

Routine Proceedings

As you know, Madam Speaker, I have spoken in the House before about the harm to society of serial killer cards. The petitioners state that they support the efforts of Debbie Mahaffy in her quest to have the killer cards seized at the Canada-U.S. border to stop their distribution in Canada.

The cards published by Eclipse Comic Books, True Crime Trading Cards and other publishers feature the crimes of serial killers, mass murderers and gangsters. We do not want these cards in our community.

The petition goes on to state: "We abhor crimes of violence against persons and we believe that killer trading cards offer nothing positive for children or adults to admire or emulate but rather contribute to violence. Therefore, the undersigned your petitioners, humbly pray and call upon the Parliament of Canada to amend the laws of Canada to prohibit the importation, distribution, sale and manufacture of killer cards in law and to advise producers of killer cards that their products, if destined for Canada, will be seized and destroyed".

I reiterate my support for this petition which I table in the House today.

ABORTION

Mr. Don Boudria (Glengarry—Prescott—Russell): Madam Speaker, I have a petition signed by a number of citizens of the riding of Etobicoke Centre. They humbly pray and call upon Parliament to take all necessary measures in legislation to protect the lives of the unborn.

* * *

[Translation]

QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

Mr. Peter Milliken (Parliamentary Secretary to Leader of the Government in the House of Commons): Madam Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos 6, 14 and 15.

[Text]

Question No. 6—**Mr. Grubel:**

What is the incidence of social spending by deciles of family income, in particular with respect to old age security, unemployment insurance, family and youth allowance, and other federal transfers to persons?

Mr. David Walker (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Finance): The following table provides the information requested by the hon. member from Capilano-Howe Sound.

The data in this table are based on Statistics Canada's survey of consumer finances for 1991 incomes, the latest year for which incomes data are available.

There are a number of different definitions of family. For the purposes of this tabulation, an "immediate family" concept has been used. Thus, a family is defined as either a husband and wife (including common law relationships) with or without children who have never married, or a parent living in the same dwelling with children who have never married. All other persons (including single persons living alone) are defined as a separate family unit. Thus, many recipients of federal transfers would show up in high income families because they live with high income parents/children. For example, a child receiving UI benefits could be living with high income parents.

The table shows transfers before taxes. Thus, the table does not show the effect of OAS recovered from high income individuals. About \$300 million of OAS benefits are recovered from individuals with incomes above \$51,800. This represents about 15 per cent of total OAS paid to families in the top three deciles. While the entire OAS is recovered from an individual at \$81,000 of income, a lower income spouse living with a spouse who has high income is not subject to the recovery.

Family allowances and child tax credit have been replaced by the child tax benefit since 1993. The table does not show the distribution in respect of the new program because the relevant data are not yet available. However, a table showing average child tax benefit by income follows.

**Gross Expenditures on Selected Federal Transfers⁽¹⁾
to Persons by Family-Unit⁽²⁾ Income Decile
1991**

Family Unit Income Decile ⁽³⁾	Upper Income Limit of Decile	OAS/GIS/SPA ⁽⁴⁾	UI	CPP/QPP ⁽⁵⁾
	\$		(\$ M)	
1	10,000	880	370	360
2	14,100	4,730	690	1,600
3	19,800	3,250	1,280	1,790
4	26,100	2,890	1,470	2,280
5	32,800	1,480	1,880	1,590
6	40,600	1,070	2,040	1,290
7	50,000	910	1,990	1,170
8	61,600	680	1,800	830
9	80,100	580	1,610	760
10	—	460	1,220	730
Total	—	16,930	14,350	12,400

Source: Statistics Canada microdata from the Survey of Consumer Finances for 1991 Incomes.

Notes: (1) Incomes from some of the transfers in this table are not fully reported in the survey. For example, the survey does