

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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**MAJOR RELEASE**

- **Economic Dependency Profiles, 1990** 3  
 The 1990 Economic Dependency Profiles indicate the reliance of Canadians on transfer payments.

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**Economic Dependency Profiles**  
 1990

The Economic Dependency Profiles show that \$20.40 in transfer payments was received by Canadian taxfilers for every \$100 of employment income earned, and that the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory were less dependent on federal transfer payments than were the provinces. Newfoundland had the highest economic dependency ratio (EDR - dollar amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income) and Alberta had the lowest.

Among the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), taxfilers in Victoria received \$30.20 of transfer payments per \$100 of employment income. Calgary taxfilers received \$12.60 of transfer payments per \$100 of employment income, the lowest average for a CMA.

At the city level, Mount Carmel, Nfld., was the most dependent on transfer payments, receiving \$68 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income, and Yellowknife, N.W.T., was the least dependent, receiving \$4 of transfer payments per \$100 employment income.

These profiles provide a useful tool for individuals analyzing economic dependency data at all levels of geography, from national totals to information for individual postal codes.

For more information on the various products and services that are available for purchase, see page 3 of today's *Daily* or contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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**MAJOR RELEASE**

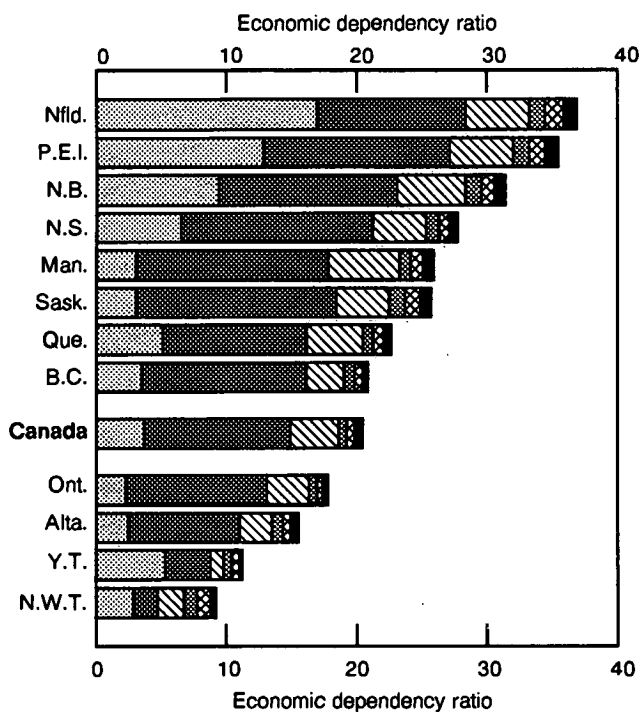
**Economic Dependency Profiles**

1990

**Economic Dependency Ratios by Province**

- On average, Canadians received \$20.40 in transfer payments in 1990 for every \$100 of employment income earned.

**Economic Dependency Ratios by Province, 1990**



<sup>1</sup> Pension: Includes QPP/ICPP, OASP, other pensions.  
<sup>2</sup> PTC - Provincial tax credits.  
<sup>3</sup> Federal sales tax credits.

Source: Economic Dependency Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

**Note to Users**

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is defined as the dollar amount of transfer payments received for every \$100 of employment income; it indicates the reliance of Canadians on transfer payments. Transfer payments include unemployment insurance, family allowance, federal sales tax credits, goods and services tax credits, child tax credits, old age security benefits, Canada and Quebec pension plan benefits, and other pension, non-taxable income and provincial tax credits. Non-taxable income and provincial tax credits were added to the definition of transfer payments in 1990. 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. The EDR is calculated by dividing total transfer payments by total employment income and then multiplying the result by 100.

- Newfoundland taxfilers were the most dependent on transfer payments in 1990, receiving \$36.90 in transfer payments per \$100 of employment income. This high ratio was mainly due to the dependence on unemployment benefits.
- The Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio, receiving \$9.10 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. It was also in the Northwest Territories that the contribution of pensions to the EDR was the lowest.
- Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of pension benefits per EDR in Canada.

