



Revitalizing First Nations Languages

A Costing Analysis

Prepared by:

Daniel J. Brant & Associates

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Executive Summary

There are approximately 70 First Nations languages, in 12 language families, across Turtle Island.¹ These languages are in varying degrees of health, though all are threatened.² Some languages remain spoken by their communities, both on- and off-reserve, while others have very few speakers, if any, remaining. Recognizing the immense loss that comes from losing First Nations languages, leaders across the country have successfully advocated for the *Indigenous Languages Act* (“ILA”) and its implementation. The objective of the work is to determine the costs to reclaim, revitalize, and ultimately normalize and maintain First Nations languages.

This report endeavours to ascertain the cost to revitalize First Nation languages, based on what is required to support the preservation and vibrancy of First Nations languages in the part of Turtle Island that is now called Canada. It should also be noted that this report does not address nor include language instruction within the educational system. Our challenge was that there is not a single First Nations language program in Canada that is adequately funded or operating optimally. Chronic underfunding has robbed organizations of their ability to operate according to best practices. Most operate on shoe-string budgets and pay extremely low salaries, depending heavily on volunteers and on un-ending funding applications in the hopes of scraping together enough to slow the decline of their languages. The constant underfunding of First Nations language revitalization by Canada’s different ministries serves only to deny future First Nations generations of their chance of learning their language.

We spoke with 12 organizations, six of whom were able or willing to give us financial statements. We would be remiss if we didn’t highlight that each of their financial statements and budgets are poor measures of future needs because of chronic underfunding and consequent dependency on volunteers and partially funded programs. We thus undertook to establish what it would cost if they were to operate their programs in a fully funded, fairly paid, best practice scenario.

Our costing model is built upon the foundational work laid out by Heather Bliss and Miles Creed (“Bliss and Creed”) in 2018.³ Bliss and Creed’s approach, rooted in linguistic theory and knowledge, and wholistic in its perspective, provided a solid foundation upon which to build out further costing. Bliss and Creed looked at language costing from an all-encompassing perspective and proposed a multi-year linguistic approach for small, medium and large communities, located in remote and urban areas, in relation to different linguistic

¹ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016159 [² Ibid. 2016 Census.](https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=110514&PRID=10&PTYPE=109445&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2017&THEME=122&VID=0&VNA-MEE=&VNAMEF=) We note that there are different accounts of the number of language families and associated dialects in Canada. UNESCO Endangered languages presents a different view. As there is discussion on the total number of languages and dialects, for consistency purposes, we prefer to use the Statistics Canada figure and allow the AFN and Indigenous leaders to assign the number they consider. Ultimately, it will not have an impact on the costing model, but simply informs the model development.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

³ Bliss, H. (2018) A global Perspective on Costing Indigenous Language Revitalization, First Peoples’ Cultural Council, Brentwood Bay, BC



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objectives (i.e., language reclamation, revitalization, or maintenance). Accordingly, their identification of the linguistic programming necessary to reclaim, revitalize, and maintain First Nations languages served as the programming foundation upon which costs were estimated. Their 2018 costing estimates were the basis upon which current cost estimates were derived.

We adapted their model for today's context. Our team updated their costing inputs to factor in the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2018 to 2021, updated salary data, adjusted salaries to include employer paid benefits, amortized equipment costs and reviewed and updated several assumptions.

We introduce the concept of Shared Language Service Organizations (Hubs), to differentiate between services offered at the community level and shared services that would use an economies of scale approach. These Hubs take some of the annual costs originally planned for Community Language Programming in Bliss and Creed's report, and place them in Hubs, thus creating efficiencies. We then estimate annual programming costs, considering individual community language vitality and size. The individual language vitality and size was gleaned from Statistics Canada data as this was the only comprehensive national data available, with the proviso that many First Nations are not confident in the veracity of that data. The costing model proposed in this report is intended to be relevant for the next 10-15 years, with periodic updating for new inflation and cost information. The costing model will require updating after 10-15 years with new community statistics, as language vitality and capacity are expected to evolve.

Our task was to provide a costing model assuming that every First Nation person has access to the same suite of quality First Nation language programming. It is argued that the same level of dedication and priority is required for First Nation languages as that given to teaching either of Canada's official languages as second languages. Directives on the importance of repairing the harm done by Canadian governments to First Nations peoples are clear: Invest heavily in First Nations languages; do it now; and be intentional. Not only is it the right thing to do, but it will have a significant, lasting, and healing impact on First Nations Peoples in Canada and on reconciliation with all of Canada.

There is an urgency to act now and to act quickly. The devastation left by centuries of colonialization left many First Nation languages on the verge of extinction. However, First Nations cultures are strong and have survived this colonial attack but are in a critical state. Language roots remain and First Nations are brimming with hope for the revitalization of their languages. New speakers will be a breath of fresh air and energy, lighting a grassfire in the hearts of First Nations people across the country.

This report builds on work undertaken by others in the area of First Nations language revitalisation and covers a number of critical areas that support the necessary steps to regain First Nations language proficiency. Section 5 of this report provides cost estimates for this revitalization process.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Context

There are approximately 70 First Nations languages, in 12 language families, across Turtle Island. These languages are in varying degrees of health, though all are threatened. Some languages remain spoken by their communities, both on and off reserve, while others have very few speakers, if any, remaining. Recognizing the immense loss that comes from losing First Nations languages, leaders across the country have successfully advocated for the *Indigenous Languages Act* (“ILA”) and its implementation. The objective of the work is to reclaim, revitalize, and ultimately to normalize and maintain First Nations languages. What will this cost?

The AFN is preparing to undertake extensive research on what is being done to support language reclamation and revitalization programs across the country. They have worked with current language speakers, expert economists, and linguists to develop the preliminary information, some of which informs this report. We have now endeavoured to ascertain the cost to revitalize First Nation languages so that we may invest what is required to support the preservation and vibrancy of Indigenous languages in the part of Turtle Island that is now called Canada.

1.2. Objective

Daniel J. Brant & Associates was tasked with gathering cost data and analysing the cost of reclaiming, revitalizing, and maintaining First Nations languages, excluding K-12 and post-secondary education, and excluding the costs associated with the Office of the Commissioner of Indigenous Languages. To this end, we conducted research on best practices and actual community needs. We sought to provide accurate and reliable data to inform the cost of revitalizing First Nations languages; that is, from the state of languages today, to the intended goals of safeguarding First Nations languages and producing fluent speakers across Canada.

In the absence of a language revitalization strategy, the objective of this exercise is to determine the cost to provide every First Nations person with the opportunity to attain fluency and literacy in their own respective First Nation’s language, through language revitalization programming. We are attempting to identify the costs to get from today’s language abilities to the goal of fluency. In other words, how much would it cost to close the gaps between current speaking levels and the point where everyone is speaking their community’s language in their homes, workspaces, and everyday interactions.

While we have had to work within certain constraints, our objective seeks to empower language leaders to run

⁴ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census. Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-400-X2016159 [https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/figures/f3_3a-eng.cfm](https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=110514&PRID=10&PTYPE=109445&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2017&THEME=122&VID=0&VNA-MEE=&VNAMEF=) We note that there are different accounts of the number of language families and associated dialects in Canada. UNESCO Endangered languages presents a different view. As there is discussion on the total number of languages and dialects, for consistency purposes, we prefer to use the Statistics Canada figure and allow the AFN and Indigenous leaders to assign the number they consider. Ultimately, it will not have an impact on the costing model, but simply informs the model development. See also <a href=)

⁵ Ibid. 2016 Census.

⁶ As defined below in section 4.5.



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the programs they want to run and achieve their desired results.

Tangentially, this report seeks to collect data from key sources and provide an analysis that will inform negotiations relative to the implementation of the ILA, together with parallel work being done with Métis Nation of Canada (“MNC”) and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (“ITK”). While the data presents some challenges, as detailed in Section 1.4 below, this report nonetheless provides a strong guide for the real cost of implementing language revitalization in a meaningful way.

1.3. Scope

The scope of the work undertaken is developed within these conditions:

- This report outlines the overall costs of First Nations language revitalization (“FNLR”) to meet the needs of all First Nations people/communities wanting to revitalise their language(s).
- This report outlines the cost of First Nations languages only and does not consider other Indigenous languages of the Inuit or Métis.
- This report does not include the costs of Indigenous Language Revitalization (“ILR”) within the educational system (K-12) or the post-secondary educational funds administered through First Nations governments.
- This report does not include the costs to address indirect barriers to language learning (for example, community and individual readiness, homelessness, trauma, inadequate housing, racism, health, drinking water, among others).
- This report provides the costs of language programming and support for the organizations involved in reclaiming, revitalizing, maintaining, and ultimately normalizing First Nations languages.
- We recognize that the scope of this work is but the beginning. Language revitalization will require an immense long-term effort on all fronts to achieve the goals set out by the *Indigenous Languages Act* and by First Nations leaders and language advocates in this land.

1.4. Limitations of this Costing Model

The cost of revitalizing languages is only as good as the available data and the strategy for revitalization. As previous AFN research noted in an unpublished report, it is important to measure progress in ILR.⁷ Currently, this does not happen in a uniform way across the country. The data to address a systematic approach would include:

- Assessment methods and tools to measure language learning progress.
- Development of language plans and tracking the outcomes from their implementation.
- Identifying language programs available on- and off-reserve and ensuring their delivery and accountability from program delivery organizations.
- Developing and approving review and accountability procedures for language programs, including:
 - Accounting
 - Language progression/revitalization

⁷ Drummond, D. and Kachuck Rosenbluth, E. (2018) *Costing to Reclaim, Revitalize and Maintain Indigenous Languages. Report for the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs Committee on Languages - Unpublished Report*

⁸ Drummond, D. and Kachuck Rosenbluth, E. (2018) *Costing to Reclaim, Revitalize and Maintain Indigenous Languages. Report for the Assembly of First Nations Chiefs Committee on Languages, (p.26) Unpublished Report*

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- o Sharing of best practices and recognizing shortfalls, to find solutions for overcoming challenges⁸

1.4.1. Lack of data and inaccessible data

- No comprehensive Indigenous-led, -controlled and -owned data source exists to aggregate data across the country on the cost of First Nations language programming.
- The First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC) has developed a principle entitled OCAP® (Ownership, Control, Access, Possession), which addresses the sovereignty of data. However, implementation and incorporation of these principles into research is still in its infancy.
- Trust and transparency can improve data sharing although severe underfunding, intergenerational trauma, and institutionalization have broken that trust and transparency.

1.4.2. Inaccurate, Incomplete, and Un-representative data

No First Nations language program exists in Canada that runs on a fully funded budget. Current programs, for the most part, are running on program funds available from the Department of Canadian Heritage (DCH).

- The reliance on volunteers also makes the existing budgets un-representative of the true cost of First Nations-led language programming. There are numerous significant informal language activities in most communities being undertaken on a volunteer basis. While demonstrating great will and dedication, they are normally not funded or operated in any systematic manner.
- First Nations language organizations are developing their programming based on available funding, rather than best practices, a systematic approach, and ideal circumstances. This also renders any data available to be difficult to consolidate for the purposes of this costing exercise.
- For a complete picture, it would be necessary to develop a database framework, visit every community, conduct a vision planning session to ascertain their goals, develop multi-year language plans, and program requirements followed by assigning realistic numbers to multi-year budgets.

1.5. Assumptions and Facts Informing our Work

The assumptions and facts on which the cost estimations are based are as follows:

- There are 70 First Nations languages in Canada, in 12 language families,⁹ according to Statistics Canada, used for consistency purposes.
- Three quarters of First Nations languages in Canada are “definitely,” “severely” or “critically” endangered:¹⁰
- All First Nations languages are, at the very least, vulnerable, as a direct result of colonial policies, including but not limited to issues arising from the Indian Act, the reserve system, residential institution, the Sixties’ Scoop and continued child welfare policies, and other acts of displacement and assimilation.
- There are growing numbers of First Nations people speaking First Nations languages as a second language, rather than as a mother tongue;¹¹

⁹ According to the Census 2016. Accessed at <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/98-200-x/2016022/98-200-x2016022-eng.cfm>. We have used Statistics Canada data for consistency purposes. There are other methods that could be used to count the number of First Nations languages in Canada, and we do not discount those methods. Ultimately, if AFN were to decide to use a different number based on their data, this costing could be adjusted to reflect those languages and dialects. See Footnote 1 for further details.

¹⁰ Moseley, Christopher (ed.). 2010. Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger, 3rd ed. Paris, UNESCO Publishing. Online version: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages/atlas>. Accessed on December 30, 2021 at <http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas/index.php>

¹¹ Op cit note 3



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- Overall, 21.3 percent of First Nations people in Canada are able to conduct a conversation in an Indigenous language.¹²
- All First Nation languages in Canada can be revitalized.
- There is a desire and much motivation to reclaim and revitalize First Nations languages, and a determination that this can be achieved.¹³



2. The Merits of Language

2.1. Human Rights, Health and Wellbeing, and Reconciliation

The importance of revitalizing First Nations languages has been echoed repeatedly by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples,¹⁴ the Truth and Reconciliation Commission,¹⁵ the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Inquiry,¹⁶ and the Viens Commission in Quebec,¹⁷ along with numerous Indigenous advocates.

In the past, there was a lot of stigma and racism surrounding the use of First Nations languages. Some people even “refused to teach their own children their Indigenous languages and cultures because of the negative stigma that had come to be associated with them. This has contributed significantly to the fragile state of Indigenous languages in Canada today.”¹⁸ Today’s cultural paradigms have shifted, accepting that First Nations languages be used commonly. Reconciliation demands that we repair historic wrongs by investing in First Nations language revitalization. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) calls to action numbers 13-17 address language and culture.

Difficult socio-economic conditions (housing, income levels, education, mental health, etc.) make it harder to implement language learning programs and act as a barrier to language uptake. A person who does not have suitable housing, or cannot find full time employment, will likely not be able to persevere or focus appropriately in a language class regardless of the intensity of their interest to acquire the language. Identifying a cost to resolving these barriers is outside the scope of this exercise, but we know from discussion with First Nations involved in everyday life that there is a strong link between basic needs, mental health and wellbeing and knowledge of one’s First Nation language. The removal of Indigenous language leads to a decline in mental health and wellbeing,¹⁹ and further separates a person from their culture. By investing in languages, we begin

¹⁴ 1996. Final report can be found at <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/royal-commission-aboriginal-peoples/Pages/final-report.aspx>

¹⁵ 2015. Calls to Action can be found at https://ehprnh2mwo3.exactdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf

¹⁶ 2019. Final report can be found at <https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report/>

¹⁷ Public Inquiry Commission on relations between Indigenous Peoples and certain public services in Québec: listening, reconciliation and progress. 2019. Found at https://www.cerp.gouv.qc.ca/fileadmin/Fichiers_clients/Rapport/Final_report.pdf

¹⁸ Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Summary Report, p. 154.

¹⁹ Brant, D. J., Irwin-Gibson, C. (2020), Urban and Rural Indigenous Housing Plan for Ontario, Ontario Non Profit Housing Association. Accessed at <https://www.ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ONPHAs-Urban-and-Rural-Indigenous-Housing-Plan-for.pdf>. See also Rodrigues, C., Henderson, R., Lucas, K., Bristowe, S., Ramage, K., Milaney, K. (2020). Developing Gendered and Culturally Safe Interventions for Urban Indigenous Families Experiencing Homelessness. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press. Accessed at https://www.homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/attachments/SafeInterventionReport_Aug_7%205.31.46%20PM%20%28%29.pdf

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to reconnect and help to improve mental health, and in turn, other socio-economic determinants of well-being. As such, we firmly believe that along with implementing the TRC's Call to Action #19, we need to work with other pieces of the puzzle to improve the mental health and wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples.

The United Nations' Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration)²⁰ states in article 11 that it is the right of Indigenous Peoples to speak, promote, and maintain their language. By having prevented Indigenous People from speaking their languages for so many years, Canada denied a fundamental right and must now take appropriate measures to support the UN Declaration.

2.2. Canadian Values and Commitments

Revitalizing First Nations languages remains chronically underfunded seven years after an electoral promise made by Canada's current Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, to carry out all the recommendations of the TRC, including call to action #14, requiring that sufficient funds be provided for Indigenous language revitalization and preservation.

First Nations languages deserves the same commitment that Canada has made for French and English bilingualism, which has as basic principles:

- a. The right to receive services in the official language of your choice, including the financial amount that provincial governments and the federal government inject into minority language training across Canada in order to offer services in both languages;
- b. Federal government employer commitment for official language use in the workplace such that full salaries are paid to learn French or English.²¹

While First Nations do not uniformly support official language status as an objective for FNL, the commitment to reclaiming, revitalizing and maintaining First Nations languages should be given the same priority and importance as that given to French and English in Canada. In the true spirit of reconciliation, honouring promises made by leaders and accounting for many generations of failings on the part of the Crown, First Nations languages need to be given a place of priority and invested in accordingly.

²⁰ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, (A/RES/61/295), 2007. Found at <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

²¹ [Evaluation of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's Centralized Language Training Program](#)



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3. Data and Research informing our Costing Model

3.1. Research Methodology

The research focused on 12 case studies. Through interviews, we gathered information on language programs being offered and the visions for programs designed according to best practices and Indigenous ways of knowing and learning. We followed up the interviews with requests for strategic plans, budgets, financial statements, and annual reports. The objective was to obtain historic, long-term, and current costing data for initiatives that have yielded positive results. We also had access to an aggregated list of proposal amounts to the DCH for language programs, and funding allocated by program design.

In connection with these interviews, a literature review was conducted of seminal information related to the revitalization of Indigenous languages. We next analyzed existing data and seminal research. We cross referenced as much information as available with data contained in a health survey conducted by the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC). Statistics Canada data, though imperfect with respect to some First Nations, is gathered systematically and provides consistent data from all points across the country. As such, it has been used for the purposes of this costing report. We strongly recommend the creation of aggregate datasets on First Nations languages and programs for the reclamation, revitalization, strengthening and maintenance of First Nations languages.

3.2. Findings from Academic Research

Languages thrive and are maintained when they are naturally and consistently passed down among generations, from grandparents to parents and children. Consequently, the ultimate goal is for First Nations languages to be spoken fluently, at home and in day-to-day interactions within First Nations organisations and governments.

An expanded list of highlights of the academic research included in the costing model is provided in Appendix A. The following provides a summary of highlights from the academic research that was reviewed for the costing model:

3.2.1. Funding for language revitalization must be *long term, proportional, and accessible*.

While lack of accessible funding remains a significant obstacle,²² language revitalization is tied directly to resources (funding, personnel, time available, motivation), of which motivation is the overriding factor.²³ Language revitalization requires long-term planning, engagement, and commitment; for example, immersion programs should consider that “fluency is a lifelong process.”²⁴

²² Gomashie, G. (2019) Kanien'keha/Mohawk Indigenous Language Revitalization Efforts in Canada. *McGill Journal of Education*, Volume 54,
²³ Shaul, D. L. (2014) *Linguistic Ideologies of Native American Language Revitalization: Doing the Lost Language Ghost Dance*. Springer: Cham
²⁴ Burns, 2006a, quoting Peters. See also Gomashie.

