

The Jordan's Principle



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Outline

Settings & Historical Events

**Purpose
&
Methodology**

Main Findings

**Recommendations
&
Ways Forward**

Part I

Part II

Part III

Part IV

Part V

Presentation Outline

Settings & historical Events

Purpose & Methodology

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Recommendations & Ways Forward

Part I

Part II

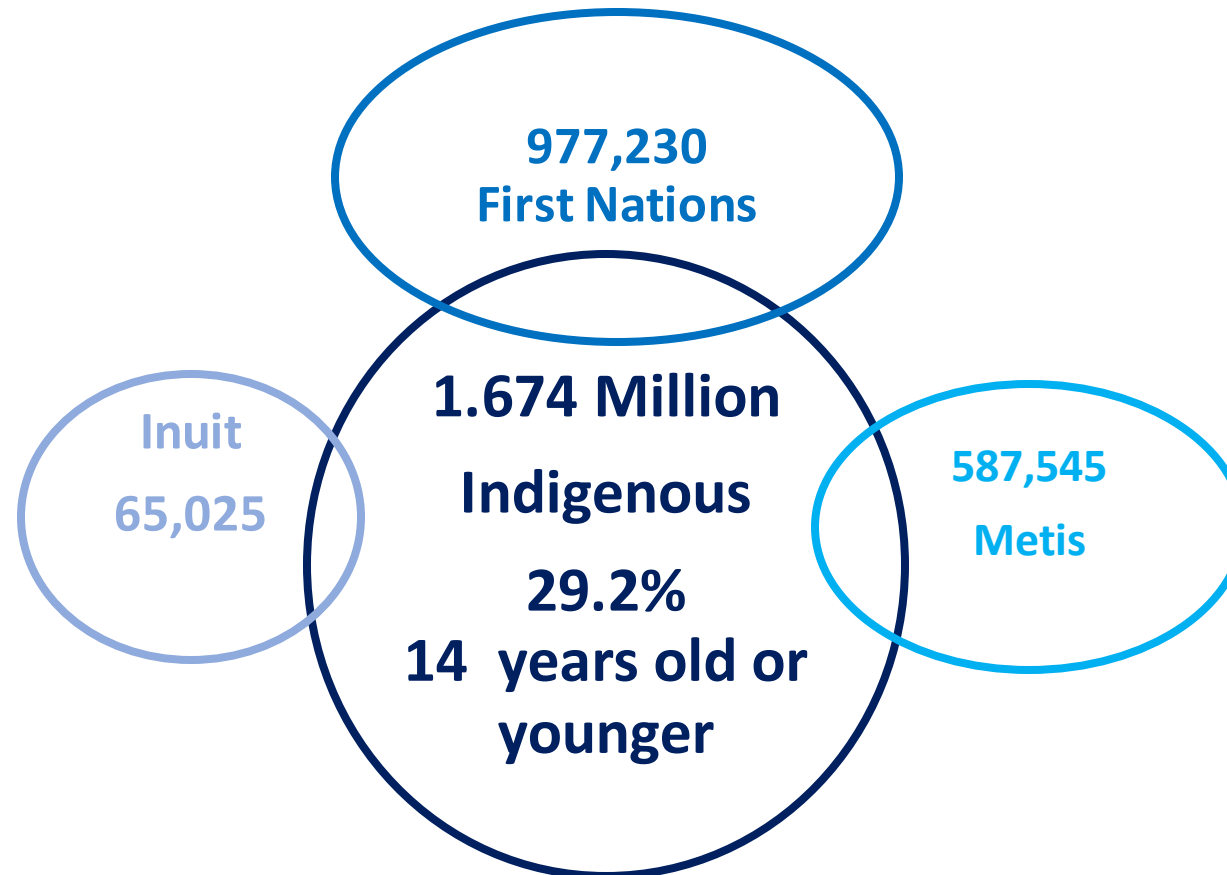
Part III

Part IV

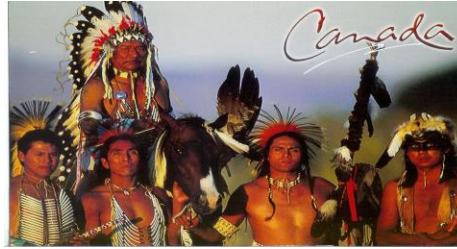
Part V

Settings & Major Historical Events

The Setting: Indigenous Peoples of Canada



1.674 Million
Indigenous



977,230 First Nations



587,545 Metis



65,025 Inuits

29.2% of 14 years old or younger

The Boy Behind the Principle



- Jordan River Anderson ;
- Norway House Cree Nation;
- born in 1999 in Manitoba;
- multiple disabilities and stayed in the hospital from birth;
- When he was 2 years old, he could move to a special home ;
- Dispute between the federal and provincial governments on who should pay for his home-based care.
- Jordan stayed in the hospital until he passed away at the age of 5 in 2004.

