



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic Dependency Profile, 1991** 3
On average, Canadian taxfilers received \$23.47 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income earned in 1991. Newfoundland had the highest economic dependency ratio and the Northwest Territories had the lowest.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, May 1993** 5
In May 1993, the index recorded no price change following the 0.2% decline in April's revised figure. The April decline was the first in 12 months.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, May 1993** 7
The Raw Materials Price Index posted a 1.2% increase in May 1993, mainly because of a 5.3% rise in the wood index. Since May 1992, the RMPI has risen 9.3%, led by a 43.3% increase in the wood index.

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Discovering the Power of Small Area Data

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada produces a wide range of information on more than 18 million Canadian taxfilers.

Products can be designed to meet specific data needs. "Designer Data" is developed for individual clients according to exact requirements in terms of content, geography and format.

Data are available for more than 23,000 postal areas in Canada, from the national level to a single postal walk.

Today, *The Daily* releases the Economic Dependency Profile for 1991. The Economic Dependency Profile is a measure of an area's dependence on transfer payments. For example, for every \$100 of employment income earned in 1991, Canadians received \$23.47 in transfer payments.

For more information on the various products and services available from Small Area and Administrative Data Division, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745).



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MAJOR RELEASES

Economic Dependency Profile

1991

On average, Canadian taxfilers received \$23.47 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income earned in 1991. Newfoundland had the highest economic dependency ratio and the Northwest Territories had the lowest.

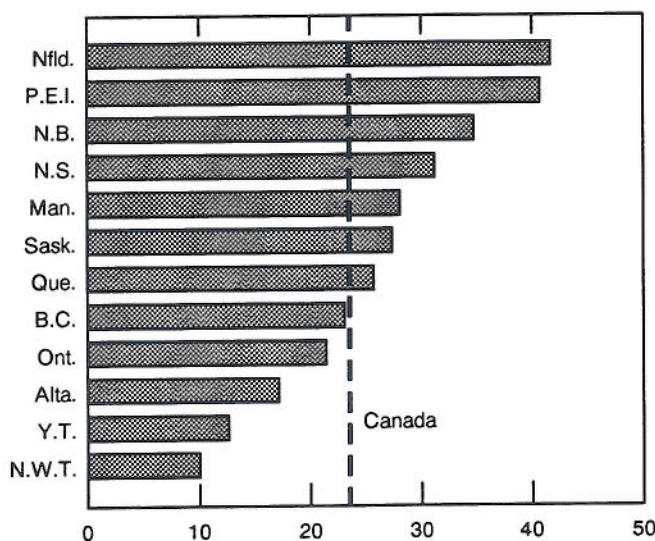
Economic Dependency Ratios for the Provinces and Territories

On average, in 1991, Canadians received \$23.47 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income earned.

Newfoundland taxfilers received the highest level of transfer payments in 1991, \$41.66 per \$100 of employment income earned. This high ratio was mainly because of the dependence on unemployment insurance, which contributed \$19.47 to the amount of transfer payments received in Newfoundland.

The Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio (EDR). Taxfilers there received \$9.91 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income earned.

Economic Dependency Ratio, 1991



Note to Users

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is defined as the dollar amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income. For example, for every \$100 of employment income earned by Canadian taxfilers in 1991, \$23.47 was received in transfer payments. The EDR is calculated by dividing total transfer payments by total employment income and then multiplying the result by 100.

Transfer payments include unemployment insurance, family allowance, federal sales tax credits, goods and services tax credits, child tax credits, old age security benefits, and other pension, non-taxable income and provincial tax credits.

The components of non-taxable income are workers' compensation payments, net federal supplements paid, social assistance and income exempt from tax under a tax treaty or convention.

Economic Dependency Ratios for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

(areas with population of 100,000 or more)

In 1991, the economic dependency ratio was highest in Victoria, British Columbia (31.63). Pensions were the main reason for the high EDR in Victoria, contributing 23.78 in total to the ratio. The pension components were divided as follows: old age security, 5.30, Canada Pension Plan, 5.81, and other pensions, 12.67.

