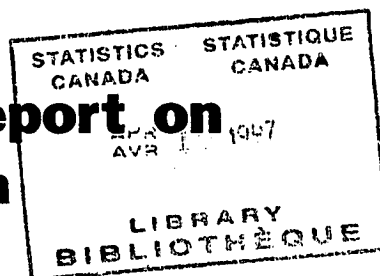


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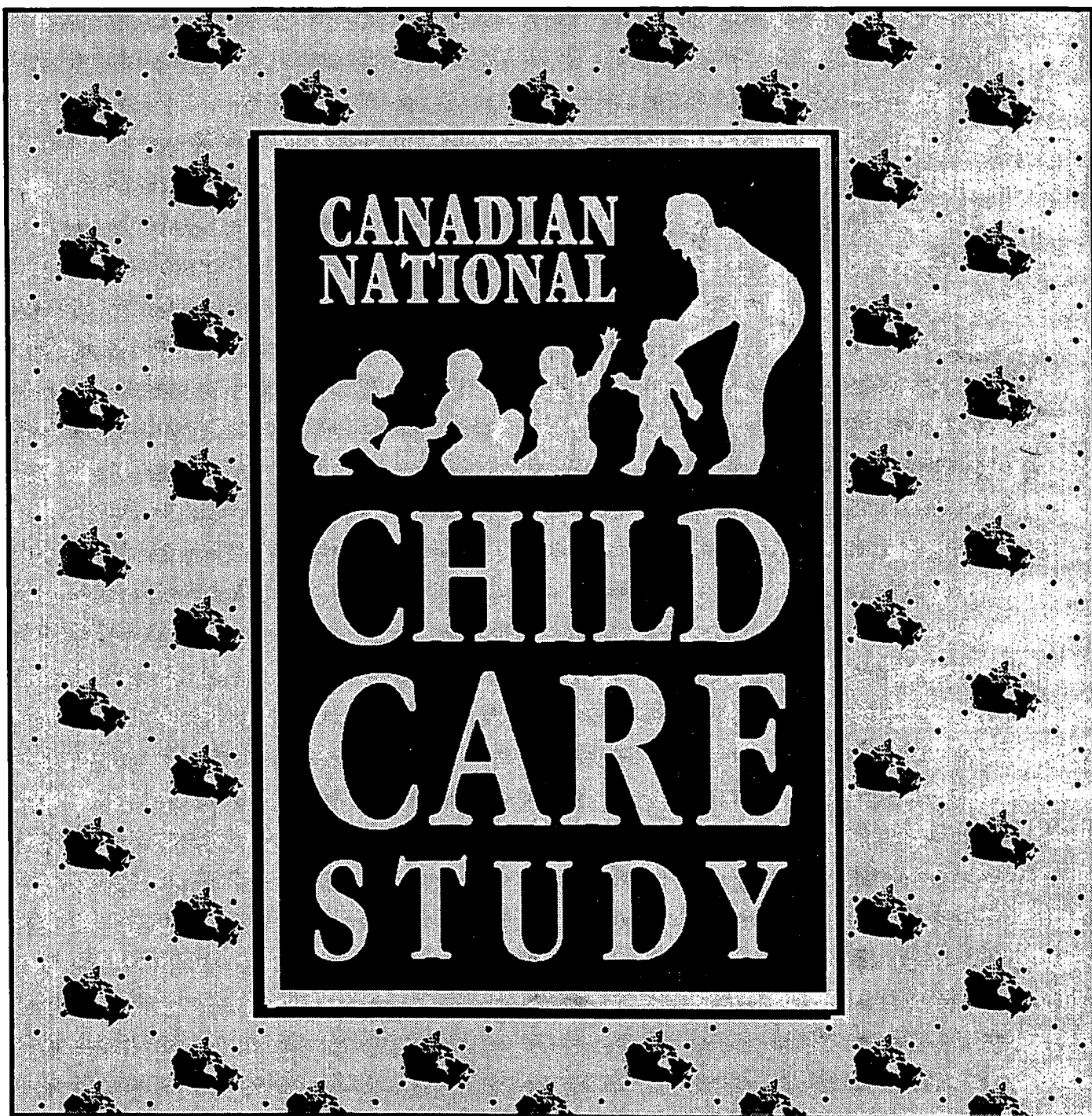
Catalogue no. 89-536-XPE

read April 10, 2006

Shared Diversity: An Interprovincial Report on Child Care in Canada



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CANADIAN NATIONAL CHILD CARE STUDY

SHARED DIVERSITY: AN INTERPROVINCIAL REPORT ON CHILD CARE IN CANADA

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The Canadian National Child Care Study is a cooperative research project involving members of the National Day Care Research Network, Statistics Canada and Human Resources Development Canada. Primary funding was provided by Human Resources Development Canada through its Child Care Initiatives Fund. Supplemental funds were provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the provincial governments of Ontario and New Brunswick.

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April 1997

Catalogue no. 89-536-XPE

Frequency: Occasional

ISBN 0-660-16476-0

Ottawa

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

**Canadian National Child Care Study : shared
diversity : an interprovincial report on child care in Canada**

**Issued also in French under title: Étude nationale
canadienne sur la garde des enfants : diversité partagée :
un rapport interprovincial sur la garde des enfants au Canada.
Co-published by: Human Resources Development
and National Day Care Research Network.**

ISBN 0-660-16476-0

CS89-536-XPE

**1. Child care — Canada. 2. Child care services —
Law and legislation — Canada. 3. Child care
services — Canada. 4. Family — Canada. 5.
Canadian National Child Care Study.
I. Pence, Alan R., 1948- . II. National Day
Care Research Network. III. Statistics Canada.
IV. Human Resources Development Council
(Canada). V. Title.**

**HV745.A6 C36 1997
C96-988009-X**

362.7'12'0971



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THE CANADIAN NATIONAL CHILD CARE STUDY

The Canadian National Child Care Study is a collaborative research project involving four academic researchers affiliated with the National Day Care Research Network and Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada. The study was funded by Human Resources Development Canada through its Child Care Initiatives Fund and by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, with additional funding from the governments of Ontario and New Brunswick. The study consists of two linked but separate research projects: a comprehensive national survey of Canadian families with at least one child younger than 13 and a history and analysis of child care in each province and territory.

This document, one of a series of research reports based on the 1988 National Child Care Survey, focuses on the characteristics of child care in each province. Other reports focus on children and their care arrangements, Canadian families and their child care arrangements and specific thematic issues, such as the affordability and availability of child care in Canada. A separate report, the **Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory report**, provides an overview of this major study, including its goals and objectives and detailed information about methodology and procedures. Readers requiring additional information may contact any of the following:



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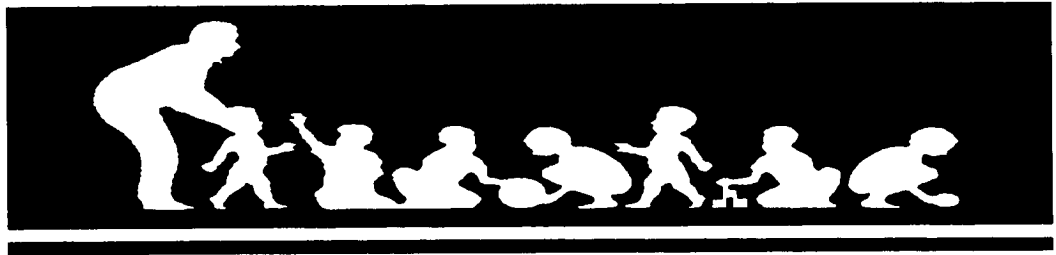
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Canadian National Child Care Study is a unique cooperative and collaborative effort among researchers, government and child care professionals. The project was conceived by members of the **National Day Care Research Network (NDCRN)** at its first organizational meeting in December 1983. Since 1984, the four principal investigators have worked in close cooperation with Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada, and in particular with T. Scott Murray, Director, Special Surveys Division. Individuals at Statistics Canada who deserve special thanks include Margot Shields, the senior methodologist who contributed to the study in many ways, Sue Lafrance, Wilma Shastry, Hank Hoffman, Rita Nesich Green, Jill Bench, Cindy Sceviour and Danielle Baum.

The study would not have developed without the strong support of Human Resources Development Canada. We are particularly indebted to Evariste Thériault (National Welfare Grants) and Howard Clifford (National Child Care Information Centre), who served as the very able "godparents" of the project, and to the Child Care Initiatives Program, particularly Don Ogston, Sharon Gribbon, Dorothy Jetté and Ron Yzerman for providing major funding and encouragement. Other funding sources we gratefully acknowledge include the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the governments of Ontario and New Brunswick.

We are also indebted to our research site team members, including data analysts, research assistants and secretaries. Special thanks go to Debra Crozier-Smith, Rachel Gutman, Jonathan Berkowitz and Norm Phillips for their assistance with this report. This project could not have been completed without the support provided by our respective universities (University of Victoria, University of British Columbia, University of Guelph and University of Manitoba) and it is a pleasure to acknowledge their contributions.

Finally, thanks are extended to the interviewers who participated in the study and to the parents who took time from their busy schedules to share their thoughts and experiences with us.



INTRODUCTION

Like a patchwork quilt, child care in Canada represents a diverse collection of patterns sharing a common thread. Child care in Canada—regulated by provincial and territorial governments but funded by both federal and provincial/territorial governments—reflects diversity within a common context.¹

Part of the Canadian National Child Care Study (CNCCS), this report examines the similarities and differences in NCCS families and child care characteristics among the provinces. Specifically, this report focuses on four interactive elements of the day care equation: labour force participation, family characteristics, child care need and use and provincial regulation of child care.

The report consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief overview of changes in family life—and the corresponding changes in child care needs—in Canada since World War II. Chapter 2 presents NCCS data on Canadian families with children under age 13 for the fall of 1988, when NCCS data were collected. Chapter 3 examines the provincial regulatory and funding structures for child care that were in place in the fall of 1988. Chapter 4 explores child care use from a variety of perspectives (e.g., actual child care use patterns, preferred child care arrangements, child care use by rural/urban area, parental income, parental occupation, etc.). Chapter 5 considers how child and family characteristics, provincial regulations and funding structures and labour force participation contribute to the mosaic of child care in Canada.

Data in this report are from two primary sources: the National Child Care Survey (NCCS) of parents with children under age 13, conducted in the fall of 1988 and a survey of the provincial governments, with a reporting period similar to that of the survey of parents.

Readers should be aware that data in this report only cover the 10 provinces, not the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (also not included are persons living on Indian reserves, persons permanently residing in institutions and Canadians who were living outside Canada during the reference week). Further, the tables generally report figures for the total number of families and children in Canada; these figures are extrapolations derived from the data collected by the survey of parents.

Chapter 1

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

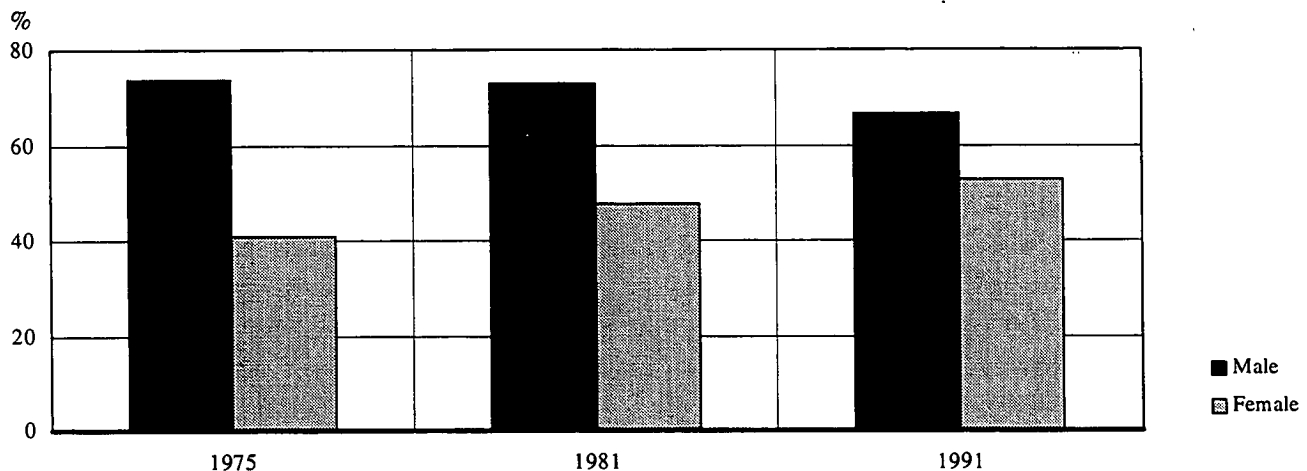
This chapter provides a brief historical sketch on the development of child care in Canada and serves as a backdrop to material discussed in the following chapters.

1.1 Changes in the Post-war Period

Canada has experienced profound social, familial and economic changes since World War II. The effects of these changes may be best understood viewed from a systems or ecological perspective. These perspectives recognize that change in one part of society may, like a stone thrown into a pond, have a "ripple effect" on other parts of society. For example, businesses increasingly turned to women to meet their labour force needs during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. This shift in employment patterns not only affected women, particularly mothers, but also their families, children and extended family members. More broadly, this shift affected the economy and societal attitudes. Dramatic increases in maternal labour force participation also affected the range of and the need for child care services.

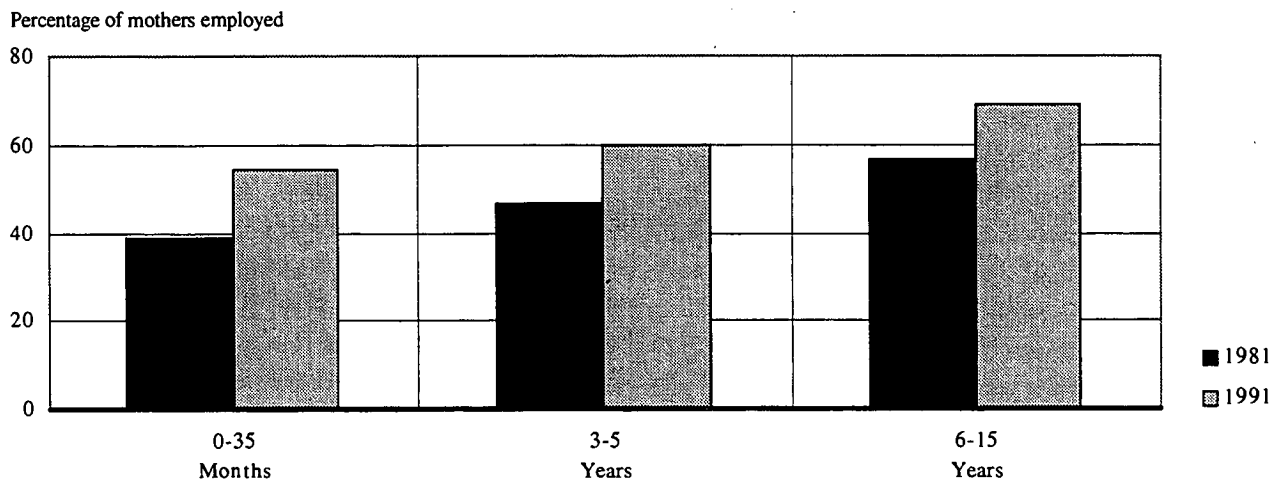
Changes in the labour force are among the most notable factors influencing the growing need for child care services in Canada. The increase in the labour force participation rate of women (Figure 1), specifically of mothers (Figure 2), has been dramatic in recent years.

