Making the Shift: Roadmap for Youth Homelessness Data Infrastructure

1: Canadian Data Infrastructure Scan

PolicyWise for Children & Families

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MAKING THE SHIFT INC

University of Lethbridge
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Acknowledgments

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Key Messages

This document shares learnings related to the state of existing Canadian administrative data infrastructure that could support our roadmap for data infrastructure to inform youth homelessness prevention in Canada.

Data infrastructure refers to the collection and storage of information; people's skills, mindsets, and capacity around data; the rules for who can access the information and in what ways; and how the information can be used. *Administrative data* is information collected by organizations for their operations. It can be linked to other information to help predict and prevent homelessness.

1. **The administrative data ecosystem in Canada is promising.** Data centres are being established across Canada to support administrative data work that can help predict and prevent homelessness. Strong local projects are emerging, and many national groups are interested in supporting administrative data research on homelessness. However, Canadian data can be further improved for more impact. Canada's existing administrative data ecosystem provides a promising landscape for moving towards more use of administrative data to prevent homelessness.

2. **Data infrastructure should focus on the 'community level'.** Various evidence converged to suggest that there is more current potential to analyze the community than the national level for administrative data analysis. Examples of the community level are data from individual shelters, from communities, and collected by provincial or territorial governments. Future data infrastructure should focus on the community level and can use established methods to combine analysis findings across Canada to provide a national picture of youth homelessness and how to prevent it.

3. **Youth administrative data currently has many homes.** Multiple government entities fund youth homelessness services, which has implications for data ownership and sharing. Future data infrastructure should seek data that crosses funders to provide a more accurate picture of youth homelessness.

4. **Administrative data work requires support.** Good administrative data work needs a careful understanding of what it measures, its quality, and data limitations (for example, what populations are systemically excluded). Issues with data quality need to be addressed by engaging frontline providers. Timely sharing of data quality and findings is critical to frontline providers. By improving data quality and engaging people involved in data collection, we create a data infrastructure that can be trusted and actively used to prevent youth homelessness.

5. **Community engagement is critical when working with data infrastructure.** Engagement with relevant stakeholders (for example, frontline service providers and youth with lived experience) makes data relevant and allows for solutions that meet people where they are at. Future data infrastructure should ensure a place for various stakeholders to provide a voice in youth homelessness prevention efforts.

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Introduction

This project is funded by Making the Shift: Youth Homelessness Social Innovation Lab. Making the Shift is co-led by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and A Way Home Canada. It is funded through the Networks of Centres of Excellence. Working in collaboration with researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and advocates, the Lab conducts, funds, and mobilizes cutting-edge research and prototypes promising program models in communities across Canada to prevent and end youth homelessness.

This project's goal is to create a roadmap for data infrastructure to support the prevention of youth homelessness in Canada. *Data infrastructure* refers to the collection and storage of information; people's skills, mindsets, and capacity around data; the rules for who can access the information and in what ways; and how the information can be used. Project activities include: 1) project steering, such as convening advisory team meetings to inform project actions, 2) learning to understand key related data infrastructure, promising practices and processes, other Making the Shift projects, youth with lived experience relevant practices, and Indigenous community relevant practices, 3) engagement with stakeholders to co-decide the best path for a roadmap, and 4) the co-creation of the roadmap with stakeholders.

As part of the data infrastructure learning aspect of this project, this document shares learnings related to current Canadian administrative data infrastructure that can support our roadmap. While this document focuses on administrative data as part of the project's original focus, other project learnings also consider other types of data that inform data infrastructure.

Administrative data is collected by organizations for their operations. This data may be demographics, characteristics, and needs of those experiencing homelessness. Examples are intake data from youth homelessness frontline providers and other program data, such as education, health, and justice data. Different data sources can be linked together using identifiers (e.g., name and date of birth) to understand trajectories into homelessness and what factors may be addressed to prevent homelessness.

Methods

We scanned Canadian administrative data infrastructure that could inform our roadmap. We focused on data infrastructure that in its existing or near state can be used for population-based investigations into youth homelessness. As a result, we focused on Canadian provincial or national groups, investigating a few regional groups that had strong examples of using data infrastructure for research purposes.

Step 1: Finding relevant data infrastructure.

