



The Labour Market Group
Guiding partners to workforce solutions.



OVERVIEW OF
NORTHERN ONTARIO
TOURISM SECTOR
LABOUR MARKET

2022-2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report profiles labour market data describing the tourism sector in Northern Ontario. It offers a picture of its current state, by industry and occupation categories, as well as highlighting trends over time. Its findings are as follows:

The recent 2021 Census data shows the composition of the Northern Ontario tourism labour force in terms of age and gender. Across the main tourism sectors in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Accommodation & Food Services, youth aged 15 to 24 years old make up 37% of the workforce, far higher than their 13% share of all employed residents. They make up more than one-third of the workers in the following tourism occupations:

- Food Counter Attendants and Kitchen Helpers (57% are youth)
- Food and Beverage Servers (40%)
- Food Services Supervisors (36%)
- Cooks (34%)

By gender, males make up slightly more than half (53%) of the entire workforce in Northern Ontario, but within the tourism industry, women make up slightly more than half (56%) of the employees. The proportion of women is almost two-thirds among Accommodation Services and Heritage Institutions. Women are especially prevalent in such occupations as food and beverage servers (82% are female) and light duty cleaners (71% female).

The Labour Force Survey data, which tracks unemployment and employment levels and participation in the labour force, shows not only that the onset of COVID had a sharp impact on the labour market, but that its disruption was felt for a considerable length of time. Unemployment rates increased dramatically in the spring of 2020 and took until the end of 2022 to return to pre-COVID levels. The unemployment rate in Northeast and Northwest Ontario did not increase as much as that for the Toronto area or for the rest of Ontario, but it did follow the same trajectory of a sharp increase and a slow decline.

The participation rate (the proportion of residents 15 years and older who are either employed or actively looking for work) did decline during the height of the first wave of COVID, but it rebounded quickly and has been the same or even a little higher than before COVID. Participation rates in Northern Ontario are slightly lower (because of an older population), but here too the participation rate has generally stayed close to its pre-COVID levels.

Employment certainly declined during COVID, as many businesses were required to close during lockdowns. By 2022, employment levels in Northeast Ontario were higher than their 2019 levels, while in Northwest Ontario they were still lower. However, the Accommodation & Food Services sector experienced significant employment declines in both regions, as it did across Ontario. In Northern Ontario, the employment level was already dropping before COVID, and employment levels in 2022 are still below their 2019 figures, especially in Northwest Ontario. Annual median wages for workers in the three industries of Accommodation & Food Services, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Retail Trade dropped in 2020 and in 2021 were still below their 2019 levels. These declines in wages were much greater than what was experienced in other industries, for three sectors where annual wages are already comparatively low.

Prior to COVID, the overall job vacancy rate for Northeast and Northwest Ontario was relatively low. After the economy started re-opening following the lockdowns, the job vacancy rate started rising and peaked in the middle of 2022, dropping somewhat since then. The offered wage has also risen, and it appears that the rate of wage increase since COVID has been greater than the rise of wages just prior to COVID.

Job vacancy rates in Ontario for the Accommodation Services and Food Services & Drinking Places sectors rose much higher than the job vacancy rates for all industries. In Quarter 3 2021, the job vacancy rate for Food Services & Drinking Places hit 13.5%, more than double the rate for all industries at 5.3%. This meant that almost one out of even seven jobs in this industry was vacant. During this time, the rate of increase in the offered wage for Accommodation Services and Food Services & Drinking Places was lower than the rate of increase experienced for all industries.

Data which tracks business openings shows businesses which had no employee in the previous month and had one or more employees in the current month. Similarly, a business closure is one which had an employee in the previous month and had no employees in the current month. The general pattern is that over time there are slightly more openings than closures. When COVID struck, the number of closures shot up and the number of openings declined somewhat. In the recovery period after COVID, the number of closures quickly declined but the number of openings only increased somewhat but stayed at a higher level for several months. Overall, between 2020 and 2022, there have been slightly more closures than openings in the Greater Sudbury CMA and the Thunder Bay CMA, the two Northern Ontario areas for which there is data.

Statistics Canada also maintains a “census” of business establishments, releasing its count every six months. This data is available in a highly detailed form, by industry sub-categories, by the number of employees in the firm, and by geography. This report profiles this data 14 tourism industry categories, covering the period of June 2019 to December 2022 (Statistics Canada releases its count for June and December of each year).

In most instances, there was a decline in the number of establishments in any given category around June or December 2021, with a slight recovery afterwards but oftentimes not returning to the count that was present in June 2019. In a number of these categories, there was also a shift by size category, with slightly fewer establishments with more employees and slightly more establishments among the smaller size categories.

In short, by these various indicators, one can witness the lingering effects of COVID, particularly in the tourism industry, with lower levels of employment, higher levels of job vacancies, and fewer business establishments compared to the state of the industry just before COVID.

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INTRODUCTION

The report profiles labour market data describing the tourism sector in Northern Ontario. It offers a picture of its current state, by industry and occupation categories, as well as highlighting trends over time. In most instances, the analysis highlights the findings for Northeast and Northwest Ontario.

This report is organized as follows:

2021 Census data

The recent census data is used to illustrate the age and gender mix of the tourism workforce in Northeast and Northwest Ontario, by five tourism industries and nine tourism occupations.

Labour market information

This section illustrates the trajectory of the unemployment and participation rates, for Ontario, the Toronto CMA, Ontario minus Toronto, and Northeast and Northwest Ontario, from just before COVID emerged (January 2020) to February 2023. As well, annual employment levels for these areas are shown for 2017 to 2022, covering all industries, as well as Accommodation & Food Services. Annual median wage data is also provided, for all industries, as well as for three industries: Accommodation & Food Services; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation; and Retail Trade.

Job vacancy and offered wage data

Job vacancy rate and offered wage data is provided for all jobs for Northeast and Northwest Ontario. In addition, job vacancy rate and offered wage data is shown for both Accommodation Services and Food Services & Drinking Places for Ontario, to illustrate the far higher job vacancy rates which befell these industries as the economy began to emerge from the COVID lockdowns. Job vacancy numbers are also shown for select tourism occupations in Northeast and Northwest Ontario.

Business openings and closures

This section examines the pattern of business openings and closures in Ontario minus Toronto, Greater Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA for the pre- and post-COVID periods. It also illustrates this same data for the Food & Beverage services sector for Ontario minus Toronto.

Canadian Business Counts data

This section provides details regarding the number of establishments in the tourism sector, in each of Northeast and Northwest Ontario, by 14 tourism sector clusters and by five employee size categories, over eight reporting periods (every six months from June 2019 to December 2022). While this analysis should not be used as a precise longitudinal count of businesses, the level of detail and the many reporting periods do give a sense of the level of business activity before and after the COVID period.

Appendices

Most of the information in the Appendices are data tables which provide supporting detail to the body of the report.

2021 CENSUS DATA

Introduction

The value of census information rests on the quality of the data. The short-form questions which are asked of all residents in Canada result in a response rate of around 97%, meaning that the data reflects the answers of almost everyone. In addition, there is what is called the long-form questions, which probe deeper regarding a range of issues, including labour market information. This long-form questionnaire is randomly administered to 25% of the population and it also has a very high response rate (around 95%).

Unfortunately, the 2021 Census was carried out in May 2021, at a time when our labour market was still feeling the consequences of COVID. Thus, while questions relating to other demographic characteristics such as age, gender, mother tongue and so on would not be affected by the timing of the census, other questions, notably related to employment as well as employment income, were affected.

This report relies on Labour Force Survey data and other sources to profile the impact of the pandemic on employment levels. For this reason, the 2021 Census data related to actual employment by occupation or by industry will not be analyzed, because it does not provide an appropriate comparison to how employment has changed since the 2016 Census, simply because the impact of COVID has contaminated these numbers.

However, the 2021 Census data is still useful in profiling the composition of the workforce, but this is dependent on what 2021 Census data has been released by Statistics Canada to date. The headings which will be profiled in this section will be as follows:

Northern Ontario¹

There is not a Northern Ontario compilation of the data representing this area; ideally, the representation would be the 10 northern census divisions or the two Northern Ontario economic regions. However, Statistics Canada has not released the data in this form at the time of the writing of this report; instead, the report will rely on data representing Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations; these are: North Bay CA, Greater Sudbury CMA, Timmins CA, Elliot Lake CA, Sault Ste. Marie CMA, Thunder Bay CMA and Kenora CA²

Tourism industries (including NAICS code)

- 711 Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries
- 712 Heritage institutions
- 713 Amusement, gambling and recreation industries
- 721 Accommodation services
- 722 Food services and drinking places

¹ Northern Ontario is defined as the 10 northern census divisions, which are clustered into two economic regions: Northeast Ontario: Nipissing, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Greater Sudbury, Timiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma; and Northwest Ontario: Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora.

² Together, these municipalities account for over two-thirds (68.7%) of the total population of Northern Ontario.

Tourism occupations (including NOC code)

- 60030 Restaurant and food service managers
- 60031 Accommodation service managers
- 62020 Food service supervisors
- 62200 Chefs
- 63200 Cooks
- 64314 Hotel front desk clerks
- 65200 Food and beverage servers
- 65201 Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations
- 65310 Light duty cleaners

For these categories, the two variables for which there is data are:

- Age
- Gender

Age

In Ontario, Accommodation & Food Services has the largest proportion of youths (those aged 15 to 24 years old) in its workforce of any industry. While Retail Trade employs a larger absolute number of youths (by reason of the size of this industry), 37% of the employed workforce in Accommodation & Food Services are youths, compared to 25% of the Retail Trade sector.³

Table 1 provides the age breakdown of the employed workforce for various tourism industry subsectors.⁴ When examined at the level of subsectors, one can see that there is a smaller proportion of youths among the subsectors in the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation industry, whereas in the Food Services & Drinking Places, almost half (47%) are youths. Because this subsector accounts for the larger proportion of tourism industry jobs, the share of jobs held by youths in the tourism sector is over one-third (37%). In comparison, youths make up 13% of the employed workforce in Northern Ontario.

Table 1: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Northern Ontario, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age			
	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	4%	9%	63%	24%
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	0%	6%	63%	29%
712 Heritage institutions	6%	11%	67%	12%
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	8%	8%	66%	17%
721 Accommodation services	4%	9%	52%	32%
722 Food services and drinking places	25%	22%	43%	11%
All tourism subsectors	19%	18%	48%	15%

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

³ Among all employed Ontario youths, 24% work in Retail Trade and 15% work in Accommodation & Food Services.

⁴ The actual numbers for each of the seven Northern Ontario municipalities is provided in Tables A1 to A7 in Appendix A of this report.

At the other end of the age spectrum, residents aged 55 years and older make up 24% of the employed workforce in Northern Ontario. There are only two tourism subsectors where they make up a larger proportion of the workforce:

- 711 Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries
- 721 Accommodation services

Table 2 shows the age breakdown of the employed workforce by select tourism occupations in Northern Ontario.⁵ There are four occupations where this is a highly disproportionate percentage of youths:

- Over half (57%) of Food Counter Attendants and Kitchen Helpers
- 40% of Food and Beverage Servers
- 36% of Food Service Supervisors
- 34% of Cooks

Workers who are 55 years or older make up a disproportionate share of the following occupations:

- 39% of Accommodation Service Managers
- 34% of Light Duty Cleaners

Table 2: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Northern Ontario, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age			
	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	4%	9%	63%	24%
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	0%	11%	68%	21%
60031 Accommodation service managers	0%	0%	56%	39%
62020 Food service supervisors	8%	28%	55%	4%
62200 Chefs	0%	10%	64%	21%
63200 Cooks	15%	19%	52%	14%
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	3%	15%	57%	19%
65200 Food and beverage servers	18%	22%	43%	11%
65201 Food counter attendants ⁶	35%	22%	32%	11%
65310 Light duty cleaners	7%	10%	49%	34%

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Gender

Males and females make up almost equal shares of the labour force, with just slightly more males. In Ontario, males account for 53% of the employed workforce and females represent 47%. In Northern Ontario, the split is 52% to 48%. However, when the workforce is dissected into specific industries or occupations, it is often the case that certain categories of the labour market have a greater preponderance of males or of females.

⁵ The actual numbers for each of the seven Northern Ontario municipalities is provided in Tables A8 to A14 in Appendix A of this report.

⁶ The full title for this occupation is Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations.

Table 3 shows the distribution of workers by gender, for all industries and for all tourism subsectors in Ontario and Northern Ontario, and for each tourism subsector in Northern Ontario. For all tourism subsectors, the gender split reverses: in Ontario, females make up 53% of the workforce and in Northern Ontario they account for 56%.

When this analysis is done at the subsector level, two subsectors in particular stand out for their proportion of females. Females account for two-thirds (65%) of the workforce in Heritage Institutions and in Accommodation Services.

Table 3: Distribution of employed residents by gender in select industry categories, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 2021 Census

	MALES	FEMALES
ALL INDUSTRIES		
ONTARIO	53%	47%
NORTHERN ONTARIO	52%	48%
All tourism subsectors		
ONTARIO	47%	53%
NORTHERN ONTARIO	44%	56%
Tourism subsectors in Northern Ontario		
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	45%	57%
712 Heritage institutions	35%	65%
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	50%	49%
721 Accommodation services	35%	65%
722 Food services and drinking places	45%	56%

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table 4 presents the gender distribution analysis by select tourism occupations. The table shows the data for both Ontario and Northern Ontario. Overall, there is not a great deal of difference between these two areas in the gender proportions by tourism occupation. Two occupations in Northern Ontario have a very high percentage of females: Food & Beverage Servers (at 82%) and Light Duty Cleaners (71%). One occupation stands out for having a very high percentage of males: Chefs (80%).

Table 4: Distribution of employed residents by gender in select tourism occupations, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 2021 Census

	ONTARIO		NORTHERN ONTARIO	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
ALL OCCUPATIONS	53%	47%	52%	48%
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	52%	48%	49%	51%
60031 Accommodation service managers	47%	53%	39%	59%
62020 Food service supervisors	39%	61%	43%	56%
62200 Chefs	74%	26%	80%	22%
63200 Cooks	62%	38%	60%	40%
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	40%	60%	44%	60%
65200 Food and beverage servers	24%	76%	18%	82%
65201 Food counter attendants	34%	66%	34%	66%
65310 Light duty cleaners	26%	74%	28%	71%

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01; figures do not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

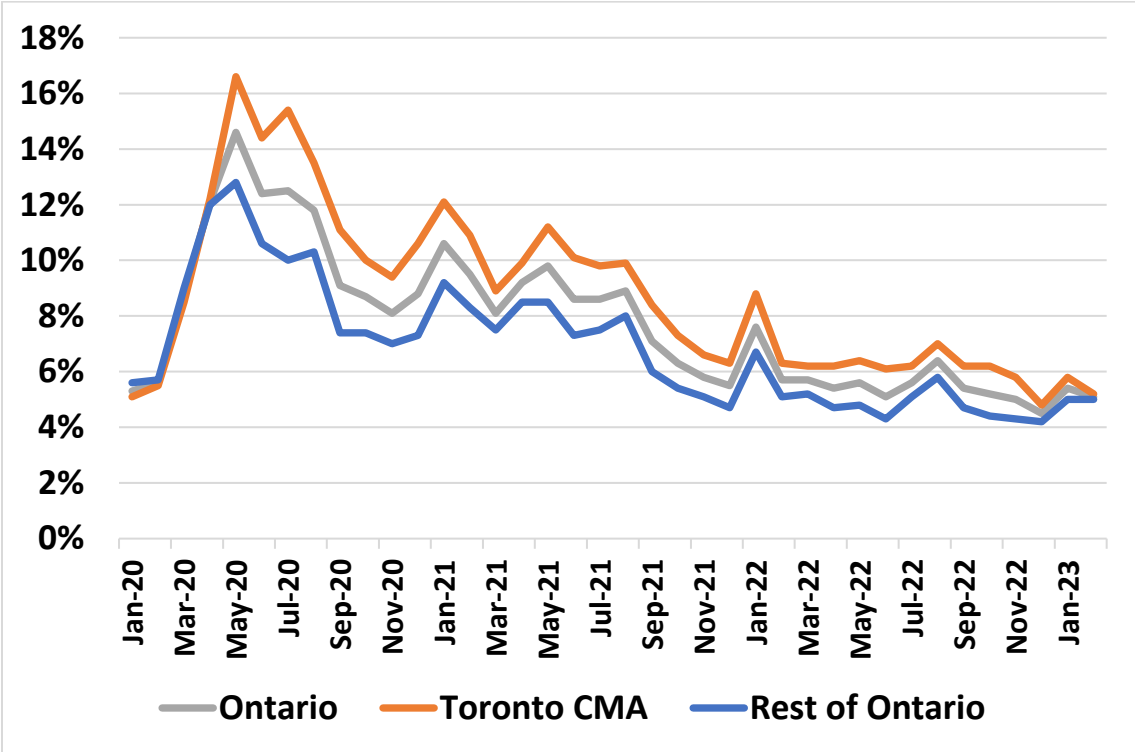
Introduction

Labour market data regarding specific sectors is better understood within the broader context of dynamics affecting the labour market as a whole. This section will describe the impact on unemployment rates and participation rates caused by the COVID pandemic and the subsequent recovery, as well as examine the trajectory of job vacancy rates.