Figure 1 Male and Female Labour Force Participation Rates, 1975, 1981, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada. (1993). *Women in the Workplace. Second Edition. Catalogue 71-534-XPE.*

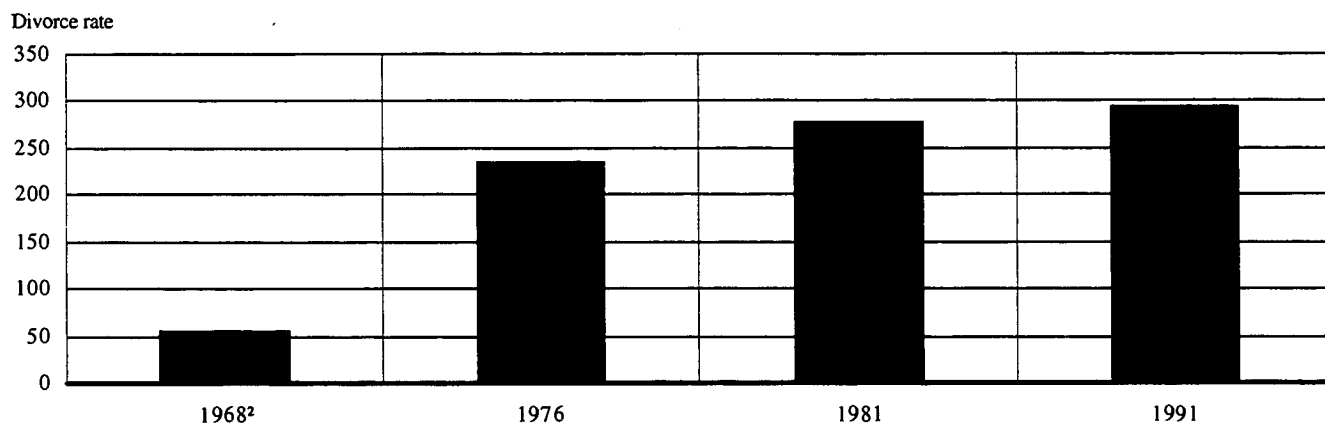
Figure 2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Mothers, by Age of Youngest Child, 1981, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada. (1993). *Women in the Workplace. Second Edition. Catalogue 71-534-XPE.*

Another factor is the increase in the number of families that have experienced a divorce. Largely due to historically high divorce rates in recent decades (Figure 3), growing numbers of families are headed by single parents (Figure 4). The decline in the birth rate (Figure 5) and the evolution of smaller family units has not resulted in less demand for child care services. Although family size has decreased, the proportion of two-parent families with both parents in the paid labour force has increased, as has the number of employed single parents.

Figure 3 Divorce Rate¹, 1968, 1976, 1981, 1991



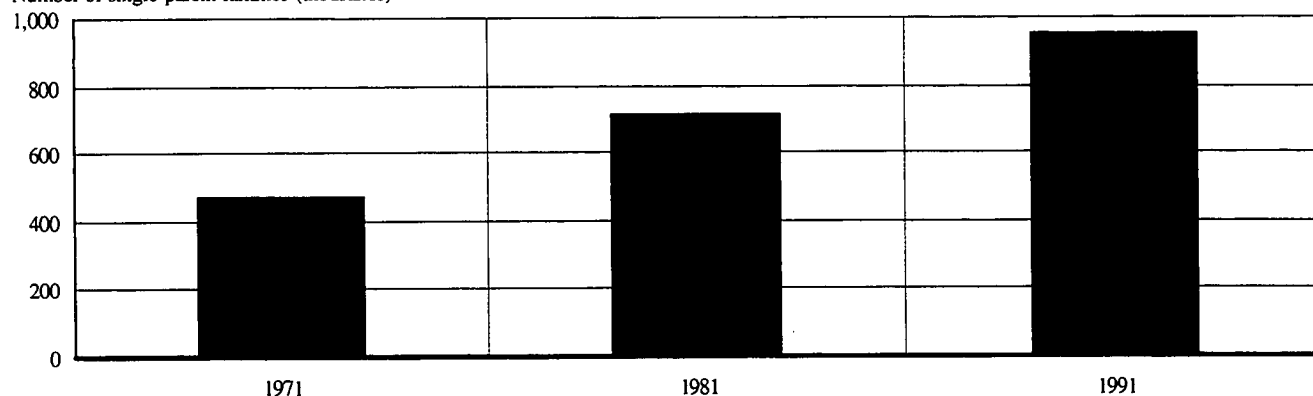
¹ Per 1,000 marriages.

² Divorce Act changed in 1968.

Source: Richardson, C.J. (1993). *Divorce in Canada. In G.N. Ramu, Marriage and the Family in Canada Today* (pp. 186-209).

Figure 4 Number of Single-parent Families, 1971, 1981, 1991

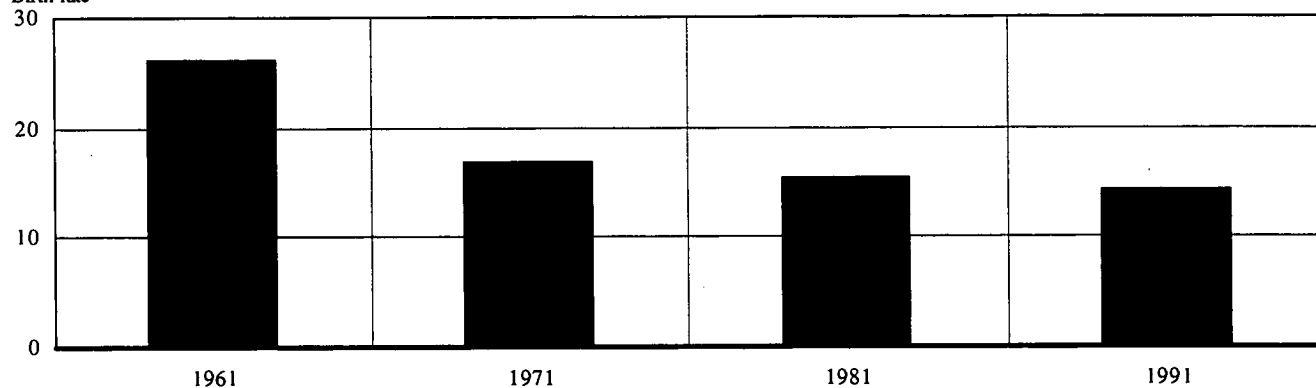
Number of single-parent families (thousands)



Sources: Statistics Canada. (1971). *Families by Labour Force Activity of Family Members, Vol. II -- Part 2*. Catalogue 93-723.
Statistics Canada. (1987). *The Nation: Families Part I. Population and Dwelling Characteristics*. Catalogue 93-106-XPB.
Statistics Canada. (1992). *The Daily July 7, 1992*. Catalogue 11-001-XPE.

Figure 5 Birth Rate¹, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991

Birth rate



¹ The number of births per 1,000 population.

Source: Richardson, C.J. (1993). *Divorce in Canada*. In G.N. Ramu, *Marriage and the Family in Canada Today* (pp. 186-209).

1.2 The Growing Need for Child Care Services

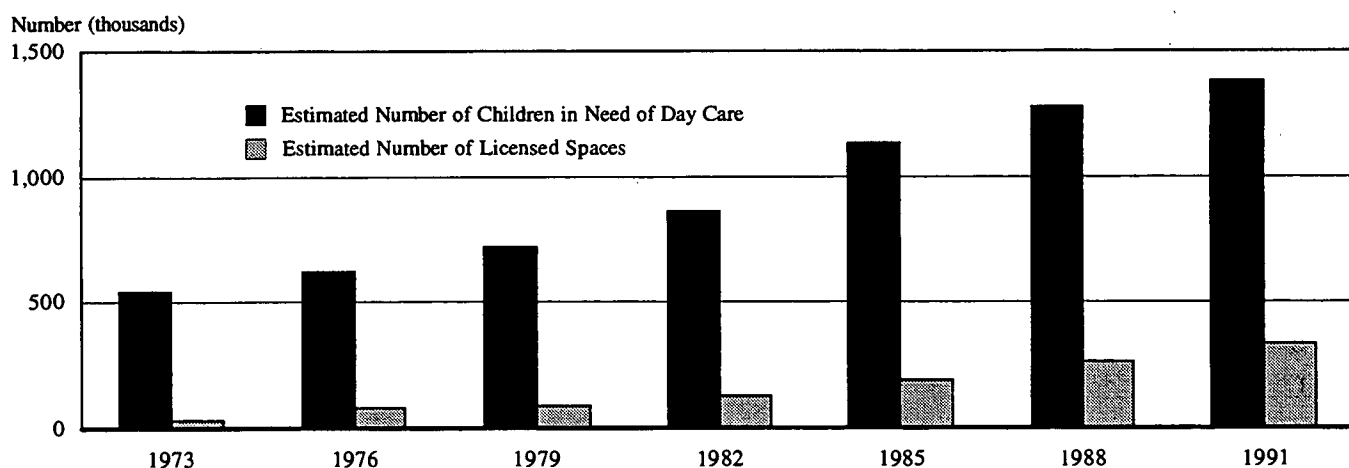
During World War II two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, passed legislation providing financial support for families with mothers employed in essential war-time industries and for the development of child care programs (the legislation lapsed shortly after the war). By the 1950s, the term "child care" had little meaning or relevance to many people. In the 1950s, the two-parent, single-earner family was at its zenith and was immortalized in North American television shows of the era such as *Ozzie and Harriet*, *Father Knows Best* and *Leave It To Beaver*. In such families, child care was typically attended to by mothers, who generally did not work outside the home. A

contemporary perspective on family life emerges in *Doonesbury* by Gary Trudeau and *For Better or For Worse* by Canadian cartoonist Lynn Johnston.

In their comic strips, both Trudeau and Johnston depict child care as one piece of a complex, often frustrating and always challenging puzzle commonly known as “balancing work and family life.” Canadian families, be they one-, two-, or even no-earner families, piece together the puzzle, each approaching the task from their own particular perspective and with their own combination of parental, child, employment and income characteristics. Consequently, in-home care and care by a neighbour, a relative, or a parent are among the diverse forms of child care serving a broad range of family and child development needs.

Accompanying the changes in family and societal characteristics since World War II was a marked increase in the need for child care services, especially in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. This increase is demonstrated in Figure 6, which shows federal government child care statistics on the estimated number of children potentially in need of day care and the number of child care spaces, from 1973 to 1991. Although the number of licensed day care spaces increased during this period, the gap between need and services continued to grow.

Figure 6 **Estimated Number of Children in Need of Day Care and Estimated Number of Licensed Spaces, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1991**



Source: Health and Welfare Canada. (1973-1991). *Status of Day Care in Canada*.

1.3 National Initiatives in Response to Growing Awareness of Child Care Issues

In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, the federal government undertook a number of initiatives that demonstrated a growing awareness of and concern about child care issues. Nationally, the earliest post-war responses to child care issues took place in the mid-1960s. The following events provide a brief description of key federal initiatives on child care in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s.

- 1966 Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) was introduced. As a result, for the first time since the lapse of the Dominion-Provincial Agreement shortly after World War II, a mechanism to support day care services was made available. The plan was designed to encourage and assist provinces to develop comprehensive social assistance and personal social service programs for needy persons. Included in this range of social services were day care and related services. The CAP authorized the federal government to share, on a 50/50 basis with these jurisdictions, selected costs incurred in providing such programs. The CAP continues to be the major vehicle supporting day care services in Canada (*Canada Assistance Plan Act, 1966*). *Is this still in effect?*
- 1970 The report of the Royal Commission on Women was released. For the first time a major government document noted the changing structure and economic base of families and called for enhanced government involvement in providing day care services (*Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, 1970*).
- 1971 The first National Child Care Conference was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The event was co-sponsored by the federal department of Health and Welfare and the Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD). The conference recommended establishing a National Day Care Information Office.
- 1972 The National Day Care Information Office was established within the Department of Health and Welfare. A 1971 survey was released in 1972 entitled *Canadian Day Care Survey*. Commencing in 1973, the Office issued annual *Status of Day Care in Canada* reports documenting the evolution of child care needs and services across the country.
- 1972 The *Canada Assistance Plan Act* was amended to expand the definition of shareable costs for day care services. Under the amendment, the CAP shared in virtually all operating costs that the provinces funded for day care services provided by non-profit agencies. Previously, only costs for the staff of day care agencies were shareable. This extension of cost-sharing provided a stimulus for increased support by the provinces for the day care sector.
- 1982 The federal government and the CCSD co-sponsored a second National Day Care Conference, again in Winnipeg. Events at this conference led to the formation of two national child day care organizations: the Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association (now the Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada), which lobbies for child care issues, specifically a comprehensive system of universally accessible, publicly-funded, high-quality, non-profit child care services; and the Canadian Child Day Care Federation (now the Canadian Child Care Federation), which works to improve the quality of child care services by providing information and support services to the child care community.
- 1984 The federal government formed a four-person task force on child care. The task force undertook an extensive research and review process that culminated in the 1986 release of their final report. The report recommended the development of "complementary systems of child care and parental leave that are as comprehensive, accessible and competent as our systems of health care and education" (*Report of the Task Force on Child Care, 1986, p. 281*).
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| 1986 | The Special Committee on Child Care was established. The committee's report was based more on public meetings and less on research than the task force report and was released in 1987. The committee report provided the government with a statement upon which their own proposed legislation could rest. |
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| 1988 | The government introduced the National Strategy on Child Care in 1987. Part of that strategy was the introduction of a new <i>Child Care Act</i> , Bill C-144, in 1988. Debate on the bill extended throughout the 1988 sitting of Parliament, but died in Senate when the government called an election in the Fall of 1988. |
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| 1988 | While Bill C-144 died in Senate, another key aspect of the government's child care strategy, the Child Care Initiatives Fund (CCIF) was established. The fund committed \$100 million to child care research and development projects over a seven-year period (National Strategy on Child Care, 1987). The first project to be funded by CCIF was the Canadian National Child Care Study. |
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Chapter 2

nat. Child Care Study

NCCS FAMILIES IN CANADA, AUTUMN 1988

NCCS data represent a "snapshot" of Canadian family life in the Fall of 1988. Based on NCCS data, this chapter examines characteristics of Canadian families with children under age 13 at the national and provincial level. Although the NCCS database can be used to generate data on both children and families, this chapter presents data only on **Canadian families with children under age 13**. In this snapshot, the patchwork themes of commonality and difference emerge, as they do in virtually all aspects of Canadian life. Exploring these differences and similarities helps further our understanding of how families choose to meet their child care needs and to what degree social, economic, demographic or geographic variables affect those choices.

2.1 Provincial Distribution of Families With Children Under Age 13

The greatest proportion of Canadian families with children under age 13 (35.9%) lived in Ontario, followed by Quebec (26.0%) and British Columbia (10.8%) (Table 1).

Table 1 Geographic Distribution of Families With Children Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Number of Families Represented	% of National Total*
	No.	%
Newfoundland	70,400	2.6
Prince Edward Island	14,000	0.5
Nova Scotia	93,000	3.4
New Brunswick	79,300	2.9
Quebec	707,700	26.0
Ontario	978,800	35.9
Manitoba	110,300	4.0
Saskatchewan	109,000	4.0
Alberta	268,800	9.9
British Columbia	293,000	10.8
Canada	2,724,300	100.0

* Excluding the Yukon and the N.W.T.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Introductory report*. Catalogue 89-526-XPE.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The proportions of families that lived in large urban areas and rural areas varied by province (Table 2). Nationally, 43.2% of the families surveyed lived in urban areas with populations of 500,000 or more, while less than half that proportion (19.9%) lived in rural areas. Manitoba had the highest percentage of families living in urban areas with populations of 500,000 or more (58.8%), followed by Alberta (54.5%), Quebec (50.5%) and Ontario (48.2%). Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan, which had no urban areas of over 500,000 population, had the largest proportions of families living in rural areas. In Prince Edward Island, for example, 74.0% of families with children under age 13 lived in rural areas, compared to just 12.6% of such families in Ontario.