We compiled a list of existing data infrastructure in Canada that could be relevant. This list consisted of *groups* (i.e., data centres, organizations, or collaboratives that could support homelessness research) known through our work in data linkage, their national scale work in Canada, and literature on data

infrastructure. This list is not exhaustive but covers many relevant large-scale groups in Canada. We found 25 Canadian data infrastructure groups with potential relevance (see Appendix A for full list).

Step 2: Learning from publicly available documentation.

As a next step, we investigated websites describing the Canadian data infrastructure groups. Websites were accessed between December 2022-February 2023. We reviewed websites from all groups and fully extracted information on 13 Canadian groups that we determined to be relevant to potential future youth homelessness work. We extracted how the data infrastructure could be used for homelessness research, what other data could link to it for research, how it could be accessed, what requirements it had around engagement with relevant stakeholders, and various other factors. This information was condensed into a table describing the data infrastructure (see Appendix B).
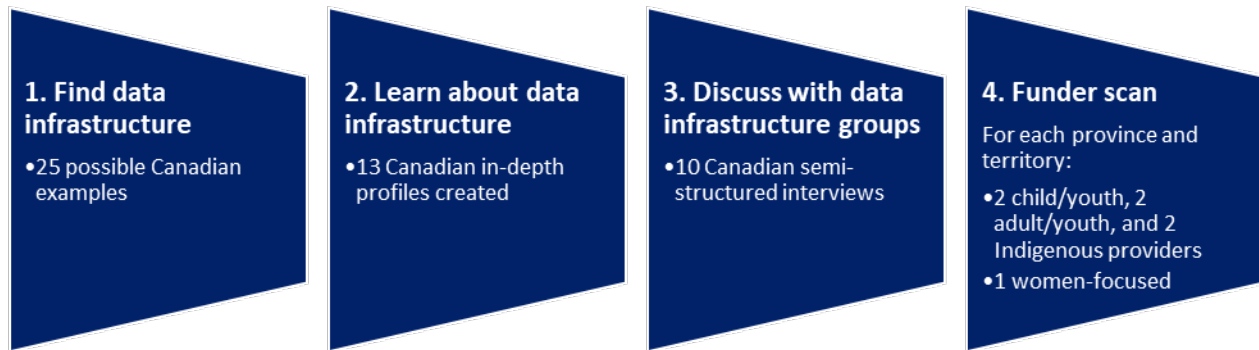
Step 3: In-depth discussion on data infrastructure.

We performed inquiries and semi-structured interviews with the 10 Canadian groups that consented to an interview to better understand their data infrastructure (see Appendix A for interview list). Discussions occurred between February 2022-March 2023. We discussed data infrastructure details, practices they used to support their work, potential future partnerships, and other questions aimed at the uniqueness of each group. One group elected to respond to all questions with written responses. Data resulting from these interviews was used to further complete the table describing the data infrastructure (see Appendix B). Discussions were coded thematically on what we could learn from their experiences and what key opportunities emerged (see Appendix C for full emerging themes).

Step 4: Understanding government funding of youth homelessness providers.

As an additional step, we performed a scan on funding sources of homelessness service providers in Canada. By documenting who funds different youth homelessness services, we get a better understanding of who may hold data and who would have a stronger ability to decide what data is collected.

For this investigation, we searched for two examples of homelessness providers in each province and territory that provided child/youth (under 18 years old), adult/youth (18+ years old), and Indigenous services (up to six for each province; see Appendix D for list of organizations). We also searched for one example of women services for each province and territory. We limited our search to providers with sufficient financial documentation. Sources were annual reports, financial statements, news releases, and online charity reporting portals. In general, larger provinces had more providers to draw upon, and such, we had more success finding this information. We extracted government funders and the top type of government funder (i.e., municipal, provincial, and federal) for the child/youth, adult/youth, and Indigenous providers. We focused on government funders for women-focused providers. See Appendix E for findings. This scan was performed in April-May 2023.

1. Find data infrastructure
- 25 possible Canadian examples

2. Learn about data infrastructure
- 13 Canadian in-depth profiles created

3. Discuss with data infrastructure groups
- 10 Canadian semi-structured interviews

4. Funder scan
For each province and territory:
- 2 child/youth, 2 adult/youth, and 2 Indigenous providers
- 1 women-focused

Findings

Our scan revealed a promising state of data infrastructure across Canada, information on where youth data may reside, many promising practices for how to support data infrastructure, and some critical barriers that must be overcome to realize the potential of data moving forward. While data infrastructure has not arrived at a state for strong youth homelessness research, many pieces are in place to start a 'data revolution' where administrative data can be increasingly used to prevent homelessness.