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3.2.2. Focusing on fluent second language speakers as *language curators*,²⁵ *teachers*,²⁶ and *pivotal* in everyday language use.

Teaching can be an effective means of reviving a language, and post-secondary education in the language²⁷ is a key indicator for ILR success. Second language learners can become second language teachers. To sustain speakers going forward, much focus should be on teaching adults the language to be teachers as well.²⁸ Recordings of the language being spoken ought to be made using both older and younger speakers, to ensure that younger voices can be heard, with their way of speaking, as they tend to speak faster than older speakers, while still allowing for proper pronunciation.²⁹ Best-practice research is clear that programs need to focus on multigenerational learning to speed up the normalisation of the language use, whether in learning or using the language.³⁰

It is imperative to remember that **acquisition of the language, not learning, is the goal**,³¹ and endangered language learners need to hear everyday speech and conversation in order to reclaim and use the language conversationally.³²

3.2.3. Key drivers of success include community empowerment, sense of culture, and individual wellbeing.

The goal is to shift from the community being a consumer to the community being a producer, reframing language revitalization as a process of playful engagement,³³ going beyond the classroom, and noting that strong motivational factors are an important element in keeping the language alive and revitalized.³⁴ It is mentioned that, specifically in the urban context, making place for Indigenous languages is both about the physical space to practice and learn and the space in one's life (time, priority).³⁵ Fittingly, while migration and mobility are serious threats to the maintenance of Indigenous languages, fostering competence in community languages can reaffirm community values and create new community identities.³⁶

Finally, the biggest driver of success lay not in “grades” but in retaining a sense of culture;³⁷ “Our research needs to be rooted in Indigenous understandings in ways that Indigenous People can recognize aspects of themselves in the world.”³⁸

3.2.4. Programming should be *comprehensive*, *flexible*,³⁹ and *adapted* for different contexts.

Language documentation and revitalization, built with different contexts in mind, encourage the use of language rather than just storing information. For example, it is encouraged to target many different ways of using the language such as oratory, songs, jokes, riddles, traditional songs, language games, sayings and proverbs, oral history, biography, autobiography, descriptions of important materials and ceremonies, conversation, among others.⁴⁰ Transcripts of conversations can be used to create games, grammar on demand, conversations and pronunciation practice, electronic flash card tools, as well as semi-scripted movies.⁴¹

²⁷ Shah, S. and Brenzinger, M. (2018) The Role of Teaching in Language Revival and Revitalization Movements.. Annual Review of Applied Linguistics, 38 pp. 201–208.

²⁸ Hinton, L. (2011) Language revitalization and language pedagogy: new teaching and learning strategies. Language and Education, Vol. 25, No. 4, 307–318.

²⁹ Op cite note 29

³⁰ Op cite note 23

³¹ Op cite note 23

³² Op cite note 27

³³ Op cite note 27

³⁴ Op cite note 23

³⁵ Baloy, N. (2011) “We Can’t Feel Our Language” Making Places in

the City for Aboriginal Language Revitalization.. American Indian Quarterly Vol. 35, no. 4.

³⁶ Op cite note 30

³⁷ Op cite note 24

³⁸ Rosborough, T.P. and Rorick, L. (2017) Following in the footsteps of the wolf: connecting scholarly minds to ancestors in Indigenous language revitalization Alternative Journal of Indigenous Peoples, Vol. 13(1) 11–17

³⁹ Op cit note 23



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Key considerations for immersion programs include setting goals for the program, securing other logistics (funding, accommodation, curriculum development, teaching methods, and language policy), and introducing cultural content in class.⁴² And, as true immersion programs (Indigenous language and dominant language) fail to truly be split equally, allowing both languages equal prominence and dominance in all domains, the next best thing are mentor-apprentice programs (MAP).⁴³ Drama and theatre are also elements in naturalistic methods of immersion, total physical response (TPR), and MAP since they are community based, participatory, collaborative, and immersive – all strong methodological practices for language revitalization.⁴⁴ Immersion camps, singing and dancing groups, MAPs are all examples of places where the link can be drawn between homeland communities and urban centres.⁴⁵

3.2.5. Make local considerations and custom programming, but stay connected and share resources between groups⁴⁶

Respecting local knowledge and the desires of the community at the centre of the language teaching are fundamental.⁴⁷ Indigenous heritage projects require greater investment in tailoring programs and services for each community in order to best serve the needs of their members. However, this custom approach can lead to silos and duplication of efforts between communities so specific attention should simultaneously be made to sharing knowledge, skills, and resources within language groups.⁴⁸

3.2.6. Strong investment in technological tools will advance language revitalization.⁴⁹

Technology can be used to support language revitalization efforts by increasing reach and exposure of language, empowering ownership and engagement, and facilitating the development of new skill sets. This is of course affected by common constraints such as limited resources and lack of available materials. Regardless, technology, it is argued, offers benefits to language education through curriculum and material development, documentation efforts, and language pedagogy,⁵⁰ and it can be used to create or recreate discourses that can be useful outside of school, and help reach the goal of intergenerational transmission in mother tongues.⁵¹

3.3. Findings from Case Studies to be Included in the Costing Model

Our team interviewed representatives from 12 language organizations and First Nations government programs, across the country. We have included a summary of the points raised during their interviews, as well as the points that informed our costing model, while maintaining anonymity as to the source of this information. Each of these points was echoed by more than one case study participant and comes from their experiences in language revitalization.

The following is a summary of what the case study interviews revealed. The information received was consistent across all interviews. It was evident that the current way that language learning is funded inhibits language revitalization. If the work involved in revitalizing languages is to be successful, the support mechanisms must be overhauled.

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Op cite note 27

⁴² Op cite note 27

⁴³ Op cite note 31

⁴⁴ Kirsten, S.Y. (2020) Drama as a Methodology for Coast Salish Language Revitalization

⁴⁵ Baloy, (2011) Canadian Theatre Review, Volume 181, pp. 41-45

⁴⁶ Saving Lakota: Commentary on Language Revitalization. Powers, William. American Indian Culture and Research Journal 33:4 (2009) 139-149

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Willmot, C., Alexandra, C., Corbiere, M., Corbiere, A., (2016). Toward Language in Action: Agency-Oriented Application of the GRASAC Database for Anishinaabe Language Revitalization *Museum Anthropology Review* 10(2) .

⁴⁹ Indigenous language revitalization, promotion, and education: function of digital technology. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 2016, Vol. 29, No. 7, 1137-1151. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2016.1166137>

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Hermes, M., Bangs, M., Marin, A., (2012) Designing Indigenous Language Revitalization.. *Harvard Educational Review*, Vol. 82, No. 3.

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Note that some of the listed information below concerns K-12 programming but were considered relevant as lessons can be drawn regarding language learning in general.

3.3.1. Language is not just a matter of learning the words and the phrases but has an inherent value in supporting cultural integrity.

Indigenous language organizations often must compete with non-Indigenous organizations offering Indigenous language programming.⁵² This prevents capacity building and organizational strength within First Nation organizations (including governments) for funding and for qualified staff. Non-Indigenous language programming changes the way that Indigenous language is taught in many cases. Indigenous-led programming, on the other hand, ensures that the Indigenous cultural paradigms are included in the teaching of the language itself. This alters the language courses from simply a topic of learning to instead a part in the restoration of culture through the language. One of the main outcomes of First Nations language revitalization is the restoration of Indigenous cultures, which also serves the decolonization agenda.

3.3.2. Language is an investment and communities want to invest in their community members learning the language.

Nearly all case study participants highlighted the need to financially compensate Indigenous language learners for their time and skills. As the language requires these new learners to eventually pass it on to their children and next generations, it is essential that those who spend time learning the language also be compensated for the acquired skills they are gaining. This is consistent with the way the governments of Canada and some provinces pay for their employees to learn French or English. We have provided a glimpse of the cost comparisons for Federal French language learning in Section 3.4.2.b.

3.3.3. Language loss is happening at an alarming rate.

In some communities, there are almost no speakers. However, in some other communities, nearly 80 percent of the community can speak the language. Still in others, while 60-70 percent of the population speak the language, there are few children speaking the language and are passive speakers at best. In isolated communities, with recent internet access, kids are now learning English or French, but not their Indigenous language. This speaks to a lack of resources and infrastructure for Internet streaming television, games and books for children in their Indigenous languages. There must be programming available for kids to watch and play with at home in their Indigenous language, rather than watching and playing in English or French.

3.3.4. Natural “hubs” have formed, offering a range of services to organizations delivering programming.

Many of these hubs are also providing limited programming, but for the most part, their focus has been to: run teacher training programs, early childhood educator programs, bachelor's degrees in First Nations languages; develop curricula (mentor-apprentice, kindergarten, early childhood, high school, adult learning, among others); and, create books, videos and reading materials for teachers, and in some cases, lexicons, dictionaries, audio recordings and online apps. Some hubs have digital media programs that promote fluency, including by training translators. Some are publishers, producing printed materials as well as the contents of those materials. Others run more like a school board, providing continuing education, training, and resources

⁵² This is often the case especially with Universities, however other non-Indigenous organizations, such cultural centres and community groups offering Indigenous language programming, are also competing for the same funding dollars.



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for teachers, and advocating on their behalf. Most do not run language learning programming themselves rather, they support First Nations leading language learning programming. More creative activities such as games and play materials in Indigenous languages should be increased. Some hubs run online courses for those living outside of the local language area, although these programs are often also run by community programming groups.

3.3.5. Many of these hubs bring language teachers and Knowledge Keepers together.

They are brought together to discuss best practices and how to better support language learning, including how to better support the Knowledge Keepers and teachers in language knowledge transfer. Many run conferences and trainings for language teachers. There are currently not enough teachers being trained and a significant number of teachers are required, immediately.

3.3.6. Some hubs are also funding allocators.

Their experience is that they receive significantly more requests than the funding that can be allocated would allow. Consequently, they must turn down eligible applications. This role is difficult and painful.

3.3.7. There is the opportunity to collaborate between language groups.

Many are already doing this. The challenge is the lack of resources to coordinate this collaboration. A language curriculum could be developed for a language, shared between language programs, and then adjusted for dialects.

3.3.8. Many hubs and community program organizations rely on volunteers, and partners, many of whom are not paid by any organization.

Some collaborate with university linguists or language experts, paid by these universities or by other research grants available through their institutions. The will to participate and help is there, but funding for the language hub or community program to pay people for their time frequently is not. As such, things that could happen quickly with the proper resources instead take years to happen, as the volunteers and partners cannot dedicate the required time. Proper funding would allow them to work full time directly for Indigenous organizations and thereby would advance Indigenous language resources.

3.3.9. Some Indigenous language programs have not seen their funding increased while the demand for their services has multiplied.

Many organizations spoke of their funding being equivalent to that received in the 1970s. One organization told us their funding was halved since the 1970s. Another spoke of the population served being four times what it was in the 1970s, with funding remaining the same through the decades, depreciating each year.

3.3.10. Proposal-based funding is not sustainable.

It has consistently decreased the efficiency of any and all funding and programs. Funding absolutely must be long-term, sustainable, predictable and be done under no additional conditions. Most organizations reported that their staff spent between one and three days per month applying for funding. Approximately, 3-5 percent of salary costs are attributable to funding applications, let alone reporting and administration of

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these funding streams. Administrators stated they spent the majority of their time seeking funding from a wide variety of sources. Most funding is non-renewable, making funding a frustrating and ever-changing endeavour, preventing institutional knowledge growth, causing staffing problems and high turnover rates. The current funding model serves only to contribute to language degradation.

3.3.11. Not every community or organization has a language plan.

They have a general idea of what they want, but resources are significantly lacking to invest in a language plan, when the funding comes at the direct detriment of language programming. Funding for language planning often comes from an additional source, so requires additional application, reporting and administrative resources. However, a language plan, much like a strategic plan, helps to articulate the vision, the objectives, and a path to achieving that vision. Planning objectives and vision, in turn, determine the associated programs and services required, greatly impacting, and ultimately determining the cost.

3.3.12. There is inadequate funding for technology.

There is a shortage of First Nations language materials available through media sources (radio, television, internet streaming, games, among others). As more resources are developed online and through web-based programming, there is a shortage of funding for servers, hosting, computers, and other technological materials. Likewise, the lack of access to high-speed internet in many remote communities remains a problem. Language training and resources need to evolve with the times. While cultural activities in the language are important, it is just as important to provide language training in technical areas, professions, daily activities, and other contemporary activities. It is important to teach the language in ways that people can use right away and in ways that are relevant to them to get them excited about using the language.

3.3.13. There is a shortage of space and infrastructure.

Cultural language programming has increasing demand for both the language learning programs, and for hub services that support community language programming. There is a shortage of available space to meet these requirements and infrastructure dollars will be required to make this possible.

3.3.14. Daycares and early childhood centres provide great opportunities for producing fluent speakers.

There is a significant shortage of fluent early childhood educators. As such, an opportunity is being missed. Many of the daycares and early childhood centres are underfunded and do not provide a competitive wage. As such, teachers seek gainful employment elsewhere, and finding qualified teachers for early childhood positions is challenging.

3.3.15. Mentor-apprentice programs are fundamental.

Mentor-Apprentice Programs (MAPs) involve an expert knowledge speaker (mother tongue or highly fluent) who leads a language learner (the apprentice) through to fluency, in a full-time or nearly full time, structured program. The mentor sets the program and together, the mentor and apprentice share knowledge, as the apprentice gains more and more confidence in their language and takes on new responsibilities. MAPs are said to be under-funded but are the quickest means for producing fluent speakers. Previously, these programs were more prevalent. Many interviewees spoke of the need to offer paid MAP opportunities in order to attract learners and produce fluent early childhood educators, teachers and parents. The goal is that children of the



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next generation can quickly begin being mother tongue speakers.

Most case study participants described their ideal mentor-apprentice program. Some included young parents participating for four years, as couples, in their early 20s, so when they progressed, their children would then be spoken to in their language and become mother tongue speakers. Others wanted to have full time apprentices learning for the first two years, then teaching the subsequent first-year learners, practising as they taught. Others wanted the learners to be trained to be language teachers, translators, court-room translators, or employees for different roles that required language speakers. And still others expressed the desire simply to recognize that learning the language is also carrying an immense responsibility in the community and that this responsibility warrants being compensated.

3.3.16. Immersion programs are fundamental to language learning.

Many community program organizations want to offer immersion programs between communities, for example, allowing individuals and families to spend time in communities with fluent speakers, some of whom may be related to the learners. Immersion programs were reportedly not currently subsidized and often require costly flights to more remote communities, though not always. Immersion programs require training for both the speakers and the learners. Funding is rarely available or sufficient for these immersion programs.

3.3.17. A language immersion school is required in every major city.

Language immersion schools operate in both English and French. Indigenous immersion, offering an Indigenous curriculum and including the cultural paradigms in their teachings, while also ensuring that students succeed academically in the western system should be offered. The challenge in establishing these schools is the limited number of language teachers.

3.3.18. Uncertified language teachers are paid inadequately.

This prevents teacher retention, creates competition and good teachers are often poached by non-Indigenous organizations with larger funding envelopes. It also makes it impossible to hire enough language educators, as there is already a shortage of them. This reinforces the need for paid mentor-apprentice programs. First Nations language teachers, including fluent but uncertified teachers, must be paid a competitive salary, and provided with housing allowances when they need to relocate for positions. This can be more expensive in remote communities with limited housing availability.

3.3.19. Language learning happens best when there are good teachers with clear goals and strong and suitable resources.

Language education must happen in an organized fashion that also allows for flexibility, provided through quality tools. Language education is done poorly when teachers lack the training and the resources to teach. The demand for qualified teachers is high. It is often worth hiring untrained speakers, and training them internally to teach, as qualified fluent teachers are too difficult to find.

3.3.20. There is a significant shortage in comprehensive training for language teachers.

Bachelor degrees are required for Indigenous language teachers. Likewise, fluent speakers must have access to rapid teacher training in order to provide them with high quality teaching ability and place them in good jobs, where the demand exists for teachers now. The barrier is in requiring teachers to leave their home to do their training. A better option is to provide the teacher training in the First Nation community directly. There could also be some certification awarded to fluent speakers, recognizing their success. However, an important

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consideration is ensuring that where a speaker/knowledge keeper is providing the training, that speaker must be adequately paid. This speaker may not be accredited to provide the training, but their knowledge is valuable and deserves to be properly compensated.

3.3.21. More significant research must be done on ways of teaching polysynthetic languages.

Full time researchers are required to guide and adjust the approaches used in classrooms so that fluent speakers are created. Polysynthetic languages require different teaching methods than verb-based languages. Curriculum must be both culturally relevant and appropriate to the polysynthetic language.

3.4. Financial findings

Funding through a piecemeal approach is detrimental to language program development. A comprehensive and multifaceted funding approach is required.

Investing in language revitalization now contributes to the other areas that need to be invested in, and further advances those areas (community building, healing, trauma work, healthy relationships, families living and working together and learning together, community support through programming aimed at families and whole communities, etc.). These all advance the social determinants of health and help to address the inequalities currently faced by First Nations community members.

3.4.1. Case Studies: Interviews and documents provided by interviewees

It is important to maintain the anonymity of the data provided by case study participants as a commitment on the part of the research team. However, an important caveat must be raised: Case study participants were all, without fail, underfunded. They all stated that with more funding, language revitalization would be more effective and efficient. Each participant had also seen their requests for more funding refused. The following provides the major issues emanating from the case studies:

- a. **Costing and financial data was difficult to obtain.** Case study participants were, for the most part, unable or reluctant to provide financial or costing details due to their organizations' policies about sharing financial information.
- b. **Costs of specific language programs, services and activities are not easily discernible.** Case study participants were often unable to share or discuss financial information on specific language initiatives because their accounting systems did not report costs by initiative. Instead, financial information, to the extent that it was available, was usually presented at an organizational level, without sufficient detail to determine what the specific costs were for any particular language program or activity.
- c. **The costs of similar language programs, services and activities are not similar, but are unique.** We learned that similar language initiatives in different communities or organizations may have very different costs and cost structures, for a variety of reasons, including having different: goals, objectives, strategies/tactics, levels of funding, internal policy restrictions, levels of demand, timelines, level of community and/or partner support, among others.

For example, MAPs may operate in one community powered by volunteers while, in another community, the program pays employees.