Table 2 **Distribution of NCCS Families by Urban/Rural Area, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	All Families		Urban Areas, Population of 500,000+		Urban Areas, Population of 100,000-499,999		Urban Areas, Population of 30,000-100,000		Urban Areas, Population of 15,000-29,999		Urban Areas, Population Less Than 15,000		Rural Areas	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	70,400	100.0			19,200	27.2			14,300	20.3	8,200	11.7	28,700	40.8
Prince Edward Island	14,000	100.0							3,700	26.0			10,300	74.0
Nova Scotia	93,000	100.0			31,200	33.6	13,000	13.9	8,700	9.3	5,100	5.4	35,100	37.7
New Brunswick	79,300	100.0			23,300	29.4	3,700	4.7	8,400	10.6	5,400	6.8	38,400	48.4
Quebec	707,700	100.0	357,400	50.5	66,900	9.5	59,400	8.4	17,100	2.4	69,500	9.8	137,400	19.4
Ontario	978,800	100.0	471,900	48.2	185,100	18.9	91,000	9.3	17,100	1.7	89,900	9.2	123,800	12.6
Manitoba	110,300	100.0	64,800	58.8			3,800	3.4	9,000	8.2	7,600	6.9	25,100	22.7
Saskatchewan	109,000	100.0			41,400	37.9	8,700	8.0	9,400	8.6	7,900	7.3	41,600	38.2
Alberta	268,800	100.0	146,500	54.5			23,600	8.8	5,100 ^a	1.9 ^a	40,900	15.2	52,700	19.6
British Columbia	293,000	100.0	137,000	46.7	22,300	7.6	41,200	14.1	21,800	7.4	23,000	7.8	47,800	16.3
Canada	2,724,300	100.0	1,177,500	43.2	389,400	14.3	244,400	9.0	114,500	4.2	257,500	9.5	540,900	19.9

Blank space = No urban area of that size.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Introductory report*. Catalogue 89-526-XPE.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2.2 Families by Income, Education and Occupation

Income

Family income is an important indicator, because it may enhance or limit families' access to certain types of child care and may influence if and how families use fee-based services.

Of the provinces, the proportion of families with 1987 incomes of more than \$60,000 was highest in Ontario (19.9%) and lowest in Newfoundland (6.2%), where the proportion of such families was less than half the national average (15.2%) (Table 3). Conversely, the proportion of families with 1987 incomes of less than \$20,000 was highest in Newfoundland (34.9%) and lowest in Ontario (16.6%), the only province where the proportion of such families was less than the national average (20.9%). In both Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, almost 57% of families with children under age 13 had incomes of \$30,000 or less in 1987. In contrast, almost 52% of such families in Ontario reported 1987 incomes of more than \$40,000. In general, families in the Atlantic provinces were more likely to be in the lower income brackets than families elsewhere in Canada, with the exception of Saskatchewan.

Table 3 **Distribution of NCCS Families by Selected Income Ranges¹ Based on 1987² Combined Parental Income³, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Combined 1987 Parental Income													
	All families		\$20,000 or less		\$20,001-\$30,000		\$30,001-\$40,000		\$40,001-\$50,000		\$50,001-\$60,000		More than \$60,000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	70,400	100.0	24,600	34.9	15,500	22.0	13,300	18.9	7,900	11.2	4,800	6.7	4,400	6.2
Prince Edward Island	14,000	100.0	4,500	32.2	3,400	24.7	3,100	21.9	1,300	9.3	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	93,000	100.0	21,200	22.8	19,400	20.9	19,200	20.6	15,600	16.7	7,300	7.8	10,300	11.1
New Brunswick	79,300	100.0	22,300	28.1	14,900	18.8	18,200	22.9	11,800	14.9	5,800	7.3	6,300	8.0
Quebec	707,700	100.0	157,500	22.3	119,700	16.9	154,200	21.8	108,200	15.3	75,100	10.6	93,100	13.2
Ontario	978,800	100.0	162,300	16.6	129,300	13.2	179,300	18.3	179,000	18.3	134,400	13.7	194,500	19.9
Manitoba	110,300	100.0	27,300	24.8	20,400	18.5	24,000	21.7	18,200	16.5	10,300	9.3	10,000	9.1
Saskatchewan	109,000	100.0	30,300	27.8	19,600	18.0	21,500	19.7	16,700	15.4	10,200	9.4	10,700	9.8
Alberta	268,800	100.0	57,300	21.3	39,700	14.8	51,500	19.2	46,800	17.4	32,400	12.1	41,100	15.3
British Columbia	293,000	100.0	62,800	21.4	44,000	15.0	59,800	20.4	49,800	17.0	32,500	11.1	44,100	15.1
Canada	2,724,300	100.0	570,100	20.9	426,000	15.6	544,000	20.0	455,400	16.7	313,600	11.5	415,200	15.2

¹ Income received by the interviewed parent and spouse or partner in two-parent families in 1987 from gross income from wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, transfer payments (Family Allowance, UIC, Social Assistance, CPP/QPP or Old Age Security), and other income sources including investment income, scholarships, alimony, private pensions.

² No correction was made for instances of death or divorce occurring between 1987 and September 1988.

³ Includes families who stated they had no income in 1987.

The Interviewed Parent (IP) is the parent who identified herself/himself as most responsible for making child care arrangements in the family. Almost all IPs were mothers.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Introductory report*. Catalogue 89-526-XPE.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Of the families surveyed by the NCCS, 19.7% were living in low-income situations as defined by Statistics Canada's "low-income cut-off" for 1987 (Table 4). Statistics Canada's "low-income" cut-off levels take into consideration both geographic area and family size (estimates pertain only to the 94% of NCCS families who qualified as census families).

Newfoundland had the highest proportion of families living in low-income situations (28.5%). Saskatchewan was a close second (25.5%). Ontario (15.6%) and Nova Scotia (18.5%) were the only provinces to record low-income levels below the national average. All other provinces had a slightly higher proportion of families living in low-income situations than the national average. However, given the size of the family populations in Quebec and Ontario, these two provinces were home to over half of all the NCCS families living in low-income situations in Canada.

Table 4 **Families in Low-income Situations, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	17,700	28.5	44,300	71.5	62,000	100.0
Prince Edward Island	3,200	24.2	9,900	75.8	13,100	100.0
Nova Scotia	16,000	18.5	70,300	81.5	86,300	100.0
New Brunswick	17,400	23.4	57,000	76.6	74,400	100.0
Quebec	141,900	20.9	536,400	79.1	678,300	100.0
Ontario	141,100	15.6	764,800	84.4	905,900	100.0
Manitoba	25,100	24.1	78,900	75.9	104,000	100.0
Saskatchewan	26,900	25.5	78,400	74.5	105,300	100.0
Alberta	53,800	21.1	201,800	78.9	255,700	100.0
British Columbia	60,500	22.1	213,400	77.9	273,900	100.0
Canada	503,500	19.7	2,055,200	80.3	2,558,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Education

Perspectives on and attitudes towards child care have been shown to be related to education level (Pence & Goelman, 1987). Nationally, 30.9% of the parents interviewed for the NCCS and 32.8% of their spouses/partners had not completed high school (note that 94.9% of interviewed parents (IPs) were female) (Tables 5a and 5b). Of the provinces, Newfoundland had the highest proportion of those who had not completed high school, at 59.9% of IPs and 61.1% of their spouses/partners. These figures were also relatively high in Quebec, where some 44.6% of IPs and 45.3% of their spouses/partners had not completed high school. In Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the range of IPs who had not completed high school was between 20.0% and 25.0%. The range for their spouses/partners was slightly higher.

Of the provinces, Newfoundland had the highest proportion of those who had completed a postsecondary certificate or diploma, for both IPs (21.4%) and their spouses/partners (18.4%). Ontario and Alberta had the highest proportions of IPs and spouses/partners who had completed university degrees. With the exception of Nova Scotia, the proportion of IPs and spouses/partners with university degrees was lower in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec than in the rest of Canada.

Table 5a Educational Levels of Interviewed Parents in Families With at Least One Child Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Highest Educational Attainment	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than Grade 8	11,900	16.9	1,200	8.3	7,200	7.8	8,500	10.8	76,000	10.7
Grades 9 to 11	30,300	43.0	4,100	29.0	27,800	29.9	17,300	21.8	240,300	33.9
Grades 12 or 13;										
No postsecondary	2,000 ^a	2.8 ^a	4,100	29.6	23,200	24.9	28,000	35.4	149,800	21.2
Some postsecondary	5,900	8.3	1,400	10.3	7,300	7.9	5,500	6.9	52,800	7.5
Postsecondary										
certificate/Diploma	15,100	21.4	2,200	15.8	15,200	16.3	12,300	15.5	110,500	15.6
Degree	5,400	7.6	1,000	7.0	12,300	13.2	7,700	9.7	78,400	11.1
Total	70,400	100.0	14,000	100.0	93,000	100.0	79,300	100.0	707,700	100.0

Highest Educational Attainment	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than Grade 8	54,700	5.6	7,200	6.6	3,900	3.6	6,300	2.3	12,200	4.2	189,100	6.9
Grades 9 to 11	187,500	19.2	29,200	26.5	20,200	18.6	49,700	18.5	48,600	16.6	655,000	24.0
Grades 12 or 13;												
No postsecondary	311,800	31.9	30,500	27.7	37,900	34.8	96,100	35.7	111,800	38.1	795,200	29.2
Some postsecondary	97,500	10.0	11,200	10.2	13,200	12.1	29,500	11.0	36,800	12.6	261,100	9.6
Postsecondary												
certificate/Diploma	183,400	18.7	18,100	16.4	22,100	20.2	48,100	17.9	44,700	15.3	471,700	17.3
Degree	143,800	14.7	13,900	12.6	11,700	10.8	39,100	14.6	39,000	13.3	352,300	12.9
Total	978,800	100.0	110,300	100.0	109,000	100.0	268,800	100.0	293,000	100.0	2,724,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 5b **Educational Levels of Spouses/Partners in Families With at Least One Child Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Highest Educational Attainment	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than Grade 8	12,300	20.0	1,900	15.6	8,800	10.9	10,800	15.9	73,500	12.2
Grades 9 to 11	25,200	41.1	3,400	27.9	22,900	28.4	14,900	22.0	200,100	33.1
Grades 12 or 13; No postsecondary	...	...	3,500	29.6	17,300	21.5	18,700	27.5	104,700	17.3
Some postsecondary	5,500	9.0	1,000	8.1	7,900	9.7	5,200	7.6	40,200	6.7
Postsecondary certificate/Diploma	11,300	18.4	1,300	10.4	10,400	12.9	10,900	16.0	84,000	13.9
Degree	5,900	9.7	1,100	9.3	13,400	16.6	7,500	11.0	101,900	16.9
Total	61,400	100.0	12,100	100.0	80,600	100.0	68,000	100.0	604,400	100.0

Highest Educational Attainment	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than Grade 8	55,500	6.6	7,400	8.2	5,900	6.3	7,600 ^a	3.3 ^a	12,000	4.9	195,600	8.4
Grades 9 to 11	165,300	19.6	23,800	26.2	21,600	23.2	43,000	18.8	46,600	19.1	566,800	24.4
Grades 12 or 13; No postsecondary	228,200	27.1	20,900	23.0	29,400	31.6	61,400	26.9	67,800	27.8	553,100	23.8
Some postsecondary	82,100	9.7	9,500	10.4	8,200	8.8	22,300	9.8	33,000	13.5	214,800	9.2
Postsecondary certificate/Diploma	137,400	16.3	13,200	14.5	14,900	15.9	52,500	23.0	40,400	16.5	376,000	16.2
Degree	173,700	20.6	16,100	17.7	13,200	14.2	41,400	18.2	44,200	18.1	418,400	18.0
Total	842,200	100.0	90,900	100.0	93,200	100.0	228,100	100.0	243,900	100.0	2,324,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Occupation interviewed parent

The occupational categories of parents may also influence child care use and preference. For both IPs and their spouses/partners, the distribution by occupational category varied significantly by province (Tables 6a and 6b). Even more dramatic, however, were the differences between the occupational categories of IPs and those of their spouses/partners (as noted earlier, 94.9% of IPs were female). In every province, by far the largest occupational category for IPs was the clerical/sales/service category. The proportion of IPs in this category ranged provincially from 43.3% to 52.4%, compared to 14.5% to 22.1% for spouses/partners. Conversely, in every province, spouses/partners were more likely to work in primary or secondary industries than were IPs.

Table 6a Occupational Categories of Interviewed Parents, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Occupational Group	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional/Managerial	13,500	19.1	2,900	20.8	23,000	24.7	16,600	21.0	156,700	22.1
Clerical/Sales/Service	30,500	43.3	7,100	50.7	41,900	45.0	39,300	49.5	313,500	44.3
Primary	2,200 ^a	3.1 ^a	1,300	9.1	2,100 ^a	2.3 ^a	2,500	3.1	10,800 ^a	1.5 ^a
Secondary	11,700	16.6	1,300	9.1	8,800	9.4	7,800	9.8	85,700	12.1
Other	12,600	17.9	1,400	10.3	17,300	18.6	13,100	16.5	141,000	19.9
Total	70,400	100.0	14,000	100.0	93,000	100.0	79,300	100.0	707,700	100.0

Occupational Group	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional/Managerial	274,600	28.1	31,800	28.8	26,600	24.4	74,100	27.6	67,500	23.0	687,300	25.2
Clerical/Sales/Service	470,300	48.1	52,700	47.8	56,500	51.8	138,500	51.5	153,700	52.4	1,303,900	47.9
Primary	15,300	1.6	3,800 ^a	3.4 ^a	7,700	7.1	12,600	4.7	6,600 ^a	2.3 ^a	64,900	2.4
Secondary	109,000	11.1	8,000	7.2	5,600	5.1	14,500	5.4	19,911	6.8	272,200	10.0
Other	109,500	11.2	14,000	12.7	12,600	11.6	29,100	10.8	45,300	15.5	396,000	14.5
Total	978,800	100.0	110,300	100.0	109,000	100.0	268,800	100.0	293,000	100.0	2,724,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 6b Occupational Categories of Spouses/Partners, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Occupational Group	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional/Managerial	12,600	20.5	2,600	21.6	21,700	26.9	13,700	20.1	174,900	28.9
Clerical/Sales/Service	10,300	16.8	1,800	14.5	15,000	18.6	12,000	17.6	133,900	22.1
Primary	9,600	15.7	2,700	22.8	7,200	8.9	6,100	9.0	30,000	5.0
Secondary	27,400	44.5	4,300	36.0	31,500	39.1	33,200	48.9	254,600	42.1
Other	1,600 ^a	2.5 ^a	600	5.2	5,200	6.5	3,000	4.4	11,000 ^a	1.8 ^a
Total	61,400	100.0	12,100	100.0	80,600	100.0	68,000	100.0	604,400	100.0

Occupational Group	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional/Managerial	269,900	32.0	25,200	27.7	24,500	26.3	72,600	31.8	69,100	28.3	686,700	29.5
Clerical/Sales/Service	155,200	18.4	17,500	19.3	16,000	17.2	40,100	17.6	44,800	18.4	446,500	19.2
Primary	35,900	4.3	9,600 ^a	10.6	19,900	20.4	23,800	10.4	18,800	7.7	162,700	7.0
Secondary	369,600	43.9	37,000	40.7	32,600	34.9	87,300	38.3	106,800	43.8	984,300	42.3
Other	11,700 ^a	1.4 ^a	...	...	1,100 ^a	1.2 ^a	4,200 ^a	1.9 ^a	4,500	1.8	44,500	1.9
Total	842,200	100.0	90,900	100.0	93,200	100.0	228,100	100.0	243,900	100.0	2,324,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2.3 Family Structure

How families organize child care arrangements vary by the number of children under age 13 in the home. Nationally, 46.3% of the families surveyed had only one child under age 13, 39.8% had two children under age 13 and 13.9% had three or more children under age 13 (Table 7). Of these three family types, families with only one child under age 13 were most common in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta, where families were more likely to have two children under age 13. Of the provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of families with three or more children under age 13 (20.1%), while Quebec had the lowest percentage (10.5%).

