

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

2011 National Household Survey (NHS)
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Background

In 2011, employment in Nunavut reached an estimated **11,070**. There were about **400** workers added to the labour force in the territory between 2006 and 2011, representing an employment growth of **3.7%**. At the same time, Canada's employment increased **3.6%**.

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 **52.1%**, 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 increased over the last five years, from **15.6%** in 2006 to **17.9%** in 2011, amongst the highest in the country. The unemployment rate in Canada was **7.8%** in 2011.

Detail

Employment and Unemployment for the Population Aged 15 and Over, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2006 and 2011						
	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2011 (number)	% change from 2006	2011 (%)	2006 (%)	2011 (%)	2006 (%)
Nunavut	11,070	3.7	52.1	55.2	17.9	15.6
Canada	16,595,035	3.6	60.9	62.4	7.8	6.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	218,630	8.0	50.7	47.9	14.6	18.6
Prince Edward Island	68,635	2.7	60.1	60.7	12.1	11.1
Nova Scotia	435,895	0.8	56.8	57.2	10	9.1
New Brunswick	351,935	2.1	56.5	57.3	11	10
Quebec	3,880,425	3.9	59.9	60.4	7.2	7
Ontario	6,297,005	2.2	60.1	62.8	8.3	6.4
Manitoba	597,290	3.4	63.1	63.6	6.2	5.5
Saskatchewan	529,100	6.9	65.1	64.6	5.9	5.6
Alberta	1,993,225	7.2	69.0	70.9	5.8	4.3
British Columbia	2,171,465	3.8	59.5	61.6	7.8	6
Yukon	19,165	10.7	69.7	70.7	9.8	9.4
Northwest Territories	21,200	-0.7	66.8	68.6	11.4	10.4

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.

Note to Readers:

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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

From 2006 to 2011, employment increased for both Inuit and non-Inuit in Nunavut. **An estimated 7,425 Inuit were employed in 2011, up by 255 from five years ago.** Despite the employment increase, the employment rate for Inuit declined. In 2011, Inuit had an employment rate much lower than non-Inuit, **43.3%** compared with **90.0%**, the gap in the employment rate between these two groups increased over the five-year period. In Nunavut, Inuit aged 15 and over represented **81%** of the working-age population in 2011, but represented only **67%** of the employed people in the territory.

The number of employed people increased for both men and women from 2006 to 2011, although employment growth was stronger amongst women. The employment rate for both groups was similar in 2011, but the unemployment rate was somewhat higher amongst men.

Employment for adults aged 25 and over in Nunavut increased from 2006 to 2011. However the employment rate decreased. The unemployment rate also decreased during that period for Adults 25 and over. Amongst youths aged 15 to 24, population growth was much stronger than employment growth, represented by the decline in their employment rate. In 2011, youths had a high unemployment rate at **31.3%**.

Detail

Employment and Unemployment for Selected Population Groups, Nunavut, 2006 and 2011						
	Employment		Employment rate		Unemployment rate	
	2011 (number)	% change from 2006	2011 (%)	2006 (%)	2011 (%)	2006 (%)
Total – Population Aged 15 and Over	11,070	3.7	52.1	55.2	17.9	15.6
Inuit	7,425	3.6	43.3	46.8	23.7	20.3
Non-Inuit	3,475	3.9	90.0	87.2	2.8	3.5
Men	5,710	3.0	52.3	55.8	20.3	17.8
Women	5,360	4.5	51.8	54.5	15.3	13.0
Youths (15 to 24 years)	1,745	1.7	29.3	30.7	31.3	26.1
Adults (25 years and over)	9,325	4.1	61.0	65.1	10.6	13.1

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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StatsUpdate

Background

From 2006 to 2011, employment increased in over half of Nunavut communities. Whale Cove, Qikiqtarjuaq and Baker Lake 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 **71.5%**, while Rankin Inlet and Cambridge Bay had a rate of **63.0%** and **60.8%** respectively. As for the unemployment rate, it decreased in 7 communities from 2006 to 2011.

