

Two parallel diagonal lines, one gold and one dark blue, extending from the top-left towards the center of the page.

Jordan's Principle: GCcase data analysis (Part 1)

DRAFT – For discussion only

November 2024

Revised January 2025

Notice to reader

- GCcase data records **opened** requests that individuals and groups made for funding from Jordan's Principle. **This means that unopened requests are not included in the dataset.**
- Unopened or backlogged requests can impact findings. In **December 2024**, Canada reported **140,000 backlogged requests**, of which **25,000 requests were self-declared as urgent.**
- The application of the Back to Basics approach cannot be verified with GCcase data. For instance, there is no way of determining if a professional letter supported an application.
- GCcase records requests that have been processed. There are gaps in understanding:
 - The size of the “backlog” regionally and nationally;
 - The impact of the unopened requests on analysis and findings using GCcase data.

GCcase overview

- Each request refers to a single item that an individual or a group is requesting.
- One child can be associated to multiple requests and one request can be associated to multiple children.
- There are four different lenses IFSD will use when analyzing GCcase data:
 - 1) Number of children
 - 2) Number of requests
 - 3) Products, Services, and Supports (PSS)
 - 4) Row count

Approaches to analyzing GCcase data

Measure	Description	Considerations
Number of requests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The items people request from Jordan's Principle. This approach counts each item once even if it is associated with multiple children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No count of individual children. Limited alignment to administrative practice, i.e., clusters instances of requests.
Number of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children associated to requests, when defined. This approach counts each child once even if they are associated with multiple requests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not defined for all group requests.
Products, Services, and Supports (PSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated number of instances of children requesting support through Jordan's Principle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks overestimating the impact/reach of Jordan's Principle (by using an estimated number of children who benefit from a group request without actual numbers).
Row count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined number of instances of children requesting support through Jordan's Principle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks underestimating the impact/reach of Jordan's Principle (by assuming only 1 child benefits from group requests that do not define the number of associated children).

Row count for general analysis

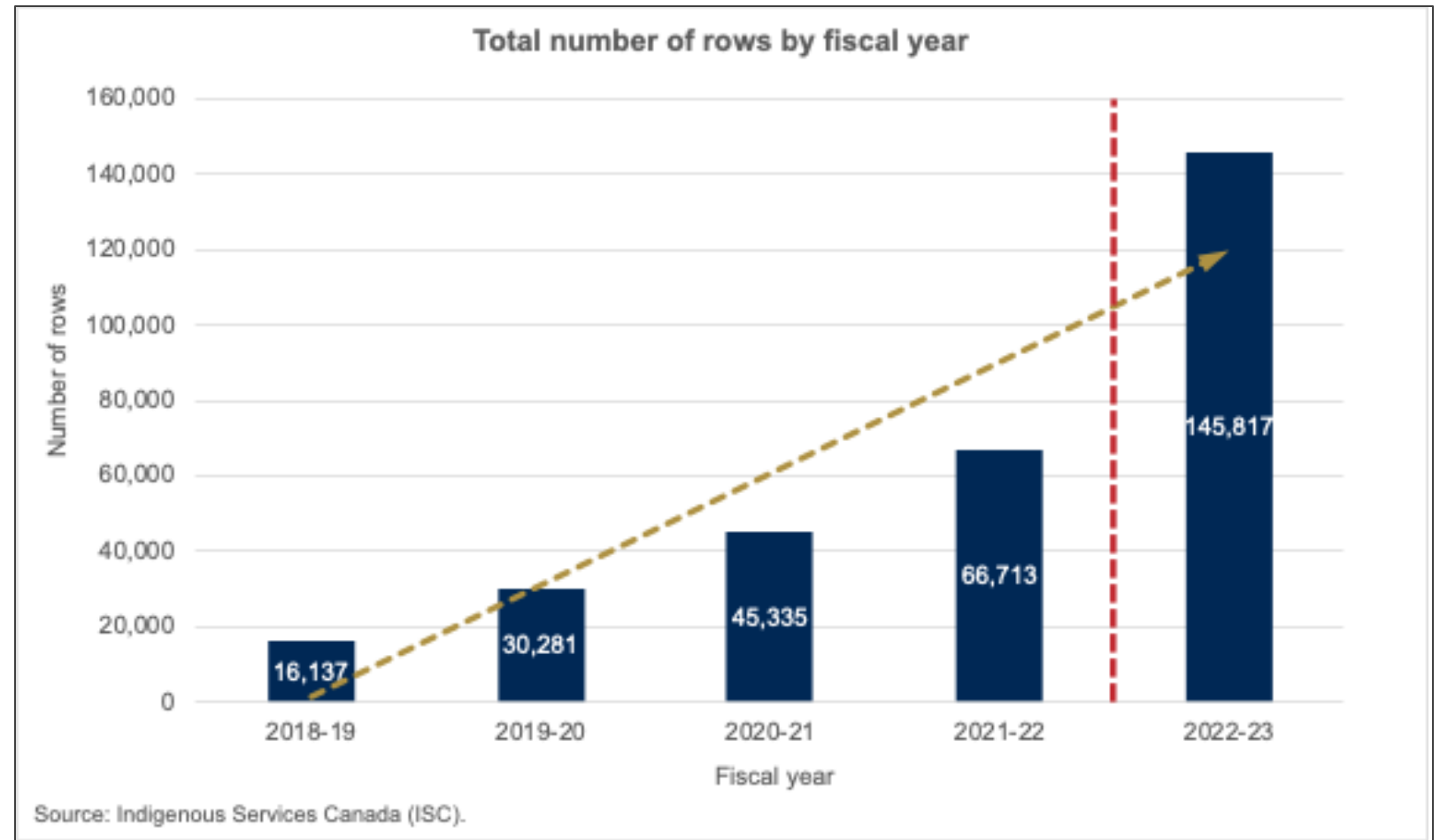
- IFSD uses row count for general analysis.
- Counting rows = counting instances of a request. The row count is the administrative point of origin.
- IFSD recognizes that this counts the same child multiple times **if they make multiple requests**.
- IFSD is agnostic to the number of children and estimated children associated to a group request.
- The row count is crucial because it aligns to the administrative approach, i.e., one request, one requirement to evaluate and respond, regardless of the nature of the request.



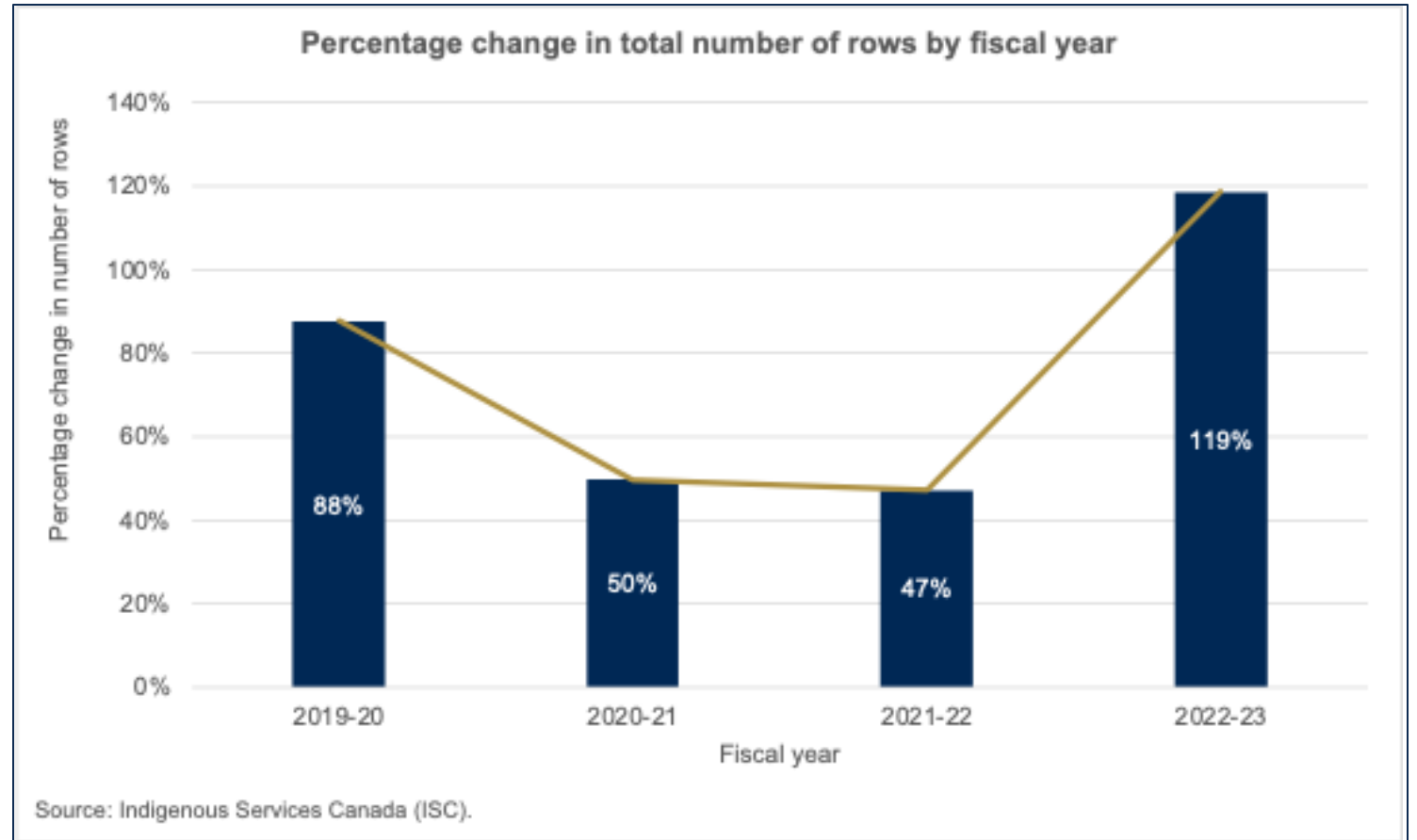
General analysis

Growth in requests by row count

- There was a significant growth in requests between FY 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- Back to Basics was introduced in 2022. IFSD cannot verify if/how the implementation of Back to Basics in 2022 impacted the increase in number of requests. The data is untethered to ISC's administration, i.e., rules, evaluation, and public understanding of Jordan's Principle.

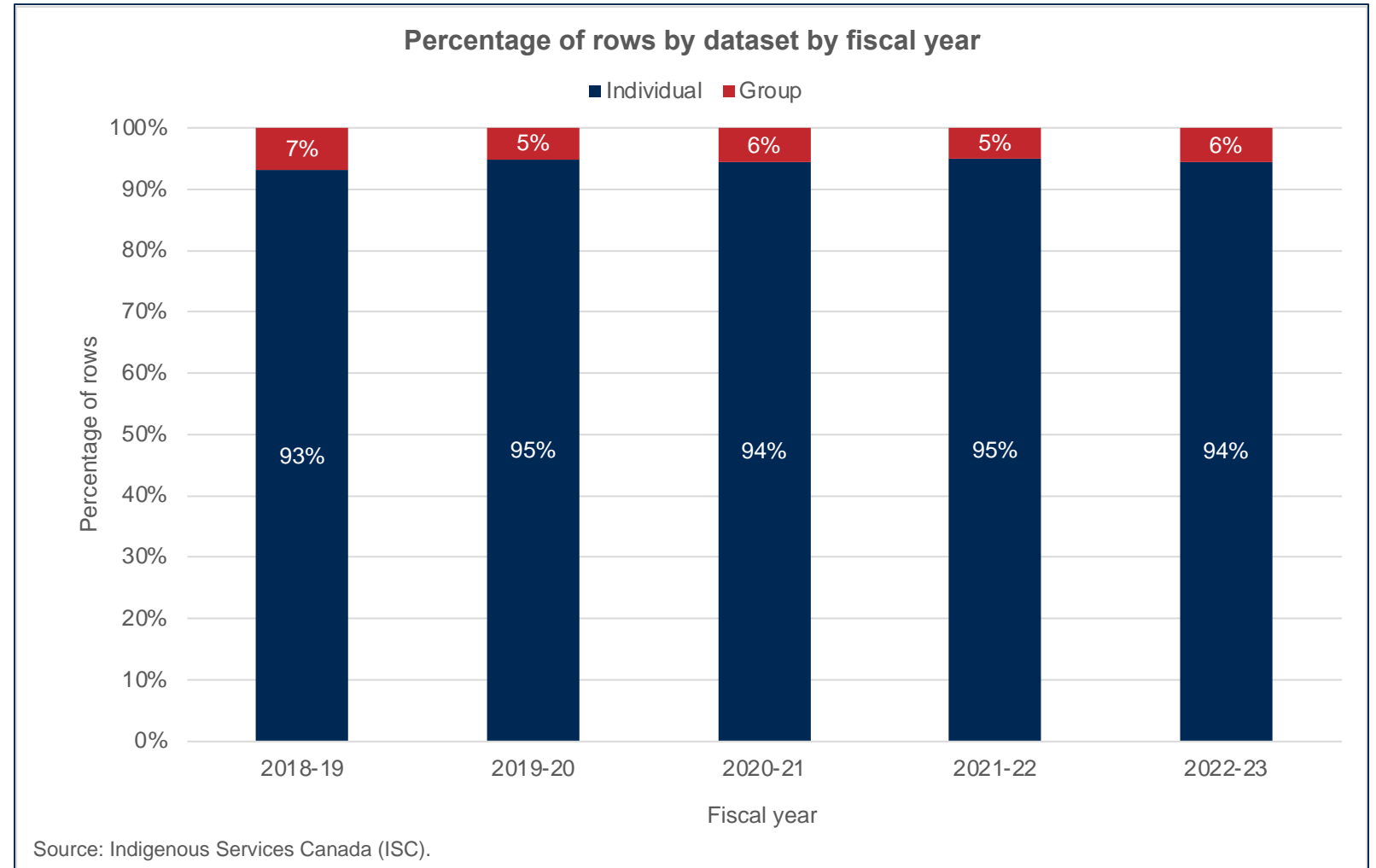


- The change represents a 119% percentage increase between the fiscal years.

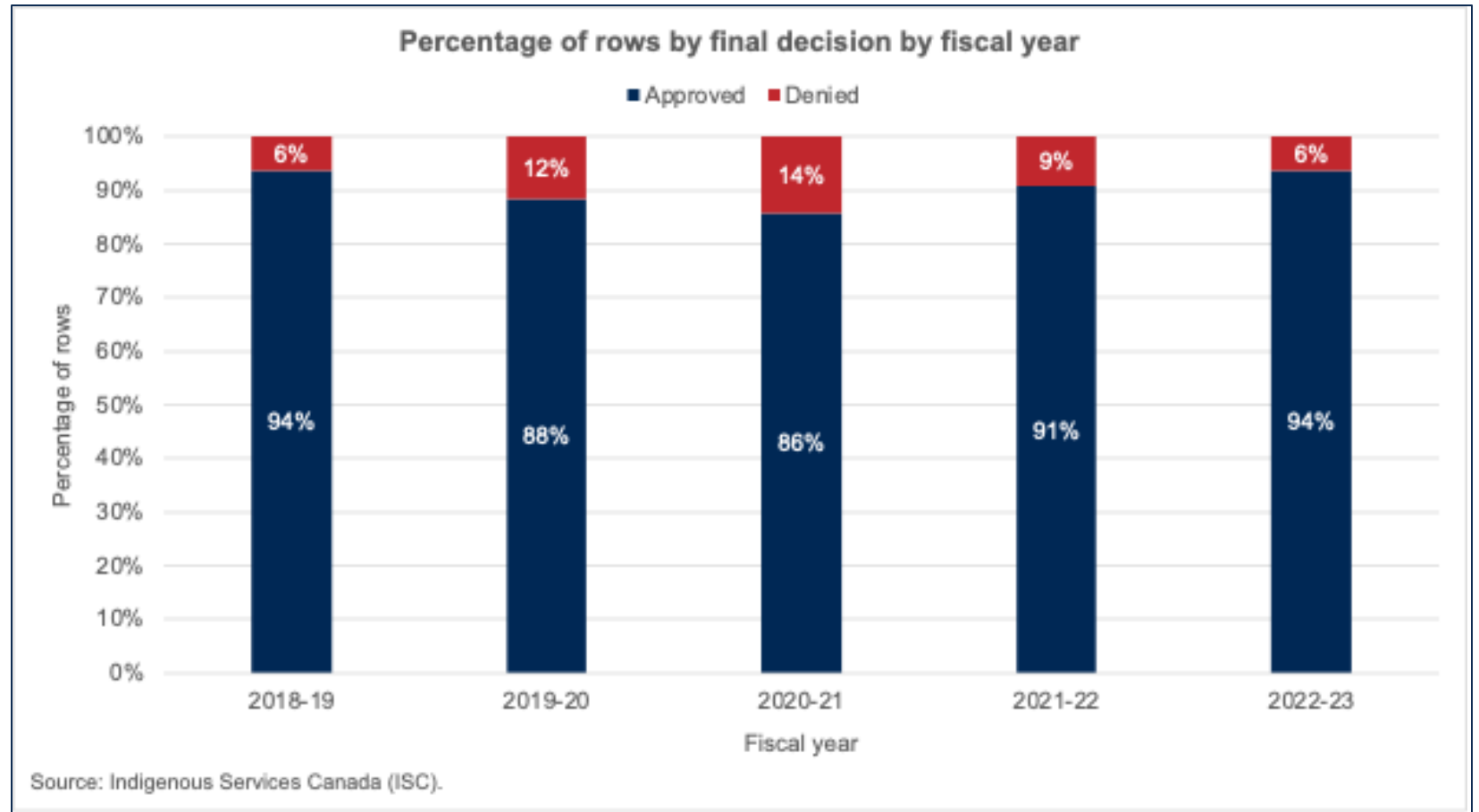


Analysis of requests by row count

- A significant majority of instances of requests are for individuals.

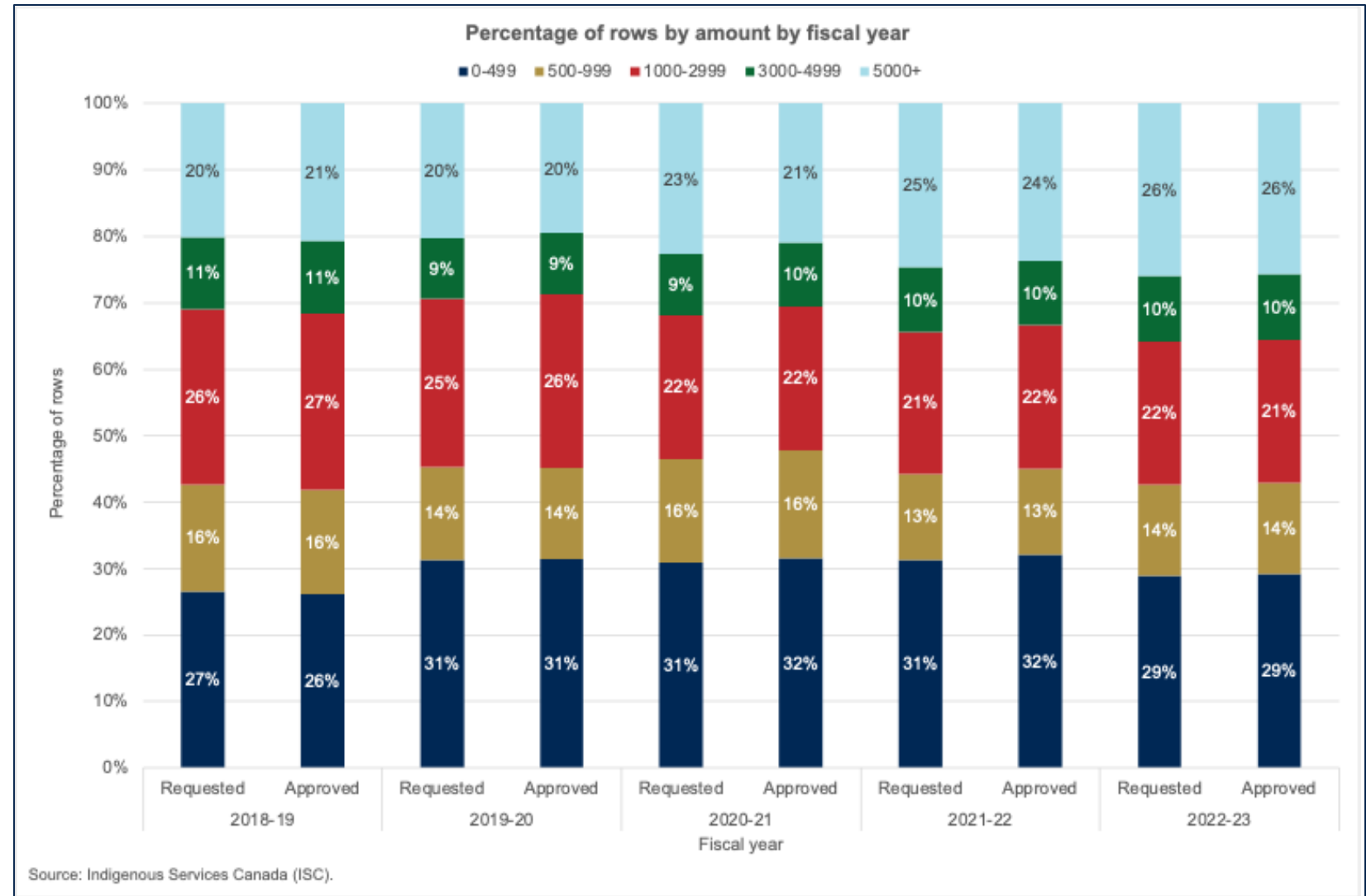


- Over 90% of all instances of requests are approved across fiscal years.



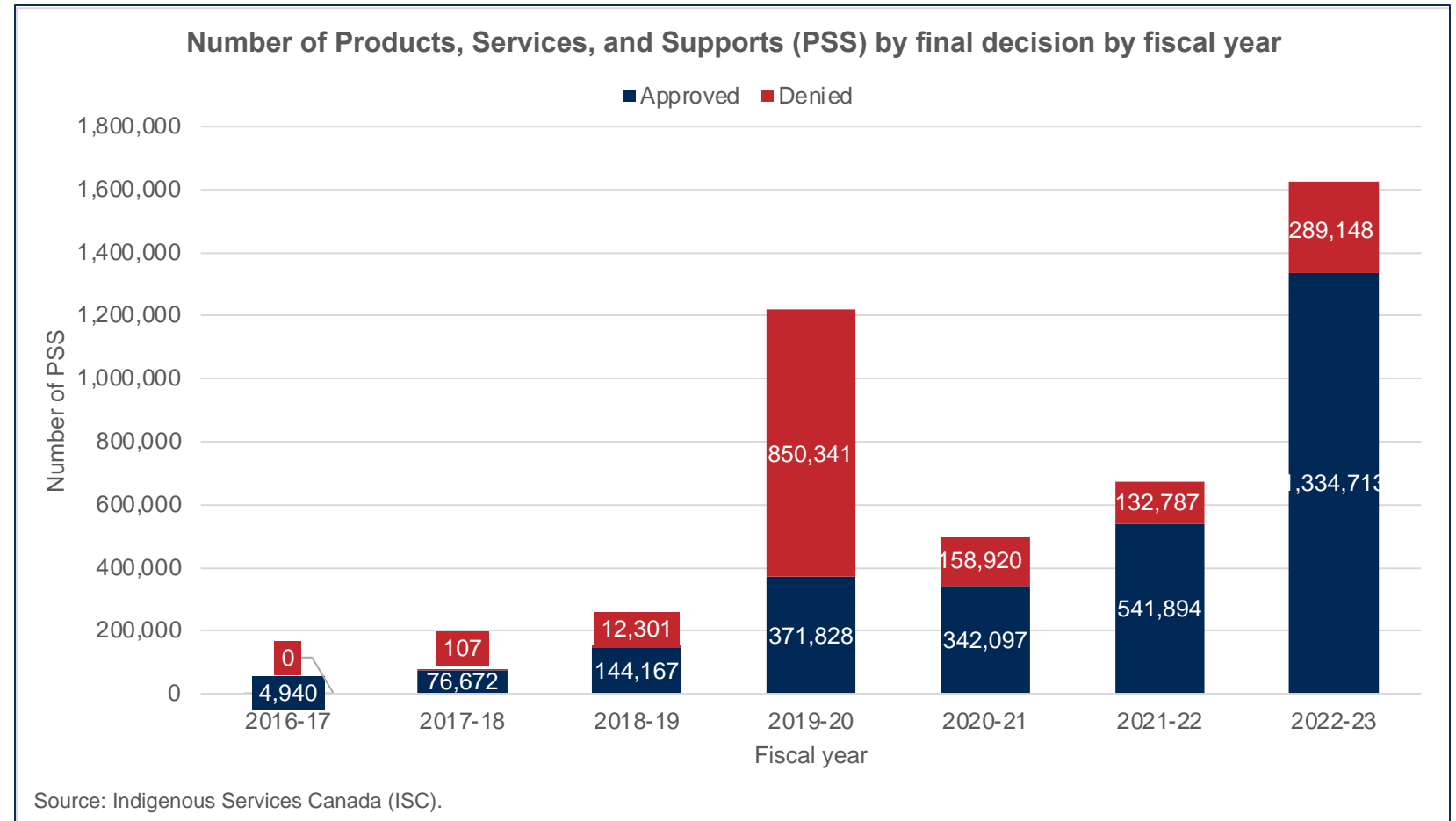
Amounts requested v. approved by row count

- Approximately 3/4 of instances of requests and approved amounts are less than \$5,000.



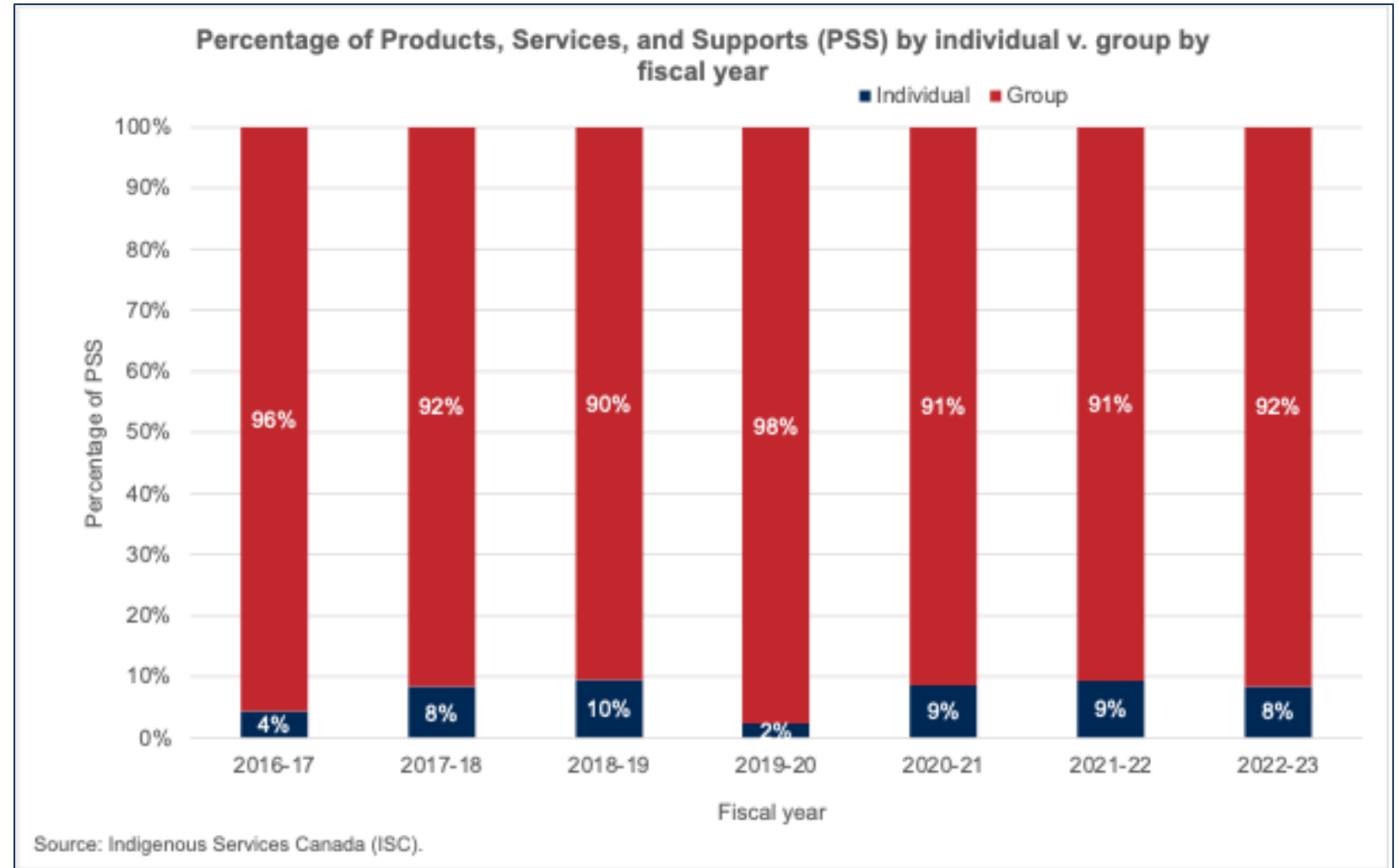
PSS v. row count

- In FY 2022-23, the count of Products, Supports, and Services (PSS) (1,623,861), is **11x greater** than the number of rows (145,817).