The uniqueness of costs amongst similar language initiatives can be explained by the fragmented nature of language programs and initiatives across Canada, and the uniqueness of the various communities and organizations delivering the programming and initiatives. In part, capacity to research, apply for and report on



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funding opportunities is a barrier. In others, there is simply a lack of funding available for which to apply.

DCH's Indigenous Languages and Cultures Program (ILCP) is currently only sufficient for reaching a small proportion of First Nations and First Nations language learners. An evaluation of the Aboriginal Peoples' Program – a forerunner of the ILCP – that DCH recently released indicated that the program “supported an average of 129 projects per year over the five-year period, reaching an average of 7,428 participants annually.” The 7,428 participants include Inuit and Métis as well as First Nations persons and represent well under 1 percent of the population. While federal budgets 2019 and 2021 provided new funding, the scale of the current ILCP is inappropriately low, and the current funding is insufficient for the language revitalization challenge that First Nations and First Nations organizations are facing.

d. The costs of language programs, services and activities are often understated or missing. We learned through interviews that language initiatives are often “bootstrapped” and operate on shoestring budgets. For example, we learned that often language programming is driven by dedicated, committed and passionate volunteers, whose time, effort and other contributions are not measured.

Similarly, we learned that in some cases, Indigenous language teachers are the least paid amongst their colleagues, and that, perhaps not so coincidentally, they are predominantly women. The significant pay gap between what these Indigenous language teachers and non-language teachers are being compensated is not being measured or reported.

e. The costs of language services, programs and activities are often distorted by their funding terms and conditions. We learned that funding for language initiatives can distort the costs of the language programming and initiatives. For example, late funding announcements/awards may mean that the planned level of activity is shortened, planned human resources are no longer available, planned language participants have changed, planned programming has to be adapted to new timing and changes to participant circumstances and community and/or partner supports.

Similarly, funding that is less than expected will mean finding ways to cut corners and costs which may be detrimental to the planned outcomes, thus distorting costs and measures of success.

3.4.2. Publicly available financial documents

Finally, publicly available audited financial statements of organizations provided insight into the operation of Shared Language Service Organizations (e.g. hubs described in 3.3 above), identifying estimates on current levels of governance and administration costs.

a. Funding applications by First Nations to the Department of Canadian Heritage

A cursory review of data on funding applications and funding received from DCH was conducted in the context of the Indigenous Languages Component programming. After reviewing submissions it was determined that many of the proposals submitted asked for less than the cost to run the programs. We infer that the applicants did not expect to be fully funded. We can see that in one dataset from 2018-2019, of the \$15 million applied for, only \$12 million was allocated. While not the full budget for the 2018-2019 program nationally, the demand exceeded the funded programs.

Many proposals are submitted significantly under budget, hoping to get partial funding, rather than be entirely disregarded because their true cost is considered too high. It is also important to note that ALI and ILC funding has historically had suggested caps, which further limited the amounts applied for. As such, funding proposals are biased towards significantly lower costs and not funded to address the real costs of providing an effective

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language program. Many other programs simply do not apply as they cannot spare the resources required to apply and then report on the insufficient funding, having had to apply to many sources of funds (and report on each of them) to fund one single program. Others applied within funding guidelines, though these guidelines were too restrictive to operate the full program. Basing our costing (intended for future funding) on an ineffective system to support language revitalization would equate to repeating historical mistakes and expecting different results.

Consequently, we have only considered fully funded data in our costing and have adjusted the figures to reflect full time and adequately funded salaries and program costs. A model based on insufficient means will likewise elicit insufficient results. Consequently, the budgets were re-built for these funding applications. When data was not available, we have built the budgets based on conversations with our case-study participants and their desired programs built for success, rather than any under-funded existing budget. The goal is not to continue to exist in an impoverished state, but to successfully revitalize First Nation languages.

b. Comparing paid official language programs in Canada

First Nations languages deserve the same commitment from Canada as it has for French and English bilingualism, where individuals are paid their salaries to participate in language training and programs are fully funded. In 2015-2016, an evaluation of the Centralized Language Training (CLT) Program was conducted by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to assess the program's relevance. It found that opportunity costs – that is, salary costs for learners while on training – totalled much more than the costs for direct training services. Annually, \$52.5 million is spent on English and French language training by the Government of Canada. According to a report done by the Fraser Institute on the costs and benefits of language policy, the provinces spend a total of almost \$900 million annually on minority language services for the two official languages. All government level expenditures were estimated at \$2.4 billion annually. Additionally, accounting for time spent learning French or English (and therefore lost work time) would increase these figures even more. Additional government funded French and English training programs will be drawn upon to inform the model.

c. Community, population, and Language Data

The 2016 Census Aboriginal Community Portraits released by Statistics Canada in 2020 in partnership with Indigenous Services Canada, served as the initial source for data on the communities per province. The information captured from the 2016 Census included:

- Total number of communities in each province and territory.
- Population of each community.
- Single and Multiple Responses of Language Spoken at Home:
- Total – language(s) spoken at home.
- Aboriginal Languages.

Accurate community level data sets are needed in order to validate (and/or replace) all Statistics Canada data and data gaps need to be filled:

⁵³ <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/corporate/reports/evaluation-centralized-language-training-program.html>

⁵⁴ <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/official-language-policies-of-canadian-provinces-rev.pdf>. See also: “The Government of Canada (GC) spends approximately \$52.5 million a year on English and French language training”, Centralized Language Training (CLT) Program, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/corporate/reports/evaluation-centralized-language-training-program.html>



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Capturing the trend in language shift requires that data be captured more frequently to offer the ability to assess language use over time. Further, more data that specifically captures the knowledge of language is needed at the overall community level as well as within each household.

d. Statistics Canada's classification of Indigenous languages may not correspond with a community's understanding of what constitutes a distinct language from a dialect. While resolving this question is outside the scope of our costing model, our model does consider dialects to be a driver of costs, and a subcomponent of a community's language needs. Therefore, classifying a language as a dialect and vice versa will have a profound impact on the overall costs.

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4. Building a Costing Model

4.1. Costing Objective

In the absence of a First Nations language revitalization strategy, the costing objective was to estimate the annual cost to reclaim, revitalize, and maintain First Nations languages in Canada so that every First Nation person participates in active language learning programming.

4.2. Approach to Developing a Costing Model

Four approaches to estimating an annual cost were considered and are outlined as follows:

4.2.1. Measuring actual costs of language revitalization efforts across the country

At first consideration, measuring actual costs of language revitalization efforts across the country appears to be an ideal approach. However, there are a few problems, both from a practical and a theoretical perspective:

- Language revitalization efforts are fragmented and not coordinated across the country. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to identify all the language initiatives taking place in any one year.
- Obtaining actual cost data on identified language initiatives to determine an annual nation-wide cost would be next to impossible, and outside the scope of this report. This is further illustrated in that we were able to collect financial information for only six of the 12 case studies. Some data were available on publicly available websites.
- Case study interviews indicated that their programs and initiatives were often operated using volunteers, relying on community or stakeholder contributions, and with shoestring budgets. Accordingly, any actual cost data obtained would likely be very understated.
- Even if it were possible to both identify and cost all the language initiatives taking place across the country, it is generally accepted that current initiatives taking place are not enough to accomplish the revitalization of First Nations languages in Canada, despite their positive outcomes and impacts. Thus, costing all existing language revitalization initiatives would lead to an incomplete cost.

4.2.1. Estimating the cost of a language revitalization system

A language revitalization system in this context is a set of communities, institutions, organizations, governments, and other stakeholders working together in an organized network according to a generally agreed upon and holistic body of knowledge and set of principles, pathways, and methods to accomplish First Nations' language goals in an optimal time and at an optimal cost.

A language revitalization system to replace the existing proposal-based, fragmented approach to language revitalization would have the advantages of establishing a complete estimation of cost in relation to:

- The identification and inclusion of all the necessary components of a language revitalization system, and
- The inclusion of all necessary costs associated with that system.



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In other words, costing a system would result in an estimated cost that includes all the institutions and organizations, initiatives, activities, and programming necessary to accomplish First Nations language revitalization in Canada, and would include all the cost components currently funded through volunteer time, community contributions, and existing operational budgets which we know are grossly underfunded. Full and complete community assessments would be needed to verify costs. However, there is currently no comprehensive proposed language revitalization system or structure to work with.

4.2.2. Quantifying the government funding that went into language revitalization

Assuming the necessary level of government cooperation and disclosure, this method would be the fastest and least costly approach to costing First Nations language revitalization in Canada.

However, this method has major drawbacks in that it measures funding for programs and services, as opposed to the costs to achieve language revitalization, and would be incomplete as not all language initiatives, activities, and programs necessary to revitalize First Nations languages are funded or appropriately funded, or even conceived, developed, or implemented in the first place. It thus becomes impossible to cost.

4.2.3. Foundational work by Heather Bliss and Miles Creed (2018)

Finally, our proposed approach: our costing model was built upon the foundational work laid out by Bliss and Creed.⁵⁵ Their approach, rooted in linguistic theory and knowledge, and holistic in its perspective, provided a solid foundation upon which to build out further costing. Bliss and Creed looked at language costing from an all-encompassing perspective and proposed a multi-year linguistic approach for small, medium, and large communities, located remotely and in urban areas, in relation to different linguistic objectives (i.e., language reclamation, revitalization, or maintenance). Accordingly, their identification of the linguistic programming necessary to reclaim, revitalize, and maintain First Nations languages served as the programming foundation upon which costs were estimated, and their 2018 costing estimates were the basis upon which current cost estimates were derived.

Of the four approaches considered in Section 4.2, building upon the Bliss and Creed report was chosen given that report has advantages in that it:

- Proposes a comprehensive approach and complementary suite of programming necessary to reclaim, revitalize or maintain First Nations languages at the community level.
- Costs each of the programs that they identified from the ground up, using a zero-based budgeting approach, with available costing data current to 2018.

We had the opportunity to speak to Heather Bliss as part of this costing exercise. We wish to thank Bliss and Creed for their foundational work, their contribution to First Nations language revitalization and recognize that their model is based on best practices. It provided a solid base, which we were able to adapt and adjust to estimate the cost of revitalizing First Nations languages.

4.3. Adapting and building upon previous costing work of Bliss and Creed

The main challenge to building on the Bliss and Creed report was integrating their programming and related costing inputs into a method to estimate a national cost. Bliss and Creed recognize in their report that should their report be used to estimate the costs of First Nations language revitalization in Canada on a national

⁵⁵ Op Cit Footnote 3.

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scale “...that formulae be developed for situating the more than 600 First Nations communities in Canada in comparison to the three models developed...”.

We have adjusted some of the allocations used by Bliss and Creed in their 2018 work to align it to our approach and to adapt it to today’s context. Our model differentiates from their seminal work in that:

- Costing data and assumptions were updated to estimate an annualized operating cost for each of the linguistic programs and services identified by Bliss and Creed in their report. Updates and adjustments include:
 - o Factoring in the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2018 to 2021.
 - o Updating salary data, using the same source to reflect current (i.e., March 2022) average salaries.
 - o Adjusting salaries to include employer paid benefits.
 - o Amortizing equipment costs identified to be incurred every few years, to arrive at an annual equipment cost.
 - o Averaging multi-year community costs to estimate an average annual cost
 - o Reviewing the costing assumptions in Bliss and Creed’s report and adjusting, if necessary, to integrate into a national annual costing model.
 - o Incorporating any new information collected through the case studies.
- It estimates annual programming costs, which are used to extrapolate an estimate of an annual programming cost for all First Nations languages in Canada, considering individual community language vitality levels and sizes.
- It introduces the concept of Shared Language Service Organizations (SLSOs) or “Hubs” as a **proxy** model to substitute for a complex language revitalization system, recognizing that there is no First Nations language revitalization system or strategy in place yet. These Hubs, for which we have estimated an operating cost, take on some of the annual costs originally planned for Community Language Programming in Bliss and Creed’s report (namely, “Language Documentation” and “Media and Arts” activities), thus creating efficiencies; apportioning the programs and costs identified in Bliss and Creed’s report between those that would take place at the community level and those that could take place at the Hub level

What is a Shared Language Service Organization (SLSO) or “Hub”?

A Shared Language Service Organization is the same concept as a Shared Service Organization. Shared Service Organizations are organizations that consolidate or concentrate resources, functions, activities, and/or services to support a group of stakeholders with common needs. Often Shared Service Organizations are created with the primary purpose of realizing significant cost savings through the elimination of redundancies, creation of economies of scale, and standardization of procedures and practices.

Accordingly, we have interchangeably used the term SLSO and Hub to refer to aggregated resources and services that exist to support language revitalization within a geographic area. SLSOs were identified through case studies as being a necessary strategy to reclaim, revitalize and maintain Indigenous languages in Canada. In fact, many of the Case Studies were operating in some manner as a SLSO.

The model envisions that each SLSO or Hub in addition to governance and administration activities, would deliver programming that would be better carried out in a centralized manner, to better allocate and leverage administrative, financial, human, cultural, knowledge, and partnership resources.



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Hubs have the potential to:

- Concentrate, focus and nurture the scarce language capacity that might exist in their service area.
- Build out, develop, and deliver language resources and programming faster and better than what otherwise might be accomplished.
- Carry out activities that might otherwise not be able to be carried out by communities and organizations that it serves (e.g., institutional partnerships, media, digitization, archiving, among others).
- Collaborate with other SLSOs as well as postsecondary institutions, and not-for-profit organizations.
- Realize cost savings through economies of scale and efficiency/effectiveness opportunities.
- Provide leadership to its stakeholders with respect to language.

4.4. Building in a Hub Model

In this section, we will introduce the concept of First Nations language Hubs to share certain efforts between communities within geographic boundaries and/or language groups. Resources and costs could be shared, language revitalization capacities could be developed and allocated, and leadership could be demonstrated. This involved reviewing the Bliss and Creed costing assumptions for the Language Documentation and Media and Arts language revitalization strategies and adapting them from a community level model to a Hub model.

Two terms require definition: Community Language Programming and SLSO/Hub programming, can occur together, but more often operate separately, in a symbiotic relationship.

- **Community Level Programming** refers to the language programming being offered in a community. Generally, this includes courses, language nests, adult classes, afterschool programs, and radio stations. It involves documenting the language dialect that is unique to that community. Community Programming refers to the language programming provided to individuals, families and communities. These services are provided both on and off the reserve, where First Nations persons reside. They are not specific to a language group and may be provided in many different languages, and they are aimed at the community-level where the individuals and families are located. We assumed that costs of the “Language Skills and Training”, and, “Community Programs” strategy/program categories, identified by Bliss and Creed, were incurred at the community level.
- **Shared Language Service Organizations (SLSO or Hub)** refers to an organization that prepares curricula, documents the language, trains teachers, and provides resources for the Community Language Programming. These organizations prepare technological content (e.g. videos, apps, books, learning materials) and training for program delivery (e.g. teachers).

To convert community-level programming costs from the Bliss and Creed report to programming costs of a Hub, we identified and applied cost drivers where applicable. For example, instead of a language documentation team in each community, we identified that a Hub would require a language documentation team for each language group within the jurisdiction of a Hub. In addition to the number of language groups, we used the number of First Nation communities and First Nation community populations as cost drivers, where appropriate.

The number of language groups for each Hub region was obtained from the relevant Indigenous Services Canada Regional Office website pages, while the number of First Nation communities and their populations were obtained from the Statistics Canada 2016 census data.

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Costs that were assumed to be incurred once or during certain years in the Bliss and Creed community costing model were averaged on the basis that a SLSO would be serving many different communities (each at different language vitality levels, capacity, and readiness levels), existing infrastructure, population sizes, remoteness, etc. Accordingly, it would not be possible to uniformly implement the 15-year language revitalization model proposed by Bliss and Creed across all communities.

However, it would be fair to say that in any one year a Hub would be delivering pieces of the Language Documentation and Media and Arts programming to fit the various needs of its communities, such that an average of the Bliss and Creed programming costs is appropriate.

Introducing a SLSO (or Hub) model will realize potentially significant cost savings for programs that are of a shared language group, geographic region or population, versus having each community develop and deliver these programs individually. Potential cost savings will be realized through economies of scale which consolidate common activities and costs.

To illustrate the potential cost savings, Table 1 estimates an annual \$151.4 million cost saving by delivering Language Documentation programs at Hubs. Language documentation programs and costs can generally be shared amongst communities belonging to the same language group and are good candidates for consolidation and economies of scale within a Hub model.

Table 1. Language Documentation Program Delivery by Hubs (or SLSO) versus By Community

Language Documentation Programs (Excluding Place Names/Signage and MOUs with Stakeholders)	Estimated Annual SLSOs Cost (Table 1)	Average Annual Community Programming Cost (Figures compiled from B&C)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total
Documentation Teams	9,653,599	153,800	62,660	181,933	
Language Documentation Training	6,536,866	43,800	15,100	69,067	
Orthography Development	8,047,045	6,653	-	6,653	
Digital Archive	30,844,217	48,600	125,000	48,600	
Digitization Project	1,042,009	2,767	5,167	5,167	
Oral Histories/Texts	1,023,607	19,400	55,300	14,300	
Dictionary	1,570,212	34,564	5,568	15,988	
Neologisms/domains of use	531,088	-	-	6,500	
Language Software/Apps	2,562,072	116,667	35,000	24,444	
	61,810,717	426,251	303,795	372,652	
Number of Communities		130	381	113	624
Estimated Annual Cost of Delivering Language Documentation Programs at Community Level		55,412,587	115,745,768	42,109,721	213,268,076
Estimated Annual Cost of Delivering Language Documentation Programs at SLSO Level					61,810,717
Estimated Savings through SLSO Language Documentation Program Delivery					151,457,359

The above table compares the estimated annual Hub cost of Language Documentation programs with the



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estimated annual cost of delivering those same programs separately, by each of 624 First Nation communities. Table 1 illustrates that the cost of Language Documentation services delivered by Hubs can be significantly lower than if communities were to provide those services locally.

If community participation was less than 100 percent (which is likely), cost savings could still be achieved while also laying the foundational language documentation programming for future full community participation.

Television production costs are also a significant opportunity to realize economies of scale and resultant cost savings if delivered by Hubs rather than if communities were to produce television shows locally.

4.5. Quantifying Community Language Health

Adapting the Bliss and Creed model and matching health levels with the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (EGIDS) Scale⁵⁶ has allowed us to use Statistics Canada Census data on Indigenous languages to categorize community language vitality into each of the categories.

We refer to the overall knowledge and use of language in terms of **vitality**. This is often referred to as the state of the language, or the health of the language (extinct, endangered, thriving, etc.) Likewise, we refer to the ability of a First Nations government or First Nations organization to deliver ILR programming or instruction services as **capacity**. Capacity can also be based on the ability to absorb funds or to have staff do the work (administrators, teachers, physical space, resources, documents, curricula, etc.). We can imagine a scenario in which the language is documented, but no speakers exist (has some capacity, but no vitality). In this case, a handful of people using existing capacity might be able to increase language vitality, if they were provided the right tools and resources.