Unemployment rate

COVID had a profound impact on unemployment rates, but that impact varied by geography. To begin with, the Ontario unemployment rate over the COVID period masked the distinct impact of COVID on the Toronto area and on the rest of Ontario. Chart 1 illustrates the monthly unemployment rate, for Ontario, for the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)⁷ and for the Rest of Ontario (Ontario minus the Toronto CMA).⁸

Chart 1: Monthly unemployment rate, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to February 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)



Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0017-01 and 14-10-0383-01

⁷ The Toronto CMA encompasses the City of Toronto, York Region, Peel Region, all of Halton Region except Burlington, a portion of Durham Region (Pickering, Ajax and Uxbridge), together with New Tecumseth and Bradford West Gwillimbury (Simcoe County) and Mono (Dufferin County). The Toronto CMA accounts for almost half (47%) of Ontario’s labour force.

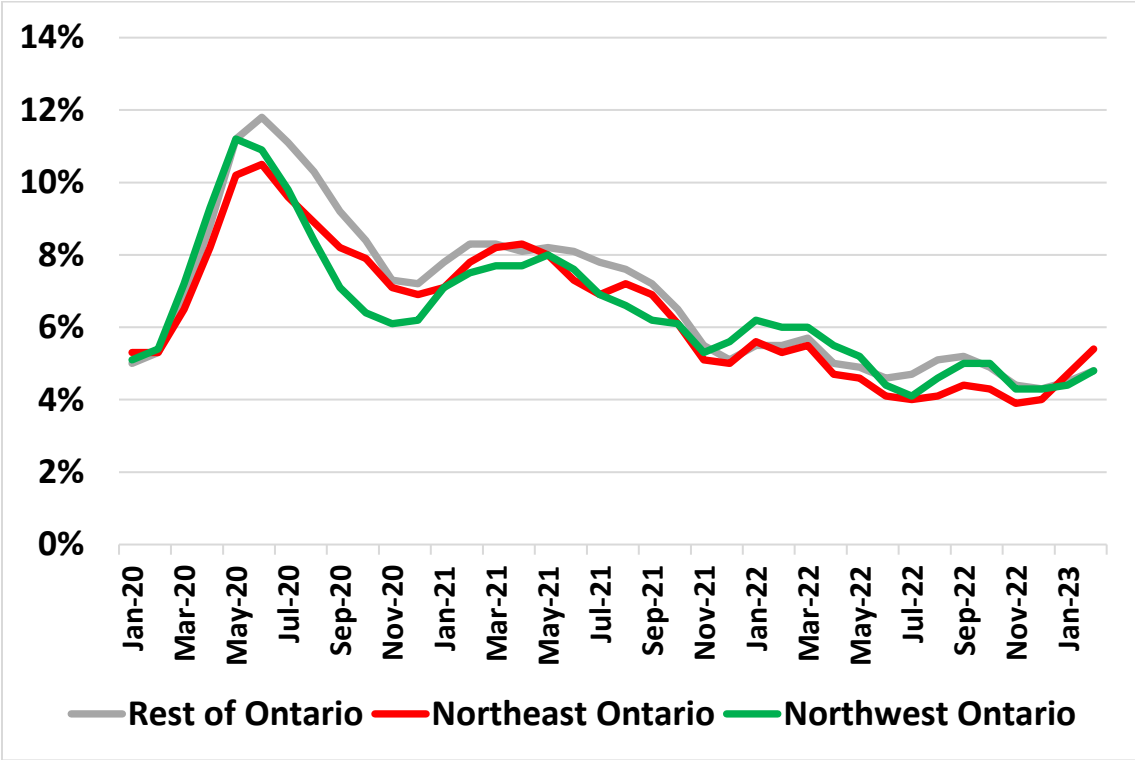
⁸ The data for Chart 1 is presented in Table A15 in Appendix A of this report.

At the onset of COVID (March 2020), the unemployment rate shot up in all three areas, but as Chart 1 makes clear, the unemployment rate rose much higher in the Toronto CMA than in the Rest of Ontario. At its peak in May 2020, the unemployment rate in the Toronto CMA reached 16.6%, almost four percentage points higher than the 12.8% rate in the Rest of Ontario. The unemployment rate for Ontario, at 14.6%, becomes an average between these two areas.

The unemployment rate gradually declines, bumping upward every time a lockdown is announced but never matching the very high rates established when COVID first emerged. In December 2022, the unemployment rate in all three areas was for the first time lower than what it had been since January 2020. While the unemployment rate increased in January 2023, by February 2023 it fell back again: in Ontario, the rate stood at 5.1%, in the Toronto CMA at 5.2% and in the Rest of Ontario at 5.0%.

Because of their smaller population, the unemployment rates for Northeast and Northwest Ontario are reported as a three-month moving average,⁹ in this way relying on a larger sample size. Chart 2 illustrates the unemployment rates for the Rest of Ontario, Northeast Ontario and Northwest Ontario.¹⁰

Chart 2: Three-month moving average unemployment rate, Rest of Ontario, Northeast Ontario and Northwest Ontario, January 2020 to February 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)



Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0378-01 and 14-10-0387-01

⁹ This means that, for example, the data for the month of May represents an average of the readings for March, April and May.

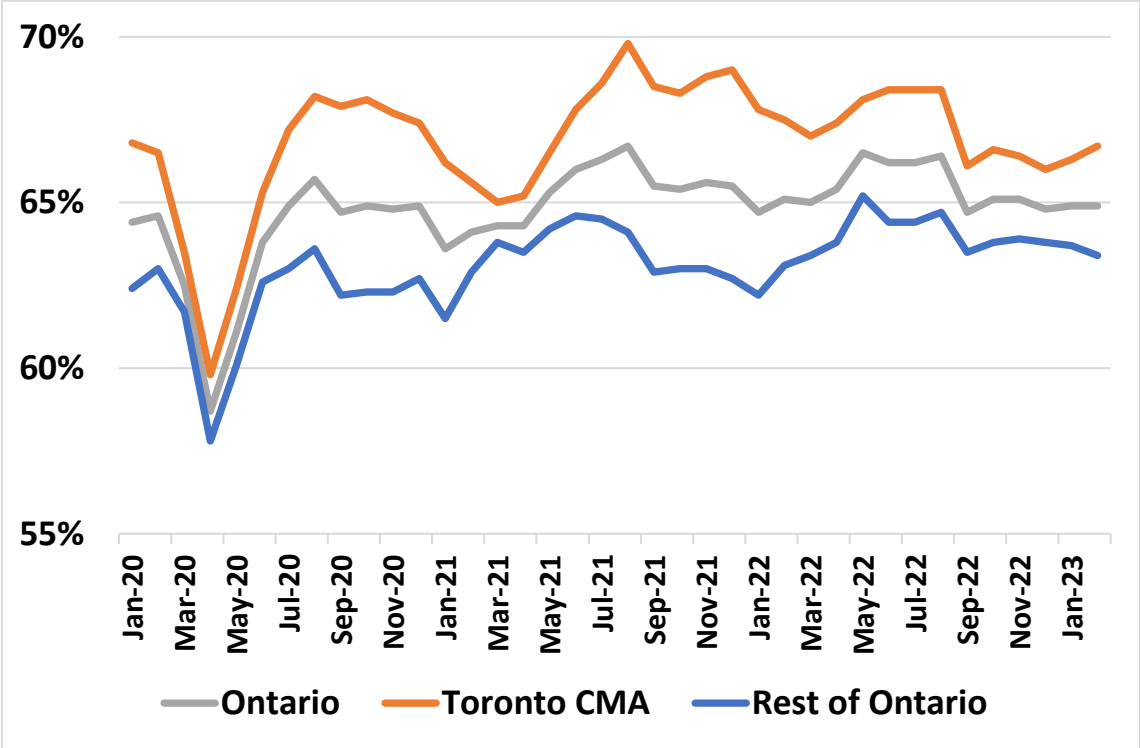
¹⁰ The data for Chart 2 is provided in Table A16 in Appendix A of this report.

The unemployment rates in Northeast and Northwest Ontario follow the same trend as the Rest of Ontario, except that in most months their unemployment rate is slightly low. Since the summer of 2022, the unemployment rates in Northeast and Northwest Ontario have been lower than they were in January 2020.

Participation rate

The participation rate means the proportion of the resident population aged 15 year or older who are in the labour force, meaning that they are either employed or actively looking for work. Chart 3 provides the data for Ontario, the Toronto CMA and the Rest of Ontario.¹¹

Chart 3: Monthly rate, Ontario, Toronto CMA and Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to February 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)



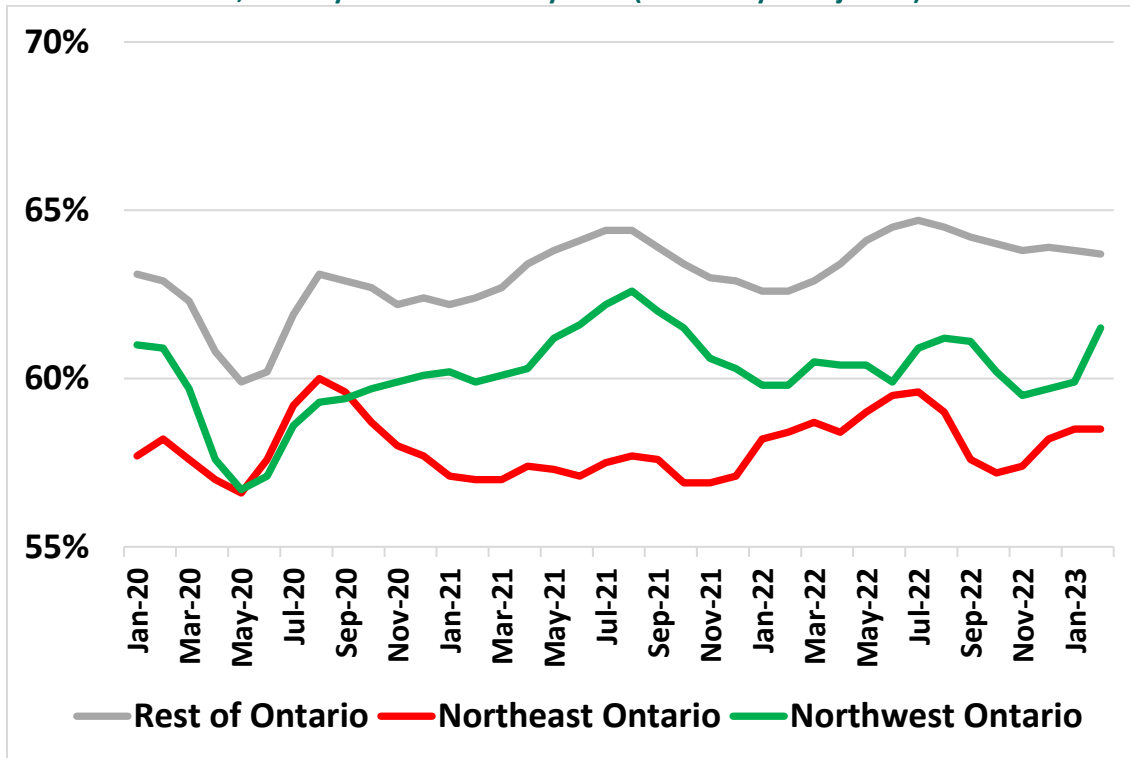
Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0017-01 and 14-10-0383-01

As in the case of the unemployment rate, the participation rate fell sharply when COVID hit; however, unlike the unemployment rate, the participation rate recovered much more quickly and has at various times of the year surpassed the January 2020 level. Comparing January 2023 to January 2020, the rates are almost exactly the same. The participation rate in the Toronto CMA is always higher than that in the Rest of Ontario because the average age is lower in the Toronto CMA, thanks to the much higher rate of immigrants settling in this area.

¹¹ The data for Chart 3 is provided in Table A17 in Appendix A of this report.

Chart 4 provides the participation rate for Northeast and Northwest Ontario and compares it to the Rest of Ontario data. As in the case of the unemployment data, these figures represent three-month moving averages.¹²

Chart 4: Three-month moving average participation rate, Rest of Ontario, Northeast Ontario and Northwest Ontario, January 2020 to February 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)



Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0378-01 and 14-10-0387-01

As in the case of Chart 3, the participation rates in Chart 4 dropped because of COVID, but also quickly recovered. Indeed, since that immediate recovery, the participation rates have fluctuated around the same levels they have registered in January 2020. The other feature to note is that the participation rates for Northeast and Northwest Ontario are consistently below those for the Rest of Ontario.

The main point is that after the initial disruption of COVID, the unemployment rates and participation rates have over time returned to where they were before COVID.

Employment levels

Employment levels will be presented based on annual figures. In order to establish a context, Table 5 provides the total employment levels in all industries for Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Rest of Ontario and the Toronto CMA. To view the trends over time, data will be provided going back to 2017.

Looking across each row, it is clear that the onset of COVID in March 2020 caused a decline in employment across all areas in 2020. Northeast Ontario continued with lower employment levels in 2021, though by 2022 employment levels surpassed what they have been in 2019. In Northwest Ontario,

¹² The data for Chart 4 is provided in Table A18 in Appendix A of this report.

while there was a slight recovery in 2021, employment levels even by 2022 had not returned to where it had been in 2019.

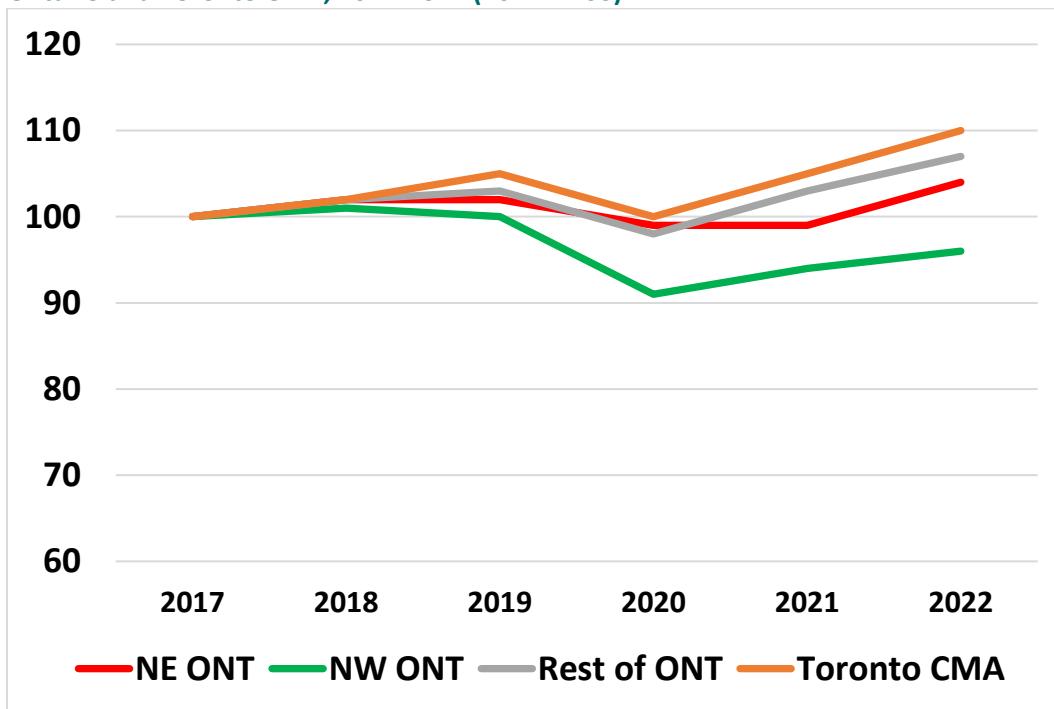
Table 5: Annual employment, all industries, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northeast Ontario	249,200	253,300	254,900	247,700	246,000	258,400
Northwest Ontario	104,500	105,900	104,400	95,100	98,700	99,800
Rest of Ontario	3,882,000	3,944,500	4,017,100	3,798,900	3,984,100	4,162,200
Toronto CMA	3,235,300	3,301,400	3,412,100	3,227,000	3,409,200	3,569,400

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

To better visualize the trends when such different magnitudes of numbers are involved, Chart 5 presents the data as a ratio, when the figure for 2017 for each area is given a value of 100 and the figure for that area in each subsequent year is expressed in comparison to the 2017 number.