Table 7 **Distribution of Families by Number of Children Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	All Families		With One Child <13		With Two Children <13		With Three or More Children <13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	70,400	100.0	35,000	49.7	26,700	37.9	8,700	12.4
Prince Edward Island	14,000	100.0	5,900	42.4	5,400	38.6	2,600	19.0
Nova Scotia	93,000	100.0	43,500	46.7	36,900	39.7	12,600	13.6
New Brunswick	79,300	100.0	39,100	79.3	29,600	37.3	10,600	13.3
Quebec	707,700	100.0	348,600	49.3	285,100	40.3	74,000	10.5
Ontario	978,800	100.0	462,300	47.2	382,300	39.1	134,100	13.7
Manitoba	110,300	100.0	48,700	44.1	43,800	39.7	17,800	16.2
Saskatchewan	109,000	100.0	42,600	39.1	44,500	40.8	21,900	20.1
Alberta	268,800	100.0	106,400	39.6	114,800	42.7	47,600	17.7
British Columbia	293,000	100.0	129,000	44.0	116,300	39.7	47,800	16.3
Canada	2,724,300	100.0	1,261,000	46.3	1,085,500	39.8	377,800	13.9

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Introductory report. Catalogue 89-526-XPE.*
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The number of parents in the home may also affect the types of child care services used by families. Of the families surveyed by the NCCS, 85.3% were two-parent families (Table 8). Manitoba had the highest percentage of one-parent families (17.6%), followed by British Columbia (16.8%). Newfoundland had the lowest percentage of one-parent families (12.8%).

Table 8 **Number of One- and Two-parent Families With Children Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Two-parent Families ¹		One-parent Families ²		Total Families	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	61,400	87.2	9,000	12.8	70,400	100.0
Prince Edward Island	12,100	86.4	1,900	13.6	14,000	100.0
Nova Scotia	80,600	86.7	12,400	13.3	93,000	100.0
New Brunswick	68,000	85.7	11,300	14.3	79,300	100.0
Quebec	604,400	85.4	103,300	14.6	707,700	100.0
Ontario	842,200	86.1	136,500	13.9	978,800	100.0
Manitoba	90,900	82.4	19,400	17.6	110,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	93,200	85.5	15,900	14.5	109,000	100.0
Alberta	228,100	84.8	40,700	15.2	268,800	100.0
British Columbia	243,900	83.2	49,100	16.8	293,000	100.0
Canada	2,324,800	85.3	399,500	14.7	2,724,300	100.0

¹ Two-parent families consist of an IP and a spouse or partner who live together with at least one child younger than 13 years of age.

² One-parent families consist of an IP who does not live with a spouse or partner and who has at least one child younger than 13 years of age.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2.4 Families and Paid Work

Although child care serves many purposes (e.g., parental respite and enrichment of children's experiences), it is reasonable to suggest that most child care is a response to parental employment, particularly maternal employment.

Parental employment patterns varied significantly by province. Nationally, dual-earner couples made up the largest proportion of families (49.2%), followed by one-earner couples (32.9%). Newfoundland was the only province in which there was a higher proportion of "traditional" one-earner couples (40.8%) than dual-earner couples (34.2%) (Table 9). Of the provinces, Ontario had the highest proportion of dual-earner couples (55.4%).

Newfoundland also differed considerably from the national average with respect to family types classified as "other." This category included two-parent families in which neither parent was employed and one-parent families in which the parent was not employed. In all other provinces, this category accounted for approximately 7% to 13% of families, while in Newfoundland it accounted for slightly over 20% of families.

Manitoba had the highest proportion of one-earner, one-parent families (10.8%). The national average for this category was 8.0%. The proportions of families in each classification group varied considerably with the age of the youngest child (Tables 9b and 9c). Regardless of the age of the youngest child, two-earner couples still composed the largest proportion of families in all provinces except Newfoundland and British Columbia. In Newfoundland, the proportion of one-earner couples was larger than the proportion of two-earner couples, regardless of the age of the youngest child. In British Columbia, the proportion of one-earner couples was marginally higher than the proportion of two-earner couples for families whose youngest child was under age 6, but was significantly lower for families whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12.

Table 9a Employment Patterns for Families With Youngest Child Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Dual-earner Families		One-earner Couples		One-earner, One-parent		Other Families		All Families	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	24,100	34.2	28,700	40.8	3,300	4.7	14,300	20.3	70,400	100.0
Prince Edward Island	6,700	47.9	4,800	34.3	1,000	7.1	1,500	10.7	14,000	100.0
Nova Scotia	40,700	43.8	36,400	39.1	6,100	6.6	9,800	10.5	93,000	100.0
New Brunswick	35,000	44.1	27,700	34.9	5,900	7.4	10,700	13.5	79,300	100.0
Quebec	316,500	44.7	255,300	36.1	47,400	6.7	88,600	12.5	707,700	100.0
Ontario	542,300	55.4	287,300	29.4	82,200	8.4	66,900	6.8	978,800	100.0
Manitoba	54,100	49.0	33,000	30.0	11,900	10.8	11,300	10.2	110,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	57,800	53.0	32,100	29.4	9,100	8.3	10,000	9.2	109,000	100.0
Alberta	137,200	51.0	84,500	31.4	23,600	8.8	23,500	8.7	268,800	100.0
British Columbia	127,200	43.4	106,000	36.2	27,400	9.4	32,500	11.1	293,000	100.0
Canada	1,341,500	49.2	895,900	32.9	217,900	8.0	269,000	9.9	2,724,300	100.0

Note: Earner status based on whether parents were employed in the reference week.
"Other Families" includes two-parent families in which neither parent was employed and one-parent families in which the parent was not employed.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 9b Employment Patterns for Families With Youngest Child Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Dual-earner Families		One-earner Couples		One-earner, One-parent		Other Families		All Families	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	12,600	32.7	15,800	41.1	1,600 ^a	4.3 ^a	8,500	21.9	38,600	100.0
Prince Edward Island	3,800	45.5	3,300	39.6	400 ^a	4.6 ^a	900	10.3	8,300	100.0
Nova Scotia	24,100	43.8	22,500	40.9	2,400 ^a	4.4 ^a	6,000	11.0	55,000	100.0
New Brunswick	18,500	42.4	17,200	39.2	2,100	4.8	6,000	13.7	43,700	100.0
Quebec	172,400	44.7	149,500	38.8	14,900	3.9	49,000	12.7	385,700	100.0
Ontario	300,100	51.6	202,400	34.8	34,300	5.9	44,900	7.7	581,600	100.0
Manitoba	30,000	46.7	22,100	34.4	4,500 ^a	7.0 ^a	7,700	12.0	64,200	100.0
Saskatchewan	32,800	49.9	21,700	33.0	4,100	6.2	7,200	10.9	65,800	100.0
Alberta	49,700	47.1	64,400	38.0	9,400	5.5	15,800	9.3	169,200	100.0
British Columbia	69,200	39.6	74,400	42.6	10,400	5.9	20,600	11.8	174,600	100.0
Canada	743,200	46.8	593,200	37.4	83,900	5.3	166,400	10.5	1,586,700	100.0

Note: Earner status based on whether parents were employed in the reference week.
"Other Families" includes two-parent families in which neither parent was employed and one-parent families in which the parent was not employed.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 9c

**Employment Patterns for Families With Youngest Child Aged 6 to 12,
Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Dual-earner Families		One-earner Couples		One-earner, One-parent		Other Families		All Families	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	11,500	36.1	12,800	40.2	1,700 ^a	5.3 ^a	5,900	18.4	31,900	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,900	50.9	1,500	26.5	700	11.6	600 ^a	11.0 ^a	5,600	100.0
Nova Scotia	16,600	43.8	13,900	36.6	3,700	9.8	3,700 ^a	9.8 ^a	38,000	100.0
New Brunswick	16,400	46.2	10,600	29.8	3,800	10.6	4,800	13.4	35,600	100.0
Quebec	144,100	44.8	105,800	32.9	32,500	10.1	39,600	12.3	322,000	100.0
Ontario	242,300	61.0	85,000	21.4	47,900	12.1	22,000	5.5	397,100	100.0
Manitoba	24,100	52.3	10,900	23.7	7,400	16.1	3,600 ^a	7.8 ^a	46,000	100.0
Saskatchewan	24,900	57.7	10,400	24.1	5,100	11.7	2,800 ^a	6.5 ^a	43,300	100.0
Alberta	57,400	57.7	20,200	20.3	14,300	14.3	7,700	7.8	99,600	100.0
British Columbia	58,000	48.9	31,600	26.7	17,000	14.3	11,900	10.1	118,500	100.0
Canada	598,300	52.6	302,700	26.6	134,000	11.8	102,600	9.0	1,137,600	100.0

Note: Earner status based on whether parents were employed in the reference week.

"Other Families" includes two-parent families in which neither parent was employed and one-parent families in which the parent was not employed.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The work status of the interviewed parents also varied by province and by the age of the youngest child (recalling that 94.9% of the IPs were mothers). Regardless of the age of the youngest child in the family, over half of the IPs in Newfoundland were either unemployed or not in the labour force (Tables 10a, 10b and 10c). In British Columbia, among families whose youngest child was under age 6, 50.2% of IPs were unemployed or not in the labour force. Among families in British Columbia whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12, this figure dropped to 34.5% of IPs. Families in Ontario had the lowest proportion of IPs who were unemployed or not in the labour force, regardless of the age of the youngest child in the family.

In every province, the proportion of IPs who were unemployed or not in the labour force was higher for families whose youngest child was under age 6 than for families whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12. The difference between these proportions ranged from a high of 17.9 percentage points in Alberta to a low of 4.1 percentage points in Newfoundland.

Interviewed parents' full-time versus part-time work status also varied by province and by the age of the youngest child. In all provinces, the proportion of IPs who worked full-time was larger than the proportion who worked part-time, both for families whose youngest child was under age 6 and for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12. For families whose youngest child was under age 6, the difference between the proportion of IPs who worked full-time and part-time ranged from a low of 5.6 percentage points in British Columbia (27.7% f-t vs. 22.1% p-t) to a high of 26.3 percentage points in Ontario (42.8% f-t vs. 16.5% p-t). Overall, Ontario had the largest proportion of families with IPs employed full-time whose youngest child was under age 6.

For families whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta had the highest proportions of IPs employed full-time (over 50%), while Newfoundland and Nova Scotia had the lowest proportions (approximately 40% or less). In Newfoundland, this proportion (38.2%) was more than four times as high as the proportion of such families whose IPs were employed part-time (9.2%), while in Nova Scotia this proportion (40.8%) was slightly over twice as high as the proportion of such families whose IPs were employed part-time (17.0%).

Table 10a **Number of Families With Youngest Child Under Age 13, by Work Status of Interviewed Parents, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	IP Current Employment Status							
	Full-time		Part-time		Unemployed/Not in labour force		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	25,700	36.4	6,100	8.6	38,700	54.9	70,400	100.0
Prince Edward Island	6,200	44.5	2,200	15.8	5,500	39.7	14,000	100.0
Nova Scotia	35,600	38.8	14,700	15.8	42,700	45.9	93,000	100.0
New Brunswick	33,600	43.4	11,100	14.0	34,600	43.6	79,300	100.0
Quebec	295,800	41.8	90,000	12.7	321,900	45.5	707,700	100.0
Ontario	466,500	47.7	175,700	18.0	336,500	34.4	978,800	100.0
Manitoba	46,400	42.1	22,600	20.5	41,300	37.6	110,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	43,900	40.1	26,000	23.8	39,800	36.1	109,000	100.0
Alberta	114,400	42.6	53,200	19.8	101,200	37.6	268,800	100.0
British Columbia	100,300	34.2	64,400	22.0	129,000	43.8	293,000	100.0
Canada	1,168,200	42.9	466,000	17.1	1,090,200	40.0	2,724,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 10b **Number of Families With Youngest Child Under Age 6, by Work Status of Interviewed Parents, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	IP Current Employment Status							
	Full-time		Part-time		Unemployed/Not in labour force		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	13,500	35.0	3,100	8.1	21,900	56.8	38,600	100.0
Prince Edward Island	3,500	41.7	1,200	14.4	3,700	43.9	8,300	100.0
Nova Scotia	20,200	36.6	8,200	14.9	26,600	48.4	55,000	100.0
New Brunswick	16,600	38.0	5,900	13.4	21,200	48.6	43,700	100.0
Quebec	151,200	39.2	47,800	12.4	186,700	48.4	385,700	100.0
Ontario	248,800	42.8	95,900	16.5	237,000	40.7	581,600	100.0
Manitoba	21,500	33.5	14,200	22.1	28,500	44.4	64,200	100.0
Saskatchewan	23,200	35.3	15,700	23.8	26,900	40.9	65,800	100.0
Alberta	62,100	36.7	32,200	19.0	74,900	44.3	169,200	100.0
British Columbia	48,400	27.7	38,600	22.1	87,600	50.2	174,600	100.0
Canada	608,900	38.4	262,800	16.6	715,000	45.1	1,586,700	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 10c **Number of Families With Youngest Child Aged 6 to 12, by Work Status of Interviewed Parents, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	IP Current Employment Status							
	Full-time		Part-time		Unemployed/Not in labour force		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	12,200	38.2	2,900 ^a	9.2 ^a	16,800	52.7	31,900	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,700	48.7	1,000	17.9	1,900	33.4	5,600	100.0
Nova Scotia	15,500	40.8	6,500	17.0	16,000	42.2	38,000	100.0
New Brunswick	17,000	47.8	5,200	14.7	13,400	37.6	35,600	100.0
Quebec	144,600	44.9	42,300	13.1	135,200	42.0	322,000	100.0
Ontario	217,700	54.8	79,900	20.1	99,500	25.1	397,100	100.0
Manitoba	24,800	54.0	8,400	18.2	12,800	27.8	46,000	100.0
Saskatchewan	20,500	47.4	10,300	23.8	12,500	28.9	43,300	100.0
Alberta	52,300	52.5	21,000	21.1	26,200	26.4	99,600	100.0
British Columbia	51,900	43.8	25,800	21.8	40,800	34.5	118,500	100.0
Canada	559,200	49.2	203,200	17.9	375,100	33.0	1,137,600	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The "traditional" work schedule of day shifts from Monday through Friday was the most common work pattern for IPs in all provinces. For example, in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, approximately three-quarters of all employed IPs worked weekdays only, while in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, less than two-thirds of employed IPs worked weekdays only (Tables 11a, 11b and 11c).

Table 11a **Work Patterns of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Weekdays Only		At Least 1 Weekend Day		All IPs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	20,900	70.5	8,700	29.5	29,700	100.0
Prince Edward Island	5,000	63.3	2,900	36.4	7,800	100.0
Nova Scotia	31,600	67.2	15,400	32.8	47,000	100.0
New Brunswick	30,400	72.9	11,300	27.1	41,700	100.0
Quebec	268,800	75.8	85,900	24.2	354,700	100.0
Ontario	439,100	74.6	149,800	25.4	588,900	100.0
Manitoba	44,800	69.7	19,500	30.3	64,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	42,100	64.0	23,700	36.0	65,800	100.0
Alberta	107,000	68.7	48,600	31.3	155,600	100.0
British Columbia	101,800	66.5	51,300	33.5	153,100	100.0
Canada	1,091,500	72.4	417,100	27.6	1,508,600	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 11b Work Patterns of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Weekdays Only		At Least 1 Weekend Day		All IPs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	10,500	68.9	4,700	31.1	15,300	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,700	65.5	1,400	34.5	4,100	100.0
Nova Scotia	17,400	67.3	8,400	32.7	25,800	100.0
New Brunswick	14,700	71.7	5,800	28.3	20,500	100.0
Quebec	133,200	75.9	42,200	24.1	175,400	100.0
Ontario	226,900	75.4	74,200	24.6	301,100	100.0
Manitoba	22,000	68.4	10,200	31.6	32,100	100.0
Saskatchewan	23,500	65.6	12,300	34.4	35,800	100.0
Alberta	60,300	71.7	23,800	28.3	84,100	100.0
British Columbia	49,200	63.8	27,900	36.2	77,100	100.0
Canada	560,300	72.6	211,000	27.4	771,300	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 11c Work Patterns of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Weekdays Only		At Least 1 Weekend Day		All IPs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	10,400	72.2	4,000	27.8	14,400	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,300	61.4	1,400	38.6	3,700	100.0
Nova Scotia	14,300	67.1	7,000	32.9	21,300	100.0
New Brunswick	15,700	74.0	5,500	26.0	21,200	100.0
Quebec	135,700	75.7	43,700	24.3	179,300	100.0
Ontario	212,200	73.7	75,600	26.3	287,800	100.0
Manitoba	22,800	71.0	9,300	29.0	32,200	100.0
Saskatchewan	18,600	62.1	11,400	37.9	30,000	100.0
Alberta	46,700	65.2	24,900	34.8	71,500	100.0
British Columbia	52,600	69.3	23,400	30.7	76,000	100.0
Canada	531,300	72.0	206,100	28.0	737,300	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The types of shifts IPs worked varied little by the age of their youngest child (Tables 12a, 12b and 12c). Nationally, the proportion of employed IPs who worked a standard fixed day shift was 61.0% for those whose youngest child was under age 6 and 63.7% for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12; the proportion of those who worked a fixed late-day or night shift was 10.9% for those whose youngest child was under age 6 and 8.9% for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12; and, the proportion of those who worked an irregular shift was 28.1% for those whose youngest child was under age 6 and 27.4% for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 12. With few exceptions, these proportions varied little by province.

