

# Jordan's Principle: GC case analysis

**DRAFT – FOR DISCUSSION ONLY**

February 12, 2025

## GCcase overview

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- 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"> <li>The items people request from Jordan's Principle.</li> <li>This approach counts each item once even if it is associated with multiple children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No count of individual children.</li> <li>Limited alignment to administrative practice, i.e., clusters instances of requests.</li> </ul>
Number of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The children associated to requests, when defined.</li> <li>This approach counts each child once even if they are associated with multiple requests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not defined for all group requests.</li> </ul>
Products, Services, and Supports (PSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated number of instances of children requesting support through Jordan's Principle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>
Row count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defined number of instances of children requesting support through Jordan's Principle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>

## Outstanding questions submitted to ISC

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- Inclusions in GCcase
  - For instance, according to ISC, service coordination requests “are typically not managed through the request based process. However, some regions have entered select records.” This means that not all service coordination funding is reflected in GCcase.
- Definitions
- Administrative practices associated to definitions
- Etc.
- IFSD has requested clarification on which requests are and are not included in the GCcase dataset.



## Regional analysis

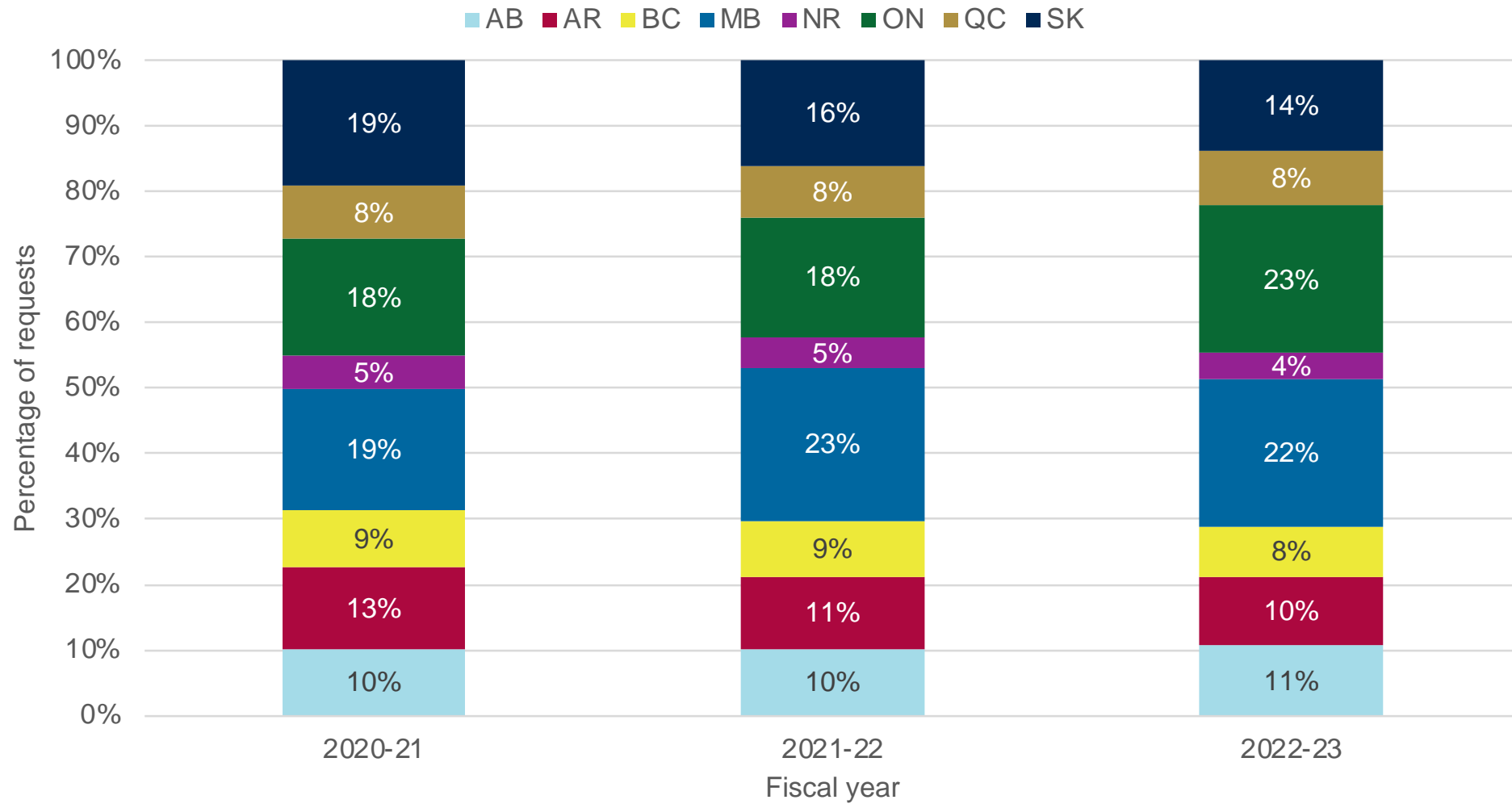
## Regional analysis

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- The largest shares of requests in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23 are from Ontario and Manitoba.
- In fiscal year 2022-23, Ontario had the largest share of group requests and Manitoba the largest share of individual requests.
- The largest shares of approved requests are from Manitoba and Ontario in fiscal year 2022-23.
- Ontario had the largest share of denied requests in fiscal year 2022-23.
- A share of 70% or more of requests by region were for amounts below \$5,000, consistent with shares of amounts approved.

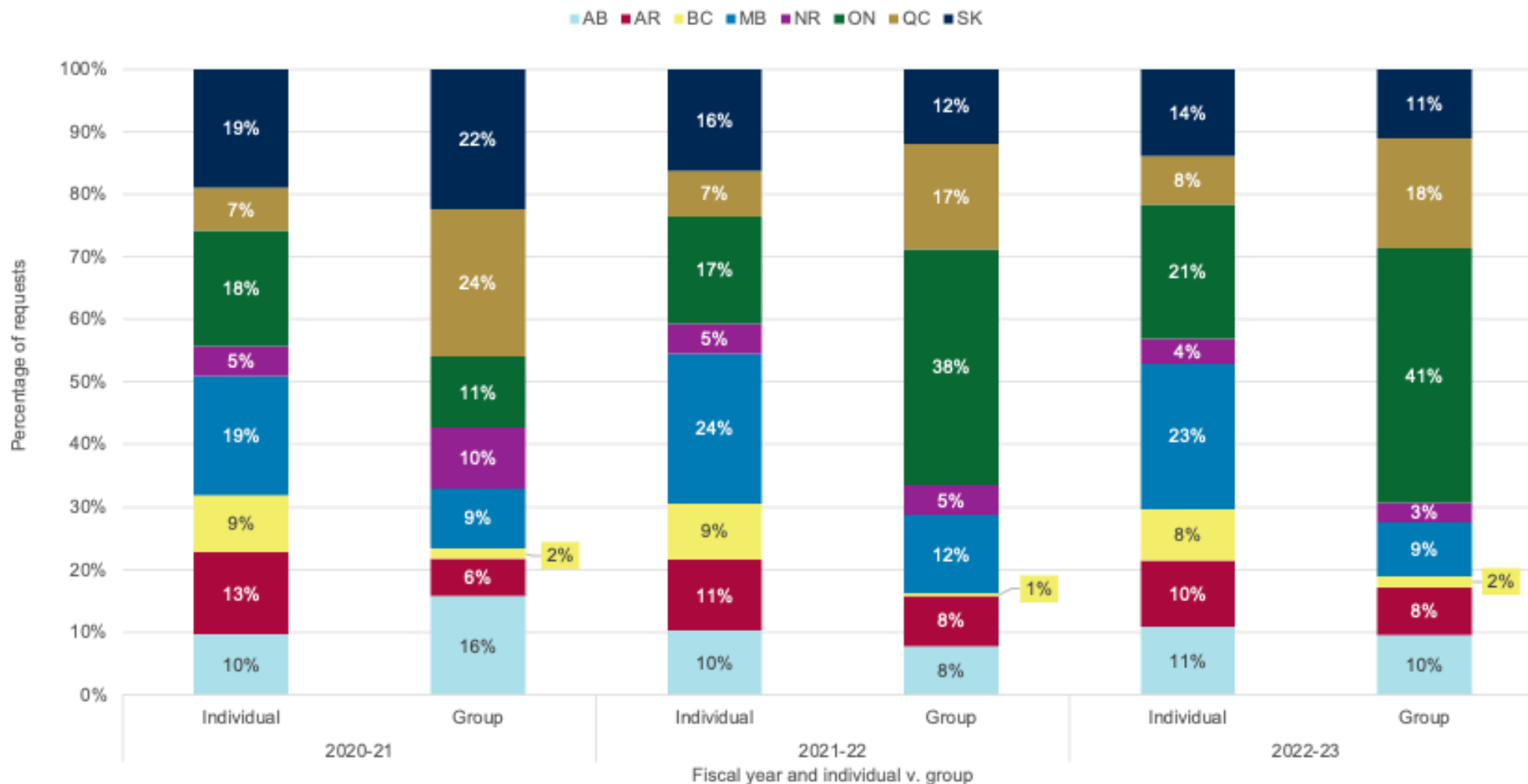
### Percentage of requests by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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

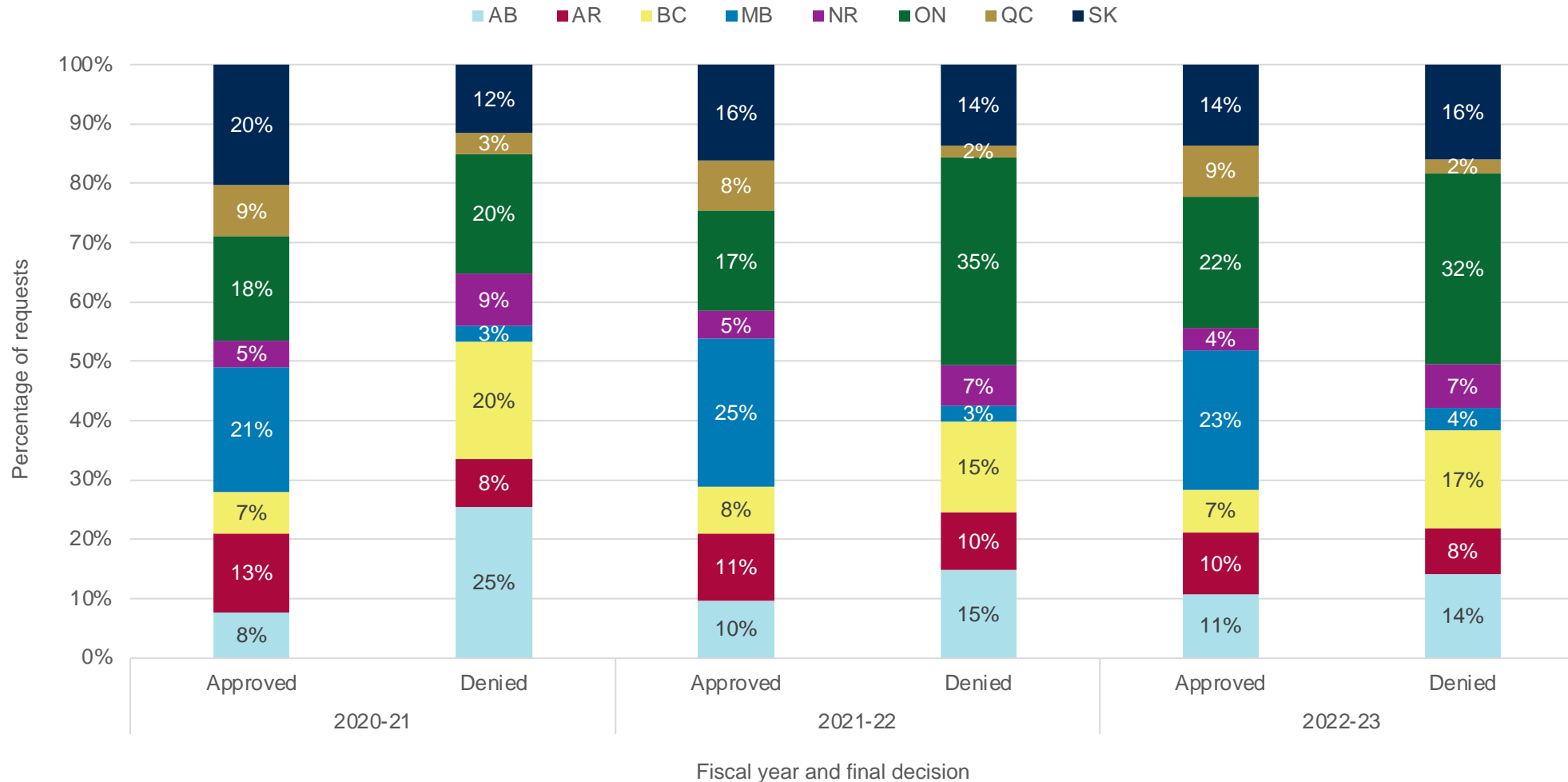
Percentage of requests by individual v. group by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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

### Percentage of requests by region by final decision by fiscal year

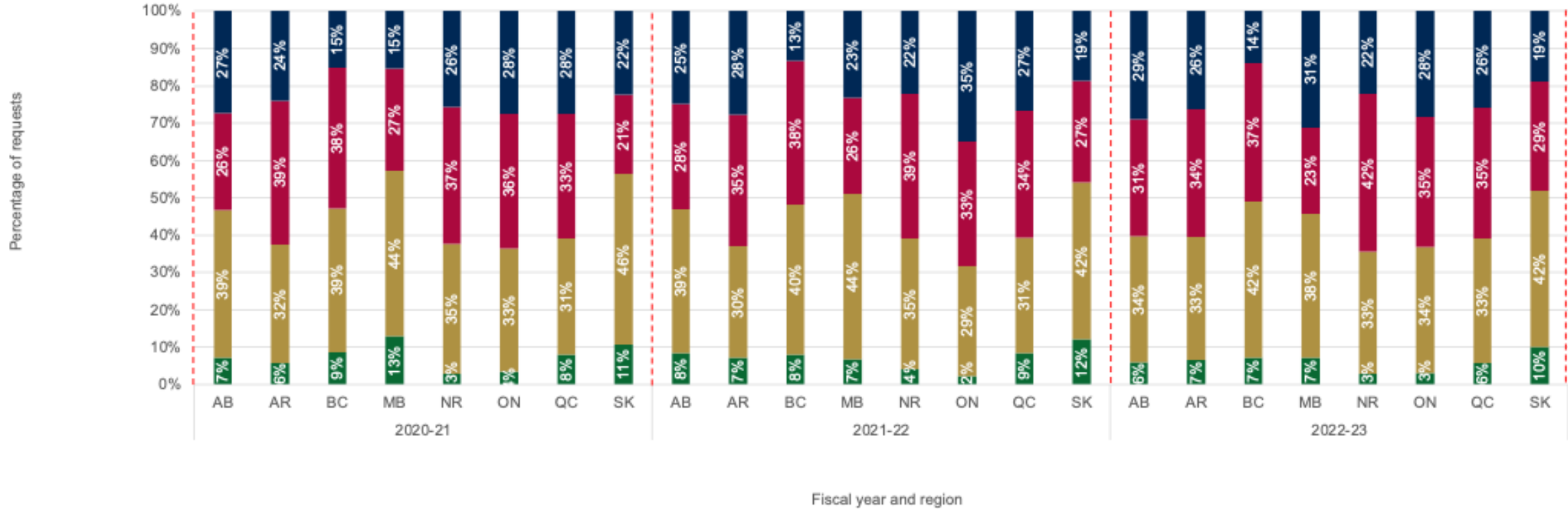


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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

Percentage of requests by amount requested by region by fiscal year

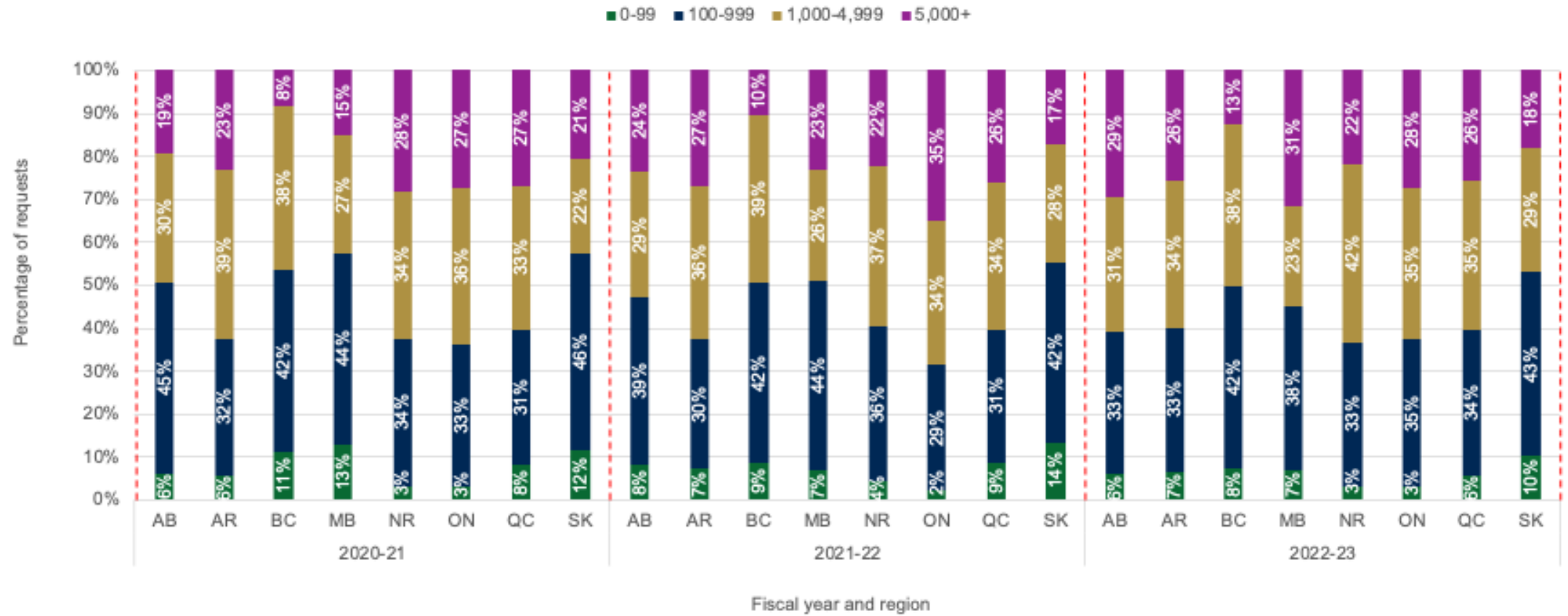
0-99 100-999 1,000-4,999 5,000+



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) AR stands for Atlantic Region. 2) NR stands for Northern Region. 3) This chart excludes blank values.

Percentage of requests by amount approved by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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

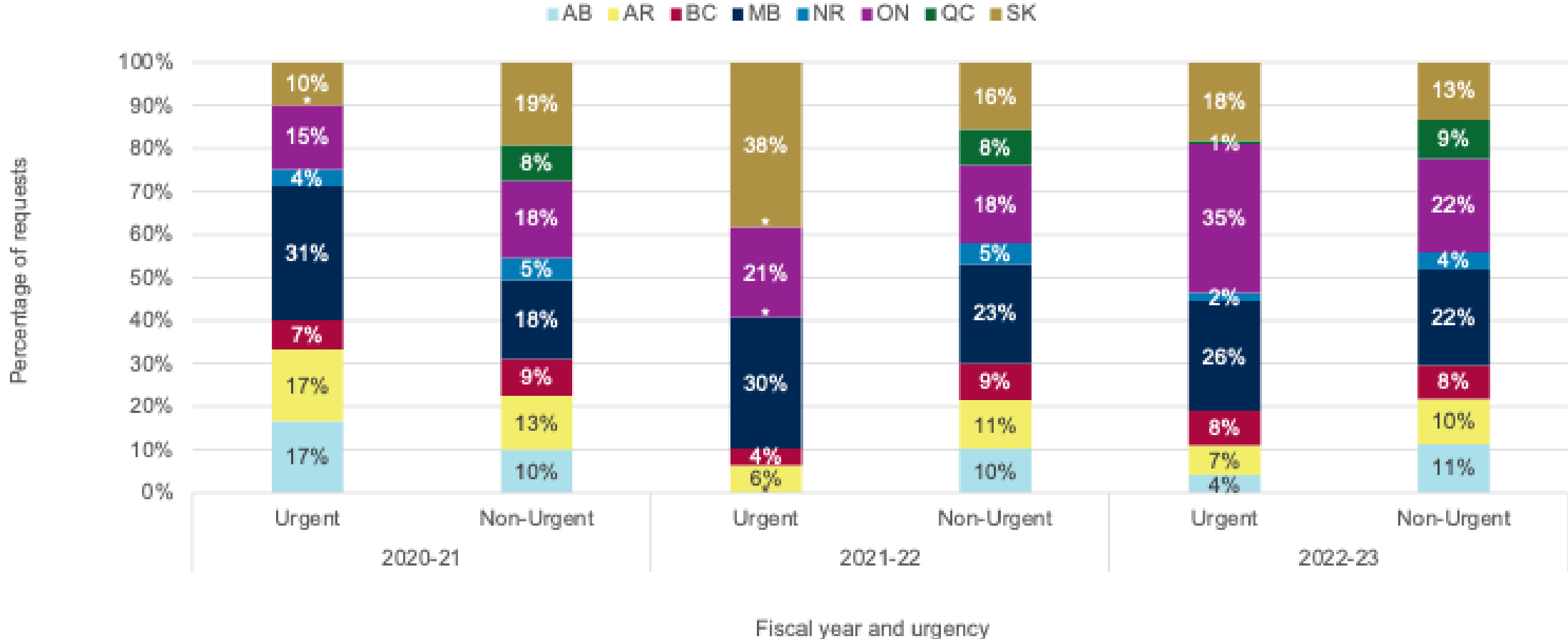
## Regional analysis

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- In fiscal year 2022-23, most urgent requests were from Ontario (35%).
- Requests where the requester is a non-professional (i.e., family member) had the largest shares of denials across regions.
- In Manitoba, requests are mainly for children residing on-reserve.
- Most regional requests are approved. The largest shares of escalated requests in fiscal year 2022-23 are from British Columbia and the Northern Region.
- Nearly 80% of regionally escalated requests in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23 were denied.