The health of a language can be considered in different ways, as many have attempted to do, by placing language health on a scale. Table 2 provides a cross comparison of two of these scales.

For our costing model, we used the following four language health levels in keeping with the foundational work in 2018 by Heather Bliss and Miles Creed: Reclaim, Revitalize, Maintain, and Normalize. We have provided a cross comparison between these levels and the EGIDS scale in Table 3.

Conceptually, the methodology to estimate the cost of language revitalization programming in any one community is illustrated as follows:

⁵⁶ Melvyn, L. and Simons, G. (2010) Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* Vol 55. DOI 10.1017/CBO9780511783364.003. Accessed at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228384852_Assessing_endangerment_Expanding_Fishman%27s_GIDS

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Table 2.A Cross Comparison of Language Health Scales

Statistics Canada Data	EGIDS	B/C costing model	D.B & A Adapted costing model	Cost
Community	10 - Extinct	Reclamation	1. Small Size 2. Medium Size 3. Large Size	= Community Cost to revitalize language
	9 - Dormant			
	8b - Nearly Extinct	Revitalization		
	8a - Moribund			
	7 - Shifting			
	6b - Threatened	Maintenance		
	6a - Vigorous			
	5 - Developing			
	4 - Educational			
	3 - Wider Communication	Normalization		
2 - Regional				
1 - National				
0 - International				

Quantifying a language level for each community involved:

- a. Using Statistics Canada 2016 Census data to determine the First Nation communities, by province or territory, and their relative size (i.e., small, medium, large).
 - Small is defined as communities with populations up to 300;
 - Medium is defined as communities with population sizes between 301 and 1800;
 - Large is defined as communities with populations higher than 1800.
- b. For each First Nation community its level of language vitality was determined using the EGIDS. Each ranking in the EGIDS corresponds to one of the three profiles used by Bliss and Creed in their costing model (i.e., reclamation, revitalization, maintenance, normalization):



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Table 3. Cross Comparison of EGIDS scale and Bliss and Creed's Language Vitality Levels

Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (EGIDS) ⁵⁷	Bliss and Creed Language Vitality[1]
10 - Extinct: No one retains sense of ethnic identity w/ language, even for symbolic purposes	<p>Reclaim is the most endangered situation in which a language might find itself. This refers to languages where there may not be any fluent speakers in a given community, and there may or may not be speakers in other communities. The Vitality (knowledge) of the language is quite low, as is the Capacity (number of people who know the language).</p> <p>The Revitalize category refers to a community that still has working knowledge of the language but is no longer passing this knowledge on to younger generations. Vitality and capacity of the language exist, but inter-generational knowledge transfer is not happening. As such, a community's use of the language is declining and/or restricted to a subset of domains. Intergenerational transmission is decreasing or non-existent, and younger generations are learning another language and using this language in their interactions at home and with their children.</p>
9 - Dormant: Language serves as a reminder of heritage identity for an ethnic community. No one has more than symbolic proficiency	
8b - Nearly Extinct: Only remaining speakers of language are members of grandparents' generation or older who have little opportunity to use the language	
8a - Moribund: Only remaining active speakers of language are members of grandparents' generation	
7 - Shifting: Child-bearing generation knows language well enough to use among self, but not transmitting to children	
6b - Threatened: Language used orally by all generations but only some child-bearing generation transmitting to children	<p>Language Maintenance refers to a community that has fairly strong and widespread usage of the language in several to all domains. The language is not limited to ceremony, but is part of government conversations, at home interactions, and spoken on the street with other community members.</p> <p>Language Normalization refers to a community that has fluent and widespread usage of the language in all domains. It is used in all areas of government, mass media and has a broad range of functions for both insiders and outsiders.</p>
6a - Vigorous: Language used orally by all generations and is being learned by children *as a first language*	
5 - Developing: Language used orally by all generations and is effectively used in written form in parts of community	
4 - Educational: Literacy in language being transmitted through system of public education	
3 - Wider Communication: Language used for local and regional work by both insiders and outsiders	
2 - Regional: Language used for local/regional mass media and government services	
1 - National: Language used in education, work, mass media, government at nation-wide level	
0 - International: Language used internationally for broad range of functions	

⁵⁷ Op cite 57.

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Community-level language data to determine the level of language vitality using the EGIDS scale either does not exist or was not available, except for the language statistics compiled by Statistics Canada. Accordingly, the percentage of “People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home” as shown in Table 4, was used for each First Nation community identified in the 2016 census to determine community language vitality levels, according to the following criteria:

Table 4. People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home

% People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home	Language Vitality Level
Less than 10%	Reclamation
10% to 90%	Revitalization
Greater than 90%	Maintenance
100%	Normalization

On a national scale, for the purpose of this costing exercise, 306 communities were determined to be in the reclamation mode, 304 in revitalization mode, 14 in maintenance mode, and no community in normalization mode.

Table 5. Number of First Nations Communities (Canada Wide), Sorted by Size and Language Vitality

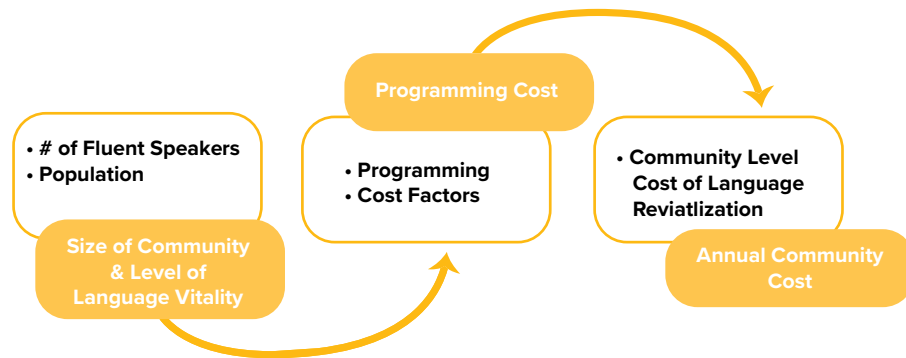
	Small (< 301)	Med (301 - 1,800)	Large (> 1,800)	Total
Reclamation	82	187	37	306
Revitalization	47	185	72	304
Maintenance	1	9	4	14
Normalization	0	0	0	0
Total	130	381	113	624

4.6. Annual costing of community level programming and activities

- a. To identify the programming that each community would implement to revitalize their language, the Bliss and Creed “Language Skills & Training” and “Community Programs” were used as the suite of programming necessary to revitalize language at Community Language Programming level (within a First Nation community).
 - Language Skills & Training Programs included Adult Immersion, Teacher Training, ILR Training, and Language Documentation Training programs.
 - Community Programs included Community Mobilization, Language Team/Council, Language Camps, Mentor-Apprenticeship, Optional Projects, Alternative Adult Language Learning, Silent Speaker/Speaker Circle, Youth Leadership, Language Nests, Home Immersion, Public Awareness, Urban Programs, and Miscellaneous programs.
- b. **Community level language programming and activities** were costed by applying estimated programming costs to communities based on the population size and level of language vitality in each community:



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The estimated annual cost of language revitalization programs **delivered in a community**, by the **level of language vitality and community size**, is summarized in Tables 6 and 7:

Table 6. Estimated Community Level Annual Programs Costs, by Language Vitality Level and Community Size

Language Vitality Level	Community Size		
	Small	Medium	Large
Language Skills & Training Annual Cost (\$)			
(See Table 7)			
Reclamation	889,570	948,128	1,056,044
Revitalization	937,337	981,741	1,061,352
Maintenance	173,019	330,117	497,829
Community Programs Annual Cost (\$)			
(See Table 8)			
Reclamation	1,112,191	1,674,168	2,583,424
Revitalization	1,165,992	1,522,556	2,303,981
Maintenance	1,037,696	1,011,123	1,590,534
Total Estimated Annual Cost per Community (\$)			
Reclamation	2,001,761	2,622,296	3,639,468
Revitalization	2,103,328	2,504,297	3,365,333
Maintenance	1,210,715	1,341,240	2,088,363

Table 6 summarizes the costs of programs assumed to be delivered locally, in First Nation communities, by a community's size and level of language vitality. The programming costs are categorized as either Language Skills and Training programs, or, Community programs. Please see 4.6.a. for further discussion on the programming delivered at the local, or, community level.

Table 6 should be interpreted that there are nine possible annual community level costs, depending on whether a particular community is small, medium or larger, and whether its language vitality level is reclamation, revitalization or maintenance.

For example, a large community with a language vitality level of revitalization has an estimated annual cost of delivering local language skills and training, and community programs of \$3,365,333.

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These nine-estimated community level annual program costs are used in this model by:

1. Estimating the community size and level of language vitality for each First Nation identified in the 2016 Census, and then applying the relevant community level annual program cost from Table 6 to obtain an estimated community level programming cost for each First Nation. Please see Appendix F for detailed community costing, summarized by province.
2. Compiling the provincial community level annual cost totals from Appendix F to arrive at an estimated national community level programming cost. Please see Table 10 “*Annual estimated community-level language revitalization costs*” for this compilation.

Tables 7 and 8 summarize the estimated language skills and training costs, and, community programs costs, which form parts of the total costs in Table 6.

Table 7. Language Skills and Training Estimated Annual Costs (\$), by Vitality Level and Community Size

Language Skills and Training Programs	Community Size			Appendix Reference
	Small	Medium	Large	
Reclamation				
Adult Immersion	889,570	948,128	1,056,044	B - 2
Teacher Training	937,337	981,741	1,061,352	B - 3
ILR Training	173,019	330,117	497,829	B - 4
Total, Reclamation	889,570	948,128	1,056,044	
Revitalization				
Adult Immersion	763,256	757,418	758,479	B - 2
Teacher Training	78,549	157,097	235,646	B - 3
ILR Training	95,532	67,226	67,226	B - 4
Total, Reclamation	937,337	981,741	1,061,352	
Maintenance				
Teacher Training	157,097	314,195	471,292	B - 3
ILR Training	15,922	15,922	26,537	B - 4
Total, Reclamation	173,019	330,117	497,829	

Table 7 summarizes the costs of language skills and training programs assumed to be delivered locally, in First Nation communities, by a community’s size and level of language vitality. Please see 4.6.a. for further discussion on the language skills and training programming delivered at the local, or community level.

Table 7 should be interpreted that there are nine possible annual language skills and training costs, depending on whether a particular community is small, medium or larger, and whether its language vitality level is reclamation, revitalization or maintenance.

For example, a medium sized community with a language vitality level of reclamation has an estimated annual cost of delivering local language skills and training programs of \$948,128.

Detailed language skills and training cost estimates and assumptions are attached in Appendix B and are referenced in Table 7.



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Table 8. Community Programs Estimated Annual Costs (\$), by Language Vitality Level and Community Size

Language Skills and Training Programs	Community Size			Appendix Reference
	Small	Medium	Large	
Reclamation				
Community Mobilization	11,322	11,322	11,322	C - 1
Language Team/Council	-	-	-	C - 2
Language Lead	185,545	278,317	371,090	C - 8
Language Camp	24,768	37,151	49,535	C - 3
MAP	49,535	74,303	99,070	C - 4
Alternative Adult Language Learning	176,912	176,912	176,912	C - 13
Silent Speaker/Speaker Circle	32,198	48,297	64,396	C - 5
Youth Leadership	25,475	38,213	50,951	C - 6
Language Nest	187,793	187,793	563,378	C - 9
Home Immersion	28,306	56,612	56,612	C - 11
Public Awareness	244,138	244,138	244,138	C - 12
Urban Programs	124,970	499,881	874,792	C - 10
Miscellaneous	21,229	21,229	21,229	C - 14
Total, Reclamation	1,112,191	1,674,168	2,583,424	
Revitalization				
Community Mobilization	15,568	15,568	15,568	C - 1
Language Team/Council	278,726	167,236	183,959	C - 2
Language Camp	13,268	19,903	26,537	C - 3
MAP	52,720	79,079	105,439	C - 4
Optional Projects	88,456	132,684	176,912	C - 7
Alternative Adult Language Learning	265,367	265,367	265,367	C - 13
Silent Speaker/Speaker Circle	17,337	26,006	34,675	C - 5
Youth Leadership	11,322	16,984	22,645	C - 6
Language Nest	165,042	165,042	495,125	C - 9
Home Immersion	33,436	66,873	66,873	C - 11
Public Awareness	89,163	89,163	89,163	C - 12
Urban Programs	114,356	457,422	800,489	C - 10
Miscellaneous	21,229	21,229	21,229	C - 14
Total, Revitalization	1,165,992	1,522,556	2,303,981	
Maintenance				
Community Mobilization	56,612	56,612	56,612	C - 1
Language Team/Council	278,726	167,236	183,959	C - 2
Language Camp	17,691	26,537	35,382	C - 3

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Language Skills and Training Programs	Community Size			Appendix Reference
	Small	Medium	Large	
Reclamation				
MAP	18,871	28,306	37,741	C - 4
Alternative Adult Language Learning	265,367	265,367	265,367	C - 13
Silent Speaker/Speaker Circle	22,173	33,259	44,346	C - 5
Youth Leadership	42,459	63,688	84,918	C - 6
Language Nest	256,045	256,045	768,136	C - 9
Home Immersion	34,321	68,642	68,642	C - 11
Public Awareness	24,201	24,201	24,201	C - 12
Urban Programs	-	-	-	C - 10
Miscellaneous	21,229	21,229	21,229	C - 14
Total, Reclamation	1,037,696	1,011,123	1,590,534	

Table 8 summarizes the costs of community programs assumed to be delivered locally, in First Nation communities, by a community’s size and level of language vitality. Please see 4.6.a. for further discussion on the language skills and training programming delivered at the local, or community level.

Table 8 should be interpreted that there are nine possible annual community program costs, depending on whether a particular community is small, medium or larger, and whether its language vitality level is reclamation, revitalization or maintenance.

For example, a small sized community with a language vitality level of maintenance has an estimated annual cost of delivering community programs of \$1,037,696.

Detailed community program cost estimates and assumptions are attached in Appendix C and are referenced in Table 8.

4.6.1. Annual Costing of Shared Language Service Organizations (“Hubs”)

Conceptually, the approach to costing Hub governance, administration and programming was to estimate the number of Hubs and any Hub satellite offices, estimate the governance and administration costs of a Hub, identify Hub-level programming cost drivers, apply estimated Hub programming costs to each Hub based on the programming cost drivers, and then aggregate the estimated governance, administration, and programming costs to arrive at a national annual cost of operating Hubs. More information on ‘Satellite Offices’ is provided on the following page.

Each Hub would incur governance and administration costs, language programming costs, and satellite office operating costs. The methodology to estimate the annual operating cost of a Hub is illustrated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Governance Costs} \\
 &+ \\
 &\text{Overhead Costs} \\
 &+ \\
 &\text{Language Programming and Service Delivery Costs} \\
 &= \\
 &\text{Annual Operating Cost of a Model Hub}
 \end{aligned}$$



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Costing language revitalization at the Hub level involved:

a. Identifying the number and location of Hubs and any satellite offices

The model envisions a Hub in the Atlantic Region (i.e. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick) and in each of the other provinces and territories, with the exception of Nunavut.

In this proxy model, satellite offices are assumed to serve the Hub and its stakeholders by providing localized awareness, advocacy, programming, and relationship building.

The assumed number of satellite offices attached to each Hub are identified in the following Table 9:

Table 9. Assumed Number of Satellite Offices per Hub

Hub Location	Language Vitality Level
British Columbia	6
Alberta	2
Saskatchewan	2
Manitoba	2
Ontario	4
Quebec	4
Atlantic	4
NWT	0
Yukon	0

b. Identifying the programming that would take place at the Hub level to revitalize First Nations languages. The Bliss and Creed “Language Documentation” and “Media and Arts” suites of programs were used as the programming delivered by Hubs to revitalize language:

- **Language Documentation** includes Memorandums of Understanding with Linguists/Libraries, Documentation Teams, Orthography Development, Digital Archive/Hub, Digitization Project, Oral Histories/Texts, Dictionary, Neologisms/Domains of Use, Language Software/Apps, and Place Names and Signage programs;

- **Media and Arts** includes Radio, Television/Film Production, Print, Verbal Arts, and Literary Arts programs.

c. Estimating the annual cost of each program delivered at the Hub level, and then applying **relevant cost drivers** to each program to determine the annual cost of programming at each unique Hub. Cost drivers included the First Nations population within a Hub’s jurisdiction, the number of First Nation communities within a Hub’s jurisdiction, and the number of First Nations language groups within a Hub’s jurisdiction;

d. Estimating the annual governance and administration costs to operate a Hub, as well as a standard annual satellite office operating cost for outreach offices that better support and access for communities and service providers.

Governance and administration costs are those costs, usually fixed in nature, that an organization incurs which are not directly related to any specific program, activity or service. Governance and administration costs, in the case of a non-profit or institution, usually relate to the costs of supporting a board of directors and its related committees, organizational management, planning and control, and administrative costs such as support staff and support functions (e.g., human resources, finance, Information Technology), rent, professional fees, consulting, amortization

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of assets, utilities, subscriptions, office supplies, staff travel, professional development, among others.

Governance and administration costs were estimated by reviewing the audited financial statements of two existing organizations that operated similarly to a Hub or SLSO model. In each case, governance and administrative costs varied between \$2.4 and \$2.5 million.

e. Aggregating the costs of Hubs to arrive at a national annual cost of language revitalization at the Hub level.



5. Estimating a National Cost

5.1. Overview

Conceptually, the approach was to aggregate the costs of community language programming and annual Hub costs to arrive at a **national annual cost** of language revitalization. The annual costs for community level programming for each community were estimated as well as the annual costs for each language hub, and their sum is the annual estimate for First Nations languages revitalization in Canada:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Sigma \text{ of Community Level Programming and Activity Costs} \\ & \quad + \\ & \quad \Sigma \text{ of the Cost of Language Hubs} \\ & \quad = \\ & \quad \textbf{National Cost of Reclamation, Revitalization,} \\ & \quad \textbf{Maintenance of First Nations Languages} \\ & \quad \text{(excluding elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education system} \\ & \quad \text{costs, and excluding the cost of one-time, start-up investments)} \end{aligned}$$

The estimated annual cost of programs delivered by communities is \$1.615B, and the estimated annual cost of programs delivered by hubs is \$387M – totalling an annual \$2.002B for language revitalization in Canada. The next sections will break down these figures.

5.2. Estimated Annual Costs for Community Level Services and Programs

Community-level services and programs refer to the cost of programs delivered directly to community members.