Taxfilers in the Calgary CMA received the fewest dollars of transfer payments per \$100 of employment income in 1991 (\$14.19).

For males, the economic dependency ratio was highest in Victoria (28.91) and lowest in Calgary (11.73). For females, the EDR was highest in Trois-Rivières (42.36) and lowest in Calgary (19.00).

Economic Dependency Ratio for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) by Rank

CMA	1991 Ratio
Victoria	31.63
St. Catharines-Niagara	30.39
Windsor	27.45
Trois-Rivières	27.23
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	26.51
Sherbrooke	26.44
Saint John	25.79
Winnipeg	25.64
St. John's	25.57
Thunder Bay	24.40
London	23.51
Canada	23.47
Sudbury	23.35
Hamilton	23.22
Montreal	22.95
Saskatoon	21.74
Quebec City	21.50
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	20.72
Regina	20.56
Halifax	20.51
Kitchener	19.47
Vancouver	18.70
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	18.34
Oshawa	17.43
Edmonton	17.42
Toronto	16.33
Calgary	14.19

Economic Dependency Ratios for Mid-size Cities
(population of 10,000 or more taxfilers and not part of a CMA)

For the mid-size cities, taxfilers in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia had the highest economic dependency ratio (56.44). This high ratio was due to taxfilers' dependency on unemployment insurance benefits (11.87) and on non-taxable income and provincial tax credits (12.45).

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio of all the mid-size cities (4.59).

Economic Dependency Ratios for Mid-size Cities by Rank

City	1991 Ratio
Glace Bay, Nova Scotia	56.44
Shawinigan, Quebec	47.18
Penticton, British Columbia	43.57
Grand-mère, Quebec	41.54
Sidney, British Columbia	41.45
Sydney, Nova Scotia	41.03
Port Colborne, Ontario	38.34
Summerside, Prince Edward Island	38.06
Lindsay, Ontario	37.88
Fort Erie, Ontario	36.43

Economic Dependency Ratios For Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs)

(geographic level represented by the first three characters of the postal code, only urban FSAs with at least 500 taxfilers are considered here)

The forward sortation areas of R3B and R3A in Winnipeg, Manitoba received the highest levels of transfer payments. Their EDRs were 96.28 and 94.07, respectively. These high ratios were mainly due to the non-taxable income component of the economic dependency ratio, which contributed 50.31 to the economic dependency ratio in R3A and 43.29 to the economic dependency ratio in R3B.

The forward sortation areas of T9K in Fort McMurray, Alberta and T8W in Grande Prairie, Alberta were the least dependent on transfer payments. Their EDRs were 3.26 and 3.95, respectively.

Economic Dependency Ratio for Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) by Rank

FSA	City	1991 Ratio
R3B	Winnipeg	96.28
R3A	Winnipeg	94.07
B1N	Sydney	72.46
P1P	Gravenhurst	71.08
V9K	Qualicum Beach	70.11
V6A	Vancouver	67.03
T4J	Ponoka	66.10
R2W	Winnipeg	64.59
V9P	Parksville	64.40
B1V	Sydney Mines	64.29

For more information on the various products and services available from Small Area and Administrative Data Division, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745). ■

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1993 (Preliminary)

In May 1993, the index recorded no price change following the 0.2% decline in April's revised figure. The April decline was the first in 12 months.

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) in May remained unchanged at April's revised 112.1. Indices for 13 of the 21 major groups of products increased, while four decreased and four did not change. The most significant month-to-month changes were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-5.7%), automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.6%), and meat, fish and dairy products (+1.2%).

During May, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.0% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. Particularly affected was the index for automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment. In May 1993, the U.S. dollar was 5.9% higher against the Canadian dollar than in May 1992.

The IPPI was 3.2% higher in May 1993 than in May 1992. This is the lowest year-to-year change since October 1992. Both finished goods and intermediate goods contributed to the price deceleration. For finished goods, the decline was due to price reductions in February and March (in the last two months prices rose again). For intermediate goods, first-stage prices have been falling since September 1992 because of declines in pulp and metal prices. Second-stage intermediate goods prices, buoyed by softwood lumber price increases, began declining in April with the turn-around in lumber prices.

