



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 8, 2003

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 Employment edged down 13,000 in July, all in part-time jobs, and the unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.8% (+0.1 percentage points). Since the start of 2003, employment has increased by only 0.5%, much slower than the 2.3% growth observed in the first seven months of 2002. In the United States, employment continued to decline in July and is down 0.3% so far in 2003.

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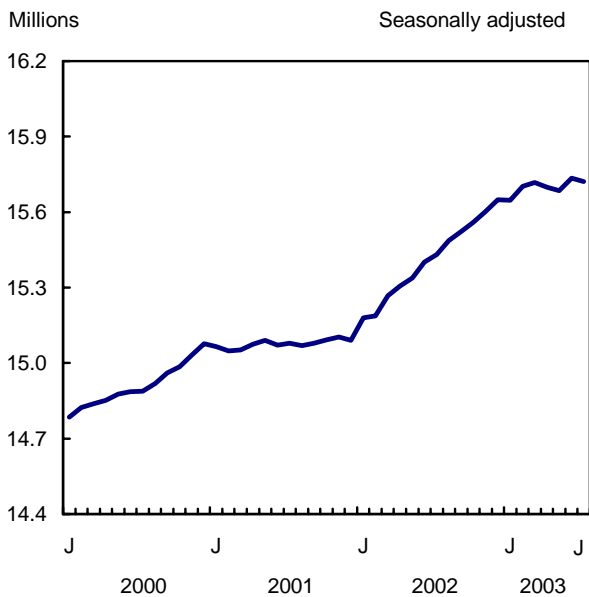
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

July 2003

Employment edged down 13,000 in July, all in part-time jobs, and the unemployment rate rose slightly to 7.8% (+0.1 percentage points). Since the start of 2003, employment has increased by only 0.5%, much slower than the 2.3% growth observed in the first seven months of 2002. In the United States, employment continued to decline in July and is down 0.3% so far in 2003.

#### Employment



#### Fewer youths working in July

Employment fell by 15,000 among youths, as a decline of 31,000 part-time jobs was only partly offset by a gain in full-time. With this decrease, youth employment is down 0.4% since the start of the year. The youth unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in July to 14.1%.

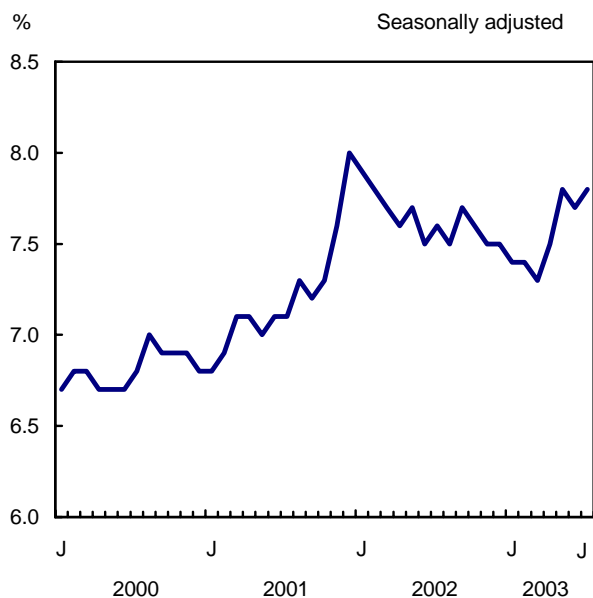
Among 20- to 24-year-olds, the summer job market for students was improved from a year earlier, while 15- to 19-year-old students had less success in July. (Students are those who had been attending school full-time and who plan on returning in the fall). Compared with July 2002, the employment rate for 20- to 24-year-old students was up 1.3 percentage points

to 75.1%. About 51.6% of students aged 15 to 19 were employed in July, down 0.7 points from July 2002.

In July, employment among adult men edged down (-9,000), as a decline of 16,000 full-time jobs was only partly offset by a slight gain in part-time. Since the start of 2003, overall employment among adult men is up only 37,000 (+0.5%). In July, their unemployment edged up 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%.

There was a slight increase (+10,000) in employment among adult women in July, bringing gains so far in 2003 to 43,000 (+0.7%). In July, their unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 6.2%.

