

Saskatchewan Small Business Profile 2021



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Key Facts

This report provides an update of the characteristics and contributions of small business establishments in Saskatchewan in 2020. It reports on a number of key economic indicators such as business counts, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contributions, employment, payroll and revenues. Some key demographics of the self-employed are also presented. The paper compares the small business sector to medium and large-sized enterprises, provincially and over time.

Small businesses (employing 0-49 people) continue to make up more than 98% of businesses in every province in Canada. In Saskatchewan, the small business sector has grown in the last ten years with the exception of this past year when the sector shrunk by -1.1%. With 124 small businesses for every 1,000 people, Saskatchewan has the second highest per capita rate in the country.

Most small businesses in Saskatchewan are non-employers or micro-businesses (1-4 employees). Nearly 30% of small business in Saskatchewan are in the agriculture sector. These agricultural businesses are primarily non-employers. The wholesale and retail trade sector had more small businesses with payroll than other sectors.

Small businesses continue to contribute significantly to the provincial economy, accounting for nearly a quarter of the province's GDP and offering competitive payroll wages to employees.

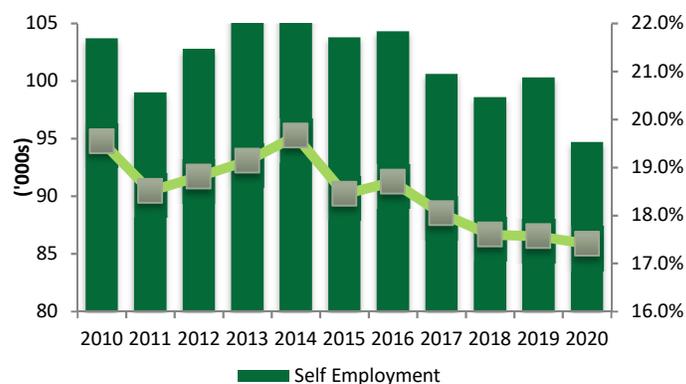
When looking at sectors, employment and revenues decreased for small businesses in resource related industries, such as the mining sector, in the last year. However,

small businesses in sectors like construction and public administration have seen gains.

There was a large portion of the self-employed and small businesses located outside of Saskatoon and Regina. Just over 60% of small businesses in Saskatchewan were located outside of Saskatoon and Regina in 2020, with nearly 70% of the female self-employed population based outside of these two urban centers.

Self-employed people make up a fifth of Saskatchewan's employees. Self-employment has declined nearly 9% in the last ten years.

Saskatchewan Self-employment, 2010-2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

The self-employed were predominately between the ages of 55-65 years of age. A greater proportion of self-employed spend 50+ hours working per week than those who are employees.

Introduction

Small businesses – businesses with fewer than 50 employees – account for over 98.9% of the almost 150,000 business enterprises in the province of Saskatchewan. They are active in virtually every sector of the economy, providing vital products and services.

Small businesses provide significant benefit to Saskatchewan's economy. In 2020, small businesses employed 30.1% of Saskatchewan's workers and paid out almost \$6.8 billion (B) in wages and salaries, which was 24.9% of the province's total payroll. In addition, 29.0% of Saskatchewan's GDP was attributed to small business. The number of small businesses grew from 95,066 in 2010 to 146,016 in 2020, a 53.6% increase.

Employees share in the benefits of a prosperous small business sector. Over the last 10 years, nominal wages paid by Saskatchewan small businesses grew by 26.4%, compared to 2010.

Small businesses in Saskatchewan have experienced economic consequences from COVID-19. This profile does not provide comprehensive statistics about how COVID-19 has affected small businesses. However, the 2020 data helps to understand some of the early consequences of the pandemic.

Throughout the pandemic, small businesses have adapted to ensure they can continue to offer their products and services safely and many have pivoted to different products and services. Small businesses are essential for economic recovery and providing innovative products and services that contribute to the quality of life of Saskatchewan people.

Technical Note

This report looks at the characteristics of small businesses and the self-employed in Saskatchewan. It reports on a number of key indicators, including the number of small businesses operating in Saskatchewan, a breakdown by industry, the number of people small businesses employ, and analysis of business revenues including by region within the province.

The paper compares the small business sector to medium and large-sized enterprises. It looks at data over time and how Saskatchewan small business numbers compare to other provinces and the national average.

In this report, businesses are classified according to number of employees. Small businesses are classified as those with fewer than 50 employees (including business establishments that do not keep payroll employment, known as “non-employer”, or “indeterminate”), medium-sized businesses are those with 50 to 499 employees, while businesses with 500 or more employees are considered to be large enterprises.

The main data for this report were obtained from Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada’s Business Register¹ and the Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH²), and the Statistical Service of B.C. (B.C. Stats) from 2010 to 2020.

Other data were obtained from the Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD). The most recent data available drawing from the CEEDD is lagged by two years compared to the data used in the majority of the report. This data is used to highlight gender-based characteristics of self-employment and last updated in 2018.

It is important to note a methodological change by Statistics Canada in 2014: the status of “Indeterminate” was revised to “Without employees.” This caused a shift in the categorization of approximately 70,000 businesses across Canada to the “Without Employees” category.

¹ The Business Register contains stratification, collection and response information for Canadian businesses. The Business Register maintains a complete, up to date and unduplicated list of all active businesses in Canada that have a corporate income tax (T2) account, are an employer or have a GST account. Industry breakdowns are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

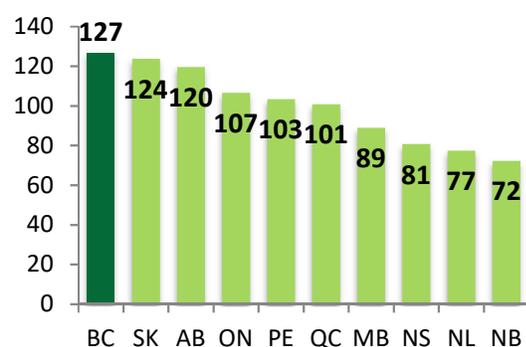
² The SEPH covers employer businesses and reports on number of payroll employees and average weekly earnings. Self-employed persons who are not on payroll are not included in the SEPH data. Also not included are employees in agriculture, fishing and trapping industries, private household services, religious organizations, and military personnel of defence services.

1. Saskatchewan Small Business Counts

Businesses by Number of Employees

Of the more than 4.16 million (M) business establishments in Canada in 2020, 1.24M were classified as small (having 0-49 employees). More than half of Canada's small businesses (59.6%) were located in Ontario and Québec, and 35.5% were in the western provinces. Across the country, most businesses are small. A total of 98.0% out of total businesses in New Brunswick are small businesses, the lowest in the country. Similarly, 98.9% of total businesses in Saskatchewan are small businesses. Saskatchewan small businesses represent 3.3% of all small businesses in Canada, or 146,016 establishments. Saskatchewan had the second-highest number of small businesses per capita, with a rate of 124 businesses per 1,000 people. The national average was 108 small businesses per 1,000 people.

