



Official languages and health care workers in Canada: A portrait

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Introduction and background

This report presents an analysis of the characteristics of health care professionals in Canada based on their knowledge of English and French, Canada's two official languages, and their use of these languages at work.

Health care professionals are a large, growing portion of the Canadian workforce. According to the definition in this report, these professionals are found in 51 distinct occupations, hold a wide variety of jobs in a variety of institutions and—because of their tasks and workplace—use the official languages differently.

The analysis includes observations on the language profile of health care workers and their knowledge and use of official languages, as well as the education of these health care workers and their place of birth.

Using data from the 2021 Census of Population, this report completes a report published previously about the knowledge and use of the minority official language at work by health care workers from 2001 to 2001.¹ The subjects that were addressed are similar, but some concepts differ—namely the reference population (that is, people considered to be health care workers)—limiting the possibilities for making certain comparisons over time.

After defining the various concepts, this report is divided into three chapters that deal, respectively, with health care professionals living in Quebec, New Brunswick, and the other provinces and territories of Canada. These three chapters follow a similar format:

- A. Knowledge of official languages and English-French bilingualism
- B. Health care workers according to occupation
- C. Use of English and French at work
- D. Workers' immigrant status and place of birth
- E. Workers' level of education
- F. Health care workers and postsecondary degrees in a health field.

The chapters are divided in such a way to highlight the particular linguistic dynamics of these regions, in which we can see some heterogeneity. This is why some subprovincial data are presented according by [economic region](#) in this report and the tables that accompany it.

An appendix at the end of the report includes indicators on the knowledge and use of languages at work and on health care workers' location of study for all provinces and territories.

1. "[Knowledge and use of the official minority language at work by healthcare workers, 2001 to 2016.](#)"

Highlights

- In 2021, there were 1,974,700 health care workers, or 11% of the employed population. This is an increase of 49% from 1,325,000 health care workers (or 8% of the employed population) in 2006.
- In total, 445,700 health care workers knew the minority official language of their province or territory of residence, an increase of 61% compared with 2006. Their proportion among all health care workers also increased from 20.9% in 2006 to 22.6% in 2021, mainly because of knowledge of English being more frequent among French-speaking workers from Quebec.

In Quebec

- In 2021, 58.0% of health care workers, or 289,000 people, knew English. In 2006, the proportion of health care workers from Quebec who knew English was 49.3%, or 159,600 people.
- In 2021, the proportion of health care workers who had English as their first official language spoken was roughly the same as in 2006 (8.9% in 2006 and 9.0% in 2021), while being higher than in 2016 (8.3%). The number of workers increased from 29,000 in 2006 to 45,100 in 2021.
- In total, 60% of English-speaking health care workers lived in the Montréal region, where these individuals made up one-quarter of health care workers (23.6%), while 15% lived in Montérégie.
- The main use of French followed an upward trend among English-speaking health care workers, while their main use of English followed a downward trend.
- One-third of English-speaking health care workers were immigrants, a relatively stable proportion, while the proportion of workers who were non-permanent residents increased.

In New Brunswick

- In 2021, 49.0% of health care workers knew French, a proportion almost identical to that observed in 2006 (48.5%). The number of health care workers in New Brunswick who knew French had increased from 15,800 in 2006 to 21,500 in 2021.
- The proportion of health care workers who had French as their first official language spoken decreased (it was 36% in 2006 compared with 34% in 2021), but their number increased from 11,700 to 15,100.
- The main use of French at work decreased slightly, especially among French-speaking workers (from 75% in 2006 to 70% in 2021). The main use of French at work by English-speaking workers remained very rare.
- In total, 92.7% of French-speaking workers regularly used French at work, while 55.5% regularly used English. In general, these proportions varied from one region to another based on the size of the French-speaking population.
- Around 1,200 French-speaking health care workers (8%) were born in Quebec. The proportion of immigrants remained relatively low (3%).

Outside Quebec and New Brunswick

- In 2021, 9.4% of health care workers (135,300 individuals) knew French, a proportion on a downward trend (it was 10.5% in 2006), even though the number of workers who knew French was on the rise (compared with 101,500 individuals in 2006).
- The proportion of workers who had French as their first official language spoken decreased (it was 3.1% in 2006, 2.8% in 2016 and 2.4% in 2021), but their number increased to 34,600 individuals.
- In total, 24,800 French-speaking health care workers lived in Ontario, including 12,400 in the Ottawa region and 6,000 in Northeast Ontario.

- English was the main language at work for around 70% of French-speaking health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick, a proportion that has been stable since 2006.
- In total, 56.3% of French-speaking health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick regularly used French at work. This proportion varied greatly according to the region (from 16.9% in Alberta to 83.2% in Ottawa).
- Since 2006, the proportion of French-speaking health care workers with immigrant status has been constantly increasing. In 2021, 19% of French-speaking health care workers were immigrants, compared with less than 9% in 2006.

Target population and concepts

Data sources

All data in this report are from the long-form questionnaires of the Census of Population (2006, 2016 and 2021) and the National Household Survey (2011). If the reference period is not indicated, the authors are referring to 2021.

Who are health care workers?

Health care workers are employed individuals distributed among 51 occupations considered to be of interest,² according to the terminology used in the [National Occupational Classification](#). The complete list is available in Appendix 2. In most of these occupations, workers are in direct contact with health service users, their families and other staff members of health institutions. Apart from workers in health occupations strictly speaking (e.g., *dentists, physiotherapists, medical sonographers and paramedical occupations*), workers from other occupations that are an integral part of health institutions are considered, in this report, to be health care workers to properly represent the wide range of workers' roles in these institutions. These occupations include *administrative officers, receptionists* and other support staff who work in ambulatory health care service facilities, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

Overall, the number of health care workers in 2021 (1,974,700) represented 11.4% of employed people living in Canada at the time of the 2021 Census of Population—from May 2 to 8, 2021. This number does not include all staff in ambulatory health care service facilities, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities, because some workers at these facilities are not considered to be health care workers. Moreover, health care workers are also found in a variety of facilities in sectors other than health care, like in the teaching sector or that of professional, scientific and technical services. In this report, these 1,974,700 workers are called “**health care workers**” or “**health care professionals**” interchangeably.

As the classifications of occupations and industries change over time, the concept of “health care worker” as defined above cannot be exactly repeated for each census cycle, limiting comparisons over time. In this report, these comparisons cover the period from 2006 to 2021 for all health care workers regarding certain language characteristics (knowledge of languages and first official language spoken), geographic characteristics (place of residence) and demographic characteristics (age and place of birth). Considering the changes to the occupational classification, comparisons between 2001 and 2021 were deemed too unreliable to be presented in this report.

Knowledge of official languages and first official language spoken

Knowledge of English or French refers to a person's ability to hold a conversation in either of these languages. This level of knowledge does not mean, however, that the person is sufficiently proficient in the language to provide professional services in that language.

In this report, the **first official language spoken** is used to determine **French-speaking workers** and **English-speaking workers**. The first official language spoken is derived from the variables of knowledge of

2. This is especially the case when workers in these occupations were considered to be health care workers in a previous report on the same topic, “[Knowledge and use of the official minority language at work by healthcare workers, 2001 to 2016.](#)”

official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home.³ Workers whose first official languages spoken are both English and French are considered to be neither “English-speaking workers” nor “French-speaking workers.”⁴

Use of English and French at work

The main language at work is the language used most often at work, be it English or French. In this report, people who reported using English as often as French were not considered to have either of these languages as their main language at work.

Using a language at work does not mean that a person knows this language well enough to hold a conversation. In 2021, around 12,000 health care workers in Canada reported using English regularly⁵ at work yet were unable to hold a conversation in this language. Similarly, around 4,700 health care workers reported using French regularly at work yet were unable to hold a conversation in this language. Being familiar with a language does not necessarily mean knowing it well enough to use it at work.

Immigrant status and place of birth

This report distinguishes between immigrant status and place of birth. An immigrant is a person who is, or who has been, a landed immigrant or a permanent resident. People who have obtained Canadian citizenship through naturalization are considered immigrants. A non-permanent resident is a person from another country whose usual place of residence is Canada and who holds a work or study permit or has applied for refugee status (asylum claimant).

Not all people born abroad are immigrants, because some have Canadian citizenship at birth.

Level of education, location of postsecondary studies and main field of postsecondary studies

The required diploma, or the most commonly obtained diploma, for health care workers varies by occupation. The data collected and analyzed in this report are associated with the **highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained**. It should be noted that this is not necessarily the one required for a given job.⁶

The location of study refers to the location of the institution that awarded the highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. For workers without a postsecondary credential, the location of study is not collected.

3. For the complete derivation of the first official language spoken variable, consult the report titled “[First official language spoken of person](#).”

4. Most people who have both English and French as their first official languages spoken have another language as their mother tongue and mainly use another language at home.

5. What constitutes regular use (frequency of use) varies according to the census respondent. In addition, no data were collected on languages used at work less frequently than “regularly.”

6. See the report titled “[Completion of a college certificate or diploma after a bachelor’s degree](#).”

The main field of study is based on the postsecondary [Classification of Instructional Programs](#). In this report, the fields of study considered as health domains include

- biological and biomedical sciences
- psychology
- health professions and related programs⁷
- health professions residency/fellowship programs
- medical residency/fellowship programs.

7. Including, among others, medicine, dentistry, dietetics and clinical nutrition services, optometry, and rehabilitation and therapeutic professions.

Part 1 – Health care workers in Quebec and official languages at work

Health care professionals in Quebec at a glance

- In 2021, there were 498,600 health care professionals in Quebec.
 - Among them, 58.0% knew enough English to be able to hold a conversation.
 - Among them, 55.4% were English–French bilingual.
 - The main language at work was English for 8.1% of health care workers and French for 87.6% of health care workers.

- In total, 45,100 Quebec health care workers had English as their first official language spoken, an increase of 29% (or 9,000 workers) since 2016.
 - This represented 9.0% of the province’s health care workers (8.3% in 2016 and 8.9% in 2006).
 - Around 60% lived in the Montréal region and 15% in Montérégie.
 - Most English-speaking health care workers who lived in Outaouais worked in Ontario.

- The occupations with the largest number of English-speaking workers were the following:
 - *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (9,500)
 - *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (6,200).

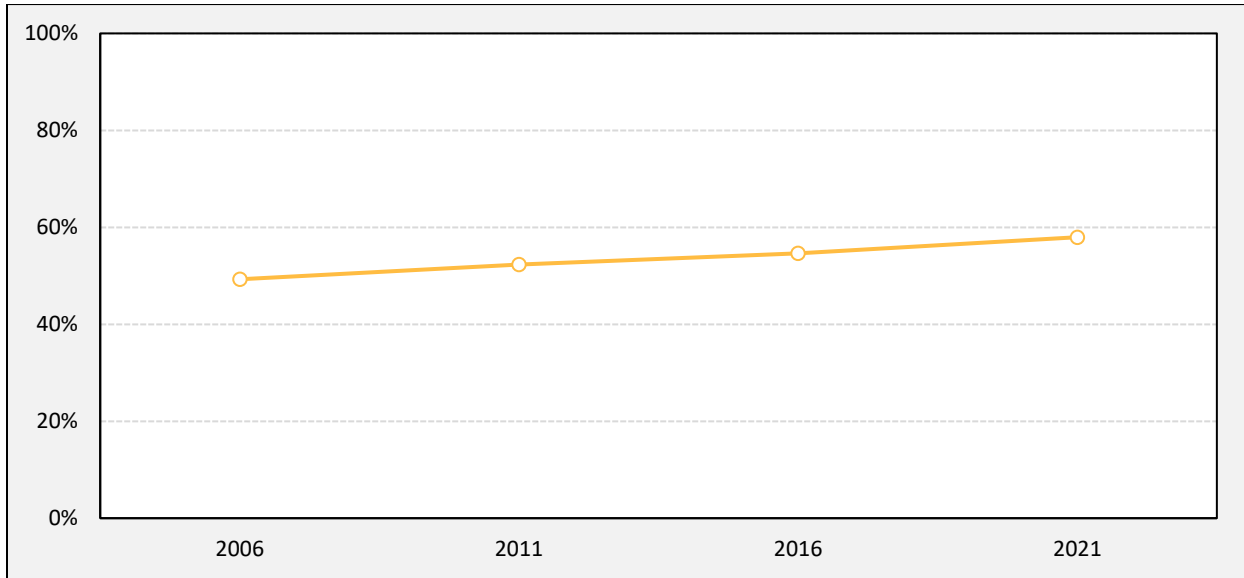
- One-third of English-speaking health care workers were immigrants (stable proportion).
 - Among them, 5% were non-permanent residents, up from 2% in 2006.

A- Knowledge of official languages and bilingualism

The proportion of health care workers who know English increased to 58% in 2021

The number of health care professionals living in Quebec increased by over 50% from 2006 to 2021 to reach 498,600 workers in 2021, representing 12.2% of the employed population in the province. Almost all these workers knew French (97.3% in 2021, roughly the same proportion as before), and over half of health care workers were able to hold a conversation in English (58.0%), up from 2016 (54.6%). The rate of English–French bilingualism also increased compared with the previous five-year periods, reaching 55.4%.

Figure 1 Proportion of health care workers who know English, Quebec, 2006 to 2021

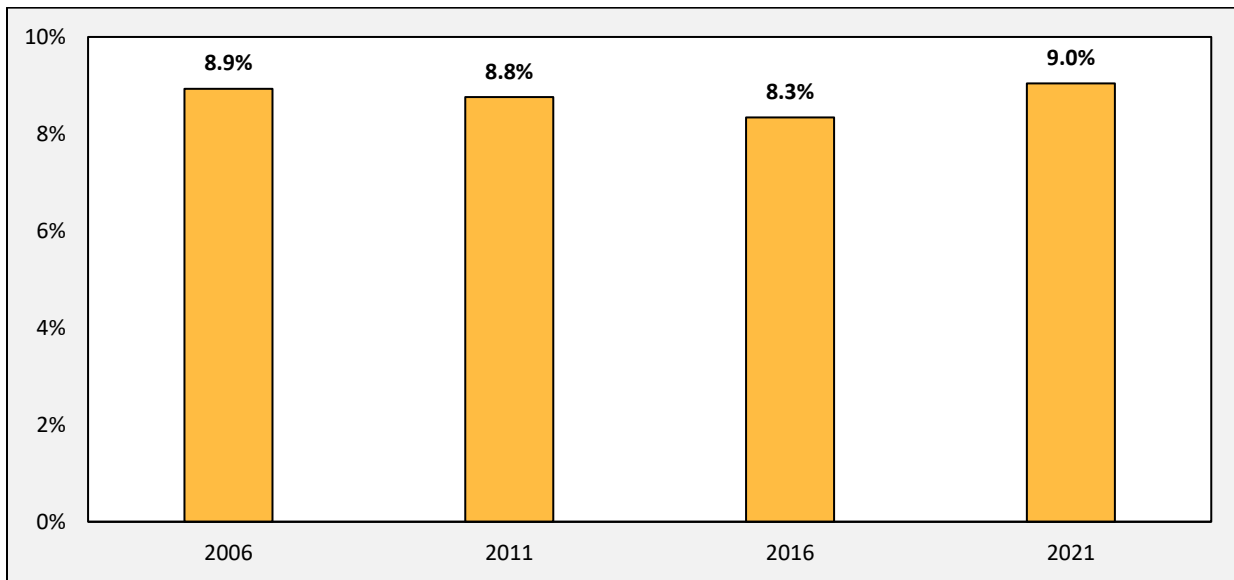


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is English is 9.0%, up from 2016

French was the first official language spoken by 87.4% of health care workers living in Quebec in 2021. English was the first official language spoken by 9.0% of health care workers (45,100 people), a higher proportion than in 2016 (8.3%), but similar to what was observed in 2006 (8.9%).

Figure 2 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is English, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nord-du-Québec is the region with the highest proportion of English-speaking health care workers (39.5%)

In 2021, although 60% of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec lived in the Montréal economic region, the highest proportion was in the Nord-du-Québec region (39.5%). Next came Montréal (23.6%), Outaouais (16.0%) and Laval (10.9%).

It is worth noting that over 2,000 English-speaking health care workers living in Quebec were working in another province, with the vast majority working in the Ottawa region. This is especially the case among English-speaking workers living in Outaouais: 53% worked in Ontario. Conversely, fewer than 400 English-speaking individuals living in another province worked in Quebec.

Table 1 Number and proportion of English-speaking health care workers by region, Quebec, 2006 and 2021

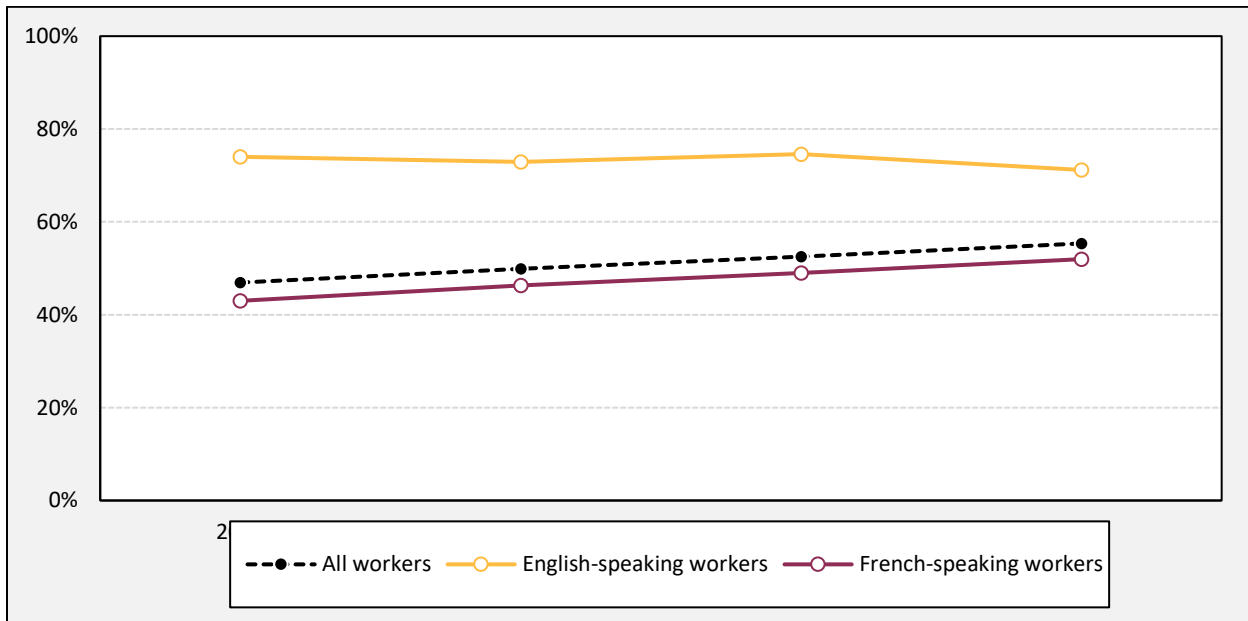
Region	2006		2021	
	Number of English-speaking health care workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers	Number of English-speaking health care workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers
Total in Quebec	29,000	8.9%	45,100	9.0%
Nord-du-Québec	500	36.6%	900	39.5%
Montréal	18,200	23.7%	26,900	23.6%
Outaouais	1,700	12.9%	3,300	16.0%
Laval	1,400	9.3%	2,600	10.9%
Montréal	4,100	7.4%	6,800	7.7%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	300	6.6%	300	5.1%
Estrie	700	4.7%	900	3.9%
Côte-Nord	200	5.4%	200	3.9%
Laurentides	800	3.8%	1,300	3.6%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	100	1.7%	200	2.6%
Lanaudière	300	1.5%	500	1.5%
Capitale-Nationale	400	1.0%	600	1.1%
Mauricie	100	0.8%	200	1.0%
Centre-du-Québec	0	0.5%	100	0.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	100	0.6%	100	0.5%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	100	0.5%	100	0.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0	0.4%	100	0.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Among English-speaking health care workers in Quebec, 71.2% know the other official language.

In 2021, the English-French bilingualism rate among English-speaking workers (71.2%) was slightly lower than that observed in 2006 (74.0%), 2011 (72.9%) and 2016 (74.6%). However, bilingualism was becoming more common among French-speaking health care workers (43.0% in 2006 and 52.0% in 2021).

Figure 3 English-French bilingualism rate among health care workers by first official language spoken, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



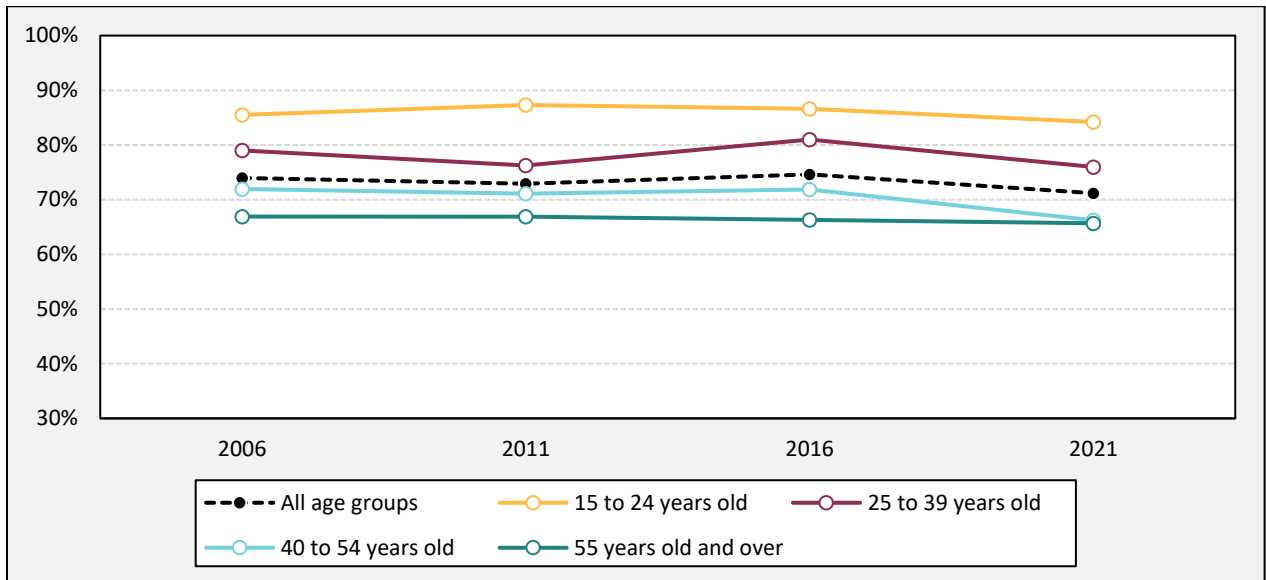
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The English-French bilingualism rate among English-speaking health care workers continues to be higher among younger workers

For all health care workers, the rate of English and French knowledge was particularly high among younger workers. In 2021, it was 69.9% among workers aged 15 to 24 and 63.2% among workers aged 25 to 39. Conversely, the bilingualism rate of health care workers aged 55 and over was lower, at 43.8%.