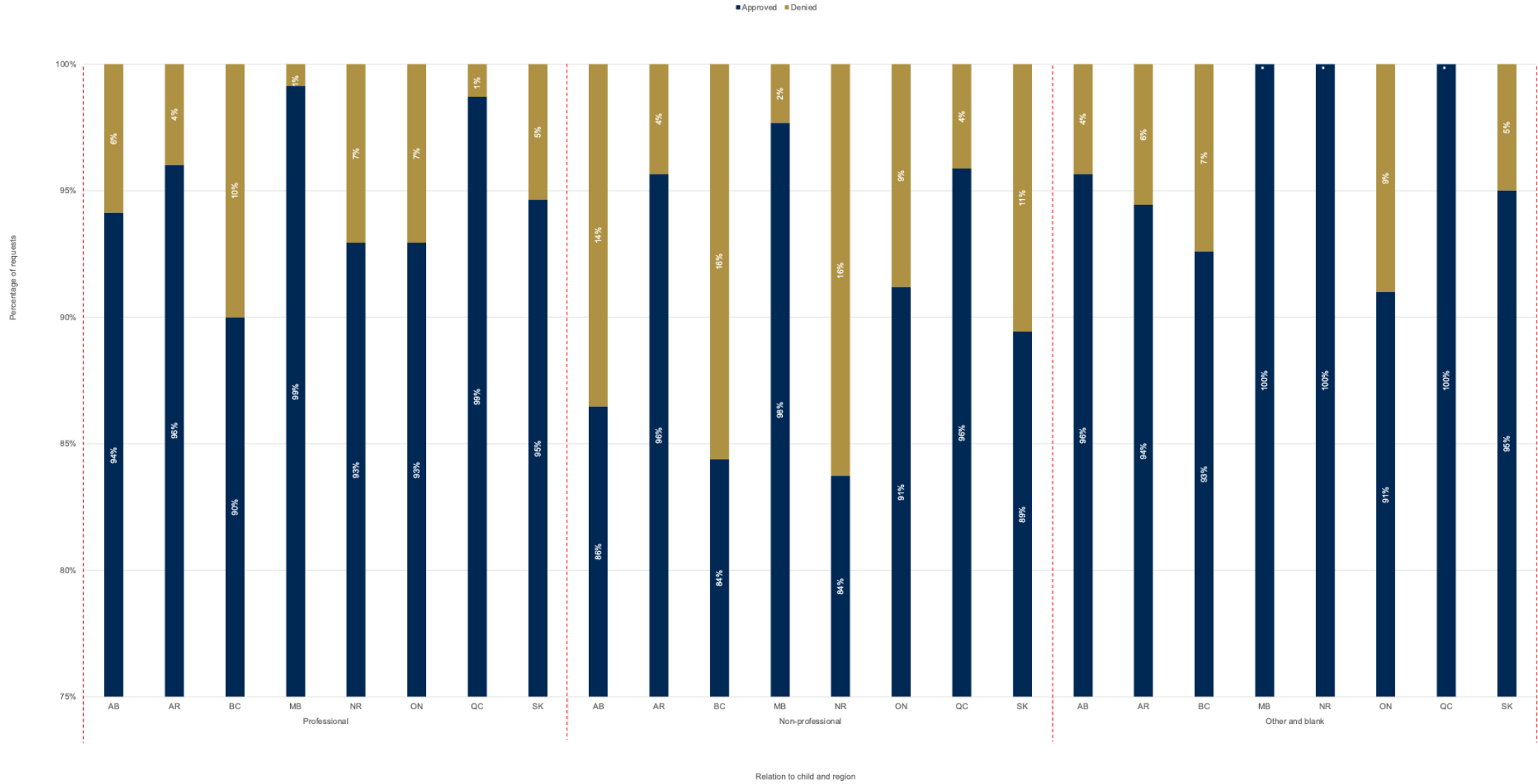
Percentage of requests by urgency by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

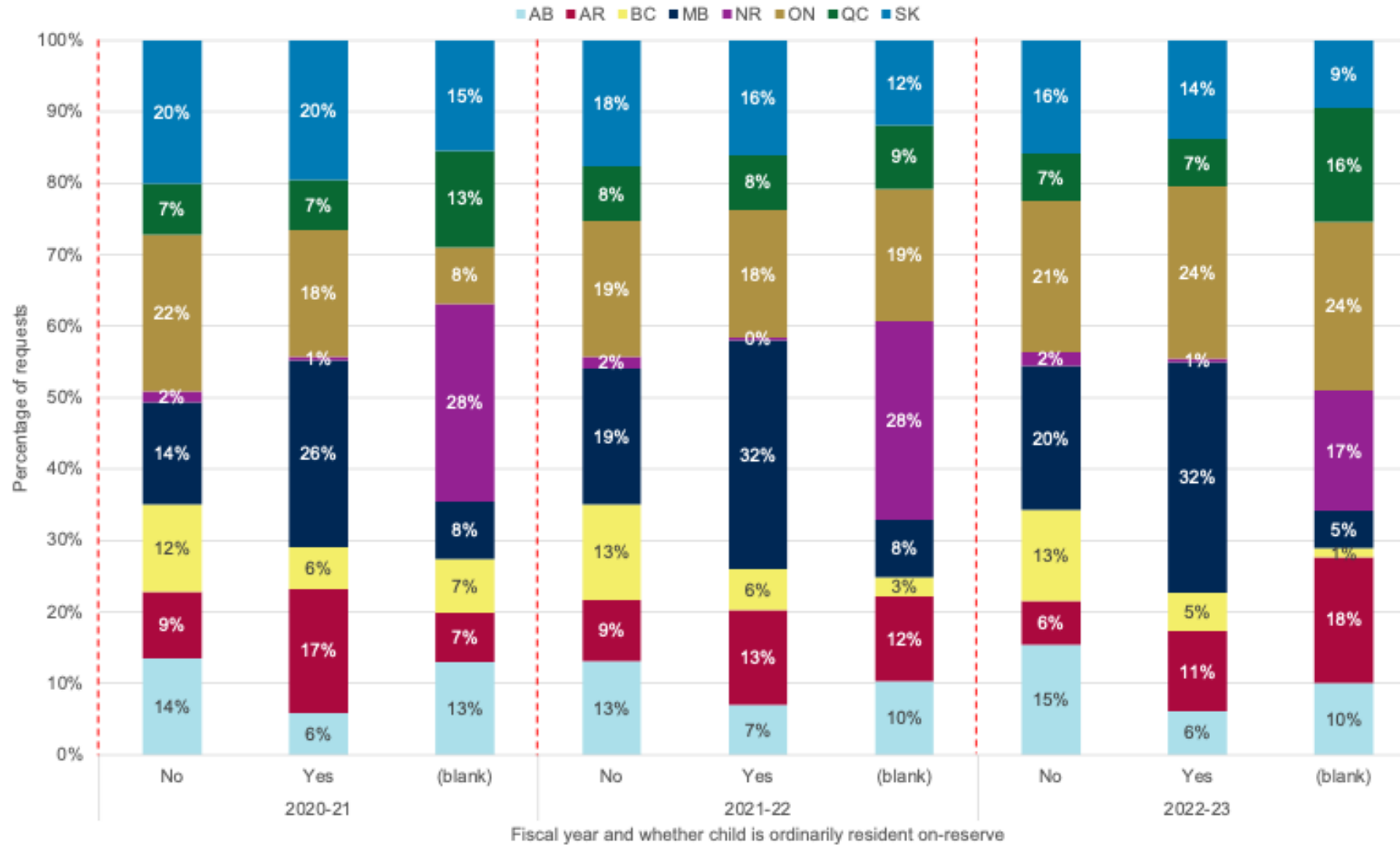
Notes: 1) AR stands for Atlantic Region. 2) NIR stands for Northern Region. 3) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by relation to child by region by final decision, 2022-23



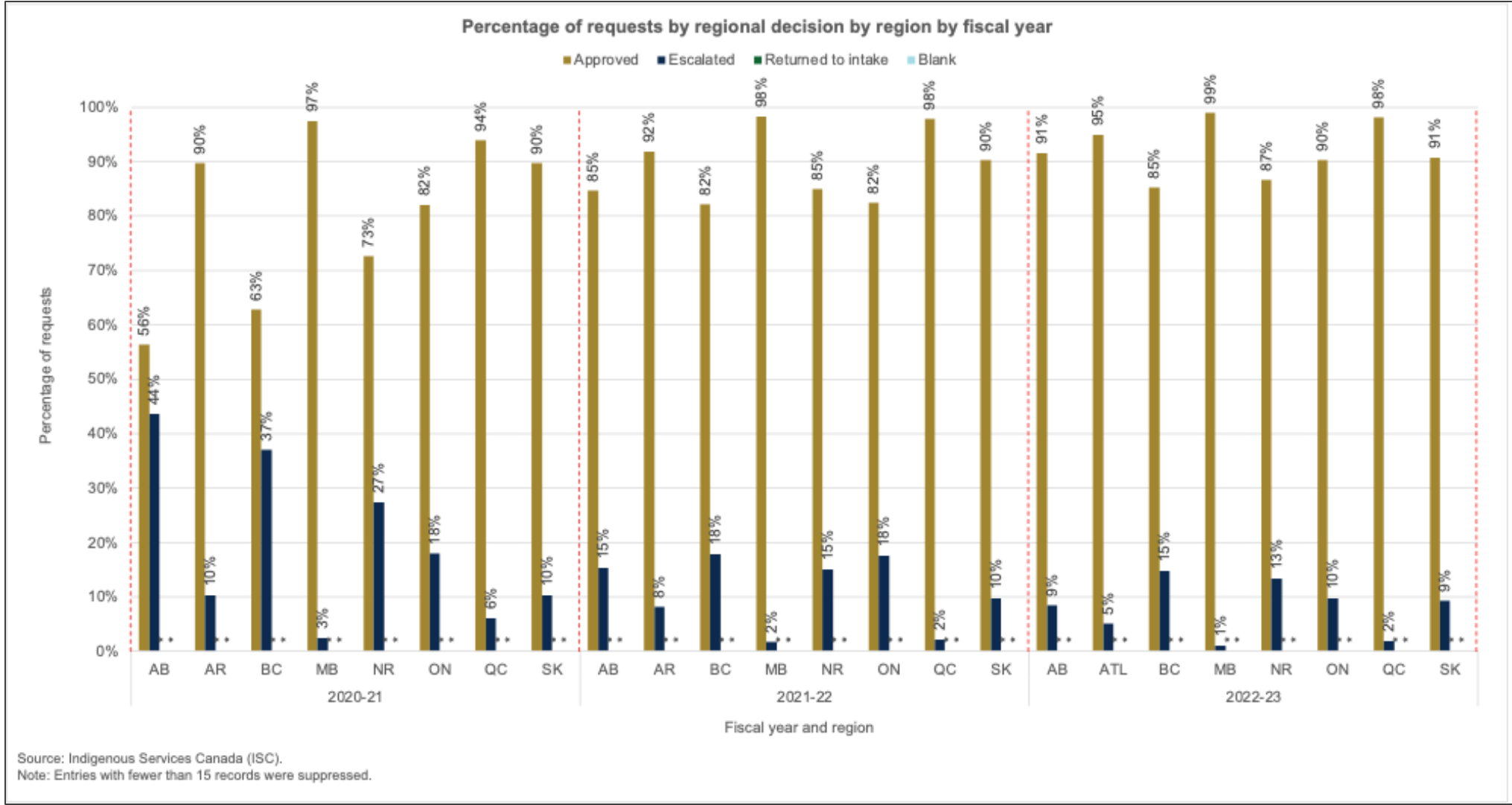
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Notes: 1) AR stands for Atlantic Region. 2) NR stands for Northern Region. 3) IFSD created the categories Professional, Non-professional, and Other and blank. Professional includes: Health Professional, Education Professional, Social Professional, Community-based Worker, and Navigator. Non-professional refers only to Family Member. Other and blank refers to: Family Member | Navigator, Other, and blank values. 4) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by region by fiscal year

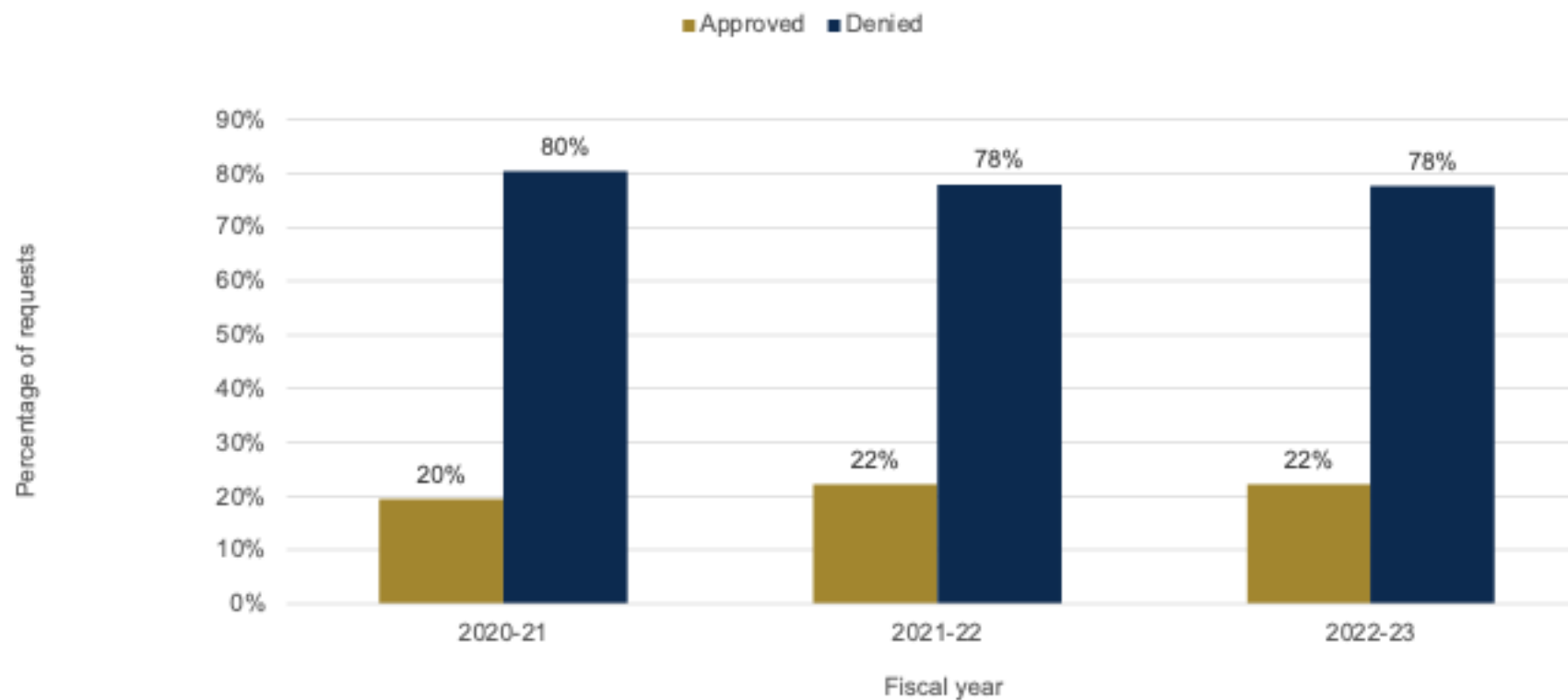


Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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



### Of regionally-escalated requests: Percentage of requests by final decision by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).



**Requests for 18+**

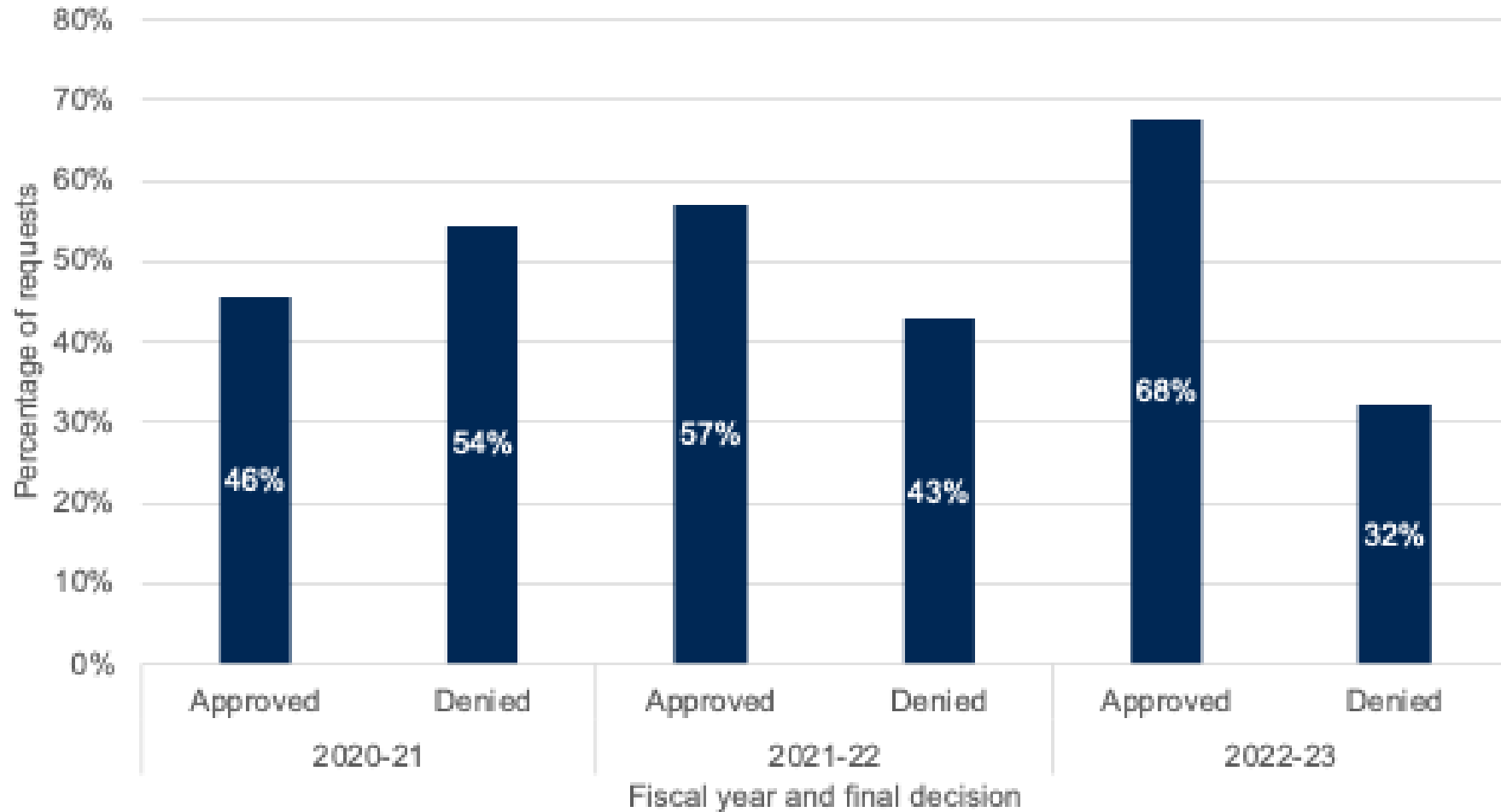
## 18+ analysis

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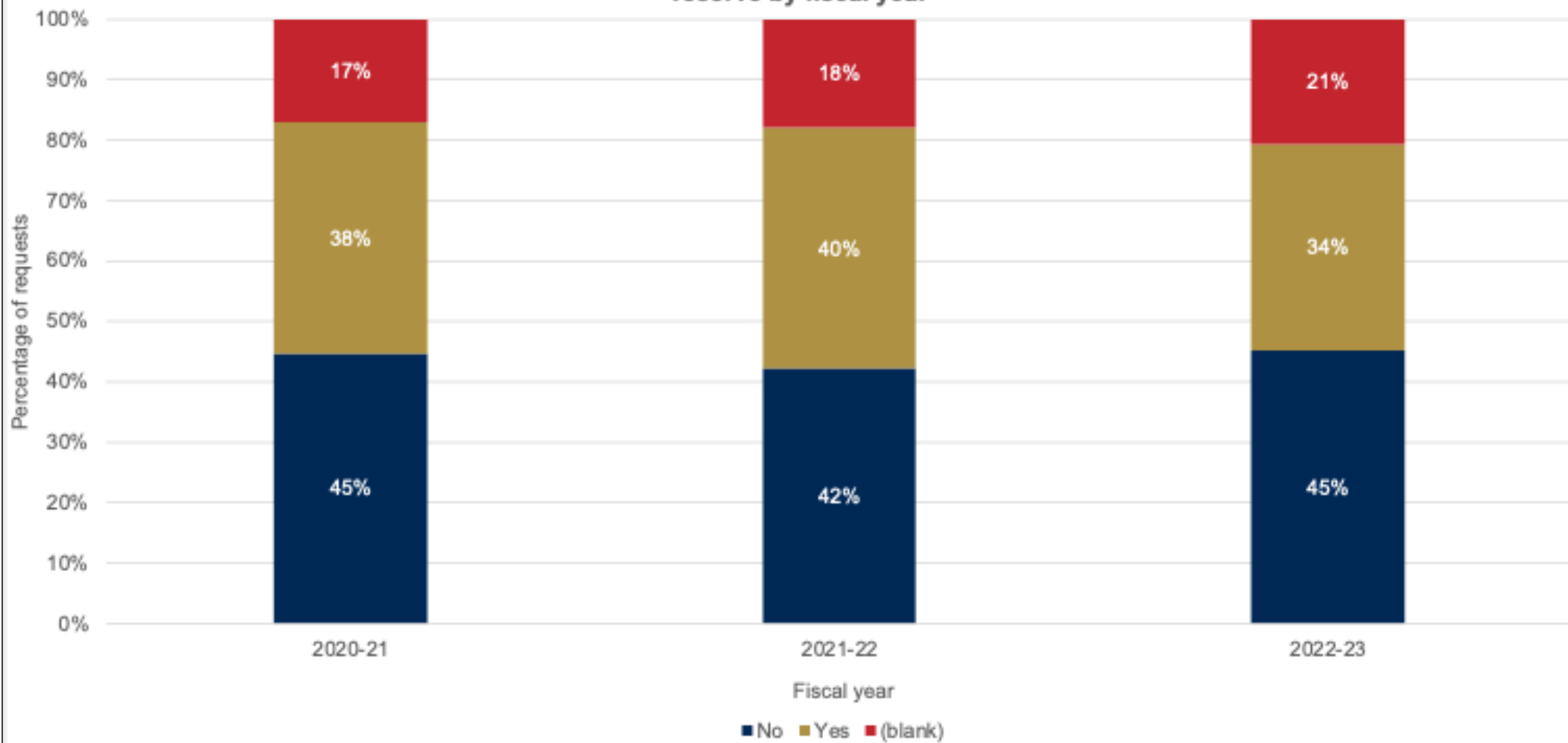
- The largest shares of requests for youth aged 18+ were approved, were for youth residing off-reserve, and were not urgent in fiscal year 2022-23.
- 7% or a smaller share of 18+ requests were tagged for FNCFS in fiscal years 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23.
- Most 18+ requests were for economic supports and education.

### Of requests for recipients age 18+: Percentage of requests by final decision by fiscal year



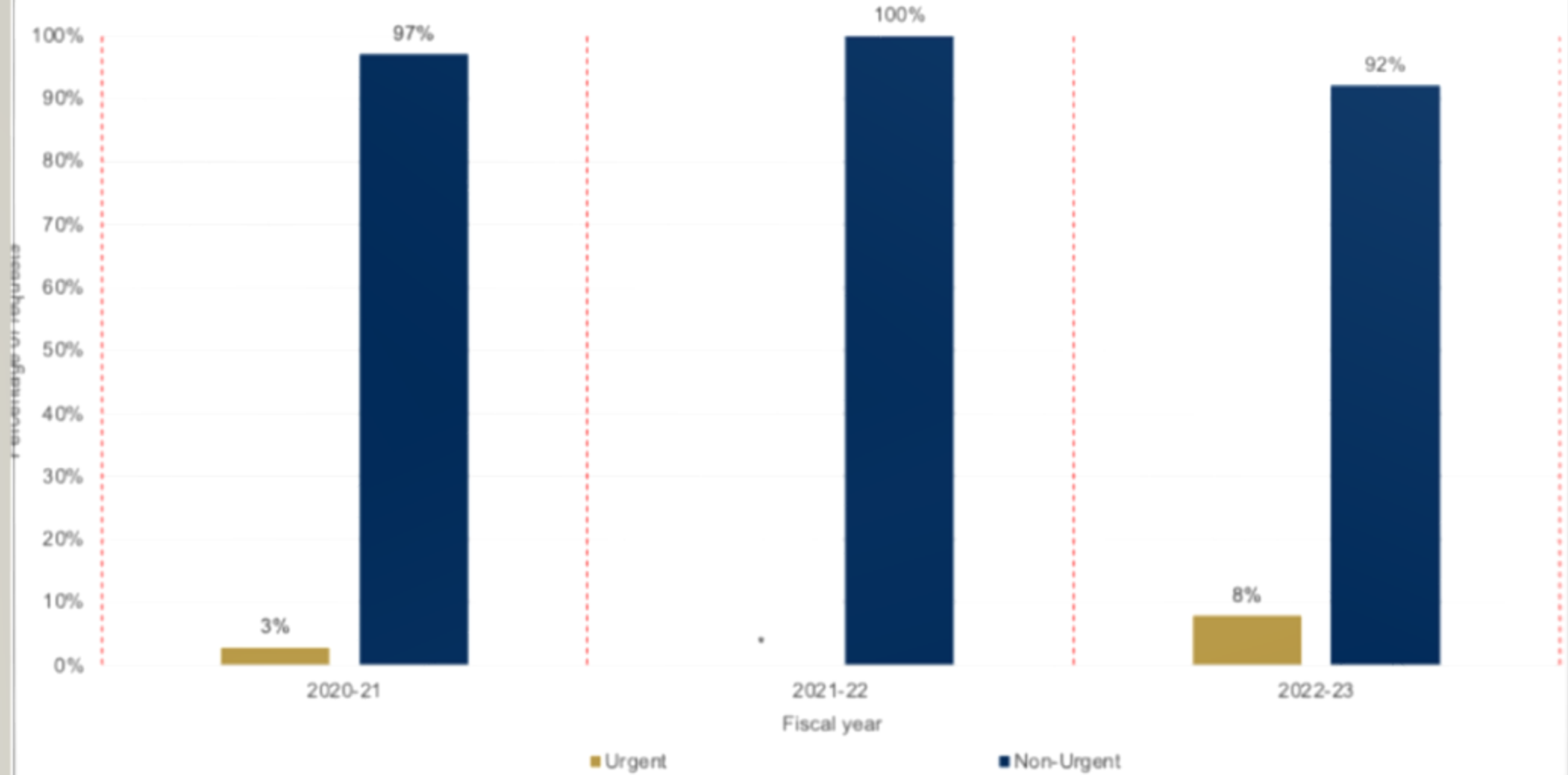
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Of requests for recipients age 18+: Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by fiscal year



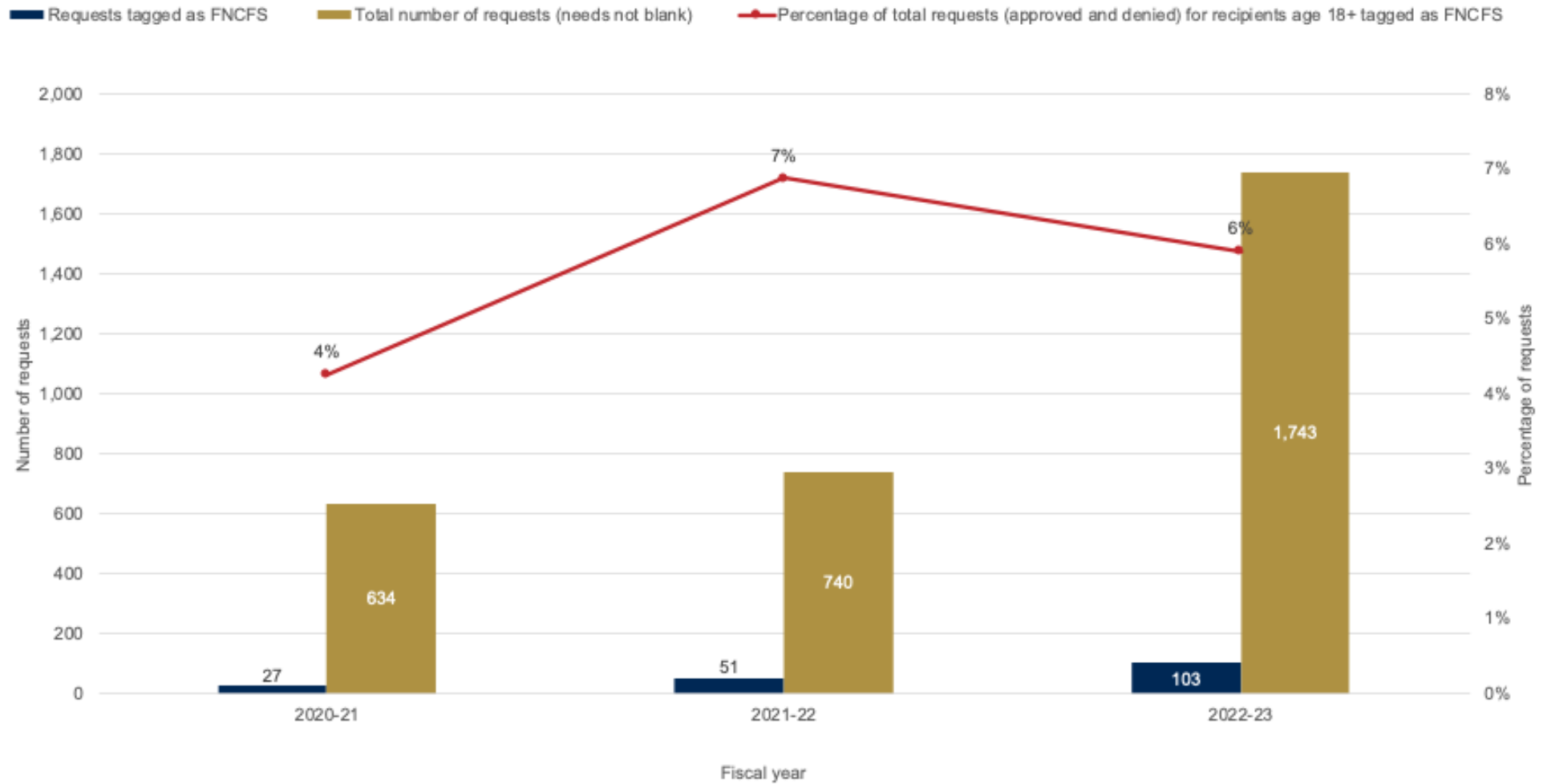
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Of requests for recipients age 18+: Percentage of requests by urgency by fiscal year



