

In 2006, Canada had 18.1 million people whose mother tongue was English, 6.9 million whose mother tongue was French, and 6.3 million whose mother tongue was neither English nor French.

The proportion of anglophones, Canada's predominant language group, is shrinking steadily as the proportion of allophones—people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French (Canada's two official languages)—is increasing. From 1981 to 2006, the anglophone share of the total population declined from 61% to 58%.

Francophones are the largest language minority in the provinces, except for Quebec, where they are the majority language group. In 2006, French was the mother tongue of 22% of Canadians, and close to 80% of Quebecers. From 2001 to 2006, francophones had the lowest rate of population growth, at 1.6%, compared with 3.0% for anglophones and 18.0% for allophones.

Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway were the three most commonly spoken Aboriginal languages in 2006, with 69% of Inuit, 29% of First Nations people and 4% of Métis able to converse in an Aboriginal language.

## A growing allophone population

Because of the substantial increase in immigration since the mid-1980s, the proportion of allophones in the population has more than doubled since 1981, growing from less than 10% to 20% in 2006.

According to projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, the allophone population could continue to increase from 7 to 11 times faster than the rest of the population. In fact, it could nearly double again to comprise around 29% to 32% of the total population by 2031.

In 2006, 87% of Canada's allophones were living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This percentage of allophones is expected to increase: 91% of the country's

allophones are projected to be living in a CMA by 2031.

People whose mother tongue is a Chinese language is the largest group of allophones in Canada. In 2006, this group accounted for 3% of the total population and 16% of the allophone population.

## Official-language minorities

Francophones outside Quebec are scattered across Canada with large numbers residing in Ontario and New Brunswick.

People with French as their mother tongue made up 4.2% of Ontario's total population in 2006. One out of four of these francophones were living in Ottawa, and about the same proportion were located in northeastern Ontario.

Ontario's francophones speak French mostly at home and with friends. They use it less often in interactions with institutions and stores and for media consumption. Use of French in the various domains of the public sphere varies by region; French is more common in eastern Ontario.

In 2006, English was the first official language spoken by 995,000 people in Quebec, or 13.4% of the province's population. In other provinces, language transfers—when the language a person uses most often at home is not their mother tongue—are made primarily

## To learn more about

Aboriginal language groups, allophones, bilingualism, English language groups, French language groups, immersion programs, language at work, language instruction, language spoken at home, languages, languages of immigrants, mother tongue, non-official languages, official languages, official-language minorities, second languages

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toward English by allophones. In Quebec, such transfers are equally divided between French and English. In 2006, 50% of allophones who had made a language transfer were mainly using French at home while 48% were mainly using English.

Nearly 92% of Quebec’s anglophone population is clustered in three regions: Montréal, the Outaouais, and in the Eastern Townships and southern Quebec. Anglophones in the Montréal CMA make up 80.5% of Quebec’s total English-speaking population.

Quebecers whose first official language is English tend to use their language in both the public and private spheres. Among Quebecers who speak English, French and a third language, English is usually used for media consumption, while French is used in the public sphere and a third language is used at home.

### Language and income

Anglophones are under-represented in Quebec’s public service workforce, whereas francophones are over-

