

Topic **Labour Force, Education and Language Used at Work**

2016 Census of Population

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Background In 2016, employment in Nunavut reached an estimated **12,820**. There were about **1,750** workers added to the labour force in the territory between 2011 and 2016, representing a growth of **15.8%** in the number of people employed. At the same time, Canada's employment increased **3.8%**.

The Nunavut employment rate was one the lowest in Canada, at **53.6%**.

The unemployment rate in Nunavut was the highest in the country and increased over the last five years, from **17.9%** in 2011 to **21.5%** in 2016. The unemployment rate in Canada was **7.7%** in 2016.

Details

Employment and Unemployment for the Population Aged 15 and Over, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011 and 2016

	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2016 (number)	% change from 2011	2016 (%)	2011 (%)	2016 (%)	2011 (%)
Nunavut	12,820	15.8	53.6	52.1	21.5	17.9
Canada	17,230,035	3.8	60.2	60.9	7.7	7.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	216,705	-0.9	49.5	50.7	15.6	14.6
Prince Edward Island	68,115	-0.8	58.2	60.1	12.3	12.1
Nova Scotia	427,310	-2.0	55.2	56.8	10	10
New Brunswick	339,050	-3.7	54.7	56.5	11.2	11
Quebec	3,949,325	1.8	59.5	59.9	7.2	7.2
Ontario	6,612,150	5.0	59.9	60.1	7.4	8.3
Manitoba	617,465	3.4	61.7	63.1	6.7	6.2
Saskatchewan	544,095	2.8	63.5	65.1	7.1	5.9
Alberta	2,096,105	5.2	65.4	69	9	5.8
British Columbia	2,305,690	6.2	59.6	59.5	6.7	7.8
Yukon	19,790	3.3	68.5	69.7	9.2	9.8
Northwest Territories	21,415	1.0	66.2	66.8	10.6	11.4

Definition:

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 2011 to 2016, employment increased for both Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut. **An estimated 8,650 Inuit were employed in 2016, up by 1,225 from five years ago.** Inuit had an employment rate much lower than non-Inuit, with **45.0%** compared to **88.7%**. In Nunavut, Inuit aged 15 and over comprised **80%** of the working-age population in 2016, but represented only **67%** of the employed people in the territory.

The number of employed people increased for both men and women from 2011 to 2016, with an increase of **15.8%**, but the growth was stronger amongst women (**19.3%**) than men (**12.6%**). Although the employment rate for both groups was similar in 2016, the unemployment rate was somewhat higher amongst men (**24.5%** compared to **18.3%**).

Amongst adults aged 25 and over, the employment rate remained the same at both censuses (**61%**) while the unemployment rate **increased 3.3 percentage points**, from **10.6%** to **13.9%**.

Details

Employment and Unemployment for Selected Population Groups, Nunavut, 2011 and 2016						
	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2016 (number)	% change from 2011	2016 (%)	2011 (%)	2016 (%)	2011 (%)
Total – Population Aged 15 and Over	12,820	15.8	53.6	43.3	21.5	17.9
Inuit	8,650	16.5	45.0	43.3	28.0	23.7
Non-Inuit	4,170	24.7	88.7	90.0	3.1	2.8
Men	6,430	12.6	52.8	52.3	24.5	20.3
Women	6,395	19.3	54.4	51.8	18.3	15.3
Youths (15 to 24 years)	1,960	12.3	31.9	29.3	34.9	31.3
Adults (25 years and over)	10,860	16.5	61.0	61.0	13.9	10.6

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.

StatsUpdate

Background

From 2011 to 2016, the employment rate increased in **11** of the Nunavut communities. Hall Beach, Sanikiluaq and Kugaaruk had the strongest growth in employment rate during this period. In 2016, the proportion of people working, aged 15 and over, was the highest in the territory's capital and regional centres. The employment rate in Iqaluit was **73.9%**, while Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay had rates of **65.2%** and **61.7%** respectively. As for the unemployment rate, it decreased in **5** communities from 2011 to 2016.

Detail

Employment and Unemployment for the Population Aged 15 and Over, Nunavut and Communities, 2011 and 2016 Censuses

