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Building permits, September 2012

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The total value of building permits fell 13.2% to \$6.5 billion in September, following a 9.5% advance in August. The decline was mainly the result of the non-residential sector, where the value of permits in all three components fell.

Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2011

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In 2011, the rate of eligibility for receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits declined to its lowest level in nearly a decade. From 2010 to 2011, the decline was most notable among people aged 25 to 44 and women of all ages.

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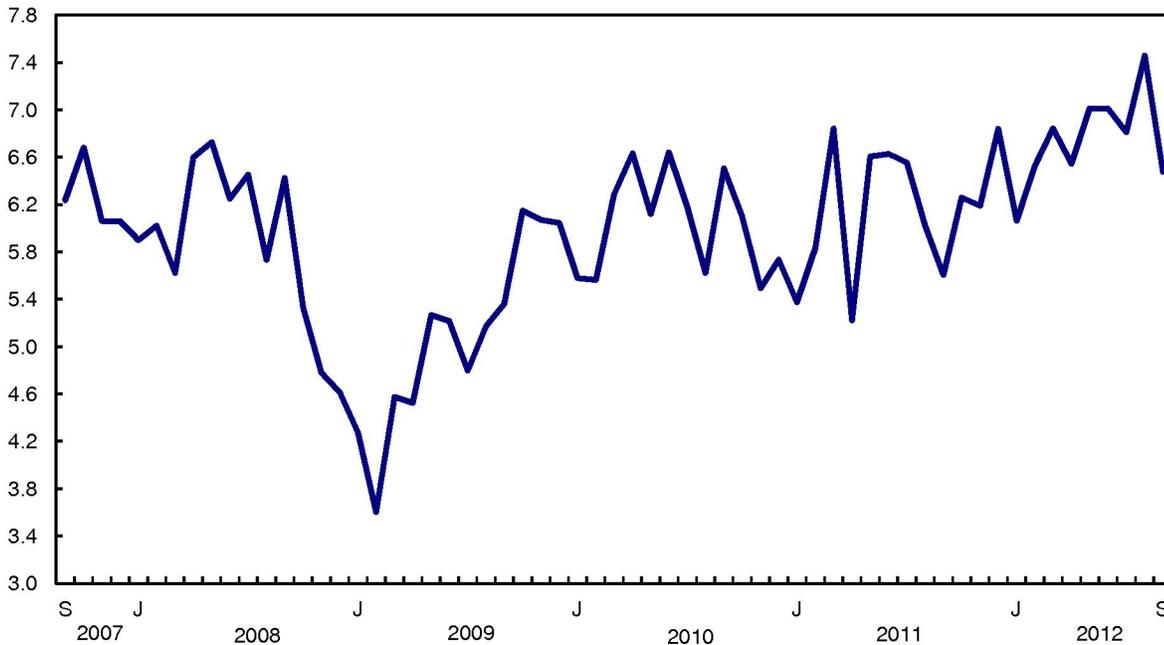
Releases

Building permits, September 2012

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Chart 1
Total value of permits

billions of dollars



Construction intentions in the non-residential sector declined 30.8% to \$2.2 billion after a 27.7% increase in August. Ontario and Quebec accounted for most of the decline at the national level. Non-residential construction intentions rose in four provinces, led by British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

In the residential sector, the value of permits edged up 0.4% to \$4.2 billion, following two consecutive monthly decreases. Increases reported in four provinces offset declines in the others. Ontario posted the largest advance, followed by Quebec. The largest decline occurred in Alberta, with Newfoundland and Labrador a distant second.

