

**Regular child care use and reasons for not using child care, First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit, aged 1 to 5 years, Data Tables, 2022 [1, 2, 3, 4]**

Indigenous identity [3, 5] Gender [6] Reference period Statistics [7, 8]	Number of persons	Quebec Inuk (Inuit) Total, gender 2022		
		Percent [9]	Low 95% confidence interval	High 95% confidence interval
Regular child care and reasons for not using child care [9, 10, 11]				
	Persons		Percent	
Total, use regular child care [12]	2,050	100.0	100.0	100.0
The child has regular child care	880E	43.0	36.3	50.0
The child does not have regular child care [13]	1,040E	50.8	43.8	57.7
Does not have regular child care but would like to [14]	F	28.3E	19.7	38.9
Child care not available	F	F	F	F
On a waiting list	F	F	F	F
Cost is too high	F	F	F	F
Transportation is a problem	F	F	F	F
Inadequate facilities or equipment (unsafe, substandard)	F	F	F	F
Quality of care available is poor	F	F	F	F
No opportunity for family or parental involvement	F	F	F	F
Parent works shiftwork, or irregular daycare is used	F	F	F	F
Would like child care, don't currently need	F	F	F	F
Other	F	F	F	F
Reason for not receiving regular child care not specified [15]	F	F	F	F
Does not have regular child care and would not like to	720E	69.3E	58.8	78.2
Not specified if would like the child to have child care now [15]	F	F	F	F
Not specified if the child has regular child care [15]	F	6.2	3.7	10.2

E : use with caution

F : too unreliable to be published

[1] Source: Indigenous Peoples Survey 2022.

[2] The target population of the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey (IPS) was composed of the Indigenous identity population of Canada, 1 year of age and over as of April 27, 2022, living in private dwellings excluding persons living on Indian reserves and settlements and in certain First Nations communities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories (NWT).

[3] Indigenous identity includes persons living off reserve who reported being an Indigenous person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Indigenous peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. The sum of the categories included in this variable is greater than the total population estimate for Indigenous identity because a person may have reported more than one Indigenous identity: for example, a person could self-identify as both First Nations and Métis.

[4] Proxy reporting was used in the 2022 Indigenous Peoples Survey for children aged 1 to 14 years and for adults aged 15 years and older in certain specific situations (for example when the selected adult was not able to answer for health related reasons, due to a language barrier, or because the selected respondent was going to be away from home for the duration of the survey.)

[5] The sum of the categories included in this variable does not equal the total population estimate for Indigenous identity because a person may have reported more than one Indigenous identity (for example, a person could have self-identified as both First Nations and Métis).

[6] Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses. In these cases, individuals in the category "non-binary persons" are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the "+" symbol.

[7] The confidence interval illustrates the degree of variability associated with an estimate. A wider confidence interval indicates higher variability, meaning that the estimate should be interpreted with due caution. The 95% confidence interval of an estimate means that if the survey were repeated over and over, the confidence interval would cover the true population value 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20). Bootstrapping techniques were used to produce the 95% confidence intervals.

[8] Estimates flagged with the letter E should be used with caution. In these cases, data users should use the 95% confidence interval to assess whether the quality of the estimate is sufficient. The letter F indicates estimates that are too unreliable to be published.

[9] All percentages for the variable "Regular child care and reasons for not using child care" are calculated using the number of persons in "total, use regular child care" as denominator."

[10] Child care means any care for children by someone other than the parent or guardian, both formal and informal. Examples include the use of daycare facilities, in-home care by a relative or non-relative as well as before and after school programs, but do not include occasional babysitting or kindergarten.

[11] Reasons do not add up to 100% because parents could select multiple reasons.

[12] Respondents were asked, Do you currently have any regular child care for the child? Exclude occasional babysitting or kindergarten.""

[13] Respondents who indicated that they did not currently have regular child care were asked: Would you like your child to have child care now?""

[14] Respondents who indicated that they did not currently have a regular child care arrangement, but would like their child to have child care now, were asked: What are the main reasons why the child is not receiving regular child care?""

[15] Not specified" categories consist of item non-response ("Not stated")."

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