

Employment in accommodation and food services 2006-2016

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Highlights

- Across all non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in accommodation and food services declined by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 15% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in accommodation and food services represented 6.9% of total employment in 2016, down from 7.1% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in accommodation and food services, from an increase of 12% in the Prince Edward CD to a decline of 24% or more in four northern CDs (Manitoulin, Rainy River, Parry Sound and Timiskaming).

Why look at employment by industry sector?

Employment in each industry sector will increase or decrease due to a change in the demand for the good or service being provided and due to a change in the labour requirements to produce these outputs.

This Fact Sheet shows the level and change of employment¹ in accommodation and food services² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

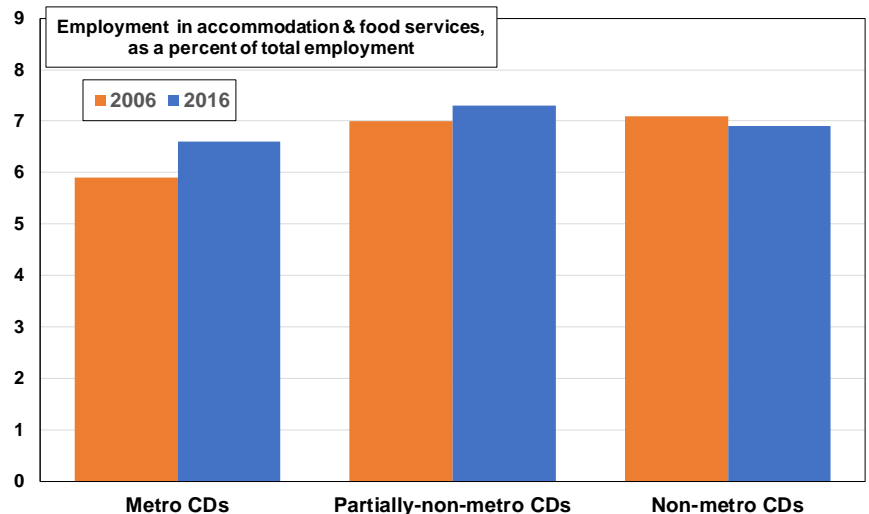
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, the share of total employment in accommodation and food services⁵ was 6.9%, down from 7.1% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in accommodation and food services decreased by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a 15% increase for Ontario as a whole. Ten of the 24 non-metro CDs had employment declines in this sector of 10% or more. In contrast the largest increase was in the Prince Edward CD (12%).

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive (or

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in accommodation & food services was 6.9% of total employment in 2016 vs. 7.1% in 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

most specialized) in accommodation and food services, relative to Ontario as a whole, were the CDs of Haliburton (1.39), Prince Edward (1.36) and Muskoka (1.36) (2nd last column of Table 1).

Summary

Employment in accommodation and food services in non-metro CDs declined by 5% from 2006 to 2016, compared to a growth of 15% for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in accommodation and food services in non-metro areas grew slightly up to 2007 and has been on a slight downward trend since 2008⁶.

Rural Ontario Institute gratefully acknowledges the work of Ray Bollman in preparing this edition of *Focus on Rural Ontario*. Questions on data sources can be directed to RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net. Any comments or discussions can be directed to NRagelie@RuralOntarioInstitute.ca

¹ The employment is shown in terms of the place of residence of the individual rather than the place of work or location of job.

² Each sector is defined in the accompanying "Tables of employment by sector and by census division, 2006 and 2016".

³ The level and trend in employment from 1996 to 2018 is shown in the "Supplementary charts: Number employed in each industry sector in non-metro areas"

⁴ Defined in "Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016." *Focus on Rural Ontario* (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, March) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx>).

⁵ This is the 5th largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the factsheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006-2016").