Chart 1: Small Businesses Per 1,000 People by Province, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 1: Saskatchewan Businesses by Size, 2020

Business Class (Number of Employees)	Business Count	% of Total
Small (0-49)	146,016	98.9%
• Non-employer	104,677	70.9%
• Micro-business (1-4)	24,111	16.3%
• Other (5-49)	17,228	12.8%
Medium (50-49)	1,604	1.1%
Large (500+)	71	0.05%
Total Businesses	147,691	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

In 2020, 70.9% of small business establishments in Saskatchewan were non-employers and 16.3% were classified as micro-businesses (having 1-4 employees) (Table 1). There was a decrease of 1.1% in the number of small and micro businesses in 2020 (-1,672) compared to 2019, ranking fifth among the provinces in terms of percentage change.

The 2020 small business levels in Saskatchewan were 53.6% above the province's 2010 levels (+50,950 establishments). Growth was seen across Canada during this time, with a national increase of 121.8% over the period. Nearly 85.0% of this small business growth in Saskatchewan in the last decade has occurred in small businesses without payroll employees (+47,899 establishments) and a smaller portion was made up of those with payroll employees (+3,051 establishments).

Table 2: Changes in Total Business Count

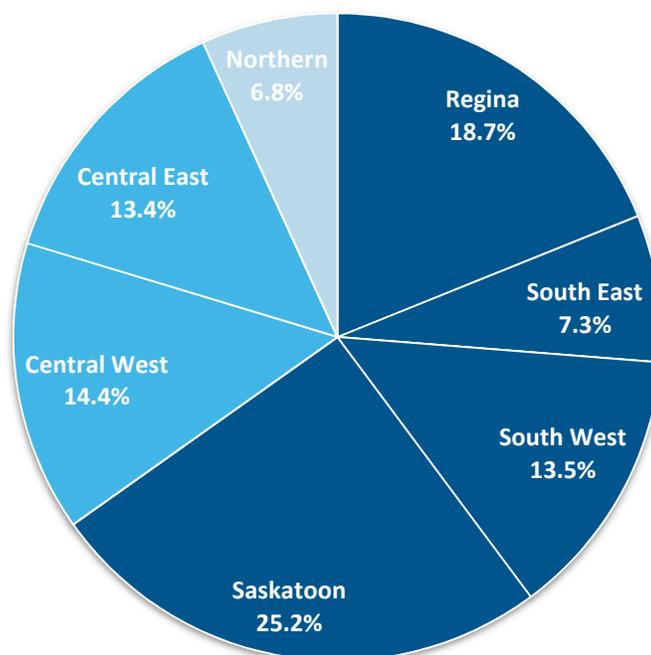
	% 2019-2020	% 2010-2020
Non-Employer	-1.2%	84.4%
Small (1-49)	-0.9%	8.0%
Medium (50-499)	-1.4%	13.4%
Large (500+)	-7.8%	6.0%
Total Small Business(0-49)	-1.1%	53.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Business by Region

Small businesses in the Saskatoon census metropolitan area (CMA) (34,065 or 23.3%) and Regina CMA (23,542 or 16.1%), accounted for 39.5% of the province's 146,016 small businesses in 2020. The Moose Jaw census agglomeration (CA) and the Prince Albert CA contributed 2.4% and 2.6% of total small businesses, respectively.

Over broader geographic areas, the Saskatoon region was home to 25.2% (36,724) of Saskatchewan's small business establishments. The Regina region had 18.7% (27,375) of the total. Small businesses were relatively evenly distributed across the South West region (13.5%), Central East region (13.4%), and Central West region (14.4%).

Chart 2: Number of Small Businesses by Region, Saskatchewan, 2020

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

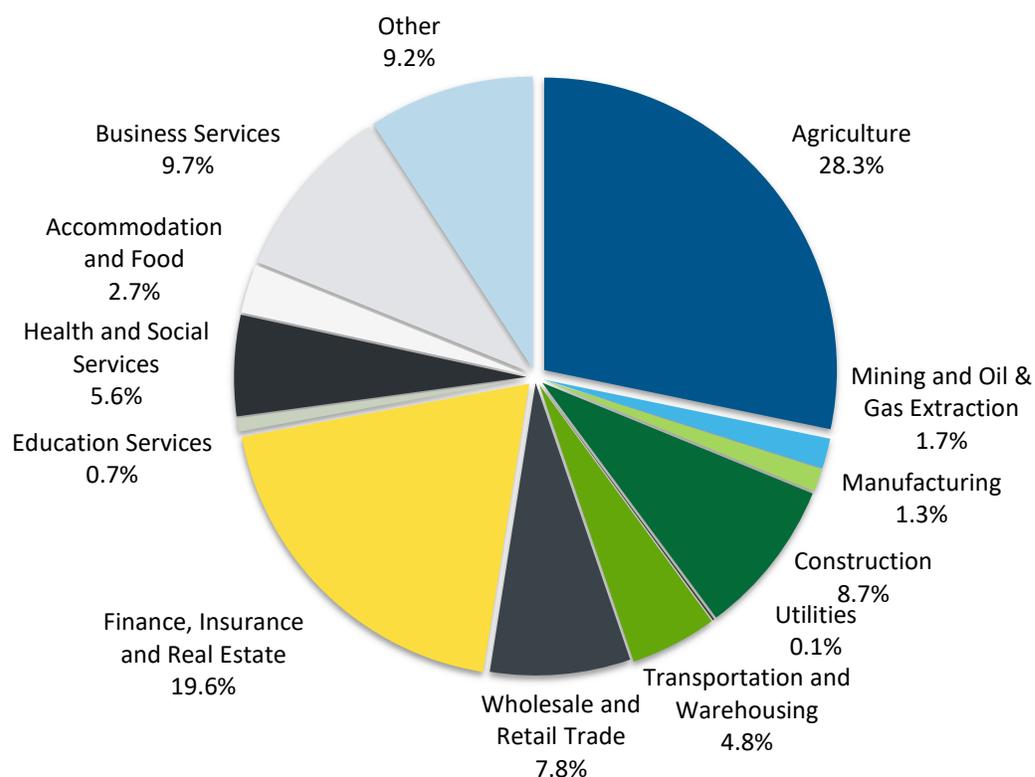
Between 2015 and 2020, the Saskatoon region saw 6.4% growth of small businesses and the Regina region experienced a 0.1% loss of small businesses. During this period, the number of

small businesses with payroll employees declined in the Northern region (-7.5%), South East region (-7.8%), Central East region (-4.2%), Central West region (-9.2%), and the South West region (-2.3%).

Sector Analysis

In 2020, there were more small businesses in Saskatchewan's agriculture sector (38,750) than in any other sector of the economy. The agriculture sector³ accounted for 13.4% of employer small businesses (5,345) and 34.4% of non-employer businesses (33,407).

