

Service bulletin

Traveller Accommodation Services

2011



Highlights

Operating revenue for the Canadian traveller accommodation industry increased to \$16.0 billion in 2011, up 2.4% from the previous year.

The increase in operating expenses of 2.9% outpaced the growth in revenue, leading to a decrease in the industry's operating profit margin to 9.6% from 10.1% in 2010.

The traveller accommodation industry comprises two industry groups: the hotel, motor hotel and motel industry group and the other traveller accommodation industry group.

Hotel, motor hotel and motel industry group

Consistent with previous years, the hotel, motor hotel and motel industry group accounted for more than 80% of operating revenue for the total traveller accommodation industry.

Operating revenue for this industry group increased 1.9% to reach \$13.3 billion in 2011, while operating expenses grew 2.7% to reach \$12.1 billion. The operating profit margin decreased to 9.2%, from 9.9% the year before.

Of all the provinces, Alberta posted the largest increase in operating revenue for this industry group (+6.9%), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (+5.5%).

Other traveller accommodation industry group

The other traveller accommodation industry group includes campgrounds, bed and breakfasts, rooming and boarding houses and cottages and cabins. It is the smaller of the two industry groups and accounted for 17% of total industry operating revenue in 2011.

The operating revenue for this industry group reached \$2.7 billion in 2011, up 5.3% from the previous year, while operating expenses increased 4.0% to \$2.4 billion, both driven by increases in Alberta. As a result, the operating profit margin increased to 12.0%, from 10.9% in 2010.

Statistical tables

Table 1

Summary statistics for traveller accommodation services, province and territory, 2009 to 2011

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2011 ^p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	228.4	198.3	75.9	13.2
Prince Edward Island	80.9	76.8	26.3	5.0
Nova Scotia	339.5	314.7	114.2	7.3
New Brunswick	261.9	242.7	80.1	7.3
Quebec	2,553.0	2,413.9	868.2	5.5
Ontario	4,406.9	4,050.3	1,472.1	8.1
Manitoba	828.0	768.8	201.0	7.1
Saskatchewan	631.4	539.7	171.0	14.5
Alberta	3,463.0	2,938.1	948.9	15.2
British Columbia	2,965.6	2,703.3	968.3	8.8
Yukon	93.3	81.7	25.2	12.4
Northwest Territories	74.3	64.7	19.6	12.9
Nunavut	51.2	44.0	10.2	13.9
Canada	15,977.3	14,436.9	4,980.9	9.6
2010 ^r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.0	187.3	72.6	13.7
Prince Edward Island	82.5	78.5	26.2	4.9
Nova Scotia	335.8	309.3	113.1	7.9
New Brunswick	267.2	242.7	81.0	9.2
Quebec	2,505.8	2,335.2	847.8	6.8
Ontario	4,369.8	4,027.0	1,448.3	7.8
Manitoba	819.7	748.5	200.7	8.7
Saskatchewan	625.3	532.4	170.0	14.9
Alberta	3,156.3	2,703.3	922.9	14.4
British Columbia	3,036.5	2,701.9	989.6	11.0
Yukon	81.0	73.4	22.0	9.3
Northwest Territories	63.3	56.3	17.1	11.0
Nunavut	39.5	34.0	8.7	13.9
Canada	15,599.7	14,029.9	4,920.2	10.1
2009				
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.8	180.4	69.2	13.2
Prince Edward Island	84.1	79.9	26.0	4.9
Nova Scotia	330.6	308.3	109.1	6.7
New Brunswick	263.4	242.5	78.5	7.9
Quebec	2,383.4	2,254.9	795.7	5.4
Ontario	4,082.5	3,866.7	1,353.9	5.3
Manitoba	802.6	744.7	198.4	7.2
Saskatchewan	587.0	498.3	153.9	15.1
Alberta	3,161.4	2,713.9	910.0	14.2
British Columbia	2,853.1	2,621.5	937.8	8.1
Yukon	80.0	79.7	25.6	0.4
Northwest Territories	64.0	58.6	18.4	8.4
Nunavut	33.0	30.7	7.5	7.2
Canada	14,932.9	13,680.1	4,684.0	8.4