⁶ See Figure 45 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in accommodation and food services by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Accommodation and food services (NAICS 72)							
		Number employed ¹		Percent change	Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of CD employment		Relative intensity of employment ²		Change
		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016	2006	2016	
Metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	83,385	106,910	28	6.4	7.4	0.99	1.08	0.09
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	32,580	42,200	30	5.1	5.8	0.80	0.84	0.05
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	27,805	33,720	21	6.2	6.7	0.97	0.98	0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	25,745	33,525	30	5.2	5.7	0.82	0.83	0.01
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	4,255	4,675	10	6.4	6.8	0.99	0.99	-0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	16,430	18,325	12	6.3	6.7	0.99	0.98	-0.01
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	13,620	17,150	26	5.5	5.8	0.86	0.84	-0.02
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	5,615	5,915	5	7.0	7.2	1.10	1.05	-0.04
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	209,435	262,420	25	5.9	6.6	0.92	0.96	0.04
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	1,835	2,445	33	4.2	5.1	0.66	0.75	0.09
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	15,110	18,770	24	5.6	6.4	0.88	0.94	0.06
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	16,390	20,630	26	5.3	6.0	0.83	0.88	0.05
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	1,300	1,475	13	6.4	7.1	1.01	1.03	0.03
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	1,885	2,320	23	6.1	6.6	0.95	0.97	0.01
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	6,050	6,665	10	8.2	8.8	1.27	1.29	0.01
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	840	910	8	8.5	9.1	1.32	1.33	0.01
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	15,475	16,975	10	6.8	7.3	1.06	1.06	0.00
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	4,400	4,590	4	6.8	7.2	1.05	1.05	-0.01
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	6,240	7,225	16	5.5	5.8	0.86	0.85	-0.01
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	2,645	2,695	2	5.9	6.1	0.91	0.89	-0.02
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	16,460	18,780	14	7.2	7.5	1.13	1.09	-0.04
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	3,610	3,625	0	7.1	7.3	1.11	1.06	-0.05
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	24,335	24,915	2	10.9	11.2	1.70	1.64	-0.07
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	15,415	14,285	-7	7.7	7.5	1.21	1.10	-0.11
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	6,115	5,570	-9	8.0	7.8	1.25	1.13	-0.12
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	5,470	5,110	-7	8.1	7.7	1.26	1.12	-0.14
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	143,575	156,985	9	7.0	7.3	1.09	1.07	-0.02
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity² of employment in accommodation and food services from 2006 to 2016												
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	955	1,065	12	7.7	9.3	1.20	1.36	0.16
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	3,535	3,375	-5	6.2	6.9	0.97	1.01	0.04
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	3,105	3,425	10	5.7	6.3	0.89	0.92	0.03
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	1,950	2,160	11	5.9	6.3	0.92	0.92	0.00
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	3,105	3,280	6	6.3	6.6	0.99	0.96	-0.03
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	680	735	8	9.1	9.5	1.42	1.39	-0.03
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	2,740	2,825	3	6.8	7.0	1.07	1.03	-0.04
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	2,050	1,980	-3	5.5	5.6	0.86	0.81	-0.04
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	3,380	3,615	7	6.0	6.1	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	5,080	4,710	-7	7.7	7.8	1.19	1.14	-0.05
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	3,460	3,345	-3	6.1	6.1	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	4,550	4,330	-5	8.2	8.4	1.29	1.23	-0.06
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	2,690	2,635	-2	6.6	6.7	1.04	0.98	-0.06
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	3,220	2,960	-8	6.7	6.3	1.04	0.92	-0.12
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	2,070	1,840	-11	6.5	6.0	1.02	0.88	-0.14
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	2,620	2,355	-10	7.6	7.1	1.19	1.03	-0.16
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	2,660	2,375	-11	8.7	8.1	1.35	1.18	-0.17
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	2,830	2,445	-14	6.7	5.8	1.05	0.84	-0.21
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	3,645	3,090	-15	8.9	7.9	1.38	1.16	-0.23
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	3,120	2,820	-10	10.3	9.4	1.61	1.36	-0.25
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	1,175	895	-24	7.4	5.9	1.16	0.86	-0.30
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	1,765	1,350	-24	9.0	6.8	1.40	1.00	-0.40
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,030	695	-33	9.5	7.3	1.49	1.06	-0.43
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	525	345	-34	9.1	6.3	1.42	0.92	-0.50
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	61,940	58,650	-5	7.1	6.9	1.10	1.01	-0.09
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	414,950	478,055	15	6.4	6.9	1.00	1.00	0.00

1. The number employed is the "experienced workforce" which includes individuals employed during the week before the census (in mid-May) plus individuals who were unemployed but had worked since January 1st of the previous year.

2. The relative intensity of employment (or the relative specialization of employment) (location quotient) is calculated as the ratio of the percent (share) of employment in a given sector in a given census division divided by the percent (share) of employment in the given sector at the Ontario level. Thus, an intensity greater than 1.0 indicates that the census division has a greater share of employment in the given sector than we see at the Ontario level.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.