Chart 5: Ratio of annual employment, all industries, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2022 (2017 = 100)

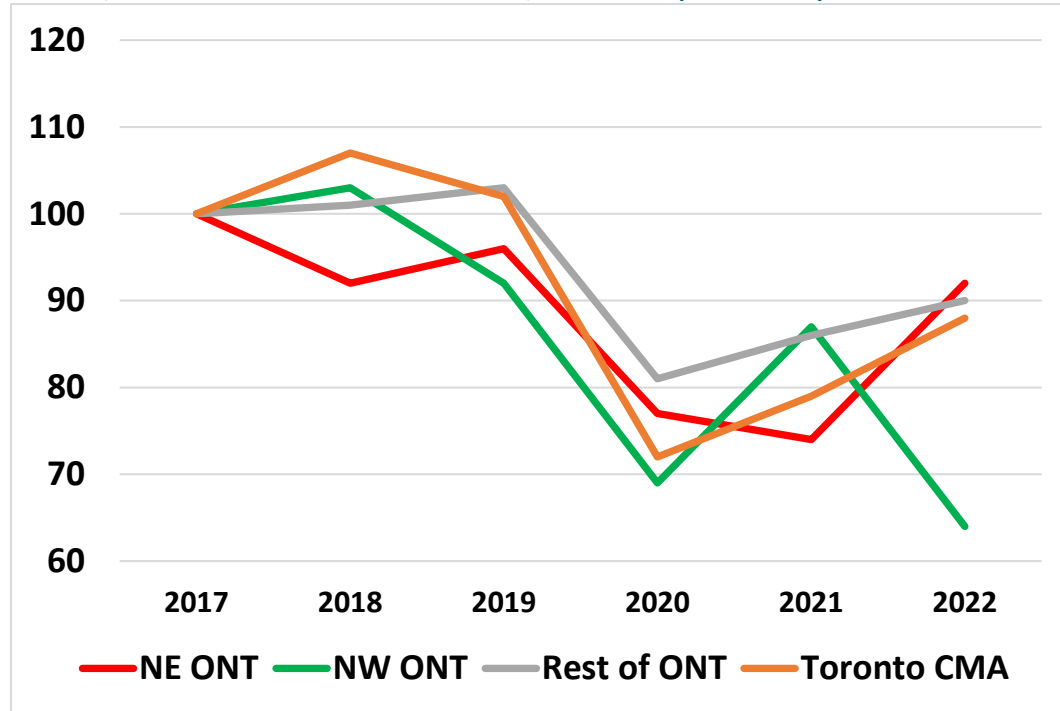


Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

In every area, the employment levels declined in 2020 compared to 2019. Employment rebounded in 2021 in both the Rest of Ontario and the Toronto CMA and continued at a healthy trajectory into 2022. In Northeast Ontario, that recovery only emerged in 2021, while in Northwest Ontario, the recovery has been more tepid.

Using this same approach, Chart 6 illustrates the ratio of employment in Accommodation & Food Services over this same period.¹³

Chart 6: Ratio of annual employment, Accommodation & Food Services, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2022 (2017 = 100)



Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Chart 6 graphically demonstrates the far greater impact of COVID on the Accommodation & Food Services sector. In Northeast Ontario, whereas employment in all industries declined by 1% from 2019 to 2020, it declined by 23% in Accommodation & Food Services. Similarly, in Northwest Ontario, whereas the employment drop across all industries between 2019 and 2020 was 9%, the fall in Accommodation & Food Services was 31%.

Moreover, there already had been a decline in employment in Accommodation & Food Services in both areas before COVID, in Northeast Ontario in 2018 and in Northwest Ontario in 2019. Further, the recovery has not followed the pattern in the Rest of Ontario or the Toronto CMA. In Northeast Ontario, employment levels declined even further in 2021, down to 26% below the 2017 level, recovering to only 8% below the 2017 level in 2022. In Northwest Ontario, there was a partial recovery in 2021, but in 2022 employment levels plunged again, this time 36% below where it had been in 2017.

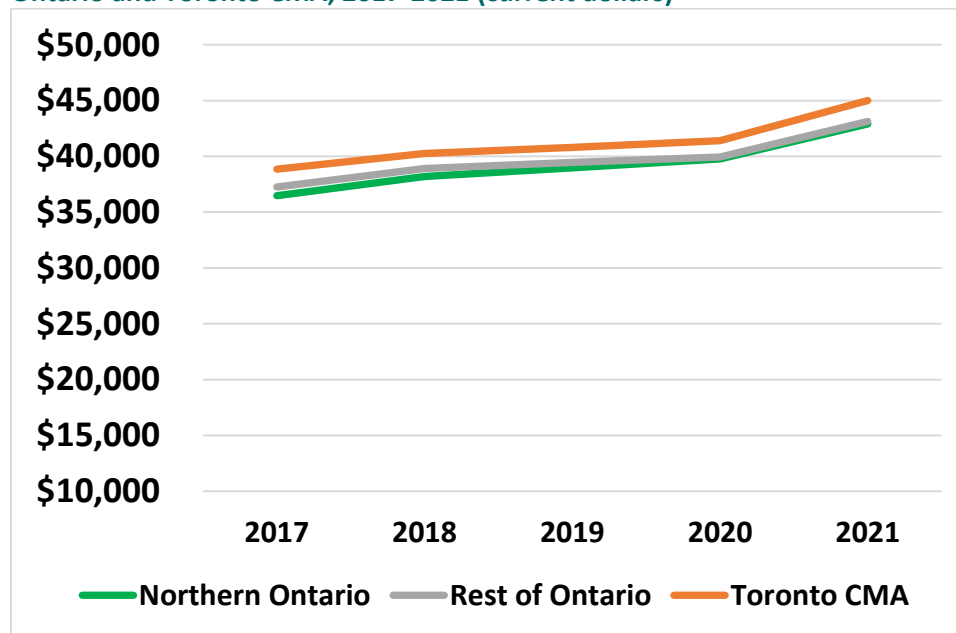
¹³ The actual employment levels are presented in Table A19 in Appendix A of this report.

Wages

For Northeast and Northwest Ontario, we can make use of data collected from income tax returns.¹⁴ This data set is specifically developed and disseminated by Statistics Canada to ensure there is relevant economic data for smaller geographic areas. Because it represents all individuals who file income tax, there is a sufficiently large sample that it is also possible to dissect the data by industry categories. The employment income which is reported includes wages, salaries, commissions, tips and gratuities. The data set does have some limitations. In terms of smaller areas, it only is available for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) or Census Agglomerations (CAs). In the case of Northern Ontario, this results in data for North Bay CA, Greater Sudbury CMA, Timmins CA, Elliot Lake CA, Sault Ste. Marie CMA and Thunder Bay CMA. Fortunately, these areas represent two-thirds (66.6%) of Northern Ontario's population and thus should serve as a good approximation of trends for the region. Also, the data is only available up to the most recent completed tax year, which currently means up to 2021. Nevertheless, this data provides another perspective on the impact of COVID, especially for the tourism sector.

To establish a context, Chart 7 provides the data for the median wage¹⁵ for all individuals.¹⁶

Chart 7: Annual median wage for all wage earners who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)



Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0073-01

¹⁴ This data is from Statistics Canada, Income and Financial Data of Individuals, Preliminary T1 Family File, 2021. All the data in this section is drawn from Table 11-10-0073-01.

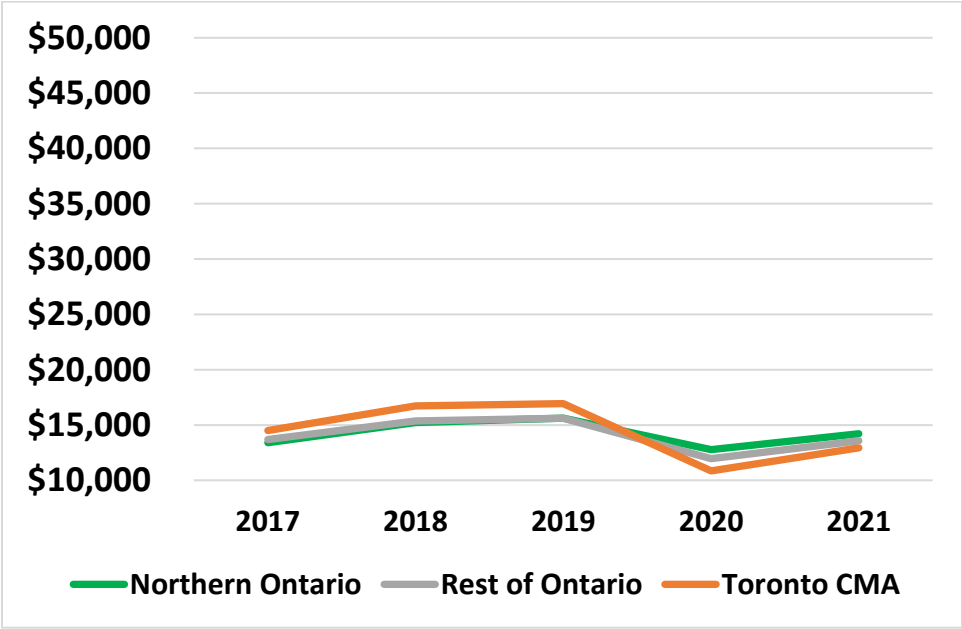
¹⁵ The median wage represents the wage of that individual whose wage at the mid-point of the wages of all individuals; 50% of the wage earners earn less than that amount and 50% of the wage earners earn more than that amount.

¹⁶ The actual dollar amounts in Chart 7 are presented in Table A20 in the Appendix to this report.

There was a steady increase in the median wage in all areas (because the data is in constant dollars, some of that increase is due to inflation). On Chart 7, it is barely possible to distinguish the data between the Rest of Ontario and Northern Ontario, because the figures are so close. In 2017, the median income for the Rest of Ontario was 2.1% higher than for Northern Ontario. That difference shrank in each subsequent year, such that in 2021 the difference was only 0.5%.

Charts 8, 9 and 10 present the data for the same areas and time period for Accommodation & Food Services; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Retail Trade.¹⁷ These three charts have been calibrated to the same scale (\$10,000 to \$50,000) so that one can visually make the comparisons.

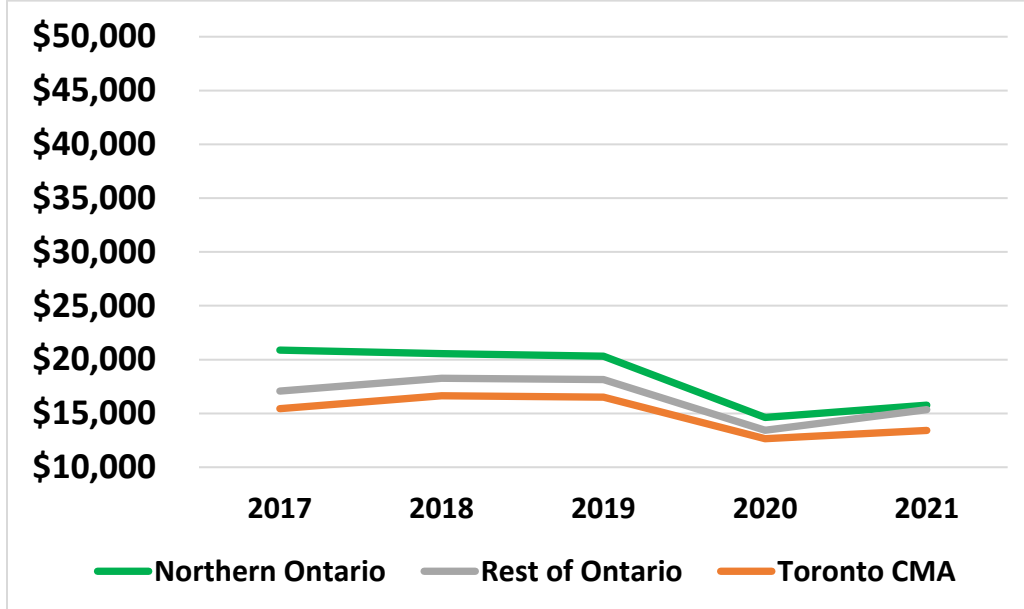
Chart 8: Annual median wage for wage earners employed in Accommodation & Food Services who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)



Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0073-01

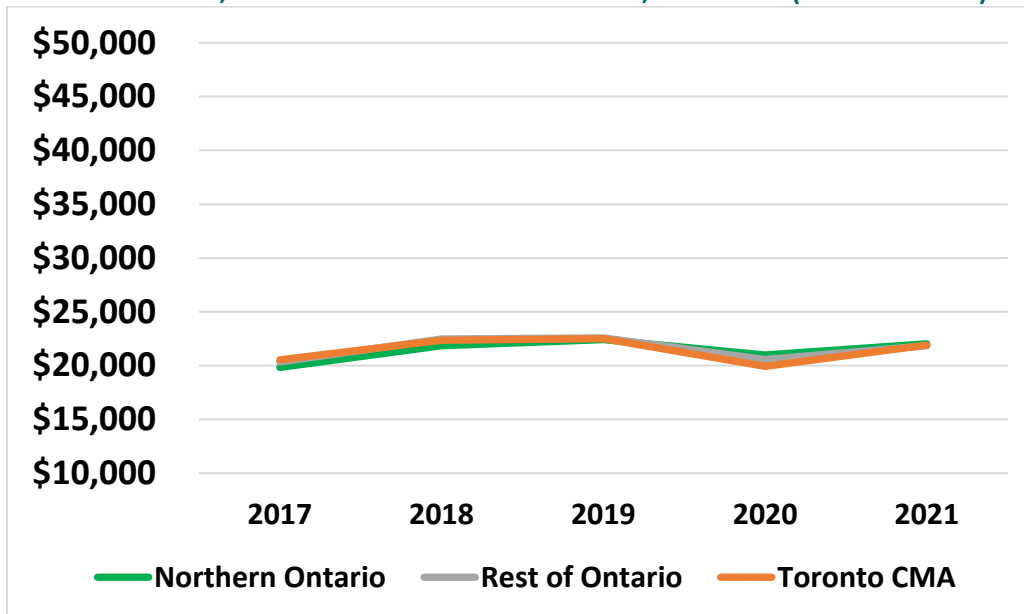
¹⁷ The actual dollar amounts in Charts 8, 9 and 10 are presented in Table A21, A22 and A23 in Appendix A of this report.

Chart 9: Annual median wage for wage earners employed in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation¹⁸ who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)



Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0073-01

Chart 10: Annual median wage for wage earners employed in Retail Trade who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)



Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0073-01

¹⁸ The calculation for this analysis did not include the data for Sault Ste. Marie CMA because this industry includes gambling industries, one subset of which is lotteries. Because the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation has its headquarters in Sault Ste. Marie, it greatly distorts the median wage for this sector.

The most striking feature of Charts 8, 9 and 10 is that annual median wages declined in all three of these industries between 2019 and 2020. There were a few other industries where annual median wages declined during this period, but not by the same degree. Table 5 shows the percentage decrease in median wages between 2019 and 2020 among those industries where median wages declined (the data is for all Ontario). By far, the three industries of Accommodation & Food Services; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Retail Trade had the steepest declines in median wage, followed next by Other Services. All the other industries which experienced median wage declines registered far less severe declines. It is very likely that the decline in median wages was a result of fewer hours worked as a result of lockdowns.

Table 5: Percentage change in annual median wages among industries experiencing a decline, Ontario, 2019-2020

Industry	Percent change
Accommodation and food services	-29.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-24.8%
Retail trade	-10.0%
Other services (except public administration)	-7.5%
Transportation and warehousing	-3.7%
Business, building and other support services	-3.1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-1.4%
Construction	-0.6%
Manufacturing	-0.5%

Statistics Canada, Table 11-10-0073-01

The other feature to note about this data is how low the annual median wage is among these three industries. Comparing these annual median wages in Northern Ontario over this five-year span, the annual median wage in Accommodation & Food Services was 36% that for all industries, in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation it was 47% and in Retail Trade it was 55%. No doubt, this is a consequence of the high proportion of part-time employment and seasonal employment among these three industries. Nevertheless, not only might the decline in employment during COVID among these industries have resulted in workers switching to other sectors, but the decline in wages might also have been a contributing factor.