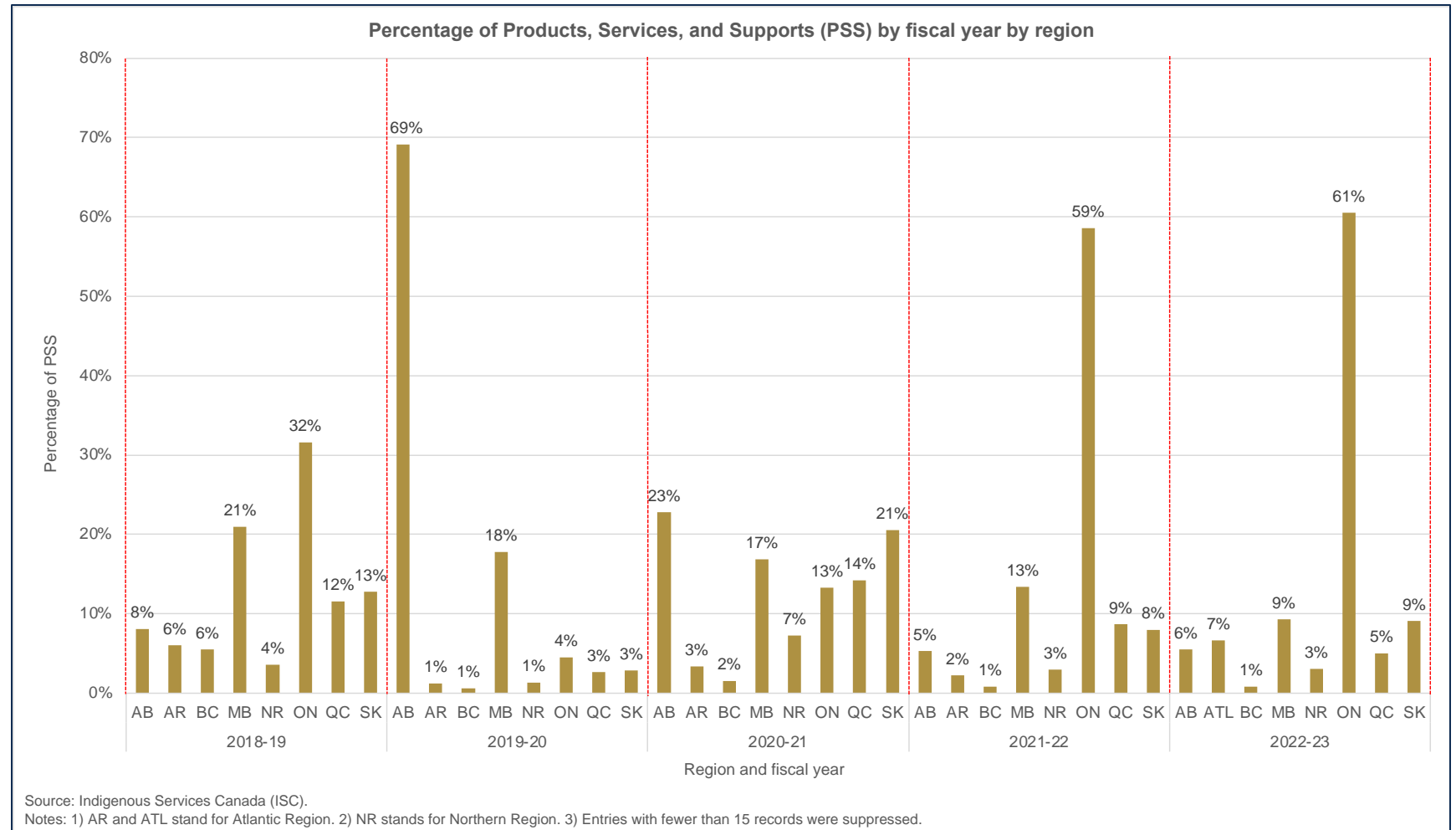


PSS: individual v. group requests

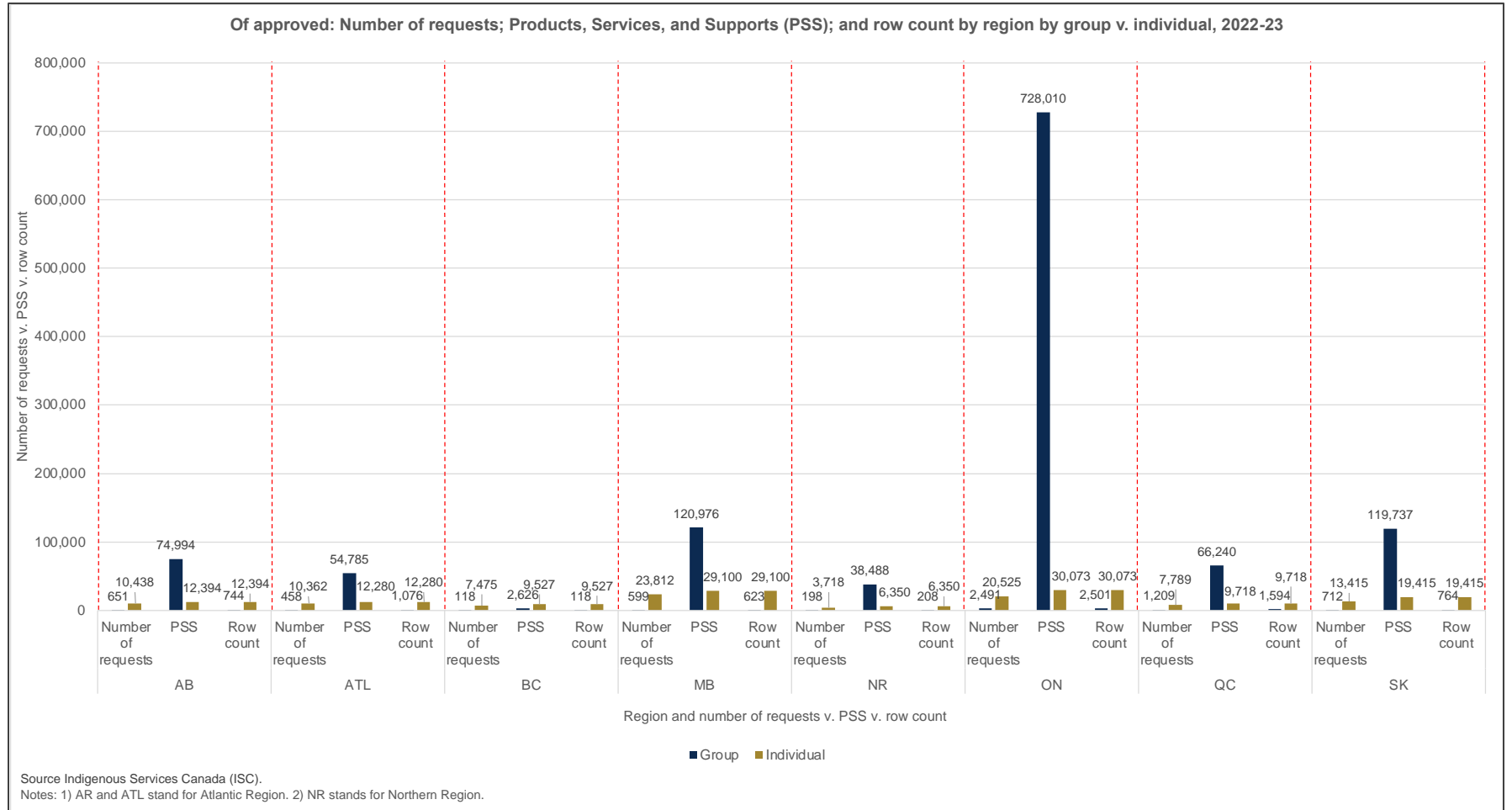
- Over 90% of PSS are associated to group requests.
- Using PSS alone distorts the instances of requests and their association to children.



- In the last two fiscal years, Ontario has requested approximately 60% of products, supports, and services through Jordan's Principle (this includes all requests, i.e., approved and denied).



- In FY 2022-23, Ontario had the highest number of approved group requests, which reflects its significant share of overall requests through PSS.





Categories of need

Categories of need in GCcase

- GCcase identifies three tiers of needs
 - Tier 1: Broad categories of needs, based on aggregated Tier 2 categories or need.
 - Tier 2: Detailed categories of needs, grouped to form broader Tier 1 categories of need.
 - Tier 3: Specific categories of needs, grouped to form broader Tier 2 categories of need. *(There are several needs, e.g., 366 unique needs identified in fiscal year 2022-23. IFSD uses Tier 3 information to build its own categories of needs or for specific analysis, e.g., requests tagged to children in care.)*

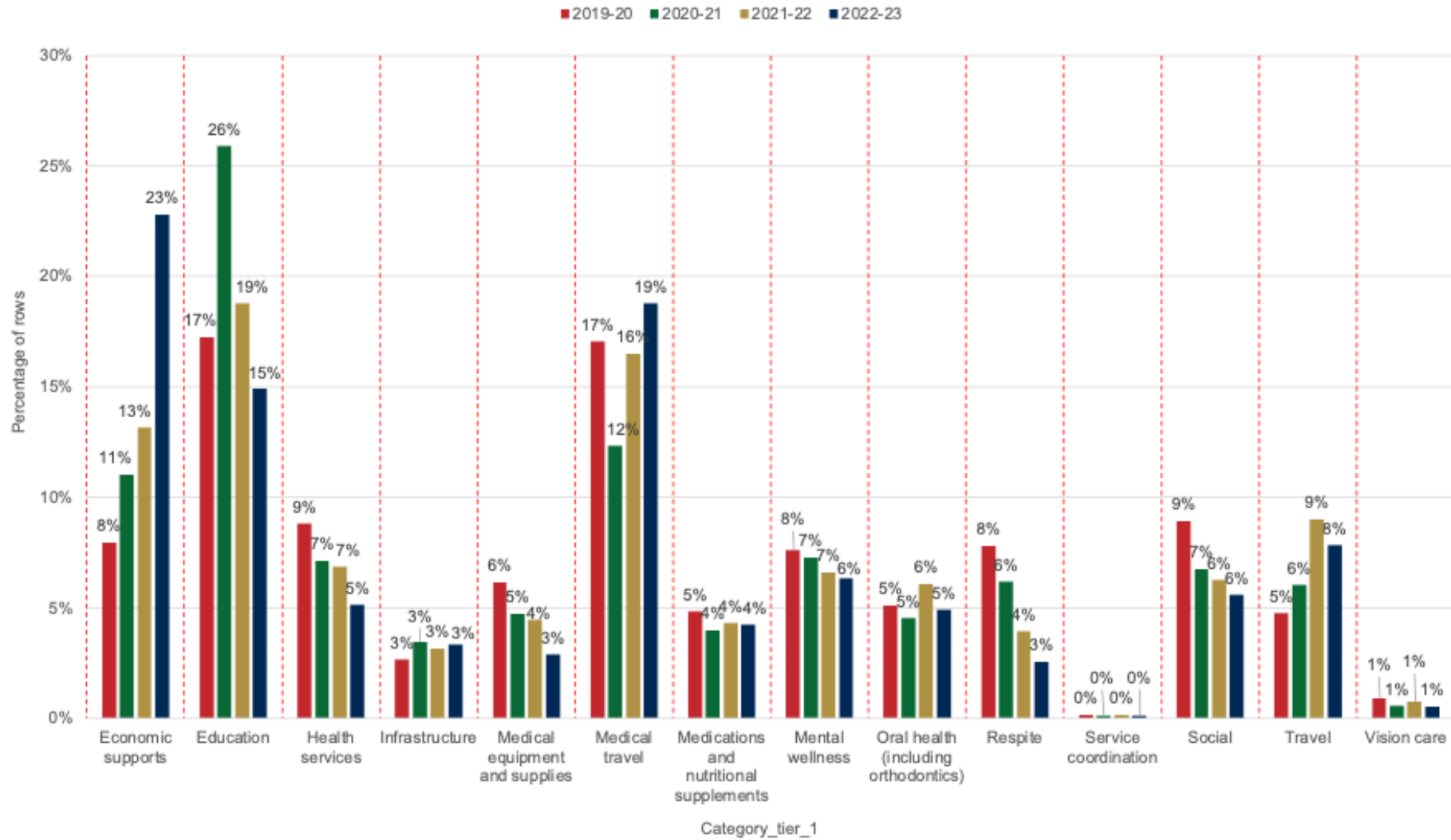
- Consider the table below, distinguishing Tier 1 and Tier 2 categories of need and their composition.
 - The Tier 1 “Medical travel” need is composed of several Tier 2 needs, some of which are indicated in the table below.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Medical travel	Meals and accommodations for medical travel	Meals for medical travel Etc.
Medical travel	Non-emergency medical transportation	Ground travel (non-emergency medical transportation) Etc.
Medical travel	Emergency medical transportation	Ground ambulance (emergency medical transportation) Etc.
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

Tier 1 category of need by approach

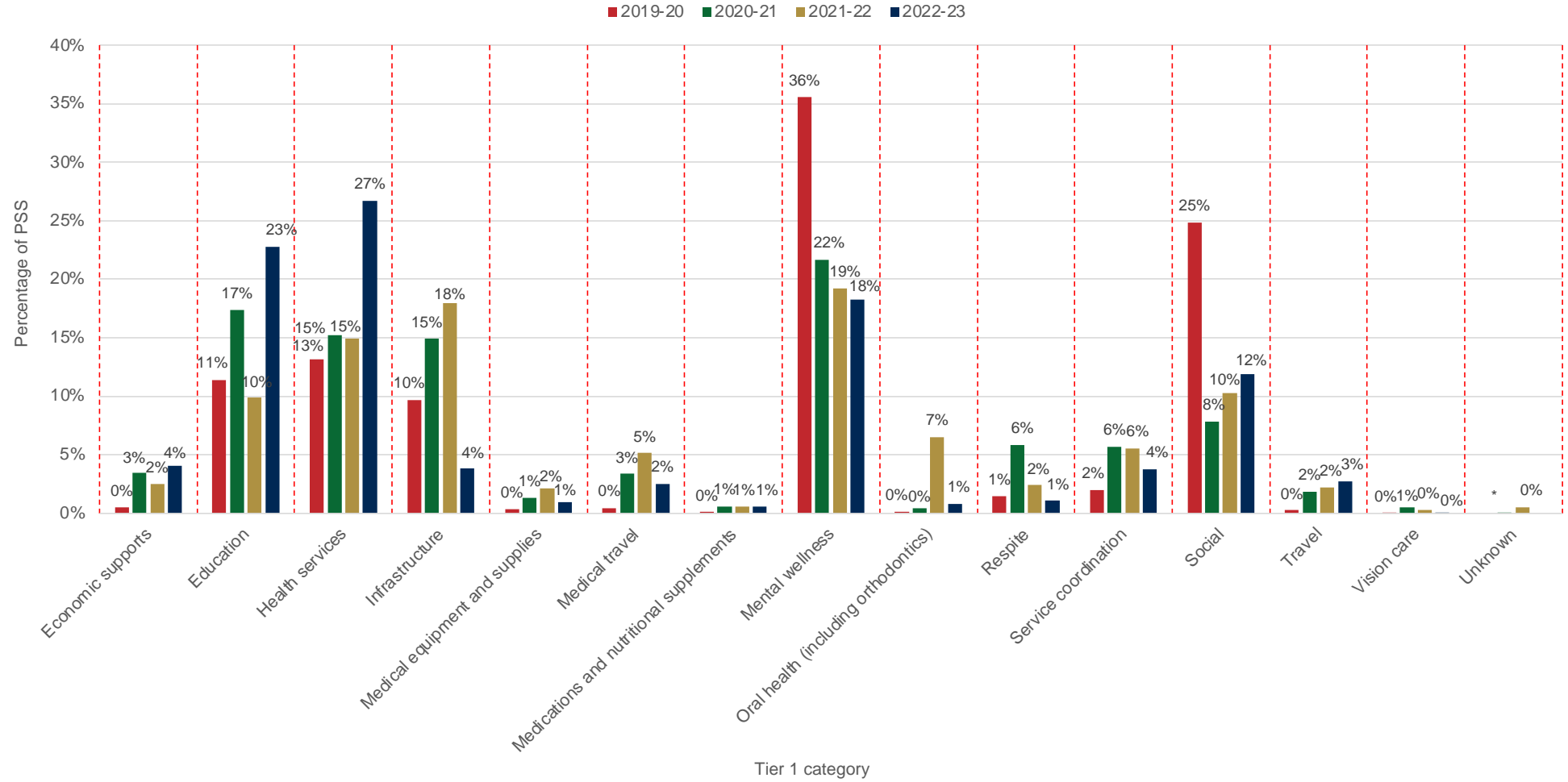
- The share of tier 1 category of needs for all requests (i.e., not only those approved) varies by analytic approach in FY 2022-23:
 - Row count: economic supports (23%), followed by medical travel (19%)
 - PSS: health services (27%), followed by education (23%)
 - Number of requests: medical travel (20%), followed by education (18%)
- Each of the approaches indicate a different share of need based on the count they emphasize. PSS emphasizes group requests, while rows capture the instances of all needs, and the number of requests a unique item.

Percentage of rows by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year

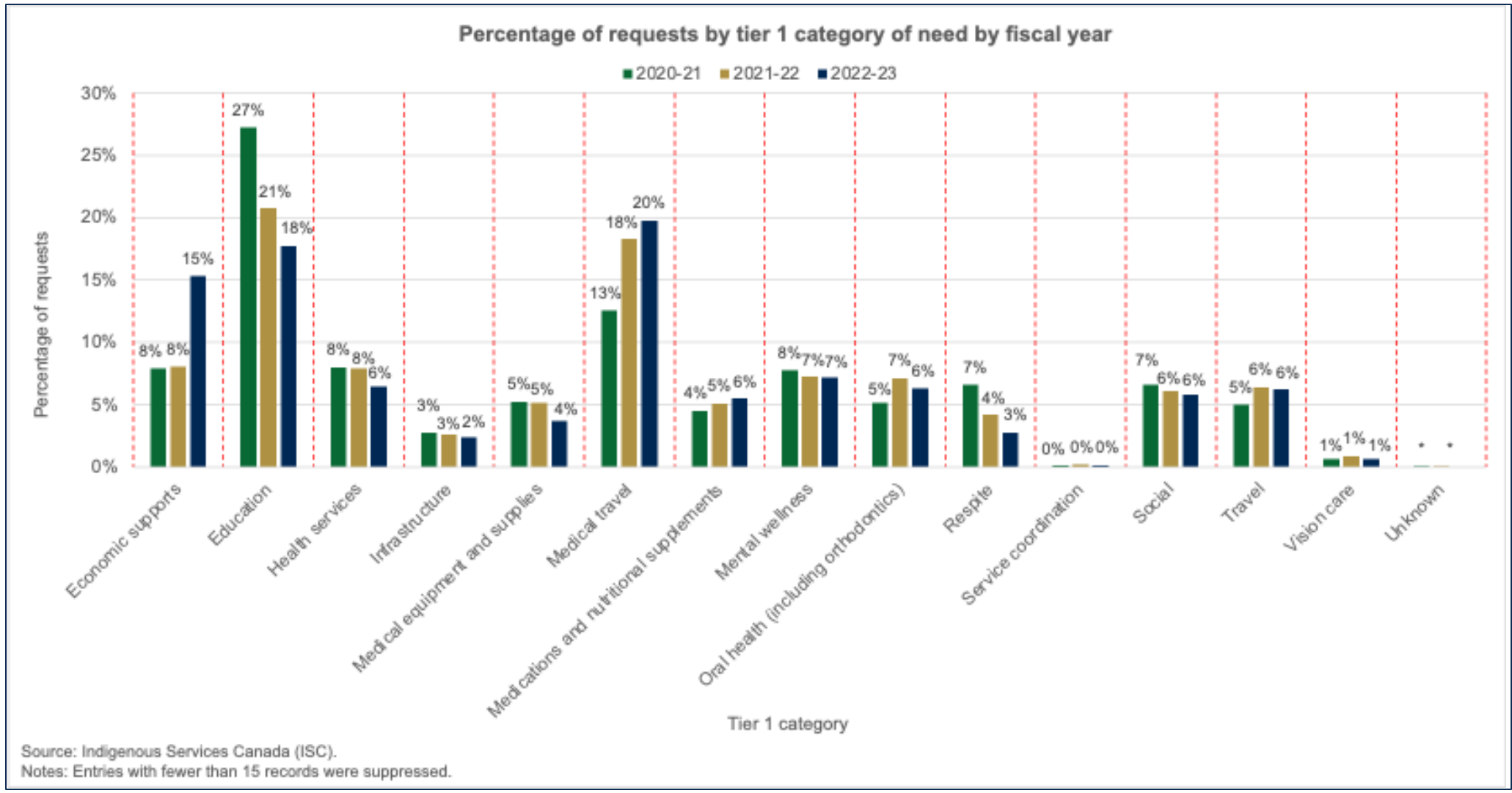


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Percentage of Products, Services, and Supports (PSS) by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



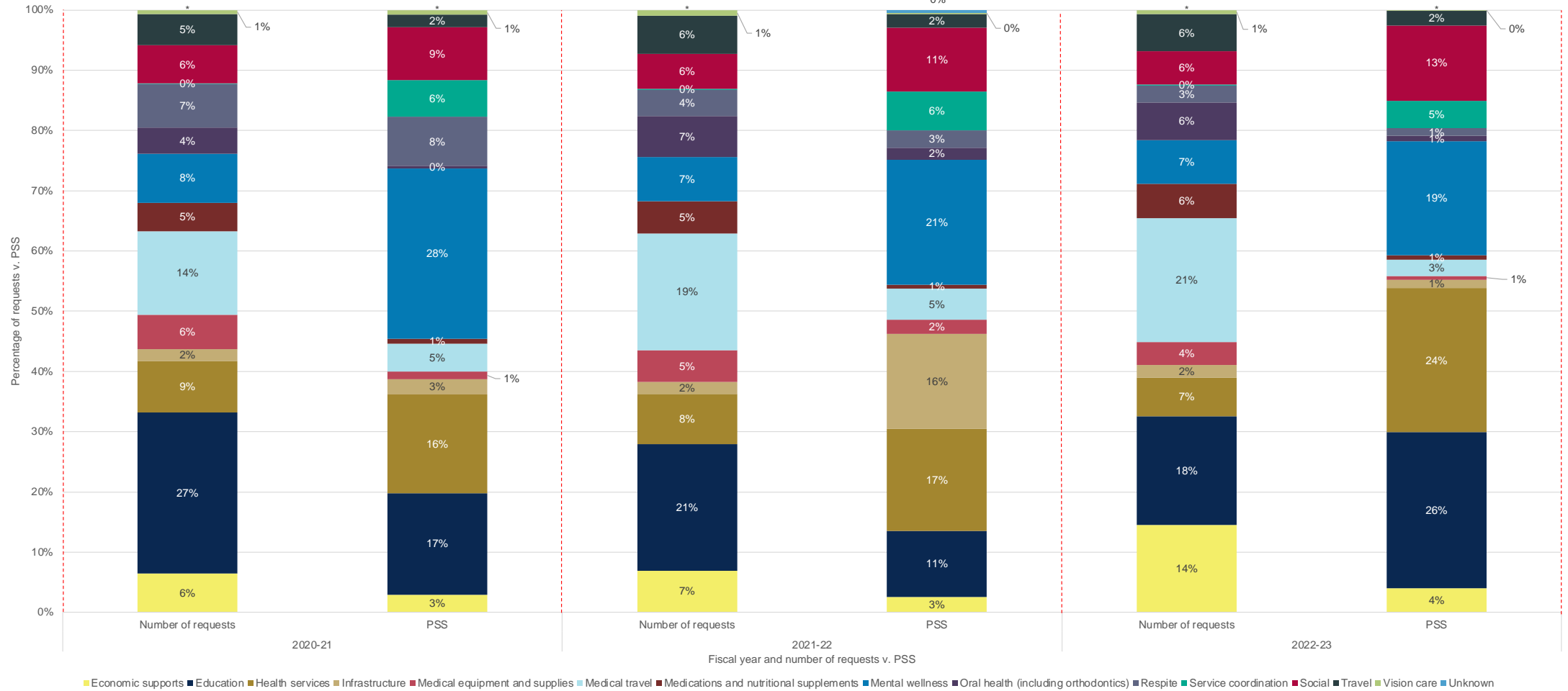
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Notes: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.



