

Caregiver Characteristics

in Off Reserve Investigations

Involving First Nations Children Aged 0-17 in Canada in 2019



Introduction

This information sheet highlights key caregiver characteristics in off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019. These data were collected as part of the First Nations/Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect 2019 (FN/CIS-2019), a data collection effort to produce estimates of the incidence of reported and investigated child maltreatment in Canada. This information sheet specifically describes the number of caregivers in the home, the age and gender of the primary caregiver as well as risk factors related to the primary caregiver in off reserve investigations involving First Nations children in 2019. For the purposes of this information sheet, “on reserve” investigations are those which involved a First Nations child whose primary or secondary caregiver was noted to be living on reserve, whereas “off reserve” investigations are those in which neither caregiver was noted to be living on reserve.

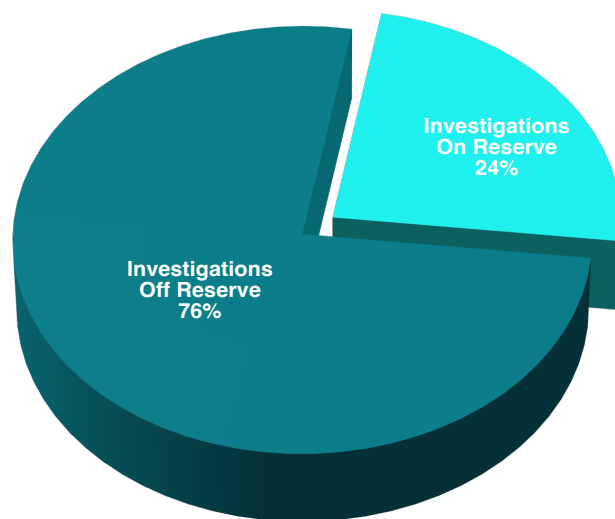
The information presented must be understood within the context of the ongoing legacy of colonialism, discrimination, and poverty that First Nations communities in Canada continue to face. Further information on the colonial practices that drive these disparities is available in Section 1 of the FN/CIS-2019 Major Findings Report (available at: <https://cwrp.ca/publications/denouncing-continued-overrepresentation-first-nations-children-canadian-child-welfare>).

On and Off Reserve Investigations

Figure 1 shows the proportion of on and off reserve investigations involving First Nations children. Approximately three quarters of child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in 2019 were conducted off reserve (76 percent).

The remaining figures and tables in this information sheet describe the 76 percent of off reserve investigations involving First Nations children that were conducted in 2019.

Figure 1. Estimated on and off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019



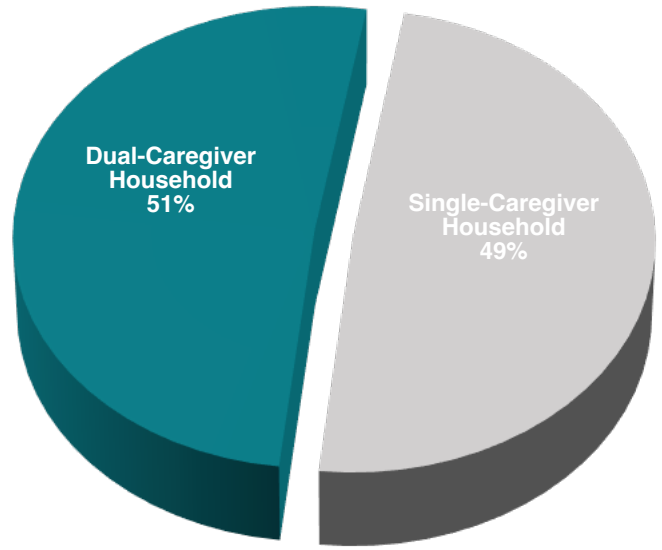
Based on a sample of 4,433 investigations. Whether or not the investigation is considered on reserve was dependent on the participating workers endorsing that either the primary or secondary caregiver was living on reserve.