Chart 3: Industry Distribution of Saskatchewan Small Businesses (0-49 Employees), 2020



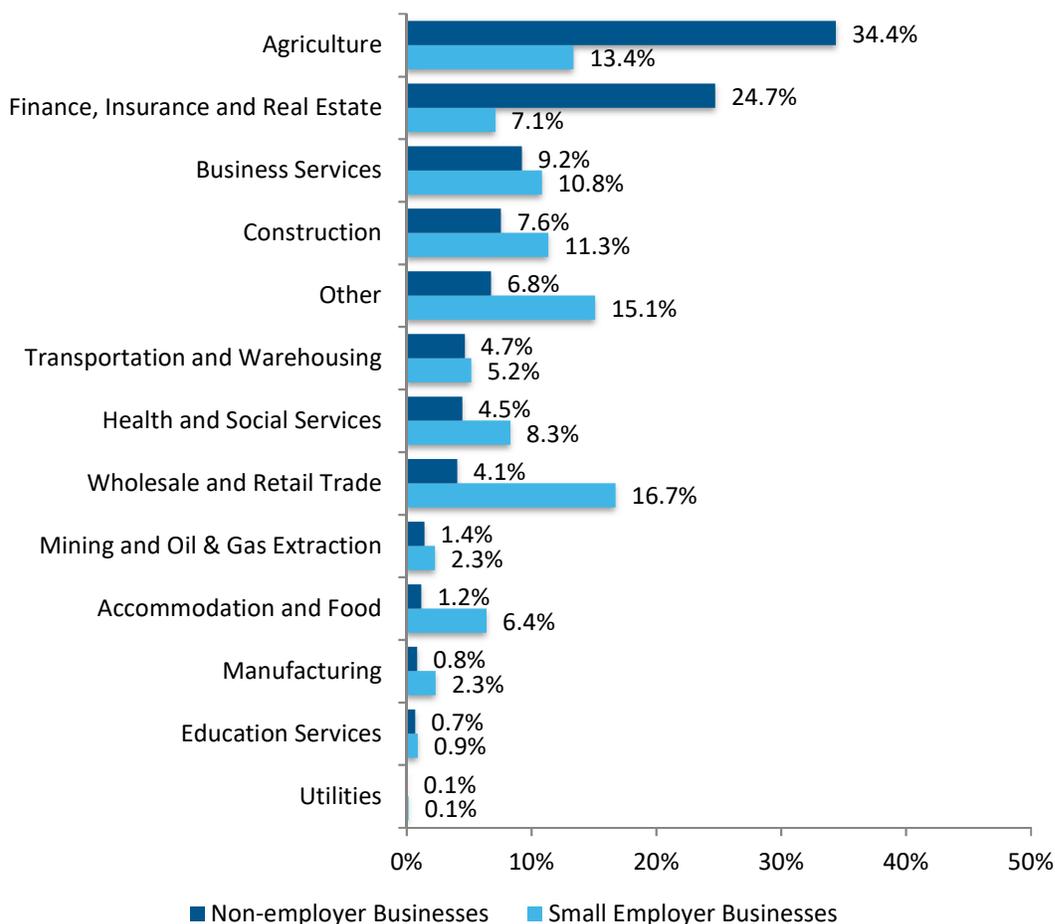
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Goods-producing industries represented 34.4% of all the small businesses in Saskatchewan. The largest individual sector, agriculture, accounted for 34.4% of all small businesses in Saskatchewan. Finance, insurance and real estate (19.6%) represented the highest percentage of small businesses in the service sector.

³ The agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, as well as related support activities.

Agriculture had the largest percentage of non-employer small businesses followed by finance, insurance and real estate and business services at 24.7% and 9.2%, respectively. Wholesale and retail trade had the highest share of small businesses with payroll employees (16.7%).

Chart 4: Comparison of Non-employer and Employer Small Businesses, 2020⁴



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

⁴ "Other" includes: information and cultural industries, arts, entertainment and recreation, public administration and "other services". The sector of "other services" includes establishments not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

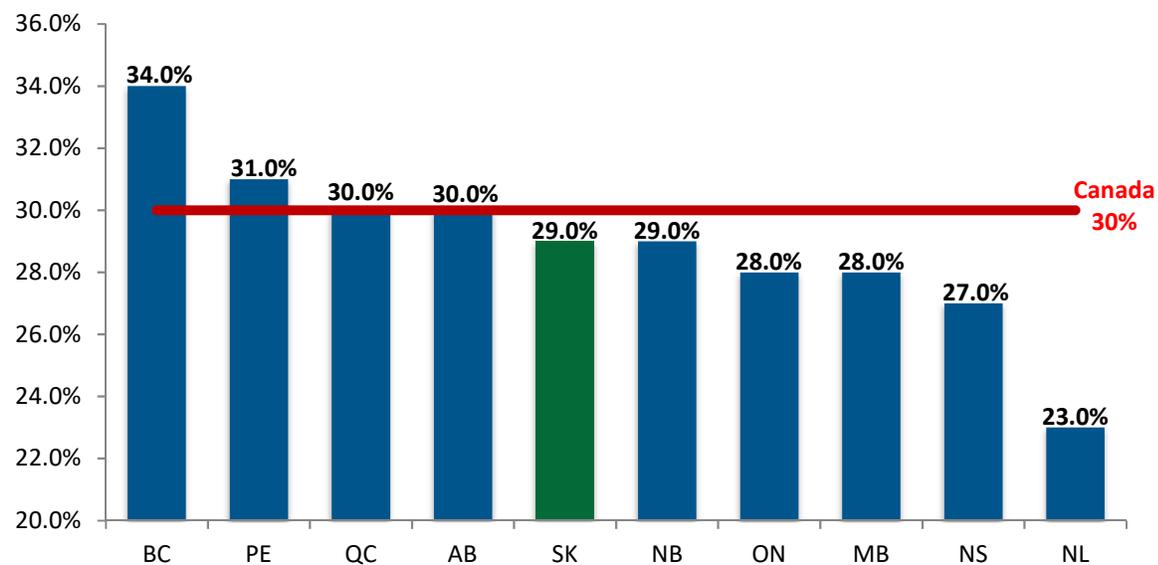
4. Small Business Economic Contribution

GDP Contribution

Small businesses contribute to the provincial economy as producers of goods and services, as consumers, and as employers.

In 2020, small businesses accounted for 29.0% of Saskatchewan's GDP.⁵ The Canadian average was estimated to be 30.0% in 2020.