Lumber Prices Continue to Decline

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index fell 5.7% – the second monthly decline of over 5% – but it was still 19.5% higher than in May 1992. The decline was primarily because of a 9.1% drop in softwood lumber prices. Declines ranged from almost 30% on the Prairies to under 4.5% in British Columbia and the Atlantic Provinces.

Significant Changes in Other Indices

The automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in May because of the change in the valuation of the Canadian dollar on export prices.

The meat, fish, and dairy products index rose 1.2% in May. Central to this increase was a 2.8% increase in beef and veal prices and a 5.0% increase in pork prices. Since January 1992, pork prices have risen 29.9% while beef and veal prices have risen 17.2%, pushing the meat, fish, and dairy products index up 8.6%.

The primary metal products price index fell 0.5% in May, its fourth consecutive monthly decline. This decline resulted from price declines for copper and copper alloy products (-5.6%), nickel products (-2.4%) and aluminum products (-0.7%). Iron and steel products, however, rose 0.1% and other non-ferrous metal products rose 2.2%, principally because of precious metal price increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$18.20/\$182) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indices
 (1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	May 1992	April 1993 ^r	May 1993 ^p	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	100.0	108.6	112.1	112.1	3.2	0.0
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	110.2	113.6	113.5	3.0*	-0.1
Intermediate goods	60.4	106.9	110.5	110.1	3.0	-0.4
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.5	101.6	101.3	-3.1	-0.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.5	113.1	112.6	4.7	-0.4
Finished goods	39.6	111.3	114.6	115.0	3.3	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.0	118.3	118.8	2.4	0.4
Capital equipment	10.4	111.2	115.1	115.5	3.9	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	109.0	112.4	112.8	3.5	0.4
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.5	115.1	116.5	5.4	1.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.3	115.4	115.7	1.2	0.3
Beverages	2.0	122.1	123.8	123.8	1.4	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.8	154.7	154.9	5.5	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	113.9	113.9	0.2	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.1	109.4	109.4	0.3	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	114.0	113.9	-0.3	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	114.1	144.5	136.3	19.5	-5.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.7	118.6	118.6	0.8	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.5	104.6	105.0	0.5	0.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.7	131.8	133.5	4.5	1.3
Primary metal products	7.7	102.3	99.1	98.6	-3.6	-0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.6	113.1	113.4	1.6	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.8	118.5	118.6	1.5	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.5	108.9	109.5	5.8	0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.1	111.4	111.3	0.2	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.2	111.1	111.2	0.9	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	86.5	90.9	91.2	5.4	0.3
Chemicals, chemical products	7.2	113.2	114.9	115.0	1.6	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	113.7	114.0	2.1	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.1	78.9	79.9	14.0	1.3

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Indices are revised.

^p Indices are preliminary.

^{*} Figure is rounded.

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1993 (Preliminary)

According to preliminary figures, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986=100) was 115.2 in May 1993, up 1.2% from the previous month. Five of the seven major indices went up, led by wood (+5.3%). Indices for non-ferrous metals and mineral fuels dropped slightly, both less than 1%.

The RMPI in May 1993 was 9.3% higher than in May 1992, mainly because of increases in wood (+43.3%) and animals and animal products (+4.9%). The increase was moderated by the 4.2% decline in the non-ferrous metals index. Movements in these major groups have been the main influence on the RMPI since January 1992, when it began its current climb.

Five Indices Rise, Two Decline

The 5.3% rise in the wood index in May 1993 was primarily caused by the 7.0% increase in the logs and bolts component, which has been on an uptrend since December 1991. Compared with May 1992, the wood index has soared 43.3% because of a nearly 60% increase in logs and bolts prices.