#### Unemployment rate



#### Slow hiring in the private sector

Despite a small gain in the number of private sector employees in July (+15,000), employment for this group has shown little change over the first seven months of the year (+0.1%).

In July, the number of public sector employees fell by an estimated 25,000, with most of the decline in education services. Despite the decline in July, the number of public sector employees is up 19,000 (+0.6%) since the start of 2003.

Although self-employment was little changed in July, it has grown by 41,000 (+1.7%) so far this year.

**Employment declines in educational services**

In July, employment fell by an estimated 24,000 in education, mostly at the primary and secondary level in Ontario.

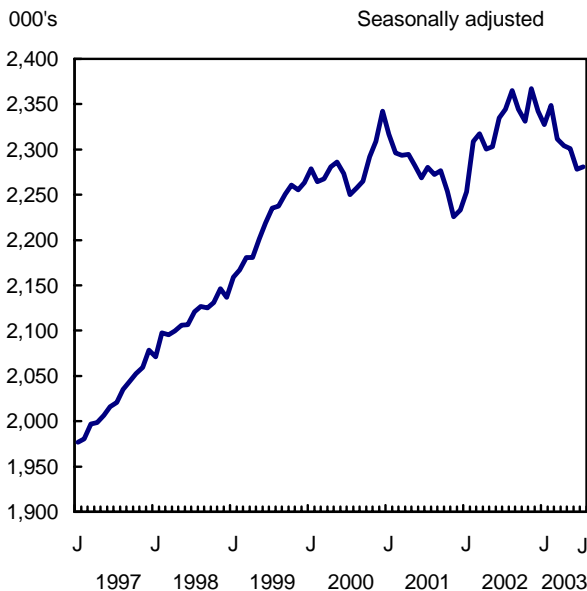
In July, employment decreased in agriculture (-7,000), with half of the decline in Saskatchewan. So far in 2003, farm employment is down 21,000 (-5.9%), continuing a long-term downward trend.

There was also a slight employment decline (-10,000) in accommodation and food services, with most of the decrease in Ontario.

Employment increased by 10,000 in construction and in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Since the start of 2003, job gains total 22,000 (+2.4%) in construction and 27,000 (+3.0%) in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

Although employment in manufacturing was little changed in July, it has declined 61,000 (-2.6%) over the first seven months of 2003, primarily the result of continued weakness in Ontario. In the United States, factory employment has fallen 2.7% over the same period.

**Manufacturing employment**



**Focus on the provinces**

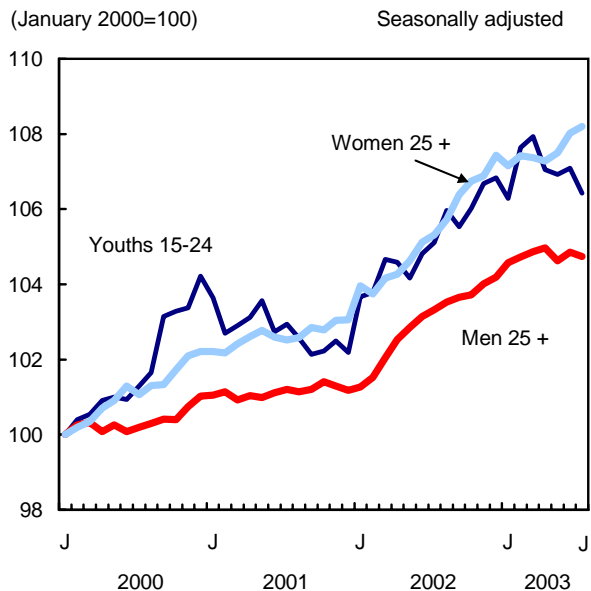
In Nova Scotia, employment decreased by an estimated 5,000, all in full-time work. This leaves overall employment in the province up slightly since the start of the year. The largest loss in July was in the other services sector. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 9.2%.

Employment in Quebec fell slightly (-13,000) in July, offsetting the gain in June. The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 9.1%. So far in 2003, employment in the province is down 20,000 (-0.5%). While the number of factory jobs in Quebec edged up in July, manufacturing employment is down 24,000 (-3.7%) since the start of the year.

