Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 1, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Alternative livestock on Canadian farms
2001

This new publication, available today, summarizes information on 12 livestock species that are not part of the regular estimation program in Agriculture Division.

Information is available on horses and ponies, bison, goats, wild boar, ranched deer, elk/wapiti, llamas and alpacas, rabbits, ostrich, emu and rheas, and ducks and geese. Data, which come from censuses of agriculture between 1981 and 2001, cover numbers, holdings on which the livestock is located, average number per holding, and percentage changes from period to period.

Most consistent in their growth have been bison and elk, indigenous species that fit in well with current livestock operations, as well as llamas and alpacas. Ostrich and emus numbers, which experienced substantial growth between 1991 and 1996, had declined substantially by 2001. Goat numbers have shown good growth since 1986 in response to demand for goat milk and meat. The number of ducks on farms increased 74% between 1996 and 2001, mostly in Ontario and Quebec.

Alternative livestock on Canadian farms (23-502-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information contact Barbara McLaughlin, (902 893-7251, *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

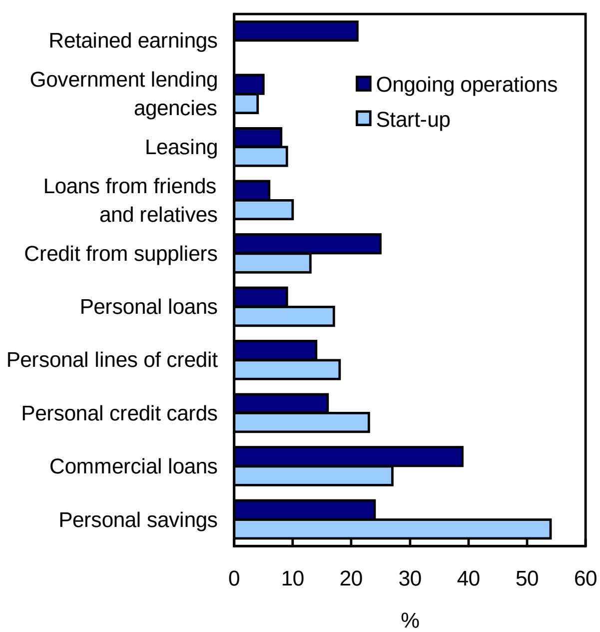
INDEX: September 2002

MAJOR RELEASES

Financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises
2000

An entrepreneur's personal savings are twice as important as commercial bank loans in financing the start-up of new businesses, according to data on the capital structure of businesses from the 2000 Survey on Financing of Small and Medium-sized Firms. However, once a business is in operation, commercial bank loans become the single most important source of finance.

Crucial sources of business financing



Just over one-half (54%) of entrepreneurs reported that, in 2000, personal savings were very important in launching their business, whereas 27% cited commercial loans from banks, credit unions, *caisses populaires* or other financial institutions as very important. About 23% of entrepreneurs said they also depended on their personal credit cards. (The survey did not ask whether businesses carried a balance on their credit cards and paid interest on it.)

Other major sources of finance were personal lines of credit and personal loans, trade credit from suppliers, loans from friends and relatives, leasing and government lending agencies.

Note to readers

The Survey on Financing of Small and Medium-sized Firms was administered to a sample of firms with up to 499 full-time equivalent employees and less than $50 million in gross revenues. Financing and leasing companies, co-operatives, subsidiaries, not-for profit organizations, government offices, schools, hospitals and other public sector organizations were excluded.

The accuracy of the results declines when the target population is broken out into sub-groups. However, overall results for the population are accurate to within five percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

Knowledge-based industries had the lowest debt-to-equity ratio among a group of surveyed industries, as well as the lowest proportion of bank loans on their balance sheets.

Statistics Canada conducted the survey, in partnership with Industry Canada and Finance Canada, in the fall of 2001 as part of a larger program of research on small and medium-sized firms. About 7,200 firms answered detailed questions on their credit suppliers and on the capital structure of their businesses.

The first round of survey data released in *The Daily* on January 15 concentrated on debt financing. Data showed that 82% of small and medium-sized enterprises that sought a loan or other type of credit during 2000 were able to obtain it.

Start-ups: Importance of commercial loans varies by industry

The importance of commercial loans for business start-ups varied across industries, according to the survey. In agriculture, 62% of firms reported that commercial loans were very important in starting up, as did 39% of firms in manufacturing and the primary industries, and 33% of those in wholesale and retail trade. However, only 6% of firms in the knowledge-based industry and 8% of those in professional service industries reported that commercial loans were important.