Part I

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Legal Commitment

On December 12, 2007, House of Commons motion

The Government of Canada adopt a “Child-First Principle”.

“Indigenous children would get the products, services and supports they need, when they need them. Payments would be worked out later”.

2007 Complaint: First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada + Assembly of First Nations;

Help FN to navigate complex health, social and educational system .

The Canadian Human Tribunal Ruling

On January 26, 2016 CHRT ordered the Federal Government implement the full meaning and scope of the JP;

New Application of Jordan's Principle;

The 2016 Jordan's Principle Initiative and the Saskatchewan's Response

The 2016 Jordan's Principle Initiative

- In July 2016, \$382.5 millions initiative;
- nationwide;
- over three years;
- raising awareness about the availability of services and funds;
- enabling First Nation families and children with special need to access services, products and supports.

The Saskatchewan's Response

- Service Coordinators through Early Childhood Intervention Program (ECIP);
- Over 18 years ECIP, support to Aboriginal families with children 0-6 years **on reserve**;
- December 2016, expansion to First Nations children 7-18 years **on reserve**;
- October 2017, three Tribal Councils received funding , provide service coordination, First Nations children **off reserve**.

Purpose & Methodology

Purpose

- how to drive importance recommendations
- evidence-based decisions:
 - ✓ descriptive statistics,
 - ✓ focus group discussion,
 - ✓ key informant interviews
 - ✓ Data visualization

Three-Steps Methodology

- Required information:
 - 13 Focus Group discussions
 - 460 questionnaires
- Main findings:
 - descriptive statistics
 - and data visualization techniques
- Practical Recommendations
 - Improved services;
 - Increased funding;
 - More awareness

Part I

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Main Findings

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Strengths of the current Jordan's Principle

Exciting initiative on the right track;

Unique Solutions to children with special needs and their families;

High praise for respiratory services being funded in-home care;

centralized call centers for intake and funding;

Passion & commitment of the JP Focal Points;

Provide timely decisions & funding

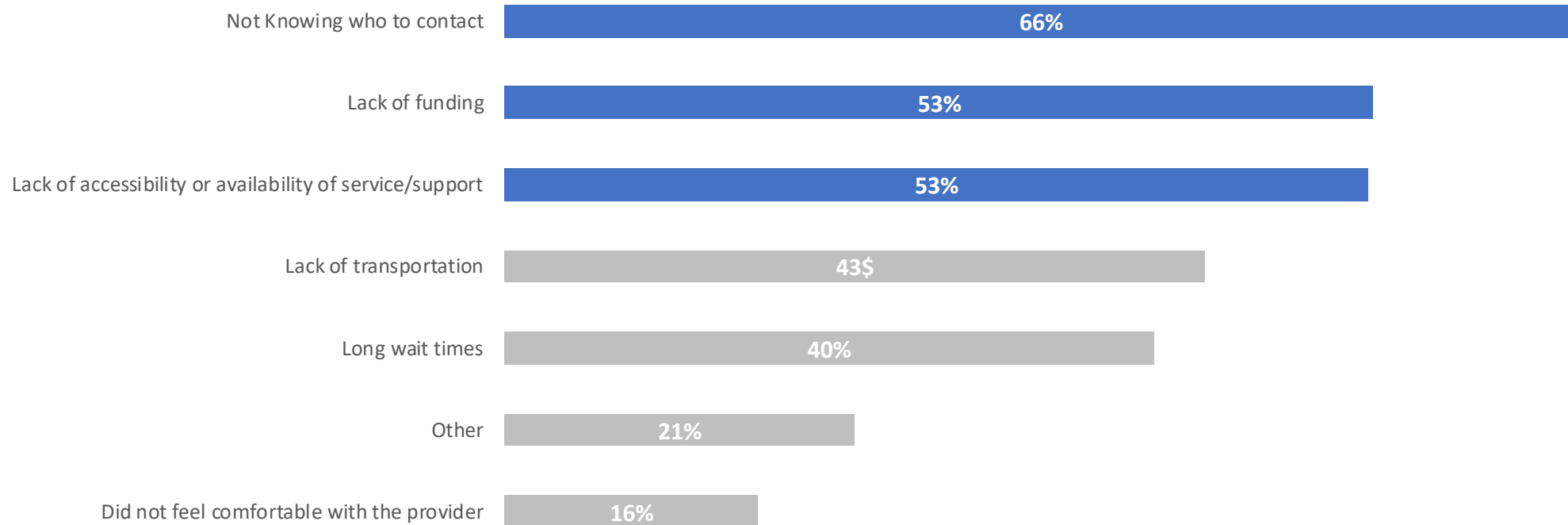
How Easy It is to Access Jordan's Principle Services?

