

# StatsUpdate

## Topic      **Labour force, education and language used at work**

2006 Census of Population

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## Background

In 2006, employment in Nunavut reached an estimated **10,670**. There were about **1,290** workers added to the labour force in the territory between 2001 and 2006, representing an employment growth of **13.8%**. At the same time, Canada's employment increased **9.0%**. More than half of the territory's total employment growth came from Public Administration.

Although employment increased in Nunavut during the 5-year period, the working-age population increased even faster, resulting in a lower employment rate in 2006, at **55.2%**, it is one of the lowest in the country. The gap in the employment rate between Canada and Nunavut increased during this period.

The unemployment rate in Nunavut declined over the last five years, from **17.4%** in 2001 to **15.6%** in 2006, amongst the highest in the country. The unemployment rate in Canada was **6.6%** in 2006.

## Detail

### Employment and unemployment for the population aged 15 and over, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2006 (number)	% change from 2001	2006 (%)	2001 (%)	2006 (%)	2001 (%)
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Canada	16,021,180	9.0	62.4	61.5	6.6	7.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	202,525	7.3	47.9	45.1	18.6	21.8
Prince Edward Island	66,855	4.6	60.7	59.9	11.1	13.2
Nova Scotia	432,595	7.5	57.2	54.9	9.1	10.9
New Brunswick	344,770	6.0	57.3	55.2	10.0	12.5
Quebec	3,735,505	8.8	60.4	58.9	7.0	8.2
Ontario	6,164,245	7.9	62.8	63.2	6.4	6.1
Manitoba	577,710	5.0	63.6	63.3	5.5	6.1
Saskatchewan	494,900	3.2	64.6	63.5	5.6	6.3
Alberta	1,859,960	15.6	70.9	69.3	4.3	5.2
British Columbia	2,092,770	11.1	61.6	59.6	6.0	8.5
Yukon	17,315	9.2	70.7	70.5	9.4	11.6
Northwest Territories	21,350	13.5	68.6	69.8	10.4	9.5

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population, Catalogues # 94-579-XCB2006001 and # 95F0495XCB01001

**Employment** is the number of persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice; or, were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

## Background

From 2001 to 2006, employment increased for both Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut. An estimated 7,170 Inuit were employed in 2006, up by **905** from five years ago. Despite the employment increase, the employment rate for both Inuit and non-Inuit declined during that period, as their respective working-age population increased faster than their growth in employment. In 2006, Inuit had an employment rate much lower than non-Inuit, **46.8%** compared with **86.7%**, although the gap in the employment rate between these two groups declined over the five-year period. In Nunavut, Inuit aged 15 and over represented **79%** of the working-age population in 2006, but represented only **67%** of the employed people in the territory.

The number of employed people increased for both men and women from 2001 to 2006, although employment growth was stronger amongst women. The employment rate for both groups was similar in 2006, but the unemployment rate was somewhat higher amongst men.

The employment situation for adults aged 25 and over in Nunavut improved from 2001 to 2006. The number of employed in that group increased, along with their employment rate, and the unemployment decreased during that period. Amongst youths aged 15 to 24, population growth was much stronger than employment growth, represented by the decline in their employment rate. In 2006, youths had a high unemployment rate at **26.1%**.

## Detail

<b>Employment and unemployment for selected population groups, Nunavut, 2001 and 2006 Censuses</b>						
	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2006 (number)	% change from 2001	2006 (%)	2001 (%)	2006 (%)	2001 (%)
<b>Total – Population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Inuit	7,170	14.4	46.8	47.4	20.3	23.1
Non-Inuit	3,500	12.5	86.7	90.0	3.7	3.1
Men	5,545	10.7	55.8	58.1	17.8	18.4
Women	5,130	17.4	54.5	54.2	13.0	16.3
Youths (15 to 24 years)	1,715	11.7	30.7	33.5	26.1	28.2
Adults (25 years and over)	8,955	14.2	65.1	64.8	13.1	14.9

**Sources:** Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population, Catalogues # 94-579-XCB2006001, # 97-560-X2006031, # 95F0495XCB01001 and special tabulations

**Employment rate** for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that particular group.

**Unemployment rate** for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

**Inuit identity population** refers to those persons who reported identifying themselves as Inuit only and no other Aboriginal groups such as First Nations and Métis.

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## Background

From 2001 to 2006, employment increased in all but five Nunavut communities. Clyde River, Igloolik and Sanikiluaq had the strongest employment growth during this period. In 2006, the proportion of people working, aged 15 and over, was the highest in the Territory's capital and the regional centres. The employment rate in Iqaluit was **72.0%**, while Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay had a rate of **64.3%** and **63.7%** respectively. As for the unemployment rate, it decreased in 16 communities from 2001 to 2006.

## Detail

### Employment and unemployment for the population aged 15 and over, Nunavut and communities, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

