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In Figure Mother tongue	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
Mother tongue	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ³²	6,085	3,095	2,990	29,325	15,000	14,325
English only	2,605	1,420	1,185	7,765	4,145	3,625
French only	275	160	115	370	210	155
English and French	15	10	O	20	10	10
Other language(s) ³³	3,190	1,505	1,680	21,170	10,635	10,535

Figure Knowledge of official	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
languages	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ³⁴	6,085	3,100	2,990	29,325	15,000	14,320
English only	5,215	2,630	2,585	25,830	13,190	12,640
French only	10	0	O	20	10	10
English and French	760	415	345	1,165	650	515
Neither English nor French	105	50	55	2,310	1,150	1,155

Language spoken most	Iqaluit, City			Nunavut		
often at home	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population ³⁵	6,085	3,095	2,990	29,325	15,000	14,325
English	4,015	2,050	1,960	12,955	6,660	6,295
French	180	95	85	205	110	95
Non-official language	1,805	915	895	15,810	8,070	7,740
English and French	15	10	10	15	10	10
English and non-official language	55	20	40	315	150	165
French and non-official language	15	10	10	25	10	15
English, French and non- official language	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Iqaluit, Nunavut* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E (accessed July 23, 2009).

Print definitions and symbols included in this table

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2006 Community Profiles

Definitions and symbols

Definitions:

32. Mother tongue - 20% sample data

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

33. Other language(s)

Includes responses indicating single responses of a non-official language and multiple responses. Multiple responses include cases where one non-official language is in combination either with English or French or with both official languages.

34. Knowledge of official languages - 20% sample data

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

Data on knowledge of official languages

According to studies on data certification, the 2006 Census statistics on knowledge of official languages could underestimate the category 'English and French' and overestimate the category 'French only,' particularly for the francophone population, but also for the whole population in general. More information on the subject will be available in the Languages Reference Guide, to be published in 2008.

35. Language spoken most often at home - 20% sample data

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. Other languages spoken at home on a regular basis were also collected.

Symbols:

A adjusted figure due to boundary change

Users wishing to compare 2006 Census data with those of other censuses should then take into account that the boundaries of geographic areas may change from one census to another. In order to facilitate comparison, the 2001 Census counts are adjusted, as needed, to take into account boundary changes between the 2001 and 2006 censuses. The 2001 counts that were adjusted are identified by the letter 'A'. The letter 'A' may also refer to corrections to the 2001 counts; however, most of these are the result of boundary changes. This symbol is also used to identify areas that have been created since 2001, such as newly incorporated municipalities (census subdivisions).

E use with caution

After the release of the 2001 or 2006 Census population and dwelling counts, errors are occasionally uncovered in the data. It is not possible to make changes to the 2001 or 2006 Census data presented in these tables.

Refer to the <u>2001</u> population and <u>dwelling count amendments</u> or the <u>2006</u> population and <u>dwelling count amendments</u> for further information.

X area and data suppression

In addition to random rounding, area and data suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of

individual respondents' personal information.

Area and data suppression results in the deletion of all information for geographic areas with populations below a specified size. For example, areas with a population of less than 40 persons are suppressed. If the community searched has a population of less than 40 persons, only the total population counts will be available.

Whenever income data are shown, those areas with populations below 250 persons, or where the number of private households is less than 40, income data are suppressed. If a community searched has less than 250 persons, or if the number of private households is less than 40, the income data will not be available. All suppressed cells and associated averages, medians and standard errors of average income have been replaced with zeros. In all cases, suppressed data are included in the appropriate higher-level aggregate subtotals and totals.

Persons living on Indian reserves and Indian settlements who were enumerated with the 2006 Census Form 2D questionnaire were not asked the questions on citizenship and immigration. Consequently, data are suppressed for Indian reserves and Indian settlements at the census subdivision level. These data are, however, included in the totals for larger geographic areas such as provinces and territories.

To view the extent to which data are suppressed, see 'suppression criteria'.

[†] excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements

Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements (For further information, see the 'Notes'.)

¶ incompletely enumerated Indian Reserve or Indian settlement (For further information, see the 'Notes'.)

Due to incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and Indian settlements, data are not available for either the 2006 Census, the 2001 Census or for both the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Refer to a complete list of these geographic areas.

··· not applicable

The possible reasons for the use of the three dots (\cdots) symbol are:

- A value that cannot be calculated such as a percentage change where the denominator is zero;
- A figure is deemed inappropriate for areas that had a population and/or dwelling count amendment in 2001.

Refer to the 2001 population and dwelling count amendments for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

How to cite: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Iqaluit, Nunavut* (table). *2006 Community Profiles*. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E (accessed July 23, 2009).

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