Chart 5: Small Business Contribution to GDP, 2020



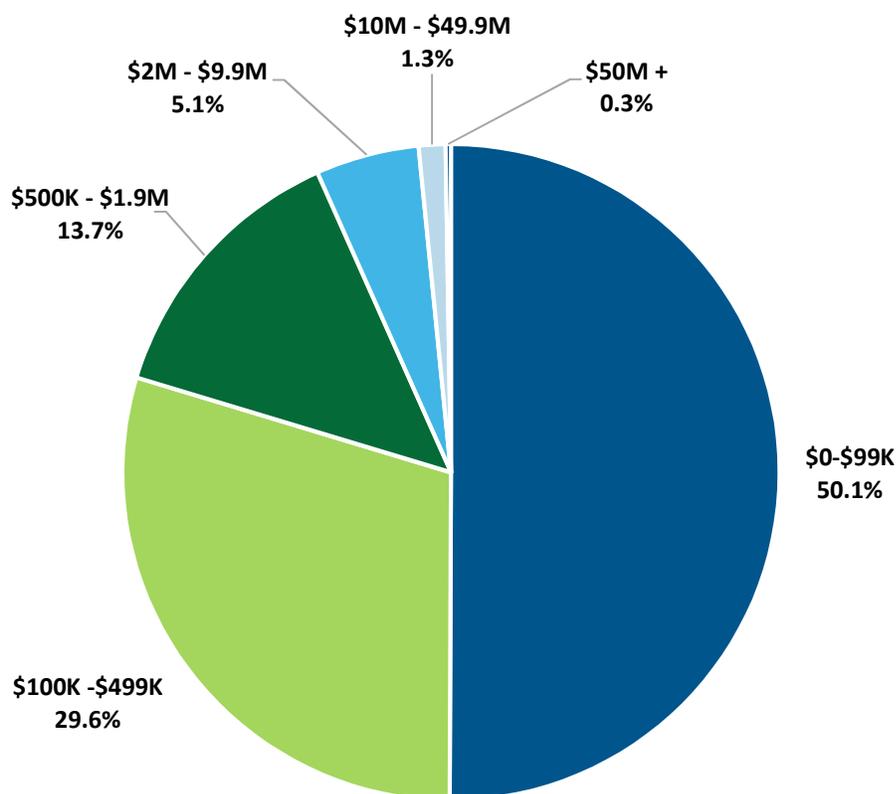
Source: Statistical Service of British Columbia.

⁵ B.C. Stats has developed a method to determine the contribution of small businesses to GDP, using the income-based approach of the System of National Accounts. B.C. Stats' definition of "small business" covers businesses with fewer than 50 employees, plus those operated by the self-employed.

Revenue Analysis

In 2020, the number of businesses (72,840) with less than \$100,000 in annual revenue accounted for half the number of businesses⁶ in the province. The number decreased by 1.2% from 73,695 in 2019. About 30% (43,080) of Saskatchewan businesses had revenue between \$100,000 and \$500,000. At 0.3%, 395 businesses in the province had revenue of more than \$50 million.

Chart 6: Businesses by Revenue Range, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Compared to 2019, the number of businesses in the lowest revenue ranges declined. Businesses with \$100,000 - \$499,999 in revenue had the lowest decline at -2.4%, while businesses with revenue within the \$50+ million range had the highest increase at 2.6%.

In 2020, the agriculture sector had 38,610 businesses with an annual revenue below \$10M. This was more than any other sector, and followed by real estate, rental and leasing with 19,860 businesses in that range. Wholesale trade had the highest number of businesses with an annual revenue of \$10M and above with 520 businesses, followed by retail trade with 505 businesses.

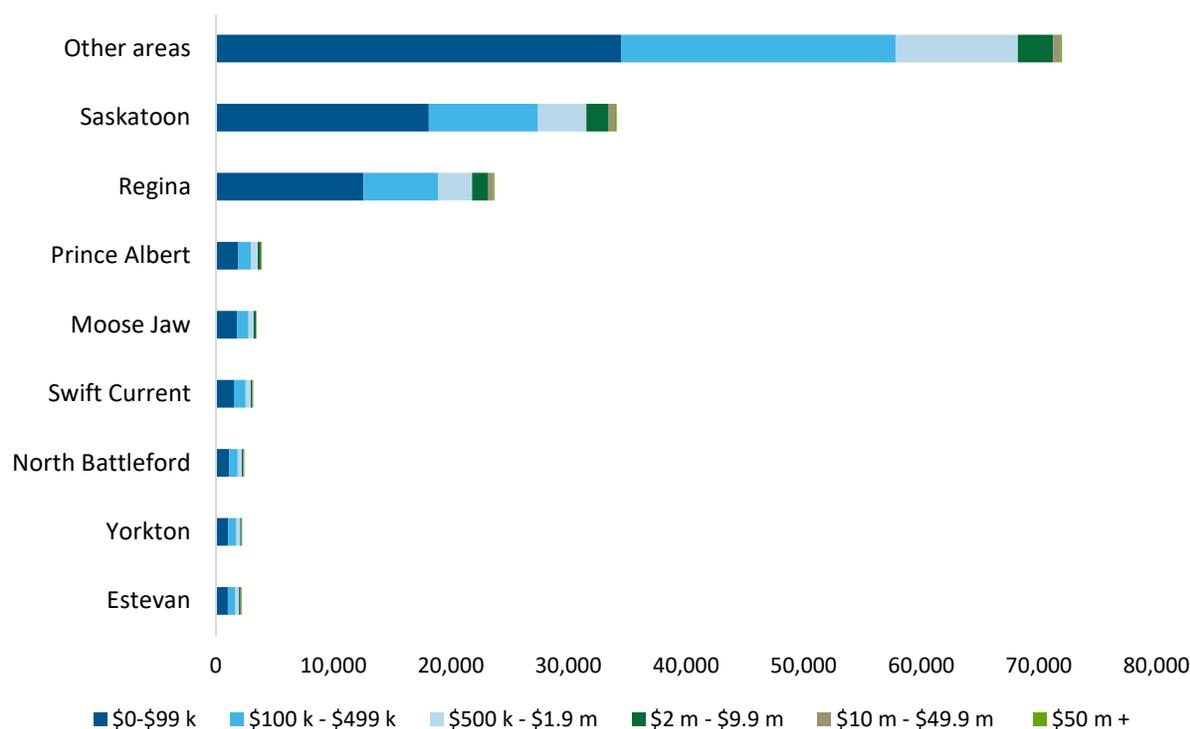
⁶ The total number of businesses in the province is 149,391. However, in this business revenue section, the business numbers add up to 147,185 businesses in the province. This is due some unclassified businesses in the total number.

Regional Analysis of Business Revenue Range

In 2020, 72,840 Saskatchewan businesses earned less than \$100,000 in revenue. The Saskatoon CMA (25.1% or 18,280) and Regina CMA (17.0% or 12,565), accounted for 42.1% of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue. The Moose Jaw census agglomeration (CA) and the Prince Albert CA contributed 2.5% and 2.5%, respectively, of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue.

A larger share of businesses with less than \$10M in annual revenue were located outside of Saskatoon and Regina in 2020. Businesses in Saskatoon and Regina accounted for less than half the businesses in all the revenue ranges below \$10M. The two cities accounted for slightly less than half of businesses (48.6%) within the \$10 - \$49.9M revenue range, and close to two-thirds of businesses (63.3%) with more than \$50M in revenue in 2020.

