

Table 8
Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program, ¹ seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average

| Region | Effective from April 10, 2016 to May 7, 2016 |
|---|--|
| | percent |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | |
| 01. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador | 7.2 |
| 02. Newfoundland and Labrador ² | 19.5 |
| Prince Edward Island ³ | |
| 03. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island | 7.2 |
| 04. Prince Edward Island ⁴ | 13.8 |
| Nova Scotia | |
| 05. Eastern Nova Scotia | 16.4 |
| 06. Western Nova Scotia | 8.3 |
| 07. Halifax, Nova Scotia | 7.2 |
| New Brunswick | |
| 08. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John, New Brunswick | 8.3 |
| 09. Madawaska-Charlotte, New Brunswick | 9.6 |
| 10. Restigouche-Albert, New Brunswick | 14.2 |
| Quebec | |
| 11. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec | 16.4 |
| 12. Quebec, Quebec | 5.2 |
| 13. Trois-Rivières, Quebec | 6.3 |
| 14. South Central Quebec | 5.7 |
| 15. Sherbrooke, Quebec | 7.4 |
| 16. Montérégie, Quebec | 6.0 |
| 17. Montreal, Quebec | 8.6 |
| 18. Central Quebec | 6.7 |
| 19. North Western Quebec | 9.0 |
| 20. Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore, Quebec | 9.7 |
| 21. Hull, Quebec | 6.6 |
| 22. Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec | 9.1 |
| Ontario | |
| 23. Ottawa, Ontario | 6.7 |
| 24. Eastern Ontario | 8.1 |
| 25. Kingston, Ontario | 6.0 |
| 26. Central Ontario | 6.1 |
| 27. Oshawa, Ontario | 6.1 |
| 28. Toronto, Ontario | 7.3 |
| 29. Hamilton, Ontario | 5.8 |
| 30. St. Catharines, Ontario | 8.3 |
| 31. London, Ontario | 6.6 |
| 32. Niagara, Ontario | 8.0 |
| 33. Windsor, Ontario | 7.3 |
| 34. Kitchener, Ontario | 6.1 |
| 35. Huron, Ontario | 7.4 |
| 36. South Central Ontario | 4.8 |
| 37. Sudbury, Ontario | 8.5 |
| 38. Thunder Bay, Ontario | 7.5 |
| 39. Northern Ontario | 11.9 |
| Manitoba | |
| 40. Winnipeg, Manitoba | 6.2 |
| 41. Southern Manitoba | 6.7 |
| 42. Northern Manitoba | 34.7 |
| Saskatchewan | |
| 43. Regina, Saskatchewan | 4.5 |
| 44. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan | 6.4 |
| 45. Southern Saskatchewan | 7.5 |
| 46. Northern Saskatchewan | 20.1 |

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 April 10, 2016 to May 7, 2016 |
|--|--|
| | percent |
| Alberta | |
| 47. Calgary, Alberta | 8.6 |
| 48. Edmonton, Alberta | 6.9 |
| 49. Northern Alberta | 12.3 |
| 50. Southern Alberta | 8.1 |
| British Columbia | |
| 51. Southern Interior British Columbia | 8.8 |
| 52. Abbotsford, British Columbia | 7.0 |
| 53. Vancouver, British Columbia | 6.3 |
| 54. Victoria, British Columbia | 6.9 |
| 55. Southern Coastal British Columbia | 7.9 |
| 56. Northern British Columbia | 11.1 |
| Territories ^{3, 5} | |
| 57. Whitehorse, Yukon ⁶ | 5.9 |
| 58. Yukon | 10.4 |
| 59. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories | 6.1 |
| 60. Northwest Territories ⁷ | 12.7 |
| 61. Iqaluit, Nunavut | 4.7 |
| 62. Nunavut ⁸ | 22.1 |

1. The boundaries of these regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of employment insurance regions, see the ESDC website: <http://srv129.services.gc.ca/eiregions/en/geocont.aspx>.

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rates for EI purposes in the territories are subject to the greater of a seasonally adjusted 3-month-moving average or 12-month-moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0168. All regions are based on the 1996 Census boundaries, with the exception of those in Prince Edward Island and in the territories, which respect the 2011 Census boundaries.