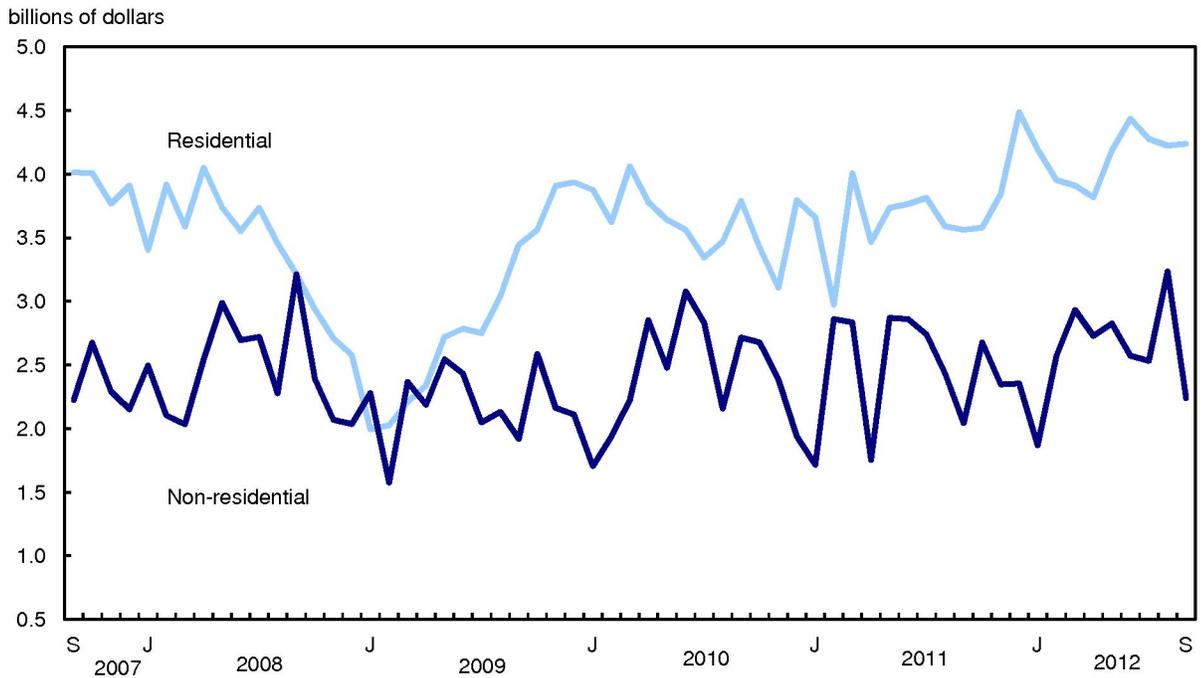
Non-residential sector: Declines in all three components

The value of permits in the institutional component fell 44.5% to \$586 million, after more than doubling in August. The main factors in the decline were lower construction intentions for medical facilities and educational institutions in Ontario and for government buildings in Quebec. Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Alberta posted increases.

Municipalities issued \$320 million worth of permits for industrial buildings, a 52.1% drop from the previous month following three consecutive monthly increases. The decline was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for utilities-related buildings and manufacturing plants in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

In the commercial component, the value of permits fell 11.8% to \$1.3 billion, the second consecutive monthly decline. The decline originated from a variety of structures, including retail and wholesale outlets, office buildings, recreational facilities, warehouses, hotels and restaurants, and laboratories. Commercial construction intentions were down in six provinces, with Ontario posting the largest decrease, followed by Saskatchewan, Alberta and Quebec.

Chart 2
Residential and non-residential sectors



Residential sector: Increase in single-family dwellings offsets decline in multi-family dwellings

The value of permits for single-family dwellings advanced 3.4% to \$2.5 billion, after two consecutive monthly declines. The increase was the result of higher construction intentions in four provinces. Ontario posted the largest gain, followed by British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta registered the largest decrease.

Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings declined 3.8% to \$1.7 billion, the third monthly decrease in a row. It was largely the result of lower construction intentions in Alberta, which had recorded a significant increase in August. Construction intentions also fell in five other provinces, including British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

Municipalities across Canada issued permits for the construction of 17,341 new dwellings in September, down 9.1% from the previous month.

The decline was the result of a 16.3% drop in multi-family dwellings to 9,935 units. The number of single-family dwellings rose 2.7% to 7,406 new units.

Declines in most provinces

The total value of permits fell in seven provinces in September, with the largest declines in Ontario and Alberta. Decreases also occurred in Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

Following a strong gain in August, Ontario posted the largest decline in September, a result of lower construction intentions for non-residential buildings. In Alberta, the decrease was largely attributable to lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and for commercial and industrial buildings. The decrease in Quebec originated largely from all three components of the non-residential sector.

British Columbia posted the largest increase, followed by Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The advance in British Columbia came from commercial buildings and single-family dwellings. Nova Scotia's gain was the result of higher construction intentions for institutional structures, multi-family dwellings and commercial buildings. In Manitoba, residential homes, commercial buildings and industrial construction were behind the increase.