**Economic Dependency Ratios by Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (see table)**

- For 1990, the economic dependency ratio (EDR) was highest in Victoria. The pension component alone in Victoria was greater than the total EDR for all of the other CMAs. If one disregards the pension component of the EDR, Victoria ranked among the least economically dependent CMAs in Canada.
- Taxfilers in the Calgary CMA received the fewest dollars of transfer payments per \$100 of employment income in 1990.
- For males, the EDR was highest in Victoria. For females, the EDR was highest in Trois-Rivières.

- Of the eight CMAs which had the highest unemployment insurance (UI) benefit contribution to the EDR, six were found in Quebec: Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa-Hull (Que. part). By contrast, of the eight CMAs which had the lowest UI benefit contribution, six were in Ontario: Kitchener, Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Toronto and Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part).

**Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), by Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) 1990**

CMA	RANK	EDR
Victoria	1	30.2
St. Catharines	2	25.3
Trois-Rivières	3	23.8
Sherbrooke	4	23.7
Saint John	5	23.5
Winnipeg	6	23.3
Windsor	7	23.2
St. John's	8	23.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9	23.0
Thunder Bay	10	22.4
Sudbury	11	21.1
<b>Canada</b>		<b>20.4</b>
Quebec City	12	20.0
Saskatoon	13	19.9
London	14	19.8
Montreal	15	19.7
Regina	16	19.4
Hamilton	17	19.0
Halifax	18	18.2
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	19	18.1
Vancouver	20	16.8
Ottawa-Hull (Que. part)	21	16.3
Kitchener	22	15.6
Edmonton	23	15.5
Oshawa	24	14.5
Toronto	25	12.9
Calgary	26	12.6

**Economic Dependency Ratios by Census Divisions**

- Among the five census divisions least dependent on transfer payments, Fort Smith, Fort McMurray and Stikine were most dependent on unemployment insurance benefits. York and Peel, however, relied more heavily on pension benefits. The five census divisions least dependent on transfer payments had the following economic dependency ratios (EDRs):

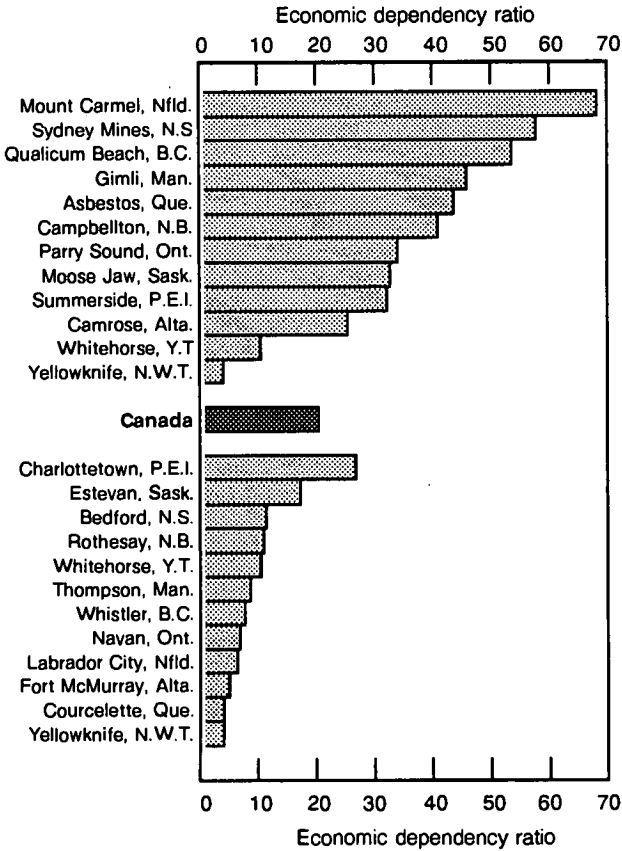
Fort Smith (N.W.T.)	6.7
Fort McMurray (Alta.)	7.5
York (Ont.)	8.5
Stikine (B.C.)	8.6
Peel (Ont.)	9.3

- The contribution to the EDR by each type of transfer payment was similar for Clarendville, Victoria, Lewisporte and St. Anthony, with UI benefits accounting for the greatest proportion of the total EDR. The five census divisions most dependent on transfer payments had the following EDRs:

Clarendville (Nfld.)	62.9
Victoria (N.S.)	63.0
Lewisporte (Nfld.)	65.7
St. Anthony (Nfld.)	68.3
Inter-lake region (Man.)	145.7

- The most dependent census division in Canada was an exception. Division No. 4619, Inter-lake region, exhibited a large dependency on non-taxable income and provincial tax credits.