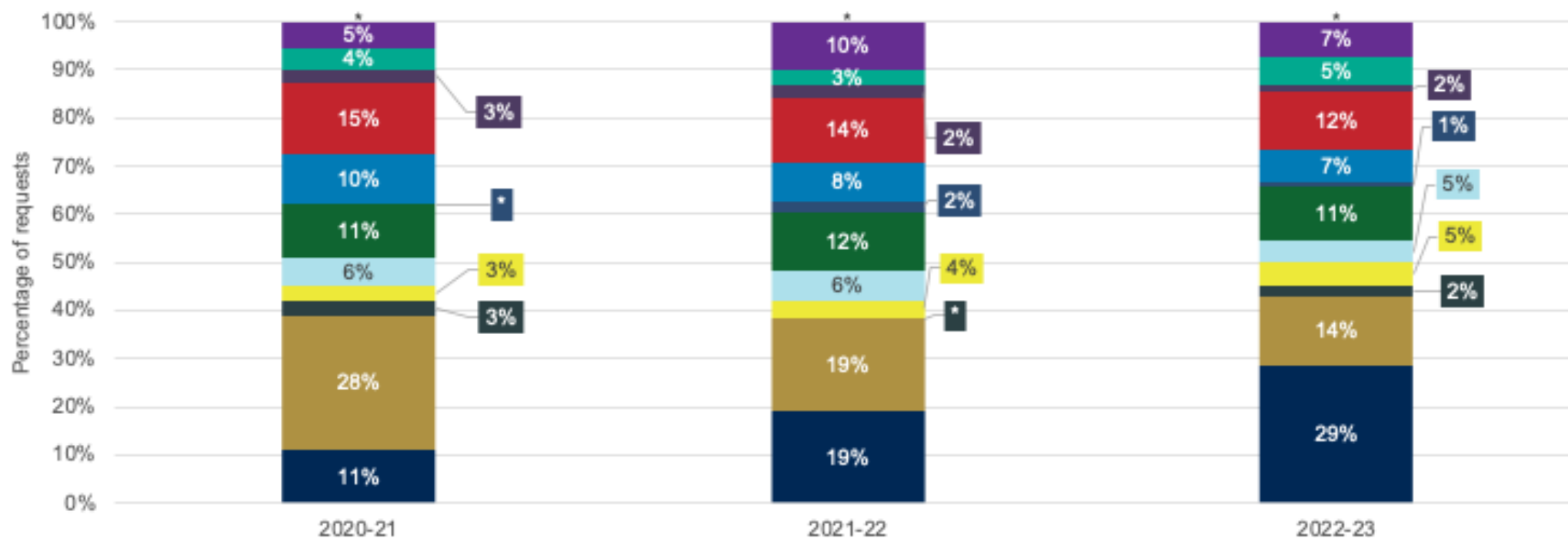
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

### Of requests for recipients age 18+: Number and percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Of requests for recipients age 18+: Percentage of requests by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



- economic supports
- education
- health services
- infrastructure
- medical equipment and supplies
- medical travel
- medications and nutritional supplements
- mental wellness
- oral health (including orthodontics)
- respite
- social
- travel
- vision care

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



**Residency**

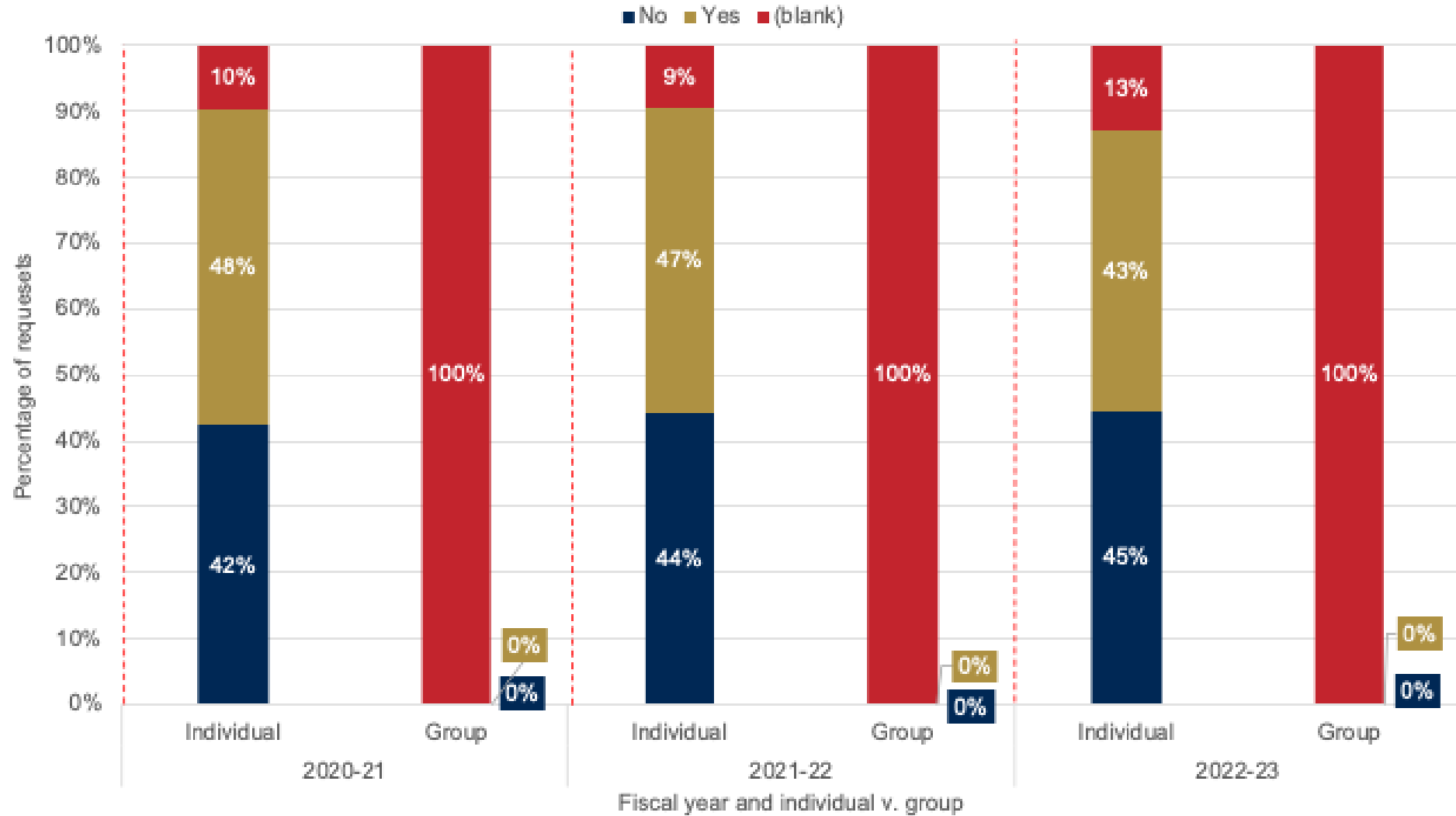
## Residency

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- Residency for group requests is blank.
  - “Blank” entries in the Residency Category have one of two explanations: (1) a data entry issue where no residency was recorded; or (2) residency data is not available for group requests (as residency for group requests is blank).
- Increasing shares of children making requests reside off-reserve.
- Most amounts approved on- and off-reserve are for less than \$5,000. However, blank requests have the largest shares of requests over \$5,000 (assumed to be attributed to associated group requests).
- In fiscal year 2022-23, most requests on-reserve were related to medical travel. Off-reserve, requests were associated to education and economic supports.
- Navigators are most likely to support requests for children on- and off-reserve. Community based workers are most likely to support requests for blank residency.

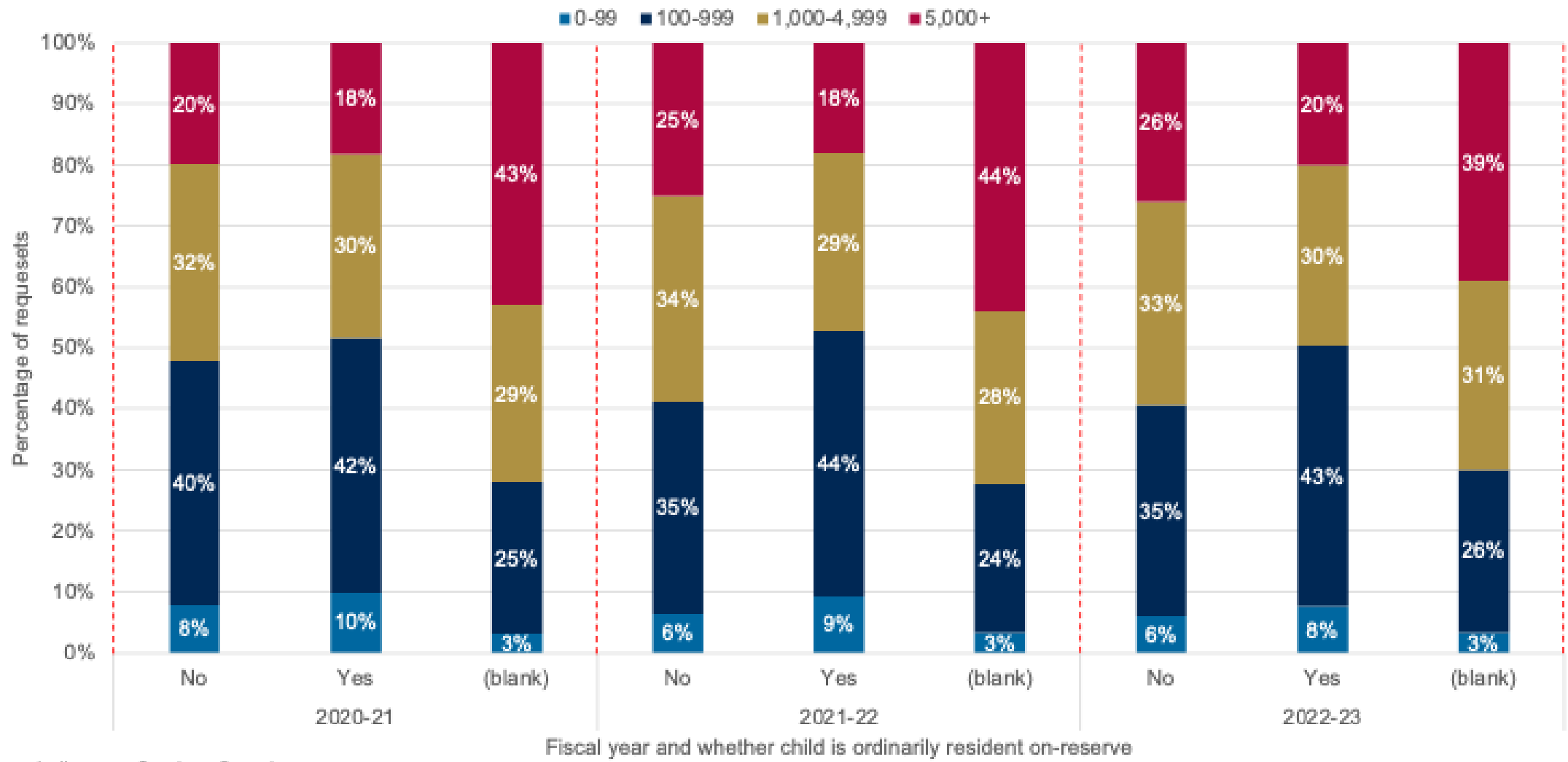
### Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by individual v. group by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada.

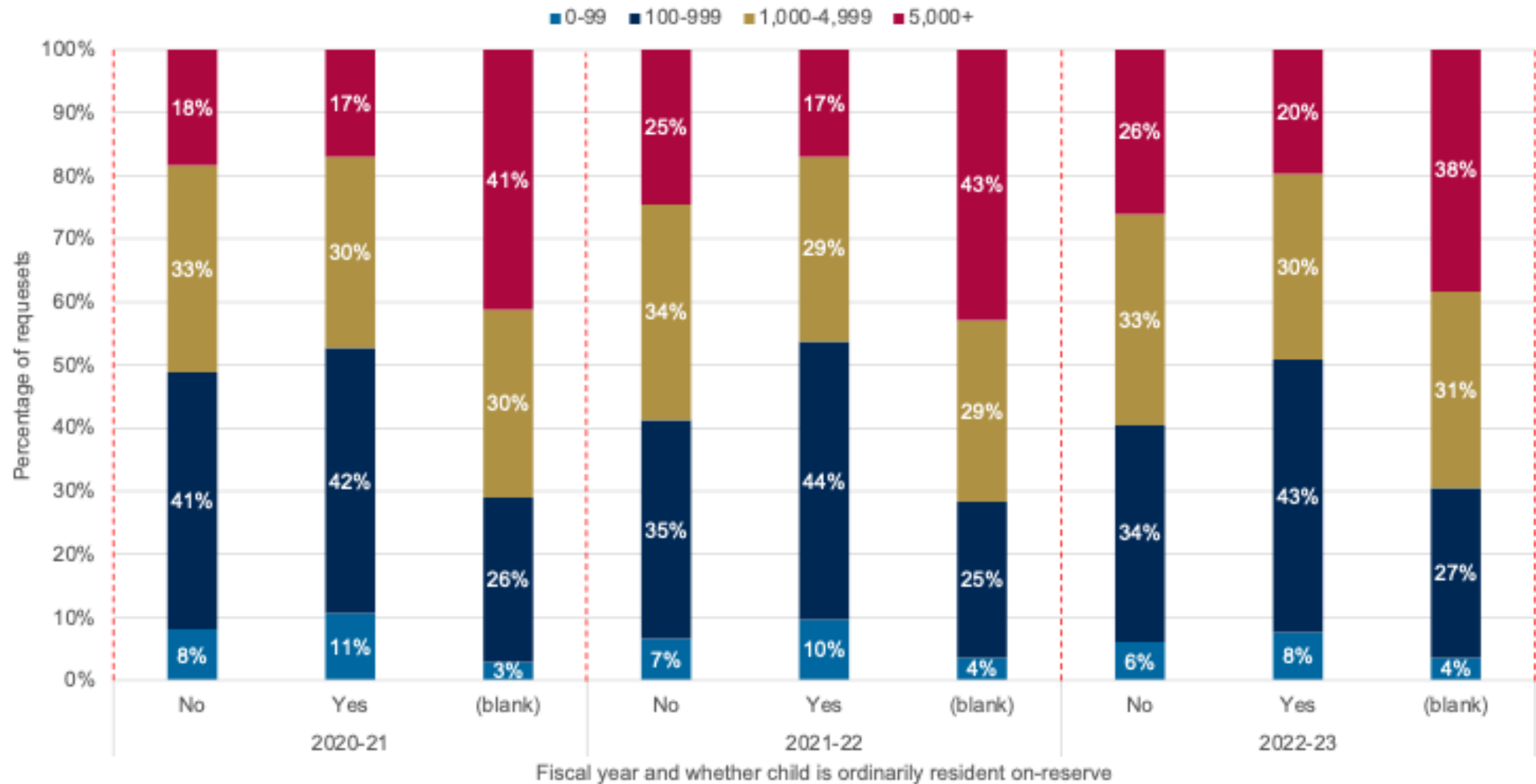
Note: Information on whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve is only available for individual requests.

Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by amount requested by fiscal year



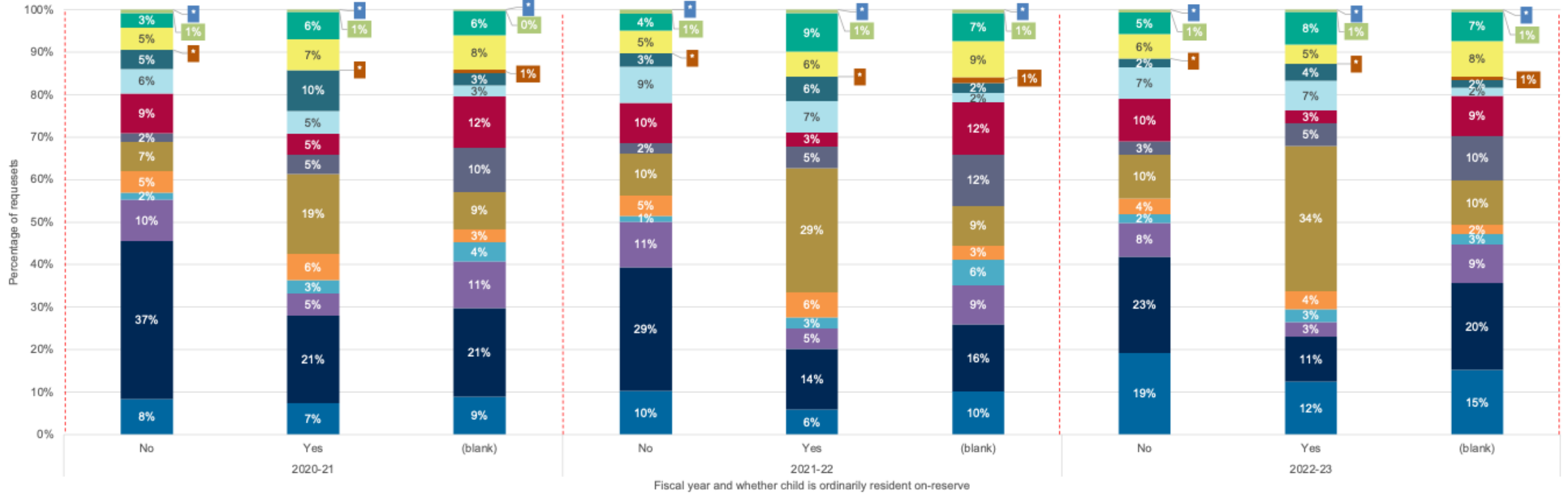
Source: Indigenous Services Canada.  
 Note: This chart excludes blank values.

Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by amount approved by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada.  
 Note: This chart excludes blank values.

Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year

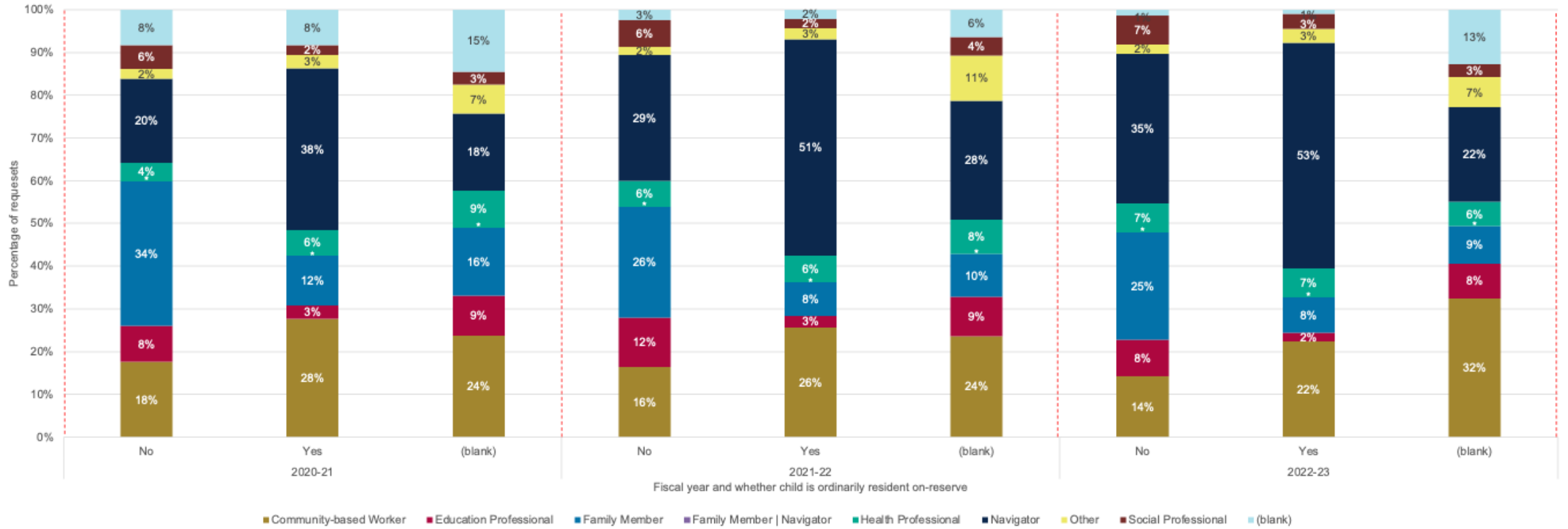


■ economic supports ■ education ■ health services ■ infrastructure ■ medical equipment and supplies ■ medical travel ■ medications and nutritional supplements ■ mental wellness ■ oral health (including orthodontics) ■ respite ■ service coordination ■ social ■ travel ■ vision care ■ unknown

Source: Indigenous Services Canada.

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by relation to child by fiscal year



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



**Amount requested**

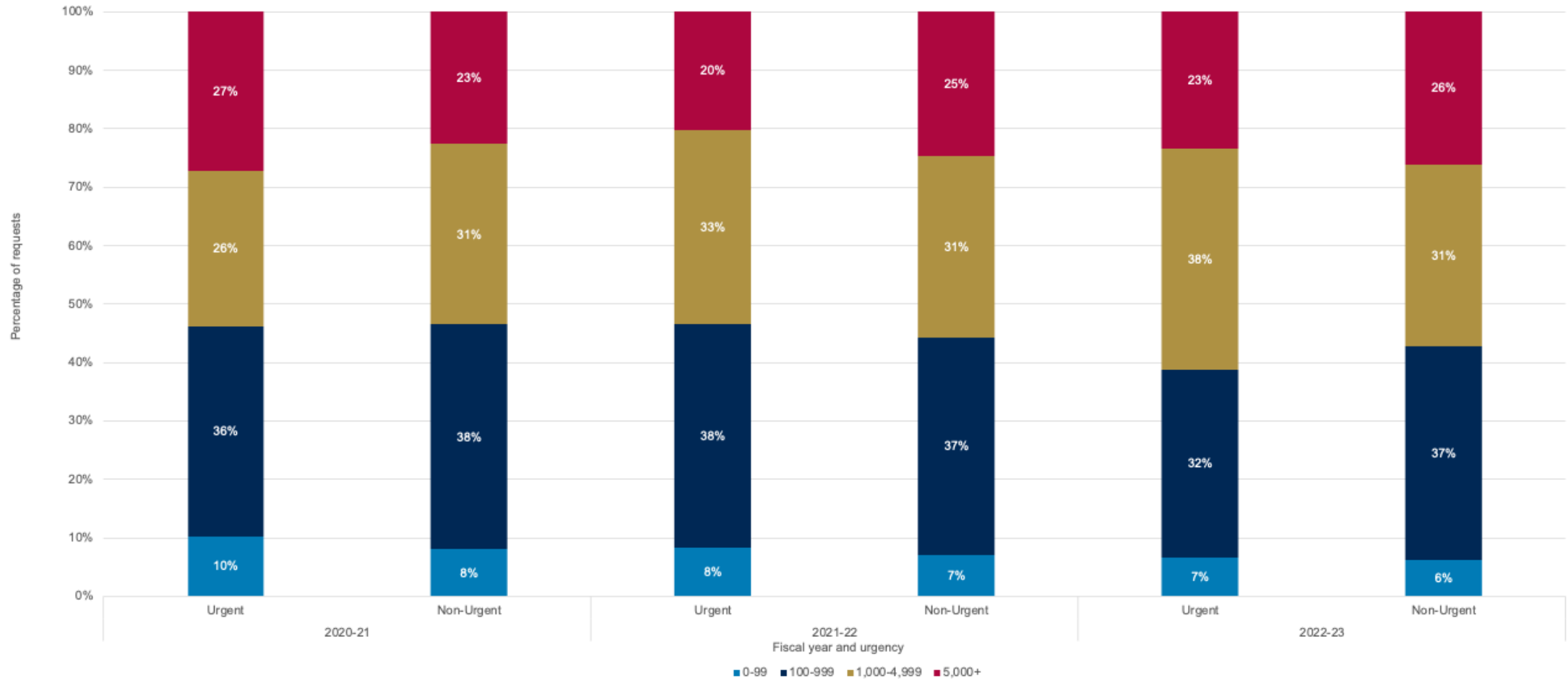
## Amounts requested

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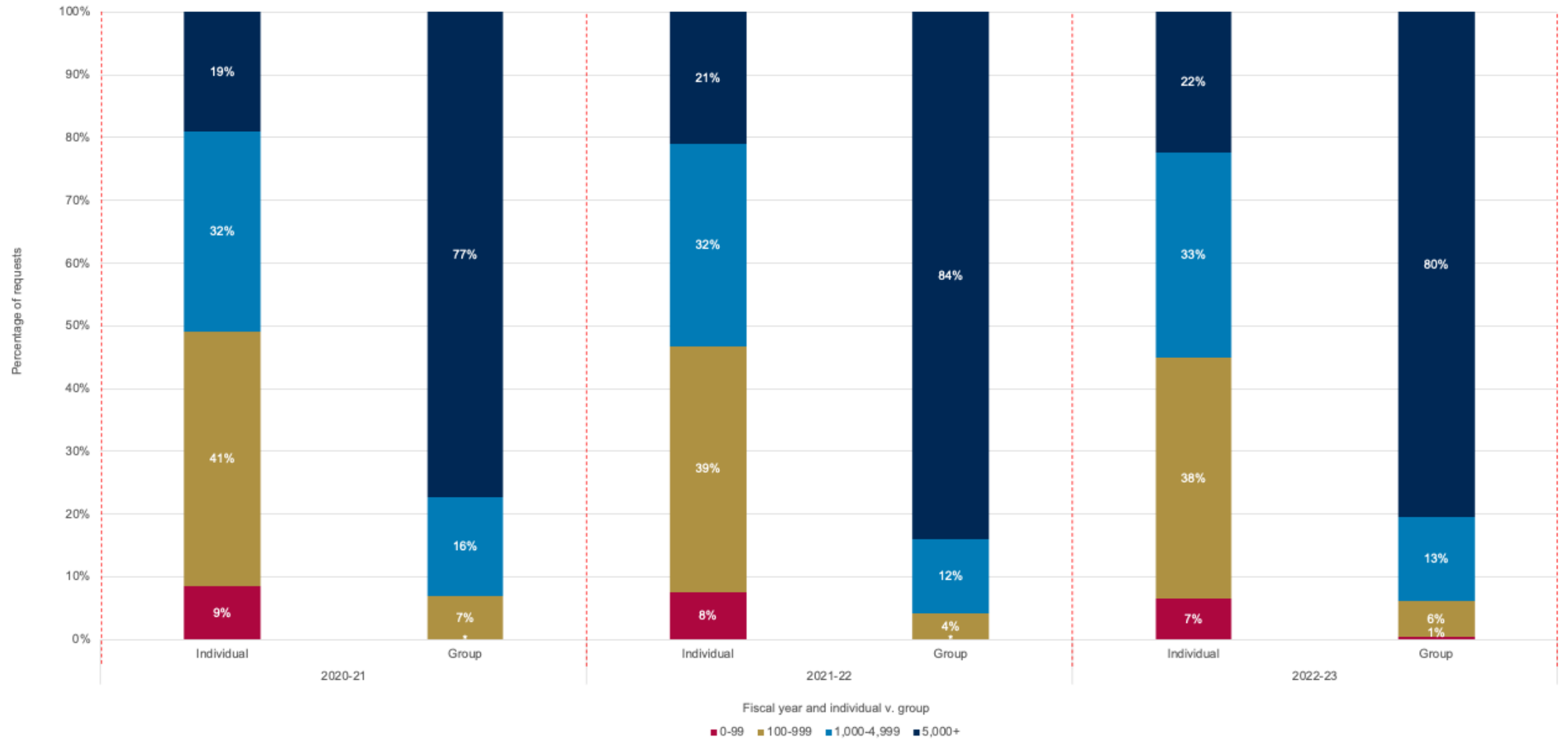
- Note: IFSD has requested clarification on which requests are and are not included in the GCcase dataset.
  - For instance, according to ISC, service coordination requests “are typically not managed through the request based process. However, some regions have entered select records.” This means that not all service coordination funding is reflected in GCcase.
- The largest shares of all requests are for amounts below \$5,000.
- Group requests across fiscal years are mostly for amounts \$5,000 and above.
- For tier 1 categories of need:
  - Fiscal year 2020-21: Service coordination followed distantly by infrastructure and mental wellness have the largest shares of requests over \$5,000 for tier 1 categories of need.
  - Fiscal year 2021-22: Service coordination followed distantly by infrastructure, social, and respite have the largest shares of requests over \$5,000 for tier 1 categories of need.
  - Fiscal year 2022-23: Service coordination followed distantly by respite and oral health.

