

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

Region	Effective from June 12, 2016 to July 9, 2016
	percent
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
01. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	6.5
02. Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	17.4
<b>Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup></b>	
03. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	7.0
04. Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	14.3
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	
05. Eastern Nova Scotia	14.5
06. Western Nova Scotia	9.3
07. Halifax, Nova Scotia	6.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>	
08. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John, New Brunswick	8.6
09. Madawaska-Charlotte, New Brunswick	7.9
10. Restigouche-Albert, New Brunswick	14.8
<b>Quebec</b>	
11. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	17.1
12. Quebec, Quebec	4.3
13. Trois-Rivières, Quebec	7.3
14. South Central Quebec	6.3
15. Sherbrooke, Quebec	7.0
16. Montérégie, Quebec	6.7
17. Montreal, Quebec	8.2
18. Central Quebec	6.8
19. North Western Quebec	10.0
20. Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore, Quebec	9.1
21. Hull, Quebec	7.2
22. Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	9.9
<b>Ontario</b>	
23. Ottawa, Ontario	6.7
24. Eastern Ontario	7.8
25. Kingston, Ontario	6.5
26. Central Ontario	6.3
27. Oshawa, Ontario	5.8
28. Toronto, Ontario	7.3
29. Hamilton, Ontario	5.8
30. St. Catharines, Ontario	8.1
31. London, Ontario	7.2
32. Niagara, Ontario	8.5
33. Windsor, Ontario	6.7
34. Kitchener, Ontario	5.5
35. Huron, Ontario	7.2
36. South Central Ontario	4.8
37. Sudbury, Ontario	8.5
38. Thunder Bay, Ontario	7.4
39. Northern Ontario	12.6
<b>Manitoba</b>	
40. Winnipeg, Manitoba	6.1
41. Southern Manitoba	7.3
42. Northern Manitoba	33.0
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	
43. Regina, Saskatchewan	5.1
44. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	6.9
45. Southern Saskatchewan	7.3
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, <sup>1</sup> seasonally adjusted, 3-month moving average**

Region	Effective from June 12, 2016 to July 9, 2016
	percent
<b>Alberta</b>	
47. Calgary, Alberta	8.4
48. Edmonton, Alberta	6.9
49. Northern Alberta	12.5
50. Southern Alberta	8.3
<b>British Columbia</b>	
51. Southern Interior British Columbia	8.9
52. Abbotsford, British Columbia	7.2
53. Vancouver, British Columbia	5.7
54. Victoria, British Columbia	6.6
55. Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.7
56. Northern British Columbia	11.2
<b>Territories <sup>3, 5</sup></b>	
57. Whitehorse, Yukon <sup>6</sup>	5.5
58. Yukon	6.0
59. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	5.7
60. Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	12.5
61. Iqaluit, Nunavut	5.5
62. Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	20.9

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.