A Promising State of Data Infrastructure in Canada

Provincial data centres are being established across Canada that have data that could support work to predict and prevent homelessness. We found that many provincial data centres across Canada have linked data together on individuals' cross-ministry service use, providing potential to understand service use trajectories that predict homelessness. For example, K-12 education outcomes may predict homelessness. Three data centres had extensive linkage across ministries, with British Columbia having linkage to homeless shelter use. In addition, two data centres are expected to increase cross-ministry linkage moving forward. Furthermore, **most provinces and territories have data centres to access health data, which has been used to detect some visible homelessness (for example, individuals in homelessness shelters, compared to invisible homelessness, such as couch surfing).** *Health data would be stronger if health care providers were required to ask a standard question on housing for all patients. This would help coordinate potential support services that might prevent continued homelessness.* Data centres allow access for a reasonable price, speed up access, offer analysis support, and are moving to remote access. Remote access is an important tool as it increases data access. Finally, most groups were considering how to engage with Indigenous communities and individuals with lived experience.

We found examples of strong local projects, such as through the **Calgary Homeless Foundation**, where a Reaching Home Designated Community **supported significant data work linking shelter data to data from other services** (e.g., police, health, and Housing First) to understand client trajectories and to evaluate the effectiveness of programs. Interviewees discussed more possibilities on the community level for the roadmap. For example**,** the community level may be Designated Communities or provincial/territorial governments.

On the national level, many unique opportunities presented. First, **Infrastructure Canada**, as a centre of federal coordinated homelessness work and data systems, **collects national housing data, does analysis related to homelessness, and supports homelessness related projects and services**. They are interested in exploring what data fields are important to support homelessness planning moving forward. Their data presents some limitations; it is unable to be linked well to other data in its current state and can only be used internally. Second, **Statistics Canada is undertaking the National Housing Survey and is interested in supporting homelessness data linkage**. As a demonstration project, they are currently working with the Alberta Government to link anonymized homeless shelter data to tax file records to understand income trajectories into homelessness. Finally, **Health Data Research Network (HRDN) Canada is teaming with Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research's (SPOR) Canadian National Data Platform to support health data access across the provinces and territories**. They are committed to supporting Canadian health data centres and are working to build health research capacity. As a critical point, SPOR requires all work to be informed by lived experience (Please see Appendix B for more details on data infrastructure examples*).*

Where is Youth Homelessness Data Across Canada?

Our funder scan revealed patterns that can be used to predict where administrative data could be housed across provinces/territories (See Appendix E). We found that most homelessness service providers were primarily funded by provincial and territorial governments, followed by federal sources. The exception was Ontario, which was primarily funded by municipal entities, which in turn are funded by the province. **This suggests that administrative data is likely to be most aligned at the provincial/ territorial government level or municipal level in Ontario, as funders tend to establish reporting requirements**.

We also investigated funding across types of homeless shelters. Most important, we found that often child/youth shelters had funding from both provincial/territorial children services ministries and adult homelessness programs, and adult/youth shelters had funding from ministries responsible for funding adult homelessness programs. Women and Indigenous shelters had more variation in type of funding. For example, some Indigenous serving shelters were funded federally, and others were funded provincially. **The implication of this finding is that multiple ministries in provinces/territories would need to be engaged for youth homelessness data**. Limited data would undercount youth homelessness and bias predictive models.

Data Infrastructure Learnings

The interviews resulted in various themes that inform future success in administrative data research (See Appendix C).

Provincial Considerations

Many believed that in the current state, **administrative data analysis would be best done on the provincial level and then combined nationally**. They discussed that many provinces are hesitant to share data with national entities (e.g., Statistics Canada), legislation on data use differs greatly from province-to-province, and that provincial data centres already are already in place to support upcoming

work. As a strength of working with provincial data centres, they discussed their relationships with government stakeholders to connect research to policy and help understand unique provincial context. **An understanding of local context was discussed as being critical to good administrative data work**.

Support Diversity and Inclusion

Many discussed how to include and represent Indigenous communities. They discussed the need to use OCAP data governance principles with First Nations and require Indigenous advisory groups on projects. In some cases, data centres required approval from provincial Indigenous groups, such as the Chiefs of Ontario. **Also, discussion often centred on how to represent various vulnerable groups in research, such as newcomers, minorities, and individuals with disabilities**. The underlying principle was to include the perspective of individuals with lived experience in all involved research.