Employment in Ontario edged down 8,000 in July, following a gain of 17,000 in June. Despite the slight decline in July, employment in the province is up 53,000 (+0.9%) so far this year as a result of strength in the first quarter. In July, there were declines in education services (-17,000), mostly primary and secondary education. There were also slight declines in a number of industries including accommodation and food services (-7,000).

Employment in Prince Edward Island declined by 800 in July, partly offsetting a gain of 2,500 in June. This leaves employment in the province 1,600 (+2.4%) above the level of December 2002.

**Employment index**



In July, employment in British Columbia edged up by 10,000, bringing total job gains so far this year to 22,000 (+1.1%). The unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points in July to 8.6%, the result of a strong increase in labour force participation.

Employment in New Brunswick edged up 2,000 following an increase of 6,000 in June. These recent gains partly offset losses in April and May, leaving employment in the province down 5,000 (-1.3%) so far in 2003.

There was little employment change in the other provinces in July.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is now available for the week ending July 19 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, September 5.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

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**Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	June 2003	July 2003	June 2003 to July 2003	June 2003	July 2003	June 2003 to July 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,042.5</b>	<b>17,042.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.8	258.8	0.4	58.8	59.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	77.8	77.7	-0.1	68.7	68.5	-0.2
Nova Scotia	481.6	478.4	-0.7	63.4	62.9	-0.5
New Brunswick	384.4	385.7	0.3	63.1	63.3	0.2
Quebec	4,003.3	4,000.5	-0.1	65.8	65.7	-0.1
Ontario	6,720.8	6,704.2	-0.2	68.7	68.5	-0.2
Manitoba	596.9	601.5	0.8	68.8	69.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	516.4	515.2	-0.2	68.3	68.2	-0.1
Alberta	1,815.9	1,814.2	-0.1	73.5	73.3	-0.2
British Columbia	2,187.7	2,206.2	0.8	65.0	65.5	0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,733.9</b>	<b>15,720.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.2	217.8	-0.2	49.7	49.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	70.3	69.5	-1.1	62.0	61.3	-0.7
Nova Scotia	439.3	434.2	-1.2	57.8	57.1	-0.7
New Brunswick	343.7	345.3	0.5	56.4	56.6	0.2
Quebec	3,647.8	3,634.6	-0.4	60.0	59.7	-0.3
Ontario	6,226.8	6,219.1	-0.1	63.7	63.5	-0.2
Manitoba	569.5	571.1	0.3	65.6	65.8	0.2
Saskatchewan	488.7	487.1	-0.3	64.7	64.4	-0.3
Alberta	1,722.9	1,725.4	0.1	69.7	69.7	0.0
British Columbia	2,006.6	2,016.4	0.5	59.6	59.9	0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,308.6</b>	<b>1,321.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.7	41.0	3.3	15.4	15.8	0.4
Prince Edward Island	7.5	8.1	8.0	9.6	10.4	0.8
Nova Scotia	42.3	44.1	4.3	8.8	9.2	0.4
New Brunswick	40.7	40.4	-0.7	10.6	10.5	-0.1
Quebec	355.5	365.8	2.9	8.9	9.1	0.2
Ontario	493.9	485.1	-1.8	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Manitoba	27.4	30.5	11.3	4.6	5.1	0.5
Saskatchewan	27.6	28.1	1.8	5.3	5.5	0.2
Alberta	92.9	88.8	-4.4	5.1	4.9	-0.2
British Columbia	181.1	189.8	4.8	8.3	8.6	0.3