Determining the annual cost of language revitalization of the communities in any one province or territory involved:

a. Determining the annual cost by language vitality level and community size for each programming component



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of the Language Skills and Training category, and the Community Programs category, and then aggregating those costs to arrive at a total estimated annual community cost for each possible combination of community size and level of language vitality. (See 4.6.1)

- b. For each community, determining the level of language vitality and population size, and applying the appropriate estimated cost of Language Skills and Training costs and Community Programming costs to estimate a community-specific annual cost of language revitalization.
- c. Aggregating the estimated annual language revitalization costs of each community within a province or territory to estimate a regional annual cost of community language revitalization.

Estimated annual First Nation community costs are grouped and added by province/territory to estimate total estimated annual community costs by region. See Appendix F for the schedules of First Nations and their estimated annual Community Cost by province/territory.

The estimated annual cost of community level language revitalization services and programs, delivered locally by First Nation communities, is estimated at **\$1.615B**, summarized by province in Table 10.

Table 10. Annual Estimated Community-Level Language Revitalization Costs (\$)

Annual Community-Level Program Costs				
Province or Territory	Language Skills & Training (millions)	Community Programs (millions)	Total (millions)	Appendix Reference
BC	185.20	291.63	476.83	F - BC - 5
AB	48.51	88.22	136.73	F - AB - 2
SK	69.63	128.17	197.80	F - SK - 2
MB	61.13	111.40	172.53	F - MB - 2
ON	132.00	223.84	355.84	F - ON - 4
QC	33.82	68.79	102.61	F - QC - 1
NB	14.18	22.02	36.20	F - NB - 1
PEI	1.90	3.35	5.25	F - PEI - 1
NS	12.63	21.27	33.90	F - NS - 1
NL	2.11	5.17	7.28	F - NL - 1
YT	13.32	21.56	34.88	F - YT - 1
NWT	22.11	33.29	55.40	F - NWT - 1
	596.54	1,018.71	1,615.25	

The total \$1.615B estimated cost of delivering language revitalization programming in communities represents the aggregate of the cost of each of the 624 First Nation communities identified in the 2016 census.

Appendix F lists each First Nation by province or territory, and each First Nation's size and language vitality level determinations, and estimated Community Level programming cost according to the costs estimated in Section 4.6, Table 6. The Community Level Revitalization costs are compiled in Appendix F by province and in Table 10 above.

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5.3. Estimated Annual Costs for Hubs

Hub activities and programming are those that lend themselves to economies of scale and leveraging of language and cultural resources if carried out in a centralized manner.

The estimated annual cost of Hubs is **\$387.74 million**, summarized by Hub location, in Table 11.

Table 11. Estimated Annual Costs (\$) for Shared Language Service Organizations (Hubs)

	Gov & Admin	Satellites	Programs	Total
Millions				
			(See Table 12)	
British Columbia	2.50	1.80	85.26	89.56
Alberta	2.50	0.60	42.98	46.08
Saskatchewan	2.50	0.60	43.15	46.25
Manitoba	2.50	0.60	42.15	45.25
Ontario	2.50	1.20	75.26	78.96
Quebec	2.50	1.20	24.36	28.06
Atlantic	2.50	1.20	20.29	23.99
Yukon	2.50	-	10.96	13.46
NWT	2.50	-	13.63	16.13
	22.50	7.20	358.04	387.74

Governance and Admin costs were estimated at \$2.5 million annually, based on annual governance and administration costs incurred at existing Indigenous-controlled cultural and language institutions, with a similar geographic and client scope as assumed here.

The \$2.5 million assumption is not implied to necessarily be sufficient as the costs researched may be limited by the funding envelope available. In addition, the actual governance and administration costs will vary year to year, and region by region. Please see 4.7.d for a description of governance and administration costs.

Satellite office costs of \$7.2 m were estimated at \$300 k per office, for staff, office space & utilities, and administrative costs. Programming costs were assumed to be incurred at the Hub level. Please see Section 4.6.1.a. for further discussion of satellite offices and Table 9 for a breakdown of the number of satellite offices by Hub location.

Hub programming costs of \$358.10 m are summarized in Tables 12, 13, and 14 and are detailed in Appendices D and E.

Table 12. Annual Shared Language Service Organizations Program Costs

	Language Documentation	Media & Arts	Total
Millions			
	(See Table 13)	(See Table 14)	



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	Language Documentation	Media & Arts	Total
British Columbia	20.69	64.57	85.26
Alberta	8.50	34.48	42.98
Saskatchewan	9.39	33.76	43.15
Manitoba	8.71	33.44	42.15
Ontario	16.03	59.23	75.26
Quebec	4.89	19.47	24.36
Atlantic	4.05	16.24	20.29
Yukon	2.68	8.28	10.96
NWT	3.37	10.26	13.63
	78.31	279.73	358.04

Table 12 summarizes the \$358.044 m of Hub programming costs by each Hub location and programming type (i.e. Language Documentation program costs of \$78.31 m and Media and Arts program costs of \$279.73M).

Table 13 summarizes the \$78.36 m of Language Documentation programming costs by each Hub location.

Table 13. Language Documentation Estimated Annual Programming Costs(\$)

	Gov & Admin	Satellites	Programs	Total
Millions				
			(See Table 12)	
British Columbia	2.50	1.80	85.26	89.56
Alberta	2.50	0.60	42.98	46.08
Saskatchewan	2.50	0.60	43.15	46.25
Manitoba	2.50	0.60	42.15	45.25
Ontario	2.50	1.20	75.26	78.96
Quebec	2.50	1.20	24.36	28.06
Atlantic	2.50	1.20	20.29	23.99
Yukon	2.50	-	10.96	13.46
NWT	2.50	-	13.63	16.13
	22.50	7.20	358.04	387.74

Please see 4.6.1.b. for further discussion of the Language Documentation programs, and Appendix E for detailed program cost estimates and assumptions.

Table 14 summarizes the \$279.73M of Media and Arts programming costs by each Hub location.

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Table 14. Media and Arts Estimated Annual Programming Costs (\$)

	MOU With PSE	Docu-mentation Team	Language Docu-mentation Training	Orthog-raphy Develop-ment	Digital Archive/ Hub	Digiti-zation Project	Oral Histories / Texts	Dictio-nary	Neolo-gisms	Lan-guage Apps	Place Names and Signage	Total
Appendix Ref.	E - 2	E - 3	E - 4	E - 5	E - 6	E - 7	E - 8	E - 9	E - 10	E - 11	E - 12	
British Columbia	0.02	1.78	1.20	2.30	8.96	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.47	5.19	20.69
Alberta	0.02	1.52	1.03	0.77	2.85	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.08	0.40	1.26	8.50
Saskatche-wan	0.02	1.27	0.86	0.94	3.57	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.07	0.34	1.84	9.39
Manitoba	0.02	1.27	0.86	0.85	3.21	0.14	0.13	0.21	0.07	0.34	1.61	8.71
Ontario	0.02	1.78	1.20	1.69	6.52	0.19	0.19	0.29	0.10	0.47	3.58	16.03
Quebec	0.01	0.51	0.34	0.53	2.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.13	1.13	4.89
Atlantic	0.01	0.51	0.34	0.42	1.59	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.84	4.05
Yukon	0.01	0.51	0.34	0.24	0.87	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.37	2.68
NWT	0.01	0.51	0.34	0.33	1.23	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.61	3.37
	0.14	9.66	6.51	8.07	30.83	1.02	1.00	1.57	0.54	2.54	16.43	78.31

Please See 4.7.b. for further discussion of the Media and Arts programs, and Appendix D for detailed program cost estimates and assumptions.

Table 14 summarizes the \$279.73M of Media and Arts programming costs by each Hub location.

Table 14. Media and Arts Estimated Annual Programming Costs (\$)

	Radio	TV/Film	Print	Verbal Arts	Literary Arts	Total
Appendix Ref.	D - 2	D - 3	D - 4	D - 5	D - 6	
British Columbia	10.93	31.54	0.38	11.73	9.99	64.57
Alberta	2.66	26.20	0.33	2.86	2.43	34.48
Saskatchewan	3.88	21.89	0.27	4.17	3.55	33.76
Manitoba	3.38	23.07	0.27	3.63	3.09	33.44
Ontario	7.54	36.31	0.38	8.10	6.90	59.23
Quebec	2.39	12.23	0.11	2.56	2.18	19.47
Atlantic	1.78	10.82	0.11	1.91	1.62	16.24
Yukon	0.78	5.85	0.11	0.83	0.71	8.28
NWT	1.28	6.33	0.11	1.37	1.17	10.26
	34.62	174.24	2.07	37.16	31.64	279.73

Please See 4.7.b. for further discussion of the Media and Arts programs, and Appendix D for detailed program cost estimates and assumptions.



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5.4. Estimating a Total National Cost

Important reminder about the limitations of the model:

This costing study substitutes a proxy national language revitalization system where there is arguably no existing system or at best a fragmented approach, and relies on available data and many assumptions.

However, a commonly accepted and agreed upon language revitalization system and/or more accurate, timely, relevant and complete community data will enable a more accurate estimate of the national annual cost of language reclamation, revitalization, and maintenance. Accordingly, as future systems and new or better data emerge, and assumptions are refined, the cost estimated in this study will almost certainly change materially.

See Sections 5.1 and 5.2

The estimated annual cost of First Nations languages revitalization is \$2.003 billion and is comprised of costs incurred by communities to deliver local language services, as well as costs incurred at the Hubs to leverage resources, share costs, develop capacities, provide regional leadership, and ultimately support the communities to deliver local language services.

The \$2.003 B estimated national annual cost of Language Revitalization is summarized by province in Table 15.

Table 15. Total Estimated Annual Costs (\$) for First Nations Language Revitalization in Canada

Province or Territory	Print	Verbal Arts	Literary Arts	Total
	# of First Nations	Community Level	Hubs	Total
Millions				
	(See Appendix F)	(See Table 10)	(See Table 11)	
BC	197	476.83	89.56	566.39
AB	48	136.73	46.08	182.81
SK	70	197.80	46.25	244.05
MB	61	172.53	45.25	217.78
ON	136	355.84	78.96	434.80
QC	43	102.61	28.06	130.67
NB	15	36.20	Inc. in Atlantic	36.20
PEI	2	5.25	Inc. in Atlantic	5.25
NS	13	33.90	Inc. in Atlantic	33.90
NL	2	7.28	Inc. in Atlantic	7.28
YT	14	34.88	13.46	48.34
NWT	23	55.40	16.13	71.53
Atlantic	NA	NA	23.99	23.99
	624	1,615.25	387.74	2,002.99

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5.5. Limitations of the Costing Model and Estimated Annual Cost

A language revitalization strategy is imperative to calculating a more accurate cost. Planning objectives and vision, and consequently determining the associated programs and services required will greatly impact and ultimately determine a cost. The costing model proposed in this report an estimate of the costs of a proxy language revitalization system. An estimate of actual costs is not cost beneficial or within the scope of this report as:

- The actual costing determined would most likely be closely related to the aggregate of the various government funding envelopes available in any one year, and hence would reflect funding available and not the cost of language revitalization if funding was **sufficient, consistent, sustainable and predictable**.
- Costing actual language initiatives and programs would entail a detailed survey of over 600 First Nations, postsecondary institutions, not-for-profit organizations, and various levels of governments. The time and cost to undertake this level of granularity would be enormous and present significant challenges to complete.
- Cost information available varies widely from location to location which would result in inconsistent and incomplete cost information.

Accordingly, it is important to recognize that although language activities, programs and services are being performed/delivered by various people, organizations, and communities, this study did not capture that information and, accordingly, this model does not attempt to directly cost those activities, programs, and services.

Rather, this model is a theoretical model that estimates an annual national cost if communities and organizations were to have sufficient and stable funding to undertake the language programs, activities and services necessary to reclaim, revitalize and maintain First Nations languages in Canada. The costing model estimates an annual cost of operating language programs and delivering language services.

The costing model does not include the K-12 educational system or costs associated with the postsecondary system. Educational systems were outside the scope of this report.

Finally, the costing model cannot account for the actual goals and desires of communities. Taking two hypothetical communities of relatively equal size and characteristics, the model would imply both communities require the same programming and costs. Yet a community with the desire to only maintain a language for ceremonial use would require fewer resources than a community desiring to restore generations of first-language speakers. This data can only be obtained through community consultation.

We recommend that a database be created for First Nations and their language capacity, vitality, and infrastructure, to track language revitalization capacity, goals and progress, and inform policy moving forward.

5.6. Interpreting the Cost Estimate

A few considerations will assist in understanding the cost estimate.

First, costs are estimated in average annual figures. Average annual costs were estimated as communities are at different language vitality levels (i.e., starting points), with different capacities and with unique characteristics. When necessary, equipment costs were amortised to arrive at an annual average equipment cost.



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It is important to understand that annual averages are not relevant for long-term planning, as language vitality and community capacity will shift. This model is intended to be relevant for the next 10-15 years, at which point the costing will require updating with updated community statistics, cost information and assumptions, as the picture of language revitalization systems and programming will have changed considerably, language vitality and capacities will evolve, and costs and underlying assumptions will change.



6. Conclusion

The time is now to invest in First Nations languages. The urgency has reached a critical mass and the language fields are ready for a wind of fresh and abundant funding, allowing First Nations to revitalize their languages.

This costing study estimates a cost for a fully funded language revitalization model, using available data. The costing estimate considers language programming delivered directly in communities according to an assessment of each First Nation's language vitality level, supported by regionally-based shared service hubs. The details in this report were challenged by incomplete and inconsistent data, both from First Nation and public sector sources. New and/or better data will change the costing estimates in this study and will help in refining this costing model further.

Until better or nationally consistent data is available, this costing report provides a logical approach to inform a significant influx in funding. Funding First Nations languages properly will light a grassfire and bring a new dawn to support the reclamation, revitalization, maintenance, and ultimately normalization of First Nations languages across Canada.

Nia:wen Kowa

Wâciya

Miigwech

Wela'lin

Nitsiniyi'taki

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APPENDIX A – Literature Review

Shaul, D. L. Linguistic Ideologies of Native American Language Revitalization: Doing the Lost Language Ghost Dance.

Springer: Cham [Switzerland, 2014]. Available Online

Highlights to Include in Costing Model:

- Flexibility of which programs get delivered as part of ILR;
- Language documentation and revitalization built with different contexts in mind, encourage use of language not just storing information; targeting many different ways of using the language (oratory, songs, jokes, riddles, traditional songs, language games, sayings and proverbs, oral history, biography, autobiography, descriptions of important materials and ceremonies, conversation, etc.);
- Acquisition, not learning, is the goal – used in a meaningful way;
- Fluent second language speakers can curate the language;
- Programs need to focus on multigenerational learning, speeding up the normalisation of the language use, whether in learning or using the language.
- Language revival and revitalization directly proportional to resources (funding, personnel, time available, motivation), of which motivation is the overriding factor.

The Role of Pronunciation in SENĆOŦEN Language Revitalization

Sonya Bird, Sarah Kell, *The Canadian Modern Language Review / La revue canadienne des langues vivantes*, Volume 73, Number 4, November / November 2017, pp. 538-569

- Second language learners can be second language teachers. While pronunciation may be affected, this is also part of the evolution of a living language, and some of this needs to be acceptable.
- Recordings of the language being spoken ought to be done by both older and younger speakers, to ensure that younger voices can be heard with their way of speaking, as they tend to speak faster than older speakers, but still ensure that proper pronunciations are recorded.



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“We Can’t Feel Our Language” Making Places in the City for Aboriginal Language Revitalization

Baloy, Natalie. *American Indian Quarterly* Vol. 35, no. 4, Fall 2011

- Immersion camps, singing and dancing groups, MAP (mentor-apprentice programs) are all examples of places where the link can be drawn between homeland communities and urban centres.
- Making place for Indigenous language in the urban context is both about the physical space to practice and learn but also the space in one’s life (time, priority).

Indigenous language revitalization, promotion, and education: function of digital technology

Computer Assisted Language Learning, 2016, Vol. 29, No. 7, 1137-1151. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2016.1166137>

- Under positive and supporting roles, technology brings exposure to language in broader domains, empowerment ownership and engagement, and facilitate new skills sets. This is buoyed by common constraints such as limited resources and lack of available materials. Regardless, it is argued that technology offers benefits to language education through curriculum and material development, documentation efforts, and language pedagogy.
- Therefore, invest heavily in technological tools as a means of advancing language revitalizations

Kanien’keha/Mohawk Indigenous Language Revitalization Efforts in Canada

GOMASHIE, Grace. *McGill Journal of Education*, Volume 54, Winter 2019.

- The biggest driver of success lay not in “grades” but retaining a sense of culture.
- The biggest barrier faced by all immersion schools was access to funding.
- From the case studies, the lessons to be learned for other immersion programs are setting the goals for the program, securing other logistics (funding, accommodation, curriculum development, teaching methods, and language policy), and introducing cultural content in class.
- The author concludes with the need for long-term funding by quoting Peters who points out that immersion programs should consider that “fluency is a lifelong process” (Burns, 2006a). Hence, language revitalization efforts require long-term planning, engagement, and commitment

Toward Language in Action: Agency-Oriented Application of the GRASAC Database for Anishinaabe Language Revitalization

Willmot, Cory, Taitt, Alexandra, Corbiere, Mary Ann, Corbiere, Alan. *Museum Anthropology Review* 10(2) Fall 2016.

- Indigenous heritage projects require greater investment in custom design in order to serve the needs of their communities and are therefore at risk of becoming digital silos.

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Following in the footsteps of the wolf: connecting scholarly minds to ancestors in Indigenous language revitalization

T'łat'łauł Patricia Rosborough and čuucqa Layla Rorick. *Alternative Journal of Indigenous Peoples* 2017, Vol. 13(1) 11–17

- “Our research needs to be rooted in Indigenous understandings in ways that Indigenous people can recognize aspects of themselves in the world.”

Saving Lakota: Commentary on Language Revitalization

Powers, William. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 33:4 (2009) 139-149.

- Respecting local knowledge and the desires of the community that is at the centre of the language teaching is fundamental. Academic and government direction, which tend to be developed by people outsider the communities, fails to fully understand the context.
- There is a lot of possibility for shared resources within language groups

Language revitalization and language pedagogy: new teaching and learning strategies

Hinton, Leeann. *Language and Education*, Vol. 25, No. 4, July 2011, 307–318

- As true immersion programs (Indigenous language and dominant language) fail to be split 50-50, allowing both languages equal prominence and dominance in all domains, the next best thing is mentor-apprentice programs.
- To sustain speakers going forward, just as much focus should be on teacher training.

Designing Indigenous Language Revitalization

Hermes, Mary. Bangs, Megan. Marin, Ananda. *Harvard Educational Review*, Vol. 82, No. 3, Fall 2012.