PSS v. number of requests: Tier 1 category of needs

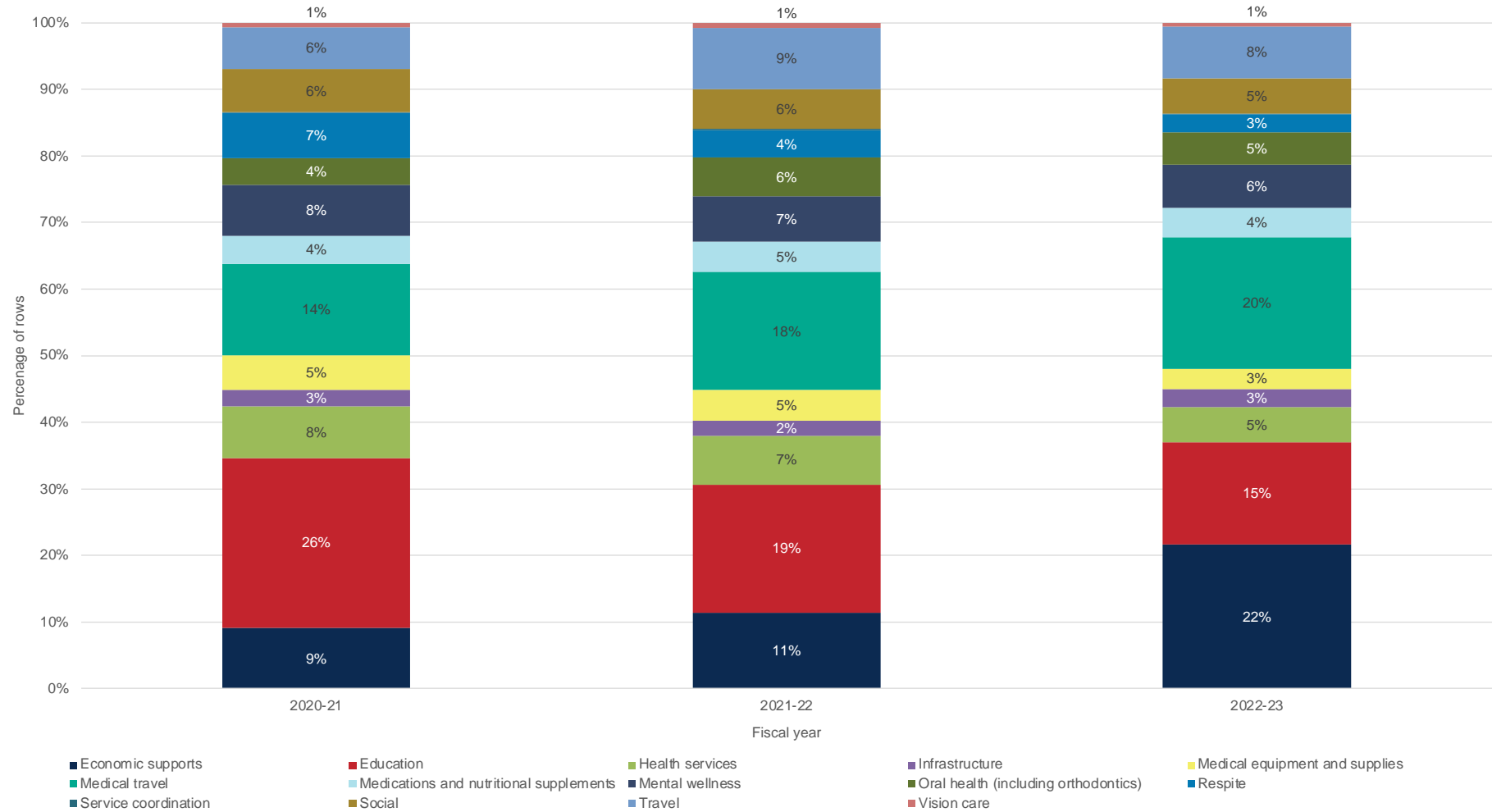
- There are differences in the tier 1 category of needs for approved requests in FY 2022-23:
 - PSS = education (26%), followed by health services (24%)
 - Number of requests = medical travel (21%), followed by education (18%)
- Both approaches are different than the row count in which economic supports are the largest tier 1 category in FY 2022-23.

Of approved requests: Percentage of requests and Products, Services, and Supports (PSS) by fiscal year by tier 1 category of need



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Of approved requests: Percentage of rows by fiscal year by tier 1 category of need

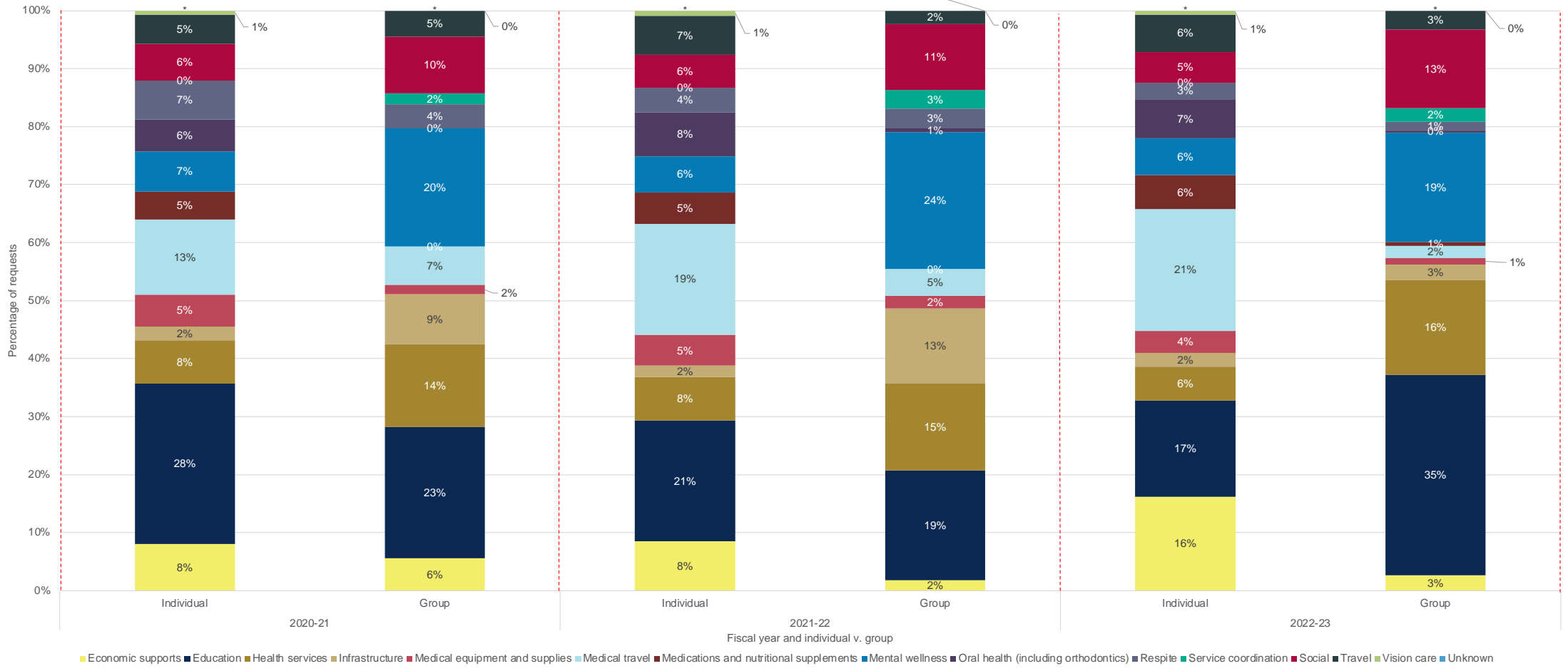


Source Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Individual v. group analysis by tier 1 category of need

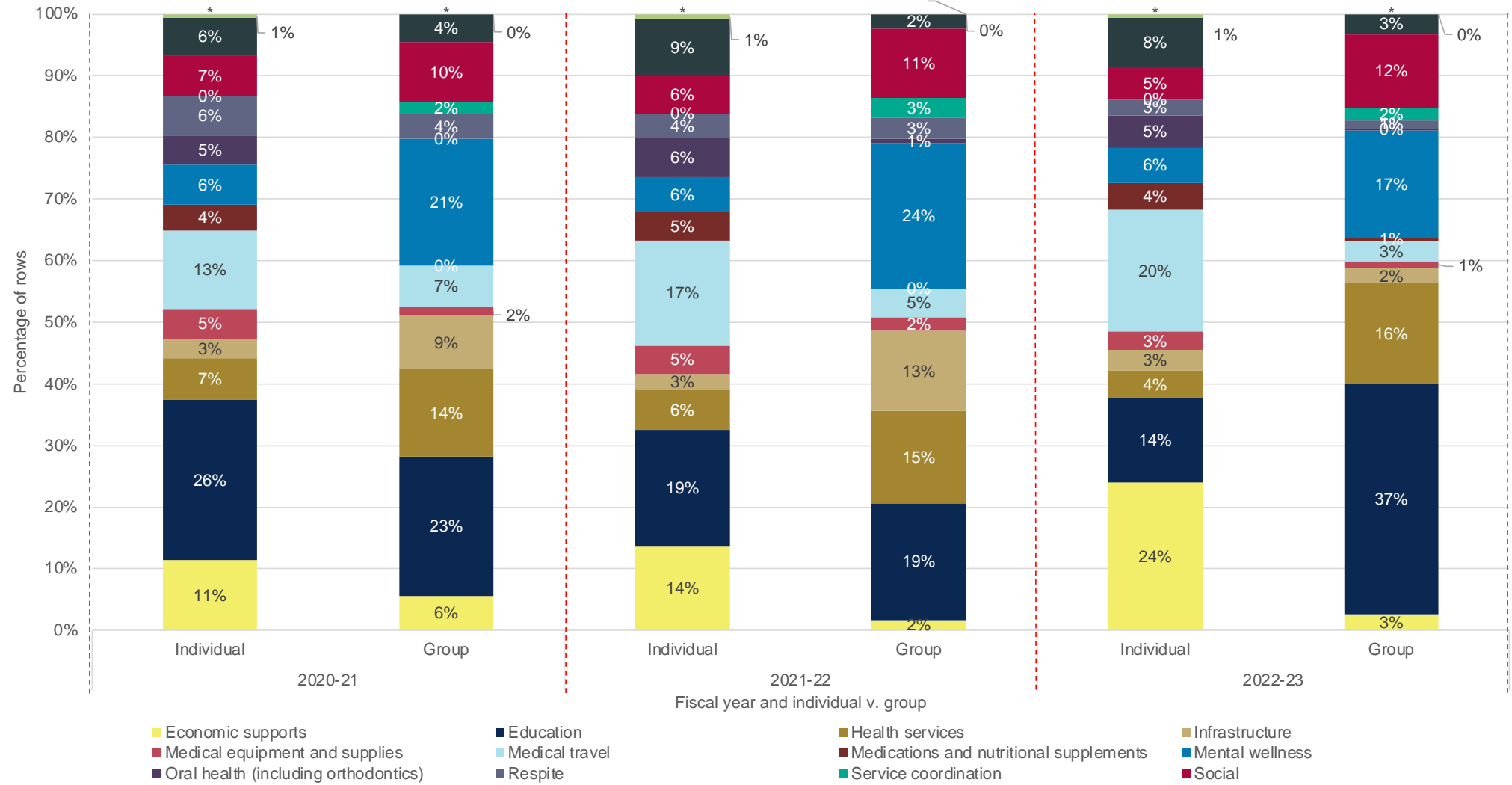
- In FY 2022-23, most group requests were for education, while for individuals, they were for medical travel, when using the number of requests (i.e., unique item ID).
- In previous fiscal years, mental health figured prominently in group requests. The prominence of education in FY 2022-23 is different.
- By contrast, when using rows for FY 2022-23, economic supports figure prominently for individual requests, followed by medical travel. For group requests, education figures prominently.
- When using PSS for FY 2022-23, individual requests are mostly for economic supports, followed by medical travel (consistent with row count). Most group requests are for health services, followed by education.

Percentage of requests by fiscal year by tier 1 category of need by individual v. group



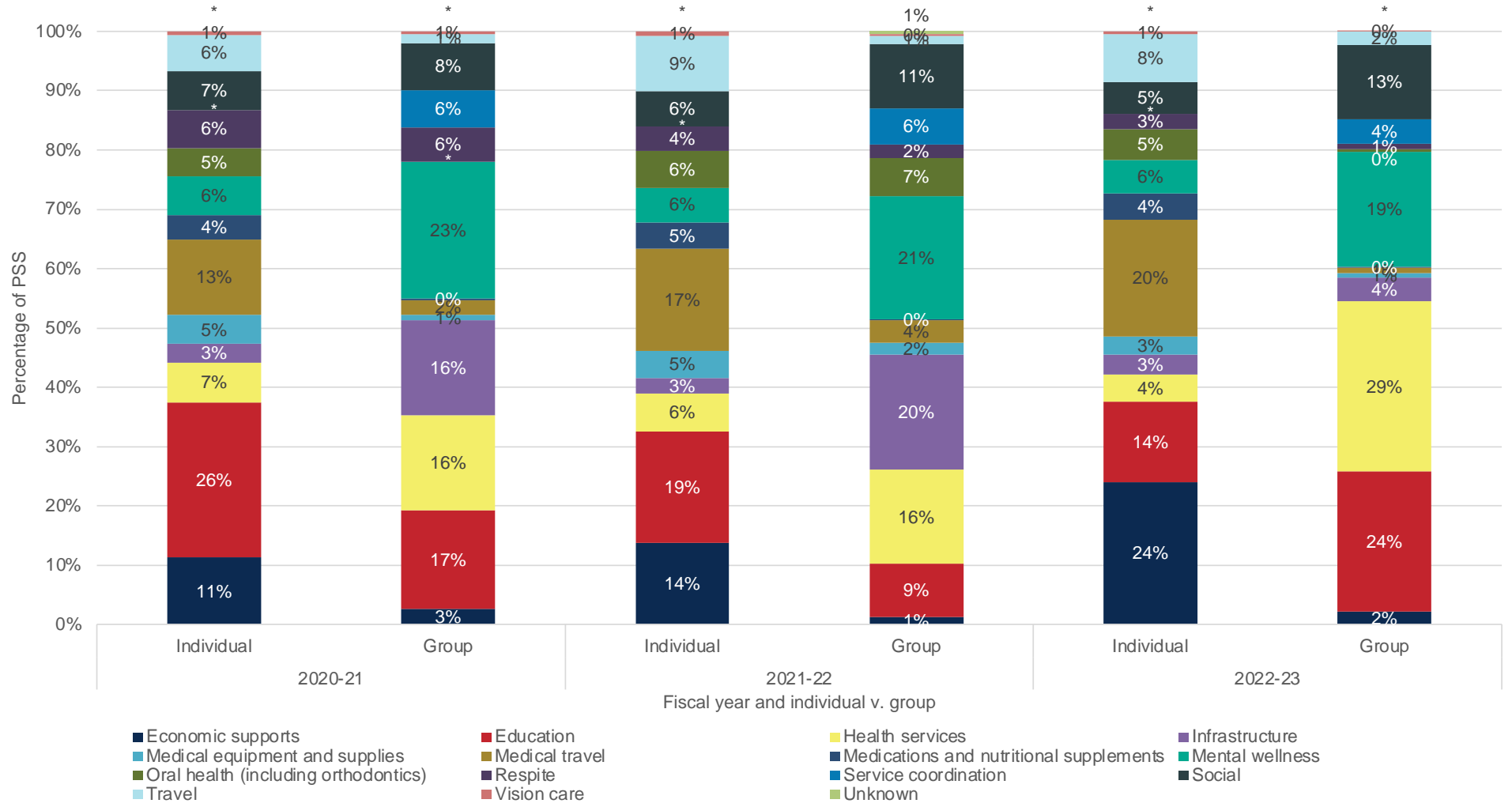
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of rows by fiscal year by tier 1 category of need by individual v. group



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

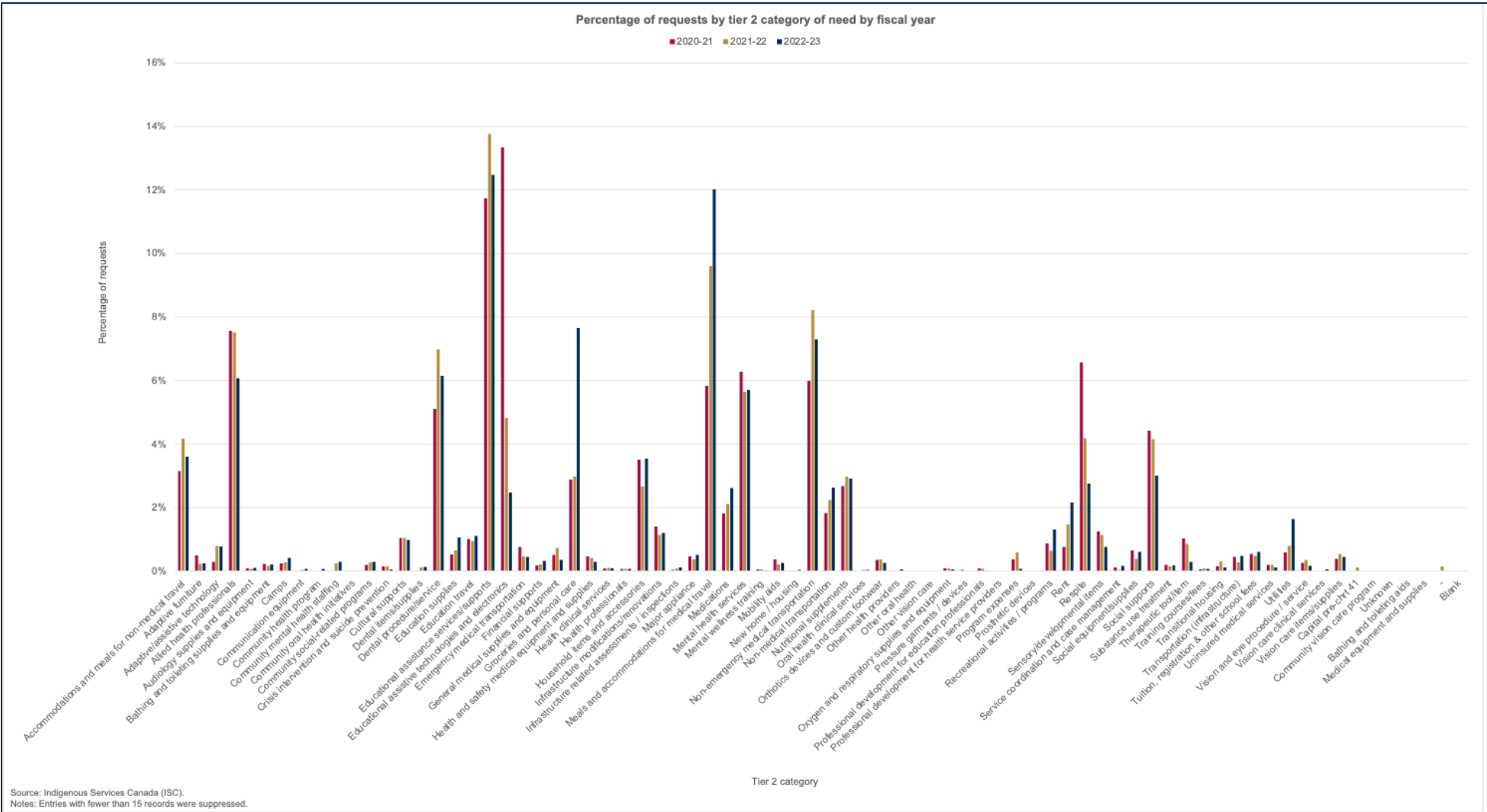
Percentage of PSS by fiscal year by tier 1 category of need by individual v. group



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Tier 2 category of needs

- The different approaches to analysis indicate different clusters of tier 2 categories of need for all requests (i.e., not only approved requests). The top 2 areas of need for the approaches are:
 - Row count: meals and accommodations for medical travel; groceries and personal care.
 - Count request/unique item ID: educational assistance services and supports; meals and accommodations for medical travel.
 - PSS: allied health professional services; education assistance services and supports.

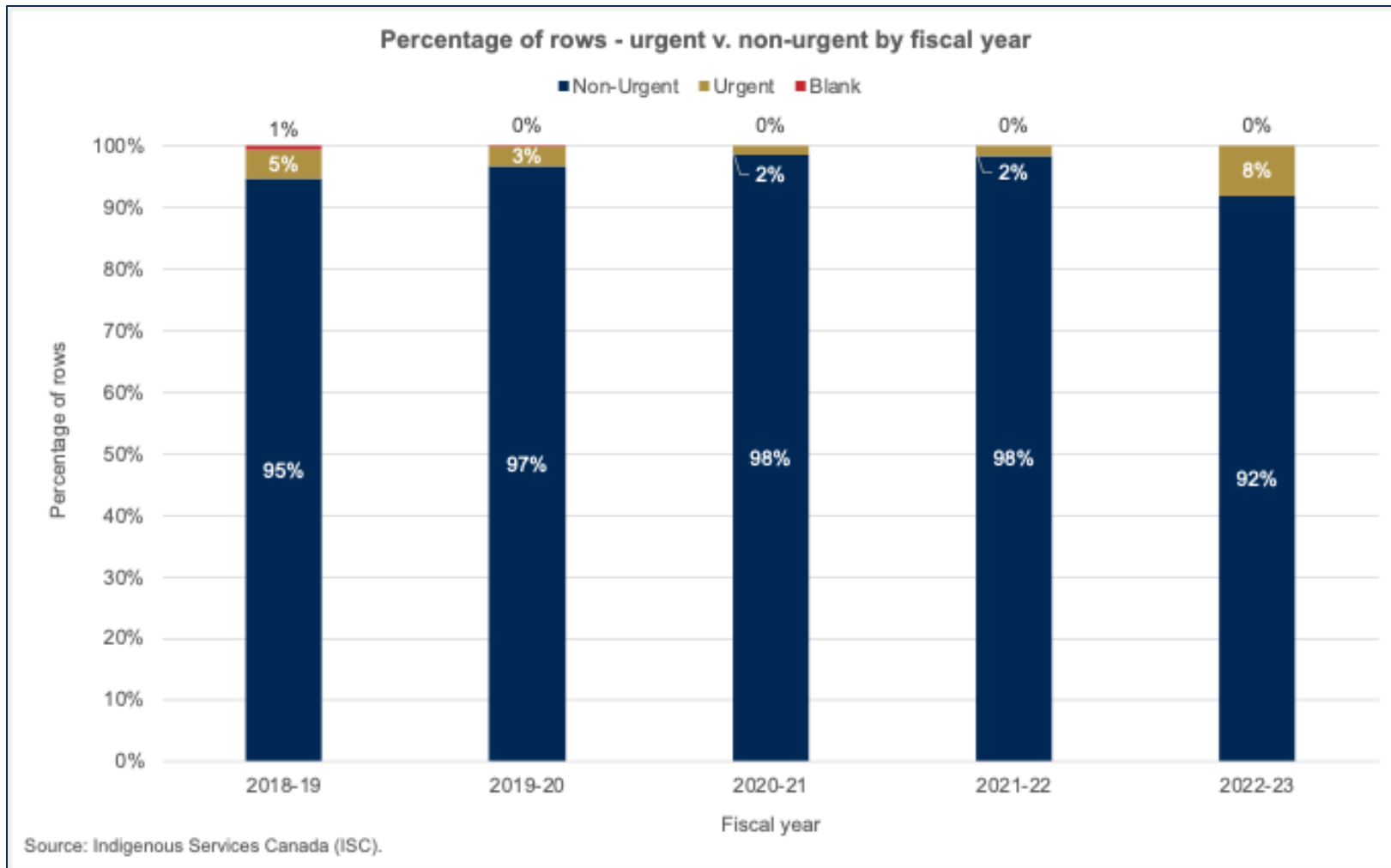




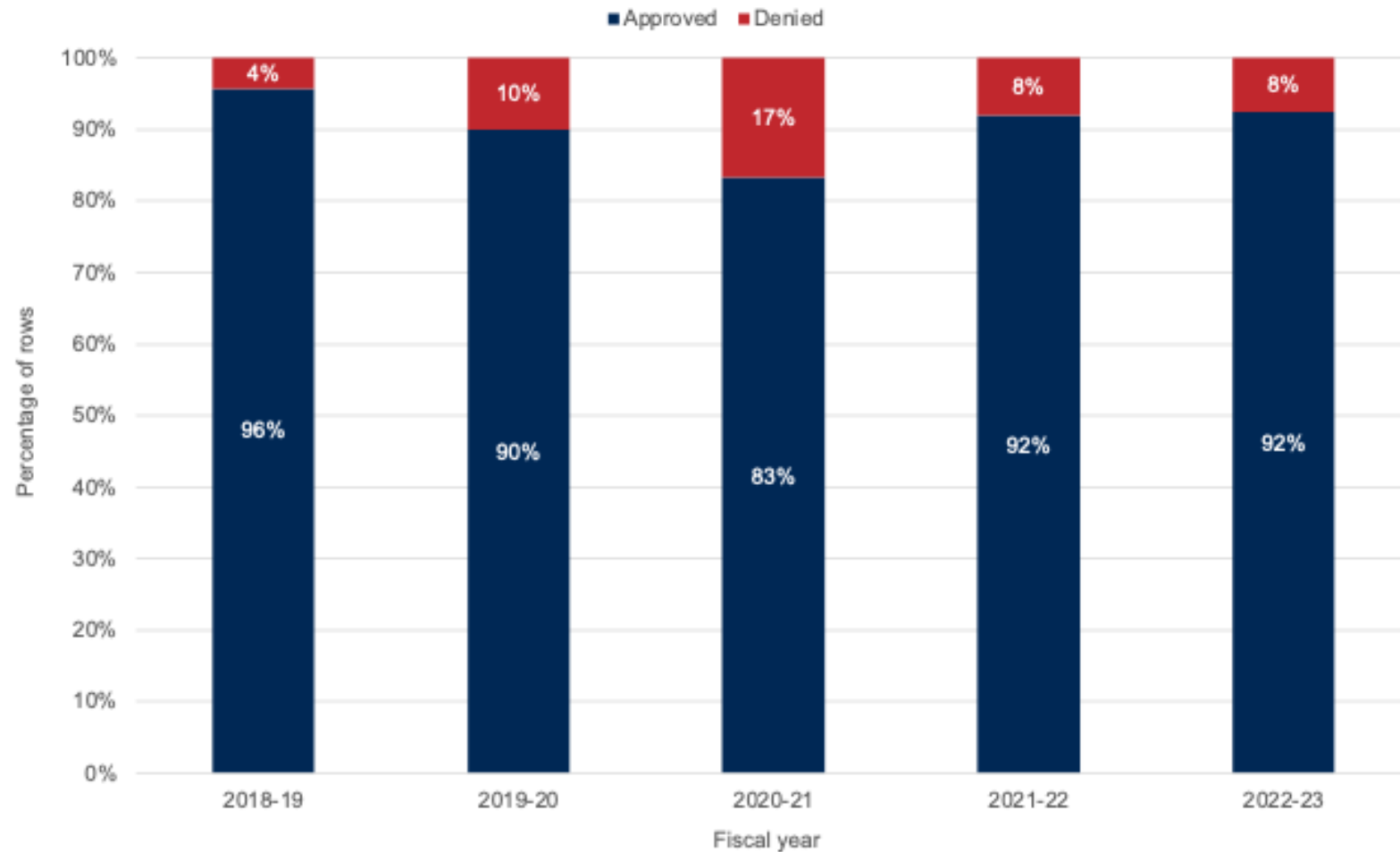
Urgency of requests

Urgent requests (row count)

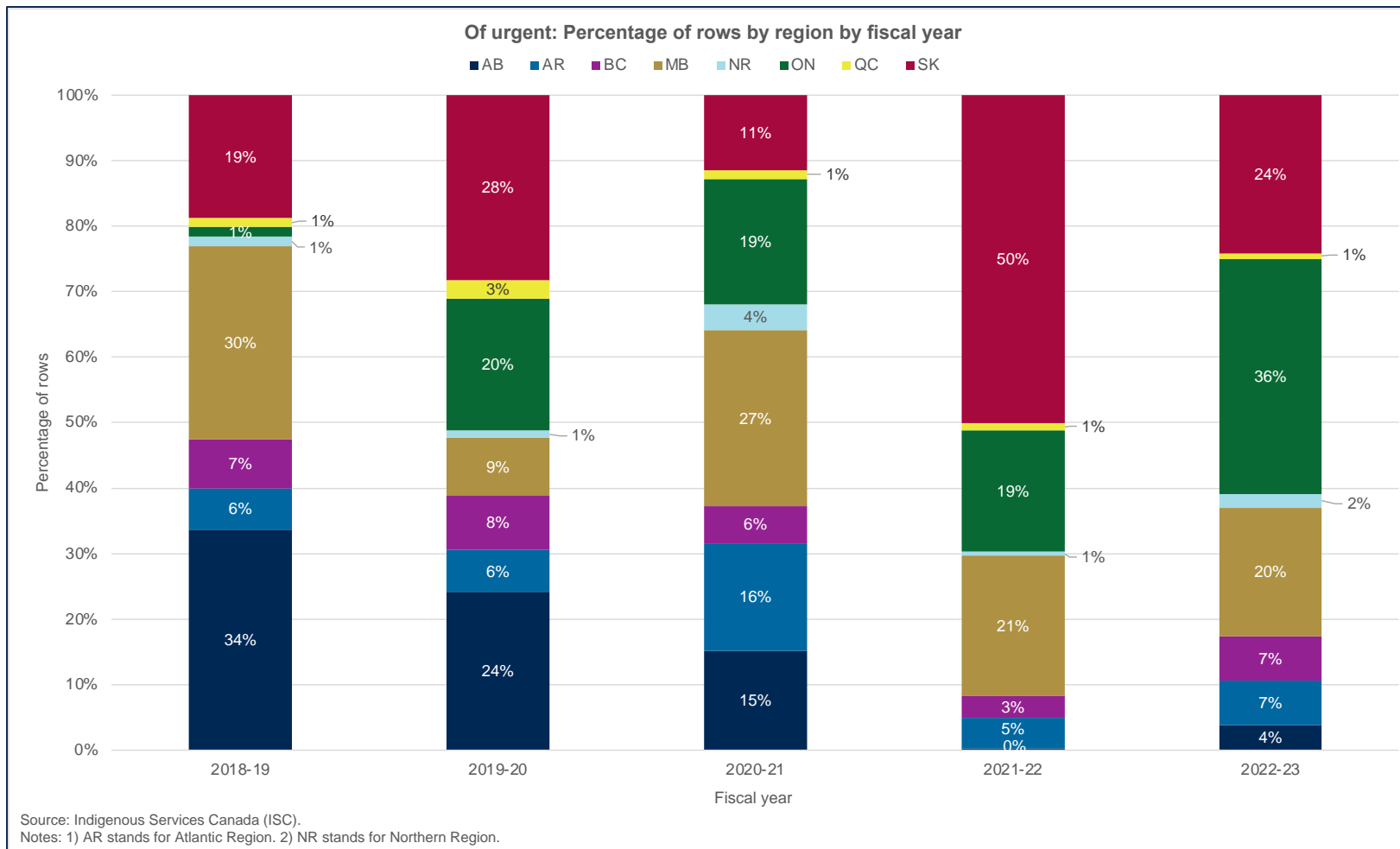
- GCcase data records **opened** requests that individuals and groups made for funding from Jordan's Principle. **This means that unopened requests are not included in the dataset.**
- The application of the Back to Basics approach cannot be verified with GCcase data. For instance, there is no way of determining if a professional letter supported an application.
- In FY 2022-23, 8% of **all requests** (i.e., not only approved requests) were deemed urgent. Following the implementation of Back to Basics, requestors could identify urgency.
- Over 90% of urgent requests are approved across fiscal years, other than FY 2020-21.
- In the last two fiscal years, most urgent requests have been from Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.
- Most urgent requests were for economic supports in the last two fiscal years (2021-22, 40% and 2022-23, 42%). These categories were followed distantly by travel (13% in both fiscal years).