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) category 721. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 2
Summary statistics for hotels, motor hotels and motels, province and territory, 2009 to 2011

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2011 p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	192.2	163.9	66.5	14.7
Prince Edward Island	65.6	63.3	22.5	3.5
Nova Scotia	305.5	285.7	106.3	6.5
New Brunswick	227.1	208.5	70.6	8.2
Quebec	2,136.8	2,028.3	749.7	5.1
Ontario	3,722.0	3,422.5	1,283.1	8.0
Manitoba	765.4	706.9	186.7	7.6
Saskatchewan	574.8	486.9	158.5	15.3
Alberta	2,500.2	2,182.2	762.6	12.7
British Columbia	2,634.1	2,382.3	886.9	9.6
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	13,297.6	12,078.6	4,339.7	9.2
2010 r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	182.1	153.1	63.2	15.9
Prince Edward Island	65.0	63.3	22.6	2.7
Nova Scotia	298.1	277.0	105.0	7.1
New Brunswick	230.1	207.6	71.1	9.8
Quebec	2,095.3	1,956.5	731.0	6.6
Ontario	3,662.9	3,384.3	1,263.9	7.6
Manitoba	756.7	686.6	185.9	9.3
Saskatchewan	571.7	481.5	158.4	15.8
Alberta	2,338.6	2,040.1	734.7	12.8
British Columbia	2,706.3	2,382.7	907.5	12.0
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	13,055.5	11,762.9	4,283.7	9.9
2009				
Newfoundland and Labrador	174.6	147.3	60.1	15.6
Prince Edward Island	67.1	64.9	22.6	3.3
Nova Scotia	294.5	277.6	101.6	5.8
New Brunswick	226.3	206.2	68.8	8.9
Quebec	2,010.6	1,910.9	690.9	5.0
Ontario	3,442.6	3,266.5	1,180.4	5.1
Manitoba	736.5	681.9	182.5	7.4
Saskatchewan	531.8	448.3	142.8	15.7
Alberta	2,358.6	2,074.2	738.5	12.1
British Columbia	2,518.0	2,302.8	857.1	8.5
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	12,504.7	11,518.1	4,090.0	7.9

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories 72111, 72112, 721198. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Table 3
Summary statistics for other traveller accommodation services, province and territory, 2009 to 2011

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	millions of dollars			percent
2011 ^p				
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.3	34.4	9.4	5.1
Prince Edward Island	15.3	13.6	3.8	11.4
Nova Scotia	34.0	29.0	7.9	14.8
New Brunswick	34.7	34.2	9.5	1.5
Quebec	416.3	385.5	118.5	7.4
Ontario	684.9	627.8	189.0	8.3
Manitoba	62.6	61.9	14.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	56.6	52.8	12.4	6.7
Alberta	962.8	755.9	186.4	21.5
British Columbia	331.5	320.9	81.4	3.2
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	2,679.6	2,358.3	641.2	12.0
2010 ^r				
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.9	34.2	9.5	2.2
Prince Edward Island	17.5	15.2	3.6	12.8
Nova Scotia	37.6	32.4	8.1	14.0
New Brunswick	37.1	35.1	9.9	5.3
Quebec	410.6	378.6	116.9	7.8
Ontario	706.9	642.7	184.4	9.1
Manitoba	63.0	62.0	14.9	1.6
Saskatchewan	53.6	50.9	11.6	5.0
Alberta	817.7	663.2	188.2	18.9
British Columbia	330.2	319.2	82.1	3.3
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	2,544.1	2,267.0	636.5	10.9
2009				
Newfoundland and Labrador	33.3	33.1	9.1	0.5
Prince Edward Island	17.0	15.0	3.4	11.4
Nova Scotia	36.1	30.7	7.5	14.8
New Brunswick	37.0	36.2	9.7	2.1
Quebec	372.8	344.0	104.8	7.7
Ontario	639.9	600.2	173.5	6.2
Manitoba	66.1	62.8	15.9	5.0
Saskatchewan	55.2	50.0	11.1	9.5
Alberta	802.8	639.7	171.5	20.3
British Columbia	335.1	318.7	80.7	4.9
Yukon	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x
Canada	2,428.3	2,162.1	594.0	11.0

Note(s): The results in this table are for firms classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories 721191, 721192, 7212 and 7213. See "Data sources, definitions and methodology" at the end of tables for definition of terms. Due to rounding, components may not add to total. Scaling may also affect the calculation of ratios.