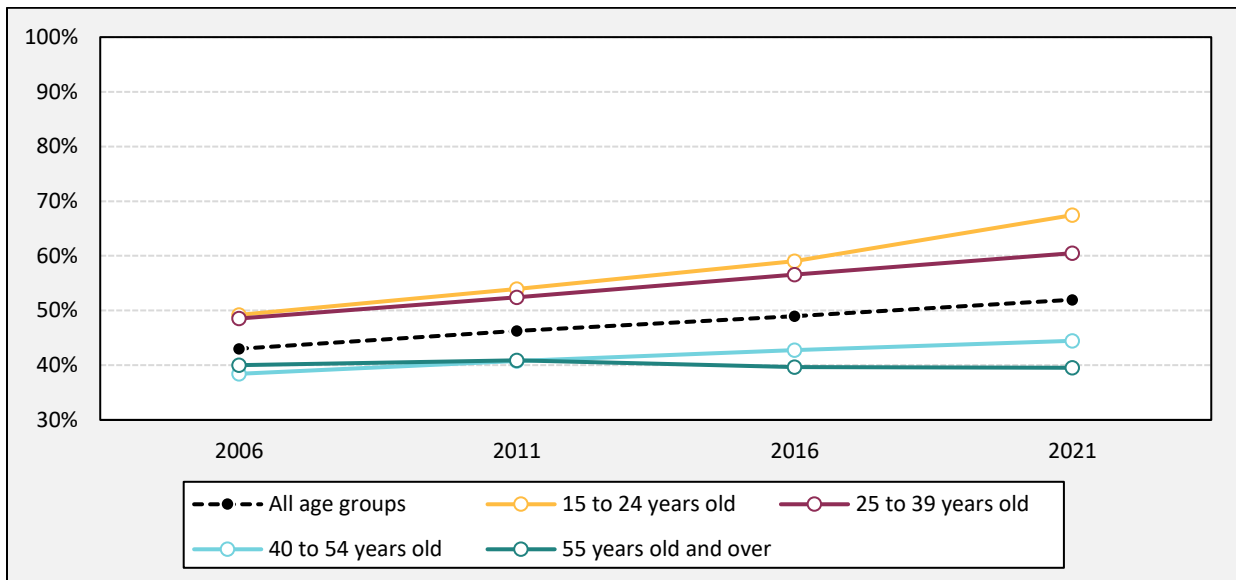
In 2021, the English-French bilingualism rate of English-speaking health care workers aged 15 to 24 was 84.1%, down from the peak of 87.2% recorded in 2011, but still higher than for other age groups. However, two-thirds (65.7%) of English-speaking workers aged 55 and over knew both official languages.

Figure 4 English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, by age group, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 5 English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, by age group, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

B- Health care workers according to occupation

Health care workers have been grouped into 51 occupations (see Appendix 2). From 2006 to 2021, the change in the number of English-speaking workers in certain occupations by region is presented in Appendix 3.

Almost all specialists in surgery (98.0%) know English, while it is much less common among licensed practical nurses (36.6%)

Knowledge of English varied greatly depending on the occupation. It was much more common among workers in certain specialized occupations and less common among workers in certain support positions. However, knowing a language enough to sustain a conversation is not equivalent to the fluency required to provide professional services in that language.

Table 2 Occupations with the highest rates of English knowledge, Quebec, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know English
<i>Specialists in surgery</i>	98.0%
<i>Specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine</i>	96.1%
<i>Dentists</i>	92.5%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	92.0%
<i>Optometrists</i>	90.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Table 3 Occupations with the lowest rates of English knowledge, Quebec, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know English
<i>Light duty cleaners</i>	39.5%
<i>Licensed practical nurses</i>	39.6%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	40.1%
<i>Instructors of persons with disabilities</i>	44.8%
<i>Pharmacy technical assistants and pharmacy assistants</i>	51.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

There are relatively few English-speaking workers among instructors of persons with disabilities (3.9% of Quebec workers in this occupation)

In Quebec, the proportion of English-speaking health care workers in each occupation was generally comparable to their distribution among all health care workers. Therefore, this means that in general the occupations with the highest number of English-speaking workers were also the occupations with the highest number of workers, regardless of language profile.

However, there were relatively fewer English-speaking workers among *opticians* (3.5%), *instructors of persons with disabilities* (3.9%), *administrative officers* (5.0%) and *licensed practical nurses* (6.5%). By contrast, relatively more English-speaking individuals held positions as *specialists in surgery* (26.0%), *specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine* (19.6%), and *dentists* (17.1%).

Table 4 Occupations with the highest number of health care workers whose first official language spoken is English, Quebec, 2021

Occupation	Number of workers	Proportion of English-speaking workers among workers in this occupation
All health care workers	45,100	9.0%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	9,500	10.9%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	6,200	8.8%
<i>Social and community service workers</i>	2,800	8.9%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	1,800	11.2%
<i>Light duty cleaners</i>	1,500	8.4%
<i>Social workers</i>	1,400	8.6%
<i>Licensed practical nurses</i>	1,400	6.5%
<i>Specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine</i>	1,400	19.6%
<i>Administrative officers</i>	1,300	5.0%
<i>Receptionists</i>	1,300	13.0%

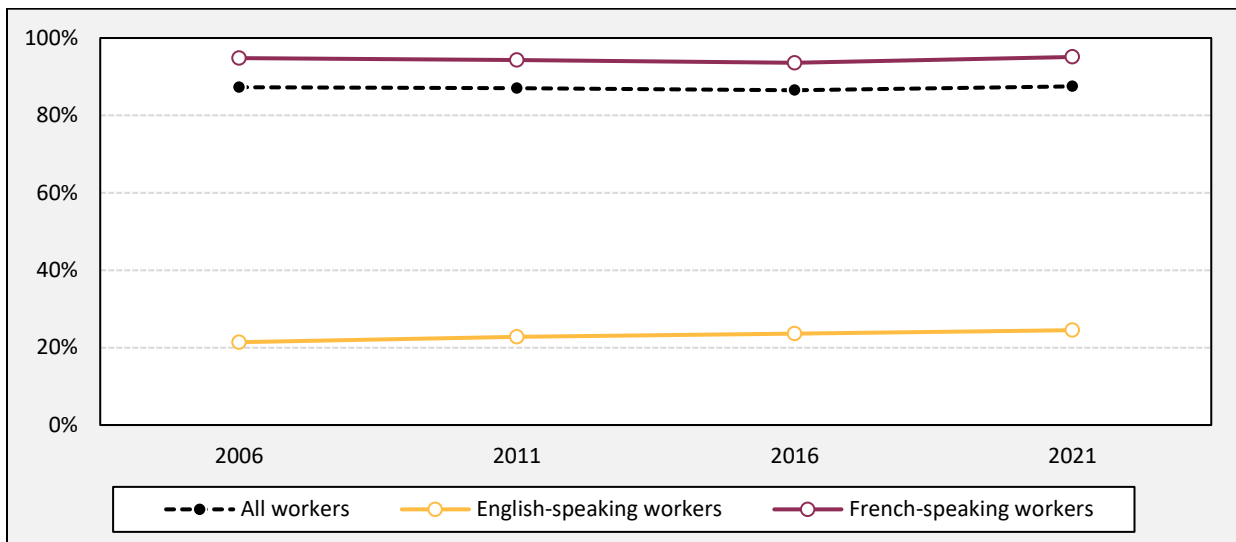
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

C- Use of English and French at work

The main use of English and French at work has remained relatively stable from 2006 to 2021

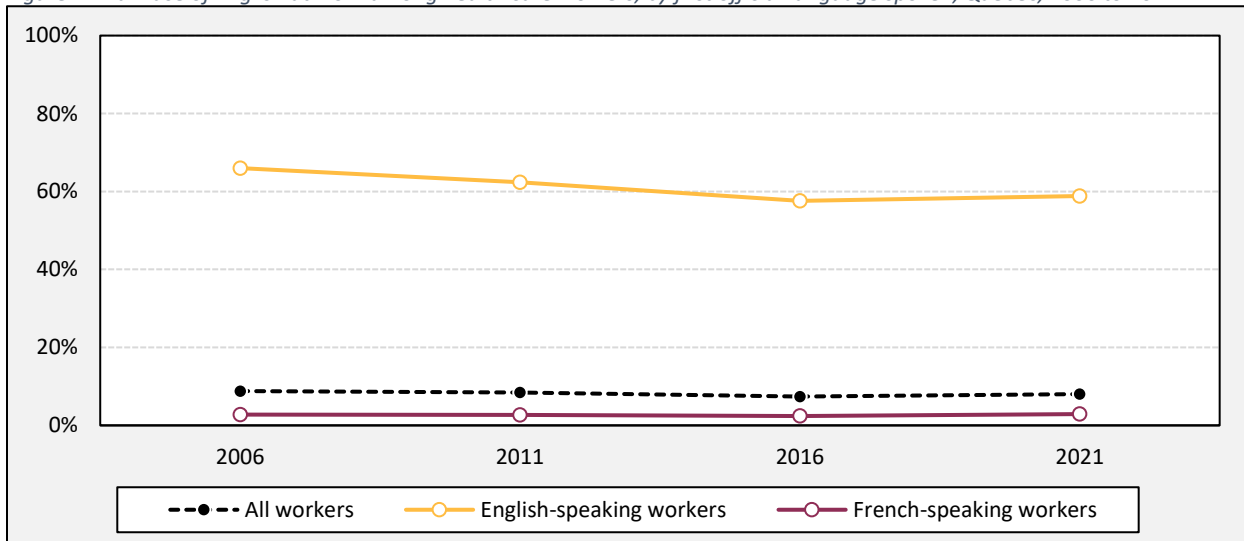
For all health care workers in Quebec, the use of English as the main language at work has remained relatively stable since 2006 (8.1% in 2021), just like the main use of French (87.6% in 2021). The proportion of English-speaking workers was slightly higher than before. Conversely, the main use of French has been on an upward trend among this group of workers (25% of English-speaking health care workers mainly used French at work in 2021). Simultaneously, this group of workers' main use of English was on the decline.

Figure 6 Main use of French at work among health care workers, by first official language spoken, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 7 Main use of English at work among health care workers, by first official language spoken, Quebec, 2006 to 2021

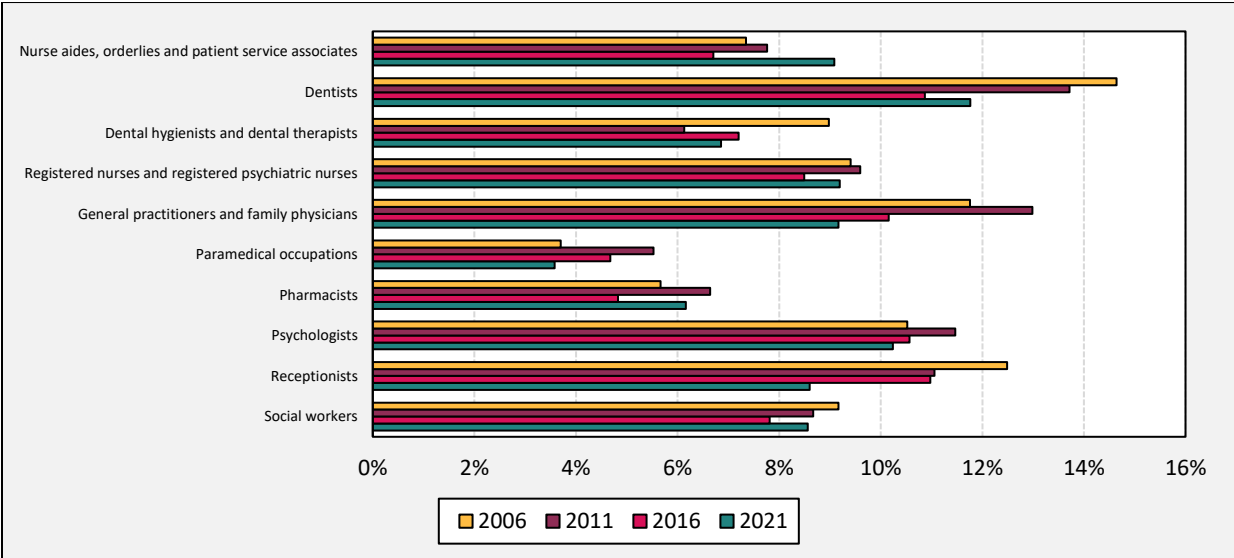


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

In 2021, English was the main language at work for 21% of specialists in surgery and 18% of physician assistants, midwives and allied health professionals

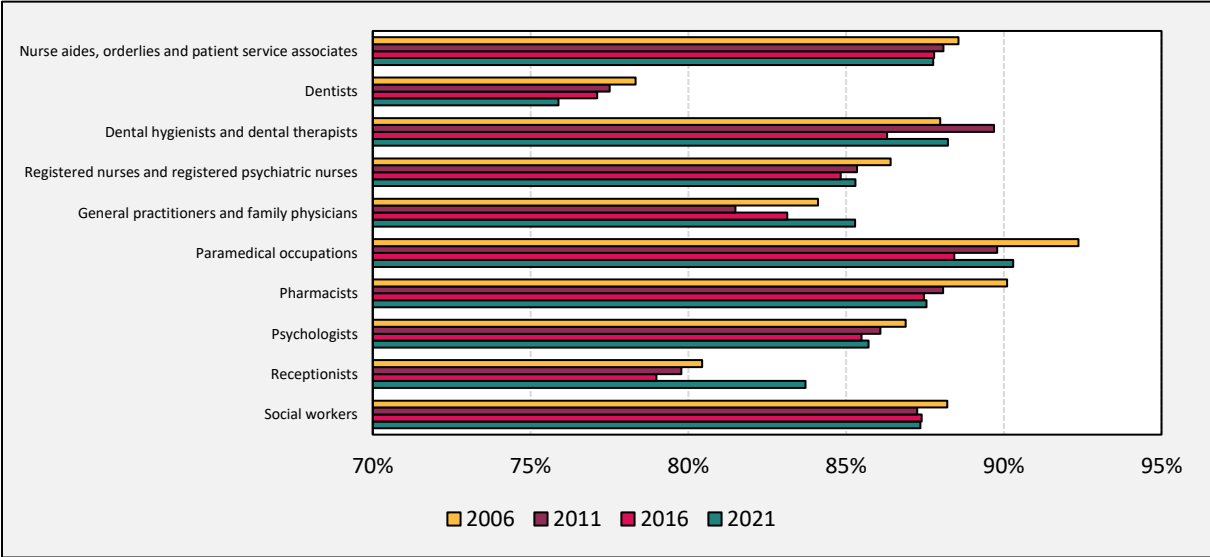
The proportion of workers using primarily English or French at work has remained relatively similar for several occupations, such as *social workers*. Nevertheless, the proportion of *dentists* who use primarily English at work was lower in 2021 (12%) than in 2006 (15%) and in 2011 (14%) but remained higher than for all health care workers (8%). The proportion of *psychologists* who use primarily English at work has remained stable from 2006 (11%) to 2021 (10%). In this report, it should be noted that people who reported using English as often as French were not considered to have either of these languages as their main language at work.

Figure 8 Main use of English at work by health care workers in selected occupations, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 9 Main use of French at work by health care workers in selected occupations, Quebec, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Less than half of English-speaking workers in the Capitale-Nationale region (which includes Québec city) regularly use English at work

In 2021, nearly all health care workers in Quebec regularly used French at work (95.9%). Among English-speaking health care workers, nearly two-thirds (65.1%) regularly used French, often as a secondary language.

By contrast, nearly 9 in 10 English-speaking health care workers regularly used English at work (88.8%), and this varied by region. In total, over half of English-speaking workers used a combination of English and French at work (54.4%), while this was the case for less than one-fifth of their French-speaking colleagues (19.1%).

Nearly two-thirds of English-speaking health care workers regularly use French at work

The use of English at work among English-speaking health care workers was lower among residents of the Capitale-Nationale region (42.3%) and Lanaudière (58.4%) and higher among health care workers in the Outaouais (95.5%), Montréal (93.7%) and Laval (86.8%) regions. Regular use of French at work among English-speaking health care workers was more common in the Capitale-Nationale (88.3%), Lanaudière (86.1%) and Laurentides (85.2%) regions.

Table 5 Regular use of languages at work among health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, by region of residence, Quebec, 2021

Region	Regular use of English	Regular use of French
	proportion of workers	
Total in Quebec	88.8%	65.1%
Outaouais	95.5%	35.9%
Montréal	93.7%	64.4%
Laval	86.8%	80.4%
Côte-Nord	85.7%	47.6%
Nord-du-Québec	85.4%	..
Montréal	85.0%	74.0%
Laurentides	73.0%	85.2%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	71.7%	56.5%
Estrie	71.0%	75.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	68.8%	67.2%
Lanaudière	58.4%	86.1%
Capitale-Nationale	42.3%	88.3%
Mauricie	..	88.2%
Centre-du-Québec	..	..
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	..	..
Chaudière-Appalaches	..	89.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	..	..

.. fewer than 100 employees

Note: Many health care workers regularly use both English and French at work and are therefore accounted for in both columns.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

More than 4 in 10 French-speaking health care workers in Outaouais and Nord-du-Québec regularly use English at work

Among French-speaking health care workers in Quebec, the use of English at work was more common among residents of Outaouais (41.6%), Nord-du-Québec (40.9%) and Montréal (37.4%) than among residents of regions where the proportion of English-speaking individuals was lower, such as Bas-Saint-Laurent (2.8%) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (2.5%).

Table 6 Regular use of English at work among health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, by region of residence, Quebec, 2021

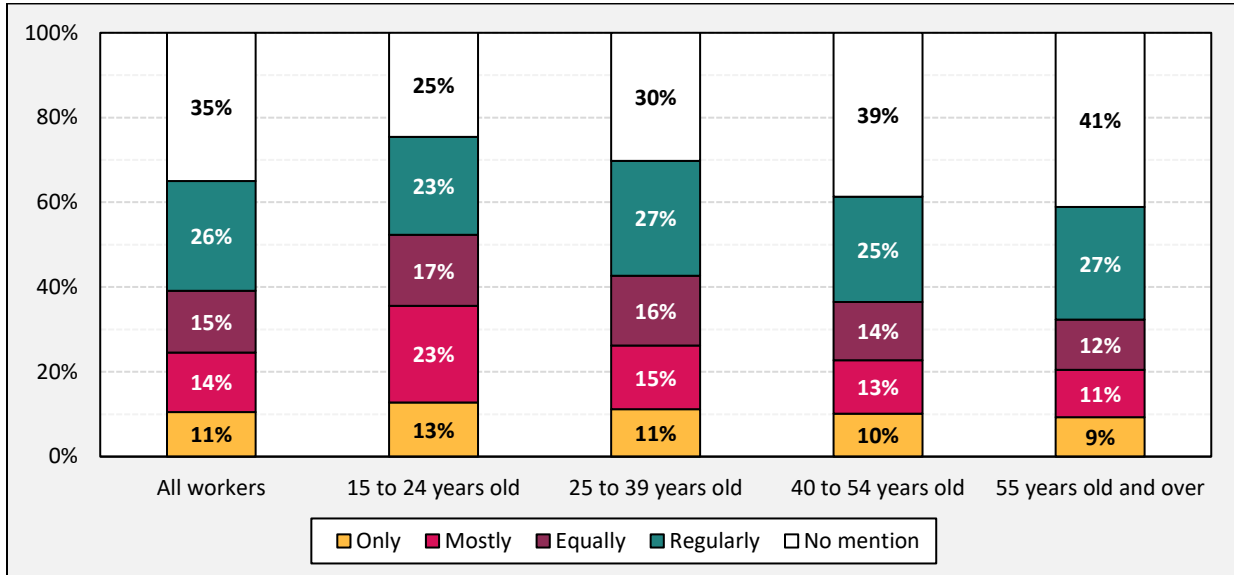
Region	Number of workers	Proportion of workers
Total - Quebec	86,600	19.9%
Outaouais	7,000	41.6%
Nord-du-Québec	500	40.9%
Montréal	29,100	37.4%
Laval	5,700	30.2%
Montréal	29,100	37.4%
Montérégie	20,100	25.6%
Estrie	4,500	21.0%
Laurentides	7,000	20.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1,100	19.7%
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,100	12.6%
Lanaudière	3,900	12.0%
Côte-Nord	400	7.2%
Capitale-Nationale	3,300	6.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	1,100	4.5%
Mauricie	600	3.8%
Centre-du-Québec	500	3.6%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	400	2.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	400	2.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Younger English-speaking health care workers are relatively more likely to use French at work than their older colleagues

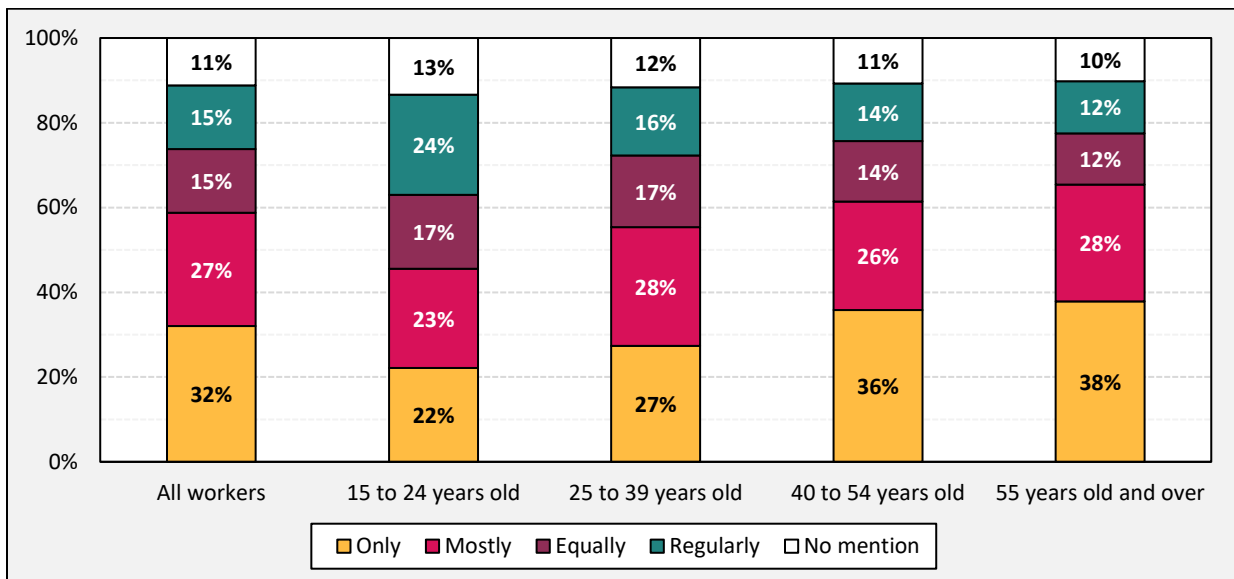
The use of French at work varied according to the age of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec. Three-quarters (75.5%) of English-speaking workers aged 15 to 24 and 7 in 10 English-speaking workers aged 25 to 39 (69.8%) regularly used French at work. This was the case for less than 60% of English-speaking workers aged 55 and over. Regular use of English varied little by age.

Figure 10 Level of French use at work by health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, Quebec, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 11 Level of English use at work by health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, Quebec, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

D- Immigrant status and place of birth of English-speaking health care workers

Nearly 40% of Quebec health care workers whose first official language spoken is English were born outside Canada, with the largest number of these workers being born in the Philippines

By comparison, 20.9% of all 499,000 health care workers in Quebec were born outside Canada. In 2021, half (49.7%) of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec were born there. Relatively few (11.0%) English-speaking health care workers residing in Quebec were born elsewhere in Canada, with most of these workers being born in Ontario.