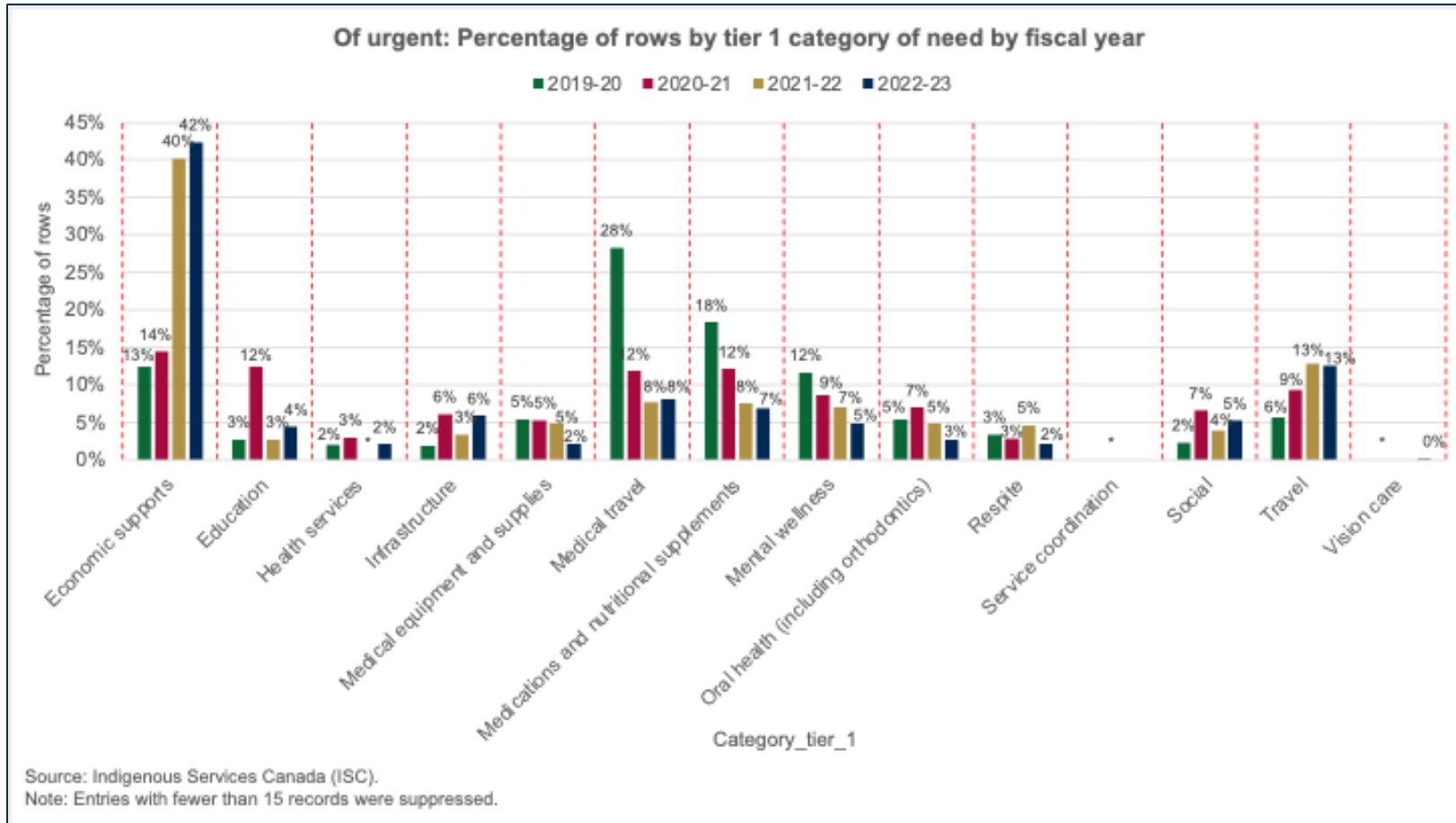


Of urgent: Percentage of rows by final decision by fiscal year



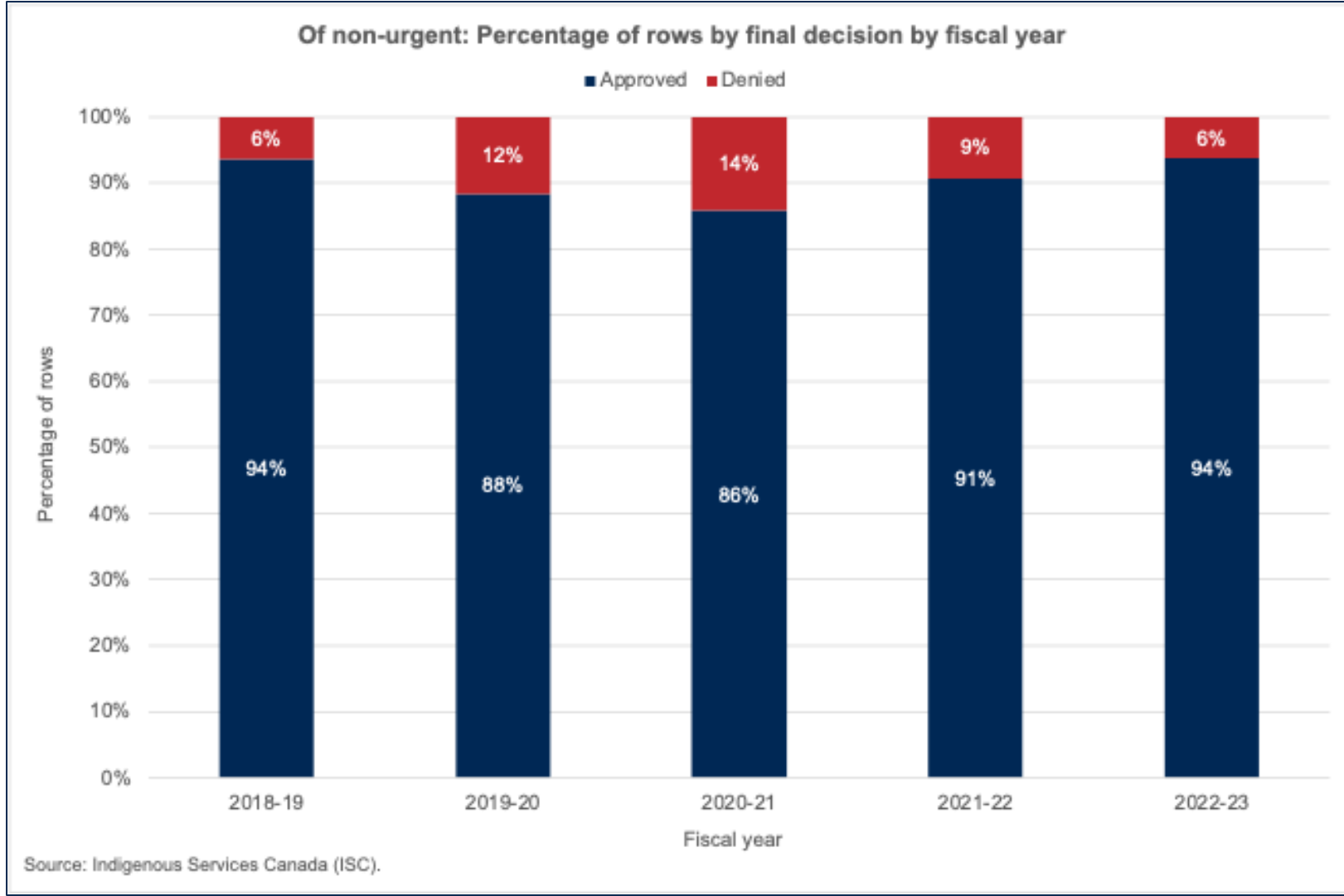
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

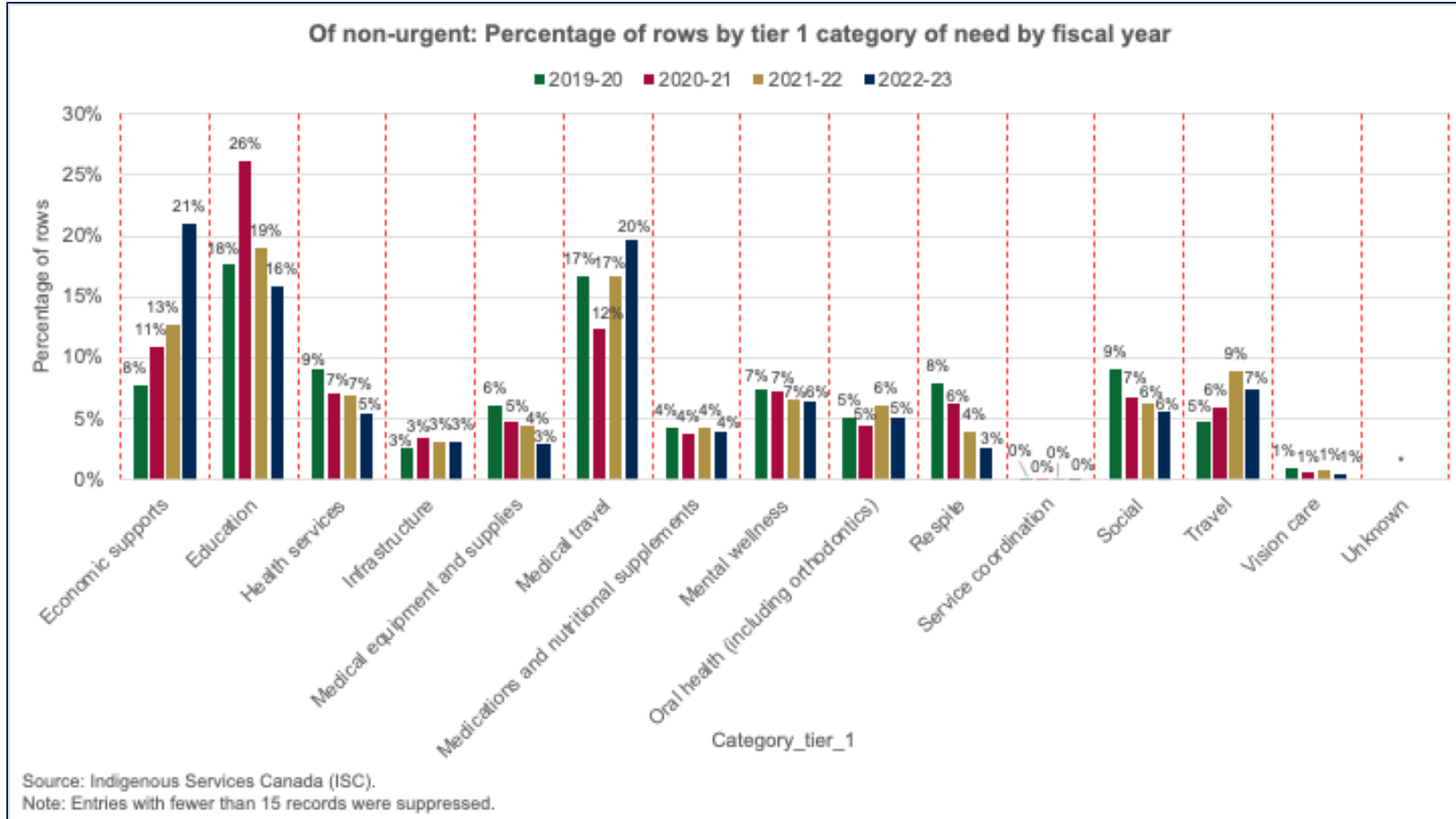




Non-urgent requests (row count)

- In the last two fiscal years, over 90% of non-urgent requests were approved.
- Tier 1 categories of need for non-urgent requests in FY 2022-23 were economic supports (21%), followed closely by medical travel (20%), and educational supports (16%).





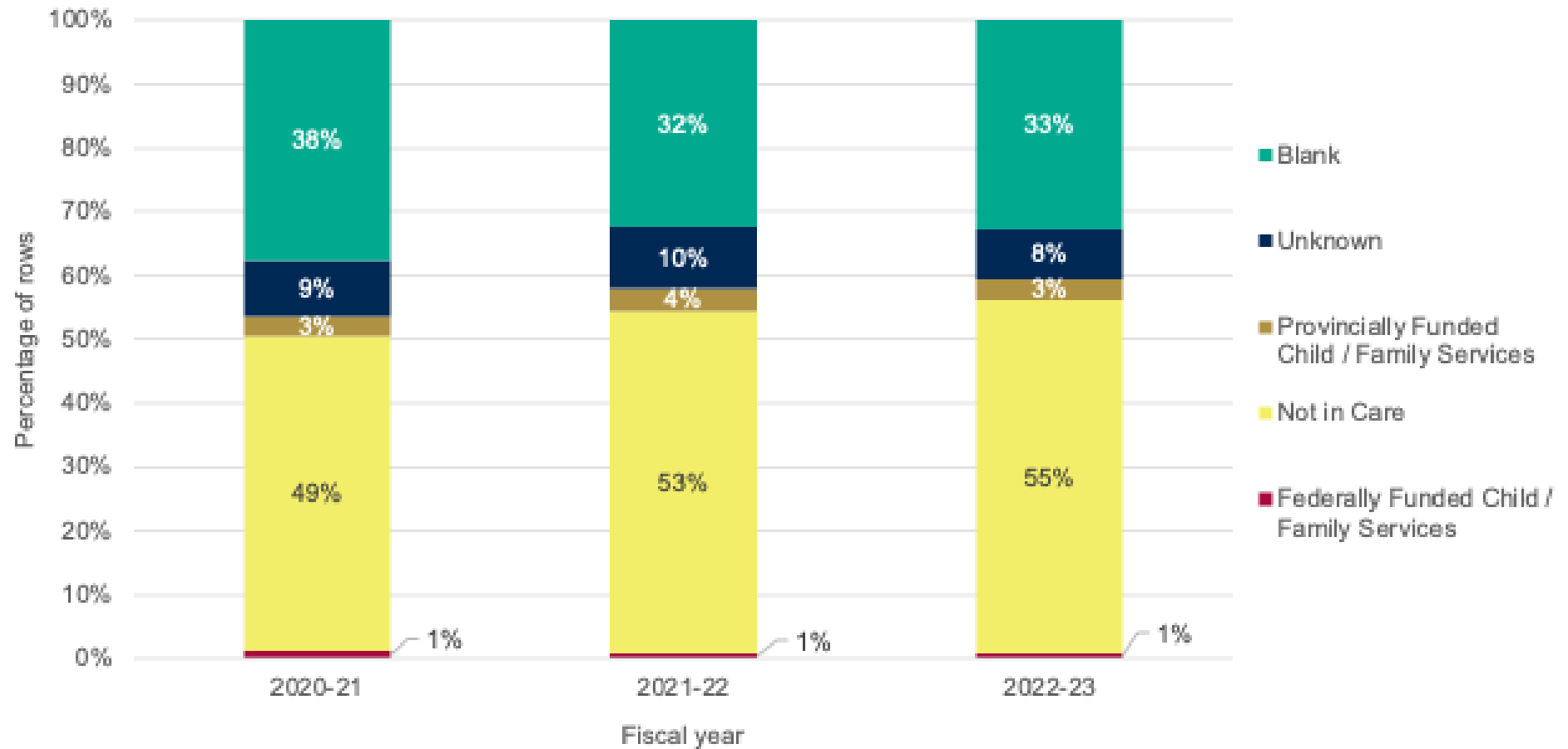


Analysis of requests for children in care and relation to child

Jordan's Principle requests and children in care

- There are significant data gaps (over 30% per fiscal year) that have no information/coding for requests for children in care. Between 8%-10% of requests per fiscal year are unknown.
- Of requests with known information on whether a child is in care:
 - Most requests are **not** for children in care.
 - In FY 2022-23, 3% of requests were for children in provincial/territorial care.

Percentage of rows by fiscal year by care type

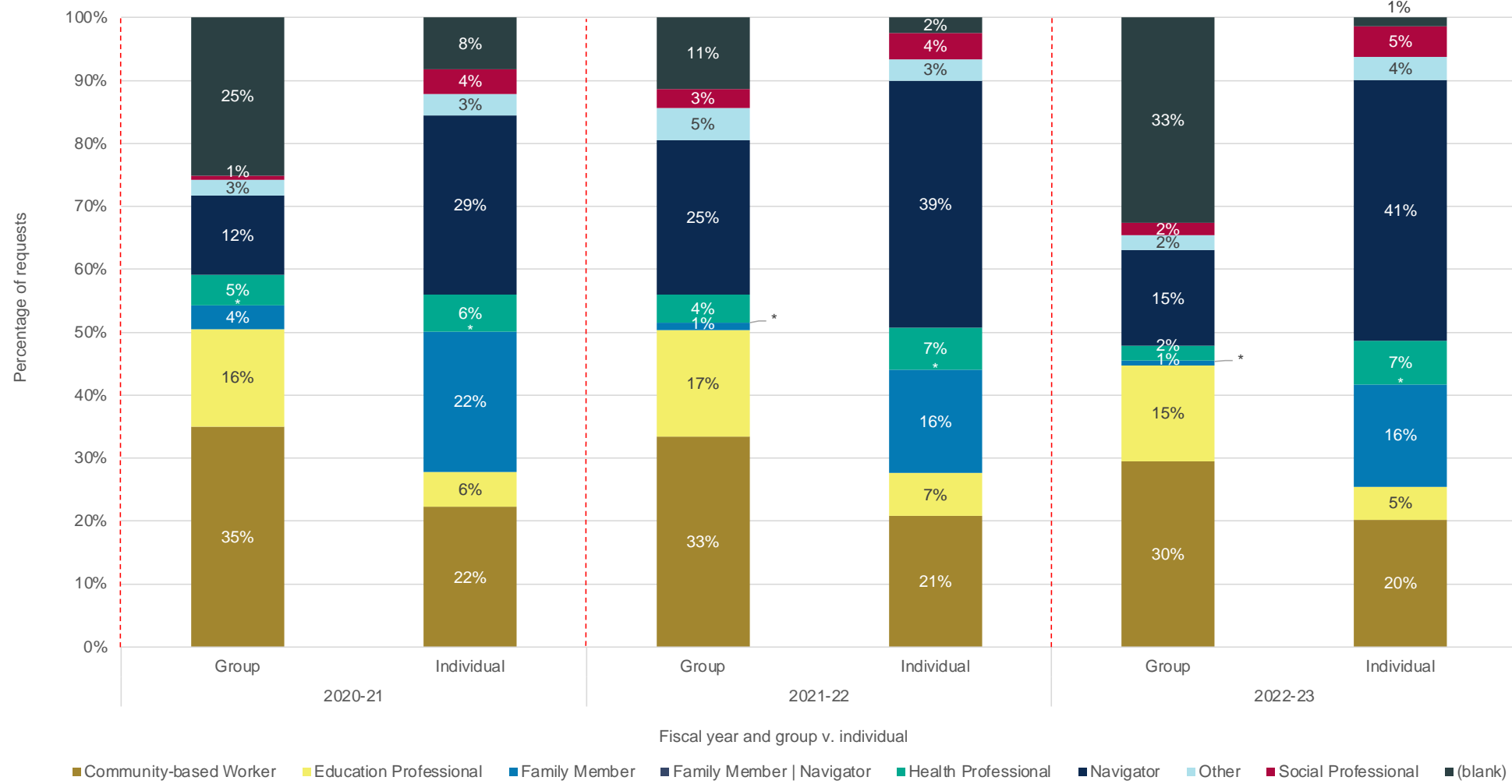


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Relation to child

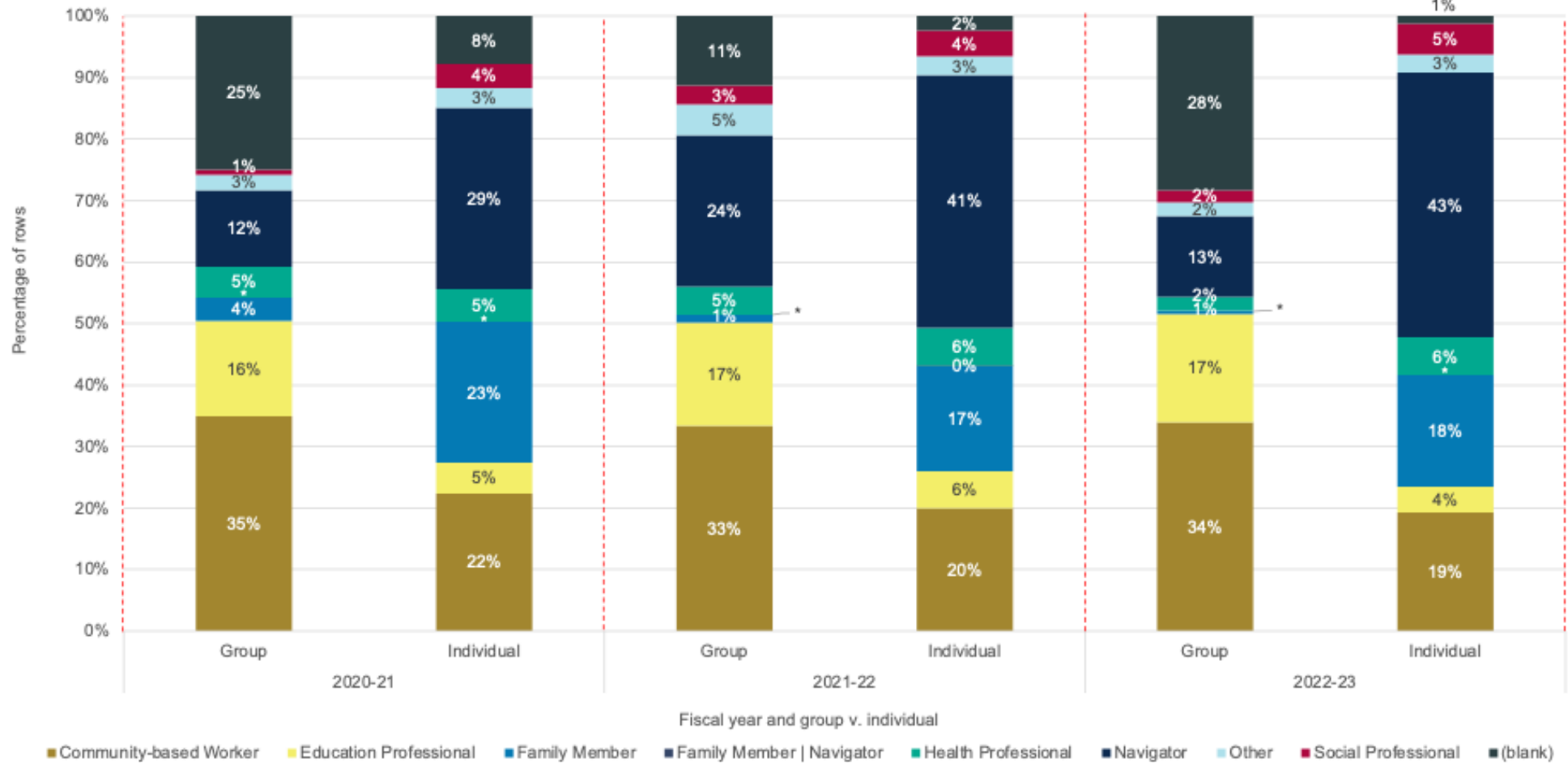
- Note that the tags for relation to child come from the GC case dataset and may not reflect the terminology used in First Nations.
- Using **requests** (unique item ID) in FY 2022-23, most individual requests come through navigators, while group requests come through a community-based worker.
- Consistent with analysis by requests, when using **row count**, most group requests in FY 2022-23 are through a community-based worker, and individual requests through a navigator.

