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Business Dynamics in Canada

2003

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Business Dynamics in Canada

2003

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1. Introduction

Throughout the 1990s, changes in the economic environment have altered the way Canadian employers do business. Globalization has opened new market opportunities for some Canadian firms while confronting others with increased pressures of competition in the domestic and world markets. The recession in the early 1990s and the technology boom after the mid-1990s have had a significant impact on business and employment creation and destruction. Likewise, the tremendous growth of technology and biotechnology industries during the last half of the decade has been a new feature of the Canadian economy.

Since the mid-1990s, the Canadian unemployment rate has been decreasing. As a result, there were about 2.4 million more workers in 2003 than in 1991. Canada, along with the United States and the United Kingdom, led the G7 countries in terms of economic growth after the mid-1990s. Canada's total debt burden moved from being the second highest in the G7 in the mid-1990s to among the lowest in the G7 by 2001. On the international front, a number of trade liberalization initiatives, such as NAFTA, have been completed. The increasingly knowledge-intensive economy has led governments and policy makers to look at policies to encourage and maintain economic growth in this new economy. How did these changes affect Canadian businesses?

The goal of this report is to provide highlights of the impact of these economic changes on business dynamics over the past decade. Some of the key findings show that there were just over one million businesses in Canada in 2003. The vast majority (92%) employed less than 20 workers and accounted for 21% of total employment. In contrast, a minority (0.2%) of firms employed 500 or more employees but represented 43% of total employment. These proportions have changed little over the last decade.

Between 1991 and 2003, the number of firms in Canada grew 12%. Alberta led in growth with 38%; British Columbia and Ontario followed with 20% and 14%, respectively.

During this period, the number of businesses grew, on average, by 9,300 on a yearly basis. However, the number of new firms that started to operate each year averaged 138,100, i.e., almost 15 times the net increases in businesses observed during the period. The number of deaths averaged 128,800.

Business creation in the high-knowledge sector was quite strong during the mid-1990s. Between 1995 and 2000, the proportion of new-born companies in high-knowledge industries varied between 17% and 20%, much higher than the rate of 15% observed in this sector in the early 1990s. The rate of business creation in these industries dropped after 1998, it stood at 14% in 2003, slightly higher than the rate of 13.5% observed that year for the whole economy.

Of all firms that were born in the 1990s, roughly one-quarter ceased to operate within the first two years. About 36% survived 5 years or more and only one-fifth were still in operation after 10 years. Overall, the chances of survival have improved slightly during the 1990s. Firms that were born during the second half of the 1990s were more likely to keep operating than their counterparts born in the early 1990s, partly as a result of the economic recovery that followed the 1990–1992 recession.

2. Business dynamics in Canada, 1991 to 2003

Of all firms that were created during the 1990s, roughly one-quarter ceased to operate within the first two years, according to our Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program file (LEAP). LEAP contains data that can help analyze the impact of economic developments on business dynamics in Canada since 1991.

Just over one-third survived 5 years or more and only one-fifth were still in operation after 10 years. The survival rates of firms improved tremendously after the mid-1990s. Those that were created during the second half of the decade were more likely to keep operating than their counterparts born in the early 1990s. This was due partly to the economic recovery that followed the 1990–1992 recession.

On average, the number of businesses grew by about 9,300 each year during the 1990s. This was the difference between the average of 138,100 firms that began operations each year and the average of about 128,800 a year that went out of business. Businesses employing 100 to 499 workers experienced the strongest growth.

In 2003, just over one million businesses were operating in Canada, up 12% from a decade earlier. The number of firms increased 38% in Alberta, the nation's strongest rate of growth. It was followed by British Columbia (+20%) and Ontario (+14%).

In 2003, only 0.2% of firms employed 500 or more employees, but they represented 43% of total employment. The vast majority (92%) of companies employed fewer than 20 workers, and they accounted for 21% of total employment.

Strongest growth in high-knowledge sector

Most of the growth in firms between 1991 and 2003 occurred in the services-producing sector. During this time, the number of businesses in this sector increased 15%, while it stagnated in the goods-producing sector, increasing by only 1%.

Within the services-producing sector, the number of firms in high-knowledge industries nearly doubled (+96%) from 32,000 to 62,000 firms, while the number in medium-knowledge industries rose 18% from 283,000 to 334,000 firms. The number of firms did not change in low-knowledge industries within the services-producing sector. Examples of industries in the high-knowledge category include high technology and biotechnology industries.

Table 1 Percentage change in the number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

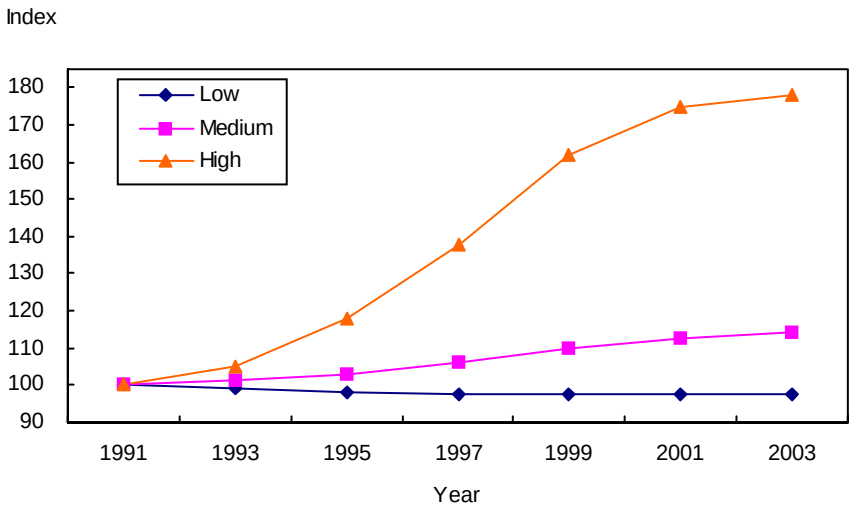
Knowledge-based industries	Goods	Services	All
		%	
Low knowledge	-10	0	-3
Medium knowledge	6	18	14
High knowledge	25	96	78
All industries	1	15	12

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

In the goods-producing sector, the number of firms in high-knowledge industries also grew at a much faster pace than in other industries.

As a result, high-knowledge industries experienced by far the fastest growth between 1991 and 2003. Overall, their number rose a solid 78%, more than five times the rate of 14% among medium-knowledge industries.

Chart 1 Employment growth by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003 (1991=100)



Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Overall, low-knowledge firms fared even worse, as their number fell 3% during the 12-year period.

Even though business growth was very strong in the high knowledge industry, this sector actually accounted for only 30% of the net increase of 112,000 firms between 1991 and 2003. The reason is that relatively few firms were operating in this sector at the beginning of the 1990s. In fact, almost half (53%) of the net increase in the number of business originated in the medium-knowledge industry. This occurred mainly among small firms.

Business creation slows down after 1997

The rate at which businesses were created increased between 1993, right after the 1990–1992 recession, and 1997 when it reached its peak. However, following 1997, the rate declined every year up to, and including, 2002 and fared slightly better in 2003.

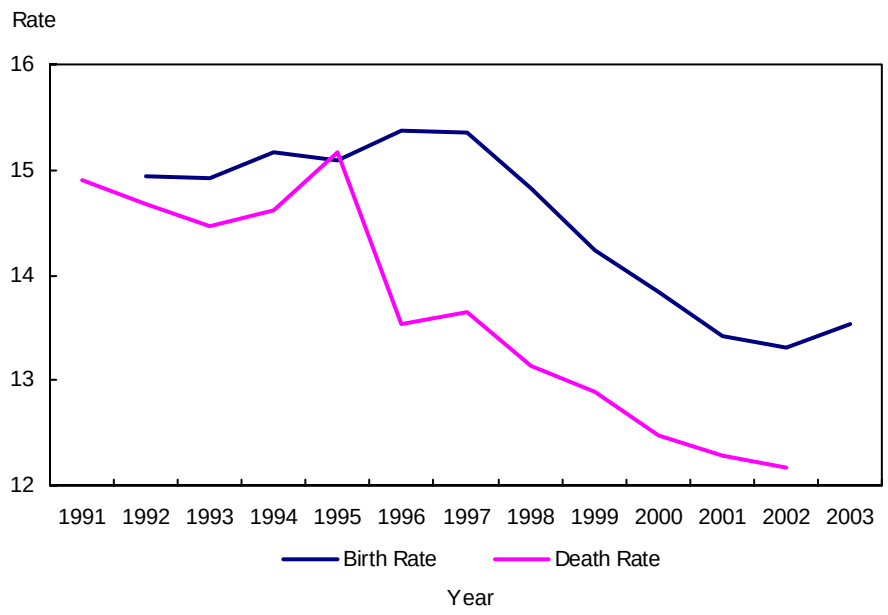
The factors underlying the decline in the proportion of firms that were created during the second half of the 1990s are currently unknown. One potential explanation is that, during the 1990s, there was a shift from self-employed workers with a small number of employees to self-employed workers with no employees.

Data from the Labour Force Survey indicate that between 1991 and 2001, the group of self-employed workers with no employees increased by 48% while the group with a small number of employees displayed virtually no growth.