Within the past year, Only 39% of families agreed or strongly agreed they have been able to access services for children more easily.



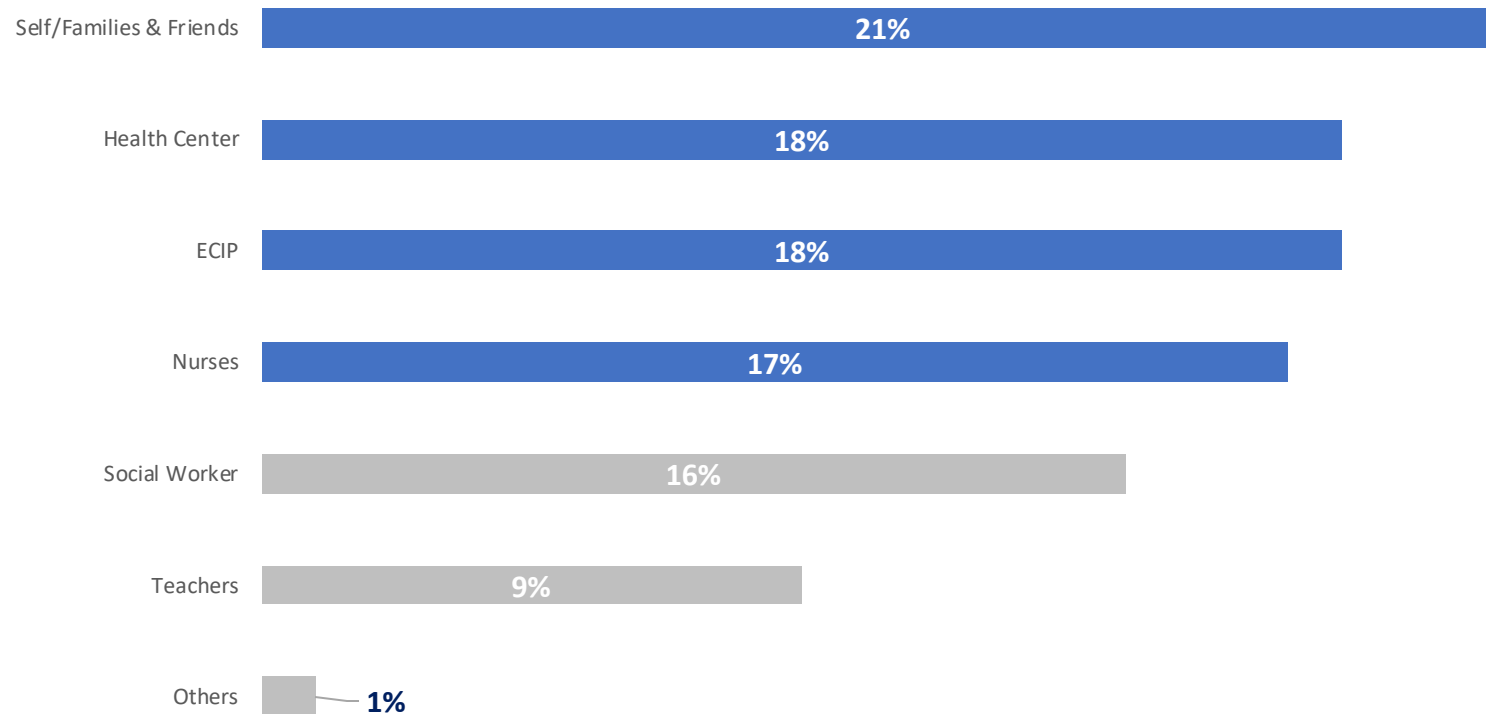
Challenges to Access Jordan's Principle Services