JOB VACANCY AND OFFERED WAGE DATA

Introduction

As COVID started to recede, employment started increasing across the economy, even though it remained lower in tourism sectors such as Accommodation & Food Services. But the return to some semblance of normal also meant hiring resumed, and job vacancies became a growing concern for employers, especially those in the tourism sector.

Statistics Canada administers a Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, which produces data on a quarterly basis. Because it relies on a sample, there are limitations to the degree to which the data can be segmented into smaller categories. Consequently, this report will present the overall job vacancy rate by region, and then highlight job vacancy rates by select industries, but this will be reported at the provincial level.

Job vacancy rate and offered wage: Northeast and Northwest Ontario

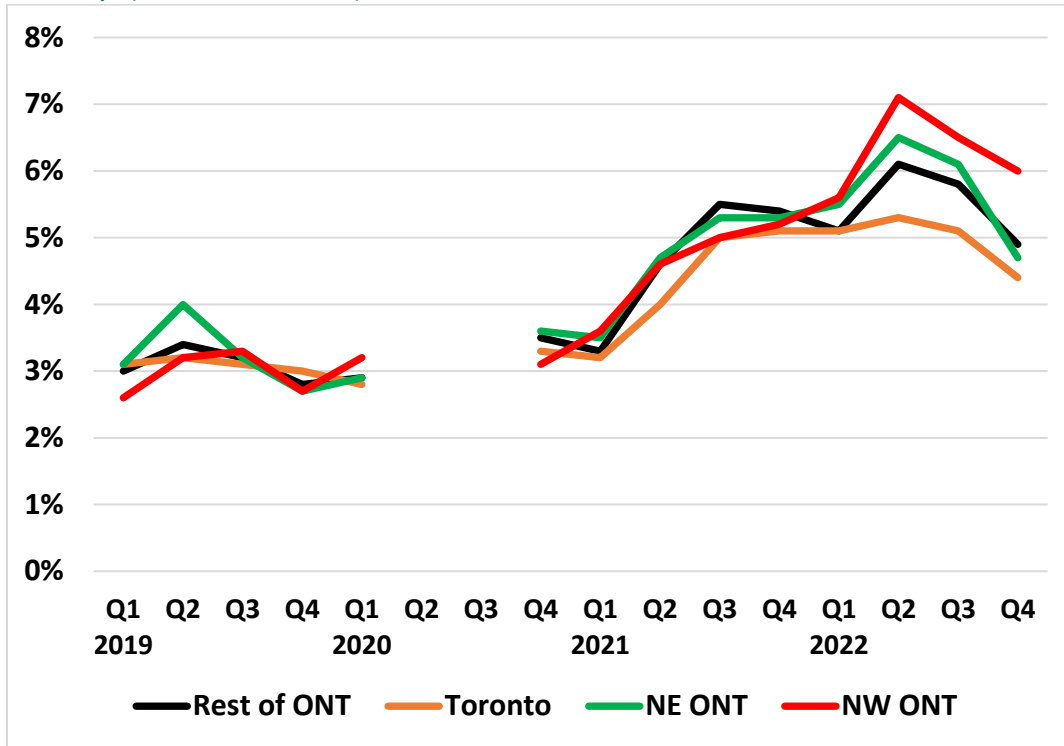
Chart 11 presents the job vacancy rate for Northeast and Northwest Ontario. As well, as with previous labour market data, comparisons are made to both the Toronto area¹⁹ and the Rest of Ontario (Ontario minus the Toronto figures). The time period displayed starts in the first quarter of 2019, so that one can see the trend which was present before COVID. There is no data for Quarters 2 and 3 in 2020 because Statistics Canada decided not to collect this information at the height of the lockdowns, when hiring was so limited in many industries.

Prior to COVID, the job vacancy rate was generally stable, hovering around 3%; because they represent a smaller sample size, the job vacancy rate for Northeast and Northwest Ontario fluctuates much more. Once the economy re-opened, the job vacancy rate rises through 2021, although in the Toronto Region the rate then stabilized. However, in the two northern Ontario regions and in the Rest of Ontario, the job vacancy rate kept rising, peaking in Quarter 2 2022, as follows: 6.5% in Northeast Ontario, 7.1% in Northwest Ontario, and 6.1% in Rest of Ontario.

Since then, the job vacancy rate has declined for the subsequent two quarters in all the regions profiled. Nevertheless, in Quarter 4 2022 the rate was still higher than the pre-COVID level, at almost 5% in Northeast Ontario and Rest of Ontario, and 6% in Northwest Ontario.

¹⁹ For the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, the data is only reported at the economic region level, so that the geographic area being used for Toronto is not the Toronto CMA but rather the Toronto Region, which is slightly different, but for our purposes is largely the same.

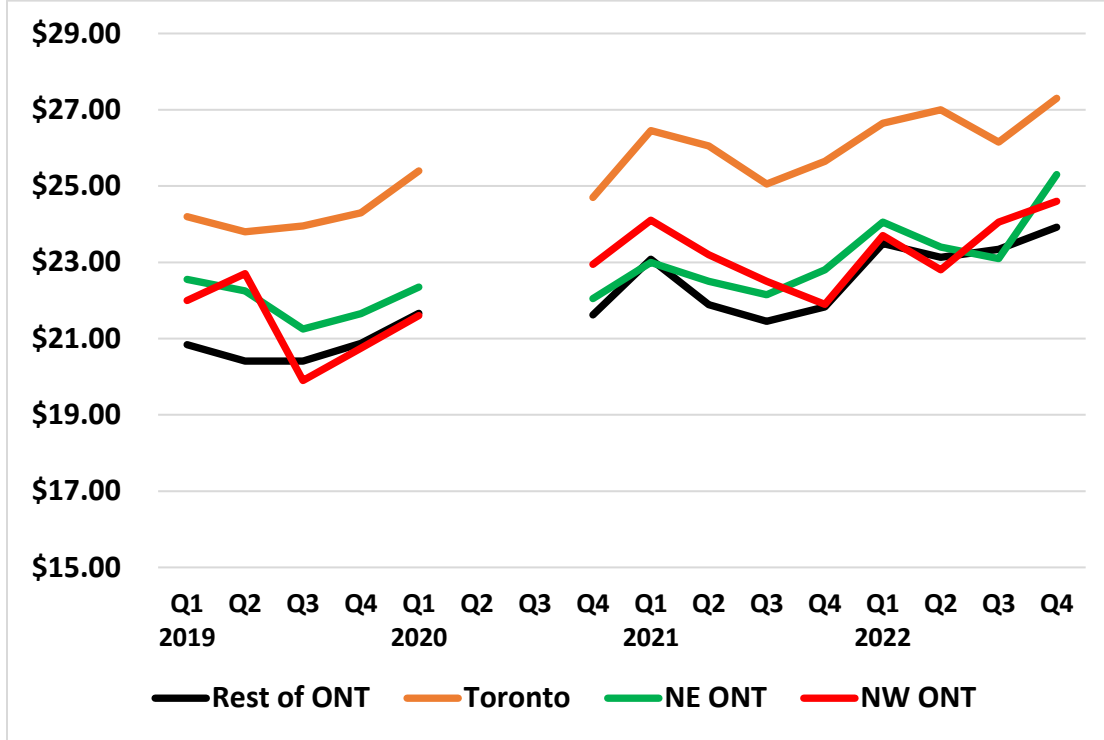
Chart 11: Job vacancy rates, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Toronto Region and Rest of Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0325-01

The Job Vacancy and Wage Survey also monitors the wage being offered. Chart 12 presents the average offered wage for all job openings for the same regions. The offered wage is generally increasing, but it is also apparent from the chart that the rate of increase was greater in the period after COVID than just before COVID. It is likely the case that as the job vacancy rate increased, so did the rate of growth in the offered wage increase.

Chart 12: Average offered wage, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Toronto Region and Rest of Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0325-01

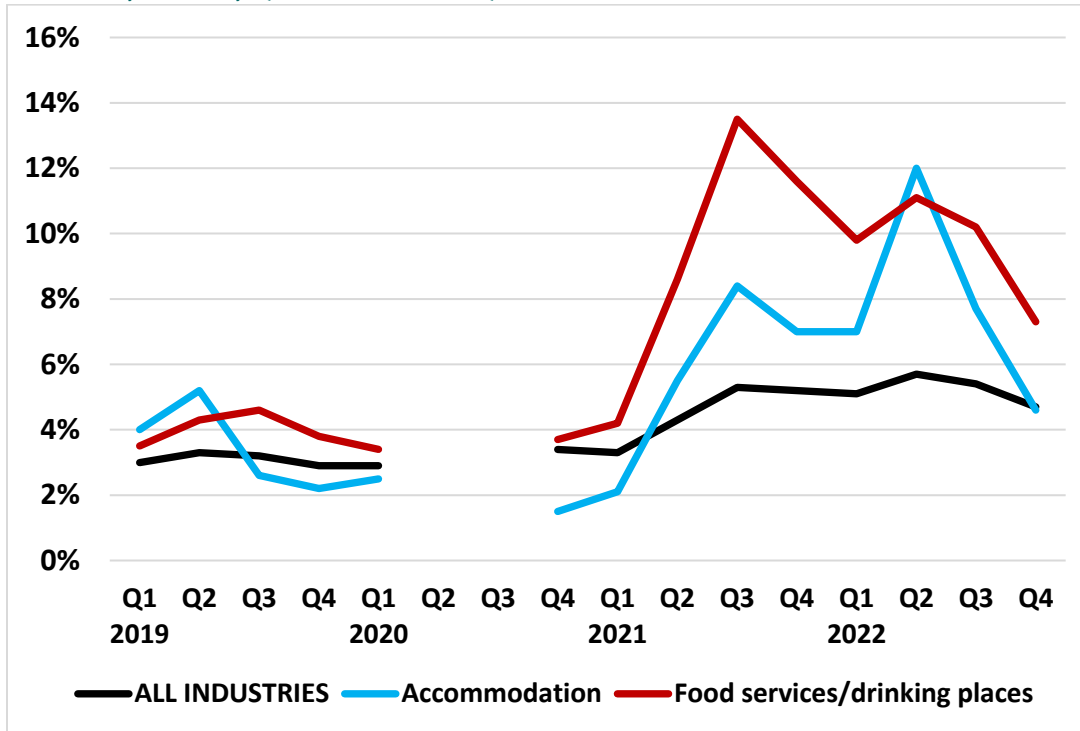
Job vacancy rate and offered wage: Accommodation Services; Food Services & Drinking Places

Chart 13 illustrates the trajectory of the job vacancy rates in two prominent tourism industry subsectors, Accommodation Services and Food Services & Drinking Places, and compares these figures to the overall job vacancy rate. This data is for Ontario.

The same pre- and post-COVID pattern holds: a lower job vacancy rate before COVID and a higher job vacancy rate after COVID. But it is striking how much higher the job vacancy rate reached in the tourism subsectors profiled. In Quarter 3 2021, the job vacancy rate for Food Services & Drinking Places hit 13.5%, more than double the rate for all industries at 5.3%. In Quarter 2 2022, the job vacancy rate in Accommodation Services reached 12.0%, when the rate for all industries was 5.7%. In the last two quarters, the job vacancy rate has dropped considerably for these two subsectors, although the 7.3% rate for Food Services & Drinking Places in Quarter 4 2022 is still notably higher than the 4.7% rate for all industries.

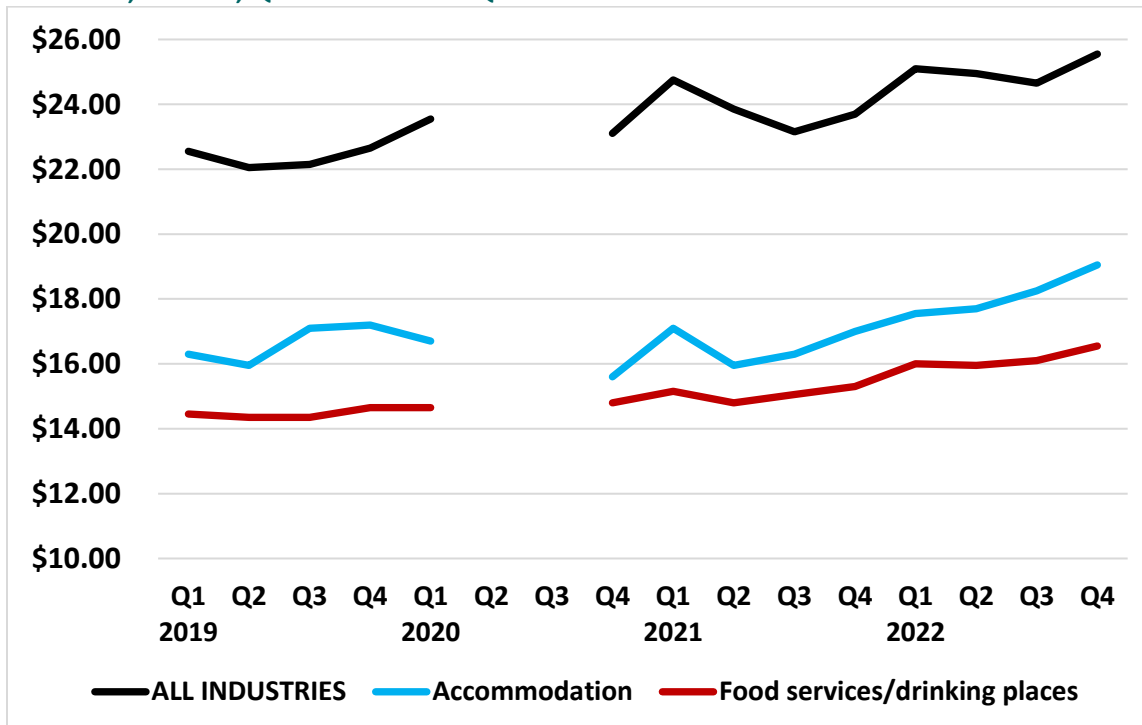
Chart 14 shows the average offered wage for these same industries. The average offered wage for Accommodation Services and Food Services & Drinking Places is considerably lower than the figure for all industries. Moreover, the rate of change in the offered wage is worth noting. If one compares the average for the offered wage for the five quarters before COVID to the average for the offered wage for the nine quarters after COVID, the difference for all industries is +7.6%, while the increase for the two tourism subsectors were as follows: Accommodation Services +3.1%; Food Services & Drinking Places +7.1%. Thus, even though the job vacancy rate increased much more among these subsectors, the average offered wage did not increase as much as that for all industries.

Chart 13: Job vacancy rates, Accommodation Services, Food Services & Drinking Places, and all Industries, Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0326-01

Chart 14: Average offered wage, Accommodation Services, Food Services & Drinking Places, and all Industries, Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0326-01

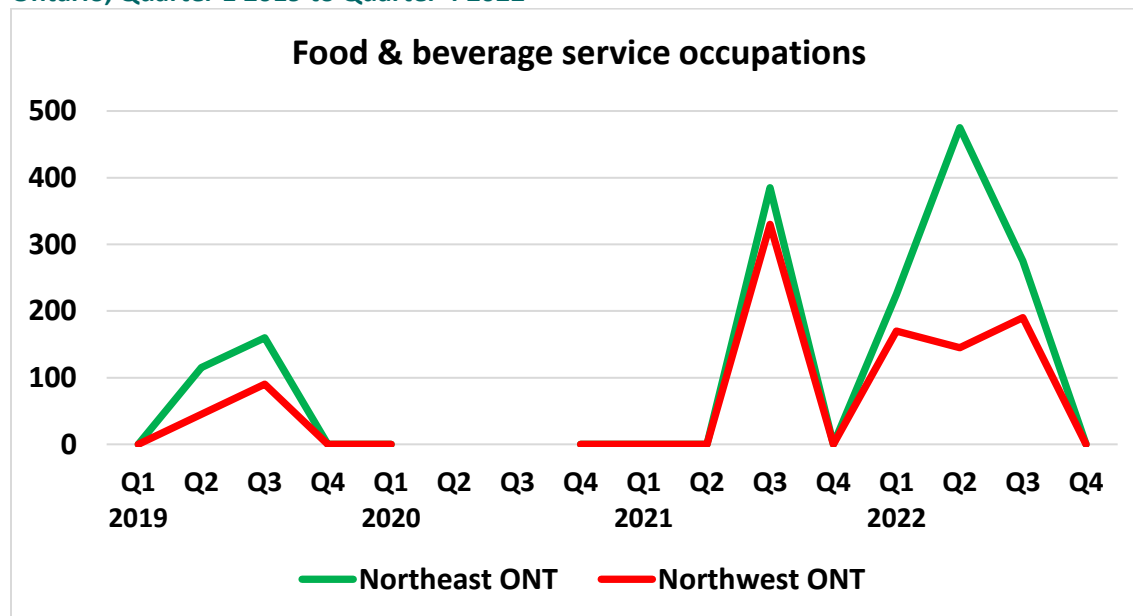
Job vacancies: Food and beverage service occupations

There is very limited data for job vacancies by occupation because there are many more occupation categories than there are industry categories, so that the data gets divided into clusters that often do not provide a sufficient sample size at the geography of Northeast and Northwest Ontario. However, the data that is available confirms the trends present in the analysis of the industry data.