Percentage of requests by fiscal year by relation to child



Source Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of rows by fiscal year by relation to child



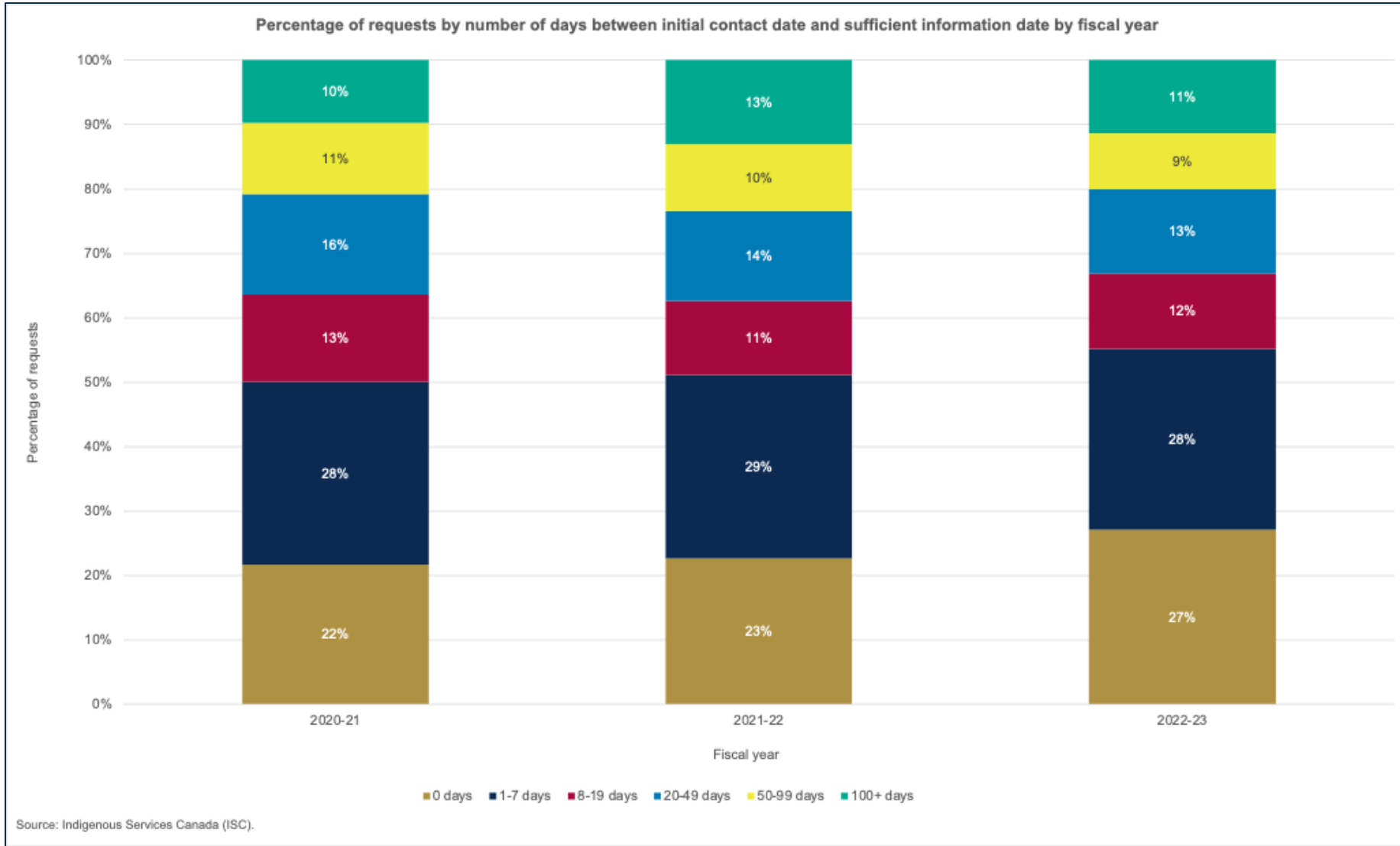
Source Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

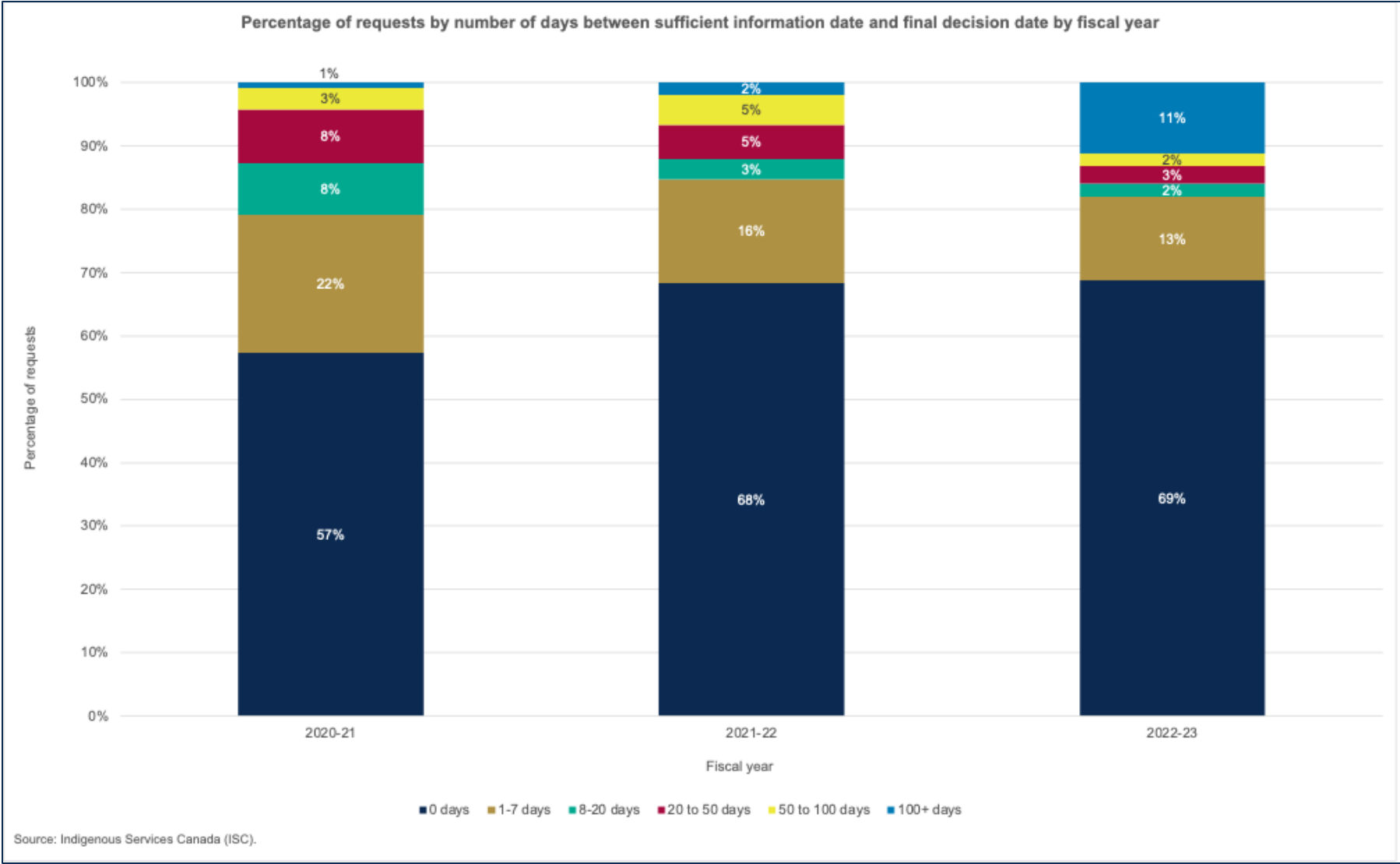


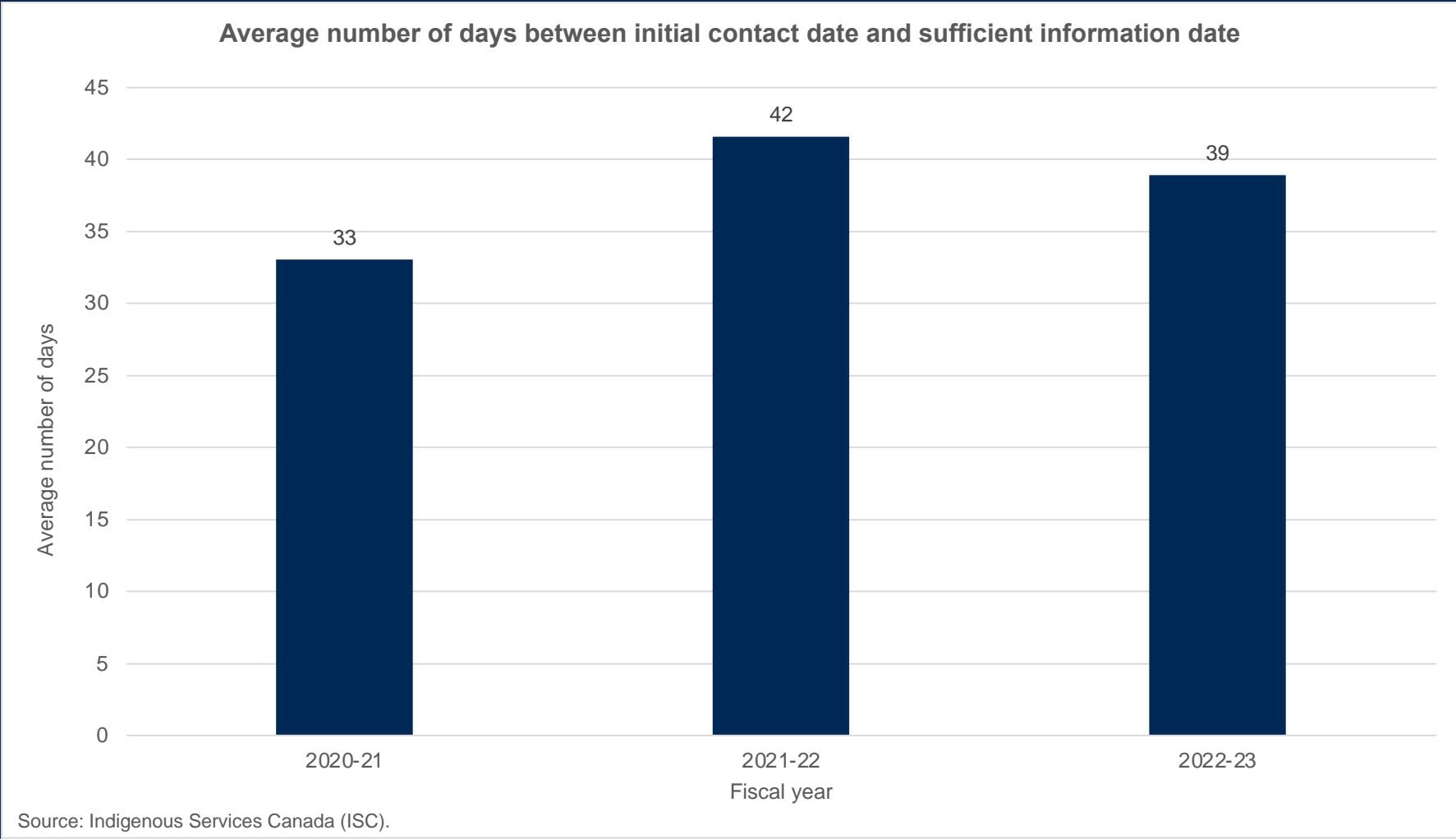
Timing of the evaluation and response to requests

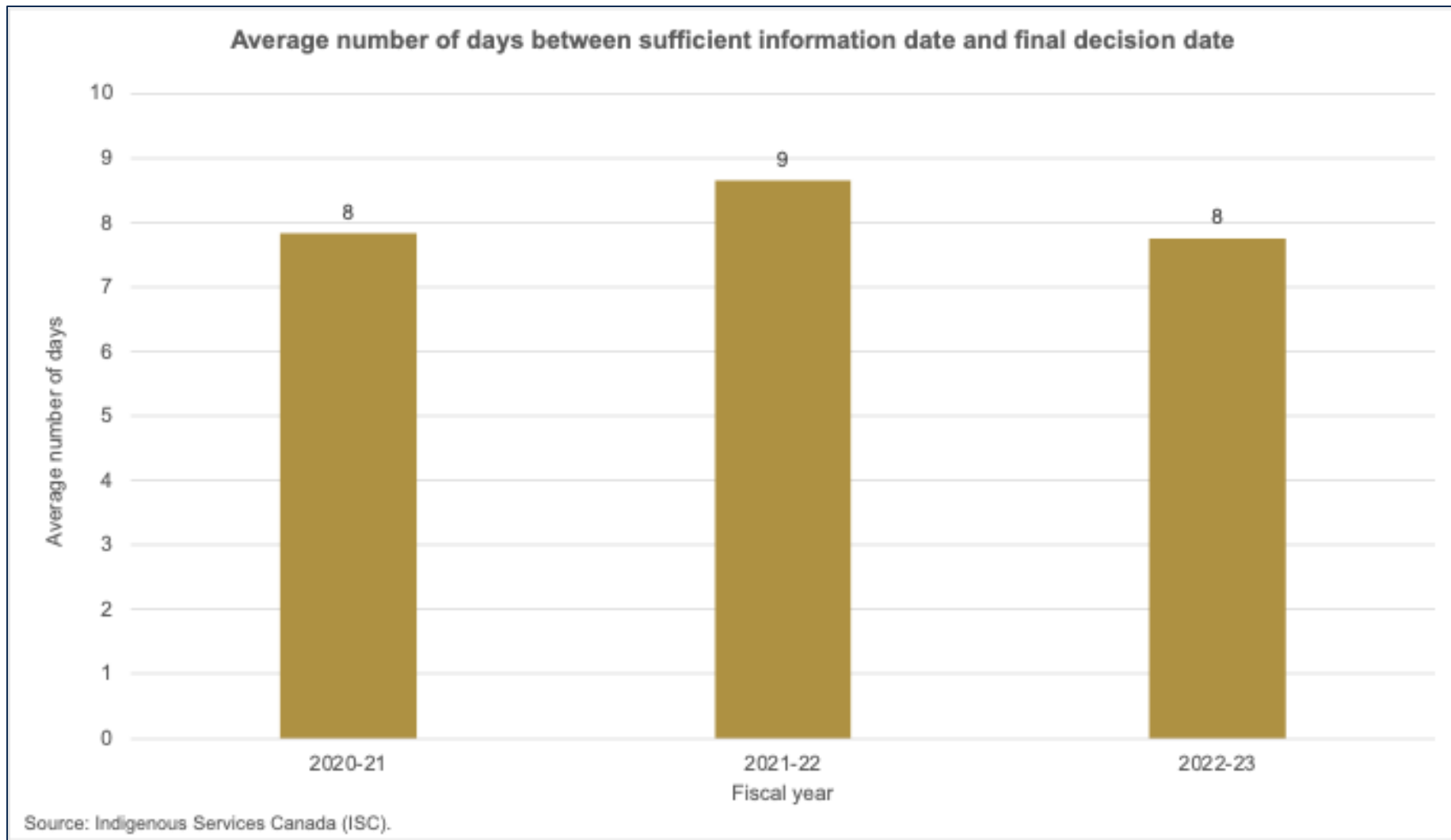
Time for evaluating requests (all number of requests)

- GCcase data records **opened** requests that individuals and groups made for funding from Jordan's Principle. **This means that unopened requests are not included in the dataset.**
- In FY 2022-23, nearly 60% of requests were deemed to have sufficient information in 7 days or less from the initial contact date (**this is the date the requestor associated with a particular case first contacted ISC**).
 - On average, there are 39 days between **initial contact** and **sufficient information** in FY 2022-23.
- In the last two fiscal years, nearly 70% of requests had a final decision in 0 days after requests were deemed to have sufficient information.
 - On average, there are 8 days between the date of **sufficient information** and **final decision** in FY 2022-23 (generally consistent across three fiscal years).









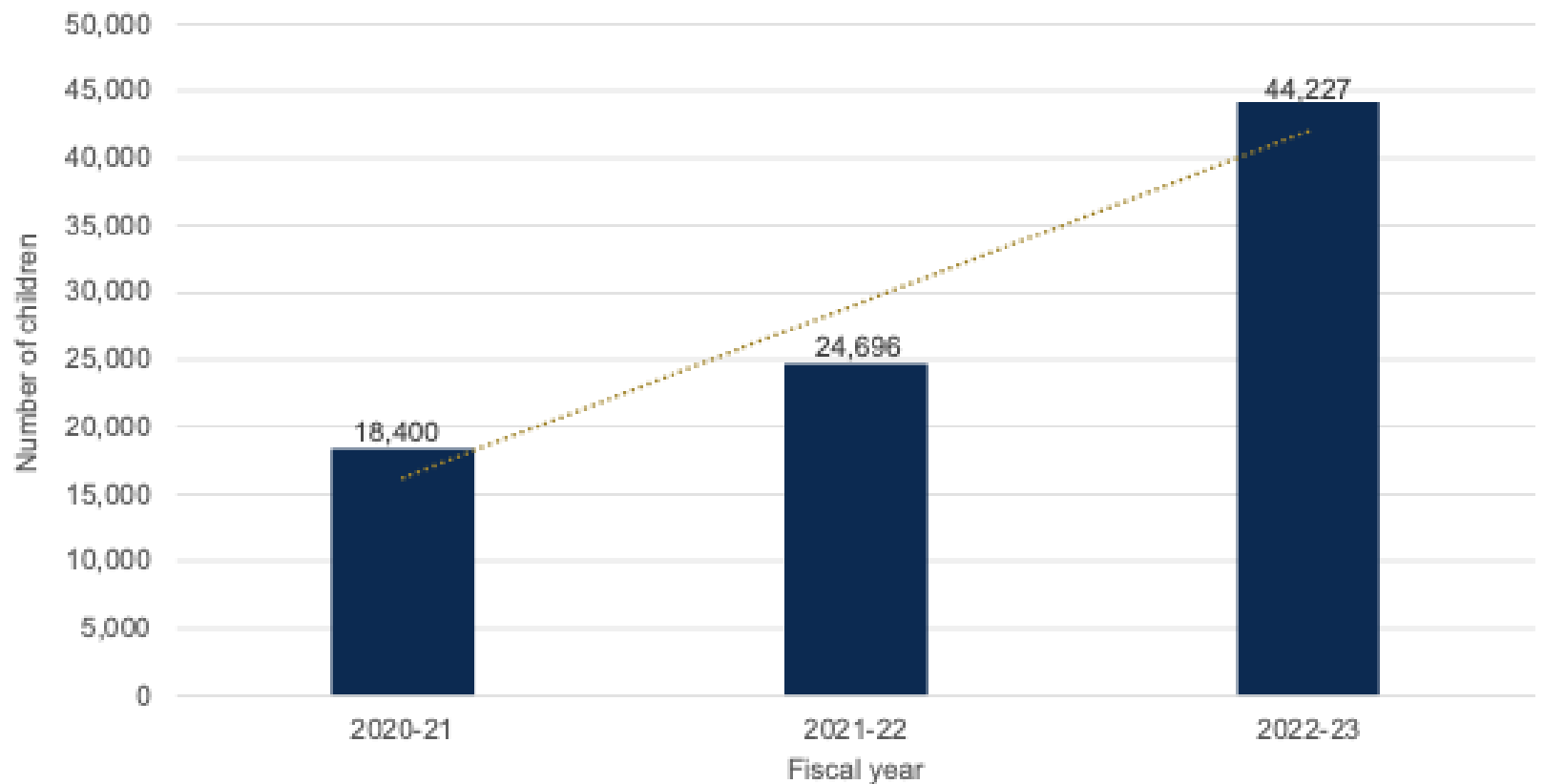


Individual requests

Children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests

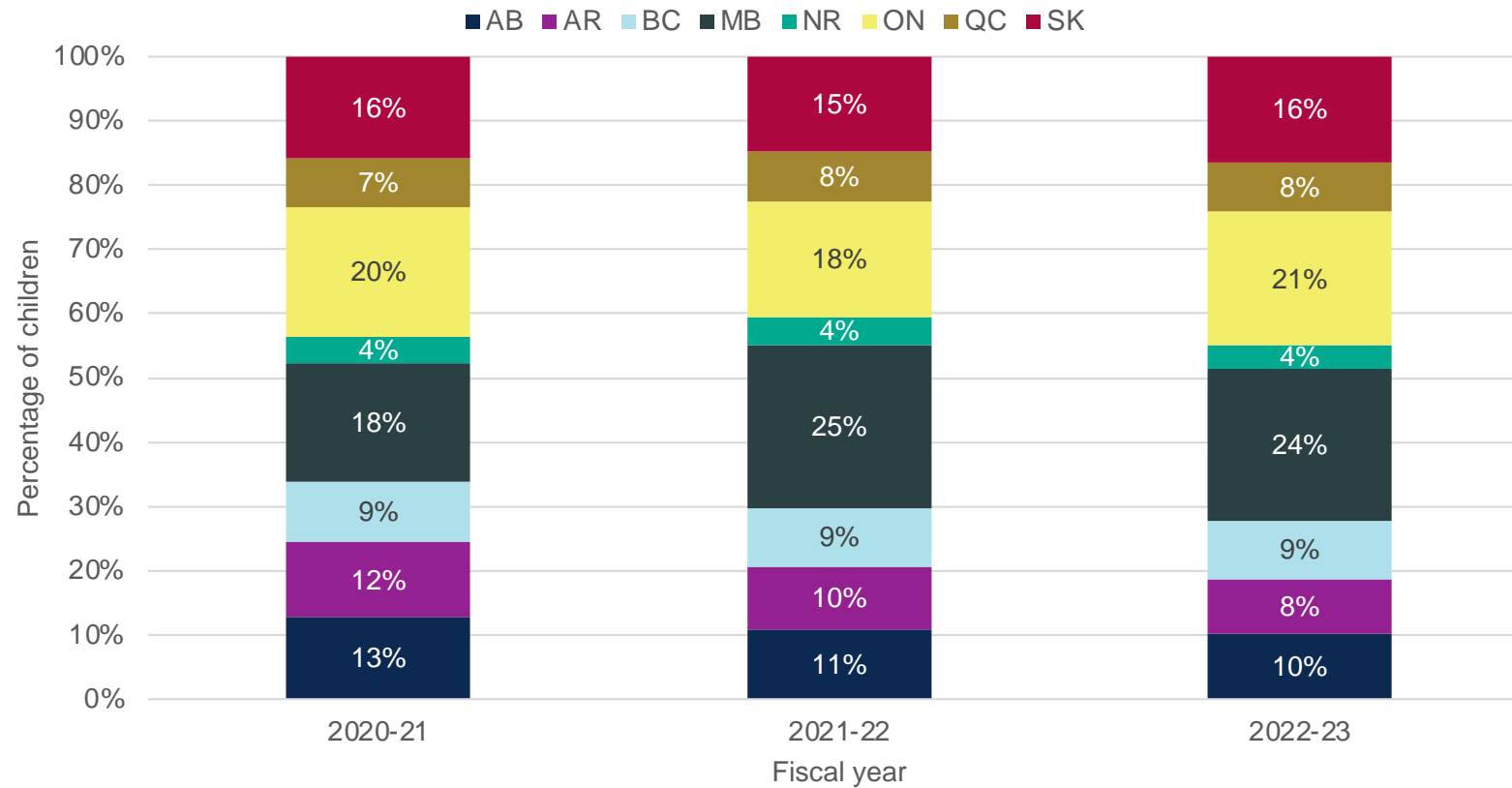
- The number of children accessing Jordan's Principle has increased across fiscal years, with a significant increase between FY 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- The share of children accessing Jordan's Principle is highest in Manitoba and Ontario in the last two fiscal years.
- In the last two fiscal years, nearly 50% of children accessing Jordan's Principle are 7 years old and younger.
- Most children accessing Jordan's Principle are male.

Number of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

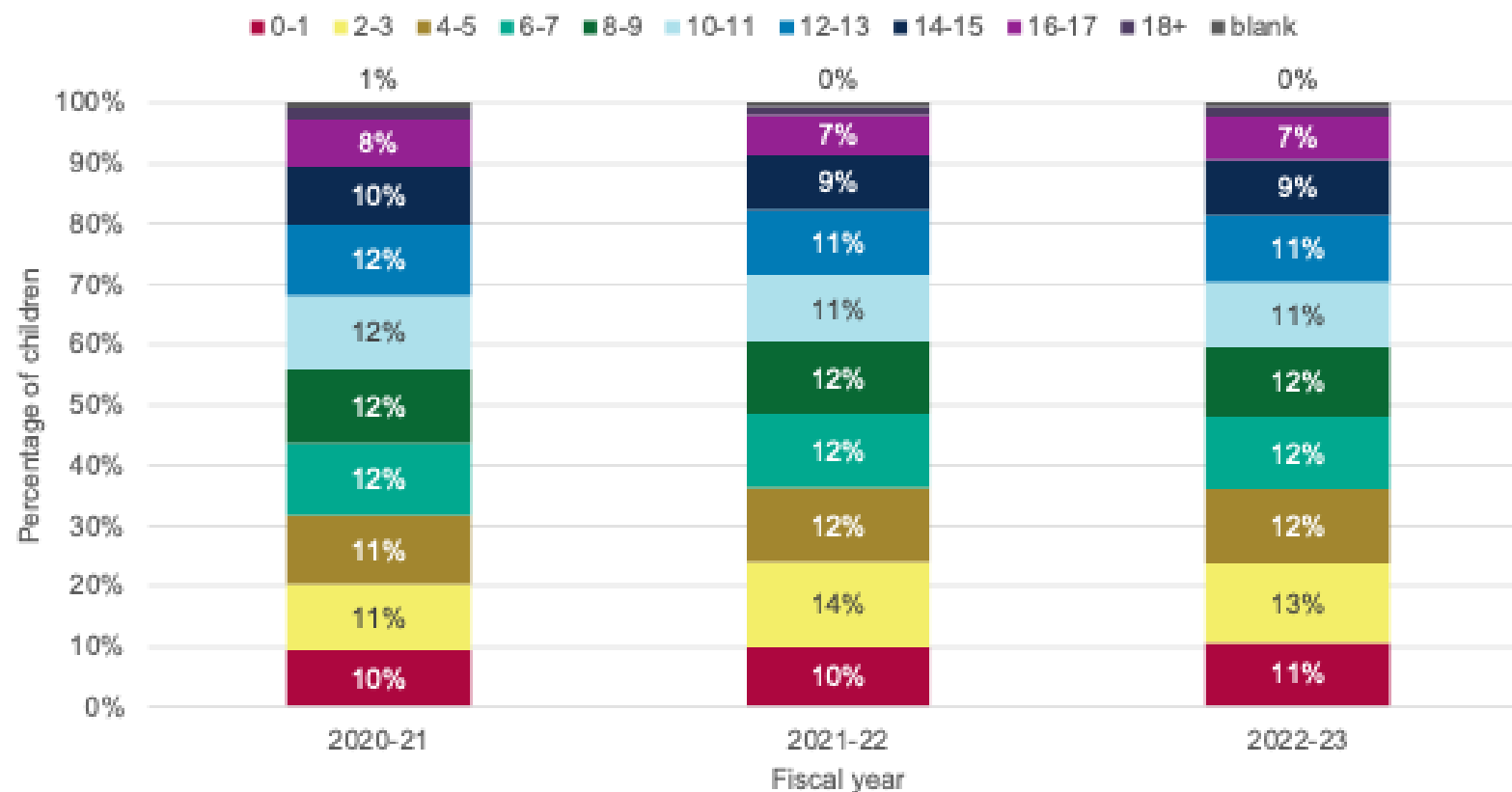
Percentage in number of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by fiscal year by region



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

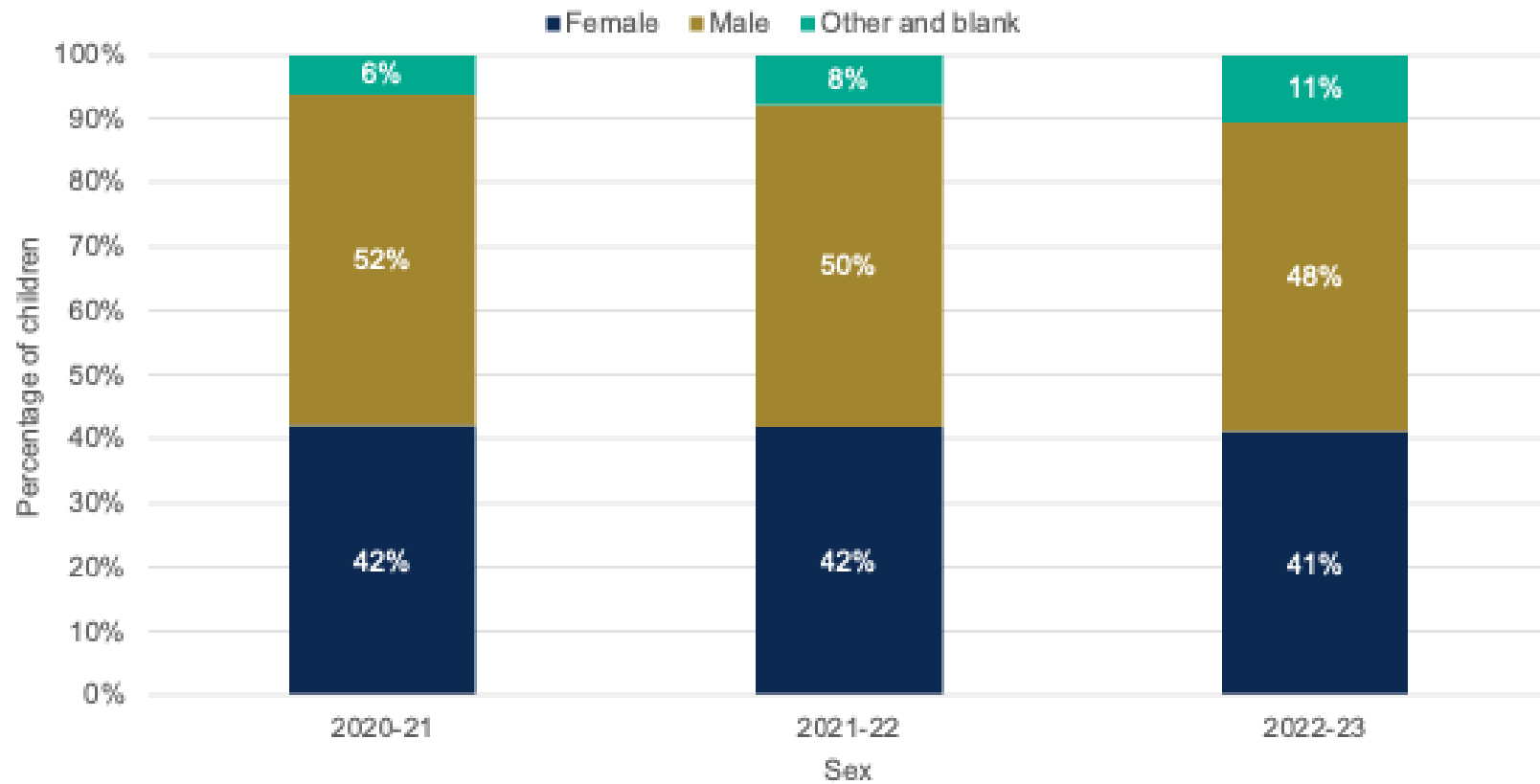
Notes: 1) ATL and AR stand for Atlantic Region. 2) NR stands for Northern Region.