Before the recent changes in how Jordan's Principle was implemented, Participants rate "Not knowing who to contact", "Lack of funding" and "Lack of Accessibility/Availability" as the top 3 challenges they and their family encountered when access services



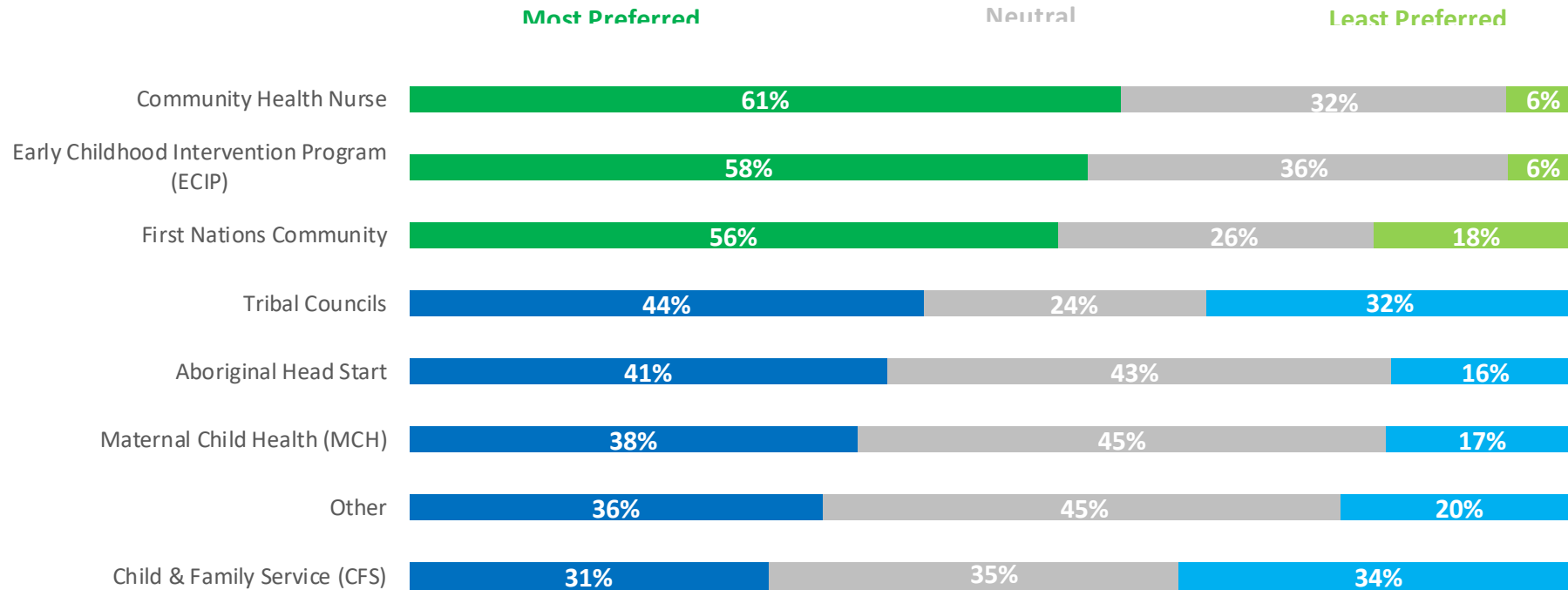
Source of Help in Accessing Jordan's Principle Services

Participants rated "Self/Family & Friend", "Health Center", "ECIP", and "Nurses" as the top 4 sources who helped them and their family obtain the services and supports their child needed



Jordan's Principle Services Coordination

Participants Ranked "Community Health Nurse", "ECIP", and "First Nation Community" as the Top 3 Authorities they Would Want to Play the Role of Service Coordinator for their Child