Table 7 Place of birth of Quebec health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, 2021

Place of birth	Number of workers whose first official language spoken is English	Proportion of workers whose first official language spoken is English	Proportion of workers (all language profiles)
Quebec	22,400	49.7%	76.3%
Ontario	3,100	6.9%	1.7%
Other province or territory in Canada	1,900	4.1%	1.1%
Other country	17,700	39.3%	16.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45,100</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The proportion of immigrants among English-speaking health care workers has remained relatively stable from 2006 to 2021

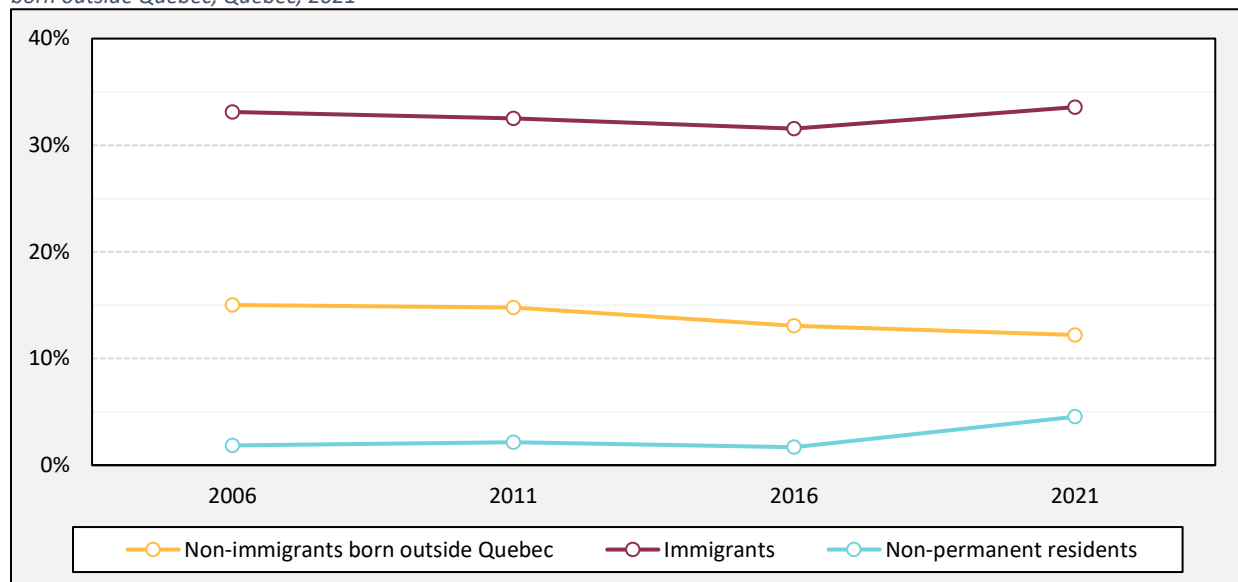
The proportion of immigrants among English-speaking health care workers has remained stable from 2006 (33.0%) to 2021 (33.6%). However, their number increased by 58.1%, from 9,600 in 2006 to 15,100 in 2021. The proportion of non-permanent residents among English-speaking health care workers was higher in 2021 than before. However, a constant decrease in the proportion of other English-speaking health care workers born in Canada outside Quebec has been observed.

The main occupations of immigrant health care workers were as follows:

- *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (32.2% of English-speaking immigrant workers)
- *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (14.3% of English-speaking immigrant workers).

More than half (53.9%) of English-speaking non-permanent residents who were health care workers held positions as *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*, with the largest proportion (26.6%) coming from Nigeria.

Figure 12 Proportion of English-speaking health care workers who are immigrants, non-permanent residents or non-immigrants born outside Quebec, Quebec, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

E- Level of education of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec

Just under half of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec hold a bachelor's degree or higher

In 2021, 48.3% of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec held a bachelor's degree or higher, a greater proportion than that observed among French-speaking health care workers in the province (35.7%). This difference is partly explained by the fact that English-speaking health care workers were more likely to have occupations for which a university degree is the norm (e.g., *specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine*) than their French-speaking counterparts.

In addition, the proportion of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher was greater among English-speaking workers than all health care workers in a significant number of occupations, regardless of language profiles, in particular *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*, and *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses*—the two occupations with the largest number of English-speaking health care workers.

Table 8 Highest certificate, diploma or degree of health care workers, by first official language spoken, Quebec, 2021

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	All health care workers	English-speaking health care workers	French-speaking health care workers
	proportion of workers		
High school diploma or equivalency certificate	13.6%	14.7%	13.6%
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	49.0%	37.0%	50.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	37.5%	48.3%	35.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

In total, 17.6% of English-speaking health care workers in Quebec with a postsecondary degree (7,900 people) obtained their highest degree in a country other than Canada. By comparison, the equivalent proportion among French-speaking workers was 5.6%.

However, the highest degree obtained is not necessarily the most recent, nor is it the one most related to the job held in the health field.

F- Health care workers and postsecondary degrees in a health field

Among English-speaking health care workers, the proportion with a postsecondary degree in a health-related field is slightly higher (57.4%) than that of French-speaking workers (55.1%)

In 2021, among the 498,600 health care workers in Quebec, more than half (55.5%) had a postsecondary degree in the health field as their highest degree. A little less than one-third (30.9%) had a degree in another field of study, and 13.6% of workers did not have a postsecondary degree. It was almost as common for English-speaking health care workers to have a degree in the health field (57.4%) as it was for French-speaking workers (55.1%). Business, management, marketing and related support services was a relatively common field of study (6.5% among all health care workers in Quebec, including 6.0% of English-speaking health care workers).

Table 9 Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained by health care workers, Quebec, 2021

Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained	Number of English-speaking workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers
No postsecondary degree	6,600	14.7%	13.6%
Degree in the health field	25,900	57.4%	55.1%
Degree in another field	12,600	27.9%	31.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45,100</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

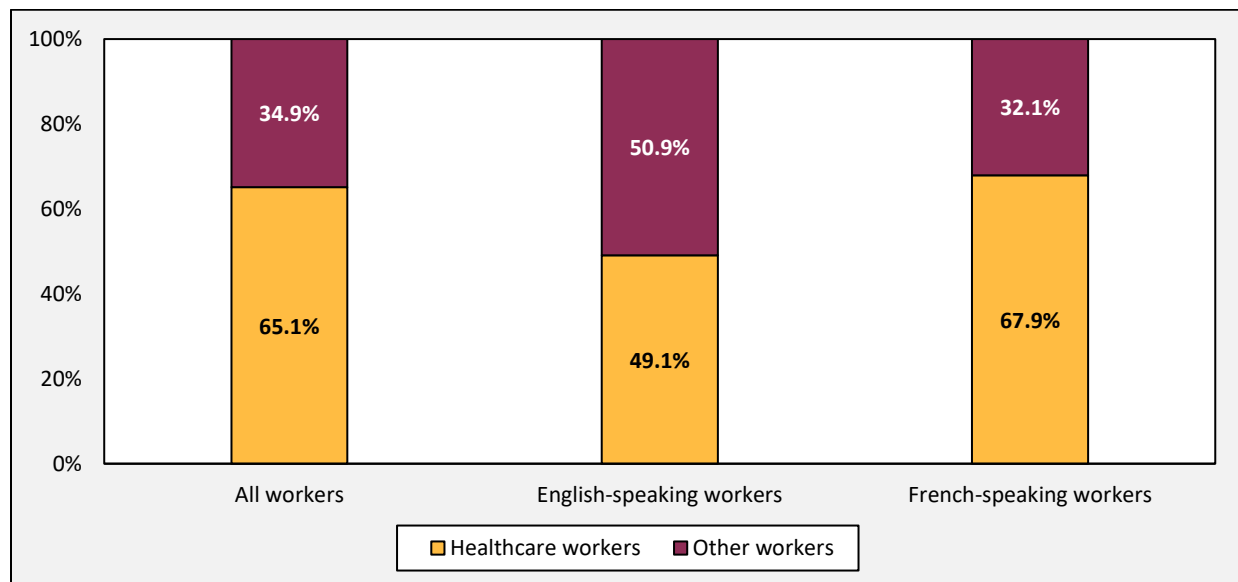
In 2021, half (50.9%) of English-speaking workers whose highest degree is in the health field were not health care workers

In 2021, nearly two-thirds (65.1%) of all workers whose highest postsecondary degree was in the health field were health care workers. Among English-speaking workers, the proportion of health graduates who were health care workers was almost half (49.1%, or 25,900 people). It was higher among French-speaking workers (67.9%).

The main occupations of English-speaking workers who studied in the health field but worked in another field included *postsecondary teaching and research assistants, university professors and lecturers, and biologists and related scientists*.

Overall, this situation was similar to what was observed previously. In 2016, 47.8% of English-speaking workers whose highest postsecondary degree was in the health field were working in the health field. In 2011, this proportion was 45.6%.

Figure 13 Proportion of postsecondary graduates in the health field who are health care workers, by first official language spoken, Quebec, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Part 2 – Health care workers in New Brunswick and official languages at work

Health care professionals in New Brunswick at a glance

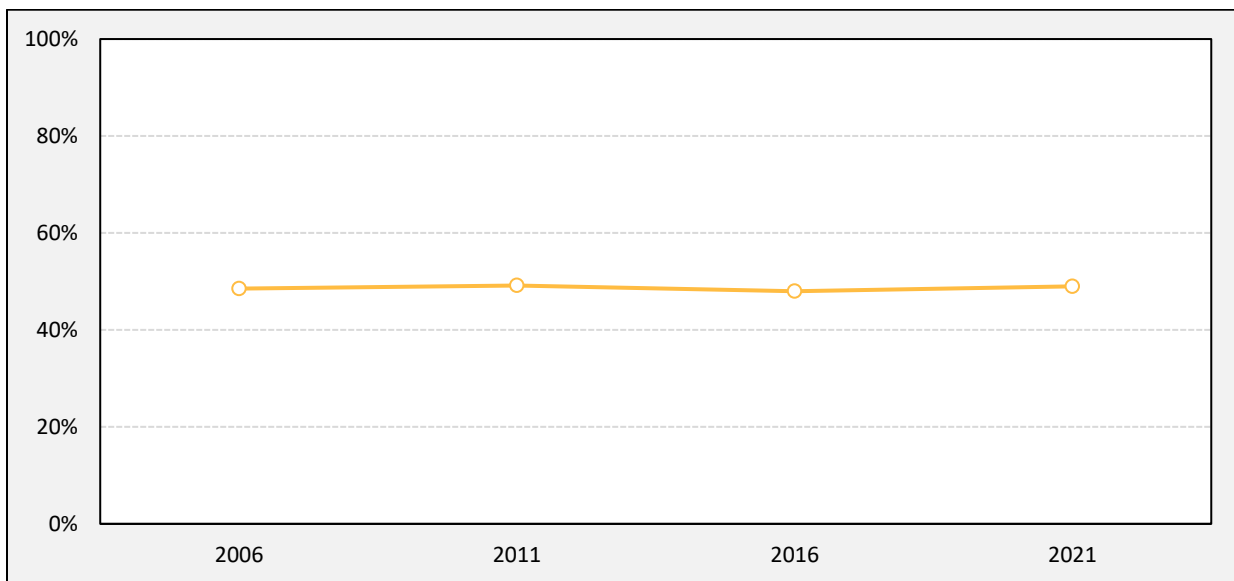
- In 2021, there were 43,900 health care professionals in New Brunswick.
 - Among them, 49.0% knew French well enough to hold a conversation.
 - Among them, 43.3% were English–French bilingual.
 - The main language at work was French for 26% of health care workers and English for 69% of health care workers.
- In total, 15,100 health care workers in New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken, up 900 workers since 2016.
 - This represented 34.3% of the province’s health care workers, down from 35.7% in 2006.
 - The majority of health care workers in the Campbellton–Miramichi (66.1%) and Edmundston–Woodstock (54.7%) regions were French-speaking, as were nearly half (48.1%) of health care workers in the Moncton–Richibucto region.
- The occupations with the highest number of French-speaking workers were as follows:
 - *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (2,900)
 - *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (2,800).
- More than 80% of French-speaking health care workers were born in New Brunswick.
 - Around 8% were born in Quebec, and a small but stable proportion of French-speaking health care workers (3% in 2021 and 2% in 2006) were immigrants.
 - About 400 French-speaking workers (2%) were non-permanent residents, a number that is increasing.

A- Knowledge of official languages and bilingualism

The proportion of health care workers who know French has remained relatively stable, at 49.0%

In 2021, there were 43,900 health care workers in New Brunswick, representing 12.6% of the province's employed population. This represents an increase of 7.9% compared with 2016 and 34.6% compared with 2006. The rate of English knowledge was very high among health care workers in the province—fluctuating between 93% and 94% from 2006 to 2021. The proportion of health care workers who knew French was 49.0%, a proportion similar to those observed previously (48.0% in 2016 and 49.1% in 2011). As for the number of health care workers who knew French, it rose from 19,500 in 2016 to 21,500 in 2021. The English–French bilingualism rate saw a slight increase, to 43.3% in 2021.

Figure 14 Proportion of health care workers who know French, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021

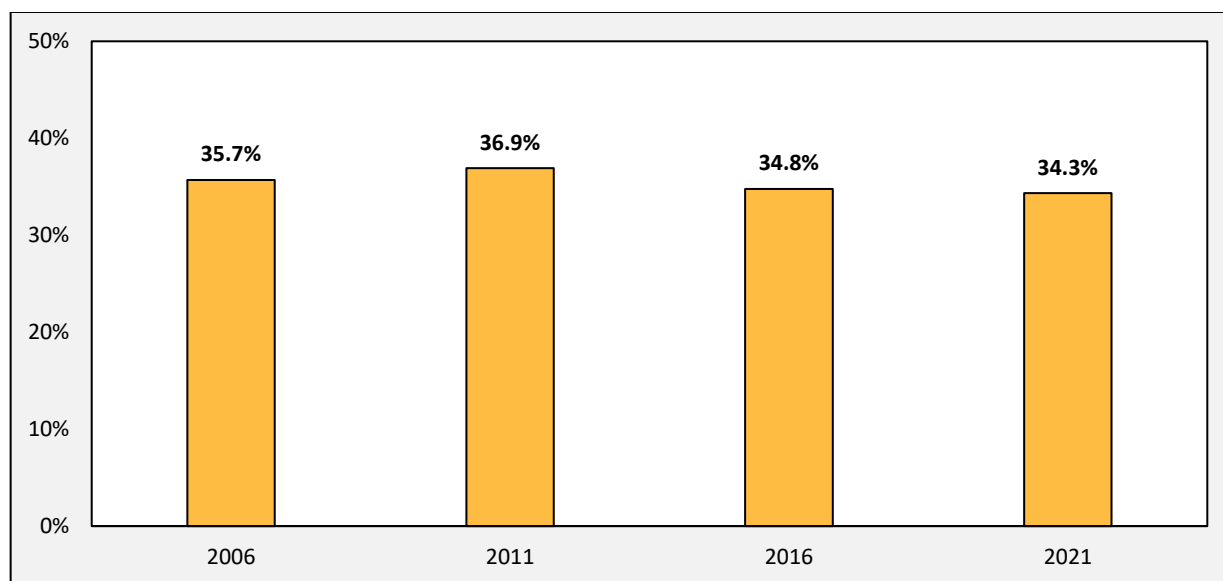


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

In 2021, 15,100 health care workers in New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken

In 2021, about one-third of health care workers in New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken, representing 15,100 people (34.3%). This proportion is similar to that observed in 2016 (34.8%), but lower than that observed in 2011 (36.9%).

Figure 15 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

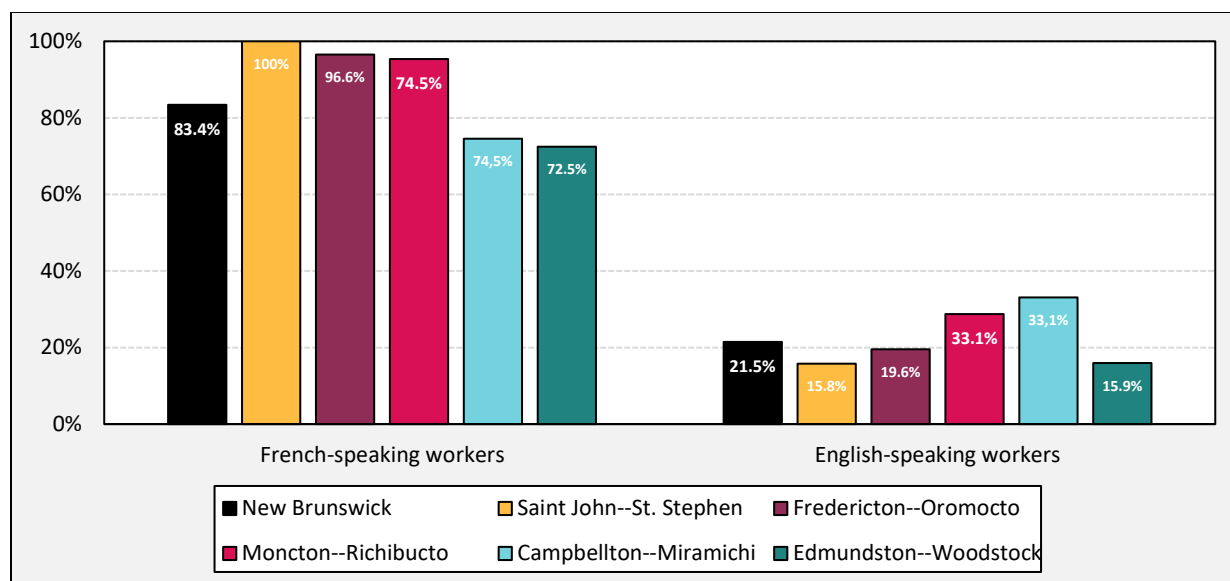
In 2021, there were few French-speaking health care workers in the Saint John–St. Stephen and Fredericton–Oromocto regions

Knowledge of the official languages was closely linked to the region of residence: less than one-quarter of health care workers in the Saint John–St. Stephen (17.8%) and Fredericton–Oromocto (24.1%) regions knew French, while almost all workers in these regions knew English. Knowledge of French was more widespread in other regions of the province; the majority of health care workers in the Campbellton–Miramichi (60.8%) and Moncton–Richibucto (61.7%) regions were English–French bilingual.

French-speaking health care workers made up the majority of health care workers in the Campbellton–Miramichi (66.1%) and Edmundston–Woodstock (54.7%) regions, as well as nearly half of health care workers in the Moncton–Richibucto region (48.1%).

The bilingualism rate of French-speaking workers was higher in regions where the French-speaking population was relatively smaller. The bilingualism rate of English-speaking health care workers was generally lower in these same regions. However, it should be noted that the rate of bilingualism among English-speaking health care workers was relatively low in the Edmundston–Woodstock region, where half of the population had French as their first official language spoken.

Figure 16 Bilingualism rates of health care workers, by first official language spoken, by region, New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Table 10 Number and proportion of French-speaking health care workers, by region, New Brunswick, 2006 and 2021

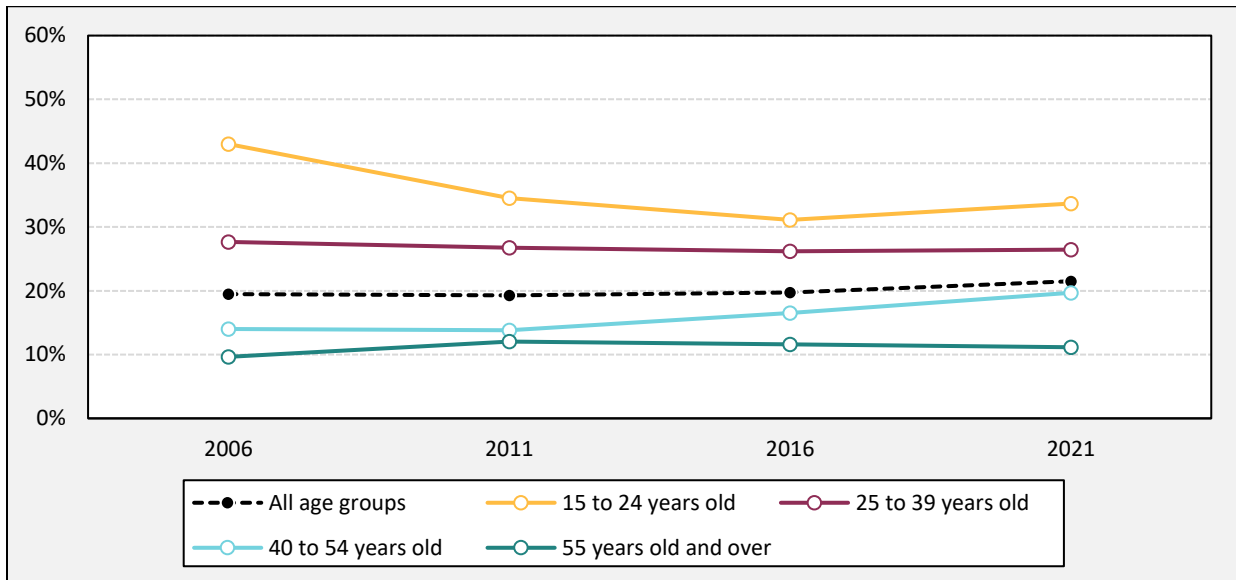
Region	2006		2021	
	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers
New Brunswick	11,700	35.7%	15,100	34.3%
Campbellton--Miramichi	4,800	64.6%	6,200	66.1%
Edmundston--Woodstock	2,100	56.3%	2,400	54.6%
Moncton--Richibucto	4,300	49.0%	5,900	48.1%
Fredericton--Oromocto	200	4.6%	400	5.0%
Saint John--St. Stephen	200	3.3%	200	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The proportion of bilingual health care workers varies little by age among French-speaking health care workers

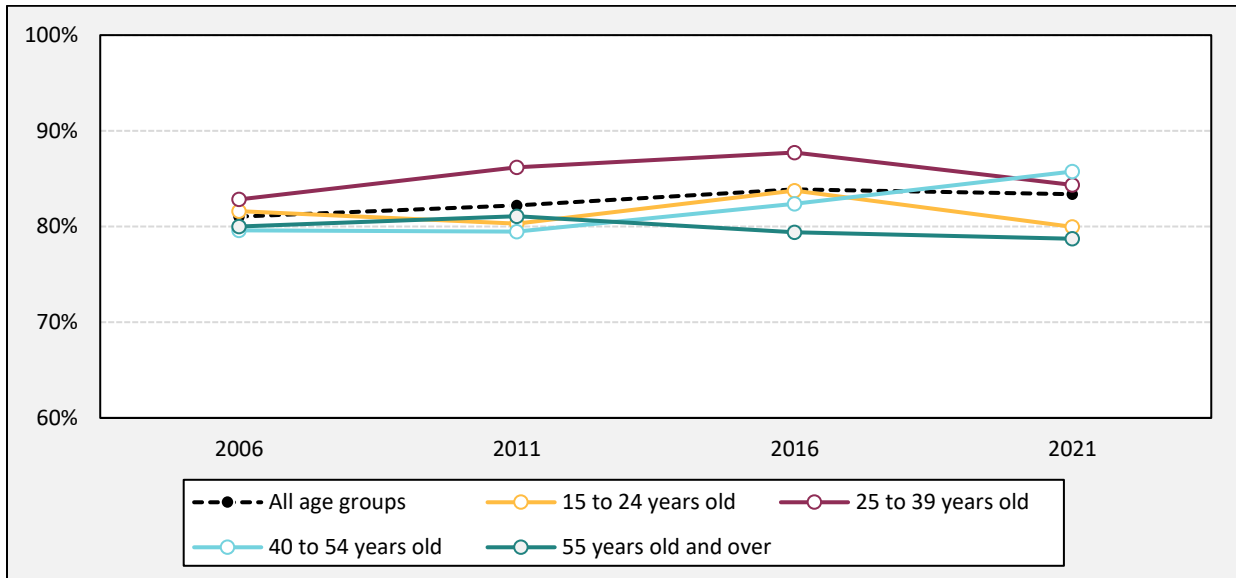
English-French bilingualism among health care workers in New Brunswick was more common among the youngest health care workers whose first official language spoken was English. One-third (33.7%) of workers aged 15 to 24 were bilingual, compared with one in nine workers aged 55 and over (11.1%). In 2021, the bilingualism rate reached 83.4% among French-speaking workers; it has increased since 2006 (81.0%) and was essentially the same as in 2016 (83.9%). In 2021, French-speaking health care workers had higher bilingualism rates, ranging from 79.9% among workers aged 15 to 24 to 85.8% among workers aged 40 to 54.