Chart 15 shows the number of job vacancies for occupations in food and beverage service occupations (includes: maîtres d’hôtel and hosts/hostesses; bartenders; and food and beverage servers) for Northeast and northwest Ontario, for the same time frame as the previous industry data. As before, data was not collected in Quarters 2 and 3 of 2020. There are also a number of data points which register zero – these either represent instances where the sample was deemed unreliable, or the count was so small that it was suppressed by Statistics Canada to ensure confidentiality for individuals.

Even with the limited number of data points, it is apparent that the number of job vacancies increased in the post-COVID period compared to the figures for 2019.

Chart 15: Number of job vacancies, Occupations in Food & Beverage Service, Northeast and Northwest Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



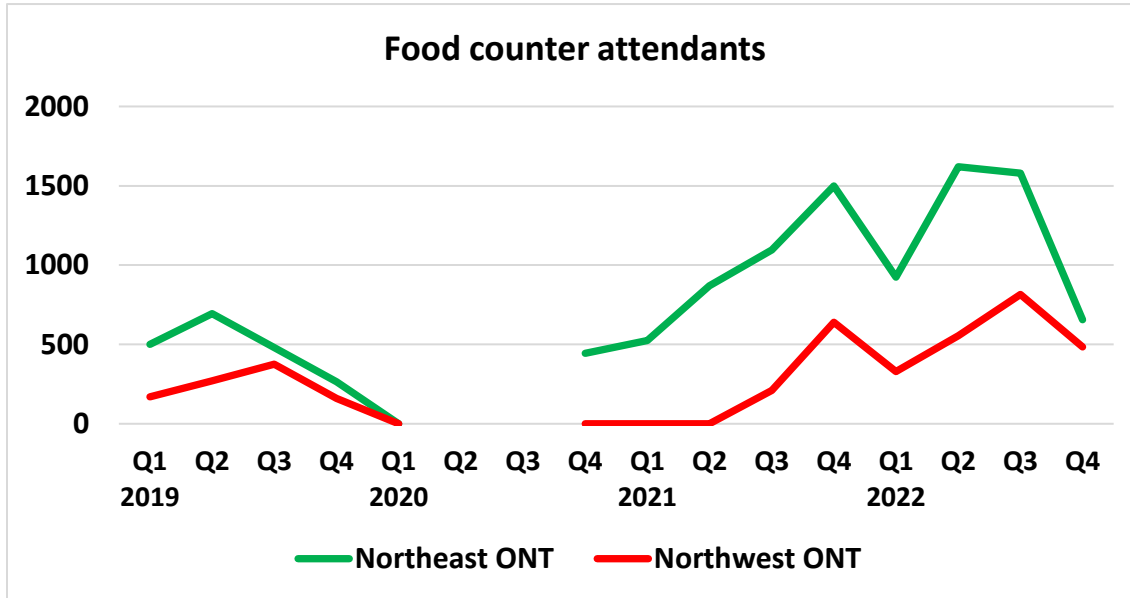
Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0356-01

Chart 16 provides the job vacancy numbers for food counter attendants (the full occupation names is food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations). There are more data points for Food Counter Attendants and the story is the same: a surge in job vacancies in the post-COVID period.

Chart 17 displays the trends for average offered wage for food counter attendant positions in Northeast and Northwest Ontario. It is clear the offered wage has gone up during this period. It is worth pointing out that the minimum wage increased several times during this period (October 1, 2020: the minimum wage was \$14.25; October 1, 2021: \$14.35; January 1, 2022: \$15.00; October 1, 2022: \$15.50). These

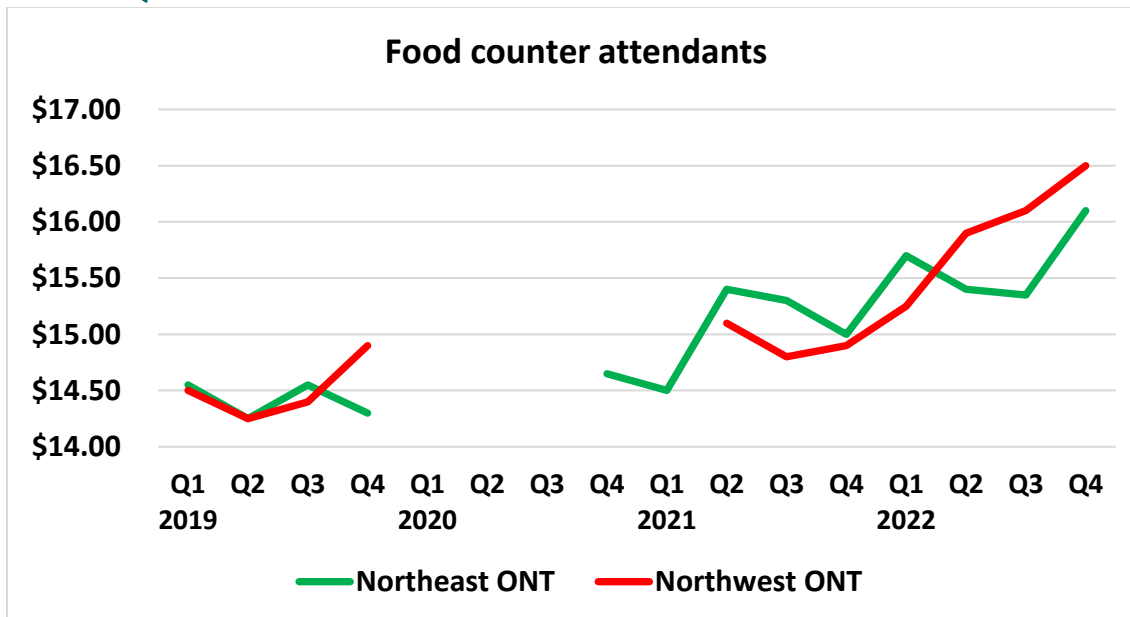
minimum wage increases are likely the primary reason why the offered wage increased during this period.

Chart 16: Number of job vacancies, Food Counter Attendants, Northeast and Northwest Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0356-01

Chart 17: Average wage offered, Food Counter Attendants, Northeast and Northwest Ontario, Quarter 1 2019 to Quarter 4 2022



Statistics Canada, Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, Table 14-10-0356-01

BUSINESS OPENINGS AND CLOSURES

Statistics Canada tracks the number of businesses which operate in Canada on a monthly basis. There are several categories of data which are collected. For this analysis, the focus will be on two categories:

- **Business openings:** Businesses with employment in the current month and no employment in the previous month
- **Business closures:** Businesses that had employment in the previous month, but no employment in the current month

This data is especially helpful when tracking the impact of the COVID lockdowns, as businesses might have shuttered their doors, but they may not have gone out of business. In that circumstance, the business closure data would capture this, and their re-opening would be captured by the business opening data.

The level of detail that can be reported depends on the size of the area. In this analysis, data will be provided for the following areas and the following industry categories:

The Rest of Ontario

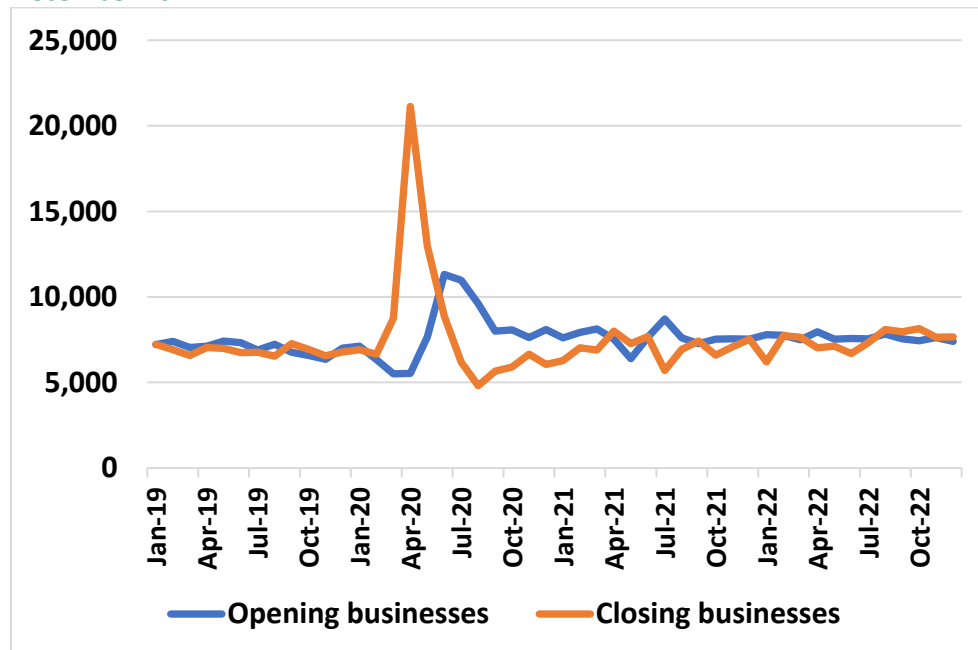
- Businesses in all industries
- Businesses in food and beverage services

For Greater Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA (the two census metropolitan areas in Northern Ontario for which there is data)

- Businesses in all industries

Chart 18 illustrates the number of openings and closures for all businesses in the Rest of Ontario.

Chart 18: Number of business openings and closures, all industries, Rest of Ontario, January 2019 to December 2022

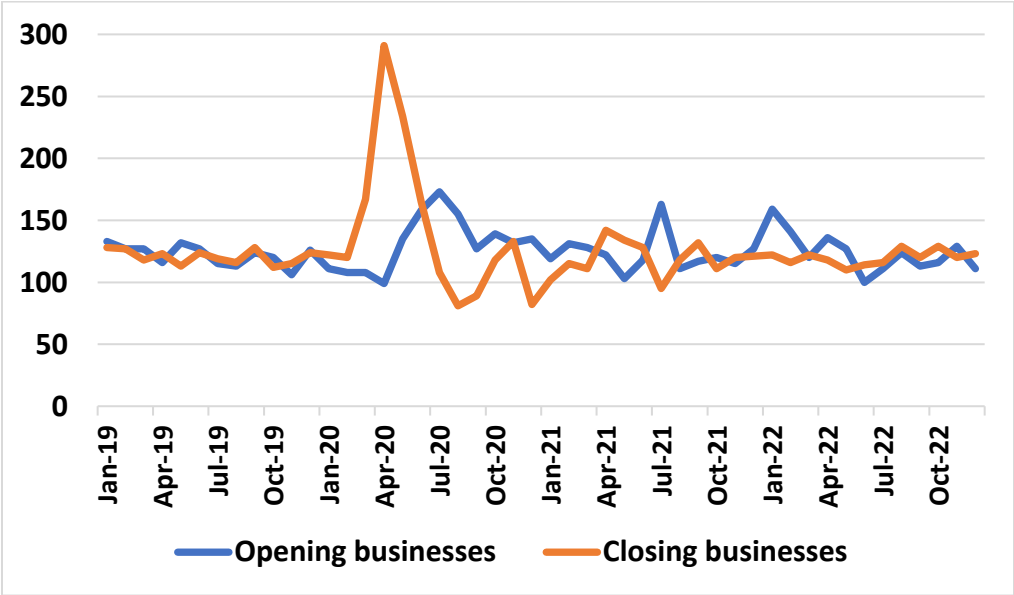


Statistics Canada, Table 33-10-0270-01

During 2019, business openings and closures roughly matched each other, both hovering around 6,000 to 7,000 openings and closures. Over the course of the year, the net outcome is an increase in the number of businesses. With the arrival of COVID, business closures shot up dramatically, hitting over 21,000 in April 2020, three times the usual monthly figure. The closure numbers dropped soon and sharply, while the number of openings increased somewhat through June, July and August 2020. For the rest of the period, openings and closures settled into roughly equal numbers, but the variations month to month were more volatile than before COVID.

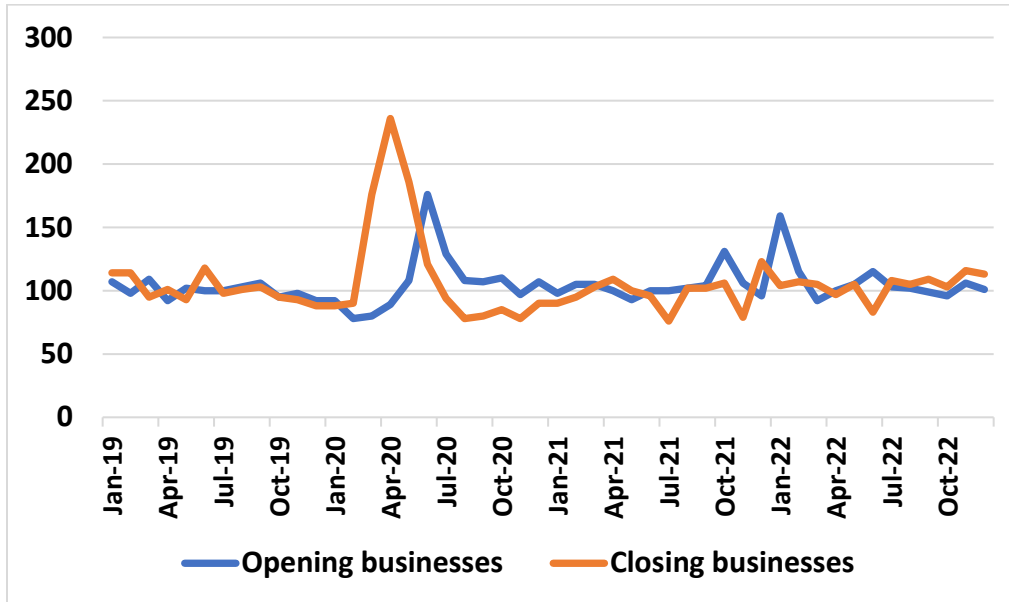
Charts 19 and 20 illustrate the same opening and closure figures for all industries for Great Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA. The trajectory of changes among the opening and closure data is much the same: a relative balance between openings and closures before COVID, a sharp increase in closures in the spring of 2020, then a longer period of recovery, during which time there is more volatility in the numbers. What is slightly different is that in Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay there are slightly more closures than openings between January 2020 and December 2022, whereas in the Rest of Ontario there was a net positive number of more openings than closures (this data is presented in Table 3).

Chart 19: Number of business openings and closures, all industries, Greater Sudbury CMA, January 2019 to December 2022



Statistics Canada, Table 33-10-0270-01

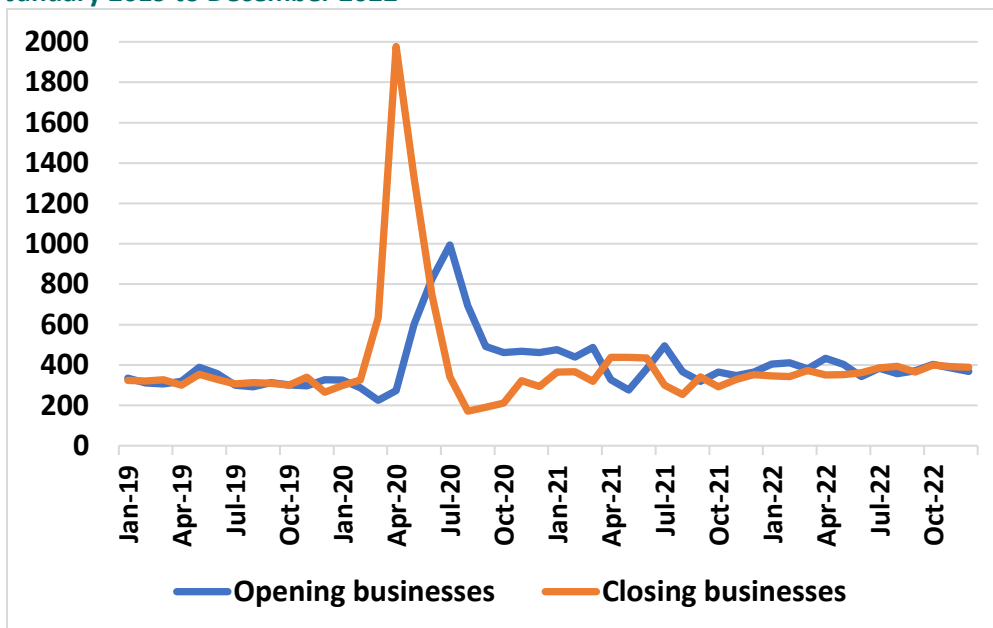
Chart 20: Number of business openings and closures, all industries, Thunder Bay CMA, January 2019 to December 2022



Statistics Canada, Table 33-10-0270-01

Chart 21 examines the business openings and closure data for the Food & Beverage Services sector in the Rest of Ontario.