- Technology can be used to create or recreate discourses that can be useful outside of particular school talk and help reach the goal of intergenerational transmission in mother tongues.
- Transcripts of conversations can be used to create games, transcriptions, grammar on demand, conversations and pronunciation practice, and an electronic flash card tool. As well as semi-scripted movies. Endangered language learners need to hear everyday speech and conversation to relearn and use conversation.
- The goal is to create community empowerment: shifting from the community as a consumer to the community as a producer, reframing language revitalization as a process of playful engagement. Language is not simply a content to be learned in schools.



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The Role of Teaching in Language Revival and Revitalization Movements

Shah, Sheena. Brenzinger, Matthias. *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 38 (2018), pp. 201–208.

- Post secondary education in the language is important to revive Indigenous languages. Teaching can be an effective means of reviving the language.
- Having a strong motivational factor is an important element in keeping the language alive and revitalizing it.
- Migration and mobility are serious threats to the maintenance of Indigenous languages and fostering competence in community languages can reaffirm community conditions and create new community identities.

Drama as a Methodology for Coast Salish Language Revitalization

Sadeghi-Yekta, Kirsten. *Canadian Theatre Review*, Volume 181, Winter 2020, pp. 41-45

- Drama/theatre is an element in naturalistic methods of immersion, total physical response and mentor-apprenticeship programs.
- The authors argue that applied theatre fits since it is community based, participatory, collaborative, immersive, and allows for a strong methodological practice for language revitalization
- Theatre projects are also a means of reclaiming the language.

Assessing endangerment: Expanding Fishman's GIDS

Lewis, Melvyn and Simons, Gary. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* Vol 55. 2010. DOI 10.1017/CBO9780511783364.003.

The Extended GIDS Diagnostic Decision Tree was used to assign each community an EGIDS ranking. The EGIDS diagnostic tool is a five-question decision-tree process that identifies five major factors of language loss in assessing language vitality:

- The identity function of a language - is the language being used solely for ceremonial purposes? Purely historical reference? In the home?
- Vehicularity - the degree to which the language is used as a “lingua franca” and adapted officially within the state.
- Status of intergenerational transmission - to what degree is intergenerational transmission intact?
- Literacy acquisition status - how much institutional support is there?
- Societal profile of generational language use - who are the youngest generation of proficient speakers?

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APPENDIX B - Community Programs: Annual Language Skills and Training Costing Estimates

Adult Immersion

Note	Program Component	Estimated Annual Cost		
		Small	Medium	Large
2	Instructors	268,981	268,981	268,981
3	Teaching Assistants	21,780	21,780	21,780
4	Student salaries	336,000	336,000	336,000
5	Facility rental	63,688	63,688	63,688
6	Facility rental	11,145	12,738	13,799
7	Administrator	46,800	46,800	46,800
	Miscellaneous	14,861	7,430	7,430
	Total	763,256	757,418	758,479

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss & Creed Adult Immersion costing, and adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 3.5 Instructors at \$30.79/hr avg x 40 hrs/wk x 52 wks x 1.2 (Benefits)
- 3 2 Teaching Assistants at \$18.15/hr avg x 500 hrs x 1.2 (Benefits)
- 4 24 students at \$14.00/hr Avg Minimum Wage x 1000 hrs
- 5 2,500 Sq Ft @ \$25.48 / Sq Ft per year
- 6 \$10,000 x 1.0615 (CPI) + \$10.61/user
 Small = 50 Users = \$10,615 + (50 x \$10.61) = \$11,145
 Medium = 200 Users = \$10,615 + (200 x \$10.61) = \$12,738
 Large = 300 Users = \$10,615 + (300 x \$10.61) = \$13,799
- 7 \$18.75/hr avg x 40 hrs/wk x 52 wks x 1.2 (Benefits)



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Teacher Training

		Estimated Annual Cost		
Note	Program Component	Small	Medium	Large
1	# of New Annual Scholarships Awarded	1	2	3
2	Tuition scholarships	10,615	21,229	31,844
3	Books, supplies	4,246	8,492	12,738
4	Wage Subsidy	63,688	127,376	191,064
5	Miscellaneous	14,861	7,430	7,430
	Total Teacher Training Scholarships	78,549	157,097	235,646

		Estimated Annual Cost		
Note	Program Component	Small	Medium	Large
2	# of New Annual Scholarships Awarded	2	4	6
3	Tuition scholarships	21,229	42,459	63,688
4	Books, supplies	8,492	16,984	25,475
5	Wage Subsidy	127,376	254,753	382,129
	Total	157,097	314,195	471,292

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss & Creed Teacher Training costing, and adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Scholarships awarded each year for a two year Bachelor of Education with focus in Indigenous Pedagogy
- 3 Tuition Scholarship of \$5,307.35 per student per year
- 4 Books and supplies support at \$2,122 per student per year
- 5 Wage subsidy of \$31,844 per student per year

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Indigenous Language Revitalization Training

Reclamation		Estimated Annual Cost		
Note	Program Component	Small	Medium	Large
2	Community mobilization	5,307	5,307	5,307
3	ILR Training Scholarships	42,459	28,306	56,612
	Total Teacher Training Scholarships	47,766	33,613	61,919
Revitalization		Estimated Annual Cost		
Note	Program Component	Small	Medium	Large
2	Community mobilization	10,615	10,615	10,615
3	ILR Training Scholarships	84,918	56,612	56,612
	Total Teacher Training Scholarships	95,532	67,226	67,226
Maintenance		Estimated Annual Cost		
Note	Program Component	Small	Medium	Large
2	Community mobilization	5,307	5,307	5,307
3	ILR Training Scholarships	10,615	10,615	21,229
	Total Teacher Training Scholarships	15,922	15,922	26,537
Note	1 Adapted from Bliss & Creed ILR costing, and adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021			
2	Conference fees/costs for community members with language interests to attend conferences Reclamation and Revitalization = \$10,615 per year Maintenance - \$5,307 per year			
3	ILR Training Scholarships:			
	Annual Scholarship Cost			
	Tuition	5,307		
	Books	2,123		
	Travel	3,184		
	Wage Subsidy	31,844		
	Total Annual Cost	42,459		
Reclamation		Small	Medium	Large
	Community mobilization	5,307	5,307	5,307
	ILR Training Scholarships	10,615	10,615	21,229
Revitalization		Small	Medium	Large
	Average # of Scholarships	2.00	1.33	1.33
	Average Annual Cost	84,918	56,612	56,612
Maintenance		Small	Medium	Large
	Average # of Scholarships	0.25	0.25	0.50
	Average Annual Cost	10,615	10,615	21,229



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APPENDIX C - Community Programs: Annual Program Costing Estimates

Community Mobilization

Reclamation

\$11,322 is the inflation adjusted annual average of Community Mobilization costs assumed by Bliss and Creed for communities with a language vitality level indicating Reclamation

Revitalization

\$15,568 is the inflation adjusted annual average of Community Mobilization costs assumed by Bliss and Creed for communities with a language vitality level indicating Revitalization

Maintenance

\$56,612 is the inflation adjusted annual average of Community Mobilization costs assumed by Bliss and Creed for communities with a language vitality level indicating Maintenance

Language Team/Council

Note	Program Component	Estimated Annual Cost
2	Language Program Coordinator	182,949.60
3	Language Project Manager	166,147.20
4	Administrator	46,375.68
	Subtotal, Salaries and Benefits	395,472.48
5	Office Space & Supplies	36,089.96
6	Equipment	4,245.88
7	Transportation	57,319.34
8	Professional Development	10,614.69
9	Conference/Meetings	26,536.73
10	Conference/Meetings	27,173.61
		557,452.69

Language Vitality Level Revitalization	Estimated Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost by Community Size		
		Small	Medium	Large
<i>Cost Sharing % Assumptions</i>		50	30%	33%
Reclamation	-	-	-	-
Revitalization	557,453	278,726	167,236	183,959
Maintenance	557,453	278,726	167,236	183,959

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Notes

- 1 The Language Team/Council budget, cost inputs and assumptions were adapted from Bliss & Creed Language Team/Council costing, with salaries updated and remaining costs adjusted for increase in the CPI from 2018 -2021
- 2 2 Coordinators at \$76,229 salary per year (Payscale.com) x 1.2 (Benefits)
- 3 3 Managers at \$46,152 salary per year (Payscale.com) x 1.2 (Benefits)
- 4 An Administrator at \$18.58/hr (Payscale.com) x 40 hrs/wk x 52 wk x 1.2 (Benefits)
- 5 2000 sq ft office space at \$12/Sq Ft and Office supplies at \$10,000, adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 6 \$20,000 every five years, adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 7 3 team members x \$18,000/yr (i.e. Monthly lease \$500, insurance \$200, fuel \$800 = \$1500 / m, \$18,000 /yr), adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 8 \$2,000 / Coordinitor and manager, adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 9 \$25,000 adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 10 \$25,600 adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018-2021
- 11 Assumption that costs would be shared amongst communities as follows: Small communities = 50%, Medium commuities = 30%, and large communities = 33%

Language Lead

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	185,545	185,545	278,317	371,090
2,3	Revitalization	-	-	-	-
	Maintenance	-	-	-	-

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for



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the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021

- Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Language Camps/Community Outreach & Celebrations

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	24,768	24,768	37,151	49,535
2,3	Revitalization	26,537	13,268	19,903	26,537
	Maintenance	26,537	17,691	26,537	35,382

Notes

- We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Mentor Apprenticeship Programs

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	49,535	49,535	74,303	99,070
2,3	Revitalization	105,439	52,720	79,079	105,439
	Maintenance	28,306	18,871	28,306	37,741

Notes

- We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021

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- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Optional Projects

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	-	-	-	-
2,3	Revitalization	176,912	88,456	132,684	176,912
	Maintenance	-	-	-	-

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Alternative Adult Language Learning

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	Reclamation	176,912	176,912	176,912	176,912
	Revitalization	265,367	265,367	265,367	265,367
	Maintenance	265,367	265,367	265,367	265,367

Notes

- 1 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total 15 year cost estimated by Bliss and Creed for each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality levels, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021



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Silent Speaker/Speaker Circle Programs

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	32,198	32,198	48,297	64,396
2,3	Revitalization	34,675	17,337	26,006	34,675
	Maintenance	33,259	22,173	33,259	44,346

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Youth Leadership Programs

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	25,475	25,475	38,213	50,951
2,3	Revitalization	22,645	11,322	16,984	22,645
	Maintenance	63,688	42,459	63,688	84,918

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1.5 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.50 in a medium-size community and \$2 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

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Language Nests

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	187,793	187,793	187,793	563,378
2,3	Revitalization	495,125	165,042	165,042	495,125
	Maintenance	256,045	256,045	256,045	768,136

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 1 to 3. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$1.00 in a medium-size community and \$3 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed over 15 years in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality models, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Home Immersion

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	1.50	2.00
	Reclamation	28,306	28,306	56,612	56,612
2,3	Revitalization	66,873	33,436	66,873	66,873
	Maintenance	68,642	34,321	68,642	68,642

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 2 to 2. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$2 in each of a medium-size community and large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality levels, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community



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Public Awareness

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	Reclamation	244,138	244,138	244,138	244,138
	Revitalization	89,163	89,163	89,163	89,163
	Maintenance	24,201	24,201	24,201	24,201

Notes

- 1 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality levels, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021

Off Reserve / Urban Programs

Note	Program Component	Average Annual Cost	Estimated Annual Cost		
			Small	Medium	Large
1	<i>Assumed Community Size Cost Relationship</i>		1.00	4.00	7.00
	Reclamation	124,970	124,970	499,881	874,792
2,3	Revitalization	800,489	114,356	457,422	800,489
	Maintenance	-	-	-	-

Notes

- 1 We assumed that the cost relationship between small, medium and large communities was 1 to 4 to 7. i.e. for every dollar of cost in a small community, it would cost \$4 in a medium-size community and \$7 in a large community.
- 2 Average annual costs were determined by averaging the total costs estimated by Bliss and Creed for in each of the reclamation, revitalization and maintenance vitality levels, and adjusting for the increase in the Consumer Price Index from 2018 - 2021
- 3 Bliss and Creed estimated reclamation costs for a small community, revitalization costs for a large community, and maintenance costs for a medium-sized community

Miscellaneous

\$21,229 is the inflation adjusted annual average of Miscellaneous costs assumed by Bliss and Creed for communities with language vitality levels indicating Reclamation, Revitalization, and Maintenance

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APPENDIX D - Shared Language Service Organization (HUB Model): Annual Media and Arts Programming Cost Estimates

Radio

Note		Estimated Annual Cost
2	<i>Radio Host</i>	23,726
3	Employer Benefits	4,745
4	Honouraria	10,000
5	Annual Operating costs	12,000
6	Amortized Equipment	5,000
		55,471

Notes

- 1 Assume each First Nation operates a low level FM radio transmitter
- 2 \$47,452 Salary (Payscale.com) x 1/2 (Half-time), adapted from Bliss and Creed
- 3 Assume 20%
- 4 Guest honouraria adapted from Bliss and Creed
- 5 Annual operating costs estimated at \$12,000 (Prometheusradio.org)
- 6 \$25,000 start-up equipment costs amortized over five years (Prometheusradio.org)

Allocated to Shared Language Service Organization by community:

	# Communities	Radio Cost
Ontario	136	7,544,083
British Columbia	197	10,927,826
Alberta	48	2,662,618
Manitoba	61	3,383,743
Saskatchewan	70	3,882,984
Quebec	43	2,385,262
Atlantic	32	1,775,078
Yukon	14	776,597
NWT	23	1,275,838
	624	34,614,029



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Media Activity Costs

	Population	# Language Groups	Estimated Annual Media Cost		
			Media Grant (Note 1)	TV Prodn (Note 2)	Total
	Cost		74.30	2,674,903	
Ontario	236,680	7	17,585,998	18,724,318	36,310,316
British Columbia	172,520	7	12,818,727	18,724,318	31,543,045
Alberta	136,585	6	10,148,655	16,049,415	26,198,070
Manitoba	130,510	5	9,697,265	13,374,513	23,071,778
Saskatchewan	114,570	5	8,512,877	13,374,513	21,887,390
Quebec	92,655	2	6,884,530	5,349,805	12,234,336
Atlantic	73,650	2	5,472,405	5,349,805	10,822,210
Yukon	6,690	2	497,086	5,349,805	5,846,891
NWT	13,185	2	979,683	5,349,805	6,329,488
Total	977,045		72,597,227	101,646,297	174,243,524

Notes

- 1 Based on Bliss & Creed \$70 / person Media Creation and Distribution grant, adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 - 2021, and allocated to Hubs based on population
- 2 Annual TV Production costs are adapted from Bliss and Creed assumptions, adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021, and allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups.

Activity	Estimated Cost	Notes
Cartoon/TV Show Production	2,122,939	5 30 minute episodes at \$424.6 k per episode
Dubbing	530,735	10 adult shows per year at \$53.1 k per show
Legal	21,229	
Total	2,674,903	

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Annual Print Activity Costs

Activity	Journalist Cost
Journalist Salary (Payscale.com)	45,436.00
Employer Benefits (assumed 20%)	9,087.20
Total Print Cost per Language Group	54,523.20

Estimated Annual Print Cost - Hubs

	# Language Groups	Print Cost
Ontario	7	381,662.40
British Columbia	7	381,662.40
Alberta	6	327,139.20
Manitoba	5	272,616.00
Saskatchewan	5	272,616.00
Quebec	2	109,046.40
Atlantic	2	109,046.40
Yukon	2	109,046.40
NWT	2	109,046.40
Total		2,071,881.60

Notes

- 1 Print costs allocated to Hubs based on the number of Language Groups
- 2 Print cost model adapted from Bliss and Creed

Estimated Annual Verbal Arts Costs

Hubs	# Communities	Verbal Arts Cost (Note 1)
Ontario	136	8,100,190
British Columbia	197	11,733,363
Alberta	48	2,858,891
Manitoba	61	3,633,173
Saskatchewan	70	4,169,215
Quebec	43	2,561,089
Atlantic	32	1,905,927
Yukon	14	833,843
NWT	23	1,369,885
	624	37,165,577

Notes

- 1 Average grant per community 47,176
Average cost of annual festival 12,384
59,560
- 2 The average grant per community and the average annual festival cost were adapted from Bliss and Creed, and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021



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APPENDIX E - Shared Language Service Organization (HUB Model): Annual Language Documentation Cost Estimates

Estimated Annual MOUs/Partnerships Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	MOU Cost
Ontario	7	21,000
British Columbia	7	21,000
Alberta	6	18,000
Manitoba	5	15,000
Saskatchewan	5	15,000
Quebec	2	6,000
Atlantic	2	6,000
Yukon	2	6,000
NWT	2	6,000
	Total	114,000

Notes

This estimate assumes an annual ongoing cost of **\$3,000.00** to negotiate/maintain MOUs & Partnerships, for each language group

Estimated Documentation Team Annual Costs

	Documentation Team Costs (Note 1)
Linguists	77,824.80
Archivists	59,115.60
Programmers	85,257.60
Subtotal, Salaries and Benefits	222,198.00
Supplies	10,614.69
Professional development	10,614.69
Average Equipment	10,614.69
Annual Documentation Team Budget	254,042.08

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Estimated Annual Documentation Team Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Documentation Team Cost (Note 2)
Ontario	7	1,778,295
British Columbia	7	1,778,295
Alberta	6	1,524,252
Manitoba	5	1,270,210
Saskatchewan	5	1,270,210
Quebec	2	508,084
Atlantic	2	508,084
Yukon	2	508,084
NWT	2	508,084
	Total	9,653,599

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss & Creed Documentation Team costing, and adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Assume one Documentation Team per language group

Language Documentation Training

Scholarship Component	Scholarship Cost			
	Linguistics	Archival	Grad Linguistics	Total
	(Note 1)			
Tuition	5,307	3,715	5,307	14,330
Books, supplies	2,123	-	2,123	4,246
Travel	-	2,123	3,000	5,123
Wage Subsidy	31,844	31,844	31,844	95,532
Annual Cost Per Scholarship	39,274	37,682	42,274	119,231
# Scholarships Awarded	2	2	2	
Annual Cost of Scholarships	78,549	75,364	84,549	238,462
Scholarship Award Frequency	5	2	5	
Program Duration (Yrs)	4	2	2	
Average Annual Cost of Scholarships (Note 3)	62,839	75,364	33,819	172,023



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Annual Language Documentation Training Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Language Documentation Training Cost (Note 2)
Ontario	7	1,204,160
British Columbia	7	1,204,160
Alberta	6	1,032,137
Manitoba	5	860,114
Saskatchewan	5	860,114
Quebec	2	344,046
Atlantic	2	344,046
Yukon	2	344,046
NWT	2	344,046
Total		6,536,866