Percentage of requests by amount requested by urgency by fiscal year



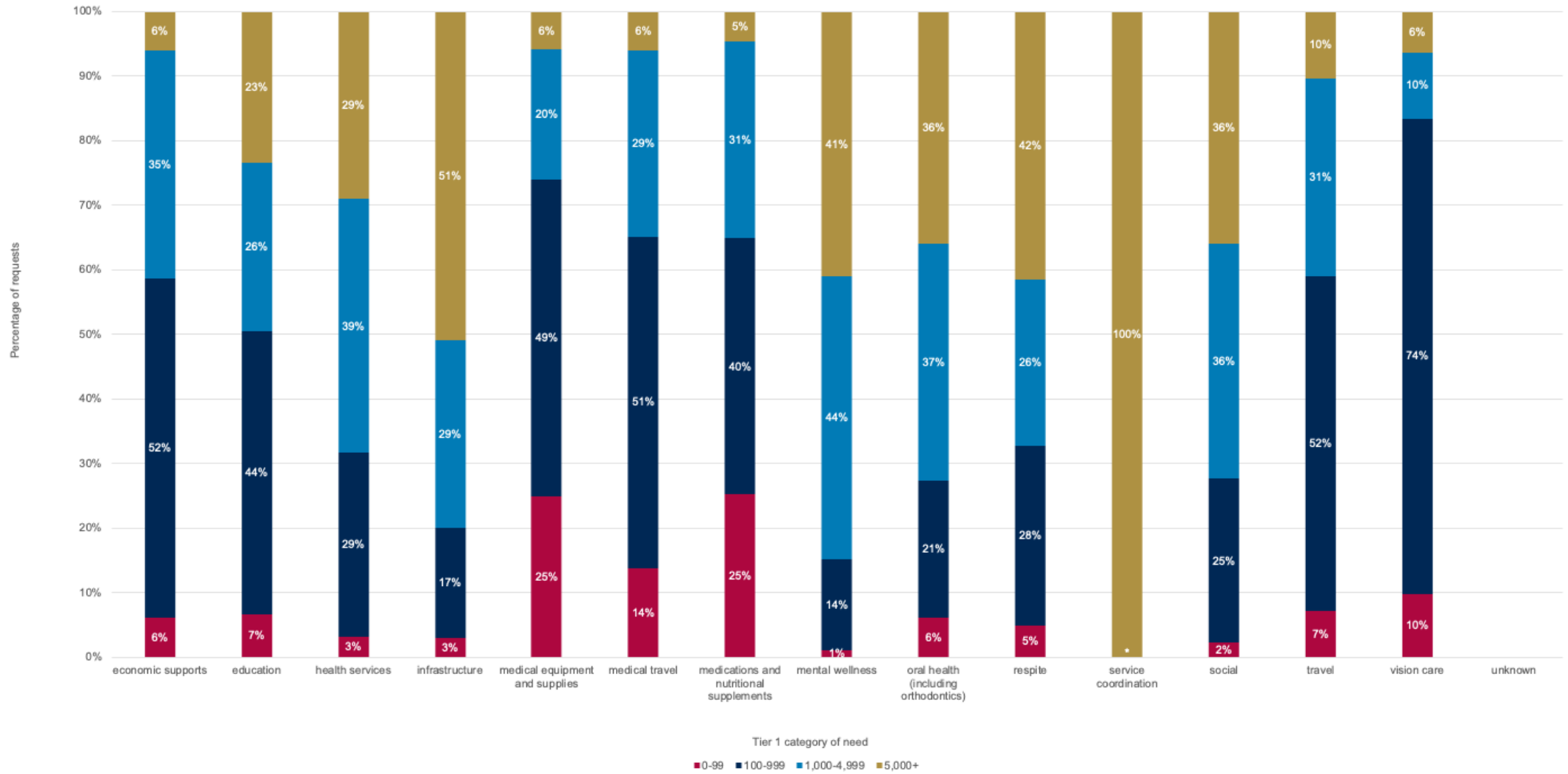
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Percentage of requests by amount requested by individual v. group by fiscal year



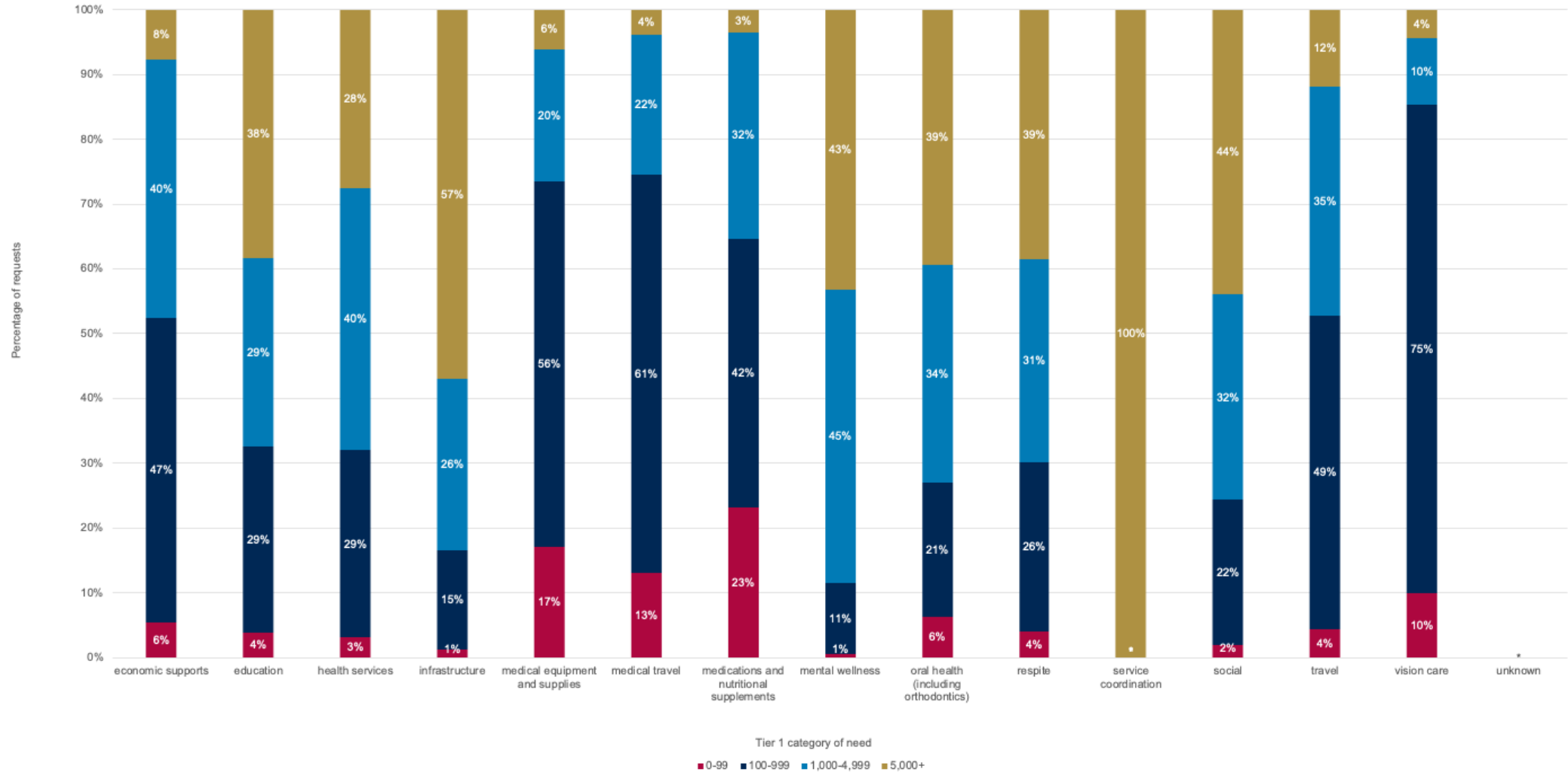
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by amount requested by tier 1 category of need, 2020-21



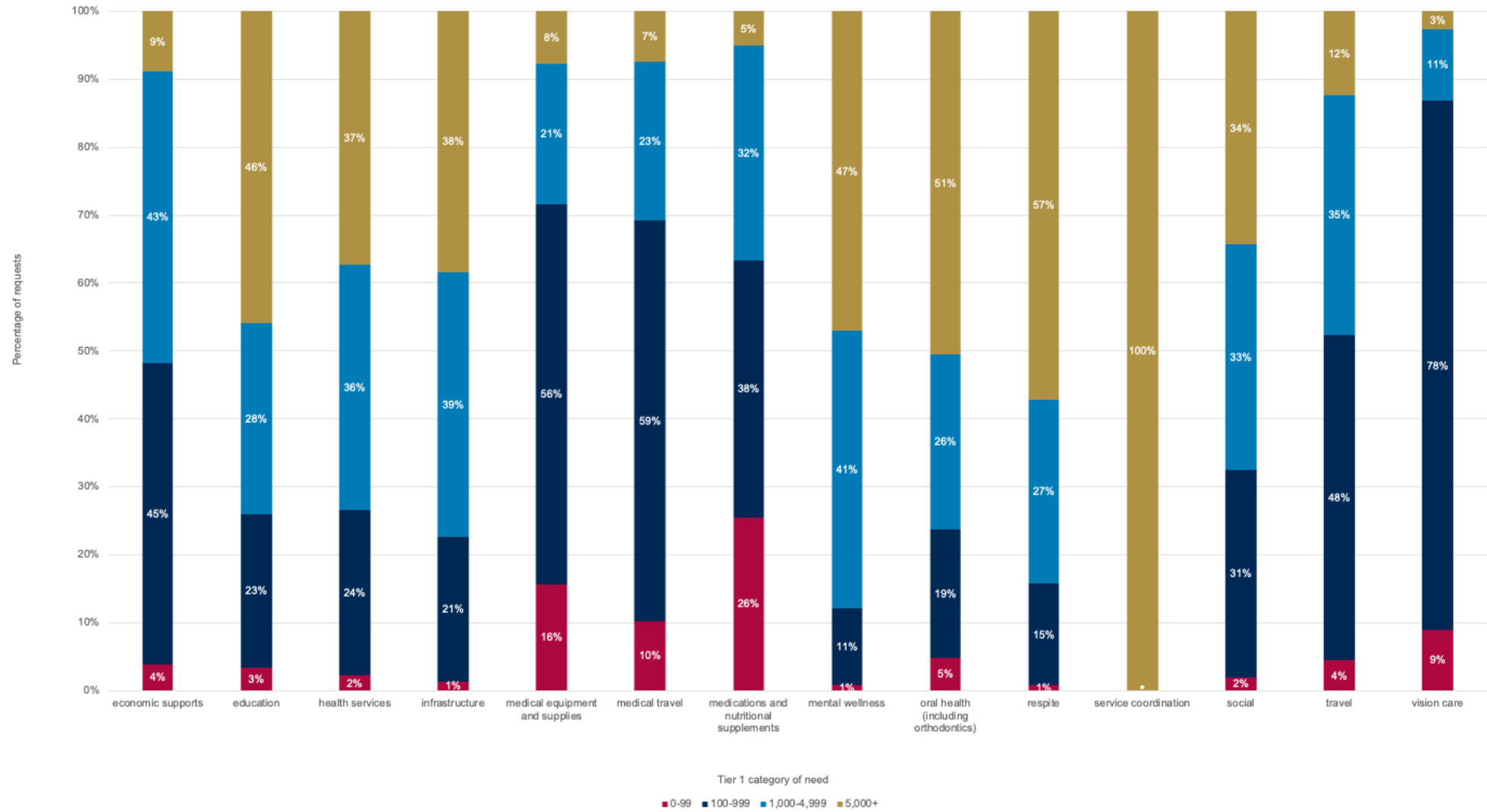
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by amount requested by tier 1 category of need, 2021-22



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

Percentage of requests by amount requested by tier 1 category of need, 2022-23



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



## Categories of need

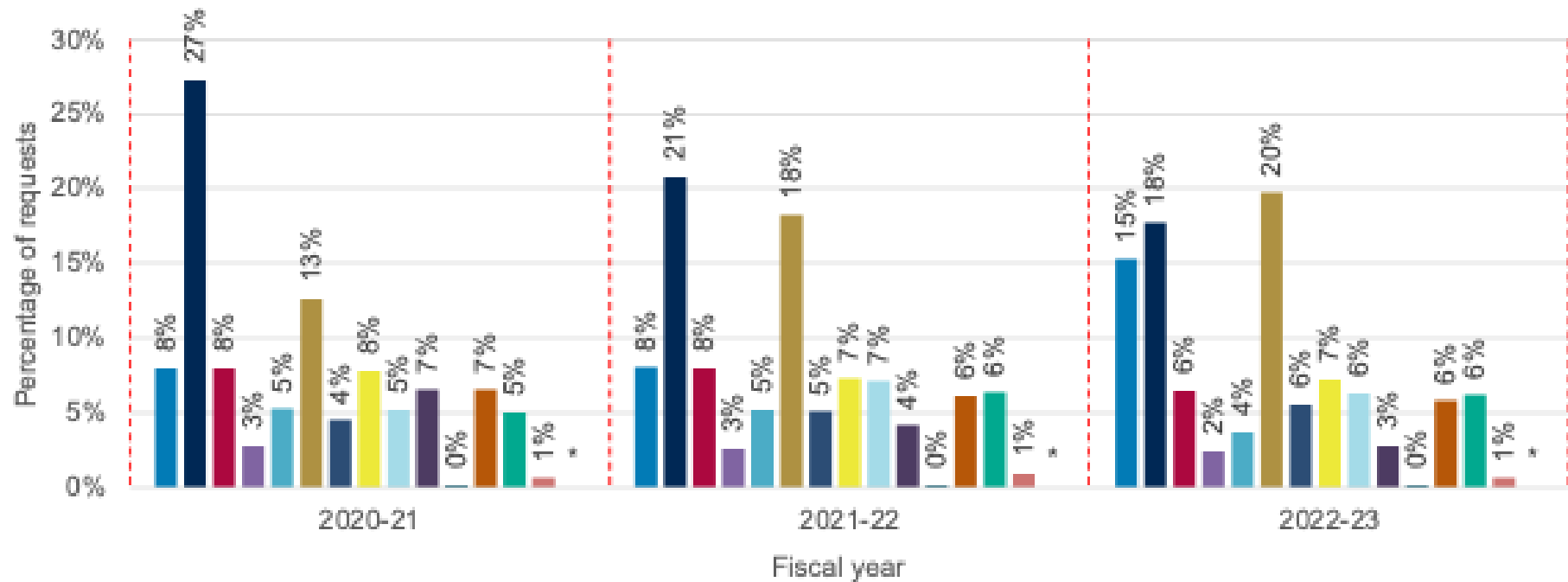
## Categories of need and IFSD needs clusters

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- In fiscal year 2022-23:
  - Medical travel followed by education and economic supports had the largest shares of needs.
  - Economic supports had a 276% percentage change over the prior fiscal year.
  - Roughly one third of urgent requests were for economic supports.
  - Economic supports had the largest share of denials (30%).
- Requests for economic supports were most prevalent in the Northern Region, Saskatchewan and Ontario in fiscal year 2022-23. Manitoba had the largest share of medical travel requests. Alberta, Quebec, and the Atlantic Region had the largest shares of education-related requests.
- GCcase data also contains more detailed information on the special needs of the child. IFSD used this to create “IFSD needs clusters”. IFSD needs clusters suggest that a significant portion of requests are attributed to health and deprivation/economic supports.

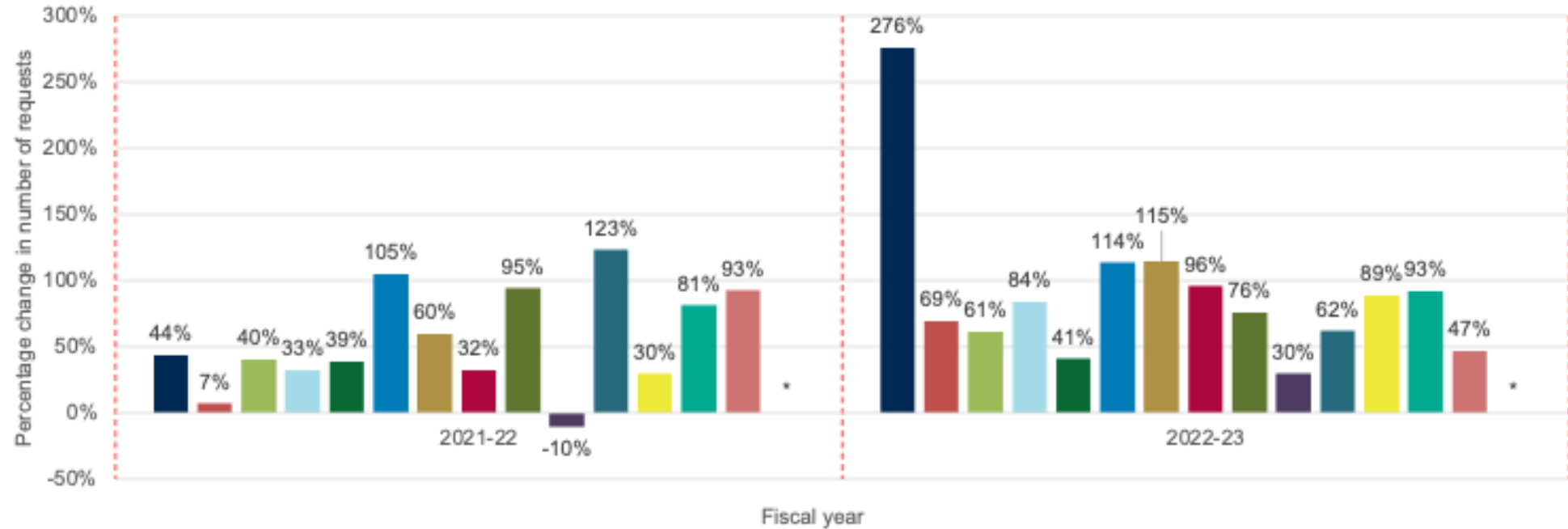
Percentage of requests by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

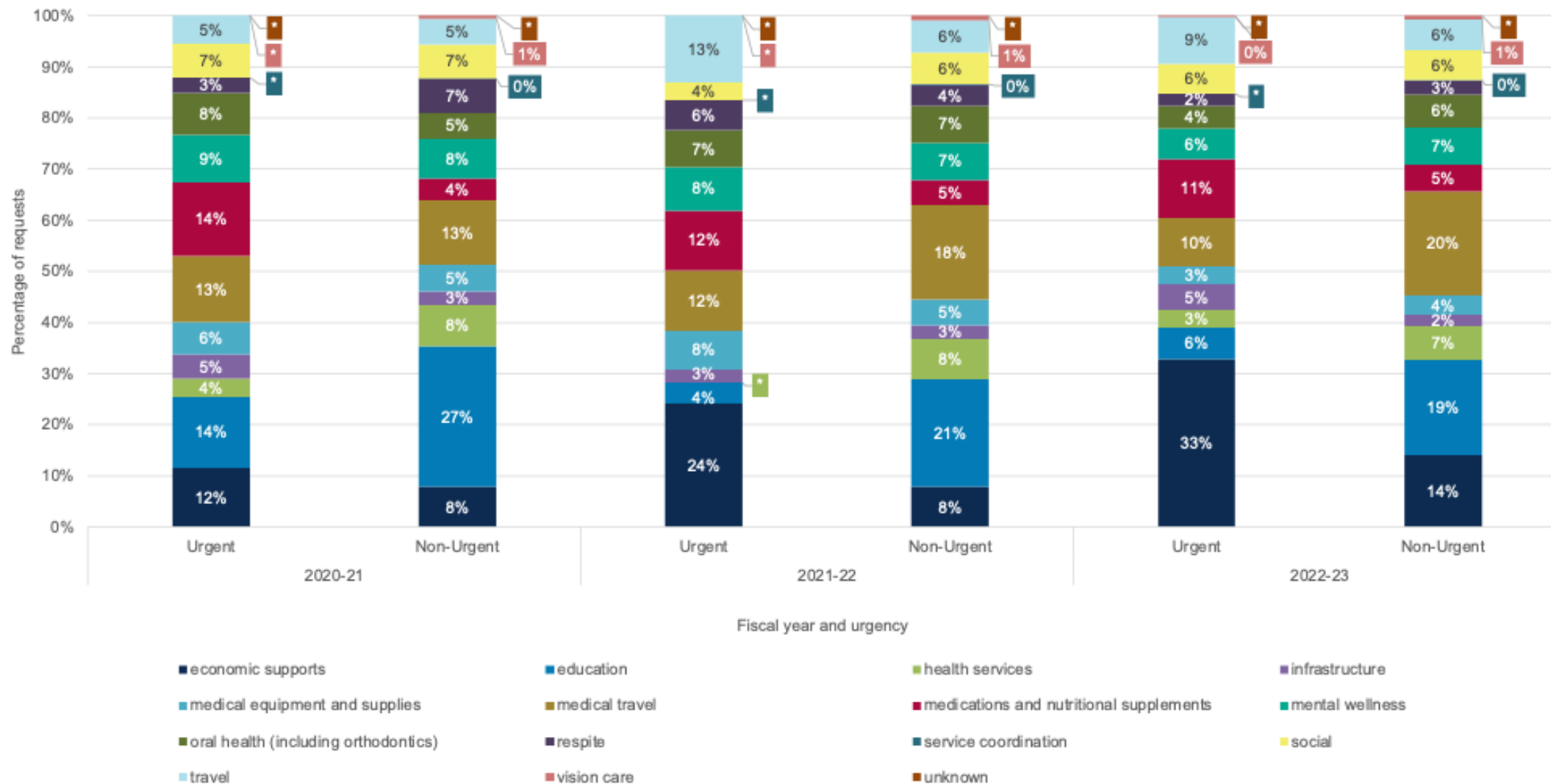
Percentage change in number of requests by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



- economic supports
- education
- health services
- infrastructure
- medical equipment and supplies
- medical travel
- medications and nutritional supplements
- mental wellness
- oral health (including orthodontics)
- respite
- service coordination
- social
- travel
- vision care
- unknown