	Employment			Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2006 (number)	Change from 2001 (number)	% change from 2001	2006 (%)	2001 (%)	2006 (%)	2001 (%)
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Arctic Bay	210	10	5.0	46.2	49.4	22.6	21.6
Arviat	535	65	13.8	43.3	43.5	13.8	19.0
Baker Lake	530	85	19.1	47.5	48.4	18.9	25.2
Cambridge Bay	650	120	22.6	63.7	60.6	9.7	14.5
Cape Dorset	390	15	4.0	48.1	52.8	21.2	24.5
Chesterfield Inlet	135	10	8.0	64.3	61.0	15.6	17.2
Clyde River	255	75	41.7	50.0	39.6	24.2	25.0
Coral Harbour	245	20	8.9	53.3	58.4	19.4	15.4
Gjoa Haven	290	30	11.5	43.9	45.6	29.3	26.8
Grise Fiord	70	5	7.7	77.8	72.2	0.0	0.0
Hall Beach	155	10	6.9	39.2	41.4	16.2	25.0
Igloolik	395	105	36.2	43.6	40.3	16.1	28.4
Iqaluit	3,260	510	18.5	72.0	74.5	7.9	8.9
Kimmitut	140	0	0.0	50.9	51.9	20.0	22.2
Kugaaruk	185	-5	-2.6	46.2	58.5	21.7	11.9
Kugluktuk	425	35	9.0	47.5	49.4	22.0	22.8
Pangnirtung	460	55	13.6	53.8	50.9	18.0	22.6
Pond Inlet	390	75	23.8	46.7	43.8	23.0	24.1
Qikiqtarjuaq	140	-5	-3.4	42.4	43.3	33.3	23.7
Rankin Inlet	1,010	115	12.8	64.3	65.6	10.2	13.5
Repulse Bay	180	0	0.0	40.0	52.2	35.2	28.0
Resolute	110	25	29.4	73.3	58.6	11.5	10.5
Sanikiluaq	205	50	32.3	45.1	38.3	17.6	18.4
Taloyoak	200	10	5.3	40.4	44.7	28.1	27.5
Whale Cove	90	-10	-10.0	42.9	57.1	10.0	17.4

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population, Catalogues # 94-579-XCB2006001 and # 95F0495XCB01001

## Background

Of the **12,960** adults aged 25 to 64 in Nunavut, about **46%** had not completed high school in 2006, well above the national average of **15%**. Only **10%** had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, which was also below the national average of **24%**. About **9%** of the adult population had a trades certificate, **19%** had a college diploma and **13%** had a university degree, an increase from the **10%** recorded in 2001. Since the questions pertaining to education on the census questionnaire changed substantially between 2001 and 2006, comparisons over time are limited.

In 2006, about one third of postsecondary graduates aged 25 to 64 in Nunavut studied in the field of Business or Education. Amongst university graduates in Nunavut, about one in three had a degree in Education. Also, one third of adults with a trades certificate in Nunavut were qualified in Construction Trades, the highest proportion of all provinces and territories.

In 2006, there were marked differences in educational attainment between Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut. About **6 out of 10** Inuit aged 25 to 64 had not completed a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, compared with **8%** of their non-Inuit counterparts. Moreover, **41%** of non-Inuit adults had a university degree compared with only **3%** of Inuit.

## Detail

### Population aged 25 to 64 by highest certificate, diploma or degree and by Inuit identity, Nunavut, 2006 Census

	Total		Inuit		Non-Inuit	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total – Population aged 25 to 64	12,960	100	9,460	100	3,500	100
No certificate, diploma or degree	5,955	46	5,670	60	285	8
High school certificate or equivalent	1,335	10	830	9	505	14
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,210	9	915	10	295	8
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	2,495	19	1,660	18	835	24
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	300	2	145	2	155	4
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above	1,660	13	240	3	1,420	41

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Catalogues # 94-579-XCB2006001 and # 97-560-X2006031

**Highest certificate, diploma or degree** refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

**High school certificate or equivalent** includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

## Background

In 2006, an estimated **7,810** Nunavummiut reported using more than one language at work. They represented **55%** of the population aged 15 and over who were employed between January 1, 2005 and the 2006 Census day, well above the **15%** observed for Canada as a whole.

According to the 2006 Census, for those persons aged 15 and over in Nunavut who have worked since January 1, 2005, an estimated **10,030** reported using English most often at work, **4,325** reported using a non-official language (e.g., Inuktitut) most often at work, and **70** reported using French most often at work.

The use of a non-official language at work fell slightly amongst workers in Nunavut whose mother tongue was Inuktitut. In 2006, **88%** of them used a language other than English or French at work, down from **90%** in 2001. The decrease was observed amongst those who used a non-official language most often at work. However, the number of workers with Inuktitut as their mother tongue and who spoke a non-official language regularly at work showed an increase in 2006 compared to five years ago.

About **58%** of Francophone workers in Nunavut reported using French at work in 2006, up from **50%** in 2001. French was the language that **50** Francophone workers (**16%**) used most often at work whereas **130** Francophone workers (**42%**) reported using it regularly at work in 2006.

## Detail:

Proportion of workers aged 15 and over who use a non-official language, English or French most often or regularly at work, by selected language groups, Nunavut, 2001 and 2006 Censuses								
	All workers in Nunavut (%)		Workers with Inuktitut as mother tongue <sup>1</sup> (%)		Workers with English as mother tongue <sup>1</sup> (%)		Workers with French as mother tongue <sup>1</sup> (%)	
	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001
<b>Total – Use a non-official language at work (e.g., Inuktitut)</b>	61	65	88	90	15	19	10	12
Most often	30	35	47	53	1	2	0	3
Regularly	31	30	41	37	14	17	10	9
<b>Total – Use English at work</b>	92	89	87	84	100	100	93	98
Most often	71	66	56	49	99	98	82	91
Regularly	21	23	31	35	1	2	11	7
<b>Total – Use French at work</b>	2	2	0	0	2	2	58	50
Most often	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10
Regularly	2	2	0	0	2	2	42	40

<sup>1</sup> Exclude workers with multiple mother tongues

Sources: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Population, Catalogues# 97-555-X2006032 and #97F0016XCB01001

**Mother tongue** refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Language of work:** A language is used most often at work when it is used whether predominantly or equally with one or more other languages. If it is not used most often at work, it may still be used on a regular basis. The general use of a language combines its predominant use or on an equal basis with other languages with its regular use.

**Non-official language** refers to languages, other than English or French, in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.