Chart 7: Businesses in Selected Cities by Revenue Range, 2020



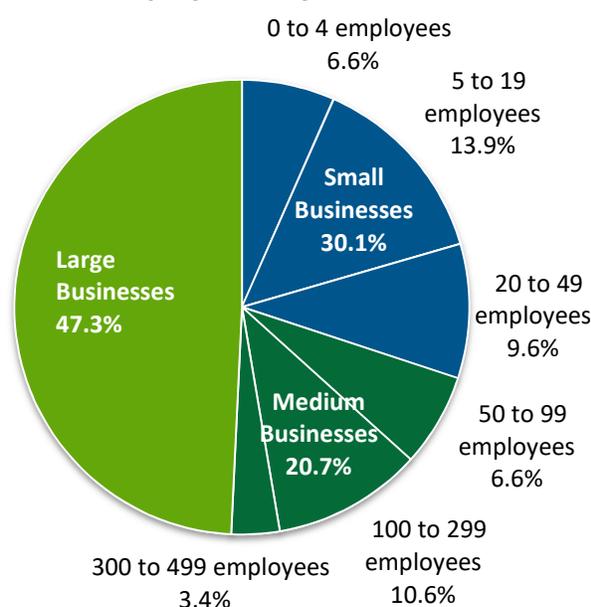
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

5. Small Business Employment and Payroll

Employment by Size of Business

According to the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH) data, in 2020, 446,593 employees were on payroll in Saskatchewan. Although large enterprises represent less than 0.1% of Saskatchewan businesses, they employed 49.3% of all employees (219,975). Small enterprises employed 30.1% (134,246) of employees, and medium-sized enterprises employed 20.7% (92,373).

Chart 8: Saskatchewan Employment by Size of Business, 2020



Source: Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours.

From 2010 to 2020, the share of total employees attributed to large and medium enterprises increased by 7.6% and 1.4% percentage points to reach 49.3% and 20.7%, respectively. At the same time, the share of total employees attributed to small businesses decreased by 5.1% to reach 32.4%. Large enterprises added a total of 15,626 jobs between 2010 and 2020.

Table 3: Share of Payroll Employees, 2020

	% change 2019-20	% change 2010-20	Share 2020	Share 2010
Micro (0-4)	-2.7%	0.6%	6.6%	6.7%
Small (0-49)	-8.3%	-5.1%	30.1%	32.4%
Medium (50-499)	-9.6%	1.4%	20.7%	20.8%
Large (500+)	-3.8%	7.6%	49.3%	46.8%

Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

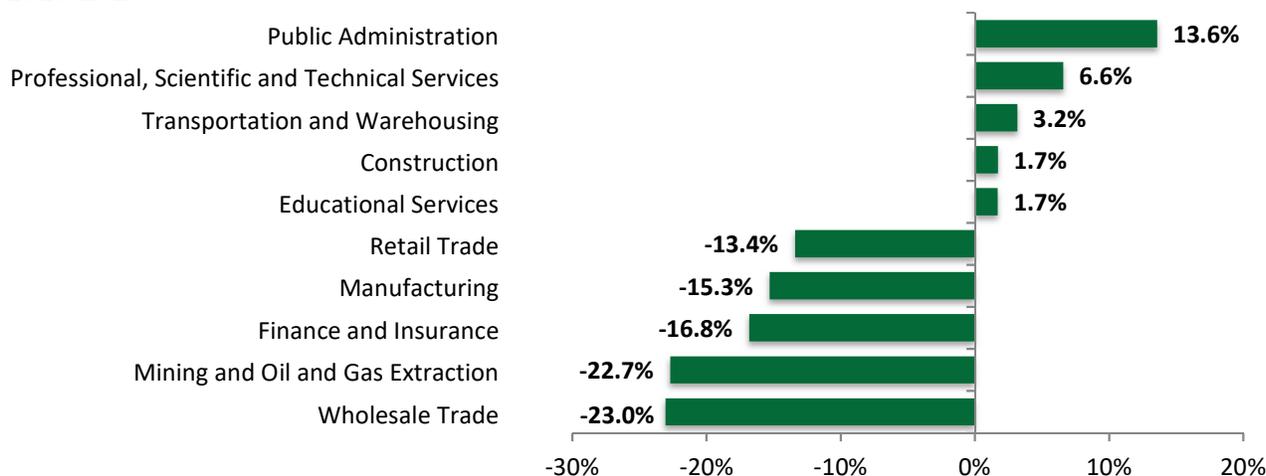
Small Business Employment by Sector

In 2020, employment in five sectors was led by small businesses (versus medium or large sized businesses). These sectors were other services⁷ (72.7%), construction (67.1%), real estate and rental and leasing (65.0%), accommodation and food services (62.3%), and professional, scientific and technical services (52.1%).

In another five sectors, at least a quarter of the work force was employed by small enterprises: administrative and support (43.5%), transportation and warehousing (38.0%), arts, entertainment and recreation (38.7%), retail trade (32.7%), and manufacturing (26.1%).

The sectors with the highest levels of small business employment growth from 2010 to 2020 were public administration (+13.6%), professional, scientific and technical services (+6.6%), professional, transportation and warehousing (+3.2%), construction (+1.7%), and educational services (+1.7%). Sectors with the largest declines in small business employment in the same period were wholesale trade (-23.0%), mining and oil and gas extraction (-22.7%), finance and insurance (-16.8%), manufacturing (-15.3%) and retail trade (-13.4%). The declines in small business employment in these sectors does not translate to a decline in the overall employment for the sectors. For example, manufacturing employment increased by 2.2% from 2010 to 2020. Larger businesses contributed more to the overall employment.

Chart 9: Saskatchewan Small Business Employment Change, Top and Bottom Five Sectors, 2010-2020