Figure 17 English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, by age group, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 18 English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, by age group, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

B- Health care workers according to occupation

Health care workers have been grouped into 51 occupations (see Appendix 2). From 2006 to 2021, the change in the number of French-speaking workers in certain occupations by region is presented in Appendix 3.

Less than half of the licensed practical nurses in New Brunswick know French (42.2%)

Knowledge of French varied greatly depending on the occupation. It was most common among workers in certain occupations with a high level of specialization. The occupations in which health care workers were least likely to know French also included some highly specialized occupations, as well as support occupations. About 60% of *general practitioners and family physicians* and *social workers* knew French. However, knowing a language enough to sustain a conversation is not equivalent to the fluency required to provide professional services in that language.

Table 11 Occupations with the highest rates of French knowledge, New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Occupational therapists</i>	73.3%
<i>Psychologists</i>	67.4%
<i>Medical radiation technologists</i>	62.8%
<i>Respiratory therapists, clinical perfusionists and cardiopulmonary technologists</i>	62.2%
<i>Social workers</i>	60.2%

Note: Some occupations with a very small number of workers are not included in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Table 12 Occupations with the lowest rates of French knowledge, New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Animal health technologists and veterinary technicians</i>	36.0%
<i>Administrative officers</i>	38.5%
<i>Therapists in counselling and related specialized therapies</i>	40.0%
<i>Pharmacy technical assistants and pharmacy assistants</i>	41.2%
<i>Nursing coordinators and supervisors</i>	41.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nearly 44% of general practitioners and family physicians in New Brunswick have French as their first official language spoken

In 2021, nearly 40% of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick were concentrated in 2 of the 51 health care occupations:

- *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (19.0% of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick)
- *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (18.5%).

A similar (although slightly lower) proportion of English-speaking health care workers were in these occupations. There were relatively more French-speaking workers among *general practitioners and family*

physicians than English-speaking workers. However, there were relatively fewer French-speaking *pharmacists* than English-speaking *pharmacists*.

Table 13 Occupations with the highest number of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Number of workers	Proportion of French-speaking workers among workers in this occupation
All health care workers	15,100	34.3%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	2,900	37.2%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	2,800	33.5%
<i>Social workers</i>	900	49.3%
<i>Social and community service workers</i>	900	26.9%
<i>Licensed practical nurses</i>	800	28.9%
<i>Light duty cleaners</i>	600	38.6%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	500	43.6%
<i>Receptionists</i>	400	34.6%

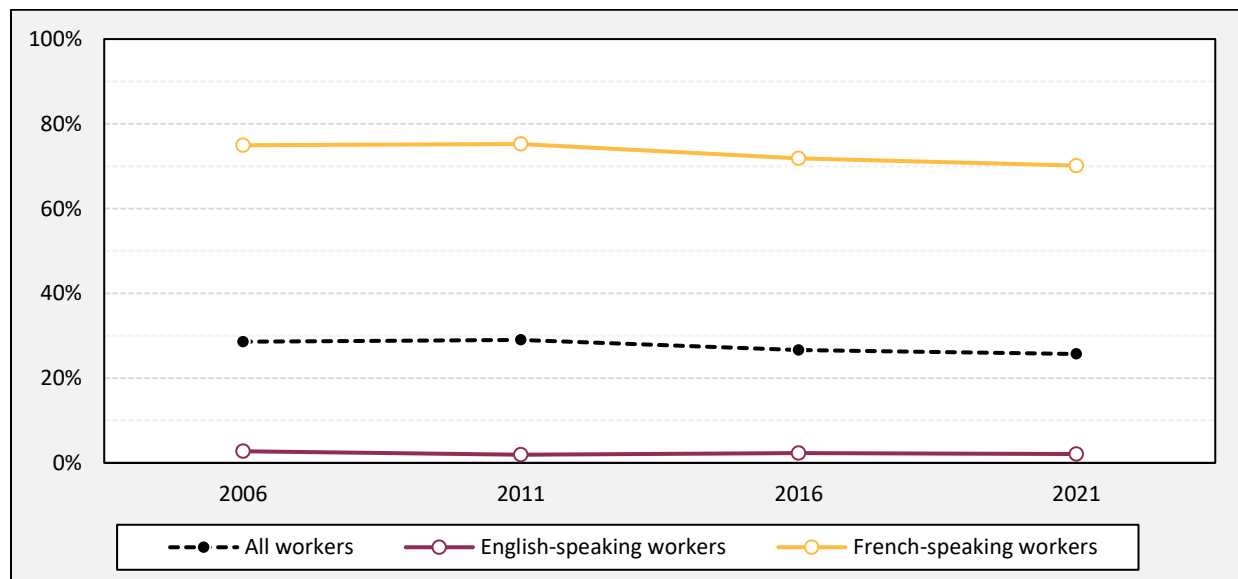
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

C- Use of English and French at work

The main use of French at work edged down, while the main use of English by health care workers in New Brunswick slightly increased from 2006 to 2021

New Brunswick experienced a slight decrease in the use of French as the main language at work among French-speaking workers, down from 74.9% in 2006 to 71.8% in 2016 and to 70.1% in 2021. Very few English-speaking workers (600) had French as their main language at work. Conversely, 2,700 French-speaking workers had English as their main language at work.

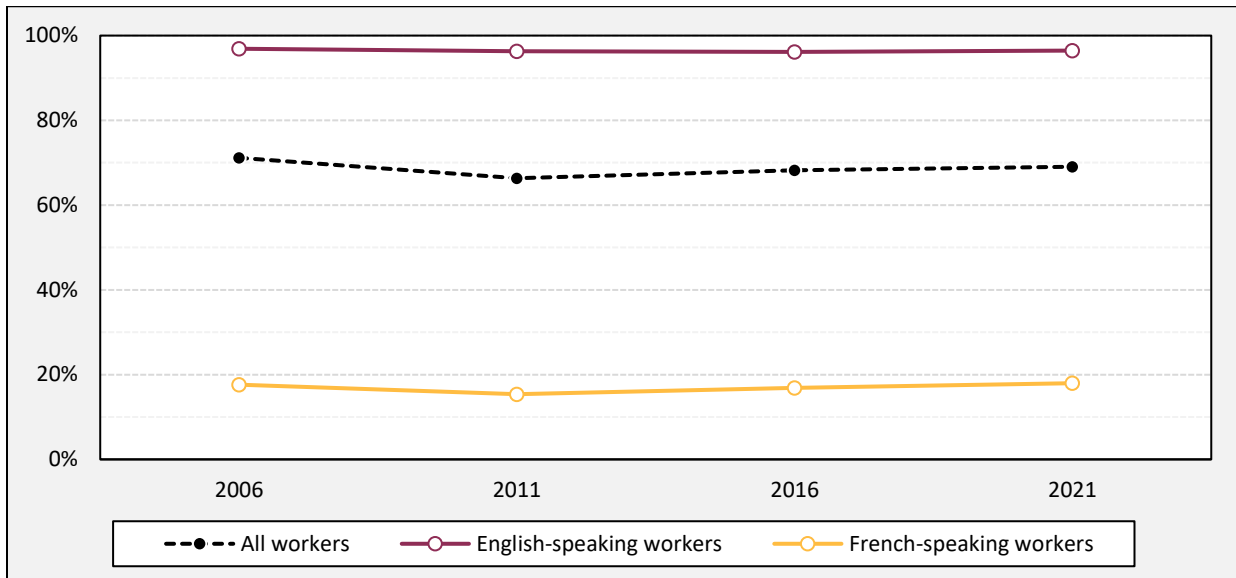
Figure 19 Main use of French at work among health care workers, by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The use of English as the main language at work has remained virtually universal among English-speaking workers, while it has changed little among French-speaking workers: just under one in five French-speaking workers primarily used English at work (17.6% in 2006, 16.8% in 2016 and 18.0% in 2021).

Figure 20 Main use of English at work among health care workers, by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021

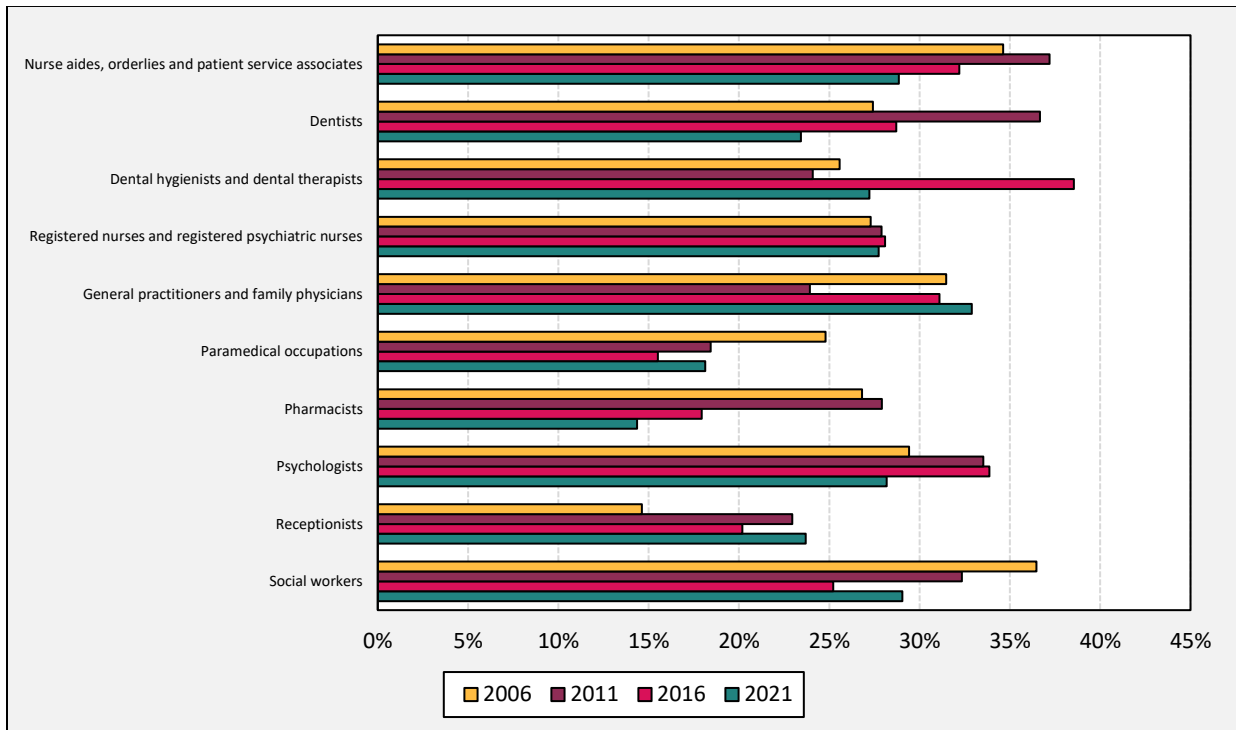


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The main language used at work in several of the most prevalent health care occupations varies over time

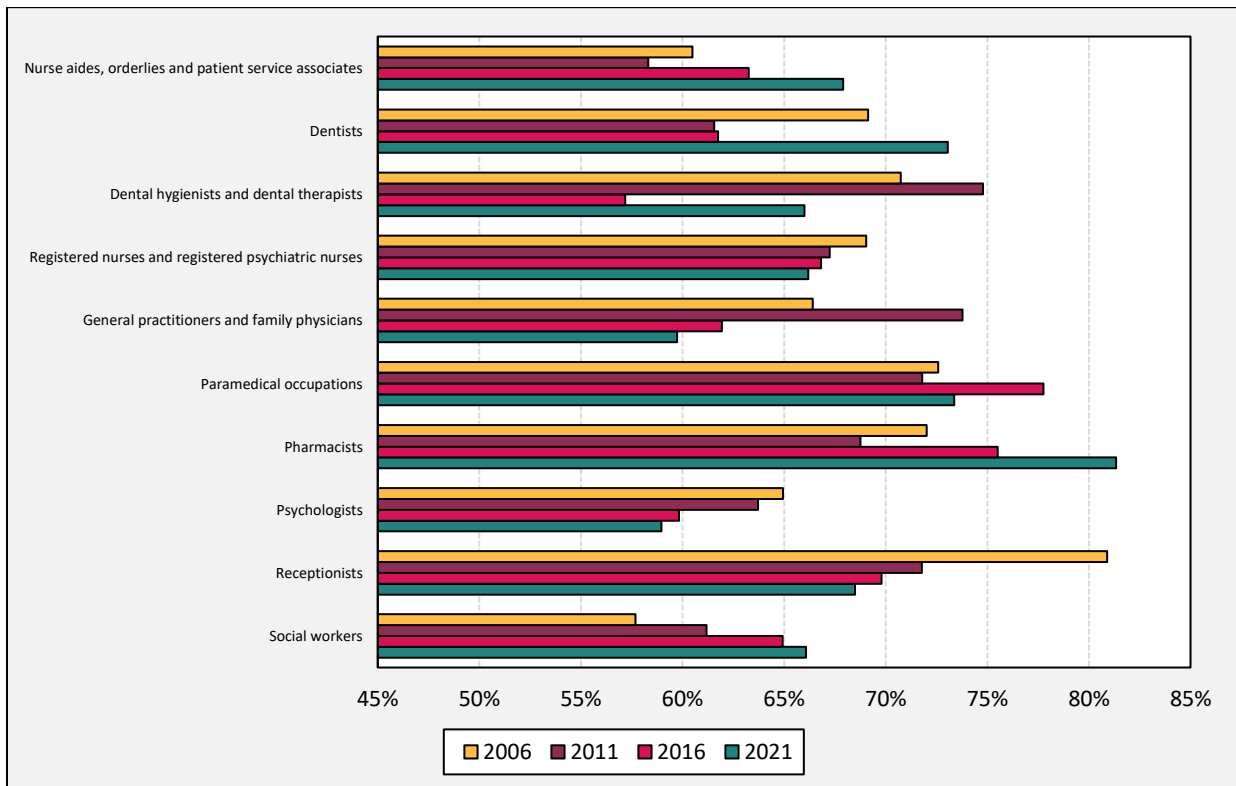
The proportion of workers using French as their main language at work in several of the most prevalent occupations has not remained stable over time. In particular, the proportion of *dental hygienists and dental therapists* who primarily used French was higher in 2016 (39%) than in 2021 (28%). However, the relatively small number of workers in this occupation in New Brunswick means that these variations cannot be interpreted as trends.

Figure 21 Main use of French at work by health care workers in selected occupations, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 22 Main use of English at work by health care workers in selected occupations, New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

More than 90% of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick regularly use French at work

In 2021, 39.3% of health care workers in New Brunswick regularly used French at work. Almost all (92.7%) French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick regularly used French at work. As a result, nearly half (48.2%) of French-speaking workers used a combination of English and French at work, compared with about 1 in 10 English-speaking workers (9.8%).

Less than half of the French-speaking workers in Saint John–St. Stephen regularly use French at work

The use of French at work by French-speaking health care workers varied by region. These workers were relatively less likely to use French at work in Saint John–St. Stephen (40.4%) and Fredericton–Oromocto (58.4%), the economic regions with the smallest French-speaking populations, compared with Moncton–Richibucto (90.6%), Edmundston–Woodstock (97.2%) and Campbellton–Miramichi (97.4%). More than half of French-speaking workers regularly used English at work; this was especially the case in regions where the French-speaking population was relatively smaller.

Table 14 Regular use of languages at work among health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, by region of residence, New Brunswick, 2021

Region	Regular use of French at work	Regular use of English at work
	proportion of workers	
Total—New Brunswick	92.7%	55.5%
Campbellton–Miramichi	97.4%	47.7%
Edmundston–Woodstock	97.2%	32.3%
Moncton–Richibucto	90.6%	68.6%
Fredericton–Oromocto	58.4%	90.9%
Saint John–St. Stephen	40.4%	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

More than one in four English-speaking health care workers in Campbellton–Miramichi regularly use French at work

The use of French among English-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick was more common among residents of Campbellton–Miramichi (26.0%) and Moncton–Richibucto (17.4%) than in regions where the proportion of French speakers was lower, such as Saint John–St. Stephen and Fredericton–Oromocto.

Table 15 Regular use of French at work among health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, by region of residence, New Brunswick, 2021

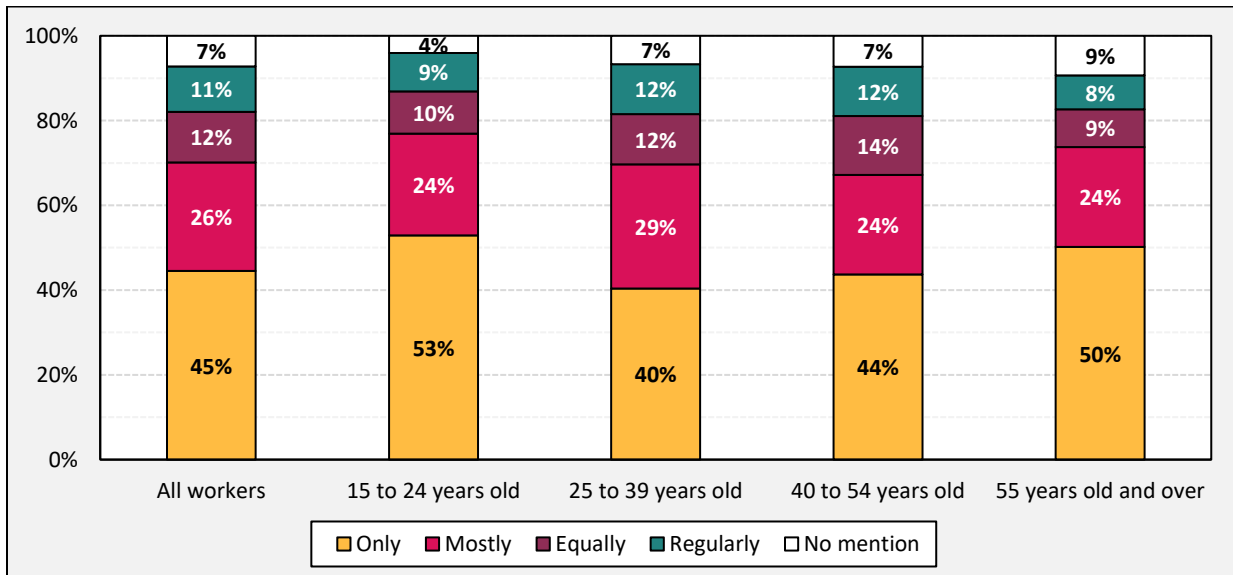
Region	Regular use of French at work
	proportion of workers
Total—New Brunswick	10.6%
Campbellton–Miramichi	26.0%
Moncton–Richibucto	17.4%
Edmundston–Woodstock	7.9%
Fredericton–Oromocto	7.1%
Saint John–St. Stephen	4.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Half of French-speaking health care workers aged 55 and over use only French at work

It was also among older workers that the highest proportion of French-speaking workers who did not regularly use French at work (9%) was found. Younger workers, especially those aged 25 to 39, were proportionally more likely to use a combination of English and French at work.

Figure 23 Level of French use at work by health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

D- Immigrant status and place of birth of French-speaking health care workers

Around 8% of French-speaking workers in New Brunswick were born in Quebec

In 2021, more than four in five French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick (82.9%) were born in New Brunswick.

Around 1,200 French-speaking health care workers were born in Quebec, which is higher than the number of workers born in another country (900). Furthermore, about 500 French-speaking health care workers were born in a province other than Quebec or New Brunswick.

The United States, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo were the countries of birth of the largest number of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick born outside Canada. Nearly half (48.0%) of French-speaking health care workers born abroad were *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*.

By comparison, a higher proportion of English-speaking health care workers were born either in another Canadian province (mainly in Ontario or Nova Scotia) or in another country, and a smaller proportion of English-speaking health care workers (68%) were born in New Brunswick.

Table 16 Place of birth of health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2021

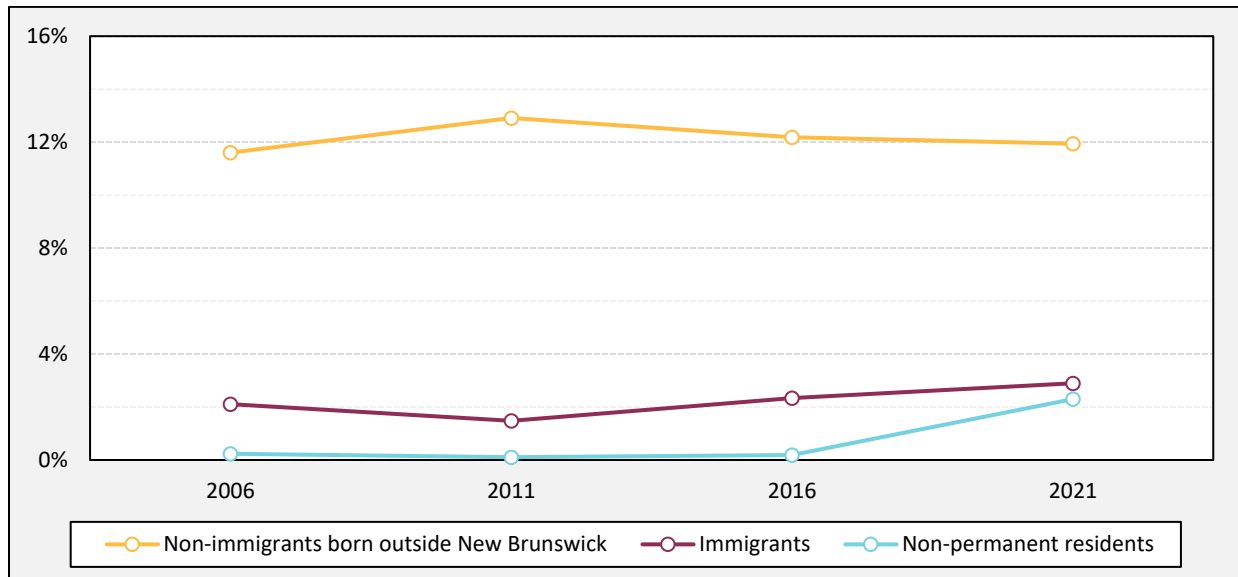
Place of birth	Number of workers whose first official language spoken is French	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers
New Brunswick	12,500	82.9%	68.0%
Quebec	1,200	7.9%	1.2%
Other province or territory in Canada	500	3.3%	20.0%
Other country	900	5.9%	10.8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,100</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The proportion of French-speaking health care workers with immigrant status has remained below 3% in New Brunswick

Unlike in Quebec, health care workers in the official language minority of New Brunswick were less frequently immigrants and more frequently born elsewhere in Canada. The proportion of workers with immigrant status has slightly increased from 2006 (2.1%) to 2021 (2.9%), but their number doubled during the same period, rising from 200 to 400. Non-permanent residents accounted for 2.3% of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick in 2021. Very few had been counted in previous census cycles.

