Knowledge of Indigenous languages by single and multiple knowledge of languages responses, Indigenous identity and residence by Indigenous geography, Data Tables, 2021
Universe: Population in private households, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

	Northwest Territories		
Indigenous identity (1)	Total - Indigenous identity (5)		
Residence by Indigenous geography (2)	Total - Residence on or off reserve (6)		
Indigenous mother tongue (3)	Total - Indigenous mother tongue (7)		
Age (4)	Total - Age		
Statistics	Count		
Single and multiple knowledge of languages responses	Total - Single and multiple knowledge of languages responses (9, 10)	Single knowledge of languages responses (11)	Multiple knowledge of languages responses (12)
Knowledge of Indigenous languages (8)			
Total - Knowledge of Indigenous languages (13, 14)	40,380	26,875	13,505
Official languages	40,165	26,670	13,490
English	39,995	26,515	13,480
French	4,440	150	4,295
Non-official languages	10,165	205	9,955
Indigenous languages (15)	5,385	90	5,300
Algonquian languages	245	0	240
Blackfoot	0	0	0
Cree-Innu languages	205	0	205
Atikamekw	0	0	0
Cree languages	200	0	200
Ililimowin (Moose Cree)	0	0	0
Inu Ayimun (Southern East Cree)	0	0	0
Iyiyiw-Ayimiwin (Northern East Cree)	0	0	0
Nehinawewin (Swampy Cree)	0	0	0
Nehiyawewin (Plains Cree)	75	0	75
Nihithawiwin (Woods Cree)	15	0	15
Cree, n.o.s.	115	0	110
Innu (Montagnais)	0	0	0
Naskapi	0	0	0
Eastern Algonquian languages	0	0	0
Mi'kmaq	0	0	0
Wolastoqewi (Malecite)	0	0	0
Ojibway-Potawatomi languages	50	0	50
Anicinabemowin (Algonquin)	0	0	0
Oji-Cree	0	0	0
Ojibway languages	50	0	50
Anishinaabemowin (Chippewa)	30	0	30
Daawaamwin (Odawa)	0	0	0
Saulteau (Western Ojibway)	0	0	0
Ojibway, n.o.s.	15	0	15
Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Athabaskan languages	4,440	80	4,360
Northern Athabaskan languages	4,440	80	4,360
Dakelh (Carrier)	0	0	0
Dane-zaa (Beaver)	0	0	0
Dene, n.o.s.	600	15	590
Gwich'in	165	0	165
Slavey-Hare languages	1,750	20	1,725
Deh Gah Ghotie Zhatie (South Slavey)	450	10	450
Satuotine Yati (North Slavey)	350	10	340
Slavey, n.o.s.	970	10	965
Tahltan languages	0	0	0
Kaska (Nahani)	0	0	0
Tahltan	0	0	0
Tlicho (Dogrib)	2,045	45	2,000
Tse'khene (Sekani)	0	0	0
Tsilhqot'in (Chilcotin)	0	0	0
Tsuu T'ina (Sarsi)	0	0	0
Tutchone languages	0	0	0
Northern Tutchone	0	0	0
Southern Tutchone	0	0	0
Tutchone, n.o.s.	0	0	0
Wetsuwet'en-Babine	0	0	0
Tlingit	0	0	0

Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Haida	0	0	0
Inuktut (Inuit) languages	710	10	710
Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	510	10	500
Inuinnaqtun	200	10	200
Inuvialuktun	310	0	310
Inuktitut	210	0	210
Inuktut (Inuit) languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Iroquoian languages	10	0	10
Cayuga	0	0	0
Mohawk	10	0	10
Oneida	0	0	0
Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Ktunaxa (Kutenai)	0	0	0
Michif	10	0	10
Salish languages	10	0	10
Halkomelem	0	0	0
Lillooet	0	0	0
Ntlakapamux (Thompson)	0	0	0
Secwepemctsin (Shuswap)	0	0	0
Squamish	0	0	0
Straits	0	0	0
Syilx (Okanagan)	0	0	0
Salish languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Siouan languages	0	0	0
Assiniboine	0	0	0
Dakota	0	0	0
Stoney	0	0	0
Siouan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Tsimshian languages	10	0	10
Gitxsan (Gitksan)	0	0	0
Nisga'a	10	0	10
Tsimshian	0	0	0
Wakashan languages	0	0	0
Haisla	0	0	0
Heiltsuk	0	0	0
Kwak'wala (Kwakiutl)	0	0	0
Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	0	0	0
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	0	0	0
Indigenous languages, n.i.e.	45	0	45
Indigenous languages, n.o.s.	0	0	0
Non-Indigenous languages	4,830	120	4,710

Footnotes:

[1] Indigenous identity

Indigenous identity refers to whether the person identified with the Indigenous peoples of Canada. This includes those who identify as First Nations (North American Indian), Métis and/or Inuk (Inuit), and/or those who report being Registered or Treaty Indians (that is, registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada (referred to here as Indigenous peoples) are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

[2] Residence on or off reserve

Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as 'on reserve' or 'off reserve.' 'On reserve' includes eight CSD types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-É) (except for the two Indian settlements of Champagne Landing 10 and Kloo Lake, located in Yukon), Indian government district (IGD), Terres réservées aux Cris (TC), Terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a land (NL), Tsawwassen Lands (TWL) and Tla'amin Lands (TAL). 'Off reserve' includes all CSDs in Canada not defined as 'on reserve.' Residence inside or outside Inuit Nunangat Residence inside or outside Inuit Nunangat refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is inside or outside Inuit Nunangat. Inuit Nunangat is the homeland of the Inuit of Canada. It includes the communities located in the four Inuit regions: Nunatsiavut (Northern coastal Labrador), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), the territory of Nunavut and the Inuvialuit region of the Northwest Territories. These regions collectively encompass the area traditionally occupied by Inuit in Canada. Outside Inuit Nunangat includes all CSDs in Canada not located in the four Inuit regions of Inuit Nunangat.

[3] Mother tongue

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned more than one language at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has more than one mother tongue only if they learned these languages at the same time, and still understands them. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. A child who has not yet learned to speak has more than one mother tongue only if these languages are spoken to them equally often so that the child learns these languages at the same time.

[4] Age

'Age' refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday (or relative to a specified, well-defined reference date).

[5] Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

[6] Users should be aware that the estimates associated with this variable are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population. For more information on Indigenous variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Indigenous Peoples Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021 and the Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021.

[7] For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[8] Knowledge of official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in English only, French only, in both or in neither language. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. Knowledge of non-official languages refers to whether the person can conduct a conversation in a language other than English or French. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, this includes languages that the child is learning to speak at home. The number of languages that can be reported may vary between surveys, depending on the objectives of the survey.

[9] The total single and multiple language responses indicates the number of respondents who reported each language, either as their only response, or in combination with another language. Total responses represent the sum of single language responses and multiple language responses received in the census.

[10] For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[11] A single language response occurs when a respondent provides one language only.

[12] A multiple language response occurs when a respondent provides two or more languages.

[13] For more information on language variables, including information on their classifications, the questions from which they are derived, data quality and their comparability with other sources of data, please refer to the Languages Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021.

[14] n.i.e. = not included elsewhere n.o.s. = not otherwise specified

[15] Users should be aware that estimates associated with Indigenous languages are more affected than most by the incomplete enumeration of certain reserves and settlements in the Census of Population.

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