Caregiver Characteristics

Figure 2 describes the number of single-caregiver households compared to the number of households in which investigating workers noted that there were two caregivers in the home. As shown in Figure 2, approximately half of the off reserve investigations involving First Nations children conducted in Canada in 2019 involved single-caregiver households (49 percent of investigations).

Table 1 describes the age of primary caregivers in off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children. Seventy-five percent of investigations involved caregivers aged 22-40 years old, and ten percent of investigations involved caregivers under 22 years old (four percent) or over 50 years old (six percent).

Figure 2. Number of caregivers in the home in estimated off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019



Based on a sample of 2,609 investigations.

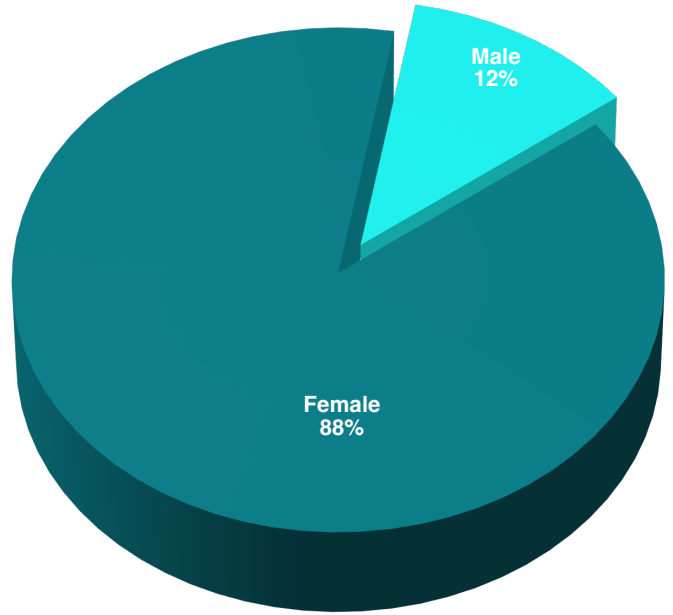
Table 1. Age of primary caregivers in estimated off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019

	n	%
<22 Years	1,333	4%
22-30 Years	11,294	33%
31-40 Years	14,378	42%
41-50 Years	5,180	15%
51-60 Years	1,466	4%
> 60 Years	632	2%
Total Investigations Off Reserve	34,283	100%

Based on a sample of 2,609 investigations. Percentages are column percentages.

Primary caregivers' gender in off reserve investigations involving First Nations children is presented in Figure 3. Eighty-eight percent of these investigations involved a female primary caregiver.

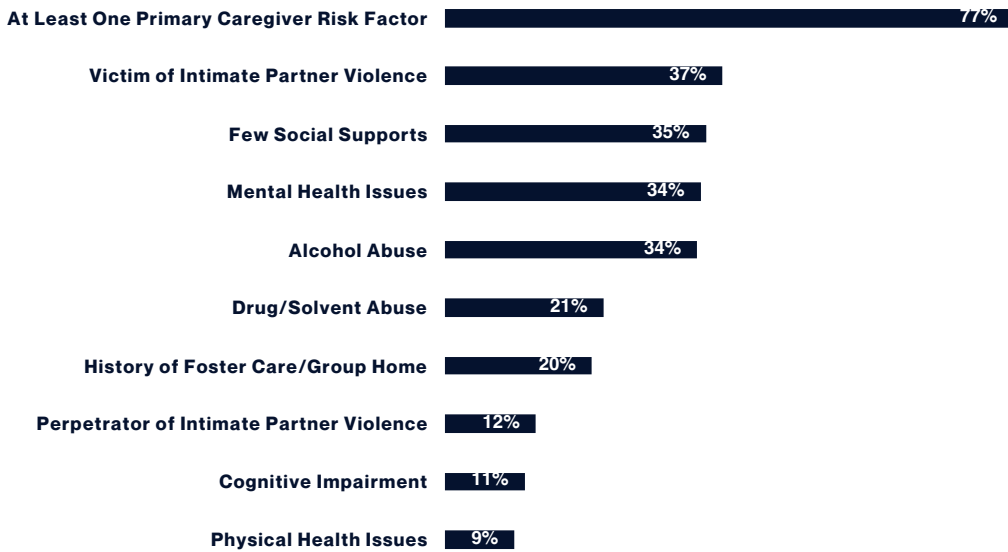
Figure 3. Gender of primary caregivers in estimated off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019



Based on a sample of 2,609 investigations.