Figure 24 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French and who are immigrants, non-permanent residents or non-immigrants born outside New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

E- Level of education of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick

French-speaking health care workers have a similar level of education as English-speaking health care workers

Unlike in Quebec, the overall level of education of French-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick was similar to that of English-speaking health care workers in the province. However, the proportion of French-speaking workers with a bachelor's degree or higher (43.0%) was slightly greater than that of English-speaking workers (40.0%). Similar proportions of French-speaking workers (40.3%) and English-speaking workers (41.5%) held a postsecondary certificate or diploma below the bachelor level.

Generally, the highest level of education obtained by health care workers in each occupation was similar, regardless of the workers' language profiles.

Table 17 Highest certificate, diploma or degree of health care workers, by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2021

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	All health care workers	French-speaking health care workers	English-speaking health care workers
High school diploma or equivalency certificate	17.9%	16.6%	18.6%
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	41.0%	40.3%	41.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	41.1%	43.0%	40.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

About 300 French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree from abroad, representing 2.2% of French-speaking health care workers in the province. By comparison, this was the case for 1,800 English-speaking health care workers in New Brunswick (6.3%).

F- Health care workers and postsecondary degrees in a health field

In 2021, 6 in 10 health care workers in New Brunswick pursued postsecondary studies in the health care field or a related field

In New Brunswick, similar proportions of French-speaking (60.0%) and English-speaking (58.1%) health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary degree in health care or a related field. Almost identical proportions of French-speaking (23.4%) and English-speaking (23.3%) health care workers had obtained their highest degree in other fields of study. Among French-speaking health care workers and English-speaking health care workers, the highest degree other than in the health field was in the fields of public administration and social services professions (5.0% of French-speaking workers) and business, management, marketing and related support services (4.1% of French-speaking workers).

Table 18 Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained by health care workers, New Brunswick, 2021

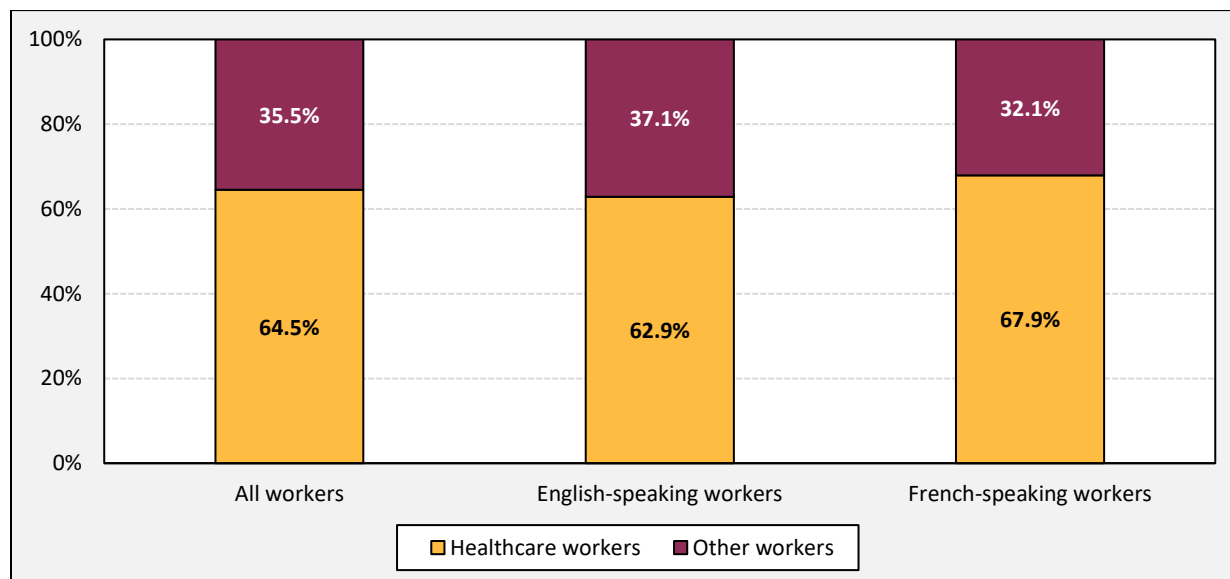
Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers
No postsecondary degree	2,500	16.6%	18.6%
Degree in the health field	9,000	60.0%	58.1%
Degree in another field	3,500	23.4%	23.3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,100</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Among all French-speaking workers who obtained their postsecondary degree in the health field or a related field, more than two-thirds (68.0%) were health care professionals in 2021

This proportion was higher than among English-speaking workers (62.9%). Furthermore, 4,300 French-speaking workers whose highest degree was in the health field (32.1%) were employed in another field. These workers held various occupations, mainly as *administrative assistants*⁸ and *medical administrative assistants*.

Figure 25 Proportion of postsecondary graduates in the health field who are health care workers, by first official language spoken, New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

8. *Administrative assistants* working in ambulatory health care service facilities, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities are considered health care workers.

Part 3 – Health care workers in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick and official languages at work

Health care professionals in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick at a glance

- In 2021, there were 1,432,100 health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick.
 - Among them, 9.4% knew enough French to be able to hold a conversation.
 - Among them, 9.3% were bilingual in English and French.
 - Nearly 3% of health care workers regularly used French at work, and 1% had French as their main language at work.
- In total, 34,600 health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken, a number that remained stable relative to 2016 (34,800).
 - This represented 2.4% of health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick, following a downward trend since 2006 (3.1%).
 - More than 7 in 10 French-speaking health care workers resided in Ontario, with over half living in the Ottawa (36%) and Northeast Ontario (17%) regions.
 - More than one in six health care workers in the Ottawa (17%) and Northeast Ontario (18%) regions were French-speaking.
- The occupations with the highest number of French-speaking workers were as follows:
 - *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (5,400)
 - *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (5,300).
- In total, 79% of French-speaking health care workers were born in Canada.
 - Among them, 19.4% were born in Quebec, with even higher proportions in British Columbia (39.4%), the Toronto region (26.2%) and Alberta (25.5%).
 - In 2021, nearly one-fifth (18.5%) of French-speaking health care workers were immigrants, this proportion having more than doubled since 2006 (8.7%).

A- Knowledge of official languages and bilingualism

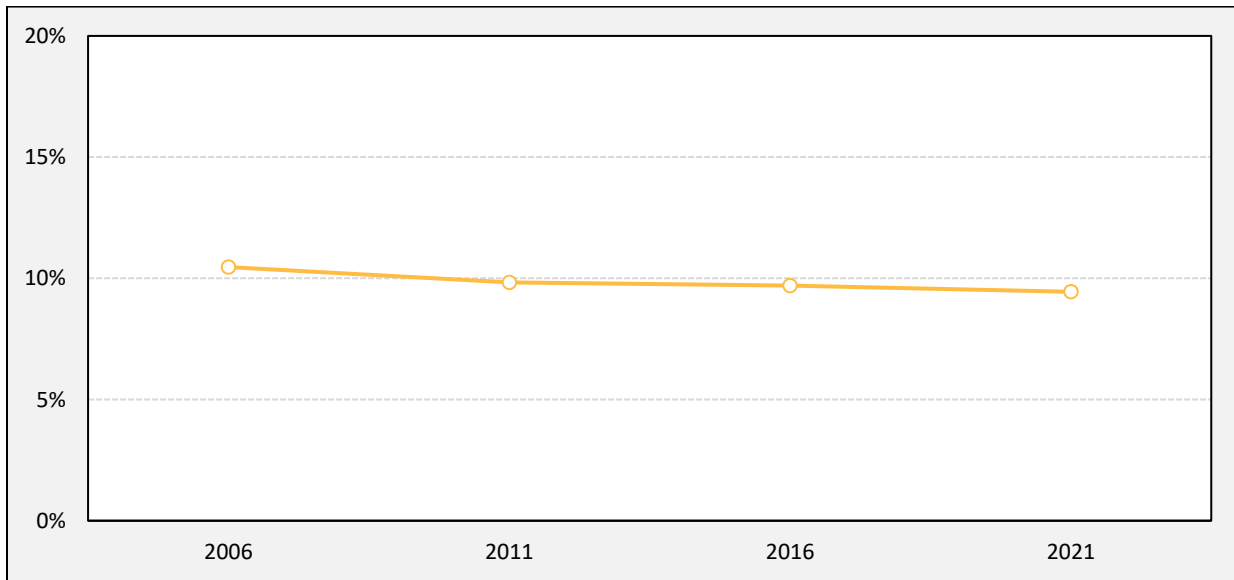
The number of health care workers who know French has increased to 135,300, but their proportion among all health care workers has decreased to 9.4%

In 2021, the number of health care professionals residing in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick reached 1,432,200, an increase of 47.9% compared with 2006 and 13.2% compared with 2016. This number represented 11.1% of the employed population outside Quebec and New Brunswick. Nearly half (48.8%) of these workers lived in Ontario.

The number of health care workers who knew French also increased, rising from 101,200 in 2006 to 135,300 in 2021, but at a slower pace (+10.2% from 2016 to 2021 and +33.6% from 2006 to 2021). As a result, the proportion of health care workers who knew French among all workers in this field is showing a slight downward trend.

Moreover, very few health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick knew French without knowing English. In fact, there were more health care workers (2,500 people) who did not know English or French than health care workers who knew only French between the two official languages of Canada (1,500 people). These workers resided mainly in the regions of Toronto and Lower Mainland–Southwest (where the city of Vancouver is located) and worked in a variety of occupations, especially as *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*.

Figure 26 Proportion of health care workers who know French, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021

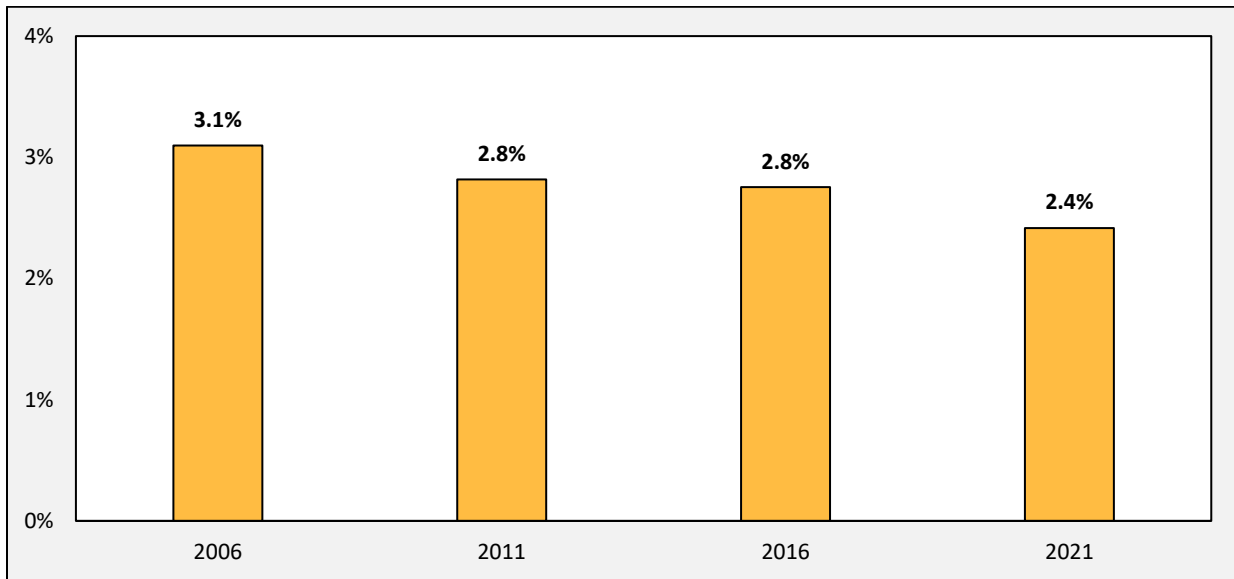


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

In 2021, 34,600 health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken

In 2021, 2.4% of health care workers in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick had French as their first official language spoken, following a downward trend. In 2016, this proportion was 2.8%, and it was 3.1% in 2006. However, the number of these workers has increased since 2006—when there were 29,900—to 34,600 in 2021.

Figure 27 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The majority (71.6%) of French-speaking health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick reside in Ontario

More than 70% of French-speaking health care workers in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick lived in Ontario. In fact, the number of French-speaking health care workers living in the Ottawa region (12,400) was of the same order of magnitude as the number of French-speaking health care workers living in New Brunswick (15,100). In addition, there were approximately as many French-speaking health care workers in Northeast Ontario (6,000) as in the Quebec region of Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (5,800).

Table 19 Geographical distribution of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Place of residence	2006		2021	
	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers
Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick	29,900	3.1%	34,600	2.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	0.3%	100	0.3%
Prince Edward Island	200	2.7%	200	1.8%
Nova Scotia	1,500	3.5%	1,300	2.2%
Ontario	20,400	4.3%	24,800	3.5%
Ottawa	9,300	18.8%	12,400	17.3%
Toronto	1,900	1.0%	2,600	0.9%
Northeast Ontario	5,500	21.4%	6,000	17.8%
Rest of Ontario	3,800	1.7%	3,800	1.2%
Manitoba	2,200	3.8%	1,700	2.2%
Saskatchewan	600	1.4%	500	0.8%
Alberta	2,500	1.8%	3,300	1.4%
British Columbia	2,300	1.4%	2,600	1.0%
Territories	100	4.2%	200	3.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

From 2006 to 2021, the number of bilingual health care workers showed a clear increase, rising from 99,900 to 133,800

The English–French bilingualism rate of health care workers, meaning the proportion of people knowing both official languages enough to be able to hold a conversation in both languages, has trended downward from 2006 to 2021, decreasing from 10.3% to 9.3%. This is explained by the number of health care workers who did not know French increasing faster than that of health care workers who knew French. Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island had the highest bilingualism rate (12.7%), followed by Ontario (11.4%). This rate was even higher in Yukon (16.9%), a territory where French is an official language.

In all census cycles in the study period (2006 to 2011, 2011 to 2016 and 2016 to 2021), the number of bilingual health care workers increased in all provinces. However, the number of French-speaking health care workers either barely changed or decreased compared with numbers previously seen in almost all provinces and major regions, including Northeast Ontario and Toronto.

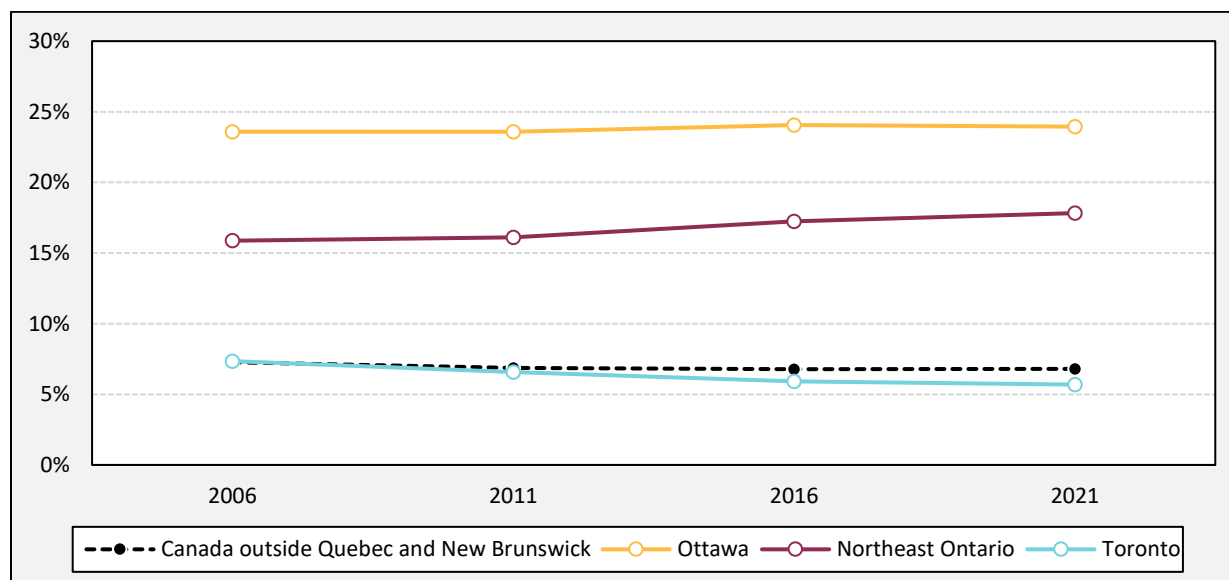
Table 20 Number of English–French bilingual health care workers and bilingualism rate by place of residence, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Place of residence	Number of bilingual health care workers	Bilingualism rate
Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick	133,800	9.3%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,600	6.1%
Prince Edward Island	1,100	12.7%
Nova Scotia	6,300	11.0%
Ontario	79,400	11.4%
Ottawa	26,600	37.1%
Toronto	20,200	7.0%
Northeast Ontario	11,100	32.8%
Rest of Ontario	21,500	7.1%
Manitoba	6,400	8.3%
Saskatchewan	3,200	4.9%
Alberta	16,200	7.1%
British Columbia	18,800	7.1%
Territories	700	13.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The regions where the proportion of the French-speaking population was highest were also where English-speaking health care workers with the highest rate of English–French bilingualism resided. In fact, 23.9% of English-speaking health care workers in the Ottawa region were bilingual, as were 17.8% of English-speaking health care workers in Northeast Ontario. The bilingualism rate of French-speaking health care workers exceeded 95% everywhere, except in the Ottawa region, where it was 91%.

Figure 28 English–French bilingualism rate of health care workers with English as their first official language spoken, by place of residence, 2006 to 2021

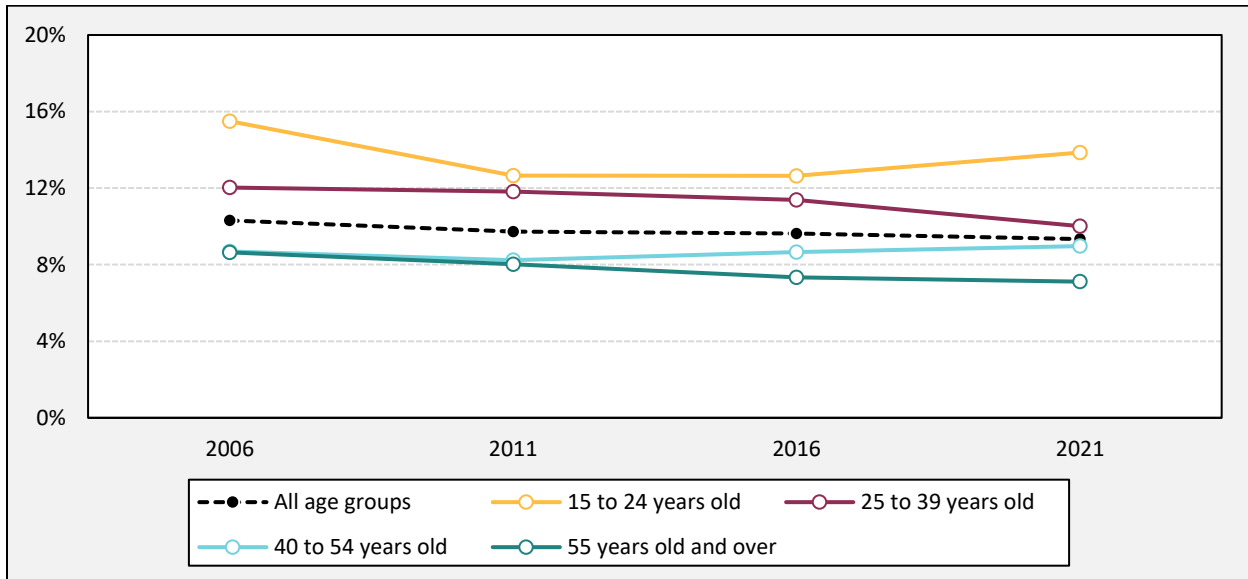


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Young health care workers are more often bilingual than their older colleagues

The English-French bilingualism of French-speaking health care workers was nearly 100% for each age group and for each census cycle in the study period. However, the proportion of young English-speaking health care workers who knew French was higher than for older English-speaking workers. For all health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick, the English-French bilingualism rate was 15.5% among health care workers aged 15 to 24.

Figure 29 English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers by age group, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

The proportion of French-speaking health care workers aged 55 and over was 23.1% in 2021, which is higher than the proportion of English-speaking health care workers aged 55 and over (20.9%). In addition, this proportion of older French-speaking workers is higher than in 2006 (16.3%)

B- Health care workers according to occupation

Health care workers have been grouped into 51 occupations (see Appendix 2). From 2006 to 2021, the change in the number of French-speaking workers in certain occupations by region is presented in Appendix 3.

In 2021, less than 6% of nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates, who represent the most common occupation, knew French

As in Quebec and New Brunswick, knowledge of French in other provinces and territories varied depending on the occupation: it was more common among workers in certain occupations with high levels of specialization and less common among workers in certain support positions. More than 20% of *specialists in surgery, audiologists and speech-language pathologists, and specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine* knew French. This was the case for 4.5% of *dental technologists and technicians*; 4.7% of *denturists*; and 5.9% of *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*.

Table 21 Occupations with the highest rates of French knowledge, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Specialists in surgery</i>	22.1%
<i>Audiologists and speech-language pathologists</i>	22.0%
<i>Specialists in clinical and laboratory medicine</i>	20.8%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	17.9%
<i>Psychologists</i>	17.6%

Note: Some occupations with a very small number of workers are not included in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Table 22 Occupations with the lowest rates of French knowledge, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Dental technologists and technicians</i>	4.5%
<i>Denturists</i>	4.7%
<i>Light duty cleaners</i>	4.9%
<i>Dental assistants and dental laboratory assistants</i>	5.0%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	5.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nearly 8% of instructors of persons with disabilities outside Quebec and New Brunswick have French as their first official language spoken

Among the 34,600 French-speaking health care workers residing in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, approximately 4 in 10 held a position in one of the following three occupations:

- *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* (16% of French-speaking health care workers)
- *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* (15%)
- *social and community service workers* (10%).