	Employment			Employment Rate		Unemployment Rate	
	2016 (Number)	Change From 2011 (Number)	% Change From 2011	2016 (%)	2011 (%)	2016 (%)	2011 (%)
Nunavut	12,820	1,750	15.8	53.6	52.1	21.5	17.9
Arctic Bay	225	20	9.8	42.1	39.8	21.4	25.9
Arviat	695	80	13.0	41.1	43.2	34.9	27.9
Baker Lake	695	55	8.6	49.6	50.4	26.5	19.0
Cambridge Bay	780	90	13.0	61.7	60.8	17.2	14.4
Cape Dorset	405	-5	-1.2	44.0	45.6	27.3	19.0
Chesterfield Inlet	175	..	..	61.4	..	15.0	..
Clyde River	245	..	..	35.8	..	40.2	..
Coral Harbour	230	-10	-4.2	41.8	45.3	32.4	11.1
Gjoa Haven	340	20	6.3	41.0	39.0	35.8	34.0
Grise Fiord	70	5	7.7	70.0	72.2	13.3	14.3
Hall Beach	225	110	95.7	44.1	33.8	26.2	34.3
Iglolik	450	..	..	44.6	..	23.9	..
Iqaluit	4,195	635	17.8	73.9	71.5	9.6	9.2
Kimmitut	120	-35	-22.6	47.1	52.5	25.8	14.3
Kugaaruk	225	65	40.6	39.5	35.6	33.8	27.9
Kugluktuk	480	60	14.3	47.1	43.5	27.6	30.9
Nauyasat	210	15	7.7	34.4	37.9	32.3	25.0
Pangnirtung	475	..	..	48.5	..	23.0	..
Pond Inlet	465	45	10.7	45.1	41.6	24.8	22.2
Qikiqtarjuaq	185	10	5.7	45.7	47.9	26.0	25.0
Rankin Inlet	1,275	305	31.4	65.2	63.0	17.5	14.8
Resolute	70	-25	-26.3	53.8	65.5	11.8	13.0
Sanikiluaq	215	60	38.7	38.4	29.5	28.3	18.4
Taloyoak	230	20	9.5	35.9	37.2	39.7	27.1
Whale Cove	135	5	3.8	50.0	51.0	26.3	21.2

Note:

.. Data has been suppressed for data quality due to global non-response higher than or equal 25%.

Note to Readers:

StatsUpdate

For the 2011 NHS estimates, the global non-response rate (GNR) is used as an indicator of data quality. This indicator combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for suppression is a GNR of 50% or more. At the Nunavut level, the GNR was 25.2%, which indicates acceptable quality. For more information, please refer to the NHS User Guide, 2011.

Background

Of the **16,485** adults aged 25 to 64 in Nunavut, about **41%** had not completed high school in 2016, well above the Canadian average of **8%**. Only **15%** had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, which was also below the Canadian average of **22%**. About **10%** of the adult population had a trades certificate, **19%** had a college diploma and **14%** had a university degree, which stayed almost the same since 2011.

In 2016, there were marked differences in educational attainment between Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut. About **5 out of 10** Inuit aged 25 to 64 had not completed a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, compared with **4%** amongst their non-Inuit counterparts. Moreover, **49%** of non-Inuit adults had a university degree, compared with **3%** of Inuit.

Details

Population Aged 25 to 64 by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree and by Inuit Identity, Nunavut, 2016						
	Total		Inuit		Non-Inuit	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total – Population aged 25 to 64	16,485	100	12,370	100	4,115	100
No certificate, diploma or degree	6,750	41	6,560	53	190	5
High school certificate or equivalent	2,405	15	1,800	15	605	15
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,595	10	1,280	10	315	8
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	3,180	19	2,300	19	880	21
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	200	1	95	1	105	3
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above	2,355	14	325	3	2,030	49

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 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. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

Background

According to the 2016 Census, for those persons aged 15 and over in Nunavut who have worked since January 1, 2010, an estimated **12,145** reported using English most often at work, **4,500** reported using a non-official language (e.g., Inuktitut) most often at work, and **75** reported using French most often at work.

The use of a non-official language at work rose slightly amongst workers in Nunavut whose mother tongue was Inuktitut. In 2016, **82%** of them used a language other than English or French at work, up from **79%** in 2011. Similarly, the number of workers with a non-official mother tongue and who spoke a non-official language regularly at work increased from **39%** in 2011 to **41%** in 2016.

About **53%** of Francophone workers in Nunavut reported using French at work in 2016, up from **51%** in 2011. French was the language that **65** Francophone workers (**14%**) used most often at work whereas **175** Francophone workers (**39%**) reported using it regularly at work in 2016.

Details

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, 2011 and 2016								
	All workers in Nunavut (%)		Workers with Non-Official Language as mother tongue ¹ (%)		Workers with English as mother tongue ¹ (%)		Workers with French as mother tongue ¹ (%)	
	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011
Total – Use a non-official language at work (e.g., Inuktitut)	59	57	82	79	21	18	6	9
Most often	26	26	42	40	2	2	0	0
Regularly	33	31	41	39	19	16	6	9
Total – Use English at work	93	93	90	89	99	100	96	96
Most often	71	72	56	59	98	98	86	87
Regularly	22	20	33	30	1	2	10	9
Total – Use French at work	3	2	1	0	2	2	53	51
Most often	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11
Regularly	2	2	0	0	1	2	39	40

¹ Exclude workers with multiple mother tongues

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.