Since self-employed workers with no employees are not considered business start-ups in the data file used for this report—contrary to self-employed workers with employees—this shift in the composition of self-employment would lead to a drop in birth rates, all other factors being equal.

While the rate at which new firms are created has slowed since 1997, the rate at which they ceased operations has also fallen. Between 1991 and 1995, a range of 14.5% to 15.2% of existing firms ceased operations.

Chart 2 Business creation far exceeds those that cease to operate



Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Subsequent rates at which firms ceased to operate were much lower, as the fraction of firms ceasing their operations declined continuously between 1997 and 2003. In 2002, the rate at which firms ceased to operate was only 12.2%. *(The death rate is equal to the number of firms operating in year t, but not operating in year t+1 divided by the number of firms observed in year t+1).*

Just under one-half of firms in the high-knowledge industries survived five years or more

Chances of survival for firms varied by industry; it was the highest for those that started operating in the high-knowledge industries. Between 1992 and 1997, 46% of these companies survived five years or more.

In contrast, 39% of medium-knowledge firms lasted for five years or more, as did 33% of low-knowledge industries.

While a sizeable proportion of firms cease operations within a short time, those that survive may expand or contract as time passes. However, many remain in their initial size class after several years.

For example, of all firms that employed, on average, fewer than 20 employees between 1991 and 1993 and were still in operation in 2003, fully 94% still employed on average fewer than 20 employees between 2001 and 2003.

Table 2 Survival rate of new firms born in 1992 and 1997, by knowledge industries

	Born in 1992 % lasting at least…			Born in 1997 % lasting at least…	
Industry	2 years	5 years	10 years	2 years	5 years
Low knowledge	74	33	17	78	41
Medium knowledge	75	39	23	77	45
High knowledge	79	46	28	79	45

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Only 6% of the firms increased employment to the next size category of 20 to 99 employees between 2001 and 2003. A negligible fraction ended up employing 100 or more employees.

Likewise, of all firms that employed, on average, 500 or more employees between 1991 and 1993 and that were still operating in 2003, 83% still had 500 or more between 2001 and 2003.

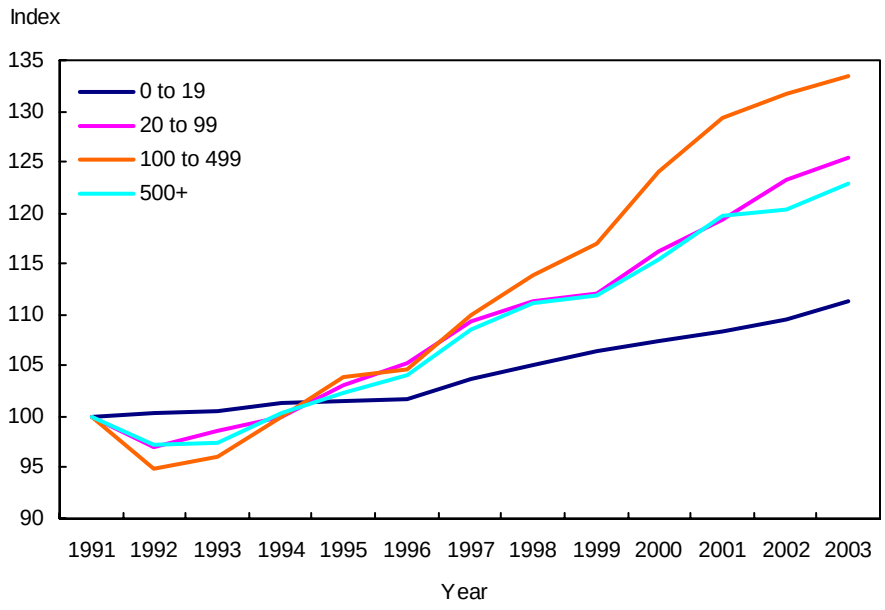
Thirteen percent employed 100 to 499 workers between 2001 and 2003, while only 4.8% ended up employing fewer than 100 workers during that period.

Medium-sized firms experienced the strongest growth

The growth in the number of firms was not uniform across size classes. Between 1991 and 2003, the number of medium-sized firms, those employing 100 to 499 workers, increased about 33%, the strongest rate of growth.

In contrast, smaller businesses, those with 20 to 99 employees, had a growth rate of 25%, while the largest firms, those with 500 or more employees, experienced growth of 23%. The number of the smallest firms, those employing less than 20 employees, rose only 11%.

Chart 3 Rate of growth largest among medium-sized firms (1991=100)



Note: Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 3 Business counts, by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Business counts by firm size (000's)				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
1991	843.0	53.7	8.5	2.0	907.2
2003	937.8	67.3	11.4	2.5	1,018.9

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 4 Percentage distribution of businesses, by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Business counts by firm size				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1991	92.9	5.9	0.9	0.2	100.0
2003	92.0	6.6	1.1	0.2	100.0
	Business counts by firm size				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1991–2003	11	25	33	23	12

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

3. Conclusion

The primary goal of this publication is to show the evolution of the Canadian business environment in light of economic changes in Canada during the 1991 to 2003 period. It is intended to provide statistics and an overview of business and employment dynamics in Canada during this period. *Business Dynamics in Canada* evolved from response to continuous demand for statistics on business counts, business creation (firm births) and business destruction (firm deaths); the relative share and distribution of businesses and employment across various categories of firms (size–small, medium and large firms, industry–low-knowledge, medium-knowledge and high-knowledge industries, as well as goods and services industries and by geography-provinces and territories); and survival rates of newly created businesses (lifespan of new businesses).

A thorough analysis of the findings was done in the previous report titled Business Dynamics in Canada, 2001, http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=61-534-XIE2005001.

4. Methodology

Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP)

The Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) file, constructed and maintained by the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division of Statistics Canada, contains employment information for each *employer* business in Canada, for each year from 1991 to 2003. The LEAP file has existed for almost two decades, and is the primary data source for many studies on employment creation and destruction by firm size in Canada. It has the advantage of covering the entire economy. There are approximately one million companies in the commercial economy that paid more than $1 in payroll to employees and that are included in this database and in this analysis. Due to the fact that these were data recently converted to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997) and one of the input files used did not have the required employment information with NAICS codes prior to 1991, a decision was made to maintain the file from 1991. This database of employers used to cover a longer period from 1983 to 2000 but it was based on the older industry classification, namely, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980). This information still exists in this format and was partly used to compare totals without industry breakdown.

The LEAP database is used extensively in research and has proven to be a valuable tool in studying employment and business dynamics. This is the source most often used for longitudinal analysis of employment change in Canada. Annual files are merged into one comprehensive and longitudinal file that spans the many years outlined above. It has both cross-sectional and longitudinal dimensions to it. In order to fuel these and other longitudinal analyses, extensive quality assurance takes place to ensure that the file is as good as possible.

Data sources

LEAP uses three major inputs: survey related Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), administrative T4 data from Canada Revenue Agency, as well as information from Statistics Canada's Central Frame Database (CFDB). The T4 file constitutes LEAP's universe and contains payroll data.

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)

As discussed, the target population of LEAP is the employer in Canada. By law, every employer is required to have at least one Business Number (BN) account (a unique identifier provided to each business in Canada) and issue his/her employees a T4 for tax purposes. This T4 summarizes payrolls received within the year. These T4 remittance forms associate each employee to their employers (BN account) in the CFDB. Thus, the T4 file constitutes a good foundation for the establishment of a representative universe of the target population of employers. The self-employed that do not draw a salary are not included in this universe, and thus are not counted in LEAP.

Central Frame Database – (CFDB)

The CFDB provides LEAP with information on the structure of each business, as well as geographic and industrial detail. The structural information gathered from the CFDB is the Statistical Enterprise. The fundamental contribution of the CFDB to LEAP is to relate each BN account (from CRA) to its business identifier on the CFDB.

Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH)

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is a Statistics Canada monthly establishment survey that produces estimates on employment, payrolls, and hours. LEAP uses SEPH data to measure Average Annual Earnings. The average annual earnings derived by the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours reflect the annual mix of workers and wages (regular, short and overtime hours) found over the year in each particular province/4-digit 1997 NAICS and business size combination. For further information on concepts, methods and definitions of SEPH, see the Monthly Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours publication, Statistics Canada (catalogue No. 72C0001, monthly) and Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings and Hours based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), 2004 publication, Statistics Canada (catalogue No. 72F0023XCB, annual).

Methodology, terms and definitions

The LEAP universe

The unit of analysis in LEAP is the employer. LEAP is a company-level file; the company is defined as the legal entity (considered to be the statistical enterprise on the Central Frame Database) that reports to CRA for taxation purposes. This universe incorporated or not, consists of every business that issued a record of employment earnings to each of its employees for tax purposes (a T4 remittance slip). This process creates a link between the employee and the company through the Business Numbers (BN). The reported payroll to CRA allows estimates of annual employment to be made. Businesses comprised solely of individuals or partnerships that do not draw a salary are excluded from LEAP.

Business Numbers are the primary key by which the Business Register identifies new businesses. When a new BN account is reported by CRA, the Business Register assesses whether this is a new business, or a BN that belongs to an already existing business. Further testing is done throughout the production of the LEAP files to ensure that this distinction is made in order to make certain that continuing businesses that see their business register identification number change from one year to another are not classified as business deaths and births, but remain classified as continuers. This process is described in detail in the section related to labour tracking.