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss & Creed Language Documentation Training costing, and adjusted for the increase in the CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Assume Language Documentation Training scholarships costs are allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups
- 3 Average Annual Cost of Scholarships = Annual Cost of Scholarships x Program Duration / Scholarship Award Frequency

Estimated Orthography Annual Costs

Annual Cost of Orthography Activities	Per Language Group	Per First Nation
	(Note 1)	
Steering Committees	10,083.96	
Spelling Contests		10,000.00
Conference	34,710.04	
Guide development, updating	1,698.35	
Spelling Guide production, distribution	1,061.47	
Total	47,553.82	10,000.00

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Annual Orthography Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	# First Nations	Orthography Costs		
			Per Language Group (Note 2)	Per First Nation (Note 3)	Total
Ontario	7	136	332,877	1,360,000	1,692,877
British Columbia	7	197	332,877	1,970,000	2,302,877
Alberta	6	48	285,323	480,000	765,323
Manitoba	5	61	237,769	610,000	847,769
Saskatchewan	5	70	237,769	700,000	937,769
Quebec	2	43	95,108	430,000	525,108
Atlantic	2	32	95,108	320,000	415,108
Yukon	2	14	95,108	140,000	235,108
NWT	2	23	95,108	230,000	325,108
Total		624	1,807,045	6,240,000	8,047,045

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss and Creed Orthography Costing and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Steering committee, conference, spelling guide development, and spelling guide production and distribution costs are assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups
- 3 Spelling contest costs are assumed to be incurred by each First Nation

Estimated Annual Digital Archive Costs

Annual Cost of Orthography Activities	Per Language Group	Per First Nation
	(Note 1)	
Database Specialist	62,500	
Cloud Server Space	12,738	
Specialist Consulting	68,996	
Community consulting		15,000
Archive Projects		25,000
Archive Maintenance Consultation	10,615	
Total	154,848	40,000



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Annual Digital Archive Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	# First Nations	Annual Digital Archive Costs		
			Per Language Group	Per First Nation	Total
Ontario	7	136	1,083,935	5,440,000	6,523,935
British Columbia	7	197	1,083,935	7,880,000	8,963,935
Alberta	6	48	929,087	1,920,000	2,849,087
Manitoba	5	61	774,239	2,440,000	3,214,239
Saskatchewan	5	70	774,239	2,800,000	3,574,239
Quebec	2	43	309,696	1,720,000	2,029,696
Atlantic	2	32	309,696	1,280,000	1,589,696
Yukon	2	14	309,696	560,000	869,696
NWT	2	23	309,696	920,000	1,229,696
Total		624	5,884,217	24,960,000	30,844,217

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss and Creed Digital Archive Costing and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Database Specialist, cloud server space, specialist consulting, and archive maintenance construction costs are assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups
- 3 Community consulting and archive project costs are assumed to be incurred by each First Nation

Estimated Annual Oral History/Texts Activity Costs

	Oral History/Texts
	(Note 1)
Consultant	21,229
Story Teller Honoraria	5,000
Audiop Video Equip	708
Total	26,937

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Annual Oral History/Texts Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Oral History/Texts Costs
		(Note 2)
Ontario	7	1,083,935
British Columbia	7	1,083,935
Alberta	6	929,087
Manitoba	5	774,239
Saskatchewan	5	774,239
Quebec	2	309,696
Atlantic	2	309,696
Yukon	2	309,696
NWT	2	309,696
Total		5,884,217

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss and Creed Oral History/Texts Costing and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 All Oral Histories/Texts costs assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups

Estimated Annual Dictionary Activity Costs

	Dictionary Costs
	(Note 1)
Student wages	13,268
Story Teller Honoraria	20,000
Audio Video Equip	708
Travel	7,345
Total	41,321



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Annual Dictionary Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Dictionary Costs
		(Note 2)
Ontario	7	289,250
British Columbia	7	289,250
Alberta	6	247,928
Manitoba	5	206,607
Saskatchewan	5	206,607
Quebec	2	82,643
Atlantic	2	82,643
Yukon	2	82,643
NWT	2	82,643
Total		1,570,212

Notes

1 Adapted from Bliss and Creed Dictionary Costing and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021

2 All Dictionary costs assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups

Estimated Annual Neologisms Activity Costs

	Neologisms Costs
	(Note 1)
Workshop	3,361
Translation	5,307
Printing/Distribution	5,307
Total	13,976

Annual Neologisms Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Neologisms Costs
		(Note 2)
Ontario	7	97,832
British Columbia	7	97,832
Alberta	6	83,856
Manitoba	5	69,880
Saskatchewan	5	69,880
Quebec	2	27,952
Atlantic	2	27,952

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Yukon	2	27,952
NWT	2	27,952
Total		531,088

Notes

- 1 Adapted from Bliss and Creed Neologisms Costing and adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 All Neologisms costs assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups

Estimated Annual Language Apps/Software Activity Costs

	Language Apps/ Software Costs
	(Note 1)
Average Annual Language Apps/Software Cost	67,423
	-
	-
Total	67,423

Annual Language Apps/Software Cost - Hubs

Hub	# Language Groups	Language Apps/ Software Costs
		(Note 2)
Ontario	7	471,961
British Columbia	7	471,961
Alberta	6	404,538
Manitoba	5	337,115
Saskatchewan	5	337,115
Quebec	2	134,846
Atlantic	2	134,846
Yukon	2	134,846
NWT	2	134,846
Total		2,562,072

Notes

- 1 The average Annual Language Apps/Software Cost from Bliss and Creed, per community, adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 All Language Apps/Software costs assumed to be allocated to Hubs based on the number of language groups



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Annual Place Names Activity Costs

	Place Name Costs
	(Note 1)
Average Annual Place Names Cost per community	26,324
	-
	-
Total	26,324

Annual Place Name Cost - Hubs

Hub	# of First Nations	Place Name Costs
Ontario	136	3,580,124
British Columbia	197	5,185,914
Alberta	48	1,263,573
Manitoba	61	1,605,791
Saskatchewan	70	1,842,711
Quebec	43	1,131,951
Atlantic	32	842,382
Yukon	14	368,542
NWT	23	605,462
Total	624	16,426,449

Notes

- 1 The average annual Place Names Cost adapted from Bliss and Creed, per community, adjusted for the increase in CPI from 2018 to 2021
- 2 Place Name costs assumed to be per community

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APPENDIX F - Community Level Costing for each Province and Territory

British Columbia		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
?Akisq'nuk First Nation	200	25	12.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
?aq'am	1,500	85	5.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
?Esdilagh First Nation	140	10	7.1%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Adams Lake	525	80	15.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Ahousaht	1,845	90	4.9%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Aitchelitz	45	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Alexis Creek	550	175	31.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Ashcroft	165	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Blueberry River First Nations	475	45	9.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Bonaparte	685	25	3.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Boothroyd	205	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Boston Bar	220	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Bridge River	360	30	8.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Caldwell	350	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Canim Lake	450	40	8.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Cayoose Creek	160	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Chawathil	480	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Cheam	370	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Cheslatta Carrier Nation	315	15	4.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Coldwater	710	45	6.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Cook's Ferry	245	35	14.3%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Cowichan Lake	45	15	33.3%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Cowichan Tribes	3,540	230	6.5%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Da'naxda'xw First Nation	180	15	8.3%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761



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British Columbia		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Dease River	105	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Ditidaht	440	15	3.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Doig River	200	40	20.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Dzawada'enuxw	440	35	8.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Ehattlesaht	360	15	4.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Esk'etemc	860	90	10.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Esquimalt	95	10	10.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Fort Nelson First Nation	695	90	12.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gingolx Village Government	660	50	7.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Gitanmaax	1,855	260	14.0%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Gitanyow	845	120	14.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gitga'at First Nation	655	30	4.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Gitlaxt'aamix Vil- lage Government	415	20	4.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Gitsegukla	765	155	20.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gitwangak	925	110	11.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gitwinksihlkw	90	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Gitxaala Nation	1,530	55	3.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Glen Vowell	480	50	10.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gwa'sala-Nak- waxda'xw Band	930	20	2.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Gwawaenuk Tribe	80	15	18.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Hagwilget Village	585	20	3.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Haisla Nation	1,565	130	8.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Halalt	145	10	6.9%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Halfway River First Nation	255	65	25.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Heiltsuk	1,895	55	2.9%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Hesquiaht	535	30	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
High Bar	80	10	12.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Homalco	465	40	8.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Hupacasath First Nation	315	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Huu-ay-aht First Nations	455	10	2.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296

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Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Iskut	515	100	19.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Ka:yu:k't'h/ Che:k'tles7et'h' First Nations	430	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kanaka Bar	195	10	5.1%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Katzie	585	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kispiox	1,245	190	15.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kitasoo	445	10	2.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kitselas	605	15	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kitsumkalum	575	15	2.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Klahoose First Nation	295	10	3.4%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Kluskus	225	50	22.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
K'ómoks First Nation	305	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kwadacha	595	60	10.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kwakiutl	750	30	4.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kwantlen First Nation	215	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Kwicksutaineuk- ah-kwaw-ah-mish	125	10	8.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Kwikwetlem First Nation	70	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Lake Babine Nation	1,995	520	26.1%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Lax Kw'alaams	2,780	25	0.9%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Laxgalts'ap Vil- lage Government	440	10	2.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Leq'a: mel First Nation	330	10	3.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation	365	15	4.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lhtako Dene Nation	160	25	15.6%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Lil'wat Nation	1,985	285	14.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Little Shuswap	255	25	9.8%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Lower Kootenay	160	20	12.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Lower Nicola	970	80	8.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lower Similkam- een	355	80	22.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297



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Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Lyackson	100	10	10.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Lytton	1,530	65	4.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Malahat First Nation	260	20	7.7%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Mamalilikul- la-Qwe'Qwa'Sot'Em	300	10	3.3%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Matsqui	160	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
McLeod Lake Indian Band	435	30	6.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Metlakatla	780	10	1.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Morisetown	1,250	125	10.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mowachaht/ Muchalaht	410	20	4.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Musqueam Nation	1,090	60	5.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Nadleh Whuten	465	10	2.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Nak'azdli	1,700	165	9.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Namgis First Nation	1,720	65	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Nanoose First Nation	205	10	4.9%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Nazko First Nation	235	30	12.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Nee-Tahi-Buhn	105	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Neskonlith	435	60	13.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nicomien	160	15	9.4%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Nooaitch	265	25	9.4%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
N'Quatqua	255	20	7.8%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Nuchatlaht	130	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Nuxalk Nation	1,465	80	5.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Okanagan	1,770	115	6.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Old Massett Village Council	1,875	145	7.7%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Osoyoos	440	70	15.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Pacheedaht First Nation	180	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Pauquachin	310	45	14.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Penelakut Tribe	790	40	5.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Penticton	845	85	10.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297

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British Columbia		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Peters	150	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Prophet River First Nation	220	40	18.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Qualicum	110	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Quatsino	395	10	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Saik'uz First Nation	680	35	5.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Samahquam	200	30	15.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Saulteau First Nations (BC)	875	85	9.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Scia'new	220	10	4.5%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Seabird Island	810	10	1.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sechelt	1,045	40	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Semiahmoo	60	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Shackan	105	10	9.5%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Shuswap	475	30	6.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Shxwhá:y Village	115	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Shxw'ow'hamel First Nation	145	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Simpcw First Nation	525	25	4.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Siska	330	10	3.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Skatin Nations (Skookumchuck)	305	20	6.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Skawahlook First Nation	65	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Skeetchestn	465	45	9.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Skidegate	1,290	165	12.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Skin Tye	100	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Skowkale	215	10	4.7%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Skuppah	70	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Skwah	370	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Snuneymuxw First Nation	1,430	35	2.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Songhees Nation	440	15	3.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Soowahlie	305	10	3.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Splatsin First Nation	580	30	5.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296



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Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Spuzzum	200	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Sq'ewlets	160	10	6.3%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Squamish	3,130	160	5.1%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Squiala First Nation	155	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
St. Mary's First Nation	290	65	22.4%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Stellat'en First Nation	675	35	5.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sts'ailes	805	15	1.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Stswecem'c Xgat'tem First Nation	520	35	6.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Stz'luminus First Nation	1,000	90	9.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sumas First Nation	230	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tahltan	1,660	75	4.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Takla Lake First Nation	595	55	9.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Taku River Tlingit	330	40	12.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
T'it'q'et	275	10	3.6%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tk'emlups Te Secwepemc	1,055	130	12.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tla'amin	810	130	16.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tla-O-Qui-Aht First Nations	1,080	90	8.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tlatlasikwala	65	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tl'azt'en Nation	1,230	100	8.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tl'esqox	235	45	19.1%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Tl'etincox Gov- ernment	980	255	26.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tlowitsis Tribe	265	35	13.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Tobacco Plains	105	10	9.5%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Toquaht	95	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tsal'alh	490	35	7.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tsartlip	870	135	15.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tsawout First Nation	750	70	9.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296

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Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Tsawwassen First Nation	330	10	3.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tsay Keh Dene	350	30	8.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tseshahat	915	50	5.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tseycum	90	10	11.1%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Ts'il Kaz Koh (Burns Lake)	195	10	5.1%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Ts'kw'aylaxw First Nation	425	30	7.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tsleil-Waututh Nation	435	10	2.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
T'Sou-ke First Nation	250	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tzeachten	420	15	3.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Uchucklesaht	140	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Ulkatcho	755	120	15.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Union Bar	80	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Upper Nicola	690	55	8.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Upper Similkameen	90	20	22.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
We Wai Kai	1,000	25	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Wei Wai Kum	625	25	4.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
West Moberly First Nations	310	15	4.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Westbank First Nation	740	30	4.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Wet'suwet'en	415	50	12.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Whispering Pines/ Clinton	90	10	11.1%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Williams Lake	500	30	6.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Wuikinuxv Nation	240	10	4.2%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Xat'sull	295	15	5.1%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Xaxli'p First Nation (Fountain)	675	35	5.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Xa'Xtsa	275	15	5.5%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Xeni Gwet'in First Nations Government	385	150	39.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Yakwekwioose	60	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Yale First Nation	150	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761



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Yekooche	145	20	13.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Yunesit'in Govern- ment	410	140	34.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Yuu_u_j_at_ Government (Ucluelet)	605	15	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	111,350	8,670	7.8%			185,195,058	291,633,696	476,828,754

Not Otherwise Specified

Carrier, n.o.s.	235
Chilcoltin (Tsilhqot'in), n.o.s.	230
Coast Salish, n.o.s.	360
Coast Tsimshian, n.o.s.	430
Gitksan, n.o.s.	545
Haida, n.o.s.	820
Kutenai, n.o.s.	95
Lillooet, n.o.s.	40
Nisga'a, n.o.s.	3,460
Nootka, n.o.s.	150
Ntlakapamux, n.o.s.	40
Sto:lo, n.o.s.	145
Subtotal	6,550
Total Population	117,900
# of First Nations	197

Alberta		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Alexander First Nation	1,890	325	17.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	1,295	435	33.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Alberta		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Population	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	960	145	15.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Bearsaw	865	465	53.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Beaver First Nation	775	30	3.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Beaver Lake Cree Nation	860	105	12.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Bigstone Cree Nation	6,065	2,245	37.0%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Blood Tribe	8,515	2,720	31.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Chiniki	745	450	60.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Chipewyan Prairie First Nation	590	265	44.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Cold Lake First Nations	2,020	265	13.1%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Dene Tha' First Nation	2,600	1,005	38.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Driftpile First Nation	2,090	270	12.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Duncan's First Nation	255	30	11.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Enoch Cree Nation	2,120	230	10.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Ermineskin Tribe	3,305	975	29.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fort McKay First Nation	745	150	20.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Fort McMurray #468 First Nation	570	65	11.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Frog Lake First Nation	2,375	540	22.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Heart Lake First Nation	245	25	10.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Horse Lake First Nation	780	140	17.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kapawe'no First Nation	350	40	11.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kehewin Cree Nation	1,510	385	25.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Little Red River Cree Nation	4,500	3,530	78.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Loon River First Nation	515	240	46.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Louis Bull Tribe	1,635	390	23.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Lubicon Lake	495	135	27.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Mikisew Cree First Nation	2,110	320	15.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Montana First Nation	735	150	20.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Alberta		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
O'Chiese	1,065	360	33.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Paul First Nation	2,195	285	13.0%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Peerless Trout First Nation	645	400	62.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Piikani Nation	2,795	555	19.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Saddle Lake Cree Nation	4,755	690	14.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Samson Cree Nation	6,280	1,345	21.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sawridge First Nation	270	35	13.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Siksika Nation	5,195	1,230	23.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Stoney	2,545	1,530	60.1%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	2,695	445	16.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sucker Creek	2,265	210	9.3%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Sunchild First Nation	1,060	255	24.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Swan River First Nation	950	100	10.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tallcree First Nation	945	270	28.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tsuut'ina Nation	1,245	175	14.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wesley	765	470	61.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Whitefish Lake	1,840	605	32.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Woodland Cree First Nation	1,095	445	40.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Smith's Landing First Nation	310	30	9.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	90,430	25,505	28.2%			48,510,041	88,224,164	136,734,205

Not Otherwise Specified

Blackfoot, n.o.s.	630
Cree, n.o.s.	3,235
Subtotal	3,865
Total Population	94,295
# of First Nations	48

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Saskatchewan		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Big Island Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Big River First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Birch Narrows First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Black Lake Denesuline First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Buffalo River Dene Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Carry The Kettle Nakoda Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Clearwater River Dene	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Cote First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Cowessess First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Cumberland House Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Day Star First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
English River First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fishing Lake First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Flying Dust First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fond Du Lac Denesuline First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
George Gordon First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Hatchet Lake Denesuline Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
James Smith Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Kahkewistahaw First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Kawacatoose First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Keeseekoose First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Kinistin Saulteaux Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Lac La Ronge Indian Band	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Little Black Bear First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Little Pine First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Lucky Man	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Saskatchewan		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Ministikwan Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Mistawasis First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Montreal Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Moosomin First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Muscowpetung First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Muskeg Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Muskoday First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Muskowekwan First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Nekaneet First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Ocean Man First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Ochapowace First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Okanese First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
One Arrow First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Onion Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Pasqua First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Peeppeekisis Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Pelican Lake First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Pheasant Rump Nakota Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Piapot First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Poundmaker Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Red Earth First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Red Pheasant First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sakimay First Nations	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Saulteaux First Nation (SK)	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Shoal Lake Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Standing Buffalo Dakota Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Star Blanket Cree Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sturgeon Lake First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Saskatchewan		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Sweetgrass First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
The Key First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Thunderchild First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Wahpeton Dakota Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Waterhen Lake First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
White Bear First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Whitecap Dakota First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Witchehan Lake First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Wood Mountain First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Yellow Quill First Nation	2,630	355	13.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Pasqua First Nation	90,430	25,505	28.2%			48,510,041	88,224,164	136,734,205
	117,775	29,430	25.0%			69,634,227	128,170,224	197,804,451