Chart 21: Number of business openings and closures, Food & Beverage Services, Rest of Ontario, January 2019 to December 2022



Statistics Canada, Table 33-10-0270-01

While the same pattern holds for Chart 21, the increase in closures in April 2020 is proportionately much greater, more than six times larger than the typical number of monthly closures, and over the three years of 2020 to 2022, there were somewhat more closures than openings.

Table 6 compares the net balance between openings and closures for the four charts just presented. For each year, the net number of businesses is tabulated. A positive number means there were more openings than closures (and is shaded green) and a negative number means there were more closures than openings (shaded red). The last row shows the net balance for the three years of 2020 to 2022. It is clear from that last cumulative net balance that the impact of COVID, despite the recovery, resulted in a net loss of businesses in Greater Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA, and across the Rest of Ontario, a net loss of Food & Beverage Services businesses. On the other hand, the number of businesses across all industries in the Rest of Ontario increased during that same period.

Table 6: Annual net balance between business openings and business closures, 2019 to 2022

	ALL INDUSTRIES REST OF ONTARIO	ALL INDUSTRIES GREATER SUDBURY	ALL INDUSTRIES THUNDER BAY	FOOD & BEVERAGE SERVICES REST OF ONTARIO
2019	1,988	19	-11	62
2020	-4,748	-130	-121	-734
2021	7,046	45	59	416
2022	2,254	48	38	194
Net for 2020 to 2022	4,552	-37	-24	-124

CANADIAN BUSINESS COUNTS DATA

Introduction

Statistics Canada provides a count of business establishments across the country, cataloguing the data by highly detailed industry sectors and number of employees, organized down to minute geographic areas. This registry makes use of administrative data (corporate income tax and GST filings) and surveys of businesses and is called the Canadian Business Counts. A snapshot of this census of business establishments is released every six months, for June and December of each year. Statistics Canada cautions against using this data as a timeline of trends in the number of businesses, noting that there can be differences in how the data is collected and classified. That being said, assembling the data over a longer period does give a sense of the relative size of various categories and, over a period of a number of measurements, some suggestion of changes in numbers. Statistics Canada has also warned not to use this data to measure how COVID may have impacted the number of businesses because it takes time before a business which has closed has met all the legal and administrative requirements to be removed from the registry.

With these cautions in mind, this section will present the data for business establishments in the tourism sector, as it can provide some sense of broader trends. The data will be presented for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for eight reporting periods, from June 2019 to December 2022, the latest Canadian Business Counts report. The tourism sector will be represented by the following sectors:²⁰

- Air travel
- Other travel
- Taxi and limousine service
- Automotive rental and leasing
- Travel services
- Arts, entertainment and culture
- Amusement and recreation
- Traveller accommodation
- RV parks and recreation camps
- Food service contractors
- Mobile food services
- Drinking places
- Full-service restaurants
- Limited-service eating places

The tables will also provide the business establishment counts by the following employee size categories:

- Zero employees (essentially an owner-run enterprise)²¹
- 1-4 employees
- 5-19 employees

²⁰ The NAICS sectors for each of these categories is presented in Appendix B of this report.

²¹ Such an owner-operated business could also include unpaid family members. This category actually undercounts the number of self-employed individuals. The Statistics Canada's Canadian Business Count database does not include unincorporated businesses that are owner-operated (have no payroll employees) and that earn less than \$30,000 each year.

- 20 or more employees (of these 14 sectors, nine had 10 or fewer establishments with 20 or more employees in December 2022)

The sectors will be presented in order of the largest number of establishments in Northeast and Northwest Ontario in December 2022. There are three clusters by size:

- Five sectors which have a total of approximately 500 to 700 establishments each
- Four sectors which have a total of approximately 100 to 200 establishments each
- Five sectors which have a total of approximately 30 to 75 establishments each

Traveller accommodation

The traveller accommodation sector provides short-term lodging, by way of hotels, motor hotels, resorts, casino hotels, bed and breakfast homes, and housekeeping cottages.

Table 7: Number of traveller accommodation establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	226	93	84	48
Dec-19	228	85	82	49
June-20	234	81	84	47
Dec-20	245	80	75	50
June-21	248	80	74	40
Dec-21	236	75	84	45
Jun-22	236	80	84	44
Dec-22	219	85	74	49

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 8: Number of traveller accommodation establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	138	74	62	32
Dec-19	126	77	60	33
June-20	129	76	60	34
Dec-20	131	72	45	35
June-21	131	77	44	28
Dec-21	126	68	47	29
Jun-22	121	70	49	28
Dec-22	104	77	51	28

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Northeast Ontario has a larger number of traveller accommodations than Northwest Ontario, particularly driven by the large number of establishments with zero employees (more than twice as many). It also has almost twice as many establishments with 20 or more employees.

Drilling down deeper into the sub-categories of traveller accommodation, the three largest in both areas are motels, hotels, and housekeeping cottages and cabins.²² Motels and hotels have larger proportions of establishments with employees (hotels dominate among establishments with 20 or more employees), while housekeeping cottages and cabins are more likely to have zero employees. Given their distribution among larger employee size categories, hotels would clearly be significant employers.

Looking at the trends over time, there is a low point among establishments with employees in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario in June 2021. While there was some recovery, in Northeast Ontario the number of establishments was below their historical values in December 2022 among all establishments with fewer than 20 employees. In Northwest Ontario, there were fewer establishments in all categories in December 2022, except for those with 1-4 employees.

Full-service restaurants

The NAICS definition of a full-service restaurant is an establishment providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated and pay after eating.

Table 9: Number of full-service restaurant establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	110	68	189	113
Dec-19	96	78	180	116
June-20	102	68	183	112
Dec-20	107	69	182	105
June-21	121	81	165	77
Dec-21	102	79	164	87
Jun-22	110	69	165	90
Dec-22	121	68	163	96

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 10: Number of full-service restaurant establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	43	35	78	61
Dec-19	42	37	75	58
June-20	34	38	71	59
Dec-20	38	39	70	57
June-21	51	41	67	47
Dec-21	44	33	61	51
Jun-22	48	29	57	51
Dec-22	50	25	63	51

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

²² This detailed traveller accommodation subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A24 and A25 in Appendix A of this report.

Northeast Ontario has more full-service restaurants, in all size categories around double or more than the number located in Northwest Ontario. In both areas, the largest category is among establishments with 5-19 employees, representing a third or more of all limited-service restaurants. In the larger employee size category, in December 2022 Northeast Ontario had 18 establishments with 50-199 employees, while Northwest Ontario had a comparable 13 such full-service restaurants.

There was a considerable decline in Northeast Ontario in the number of establishments in the 5-19 and 20 or more employee categories, which showed up in the June 2021 data. There has been a slow, partial recovery in the number of establishments with 20 or more employees. In Northwest Ontario, there was a decline across the three categories with employees, which was experienced variously through June 2021 and December 2021, with very limited recovery.

Limited-service eating places

The NAICS definition of a limited-service eating place is as follows: an establishment providing food services to patrons who order or select items at a counter, food bar or cafeteria line (or order by telephone) and pay before eating. Food and drink are picked up for consumption on the premises or for take-out or delivered to the customer’s location.

Table 11: Number of limited-service eating place establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	97	60	150	133
Dec-19	84	59	167	141
June-20	85	57	174	135
Dec-20	81	63	171	125
June-21	97	56	178	121
Dec-21	95	52	175	111
Jun-22	92	65	173	117
Dec-22	89	60	173	121

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 12: Number of limited-service eating place establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	47	21	64	60
Dec-19	43	19	78	61
June-20	42	17	81	60
Dec-20	39	15	73	62
June-21	44	13	79	53
Dec-21	45	17	71	55
Jun-22	38	24	69	57
Dec-22	39	22	71	55

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

The number of limited-service eating places in both Northeast Ontario and Northwest Ontario is almost exactly the same as the number of full-service restaurants in each of those areas. Northeast Ontario has more than double the number of establishments than Northwest Ontario across all size categories. Establishments with 5-19 employees represent the largest proportion of these eating places in both areas, accounting for at least one-third of all such businesses, while the next largest category is those with 20 or more employees, accounting for slightly less than one-third. With this concentration of establishments among firms with more employees, this sector accounts for a large amount of employment.

In both areas, the number of these establishments dropped in either June 2021 or December 2021. By December 2022, there was some recovery. The major change over time in both areas was that there was reduction in the number of establishments with 20 or more employees and an increase in the number of establishments with 1-19 employees, which suggests that a number of larger establishments reduced their staffing levels and they migrated into the smaller employee size category.

RV parks and recreation camps

This category is made up of establishments which operate recreational vehicle (RV) parks and campgrounds, hunting and fishing camps, and various types of vacation and adventure camps.

Table 13: Number of RV park and recreation camp establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	167	52	37	6
Dec-19	175	47	44	5
June-20	179	46	45	5
Dec-20	181	55	30	2
June-21	183	52	26	1
Dec-21	170	48	33	2
Jun-22	168	49	34	4
Dec-22	164	57	31	6

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 14: Number of RV park and recreation camp establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	184	105	73	13
Dec-19	176	106	77	11
June-20	178	102	80	11
Dec-20	207	108	39	3
June-21	222	91	35	4
Dec-21	195	80	51	4
Jun-22	180	88	54	3
Dec-22	171	98	68	7

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

For this sector, Northwest Ontario has more establishments in each size category than Northeast Ontario. Almost two-thirds (64%) of these establishments in Northeast Ontario are in the zero-employee category, with another fifth (22%) in the 1-4 employee category. In Northwest Ontario, the proportion are one half (50%) have zero employees and almost another third (29%) have 1-4 employees. In Northeast Ontario, RV parks and campgrounds, and hunting and fishing camps, each make up around 40% of all establishments in this sector.²³ In Northwest Ontario, hunting and fishing camps are by far the largest sub-category, representing 78% of all establishments in this sector.

There were large declines in the number of RV park and recreation camp establishments in December 2020 among firms with five or more employees, with an increase in numbers among firms with less than five employees, and further declines in most size categories in June 2021. By December 2022, the number of establishments in this category in Northeast Ontario had returned to the number present in June 2019, except there was a slight shift in firms from the 5-19 employee category to the 1-4 employee category. In Northwest Ontario, there was a decline in the number of establishments across all size categories between June 2019 and December 2022.

Amusement and recreation

This category includes establishments operating recreation, amusement and gambling facilities and services. This includes golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, recreational sports and fitness centres, bowling alleys, amusement parks, game arcades, bingo halls and operators of video gaming terminals.

Table 15: Number of amusement and recreation establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	206	75	83	32
Dec-19	189	68	85	33
June-20	194	67	85	33
Dec-20	177	61	84	31
June-21	186	65	75	26
Dec-21	171	55	78	29
Jun-22	162	57	77	33
Dec-22	165	59	80	32

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

²³ The detailed RV park and recreation camp subsectors in Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A26 and A27 in Appendix A of this report.

Table 16: Number of amusement and recreation establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	80	38	38	18
Dec-19	73	35	42	18
June-20	79	36	42	18
Dec-20	69	34	37	19
June-21	70	37	34	15
Dec-21	73	25	37	19
Jun-22	75	20	39	21
Dec-22	69	22	41	20

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Amusement and recreation establishments encompass a highly diverse range of facilities.²⁴ By far, the largest sub-category in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario is fitness and recreational sports centres, which include fitness centres, health spas, body building studios, skating rinks, swimming pools and tennis courts. Other prominent sub-categories are: sports clubs, teams and leagues performing before a non-paying audience; golf courses and country clubs; and all other amusement and recreation industries (includes amusement rides, day or summer camps, fishing guide services and outdoor adventure operations). Almost half of all the establishment in the recreation and amusement sector have zero employees.

Between June 2019 and December 2022, the number of establishments in this sector with 5-19 and 20 or more employees has hardly changed, although there certainly was a drop in June 2021. The number has slightly increased in Northwest Ontario. But there has been a considerable decline in the number of these establishments among those with zero employees and 1-4 employees, and there had been a distinct drop in these categories in December 2020.

Arts, entertainment and culture

The arts, entertainment and culture sector consists of performing arts companies (such as theatre companies or musical groups or artists), spectator sports (for example, sports teams or racing tracks), promoters or presenters of performing arts, sports and similar events (such as theatres, sports stadiums or festivals), and heritage institutions (museums, galleries or nature parks).

In both Northeast and Northwest Ontario, most establishments in this sector have no employees: in Northeast Ontario 60% have no employees, while in Northwest Ontario 67% have no employees. At the other end of the employee size category spectrum, there are only three establishments across the two regions which have 50 or more employees: a sports team in Nipissing and another in Greater Sudbury (each in the 50-99 employee category), and a history or science museum establishment in Greater Sudbury with 200-499 employees.

²⁴ The detailed amusement and recreation subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A28 and A29 in Appendix A of this report.

The sub-category with the largest number of establishments in both regions is musical groups and artists. Other sub-categories which have higher number of establishments are festivals without facilities, other museums, nature parks, non-commercial art museums and galleries, and theatre companies.²⁵

There has been a decline in the number of establishments in the zero employee and 1-4 employee categories in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario between June 2019 and December 2022, with a larger drop in numbers in December 2021. For establishments with 5-19 and 20 or more employees, the number increased slightly in Northeast Ontario, while it stayed almost the same in Northwest Ontario.

Table 17: Number of arts, entertainment and culture establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	98	38	20	7
Dec-19	97	36	21	9
June-20	94	31	25	9
Dec-20	87	28	24	7
June-21	95	27	21	7
Dec-21	72	24	23	9
Jun-22	72	19	21	11
Dec-22	73	17	22	10

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 18: Number of arts, entertainment and culture establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	63	16	8	3
Dec-19	57	19	10	3
June-20	55	20	9	3
Dec-20	58	16	6	3
June-21	59	15	5	3
Dec-21	47	11	5	3
Jun-22	40	10	7	3
Dec-22	43	11	7	3

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Taxi and limousine service

Taxi services include owner-operated taxicabs, as well as taxicab fleet owners and organizations that provide dispatch services regardless of whether drivers are hired, rent their cabs or are otherwise compensated. Limousine service also provides passenger transportation, the distinction being that it provides it by limousine. It does not include scheduled limousine services (such as to airports) or transporting passengers to and from hotels.

²⁵ The detailed arts, entertainment and culture subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A30 and A31 in Appendix A of this report.

Slightly over 90% of the establishments in this category are taxi services and half of those taxi services are in just four municipalities: North Bay, Greater Sudbury, Timmins and Kenora.

The total number of taxi and limousine establishments declined slightly in Northeast Ontario between June 2019 and December 2022, due to a decline among establishments with zero employees, whereas the total number increased slightly in Northwest Ontario.

Table 19: Number of taxi and limousine service establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	64	6	10	8
Dec-19	56	5	11	7
June-20	55	6	9	8
Dec-20	54	6	11	7
June-21	58	8	10	6
Dec-21	45	8	12	6
Jun-22	52	8	12	6
Dec-22	56	8	7	7

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 20: Number of taxi and limousine service establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	20	6	8	3
Dec-19	21	7	8	3
June-20	28	5	10	3
Dec-20	26	5	10	2
June-21	25	6	10	2
Dec-21	26	6	9	2
Jun-22	29	6	8	3
Dec-22	28	5	6	3

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Air travel

Air travel consists of two sub-categories, scheduled and non-scheduled air transportation, with the latter further divided into non-scheduled charter air transportation and non-scheduled specialty flying services (which includes air taxi services).

Northwest Ontario has significantly more air travel establishments compared to Northeast Ontario, particularly among scheduled air transportation and non-scheduled charter air transportation.²⁶ More than one quarter (28%) of all air travel establishments in Northern Ontario are in Kenora.