These proportions were comparable, although slightly lower, to those observed for all health care workers. Furthermore, there were relatively more French-speaking health care workers among *instructors of persons with disabilities* (7.7%), *audiologists and speech-language pathologists* (4.6%), and *specialists in surgery* (4.0%). Conversely, there were relatively fewer French-speaking health care workers among *pharmacists* (1.6%) and *dental assistants and dental laboratory assistants* (1.7%).

Table 23 Occupations with the highest number of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Occupation	Number of workers	Proportion of French-speaking workers among workers in this occupation
All health care workers	34,600	2.4%
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	5,400	2.3%
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	5,300	2.2%
Social and community service workers	3,600	2.6%
Social workers	1,500	3.2%
General practitioners and family physicians	1,200	2.8%
Receptionists	1,200	2.2%
Licensed practical nurses	1,100	2.2%
Paramedical occupations	800	3.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

C- Use of English and French at work

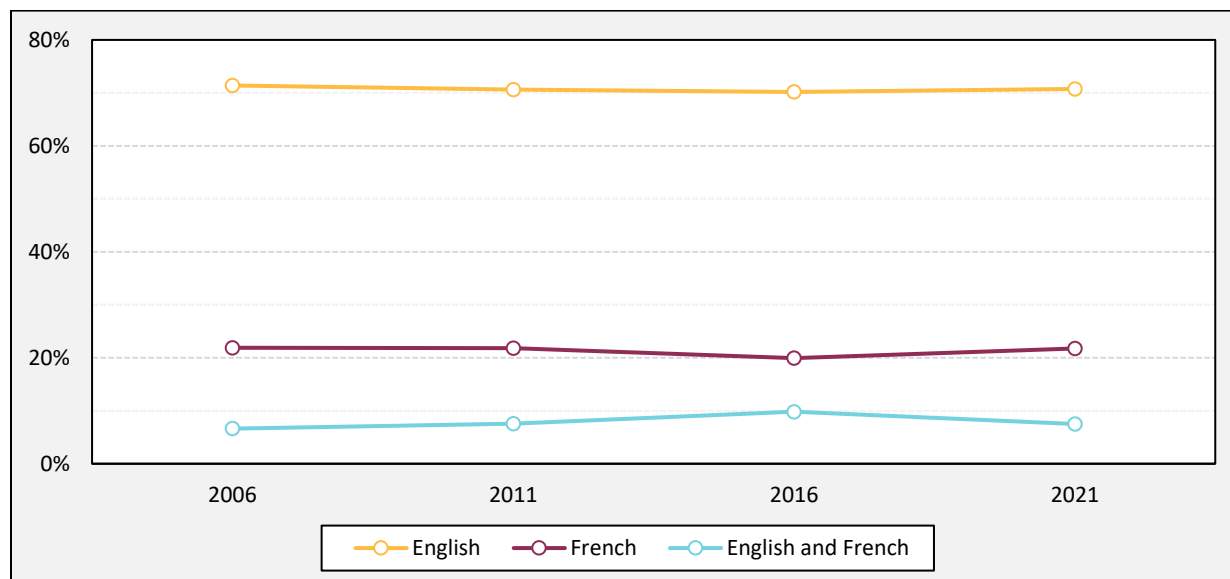
The main use of French at work by French-speaking health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick has remained relatively stable from 2006 to 2021

A growing number of French-speaking health care workers residing outside Quebec and New Brunswick primarily used French at work, up from 6,500 in 2006 to 7,500 in 2021. However, their proportion has remained stable, as the number of French-speaking health care workers has continuously increased. About one-fifth (21.7% in 2021) of French-speaking workers primarily used French at work throughout all the periods studied (from 2006 to 2021).

Furthermore, most French-speaking health care workers residing in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick primarily used English at work in 2021, as in the previous five-year periods. In fact, English was the main language at work for about 70% of these workers for each period studied.

The number of English-speaking workers primarily using French at work has increased during the 2006-to-2021 period, even though this number has remained relatively low (800 in 2006 and 1,300 in 2021). In total, there were 9,300 health care workers, all language profiles combined, who had French as their main language at work.

Figure 30 Main language used at work by health care workers residing outside Quebec and New Brunswick with French as their first official language spoken, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

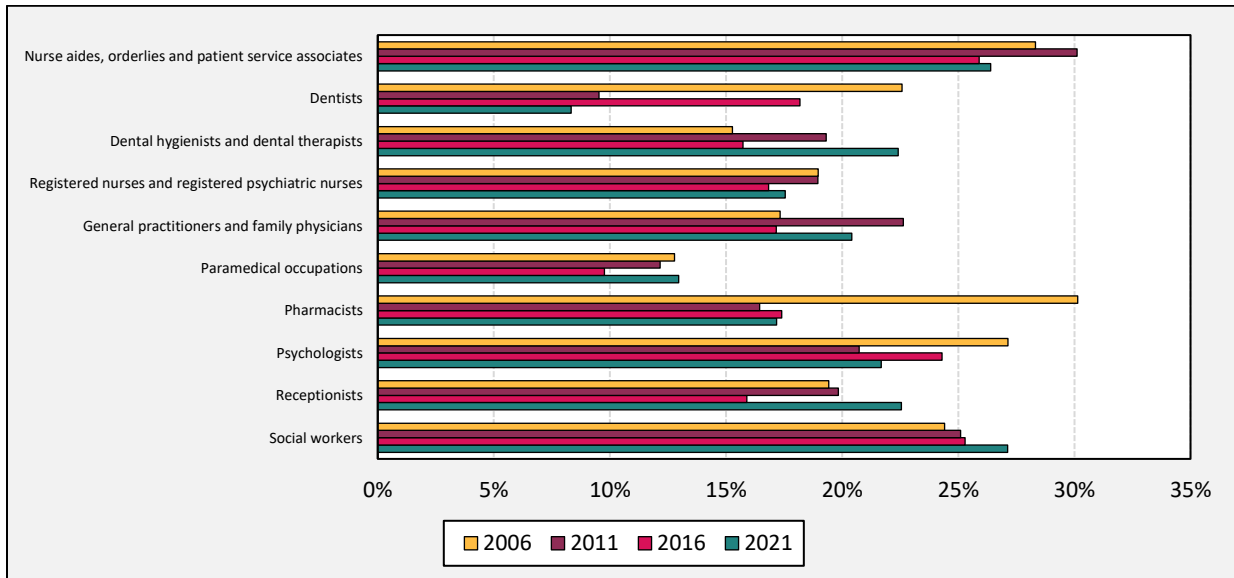
In 2021, English was the main language at work for 81% of French-speaking workers in paramedical occupations and 75% of registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses

The changes in the proportion of French-speaking workers who use English or French most often at work have varied by occupation. The proportion of French-speaking *social workers* and *receptionists* who used English as their main language at work decreased, while it increased for other occupations studied. The opposite happened for French, as these two occupations posted an increase in the use of French as the

main language at work. French-speaking *registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses* and *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates* used French as their main language less frequently in 2021 (18% and 26%, respectively) than in 2006 (19% and 28%, respectively). However, the use of French as the main language at work has decreased more among *dentists*, dropping from 23% in 2006 to 7% in 2021.

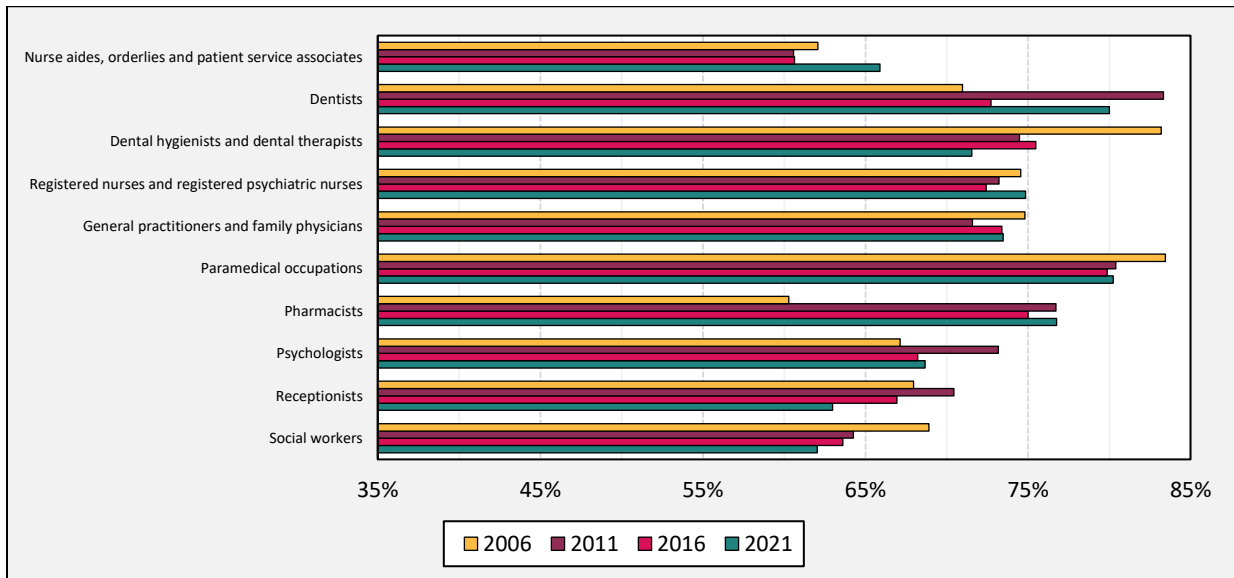
However, the relatively small number of French-speaking workers in certain occupations means that these variations cannot be interpreted as trends.

Figure 31 Main use of English at work by French-speaking health care workers in selected occupations, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Figure 32 Main use of French at work by French-speaking health care workers in selected occupations, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2006 to 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nearly half (45%) of workers using French at work are English-speaking

In 2021, 2.7% of health care workers in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick regularly used French at work. This was the case for 1.3% of English-speaking workers and 56.3% of French-speaking workers. However, the number of workers, represented by these proportions, is similar: 17,400 English-speaking health care workers regularly used French at work, compared with 19,500 French-speaking workers.

Nearly half of French-speaking workers (45.5%) used a combination of English and French at work; this was the case for 1.2% of English-speaking workers. This proportion tended to vary depending on the region based on the proportion of the French-speaking population. In the Ottawa region, 12.9% of English-speaking workers used both English and French on a regular basis at work.

The use of French at work is less common in the western provinces than elsewhere in the country

Regular use of French by French-speaking health care workers was more common in Ontario (67.9%), Prince Edward Island (50.0%) and Manitoba (46.2%). However, it was significantly less common in the western provinces, especially in Alberta (16.9%) and Saskatchewan (18.6%). A similar situation was observed regarding the main use of French at work.

Table 24 Use of French at work among health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, by region of residence, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

Place of residence	Regular use of French at work	French as the main language at work
	proportion of workers	
Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick	56.3%	21.7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	..
Prince Edward Island	50.0%	25.0%
Nova Scotia	42.3%	13.0%
Ontario	67.9%	27.5%
Ottawa	83.2%	40.6%
Toronto	31.6%	8.3%
Northeast Ontario	74.6%	21.0%
Rest of Ontario	31.3%	5.1%
Manitoba	46.2%	15.6%
Saskatchewan	18.6%	4.9%
Alberta	16.9%	3.0%
British Columbia	20.4%	3.3%
Territories	..	..

.. fewer than 100 workers

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

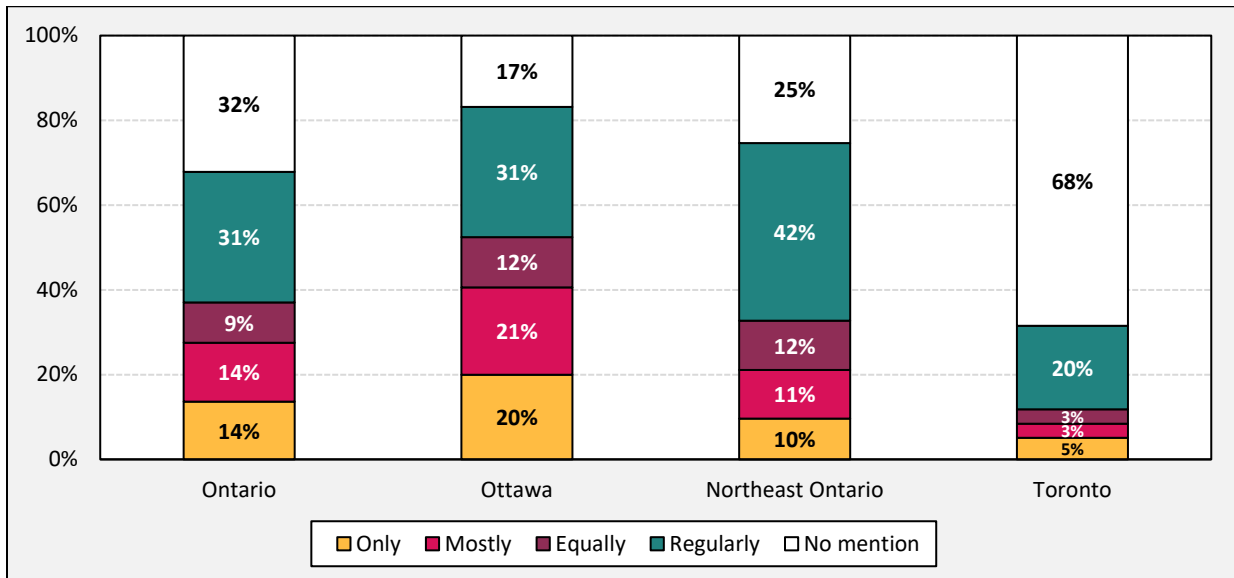
More than 80% of French-speaking health care workers residing in Ottawa regularly use French at work

The use of French at work was more common in Ontario than elsewhere in Canada, except for Quebec. In fact, there were more health care workers using French at work in the Ottawa region (18,900) than in New Brunswick (17,300). There were marked differences between the regions of Ontario; the use of French at work was particularly more common in the Ottawa region and in Northeast Ontario than elsewhere in the province.

More than 80% (83.2%) of French-speaking health care workers residing in Ottawa regularly used French at work. In addition, in the Ottawa region, 4 in 10 French-speaking health care workers (40.6%) had French as their main language at work. In Northeast Ontario, three-quarters (74.6%) of French-speaking health care workers regularly used French at work, more often as a secondary language than as the main language at work.

In the Toronto region, about a third (31.3%) of French-speaking health care workers regularly used French at work. French was the main language at work for fewer than 1 in 10 French-speaking workers (8.3%).

Figure 33 Level of French use at work by health care workers with French as their first official language spoken, selected Ontario regions, 2021

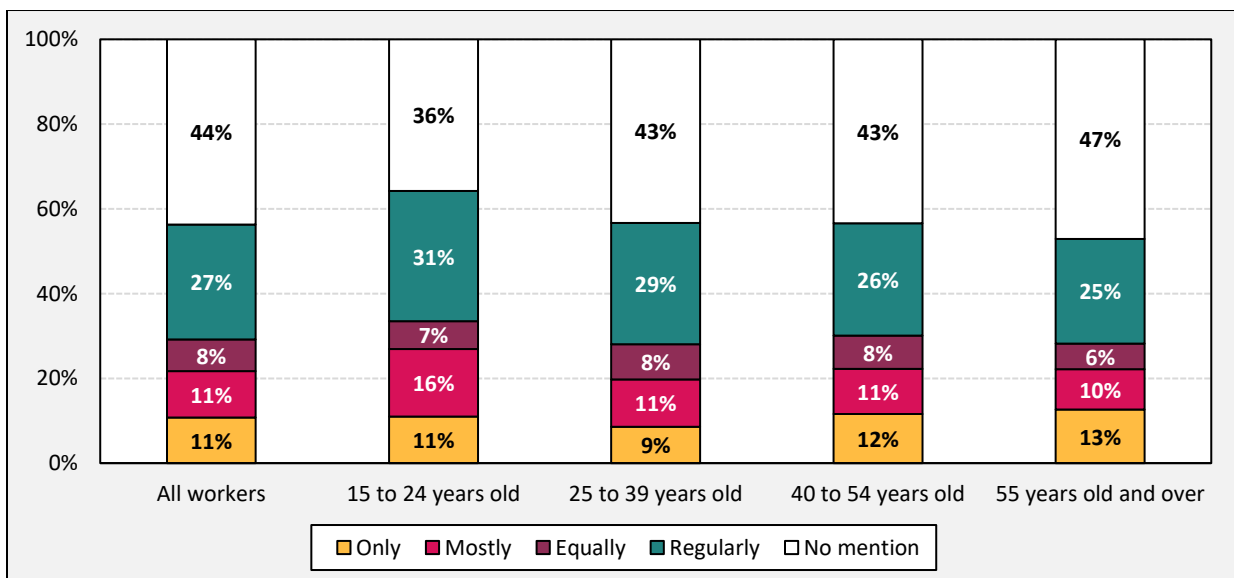


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Among French-speaking health care workers aged 15 to 24, 64% regularly use French at work

In 2021, 64.0% of French-speaking health care workers aged 15 to 24 regularly used French at work; this was the case for 57.0% of those aged 25 to 54 and 53.0% of those aged 55 and over. These workers were also relatively more likely to mainly use French at work (26.9% of them). Among French-speaking workers in other age groups, 19.7% to 22.3% primarily used French at work.

Figure 34 Level of French use at work by health care workers with French as their first official language spoken by age group, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

D- Immigrant status and place of birth of French-speaking health care workers

Nearly 40% of French-speaking workers living in British Columbia were born in Quebec

In 2021, about one in five French-speaking health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick (19.4%) was born in Quebec, a proportion similar to that of French-speaking health care workers born in another country (21.0%). Half of French-speaking health care workers (51.2%) were born in their province of residence. However, this proportion was smaller among French-speaking workers who lived in Saskatchewan (44.1%), Alberta (21.3%) and British Columbia (8.8%).

Table 25 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French and who were born outside Canada, in Quebec and in their province of residence, among health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick, by place of residence, 2021

Place of residence	Born outside Canada	Born in Quebec	Born in the province of residence
	proportion of workers		
Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick	21.0%	19.4%	51.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	7.5%	14.6%	52.6%
Ontario	20.1%	17.5%	58.8%
Ottawa	24.7%	18.1%	53.3%
Northeast Ontario	2.4%	7.4%	89.2%
Toronto	46.2%	26.2%	22.7%
Rest of Ontario	15.6%	25.9%	53.2%
Manitoba	15.0%	6.7%	71.2%
Saskatchewan	23.5%	..	44.1%
Alberta	31.4%	25.5%	21.3%
British Columbia	26.9%	39.4%	8.8%
Territories	..	..	..

.. fewer than 100 workers

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nearly 20% of French-speaking health care workers outside Quebec and New Brunswick are immigrants

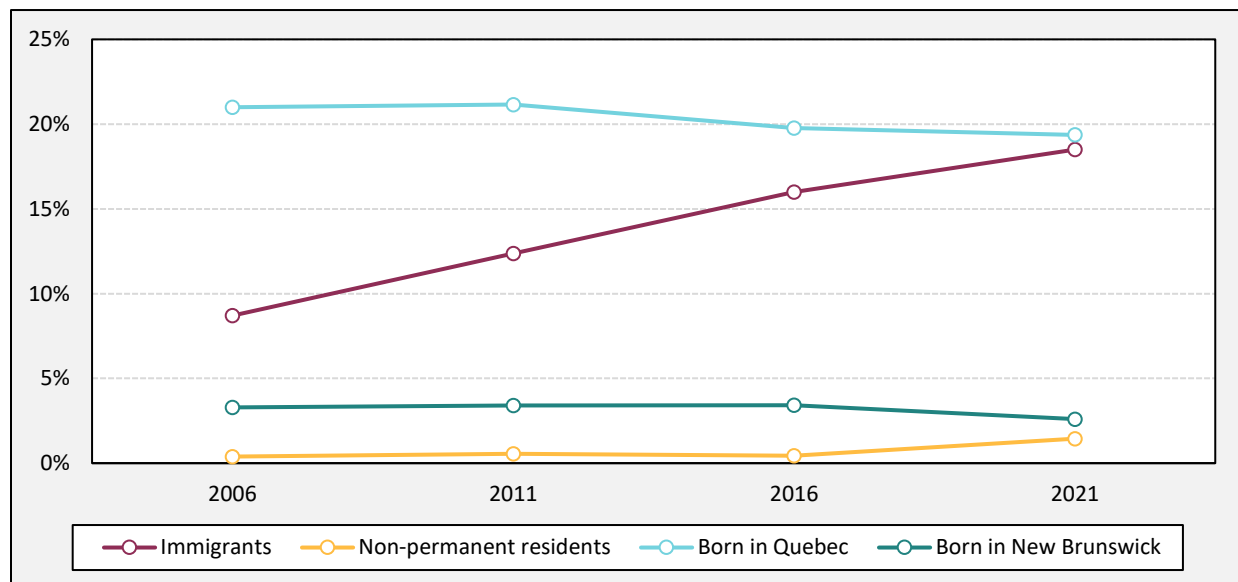
The proportion of French-speaking health care workers with immigrant status has been steadily increasing since 2006. In 2021, nearly one in five French-speaking health care workers (18.6%) was an immigrant, compared with less than 1 in 10 (8.7%) in 2006. Alberta had the highest proportion of immigrants among French-speaking health care workers (30.0%). In the Atlantic provinces and Manitoba, the proportion was lower (14.1%)—the smallest proportion of immigrants in the overall workforce of these provinces. The proportion of immigrants among French-speaking health care workers also varied in Ontario: 42.8% in Toronto, 21.5% in Ottawa and 2.0% in Northeast Ontario.

In 2021, the top countries of birth for French-speaking health care workers with immigrant status living outside Quebec and New Brunswick were Haiti (22.1% of immigrant health care workers), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (17.9%) and France (11.0%). In 2006, these three countries were already the top three countries of origin for French-speaking immigrant health care workers.

Immigrants from Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo often held positions as *nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates*, as is the case for immigrant health care workers overall. Immigrants from France had a wider variety of occupations.

In 2021, the number of French-speaking health care workers who were non-permanent residents reached 550; this number was previously very low.

Figure 35 Proportion of health care workers whose first official language spoken is French, by immigrant status or place of birth, among health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

E- Level of education of French-speaking health care workers in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick

The level of education of English-speaking health care workers is generally higher than that of French-speaking health care workers

The proportion of French-speaking health care workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher was lower compared with that observed for all health care workers.

This was the case for nearly all the most common health care occupations. For example, 58.3% of French-speaking registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses held a bachelor’s degree or higher; this was the case for 64.8% of workers in this occupation, across all language profiles. This was also the case for 12.1% of French-speaking nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates, compared with 21.0% of all workers in this occupation.

Table 26 Highest certificate, diploma or degree of education of health care workers living outside Quebec and New Brunswick, by first official language spoken, 2021

Highest certificate, diploma or degree	All health care workers	French-speaking workers
	proportion of workers	
High school diploma or equivalency certificate	13%	13%
Postsecondary certificate or diploma below bachelor level	38%	44%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	49%	44%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Among French-speaking health care workers with a postsecondary credential, 13.4% obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree from an institution in Quebec, and 8.1% (2,800 of the 34,600 French-speaking workers) had obtained it from an institution in a foreign country. By comparison, 16.7% of English-speaking health care workers had obtained their highest certificate, diploma or degree in a foreign country, a proportion twice as high.