Not Otherwise Specified

Dakota, n.o.s.	95
Subtotal	95
Total Population	184,195
# of First Nations	70

Manitoba		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Barren Lands First Nation	955	400	41.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Berens River First Nation	2,370	505	21.3%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Birdtail Sioux First Nation	625	40	6.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Black River First Nation	1,120	180	16.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Bloodvein First Nation	1,305	315	24.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	1,245	35	2.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Bunibonibee Cree Nation	2,805	1,785	63.6%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Canupawakpa Dakota First Nation	580	105	18.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Chemawawin Cree Nation	1,730	610	35.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Manitoba		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Cross Lake Band	7,030	3,530	50.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Dakota Plains First Nation	220	25	11.4%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Dakota Tipi First Nation	340	30	8.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Dauphin River First Nation	270	35	13.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Ebb and Flow First Nation	2,495	330	13.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fisher River First Nation	3,160	200	6.3%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Fort Alexander	6,085	520	8.5%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Fox Lake Cree Nation	1,190	165	13.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Garden Hill First Nations	3,830	2,810	73.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
God's Lake First Nation	1,985	730	36.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Hollow Water First Nation	1,410	115	8.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Keeseekoowenin Ojibway First Nation	1,020	35	3.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation	550	65	11.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Lake Manitoba First Nation	1,455	230	15.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Lake St. Martin First Nation	1,785	275	15.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Little Grand Rapids First Nation	1,070	600	56.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Little Saskatchewan First Nation	890	165	18.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Long Plain First Nation	3,220	215	6.7%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Manto Sipi Cree Nation	865	555	64.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Marcel Colomb First Nation	285	55	19.3%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Mathias Colomb Cree Nation	2,995	830	27.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Mispawistik Cree Nation	1,645	290	17.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Mosakahiken Cree Nation	1,720	765	44.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	4,485	1,870	41.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Northlands Denesuline First Nation	990	775	78.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Norway House Cree Nation	6,845	2,095	30.6%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	1,080	30	2.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	5,070	695	13.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	1,170	550	47.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Pauingassi First Nation	390	270	69.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Peguis First Nation	7,950	140	1.8%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Manitoba		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Population	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Pinaymootang First Nation	2,400	380	15.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Pine Creek First Nation	2,835	360	12.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Poplar River First Nation	1,600	310	19.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Red Sucker Lake First Nation	860	565	65.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Rolling River First Nations	780	95	12.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation Government	1,565	60	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sandy Bay Objibway First Nation	5,115	1,330	26.0%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sapotaweyak Cree Nation	1,705	435	25.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Sayisi Dene First Nation	655	285	43.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Shamattawa First Nation	1,265	575	45.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Sioux Valley Dakota Nation	1,805	245	13.6%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Skownan First Nation	1,120	230	20.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
St. Theresa Point First Nation	4,025	3,175	78.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Swan Lake First Nation	1,025	60	5.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tataskweyak Cree Nation	3,350	835	24.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Tootinaowaziibeeng First Nation	1,090	60	5.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
War Lake First Nation	235	60	25.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Wasagamack First Nation	1,915	1,260	65.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Waywayseecappo First Nation	2,105	125	5.9%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation	345	40	11.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
York Factory First Nation	1,195	210	17.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
	123,220	33,665	27.3%			61,130,972	111,402,734	172,533,706

Not Otherwise Specified

Sioux, n.o.s..	120
Subtotal	120
Total Population	123,340
# of First Nations	61



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Aamjiwnaang First Nation	1,715	135	7.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Alderville First Nation	865	40	4.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Algonquins of Barriere Lake	360	145	40.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation	3,005	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Animakee Wa Zh-ing 37 First Nation	320	60	18.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	495	65	13.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing	215	55	25.6%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Aroland First Nation	620	110	17.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Atikameksheng Anishnawbek	880	60	6.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Attawapiskat First Nation	2,910	1,440	49.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Aundeck-Omni-Kaning	605	70	11.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Batchewana First Nation	1,600	55	3.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Bay of Quinte Mohawk	55	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Bearfoot Onondaga	170	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Bearskin Lake First Nation	680	280	41.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Beausoleil First Nation	1,885	220	11.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Big Grassy River First Nation	510	155	30.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Biigtigong Nishnaabeg	885	50	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek	715	70	9.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek	265	20	7.5%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Bkejwanong-Walpole Island First Nation	3,020	285	9.4%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Brunswick House First Nation	470	35	7.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Cat Lake First Nation	625	320	51.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Chapleau Cree First Nation	425	15	3.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Chippewas of Rama First Nation	1,535	180	11.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation	1,260	25	2.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Constance Lake First Nation	1,380	120	8.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Couchiching First Nation	1,795	75	4.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Curve Lake First Nation	1,860	240	12.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Deer Lake First Nation	1,105	410	37.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Delaware	115	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Delaware Nation at Moraviantown	1,115	30	2.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Dokis First Nation	1,120	20	1.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Eabametoong First Nation	2,215	495	22.3%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Eagle Lake First Nation	545	75	13.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Flying Post First Nation	180	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Fort Albany and Kashechewan First Nation	4,140	2,045	49.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fort Severn First Nation	590	260	44.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Fort William First Nation	1,820	25	1.4%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Gambler First Nation	185	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Garden River First Nation	2,175	140	6.4%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Georgina Island First Nation	785	30	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Ginoogaming First Nation	775	40	5.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Grassy Narrows First Nation	1,300	275	21.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gull Bay First Nation	905	155	17.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Henvey Inlet First Nation	695	25	3.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Hiawatha First Nation	610	15	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation	440	110	25.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kasabonika Lake First Nation	965	750	77.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Keewaywin First Nation	785	235	29.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kettle & Stony Point First Nation	1,915	115	6.0%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Kingfisher Lake First Nation	625	435	69.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Kitchenuhmaykosib Inninuwig First Nation	1,455	615	42.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Konadaha Seneca	185	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Lac des Mille Lacs First Nation	435	30	6.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lac La Croix First Nation	305	120	39.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Lac Seul First Nation	2,780	395	14.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Long Lake No.58 First Nation	1,200	45	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lower Cayuga	475	10	2.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Magnetawan First Nation	200	10	5.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Marten Falls First Nation	550	110	20.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Matachewan First Nation	605	25	4.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mattagami First Nation	440	25	5.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
M'Chigeeng First Nation	1,880	415	22.1%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Michipicoten First Nation	1,000	40	4.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Mishkeegog- amang Ojibway Nation	1,475	420	28.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Missanabie Cree	440	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mississauga First Nation	465	20	4.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mississauga's of Scugog Island First Nation	190	10	5.3%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation	1,730	50	2.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation	135	20	14.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte-Tyendinaga	6,850	220	3.2%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Moose Cree First Nation	3,990	590	14.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Moose Deer Point First Nation	370	10	2.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Munsee-Dela- ware First Nation	380	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Muskrat Dam First Nation	490	165	33.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Naicatchewenin First Nations	460	110	23.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Naotkamegwani- ning First Nation	925	225	24.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Neskantaga First Nation	415	240	57.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nibinamik First Nation	535	395	73.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nigigoonsi- minikaaning First Nation	290	30	10.3%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Niharonadasa Seneca	45	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Nipissing First Nation	2,310	95	4.1%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
North Caribou Lake First Nation	1,110	435	39.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
North Spirit Lake First Nation	360	170	47.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Northwest Angle No.33 First Nation	315	60	19.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Obashkaan- dagaang First Nation	180	40	22.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Ochichagwe'bab- igo'ining First Nation	320	60	18.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	190	35	18.4%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	565	95	16.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Oneida	530	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Oneida Nation of the Thames	2,515	115	4.6%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Onondaga Clear Sky	225	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Pays Plat First Nation	215	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Pic Mobert	795	35	4.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Pikangikum First Nation	330	150	45.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Poplar Hill First Nation	450	405	90.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Rainy River First Nations	730	50	6.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Red Rock	1,375	35	2.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sachigo Lake First Nation	850	195	22.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Sagamok Anish- nawbek First Nation	2,280	425	18.6%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Sandy Lake First Nation	2,670	1,110	41.6%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Saugeen First Nation	1,630	225	13.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Seine River First Nation	550	150	27.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Serpent River First Nation	1,110	55	5.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Shawanaga First Nation	570	15	2.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sheguiandah First Nation	370	30	8.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sheshegwaning First Nation	360	60	16.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Shoal Lake No.40	490	150	30.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Six Nations of the Grand River	3,280	55	1.7%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Slate Falls Nation	300	85	28.3%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Taykwa Tagamou Nation	495	15	3.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Temagami First Nation	620	20	3.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
The Chippewas of Nawash Unceded First Nation	2,180	115	5.3%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Thessalon First Nation	485	10	2.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tuscarora	625	10	1.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Upper Cayuga	1,150	10	0.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Upper Mohawk	1,295	35	2.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	1,540	510	33.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wabauskang First Nation	205	30	14.6%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	570	60	10.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wahgoshig First Nation	245	20	8.2%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Wahnapiatae First Nation	420	15	3.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Wahta Mohawk	390	15	3.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Walker Mohawk	45	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Wapekeka First Nation	475	310	65.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wasauksing First Nation	845	120	14.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wauzhushk Onigum Nation	625	65	10.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wawakapewin First Nation	75	20	26.7%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Webequie First Nation	885	665	75.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Weenusk First Nation	400	155	38.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Whitefish River First Nation	1,110	125	11.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Ontario		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Whitesand First Nation	1,080	160	14.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wikwemikong	6,150	1,855	30.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Wunnumin Lake First Nation	750	610	81.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Zhiibaahaasing First Nation	85	10	11.8%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
	136,645	23,650	17.3%			132,000,161	223,837,091	355,837,252

Not Otherwise Specified

Algonquin, n.o.s.	7,945
Cayuga, n.o.s.	230
Chipewyan, n.o.s.	285
Iroquois, n.o.s.	280
Mohawk, n.o.s.	2,295
Ojibway, n.o.s.	3,495
Oneida, n.o.s.	575
Seneca, n.o.s.	135
Subtotal	15,240
Total Population	151,885
# of First Nations	136

Quebec		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Atikamekw d'Opi- ciwan	2,290	2,105	91.9%	Maintenance	Large	497,829	1,590,534	2,088,363
Bande des Innus de Pessamit	2,760	2,365	85.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Communauté Anici- nape de Kitcisakik	440	165	37.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Conseil de la Première Nation Abitib- iwinni	680	235	34.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Quebec		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	1,580	1,360	86.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Cree Nation of Chisasibi	4,810	4,570	95.0%	Maintenance	Large	497,829	1,590,534	2,088,363
Cree Nation of Mistissini	3,595	3,395	94.4%	Maintenance	Large	497,829	1,590,534	2,088,363
Cree Nation of Nemaska	690	670	97.1%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Cree Nation of Wemindji	1,570	1,380	87.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa	810	10	1.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Eastmain	850	780	91.8%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Innu Takuaitan Uashat Mak Mani-Utemam	3,465	2,615	75.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Innué Essipit	625	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	2,220	230	10.4%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John	720	655	91.0%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
La Nation Micmac de Gespeg	545	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Les Atikamekw de Manawan	2,625	2,410	91.8%	Maintenance	Large	497,829	1,590,534	2,088,363
Les Innus de Ekuanitshit	620	595	96.0%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government	2,075	500	24.1%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Lower Mohawk	825	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	960	225	23.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Mohawks of Kahnawá:ke	1,490	60	4.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Mohawks of Kahnasatake	720	40	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Montagnais de Natashquan	950	880	92.6%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi	290	270	93.1%	Maintenance	Small	173,019	1,037,696	1,210,715
Montagnais de Unamen Shipu	950	925	97.4%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Quebec		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Montagnais du Lac St.-Jean	3,260	220	6.7%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Mushuau Innu First Nation	905	840	92.8%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach	665	640	96.2%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon	1,625	785	48.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nation Huronne Wendat	3,790	25	0.7%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Odanak	1,210	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Oujé-Bougoumou Cree Nation	680	575	84.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Première Nation de Whapmagoostui	1,045	1,020	97.6%	Maintenance	Medium	330,117	1,011,123	1,341,240
Première Nation des Abénakis de Wôlinak	235	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Première Nation Malecite de Viger	1,040	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation	1,290	1,065	82.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
The Crees of the Waskaganish First Nation	2,660	2,275	85.5%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Timiskaming First Nation	1,720	30	1.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Waswanipi	2,085	1,725	82.7%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Winneway	495	85	17.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Wolf Lake	210	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Mohawks of Akwesasne	3,460	860	24.9%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
	65,530	36,585	55.8%			33,824,904	68,789,549	102,614,453

Not Otherwise Specified

Abenaki, n.o.s.	855
Atikamekw n.o.s.	555
Huron, n.o.s.	30
Innu (Montagnais-Naskapi), n.o.s.	4,485
Total Population	70,015
# of First Nations	43

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



New Brunswick		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Buctouche MicMac Band	80	10	12.5%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Buffalo Point First Nation	45	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Eel Ground First Nation	735	75	10.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Eel River Bar First Nation	565	20	3.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Elsipogtog First Nation	2,630	1,110	42.2%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Esgenoôpetitj First Nation	1,540	445	28.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Fort Folly First Nation	150	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Indian Island First Nation	140	35	25.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Kingsclear First Nation	705	65	9.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Madawaska Maliseet First Nation	270	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation	555	30	5.4%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Oromocto First Nation	495	35	7.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Pabineau First Nation	255	10	3.9%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Tobique First Nation	1,370	270	19.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Woodstock First Nation	620	35	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	10,155	2,140	21.1%			14,180,171	22,023,235	36,203,406

Not Otherwise Specified

Malecite, n.o.s.	235
Subtotal	235
Total Population	10,390
# of First Nations	15

Prince Edward Island		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Abegweit First Nation	305	30	9.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Lennox Island First Nation	630	10	1.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	10,155	2,140	21.1%			14,180,171	22,023,235	36,203,406



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Not Otherwise Specified

Subtotal	-
Total Population	935
# of First Nations	2

Nova Scotia		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Acadia First Nation	1,300	10	0.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Annapolis Valley First Nation	260	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Bear River First Nation	185	10	5.4%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Eskaoni First Nation	3,755	2,890	77.0%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Glooscap First Nation	350	10	2.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Membertou	1,355	290	21.4%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Millbrook First Nation	1,455	95	6.5%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Paqtneke Mi'kmaw Nation	415	75	18.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Pictou Landing First Nation	615	165	26.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Potlotek First Nation	600	195	32.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Sipekne'katik First Nation	1,990	145	7.3%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Wagmatcook	695	370	53.2%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
We'koqma'q First Nation	875	500	57.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tobique First Nation	1,370	270	19.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Woodstock First Nation	620	35	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	13,850	4,755	34.3%			12,631,369	21,269,626	33,900,995

Not Otherwise Specified

Mi'kmaq, n.o.s.	4,595
Subtotal	4,595
Total Population	18,445
# of First Nations	13

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Newfoundland		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Miawpukek First Nation	2,455	10	0.4%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
Qalipu Mi'kmaq First Nation	20,095	55	0.3%	Reclamation	Large	1,056,044	2,583,424	3,639,468
	22,550	65	0.3%			2,112,088	5,166,849	7,278,937

Not Otherwise Specified

Subtotal	-
Total Population	22,550
# of First Nations	2

Yukon		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Carcross/Tagish First Nations	585	40	6.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	780	45	5.8%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun	485	10	2.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Kluane First Nation	115	10	8.7%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Kwanlin Dun First Nation	670	35	5.2%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Liard First Nation	920	115	12.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation	600	65	10.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Ross River	485	100	20.6%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Selkirk First Nation	555	55	9.9%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Ta'an Kwach'an	305	10	3.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Teslin Tlingit Council	545	65	11.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in	750	-	0.0%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	400	65	16.3%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
White River First Nation	125	10	8.0%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Woodstock First Nation	620	35	5.6%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
	7,320	625	8.5%			13,324,745	21,556,336	34,881,081



Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis

Not Otherwise Specified

Han, n.o.s.	70
Tlingit, n.o.s.	135
Subtotal	205
Total Population	10, 7,525
# of First Nations	14

Northwest Territories		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Popula- tion	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
Acho Dene Koe First Nation	570	255	44.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Aklavik	185	10	5.4%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Behdzi Ahda First Nation	210	55	26.2%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Deh Gáh Got'ie Dene First Nation	760	335	44.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Deline First Nation	795	435	54.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Deninu K'ue First Nation	695	75	10.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Dog Rib Rae	2,270	1,245	54.8%	Revitalization	Large	1,061,352	2,303,981	3,365,333
Fort Good Hope	670	135	20.1%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Gwichya Gwich'in	245	10	4.1%	Reclamation	Small	889,570	1,112,191	2,001,761
Inuvik Native	330	20	6.1%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Jean Marie River First Nation	100	20	20.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
K'atlodeeche First Nation	505	90	17.8%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Liidlii Kue First Nation	1,085	250	23.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	535	175	32.7%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Nahanni Butte	115	70	60.9%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	250	90	36.0%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Salt River First Nation #195	640	15	2.3%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Sambaa K'e(Trout Lake) Dene	105	40	38.1%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Tetlit Gwich'in	880	85	9.7%	Reclamation	Medium	948,128	1,674,168	2,622,296
Tulita Dene	540	140	25.9%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297

Revitalizing First Nations Languages: A Costing Analysis



Northwest Territories		People Speaking Aboriginal Languages at Home		Estimated Annual Cost of Programs				
Community	Population	#	%	Language Vitality	Community Size	Language Skills & Training	Community Programs	Total
West Point First Nation	65	15	23.1%	Revitalization	Small	937,337	1,165,992	2,103,328
Wha Ti First Nation	465	330	71.0%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
Yellowknives Dene First Nation	1,175	300	25.5%	Revitalization	Medium	981,741	1,522,556	2,504,297
	13,190	4,195	31.8%			22,108,051	33,294,931	55,402,982

Not Otherwise Specified

Gwitch'in (Kutchin), n.o.s.	675
Slavey, n.o.s.	120
Tlicho (Dogrib), n.o.s.	440
Subtotal	1,235
Total Population	14,425
# of First Nations	23



55 Metcalfe Street
Suite 1600, Ottawa
Ontario K1P 6L5
Tel: 613.241.6789
Fax: 613.241.5808