**Table 22.a**  
Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work

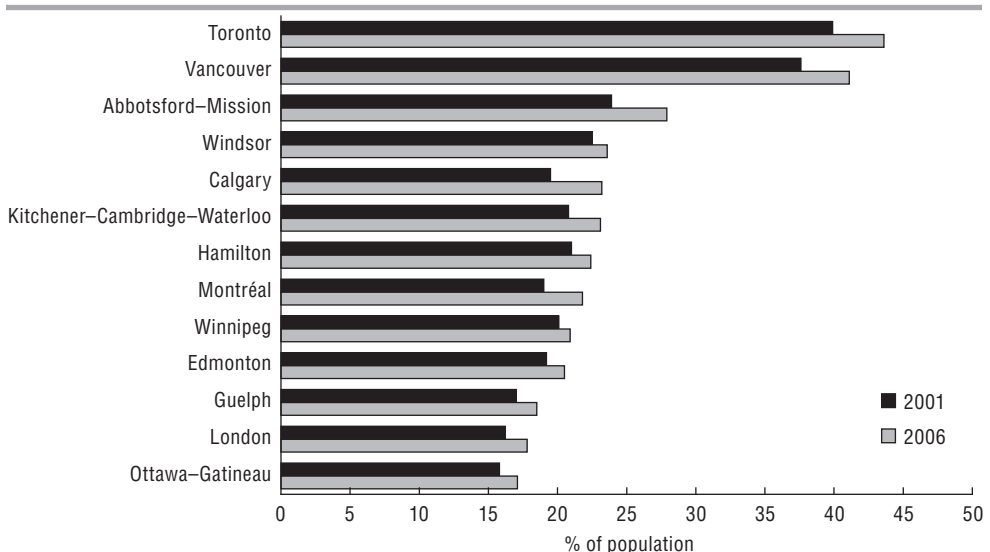
	2001	2006
	%	
<b>English</b>		
Total	84.4	85.0
Most often	78.4	78.3
Regularly	6.4	6.7
<b>French</b>		
Total	25.6	25.7
Most often	21.8	21.7
Regularly	3.8	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

represented. In addition, anglophone men in Quebec have a lower median annual income than their francophone counterparts (\$4,000 less).

Income disparities are greater among anglophone Quebecers than among francophone Quebecers. For example, a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones had an income above \$100,000 in 2006, and at the same time a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones were living in low-income circumstances.

**Chart 22.1**  
Allophone population, selected census metropolitan areas



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

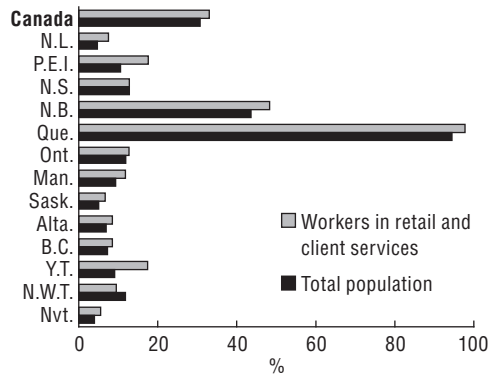
## Shopping in French

Most francophones who live in a region where they are in the majority can be greeted and served in their own language when they shop.

In 2006, nearly all sales and service workers in the urban areas of Quebec knew French and used it at work. The proportion of sales and service workers who were able to converse in French was over 90% in the Montréal region and on the Quebec side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, two areas where the anglophone and allophone populations are both relatively large.

Outside Quebec, knowledge of French among sales and service workers varies by region. For example, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, the proportion of sales and service workers who knew French in 2006 was 41%. In Moncton and Greater Sudbury—the two

**Chart 22.2**  
Knowledge of French among sales and service workers, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

regions with the largest concentrations of francophones outside Quebec—the corresponding proportions who knew French were 59% and 41%. However, fewer of those workers actually used French than knew the language.

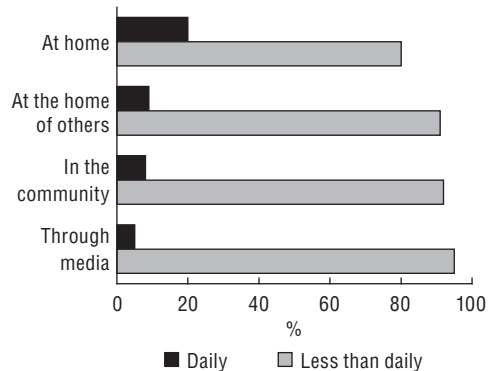
## Language learning among Aboriginal children

Of the 57,110 First Nations children aged 2 to 5 who were living off reserve in 2006, 1 out of 5 were able to understand an Aboriginal language, while the majority spoke mostly English or French at home. About 10% of children were spoken to primarily in an Aboriginal language at home: for 8% of them, English or French was also spoken; for 1% of them, an Aboriginal language was spoken exclusively.