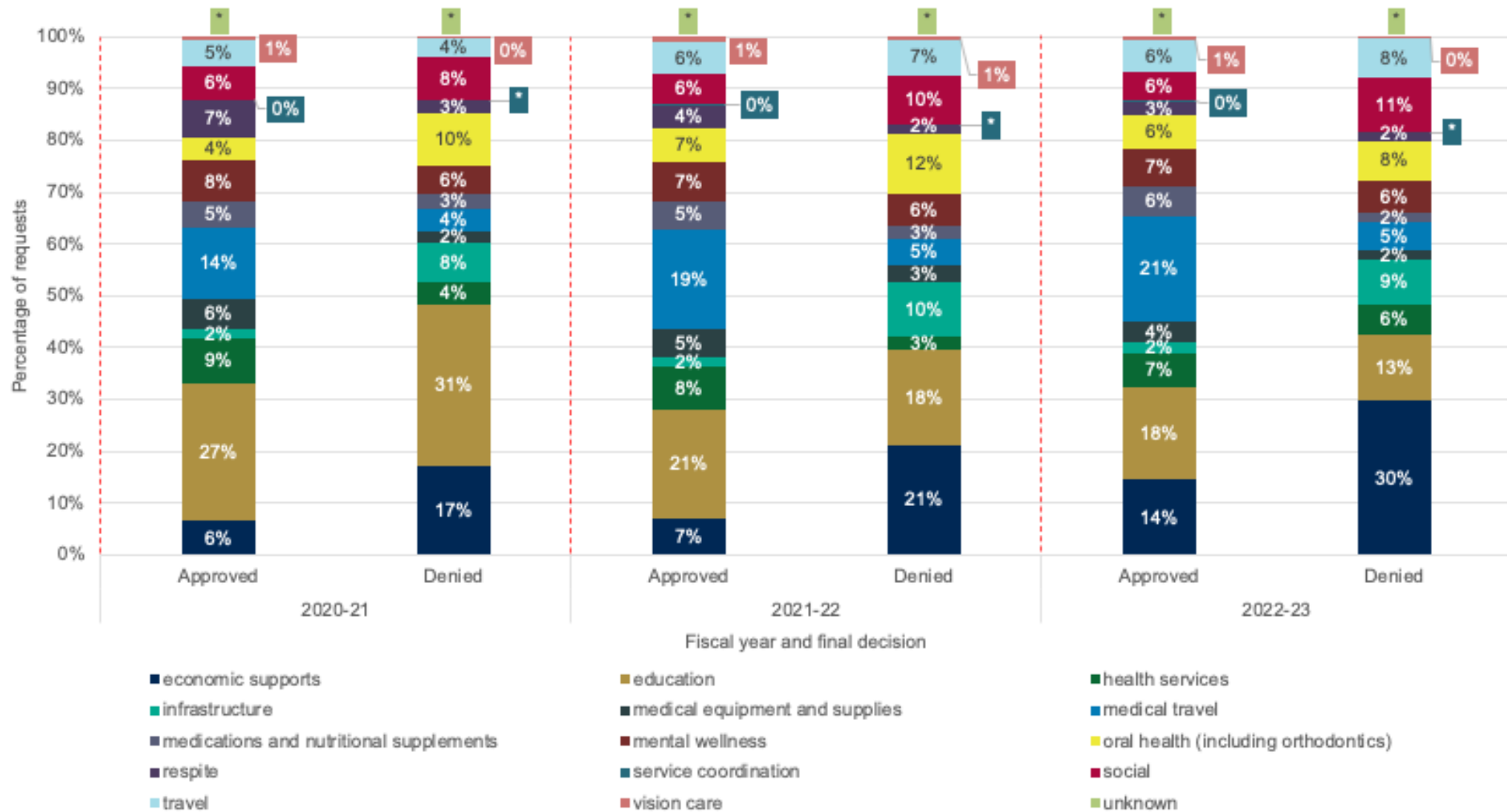
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by tier 1 category of need by urgency by fiscal year



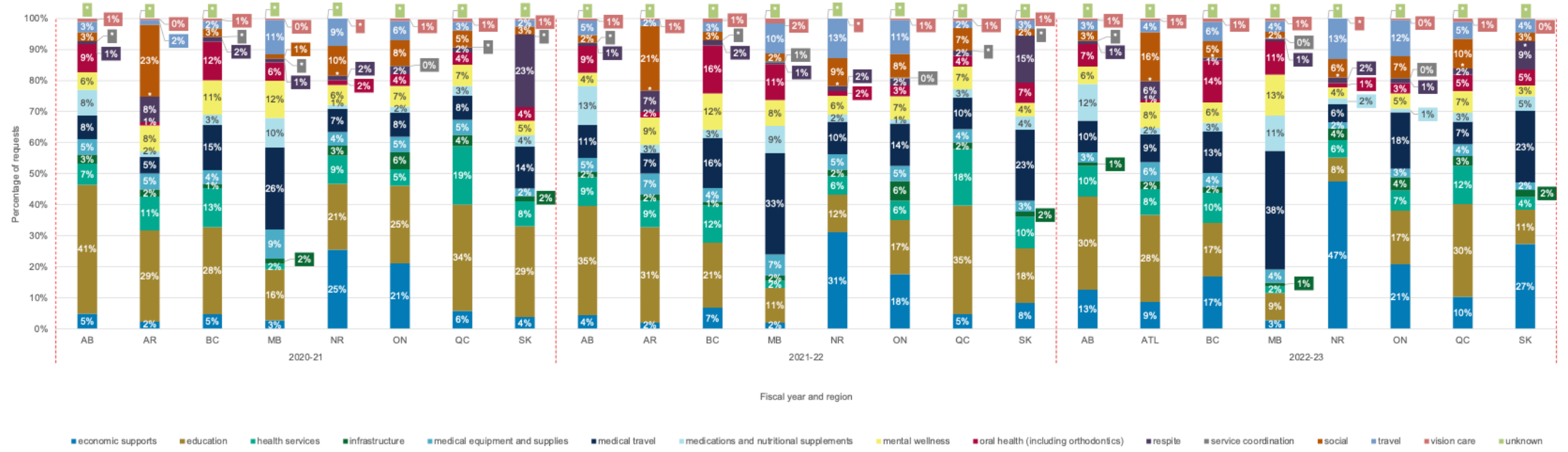
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by tier 1 category of need by final decision by fiscal year



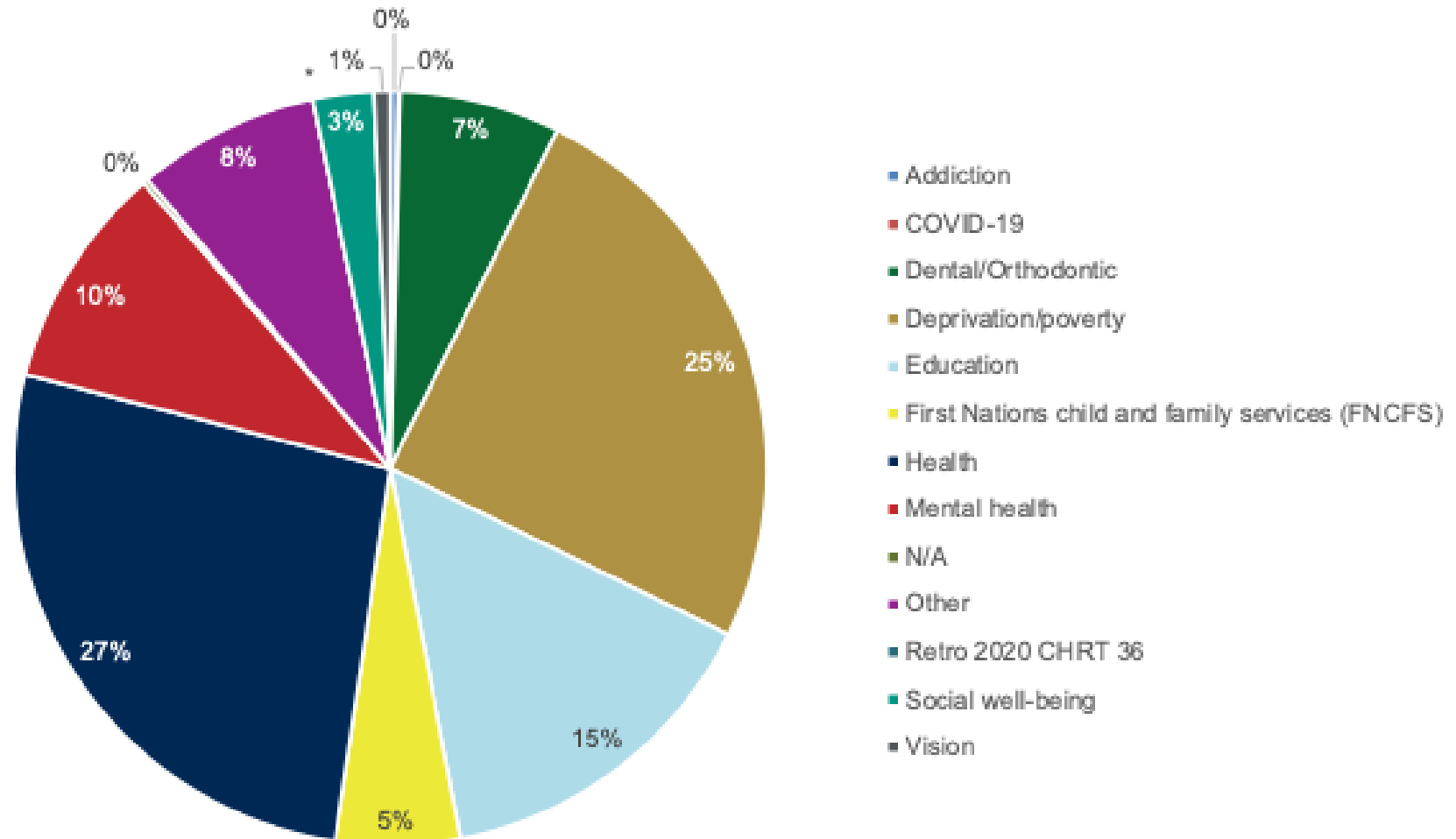
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by tier 1 category of need by region by fiscal year



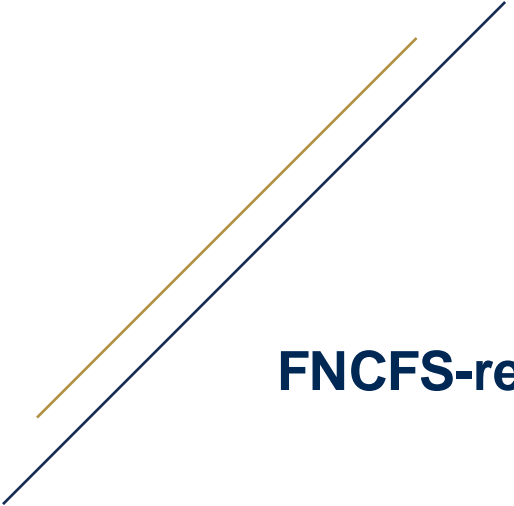
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Notes: 1) AR stands for Atlantic Region. 2) NR stands for Northern Region. 3) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by IFSD needs cluster, 2022-23



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed. 2) One request can be associated with multiple needs.



**FNCFS-related requests**

## Note on FNCFS "need" tagging

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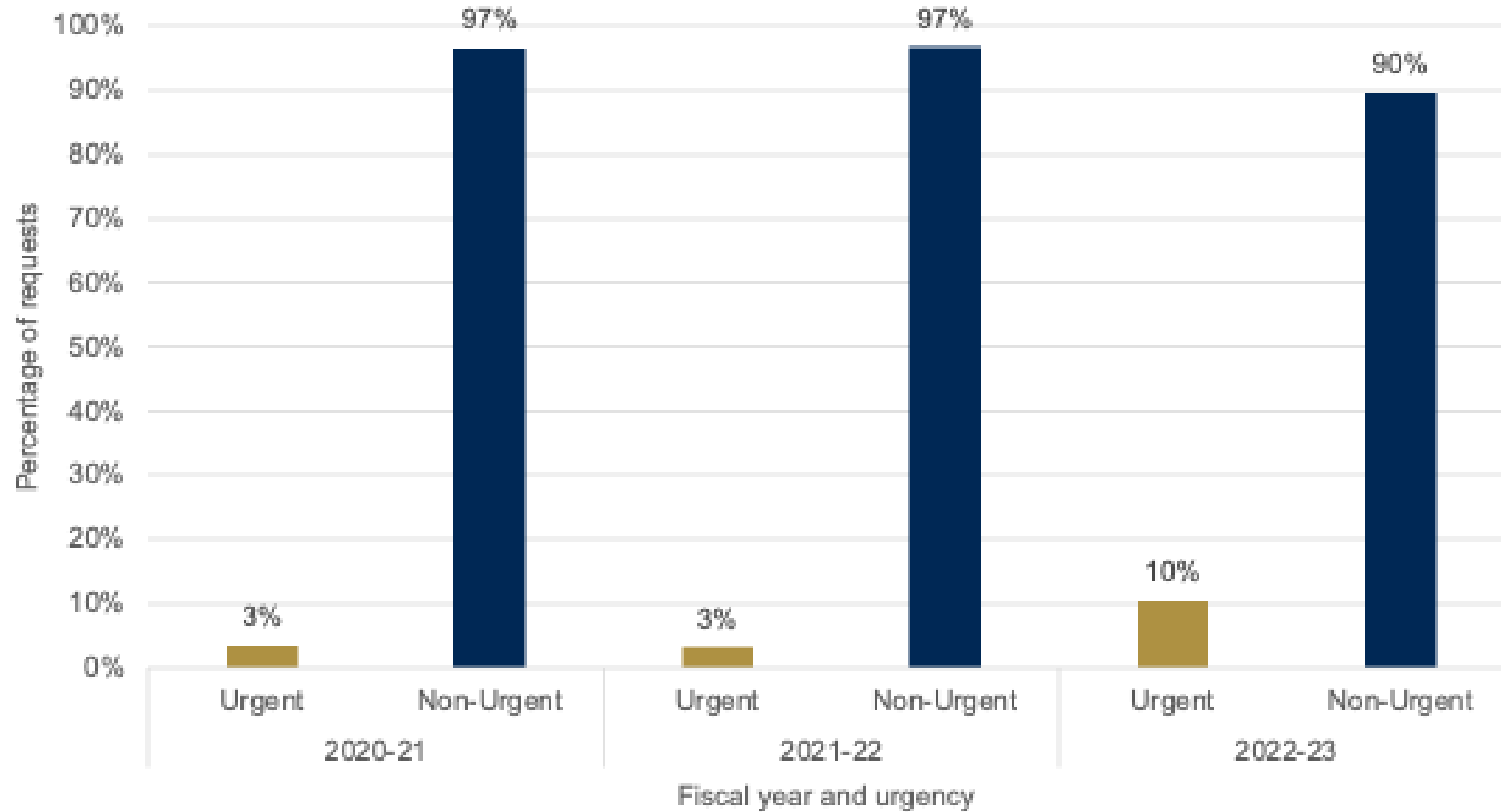
- IFSD tagged a request as related to First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) if any of the following were values for the Needs variable:
  - Child Apprehension Prevention
  - Preserving Family Integrity
  - Unspecified Familial
  - Unspecified Family Integrity

## FNCFS-tagged requests

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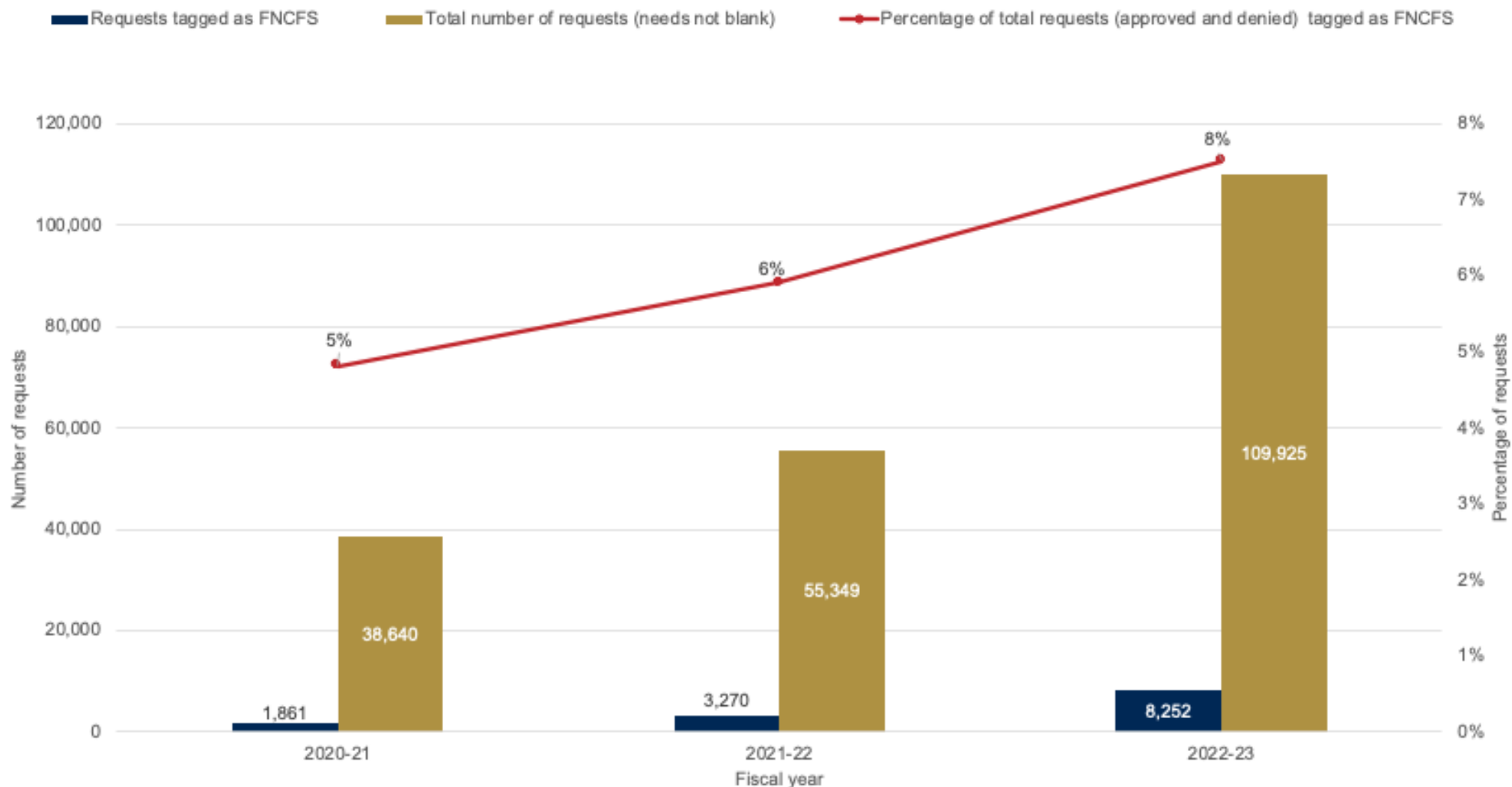
- Most FNCFS requests were not urgent, although 10% were tagged as urgent in 2022-23. FNCFS-tagged requests made up 8% of all requests in fiscal year 2022-23.
- 50% and 56% of FNCFS-tagged requests in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23, respectively, were from Ontario.
- In 2022-23, most FNCFS-tagged requests were approved. The highest shares of denials are in British Columbia (29%).
- Most FNCFS-tagged requests are for amounts below \$5,000 and most are for children on-reserve.
- In 2022-23, most FNCFS-tagged requests were for travel, medical travel, and economic supports.
- Roughly 40% of FNCFS-tagged requests across fiscal years come through Navigators.

### Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by urgency by fiscal year



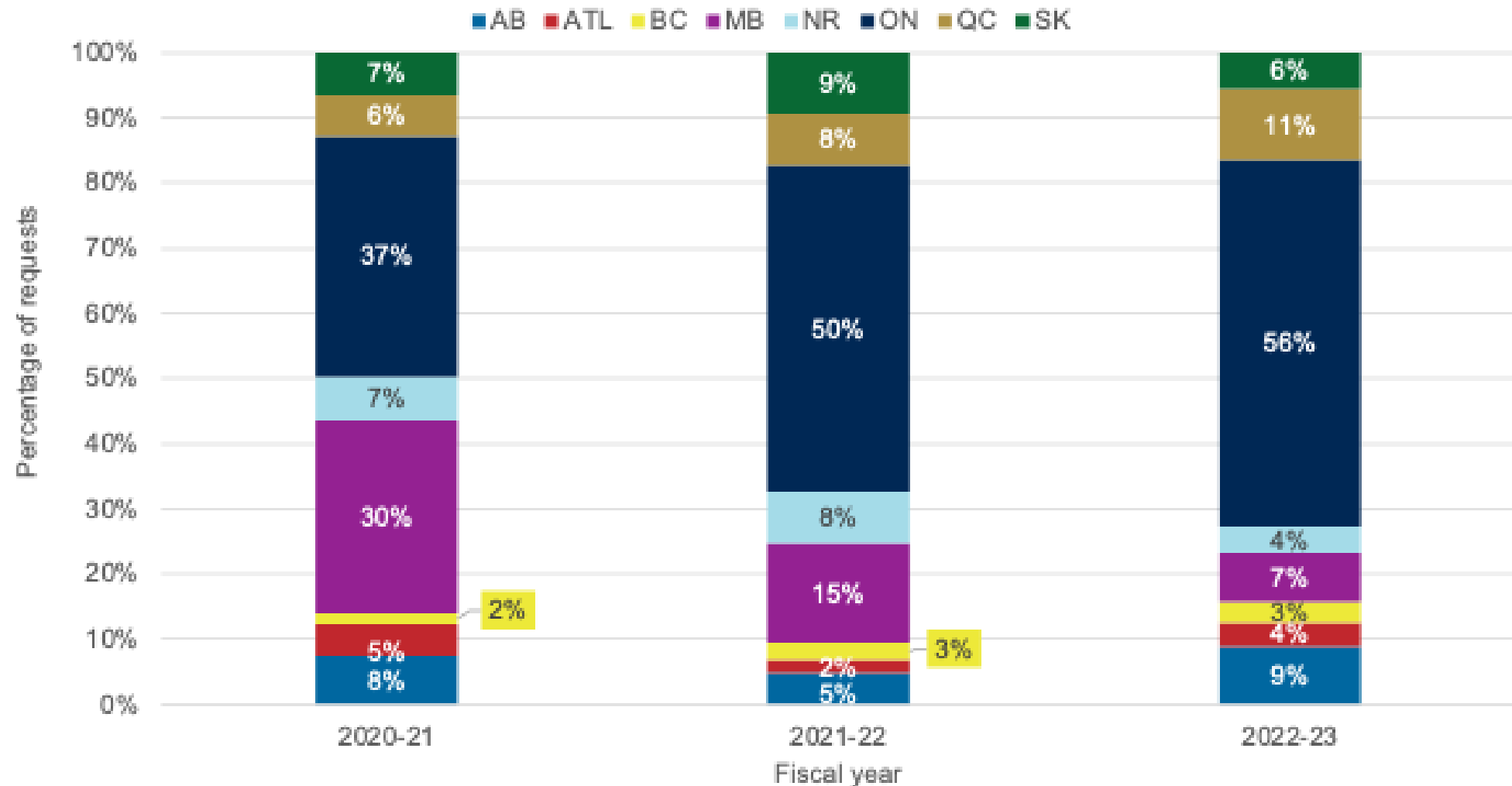
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

### Number and percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by fiscal year



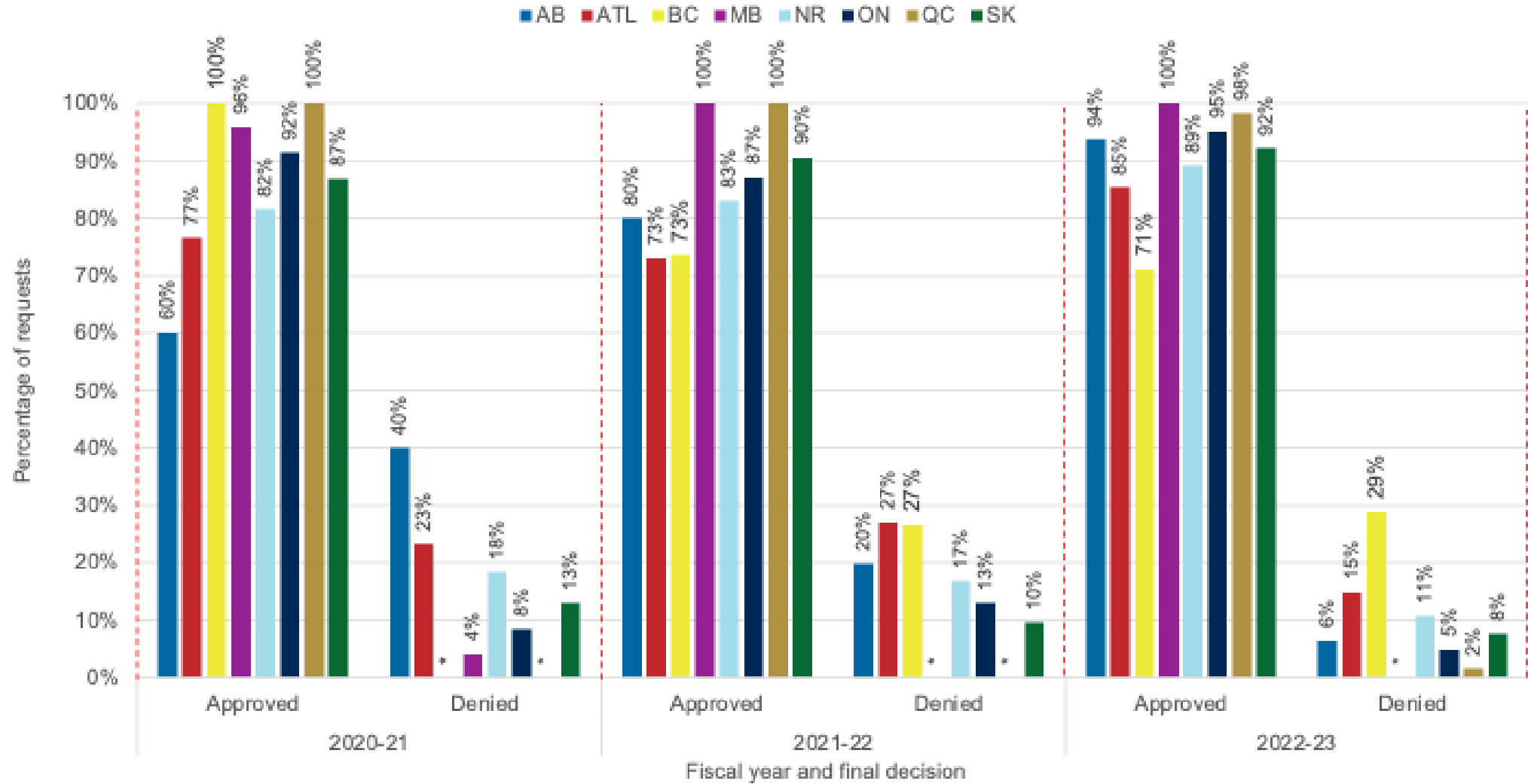
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

### Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

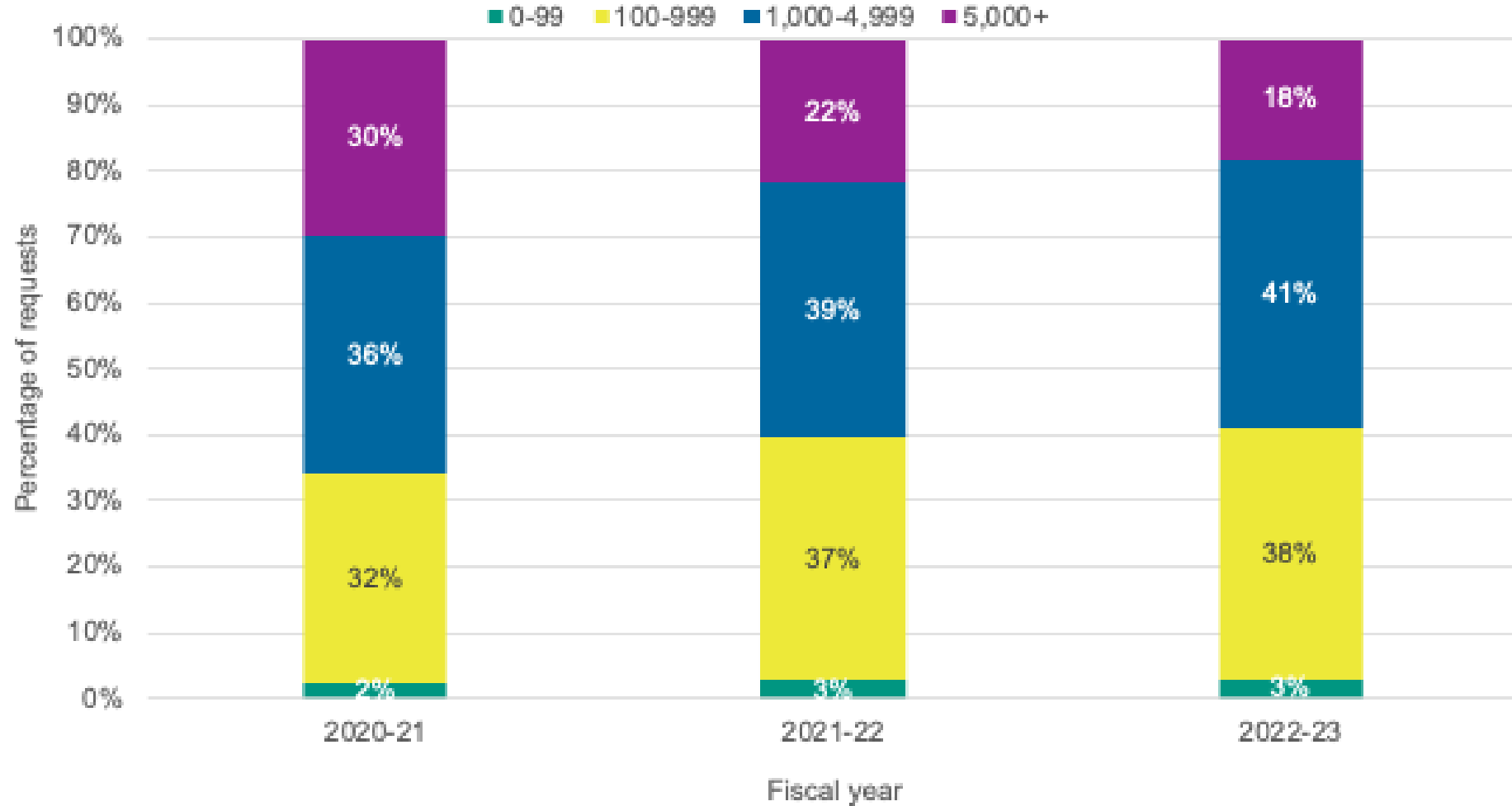
Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by region by final decision by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

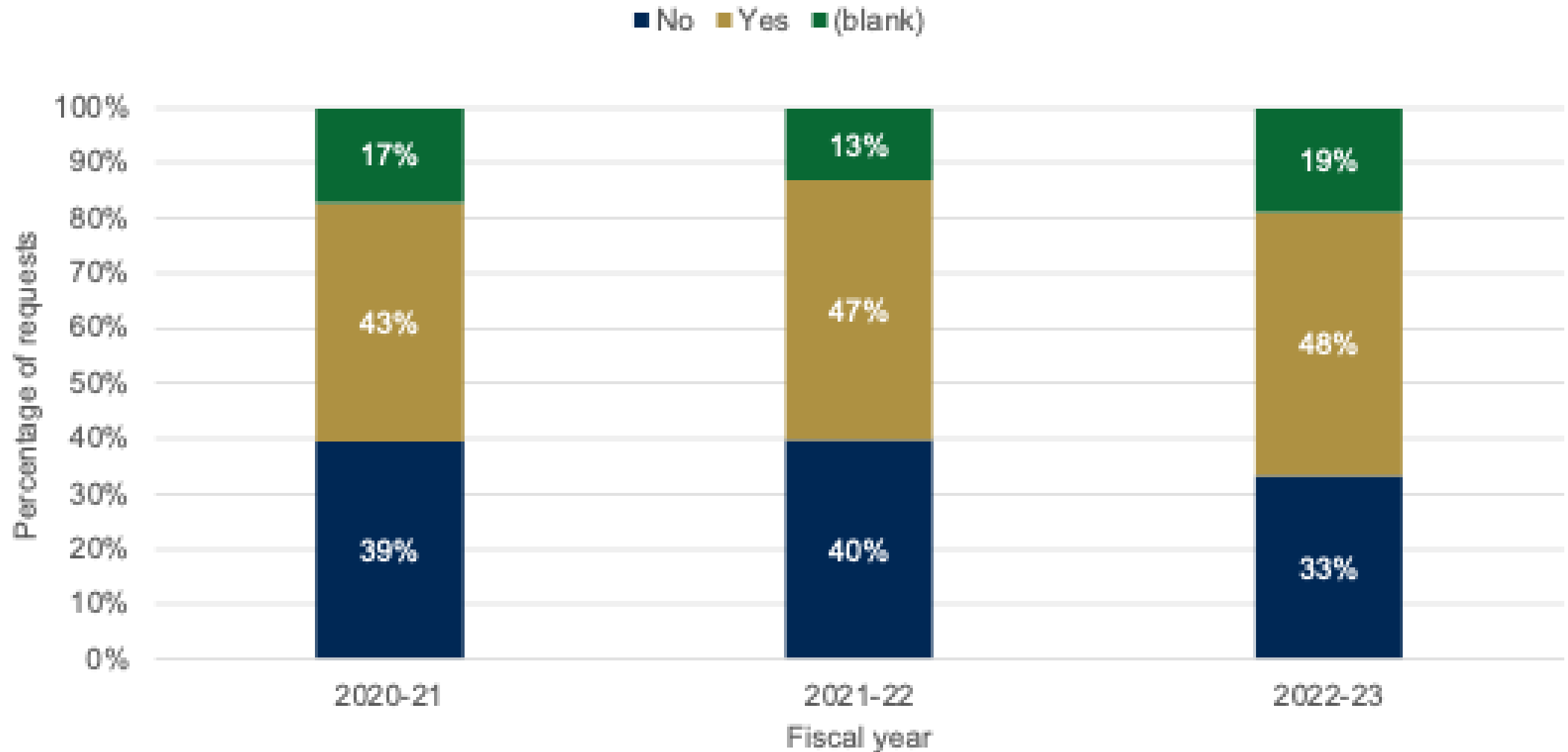
Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

### Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by amount requested by fiscal year



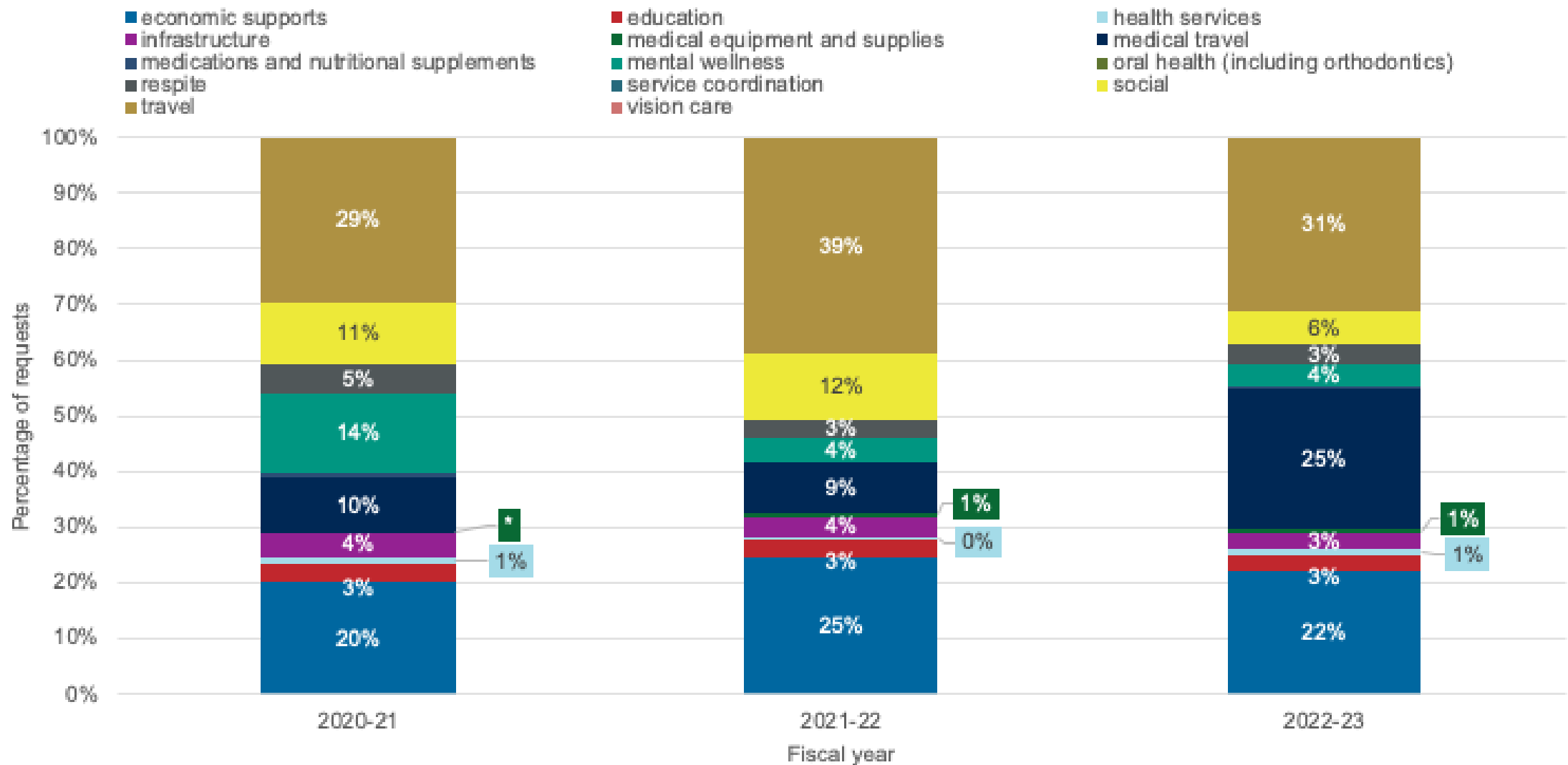
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

## Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by fiscal year



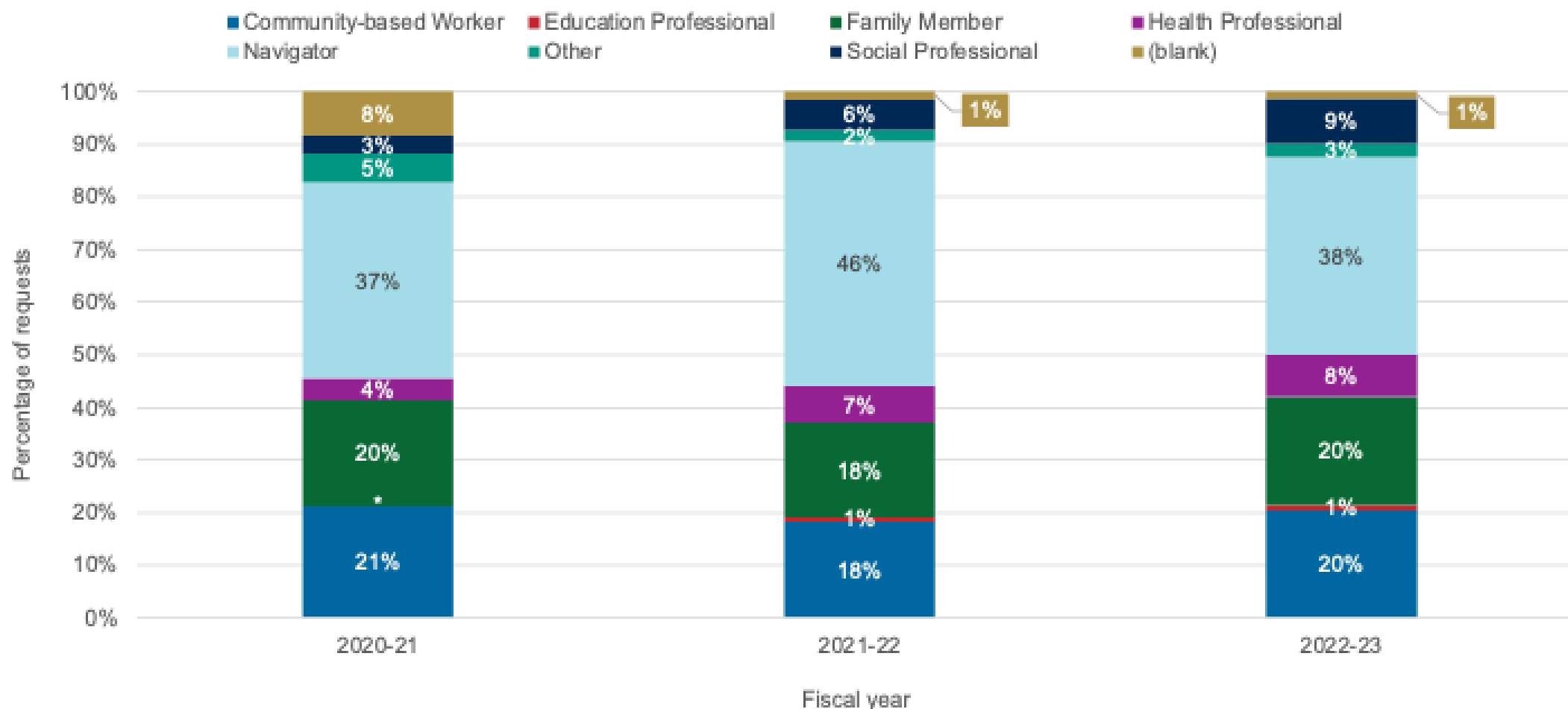
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

### Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



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

### Percentage of requests tagged as First Nations Child and Family Services (FNCFS) by relation to child by fiscal year



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



**Denied requests**

## Denied requests

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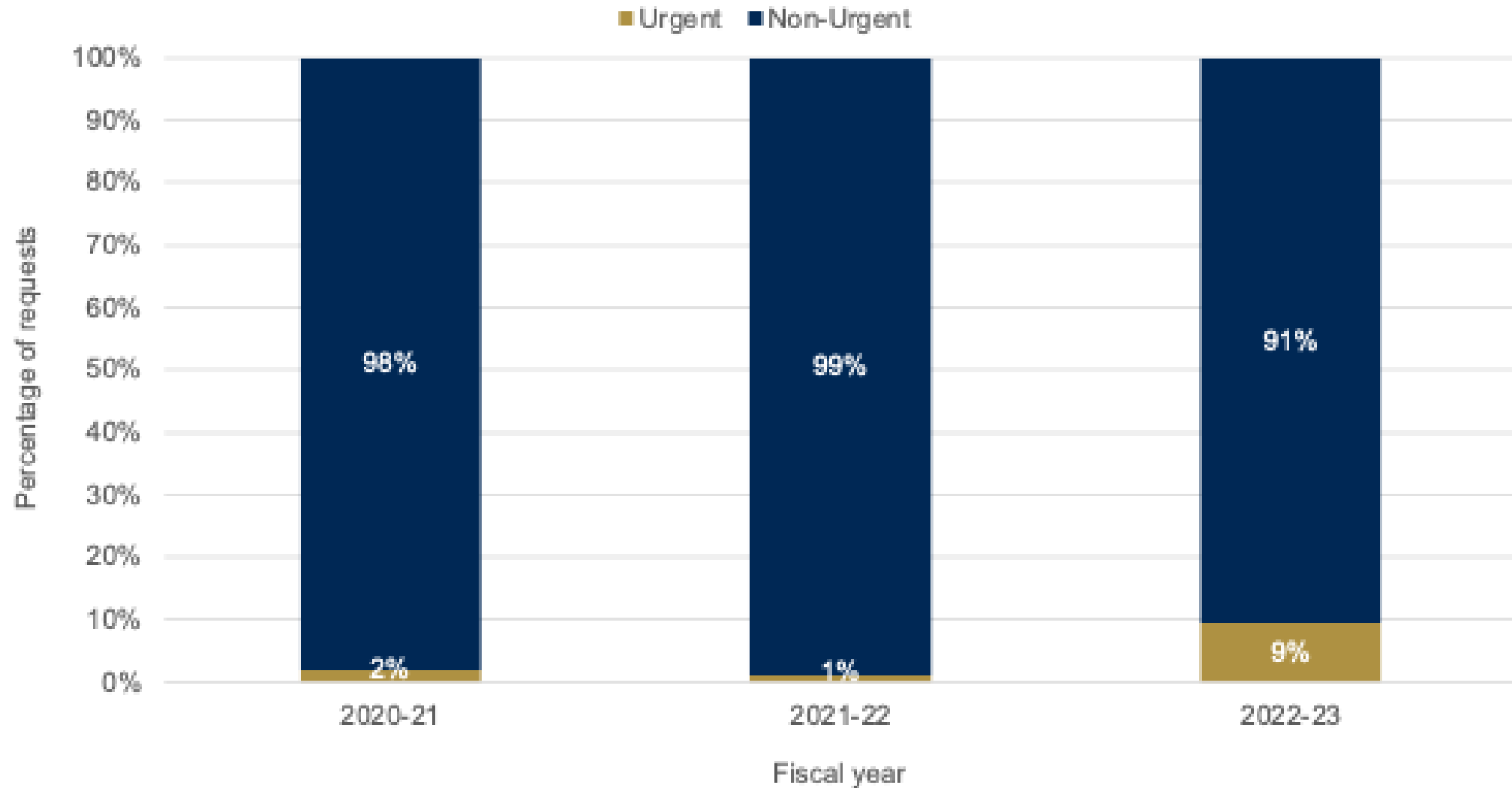
- Denied requests are evenly distributed across request amounts (other than amounts 0-99, for which denials are the lowest).
- 9% of denied requests were urgent in fiscal year 2022-23. Denied requests are mostly non-urgent.
- Family members and navigators have the largest shares of denied requests in fiscal years 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- Ontario has the largest share of denials (and the largest share of requests).
- Requests for economic supports had the greatest share of denials in fiscal year 2022-23.

### Percentage of denied requests by amount requested by fiscal year



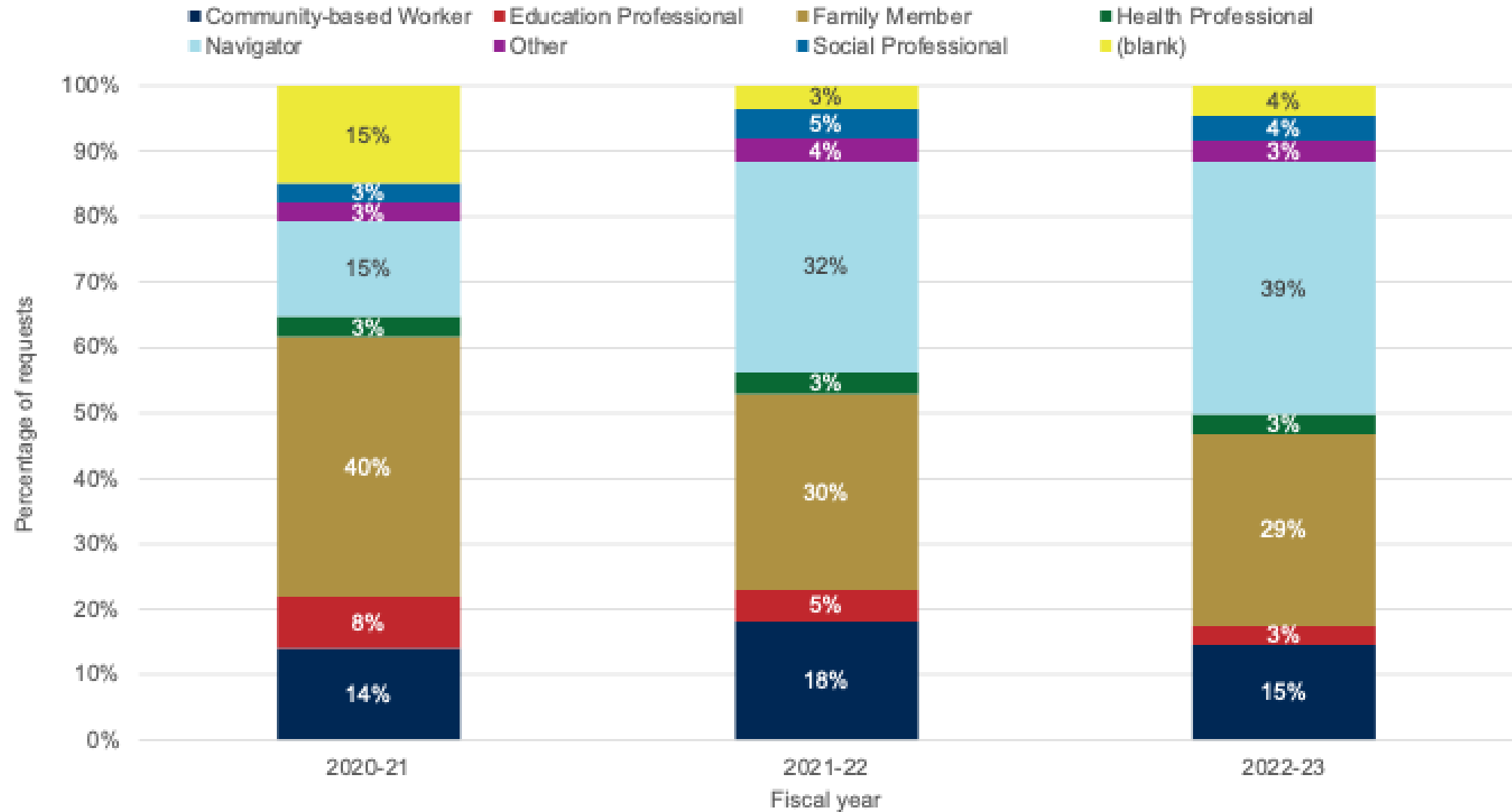
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