Percentage of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by fiscal year by age category



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Percentage of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by fiscal year by sex

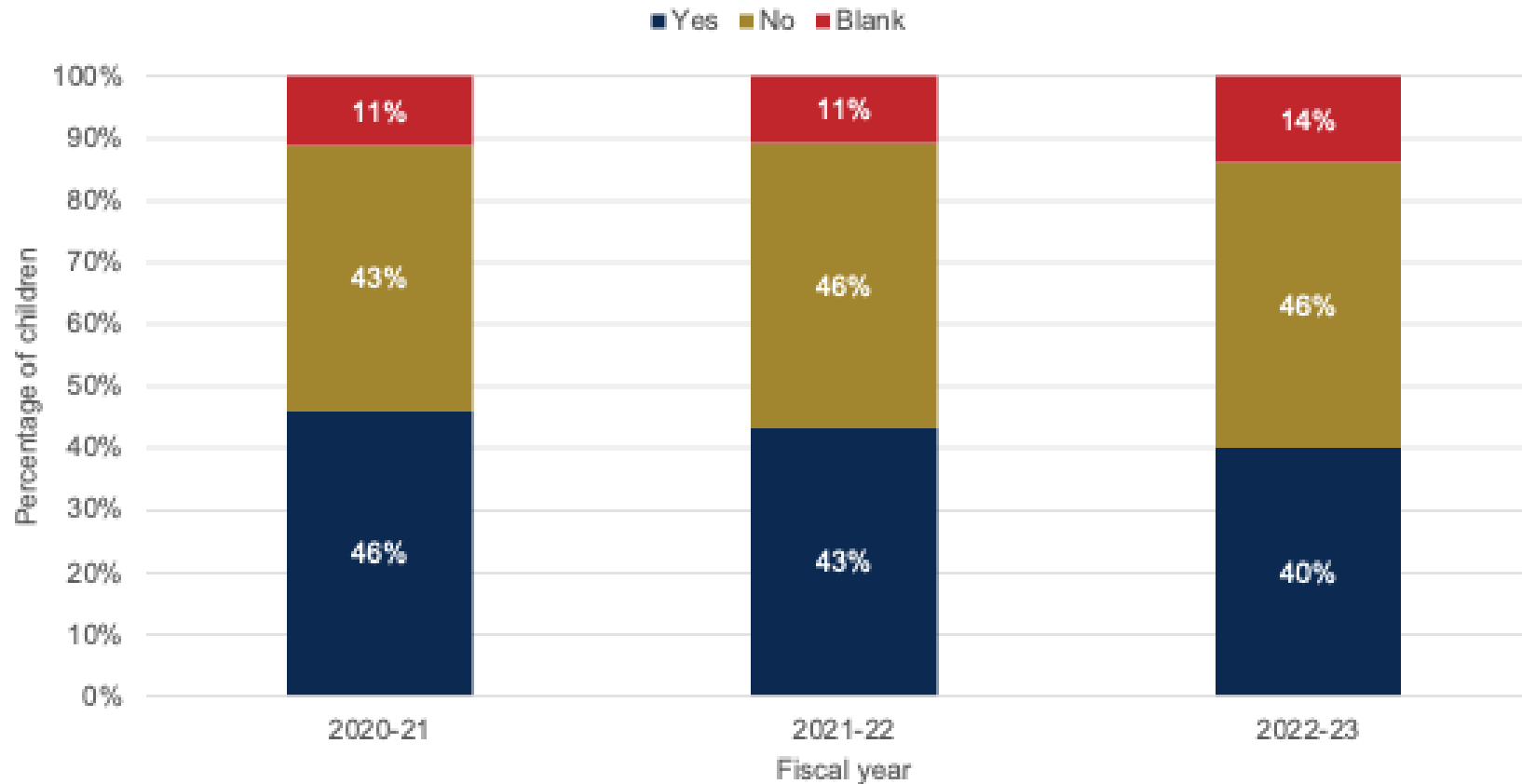


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Location and affiliation of children accessing Jordan's Principle

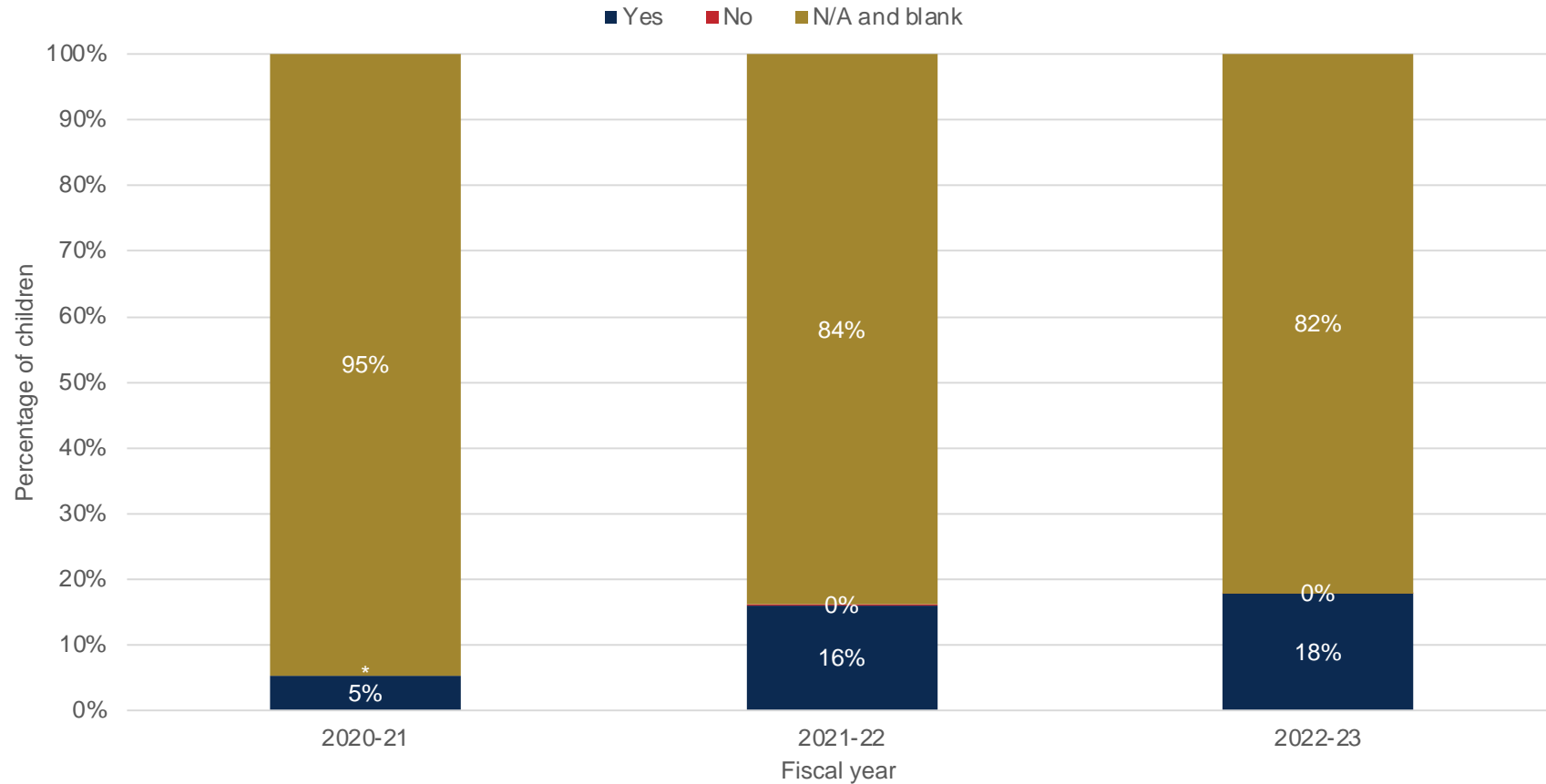
- In the last two fiscal years, 46% of children accessing Jordan's Principle were mainly resident off-reserve.
- CHRT 36 eligibility is blank/N/A for over 80% of all requests across fiscal years.
 - CHRT 36 eligibility refers to the Tribunal's four criteria for eligibility under Jordan's Principle:
 - Child is registered or eligible to be registered under the Indian Act;
 - Child has a parent/guardian registered or eligible to be registered under the Indian Act;
 - Child is recognized by their First Nation;
 - Child is ordinarily resident on-reserve.
- Of CHRT 36 eligibility requests, 2% in FY 2022-23 were for children recognized by their First Nation, all others were blank/N/A.

Percentage of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by fiscal year by whether ordinarily on reserve



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

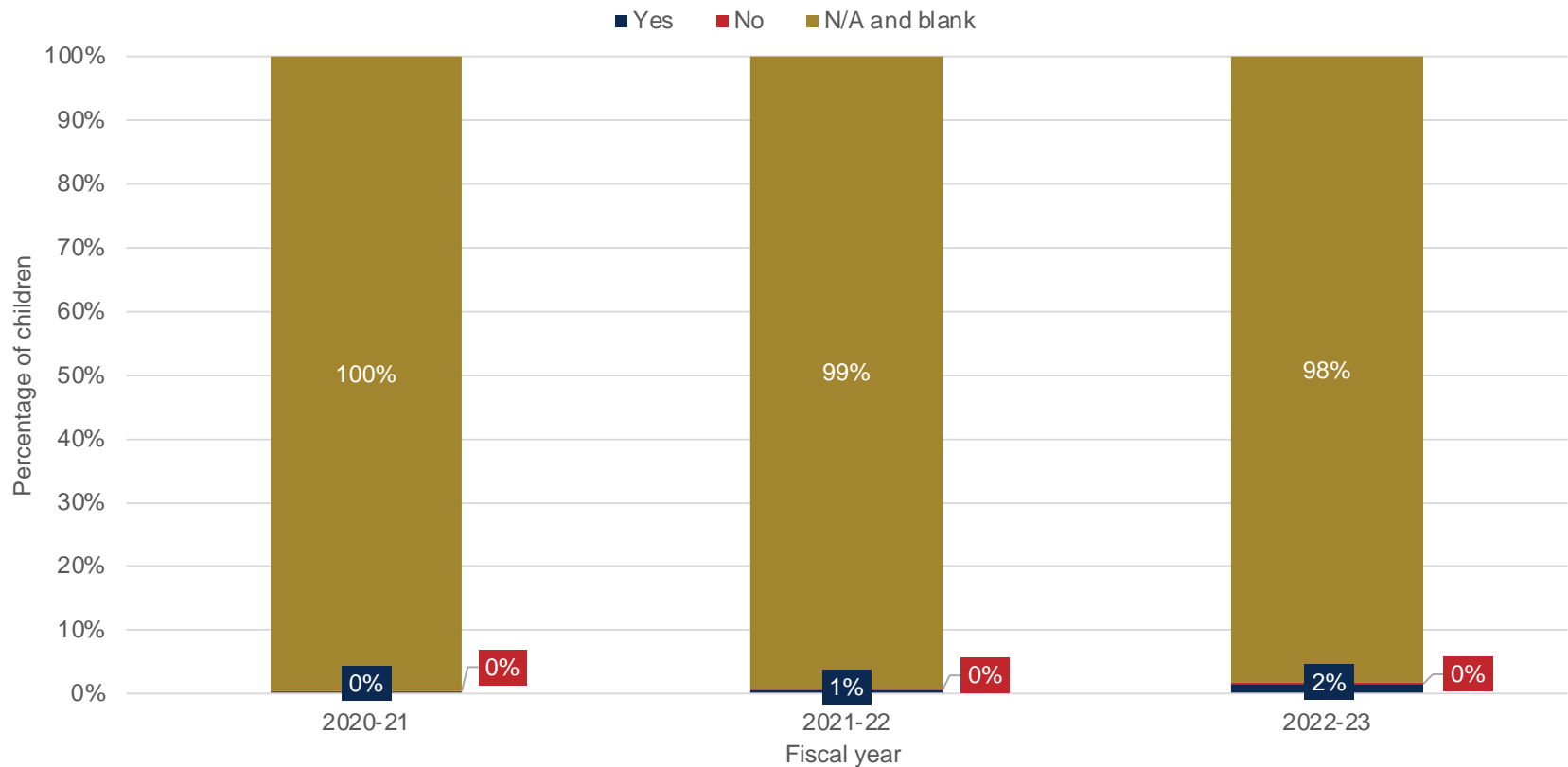
Percentage of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by child_chrt36_eligibility by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed. 2) According to ISC, child_chrt36_eligibility "describes if the child is eligible through a parent/guardian who is registered or eligible to be registered under the Indian Act."

Percentage of children accessing Jordan's Principle through individual requests by child_chrt36_recognized_by_nation by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

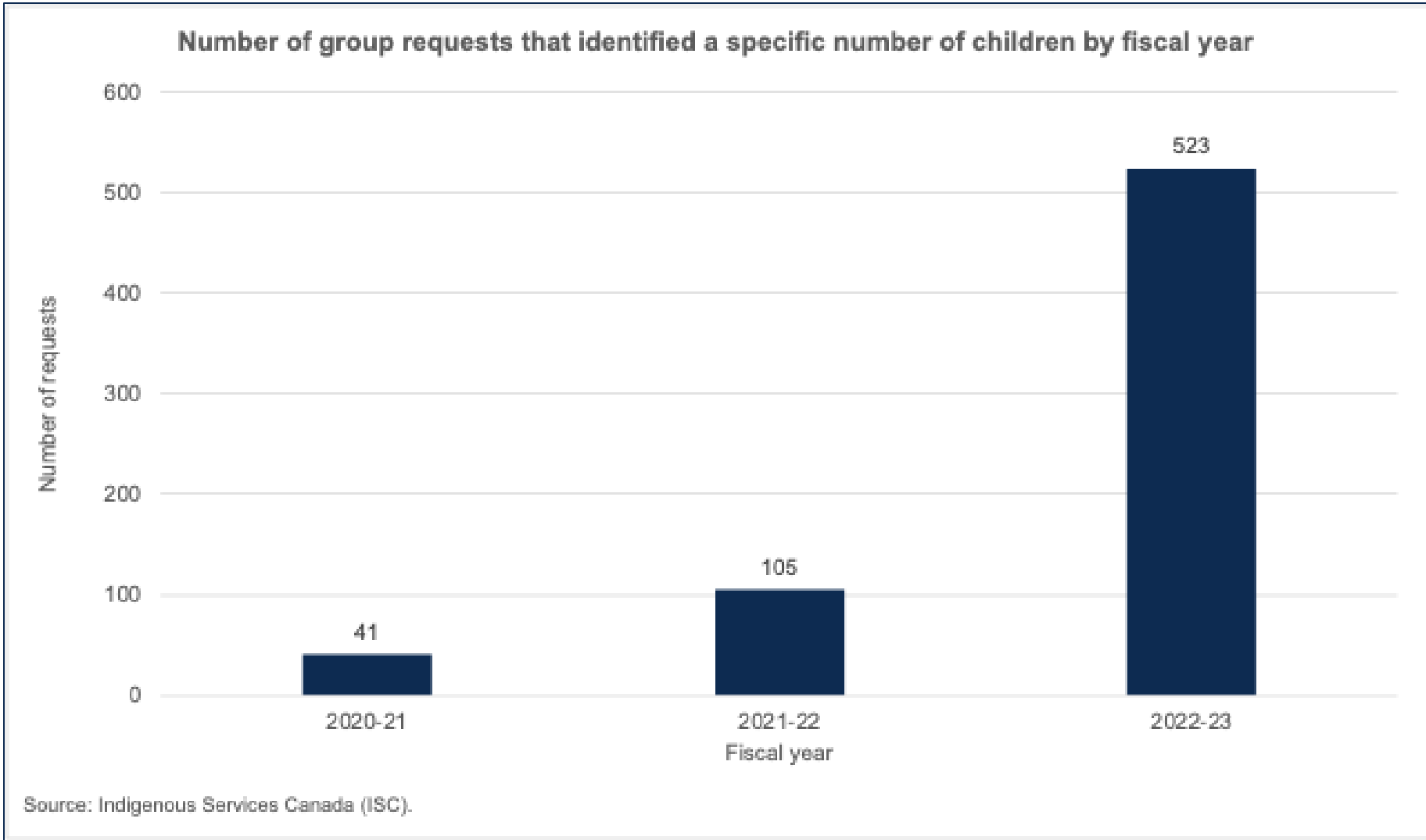
Notes: 1) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed. 2) Describes if the child is eligible through recognition by their nation for the purposes of Jordan's Principle.



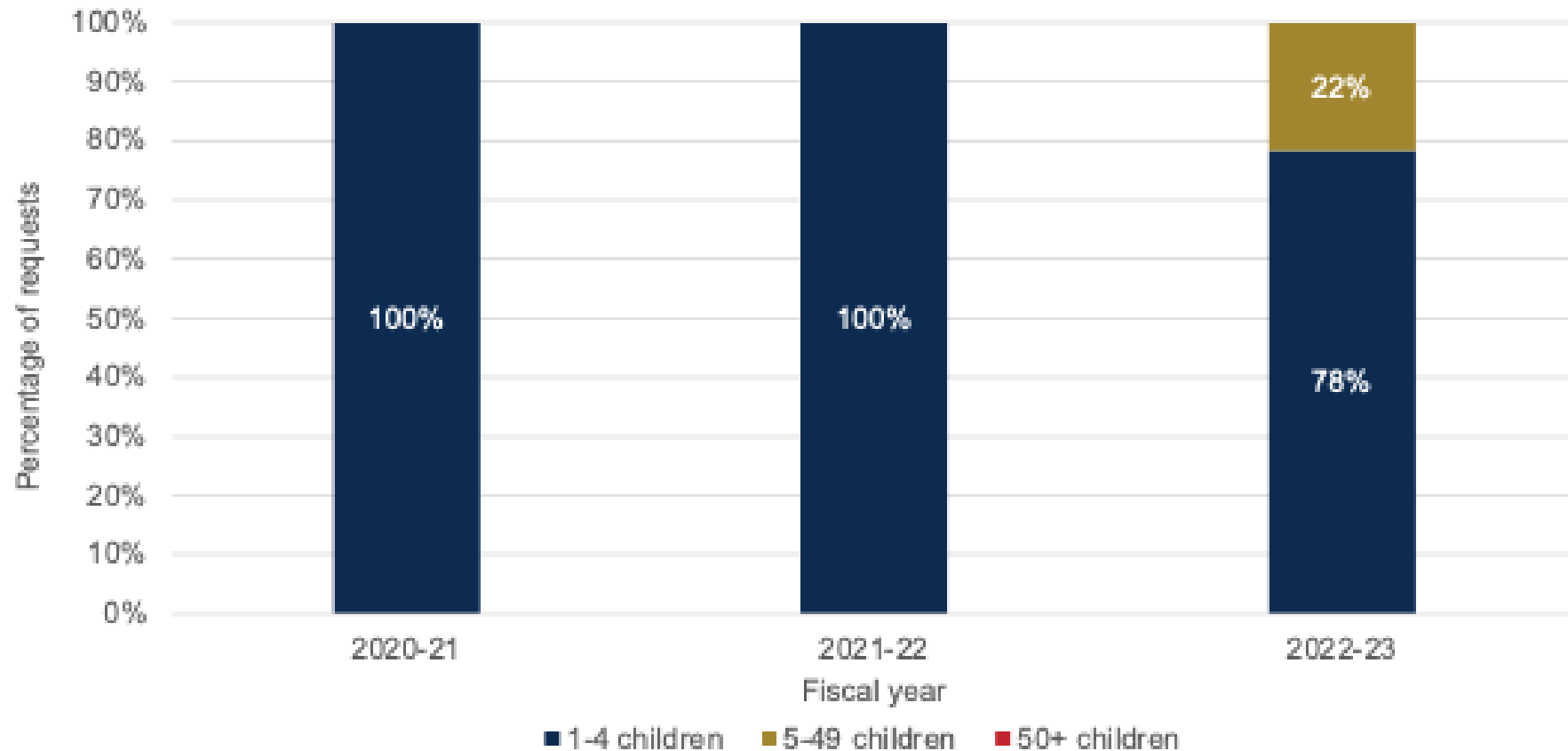
Group requests

Group requests (number of requests)

- There are 523 group requests in FY 2022-23 that had a defined number of children associated to the request.
 - 78% were for 1-4 children
 - 22% were for 5-49 children
- There were roughly 6,300 group requests in FY 2022-23 that had an estimated number of children associated to the request.
 - 38% were for fewer than 50 children
 - 57% were for fewer than 100 children

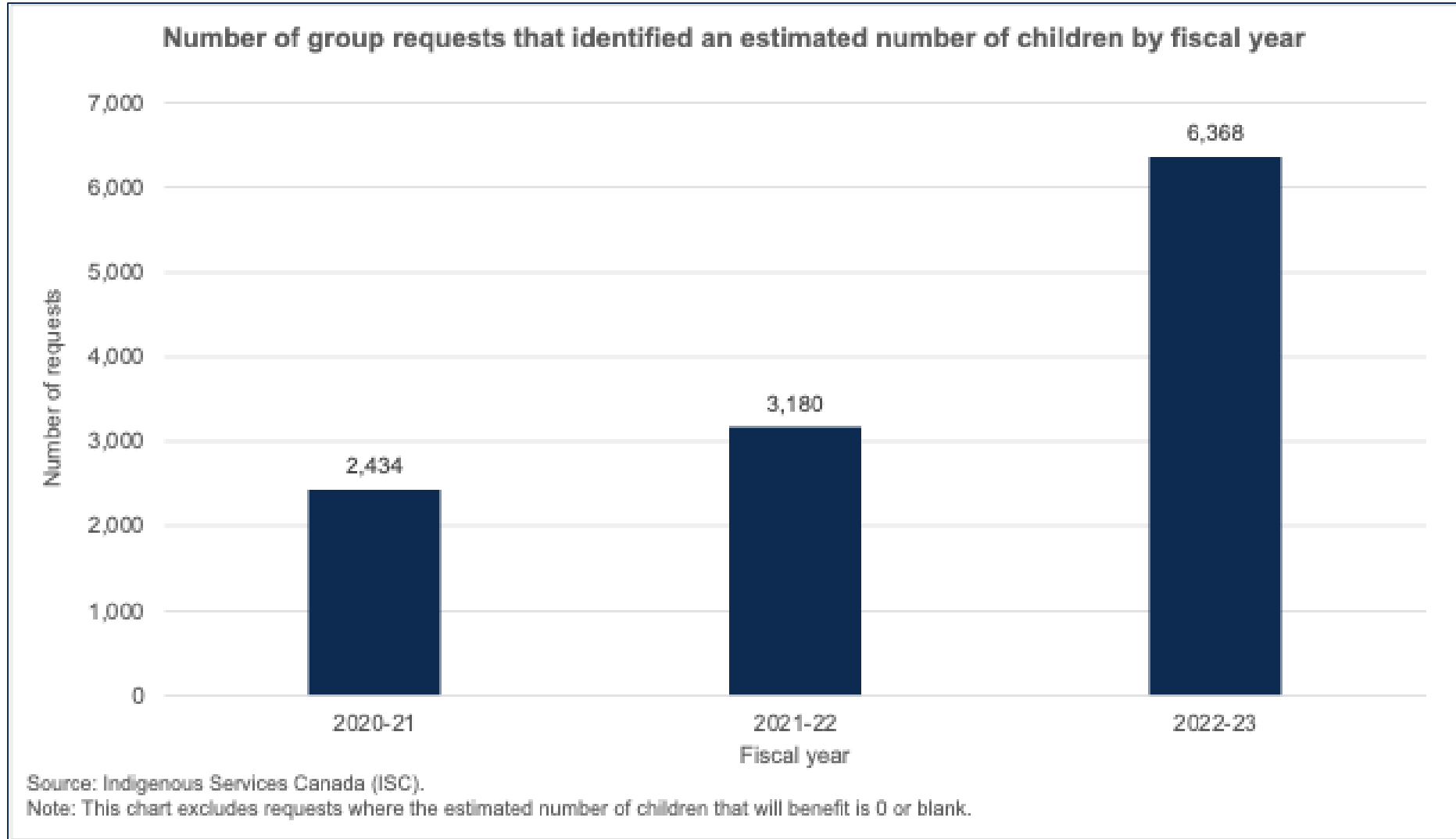


Of group requests that identified a specific number of children: Number of requests by number of children per request by fiscal year

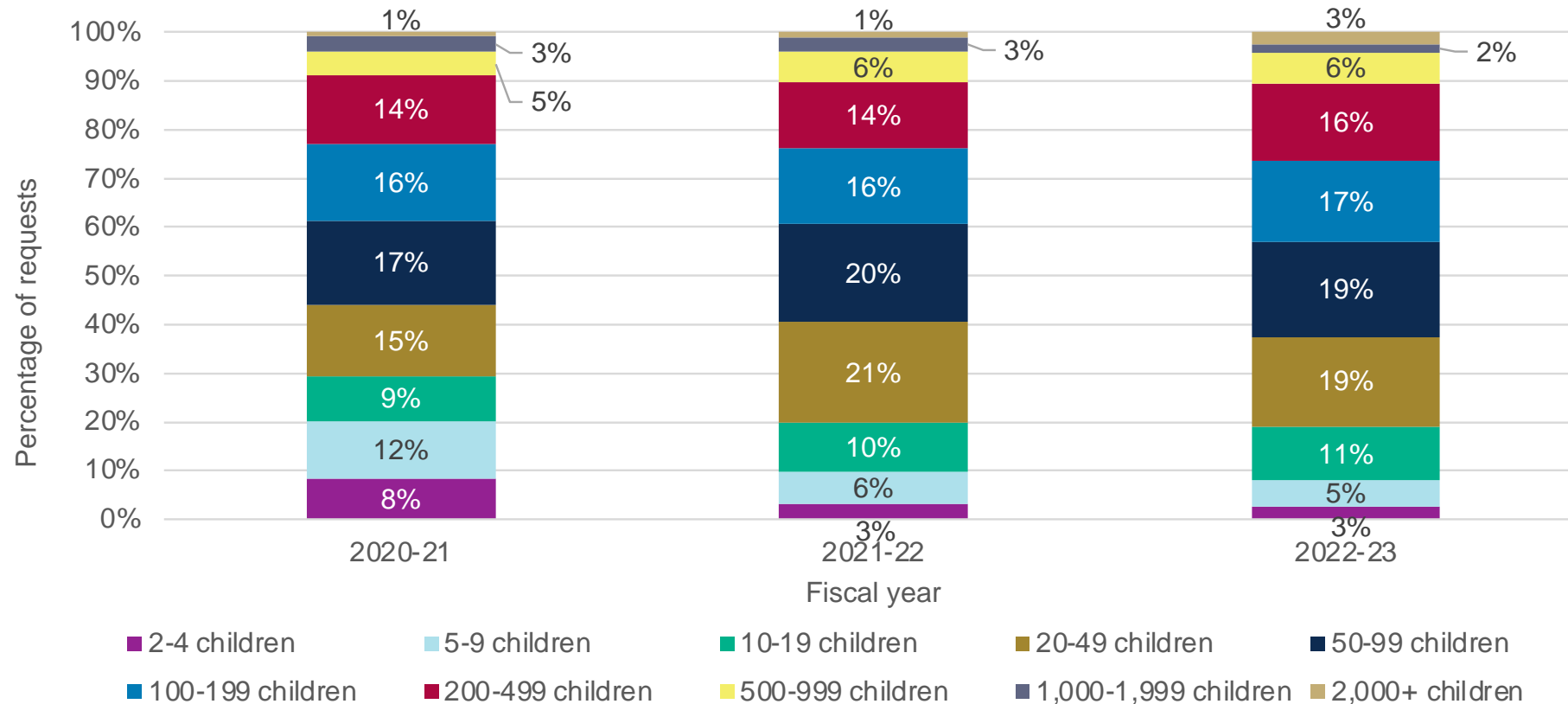


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: This chart excludes requests where the estimated number of children that will benefit is 0 or blank.