Keys to Success

First, they discussed the need for input from frontline service providers and youth with lived experience. This input makes findings relevant and allows solutions that meet youth and service providers where they are at. **Second, they discussed the importance of collaborating on efforts and working together to 'raise all boats', using everyone's strength to advance research**. **Third, some discussed the need to start with current data and collect new data only when needed**. Much of the data we currently collect can be useful to planning, and collecting more data can put more burden on frontline workers. **Finally, some mentioned the importance of protecting privacy and consent in data infrastructure decisions**.

Actively Support Research

Data centres showed commitment to actively supporting research. As a critical step in administrative data work, they discussed the need to **know how well data measured up to what we'd expect with other data, understand data quality, and investigate what populations might be systemically excluded**. As another key step, **interviewees discussed the need to report on data quality and other research, and to share back findings in a timely manner to make them useful to service providers for improvement**.

Homelessness Data Learnings

They mentioned data issues that could affect predictive models and potentially useful data that was missing. These issues are compounded by high staff turnover rates, which hampers improvements in data quality. To address these issues, the Calgary Homeless Foundation created an electronic training platform. Despite data quality challenges, **discussions also paint a story that the data seems to be in a better state than what was expected**.

Other Data Learnings

First, **data access is improving as data centres go remote across the county**. While this is promising, sometimes remote access options are still limited to those within provinces. Second, **they discussed the need to link to a high-quality data spine**. For example, most data centres link health and immigration

data to other data. This strategy helps understand if an individual is using their real name or not (and is therefore valid in linkage to other data), which is critical to interpreting linked administrative data.

Key Opportunities Moving Forward

We documented various opportunities moving forward to use homelessness administrative data and how these opportunities can lead work that helps prevent youth homelessness.

1. **The Data Innovation Program in British Columbia is a leader in cross-ministry administrative data.** They have strong linkage and ongoing projects with shelter data linked to other data, are interested in collaboration with others, and are willing to improve their data. Future collaborations with the Data Innovation Program can help understand the potential of homelessness research with linked administrative data and motivate other similar work.

2. **Many groups have work that could move homelessness administrative data research forward.** Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research's (SPOR) Canadian National Data Platform is a good example of national data centre work; Statistics Canada is linking Alberta shelter data to federal data and would like to do more; many cross-service exchanges are advancing in Canada, such as the Community Information Exchange model; and the Calgary Homeless Foundation has innovative data linkage work. These groups have potential data and projects that researchers could collaborate on. Furthermore, this body of work serves the role of pioneering the field, informing future work and methods.

3. **British Columbia is planning to collect antiracism data.** Detailed provincial demographic data will be linked to Data Innovation Program administrative data to understand people's background better. This data allows analyses that help us understand the unique trajectories of people of different backgrounds as they enter homelessness to inform targeted ways to predict and prevent homelessness.

Appendices

Appendix A: Data Infrastructure Scan List

Canadian - Community

Calgary Distress Centre – Community Information Exchange*, Calgary Homeless Foundation (Alberta)*, and Shelter Management Information System (Toronto).

Canadian - Provincial

Centre for Health and Community Research (Prince Edward Island), Data Innovation Program (Government of BC)*, Preventing and reducing homelessness: an integrated data project (Government of BC)*, eHealth Saskatchewan, Health Research Data Access (Alberta Health), Institut de la statistique Quebec, Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (Ontario)*, Manitoba Population Research Data Repository*, Newfoundland and Labrador Centre for Health information, New Brunswich Health Council, New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training*, Nova Scotia Government's Open Data Portal, Population and Public Health Evidence and Evaluation Branch (Yukon), and Saskatchewan Center for Patient-Oriented Research.

Canadian - National

Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN), Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI), CHILD-BRIGHT, Health Data Research Network (HRDN) Canada, Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS; Infrastructure Canada)*, Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research (SPOR) Canadian Data Platform*, Strategy for Patient-Oriented Research SPOR Support units, Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada - Research Data Centres, and Statistics Canada - Social Data Linkage Environment*.

Groups that had an interview, discussion, or written responses on their data infrastructure.