Data sources, definitions and methodology

Description

This annual sample survey collects data required to produce economic statistics for the Traveller Accommodation industry in Canada.

Data collected from businesses are aggregated with information from other sources to produce official estimates of national and provincial economic production for this industry.

Survey estimates are made available to businesses, governments, investors, associations, and the public. The data are used to monitor industry growth, measure performance, and make comparisons to other data sources to better understand this industry.

Target population

The target population consists of all establishments classified to the Accommodation Services industry (NAICS 721) according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) during the reference year.

Sampling

This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.

The frame is the list of establishments from which the portion eligible for sampling is determined and the sample is taken. The frame provides basic information about each firm including address, industry classification, and information from administrative data sources. The frame is maintained by Statistics Canada's Business Register Division and is updated using administrative data.

The basic objective of the survey is to produce estimates for the whole industry - incorporated and unincorporated businesses. The data come from two different sources: a sample of all businesses with revenue above or equal to a certain threshold (note: the threshold varies between surveys and sometimes between industries and provinces in the same survey) for which either survey or administrative data may be used; and administrative data only for businesses with revenue below the specified threshold. It should be noted that only financial information is available from businesses below the threshold; e.g., revenue, and expenses such as depreciation and salaries, wages and benefits. Detailed characteristics are collected only for surveyed establishments.

Prior to the selection of a random sample, establishments are classified into homogeneous groups (i.e., groups with the same NAICS codes and same geography). Quality requirements are targeted, and then each group is divided into sub-groups called strata: take-all, must-take, and take-some.

The take-all stratum represents the largest firms in terms of performance (based on revenue) in an industry. The must-take stratum is comprised of units selected based on complex structural characteristics (multi-establishment, multi-legal, multi-NAICS, or multi-province enterprises). All take-all and must-take firms are selected to the sample. Units in the take-some strata are subject to simple random sampling.

The effective sample size for reference year 2011 was 2,933 collection entities.

Definition

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing, and other non-recurring items.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. The derived figure excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. For unincorporated businesses, operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Therefore the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships are significant contributors.

Salaries, wages and benefits include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed. This category also includes the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends nor do they include the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business. Therefore the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where unincorporated businesses are significant contributors.

An active **statistical establishment** is one production entity or the smallest grouping of production entities which produces as homogeneous a set of goods and/or services as possible; which does not cross provincial boundaries; and for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of principal intermediate inputs used and cost and quantity of labour resources used to produce the output.

Quality evaluation

Prior to dissemination, combined survey results are analyzed for overall quality; in general, this includes a detailed review of individual responses (especially for the largest companies), an assessment of the general economic conditions portrayed by the data, historic trends, and comparisons with other data sources.

Disclosure control

Statistics Canada is prohibited by law from releasing any data which would divulge information obtained under the Statistics Act that relates to any identifiable person, business or organization without the prior knowledge or the consent in writing of that person, business or organization. Various confidentiality rules are applied to all data that are released or published to prevent the publication or disclosure of any information deemed confidential. If necessary, data are suppressed to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data.

Data accuracy

Of the units contributing to the estimate, the weighted response rate was 84.9%. CVs were calculated for each estimate and are available upon request.

Related products

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

351-0002	Traveller accommodation, summary statistics, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (375 series)
351-0006	Traveller accommodation, operating expenses, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual (percent) (21 series)

Survey(s)

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2418 - Annual Survey of Service Industries: Traveller Accommodation

Release date: March 2013

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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