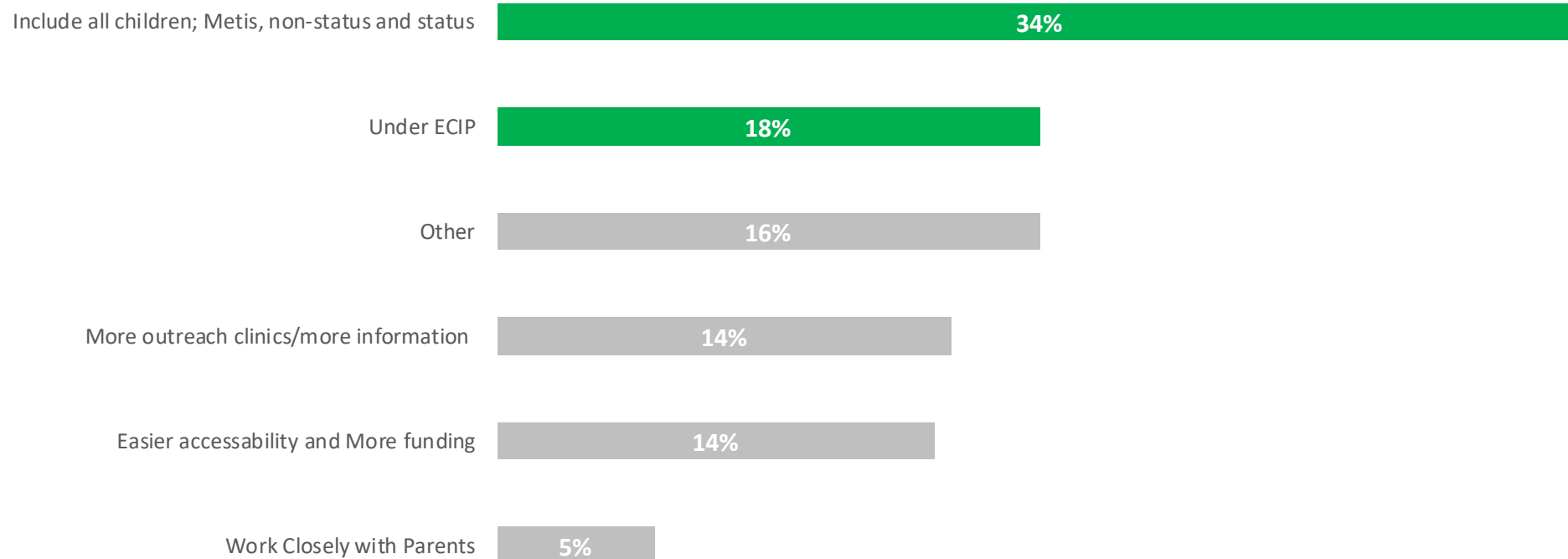


Concerns, Issues and Gaps With Jordan's Principles

- Insufficient Number of Health Professionals for Indigenous Children;
- Non-status and Metis children:
 - Jordan's Principle only to children who are registered or eligible to be registered as indigenous;
- Housing needs for children with special needs:
 - mold,
 - overcrowding,
 - insufficient band funding;
- Urgent need for handicapped accessible vehicles in many communities;
- too few families and caregivers know about Jordan's Principle and how to access services.

Future Vision for Jordan's Principle

Participants Rated "Including all children", "Under ECIP" as top 2 directions where participants envisioned Jordan's Principle service coordination to evolve in the future.



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Recommendation, Update, and Limitations

Major Recommendations

- Expand national and regional awareness campaign strategies around Jordan's Principle;
- include all children, regardless of status;
- More Service Coordinators, Service providers and community based professional and para-professional supports;
- Access to highly specialized services outside of the province or country;
- Establish a 'one stop shop' for Assessments for children with an assessment team;
- Funding should be audited to ensure families receive the services the funds were allocated for.

Update

- On March 19, 2019, the Federal Government committed **\$1.2 billion**;
- over the **next three years**;
- “**advancing reconciliation**,” for First Nation, Metis and Inuit peoples.
- “make sure children and families **receive the supports that they deserved** for so long.”

Limitations

- “purposeful sampling” and “not a statistical representative sample”;
 - No 95% confidence intervals;
 - No generalization of the findings of this study;
- most attendees at the Information Sessions self-reported as “service providers”;
- a large proportion of the attendee reported “having little or no experience” with Jordan’s Principle.

Thank You, Merci,
Muchas Gracias