F- Health care workers and postsecondary degrees in a health field

In 2021, about 6 in 10 French-speaking health care workers pursued postsecondary studies in the health field or a related field

Among the 34,600 French-speaking health care workers living in a territory or province other than Quebec and New Brunswick, 20,800 held a postsecondary degree in health or a related field. More than one-quarter (27.3%, or 9,400 workers) had obtained their highest degree in another field. These proportions were similar among health care workers whose first official language spoken is English.

Table 27 Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained by health care workers, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021

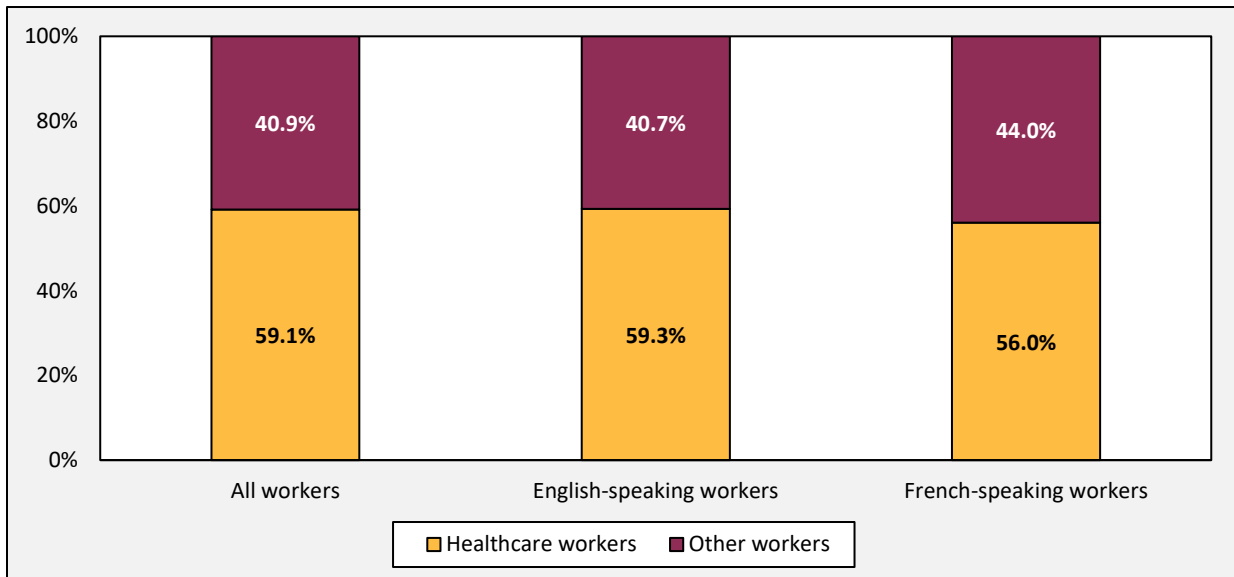
Main field of study of the highest postsecondary degree obtained	Number of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of French-speaking health care workers	Proportion of English-speaking health care workers
No postsecondary degree	4,400	12.6%	13.2%
Degree in the health field	20,800	60.1%	61.3%
Degree in another field	9,400	27.3%	25.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,600</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

In 2021, among French-speaking workers with a postsecondary degree in health or a related field, just over half (56.0%) were health care professionals

Furthermore, 16,300 French-speaking workers had obtained a degree in health or a related field and were not health care workers. This represents 44.0% of all individuals with a degree in the health field. These workers had a wide range of occupations, with the most common being *elementary school and kindergarten teachers, administrative assistants, post-secondary teaching and research assistants, and university professors and lecturers.*

Figure 36 Proportion of postsecondary graduates in the health field who are health care workers, by first official language spoken, Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 2021



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Conclusion

In 2021, there were close to 2 million health care professionals in Canada, representing an increase of nearly 50% over 15 years. This growth—twice as fast as that of the population of Canada—probably reflects growing needs.

This report provides an overview of the knowledge and use of official languages by health care workers across Canada. Each region, occupation and worker has a journey and a unique story, and it is impossible to faithfully express, within the scope of this report, the diversity of these workers and the complexity of their interactions with their colleagues and users of the health care system.

Demographic factors, such as immigration and internal migration, can all contribute to changes in official language minority and health care workers populations. Furthermore, changes in the languages spoken at work reflect health care workers' ability to communicate with colleagues and users of health care facilities and the varied needs of populations with diverse language profiles in each region of the country.

In Quebec, 9.0% health care workers were part of the official language minority, meaning English was their first official language spoken. This proportion was relatively stable but corresponded to a growing number of workers. English-speaking health care workers in Quebec had more diverse backgrounds than their French-speaking colleagues: half of these workers were born in Quebec, and nearly one in four were born abroad. The number of English-speaking health care workers with immigrant status grew by 58.1% from 2006 to 2021, and the number of non-permanent residents also increased.

In New Brunswick, the proportion of French-speaking health care workers (34%) remained higher than the proportion of the province's minority official language population, even though it was lower than what had been observed previously. Nearly half of French-speaking workers used a combination of English and French at work, and this was the case for about 1 in 10 English-speaking workers.

Among the 1.4 million health care workers residing in Canada outside Quebec and New Brunswick, 34,600 had French as their first official language spoken. Most of these workers lived in Ontario, especially in the Ottawa and Northeast Ontario regions. Providing services in French was not limited to French-speaking professionals. In total, 39,100 health care workers residing outside Quebec and New Brunswick regularly used French at work, and 45% of these workers were English-speaking. Conversely, more than 15,000 French-speaking health care workers did not regularly use French at work.

Health needs and the provision of services in the minority official language remain complex and current topics of study. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of certain characteristics of health care workers and the variations observed in the 2006-to-2021 period. As Canada's demography changes, it is expected that updates to this report, for example following the 2026 Census, will be useful to keep track of situations illustrated in this report. Furthermore, in analysing languages of work, this report focusses on interactions between health care workers as well as with health care system users. A more detailed analysis could consider the workers' capabilities to interact in the minority language in a professional setting, in order to better understand the potential supply of services in this language.

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Appendix 1: Provincial and territorial summary indicators

Newfoundland and Labrador

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 2,090 (0.4% of the population)

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the proportion of health care workers who know French increased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
1,285	4.9%	1,645	6.1%	75	0.3%	90	0.3%

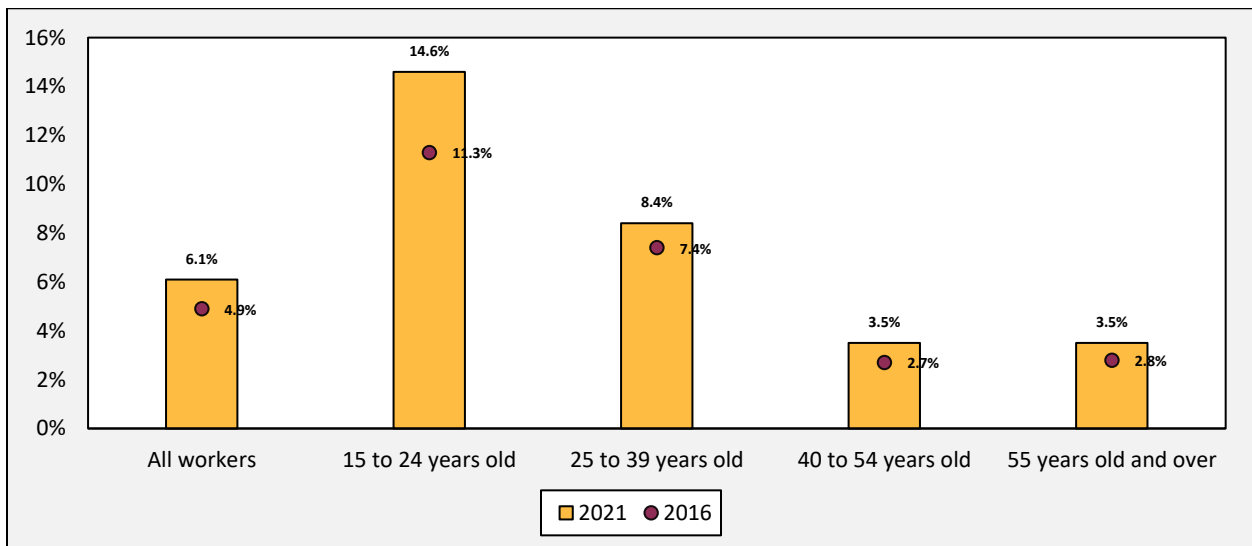
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
25	0.1%	35	0.1%	180	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Newfoundland and Labrador

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	90	100%
No postsecondary diploma	0	0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	30	33.3%
Quebec	25	27.8%
Ontario	10	11.1%
New Brunswick	0	0%
Elsewhere in Canada	10	11.1%
Outside Canada	15	16.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	18.6%
<i>Dentists</i>	14.0%
<i>Psychologists</i>	12.5%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	6.0%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	6.0%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	5.7%
<i>Social workers</i>	4.7%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	3.4%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	3.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Prince Edward Island

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 4,275 (2.8% of the population)

In Prince Edward Island, the proportion of health care workers who knew French increased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Prince Edward Island

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
910	11.6%	1,115	12.7%	135	1.7%	165	1.9%

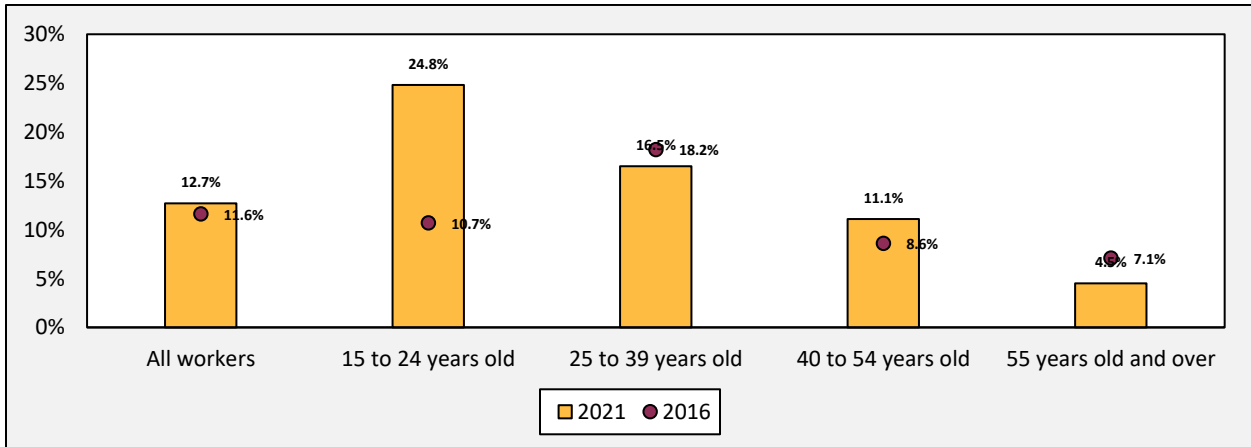
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Prince Edward Island

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
25	0.3%	45	0.5%	160	1.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Prince Edward Island



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Prince Edward Island

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	165	100%
No postsecondary diploma	15	9.1%
Prince Edward Island	65	39.4%
New Brunswick	25	15.2%
Ontario	15	9.1%
Quebec	10	6.1%
Elsewhere in Canada	20	12.1%
Outside Canada	15	9.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Prince Edward Island

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Psychologists</i>	40.0%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	28.6%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	20.5%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	13.6%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	12.0%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	9.4%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	7.1%
<i>Receptionists</i>	6.5%
<i>Social workers</i>	6.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nova Scotia

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 26,795 (2.8% of the population)

In Nova Scotia, the number of health care workers who knew French increased between 2016 and 2021, while their proportion decreased.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Nova Scotia

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
5,730	11.3%	6,335	11.0%	1,335	2.6%	1,265	2.2%

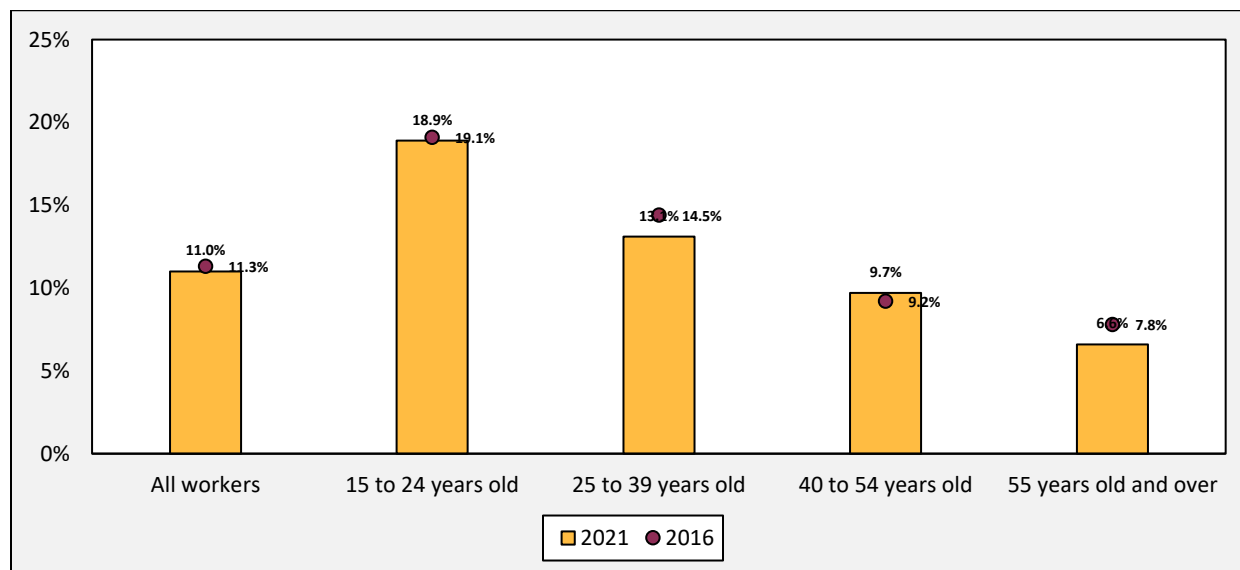
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Nova Scotia

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
330	0.7%	220	0.4%	1,235	2.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Nova Scotia



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Nova Scotia

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	1265	100%
No postsecondary diploma	165	13.0%
Nova Scotia	665	52.6%
Ontario	140	11.1%
Quebec	100	7.9%
New Brunswick	75	5.9%
Elsewhere in Canada	45	3.6%
Outside Canada	75	5.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Nova Scotia

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	19.4%
<i>Psychologists</i>	19.3%
<i>Dentists</i>	18.0%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	15.5%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	15.0%
<i>Social workers</i>	13.7%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	12.0%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	10.8%
<i>Receptionists</i>	7.8%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	6.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

New Brunswick

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 228,085 (30.0% of the population)

The proportion of New Brunswick health care workers who know French increased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, New Brunswick

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
19,530	48.0%	21,510	49.0%	14,155	34.8%	15,075	34.3%

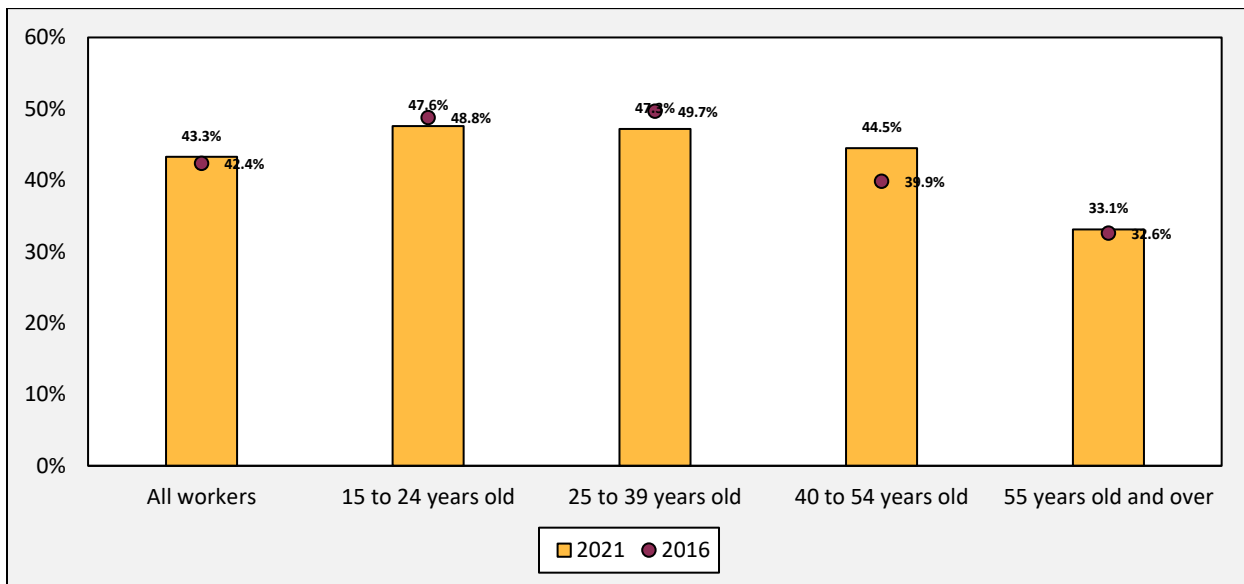
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, New Brunswick

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
10,845	26.6%	11,280	25.7%	17,270	39.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, New Brunswick

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	15,075	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	2,505	16.6%
New Brunswick	9,700	64.3%
Quebec	1,710	11.3%
Ontario	425	2.8%
Elsewhere in Canada	400	2.7%
Outside Canada	335	2.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, New Brunswick

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Psychologists</i>	70.6%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	60.4%
<i>Social workers</i>	59.9%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	56.6%
<i>Receptionists</i>	53.7%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	52.6%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	52.5%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	48.2%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	43.0%
<i>Dentists</i>	41.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Quebec

- Number of English speakers in 2021: 1,078,555 (13.0% of the population)

The proportion of Quebec health care workers who know English increased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know English, who have English as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Quebec

Knowledge of English				English as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
229,960	54.6%	288,985	58.0%	35,095	8.3%	45,080	9.0%

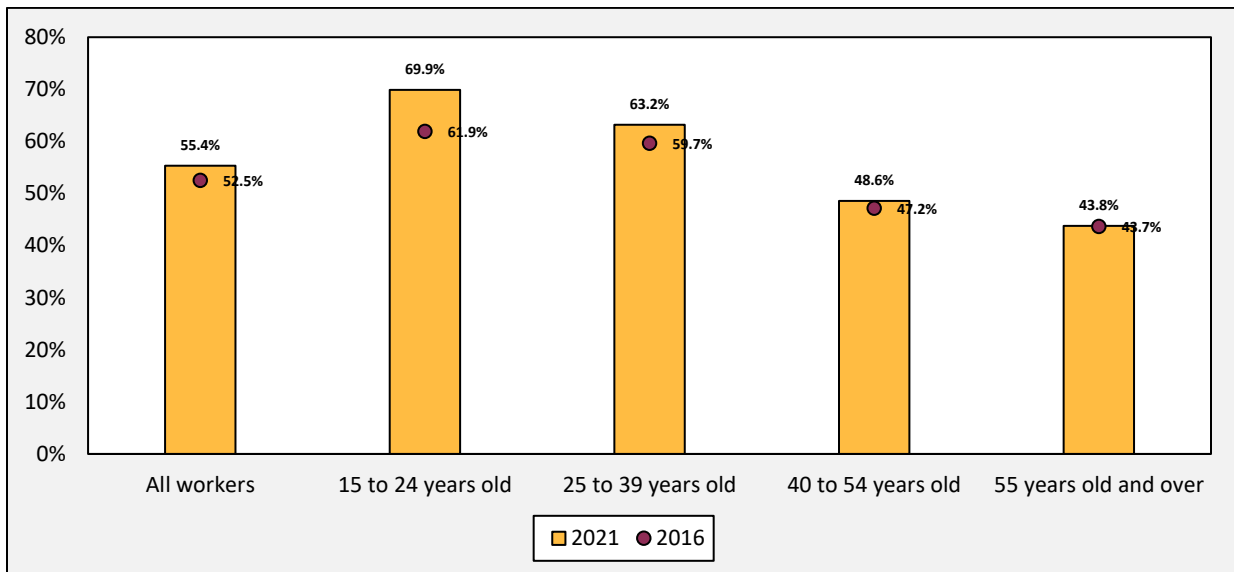
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using English at work, 2016 and 2021, Quebec

English as the main language of work				Regular use of English	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
31,190	7.4%	40,190	8.1%	138,560	27.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where English-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Quebec

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	45,075	100%
No postsecondary diploma	6,640	14.7%
Quebec	25,905	57.5%
Ontario	3,275	7.3%
Elsewhere in Canada	1,230	2.7%
Outside Canada	7,915	17.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know English, selected occupations, 2021,, Quebec

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know English
<i>Dentists</i>	92.5%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	92.0%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	85.6%
<i>Psychologists</i>	74.7%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	69.8%
<i>Social workers</i>	63.1%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	61.0%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	60.1%
<i>Receptionists</i>	59.8%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	40.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Ontario

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 477,860 (3.4% of the population)

The number of Ontario health care workers who know French increased in 2021 compared with 2016.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Ontario

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
73,270	11.9%	80,725	11.6%	24,650	4.0%	24,775	3.5%

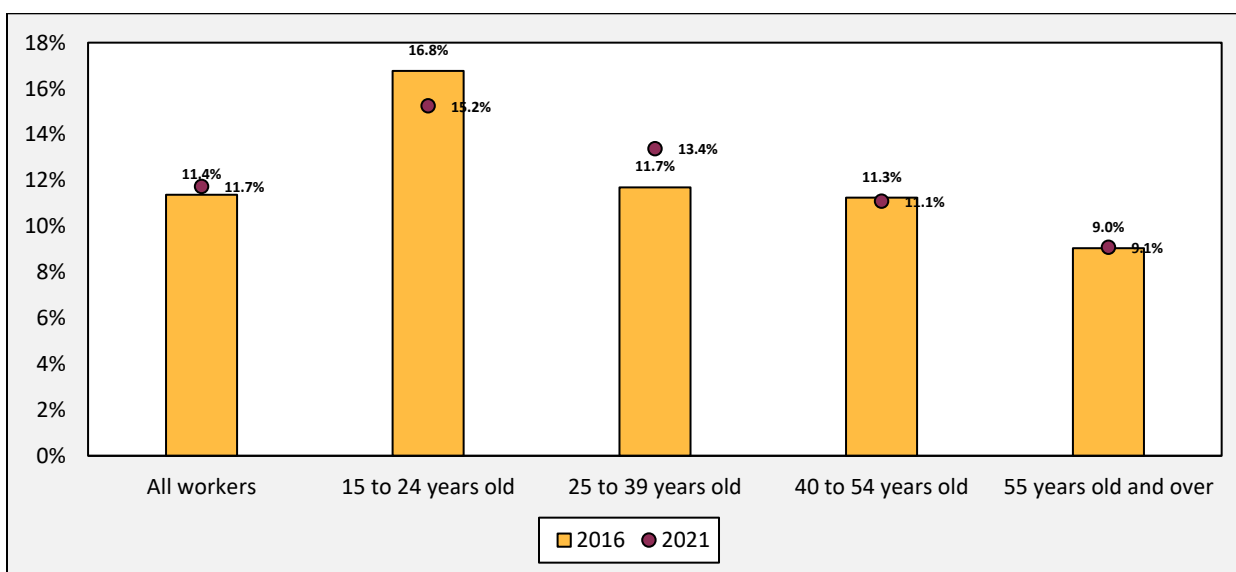
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Ontario