Establishing the NAICS of a company at the provincial and national levels

The dominant industry (NAICS) and total payroll for each company (legal entity) is established both at the provincial and national levels. This allows analysis to be conducted at both national and provincial levels. The dominant NAICS of the enterprise is determined based on the company having the highest payroll within the hierarchy of the organization and this NAICS code is then assigned to the enterprise.

Calculation of annual average earnings

One of the objectives of the LEAP program is to calculate for every employer in the Canadian economy a measure of employment. This is done by dividing the payroll of a given business by an annual average earnings (AAE) measure of individuals involved in businesses having the same industrial activity (by province and size). The calculation of the AAE is done using the SEPH data for employment. The methodology uses business size when calculating the AAE to allow the allocation of size to be more precise for each business. This calculation is done by calculating the AAE at the 4-digit NAICS industry; province and business size level allow the allocation of the AAE to be more precise. This involves an initial stage where the AAE size ratios are calculated by NAICS and size using head counts (number of employees) from the T4 summary file. Then the real AAE is calculated by taking total T4 pay divided by the SEPH employment.

Employment is average labour unit (ALU)

Employment counts used in this publication refer to Average Labour Unit (ALU). An ALU is a calculated measure portraying the average employment represented by a business's payroll if it paid the average earnings typical in its particular 4-digit industry category, province and business size. In the absence of complete longitudinal data on employment in all businesses, the average employment was calculated by converting each business's payroll into an approximation of the annual average level of employment it represented. The ALU employment estimate is derived by dividing the business's payroll (from T4 system) by the corresponding NAICS industry/province/size AAE per employee (from SEPH system). The ALU is calculated for every business at the province level first. ALUs at the national level are calculated by summing the provincial estimates. Thus, LEAP constitutes a census of every employing business in Canada. This operation is described in the Statistics Canada publication (catalogue number 18-501) "Developing a Longitudinal Database on Businesses in the Canadian Economy: An Approach to the Study of Employment". Recently, the methodology has been enhanced: conversion factors are produced at the province/4-digit NAICS 1997 and size level (before all sizes were treated the same way). The resulting employment measure (the ALU) is conceptually identical to the employment measure from SEPH, which is an average annual head count of employees, and is available for every employing business in Canada. This measure is not a full-time equivalent count, and does not distinguish between part-time and full-time work.

Each year, analysis is done by comparing the LEAP ALU estimates with the employment estimates of SEPH, and of the Statistics Canada monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. In these comparisons it is typically found that levels are different, with LEAP somewhere between SEPH (low) and LFS (high), but the trends are similar at the major industry group level. The differences in level can often be ascribed to conceptual differences in the surveys. Payroll and employment information is then organized *longitudinally,* that is, each observation on the database corresponds to a particular firm whose employment, payroll and industry characteristics are recorded at different points in time. The terms workers and employees are used interchangeably in the document to refer to the same entities.

Creating a longitudinal file / labour tracking

Annual files with records that represent legal entities within a province or nationally are created in the way just described. Each record has information on the NAICS, payroll, and an estimate of average annual employment (ALUs). The next step in this process is to create a longitudinal file of the type required to carry out analysis of employment dynamics. The legal entity number, called a Statistical ('S' number), is a unique identifier for a statistical enterprise provided by the Business Register if an enterprise has a few BNs, then they are amalgamated into one statistical number. The 'S' number in the Business Register is the foundation for this longitudinal linkage. A comprehensive longitudinal file that spans many years is created by linking on this number. Considerable methodological verification takes place to ensure that the longitudinal linkage of the companies is reliable. In particular, "real or false" births and deaths are identified by using a "labour tracking" methodology recently introduced. More information on Labour Tracking can be found in "Development of Longitudinal Panel Data from Business Registers: Canadian Experience" by Baldwin, Dupuy and Penner (1993), in The Statistical Journal of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

The longitudinal nature of LEAP allows entry and exit times to be measured with precision. Entrants (or 'births') in any given year are firms that have current payroll data, but that did not have payroll data in the previous year. Similarly, exits (or 'deaths') are identified by the absence of current payroll data, where such data had existed in the previous year. Real births and deaths reflect the creation of new firms and the failure of existing ones; false births and deaths may simply reflect organizational restructuring within a firm, or a change in its reporting practices. These false births and deaths are identified, and then corrected on the file, using a method of 'labour tracking'. This approach essentially tracks workers as they move from company to company from one year to the next. If a new firm (or birth) contains a large

majority of employees from a 'death', then the status of this death and birth is subject to verification. In cases where a birth and death share the same (or a similar) name, or share a significant portion of employees engaged in the same industrial activity, then corrections are made to the file to link these businesses and declare them as continuers rather than births or deaths. This process is run against every business in the file. Labour tracking is able to find and solve most of the erroneous births/deaths problems found in the file (with the exception of those businesses found to be very small). Labour tracking is performed for the full set of two-year sequences covered by the LEAP 1991–2001 reference period. The sequences are chained and a new longitudinal identifier is produced for each, distinct from the central frame identifiers.

Payroll

All employees who are issued T4 tax remittance slips from CRA taxation are covered. These earnings represent gross pay before deductions; they include salaries, wages, overtime pay, piece work and regular commissions, regular incentives, cost of living and other bonuses paid by a firm to its employees for a given period (week, month or year).

Business (firms)

A "business" is a legal entity with paid employees, and includes all private and public sector entities which, during the reference years, remitted social security and tax deductions on behalf of these employees to CRA. For the unincorporated sector, each legal entity with paid employees, was treated as a separate business. A firm may exist in more than one province and therefore when comparing firm counts at national and provincial levels, there will be a variance in firm counts.

Geography = province and territory

Refers to 10 provinces and 3 territories in Canada for a total of 13 geographical areas. A firm may exist in more than one province and therefore, when comparing firm counts at the national and provincial levels, there will be a variance in firm counts.

Business size

The size of a business was determined according to its estimated number of ALUs in the initial year or in the year when the business was first identified. The size groupings of small, medium and large are defined relative to each other in this population of businesses providing employment and do not represent an absolute definition of business size groups. The LEAP database contains detailed size categories, but for analytical purposes, the following aggregate levels are used: 0 to 19.99, 20 to 99.99, 100 to 499.99 and 500+.

Small: businesses with less than 20 employees
Large: businesses with greater than 500 employees

Births rate (new firms, business entry, business creation)

A birth occurs when a business is not observed in year *t* but appears in year *t+1*. If a firm is identified in the terminal year and not the initial year, that firm is classified as a birth, which is similar but not identical to business start-ups or true births. There may be cases where firm mergers have not yet been identified by Statistics Canada. Such firms are erroneously, but unavoidably, counted in the births counts.

The birth rate is equal to the total number of firms operating in year *t+1*, but not operating in year *t* divided by the total number of firms observed in year *t+1*.

Death rate (business exits, businesses ceasing operation)

A death occurs if a business observed is in year *t* and not found in year *t+1*. If a business is identified in the initial year and not in the terminal year, that business is classified as a death, which is similar but not identical to business closures or deaths.

The death rate is equal to the number of firms operating in year *t*, but not operating in year *t+1* divided by the total number of firms observed in year *t+1*.

Industry classification

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 1997) arranges producing units into industries. In any one industry class, the units produce a homogeneous set of goods and services or, alternatively, the units are engaged in the same or similar kind of economic activity. Businesses are then classified according to Statistics Canada's Business Register industrial classification based on NAICS codes (Catalogue No. 12-501-XPE, occasional). For multi-industry businesses, the assigned NAICS code is that of the BN with the greatest value added (sometimes measured by a proxy such as greatest employment or revenue). In this database, the earnings, as reported to SEPH, are the measure used to classify multi-industry businesses. For businesses that are not covered by the Business Register or SEPH, they are subsequently coded to the "Unclassified" industry. Firms that alter their industry activity over time are classified according to the latest NAICS code reported.

Knowledge-based industries

Lee and Has (1996) divide industries on the basis of three Research and Development (R&D) measures: the R&D-to-sales ratios, the proportion of R&D personnel to total employment, and the proportion of professional R&D personnel to total employment; and three measures of human capital: the ratio of workers with post-secondary education to total employment, the ratio of knowledge workers (occupations in the natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, education, management and administration, social sciences, law and jurisprudence, medicine and health, and writing) to total employment, and the ratio of the number of employed scientists and engineers to total employment (Baldwin et al., 1999, page 21). High-knowledge industries are those that fall in the top third on the basis of two of the R&D measures *and* two of the human capital indices. We classify industries into high-, medium-, and low-knowledge industries (henceforth K3, K2 and K1) based on R&D and human indicators according to Lee and Has (1996) (Table Knowledge). Educational services, health care and public administration sectors constitute a separate category (K4). We follow Baldwin et al. (1999) in classifying industries into K3 (science-based industries) but retain Lee and Has's grouping into K2 and K1. Some industries have mixed high- and medium-knowledge components. These industries are included in K3 when the high-knowledge components appear to dominate. Some unclassified and unknown industries were coded to K5. We are using the methodology used in the study by Morissette, Ostrovsky and Picot (2004), titled "Relative Wage Patterns among the Highly Educated in a Knowledge-Based Economy" and made some further allocation of industries that they did not use or classify. The definition below was adapted from authors Morissette, Ostrovsky and Picot (2004) and Lee and Has (1996).