Exposing young children to an Aboriginal language at home plays a key role in their acquisition of the language.

Understanding an Aboriginal language is linked with other factors: being in a child care arrangement where Aboriginal languages are used; having parents who believe in the importance of Aboriginal languages; having at least one parent with an Aboriginal mother tongue; the

**Chart 22.3**  
Children's exposure to Aboriginal languages, 2006



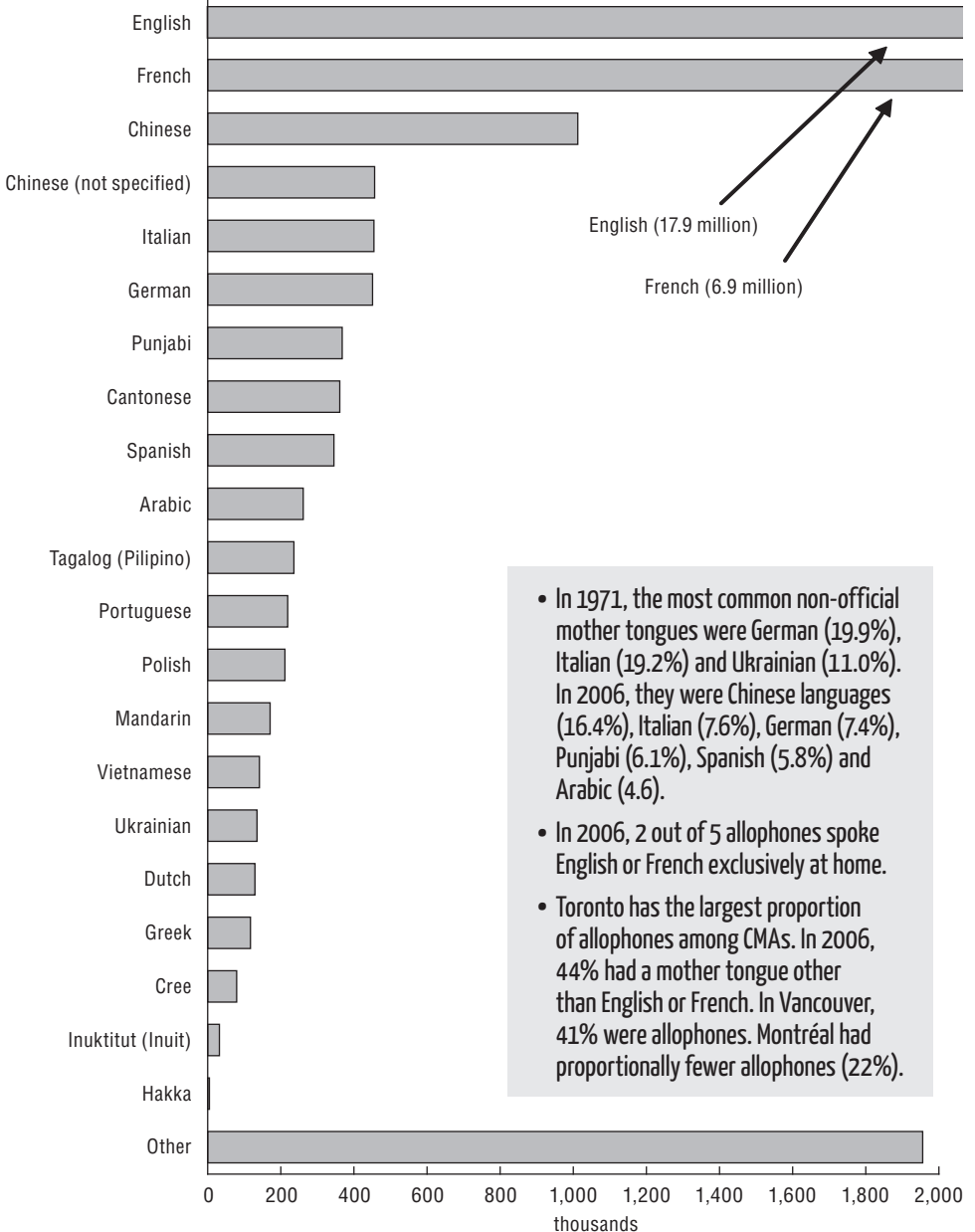
Note: First Nations children aged 2 to 5 living off reserve.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

involvement of an extended family; living in a community perceived by parents as a good place to practise First Nations cultural activities; and participating often in traditional hunting, fishing, trapping or camping activities.