Table 12a **Employment Characteristics of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Fixed Early Day or Day Shift		Fixed Late Day or Night Shift		Irregular Shift		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	19,200	64.8	2,900 ^a	9.7 ^a	7,600	25.6	29,700	100.0
Prince Edward Island	4,500	57.7	1,100	14.2	2,200	28.2	7,800	100.0
Nova Scotia	28,200	60.0	5,200	11.1	13,600	29.0	47,000	100.0
New Brunswick	25,900	62.2	4,100	9.8	11,700	28.0	41,700	100.0
Quebec	227,300	64.1	33,100	9.3	94,300	26.6	354,700	100.0
Ontario	374,600	63.6	59,200	10.0	155,100	26.3	588,900	100.0
Manitoba	38,500	59.9	7,000	10.9	18,800	29.2	64,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	39,200	59.5	6,100	9.3	20,500	31.2	65,800	100.0
Alberta	93,400	60.0	15,700	10.1	46,500	29.9	155,600	100.0
British Columbia	88,300	57.7	15,600	10.2	49,200	32.1	153,100	100.0
Canada	939,200	62.3	150,000	9.9	419,400	27.8	1,508,600	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 12b **Employment Characteristics of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Fixed Early Day or Day Shift		Fixed Late Day or Night Shift		Irregular Shift		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	9,800	64.6	1,500 ^a	10.0 ^a	3,900	25.4	15,300	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,600	61.6	700	16.6	900	21.8	4,100	100.0
Nova Scotia	15,400	59.7	2,900 ^a	11.4 ^a	7,400	28.9	25,800	100.0
New Brunswick	12,500	61.0	2,100	10.3	5,900	28.7	20,500	100.0
Quebec	112,000	63.9	16,600	9.5	46,700	26.6	175,400	100.0
Ontario	186,900	62.1	34,500	11.4	79,700	26.5	301,100	100.0
Manitoba	16,600	51.6	5,200	16.1	10,400	32.3	32,100	100.0
Saskatchewan	21,800	60.8	3,500	9.8	10,500	29.4	35,800	100.0
Alberta	49,800	59.3	8,800	10.4	25,500	30.3	84,100	100.0
British Columbia	42,400	55.0	8,500	11.1	26,200	34.0	77,100	100.0
Canada	469,900	60.9	84,300	10.9	217,100	28.1	771,300	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 12c **Employment Characteristics of Interviewed Parents With Youngest Child Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	Fixed Early Day or Day Shift		Fixed Late Day or Night Shift		Irregular Shift		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	9,400	65.0	1,300 ^a	9.0 ^a	3,700	25.8	14,400	100.0
Prince Edward Island	2,000	53.2	400 ^a	11.4 ^a	1,300	35.4	3,700	100.0
Nova Scotia	12,800	60.2	2,300 ^a	10.7 ^a	6,200	29.1	21,300	100.0
New Brunswick	13,400	63.3	2,000 ^a	9.4 ^a	5,800	27.3	21,200	100.0
Quebec	115,300	64.3	16,400	9.2	47,600	26.5	179,300	100.0
Ontario	187,700	65.2	24,700	8.6	75,400	26.2	287,800	100.0
Manitoba	21,900	68.2	...	...	8,400	26.1	32,200	100.0
Saskatchewan	17,400	58.0	2,600 ^a	8.7 ^a	10,000	33.3	30,000	100.0
Alberta	43,500	60.9	7,000	9.8	21,000	29.4	71,500	100.0
British Columbia	45,900	60.4	7,100 ^a	9.3 ^a	23,000	30.2	76,000	100.0
Canada	469,300	63.7	65,700	8.9	202,300	27.4	737,300	100.0

Data refer to IPs who were employed in the reference week.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Chapter 3

PROVINCIAL REGULATION OF CHILD CARE

As part of the CNCCS, the provincial governments answered a survey on the administration, regulation and funding of child care in their jurisdictions. This Chapter is based on information collected from that survey. The timeframe for information reporting, the Fall of 1988, was similar to that of the survey of parents.

3.1 The Administration of Child Care Services

The administration of child care services varied by province (Table 13). In half the provinces, responsibility for licensing, monitoring and funding child care services fell to only one ministry or department. In some provinces, however, the responsibility was spread among a number of ministries. For example, in British Columbia eight ministries shared responsibility for child care, with the bulk of the responsibility resting with the Ministry of Health (licensing and monitoring), the Ministry of Social Services and Housing (providing subsidies and some grants) and the Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology (providing practitioner education and training). Similarly, Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island divided responsibilities for child care among ministries.

Table 13

Key Government Departments Responsible for Child Care, by Province, 1988

Province	Ministry(ies) Responsible for Child Care Services
British Columbia	Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Services and Housing Ministry of Advanced Education, Training and Technology
Alberta	Ministry of Family and Social Services
Saskatchewan	Department of Social Services
Manitoba	Department of Family Services
Ontario	Ministry of Community and Social Services
Quebec	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry for the Status of Women
New Brunswick	Department of Health & Community Services Department of Income Assistance Department of Labour (Fire Prevention Division)
Nova Scotia	Department of Community Services
Prince Edward Island	Department of Health & Social Services Department of Industry
Newfoundland	Department of Social Services Department of Health Department of Education

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

3.2 Provincial Regulation Comparison

The provinces differed widely in the range of available licensed child care services and in the regulations governing licensed care. Typically, licensed child care services included both centre care and family day care for children under age 13. This section examines similarities and differences in provincial standards for a range of regulations covering centre and family day care.

In 1991, the Canadian Child Care Federation (CCCCF) (formerly the Canadian Child Day Care Federation) published the National Statement on Quality Child Care, which recommended national regulatory standards for various aspects of child care. In this section, CCCC standards are juxtaposed with relevant provincial data to provide a framework for comparison. It should be noted that while a province may have had higher standards than other provinces for some regulations it may have had lower standards than other provinces for other regulations. In fact, such variations were typical.

Family Day Care

Family day care is care provided in a home other than the child's. The terminology for this type of care varies from province to province. For example, family day care may be called family day home care in Ontario, community day care (or family day home care) in New Brunswick, or home day care in Quebec.

All provinces limited the number of children that could be cared for in a home without a license (Newfoundland was the only province that did not license family day care; as such, it did not have a family day care category. In that province, any provider caring for more than eight children was required to have a group day care licence).

Family day care facilities were approved and monitored either by provincial government authorities, as was the case in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, or by agencies, as was the case in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia (agencies were given the authority by provincial governments to approve and monitor family day care homes). Generally, family day care agencies served a dual purpose. In addition to approving and monitoring family day care homes, the agencies often provided technical and professional assistance to caregivers.

Table 14 shows the number of children, by age group, permitted in family day care, per caregiver, for the provinces; it also shows the total number of children each province permitted in a family day care home. The total number of children permitted in a family day care home varied by province. In some provinces, if two caregivers were present additional children were permitted. For example, Manitoba permitted up to 12 children with two caregivers in group day care homes. In Quebec, up to nine children were permitted in a home care arrangement with two caregivers.

The CCCC did not recommend standards for staff/child ratios or maximum group sizes in family day care homes.

Table 14 Maximum Number of Children in Licensed Family Day Care (with one caregiver), by Age and by Province, 1988

Province	Total Number of Children Permitted in Family Day Care	Maximum Number of Children in Each Age Group				
		< 12 months	< 24 months	24-35 months	3-6 years	6+ years
British Columbia	7	1	2	5	5	2
Alberta	6	2	2	2	6	3
Saskatchewan	8	3	3	3	5	8
Manitoba ¹	8	3	3	5	5	8
Ontario	5	2	2	3	5	5
Quebec ²	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick ³	6 (ages <5 & 6+)	3	3	5	5	9
Nova Scotia	3	3	3	3	3	3
Prince Edward Island	7	3	3	3	7	7
Newfoundland	None regulated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Manitoba also permits up to 12 children in group day care homes where two caregivers are present.

² Quebec permits nine children in family day care with two caregivers.

³ In New Brunswick, the number of children permitted in each age category applies to a mixed age group of children, i.e. children both under and over the age of 6. Regulations are different for a group of children less than 5 years old, and for a group of children 6 years or older.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Centre Day Care: Full-time Program Regulation

Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes

Centre day care is group care provided for children in a facility other than a private home. Centre staff/child ratios varied depending on the age of the children in care. There were variations in how each province delineated its age-group categories and the respective staff/child ratios. Tables 15a through 15f provide staff/child ratios and group sizes for a sample of age groups.

Children Under 12 Months

In the *National Statement on Quality Child Care*, the CCCF recommends a staff/child ratio for children under 12 months of 1:3 in a group of infants not exceeding six. Three provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, met both criteria (Table 15a). Newfoundland did not regulate infant care (care for children under age 2). British Columbia and Saskatchewan allowed infant group care on a "special permission" basis only. (In British Columbia, infants were defined as children under the age of 18 months.)

Children Aged 12 Months

The CCCF suggests a staff/child ratio for children aged 12 months of 1:3 in a group of children not exceeding six. Two provinces met the CCCF standard: Alberta (1:3 in a group not exceeding six) and Prince Edward Island (1:3 in a group not exceeding six) (Table 15b). Nova Scotia regulated the lowest ratio of staff to children (1:7).

Children Aged 24 Months

All provinces regulated the care of children aged 2 to 3 in full-time centre care. However, the provinces varied in how they regulated this age group. For example, Prince Edward Island established separate regulations for 2-year-olds (as opposed to "under twos" and "over threes"). British Columbia's "under three" regulation applied to children aged from 18 to 35 months. Nova Scotia included 2-year-olds in the "preschool" or 2- to 5-year-old category. Manitoba had different regulations for each year (up to age 6). Group size for 2-year-olds in full-time centre care was not regulated in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan or Quebec. Due to the variability in age categories in the provinces, Table 15C provides data for children aged

24 months only. For children aged 24 months, the CCCF recommended the following staff/children ratios: 1:4 in a group not exceeding eight; 1:5 in a group not exceeding 10; and 1:6 in a group not exceeding 12. Four provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and New Brunswick, met or surpassed these standards (Table 15c).

Children Aged 3 to 5

Several of the provinces maintained the same ratios for both 3- and 4-year-old children. Table 15d shows staff/child ratios and maximum group sizes, by province, for children aged 3. For 3-year-olds, the CCCF recommended staff/children ratios of 1:5 in a group not exceeding 10; 1:6 in a group not exceeding 12; and 1:7 in a group not exceeding 14. Only New Brunswick met the CCCF standards for 3-year-olds. Group size for 3- and 4-year-olds was not regulated in Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. For 4- and 5-year-olds, the CCCF recommended staff/children ratios of 1:8 in a group not exceeding 16; and 1:9 in a group not exceeding 18 (data not shown).

Children Aged 6 to 9 and 10 to 12

Most provinces regulated the care of children aged 6 and older in centre care. Alberta was the only province that did not legislate regulation for the care of children in this age range in centre care facilities. However, some municipalities such as Edmonton and Calgary did establish standards for children in this age range. Details of those regulations, however, were not included in Alberta's submissions for the provincial survey. For both 6- to 9-year-olds and 10- to 12-year-olds, group size was not stipulated in Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. British Columbia had different group size standards for the kindergarten to Grade 1 age group (20 children) and the Grade 2 and up group (25 children). Table 15e shows staff/child ratios and group sizes for 6- to 9-year-olds by province; Table 15f shows the same for 10- to 12-year-olds. The CCCF recommended staff/child ratios for 6- to 9-year-olds of 1:10, in a group not exceeding 20 and 1:12 in a group not exceeding 24. For 10- to 12-year-olds, the suggested staff/child ratios were 1:12 in a group not exceeding 24 and 1:15 in a group not exceeding 30.

Centre Day Care: Part-time Program Regulation

Children Aged 2 and Under

The CCCF has not identified specific standards for part-time centre care. Regulations for part-time programs for the 2- to 3-year-old group were generally not defined by most provinces (data not shown). However, in some provinces, children under age 3 were permitted in part-time preschool programs. For example, British Columbia's regulations allowed a limited number of children aged 32 to 35 months in part-time programs for children aged 3 to 5. Manitoba was the only province to define and regulate part-time centre care (often called preschool or nursery school) for those under age 2.

Children Aged 3 to 5

Several provinces did not regulate programs operating under a specified minimum number of hours (data not shown). For example, Alberta did not license programs providing care for less than three hours per week. Similarly, Newfoundland did not license programs providing care for less than nine hours per week. In provinces that did regulate part-time preschool programs for children aged 3 to 5, staff/child ratios ranged from 1:8 in Ontario and Alberta to 1:15 in British Columbia. In provinces where preschool regulations existed, group size ranged from 16 children in Alberta and Ontario to 25 in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Table 15a **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Under 12 Months in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

	Group Size														
Province	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	30	None
British Columbia ¹	1:4														
Alberta	1:3														
Saskatchewan ¹															1:3
Manitoba	1:3														
Ontario	3:10														
Quebec															1:5
New Brunswick	1:3														
Nova Scotia															1:7
Prince Edward Island	1:3														
Newfoundland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

¹ Centre care of infants in B.C. and Saskatchewan by special permission only.

N = Not regulated in that province.

None = No group size designated for that province.

Bold = At or above the standard suggested by the Canadian Child Care Federation for that age group.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 15b **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Aged 12 Months in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

	Group Size														
Province	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	30	None
British Columbia ¹						1:4									
Alberta	1:3														
Saskatchewan ¹															1:3
Manitoba			1:4												
Ontario					3:10										
Quebec															1:5
New Brunswick				1:3											
Nova Scotia													1:7		
Prince Edward Island	1:3														
Newfoundland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

¹ Centre care for children under 12 months in B.C. and Saskatchewan by special permission only.

N = Not regulated in that province.

None = No group size designated for that province.

Bold = At or above the standard suggested by the Canadian Child Care Federation for that age group.

Because the age categories used to delineate regulations vary from province to province, this table provides data for children aged 12 months only.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 15c **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Aged 24 Months in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

Province	Group Size													
	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	30
British Columbia ¹						1:4								
Alberta					1:5									
Saskatchewan														1:5
Manitoba						1:6								
Ontario							1:5							
Quebec														1:8
New Brunswick					1:5									
Nova Scotia														1:7
Prince Edward Island														1:5
Newfoundland													1:6	

¹ Centre care for children aged 24 months in B.C. by special permission only.

None = No group size designated for that province.

Bold = At or above the standard suggested by the Canadian Child Care Federation for that age group.

Because the age categories used to delineate regulations vary from province to province, this table provides data for children aged 24 months only.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 15d **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Aged 3 in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

Province	Group Size													
	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25
British Columbia														1:8
Alberta									1:8					
Saskatchewan														1:10
Manitoba									1:8					
Ontario									1:8					
Quebec														1:8
New Brunswick						1:7								
Nova Scotia														1:7
Prince Edward Island														1:10
Newfoundland													1:8	

None = No group size designated for that province.

