Table 8

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance Program [1], seasonally adjusted, 3 month moving average

Region	Effective from January 11, 2009 to February 7, 2009
	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	
01. St.John's	7.3
02. Newfoundland and Labrador	18.8
Prince Edward Island	
03. Prince Edward Island	11.6
Nova Scotia	
04. Eastern Nova Scotia	13.9
05. Western Nova Scotia	8.8
06. Halifax	5.3
New Brunswick	
07. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John	5.6
08. Madawaska-Charlotte [2]	11.0
09. Restigouche-Albert	14.8
Quebec	
10. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	19.5
11. Québec	4.1
12. Trois-Rivières	7.4
13. South Central Quebec	6.8
14. Sherbrooke	6.6
15. Montérégie	6.8
16. Montréal	7.6
17. Central Quebec	7.9
18. Northwestern Quebec	10.6
19. Bas-Saint-Laurent-Côte-Nord [3]	12.5
20. Gatineau	4.4
21. Saguenay	7.6
Ontario	
22. Ottawa	4.6
23. Eastern Ontario	6.0
24. Kingston	5.3
25. Central Ontario	6.6
26. Oshawa	7.7
27. Toronto	7.2
28. Hamilton	6.9
29. St. Catharines	8.8
30. London	7.1
31. Niagara	8.5
32. Windsor	10.2
33. Kitchener	7.7
34. Huron	9.0
35. South Central Ontario	6.5
36. Sudbury	6.1
37. Thunder Bay	6.7
38. Northern Ontario	10.5
Manitoba	
39. Winnipeg	4.5
40. Southern Manitoba	5.0
41. Northern Manitoba	26.3
Saskatchewan	
42. Regina	3.5
43. Saskatoon	4.1
44. Southern Saskatchewan	5.6
45. Northern Saskatchewan	15.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 8 – continued

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance Program [1], seasonally adjusted, 3 month moving average

Region	Effective from January 11, 2009 to February 7, 2009
	percent
Alberta	
46. Calgary	3.9
47. Edmonton	3.8
48. Northern Alberta	8.2
49. Southern Alberta	5.1
British Columbia	
50. Southern Interior British Columbia	8.1
51. Abbotsford	5.4
52. Vancouver	4.8
53. Victoria	4.4
54. Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.4
55. Northern British Columbia	9.2
Territories	
56. Yukon [4]	25.0
57. Northwest Territories [4]	25.0
58. Nunavut [4]	25.0

1. The boundaries of these regions are determined by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of employment insurance regions, see the HRSDC website: http://srv129.services.gc.ca/eiregions/en/geocont.aspx.
2. This unemployment rate has been determined using a transition formula prescribed in the EI Regulations. For further information, see: http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/cs/comm/news/2000/000913a_e.shtml.
3. This unemployment rate has been determined using a transition formula prescribed in the EI Regulations. For further information, see: http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca/en/cs/comm/news/2000/000913b_e.shtml.
4. This rate is provided by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.