**Of group requests that identified an estimated number of children:
Percentage of requests by number of children per request by fiscal year**



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: This chart excludes requests where the estimated number of children that will benefit is 0 or blank.

Next steps

- IFSD is continuing its analysis of GCcase data.
- IFSD anticipates analysis of GCcase data to be complete by December 31, 2024.

Get in touch

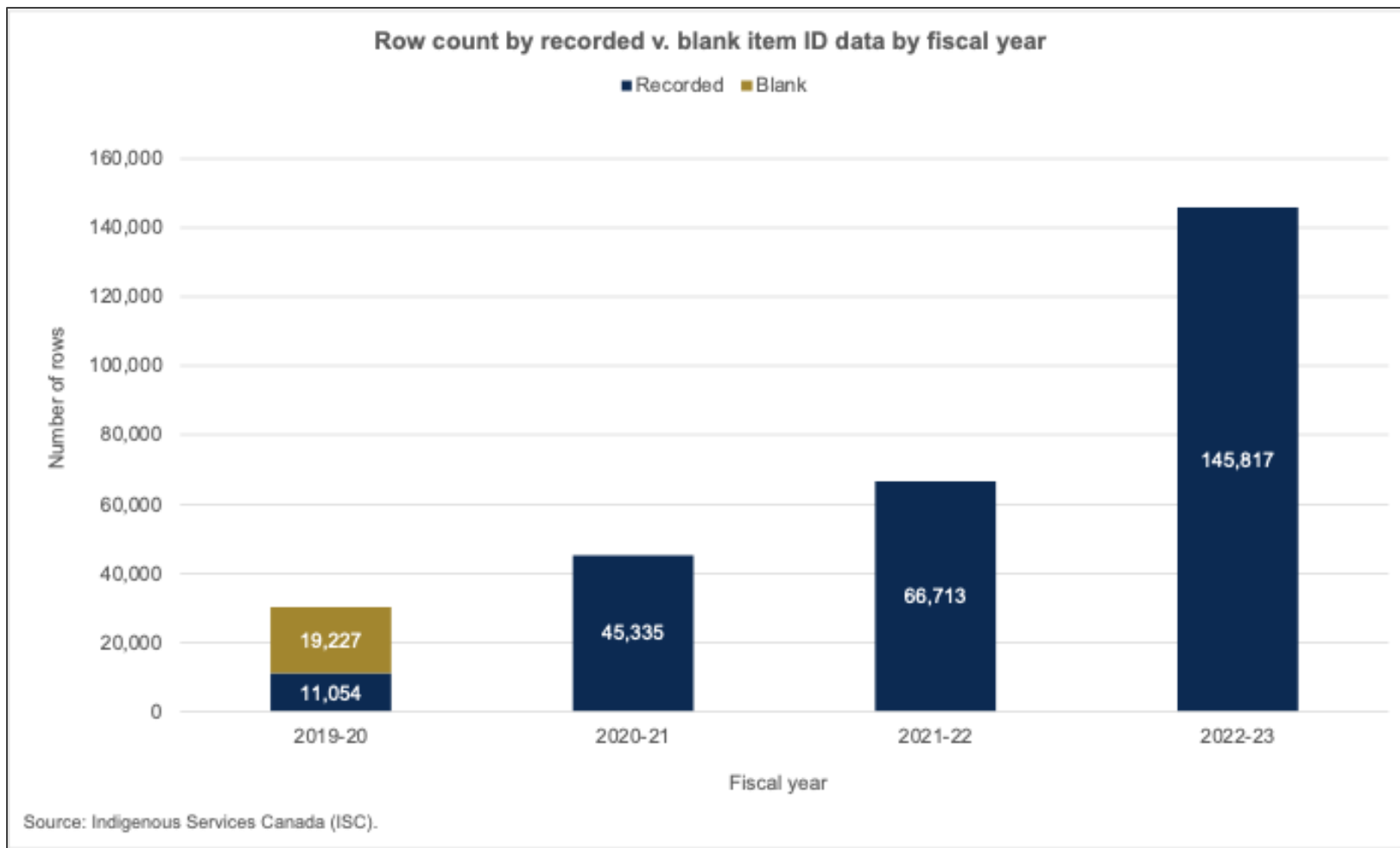
Helaina Gaspard, Ph.D.
Managing Director
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www.ifsd.ca

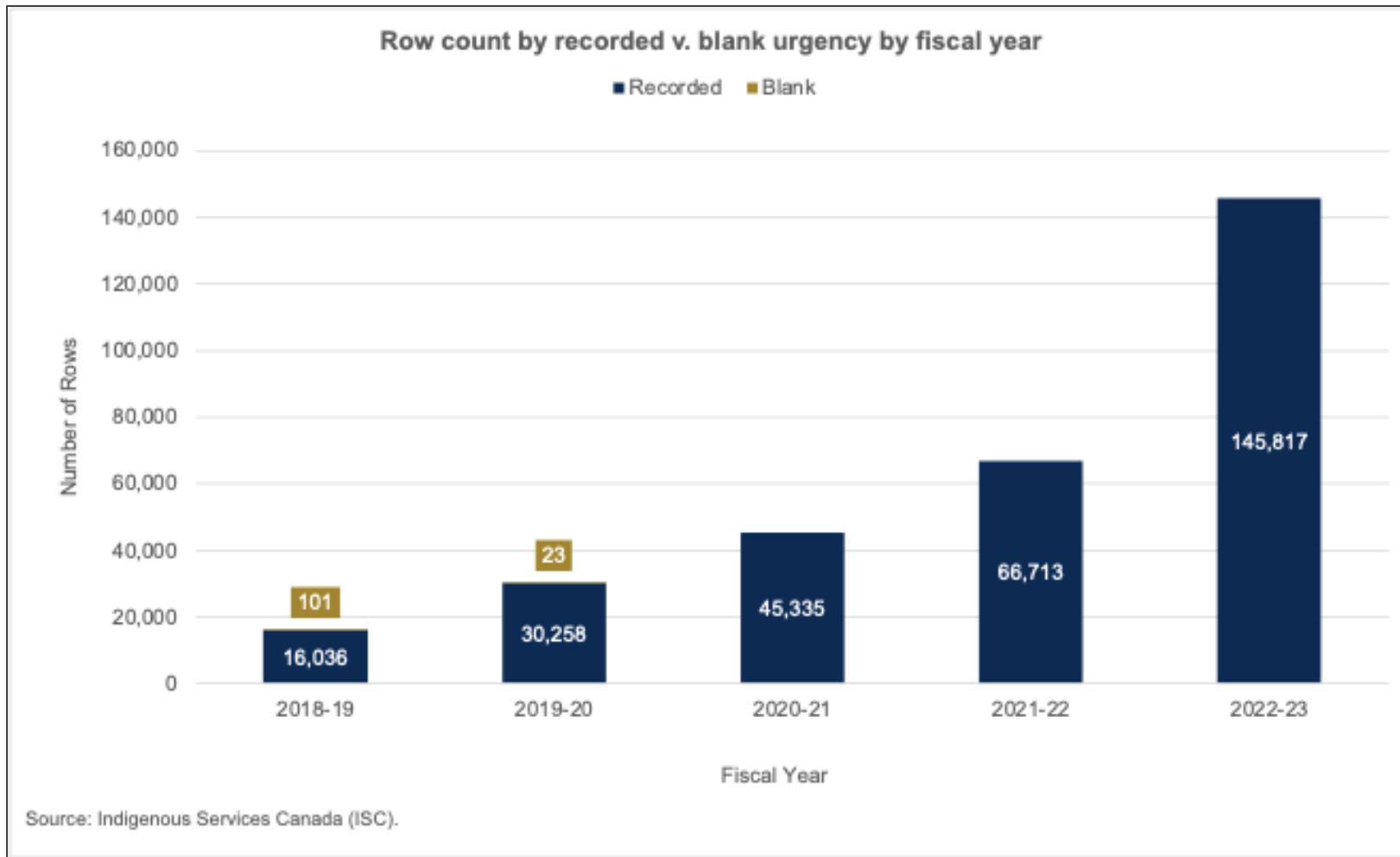


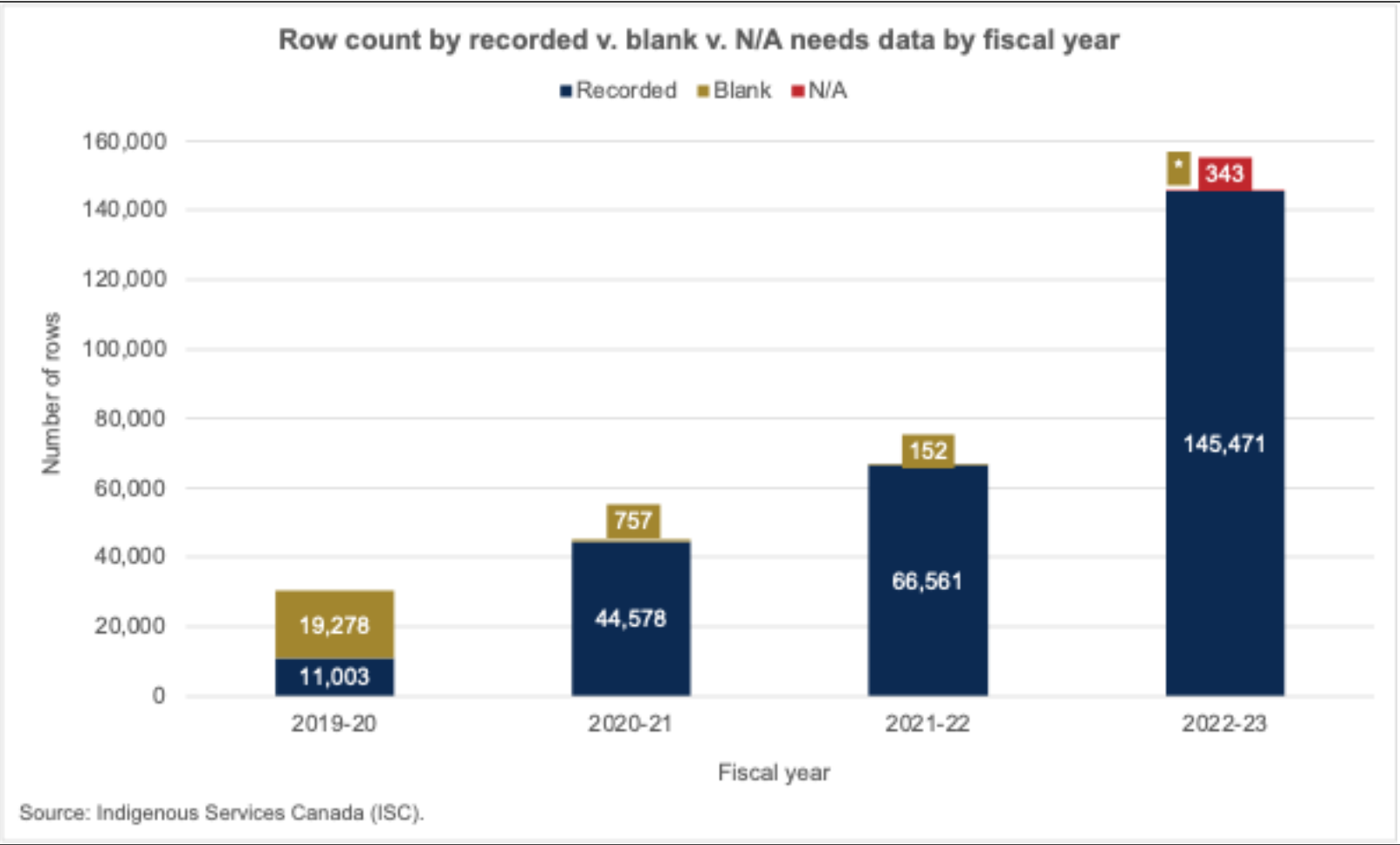
Appendix

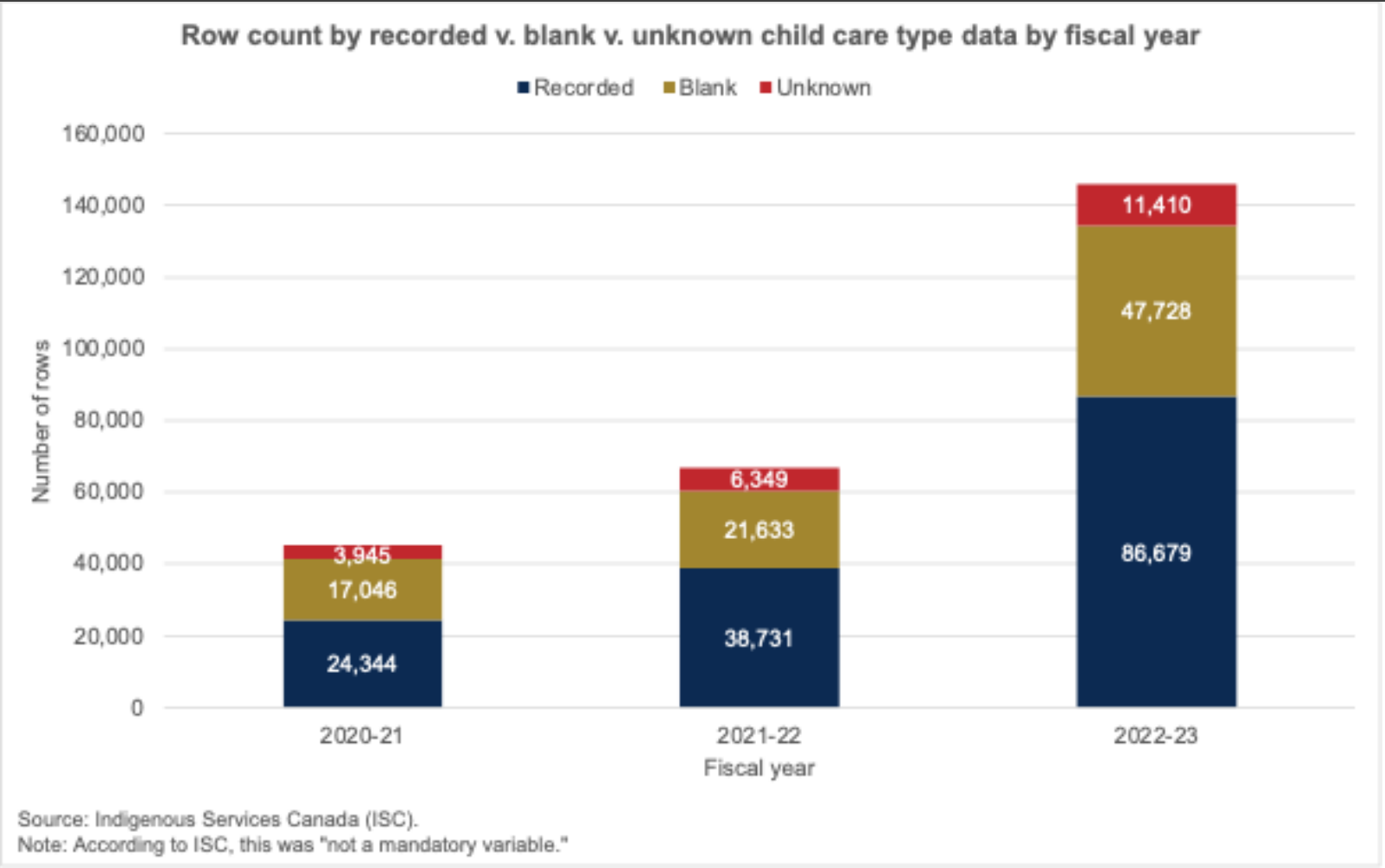


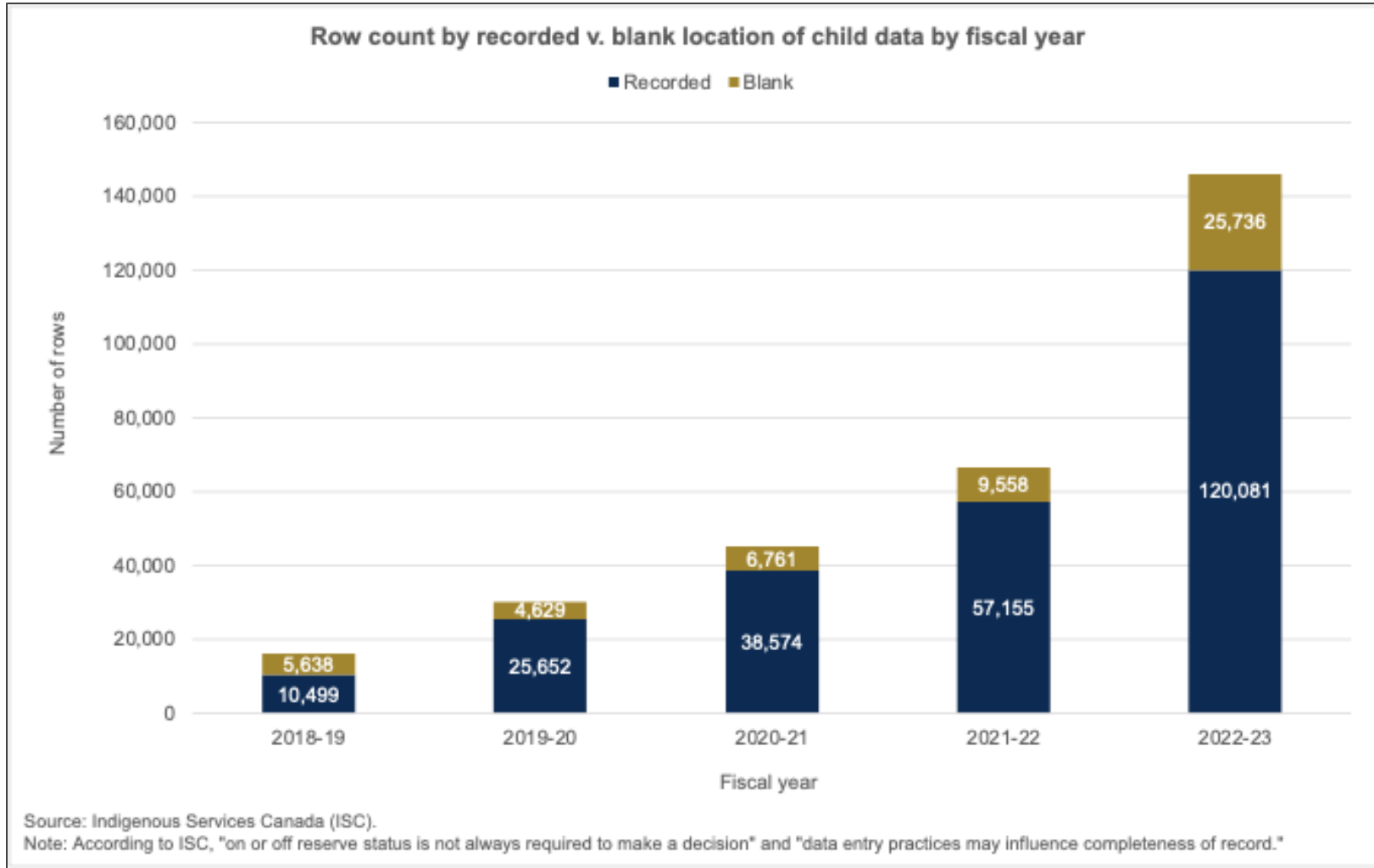
Completeness of entries (row count)