**Economic Dependency Ratios for Selected Cities, 1990**



Source: *Economic Dependency Profile, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.*

**Economic Dependency Ratios by Selected Cities**

- Mount Carmel, Nfld., had the highest economic dependency ratio (EDR) of the selected cities (68.0) while Labrador City, Nfld. had one of the lowest (6.2). The disparity between the EDRs of these two regions in Newfoundland (61.8) was the largest recorded in the provinces.
- The Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory had lower EDRs than the provinces: Yellowknife, N.W.T. had an EDR of 4.0 and Whitehorse, Y.T. had an EDR of 10.6.
- Prince Edward Island was the only province for which both the highest and the lowest EDRs were higher than the Canadian EDR of 20.4.

For more information on the various products and services that are available for purchase, contact the Client Services Section (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey (Large Carriers)

First Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$25 million or more, are now available for the first quarter of 1992.

#### Highlights

- During the first quarter, 51 carriers earning \$25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of \$759.1 million. This was a slight increase of 0.4% from the same quarter of the previous year but a decrease of 4.4% from the first quarter of 1990, when 46 carriers reported \$793.9 million in operating revenues.
- Total operating expenses for the first quarter of 1992 amounted to \$770.2 million, up 0.5% from the first quarter 1991 but down by 2.8% from the first quarter of 1990. The major expense was salaries and wages, accounting for 37.2% of the total operating expenses, which was relatively consistent with the first quarters of 1990 and 1991.
- Total operating expenses over total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 1.015 for the first quarter of 1992. This was virtually unchanged from 1.013 in the first quarter of 1991, but a slight change from 0.998 in the first quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

### Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.7% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 6.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.7% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 0.6% from the previous year.

**Note:** Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Rail in Canada

1990

Preliminary 1990 data for the railway transport industry, covering financial and operating activities and commodity movements, are now available.

#### Highlights

- Operating revenues declined for the second consecutive year, from \$7.4 billion in 1989 to \$7.1 billion in 1990. Both operating revenues and expenses decreased by 5.1%, leaving the operating ratio unchanged at 0.95.
- The railway industry operated 89 000 kilometres of track, employed about 69,000 people, transported 269 million tonnes of freight and 29 million passengers in 1990.

- Data on commodity origin and destination provided by Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways show that 14% of their combined revenues were generated intraprovincially, 49% from interprovincial movements, 35% from international traffic and the remainder from rail movements between United States points through Canada.

*Rail in Canada, 1990* (52-216, \$45) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

### **Asphalt Roofing**

May 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 5 354 818 metric bundles in May 1992, a decrease of 3.6% from the 5 557 432 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to May 1992 shipments were 15 845 236 bundles, up 15.6% from 13 710 255 bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).**

The May 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

### **Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**

May 1992

Production of process cheese in May 1992 totalled 6 379 018 kilograms, an increase of 4.1% from April 1992 and an increase of 27.1% from the revised figure for May 1991. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 29 347 285 kilograms in May, compared to 30 966 166 (revised) kilograms in 1991.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during May was 406 895 kilograms, a decrease of 13.2% from April 1992 but an increase of 10.0% from May 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 986 048 kilograms in May, compared to the 1 948 308 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The May 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

### **Motion Picture Theatres Survey**

1990

Preliminary data at the Canada level for the 1990-91 annual Motion Picture Theatres Survey are now available.

For further information, contact Michel Durand (613-951-1566), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Grain Trade of Canada, 1990-91.**  
**Catalogue number 22-201**  
(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47;  
Other Countries: US\$55).

**Leather and Allied Products Industries, 1989.**  
**Catalogue number 33-251**  
(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;  
Other Countries: US\$49).

**Telephone Statistics, April 1992.**  
**Catalogue number 56-002**  
(Canada: \$8.30/\$83; United States: US\$10/US\$100;  
Other Countries: US\$11.60/US\$116).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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