Industry definition
Knowledge intensity classification

High-knowledge (K3)

Scientific and professional equipment
Communication and other electronic equipment
Aircraft and parts
Office, store and business machines
Architecture, engineering, scientific and related services
Pharmaceutical and medicine products
Electric power systems
Other chemical products industries
Machinery
Refined petroleum and coal products
Pipeline transportation
Other telecom industries
Services incidental to agriculture
Industrial chemical industries
Record player, radio and TV receiver industries
Plastic and synthetic resin industries
Electrical industrial equipment industries
Agricultural chemical industries
Communication and energy wire and cable industries
*Computer and related services**
Telecommunication broadcasting industries*
Motion picture, audio and video production and distribution*

Medium-knowledge (K2)

Other manufacturing products
Management consulting services
Other business services
Other transportation equipment
Primary metals, ferrous and non-ferrous
Textiles
Paper and allied industries
Mining (includes quarries in 2001)
Rubber
Plastics
Non-metal mineral products
Wholesale trade
Crude petrol and gas
Fabricated metal products
Motor vehicles and parts
Food
Beverages
Tobacco
Finance insurance and real estate
Other utilities (excl. electrical power)
Services incidental to mining
Other services
Printing and publishing
Construction
Amusement and recreational services (except motion picture production and distribution)
Postal and courier service
Membership organizations
Accounting and bookkeeping services
Advertising services
Offices of lawyers and notaries
Employment agencies
Railroad rolling stock industry
Boatbuilding and repair industry
Jewellery, sporting goods & toys, sign & display industry
Household appliance manufacturing
Paint & varnish, soap & cleaning compounds, and toilet preparations industries

Low-knowledge (K1)

Fishing and trapping
Other electrical products
Wood
Furniture and fixture
Logging and forestry
Transportation
Storage and warehouse
Agriculture
Retail trade
Personal services
Quarries and sand pits
Accommodation, food and beverage services
Clothing
Leather

Educational services, health care and public administration sectors (K4)

Educational services = NAICS 61
Includes schools, colleges, universities and other education-related establishments.
Health care services = NAICS 62
Includes office of physicians, dentists, hospitals, social assistance services, child day care services.
Public administration = NAICS 91
Includes Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments

Other unknown (K5)

Some unknown or not easily classifiable industries were coded to this code. Units that are in our database as unclassified, this is less than 1.4% of firms in LEAP.

* Industries with mixed components.
Note: *Italics* indicate commercial services.
Source: Baldwin (1999) and Lee and Has (1996).

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Table 1a Business counts, by firm size, Canada, 1983 to 2003

	Business counts by firm size* (000's)				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
1983	708.5	36.4	6.1	1.6	752.7
1984	732.0	39.6	6.6	1.7	779.8
1985	758.3	41.8	6.9	1.7	808.7
1986	781.3	44.1	7.2	1.8	834.3
1987	808.3	47.4	7.6	1.9	865.2
1988	828.9	50.1	8.0	1.9	889.0
1989	845.2	52.1	8.3	2.0	907.6
1990	855.7	51.5	8.2	2.0	917.4
1991	843.0	53.7	8.5	2.0	907.2
1992	845.7	52.1	8.1	1.9	907.8
1993	847.3	52.9	8.2	2.0	910.3
1994	853.8	53.7	8.5	2.0	918.0
1995	856.7	55.4	8.8	2.0	923.0
1996	857.7	56.5	8.9	2.1	925.2
1997	874.7	58.7	9.4	2.2	945.0
1998	886.2	59.8	9.7	2.2	957.9
1999	897.8	60.2	9.9	2.2	970.2
2000	905.5	62.4	10.5	2.3	980.8
2001	914.0	64.0	11.0	2.4	991.5
2002	923.2	66.2	11.2	2.4	1,003.0
2003	937.8	67.3	11.4	2.5	1,018.9

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Note: Data prior to 1991 were backcasted from a model.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 1b Percentage change in the number of businesses, by firm size, Canada, 1984 to 2003

	Business counts by firm size*				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1984	3.3	8.8	6.9	1.1	3.6
1985	3.6	5.6	5.1	2.7	3.7
1986	3.0	5.5	4.3	2.8	3.2
1987	3.5	7.5	6.2	5.8	3.7
1988	2.5	5.7	5.4	3.5	2.7
1989	2.0	3.9	3.8	1.7	2.1
1990	1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2	1.1
1991	-1.5	4.2	3.3	2.3	-1.1
1992	0.3	-3.0	-5.0	-2.8	0.1
1993	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
1994	0.8	1.5	4.1	3.0	0.8
1995	0.3	3.2	4.0	2.0	0.5
1996	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.7	0.2
1997	2.0	4.0	5.1	4.3	2.1
1998	1.3	1.8	3.6	2.3	1.4
1999	1.3	0.6	2.7	0.6	1.3
2000	0.9	3.7	6.0	3.2	1.1
2001	0.9	2.6	4.3	3.7	1.1
2002	1.0	3.4	1.9	0.5	1.2
2003	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.6

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 1c Percentage distribution of businesses, by firm size, Canada, 1983 to 2003

	Business counts by firm size*				
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1983	94.1	4.8	0.8	0.2	100
1984	93.9	5.1	0.8	0.2	100
1985	93.8	5.2	0.9	0.2	100
1986	93.6	5.3	0.9	0.2	100
1987	93.4	5.5	0.9	0.2	100
1988	93.2	5.6	0.9	0.2	100
1989	93.1	5.7	0.9	0.2	100
1990	93.3	5.6	0.9	0.2	100
1991	92.9	5.9	0.9	0.2	100
1992	93.2	5.7	0.9	0.2	100
1993	93.1	5.8	0.9	0.2	100
1994	93.0	5.8	0.9	0.2	100
1995	92.8	6.0	1.0	0.2	100
1996	92.7	6.1	1.0	0.2	100
1997	92.6	6.2	1.0	0.2	100
1998	92.5	6.2	1.0	0.2	100
1999	92.5	6.2	1.0	0.2	100
2000	92.3	6.4	1.1	0.2	100
2001	92.2	6.5	1.1	0.2	100
2002	92.0	6.6	1.1	0.2	100
2003	92.0	6.6	1.1	0.2	100

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 2a Distribution of businesses, by province and territories, 1991 to 2003 (000's)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
1991	22.4	7.6	31.4	26.8	225.7	308.7	35.6	42.2	104.5	136.2	3.4	944.6
1992	22.8	7.4	31.6	26.9	224.3	305.2	35.2	41.7	105.4	140.0	3.5	943.9
1993	23.0	7.4	31.9	27.2	223.5	303.5	35.2	41.1	107.2	143.3	3.5	946.6
1994	22.1	7.7	32.2	27.6	224.4	305.0	35.8	41.0	110.4	147.2	3.6	956.9
1995	21.6	7.6	32.0	27.8	227.7	303.7	35.7	40.8	112.5	149.0	3.7	962.1
1996	20.5	7.5	31.4	27.5	227.6	303.8	35.7	40.9	114.5	150.8	3.8	963.8
1997	20.4	7.6	32.2	27.6	228.4	311.3	36.2	41.7	121.2	154.8	3.8	985.1
1998	20.4	7.7	32.4	28.2	231.7	320.2	36.7	41.2	126.7	156.2	3.8	1,005.0
1999	20.2	7.7	33.0	28.3	233.7	327.2	36.8	40.8	129.7	156.3	3.8	1,017.6
2000	19.8	7.3	32.3	27.8	233.3	332.1	36.2	40.1	132.6	155.9	4.0	1,021.6
2001	19.8	7.2	32.2	27.8	232.9	337.9	36.4	40.1	137.3	157.1	4.1	1,032.9
2002	19.6	7.2	32.0	27.6	233.3	343.6	36.9	39.9	140.9	159.5	4.2	1,044.7
2003	19.9	7.1	32.0	27.4	234.8	351.1	36.9	39.8	144.5	162.9	4.3	1,060.8

Note: A firm may exist in more than 1 province and therefore, firm counts at the provincial and at the national levels vary in counts.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 2b Percentage distribution of businesses, by province and territories, 1991 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
							%					
1991	2	1	3	3	24	33	4	4	11	14	0	100
1992	2	1	3	3	24	32	4	4	11	15	0	100
1993	2	1	3	3	24	32	4	4	11	15	0	100
1994	2	1	3	3	23	32	4	4	12	15	0	100
1995	2	1	3	3	24	32	4	4	12	15	0	100
1996	2	1	3	3	24	32	4	4	12	16	0	100
1997	2	1	3	3	23	32	4	4	12	16	0	100
1998	2	1	3	3	23	32	4	4	13	16	0	100
1999	2	1	3	3	23	32	4	4	13	15	0	100
2000	2	1	3	3	23	33	4	4	13	15	0	100
2001	2	1	3	3	23	33	4	4	13	15	0	100
2002	2	1	3	3	22	33	4	4	13	15	0	100
2003	2	1	3	3	22	33	3	4	14	15	0	100