Bold = At or above the standard suggested by the Canadian Child Care Federation for that age group.

Because the age categories used to delineate regulations vary from province to province, this table provides data for children aged 3 years only.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 15e **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Aged 6 to 9 in Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

Province	Group Size													
	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	30
British Columbia ¹													1:15	
Alberta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saskatchewan														1:15
Manitoba														1:15
Ontario														1:15
Quebec														1:20
New Brunswick														1:15
Nova Scotia														1:15
Prince Edward Island ²														1:15
Newfoundland													1:15	

¹ B.C. requires fewer children/staff for the kindergarten and Grade 1 age group (1:10) and a smaller group size (20) than for the children in Grade 2 and up.

² For Prince Edward Island, staff/child ratio shown is for children aged 7 and over.

N = Not regulated in that province.

None = No group size designated for that province.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 15f **Staff/Child Ratios and Group Sizes for Children Aged 10 to 12 in Centre Care, by Province, 1988**

Province	Group Size													
	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	30
British Columbia													1:15	
Alberta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saskatchewan														1:15
Manitoba														1:15
Ontario														1:15
Quebec														1:20
New Brunswick														1:15
Nova Scotia														1:15
Prince Edward Island														1:15
Newfoundland													1:15	

N = Not regulated in that province.

None = No group size designated for that province.

Bold = At or above the standard suggested by the Canadian Child Care Federation for that age group.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Facility Capacity

At the time of the survey, three provinces had not established a maximum capacity for their licensed centres. Only British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland regulated the total number of children permitted in a licensed centre care facility. (British Columbia limited the number of children aged 18 months to 3 years to a facility caring for no more than 36 children and to 75 children over age 3.)

Table 16 **Total Number of Children Permitted in Centre Care Facilities, by Province, 1988**

Province	Facility Capacity
British Columbia ¹	75
Alberta	80
Saskatchewan	60
Manitoba	No limit
Ontario	No limit
Quebec	60
New Brunswick	60
Nova Scotia	No limit
Prince Edward Island	50
Newfoundland	50

¹ In B.C. the facility capacity for children under the age of 32 months is 36 children.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Physical Plant Requirements

All provinces had regulations to ensure the health and safety of children in licensed child care settings. For example, typical regulations designated the size of indoor and outdoor play areas, the number of toilets, the number and location of fire detectors and the size of sleeping mats. However, physical plant requirements were so numerous, no attempt was made to identify which provinces legislated particular regulations.

Program Content Standards

Program content standards are the standards set by the provinces to promote the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of children in licensed child care settings. These standards do not necessarily include regulations covering physical plant or health and safety requirements. Program content standards were not requested in the survey of the provinces. However, the child care regulations submitted by the provinces indicated that most provinces had a minimum standard for program content. Typically, provincial regulations required that a child care program provide "developmentally appropriate" activities. Requirements for program content were generally so vague that they were difficult to compare. In consequence, no attempt was made to identify which provinces legislated program content standards or the standards themselves. Several provinces defined program content standards by policy rather than regulation. These provinces had policy manuals providing guidelines for the content of child care programs.

3.3 Child Care and the Caregiver

Regulation of Caregiver Training

Training requirements varied by province. Several provinces did not require training at all, others required minimal hours of training and still others required a comparatively high level of training. Early childhood training for caregivers was legislated in only a few provinces; however, such training was available in all provinces. In British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, a government department "classified" or "certified" early childhood educators. That is, each early childhood caregiver had to be registered with a designated government agency. Each of these provinces had its own registration qualifications based on education level and relevant child-related training and/or experience. In Manitoba, all staff were required to be registered, whether or not they required training for their particular position. Newfoundland legislated the right for the government to certify child care practitioners; however, the legislation had not yet been enforced at the time of the survey.

Table 17a shows general training requirements in the provinces by type of care and by child age group. Tables 17b through 17e show the level of training that was required for specific positions in centre care for children aged 3 to 5 by province. It should be noted, however, that where a province required a particular level of training for one staff per group, as was the case in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, whether the fully qualified individual had to work as a director or program staff was not specified. In such cases, only one individual was required to be fully qualified; other staff in the group could be at the lower level of training.

Table 17a Caregiver Training Required, by Care Type, by Age of Children and by Province, 1988

Care Type	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Centre day care										
<3	Y (PB)	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3-5	Y (B)	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6-12	N	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y (B)	N	N	Y	N	N
Special needs	Y (Sp)	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	Y (Sp)	Y (B)	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	N
Family day care	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Supplemental care										
Part-time pre-school	Y (B)	N	Y (B)	Y	Y (B)	N	N	Y (B)	Y (B)	N
School-age care	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

Y = Yes, education and training is required for this care type and age group.

N = No, education and training is not required for this care type and age group.

(B) = Training for this care type and age group is included in the basic early childhood education and training.

(Sp) = Training for this care type and age group is specialized and required in addition to the basic early childhood education and training.

(PB) = A post basic certificate in infant care is required in B.C.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 17b Number of Trained Staff Required for Licensed Group Day Care Facilities, by Province, 1988

	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.
Trained staff/Total staff required	1 per group. All staff must have begun training	N/A	40 hours training for all staff	2:3	1 per group	1:3	N/A	1:3	1 per group	N/A

N/A = Not applicable in this province.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 17c Training and Experience Required for Program Director in Licensed Group Care Facilities, by Province, 1988

Education	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man. ¹	Ont.	Que. ²	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I. ³	Nfld.
BA (related)										
BA (ECE)										
ECE Diploma										
1 year ECE										
Less than 1 year ECE										
Personnel management										
Administration										
None										
Experience required										

¹ Manitoba required either a BA in a related field or a BA in the ECE field or an ECE Diploma to work as program staff in a licensed group care facility.

² Quebec required a BA in a related field or a BA in the ECE field or an ECE diploma to work as program staff in a licensed group care facility.

³ Prince Edward Island has a variety of options regarding the length and type of training and experience required by regulation.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 17d Training and Experience Required for Program Staff in Licensed Group Care, by Province, 1988

Education	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man. ¹	Ont.	Que. ²	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I. ³	Nfld.
ECE Diploma										
1 year ECE										
Less than 1 year ECE										
None										
Experience required										

¹ Manitoba required either an ECE diploma or one year of ECE training to work as program staff in a licensed group care facility. Further, Manitoba required two out of three staff to be trained.

² Ontario required either an ECE diploma or one year of ECE training to work as program staff. Additionally, as noted in Table 17b, Ontario requires approximately one out of three staff to be fully qualified.

³ Prince Edward Island has a variety of options regarding the length and type of training and experience required by regulation.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Table 17e Training and Experience Required for Assistant Staff in Licensed Group Care, by Province, 1988

Education	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man. ¹	Ont.	Que. ²	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I. ³	Nfld.
1 year ECE										
Less than 1 year ECE										
None										
Experience required										

¹ Manitoba required two out of three staff to be trained. No specifications were noted for assistants.

² Ontario required approximately one out of three staff to be fully qualified. No specifications were noted for assistants.

³ Prince Edward Island has a variety of options regarding the length and type of training and experience required by regulation.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Caregiver Wages and Working Conditions:

Average Wages and Working Conditions by Province

Much of the data that the provinces supplied on average wages for caregivers was not up to date. Several provinces reported that the last survey information collected on wages and working conditions was contained in *The Bottom Line: Wages and Working Conditions of Workers in the Day Care Market* (Schom-Moffat, 1984). However, some provinces, such as British Columbia, Newfoundland, Ontario and Manitoba reported more recent information. Wages in these provinces ranged from \$4 per hour in Newfoundland in 1987 to between \$8 and \$9 per hour in Ontario in 1988. (The hourly wage data did not include information about job category.)

Following the CNCCS, a major national study of centre-based caregivers, *Caring for a Living* was conducted in 1991 (Schom-Moffat, 1992). The 1991 study shows that the real value of caregiver wages has changed little since 1984. In 1991, centre-based caregivers in Canada earned an average of \$9.06 per hour, a 4.5% drop in "real" wages since 1984.

Table 18 Mean Highest Hourly Wages, by Job Position, by Province, 1991

Province	Mean Highest Hourly Wage in Each Position (\$)			
	Assistant teachers	Teachers	Teacher-directors	Administrator-directors
British Columbia	8.75	10.05	11.48	14.29
Alberta	6.88	8.24	10.00	11.64
Saskatchewan	7.13	8.67	11.35	13.39
Manitoba	9.50	10.79	13.35	15.06
Ontario	9.30	12.35	14.56	18.84
Quebec	9.64	10.12	11.55	13.15
New Brunswick	6.16	6.60	7.78	10.80
Nova Scotia	7.81	8.82	9.87	14.08
Prince Edward Island	7.20	7.81	9.47	10.00
Newfoundland	6.12	6.38	7.62	11.82

Source: Schom-Moffat, P. (1992). *Caring for a Living*. Vancouver: Karyo Communications.

According to the *Caring for a Living* study, the average 1991 hourly wage of child care staff was 30% below that of the average industrial wage. The study also noted that many child care workers are not entitled to overtime pay, sick pay, coffee and lunch breaks and lack benefits such as medical, dental, long-term disability and pension plans.

Salary Enhancement

Four provinces had allocated funds to enhance caregiver salaries in 1988, either through salary enhancement grants or operating grants (see Table 19). Two of these provinces, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, provided for the use of a portion of operating grants as salary enhancement. The other two provinces, Quebec and Manitoba, identified a specific grant for salary enhancement. Quebec's salary enhancement grant, however, was allocated for Directors employed to undertake the start-up of child care centres.

3.4 Special Populations

Provisions for the care of "special" or specific populations were reported by some provinces. The number of spaces created specifically for these children was quite small compared to the overall number of child care spaces.


Exact figures on spaces for children with special needs (physically and/or mentally disabled children) were often unavailable; consequently, those figures are not included in this report. Some provinces, such as Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario, assisted in funding programs created specifically for children with special needs. Additionally, most provinces reported supporting the integration of children with special needs into mainstream child care facilities through their provincial day care subsidy system. Several provinces also allocated grant monies for child care services that provide care for special needs children.

Little data were available on the availability of child care spaces for First Nations children. Few centres were reported to have been established for such children on-reserve; however, many provinces reported a need for day care spaces for First Nations children. Where group care centres were established on-reserve, they were reported to be funded either by the band and/or by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. According to the information supplied by the provinces, few on-reserve programs were licensed by provincial governments, primarily due to a lack of trilateral agreements among the provinces, the federal government and First Nations.

Nova Scotia was the only province reporting designated spaces in licensed centres for economically disadvantaged children. The Child Development Centres in Nova Scotia provided part-time enrichment programs to children from economically disadvantaged homes. Other provinces provided similar opportunities for such children through the parent subsidy system (subsidies for child care for low-income individuals).

3.5 Exclusions from Licensing

All provinces excluded certain child care arrangements from licensing. Exclusions were relatively consistent across provinces. School board, hospital and recreational programs, care for children while parents remained on the premises and irregular babysitting were typically excluded. Less commonly, programs were excluded from licensing if children participated for less than a specified number of hours per day or per week.

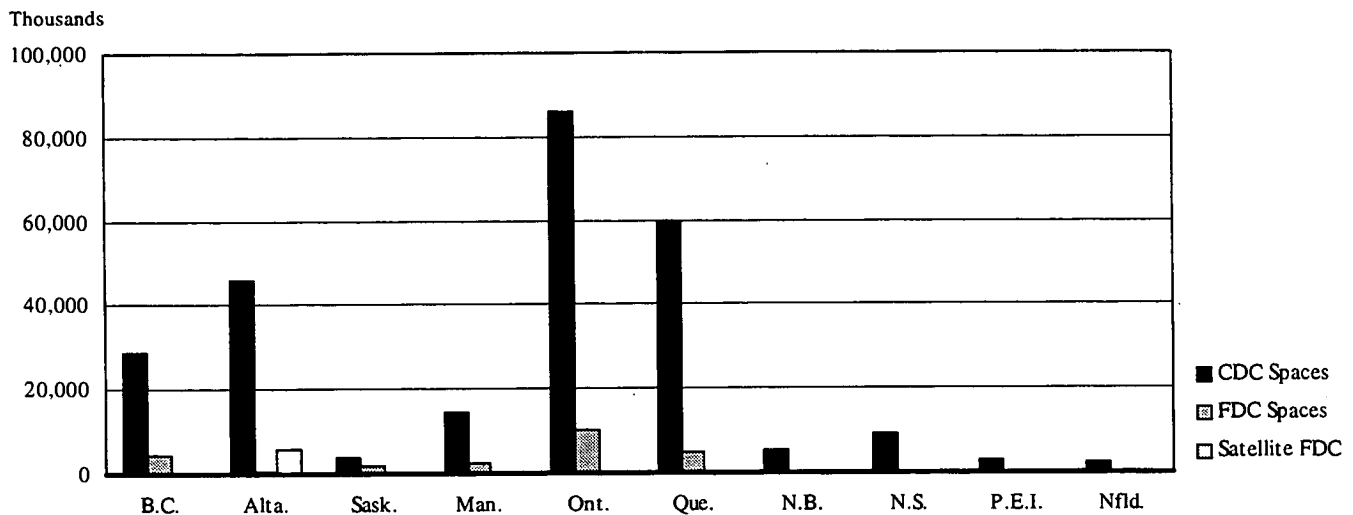
 Each province designated the number of children allowed in unlicensed family day care settings. British Columbia and Nova Scotia permitted the fewest number of children in unlicensed care arrangements. Most provinces do not require caregivers to count their own children in those numbers; for example, in B.C. the minimum of two children is exclusive of the caregivers' own children.

3.6 Total Child Care Spaces

Ontario had the highest number of licensed spaces with 86,361 licensed group care spaces and 10,274 licensed family day care spaces in 1988 (Figure 7). Quebec had the second highest number of centre day care spaces (59,892) and Alberta the third (45,881). While Quebec had 4,850 licensed family day care spaces, Alberta had comparatively few, 546. However, it should be noted that Alberta's figure did not include Satellite Family Day Care spaces (family day home spaces sponsored by agencies). When those figures for satellite spaces are added, Alberta's figures increased to 6,143 family day home spaces. Newfoundland had the lowest number of spaces with a total of 2,582

licensed group day care spaces (Newfoundland did not regulate family day care spaces and, therefore, did not track the number of spaces in the family day care sector); Prince Edward Island had the next lowest at 3,052 licensed group care spaces and 49 licensed family day care spaces. The figures for all provinces include part-time day care, nursery school and school-age programs for which data were available. The numbers of licensed family day care spaces were so low in Prince Edward Island (49), New Brunswick (120), Nova Scotia (139) and Alberta (546) that it appears in Figure 7 that those provinces did not have any family day care spaces.