Most census metropolitan areas post decreases

The total value of permits fell in 23 of Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas in September.

Hamilton, Toronto and Calgary posted the largest decreases. In Hamilton, the decline was attributable to industrial buildings, multi-family dwellings and institutional buildings, all of which had posted gains the previous month.

The decrease in Toronto originated from non-residential buildings. In Calgary, the decline was the result of lower construction intentions for non-residential buildings and multi-family dwellings.

The largest increases occurred in Vancouver, Victoria and Saskatoon. The gain in Vancouver came from higher construction intentions for commercial buildings and, to a lesser extent, for single homes and industrial buildings.

Victoria's increase was the result of higher construction intentions for commercial and residential buildings. Institutional buildings and single-family dwellings were behind the advance in Saskatoon.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends](#).

The Building Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity.

The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data have been revised for the previous month.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2011	July 2012	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^p	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	5,604.6	6,809.4	7,458.6	6,476.3	-13.2	15.6
Residential	3,560.7	4,276.4	4,223.6	4,238.5	0.4	19.0
Single ¹	2,173.4	2,456.3	2,416.1	2,498.8	3.4	15.0
Multiple	1,387.4	1,820.1	1,807.5	1,739.6	-3.8	25.4
Non-residential	2,043.9	2,532.9	3,235.0	2,237.9	-30.8	9.5
Industrial	370.8	505.3	668.1	320.0	-52.1	-13.7
Commercial	1,311.8	1,619.8	1,510.0	1,331.4	-11.8	1.5
Institutional	361.3	407.9	1,057.0	586.4	-44.5	62.3
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	16,739	19,003	19,081	17,341	-9.1	3.6
Single ¹	6,733	7,253	7,214	7,406	2.7	10.0
Multiple	10,006	11,750	11,867	9,935	-16.3	-0.7