Primary caregiver risk factors captured in the FN/CIS-2019 in off reserve investigations involving First Nations children are shown in Figure 4. Workers indicated the presence of these nine risk factors on a scale of them being confirmed, suspected, not present, or unknown. These risk factors were considered to be “noted” when participating investigating workers indicated that these concerns were either “suspected” or “confirmed” for the primary caregiver. Seventy-seven percent of off reserve investigations involving First Nations children had primary caregivers with at least one functioning concern. The primary caregiver being a victim of intimate partner violence was the most frequently noted concern (noted in 37 percent of investigations), followed by the primary caregiver having few social supports (35 percent), mental health issues (34 percent), and concerns of alcohol abuse (34 percent).

Figure 4. Primary caregiver risk factors in estimated off reserve child maltreatment-related investigations involving First Nations children in Canada in 2019



Based on a sample of 2,609 investigations. Percentages do not add to 100% because investigating workers could indicate multiple caregiver risk factors.

Methods

The FN/CIS-2019 used a multi-stage cluster sampling design for all jurisdictions other than Quebec. First, a sample of 47 mainstream and 16 First Nations agencies was selected from a sampling frame that included all child welfare agencies in Canadian jurisdictions outside of Quebec. A three-month sampling period (October 1 – December 31, 2019) was then used to select cases within these sites. The final stage involved identifying child-level investigations meeting the study criteria. Complex survey weights were used to derive an estimate of child maltreatment-related investigations conducted in Canada in 2019 from these sampled cases. In Quebec, data were extracted from information systems from all agencies able to participate (six First Nations agencies and 11 mainstream agencies).

For all jurisdictions except for Quebec, participating investigating workers completed data collection instruments and provided information directly on their investigations (see the *FN/CIS-2019 Major Findings Report*¹ for the data collection instrument used in the study). Administrative data extracted from Quebec child welfare information systems were matched to variables collected in the rest of Canada where possible.

¹ Fallon, B., Lefebvre, R., Trocmé, N., Richard, K., Hill, S., Montgomery, H. M., Bennett, M., Joh-Carnella, N., Saint-Girons, M., Filippelli, J., MacLaurin, B., Black, T., Esposito, T., King, B., Collin-Vézina, D., Dallaire, R., Gray, R., Levi, J., Orr, M., ... Soop, S. (2021). *Denouncing the continued overrepresentation of First Nations children in Canadian child welfare: Findings from the First Nations/Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect-2019*. Ontario: Assembly of First Nations.

Study Limitations

Although every effort was made to make the FN/CIS-2019 estimates precise and reliable, several limits inherent in the nature of the data collected must be taken into consideration:

- The weights used to derive annual estimates include counts of children investigated more than once during the year; therefore, the unit of analysis for the weighted estimates is a child investigation;
- The national counts presented in FN/CIS-2019 reports are weighted estimates. In some instances, sample sizes are too small to derive publishable estimates;
- The FN/CIS-2019 tracks information during approximately the first 45 days of case activity, however there are slight provincial and territorial differences in this length of time; service outcomes such as out-of-home placements and applications to court included only events that occurred during those first approximately 45 days;
- The FN/CIS-2019 only tracks reports investigated by child welfare sites and does not include reports that were screened out, cases that were investigated only by the police and cases that were never reported;
- The study is based on the assessments provided by the investigating child welfare workers and could not be independently verified.

Suggested citation: Fallon, B., Joh-Carnella, N., Saint-Girons, M., & Livingston, E. (2022). *Caregiver characteristics in off reserve investigations involving First Nations children aged 0-17 in Canada in 2019*. CWRP Information Sheet #232E. Canadian Child Welfare Research Portal.