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2002	July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003	July 2002	July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
Unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,131.8</b>	<b>17,465.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	279.2	282.3	1.1	63.6	64.4	0.8
Prince Edward Island	80.8	83.0	2.7	72.2	73.2	1.0
Nova Scotia	490.6	497.6	1.4	64.9	65.5	0.6
New Brunswick	402.5	404.6	0.5	66.2	66.4	0.2
Québec	4,060.2	4,116.3	1.4	67.3	67.7	0.4
Ontario	6,660.5	6,841.7	2.7	69.1	69.9	0.8
Manitoba	609.4	610.8	0.2	70.5	70.3	-0.2
Saskatchewan	523.9	530.6	1.3	69.0	70.2	1.2
Alberta	1,819.6	1,847.6	1.5	75.1	74.6	-0.5
British Columbia	2,205.1	2,251.4	2.1	66.3	66.9	0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,810.9</b>	<b>16,090.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	240.7	242.4	0.7	54.9	55.3	0.4
Prince Edward Island	72.3	75.7	4.7	64.6	66.8	2.2
Nova Scotia	442.5	451.1	1.9	58.5	59.3	0.8
New Brunswick	364.2	365.7	0.4	59.9	60.0	0.1
Québec	3,724.1	3,755.4	0.8	61.7	61.7	0.0
Ontario	6,154.5	6,309.0	2.5	63.9	64.4	0.5
Manitoba	576.9	579.1	0.4	66.7	66.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	494.2	500.3	1.2	65.1	66.2	1.1
Alberta	1,718.7	1,756.0	2.2	70.9	70.9	0.0
British Columbia	2,023.0	2,055.8	1.6	60.8	61.0	0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,320.9</b>	<b>1,375.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.6	39.9	3.4	13.8	14.1	0.3
Prince Edward Island	8.5	7.3	-14.1	10.5	8.8	-1.7
Nova Scotia	48.1	46.5	-3.3	9.8	9.3	-0.5
New Brunswick	38.3	38.8	1.3	9.5	9.6	0.1
Québec	336.2	360.9	7.3	8.3	8.8	0.5
Ontario	505.9	532.7	5.3	7.6	7.8	0.2
Manitoba	32.6	31.7	-2.8	5.3	5.2	-0.1
Saskatchewan	29.7	30.3	2.0	5.7	5.7	0.0
Alberta	100.9	91.6	-9.2	5.5	5.0	-0.5
British Columbia	182.1	195.7	7.5	8.3	8.7	0.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	June 2003	July 2003	June 2003 to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003	June 2003 to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,733.9</b>	<b>15,720.6</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,966.7</b>	<b>3,971.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Agriculture	341.1	334.4	-6.7	2.9	-2.0	0.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	289.7	291.1	1.4	21.4	0.5	7.9
Utilities	133.8	132.1	-1.7	-5.2	-1.3	-3.8
Construction	923.8	933.5	9.7	47.9	1.1	5.4
Manufacturing	2,278.3	2,280.9	2.6	-63.5	0.1	-2.7
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,767.2</b>	<b>11,748.7</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Trade	2,462.7	2,451.5	-11.2	42.5	-0.5	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	762.7	760.5	-2.2	-7.1	-0.3	-0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	920.2	930.5	10.3	27.8	1.1	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,007.2	1,007.6	0.4	14.7	0.0	1.5
Management, administrative and other support	615.5	616.6	1.1	28.6	0.2	4.9
Educational services	1,057.5	1,033.1	-24.4	15.5	-2.3	1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,682.7	1,690.3	7.6	63.0	0.5	3.9
Information, culture and recreation	700.7	711.9	11.2	-1.9	1.6	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,024.8	1,015.3	-9.5	34.0	-0.9	3.5
Other services	720.9	716.3	-4.6	28.5	-0.6	4.1
Public administration	812.5	815.0	2.5	40.8	0.3	5.3
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,997.1	2,972.0	-25.1	31.9	-0.8	1.1
Private sector	12,736.8	12,748.6	11.8	257.9	0.1	2.1
Private employees	10,314.6	10,329.2	14.6	197.9	0.1	2.0
Self-employed	2,422.2	2,419.4	-2.8	60.0	-0.1	2.5

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

**Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted**

	July 2003	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003	July 2003	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003	July 2003	June to July 2003	July 2002 to July 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,720.6</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>8,385.8</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>7,334.9</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>189.5</b>
Full-time	12,758.8	4.3	186.4	7,469.0	-6.7	68.5	5,289.7	10.9	117.8
Part-time	2,961.9	-17.6	103.5	916.8	-1.0	31.9	2,045.1	-16.5	71.6
15 to 24	2,395.3	-14.9	29.7	1,213.4	0.8	3.6	1,181.9	-15.7	26.0
25 and over	13,325.4	1.6	260.2	7,172.4	-8.5	96.7	6,153.0	10.2	163.5
25 to 54	11,364.1	8.9	70.8	6,022.3	-9.0	11.9	5,341.8	17.9	58.9
55 and over	1,961.2	-7.4	189.3	1,150.1	0.5	84.8	811.1	-7.8	104.5