In contrast, the entrepreneur's personal savings were crucial for starting up businesses in all industries.

Personal savings were also more important than commercial loans for businesses of all ranges of employment. Firms with no employees were the least dependent on commercial loans for start-up. Commercial loans were crucial for 31% of companies with 1 to 4 employees, and for 40% of businesses that employed 5 to 19 employees.

Ongoing operations: Commercial credit single most important source of financing

Commercial credit was the single most important source of financing for ongoing operations, according to the survey.

About 39% of respondents identified loans from banks, credit unions, *caisses populaires* and other financial institutions as very important to financing their ongoing operations, compared with only 24% who cited personal savings.

Furthermore, 21% depended on past profits, or retained earnings, for finance. Other sources were credit from suppliers, personal credit cards, personal lines of credit, commercial credit cards and personal loans, leasing, loans from friends or relatives, and factoring.

The importance of bank financing varied by the size of the firm. Loans from financial institutions were very important for 32% of firms that had no employees. This proportion rose to 41% among firms with 1 to 4 employees, 53% among those with 5 to 19, 60% among those with 20 to 99, and 69% among those with 100 to 499 employees.

Again, the importance of bank financing varied from industry to industry. Only 27% of firms in the professional services industries and 17% in the knowledge-based industries identified access to commercial loans as very important. In contrast, 42% of businesses in the capital-intensive manufacturing industries, as well as 59% of businesses in agriculture, identified access to commercial loans as very important.

In knowledge-based industries, 15% of liabilities outstanding were in form of commercial loans, compared with 25% in wholesale and retail trade, 28% in professional services, 31% in manufacturing and 46% in agriculture.

Debt-to-equity ratio lowest for knowledge-based firms

The survey found that 86% of total equity among small and medium-sized enterprises in 2000 was held by the business owner-operators, and the remainder was owned by relatives and friends, private investors, venture capital and others. The capital structure of a small or medium-sized firm depended on the industry in which it operated.

Companies in knowledge-based industries had a long-term debt-to-equity ratio of 0.36; in professional services, the ratio was 0.45. Firms operating in the capital-intensive sectors that can offer physical collateral had higher debt-to-equity ratios. For example, manufacturing had a ratio of 0.62 and wholesale and retail trade, 0.64.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2941.

To order aggregate data from the survey, now available in table format, contact Client Services (1-877-679-2746). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Klaus Kostenbauer (613-951-0691; *klaus.kostenbauer@statcan.ca*), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

This survey forms part of the SME Financing Data Initiative. For more information on the initiative, please consult Industry Canada’s Web site (*www.strategis.ic.gc.ca/fdi*). ■

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

August 2002 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 365 400 cubic metres in August, down 2.4% from August 2001. Sales increased in three of the seven major product groups, with motor gasoline up 115 100 cubic metres or 3.2%. Heavy fuel oil (-136 400 cubic metres or -22.8%) and aviation turbo fuels (-80 500 cubic metres or -12.4%) reported the largest decreases.

Sales of regular non-leaded (+2.6%) and premium (+9.8%) advanced from August 2001, but sales of mid-grade fell (-1.4%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Aug. 2001[r]	Aug. 2002[p]	Aug. 2001 to Aug. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	**8,567.9**	**8,365.4**	**-2.4**
Motor gasoline	3 598.1	3 713.2	3.2
Diesel fuel oil	2 152.0	2 036.0	-5.4
Light fuel oil	158.9	160.1	0.8
Heavy fuel oil	597.1	460.7	-22.8
Aviation turbo fuels	650.3	569.8	-12.4
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	404.9	444.2	9.7
All other refined products	1 006.7	981.4	-2.5
	Jan. to Aug. 2001[r]	Jan. to Aug. 2002[p]	Jan.–Aug. 2001 to Jan.–Aug. 2002
Total, all products	**63,411.6**	**62,002.6**	**-2.2**
Motor gasoline	25 904.2	26 452.2	2.1
Diesel fuel oil	15 146.2	14 863.8	-1.9
Light fuel oil	3 301.5	3 160.0	-4.3
Heavy fuel oil	5 761.4	4 123.5	-28.4
Aviation turbo fuels	4 093.3	3 898.6	-4.8
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	3 061.1	3 197.4	4.5
All other refined products	6 143.8	6 307.0	2.7

r *Revised data.*
p *Preliminary data.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.*

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were down 2.2% (-1 409 000 cubic metres) from the same period of 2001. Sales fell for four of the seven major product groups, with the largest drop in heavy fuel oil (-1 637 900 cubic metres or -28.4%). Year-to-date sales of motor gasoline rose 548 000 cubic metres or 2.1 % from the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Comparable health indicators

October 1, 2002

Comparable health indicators for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available through the Web sites of Statistics Canada and the Canadian Institute for Health Information. Reports based on these comparable health indicators were published on September 30 by the Government of Canada, the provinces and territories.