Appendix B: Canadian Data Infrastructure Descriptions

We provide descriptions of promising existing data infrastructure in Canada. 'Linked administrative data type' describes data that is available and has been linked together. Results may change over time and are based on internet site metadata, interviews, and written responses.

#	Data Infrastructure Name	Linked Administrative Data Type										Accessiblity					Engagement Rules	
		Adult Shelters	Child Shelters	Housing	Child Welfare	K-12 School	Health	Police/ Correction	Newcomer	Other Social	Income Support	Cost	Time	Analysis supports	Will do analysis for external	Off site possible	Indigenous	Lived Experience
Community Focused																		
1	*Calgary Homeless Foundation*	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Previous study	No	No	No	Free	Varies	Some	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Provincial																		
2	*Data Innovation Program (DIP; Government of BC)*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1-12 months	Yes	No	Yes	Limited use; Making plan	Rules in ethics review
3	*Manitoba Population Research Data Repository*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 months+	Yes	Yes	Yes; in Manitoba	Required	Required
4	*New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training*	No	No	Plans	Plans	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	3-6 months	Yes	No	No	OCAP; Required	Encouraged
5	*Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES; Ontario)*	No	No	No	Plans	Perhaps soon	Yes	Perhaps soon	Yes	Perhaps soon	Perhaps soon	Yes	3 months+	Yes; Required	Yes	Yes	Required	Creating guidelines
6	*Centre for Health and Community Research, Prince Edward Island*	No	No	Plans	No	Plans	Yes	Plans	No	Plans	No	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
7	*Institut de la statistique Quebec (ISQ)*	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	6-24 months	Yes	Yes	Yes; Quebec	Unknown	Unknown
8	*Health Research Data Access (Alberta Health)*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Free to academics	3-12 months	Yes	No	Yes; in Alberta	Rules in ethics review	Rules in ethics review
National																		
9	*Statistics Canada - Website*	Yes; Survey	Yes; Survey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Free & cost recovery	Depends	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
10	*Statistics Canada - Social Data Linkage Environment (SDLE)*	Yes; Alberta	No	Yes	Limited	Limited	Yes	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; cost recovery	Depends	Yes	No	No; some coming?	Unknown	Unknown
11	*Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS)*	Yes	Some	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Internal only	Internal only	Yes	Yes	N/A	None	None
12	*HDRN/SPOR Canadian National Data Platform*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No; cost in each	Depends	Yes	No	Yes	Required	Required
13	*Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Required; OCAP	Encouraged

Appendix C: Data Infrastructure Discussion Learning Themes

Keys to success	*Provincial Considerations*	Desire to maintain control of own provincial data
		Need to know provincial context
		More power over data than national groups
		Analyze by province separately then pool results
	Support Diversity & Inclusion	Indigenous (advisory, provincial entities, & OCAP)
		Newcomers, race, disability, and other groups
	Various Keys to Success	Get input front frontline providers and youth
		Collaborate in efforts
		Make efforts incremental
		Protect privacy and inclusion
Data learnings	*Actively Support Data*	Provide analysis support
		Validate data
		Share on data quality and results in timely way
		Work to improve data collection
		Clean data before using
	Homelessness Data Learnings	Many data issues and missing functions for data
		Some data is better than expected
		Staff turnover affects data
		Homelessness is a fluid concept, changing over time
	Other Data Learnings	Remote access is becoming available
		Link to high quality data spine, often health and immigration data

Appendix D: Funder Scan Homelessness Organization List

Alberta: Awo Taan Healing Lodge, Calgary Homeless Foundation, Discovery House, Homeward Trust, NiGiNan Housing Ventures, Trellis Society, and Wood's Homes.

British Columbia: Aborignal Housing Management Association, ACEH Society, Atira House Interior Community Services, Directions Youth Services, John Howard Society, and Rain City Housing.

Manitoba: AgapeHouse, End Homelessness Winnipeg, Indigenous Women's Health Centre, Main Street Project, Nidianwe, Spence Neighborhood Association, and The Link.

New Brunswick: Crossroads for Women, Fredericton Housing First, Gignoo Transition House, John Howard Society, and Youth Impact Jeunesse.

Newfoundland and Labrador: Choices for Youth, John Howards Society, Laborator Friendship Centre, Stella's Circle, and Thrive.

Northwest Territories: Home base and YWCA NWT.

