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

Region	Effective from	
	February 12, 2017 to	
	March 11, 2017	
	percent	
— Newfoundland and Labrador	<u> </u>	
01. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9.6	
02. Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.6	
Prince Edward Island ³		
03. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	7.6	
04. Prince Edward Island ⁴	13.3	
Nova Scotia		
05. Eastern Nova Scotia	14.4	
06. Western Nova Scotia	9.1	
07. Halifax, Nova Scotia	6.0	
New Brunswick		
08. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John, New		
Brunswick Now Brunswick	7.8 7.2	
09. Madawaska-Charlotte, New Brunswick 10. Restigouche-Albert, New Brunswick	7.2 13.6	
_	10.0	
Quebec	4 <i>E E</i>	
11. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec 12. Quebec, Quebec	15.5 4.3	
13. Trois-Rivières, Quebec	7.0	
14. South Central Quebec	4.9	
15. Sherbrooke, Quebec	5.5	
16. Montérégie, Quebec 17. Montreal, Quebec	6.5 6.7	
18. Central Quebec	7.1	
19. North Western Quebec	8.4	
20. Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore,		
Quebec	9.9	
21. Hull, Quebec 22. Chicoutimi-Jonguière, Quebec	5.5 7.7	
•		
Ontario 23. Ottawa, Ontario	5.7	
24. Eastern Ontario	6.0	
25. Kingston, Ontario	5.7	
26. Central Ontario	6.5	
27. Oshawa, Ontario 28. Toronto, Ontario	5.3 7.0	
29. Hamilton, Ontario	6.0	
30. St. Catharines, Ontario	6.6	
31. London, Ontario	7.3	
32. Niagara, Ontario	7.2 6.3	
33. Windsor, Ontario 34. Kitchener, Ontario	6.3 5.4	
35. Huron, Ontario	6.7	
36. South Central Ontario	4.6	
37. Sudbury, Ontario	7.8	
38. Thunder Bay, Ontario 39. Northern Ontario	5.8 12.1	
	12.1	
Manitoba	6.6	
40. Winnipeg, Manitoba 41. Southern Manitoba	6.6 6.9	
42. Northern Manitoba	31.2	
Saskatchewan		
43. Regina, Saskatchewan	5.2	
44. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	7.4	
45. Southern Saskatchewan	7.9	
46. Northern Saskatchewan	20.3	

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 February 12, 2017 to March 11, 2017	
	percent	
Alberta		
47. Calgary, Alberta	10.2	
48. Edmonton, Alberta	8.2	
49. Northern Alberta	12.7	
50. Southern Alberta	8.6	
British Columbia		
51. Southern Interior British Columbia	9.3	
52. Abbotsford, British Columbia	6.4	
53. Vancouver, British Columbia	5.0	
54. Victoria, British Columbia	5.5	
55. Southern Coastal British Columbia	7.0	
56. Northern British Columbia	12.8	
Territories 3, 5		
57. Whitehorse, Yukon 6	5.4	
58. Yukon	9.2	
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	5.1	
60. Northwest Territories 7	10.2	
61. Iqaluit, Nunavut	4.6	
62. Nunavut 8	18.9	

^{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.

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.

^{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.