Figure 7 Licensed Family Day Care (FDC) and Licensed Centre Day Care (CDC), by Province, 1988

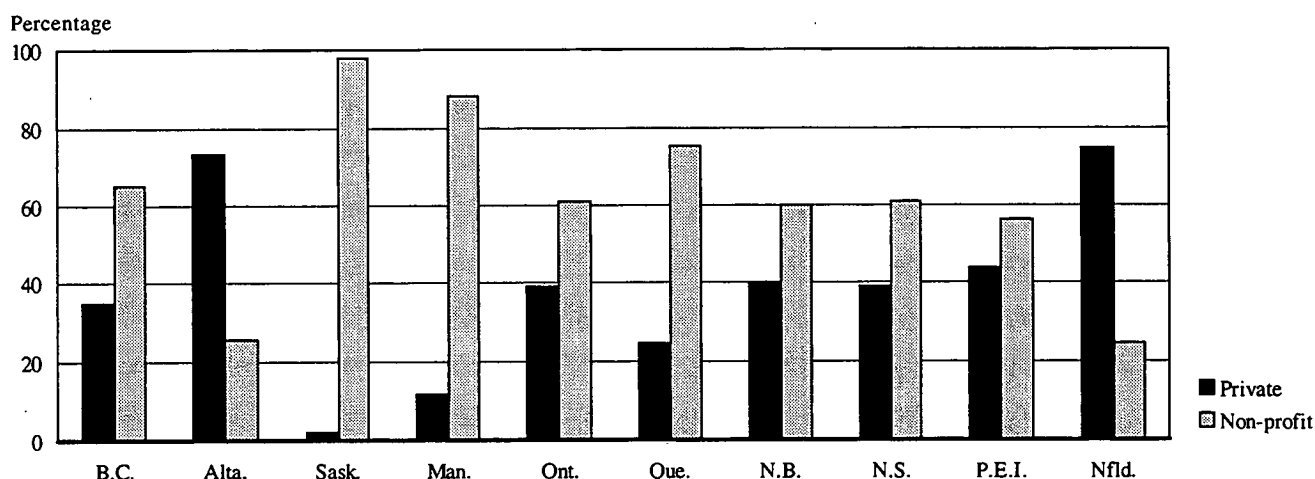


Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

3.7 Auspice and Child Care Services

The prevalence of private and non-profit group day care varied by province (Figure 8). Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the fewest private centres: in Saskatchewan, 98% of regulated group care services were non-profit; in Manitoba, 88% of centre spaces were non-profit and 12% were private. In contrast, the private sector in Alberta accounted for 73% of the child care spaces; 26% were non-profit. Newfoundland had the highest proportion of private centre spaces (75%); 25% of Newfoundland's spaces were non-profit.

Figure 8 Licensed Centre Spaces, by Auspices, by Province, 1988



Quebec's spaces do not include spaces for school-age children.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

3.8 Funding

Subsidies for Centre Care

Subsidies for centre day care were available in all provinces; however, policies and procedures for subsidies varied. For example:

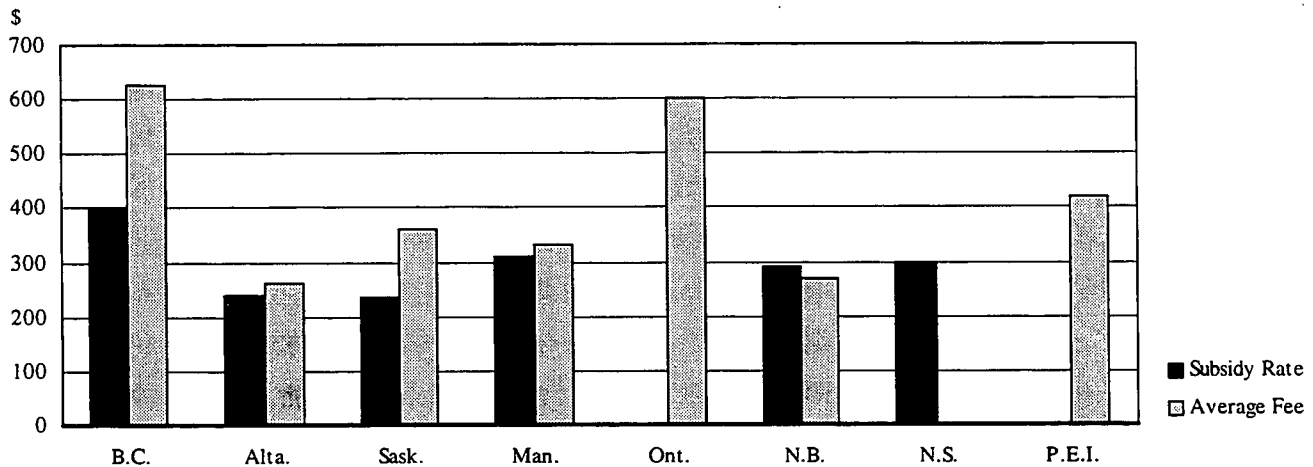
- Eligibility criteria for subsidies for full- and part-time care varied by province.
- In some provinces, parents were required to pay a minimum fee.
- In some provinces, subsidies covered the full cost of care, in some they didn't.
- The total amount of dollars available for subsidies varied by province.

In British Columbia, subsidies were approved based on financial need, but the maximum income allowed for a subsidy was low (\$1,544 per month for a family of four). In Nova Scotia, families, even those who were subsidized, paid a fee of \$1.25 per day. In Manitoba, centres were not permitted to charge fees more than \$20 above the subsidy rate. In Newfoundland, only 50% of children enrolled in a centre could be subsidized; therefore, even if a parent found a day care space, the parent may not qualify for subsidy because the quota for that particular centre may have already been filled. In Newfoundland, only single-parent families were eligible for subsidy.

The amount of subsidy provided for each child did not vary significantly among provinces. However, subsidies for children under 12 months (Figure 9a) were generally higher than those for children aged 3 to 5 (Figure 9b). The information provided by the provinces varied widely. In many cases, information on either subsidy rates or average fees was missing. Data on subsidies and

average fees were sufficiently scarce for the 6- to 12-year-olds that figures were not tabulated for that age group. Prince Edward Island and Ontario did not report subsidy rates but did report average fees. Neither subsidy rates nor average fees were reported by Quebec; Nova Scotia gave the average subsidy rate in 1988 (\$300) but no figures for average fees.

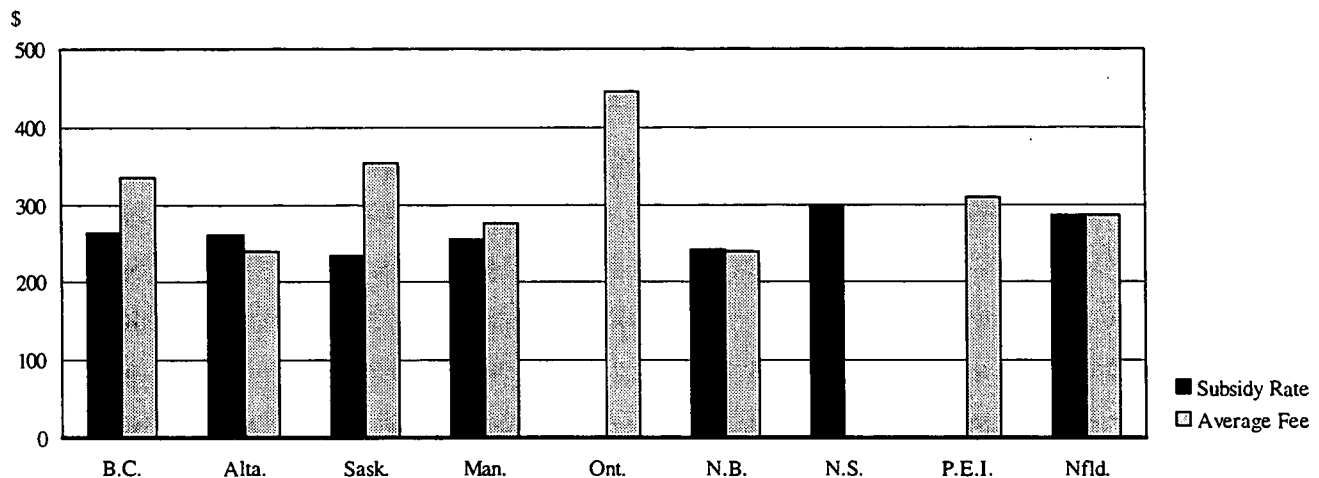
Figure 9a Subsidy Rates and Average Fees for Children Under 12 Months in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988



Subsidy rates and average fees not reported for Quebec; subsidy rates not reported for P.E.I. and Ontario; no licensed <2 care in Nfld.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Figure 9b Subsidy Rates and Average Fees for Children Aged 3 to 5 in Full-time Centre Care, by Province, 1988



Subsidy rates and average fees not reported for Quebec; average fee not reported for N.S.; subsidy rates not reported for Ontario or P.E.I.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Resourcing Child Care Through Provincial Grants

All provinces provided grants to encourage the development and/or maintenance of child care programs. The most common were *operating* grants, given on a monthly or annual basis, to defray operating expenses (in some cases *operating* grants included *salary enhancement*); *start-up* grants, to assist with non-capital costs of setting up a child care program; and *equipment* grants, to assist with the purchase or maintenance of play equipment. The greatest variety of grants appeared to be available in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. These provinces had developed a variety of ways to assist child care services in their region. Other types of grants available in these provinces included *recovery* grants in Quebec, which assists child care operations in difficult financial times and *dwelling* grants, which assisted with payment of mortgage interest; *special needs* grants and *infant incentive* grants in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, which encouraged the development of spaces for children with special needs and for infants, respectively; and *audit* grants in Manitoba to help defray the costs of account audits. These are only a few examples of the types of grants allocated across provinces. Table 19 shows provincial resourcing of child care services through grants.

Table 19 Grants Provided to Support Child Care Services, by Grant Type, by Province, 1988

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
British Columbia		\$							\$				
Alberta						\$							
Saskatchewan		\$		\$	\$		\$						
Manitoba	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$		\$			\$
Ontario		\$	\$			\$							
Quebec	\$	\$		\$		\$		\$			\$	\$	
New Brunswick				\$	\$	\$	\$						
Nova Scotia		\$		\$	\$	\$							
Prince Edward Island				\$		\$	\$	\$		\$			
Newfoundland		\$		\$	\$								
1 Salary enhancement	8	Infant incentive											
2 Start-up	9	Renovation											
3 Capital	10	Maintenance											
4 Equipment	11	Dwelling											
5 Professional	12	Recovery											
6 Operating	13	Audit											
7 Special needs													

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*. (ISBN 0-660-14542-1).

Grants to Family Day Care

Grants to individual family day care facilities were less common among the provinces. However, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported some form of grant funding to family day care programs. For example, Saskatchewan provided start-up grants, equipment and supplies grants and training grants. Similarly, Manitoba offered its licensed family day care providers start-up grants, maintenance grants, audit grants, infant grants and grants to homes accepting children with special needs. While Quebec did not award grant monies directly to family home caregivers, grants were provided to family home care agencies. These grants included agency start-up funds, operating grants and special needs grants. Nova Scotia supported family day care agencies through grants to assist in administration.

Grants Available by Auspice

Some provinces, including British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, had established a policy prohibiting grants to privately operated (for-profit) child care facilities. Other provinces either gave grant funding to private child care facilities or had no specific policies in this regard. Many provinces treated family day care centres as non-profit operations when determining financial assistance to parents or the provision of grants.

Chapter 4

WHERE ARE THE CHILDREN?

Chapter 4 builds on the contextual information of previous chapters to describe child care use patterns of children and families by province. Many of the analyses in Chapter 4 address the same variables as those addressed in Chapter 2 (family structure, urbanicity, incomes, education, occupation, etc.). However, the data in Chapter 4 are child-based, rather than family-based, as in Chapter 2. More specifically, Chapter 4 presents numbers of children under age 13 in seven different types of child care arrangements used by families for any purpose and for the sole purpose of work or study. While actual child care use patterns are the major focus of this chapter, parental preferences for the seven types of child care arrangements are also examined.

Before presenting the numbers of children in each of the seven types of child care arrangements, Chapter 4 presents a very brief overview of the numbers of children and the numbers of families included in the NCCS sample (nationally and provincially) and how many children and families the sample represents when weighted. Weighted population figures were computed from the study's sample numbers by a weighting system developed by Statistics Canada (see the CNCCS *Introductory report*, 1992, for more complete information on the sampling and weighting methods used in the NCCS). Table 20 provides sample sizes and weighted population figures for both children and families for Canada and the provinces.

Table 20 Survey Sample Sizes and Represented Population, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹

Province	Sample Families	Sample Children <13 Years of Age	Population of Families Represented	Population of Children <13 Years Represented
Newfoundland	2,100	3,500	70,400	116,600
Prince Edward Island	800	1,400	14,000	25,500
Nova Scotia	1,700	3,000	93,000	157,500
New Brunswick	2,000	3,300	79,300	132,000
Quebec	3,800	6,300	707,700	1,157,800
Ontario	4,600	7,900	978,800	1,661,200
Manitoba	1,600	2,800	110,300	193,600
Saskatchewan	2,200	4,200	109,000	203,700
Alberta	3,100	5,700	268,800	492,500
British Columbia	2,300	4,100	293,000	518,000
Canada	24,200	42,100	2,724,300	4,658,500

¹ No data were collected in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: CNCCS. (1992). *Introductory report*. Catalogue 89-526-XPE.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.1 Children and Their Care Arrangements

Fourteen types of child care arrangements were identified in the NCCS; however, for this chapter, the 14 categories were collapsed into seven (excluding school):

- regulated group care (including child care centres, nursery schools, kindergartens and after-school programs)
- family day care (both licensed and unlicensed)
- non-relative care in the child's home (includes in-home providers who live in or outside the child's home)
- care by a relative (in or outside of the child's home)
- care by the interviewed parent (IP) at work

- spouse/partner care at home or at spouse/partner's work
- sibling or self-care.

The data in this chapter pertain only to families' primary child care arrangements. The primary child care arrangement is the arrangement in which the child spent the **greatest number of hours** during the **reference week** of the survey. (The reference week is the week preceding the date of the survey interviews that served as the **reference** for IPs' answers to interview questions.)

In some cases, sample sizes were deemed too small to provide statistically reliable data. The legend provided at the beginning of this document identifies sample sizes too small to be expressed by "... " or where reader caution is advised by "q".

4.2 Child Care Use for Any Purpose During the Reference Week

This section examines primary child care arrangements used for **any purpose** (including interviewed parents' work/study needs). Care for any purpose may include care used while the parent attended to other family needs or parents' volunteer activities, or care used to foster socialization with other children.

Tables 21a and 21b show, by province, the distribution of children by the number of supplementary child care arrangements (care other than that provided by the interviewed parent) the children were in during the reference week. The tables show the number of arrangements used for children under age 6 and for those aged 6 to 12.

Newfoundland had the highest proportion of IPs who were either unemployed or not in the labour force in 1988; therefore, it was not surprising that children in Newfoundland were least likely to have supplementary care arrangements. Nationally 33.9% of children under age 13 had no supplemental care compared to 48.6% in Newfoundland.

Children under age 6 who lived in the Atlantic provinces (except Nova Scotia) were more likely to be in the care of only the IP than those who lived in Central or Western Canada. However, in every province, the majority of children under age 6 participated in at least one supplementary care arrangement, ranging from a low of 63.2% in Newfoundland to a high of 77.1% in Manitoba. Nationally, 40.2% of children under age 6 participated in one supplementary care arrangement, while 34.4% participated in two or more. With the exception of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a higher percentage of children under age 6 were in one arrangement than in two or more arrangements.

Nationally, 41.3% of children aged 6 to 12 were in the exclusive care of the IP during the reference week (excluding school). The proportion of such children in the exclusive care of the IP was higher in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces and lower in Ontario and the western provinces.

Children aged 6 to 12 were less likely than children under age 6 to be in two or more care arrangements during the reference week. Nationally, 22.6% of children aged 6 to 12 were in two or more arrangements during the reference week. Provincially, the proportion of children aged 6 to 12 in two or more arrangements ranged from 12.1% in Newfoundland to just over 27.0% in both Manitoba and Alberta.