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
7,260	1.2%	8,225	1.2%	32,315	4.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Ontario

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	24,775	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	3,200	12.9%
Ontario	16,645	67.2%
Quebec	2,660	10.7%
New Brunswick	170	0.7%
Elsewhere in Canada	455	1.8%
Outside Canada	1,645	6.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Ontario

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Psychologists</i>	22.6%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	20.8%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	14.8%
<i>Social workers</i>	14.6%
<i>Dentists</i>	12.9%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	11.4%
<i>Receptionists</i>	11.3%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	10.4%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	10.1%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	7.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Manitoba

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 35,650 (2.7% of the population)

The number of Manitoba health care workers who know French was virtually unchanged in 2021 compared with 2016.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Manitoba

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
6,365	8.7%	6,385	8.4%	2,145	2.9%	1,700	2.2%

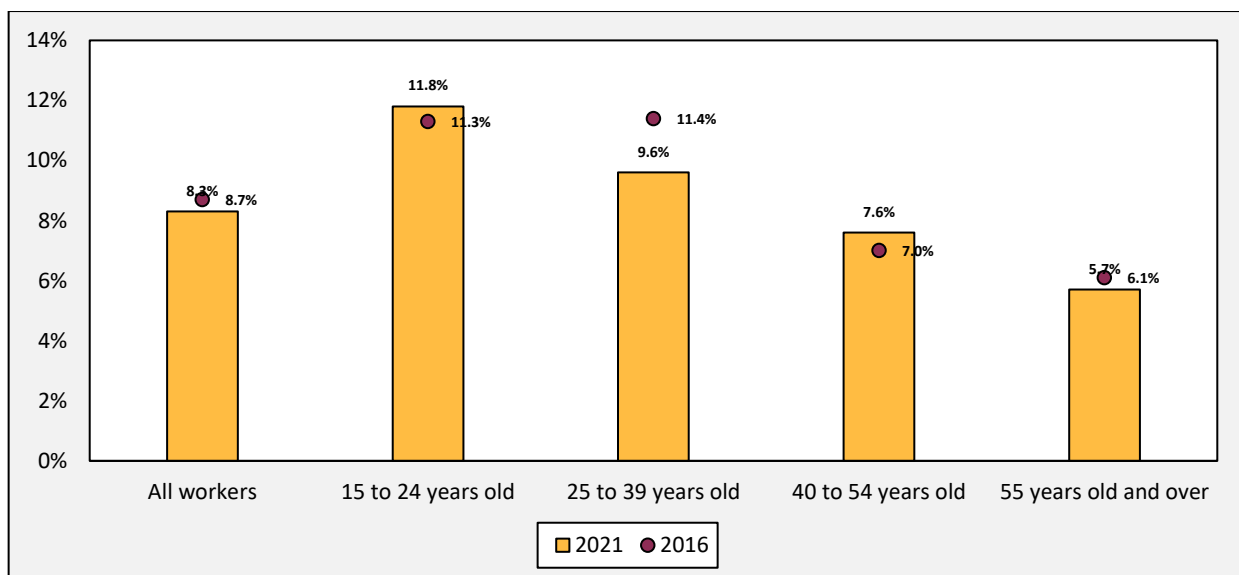
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Manitoba

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
410	0.6%	380	0.5%	1,790	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Manitoba



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Manitoba

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	1,700	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	265	15.6%
Manitoba	1,125	66.2%
Ontario	95	5.6%
Quebec	50	2.9%
Elsewhere in Canada	30	1.8%
Outside Canada	135	7.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Manitoba

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Psychologists</i>	16.7%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	16.5%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	15.2%
<i>Social workers</i>	10.9%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	10.4%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	9.2%
<i>Dentists</i>	9.0%
<i>Receptionists</i>	7.6%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	6.8%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	5.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Saskatchewan

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 11,430 (1.0% of the population)

The proportion of Saskatchewan health care workers who know French was stable between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Saskatchewan

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
2,855	5.0%	3,185	4.9%	615	1.1%	510	0.8%

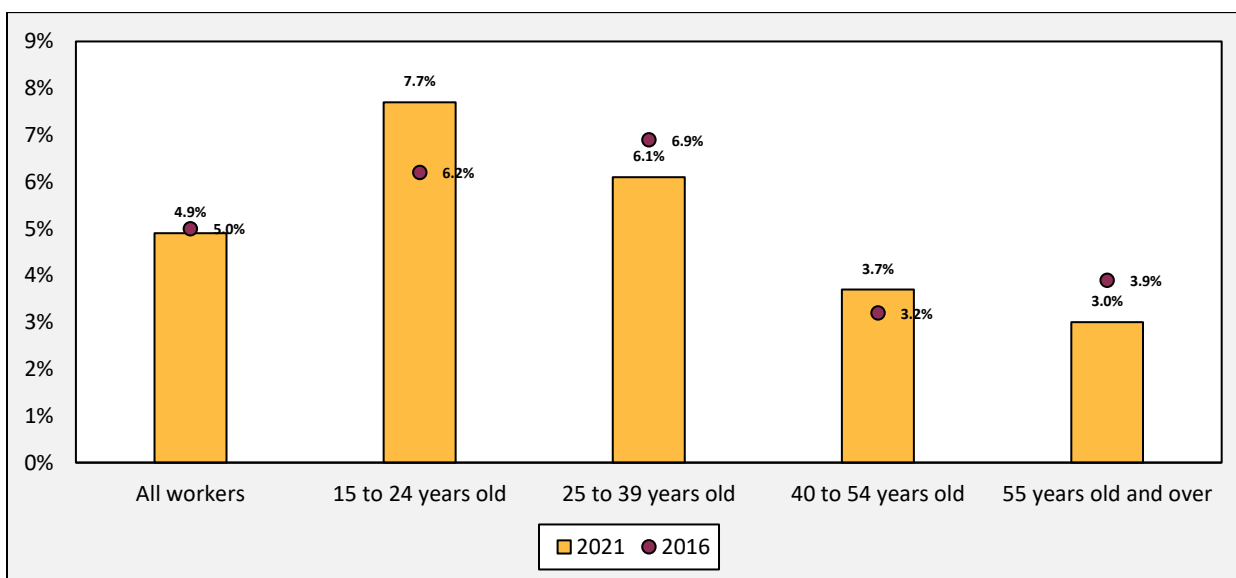
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Saskatchewan

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
30	0.1%	50	0.1%	260	0.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Saskatchewan

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	510	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	55	10.8%
Saskatchewan	280	54.9%
Quebec	30	5.9%
Ontario	25	4.9%
Elsewhere in Canada	60	11.8%
Outside Canada	60	11.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Saskatchewan

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Dentists</i>	13.1%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	11.9%
<i>Psychologists</i>	8.6%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	7.5%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	6.4%
<i>Social workers</i>	6.0%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	5.0%
<i>Receptionists</i>	4.0%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	3.8%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	2.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Alberta

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 63,820 (1.5% of the population)

The number of Alberta health care workers who know French increased, but the proportion of all Alberta health care workers who know French decreased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Alberta

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
14,890	7.4%	16,305	7.1%	3,295	1.6%	3,315	1.4%

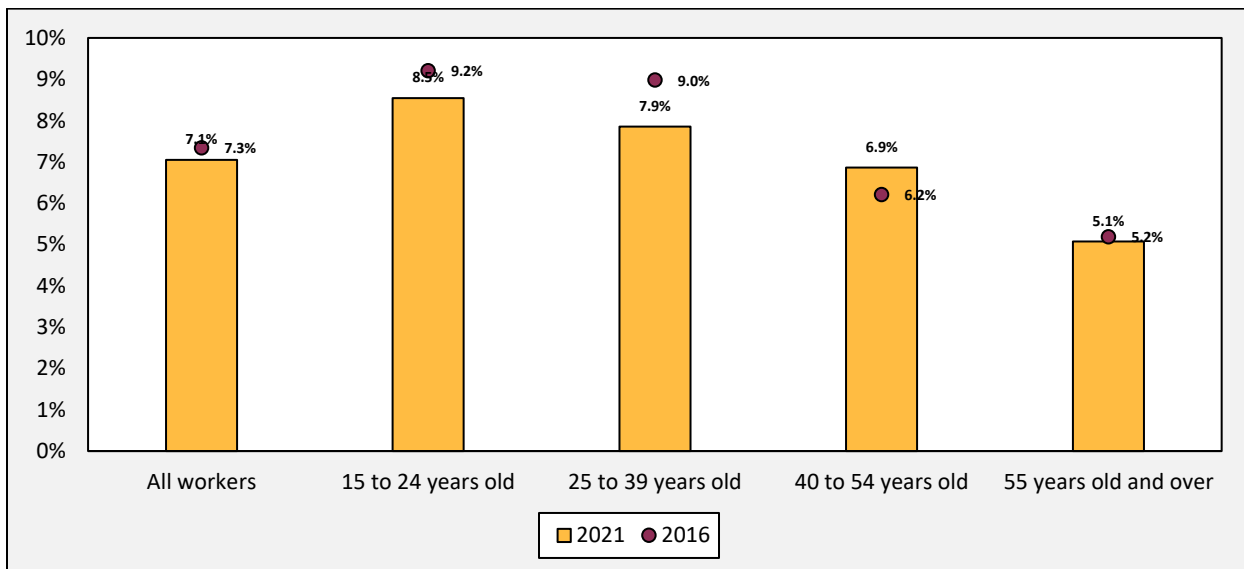
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Alberta

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
175	0.1%	170	0.1%	1,600	0.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Alberta



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Alberta

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	3,320	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	400	12.0%
Alberta	1,425	42.9%
Quebec	465	14.0%
Ontario	300	8.9%
New Brunswick	90	2.7%
Elsewhere in Canada	230	6.9%
Outside Canada	415	12.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Alberta

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	13.7%
<i>Psychologists</i>	11.9%
<i>Dentists</i>	9.1%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	7.8%
<i>Social workers</i>	7.4%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	6.7%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	6.6%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	5.6%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	4.7%
<i>Receptionists</i>	4.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

British Columbia

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 55,155 (1.1% of the population)

The proportion of British Columbia health care workers who know French decreased between 2016 and 2021, even though their number increased.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, British Columbia

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
16,745	7.4%	18,845	7.1%	2,390	1.1%	2,600	1.0%

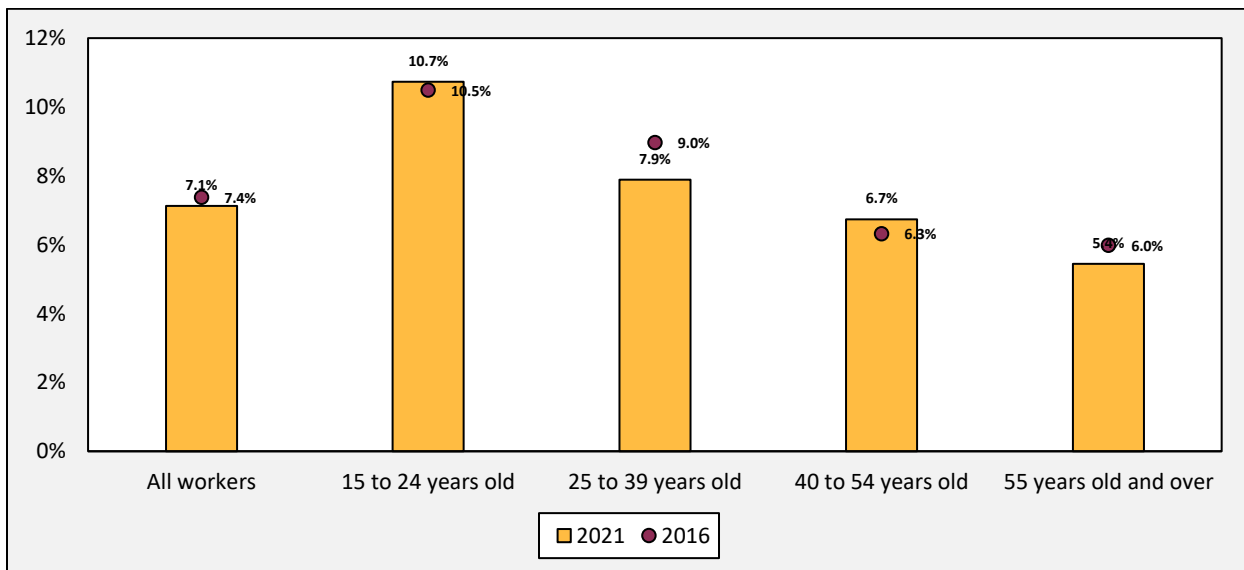
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, British Columbia

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
115	0.1%	135	0.1%	1,430	0.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, British Columbia

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	2,600	100.0%
No postsecondary diploma	240	9.2%
British Columbia	840	32.3%
Quebec	580	22.3%
Ontario	300	11.5%
New Brunswick	40	1.5%
Elsewhere in Canada	195	7.5%
Outside Canada	405	15.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, British Columbia

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Psychologists</i>	17.5%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	14.6%
<i>Dentists</i>	8.5%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	8.2%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	7.7%
<i>Social workers</i>	7.7%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	6.7%
<i>Dental hygienists and dental therapists</i>	6.1%
<i>Receptionists</i>	5.2%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	3.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Yukon

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 1,750 (4.4% of the population)

The number of Yukon health care workers who knew French increased between 2016 and 2021.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Yukon

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
345	16.5%	405	16.7%	90	4.3%	100	4.1%

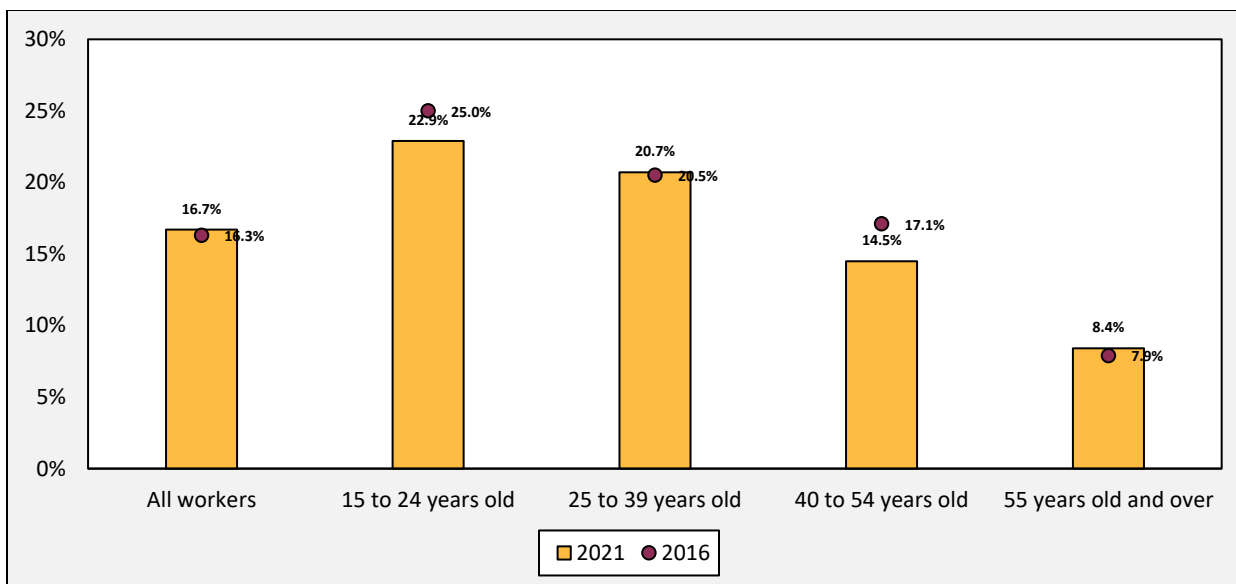
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Yukon

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
0	0%	0	0%	65	2.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Yukon

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	100	100%
No postsecondary diploma	15	15.0%
Yukon	0	0%
Quebec	45	45.0%
Ontario	0	0%
New Brunswick	0	0%
Elsewhere in Canada	20	20.0%
Outside Canada	20	20.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Yukon

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Dentists</i>	60.0%
<i>Pharmacists</i>	50.0%
<i>Social workers</i>	23.8%
<i>Paramedical occupations</i>	23.1%
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	20.0%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	16.0%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	7.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Northwest Territories

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 1,220 (3.0% of the population)

The number of health care workers who knew French was little changed between 2016 and 2021 in the Northwest Territories.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Northwest Territories

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
235	12.2%	200	10.0%	85	4.4%	60	3.0%

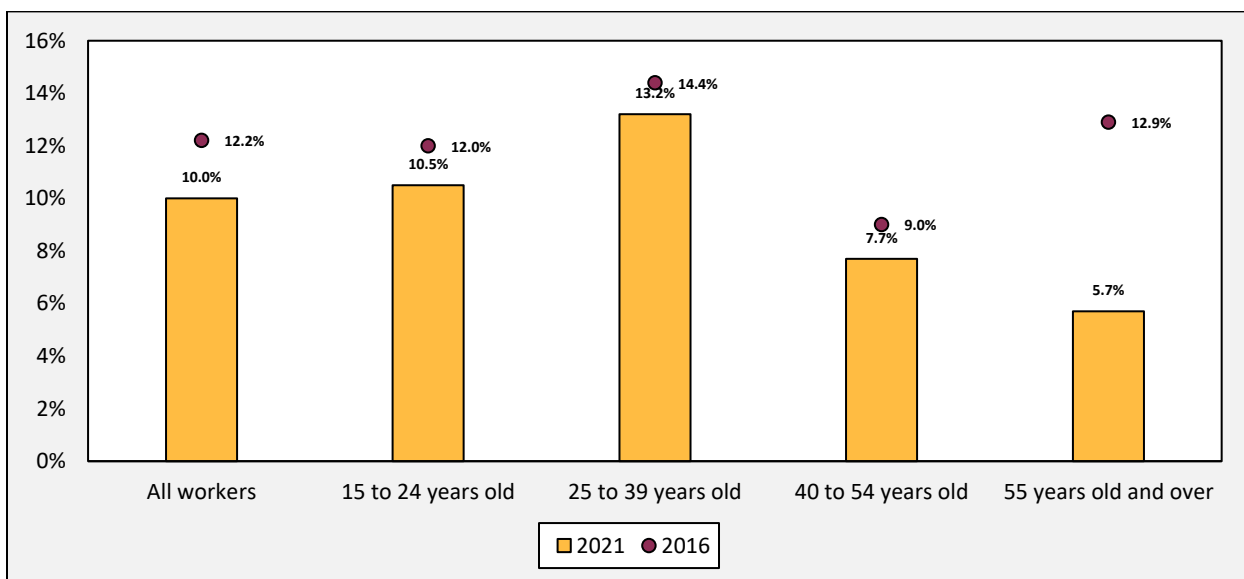
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Northwest Territories

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
10	0.5%	0	0%	45	2.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Northwest Territories



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Northwest Territories

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	65	100%
No postsecondary diploma	0	0%
Northwest Territories	0	0%
Quebec	10	15.4%
Ontario	10	15.4%
New Brunswick	10	15.4%
Elsewhere in Canada	35	53.8%
Outside Canada	0	0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Northwest Territories

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>General practitioners and family physicians</i>	44.4%
<i>Receptionists</i>	14.3%
<i>Social workers</i>	9.5%
<i>Social workers</i>	8.8%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Nunavut

- Number of French speakers in 2021: 575 (1.6 % of the population)

Few Nunavut health care workers knew French.

Health care workers who know French, who have French as their first official language spoken, 2016 and 2021, Nunavut

Knowledge of French				French as first official language spoken			
2016		2021		2016		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
95	9.5%	105	10.0%	30	3.0%	40	3.8%

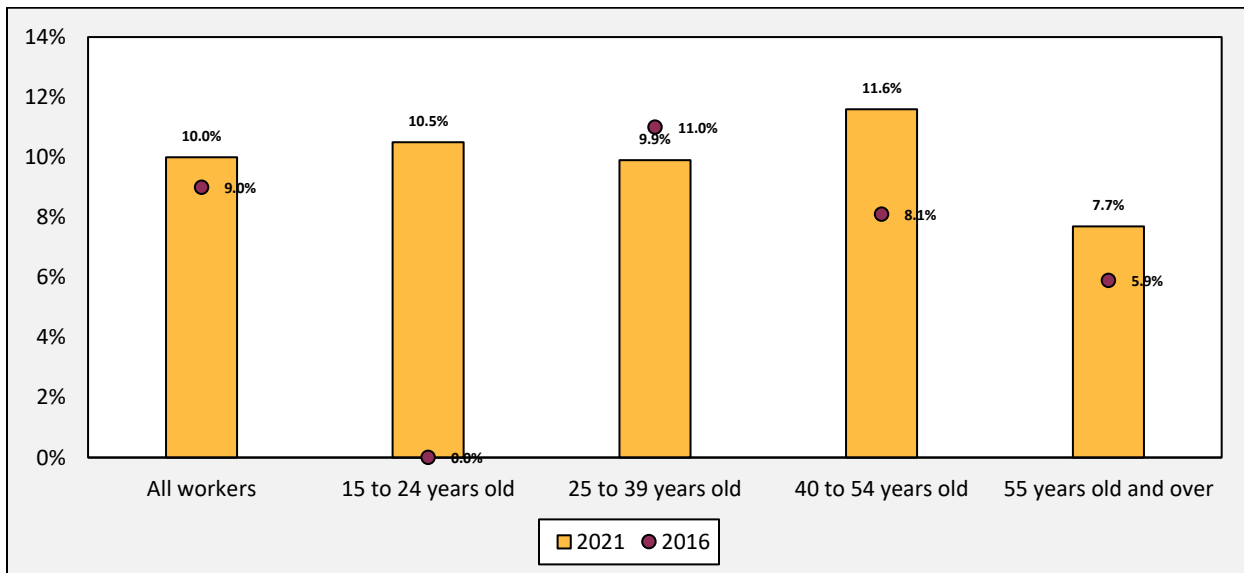
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Health care workers using French at work, 2016 and 2021, Nunavut

French as the main language of work				Regular use of French	
2016		2021		2021	
Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
0	0%	0	0%	30	2,9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

English-French bilingualism rate of health care workers, by age group, 2016 and 2021, Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Location where French-speaking health care workers obtained their highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree, Nunavut

Location of postsecondary diploma	Number of workers	Proportion
<i>Total</i>	40	100%
No postsecondary diploma	0	0%
Nunavut	0	0%
Quebec	10	25,0%
Ontario	10	25.0%
New Brunswick	0	0%
Elsewhere in Canada	10	25.0%
Outside Canada	10	25.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Proportion of workers who know French, selected occupations, 2021, Nunavut

Occupation	Proportion of workers who know French
<i>Receptionists</i>	40.0%
<i>Social workers</i>	28.6%
<i>Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses</i>	20.7%
<i>Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates</i>	5.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population

Appendix 2 and Appendix 3

Appendix 2 : List and number of workers in each health care occupation

Appendix 3 : Number of minority language health care workers by region, selected occupations, 2006 to 2021

Available in a separate document.