The index for animals and animal products was up 1.0% in May, largely because of a 3.8% rise in cattle and calves prices. From May 1992 to May 1993, the animals and animal products index increased 4.9%; major contributing factors were cattle and calves (+15.6%) and hogs for slaughter (+4.8%).

The vegetable products index rose 1.5% in May 1993, mainly because of a strong increase in the unrefined sugar index (+19.1%). Meanwhile, grain prices dropped 2.3%. Compared with May 1992, the vegetable products index was up 4.3%, reflecting increases in the indices for unrefined sugar (+36.0%), oilseeds (+10.4%), and raw tobacco (+9.7%). However, the growth in the index was moderated by the price drops for grains (-6.1%) and fresh fruit (-18.0%).

The mineral fuels index slipped 0.5% in May 1993, as crude mineral oil prices, its principal component, fell 0.6% and the natural gas index fell 1.0%. The mineral fuels index rose 2.6% from May 1992; all three of its major components increased over the 12-month period, but the 2.5% rise in crude mineral oil caused most of the increase.

The non-ferrous metals index fell 0.8% in May 1993 because of declines in copper concentrates (-7.5%) and nickel concentrates (-3.8%). The main increase was 10.0% in precious metals prices. The 12-month decrease in non-ferrous metals was 4.2%, mainly because of declines for concentrates of copper (-15.8%), zinc (-22.3%) and nickel (-19.3%), and for aluminum materials (-7.9%). These decreases were moderated by a rise in precious metals (+14.4%) and radioactive concentrates (+33.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	May 1992	April 1993 ^r	May 1993 ^p	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
Raw Materials total	100	105.4	113.8	115.2	9.3	1.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.6	117.3	119.6	12.2	2.0
Mineral fuels	32	103.0	106.2	105.7	2.6	-0.5
Vegetable products	10	93.0	95.6	97.0	4.3	1.5
Animals and animal products	26	105.8	109.9	111.0	4.9	1.0
Wood	13	133.3	181.4	191.0	43.3	5.3
Ferrous materials	4	94.7	99.7	100.2	5.8	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13	96.6	93.2	92.5	-4.2	-0.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.9	99.6	99.7	-0.2	0.1

¹ Rounded figures

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

First Quarter 1993

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1993 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1989 through December 31, 1992 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711, 2712 and 2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

May 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

List of Hospitals

1992

The List of Hospitals contains the names, addresses, category, type, ownership and bed capacity for all 1,211 operating hospitals that are licensed or approved as a hospital by a provincial government or

that are operated by the federal government. This list includes 1,048 public, 58 proprietary and 105 federal hospitals.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

List of Residential Care Facilities

1992

The List of Residential Care Facilities contains the names, addresses, principal characteristic, ownership, and bed capacity of 6,203 establishments. These facilities are approved, funded or licenced by provincial/territorial departments of health and/or by social services. Generally, they provide a level of care below that of hospitals. Only those facilities with four or more beds that provide at least a minimum level of care are included on the list.

Among those included are facilities for the aged (2,465), homes for the developmentally delayed (1,539), as well as facilities that provide services for physically handicapped persons (153), psychiatrically disabled persons (674), emotionally disturbed children (686), residents with alcohol/drug problems (292), delinquents (162), and transient persons (35). Other facilities (197) such as children's facilities and homes for single mothers are also included.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

June 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 33 360 tonnes, compared with 30 680 tonnes the previous month and 30 270 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
May 1993.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Construction Type Plywood, April 1993.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills in British Columbia,** April 1993.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$7.10/\$71; United States: US\$8.50/US\$85;

Other Countries: US\$9.90/US\$99).

Primary Iron and Steel, April 1993.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;

Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Industry Price Indexes, April 1993.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States:

US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries:

US\$25.50/US\$255).

Building Permits, Annual Summary, 1992.

Catalogue number 64-203

(Canada: \$56; United States: US\$67;

Other Countries: US\$78).

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The Daily, June 25, 1993

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 28 to July 2
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1993
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1993
29	Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues	1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1993
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1993
30	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 Seeded Area, Principal Field Crops	
30	Major Release Dates	July 1993