²⁶ The detailed air travel subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A32 and A33 in Appendix A of this report.

The total number of air travel establishments held steady in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario between June 2019 and December 2022.

Table 21: Number of air travel establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	25	6	8	3
Dec-19	23	5	9	4
June-20	24	6	9	4
Dec-20	22	6	8	3
June-21	22	7	9	4
Dec-21	22	7	6	7
Jun-22	25	6	9	4
Dec-22	24	8	9	3

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 22: Number of air travel establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	19	13	26	10
Dec-19	20	14	25	10
June-20	22	14	24	11
Dec-20	24	16	19	12
June-21	24	20	18	10
Dec-21	24	17	13	18
Jun-22	24	15	21	14
Dec-22	24	14	18	14

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Automotive rental and leasing

The automotive rental and leasing sector has three sub-categories:

- Passenger car rental (a rental is generally for short periods of time)
- Passenger car leasing (leasing is generally for long periods of time)
- Truck, utility trailer and recreational vehicle (RV) rental and leasing (while an RV rental would likely represent a tourism activity, a truck or utility trailer rental would likely not)

Passenger car rental establishments have the largest number of establishments, followed by truck, utility trailer and recreational vehicle (RV) rental and leasing establishments.²⁷ Almost all establishments across all three sub-categories have less than 20 employees. There is only one establishment with 20 or more employees.

²⁷ The detailed automotive rental and leasing subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A34 and A35 in Appendix A of this report.

The total number of establishments in this sector has stayed more or less the same between June 2019 and December 2022, although in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario there has been a decline in the number of establishments with zero employees and an almost corresponding increase in the number of establishments with 1-4 employees.

Table 23: Number of automotive rental and leasing establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	37	8	23	0
Dec-19	32	10	25	1
June-20	32	10	24	0
Dec-20	29	11	21	1
June-21	30	20	12	2
Dec-21	32	19	17	1
Jun-22	35	18	17	1
Dec-22	28	19	17	1

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 24: Number of automotive rental and leasing establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	15	4	8	1
Dec-19	15	7	6	1
June-20	16	7	6	0
Dec-20	14	4	8	0
June-21	14	13	7	0
Dec-21	12	9	7	0
Jun-22	10	12	7	0
Dec-22	11	11	9	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Drinking places

Drinking places primarily serve alcoholic beverages; they may also provide limited food services. A drinking place that primarily serves food is a full-service restaurant.

The number of drinking place establishments in Northeast Ontario declined between June 2019 and December 2022, with continuing drop through 2021 and 2022. The number of drinking place establishments in Northwest Ontario held steady through this period.

Table 25: Number of drinking place establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	28	11	21	4
Dec-19	21	13	22	4
June-20	23	12	24	3
Dec-20	24	11	21	4
June-21	26	12	17	2
Dec-21	24	7	21	1
Jun-22	20	9	19	1
Dec-22	18	10	16	3

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 26: Number of drinking place establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	4	3	18	0
Dec-19	4	3	18	0
June-20	5	5	15	1
Dec-20	4	5	14	1
June-21	11	4	11	1
Dec-21	8	3	14	0
Jun-22	5	6	15	0
Dec-22	5	4	15	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Other travel

Other travel includes all forms of travel excluding air transportation and taxi and limousine services. This includes: passenger rail transportation; water transportation (Great Lakes and inland water); urban transit; interurban, rural and charter bus transportation; other passenger services (such as shuttle services and special needs transportation); and scenic and sightseeing transportation.

In terms of number of establishments, the largest sub-categories in Northeast Ontario are: other transit and ground passenger transportation; scenic and sightseeing transportation, water; urban transit systems; and charter bus industry. In Northwest Ontario, the largest sub-categories are: other transit and ground passenger transportation; scenic and sightseeing transportation, water; and inland water transportation (except by ferries).

Table 27: Number of other travel establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	14	4	4	11
Dec-19	11	4	4	10
June-20	12	3	4	10
Dec-20	12	3	6	9
June-21	12	3	4	9
Dec-21	16	3	4	9
Jun-22	13	3	4	9
Dec-22	12	3	4	9

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 28: Number of other travel establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	16	7	6	1
Dec-19	15	9	5	1
June-20	17	6	7	2
Dec-20	16	6	7	2
June-21	18	5	6	2
Dec-21	16	4	6	2
Jun-22	18	5	6	2
Dec-22	16	2	8	2

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

There was a slight reduction in the number of these establishments in Northeast Ontario from June 2019 to December 2022. There was also a slight decrease in Northwest Ontario, although there was an increase among those establishments with five or more employees.

Mobile food services

Mobile food services prepare and serve meals and snacks for immediate consumption from motorized vehicles or non-motorized carts, including chip wagons and food trucks. Operating from a vehicle, around half of these establishments have no employees and almost all have less than 20 employees.

This sector has experienced a steady growth in the total number of establishments. In Northeast Ontario, the total number has increased from 30 to 47 between June 2019 and December 2022, while in Northwest Ontario it has grown from 10 to 16. The largest growth in these firms in Northeast Ontario has been among those with 5-19 employees, going from 6 to 14 during this time.

Table 29: Number of mobile food service establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	16	8	6	0
Dec-19	12	9	3	0
June-20	12	8	3	0
Dec-20	15	9	5	0
June-21	19	11	4	1
Dec-21	17	12	9	0
Jun-22	17	12	8	0
Dec-22	23	10	14	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 30: Number of mobile food service establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	5	1	4	0
Dec-19	6	1	4	0
June-20	5	1	4	0
Dec-20	5	4	2	0
June-21	5	4	2	0
Dec-21	5	3	3	0
Jun-22	6	2	4	0
Dec-22	8	4	3	1

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Travel services

Travel services consist of three sub-categories:

- Travel agencies
- Tour operators
- Other travel arrangement and reservation services (for example: visitor information centres; airline, bus or railroad ticket offices; reservation services)

Travel agencies tend to have employees, though almost always less than 20. Tour operators and other travel arrangement and reservation services more often have no employees.²⁸ Travel agencies account for the greatest number of establishments, followed by tour operators.

²⁸ The detailed travel services subsectors for Northeast and Northwest Ontario for December 2022 are presented in Tables A36 and A37 in Appendix A of this report.

Table 31: Number of travel service establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	32	6	14	1
Dec-19	27	9	16	3
June-20	28	7	17	2
Dec-20	31	5	13	1
June-21	33	15	8	0
Dec-21	23	15	3	0
Jun-22	21	14	8	0
Dec-22	17	13	5	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 32: Number of travel service establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	24	7	4	0
Dec-19	18	10	5	0
June-20	20	7	6	0
Dec-20	20	6	6	0
June-21	21	5	6	0
Dec-21	11	8	5	0
Jun-22	13	8	5	0
Dec-22	10	9	3	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

The number of travel service establishments fell in both Northeast and Northwest Ontario between June 2019 and December 2022, with the biggest drop showing up in December 2021. Proportionately, the largest declines were among other travel arrangement and reservation services. In Northeast Ontario, the next largest decline in Northeast Ontario was among tour operators. The decline with the travel agency subsector in Northeast Ontario was only among firms with zero employees, although there was a considerable shift of firms from the 5-19 employee category to the 1-4 employee category. In Northwest Ontario, the second largest decline was among travel agencies, with the same pattern as Northeast Ontario: losses among zero employee firms, and firms with employees shedding staff.

Food service contractors

Food service contractors provide food services for workplace or school cafeterias and other institutions, as well as food services for airlines and railways.

This is a small sector in Northern Ontario, in total amounting to 31 establishments, most of which have fewer than five employees, although three of these establishments each have over 100 employees. There was almost no change in the total number of these establishments between June 2019 and December 2022.

Table 33: Number of food service contractor establishments, Northeast Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	8	5	2	5
Dec-19	8	6	2	4
June-20	7	6	3	4
Dec-20	8	6	4	5
June-21	8	5	5	5
Dec-21	6	6	4	5
Jun-22	8	7	2	5
Dec-22	6	7	2	5

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

Table 34: Number of food service contractor establishments, Northwest Ontario, by employee size categories, June 2019 to December 2022

	Number of employees			
	0	1-4	5-19	20+
June-19	5	1	4	0
Dec-19	4	2	5	0
June-20	4	3	4	0
Dec-20	2	5	3	0
June-21	3	3	5	0
Dec-21	5	2	6	0
Jun-22	5	2	6	0
Dec-22	5	2	6	0

Canadian Business Counts, June 2019 to December 2022

CONCLUSION

The COVID pandemic not only had a severe impact on local labour markets during the various lockdowns, but it also resulted in lingering effects for some time afterwards, particularly within the tourism sector. This was the case in all parts of the province, including Northeast and northwest Ontario.

Overall, the unemployment rate eventually recovered, as did the participation rate, the proportion of residents aged 15 years or older who were either employed or actively looking for work. However, the degree to which employment levels fell among tourism sector industries appeared to have caused workers who had previously been employed in this sector to find employment elsewhere. This would be the most likely explanation for the far higher increase in job vacancy rates in the tourism sector after COVID receded compared to rates in other sectors, given that participation in the labour force did not decline.

COVID also appears to have reduced the number of business establishments across several industry categories in the tourism sector across Northern Ontario, all of which makes the road to recovery in this sector a longer journey than that being experienced in other industries. It also means that tourism businesses must put that much greater effort into distinguishing themselves as employers of choice when it comes to recruiting new employees as the tourism sector recovers and grows over the coming months and years.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Data tables

Some notes regarding the data

Rounding. For tables which provide the actual numbers, Statistics Canada rounds off the numbers (randomly either up or down) to the nearest “0” or “5”. As a result, for small geographies, the individual cells in a row sometimes do not precisely equal the total number. As well, where there is a “0”, it does not necessarily mean that there is no number in that cell, only that the number may have been rounded down to zero.

2021 Census. It bears emphasizing that the 2021 Census was administered in May 2021 when the impact of COVID was still being felt in the labour market. This is particularly relevant in the case of the tourism industry. For example, in the 2021 Census, employment in Accommodation & Food Services in Ontario was 33% below what it had been in the 2016 Census. This was very much a consequence of COVID, as more recent Labour Force Survey data shows that employment in this industry has since risen. Consequently, these 2021 Census figures need to be treated with caution and are not indicative of the longer-term employment trend.

Tables

Table A1: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Elliot Lake CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	2955	130	130	1695	1000
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	10	0	0	0	0
712 Heritage institutions	0	0	0	0	0
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	20	0	0	15	0
721 Accommodation services	15	0	0	0	10
722 Food services and drinking places	130	40	20	40	35
All tourism subsectors	175	40	20	55	45

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A2: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Greater Sudbury CMA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	77190	3505	7000	49675	17015
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	200	0	25	125	50
712 Heritage institutions	160	20	20	100	15
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	305	40	30	160	80

721 Accommodation services	385	20	35	205	125
722 Food services and drinking places	3100	870	645	1265	320
All tourism subsectors	4150	950	755	1855	590

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A3: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Kenora CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	7190	365	550	4550	1735
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	10	0	0	0	10
712 Heritage institutions	0	0	0	0	0
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	40	0	0	20	10
721 Accommodation services	70	10	0	25	25
722 Food services and drinking places	280	75	45	140	25
All tourism subsectors	400	85	45	185	70

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A4: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, North Bay CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	30720	1430	2475	19020	7795
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	90	0	10	65	20
712 Heritage institutions	35	0	15	20	0
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	170	20	15	115	15
721 Accommodation services	190	15	25	85	50
722 Food services and drinking places	1500	385	300	665	150
All tourism subsectors	1985	420	365	950	235

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A5: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Sault Ste. Marie CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	30895	1325	2485	19350	7730
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	65	0	0	40	20
712 Heritage institutions	35	0	0	30	10
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	725	10	35	580	100
721 Accommodation services	270	0	15	185	70
722 Food services and drinking places	1585	485	305	590	200
All tourism subsectors	2680	495	355	1425	400

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A6: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Thunder Bay CMA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	53895	2220	5165	33640	12875
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	155	0	0	105	50
712 Heritage institutions	80	0	0	60	15
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	340	55	50	165	65
721 Accommodation services	520	25	25	280	175
722 Food services and drinking places	2735	490	685	1255	300
All tourism subsectors	3830	570	760	1865	605

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A7: Distribution of employed residents by age in select tourism industries, Timmins CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL INDUSTRIES	19200	905	1710	12380	4200
711 Performing arts, spectator sports	30	0	0	20	10
712 Heritage institutions	20	0	0	10	0
713 Amusement, gambling, recreation	50	0	0	35	10
721 Accommodation services	175	0	40	70	65
722 Food services and drinking places	715	155	175	325	55
All tourism subsectors	990	155	215	460	140

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0448-01

Table A8: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Elliot Lake CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	2950	130	130	1690	1005
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	15	0	0	0	0
60031 Accommodation service managers	0	0	0	0	0
62020 Food service supervisors	10	0	0	0	0
62200 Chefs	0	0	0	0	0
63200 Cooks	15	0	0	15	0
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	0	0	0	0	0
65200 Food and beverage servers	20	0	0	0	15
65201 Food counter attendants	70	30	0	25	10
65310 Light duty cleaners	65	0	0	45	25

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A9: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Greater Sudbury CMA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	77190	3500	7000	49675	17010
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	535	0	40	360	140
60031 Accommodation service managers	80	0	0	55	25
62020 Food service supervisors	320	35	120	150	10
62200 Chefs	110	0	15	60	30
63200 Cooks	610	145	120	280	70
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	65	0	15	40	10
65200 Food and beverage servers	130	25	45	45	10
65201 Food counter attendants	1530	635	285	445	170
65310 Light duty cleaners	1125	80	115	555	370

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A10: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Kenora CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	7190	365	555	4550	1735
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	45	0	0	30	0
60031 Accommodation service managers	15	0	0	10	0
62020 Food service supervisors	55	0	15	35	0
62200 Chefs	10	0	0	10	0
63200 Cooks	70	15	0	40	10
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	0	0	0	0	0
65200 Food and beverage servers	0	0	0	0	0
65201 Food counter attendants	150	60	20	40	25
65310 Light duty cleaners	110	15	10	50	35

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A11: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, North Bay CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	30720	1435	2475	19020	7795
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	255	0	25	195	35
60031 Accommodation service managers	65	0	0	35	25
62020 Food service supervisors	130	0	25	90	10
62200 Chefs	65	0	0	40	20
63200 Cooks	295	45	50	165	35
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	30	0	0	20	0
65200 Food and beverage servers	60	25	10	20	0

65201 Food counter attendants	780	260	155	250	110
65310 Light duty cleaners	530	30	45	235	225

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A12: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Sault Ste. Marie CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	30895	1325	2490	19345	7730
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	165	0	10	105	50
60031 Accommodation service managers	55	0	0	35	20
62020 Food service supervisors	120	15	20	70	10
62200 Chefs	65	0	10	50	10
63200 Cooks	325	30	50	170	75
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	45	0	0	35	0
65200 Food and beverage servers	120	20	15	70	15
65201 Food counter attendants	885	350	210	245	70
65310 Light duty cleaners	490	10	50	245	185

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A13: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Thunder Bay CMA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	53900	2220	5165	33640	12875
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	480	0	80	325	85
60031 Accommodation service managers	75	0	0	35	30
62020 Food service supervisors	230	25	60	130	10
62200 Chefs	120	0	15	75	20
63200 Cooks	555	55	130	295	80
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	100	10	10	55	30
65200 Food and beverage servers	145	20	40	65	15
65201 Food counter attendants	1420	390	365	525	145
65310 Light duty cleaners	815	50	65	440	255

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A14: Distribution of all employed residents by age in select tourism occupations, Timmins CA, 2021 Census

	Distribution by age				
	TOTAL	15-19	20-24	25-54	55+
ALL OCCUPATIONS	19200	905	1715	12380	4205
60030 Restaurant and food service managers	125	0	20	80	25
60031 Accommodation service managers	60	0	0	25	35
62020 Food service supervisors	75	0	20	40	0

62200 Chefs	20	0	0	15	0
63200 Cooks	150	20	40	75	20
64314 Hotel front desk clerks	70	0	20	25	20
65200 Food and beverage servers	20	0	0	15	0
65201 Food counter attendants	425	105	110	170	45
65310 Light duty cleaners	300	45	40	125	85