# INTERNATIONAL perspective

**Chart 22.4**  
**Population of Canada, by mother tongue, 2006**



- In 1971, the most common non-official mother tongues were German (19.9%), Italian (19.2%) and Ukrainian (11.0%). In 2006, they were Chinese languages (16.4%), Italian (7.6%), German (7.4%), Punjabi (6.1%), Spanish (5.8%) and Arabic (4.6).
- In 2006, 2 out of 5 allophones spoke English or French exclusively at home.
- Toronto has the largest proportion of allophones among CMAs. In 2006, 44% had a mother tongue other than English or French. In Vancouver, 41% were allophones. Montréal had proportionally fewer allophones (22%).

**Note:** The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**Table 22.1 Mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
<b>Population</b>	<b>31,241,030</b>	<b>500,610</b>	<b>134,205</b>	<b>903,090</b>	<b>719,650</b>
Mother tongue, single response <sup>1</sup>	<b>30,848,270</b>	499,830	133,570	899,270	714,490
English	<b>17,882,775</b>	488,405	125,260	832,105	463,190
French	<b>6,817,655</b>	1,885	5,345	32,540	232,975
Non-official languages	<b>6,147,840</b>	9,540	2,960	34,620	18,320
Chinese	<b>1,012,065</b>	1,080	190	3,370	2,160
Cantonese	<b>361,450</b>	185	15	505	295
Mandarin	<b>170,950</b>	120	45	595	505
Hakka	<b>4,415</b>	0	0	0	10
Chinese (not otherwise specified)	<b>456,705</b>	760	115	2,240	1,270
Italian	<b>455,040</b>	195	55	905	590
German	<b>450,570</b>	655	275	4,045	1,935
Polish	<b>211,175</b>	115	70	1,570	220
Spanish	<b>345,345</b>	670	220	1,305	1,040
Portuguese	<b>219,275</b>	150	10	560	210
Punjabi	<b>367,505</b>	120	0	420	55
Ukrainian	<b>134,500</b>	60	20	440	140
Arabic	<b>261,640</b>	540	150	4,425	970
Dutch	<b>128,900</b>	300	865	2,440	1,290
Tagalog (Pilipino)	<b>235,615</b>	180	15	415	330
Greek	<b>117,285</b>	70	30	1,035	275
Vietnamese	<b>141,630</b>	15	10	500	205
Cree	<b>78,855</b>	20	0	15	0
Inuktitut (Inuit)	<b>32,380</b>	595	15	15	0
Other non-official languages	<b>1,956,060</b>	4,775	1,035	13,160	8,900
Mother tongue, multiple responses <sup>2</sup>	<b>392,760</b>	780	635	3,820	5,160
English and French	<b>98,625</b>	295	495	2,100	4,450
English and non-official language	<b>240,005</b>	435	105	1,440	560
French and non-official language	<b>43,335</b>	30	25	140	120
English, French and non-official language	<b>10,790</b>	10	10	145	30

