

Indigenous mother tongue by single and multiple mother tongue responses and Indigenous identity, Data Tables, 2021
Universe: Population in private households, 2021 Census — 25% Sample data

| Indigenous identity (1) Registered or Treaty Indian status (2) Age (3) Statistics Single and multiple mother tongue responses (6) | Total - Single and multiple mother tongue responses (8, 9) | Nunavut | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | Total - Indigenous identity (4) | Total - Registered or Treaty Indian status (5) |
| | | Total - Age Count | Multiple mother tongue responses (11) |
| Indigenous mother tongue (7) Total - Mother tongue (12, 13) | | Single mother tongue responses (10) | |
| None | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Official languages | 16,490 | 12,615 | 3,870 |
| English | 15,945 | 12,095 | 3,850 |
| French | 665 | 520 | 145 |
| Non-official languages | 23,875 | 20,090 | 3,785 |
| Indigenous languages (14) | 22,955 | 19,345 | 3,610 |
| Algonquian languages | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Blackfoot | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cree-Innu languages | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Atikamekw | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cree languages | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 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) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nihithawiwin (Woods Cree) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cree, n.o.s. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anicinabemowin (Algonquin) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oji-Cree | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ojibway languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anishinaabemowin (Chippewa) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daawaamwin (Odawa) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saulteau (Western Ojibway) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ojibway, n.o.s. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Algonquian languages, n.i.e. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Athabaskan languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Athabaskan languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dakelh (Carrier) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dane-zaa (Beaver) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dene, n.o.s. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gwich'in | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slavey-Hare languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deh Gah Ghotie Zhatie (South Slavey) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Satuotine Yati (North Slavey) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slavey, n.o.s. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tahltan languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaska (Nahani) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tahltan | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tlicho (Dogrib) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 22,940 | 19,330 | 3,610 |
| Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun) | 360 | 225 | 135 |
| Inuinnaqtun | 345 | 220 | 130 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Inuvialuktun | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| Inuktitut | 22,565 | 19,095 | 3,475 |
| Inuktitut (Inuit) languages, n.i.e. | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Iroquoian languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mohawk | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iroquoian languages, n.i.e. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ktunaxa (Kutenai) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Michif | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salish languages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gitksan (Gitksan) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nisga'a | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigenous languages, n.o.s. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Indigenous languages | 925 | 745 | 185 |

Abbreviation notes:

List of abbreviations and acronyms found within various Census products. (<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/symb-ab-acr-eng.cfm>)

Geography name: Nunavut

Geographic area type: Territory

Geographic area type abbreviation: TERR

Geographic level: Province or territory

Province or territory abbreviation: Nvt.

Dissemination Geography Unique Identifier (DGUID): 2021A000262

Alternative geographic code: 62

Province or territory geocode: 62

Long-form total non-response rate: 21.9

Data quality flag: 02020

Data quality note: ..."

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] Registered or Treaty Indian status

Registered or Treaty Indian status refers to whether or not a person is a Registered or Treaty Indian. Registered Indians are persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

[3] 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).

[4] 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.

[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] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] 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.

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

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

[12] 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.

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

[14] 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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