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2011	July 2012	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^p	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	5,604.6	6,809.4	7,458.6	6,476.3	-13.2	15.6
Residential	3,560.7	4,276.4	4,223.6	4,238.5	0.4	19.0
Non-residential	2,043.9	2,532.9	3,235.0	2,237.9	-30.8	9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	74.8	111.1	138.5	77.0	-44.4	3.0
Residential	56.4	60.8	76.3	49.8	-34.8	-11.7
Non-residential	18.4	50.3	62.2	27.2	-56.3	48.2
Prince Edward Island	20.4	20.6	28.8	24.1	-16.1	18.4
Residential	12.6	14.0	22.7	12.8	-43.7	1.5
Non-residential	7.8	6.6	6.1	11.4	86.3	45.6
Nova Scotia	131.5	164.1	116.1	144.6	24.6	10.0
Residential	80.2	99.2	82.9	86.9	4.8	8.4
Non-residential	51.3	64.9	33.2	57.7	74.0	12.4
New Brunswick	86.8	87.7	102.1	75.1	-26.4	-13.5
Residential	47.1	47.7	54.4	36.4	-33.1	-22.7
Non-residential	39.8	39.9	47.7	38.8	-18.7	-2.5
Quebec	1,183.4	1,325.9	1,408.8	1,246.1	-11.5	5.3
Residential	792.2	820.8	838.0	864.4	3.1	9.1
Non-residential	391.3	505.1	570.7	381.7	-33.1	-2.4
Ontario	1,964.9	2,482.2	2,909.6	2,232.4	-23.3	13.6
Residential	1,252.0	1,592.4	1,459.2	1,632.9	11.9	30.4
Non-residential	712.9	889.8	1,450.4	599.5	-58.7	-15.9
Manitoba	144.5	186.0	178.9	202.5	13.2	40.1
Residential	87.8	128.9	113.3	126.0	11.2	43.5
Non-residential	56.8	57.1	65.6	76.6	16.7	34.9
Saskatchewan	220.8	241.7	330.4	306.9	-7.1	39.0
Residential	98.6	137.9	180.4	176.7	-2.1	79.1
Non-residential	122.2	103.8	150.0	130.2	-13.2	6.6
Alberta	1,101.8	1,092.3	1,330.4	1,106.7	-16.8	0.4
Residential	649.3	634.8	822.2	695.8	-15.4	7.2
Non-residential	452.5	457.5	508.2	410.9	-19.1	-9.2
British Columbia	659.1	1,051.3	896.8	1,027.1	14.5	55.8
Residential	475.3	716.8	560.6	543.9	-3.0	14.4
Non-residential	183.8	334.5	336.2	483.2	43.7	163.0
Yukon	10.9	18.1	9.2	7.8	-15.5	-28.5
Residential	5.6	17.0	6.6	2.6	-60.6	-53.2
Non-residential	5.3	1.1	2.6	5.2	100.9	-2.5
Northwest Territories	1.8	5.0	2.1	4.8	123.6	164.5
Residential	0.7	3.9	1.3	4.5	248.8	516.3
Non-residential	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	-62.3	-70.1
Nunavut	3.9	23.3	6.9	21.2	207.3	442.8
Residential	3.0	2.2	5.7	6.0	5.6	103.6
Non-residential	1.0	21.2	1.2	15.2	1,164.2	1,496.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	September 2011	July 2012	August 2012 ^r	September 2012 ^p	August to September 2012	September 2011 to September 2012
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	4,129.4	5,219.7	5,744.9	4,960.4	-13.7	20.1
St. John's	46.8	82.2	58.5	50.5	-13.6	8.0
Halifax	68.9	87.5	71.4	77.1	7.9	11.9
Moncton	20.7	23.7	49.6	36.4	-26.6	75.9
Saint John	12.0	17.0	19.8	11.8	-40.1	-1.0
Saguenay	29.2	23.4	30.8	37.8	22.9	29.5
Québec	167.5	123.6	140.6	156.3	11.1	-6.7
Sherbrooke	30.4	48.5	28.5	35.7	25.3	17.7
Trois-Rivières	28.8	19.6	41.9	29.3	-30.2	1.8
Montréal	568.6	692.6	655.1	563.8	-13.9	-0.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	156.9	252.1	229.4	175.7	-23.4	12.0
Gatineau part	32.7	51.3	62.8	80.3	28.0	145.5
Ottawa part	124.1	200.7	166.6	95.4	-42.7	-23.1
Kingston	59.0	20.4	21.4	16.0	-25.1	-72.9
Peterborough	13.2	9.0	43.8	10.3	-76.4	-22.1
Oshawa	43.4	44.6	166.3	83.3	-49.9	91.8
Toronto	858.1	1,361.5	1,441.7	1,288.1	-10.7	50.1
Hamilton	125.4	85.5	303.6	92.8	-69.4	-26.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	44.8	53.2	37.9	51.1	35.0	14.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	121.0	68.4	97.7	60.6	-37.9	-49.9
Brantford	14.4	54.9	11.0	8.9	-18.8	-38.2
Guelph	10.9	11.8	27.0	17.4	-35.6	60.0
London	59.0	105.7	102.9	71.1	-30.9	20.6
Windsor	25.7	60.8	49.6	41.7	-15.9	62.4
Barrie	117.0	24.7	27.2	19.1	-29.9	-83.7
Greater Sudbury	24.7	20.0	22.8	20.4	-10.4	-17.5
Thunder Bay	9.6	11.4	13.0	8.7	-32.8	-9.4
Winnipeg	76.6	125.1	113.4	120.3	6.0	57.1
Regina	23.5	72.6	108.0	76.4	-29.2	225.0
Saskatoon	117.7	90.0	112.8	140.1	24.2	19.1
Calgary	426.4	392.6	523.0	375.1	-28.3	-12.0
Edmonton	340.5	372.2	510.3	432.6	-15.2	27.0
Kelowna	25.8	25.4	34.8	17.4	-50.2	-32.7
Abbotsford–Mission	12.6	14.8	11.1	36.9	231.7	192.9
Vancouver	400.8	776.8	600.4	725.7	20.9	81.1
Victoria	49.6	48.1	39.7	71.8	81.1	44.9

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008 and 026-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The September 2012 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001-X, free) will soon be available.

The October building permits data will be released on December 6.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Aston (613-951-0746), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2011

In 2011, the rate of eligibility for receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits declined to its lowest level in nearly a decade. From 2010 to 2011, the decline was most notable among people aged 25 to 44 and women of all ages.