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 2c Percentage change in the number of businesses, by province and territories, 1992 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
							%					
1992	2	-3	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	3	2	0
1993	1	0	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	2	2	1	0
1994	-4	5	1	2	0	1	2	0	3	3	4	1
1995	-2	-1	-1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	1
1996	-5	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0
1997	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	6	3	1	2
1998	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	-1	5	1	-2	2
1999	-1	0	2	0	1	2	0	-1	2	0	2	1
2000	-2	-5	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	2	0	5	0
2001	0	-2	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	1	1
2002	-1	0	-1	-1	0	2	1	0	3	2	4	1
2003	2	-1	0	-1	1	2	0	0	3	2	3	2

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 2d Percentage change in the number of businesses, by province and territories, 1991 to 2003

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Total
							%					
1991-2003	-11	-6	2	2	4	14	4	-6	38	20	28	12
1993-2003	-13	-3	0	1	5	16	5	-3	35	14	25	12
1991-1996	-9	-2	0	2	1	-2	0	-3	10	11	12	2
1997-2003	-3	-7	0	-1	3	13	2	-4	19	5	13	8

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 3a Distribution of businesses by goods vs. services industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003 (000's)

Year	Number of businesses in the goods industry	% of total	Number of businesses in the services industry	% of total	Unknown/ Other	% of total	Total number of businesses
1991	231.4	26	657.9	73	18.0	2	907.2
1992	229.3	25	662.9	73	15.6	2	907.8
1993	228.0	25	668.9	73	13.4	1	910.3
1994	228.7	25	677.4	74	11.9	1	918.0
1995	226.0	24	684.8	74	12.2	1	923.0
1996	223.4	24	691.0	75	10.8	1	925.2
1997	228.7	24	705.1	75	11.1	1	945.0
1998	230.8	24	716.3	75	10.8	1	957.9
1999	231.9	24	728.5	75	9.8	1	970.2
2000	232.1	24	738.4	75	10.3	1	980.8
2001	232.7	23	748.2	75	10.6	1	991.5
2002	233.3	23	754.0	75	15.7	2	1,003.0
2003	233.6	23	757.4	74	27.8	3	1,018.9

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 3b Growth in the number of firms in the goods vs. services industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003 (000's)

	Number of businesses in the goods industry	Number of businesses in the services industry	Unknown/ Other	Total number of businesses
1991 to 2003	2.3	99.5	9.9	111.7
1993 to 2003	5.6	88.5	14.5	108.6
Difference	-3.3	11.0	-4.6	3.1

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 3c Percentage change in the number of firms in the goods vs. services industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Number of businesses in the goods industry	Number of businesses in the services industry	Unknown/ Other	Total number of businesses
			%	
1991 to 2003	1	15	–	12
1991 to 1996	-3	5	–	2
1997 to 2003	2	7	–	8
1993 to 2003	2	13	–	12

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 4a Number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry (000's)					
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
1991	352.8	420.1	42.4	74.0	18.0	907.2
1992	351.3	421.8	43.3	75.8	15.6	907.8
1993	349.8	425.2	44.5	77.5	13.4	910.3
1994	349.3	430.6	46.8	79.3	11.9	918.0
1995	346.8	432.8	49.9	81.4	12.2	923.0
1996	342.6	434.9	53.4	83.5	10.8	925.2
1997	344.2	445.7	58.4	85.5	11.1	945.0
1998	342.4	454.1	64.1	86.6	10.8	957.9
1999	343.5	460.5	68.5	87.8	9.8	970.2
2000	343.4	465.9	71.9	89.2	10.3	980.8
2001	343.8	472.7	74.0	90.3	10.6	991.5
2002	344.1	477.0	75.2	91.0	15.7	1,003.0
2003	343.9	479.6	75.5	92.1	27.8	1,018.9

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 4b Percentage change in the number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1992 to 2003

	Knowledge industry					
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
				%		
1992	0	0	2	2	-13	0
1993	0	1	3	2	-14	0
1994	0	1	5	2	-11	1
1995	-1	1	7	3	2	1
1996	-1	0	7	3	-11	0
1997	0	2	9	2	2	2
1998	-1	2	10	1	-3	1
1999	0	1	7	1	-9	1
2000	0	1	5	2	5	1
2001	0	1	3	1	3	1
2002	0	1	2	1	47	1
2003	0	1	0	1	77	2

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 4c Percentage distribution of the number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry					
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
			%			
1991	39	46	5	8	2	100
1992	39	46	5	8	2	100
1993	38	47	5	9	1	100
1994	38	47	5	9	1	100
1995	38	47	5	9	1	100
1996	37	47	6	9	1	100
1997	36	47	6	9	1	100
1998	36	47	7	9	1	100
1999	35	47	7	9	1	100
2000	35	48	7	9	1	100
2001	35	48	7	9	1	100
2002	34	48	8	9	2	100
2003	34	47	7	9	3	100

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 4d Percentage change in the number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry					
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
			%			
1991-1996	0	4	26	13	-40	2
1997-2003	0	8	29	8	151	8
1991-2003	-3	14	78	24	55	12
1993-2003	0	8	29	8	151	8

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 5a Employment by firm size* in Canada, 1983 to 2003 (000's)

Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
1983	2,017.4	1,459.6	1,262.2	4,931.1	9,670.2
1984	2,158.2	1,620.1	1,366.4	5,040.3	10,184.9
1985	2,222.9	1,691.3	1,414.4	5,142.9	10,471.5
1986	2,393.4	1,847.2	1,523.5	5,434.9	11,199.0
1987	2,472.1	1,955.5	1,582.4	5,524.3	11,534.2
1988	2,522.5	2,035.4	1,638.8	5,570.6	11,767.4
1989	2,453.8	2,004.8	1,613.4	5,403.5	11,475.5
1990	2,428.3	1,939.9	1,548.8	5,275.3	11,192.3
1991	2,477.2	2,109.2	1,656.8	5,089.8	11,333.0
1992	2,469.8	2,037.0	1,571.2	4,972.4	11,050.5
1993	2,503.9	2,076.9	1,585.6	4,912.5	11,078.9
1994	2,541.6	2,115.7	1,643.4	4,945.5	11,246.2
1995	2,583.2	2,184.8	1,718.1	4,993.5	11,479.5
1996	2,620.0	2,229.2	1,721.3	5,023.2	11,593.7
1997	2,684.3	2,336.9	1,816.0	5,249.8	12,087.1
1998	2,716.7	2,380.2	1,856.7	5,397.4	12,350.9
1999	2,733.8	2,402.2	1,905.8	5,321.1	12,363.0
2000	2,765.8	2,514.0	2,036.2	5,574.1	12,890.1
2001	2,821.8	2,581.0	2,098.4	5,694.3	13,195.6
2002	2,902.4	2,663.1	2,135.8	5,754.9	13,456.1
2003	2,950.4	2,706.5	2,157.1	5,940.1	13,754.1

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Note: Data prior to 1991 were backcasted based on the Standards Industrial Classification (SIC) based data.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 5b Percentage distribution of employment, by firm size*, Canada, 1983 to 2003

Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1983	21	15	13	51	100
1984	21	16	13	49	100
1985	21	16	14	49	100
1986	21	16	14	49	100
1987	21	17	14	48	100
1988	21	17	14	47	100
1989	21	17	14	47	100
1990	22	17	14	47	100
1991	22	19	15	45	100
1992	22	18	14	45	100
1993	23	19	14	44	100
1994	23	19	15	44	100
1995	23	19	15	43	100
1996	23	19	15	43	100
1997	22	19	15	43	100
1998	22	19	15	44	100
1999	22	19	15	43	100
2000	21	20	16	43	100
2001	21	20	16	43	100
2002	22	20	16	43	100
2003	21	20	16	43	100

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 5c Percentage change in the number of employees, by firm size, Canada, 1984 to 2003

Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1984	7	11	8	2	5
1985	3	4	4	2	3
1986	8	9	8	6	7
1987	3	6	4	2	3
1988	2	4	4	1	2
1989	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2
1990	-1	-3	-4	-2	-2
1991	2	9	7	-4	1
1992	0	-3	-5	-2	-2
1993	1	2	1	-1	0
1994	2	2	4	1	2
1995	2	3	5	1	2
1996	1	2	0	1	1
1997	2	5	6	5	4
1998	1	2	2	3	2
1999	1	1	3	-1	0
2000	1	5	7	5	4
2001	2	3	3	2	2
2002	3	3	2	1	2
2003	2	2	1	3	2

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 5d Percentage change in the number of employees, by firm size, Canada, 1983 to 2003

Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		
1983-1990	20	33	23	7	16
1991-2003	19	28	30	17	21
1991-1996	6	6	4	-1	2
1997-2003	10	16	19	13	14

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 6a Employment by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003 (000's)

Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
1991	3,149.4	4,473.7	873.2	2,813.3	23.3	11,333.0
1992	3,037.5	4,301.2	843.2	2,849.6	19.0	11,050.5
1993	3,114.5	4,276.5	828.3	2,844.1	15.4	11,078.9
1994	3,157.8	4,354.9	865.5	2,855.1	12.8	11,246.2
1995	3,246.4	4,460.8	893.7	2,865.8	12.8	11,479.5
1996	3,278.4	4,542.5	931.4	2,828.1	13.3	11,593.7
1997	3,425.0	4,787.8	1,038.2	2,819.6	16.4	12,087.1
1998	3,464.2	4,929.6	1,130.6	2,810.4	16.2	12,350.9
1999	3,475.7	4,946.6	1,067.6	2,856.7	16.3	12,363.0
2000	3,607.6	5,191.0	1,151.9	2,920.8	18.9	12,890.1
2001	3,699.1	5,311.4	1,185.0	2,977.6	22.4	13,195.6
2002	3,773.8	5,462.5	1,177.3	3,011.6	30.8	13,456.1
2003	3,791.1	5,598.7	1,252.5	3,050.4	61.3	13,754.1

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 6b Percentage distribution of the number of employees, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
				%		
1991	28	39	8	25	0	100
1992	27	39	8	26	0	100
1993	28	39	7	26	0	100
1994	28	39	8	25	0	100
1995	28	39	8	25	0	100
1996	28	39	8	24	0	100
1997	28	40	9	23	0	100
1998	28	40	9	23	0	100
1999	28	40	9	23	0	100
2000	28	40	9	23	0	100
2001	28	40	9	23	0	100
2002	28	41	9	22	0	100
2003	28	41	9	22	0	100

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 6c Percentage change in the number of employees, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other	Total
				%		
1992	-4	-4	-3	1	-18	-2
1993	3	-1	-2	0	-19	0
1994	1	2	4	0	-17	2
1995	3	2	3	0	0	2
1996	1	2	4	-1	4	1
1997	4	5	11	0	24	4
1998	1	3	9	0	-2	2
1999	0	0	-6	2	1	0
2000	4	5	8	2	16	4
2001	3	2	3	2	19	2
2002	2	3	-1	1	37	2
2003	0	2	6	1	99	2

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 7a Average size of business by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Number of employees			
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+
1991	3	39	195	2,545
1992	3	39	195	2,558
1993	3	39	194	2,519
1994	3	39	193	2,463
1995	3	39	194	2,438
1996	3	39	194	2,412
1997	3	40	194	2,416
1998	3	40	192	2,428
1999	3	40	192	2,379
2000	3	40	193	2,415
2001	3	40	191	2,380
2002	3	40	191	2,393
2003	3	40	190	2,416

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 7b Percentage change in the average size of business, by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Number of employees			
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+
			%	
1991 to 2003	7	2	-2	-5

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 7c Percentage of the average size of business by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Number of employees			
Year	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+
			%	
1991	100	100	100	100
1992	99	100	100	101
1993	101	100	100	99
1994	101	100	99	97
1995	103	100	100	96
1996	104	100	99	95
1997	104	101	100	95
1998	104	101	98	95
1999	104	102	98	93
2000	104	103	99	95
2001	105	103	98	94
2002	107	102	98	94
2003	107	102	98	95

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 8a Average size of business by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry				
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other
1991	9	11	21	38	1
1992	9	10	19	38	1
1993	9	10	19	37	1
1994	9	10	19	36	1
1995	9	10	18	35	1
1996	10	10	17	34	1
1997	10	11	18	33	1
1998	10	11	18	32	1
1999	10	11	16	33	2
2000	11	11	16	33	2
2001	11	11	16	33	2
2002	11	11	16	33	2
2003	11	12	17	33	2

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 8b Percentage change in the average size of business, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry				
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other
			%		
1991 to 2003	23	10	-20	-13	70

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 8c Percentage of the average size of firm by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Knowledge industry				
Year	Low	Medium	High	Public admin.	Other
			%		
1991	100	100	100	100	100
1992	97	96	94	99	95
1993	100	94	90	97	89
1994	101	95	90	95	83
1995	105	97	87	93	81
1996	107	98	85	89	95
1997	111	101	86	87	115
1998	113	102	86	85	116
1999	113	101	76	86	129
2000	118	105	78	86	142
2001	121	106	78	87	163
2002	123	108	76	87	152
2003	123	110	80	87	170

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 9 Percentage of new firms by number of years in business, which lasted a number of years, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						number of births (000's)						
	135.7	135.7	139.3	139.2	142.1	145.0	141.8	138.1	135.7	133.1	133.4	138.0
% of firms which lasted a number of years												
2 years	71.9	72.6	73.2	72.4	75.6	74.4	76.3	76.2	77.0	76.6	76.5	..
4 years	43.3	42.9	44.4	45.8	48.1	47.7	49.9	50.0	50.8	..	..	..
5 years	35.8	36.1	37.7	39.1	41.1	40.8	43.0	43.1	..	..	..	..
6 years	30.8	31.3	32.8	34.2	35.9	35.8	37.8	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	27.1	27.5	29.1	30.4	31.9	31.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	24.2	24.6	26.2	27.5	28.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	21.9	22.3	23.8	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	20.0	20.4	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	18.3	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 10a Percentage of new low-knowledge firms by number of years in business, which lasted a number of years, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						number of births (000's)						
	55.6	55.8	57.0	55.4	56.1	55.2	51.3	50.5	48.4	47.2	46.8	45.3
% of firms which lasted a number of years												
2 years	74.4	74.6	75.4	73.9	76.6	75.6	77.6	77.6	78.3	77.2	77.7	..
3 years	54.1	54.0	54.3	55.3	57.7	57.8	59.9	59.9	60.7	60.3	..	..
4 years	41.8	41.1	42.9	44.2	46.5	46.9	49.1	48.8	49.7	..	..	..
5 years	33.4	33.5	35.6	37.1	39.0	39.5	41.7	41.2	..	..	..	..
6 years	28.0	28.3	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.1	36.3	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	23.8	24.5	26.6	27.9	29.4	29.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	20.9	21.6	23.6	24.8	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	18.7	19.3	21.1	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	16.9	17.4	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	15.2	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 10b Percentage of new medium-knowledge firms by number of years in business, which lasted a number of years, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						number of births (000's)						
	58.1	59.1	60.4	59.8	62.0	64.0	64.4	62.5	61.5	61.1	59.0	57.4
% of firms which lasted a number of years												
2 years	74.5	75.1	74.6	74.7	77.0	75.2	77.0	76.8	78.0	77.0	76.5	..
3 years	57.3	56.8	56.0	58.8	60.4	59.0	60.8	61.4	62.4	61.5	..	..
4 years	46.8	45.8	46.5	48.9	50.1	49.0	51.0	51.7	52.4	..	..	..
5 years	39.1	38.9	39.8	42.1	43.0	42.2	44.3	45.1	..	..	..	..
6 years	34.1	33.9	34.8	37.0	37.8	37.1	39.1	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	30.3	29.9	31.0	33.0	33.7	33.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	27.2	26.8	28.0	30.1	30.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	24.7	24.5	25.6	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	22.5	22.5	23.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	20.7	20.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 10c Percentage of new high-knowledge firms by number of years in business, which lasted a number of years, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						number of births (000's)						
	6.4	6.6	7.5	8.5	9.8	11.2	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.6	11.0	10.2
% of firms which lasted a number of years												
2 years	79.2	79.3	80.9	79.0	80.9	79.3	81.7	78.8	80.1	79.8	78.0	..
3 years	62.9	63.7	63.7	63.5	65.6	63.7	65.3	62.1	62.7	62.3	..	..
4 years	52.6	53.8	54.8	54.0	56.1	53.5	55.0	51.7	52.4	..	..	..
5 years	46.0	47.2	48.1	47.3	48.9	46.0	47.2	44.5	..	..	..	..
6 years	40.3	42.1	42.1	42.1	43.2	40.7	41.1	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	36.2	37.6	37.7	37.7	38.9	35.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	32.9	34.1	33.8	34.1	35.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	30.0	31.2	30.7	30.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	27.5	28.6	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	25.4	26.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 10d Percentage of new firms in the public education and health industry sector, by the number of years in business, which lasted a number of years, Canada, 1992 to 2003

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
						number of births (000's)						
	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.8
% of firms which lasted a number of years												
2 years	83.3	84.5	85.3	84.4	84.7	82.3	84.6	84.8	85.6	84.9	85.1	..
3 years	70.7	71.2	72.3	70.8	71.1	68.3	71.0	72.0	72.5	72.4	..	..
4 years	62.4	63.0	64.4	62.2	61.8	59.7	62.0	63.4	64.4	..	..	..
5 years	56.4	57.0	58.6	55.6	55.8	53.1	55.8	57.0	..	..	..	..
6 years	51.3	52.3	54.0	50.9	50.6	48.5	50.9	..	..	..	..	..
7 years	47.7	48.0	50.4	47.0	46.4	44.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	44.4	45.0	47.2	43.7	43.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	41.6	42.3	44.4	40.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	39.1	39.8	42.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	37.0	37.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	34.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 11 Mobility matrix in percentage and numbers by firm size, Canada, (1991 to 1993)–(2001 to 2003)

	Firm size* 2001 to 2003				
Firm size*	0 to 19	20 to 99	100 to 499	500+	Total
			%		(000's)
1991 to 1993					
0 to 19	94.2	5.6	0.2	0.0	296.6
20 to 99	23.1	66.2	10.5	0.3	35.1
100 to 499	3.6	17.9	68.5	10.0	6.1
500+	2.6	2.2	12.5	82.8	1.6
Total (000's)	287.9	41.0	8.5	2.1	339.4