These indicators were identified in response to the First Ministers' *Communiqué on health* issued in September 2000 (*www.scics.gc.ca/cinfo00/800038004_e.html*). During the past two years, health ministries from the provinces, the territories and the federal government have been working to select and to report on comparable indicators that address health status, outcomes of health services and quality of health services.

The *Communiqué on health* identified 14 areas for comparable indicator reporting: life expectancy, infant mortality, low birth rate, self-reported health, change in life expectancy, improved quality of life, reduced burden of disease, illness and injury, waiting times for key diagnostic and treatment services, patient satisfaction, hospital re-admission for selected conditions, access to first-contact health services, home and community care services 24 hours a day and seven days a week, public health surveillance and protection, and health promotion and disease prevention.

Comparable health indicators (82-401-XIE, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brenda Wannell (613-951-8554; *brenda.wannell@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products
June 2002

Shipments of office furniture products totalled $908.4 million in the six months ended June 30, down 17.9% from $1,106.4 million shipped during the same period of 2001.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first six month of 2002 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The June 2002 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products*, Vol. 31, no. 1 (35-006-XIB, $11/$21) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

The digital divide
2000

Canada's digital divide — the gap in the rate of Internet use between lower-income and upper-income families — appears to be shrinking slowly, according to a new study.

However, most of the improvement is occurring in middle-income and upper-middle income groups. The gap in Internet use persists between people with the lowest incomes and those with the highest.

Internet use from home took another big jump in 2001, but the rate of growth eased off, according to the Household Internet Use Survey.

More than 5.8 million households, or 49% of all 12 million households, had at least one member that regularly used the Internet from home in 2001, a 23% increase from 2000. This was somewhat less than the gain of 42% from 1999 to 2000.

In 2001, 7.2 million households had at least one member who used the Internet regularly, either from home, work, school, a public library or other location. This group represented 60% of all households, up from 51% in 2000.

For the purpose of this study, households were ranked by income and categorized into 10 groups based on their income levels. Each group represented 10%, or one-tenth, of the total number of households.

The Internet age is passing by substantial numbers of people who do not have the money or opportunity to participate. In 2000, 77% of households with the highest 10% of incomes used the Internet, five times the rate of 15% among those with the lowest 10% of incomes.

The proportion of new users coming from households with lower incomes has been increasing. However, from 1996 to 2000, it was actually middle-income groups who picked up share and accounted for proportionately more Internet users.

In 1997, 25% of all new Internet users came from households with the top 10% of incomes. By 2000, only 11% of all new Internet users were from the top income bracket.

However, households in the bottom two income brackets accounted for about 7% of new Internet uses in 2000, up from only 4% four years earlier.

Overall, the relative digital divide is closing. However, this has been entirely because of these households in the upper-middle of the income scale. Households in the three bottom income groups are continuing to lose ground compared with households in the top income group.

There is also an urban-rural digital divide, as well as gaps based on level of education, family type and age.

The research paper *The digital divide in Canada*, no. 1 (56F0009XIE, free), which assesses the extent of the digital divide and how it is evolving, is now available on Statistics Canada's website. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Health*. An expanded version, *Connectedness series: Unveiling the digital divide*, no. 7 (56F0004MIE, free), is also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact George Sciadas (613-951-6389), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Cereals and oilseeds review, July 2002, Vol. 25, no. 7
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB ($11/$112).

Cereals and oilseeds review, July 2002, Vol. 25, no. 7
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB ($15/$149).

Alternative livestock on Canadian farms,
Catalogue number 23-502-XIE
(free).

Shipments of office furniture products, June 2002, Vol. 31, no. 1
Catalogue number 35-006-XIB ($11/$21).

Connectedness series: Unveiling the digital divide, no. 7
Catalogue number 56F0004MIE2002007
(free).

The digital divide in Canada, no 1
Catalogue number 56F0009XIE2002001
(free).