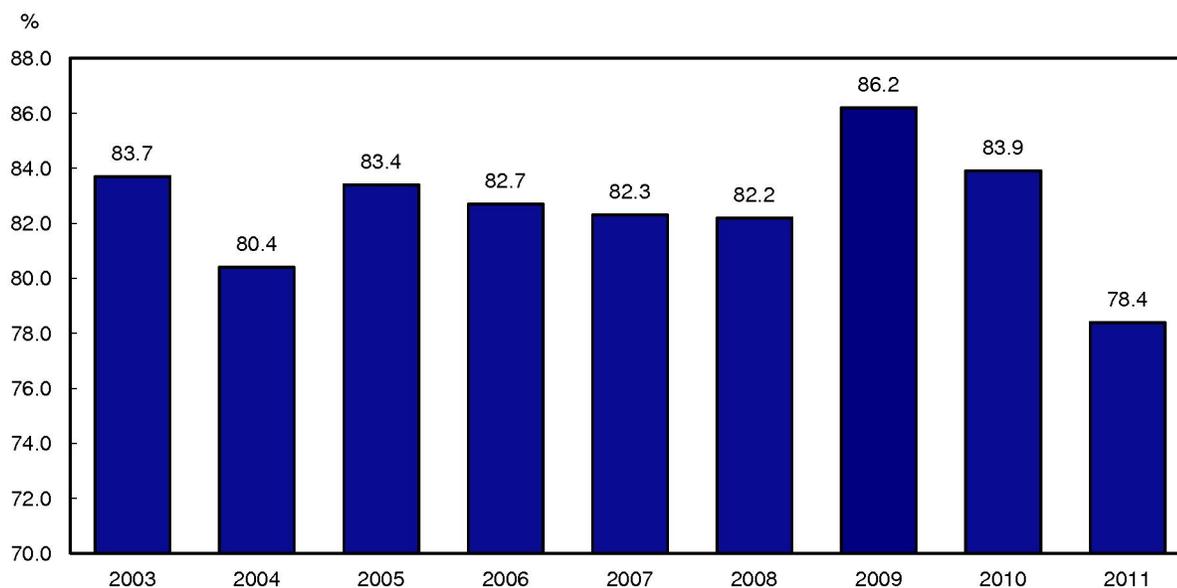
To be eligible to receive regular benefits, unemployed individuals must have contributed to the EI program, met the criteria for job separation, and accumulated enough insurable hours (see the Note to readers).

A total of 867,000 unemployed individuals contributed to the EI program in 2011, down from 913,000 a year earlier.

Of the 867,000 contributors, about 695,000 had a job separation that met the EI program criteria. Of those, 545,000, or 78.4%, had worked enough hours and were eligible to receive EI, down from 83.9% in 2010. The 2011 rate was the lowest since 2003, the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

One reason for the decline was a change in the type of jobs last held by contributors with a valid job separation. The share of these contributors who last worked in a permanent, full-time job—where one can generally have enough hours to qualify for EI—declined from 51% in 2010 to 45% in 2011. At the same time, there was an increased share of those who last worked in temporary, non-seasonal work, where one generally accumulates fewer hours.

Chart 1
Employment Insurance contributors with enough insurable hours as a share of all contributors with a valid job separation



Non-contribution rate

Of the 1.34 million unemployed people in Canada in 2011, 35.5% had not contributed to EI. As a result, they were not eligible for regular benefits. The non-contribution rate in 2011 was similar to that in 2010.

There were two main reasons for not contributing to EI: not having worked in the previous 12 months, which includes those who have never worked, and non-insurable employment (that is, being self-employed).

Contributors with an invalid job separation

Contributors who left their last job for a reason not deemed valid by the EI program are not eligible for regular benefits. Among the 867,000 unemployed EI contributors in 2011, 171,000, or 19.8%, had an invalid job separation. This was up slightly from 18.2% in 2010, but below shares observed before the economic downturn.

Among unemployed men who were EI contributors, 20.5% had quit their job for a reason that deemed them unable to collect regular benefits, compared with 18.7% of women contributors.

Provincially, the Prairies had the highest proportions of unemployed contributors with invalid job separations: Alberta, 32.9%; Saskatchewan, 28.7%; and Manitoba, 26.9%. The Atlantic provinces had the lowest proportions.

Employment Insurance eligibility down for both women and men

Of the 695,000 unemployed individuals who had contributed to the EI program and had a valid job separation in 2011, 281,000 were women and 415,000 were men.