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
<b>7,435,905</b>	<b>12,028,895</b>	<b>1,133,510</b>	<b>953,850</b>	<b>3,256,355</b>	<b>4,074,385</b>	<b>30,195</b>	<b>41,055</b>	<b>29,325</b>
7,339,495	11,853,565	1,118,690	946,250	3,221,420	4,022,045	29,940	40,680	29,025
575,555	8,230,705	838,415	811,725	2,576,670	2,875,770	25,655	31,545	7,765
5,877,660	488,815	43,955	16,060	61,225	54,745	1,105	975	370
886,280	3,134,045	236,320	118,465	583,530	1,091,530	3,180	8,165	20,885
63,415	482,570	11,045	7,475	97,275	342,920	260	260	40
9,850	181,820	3,105	1,720	32,485	131,245	85	120	10
7,770	75,335	1,470	715	12,135	72,155	70	15	10
85	2,805	10	15	425	1,075	0	0	0
44,740	215,345	6,345	4,970	51,145	129,560	90	110	20
124,820	282,750	4,775	735	13,095	27,020	25	55	10
17,855	158,000	67,030	28,555	84,505	86,690	775	190	40
17,305	140,890	8,870	2,510	21,990	17,565	20	30	15
108,790	160,275	6,850	2,735	29,125	34,075	130	90	30
34,710	155,310	6,295	380	7,205	14,385	15	25	10
11,905	152,645	6,340	850	36,320	158,750	80	10	10
5,395	48,310	21,950	16,350	29,455	12,285	40	40	10
108,105	114,730	2,125	1,525	20,495	8,440	15	105	10
3,620	68,180	3,835	1,785	19,980	26,355	140	95	15
11,785	117,365	22,490	2,170	29,740	50,425	145	505	45
41,845	61,330	1,635	1,060	3,305	6,670	10	0	0
25,370	67,150	2,740	1,305	19,350	24,560	105	305	0
13,340	3,495	19,105	24,255	17,215	1,145	50	190	20
9,615	390	140	35	155	110	60	750	20,480
288,405	1,120,655	51,095	26,740	154,320	280,135	1,310	5,515	150
96,405	175,330	14,825	7,600	34,930	52,335	250	380	305
43,335	32,690	2,630	1,130	5,405	5,920	110	45	20
16,200	131,290	11,675	6,080	27,725	43,785	130	320	260
31,350	7,790	435	245	1,325	1,840	10	15	20
5,520	3,565	85	140	480	790	0	0	0

**Table 22.2 Mother tongue, by census metropolitan area, 2006**

	Total population	Single responses <sup>1</sup>			
		Total	English	French	Non-official languages
		number			
St. John's	<b>179,270</b>	178,880	174,480	535	3,860
Halifax	<b>369,455</b>	367,520	337,715	10,085	19,725
Moncton	<b>124,055</b>	122,830	77,345	42,925	2,555
Saint John	<b>120,875</b>	120,300	111,215	5,510	3,570
Saguenay	<b>149,600</b>	149,230	1,100	146,435	1,700
Québec	<b>704,185</b>	700,810	10,250	671,140	19,410
Sherbrooke	<b>183,635</b>	182,345	8,850	165,115	8,385
Trois-Rivières	<b>138,560</b>	138,055	1,300	134,255	2,495
Montréal	<b>3,588,520</b>	3,514,485	425,635	2,328,400	760,445
Ottawa–Gatineau	<b>1,117,120</b>	1,096,315	550,260	360,175	185,875
Kingston	<b>148,475</b>	147,440	129,770	4,305	13,360
Peterborough	<b>115,140</b>	114,630	106,510	1,295	6,825
Oshawa	<b>328,070</b>	325,510	283,475	6,820	35,215
Toronto	<b>5,072,075</b>	4,965,405	2,746,480	58,590	2,160,335
Hamilton	<b>683,450</b>	675,780	516,360	9,725	149,695
St. Catharines–Niagara	<b>385,035</b>	381,310	307,350	13,490	60,475
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	<b>446,495</b>	441,780	334,620	5,975	101,180
Brantford	<b>122,825</b>	122,115	107,720	1,310	13,085
Guelph	<b>126,080</b>	124,875	100,365	1,755	22,755
London	<b>452,580</b>	448,750	363,885	6,055	78,805
Windsor	<b>320,730</b>	315,780	230,920	11,105	73,755
Barrie	<b>175,335</b>	174,055	154,535	3,720	15,800
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	<b>156,395</b>	154,170	99,445	42,950	11,775
Thunder Bay	<b>121,050</b>	120,185	101,305	3,100	15,780
Winnipeg	<b>686,040</b>	676,315	507,530	29,020	139,765
Regina	<b>192,440</b>	190,890	169,720	2,675	18,495
Saskatoon	<b>230,850</b>	228,865	197,260	3,490	28,120
Calgary	<b>1,070,295</b>	1,056,760	797,555	16,310	242,895
Edmonton	<b>1,024,820</b>	1,011,725	785,755	21,980	203,990
Kelowna	<b>160,560</b>	159,490	136,025	2,530	20,935
Abbotsford–Mission	<b>156,640</b>	154,770	110,265	1,625	42,885
Vancouver	<b>2,097,960</b>	2,060,350	1,190,560	24,130	845,660
Victoria	<b>325,065</b>	322,655	274,950	5,580	42,120