Comparable health indicators,
Catalogue number 82-401-XIE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

How to order products

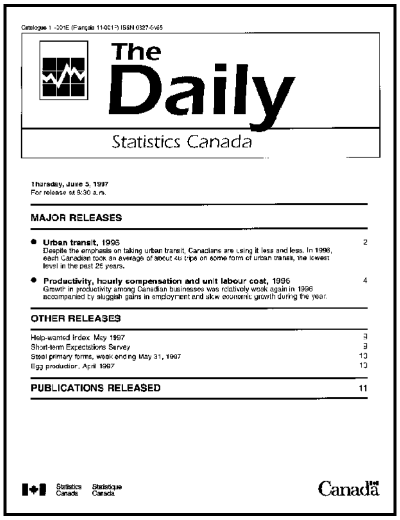
Order products by phone:
Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:	**1-800-267-6677**
From other countries call:	**1-613-951-7277**
To fax your order:	**1-877-287-4369**
Address changes or account inquiries:	**1-800-700-1033**

To order a product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to *order@statcan.ca* or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site *(www.statcan.ca)* under the headings *Our products and services* and *Publications for sale ($).*

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** — 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** — 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

Help-wanted Index, May 1997	9
Short-term Expectations Survey	9
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	10
Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at *http://www.statcan.ca*. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to *listproc@statcan.ca.* Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

INDEX

September 2002

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Air charter statistics	First quarter 2002	September 10, 2002
Aircraft movement statistics	July 2002	September 19, 2002
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports	April 2002	September 19, 2002
Approaching retirement	1993 to 1997	September 26, 2002
Asphalt roofing	August 2002	September 24, 2002
Births	2000	September 26, 2002
Building permits	July 2002	September 5, 2002
Cable and satellite television	2001	September 12, 2002
Canada Education Savings Grant and administrative data	1995 to 1999	September 27, 2002
Canada’s international transactions in securities	July 2002	September 24, 2002
Canadian economic observer	September 2002	September 19, 2002
Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2002	September 18, 2002
Canadian social trends	Autumn 2002	September 17, 2002
CANSIM II		September 4, 2002
Cement	July 2002	September 9, 2002
Cereals and oilseeds review	July 2002	September 26, 2002
Coal and coke statistics	June 2002	September 3, 2002
Commercial and Institutional Building Energy Use Survey	2000	September 23, 2002
Community colleges and related institutions: Postsecondary enrolments and graduates	1998/99 and 1999/2000	September 24, 2002
Composite Index	August 2002	September 25, 2002
Construction type plywood	July 2002	September 16, 2002
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	August 2002	September 18, 2002
Consumer Price Index	August 2002	September 20, 2002
Crushing statistics	August 2002	September 19, 2002
Current trends in teacher education and training: A symposium report	May 2001	September 12, 2002

INDEX: September 2002

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Dairy statistics	July 2002	September 13, 2002
Deliveries of major grains	August 2002	September 23, 2002
Demographic statistics	As of July 1, 2002	September 26, 2002
Department store sales and stocks	July 2002	September 9, 2002
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products	July 2002	September 3, 2002
Domestic travel	1996	September 12, 2002
Electric power	July 2002	September 27, 2002
Electric power selling price indexes	May to August 2002	September 27, 2002
Electric power statistics	June 2002	September 3, 2002
Electric utility construction price indexes	Annual 2001 and first half 2002	September 25, 2002
Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet	2001	September 19, 2002
Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)	First quarter 2002	September 24, 2002
Employment Insurance	July 2002	September 24, 2002
Employment, earnings and hours	July 2002	September 25, 2002
Energy consumption by manufacturing industries	1995 to 1998	September 26, 2002
Energy supply and demand	Third quarter 2001	September 18, 2002
E-STAT: The ultimate interactive learning tool		September 13, 2002
Export and import price indexes	July 2002	September 18, 2002
Farm Environmental Management Survey	2001	September 19, 2002
Farm Product Price Index	June 2002	September 3, 2002
	July 2002	September 27, 2002
Farm product prices	July 2002	September 6, 2002
For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers	Second quarter 2002	September 11, 2002
For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination)	2001	September 11, 2002
Grain stocks	July 31, 2002	September 10, 2002
Gross domestic product by industry	July 2002	September 30, 2002
Health status of Canada’s immigrants	2000/01	September 19, 2002
Help-wanted Index	August 2002	September 5, 2002
High-speed Internet by cable	2001	September 3, 2002
Homicides	2001	September 25, 2002
Impact of income on mortality in urban Canada	1971 to 1996	September 26, 2002
Improvement and Innovation in Construction Investments Survey	2000	September 11, 2002
Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2002	September 11, 2002
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	July 2002	September 9, 2002
Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	August 2002	September 27, 2002
Inter-corporate ownership	Third quarter 2002	September 13, 2002

INDEX: September 2002

INDEX: September 2002