Although women represented a smaller share of contributors with a valid job separation than men, they had a larger decline in their eligibility rate between 2010 and 2011. In 2011, 77.0% of these women were eligible for regular EI benefits as they had enough insurable hours, down from 84.4% in 2010. For men, the proportion was 79.4%, down from 83.6% a year earlier.

Eligibility rate down for those aged 25 to 44

Among age groups, the most notable change in 2011 was for those aged 25 to 44, whose eligibility rate declined from 89.9% to 81.7%.

Two factors explain this decline. First, compared with 2010, contributors with a valid job separation who were aged 25 to 44 were less likely to have last worked in a permanent, full-time job in 2011 and were more likely to have last worked in temporary, non-seasonal jobs. Secondly, the average number of hours that contributors with a valid job separation who were of this age group worked in temporary, non-seasonal jobs declined from about 840 hours in 2010 to 640 hours in 2011.

Eligibility rates differ by age group. In 2011, 42.1% of people aged 15 to 24 who had a valid job separation were eligible to receive regular EI benefits. This compares with 81.7% for those aged 25 to 44 and 87.7% for those aged 45 and over. This gap in eligibility between youths and other age groups is consistent over time.

Employment Insurance eligibility by province

In 2011, EI eligibility rates fell in all but four provinces. They increased in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and were little changed in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island.

Provincial eligibility rates ranged from 73.5% in Manitoba to 93.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Most of the provinces with declines in eligibility rates also had notable declines in the share of EI contributors with a valid job separation who last worked in a permanent, full-time position.

Maternity and parental benefits

Coverage and eligibility of mothers for maternity or parental benefits have varied little since 2003.

In 2011, 76.6% of all recent mothers (with a child aged 12 months or less) had insurable employment, compared with 78.9% in 2010. Among these insured mothers, 88.6% were receiving maternity or parental benefits, unchanged from 2010.

Quebec, which has the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP), had the highest share of recent mothers with insurable employment (86.2%) and the highest share of insured recent mothers receiving maternity or parental benefits (97.9%).

For all provinces combined, 29.3% of recent fathers took parental leave in 2011, little changed from both 2009 and 2010.

The QPIP, which was introduced in 2006, continues to have a major impact on the number of fathers who claimed or intended to claim parental benefits. It includes leave that applies exclusively to fathers. The proportion of fathers in Quebec who took or intended to take parental leave has tripled since the introduction of the plan, from 27.8% in 2005 to 83.9% in 2011.

Outside Quebec, 11.0% of recent fathers took or intended to take parental leave in 2011, virtually unchanged from 2010.

Note to readers

The Employment Insurance Coverage Survey sheds light on the coverage of the Employment Insurance (EI) program. It provides a picture of who does or does not have access to EI regular benefits as well as maternity and parental benefits.

To be eligible to receive regular benefits, unemployed individuals have to: (a) have contributed to the EI program, (b) meet the criteria for job separation and (c) have accumulated enough insurable hours.

Job separations that are deemed invalid for regular benefits include, among others, quitting the job voluntarily (including to go to school), illness or disability, pregnancy, other family-related issues, dissatisfaction with the job, and retirement.

The number of insured hours required to qualify for regular benefits varies across regions, ranging from 420 to 700 hours, depending on the region's unemployment rate. The higher the unemployment rate, the lower the number of hours required to qualify for benefits. In addition, hours required are higher (910 hours) for workers who have entered the labour market for the first time and those who have limited work experience in the last two years.

The survey is administered to a sub-sample of respondents of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) four times a year, namely in April, July, November and January. Respondents are asked questions about their situation during the LFS reference week in the month prior to being interviewed (March, June, October and December respectively).

In 2011, the total sample size was 11,910 people, composed of unemployed individuals (as defined by the LFS) and other individuals who, given their recent status in the labour market, were potentially eligible for EI.

The survey is conducted on behalf of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Table 1
Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, 2011

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
Unemployed	1,345	100.0	...	...
Contributors	867	64.5	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	695	51.7	80.2	100.0
Eligible contributors	545	40.6	62.9	78.4
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	150	11.2	17.3	21.6
Contributors, invalid job separation	171	12.7	19.8	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	71	5.3	8.2	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	100	7.4	11.5	...
Non-contributors	478	35.5	...	...
Had no insurable employment	46	3.4	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	432	32.2	...	...

