

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Study: Firm entry and exit in Canada 2000 to 2008

Firm entry and exit are important aspects of business dynamics. In every year from 2000 to 2008, roughly 1 firm in 10 had either just entered the Canadian business sector or was about to exit.

This turnover emphasizes an important path to business innovation and productivity growth. To survive and replace incumbents, new firms aggressively adopt new ideas. This creates pressure on incumbents to innovate or exit the market.

From 2000 to 2008, an average of 10.8% of firms entered the business sector each year, while 9.0% exited.

The size distributions of entrants and exiters, as well as entry and exit rates by size, suggest that turnover predominantly involves small firms.

Firms that entered the business sector between 2000 and 2008 accounted for 1.9% of employment on average. Those that left accounted for an average of 1.6% of business sector employment.

Based on the number of firms or on employment, there was 20% more entry than exit on average from 2000 to 2008. This expansionary pattern also prevailed at the industry level, as the number of entrants surpassed the number of exiters in 16 of 18 business sector industries examined.

Rates of entry and exit, measured either by the number of firms or by employment, differed substantially across industries. Across industries, entry was positively correlated with exit. That is, an industry with higher-than-average entry rates also tended to have higher-than-average exit rates. High exit rates are the consequence of the greater degree of experimentation that is associated with high entry rates.

Calculated using the number of firms, entry rates ranged from 6.6% in non-durable manufacturing to 13.5% in professional services. Based on the share of employment, entry rates ranged from 0.7% in utilities to 3.4% in education and arts and entertainment.

The services-producing sector had higher average entry rates than did the goods-producing sector.

Note: This research paper examines firm entry and exit patterns across industries in the Canadian business sector. It investigates the relative importance of entrants and exiters in terms of both number of firms and employment, the persistence of industry entry and exit patterns over time, and the correlation between industry entry and exit. Enterprise-level data used in this study came from Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Employment Analysis Program files, which are generated from administrative payroll data filed by Canadian firms.

The research paper "Firm Dynamics: Firm entry and exit in Canada, 2000 to 2008", part of the *The Canadian Economy in Transition* series (11-622-M2012022), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Highlights of the findings of this paper are available in the article "Firm entry and exit in Canada, 2000 to 2008", part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X2012004, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or Weimin Wang (613-951-3606), Economic Analysis Division. ■

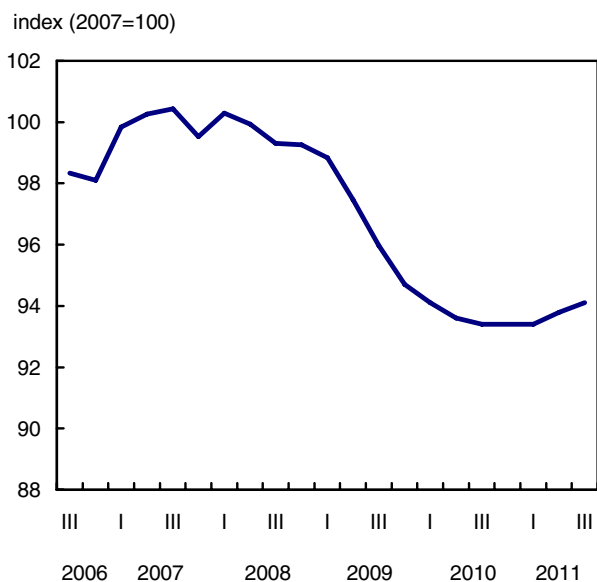
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index

Third quarter 2011

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index rose 0.3% in the third quarter, following a 0.4% increase in the second quarter.

Heavy machinery and equipment rental and leasing services (for construction, transportation, mining and forestry) increased 0.5% while office and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services decreased 0.1%.

Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services



On a year-over-year basis, the index rose 0.7% in the third quarter compared with the same quarter of 2010.

Note: With this release, the second quarter 2011 data are revised and the third quarter 2011 data are subject to revision.

The Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index is part of the Services Producer Price Index program at Statistics Canada. The purpose of this survey is to collect and compile data to measure movements in the price of rental and leasing activities for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment industry. These data are combined to estimate a price index for the commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services sector. The index can be joined with other business service indexes to provide better estimates of real output and productivity, and to monitor inflation in the services sector.

The data are not seasonally adjusted. This is a monthly index which is disseminated on a quarterly basis. Indexes are available at the Canada level only.

The Office and Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index combines the North American Industry Classification System codes 53242 and 53249.

Available on CANSIM: table 332-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5137.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-951-4550; 613-951-4550; fax: 1-855-314-8765 or 613-951-3117; ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca), Producer Prices Division.

Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services – Not seasonally adjusted

	Relative importance ¹	Third quarter 2010	Second quarter 2011 ^P	Third quarter 2011 ^P	Second quarter to third quarter 2011	Third quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011
	%	(2007=100)	(2007=100)	(2007=100)	% change	
Services Producer Price Index: Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services	100.00	93.4	93.8	94.1	0.3	0.7
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	68.21	93.9	94.7	95.2	0.5	1.4
Office machinery and equipment rental and leasing and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing ²	31.79	92.1	91.7	91.6	-0.1	-0.5

^P preliminary

1. The relative importance is based on the weight that each five-digit North American Industry Classification System contributes to the overall Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Services Price Index.

2. Data for office machinery and equipment rental and leasing services and other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing services were collected separately, then the indexes were combined at aggregation.

Railway carloadings

November 2011 (preliminary)

Canadian rail freight traffic from both domestic and international operations was up 8.9% in November from November 2010, to 27.1 million tonnes.

Over the same 12-month period, the industry's core domestic transportation systems, non-intermodal and intermodal, saw their combined freight loadings grow 7.8% to 24.2 million tonnes.

Non-intermodal cargo loadings rose 8.0% to 21.8 million tonnes. The gain was the result of increased traffic in more than half of the commodity classifications carried by the railways. The commodity groups with the largest increases in tonnage were wheat, colza seeds (canola) and lumber.

Intermodal freight loadings of containers and trailers loaded onto flat cars advanced 6.0% to 2.4 million tonnes. The increase was attributed solely to containerized cargo shipments as trailers loaded onto flat cars fell in November.

At an international level, traffic received from the United States experienced a strong 19.5% gain to 2.8 million tonnes. The increase was driven by both non-intermodal and intermodal traffic.

Geographically, 57.8% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. For statistical purposes, the Eastern and Western Divisions are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The November 2011 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 88, no. 11 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Sawmills

November 2011

Lumber production by sawmills decreased 5.7% from October to 4 556.0 thousand cubic meters in November. Compared with November 2010, lumber production decreased 1.1%.

In November, sawmills shipped 4 682.6 thousand cubic meters of lumber, down 1.8% from October.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2134.

The November 2011 issue of *Sawmills*, Vol. 65, no. 11 (35-003-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

To order data, obtain more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Large urban transit

November 2011 (preliminary)

Total operating revenue (excluding subsidies) for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose 3.9% from November 2010 to \$254.5 million in November.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit activity across the country.

Over the same period, ridership levels increased 3.3% to 139.7 million passenger trips.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

December 2011 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for December. Other selected data about these products are also available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products and studies

Study: The Canadian Economy in Transition: "Firm Dynamics: Firm Entry and Exit in Canada, 2000 to 2008", no. 22
Catalogue number 11-622-M2012022 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Study: Economic Insights: "Firm Entry and Exit in Canada, 2000 to 2008", no. 4
Catalogue number 11-626-X2012004 (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Sawmills, November 2011, Vol. 65, no. 11
Catalogue number 35-003-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Monthly Railway Carloadings, November 2011, Vol. 88, no. 11
Catalogue number 52-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Retail Trade, November 2011, Vol. 83, no. 11
Catalogue number 63-005-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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The Daily

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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower trade deficit. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

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2006 Census profiles

With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions.

To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.




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