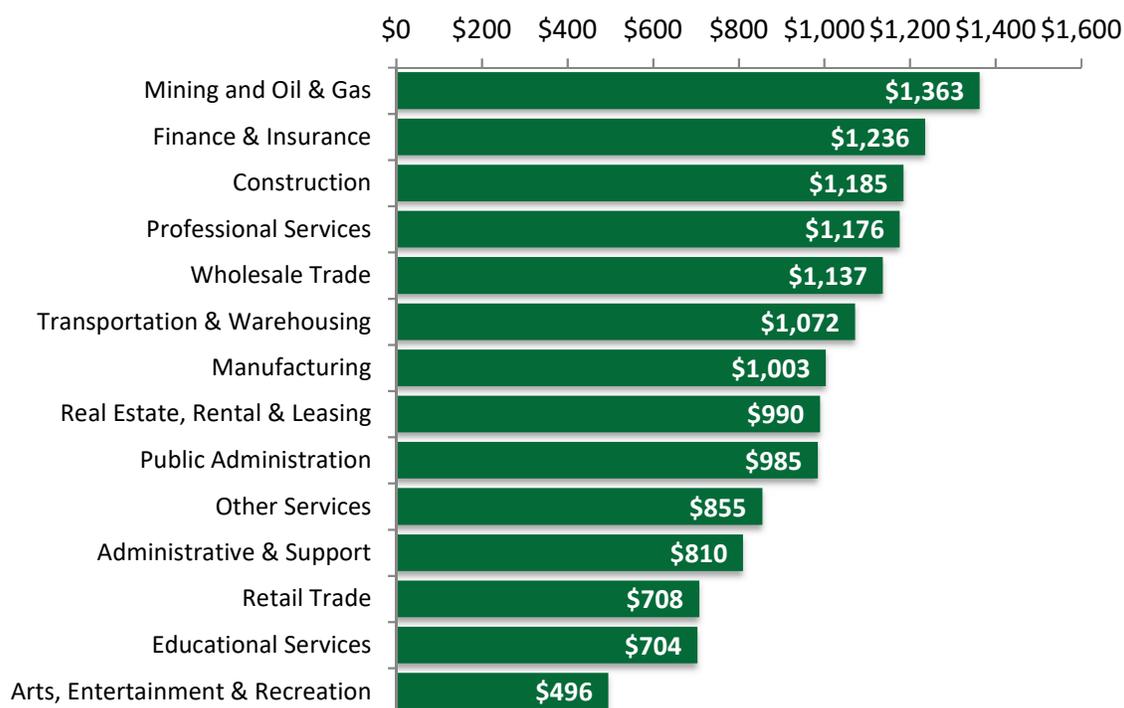
Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0215-01.

⁷ This sector includes establishments not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Average Weekly Earnings

In 2020, average weekly earnings in Saskatchewan's small businesses were, at \$886, the fourth-highest among the provinces in Canada. Small business employees working in Alberta earned the most in 2020, at \$1,057 per week, followed by Ontario at \$983, and British Columbia at \$965. Small business employees in Prince Edward Island received the lowest weekly earnings, at \$781 on average, in 2020.

Chart 10: Saskatchewan Small Business Average Weekly Earnings by Sector, 2020 (Industrial Aggregate \$886)



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01.

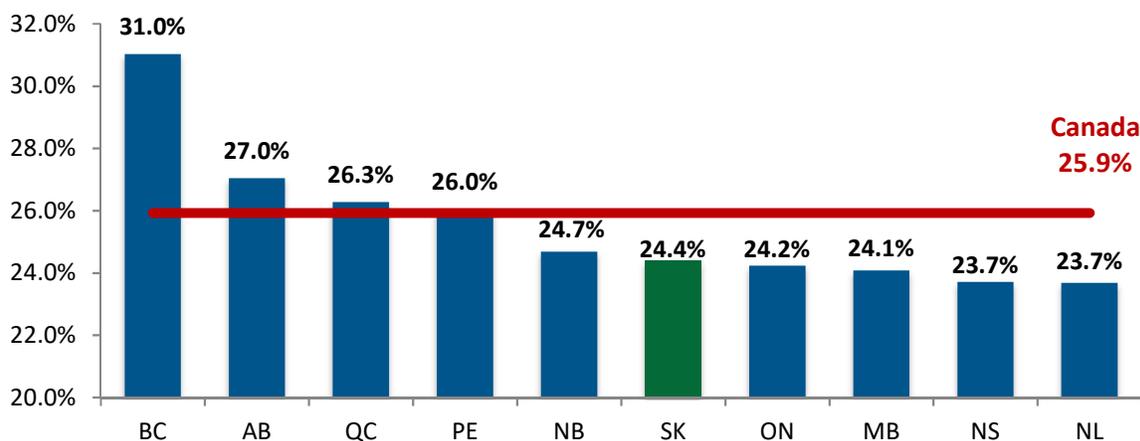
In 2020, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan small business employees ranged from a high of \$1,363 for the mining and oil and gas sector to \$401 in accommodation and food services.

In Saskatchewan, small business employee earnings grew, on average, by 2.4% per year between 2010 and 2020, the eighth-highest growth rate among the provinces, ahead of Nova Scotia (\$173) and New Brunswick (\$165). The national average was 2.6% per year. Small business employee earnings in five provinces grew at or above the national growth rate.

Payroll by Business Size

In 2020, small businesses paid out approximately \$6.75B in payroll and accounted for 25.0% of the total wages and salaries paid to workers in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan's proportion of payroll from small business (24.4%) was the sixth-highest among the provinces. At 31.0%, British Columbia had the highest proportion of payroll attributed to small businesses, followed by Québec at 26.3%. The national average stood at 25.9%.

Chart 11: Small Business Sector's Share of Total Provincial Payroll, 2020



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01.

Micro-businesses, businesses with fewer than five employees, accounted for \$1.5B or 5.4% of the total, whereas businesses with 5-19 employees had a payroll of \$2.98B or 11.0% of the total. Those with 20-49 employees paid out \$2.3B or 8.5% of the total payroll.

In 2020, large businesses (500 or more employees) accounted for more than half of the total payroll (54.3% or \$14.7B), while medium-sized businesses (50-499 employees) accounted for 20.3% or \$5.5B of the total.

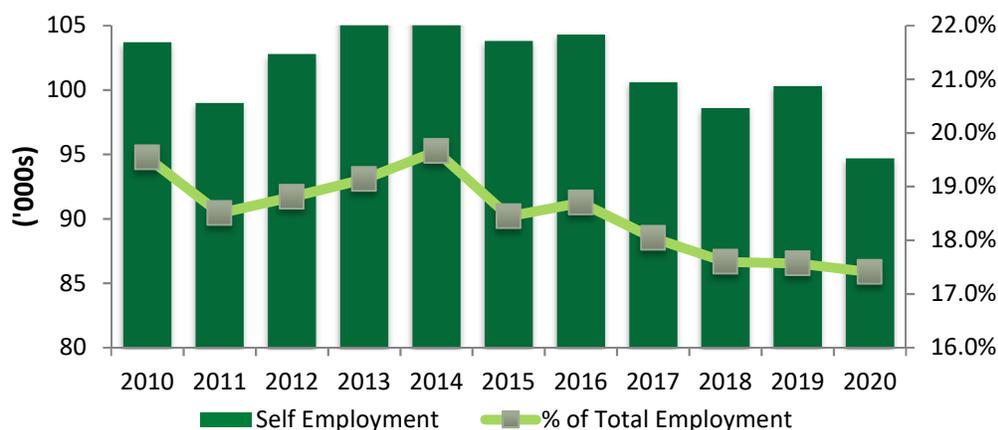
6. Self-employment

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey identifies self-employed workers as working owners of a business, persons who work on their own account but do not have a business, such as freelance work, and persons working without pay in a family business⁸.

In 2020, the number of self-employed workers accounted for 17.4% of total employment in Saskatchewan, the fifth highest among the provinces (94,700 persons). This level of self-employment exceeded the 2020 national average of 15.0% but was down from the 25.6% and 19.5% Saskatchewan experienced in 1990 and 2010, respectively.

