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

Region	Effective from	
•	May 8, 2016 to	
	June 11, 2016	
	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador		
01. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7.1	
02. Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	18.4	
Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup>		
03. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	7.4	
04. Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	14.4	
Nova Scotia		
05. Eastern Nova Scotia	15.4	
16. Western Nova Scotia 17. Halifax, Nova Scotia	8.6 7.1	
,	7.1	
New Brunswick 18. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John, New		
Brunswick	8.6	
Madawaska-Charlotte, New Brunswick	8.9	
Restigouche-Albert, New Brunswick	14.4	
Quebec		
1. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	16.9	
12. Quebec, Quebec	4.6	
3. Trois-Rivières, Quebec	6.6	
South Central Quebec     Sherbrooke, Quebec	6.3 7.7	
16. Montérégie, Quebec	6.3	
17. Montreal, Quebec	8.5	
18. Central Quebec	6.9	
<ol> <li>North Western Quebec</li> <li>Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore,</li> </ol>	9.6	
Quebec	9.7	
21. Hull, Quebec	6.6	
22. Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	9.9	
Ontario		
23. Ottawa, Ontario	6.9 8.2	
24. Eastern Ontario 25. Kingston, Ontario	6.3	
26. Central Ontario	6.3	
7. Oshawa, Ontario	6.1	
28. Toronto, Ontario 29. Hamilton, Ontario	7.5 5.4	
9. Hamilton, Ontario 0. St. Catharines, Ontario	5.4 7.6	
1. London, Ontario	7.3	
2. Niagara, Ontario	8.2	
Windsor, Ontario     Kitchener, Ontario	6.7 5.7	
5. Huron, Ontario	5.7 7.3	
6. South Central Ontario	4.7	
37. Sudbury, Ontario	8.6	
8. Thunder Bay, Ontario 9. Northern Ontario	7.3 12.5	
	12.3	
Manitoba	6.2	
10. Winnipeg, Manitoba 11. Southern Manitoba	6.2 7.0	
42. Northern Manitoba	34.0	
Saskatchewan		
43. Regina, Saskatchewan	5.0	
14. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	7.1	
45. Southern Saskatchewan	7.4	
46. Northern Saskatchewan	19.9	

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table 8 - continued

## Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program, <sup>1</sup> seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average

Region	Effective from May 8, 2016 to June 11, 2016	
	percent	
Alberta 47. Calgary, Alberta 48. Edmonton, Alberta 49. Northern Alberta 50. Southern Alberta	8.4 6.9 12.3 8.2	
British Columbia 51. Southern Interior British Columbia 52. Abbotsford, British Columbia 53. Vancouver, British Columbia 54. Victoria, British Columbia 55. Southern Coastal British Columbia 56. Northern British Columbia	8.7 7.1 6.0 7.1 7.0 10.8	
Territories <sup>3</sup> , <sup>5</sup> 57. Whitehorse, Yukon <sup>6</sup> 58. Yukon 59. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories 60. Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup> 61. Iqaluit, Nunavut 62. Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	5.9 8.3 6.6 12.4 5.2 21.5	

<sup>1.</sup> 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.

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.

<sup>2.</sup> This region excludes St. John's.

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

<sup>4.</sup> This region excludes Charlottetown.

<sup>5.</sup> 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.

<sup>6.</sup> This region excludes Whitehorse.

<sup>7.</sup> This region excludes Yellowknife.

<sup>8.</sup> This region excludes Iqaluit.