Detail

Employment and Unemployment for the Population Aged 15 and Over, Nunavut and Communities, 2006 and 2011 Censuses							
	Employment			Employment Rate		Unemployment Rate	
	2011 (Number)	Change from 2006 (Number)	% change from 2006	2011 (%)	2006 (%)	2011 (%)	2006 (%)
Nunavut	11,070	400	3.7	52.1	55.2	17.9	15.6
Arctic Bay	205	-5	-2.4	39.8	46.2	25.9	22.6
Arviat	615	80	15.0	43.2	43.3	27.9	13.8
Baker Lake	640	110	20.8	50.4	47.5	19.0	18.9
Cambridge Bay	690	40	6.2	60.8	63.7	14.4	9.7
Cape Dorset	410	20	5.1	45.6	48.1	19.0	21.2
Chesterfield Inlet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clyde River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coral Harbour	240	-5	-2.0	45.3	53.3	11.1	19.4
Gjoa Haven	320	30	10.3	39.0	43.9	34.0	29.3
Grise Fiord	65	-5	-7.1	72.2	77.8	14.3	0.0
Hall Beach	115	-40	-25.8	33.8	39.2	34.3	16.2
Igloolik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iqaluit	3560	300	9.2	71.5	72.0	9.2	7.9
Kimmirut	155	15	10.7	52.5	50.9	14.3	20.0
Kugaaruk	160	-25	-13.5	35.6	46.2	27.9	21.7
Kugluktuk	420	-5	-1.2	43.5	47.5	30.9	22.0
Pangnirtung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pond Inlet	420	30	7.7	41.6	46.7	22.2	23.0
Qikiqtarjuaq	175	35	25.0	47.9	42.4	25.0	33.3
Rankin Inlet	970	-40	-4.0	63.0	64.3	14.8	10.2
Repulse Bay	195	15	8.3	37.9	40.0	25.0	35.2
Resolute	95	-15	-13.6	65.5	73.3	13.0	11.5
Sanikiluaq	155	-50	-24.4	29.5	45.1	18.4	17.6
Taloyoak	210	10	5.0	37.2	40.4	27.1	28.1
Whale Cove	130	40	44.4	51.0	42.9	21.2	10.0

Note:

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

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Background

Of the **14,280** adults aged 25 to 64 in Nunavut, about **46%** had not completed high school in 2011, well above the national average of **13%**. Only **12%** had a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment, which was also below the national average of **23%**. About **10%** of the adult population had a trades certificate, **17%** had a college diploma and **13%** had a university degree, which stayed the same since 2006.

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 **5%** of their non-Inuit counterparts. Moreover, **47%** of non-Inuit adults had a university degree compared with only **2%** of Inuit.

Detail

Population Aged 25 to 64 by Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree and by Inuit Identity, Nunavut, 2011						
	Total		Inuit		Non-Inuit	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total – Population aged 25 to 64	14,280	100	10,680	100	3,410	100
No certificate, diploma or degree	6,570	46	6,370	60	170	5
High school certificate or equivalent	1,770	12	1,230	12	500	15
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1,425	10	1,160	11	250	7
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	2,420	17	1,625	15	750	22
University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	230	2	95	1	120	4
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above	1,860	13	195	2	1,615	47

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.

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Background

According to the 2011 Census, for those persons aged 15 and over in Nunavut who have worked since January 1, 2010, an estimated **10,690** reported using English most often at work, **3,915** reported using a non-official language (e.g., Inuktitut) most often at work, and **60** reported using French most often at work.

The use of a non-official language at work fell amongst workers in Nunavut whose mother tongue was Inuktitut. In 2011, **79%** of them used a language other than English or French at work, down from **88%** in 2006. 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 2011 compared to five years ago.

About **51%** of Francophone workers in Nunavut reported using French at work in 2011, down from **58%** in 2006. French was the language that **51** Francophone workers (**11%**) used most often at work whereas **140** Francophone workers (**40%**) reported using it regularly at work in 2011.

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, 2006 and 2011								
	All workers in Nunavut (%)		Workers with Inuktitut as mother tongue ¹ (%)		Workers with English as mother tongue ¹ (%)		Workers with French as mother tongue ¹ (%)	
	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006
Total – Use a non-official language at work (e.g., Inuktitut)	57	61	79	88	18	15	9	10
Most often	26	30	40	47	2	1	0	0
Regularly	31	31	39	41	16	14	9	10
Total – Use English at work	93	92	89	87	100	100	96	93
Most often	72	71	59	56	98	99	87	82
Regularly	20	21	30	31	2	1	9	11
Total – Use French at work	2	2	0	0	2	2	51	58
Most often	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	16
Regularly	2	2	0	0	2	2	40	42

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.

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