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Multiple responses <sup>2</sup>				
Total	English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number				
390	110	235	30	15
1,935	1,015	710	85	125
1,225	1,085	70	60	15
575	495	80	0	0
365	270	0	80	0
3,375	2,120	85	1,015	155
1,295	830	25	400	40
505	320	25	120	30
74,035	26,855	15,225	27,005	4,950
20,810	10,495	6,785	2,890	635
1,035	365	630	20	15
505	220	265	15	0
2,555	540	1,875	100	45
106,670	7,955	92,670	3,865	2,180
7,670	1,135	6,020	380	140
3,725	1,020	2,505	155	45
4,715	695	3,690	255	75
710	105	570	20	15
1,205	180	975	40	15
3,830	730	2,860	170	65
4,955	1,115	3,420	330	80
1,280	415	815	10	35
2,225	1,675	490	40	15
870	190	590	70	15
9,720	1,830	7,525	310	50
1,545	225	1,220	70	30
1,990	265	1,630	50	45
13,535	1,845	10,920	600	165
13,100	1,830	10,600	485	185
1,075	175	805	90	0
1,870	135	1,680	40	10
37,615	2,855	32,880	1,285	595
2,405	700	1,530	115	60



**Table 22.3 Knowledge of an official language, by province and territory, 2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,241,030</b>	<b>500,610</b>	<b>134,205</b>	<b>903,090</b>	<b>719,650</b>
English only	21,129,945	475,985	116,990	805,690	405,045
French only	4,141,850	90	60	1,000	73,750
Both English and French	5,448,850	23,675	17,100	95,010	240,085
Neither English nor French	520,380	850	55	1,385	765

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**Table 22.4 Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work, by province and territory, 2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
<b>English</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>
Most often	78.3	99.5	98.7	98.4	76.0
Regularly	6.7	0.3	0.9	1.2	12.1
<b>French</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>37.5</b>
Most often	21.7	0.4	1.8	1.8	26.8
Regularly	4.0	1.0	3.7	2.8	10.7

**Notes:** All mother tongues (multiple responses included).

Population aged 15 and older who had worked during the period from January 1, 2005 to May 16, 2006, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week of May 16, 2006.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

**Table 22.5 Language spoken most often at home, by province and territory, 2006**

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,241,030</b>	<b>20,584,770</b>	<b>6,608,125</b>	<b>3,472,130</b>
Ontario	12,028,895	9,655,830	289,035	1,811,620
Quebec	7,435,905	744,430	6,027,730	518,320
British Columbia	4,074,385	3,341,285	15,325	639,380
Alberta	3,256,355	2,893,240	19,315	297,955
Manitoba	1,133,515	989,215	19,515	107,875
Saskatchewan	953,845	897,130	3,860	46,605
Nova Scotia	903,090	866,685	17,165	15,700
New Brunswick	719,650	494,215	211,665	8,350
Newfoundland and Labrador	500,610	494,345	650	4,905
Prince Edward Island	134,205	130,115	2,680	1,095
Northwest Territories	41,060	36,795	445	3,570
Yukon Territory	30,195	28,540	540	935
Nunavut	29,325	12,955	205	15,810