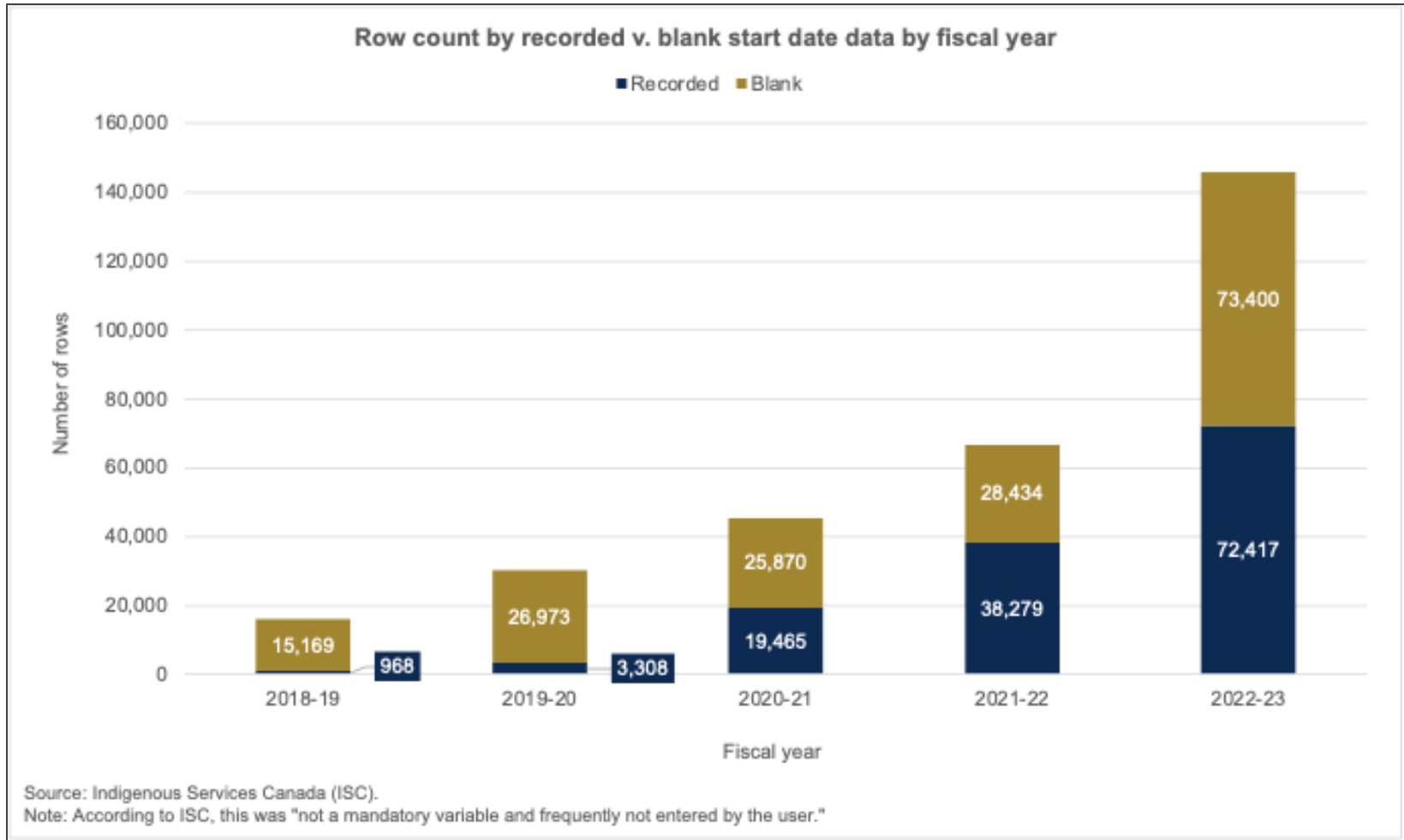


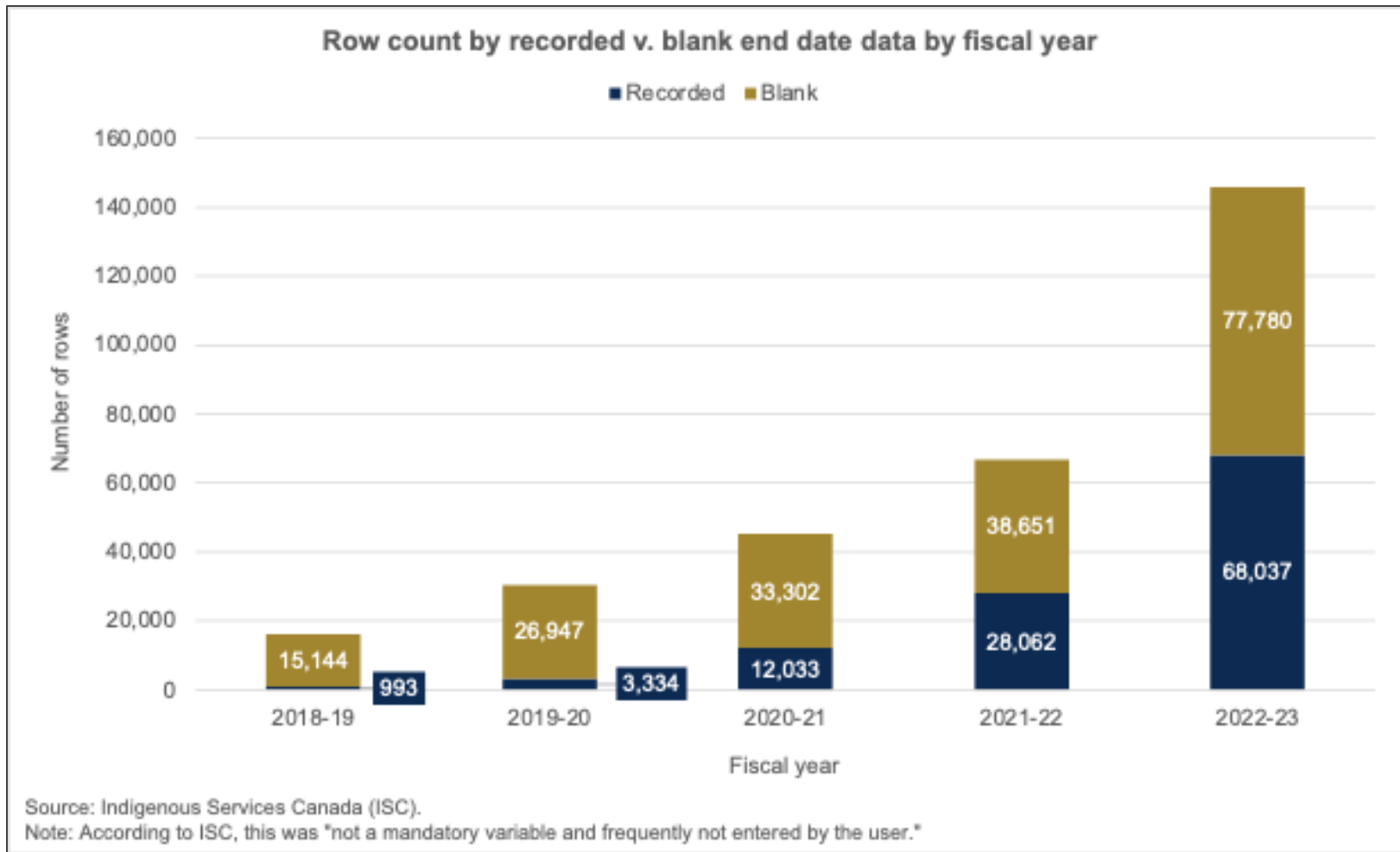


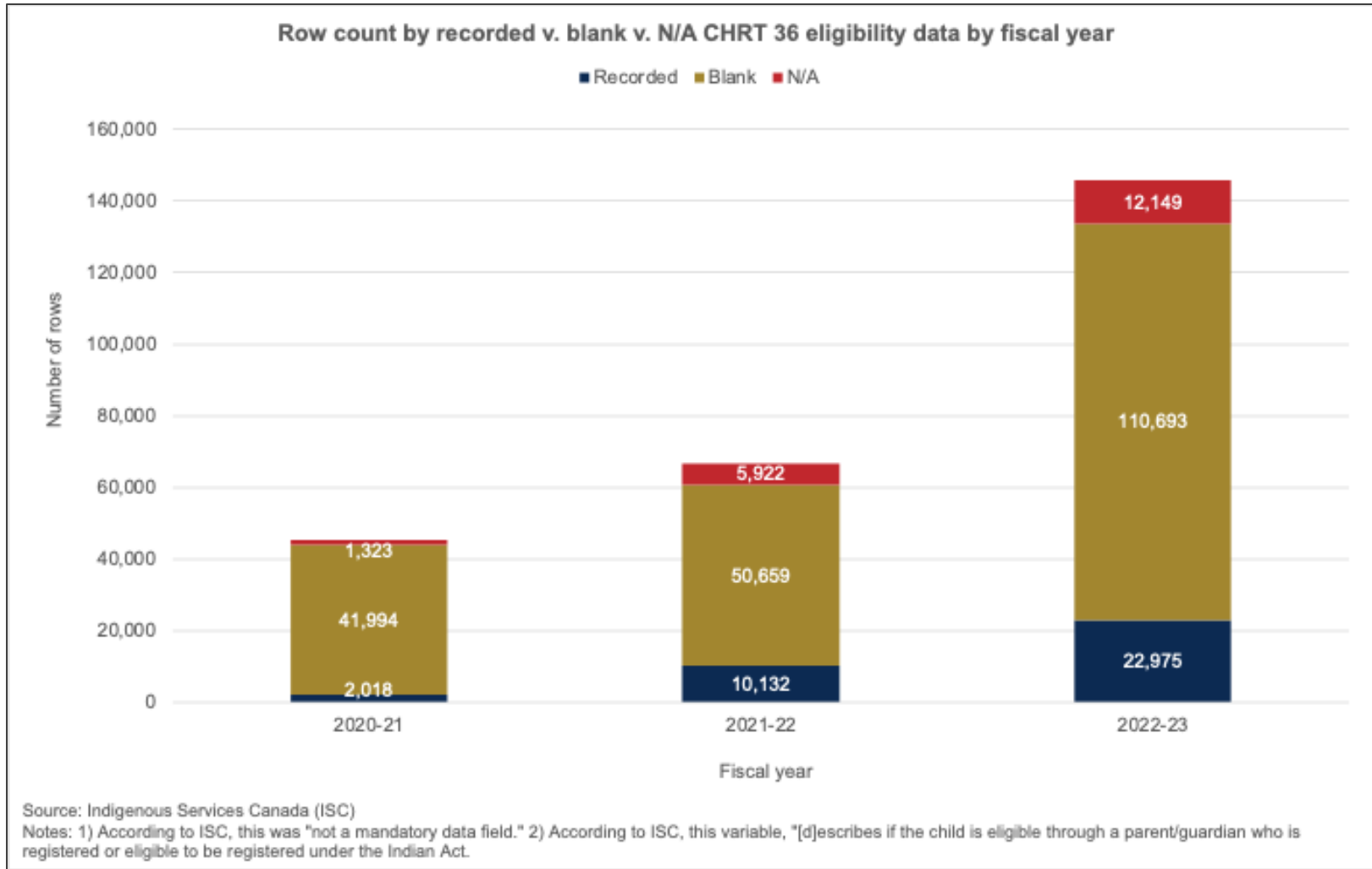




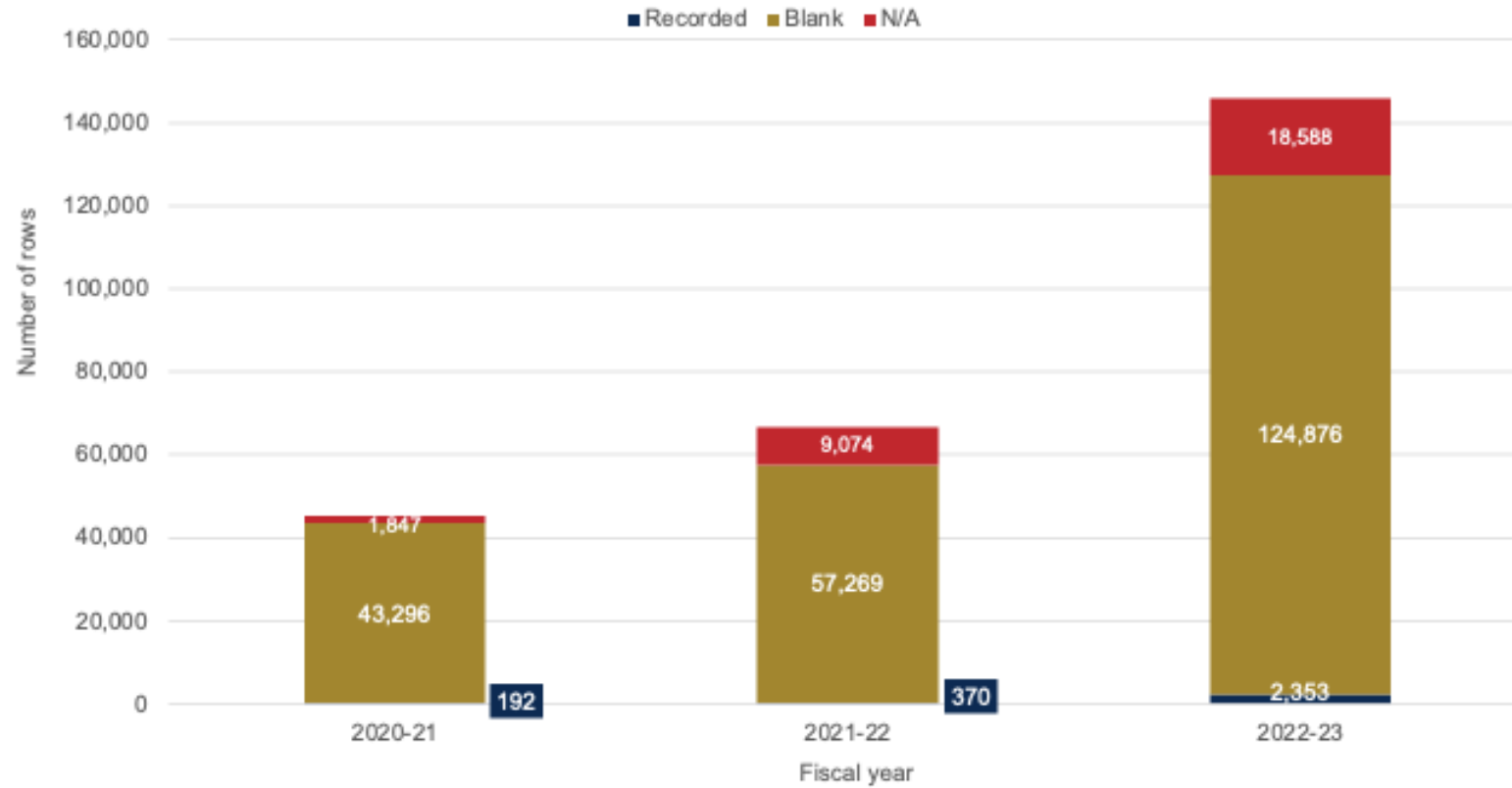








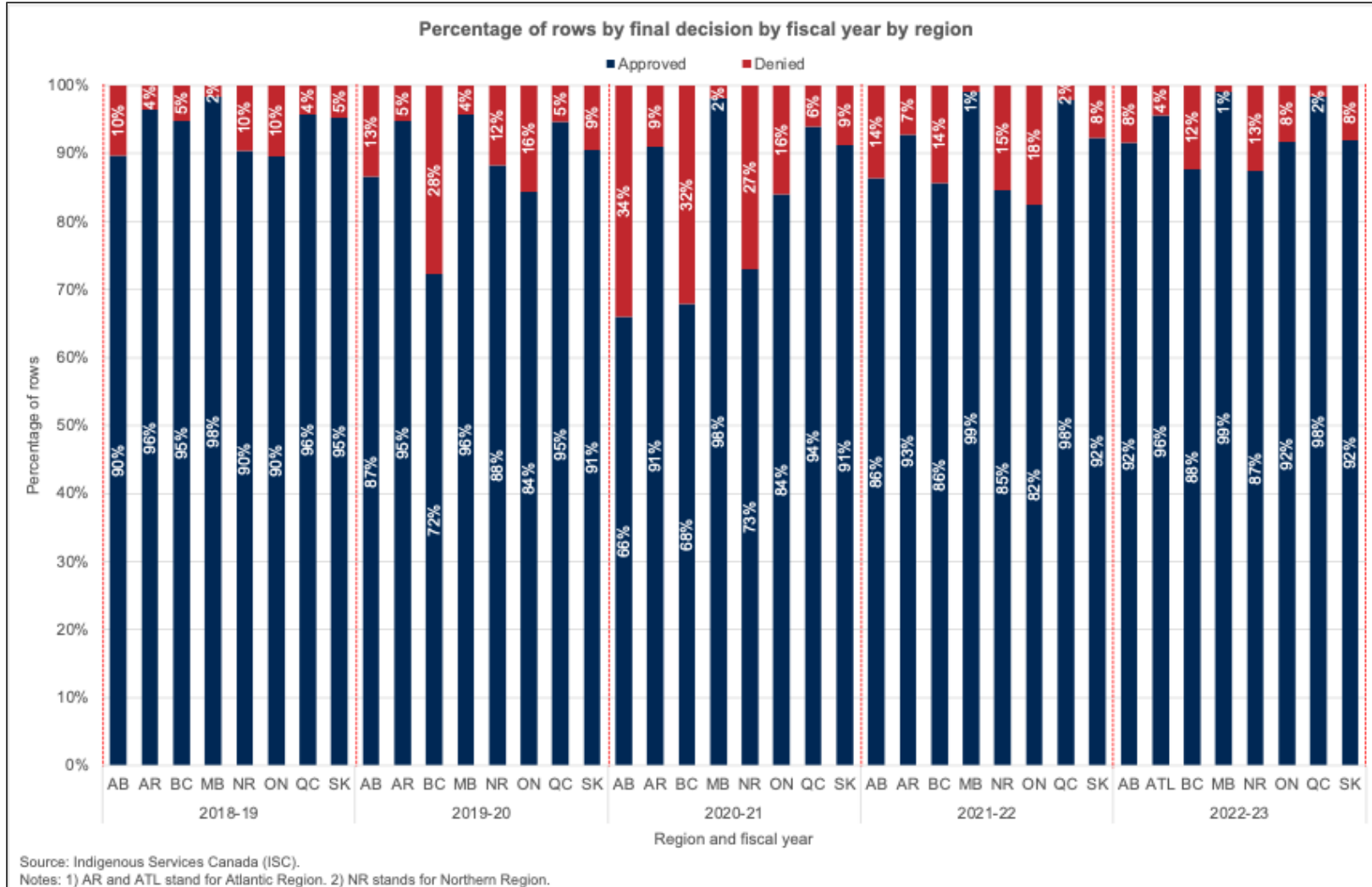
Row count by recorded v. blank v. N/A child recognized by nation through CHRT 36 data by fiscal year

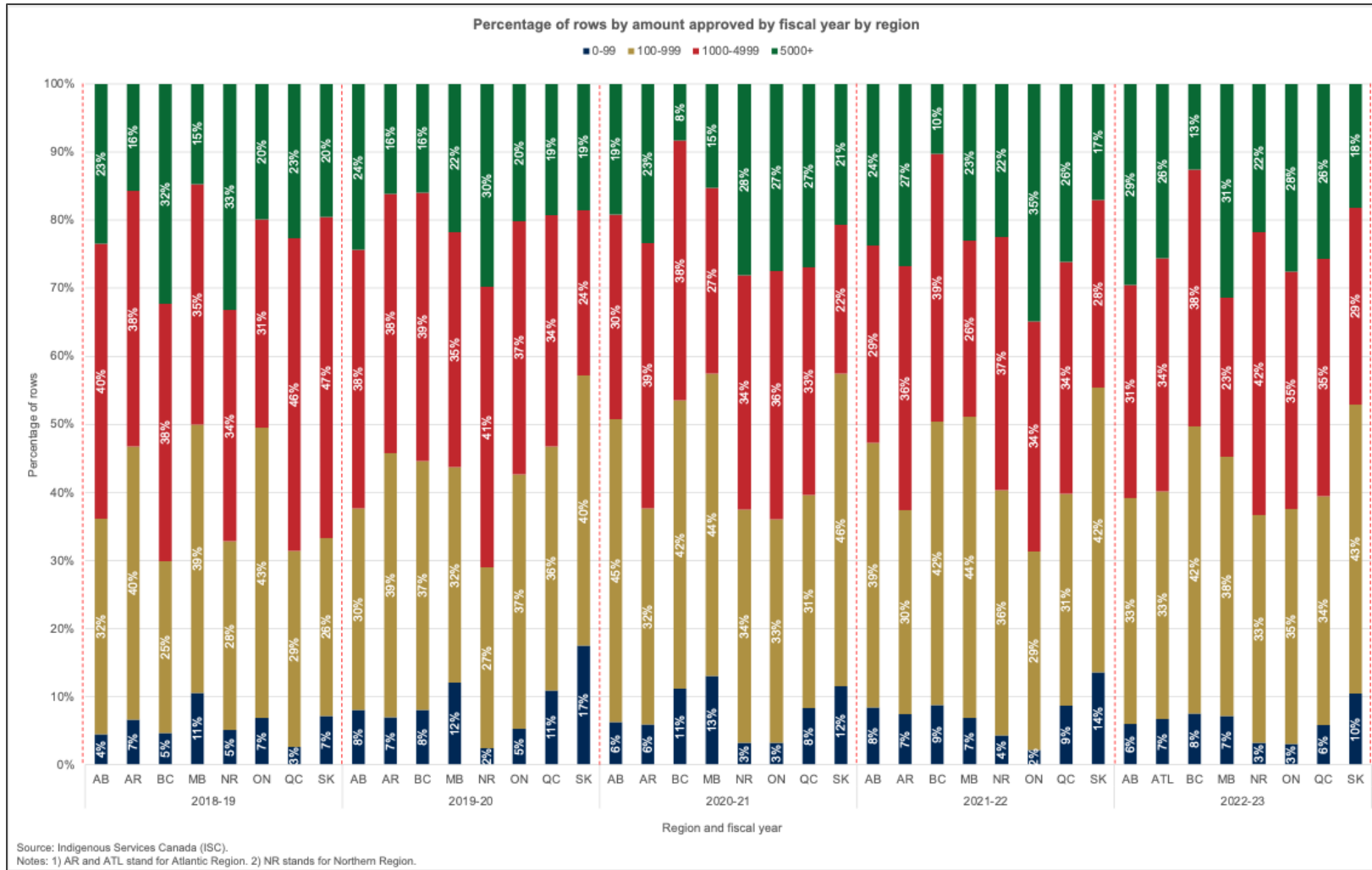


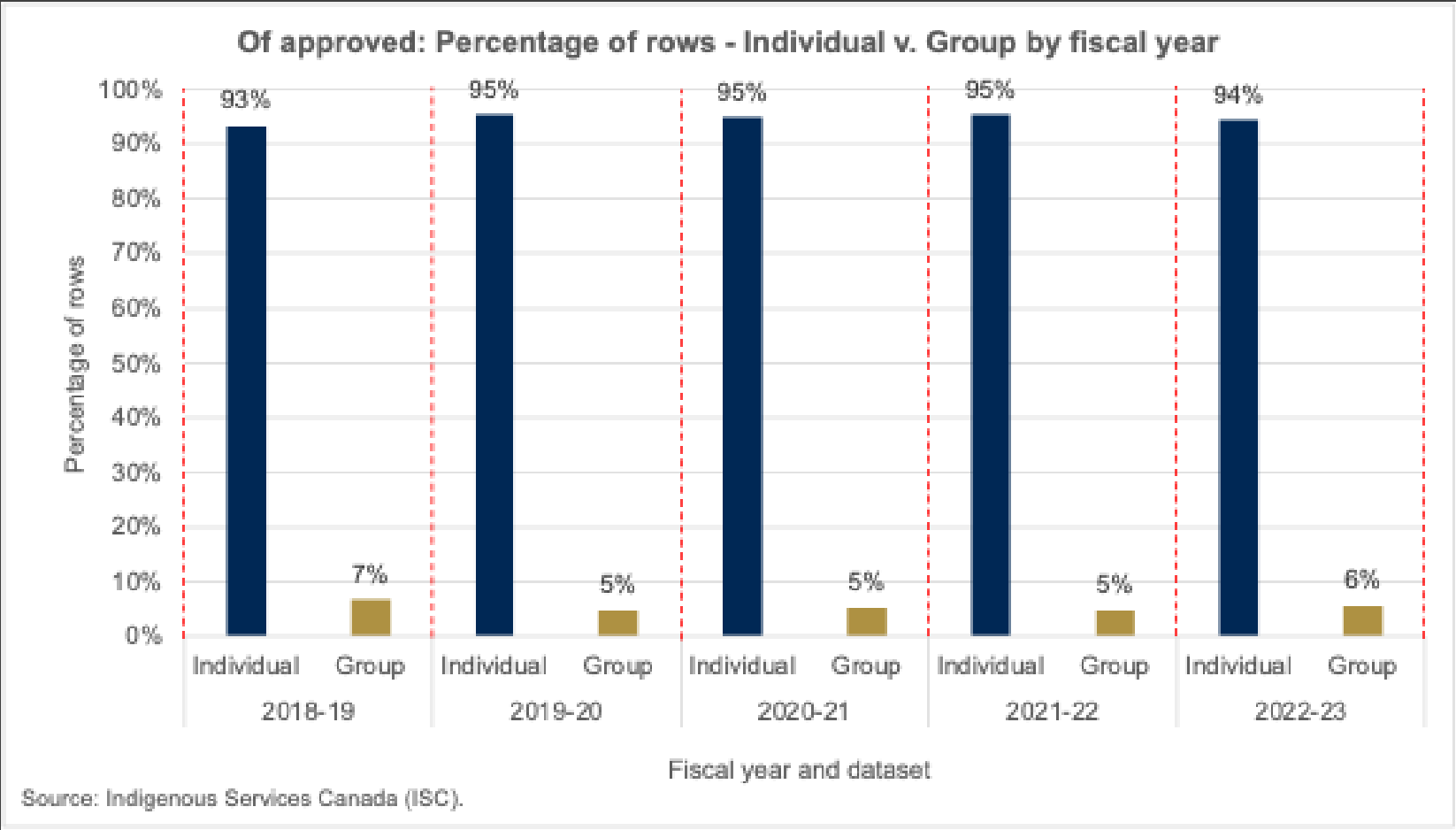
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)
Note: According to ISC, this was "not a mandatory data field."

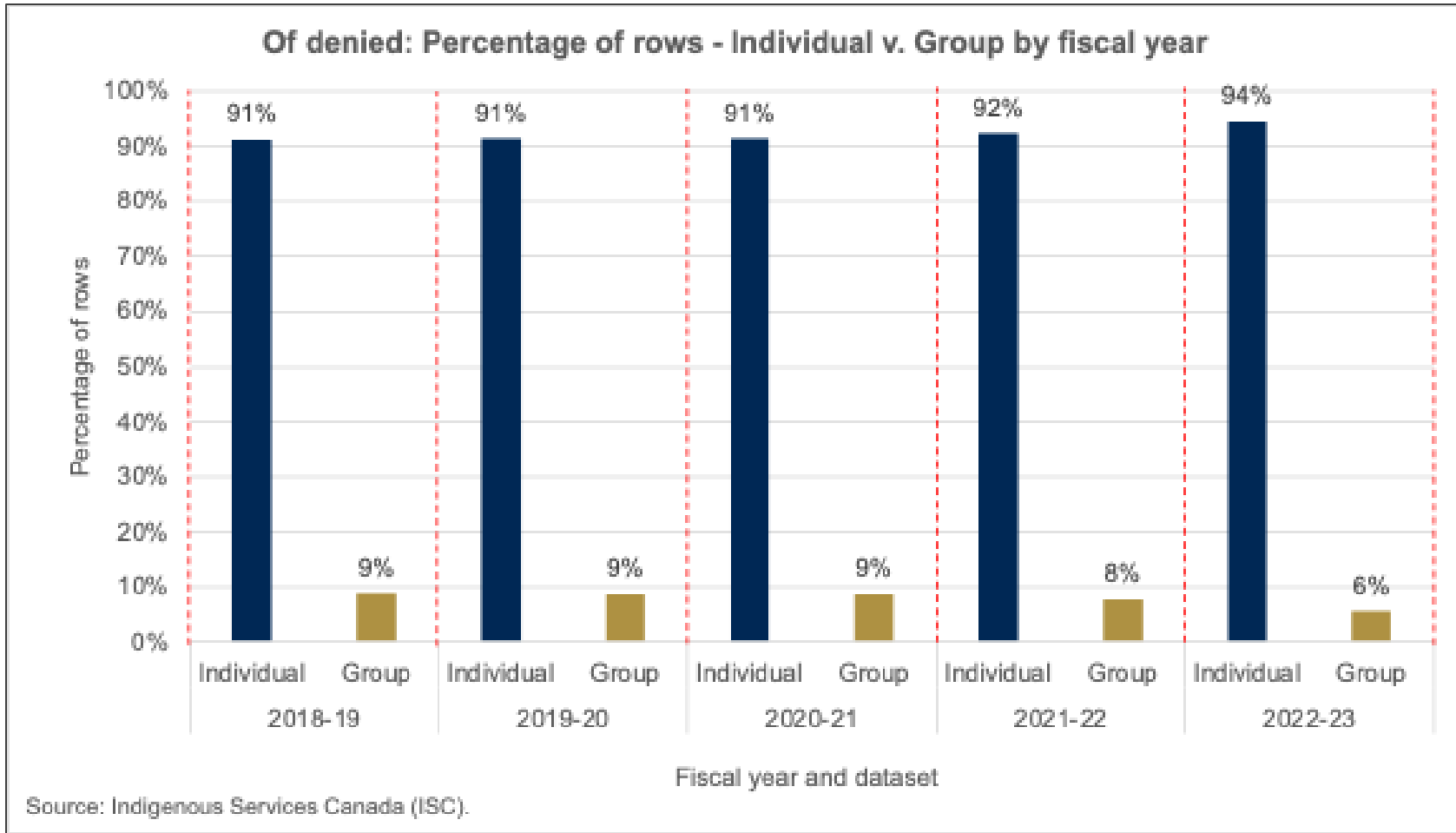


General analysis (row count)

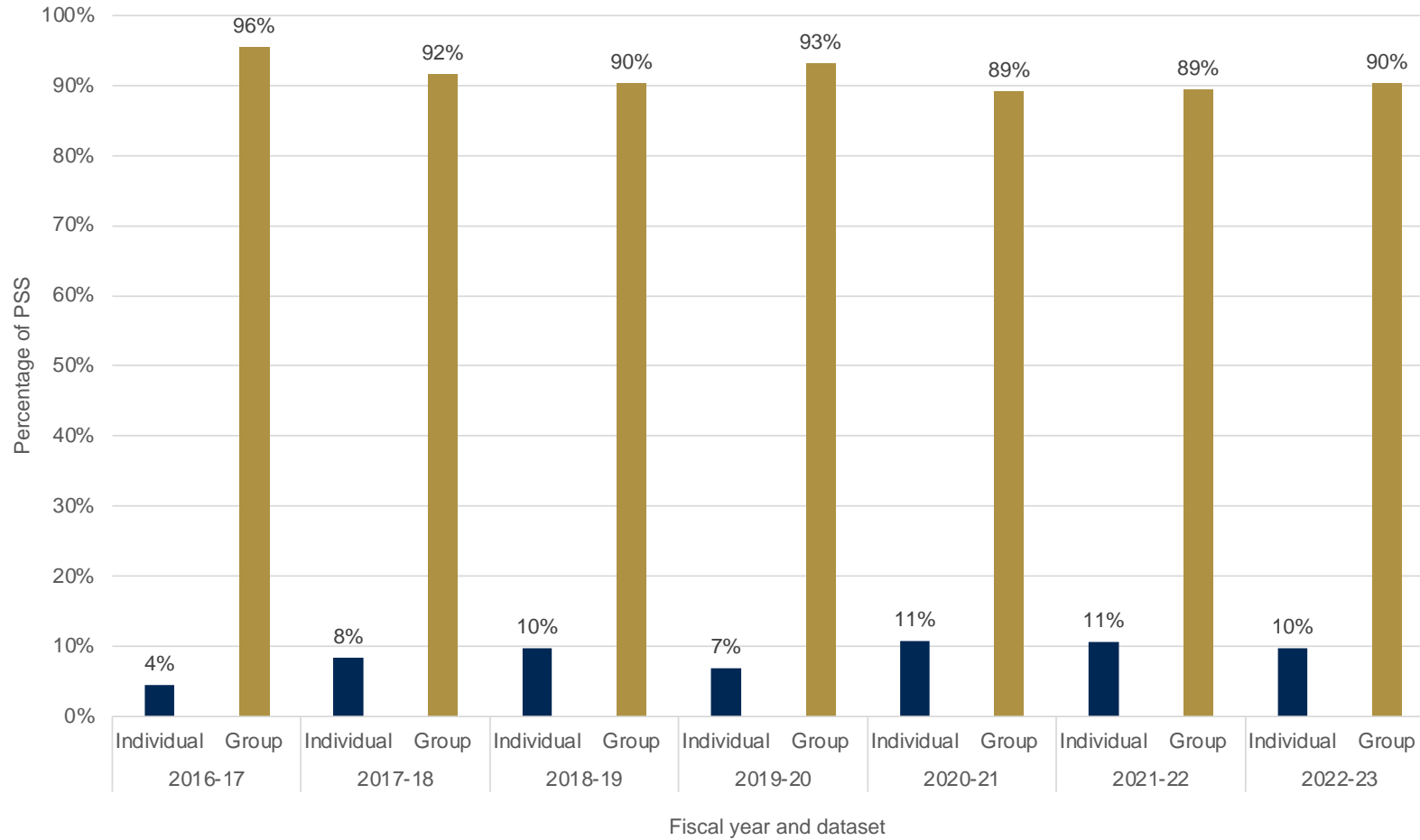








Of approved: Percentage of Products, Services, and Supports (PSS) by individual v. group by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).