* Size categories used above refer to number of employees (e.g., 0 to 19 employees).
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 12a Business births, Canada, 1992 to 2003 (000's)

Year	All businesses	Business births	Birth rate
			%
1992	907.8	135.7	14.9
1993	910.3	135.8	14.9
1994	918.0	139.3	15.2
1995	923.0	139.2	15.1
1996	925.2	142.2	15.4
1997	945.0	145.1	15.4
1998	957.9	142.0	14.8
1999	970.2	138.1	14.2
2000	980.8	135.7	13.8
2001	991.5	133.1	13.4
2002	1,003.0	133.4	13.3
2003	1,018.9	138.0	13.5

	Year	Businesses
Births	1992 to 2003 (000's)	1,657.5
	Number of years	12
	Average births (000's)	138.1

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 12b Business deaths, Canada, 1991 to 2002 (000's)

Year	All businesses	Business deaths	Death rate
			%
1991	907.2	135.1	14.9
1992	907.8	133.3	14.7
1993	910.3	131.6	14.5
1994	918.0	134.2	14.6
1995	923.0	140.0	15.2
1996	925.2	125.3	13.5
1997	945.0	129.0	13.7
1998	957.9	125.9	13.1
1999	970.2	125.1	12.9
2000	980.8	122.4	12.5
2001	991.5	121.8	12.3
2002	1,003.0	122.1	12.2

	Year	Businesses
Deaths	1991 to 2002 (000's)	1,545.8
	Number of years	12
	Average deaths (000's)	128.8

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 12c Net business growth, Canada, 1991 to 2003 (000's)

Year	All businesses	Business growth
1991	907.2	..
1992	907.8	0.6
1993	910.3	2.5
1994	918.0	7.6
1995	923.0	5.0
1996	925.2	2.2
1997	945.0	19.8
1998	957.9	12.9
1999	970.2	12.3
2000	980.8	10.6
2001	991.5	10.7
2002	1003.0	11.6
2003	1018.9	15.9

	Year	Businesses
	1992 to 1996 (000's)	16
	1993 to 2003 (000's)	111
	1992 to 2003 (000's)	112
	Number of years	12
	Average (000's)	9.3

.. not available for a specific reference period.
Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 13a Business births, by firm size, Canada, 1992 to 2003 (000's)

Year	Birth rate by size														
	0 to 19 employees			20 to 99 employees			100 to 499 employees			500+ employees			All sizes		
	Firms	Births	Birth rate %	Firms	Births	Birth rate %	Firms	Births	Birth rate %	Firms	Births	Birth rate %	Firms	Births	Birth rate %
1992	845.67	134.39	16	52.10	1.16	2	8.08	0.11	1	1.94	0.01	0	907.78	135.67	15
1993	847.30	134.56	16	52.89	1.13	2	8.16	0.09	1	1.95	0.01	0	910.31	135.78	15
1994	853.79	138.05	16	53.66	1.14	2	8.50	0.09	1	2.01	0.01	0	917.96	139.30	15
1995	856.72	137.96	16	55.35	1.18	2	8.84	0.08	1	2.05	0.01	1	922.96	139.23	15
1996	857.73	140.80	16	56.46	1.28	2	8.89	0.09	1	2.08	0.01	1	925.17	142.19	15
1997	874.71	143.86	16	58.74	1.10	2	9.35	0.11	1	2.17	0.01	1	944.97	145.08	15
1998	886.19	140.07	16	59.82	1.64	3	9.68	0.17	2	2.22	0.07	3	957.92	141.95	15
1999	897.84	136.56	15	60.18	1.42	2	9.95	0.15	1	2.24	0.01	1	970.20	138.13	14
2000	905.54	134.08	15	62.39	1.45	2	10.54	0.13	1	2.31	0.01	0	980.78	135.66	14
2001	914.04	131.62	14	64.04	1.31	2	11.00	0.14	1	2.39	0.02	1	991.47	133.10	13
2002	923.22	131.89	14	66.19	1.37	2	11.20	0.13	1	2.41	0.01	0	1,003.02	133.39	13
2003	937.75	136.35	15	67.32	1.48	2	11.35	0.15	1	2.46	0.02	1	1,018.88	137.99	14
Average			15			2			1			1			14

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 13b Business deaths by firm size, Canada, 1991 to 2002 (000's)

Year	Death rate by size														
	0 to 19 employees			20 to 99 employees			100 to 499 employees			500+ employees			All sizes		
	Firms	Deaths	Death rate %	Firms	Deaths	Death rate %	Firms	Deaths	Death rate %	Firms	Deaths	Death rate %	Firms	Deaths	Death rate %
1991	843.03	133.39	16	53.69	1.49	3	8.50	0.21	3	2.00	0.02	1	907.23	135.11	15
1992	845.67	131.72	16	52.10	1.38	3	8.08	0.14	2	1.94	0.02	1	907.78	133.26	15
1993	847.30	130.21	15	52.89	1.29	2	8.16	0.14	2	1.95	0.01	0	910.31	131.65	14
1994	853.79	132.70	16	53.66	1.36	3	8.50	0.15	2	2.01	0.02	1	917.96	134.23	15
1995	856.72	138.59	16	55.35	1.21	2	8.84	0.16	2	2.05	0.02	1	922.96	139.98	15
1996	857.73	124.15	14	56.46	0.99	2	8.89	0.13	1	2.08	0.02	1	925.17	125.27	14
1997	874.71	127.25	15	58.74	1.42	2	9.35	0.24	3	2.17	0.10	5	944.97	129.01	14
1998	886.19	124.30	14	59.82	1.37	2	9.68	0.17	2	2.22	0.03	1	957.92	125.86	13
1999	897.84	123.52	14	60.18	1.37	2	9.95	0.17	2	2.24	0.01	1	970.20	125.07	13
2000	905.54	120.66	13	62.39	1.52	2	10.54	0.20	2	2.31	0.03	1	980.78	122.41	12
2001	914.04	120.11	13	64.04	1.50	2	11.00	0.21	2	2.39	0.02	1	991.47	121.84	12
2002	923.22	120.49	13	66.19	1.45	2	11.20	0.18	2	2.41	0.02	1	1,003.02	122.14	12
Average			15			2			2			1			14

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 14a Business birth by knowledge industry, Canada, 1992 to 2003 (000's)

Year	Birth rate by knowledge industry															
	Low			Medium			High			Public admin.			Other		Total firms		
	Firms	Births	Rate %	Firms	Births	Rate %	Firms	Births	Rate %	Firms	Births	Rate %	Firms	Births	Total firms	Total births	Rate %
1992	351.3	55.6	16	421.8	58.1	14	43.3	6.4	15	75.8	7.1	9	15.6	8.5	907.8	135.7	15
1993	349.8	55.8	16	425.2	59.1	14	44.5	6.6	15	77.5	6.9	9	13.4	7.4	910.3	135.8	15
1994	349.3	57.0	16	430.6	60.4	14	46.8	7.5	16	79.3	7.2	9	11.9	7.2	918.0	139.3	15
1995	346.8	55.4	16	432.8	59.8	14	49.9	8.5	17	81.4	7.8	10	12.2	7.8	923.0	139.2	15
1996	342.6	56.1	16	434.9	62.0	14	53.4	9.8	18	83.5	8.3	10	10.8	6.0	925.2	142.2	15
1997	344.2	55.2	16	445.7	64.0	14	58.4	11.2	19	85.5	8.5	10	11.1	6.2	945.0	145.1	15
1998	342.4	51.3	15	454.1	64.4	14	64.1	12.8	20	86.6	8.2	9	10.8	5.1	957.9	142.0	15
1999	343.5	50.5	15	460.5	62.5	14	68.5	12.4	18	87.8	8.1	9	9.8	4.6	970.2	138.1	14
2000	343.4	48.4	14	465.9	61.5	13	71.9	12.4	17	89.2	7.9	9	10.3	5.4	980.8	135.7	14
2001	343.8	47.2	14	472.7	61.2	13	74.0	11.6	16	90.3	8.0	9	10.6	5.3	991.5	133.1	13
2002	344.1	46.8	14	477.0	59.0	12	75.2	11.0	15	91.0	7.6	8	15.7	8.9	1,003.0	133.4	13
2003	343.9	45.3	13	479.6	57.4	12	75.5	10.2	14	92.1	7.8	8	27.8	17.3	1,018.9	138.0	14

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 14b Business death by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2002 (000's)