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
<b>7,435,905</b>	<b>12,028,895</b>	<b>1,133,510</b>	<b>953,850</b>	<b>3,256,355</b>	<b>4,074,385</b>	<b>30,195</b>	<b>41,055</b>	<b>29,325</b>
336,785	10,335,705	1,017,560	902,655	2,990,805	3,653,365	26,515	37,010	25,830
4,010,880	49,210	1,930	485	2,200	2,070	105	50	20
3,017,860	1,377,325	103,520	47,450	222,885	295,645	3,440	3,665	1,170
70,375	266,660	10,500	3,260	40,470	123,305	130	325	2,305

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada except Quebec
%									
<b>40.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>
17.1	97.0	97.2	98.6	98.6	96.5	98.5	97.5	70.7	96.7
23.2	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.8	20.5	1.7
<b>94.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
86.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.1
7.6	3.8	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.9

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number			
<b>94,055</b>	<b>406,455</b>	<b>58,885</b>	<b>16,600</b>
26,050	239,890	3,065	3,405
52,330	26,560	54,490	12,035
3,610	73,730	465	580
3,340	41,645	460	395
1,825	14,870	110	105
860	5,335	50	10
1,310	2,120	80	25
4,295	965	130	30
180	525	0	0
150	165	0	0
30	210	0	0
65	110	0	0
15	320	20	0

**Table 22.6 Language spoken most often at home, by census metropolitan area, 2006**

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>31,241,030</b>	<b>20,584,770</b>	<b>6,608,125</b>	<b>3,472,130</b>
St. John's	179,270	176,965	195	1,835
Halifax	369,455	354,325	3,700	9,345
Moncton	124,060	85,895	36,030	925
Saint John	120,875	116,405	2,010	1,960
Saguenay	149,600	770	147,740	635
Québec	704,180	7,415	683,135	9,520
Sherbrooke	183,635	8,240	168,720	4,715
Trois-Rivières	138,555	725	135,955	1,195
Montréal	3,588,520	592,130	2,435,650	442,080
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,117,120	664,170	325,295	100,330
Kingston	148,475	139,775	2,110	5,390
Peterborough	115,140	112,095	340	2,320
Oshawa	328,070	309,275	2,755	13,085
Toronto	5,072,075	3,494,705	25,325	1,363,690
Hamilton	683,450	595,465	2,955	73,185
St. Catharines–Niagara	385,035	351,355	4,860	24,390
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	446,495	384,100	1,725	53,370
Brantford	122,825	116,360	360	5,205
Guelph	126,085	112,015	715	11,395
London	452,575	406,640	1,805	38,680
Windsor	320,730	271,870	2,950	39,050
Barrie	175,335	167,285	1,210	5,560
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	156,395	125,295	25,495	3,565
Thunder Bay	121,050	114,780	1,135	4,370
Winnipeg	686,035	599,320	12,735	61,435
Regina	192,435	183,820	1,005	6,305
Saskatoon	230,850	219,610	760	9,015
Calgary	1,070,295	906,280	4,805	138,335
Edmonton	1,024,825	902,975	7,395	96,495
Kelowna	160,560	152,435	585	6,000
Abbotsford–Mission	156,640	127,910	460	25,705
Vancouver	2,097,960	1,478,110	8,070	547,660
Victoria	325,060	304,220	1,490	16,680

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
		number	
<b>94,055</b>	<b>406,455</b>	<b>58,885</b>	<b>16,600</b>
30	240	0	0
620	1,380	70	20
1,035	60	105	10
310	190	0	0
255	10	200	0
2,000	110	1,830	160
950	35	930	45
275	70	325	10
35,205	25,005	47,340	11,115
10,790	12,845	2,335	1,345
270	890	25	10
60	315	0	0
405	2,515	0	35
6,430	178,665	1,565	1,695
730	10,885	95	140
660	3,665	55	55
430	6,760	40	60
60	840	0	0
95	1,845	0	20
495	4,860	40	50
705	5,880	70	210
190	1,060	30	10
1,405	595	15	20
105	665	0	0
1,240	11,135	85	85
205	1,080	10	0
195	1,250	15	0
995	19,480	250	145
1,250	16,415	120	175
90	1,430	10	15
80	2,475	15	0
2,050	61,175	400	500
310	2,285	25	60