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Provincial and territorial government finance: Assets and liabilities

As of March 31, 2002

At March 31, 2002, the net debt (defined as the excess of liabilities over financial assets) of provincial and territorial general governments reached \$249.4 billion, up \$7.6 billion (+3.2%) from March 31, 2001. The financial assets stood at \$258.6 billion and total liabilities, at \$507.8 billion.

As a percentage of the gross domestic product, the net debt increased from 21.7% in 2001 to 22.2% in 2002. Per capita, the net debt increased from \$7,799 to \$7,965.

At the provincial and territorial level, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon continued to show a positive excess of financial assets over liabilities in 2002. Per capita net debt was highest in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$17,071), Quebec (\$12,321) and Nova Scotia (\$11,956).

These statistics are based on the actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' public accounts dated March 31, 2002 and converted to Statistics Canada's Financial Management System.

**Note:** The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments public accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons, as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial

statements. A reconciliation statement of the two presentations is available.

### Net debt of provincial and territorial general governments

As of March 31, 2002

Province or territory	Net debt	Change in net debt over 2001	Per capita	Population at April 1
	\$ millions	% change	\$	'000
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,082	4.4	17,071	532
Prince Edward Island	1,082	6.0	7,784	139
Nova Scotia	11,286	2.1	11,956	944
New Brunswick	5,998	-2.5	7,934	756
Quebec	91,717	4.1	12,321	7,444
Ontario	103,510	0.4	8,619	12,009
Manitoba	9,969	7.5	8,676	1,149
Saskatchewan	9,632	5.3	9,508	1,013
Alberta	-9,118	-	-2,942	3,099
British Columbia	16,554	7.2	4,007	4,131
Yukon	-272	-	-9,067	30
Northwest Territories	-283	-	-6,902	41
Nunavut	274	13.2	9,786	28

**Available on CANSIM: tables 385-0014 and 385-0017 to 385-0019.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1702, 1709 and 1723.**

Data are available through custom and special tabulation.

For general information, contact Joanne Rice (613-951-0767; [joanne.rice@statcan.ca](mailto:joanne.rice@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

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**Provincial and territorial general government net debt**  
As of March 31

	Net debt	Net debt as a % of GDP	Per capita net ebt	GDP first quarter	Population at April 1
	\$ millions	%	\$	\$ millions	'000
1980	17,283	5.7	708	302,788	24,419
1981	21,812	6.3	882	348,428	24,733
1982	20,862	5.6	833	375,116	25,043
1983	42,259	10.7	1,670	394,600	25,301
1984	51,976	11.9	2,035	437,096	25,540
1985	63,074	13.4	2,447	471,260	25,775
1986	76,065	15.1	2,923	503,852	26,020
1987	89,532	16.6	3,398	538,112	26,350
1988	97,494	16.4	3,653	595,656	26,687
1989	101,510	15.8	3,738	643,120	27,157
1990	112,015	16.6	4,062	676,764	27,578
1991	116,652	17.2	4,175	678,172	27,938
1992	143,065	20.6	5,060	692,940	28,273
1993	173,691	24.3	6,069	714,776	28,618
1994	202,446	27.0	6,996	750,696	28,939
1995	224,041	27.9	7,657	801,904	29,261
1996	235,896	28.8	7,975	819,976	29,578
1997	241,746	27.9	8,087	867,828	29,893
1998	245,223	27.0	8,129	906,904	30,168
1999	258,271	27.2	8,492	949,136	30,412
2000	256,166	24.6	8,344	1,041,764	30,699
2001	241,813	21.7	7,799	1,114,128	31,004
2002	249,431	22.2	7,965	1,122,208	31,315

**Retirement savings through registered pension plans and registered retirement savings plans**  
2001

Data on contributions to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and participation in employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs) are now available. These data provide longitudinal (1995 to 2001) and cross-sectional (1991 to 2001) information on taxfilers for both retirement vehicles.

