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

Region	Effective from	
9	March 12, 2017 to	
	April 8, 2017	
	percent	
<del></del>	percent	
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.2	
01. St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador 02. Newfoundland and Labrador 2	9.2 18.9	
	10.0	
Prince Edward Island <sup>3</sup> 03. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	7.1	
04. Prince Edward Island 4	13.1	
Nova Scotia		
Nova Scotia 05. Eastern Nova Scotia	14.8	
06. Western Nova Scotia	8.7	
07. Halifax, Nova Scotia	6.1	
New Brunswick		
08. Fredericton-Moncton-Saint John, New		
Brunswick	7.7	
09. Madawaska-Charlotte, New Brunswick	8.0 13.5	
Restigouche-Albert, New Brunswick	13.5	
Quebec		
I1. Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec	14.0	
<ul><li>12. Quebec, Quebec</li><li>13. Trois-Rivières, Quebec</li></ul>	4.4 6.6	
14. South Central Quebec	4.9	
<ol><li>Sherbrooke, Quebec</li></ol>	5.5	
6. Montérégie, Quebec	6.6	
I7. Montreal, Quebec I8. Central Quebec	6.9 7.1	
19. North Western Quebec	7.7	
20. Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore,		
Quebec	9.7	
21. Hull, Quebec 22. Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Quebec	5.6 7.1	
•	7.1	
<b>Ontario</b> 23. Ottawa, Ontario	5.1	
24. Eastern Ontario	5.9	
25. Kingston, Ontario	6.1	
26. Central Ontario	6.4	
27. Oshawa, Ontario 28. Toronto, Ontario	5.9 7.2	
28. Toronto, Ontario 29. Hamilton, Ontario	7.2 6.0	
30. St. Catharines, Ontario	6.5	
31. London, Ontario	6.5	
32. Niagara, Ontario	7.1 5.8	
33. Windsor, Ontario 34. Kitchener, Ontario	5.8 5.5	
35. Huron, Ontario	6.7	
36. South Central Ontario	4.7	
37. Sudbury, Ontario	7.6	
88. Thunder Bay, Ontario 89. Northern Ontario	5.6 12.0	
	12.0	
<b>Manitoba</b> ŧ0. Winnipeg, Manitoba	6.6	
11. Southern Manitoba	6.6	
42. Northern Manitoba	30.8	
Saskatchewan		
13. Regina, Saskatchewan	5.1	
14. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	7.0	
45. Southern Saskatchewan	7.5	
46. Northern Saskatchewan	20.5	

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 March 12, 2017 to April 8, 2017	
	percent	
Alberta		
47. Calgary, Alberta	9.5	
48. Edmonton, Alberta	8.4	
49. Northern Alberta	12.7	
50. Southern Alberta	8.7	
British Columbia		
51. Southern Interior British Columbia	8.8	
52. Abbotsford, British Columbia	6.3	
53. Vancouver, British Columbia	4.7	
54. Victoria, British Columbia	5.2	
55. Southern Coastal British Columbia	6.8	
56. Northern British Columbia	12.7	
Territories 3, 5		
57. Whitehorse, Yukon 6	5.6	
58. Yukon	5.9	
59. Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	4.4	
60. Northwest Territories 7	10.2	
61. Iqaluit, Nunavut	9.7	
62. Nunavut 8	18.7	

<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.