



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, July 10, 2000**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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Steel pipe and tubing, May 2000	3

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## OTHER RELEASES

### New Housing Price Index

May 2000

The New Housing Price Index increased 0.3% from April to May, and 2.4% from May 1999 — the highest annual increase since May 1990, when it rose 3.8%.

The highest monthly increase was observed in St. John's (+1.0%), where very good market conditions were noted along with increased demand. In Montréal and Kitchener–Waterloo, the index rose 0.6% from April, mostly as a result of higher prices for labour and building materials such as gypsum. Higher land values also contributed to the monthly increase in Montréal. In Ottawa–Hull, Calgary and Edmonton, where market conditions were also noted as very good, the index rose 0.5% on a month-to-month basis. Once again, higher land values helped push the index up in Ottawa–Hull and in Edmonton.

Monthly decreases were noted in 5 of the 21 urban centres; the largest drop was in Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton (-0.8%), and was the result, at least in part, of a competitive market. Five urban centres registered no change.

### New Housing Price Index

(1992=100)

	May 2000	May 1999 to May 2000 % change	April to May 2000
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
House only	104.8	3.4	0.4
Land only	102.6	0.8	0.2
St. John's	98.5	2.3	1.0
Halifax	115.3	4.4	-
Charlottetown	105.2	2.0	-
Saint John–Moncton– Fredericton	93.5	-0.3	-0.8
Québec	102.4	1.9	0.1
Montréal	107.9	3.7	0.6
Ottawa–Hull	104.1	5.5	0.5
Toronto	106.6	3.1	0.3
Hamilton	105.4	2.7	-0.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	106.5	5.4	-
Kitchener–Waterloo	105.9	3.8	0.6
London	101.3	3.1	0.4
Windsor	106.5	0.8	-
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	98.6	-1.1	-0.1
Winnipeg	116.1	3.1	0.1
Regina	131.6	2.7	0.1
Saskatoon	115.9	1.5	-
Calgary	132.1	2.8	0.5
Edmonton	112.2	2.9	0.5
Vancouver	83.4	-1.0	-0.1
Victoria	72.1	-5.1	-0.1

- Nil or zero.

Annual changes varied considerably among the urban centres surveyed. Ottawa–Hull registered the highest increase (+5.5%), followed by St. Catharines–Niagara (+5.4%) and Halifax (+4.4%). The largest annual decrease was registered in Victoria. Sudbury–Thunder Bay, Vancouver and Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton also registered annual decreases.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9921.**

The second quarter 2000 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denise Potvin (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

### Employment Insurance coverage

1999

The coverage rate (i.e., potential eligibility) for Employment Insurance remained stable in 1999 even though unemployment fell, according to the 1999 Employment Insurance Coverage Survey.

An average of 1.14 million people were unemployed during the weeks when the survey was taken, down 9.6% from 1998. Despite this decline, about half these individuals were potentially eligible for EI, the same rate as in 1998.

For the other half, the most common reason for not being covered by the EI program was the lack of any recent employment. These individuals were not potentially eligible because benefit periods usually last for 12 months. In 1999, an estimated 32% of the unemployed were not potentially eligible for EI for this reason. Other causes for exclusion from the program include lack of insurable employment and quitting jobs without cause.

Women had a lower coverage rate than did men, because of the larger number of women who were labour force entrants and re-entrants in the unemployed population. For youth, the larger number of entrants, as well as the fact that more youth left their jobs willingly or to go to school, made them less likely to meet the EI criteria. Part-time workers were much more likely than full-time workers to be in non-insurable employment, for example, self-employment, or to quit a job before becoming unemployed.

**Coverage and receipt of EI benefits by the unemployed population in 1999**

	Persons '000	Potentially eligible	As a proportion of the potentially eligible or covered population	
			Eligible %	Received or about to receive benefits
<b>All unemployed</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>
Adult men	432	65	88	83
Adult women	371	53	80	76
Youths	338	34	59	47
<b>Worked in previous 12 months</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>73</b>
Worked full-time only in previous 12 months	469	88	88	82
Worked full-time and part-time in previous 12 months	120	68	73	65
Worked part-time only in previous 12 months	179	52	52	41

Of the 591,000 unemployed who were potentially eligible for EI benefits, some 473,000 or 80%, were eligible, i.e., they accumulated enough hours of paid work to make a claim. Of those, 434,000 people, or about 74%, actually claimed and received EI benefits for their period of unemployment. This rate of benefit receipt was also virtually unchanged from 1998. The group of 434,000 included 323,000 who received benefits during the reference week, 56,000 who were serving a waiting period or who had temporarily stopped collecting benefits that week, and 56,000 who had exhausted their entitlements by reference week.

Rates of receipt of benefits were lower for adult women and youths aged 15 to 24 than for adult men in 1999. About 83% of potentially eligible adult men received EI benefits at some time during their period of unemployment, compared with 76% of adult women and 47% of young people.

**Note:** The Employment Insurance Coverage Survey was conducted for Human Resources Development Canada. About 3,200 unemployed individuals were surveyed by telephone in 1999 to assess the characteristics of jobless people who may or may not receive EI benefits. The survey permits a systematic assessment of the categories of workers and the services received from the EI program. Four cycles of the EI Coverage Survey were conducted in March, June, October and December.

The article "Report of the main results of the Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 1998" (73F0008XIE, free), containing a detailed treatment of the indicators used in the survey, is available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*.

To order custom tabulation, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division. ■

**Steel pipe and tubing**

May 2000

Steel pipe and tubing production in May totalled 233 009 tonnes, a 22.7% increase from 189 858 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of May totalled 1 198 348 tonnes, up 18.3% from 1 013 163 tonnes during the same period in 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; [houlejm@statcan.ca](mailto:houlejm@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,  
May 2000**  
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).

**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; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

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**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Discusses the attitudes on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, wash ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

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