The information also shows the amount of contribution room that is available as well as the pension adjustment. Data are derived from administrative files provided by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

The CD-ROM *Canada's retirement income programs*, which contains the above information as well as historical data for most retirement income programs, will be available November 18.

To order key statistical tables or custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division. ■

**Pension plans in Canada**  
January 1, 2002

Data on registered pension plans are now available for the period ending January 1, 2002. The Pension Plans in Canada Survey is a census of employer-sponsored plans. The survey collects information on terms, conditions and membership. Information is derived from administrative data primarily provided by the 10 pension supervisory authorities.

The CD-ROM *Canada's retirement income programs*, which contains the above information, as well as historical data for most retirement income programs, will be available on November 18th.

To order key statistical tables or custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)), Income Statistics Division. ■

**Corporate failures**  
1996

Younger companies are more likely to go bankrupt because of shortcomings in managerial knowledge and financial management abilities. In contrast, older firms are more likely to fail because of an inability to adapt to environmental change.

These are the conclusions of a new research paper that examines factors underlying corporate

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bankruptcies, and compares the main causes of failure between young and old firms.

The study analysed data from Canadian corporate bankruptcies that occurred from March to August 1996. During this six-month period, there were no extraordinary shocks or other triggering events in the economy.

Surveys were sent to a random sample of trustees for 1,085 of these cases, 550 (or 51%) of whom responded. A total of 339 surveys contained complete responses to the items of interest to the study, including the age of the business at the time of bankruptcy.

About 29% of the firms in the sample were one or two years old at the time of bankruptcy, 40% were in the three- to nine-year-old range, and the remaining 30% were 10 years old or more. The median age of the firms in the sample was 5.0 years. In other words, half were older than 5.0 years, and half younger.

While age is strongly correlated with probability of survival or failure, the underlying process at work differs over time. The study found that, after controlling for size and industry membership, bankruptcy among younger firms is attributable to different causes than failure among older firms. Firms lacking internal competencies are more likely to fail at a young age. Firms facing a hostile environment are more likely to fail when they are older.

Young firms fail if their initial endowment of assets is exhausted before they are able to develop value-creating strategic assets. This occurs when resources and capabilities are not mobilized effectively, in step with the requirements of strategic success factors. Young firms may have knowledge of the industry, but suffer from a lack of valuable resources and capabilities.

In contrast, older firms may have established resources and capabilities, but their value will decline if they do not meet the demands of the competitive environment.

They may have survived the initial hurdles. However, they may find themselves in a non-competitive position if they let their resources and capabilities lose relevance in a changing competitive environment. It is not youth or age that contributes to failure.

The study also confirms that the industry in which a firm operates is relevant to its survival. Industries in the food, beverage and accommodation sector are most likely to fail. Pubs and restaurants are notorious for being short-lived. Previous research has suggested that these businesses may be prone to different dynamics of strategy or performance than firms in manufacturing or high-tech sectors.

In contrast, firms in wholesale and retail were more likely to be among the older group of bankruptcies. This may be a consequence of recent changes to industry practices. The emergence of Internet vendors and "big-box" outlet stores may be eroding the competitive position of established, traditional wholesale and retail businesses.

The research paper *Learning from failure: Organizational mortality and the resource-based view* (11F0019MIE2003202, free) is now available on Statistics Canada website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*.

Also available on Statistics Canada's website is information on related papers on firm strategies and performance, some of which deal with characteristics of bankrupt firms ([www.statcan.ca/english/studies/eaupdate/firm.htm](http://www.statcan.ca/english/studies/eaupdate/firm.htm)).

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

## Production of eggs and poultry

June 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production, was estimated at 47.1 million dozen in June, down 0.5% from June 2002.

Poultry meat production reached 91.6 million kilograms in June, down 0.1% from June 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.**

The June 2003 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505; [sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca](mailto:sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

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*The Daily, August 8, 2003*

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**RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 11 TO AUGUST 15**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	June 2003
12	<b>Repetitive strain injury</b>	2000/01
12	<b>University tuition fees</b>	2003/04
13	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	June 2003
14	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	June 2003
14	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	June 2003
15	<b>Leading Indicators</b>	July 2003

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