## Percentage of denied requests by urgency by fiscal year



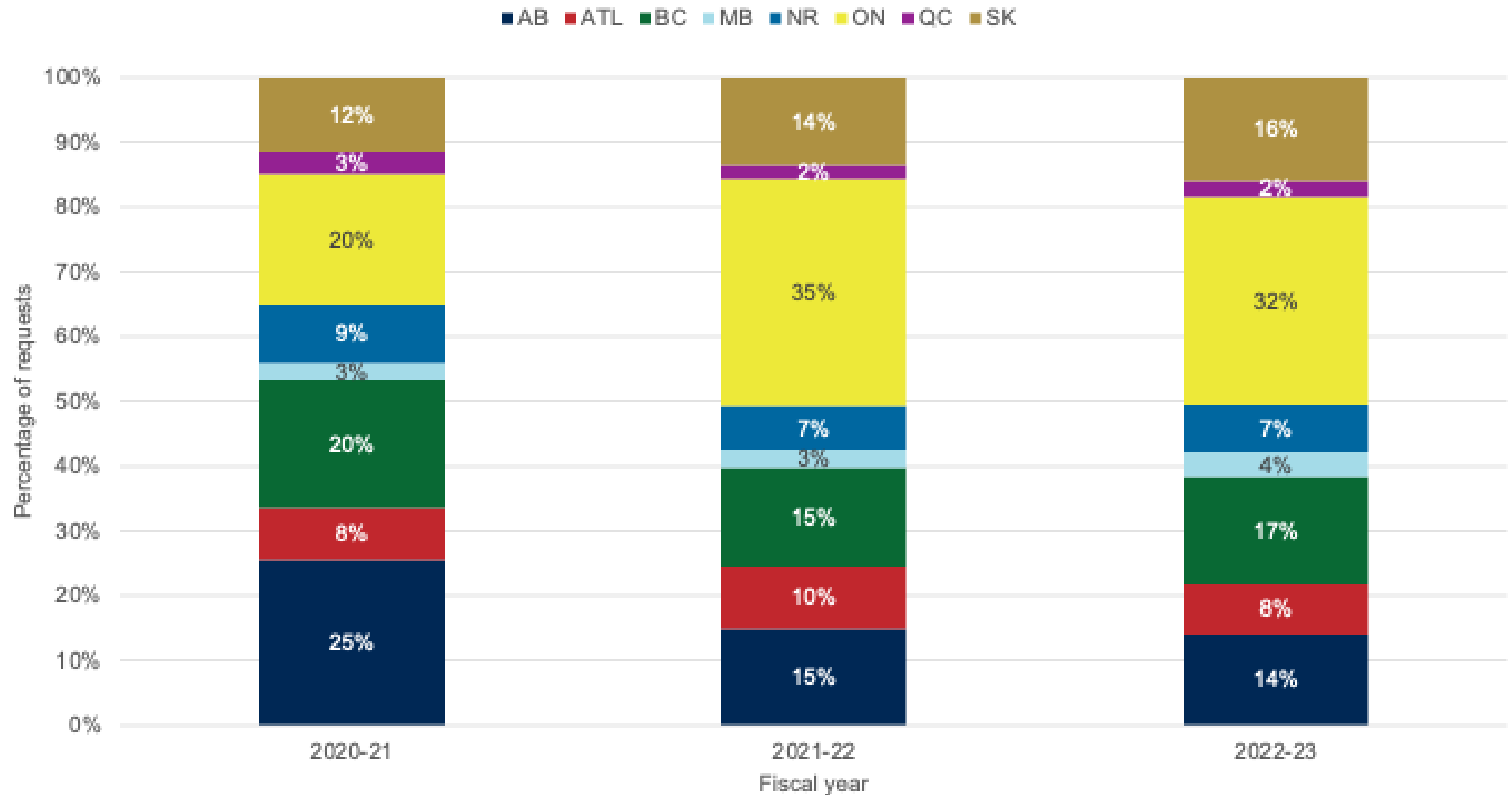
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

### Percentage of denied requests by relation to child by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

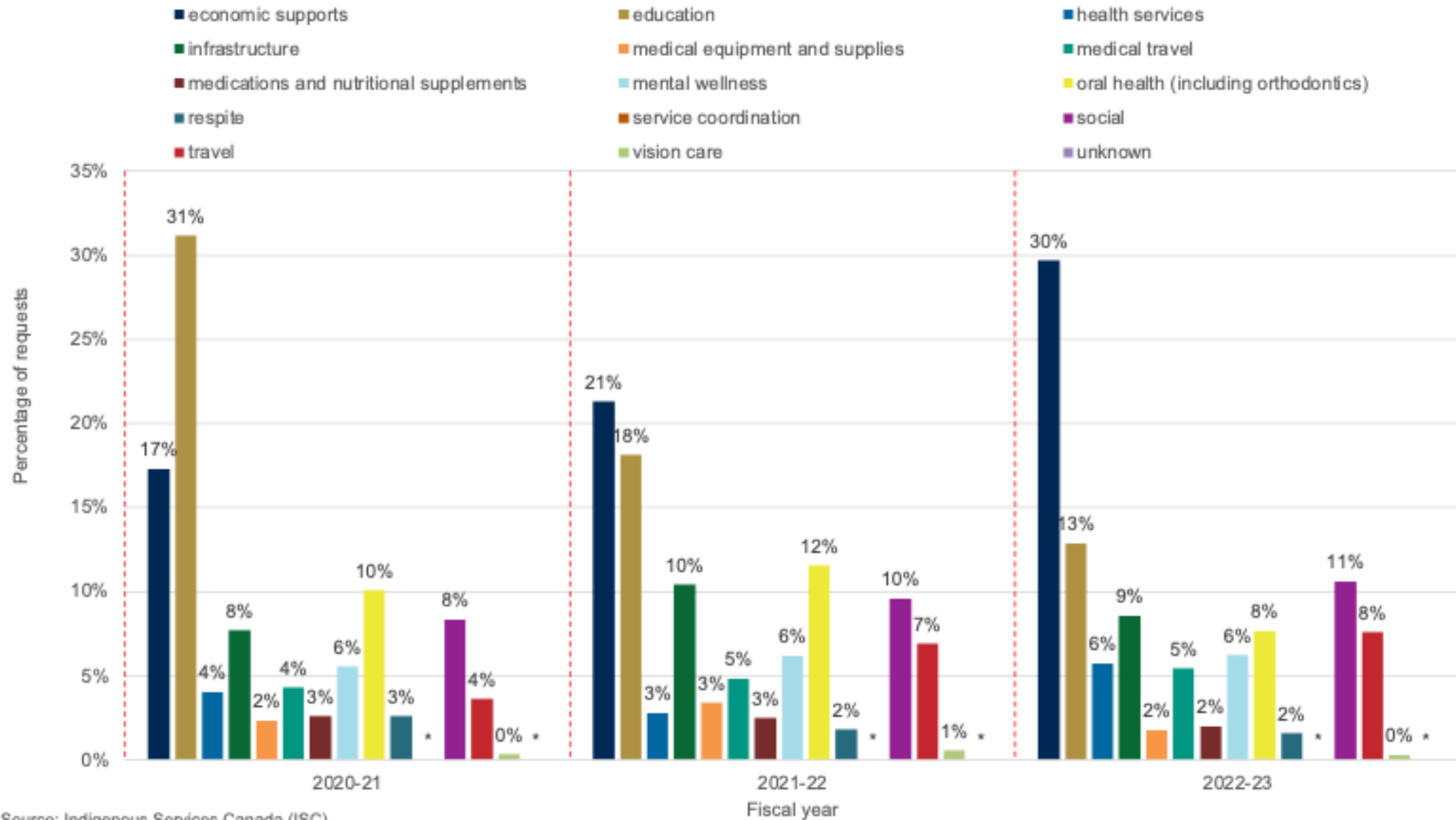
### Percentage of denied requests by region by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

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

### Percentage of denied requests by tier 1 category of need by fiscal year



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

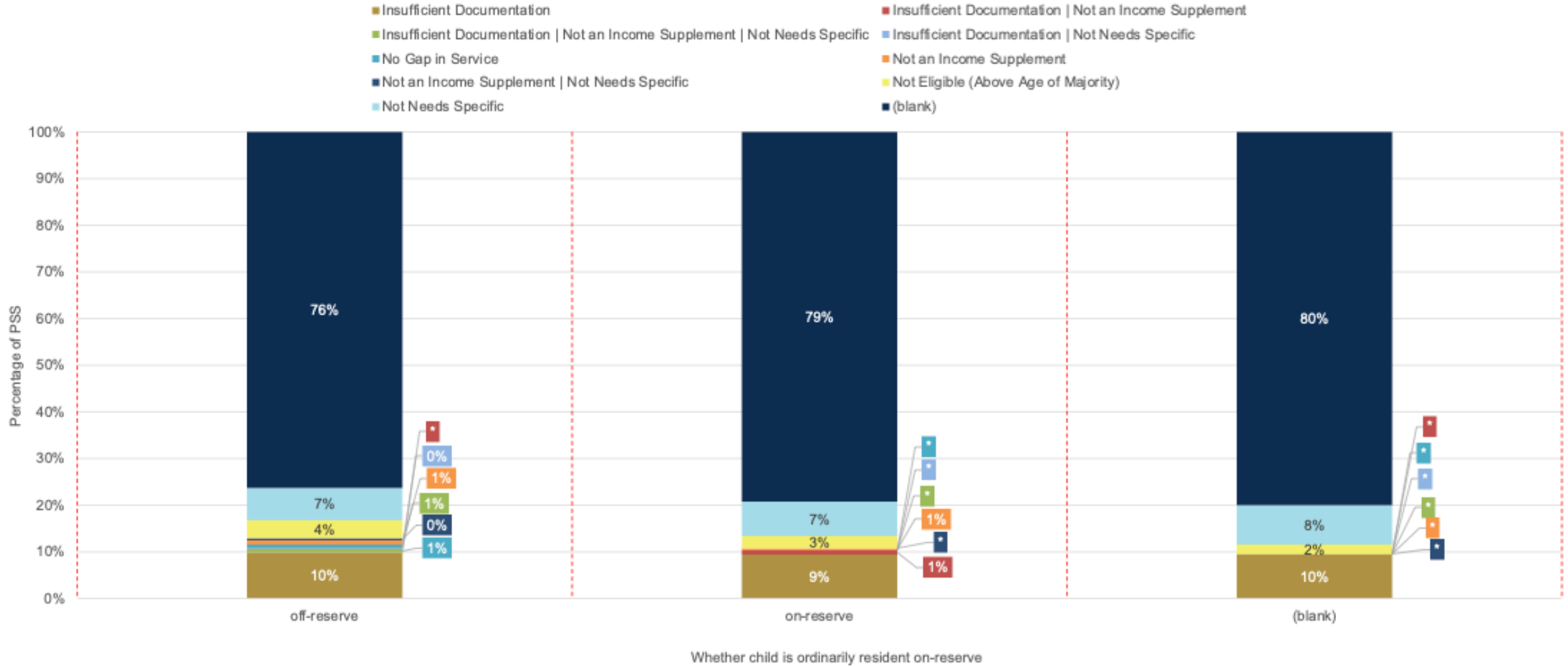
## Rationales for denials

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- Rationales for denied individual requests are mostly blank. Insufficient documentation is the most cited reason (when recorded, approximately 10%).
- Appeals of denied individual requests have larger shares of approval than those for group requests of which a larger share are denied.
  - Group requests are not appealed at the same rate as individual requests. For instance, in FY 2022-23, 37 group requests were appealed and all (100%) were denied.
- Most denied requests were above the normative standard, below the threshold for substantive equality, cultural appropriateness, and the best interests of the child.

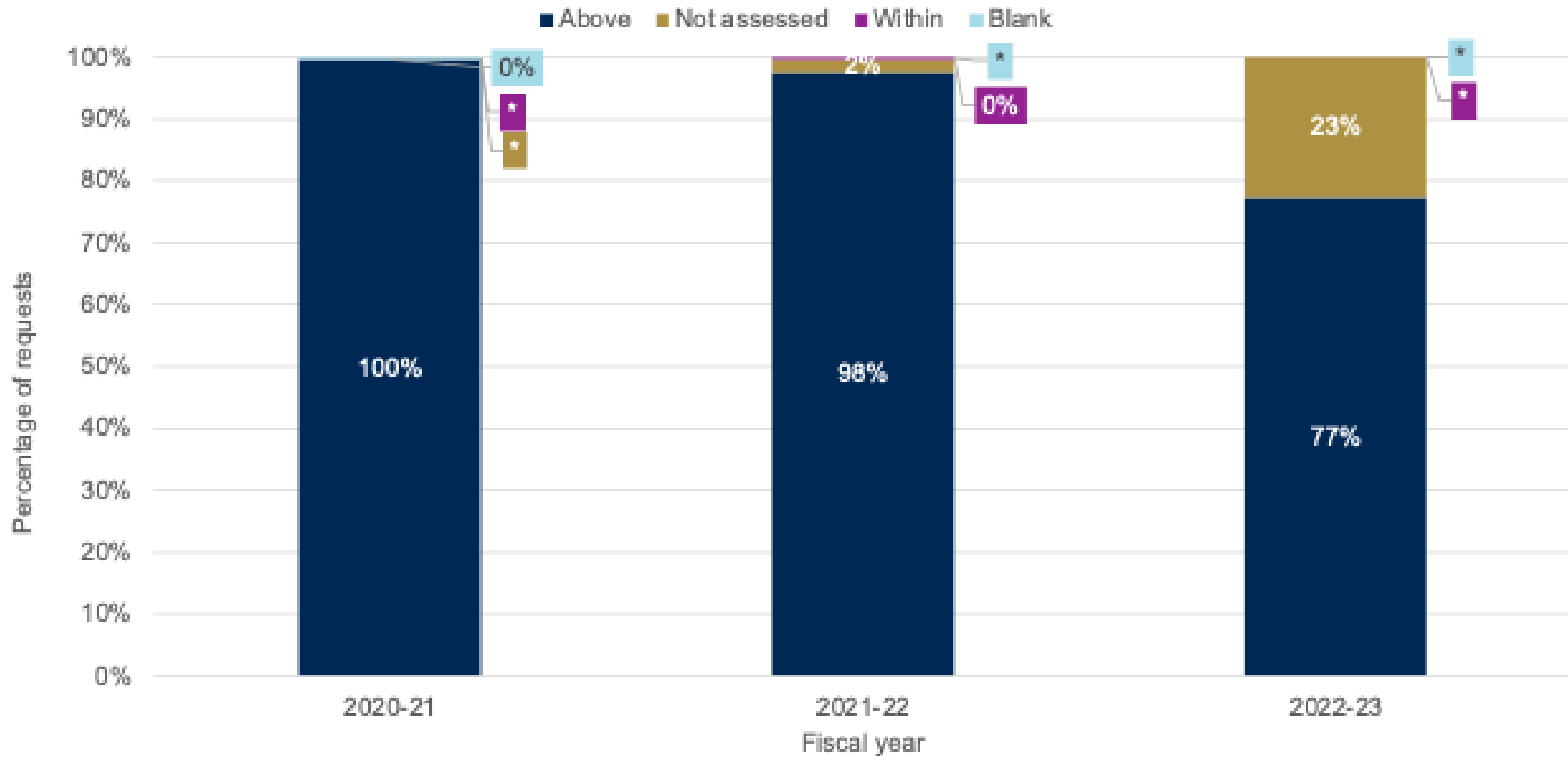
Of denied individual requests: Percentage of PSS by whether child is ordinarily resident on-reserve by denial rationale, 2022-23



Source: Indigenous Services Canada.

Notes: 1) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed and excluded from the legend. 2) According to ISC, denial rationale is a "new data field implemented in January 2023," so only 3 months of data for 2022-23.

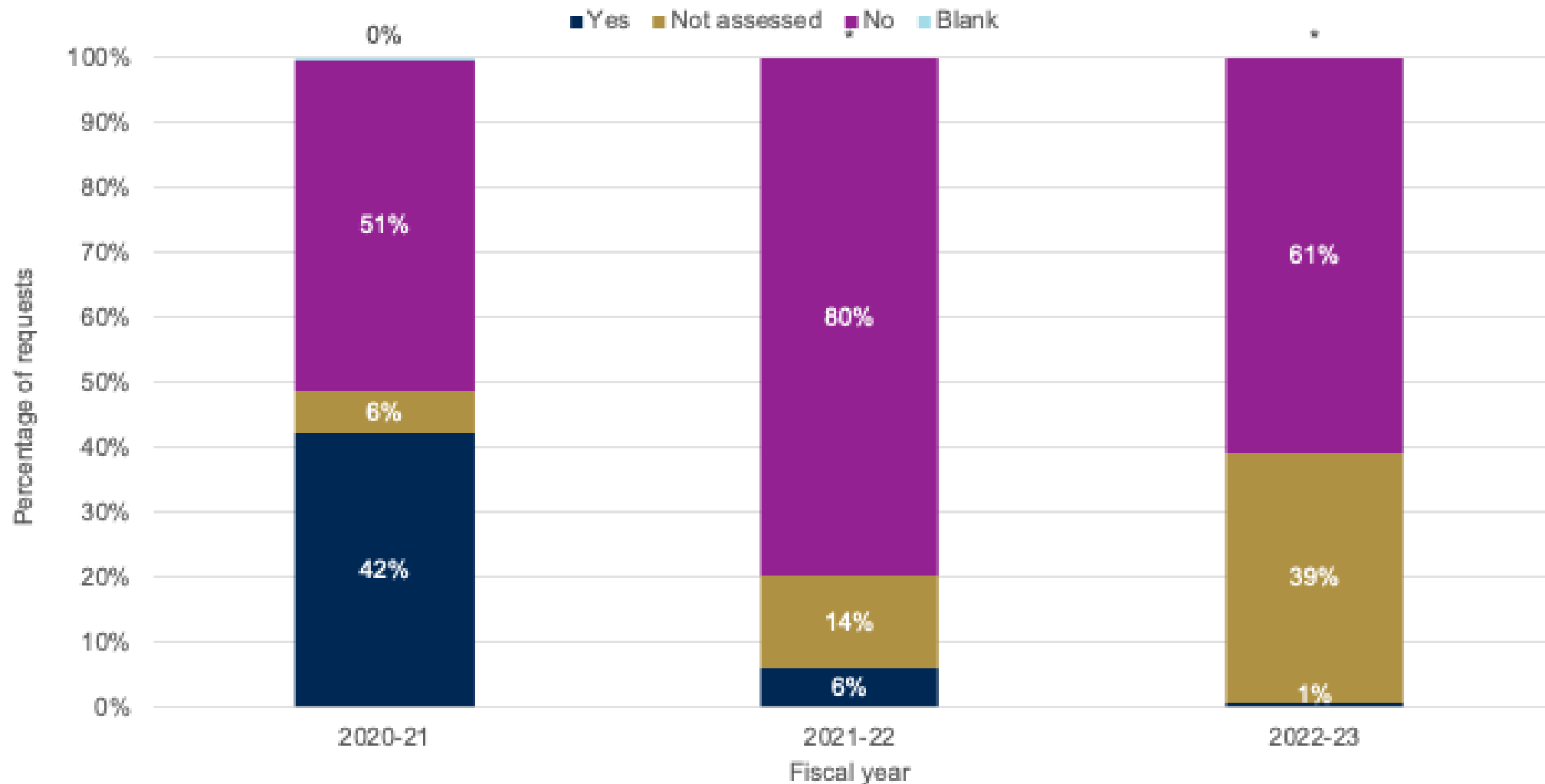
### Percentage of denied requests by HQ's assessment of normative standard by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

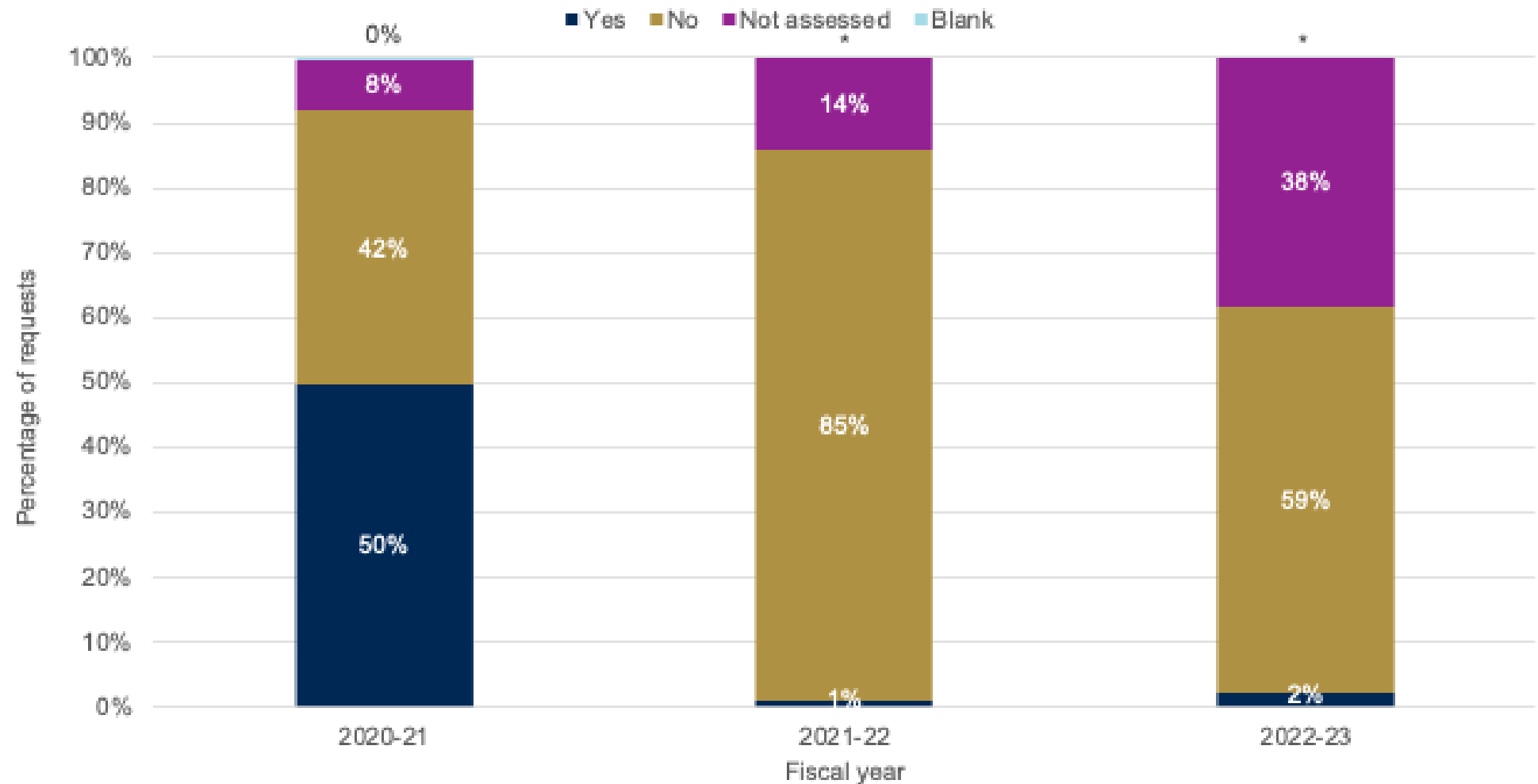
### Percentage of denied requests by HQ's assessment of substantive equality by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

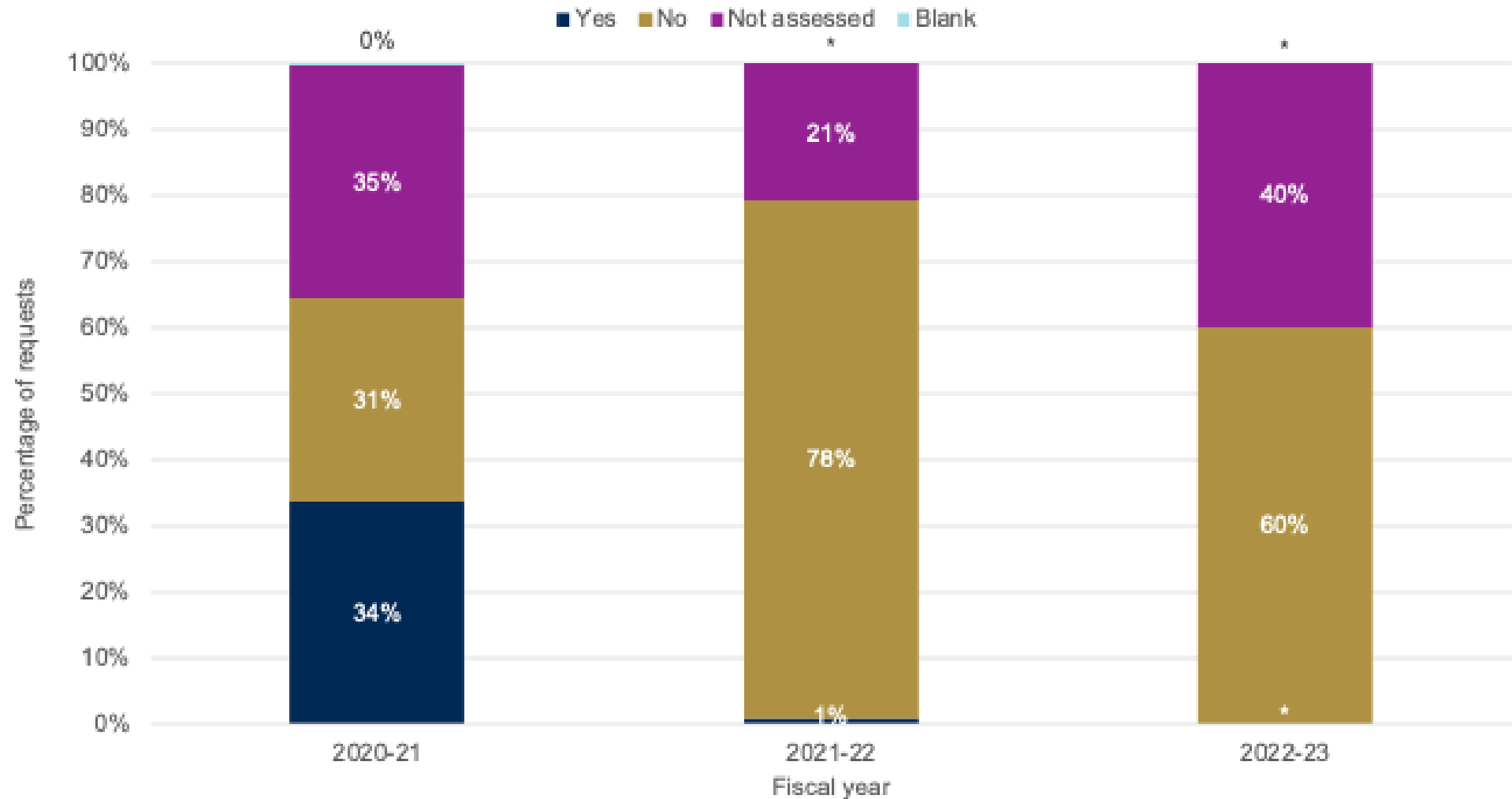
### Percentage of denied requests by HQ's assessment of best interest of the child by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