Nova Scotia: Adsum for Women & Children, Pictou Country Roots for Youth, Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Centre, Out of the Cold, Shelter Nova Socitia, and SHYFT.

Nunavut: Cambridge Bay Youth Centre and YWCA AGVIK Society.

Ontario: ATLOHSA Family Healing Services, Christie Ossignton Neighborhood Centre, Na-Me-Res, Operation Come Home, Shepards of Good Hope, The Denise House, and Youth Link.

Prince Edward Island: Blooming House, John Howards of PEI, Native Council of Prince Edward Island, and Park Street Emergency Shelter.

Quebec: LAUBERIVIÈRE, Mission Old Brewery, Native Women's Shelter of Montréal, Projets Autochtones Du Quebec (PAQ), Refuge Des Jeunes De Montreal, Service d'he'bergement St.Denis, Table de concertation en violence conjugale de Montréal, and YQCA Y des Femmes Montreal.

Saskatchewan: EGADZ, John Howard Society, Regina Transition House, Saskatoon Tribal Council, Tuhk Sih Nowin, and YWCA Saskatoon.

Yukon: Shookum Jim Friendship Centre, The Victoria Faulne Women's Centre, and Whitehorse Emergency Shelter.

Appendix E: Funder Scan Detailed Results

Selected funders are governmental and top fund type is the government level that provided the most funding (i.e., municipal, provincial, or federal). Note that names of ministries/departments may change over time.

Province/ Territory	Child-Youth shelters (serve under 18)		Adult shelters (18+)		Indigenous		Women shelters
	Selected Funders	Top Fund Type	Selected Funders	Top Fund Type	Selected Funders	Top Fund Type	Selected Funders
Alberta	AB Children Services; GoC	Province	AB Community and Social Services; GoC	Province	AB Community and Social Services; AB Children and Youth Services; GoC	Province	AB Community and Social Services; GoC
British Columbia	BC Children and Family Development; Community Living BC; BC Housing	Province	BC Housing; Community Living BC; GoC	Province	BC Housing; FN Source; GoC	Province	BC Housing; Little BC Children and Family
Manitoba	MB Families; MB health and mental health; GoC	Province	MB Families; MD Housing; GoC	Province	MB Families; Indigenous Serivces Canada; GoC	Province	MB Department of Families; GoC Health
New Brunswick	NB Gov (Social Development?)	Province	NB Gov (Social Development); GoC	Province	GoC; New Brunswick	Federal	NB Gov (Social Development); GoC
Newfoundland and Labrador	NL Gov; NL Housing Corp; GoC	Province	NL Housing Corp; NL Children, Seniors and Social Development; GoC	Province	NL Gov: GoC (inc. Reaching Home lead)	Unknown	
Nova Scotia	NS Community Services	Province	NS Community Services; NS Community Services; GoC	Province	NS Gov; GoC; Indigenous Services Canada?	Province	NS Community Services; GoC: Justice, general?
Ontario	ON Children, Community and Social Services; Trillium; City of Toronto	Province/ Federal	City of Toronto; Trillium	Municipal	City of London; Indigenous Services Canada; ON Children, Community and Social Services; GoC	Province/ Municipal	ON Children, Community and Social Services; Region
Prince Edward Island			PEI Social Development & Housing; GoC	Province	GoC	Unknown	PEI Social Development & Housing
Quebec	QC Health and Social Services; City of Montreal; GoC	Province	QC Health and Social Services; Municipal housing office of QC; GoC; City of Montreal	Province	QC Health and Social Services; QC First Nations and Inuit; Indigenous Services Canada; GoC; Montreal	Province	QC; Health and Social Services; QC Status of Women; City of Montreal; GoC
Saskatchewan	SK Social Services	Province	SK Social Services; SK Justice	Province	Health Canada; Indigenous Services Canada	Federal	SK Social Services; SK Immigration; SK Justice
Northwest Territories	NT Gov; City of Yellowknife; GoC	Territory	NT; GoC; Yellowknife	Territory			NT Gov; GoC; Yellowknife
Nunavut	NV Family services; Municipality	Unknown	GoC; NV Family Services; NV Housing and Diversity	Territory			GoC; NV Family Services; NV Housing and Diversity
Yukon	GoC; YK Department of Health and Social Services	Territory	YK Department of Health And Social Services	Territory	GoC; YK Department of Health and Social Services	Territory	YK Women's Direcotrate; YK Justice; GoC