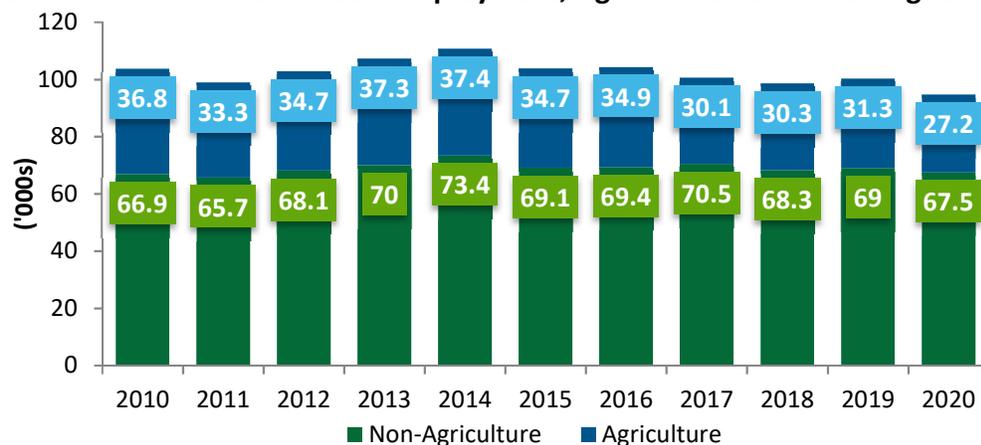
The number of self-employed workers decreased by 9,000 workers (8.7%), from 103,700 in 2010 to 94,700 in 2020. There were 9,600 fewer self-employed workers in the agriculture sector in 2020, compared to 2010. There were 600 more self-employed people in the non-agriculture sector in 2020 compared to 2010.

Chart 12: Saskatchewan Self-Employment, 2010-2020



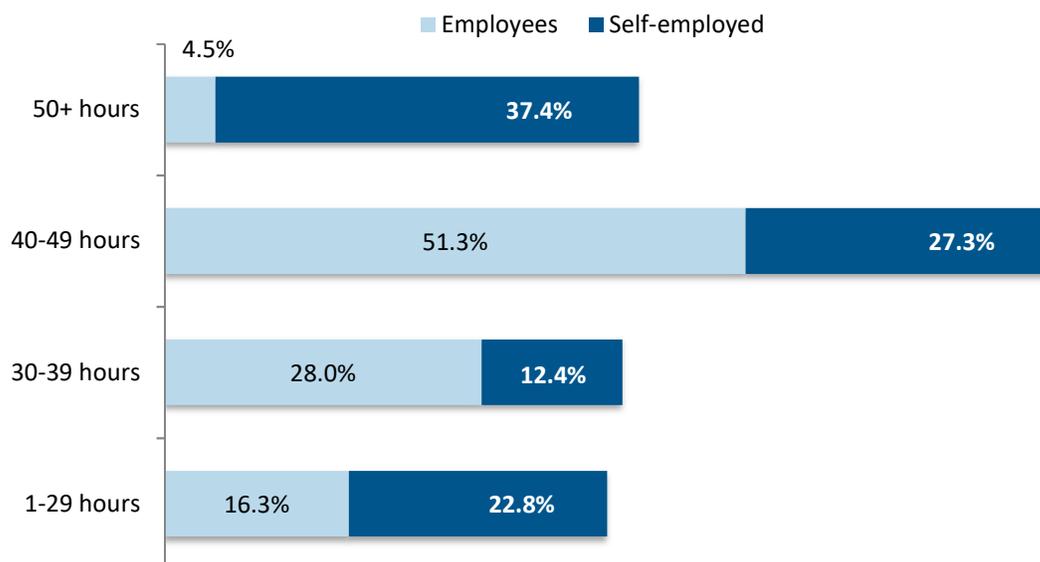
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

⁸ Self-employed businesses can be operated as an unincorporated or incorporated entity. Each of these categories can be further classified as operating with paid help or without paid help. Another category of self-employed workers is unpaid members of family businesses. This produces five categories of self-employed workers in the province.

Chart 13: Saskatchewan Self-Employment, Agriculture versus Non-Agriculture, 2010-2020

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

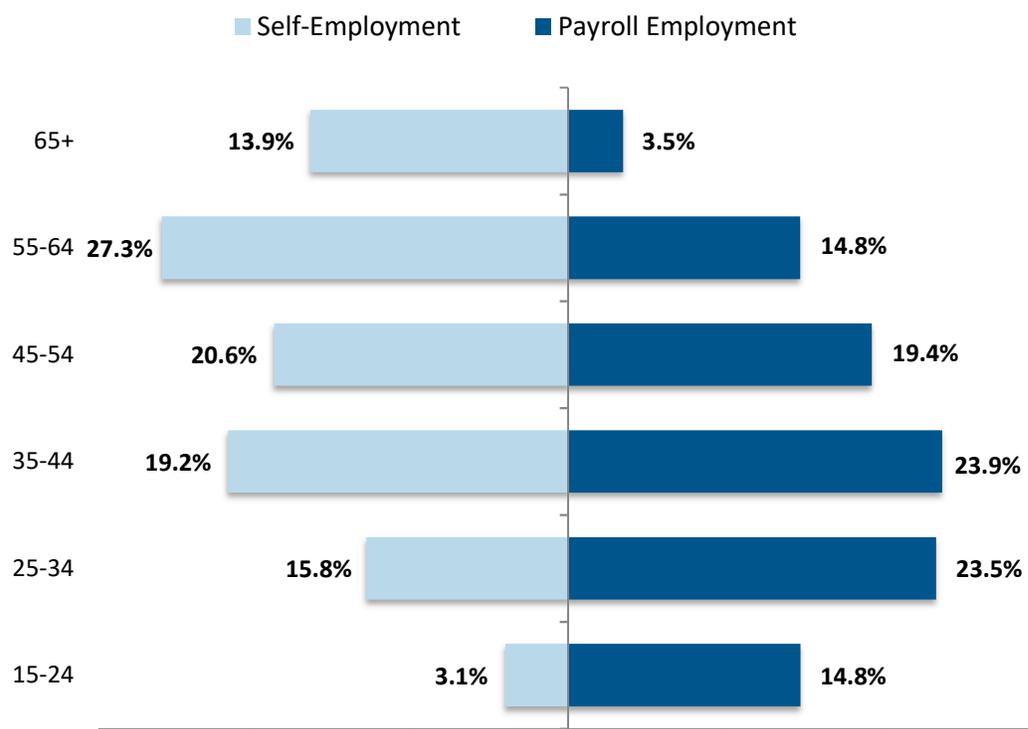
Self-employed workers tend to work more hours per week than those employed by other people. In 2020, 37.4% of self-employed workers worked more than 50 hours per week, compared to 4.5% of employees.