Statistics Canada, Table 98-10-0449-01

Table A15: Monthly unemployment rates, Toronto CMA and the Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to February 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020												
ONTARIO												
	5.3%	5.6%	8.8%	12.1%	14.6%	12.4%	12.5%	11.8%	9.1%	8.7%	8.1%	8.8%
TORONTO CMA												
	5.1%	5.5%	8.5%	12.2%	16.6%	14.4%	15.4%	13.5%	11.1%	10.0%	9.4%	10.6%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	5.6%	5.7%	9.0%	12.0%	12.8%	10.6%	10.0%	10.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	7.3%
2021												
ONTARIO												
	10.6%	9.5%	8.1%	9.2%	9.8%	8.6%	8.6%	8.9%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%
TORONTO CMA												
	12.1%	10.9%	8.9%	9.9%	11.2%	10.1%	9.8%	9.9%	8.4%	7.3%	6.6%	6.3%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	9.2%	8.3%	7.5%	8.5%	8.5%	7.3%	7.5%	8.0%	6.0%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%
2022												
ONTARIO												
	7.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.1%	5.6%	6.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.5%
TORONTO CMA												
	8.8%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	6.1%	6.2%	7.0%	6.2%	6.2%	5.8%	4.8%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	6.7%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	4.8%	4.3%	5.1%	5.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%
2023												
ONTARIO												
	5.4%	5.1%										
TORONTO CMA												
	5.8%	5.2%										
REST OF ONTARIO												
	5.0%	5.0%										

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0017-01 and Table 14-10-0383-01

Table A16: Three-month moving average unemployment rates, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario and Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to January 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020											
REST OF ONTARIO											
5.0%	5.3%	6.8%	8.8%	11.2%	11.8%	11.1%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.3%	7.2%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
5.3%	5.3%	6.5%	8.2%	10.2%	10.5%	9.6%	8.9%	8.2%	7.9%	7.1%	6.9%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
5.1%	5.4%	7.2%	9.3%	11.2%	10.9%	9.8%	8.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.1%	6.2%
2021											
REST OF ONTARIO											
7.8%	8.3%	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	7.8%	7.6%	7.2%	6.5%	5.5%	5.1%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
7.1%	7.8%	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%	7.3%	6.9%	7.2%	6.9%	6.1%	5.1%	5.0%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
7.1%	7.5%	7.7%	7.7%	8.0%	7.6%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%	5.3%	5.6%
2022											
REST OF ONTARIO											
5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.4%	4.3%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
5.6%	5.3%	5.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	3.9%	4.0%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	4.3%	4.3%
2023											
REST OF ONTARIO											
4.5%	4.8%										
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
4.7%	5.4%										
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
4.4%	4.8%										

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0378-01 and Table 14-10-0387-01

Table A17: Monthly participation rates, Toronto CMA and the Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to January 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020												
ONTARIO												
	64.4%	64.6%	62.5%	58.7%	61.1%	63.8%	64.9%	65.7%	64.7%	64.9%	64.8%	64.9%
TORONTO CMA												
	66.8%	66.5%	63.5%	59.8%	62.4%	65.3%	67.2%	68.2%	67.9%	68.1%	67.7%	67.4%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	62.4%	63.0%	61.7%	57.8%	60.1%	62.6%	63.0%	63.6%	62.2%	62.3%	62.3%	62.7%
2021												
ONTARIO												
	63.6%	64.1%	64.3%	64.3%	65.3%	66.0%	66.3%	66.7%	65.5%	65.4%	65.6%	65.5%
TORONTO CMA												
	66.2%	65.6%	65.0%	65.2%	66.5%	67.8%	68.6%	69.8%	68.5%	68.3%	68.8%	69.0%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	61.5%	62.9%	63.8%	63.5%	64.2%	64.6%	64.5%	64.1%	62.9%	63.0%	63.0%	62.7%
2022												
ONTARIO												
	64.7%	65.1%	65.0%	65.4%	66.5%	66.2%	66.2%	66.4%	64.7%	65.1%	65.1%	64.8%
TORONTO CMA												
	67.8%	67.5%	67.0%	67.4%	68.1%	68.4%	68.4%	68.4%	66.1%	66.6%	66.4%	66.0%
REST OF ONTARIO												
	62.2%	63.1%	63.4%	63.8%	65.2%	64.4%	64.4%	64.7%	63.5%	63.8%	63.9%	63.8%
2023												
ONTARIO												
	64.9%	64.9%										
TORONTO CMA												
	66.3%	66.7%										
REST OF ONTARIO												
	63.7%	63.4%										

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0017-01 and Table 14-10-0383-01

Table A18: Three-month moving average participation rates, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario and Rest of Ontario, January 2020 to January 2023 (seasonally unadjusted)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2020											
REST OF ONTARIO											
63.1%	62.9%	62.3%	60.8%	59.9%	60.2%	61.9%	63.1%	62.9%	62.7%	62.2%	62.4%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
57.7%	58.2%	57.6%	57.0%	56.6%	57.6%	59.2%	60.0%	59.6%	58.7%	58.0%	57.7%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
61.0%	60.9%	59.7%	57.6%	56.7%	57.1%	58.6%	59.3%	59.4%	59.7%	59.9%	60.1%
2021											
REST OF ONTARIO											
62.2%	62.4%	62.7%	63.4%	63.8%	64.1%	64.4%	64.4%	63.9%	63.4%	63.0%	62.9%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
57.1%	57.0%	57.0%	57.4%	57.3%	57.1%	57.5%	57.7%	57.6%	56.9%	56.9%	57.1%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
60.2%	59.9%	60.1%	60.3%	61.2%	61.6%	62.2%	62.6%	62.0%	61.5%	60.6%	60.3%
2022											
REST OF ONTARIO											
62.6%	62.6%	62.9%	63.4%	64.1%	64.5%	64.7%	64.5%	64.2%	64.0%	63.8%	63.9%
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
58.2%	58.4%	58.7%	58.4%	59.0%	59.5%	59.6%	59.0%	57.6%	57.2%	57.4%	58.2%
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
59.8%	59.8%	60.5%	60.4%	60.4%	59.9%	60.9%	61.2%	61.1%	60.2%	59.5%	59.7%
2023											
REST OF ONTARIO											
63.8%	63.7%										
NORTHEAST ONTARIO											
58.5%	58.5%										
NORTHWEST ONTARIO											
59.9%	61.5%										

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0378-01 and Table 14-10-0387-01

Table A19: Annual employment, Accommodation & Food Services, Northeast Ontario, Northwest Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northeast Ontario	249,200	253,300	254,900	247,700	246,000	258,400
Northwest Ontario	104,500	105,900	104,400	95,100	98,700	99,800
Rest of Ontario	3,882,000	3,944,500	4,017,100	3,798,900	3,984,100	4,162,200
Toronto CMA	3,235,300	3,301,400	3,412,100	3,227,000	3,409,200	3,569,400

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Table A20: Median wage for all wage earners who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Northern Ontario	\$ 36,475	\$ 38,199	\$ 38,960	\$ 39,764	\$ 42,903
Rest of Ontario	\$ 37,254	\$ 38,913	\$ 39,466	\$ 39,933	\$ 43,127
Toronto CMA	\$ 38,850	\$ 40,250	\$ 40,810	\$ 41,400	\$ 45,000

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Table A21: Median wage for wage earners employed in Accommodation & Food Services who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Northern Ontario	\$ 13,403	\$ 15,233	\$ 15,617	\$ 12,770	\$ 14,196
Rest of Ontario	\$ 13,683	\$ 15,357	\$ 15,611	\$ 11,958	\$ 13,565
Toronto CMA	\$ 14,510	\$ 16,720	\$ 16,930	\$ 10,850	\$ 12,920

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Table A22: Median wage for wage earners employed in Arts, Entertainment & Recreation who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Northern Ontario	\$ 20,881	\$ 20,552	\$ 20,303	\$ 14,624	\$ 15,767
Rest of Ontario	\$ 17,075	\$ 18,264	\$ 18,143	\$ 13,433	\$ 15,342
Toronto CMA	\$ 15,440	\$ 16,640	\$ 16,500	\$ 12,650	\$ 13,430

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Table A23: Median wage for wage earners employed in Retail Trade who filed income tax for Northern Ontario, Rest of Ontario and Toronto CMA, 2017-2021 (current dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Northern Ontario	\$ 19,830	\$ 21,846	\$ 22,414	\$ 20,995	\$ 22,027
Rest of Ontario	\$ 20,339	\$ 22,482	\$ 22,571	\$ 20,557	\$ 21,848
Toronto CMA	\$ 20,550	\$ 22,340	\$ 22,500	\$ 19,930	\$ 21,900

Statistics Canada, Tables 14-10-0384-01 and 14-10-0392-01

Table A24: Number of traveller accommodation establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
721111 - Hotels	26	7	11	14	22	7	3
721112 - Motor hotels	10	5	4	2	3	0	1
721113 - Resorts	36	16	6	3	2	2	0
721114 - Motels	48	28	13	12	9	0	0
721120 - Casino hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
721191 - Bed and breakfast	26	3	2	0	0	0	0
721192 - Housekeeping cottages and cabins	60	22	3	3	0	0	0
721198 - All other traveller accommodation	13	4	1	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A25: Number of traveller accommodation establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
721111 - Hotels	15	10	4	8	13	5	3
721112 - Motor hotels	4	5	5	3	6	0	0
721113 - Resorts	24	13	3	1	0	0	0
721114 - Motels	24	17	9	6	1	0	0
721120 - Casino hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
721191 - Bed and breakfast	6	2	2	1	0	0	0
721192 - Housekeeping cottages and cabins	25	24	2	4	0	0	0
721198 - All other traveller accommodation	6	6	2	1	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A26: Number of RV park and recreation camp establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
721211 - Recreational vehicle (RV) parks and campgrounds	70	25	6	3	1	0	0
721212 - Hunting and fishing camps	57	25	8	8	3	0	0
721213 - Recreational (except hunting and fishing) and vacation camps	37	7	2	4	1	1	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A27: Number of RV park and recreation camp establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
721211 - Recreational vehicle (RV) parks and campgrounds	21	16	12	2	1	1	0
721212 - Hunting and fishing camps	129	145	79	33	27	4	0
721213 - Recreational (except hunting and fishing) and vacation camps	21	12	7	4	1	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A28: Number of amusement and recreation establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
713110 - Amusement and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
713120 - Amusement arcades	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
713210 - Casinos (except casino hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
713291 - Lotteries	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
713299 - All other gambling industries	1	5	2	0	0	1	0
713910 - Golf courses and country clubs	6	4	4	15	6	5	1
713920 - Skiing facilities	8	2	0	1	3	1	0
713930 - Marinas	11	10	4	1	0	0	0
713940 - Fitness and recreational sports centres	50	12	16	11	8	0	1
713950 - Bowling centres	2	5	2	2	2	0	0
713991 - Sports clubs, teams and leagues performing before a non-paying audience	44	9	8	4	0	0	0
713992 - Other sport facilities	8	1	0	4	0	0	0
713999 - All other amusement and recreation industries	31	5	2	1	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A29: Number of amusement and recreation establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
713110 - Amusement and theme parks	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
713120 - Amusement arcades	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
713210 - Casinos (except casino hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
713291 - Lotteries	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
713299 - All other gambling industries	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
713910 - Golf courses and country clubs	2	2	4	6	4	2	0
713920 - Skiing facilities	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
713930 - Marinas	6	2	3	2	1	0	0
713940 - Fitness and recreational sports centres	25	7	8	2	3	1	0
713950 - Bowling centres	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
713991 - Sports clubs, teams and leagues performing before a non-paying audience	6	6	6	0	1	0	0
713992 - Other sport facilities	2	0	4	1	0	0	0
713999 - All other amusement and recreation industries	21	3	1	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A30: Number of arts, entertainment and culture establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
711111 - Theatre (except musical) companies	6	0	1	1	1	0	0
711112 - Musical theatre and opera companies	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
711120 - Dance companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
711130 - Musical groups and artists	24	0	3	1	0	0	0
711190 - Other performing arts companies	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
711213 - Horse race tracks	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
711214 - Other racing facilities and related activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
711215 - Independent athletes performing before a paying audience	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

711217 - Sports teams and clubs performing before a paying audience	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
711311 - Live theatres and other performing arts presenters with facilities	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
711319 - Sports stadiums and other presenters with facilities	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
711321 - Performing arts promoters (presenters) without facilities	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
711322 - Festivals without facilities	11	1	0	2	0	0	0
711329 - Sports presenters and other presenters without facilities	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
712111 - Non-commercial art museums and galleries	2	1	3	1	1	0	0
712115 - History and science museums	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
712119 - Other museums	4	3	0	2	1	0	0
712120 - Historic and heritage sites	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
712130 - Zoos and botanical gardens	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
712190 - Nature parks and other similar institutions	1	5	1	0	1	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A31: Number of arts, entertainment and culture establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
711111 - Theatre (except musical) companies	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
711112 - Musical theatre and opera companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
711120 - Dance companies	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
711130 - Musical groups and artists	22	0	0	1	0	0	0
711190 - Other performing arts companies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
711213 - Horse race tracks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
711214 - Other racing facilities and related activities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
711215 - Independent athletes performing before a paying audience	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
711217 - Sports teams and clubs performing before a paying audience	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

711311 - Live theatres and other performing arts presenters with facilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
711319 - Sports stadiums and other presenters with facilities	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
711321 - Performing arts promoters (presenters) without facilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
711322 - Festivals without facilities	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
711329 - Sports presenters and other presenters without facilities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
712111 - Non-commercial art museums and galleries	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
712115 - History and science museums	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
712119 - Other museums	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
712120 - Historic and heritage sites	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
712130 - Zoos and botanical gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
712190 - Nature parks and other similar institutions	1	5	0	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A32: Number of air travel establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
481110 - Scheduled air transportation	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
481214 - Non-scheduled chartered air transportation	8	3	3	1	0	1	1
481215 - Non-scheduled specialty flying services	15	3	0	1	0	0	1

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A33: Number of air travel establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
481110 - Scheduled air transportation	1	14	1	1	6	4	1
481214 - Non-scheduled chartered air transportation	16	24	10	5	3	1	2
481215 - Non-scheduled specialty flying services	7	8	3	1	2	1	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A34: Number of automotive rental and leasing establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
532111 - Passenger car rental	10	17	11	4	1	0	0
532112 - Passenger car leasing	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
532120 - Truck, utility trailer and recreational vehicle (RV) rental and leasing	12	2	1	1	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A35: Number of automotive rental and leasing establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
532111 - Passenger car rental	4	7	4	4	0	0	0
532112 - Passenger car leasing	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
532120 - Truck, utility trailer and recreational vehicle (RV) rental and leasing	3	3	1	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A36: Number of travel service establishments by sub-categories, Northeast Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
561510 - Travel agencies	6	12	3	2	0	0	0
561520 - Tour operators	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
561590 - Other travel arrangement and reservation services	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

Table A37: Number of travel service establishments by sub-categories, Northwest Ontario, December 2022

	Number of employees						
	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100+
561510 - Travel agencies	2	7	2	1	0	0	0
561520 - Tour operators	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
561590 - Other travel arrangement and reservation services	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Canadian Business Counts, December 2022

APPENDIX B: List of industries in tourism sector categories

The numerical value preceding each industry sector is the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

Air travel

- 4811 - Scheduled air transportation
- 4812 - Non-scheduled air transportation

Other travel

- 482114 - Passenger rail transportation
- 4831 - Deep sea, coastal and Great Lakes water transportation
- 4832 - Inland water transportation
- 4851 - Urban transit systems
- 4852 - Interurban and rural bus transportation
- 4855 - Charter bus industry
- 4859 - Other transit and ground passenger transportation
- 4871 - Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land
- 4872 - Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water
- 4879 - Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other

Taxi and limousine service

- 4853 - Taxi and limousine service

Automotive rental and leasing

- 5321 - Automotive equipment rental and leasing

Travel services

- 5615 - Travel arrangement and reservation services

Arts, entertainment and culture

- 7111 - Performing arts companies
- 7112 - Spectator sports
- 7113 - Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events
- 7121 - Heritage institutions

Amusement and recreation

- 7131 - Amusement parks and arcades
- 7132 - Gambling industries
- 7139 - Other amusement and recreation industries

Traveller accommodation (includes hotels, motels, resorts, B&Bs, housekeeping cottages)

- 7211 - Traveller accommodation

RV parks and recreational camps (includes RV parks and campgrounds, hunting and fishing camps, vacation camps)

- 7212 - Recreational vehicle (RV) parks and recreational camps

Food service contractors

722310 Food service contractors

Mobile food services

722330 Mobile food services

Drinking places

7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)

Full-service restaurants

722511 Full-service restaurants

Limited-service eating places

722512 Limited-service eating places