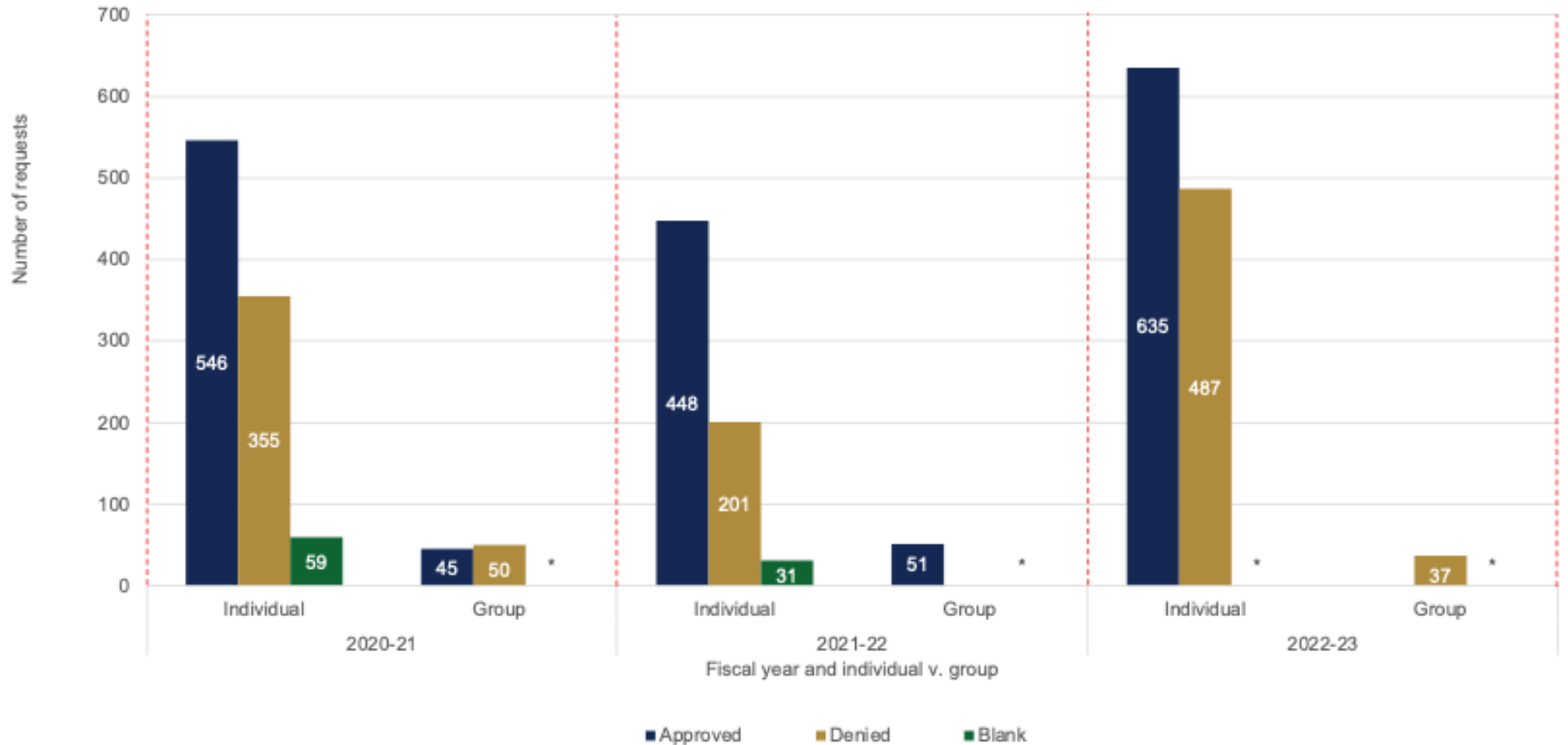
### Percentage of denied requests by HQ's assessment of cultural appropriateness by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

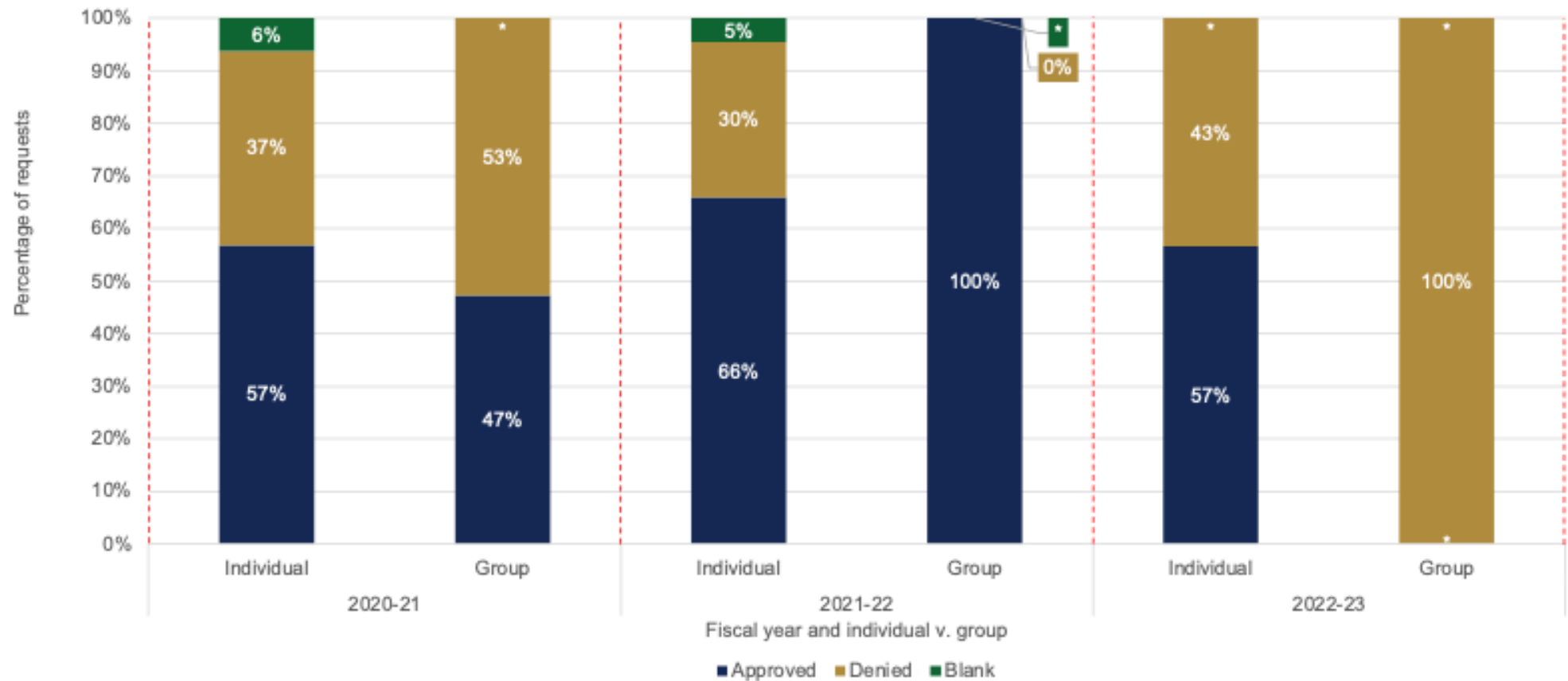
Number of requests by appeal decision by individual v. group by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) This chart excludes requests where the appeal submitted date is blank. 2) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

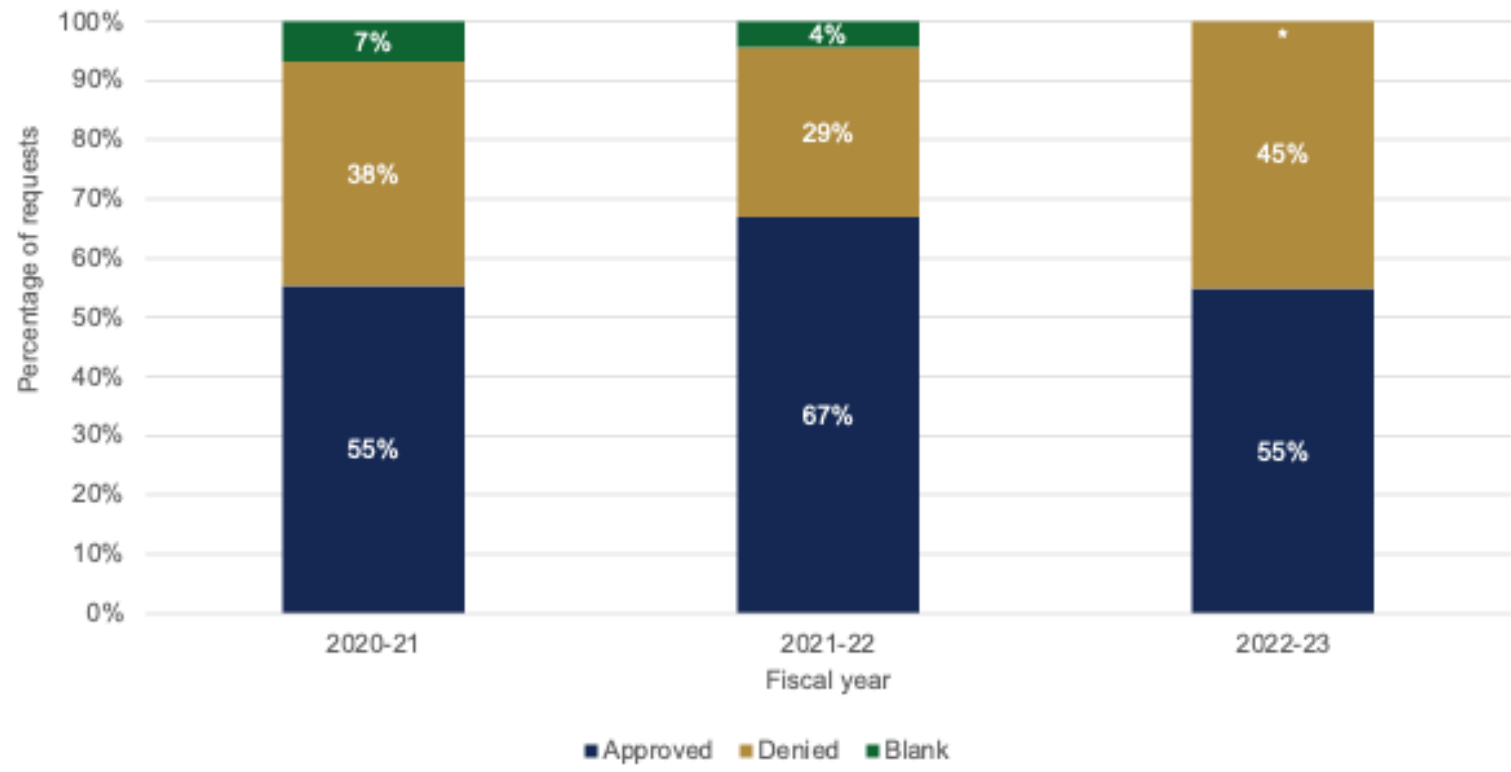
Percentage of requests by appeal decision by individual v. group by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) This chart excludes requests where the appeal submitted date is blank. 2) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by appeal decision by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Notes: 1) This chart excludes requests where the appeal submitted date is blank. 2) Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.



**Other analysis**

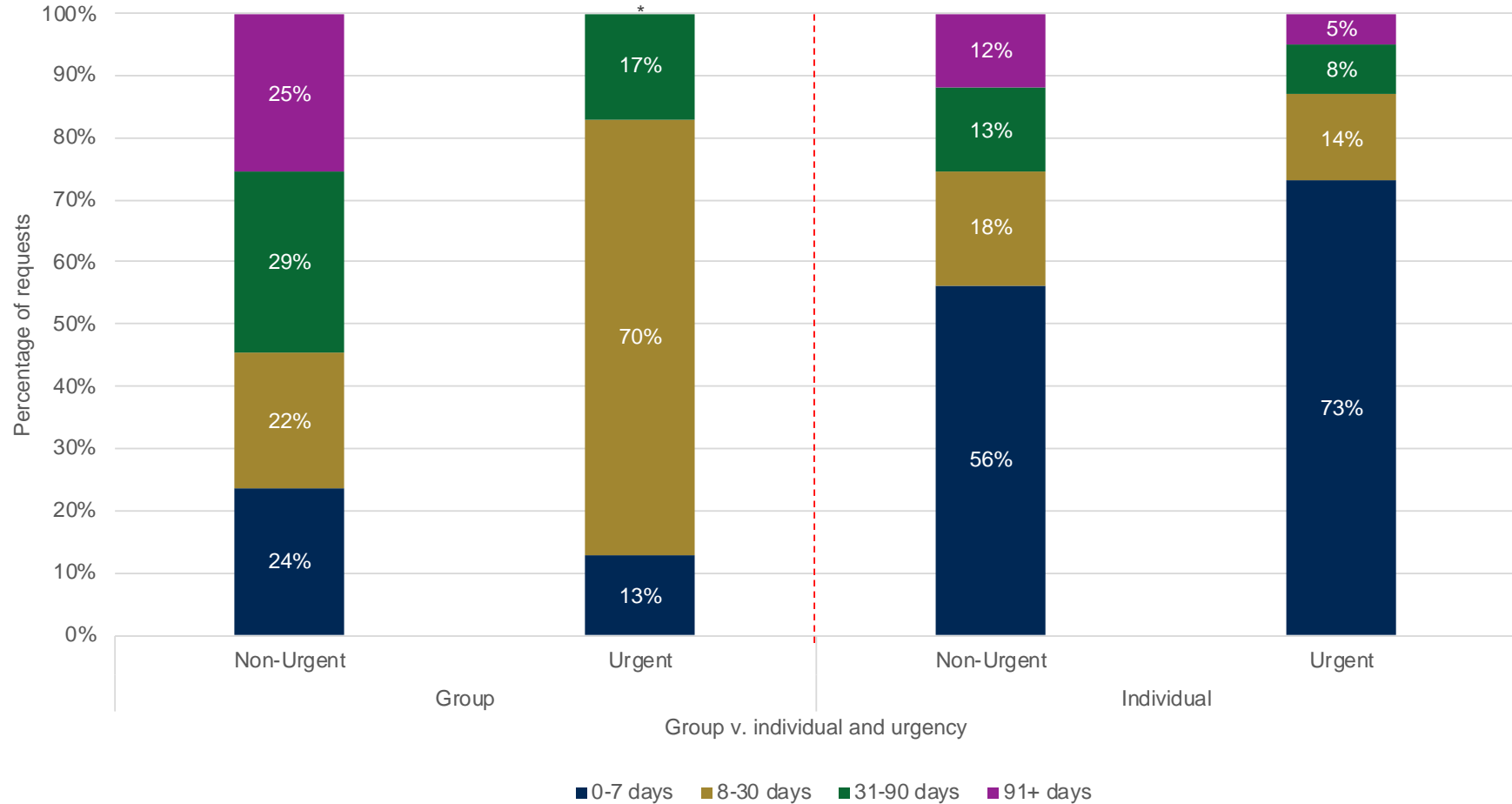
## Other analysis

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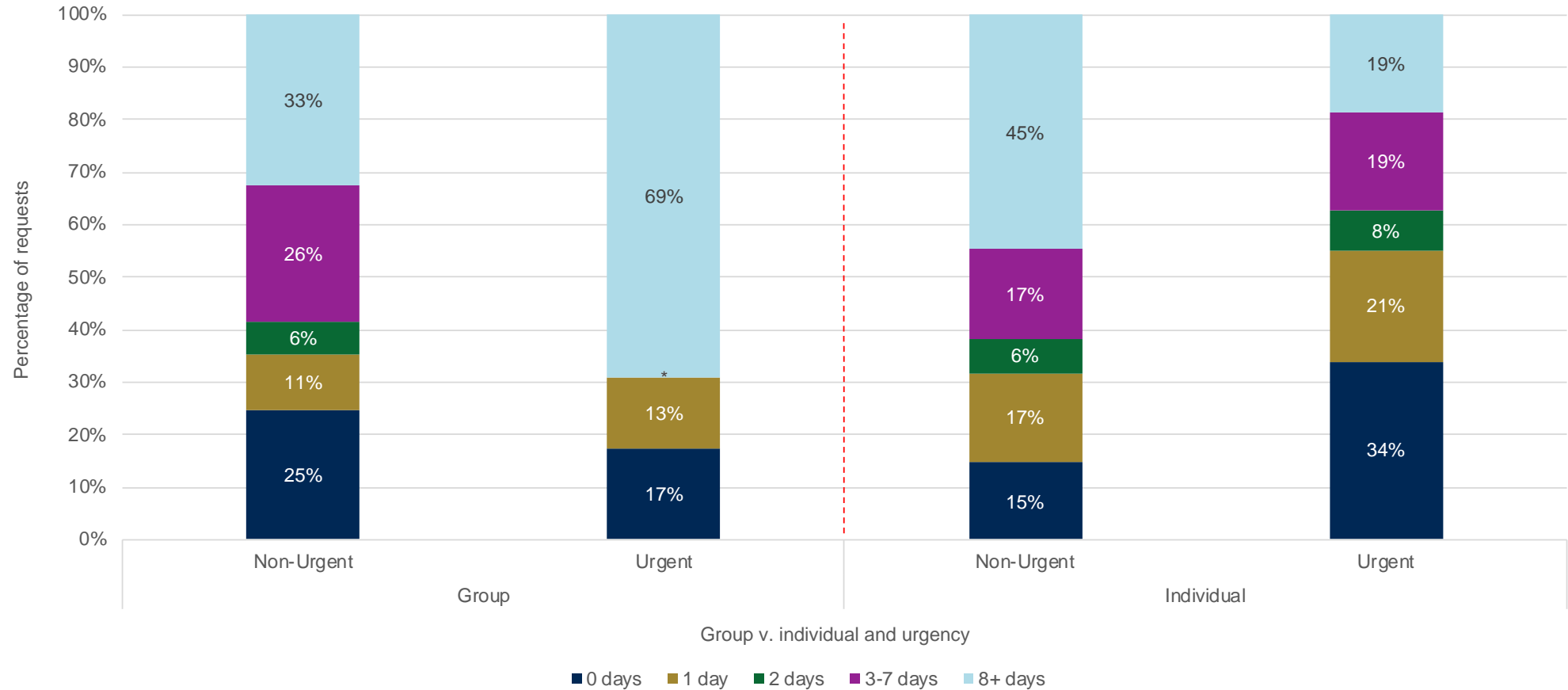
- Individual requests have shorter response times than group request. Urgent requests have shorter response times for individual requests than non-urgent requests.
- Most individual requests are for one child.
- In 2020-21 and 2021-22 re-reviews Back to Basics made up the full category. In fiscal year 2022-23, re-reviews with new information made up just over 50% of all re-reviews.

Percentage of requests by number of days between initial contact date and sufficient information date by group v. individual by urgency, 2022-23



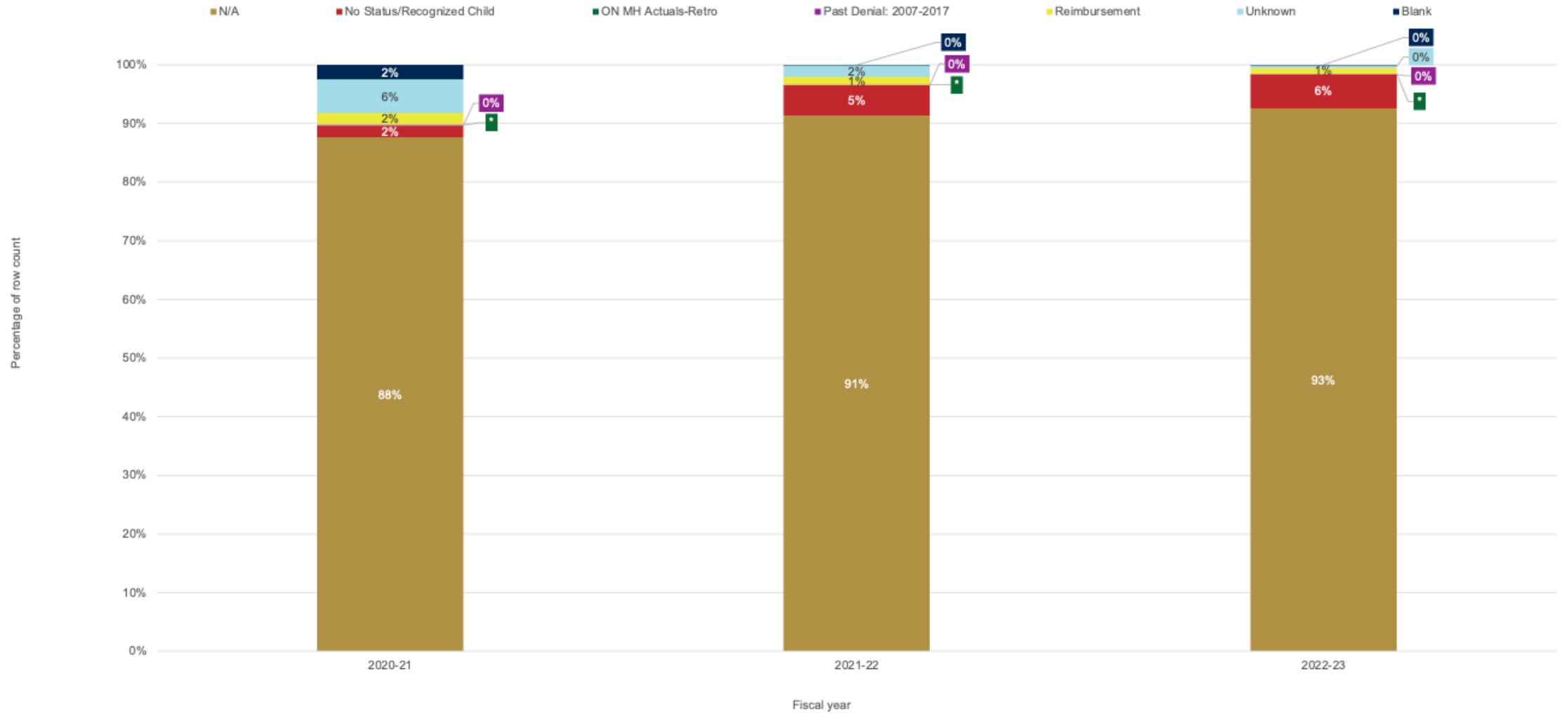
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of requests by number of days between item submitted date and final decision date by group v. individual by urgency, 2022-23



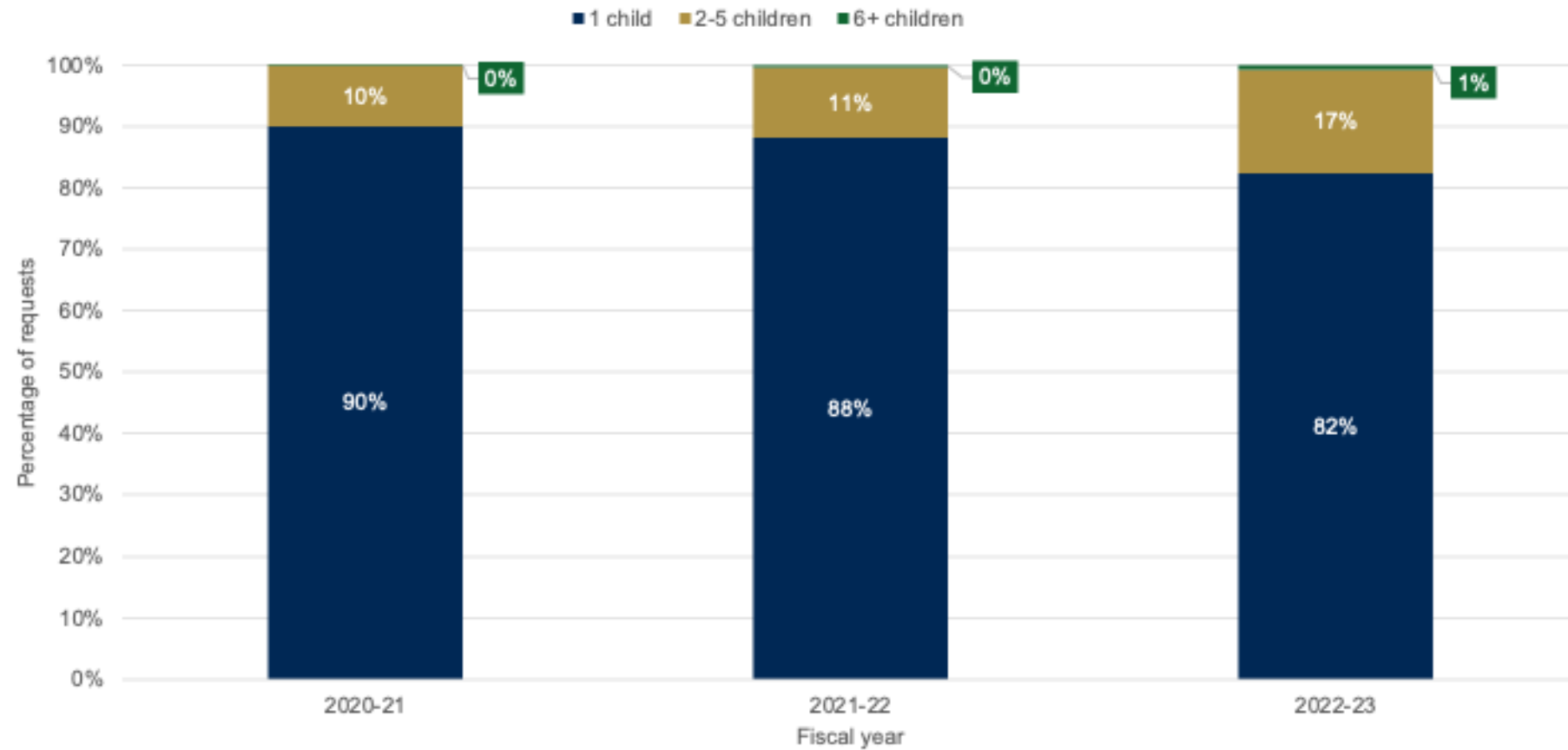
Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).  
 Note: Entries with fewer than 15 records were suppressed.

Percentage of row count by CHRT order by fiscal year



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

Of individual requests: Percentage of requests by number of children by fiscal year



Source: Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

## Definitions of re-review types

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Term	Definition
Re-review	“a previously denied item which has been re-reviewed due to new information or the implementation of the Back-to-Basics(B2B) policies”
Re-assessment	“an item currently in escalations, not yet denied, which may be eligible for re-assessment/approval due to new information or B2B.”