Chart 14: Hours Worked (per week), Self-employed vs. Employees, Saskatchewan, 2020

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Age Distribution of the Self-employed

Older age groups represent the largest percentage of self-employment in Saskatchewan. In 2020, self-employed workers over 45 years of age made up almost two-thirds (61.2%) of total self-employment, and 37.7% of payroll employees. By comparison, self-employed youth (15-34 years) accounted for 18.9% of all self-employed people, and 38.3% of payroll employees.

Chart 15: Age Distribution of Saskatchewan Self-employed versus Employees, 2020

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Decreased self-employment by younger workers is a long-term trend. Between 2010 and 2020, self-employment among 15-24 year-old youths decreased by 5.0%. Self-employment among mid-career workers in the 35-44 year-old age category increased by 2.5% from 2010 to 2020. During the same period, the number of self-employed 55-64 year-olds decreased by 0.4%. These changes are due, in part, to shifting demographics. The 15-24 year-old population declined by 6,433 people, from 14.6% of the total population in 2010 to 12.4% in 2020. The 55-64 year-old population grew by 27,570 people, from 11.8% of the total population in 2010 to 12.8% in 2020.

Table 4: Self-employment by Age Group in Saskatchewan

Age Group	Self-employment (% chg)		Total Employment (% chg)	
	2019-20	2010-20	2019-20	2010-20
15+	-5.6%	-8.7%	-4.7%	2.5%
15-24	26.7%	-5.0%	-8.8%	-19.6%
25-34	-10.9%	-10.9%	-6.9%	6.8%
35-44	-0.5%	2.5%	-0.5%	27.4%
45-54	-14.4%	-38.4%	-1.9%	-19.2%
55-64	-5.4%	-0.4%	-6.5%	11.6%
65+	-2.5%	26.8%	-6.5%	53.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

7. Gender Distribution of Self-employment

In 2020, just over 36.1% of self-employed workers (34,200) in Saskatchewan were female, eighth among the provinces in terms of share of female self-employment and below the national average of 37.8%. Of those self-employed in goods producing sectors, 20.0% were female and 80.0% were male, while in the service based sectors, 49.2% were female while the remaining 50.8% were male.

In 2020, the share of female self-employment was in the health and social assistance (19.9%) and the agricultural sector (17.8%). For male self-employment, the share of self-employment was in the agricultural (34.9%) and construction sectors (16.4%).

Table 5: Self-employment by Age Group in Saskatchewan

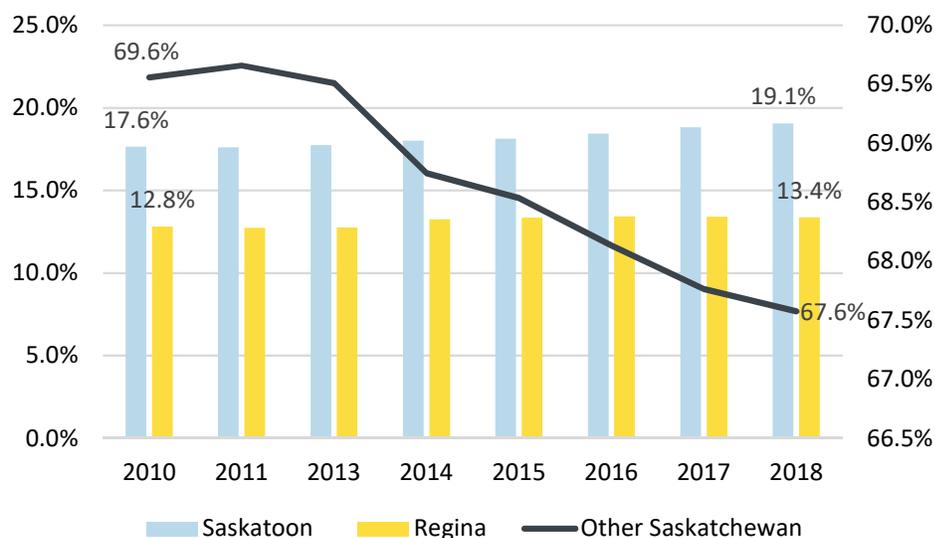
Female Self-employment		Male Self-employment	
Sector	Share by Sector	Sector	Share by Sector
Health care and social assistance	19.9%	Agriculture	34.9%
Agriculture	17.8%	Construction	16.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	8.2%	Professional, scientific and technical services	7.3%
Business, building and other support services	8.2%	Wholesale and retail trade	6.9%
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0%	Transportation and warehousing	5.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.0%	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.0%
Educational services	4.7%	Business, building and other support services	3.6%
Accommodation and food services	4.7%	Health care and social assistance	3.3%
Construction	3.8%	Accommodation and food services	2.8%
Manufacturing	2.0%	Manufacturing	2.0%
Information, culture and recreation	2.0%	Information, culture and recreation	1.8%
Transportation and warehousing	1.8%	Educational services	1.2%
All Other Sectors	14.9%	All Other Sectors	9.3%
Total	100.0%	Total	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Female Self-employment by Region

Data on the locational distribution of female self-employment is only available with a two-year lag. Based on the last year the data was updated (2018), 19.1% of females who were self-employed operated in Saskatoon, 13.4% in Regina and the remaining 67.6% in other areas of Saskatchewan.

Chart 16: Female Self-employment by Region



Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD.

The overall rate of change in the share of female self-employment from 2005 to 2018, outside of Saskatoon and Regina, has increased by 19.9%. However, from 2010 to 2018, the total share of female self-employment in these regions decreased by 2.8%.

Table 6: Growth Rate of the Share of Saskatchewan Female Self-employment

Age Group	2010-18	2005-18
Saskatoon	8.0%	-22.9%
Regina	4.4%	-29.3%
Other Saskatchewan	-2.8%	19.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD.

Sources of Data

Statistics Canada defines “businesses” as different types of organization from both the public and private sectors, such as a corporation, a self-employed individual, a government entity, a non-profit organization, a partnership, or financial fund. A business is viewed as an integrated structure composed of legal and non-legal operating units, and is assigned a North America Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

Statistics Canada, Business Register, Business Establishment Counts, Canada and Provinces, NAICS, End-of-Year Business Count.

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0215-01 - Employment by Enterprise Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH) for all Employees, for selected industries classified using the NAICS, Annual (Persons).

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01 - Average Weekly Earnings by Enterprise SEPH for all Employees, for selected industries classified using the NAICS, Annual (Dollars).

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Employment by Class of Worker, Public and Private Sector, Employees and self-employed, Sex, Industry, Canada, Provinces, Annual Average. Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0027-01 & Table 14-10-0018-01.

Statistics Canada, Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing.

Custom Tabulations: Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD)

Statistical Service of B.C., Small Business Contribution to GDP Estimates based on income-based approach of the System of National Accounts.

Statistics Canada, Business Register, Business Establishment Counts by Revenue Range, Canada and Provinces, NAICS, End-of-Year Business Count.

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