... not applicable

Table 2
Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits by sex, 2011

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
Men				
Unemployed	781	100.0	...	...
Contributors	521	66.8	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	415	53.1	79.5	100.0
Eligible contributors	329	42.1	63.1	79.4
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	86	11.0	16.4	20.6
Contributors, invalid job separation	107	13.7	20.5	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	53 ^E	6.8	10.1	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	54	6.9	10.3	...
Non-contributors	260	33.3	...	...
Had no insurable employment	28 ^E	3.6 ^E	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	231	29.6	...	...
Women				
Unemployed	563	100.0	...	...
Contributors	345	61.3	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	281	49.8	81.3	100.0
Eligible contributors	216	38.4	62.6	77.0
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	64	11.4	18.7	23.0
Contributors, invalid job separation	65	11.5	18.7	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	19 ^E	3.3 ^E	5.4 ^E	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	46	8.2	13.3	...
Non-contributors	218	38.7	...	...
Had no insurable employment	17 ^E	3.1 ^E	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	201	35.7	...	...

... not applicable

^E use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

Table 3
Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, by age group, 2011

	Number	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors with valid job separation
	thousands		%	
Total unemployed, aged 15 to 24	337	100.0	...	...
Contributors	203	60.1	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	108	32.0	53.2	100.0
Eligible contributors	45	13.5	22.4	42.1
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	62	18.5	30.8	57.9
Contributors, invalid job separation	95	28.1	46.8	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	60	17.8	29.6	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	35 ^E	10.3 ^E	17.2 ^E	...
Non-contributors	135	39.9	...	...
Had no insurable employment	19 ^E	5.7 ^E	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	116	34.2	...	...
Total unemployed, aged 25 to 44	478	100.0	...	...
Contributors	305	63.9	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	258	54.0	84.5	100.0
Eligible contributors	211	44.1	69.0	81.7
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	47	9.9	15.5	18.3
Contributors, invalid job separation	47	9.9	15.5	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	F	F	F	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	37 ^E	7.7 ^E	12.0	...
Non-contributors	172	36.1	...	...
Had no insurable employment	12 ^E	2.4 ^E	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	161	33.7	...	...
Total unemployed, aged 45 and over	529	100.0	...	...
Contributors	358	67.7	100.0	...
Contributors, valid job separation	329	62.2	91.9	100.0
Eligible contributors	289	54.6	80.6	87.7
Not eligible due to not enough insurable hours	40	7.6	11.3	12.3
Contributors, invalid job separation	29 ^E	5.5 ^E	8.1 ^E	...
Invalid job separation: quit to go back to school	F	F	F	...
Invalid job separation: other reasons deemed invalid	28 ^E	5.4 ^E	7.9 ^E	...
Non-contributors	171	32.3	...	...
Had no insurable employment	15 ^E	2.8 ^E	...	...
Had not worked in previous 12 months / never worked	156	29.5	...	...

... not applicable

^E use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

^F too unreliable to be published; coefficient of variation over 33.3% and/or small sample size

**Table 4
Coverage and eligibility of the unemployed for Employment Insurance benefits, by province, 2011**

	Unemployed	Contributors	Contributors, valid job separation	Contributors, invalid job separation	Non- contributors	Share of contributors with valid job separation who had sufficient hours to qualify
	thousands					%
Newfoundland and Labrador	35	31	30 ^E	F	4 ^E	93.3
Prince Edward Island	9 ^E	8 ^E	7 ^E	F	F	91.0
Nova Scotia	38	29	23	5 ^E	10	91.6
New Brunswick	34	29	26	3 ^E	5 ^E	87.9
Quebec	334	235	185	50	99	76.9
Ontario	554	312	248	64	241	74.3
Manitoba	32	18	13	5 ^E	13	73.5
Saskatchewan	27	19	14 ^E	6 ^E	8 ^E	83.8
Alberta	114	65	44	21 ^E	49	78.2
British Columbia	168	121	104	16 ^E	48	80.5

^E use with caution; coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3%

^F too unreliable to be published; coefficient of variation over 33.3% and/or small sample size

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4428.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118; jason.gilmore@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, November 2012

Data on Canadian Foreign Post Indexes are now available for November.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The November 2012 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises, 2011

Data from the Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises are now available for 2011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2941.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

For more information about small and medium enterprises related to this survey, contact Richard Archambault (613-952-6617; richard.archambault@ic.gc.ca), Industry Canada.

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