Year	Death rate by knowledge industry															
	Low			Medium			High			Public admin.			Other		Total firms		
	Firms	Deaths	Rate %	Firms	Deaths	Rate %	Firms	Deaths	Rate %	Firms	Deaths	Rate %	Firms	Deaths	Total firms	Total deaths	Rate %
1991	352.8	57.0	16	420.1	56.5	13	42.4	5.4	13	74.0	5.3	7	18.0	10.9	907.2	135.1	15
1992	351.3	57.4	16	421.8	55.7	13	43.3	5.4	12	75.8	5.2	7	15.6	9.6	907.8	133.3	15
1993	349.8	57.5	16	425.2	54.9	13	44.5	5.3	12	77.5	5.4	7	13.4	8.6	910.3	131.6	14
1994	349.3	57.9	17	430.6	57.6	13	46.8	5.4	11	79.3	5.7	7	11.9	7.6	918.0	134.2	15
1995	346.8	60.3	17	432.8	59.9	14	49.9	6.2	12	81.4	6.2	8	12.2	7.4	923.0	140.0	15
1996	342.6	53.5	16	434.9	53.2	12	53.4	6.2	12	83.5	6.5	8	10.8	5.9	925.2	125.3	14
1997	344.2	53.2	15	445.7	56.0	13	58.4	7.2	12	85.5	7.1	8	11.1	5.5	945.0	129.0	14
1998	342.4	49.4	14	454.1	56.0	12	64.1	8.0	12	86.6	6.9	8	10.8	5.6	957.9	125.9	13
1999	343.5	48.5	14	460.5	56.2	12	68.5	9.0	13	87.8	6.6	7	9.8	4.9	970.2	125.1	13
2000	343.4	46.8	14	465.9	54.3	12	71.9	9.5	13	89.2	6.9	8	10.3	4.9	980.8	122.4	12
2001	343.8	46.6	14	472.7	54.7	12	74.0	9.8	13	90.3	6.9	8	10.6	3.9	991.5	121.8	12
2002	344.1	45.5	13	477.0	54.8	11	75.2	9.9	13	91.0	6.7	7	15.7	5.1	1,003.0	122.1	12

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

Table 15a Number of businesses and employment, by industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Employment (000's)												
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	326.0	308.1	306.0	322.5	340.2	336.2	355.3	350.4	341.9	349.6	358.2	350.3	352.0
Utilities	123.9	124.1	120.6	116.0	110.9	107.7	104.2	103.8	103.9	108.4	111.6	110.2	111.4
Construction	527.0	477.9	458.0	466.8	469.9	469.4	493.4	507.3	528.0	558.1	590.1	642.5	666.0
Manufacturing	1,846.8	1,753.9	1,744.1	1,791.5	1,825.2	1,866.0	1,996.1	2,035.6	2,042.1	2,161.6	2,156.9	2,153.3	2,235.7
Trade	1,906.2	1,841.0	1,860.4	1,879.0	1,945.9	1,964.7	2,033.7	2,045.9	2,079.6	2,154.8	2,210.5	2,283.8	2,346.0
Transportation and Warehousing	543.8	536.0	544.7	550.3	554.5	557.6	585.4	602.4	603.8	627.0	629.0	614.5	609.8
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing	776.5	751.6	732.6	728.8	739.0	742.1	825.5	842.8	766.7	776.7	793.4	824.7	817.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	434.4	409.0	411.6	422.7	444.4	477.0	521.0	560.6	580.0	639.8	661.9	669.1	675.2
Business Support Services, Services to Buildings and Dwellings, Other Support Services	407.4	399.1	413.4	436.2	469.1	489.2	522.4	560.7	584.5	622.9	651.3	677.1	701.8
Educational Services	879.3	895.2	912.8	918.7	920.5	913.3	921.4	915.5	910.1	914.7	923.6	933.2	936.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,171.9	1,171.3	1,162.9	1,174.9	1,197.9	1,171.9	1,188.1	1,197.5	1,208.9	1,226.0	1,246.2	1,300.3	1,344.8
Information, Cultural and Recreation	394.8	388.6	398.0	421.9	430.2	440.4	455.4	533.5	485.5	527.9	553.9	563.5	604.9
Accommodation and Food Services	737.3	725.0	760.4	767.3	791.7	814.4	856.5	876.4	870.0	908.8	947.8	962.9	946.2
Other Services (except Public Administration)	474.1	469.2	471.2	477.0	481.7	489.3	511.2	514.0	513.1	522.9	540.1	562.8	577.1
Public Administration	760.3	781.4	766.7	759.7	745.7	741.3	700.9	688.3	728.7	772.1	798.6	776.9	767.7
Unclassified	23.3	19.0	15.4	12.8	12.8	13.3	16.4	16.2	16.3	18.9	22.4	30.8	61.3
Total	11,333.0	11,050.5	11,078.9	11,246.2	11,479.5	11,593.7	12,087.1	12,350.9	12,363.0	12,890.1	13,195.6	13,456.1	13,754.1
	Businesses (000's)												
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	73.7	72.7	72.4	71.9	71.3	71.0	72.3	71.7	71.3	70.9	70.4	69.4	68.0
Utilities	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	103.9	103.4	102.5	102.7	99.4	96.7	98.4	98.9	99.8	100.9	102.6	105.3	108.0
Manufacturing	52.4	51.8	51.8	52.8	54.0	54.5	56.9	59.2	59.7	59.2	58.9	57.9	56.9
Trade	168.2	167.4	167.0	167.4	167.6	166.0	165.2	163.7	163.6	162.9	161.6	161.1	160.7
Transportation and Warehousing	34.8	34.6	35.3	36.7	37.7	38.4	40.1	41.4	42.7	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.3
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing	58.3	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.6	62.8	62.9	63.4	63.6	63.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	68.8	70.8	73.5	77.0	81.1	85.8	91.5	97.4	102.3	107.3	111.2	114.3	115.9
Business Support Services, Services to Buildings and Dwellings, Other Support Services	46.5	46.9	47.5	48.6	49.9	51.3	53.9	55.7	57.4	59.3	61.7	62.1	62.3
Educational Services	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.4	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	61.5	63.2	64.7	66.3	68.1	69.7	71.0	71.9	72.9	74.0	74.9	75.7	76.5
Information, Cultural and Recreation	22.9	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.6	24.8	25.3	26.0	27.2	28.1	28.7	29.0	29.1
Accommodation and Food Services	61.1	61.7	63.1	64.9	66.0	66.5	67.3	67.0	67.4	67.5	67.9	68.2	68.4
Other Services (except Public Administration)	123.3	124.2	123.2	121.2	118.4	116.2	116.5	116.9	117.3	118.1	120.4	121.6	122.2
Public Administration	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7
Unclassified	18.0	15.6	13.4	11.9	12.2	10.8	11.1	10.8	9.8	10.3	10.6	15.7	27.8
Total	907.2	907.8	910.3	918.0	923.0	925.2	945.0	957.9	970.2	980.8	991.5	1,003.0	1,018.9

Table 15b Percentage distribution of the number of businesses and employment, by industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Employment (%)												
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Utilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Construction	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Manufacturing	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	17	17	16	16	16
Trade	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Transportation and Warehousing	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Business Support Services, Services to Buildings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Educational Services	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
Health Care and Social Assistance	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
Information, Cultural and Recreation	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Accommodation and Food Services	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public Administration	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Businesses (%)												
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
Manufacturing	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Trade	19	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	16
Transportation and Warehousing	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Business Support Services, Services to Buildings	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Educational Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health Care and Social Assistance	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Information, Cultural and Recreation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Accommodation and Food Services	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Services (except Public Administration)	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Public Administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Unclassified	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 15c Percentage change in the number of businesses, by industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

1991 to 1996	1997 to 2003	1991 to 2003
	Employment (%)	
3	-1	8
-4	-6	-8
-13	7	-10
-12	-43	-49
-11	35	26
-7	10	4
1	12	21
4	0	9
3	15	23
-1	-3	-4
3	4	12
10	8	24
-4	-1	5
0	6	9
10	30	55
25	27	68
	Firm counts (%)	
20	34	72
10	16	34
4	2	7
27	19	65
0	13	15
13	8	25
12	33	53
8	15	27
10	10	28
9	2	12
3	13	22
-6	5	-1
-3	10	1
-9	-13	-21
-43	273	164
-40	151	55
2	14	21
2	8	12

Table 16 Percentage distribution of the number of businesses, by industry, Canada, 2003

	Employment and businesses by industry			
2003	Employment	Businesses	Employment	Businesses
	000's		%	
Trade	2,346.0	160.7	17	16
Manufacturing	2,235.7	56.9	16	6
Health Care	1,344.8	76.5	10	8
Accommodation & Food Services	946.2	68.4	7	7
Education	936.7	10.9	7	1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	817.6	63.4	6	6
Public Administration	767.7	4.7	6	0
Business Support Services, Services to Buildings and Dwellings, Other Support Services	701.8	62.3	5	6
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	675.2	115.9	5	11
Construction	666.0	108.0	5	11
Transportation and Warehousing	609.8	43.3	4	4
Information, Cultural & Recreational Activities	604.9	29.1	4	3
Other Services	577.1	122.2	4	12
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	352.0	68.0	3	7
Utilities	111.4	0.7	1	0
Total	13,754.1	1,018.9	100	100

Table 17 Percentage change in the number of businesses, by knowledge industry, Canada, 1991 to 2003

Knowledge based industries	Goods	Services	All
		%	
Low knowledge	-10	0	-3
Medium knowledge	6	18	14
High knowledge	25	96	78
Public, Education & Health[1]	–	24	24
All industries	1	15	12

– not applicable.

1. Public, Education & Health industry consists of all government related departments and operations at all 3 levels of government as well as firms and departments involved in the health sector and the education sector. These businesses include government departments, municipalities, fire departments, police, schools, universities, colleges, doctors, dentists and hospitals etc. Government Business Enterprises are generally classified and coded as all other types of businesses.

Source: Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program (LEAP) 1991 to 2003, Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.