**Table 22.7 Aboriginal identity population, by mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
<b>Aboriginal population</b>	<b>1,172,790</b>	<b>23,450</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>17,655</b>
Mother tongue, single responses <sup>1</sup>	<b>1,155,795</b>	23,320	1,690	23,710	17,300
English	<b>851,500</b>	20,935	1,530	17,755	10,220
French	<b>96,745</b>	200	60	1,845	4,025
Aboriginal languages	<b>207,205</b>	2,185	95	4,110	3,050
Algonquian languages	<b>142,860</b>	1,590	75	4,075	3,030
Cree	<b>77,970</b>	20	0	15	10
Ojibway	<b>24,025</b>	0	0	0	0
Oji-Cree	<b>11,630</b>	10	0	0	0
Montagnais-Naskapi	<b>10,535</b>	1,555	0	0	25
Mi'kmaq	<b>7,310</b>	0	75	4,045	2,510
Atikamekw	<b>5,135</b>	0	0	0	0
Blackfoot	<b>3,080</b>	0	0	0	0
Other Algonquian languages	<b>3,175</b>	0	0	20	490
Inuktitut	<b>31,925</b>	595	15	15	10
Athapaskan languages	<b>18,765</b>	0	0	10	10
Dene	<b>9,700</b>	0	0	0	0
Dogrib	<b>1,995</b>	0	0	0	0
Other Athapaskan languages	<b>7,070</b>	0	0	0	0
Dakota/Sioux	<b>5,540</b>	0	0	0	0
Salish languages	<b>3,150</b>	0	0	0	0
Tsimshian languages	<b>2,120</b>	0	0	10	0
Other Aboriginal languages	<b>2,855</b>	0	0	0	15
Other single responses	<b>345</b>	0	0	0	0
Mother tongue, multiple responses <sup>2</sup>	<b>16,995</b>	130	40	465	350
English and Aboriginal language(s)	<b>10,915</b>	90	0	275	140
French and Aboriginal language(s)	<b>815</b>	0	0	10	10
English, French and Aboriginal language(s)	<b>215</b>	0	10	0	0
Other multiple responses	<b>5,045</b>	40	30	190	205

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
<b>108,425</b>	<b>242,490</b>	<b>175,395</b>	<b>141,890</b>	<b>188,365</b>	<b>196,070</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>20,635</b>	<b>24,915</b>
106,685	239,740	172,465	139,385	185,210	193,730	7,535	20,375	24,650
11,665	197,440	128,750	103,880	155,570	178,245	6,620	14,550	4,340
55,560	19,350	8,075	1,530	3,010	2,795	70	175	55
39,425	22,850	35,600	33,940	26,580	12,635	850	5,645	20,245
29,755	21,915	33,865	26,370	20,545	1,325	40	250	20
13,225	3,390	19,035	24,100	16,905	1,045	40	185	15
25	12,155	9,290	1,745	595	160	0	40	0
0	6,185	5,415	0	10	10	0	0	0
8,935	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	80	0	10	10	10	0	0	0
5,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	15	10	3,010	30	0	0	0
1,865	85	105	505	25	60	0	20	0
9,535	370	140	30	150	105	60	700	20,200
0	25	895	7,110	1,955	3,415	640	4,695	15
0	10	885	7,100	1,575	70	0	50	0
0	0	0	0	10	20	0	1,945	10
0	10	0	10	360	3,320	635	2,695	0
0	10	635	405	3,785	705	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	45	3,095	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	10	2,080	10	0	0
135	525	55	15	90	1,905	100	0	10
35	100	45	35	55	55	0	0	10
1,745	2,750	2,930	2,505	3,155	2,345	45	260	270
340	885	2,185	2,150	2,525	1,805	30	245	240
405	25	95	160	55	40	10	0	20
60	25	25	40	40	10	0	10	0
935	1,815	625	155	540	485	10	10	0