Table 21a **Number of Child Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School), for Any Purpose, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	No Arrangement (IP only)		One Arrangement		Two or More Arrangements		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	18,200	36.8	20,700	41.8	10,600	21.4	49,500	100.0
Prince Edward Island	3,800	33.0	4,900	42.3	2,800	24.7	11,600	100.0
Nova Scotia	18,700	25.8	31,200	43.0	22,600	31.2	72,500	100.0
New Brunswick	19,300	33.1	23,400	40.3	15,500	26.6	58,200	100.0
Quebec	139,800	27.5	214,000	42.1	154,800	30.4	508,600	100.0
Ontario	184,400	23.4	319,800	40.5	285,300	36.1	789,600	100.0
Manitoba	20,900	22.9	33,100	36.2	37,500	40.9	91,500	100.0
Saskatchewan	22,500	23.6	35,100	36.8	37,800	39.6	95,300	100.0
Alberta	61,300	25.2	92,700	38.2	88,800	36.6	242,900	100.0
British Columbia	60,600	24.7	94,800	38.6	89,900	36.7	245,200	100.0
Canada	549,500	25.4	869,700	40.2	745,700	34.4	2,164,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 21b **Number of Child Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School), for Any Purpose, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province	No Arrangement (IP only)		One Arrangement		Two or More Arrangements		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	38,500	57.4	20,500	30.6	8,100	12.1	67,100	100.0
Prince Edward Island	6,000	42.9	5,200	37.7	2,700	19.5	13,900	100.0
Nova Scotia	39,100	45.9	27,200	32.0	18,800	22.1	85,000	100.0
New Brunswick	32,100	43.5	27,500	37.2	14,300	19.3	73,800	100.0
Quebec	199,200	46.1	225,200	34.7	124,800	19.2	649,200	100.0
Ontario	333,500	38.3	332,700	38.2	205,400	23.6	871,700	100.0
Manitoba	37,200	36.4	36,700	35.9	28,300	27.7	102,200	100.0
Saskatchewan	39,800	36.8	40,900	37.8	27,600	25.5	108,400	100.0
Alberta	93,200	37.3	87,500	35.1	68,800	27.6	249,600	100.0
British Columbia	110,400	40.5	96,900	35.5	65,500	24.0	272,800	100.0
Canada	1,029,100	41.3	900,300	36.1	564,300	22.6	2,493,700	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.3 Child Care Use While the Interviewed Parents Were Working or Studying

Unless stated otherwise, this section and subsequent sections in this chapter examine only the primary care arrangements used while the interviewed parent was working or studying. Tables 22a and 22b show, by province, the distribution of children by the number of supplementary child care arrangements they were in during the reference week while the IP was working or studying. Table 22a shows the number of arrangements used for children under age 6, Table 22b for children aged 6 to 12.

Table 22a Number of Child Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	No Arrangement (IP only)		One Arrangement		Two or More Arrangements		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	12,000	60.4	7,600	38.3	19,900	100.0
Prince Edward Island	3,400	62.1	1,900	34.6	5,500	100.0
Nova Scotia	18,500	54.7	14,300	42.3	33,900	100.0
New Brunswick	14,800	55.0	11,700	43.6	26,900	100.0
Quebec	129,600	53.8	108,100	44.8	241,100	100.0
Ontario	8,900 ^a	2.2 ^a	194,300	47.4	206,300	50.4	409,500	100.0
Manitoba	21,000	46.4	23,400	51.8	45,300	100.0
Saskatchewan	25,300	48.3	26,100	49.9	52,300	100.0
Alberta	58,500	48.7	59,800	49.8	120,100	100.0
British Columbia	56,900	52.4	49,100	45.2	108,700	100.0
Canada	20,300	1.9	534,400	50.3	508,400	47.8	1,063,100	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 22b Number of Child Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	No Arrangement (IP only)		One Arrangement		Two or More Arrangements		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	4,900	16.7	17,000	58.0	7,400	25.2	29,200	100.0
Prince Edward Island	1,100	13.9	4,500	55.4	2,500	30.7	8,200	100.0
Nova Scotia	5,600	12.7	22,100	50.1	16,500	37.2	44,200	100.0
New Brunswick	6,000	14.2	23,400	55.7	12,700	30.1	42,100	100.0
Quebec	58,200	16.0	196,200	53.9	109,400	30.1	363,800	100.0
Ontario	98,400	16.7	306,300	51.9	185,400	31.4	590,200	100.0
Manitoba	9,100	13.6	32,100	47.9	25,800	38.5	67,100	100.0
Saskatchewan	10,900	15.4	35,400	49.7	24,900	35.0	71,300	100.0
Alberta	29,700	17.5	80,700	47.6	59,200	34.9	169,700	100.0
British Columbia	23,900	14.5	85,700	52.2	54,500	33.2	164,000	100.0
Canada	248,000	16.0	803,500	51.8	498,300	32.2	1,549,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

A great majority of children under age 13 participated in at least one supplemental care arrangement while their IP worked or studied. In every province, children under age 6 were more likely than those aged 6 to 12 to participate in supplemental arrangements. For children under age 6, the proportion of those who participated in two or more supplemental care arrangements while their IP worked or studied was lowest in Prince Edward Island (34.6%) and Newfoundland (38.3%) and highest in Manitoba (51.8%) and Ontario (50.4%). The national average was 47.8%. For children aged 6 to 12, the proportion of those who participated in two or more supplemental care arrangements while their IP worked or studied was lowest in Newfoundland (25.2%), New Brunswick (30.1%) and Quebec (30.1%) and highest in Manitoba (38.5%) and Saskatchewan (35.0%). The national average was 32.2%.

Tables 23a and 23b show the types of primary care arrangements used, by the age of the children and by province, while the IPs were either working or studying. For children under age 6, Quebec and Alberta were the only provinces in which regulated group care was the most commonly used primary care arrangement. In New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, family day care (licensed and unlicensed) was the most commonly used arrangement. Care by a relative was the most commonly used type of arrangement in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

For children aged 6 to 12, care by the IP's spouse/partner was the most commonly used care arrangement. This was the case in every province except Quebec and Saskatchewan, where children in this age group were somewhat more likely to be in self/sibling care arrangements; however, the use of spouse/partner care in both provinces was almost as prevalent as self/sibling care.

Table 23a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IP at work	...	...	700 ^a	13.5 ^a	2,800 ^a	8.4 ^a	2,500 ^a	9.4 ^a	15,900 ^a	6.6 ^a
Spouse/partner	4,400	22.3	1,100	20.5	7,900	23.4	4,700	17.6	36,500	15.1
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	6,100	30.8	1,200	21.1	7,100	21.0	6,500	24.1	45,200	18.7
Non-relative in child's home	3,400	17.0	600 ^a	10.3 ^a	4,700	14.0	3,900	14.4	23,700	9.8
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	2,200 ^a	11.2 ^a	1,100	20.3	5,500	16.3	6,500	24.3	56,200	23.3
Regulated group care	2,100 ^a	10.5 ^a	600 ^a	10.2 ^a	4,600	13.5	2,200 ^a	8.0 ^a	59,900	24.8
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,900	100.0	5,500	100.0	33,900	100.0	27,000	100.0	241,100	100.0

Care Type	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IP at work	40,100	9.8	7,200	15.9	10,300	19.6	18,900	15.7	13,900	12.8	113,500	10.7
Spouse/partner	69,800	17.0	10,000	22.1	8,600	16.5	24,700	20.6	26,200	24.1	194,100	18.3
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	78,000	19.0	7,600	16.8	9,100	17.4	17,700	14.8	18,900	17.4	197,500	18.6
Non-relative in child's home	34,000	8.3	...	...	3,500 ^a	6.7 ^a	7,000 ^a	5.8 ^a	11,800	10.9	94,900	8.9
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	114,600	28.0	8,200	18.2	13,800	26.4	23,800	19.8	22,700	20.9	254,700	24.0
Regulated group care	61,700	15.1	8,900	19.7	5,700	10.9	25,600	21.3	12,200	11.2	183,400	17.3
No arrangement	8,900 ^a	2.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,300	1.9
Total	409,500	100.0	45,300	100.0	52,300	100.0	120,100	100.0	108,700	100.0	1,063,100	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 23b Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IP at work	2,300 ^a	7.7 ^a	800 ^a	9.6 ^a	3,700 ^a	8.5 ^a	3,200	7.5	20,400	5.6
Spouse/partner	8,100	27.6	2,500	30.3	12,800	28.9	9,900	23.6	78,800	21.7
Self/sibling	4,700	16.2	1,600	20.0	7,200	16.3	7,500	17.8	86,200	23.7
Relative care	6,000	20.5	900	11.0	7,200	16.3	6,800	16.3	34,900	9.6
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	2,800 ^a	6.3 ^a	2,800 ^a	6.7 ^a	19,400	5.3
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	...	...	700 ^a	8.5 ^a	3,900 ^a	8.9 ^a	5,100	12.1	37,700	10.4
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,200	7.7
No arrangement	4,900	16.7	1,100	13.9	5,600	12.7	6,000	14.2	58,200	16.0
Total	29,200	100.0	8,200	100.0	44,200	100.0	42,100	100.0	363,800	100.0

Care Type	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
IP at work	41,400	7.0	5,900 ^a	8.8 ^a	8,200	11.5	18,700	11.0	13,600	8.3	118,100	7.6
Spouse/partner	168,300	28.5	21,800	32.5	16,900	23.7	47,200	27.8	45,900	28.0	412,100	26.6
Self/sibling	114,700	19.4	15,700	23.4	18,100	25.4	38,800	22.9	33,400	20.4	327,900	21.2
Relative care	62,200	10.5	6,000	9.0	5,800	8.1	12,600	7.4	20,500	12.5	162,900	10.5
Non-relative in child's home	25,600	4.3	...	...	2,600 ^a	3.6 ^a	...	...	9,400 ^a	5.7 ^a	69,700	4.5
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	62,500	10.6	4,200 ^a	6.3 ^a	6,800	9.6	13,300	7.8	13,800	8.4	149,400	9.6
Regulated group care	17,000	2.9	...	...	...	...	5,500 ^a	3.2 ^a	...	...	61,600	4.0
No arrangement	98,400	16.7	9,100	13.6	10,900	15.4	29,700	17.5	23,900	14.5	248,000	16.0
Total	590,200	100.0	67,100	100.0	71,300	100.0	169,700	100.0	164,000	100.0	1,549,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

As noted earlier in this chapter, a number of variables were used in Chapter 2 to present a profile of parents and families for the provinces. This chapter studies the relationship between some of those same variables (urbanicity, income, education, occupation and family structure) and child care-use patterns.

4.4 Family Characteristics and Child Care Use Patterns

Urban/Rural

Large Metropolitan Areas (Population 500,000 and Over)

Half the provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia) had at least one large metropolitan area with a population of 500,000 or more. For such areas, the child care arrangements used while IPs worked or studied varied substantially by province, particularly for children under age 6. For example, in Quebec, 33.0% of children under age 6 in large metropolitan areas were in regulated group care arrangements, compared to 9.5% in British Columbia. The national average was 21.2%. Overall, for children under age 6 (Table 24a) in large metropolitan areas, the most common form of care used while IPs worked or studied were: regulated group care arrangements in Quebec and Alberta; family day care in Ontario; and care by the IP's spouse/partner in Manitoba and British Columbia.

For children aged 6 to 12 (Table 24b) living in large urban areas, spouse/partner care and self/sibling care were the most commonly used arrangements in every province. In Quebec, while the proportion of children aged 6 to 12 in regulated group care arrangements (11.3%) was the highest of the provinces, the proportion of such children was still much smaller than the proportion of those in self/sibling care arrangements (21.7%) and those in the care of the IP's spouse/partner (19.1%).

Table 24a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Under Age 6 in Large Metropolitan Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	-	...	...	9,600 ^a
	%	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	-	...	...	2.1 ^a
Regulated group care	No.	-	-	-	-	39,500	30,500	5,600 ^a	-	16,000	5,100 ^a	96,700
	%	-	-	-	-	33.0	16.1	21.8 ^a	-	23.7	9.5 ^a	21.2
Non-relative in child's home	No.	-	-	-	-	9,100 ^a	16,900	...	-	4,300 ^a	6,500 ^a	38,100
	%	-	-	-	-	7.6 ^a	8.9	...	-	6.3 ^a	12.2 ^a	8.4
Relative care	No.	-	-	-	-	20,900	42,900	5,000 ^a	-	11,400	10,800 ^a	91,100
	%	-	-	-	-	17.5	22.7	19.5 ^a	-	16.9	20.4 ^a	20.0
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	-	-	-	-	24,400	47,600	4,400 ^a	-	12,300	9,700 ^a	98,400
	%	-	-	-	-	20.4	25.2	16.9 ^a	-	18.3	18.3 ^a	21.6
IP at work	No.	-	-	-	-	...	12,300 ^a	3,100 ^a	-	7,700 ^a	5,300 ^a	30,900
	%	-	-	-	-	...	6.5 ^a	11.9 ^a	-	11.4 ^a	9.9 ^a	6.8
Spouse/partner	No.	-	-	-	-	20,200	34,600	5,900 ^a	-	15,000	14,100	89,800
	%	-	-	-	-	16.9	18.3	22.9 ^a	-	22.2	26.6	19.7
Self/sibling	No.	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	-	-	-	...
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Total	No.	-	-	-	-	119,600	189,200	25,900	-	67,500	53,100	455,400
	%	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 24b Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Aged 6 to 12 in Large Metropolitan Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	-	-	-	-	30,000	47,400	4,000 ^a	-	14,700	8,900 ^a	105,000
	%	-	-	-	-	16.2	17.4	11.4 ^a	-	17.9	11.5 ^a	16.1
Regulated group care	No.	-	-	-	-	20,800	13,000 ^a	...	-	4,900 ^a	...	43,600
	%	-	-	-	-	11.3	4.8 ^a	...	-	5.9 ^a	...	6.7
Non-relative in child's home	No.	-	-	-	-	11,700 ^a	12,800 ^a	...	-	...	...	32,100
	%	-	-	-	-	6.3 ^a	4.7 ^a	...	-	...	...	4.9
Relative care	No.	-	-	-	-	18,600	24,300	4,000 ^a	-	7,000 ^a	12,000	66,000
	%	-	-	-	-	10.1	8.9	11.4 ^a	-	8.5 ^a	15.6	10.1
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	-	-	-	-	20,900	29,500	...	-	8,500	5,600 ^a	67,300
	%	-	-	-	-	11.3	10.8	...	-	10.3	7.2 ^a	10.3
IP at work	No.	-	-	-	-	7,200 ^a	13,300 ^a	...	-	7,100 ^a	5,100 ^a	35,100
	%	-	-	-	-	3.9 ^a	4.9 ^a	...	-	8.6 ^a	6.5 ^a	5.4
Spouse/partner	No.	-	-	-	-	35,200	72,800	11,900	-	21,200	23,600	164,700
	%	-	-	-	-	19.1	26.7	33.9	-	25.7	30.5	25.3
Self/sibling	No.	-	-	-	-	40,100	59,200	6,800	-	16,400	15,400	137,800
	%	-	-	-	-	21.7	21.7	19.3	-	20.0	19.8	21.2
Total	No.	-	-	-	-	184,600	272,300	35,000	-	82,200	77,400	651,600
	%	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Mid-sized Metropolitan Areas (Population 15,000 to 499,999)

All of the provinces had at least one mid-size metropolitan area. However, for children under age 6 living in such areas, the sample sizes were often too small to provide reliable data on the types of care arrangements they were in. The limited data that are available on the types of care used for children under age 6 in mid-sized metropolitan areas show that spouse/partner care was the most commonly used type of care in the Atlantic provinces (excluding New Brunswick) and British Columbia and that family day care was the most commonly used type of care in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan (Table 25a).

Quebec and Ontario were the only provinces for which sufficient data were available for both large urban centres and mid-sized urban centres. For children under age 6, child care patterns in Ontario varied little between large and mid-sized urban centres. However, in Quebec, as the size of the urban centre increased, the use of regulated group care became more common and the use of family day care became less common. Nonetheless, in both large and mid-sized urban centres, Quebec had a higher percentage of children in regulated group care arrangements than any other province.

For children aged 6 to 12, the sample sizes were large enough to provide reliable data for all of the provinces and most of the care types. For children aged 6 to 12 spouse/partner care was the most commonly used type of care in every province (Table 25b) except Quebec where self/sibling care was somewhat more commonly used.

Table 25a

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Under Age 6 in Mid-sized Metropolitan Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	...	...	...	...	--	...	...	...	...	...	...
	%	--
Regulated group care	No.	...	...	3,400 ^a	...	10,100 ^a	18,000	...	4,100	...	...	46,200
	%	...	...	16.3 ^a	...	19.8 ^a	14.6	...	14.5	...	...	15.6
Non-relative in child's home	No.	...	...	2,900 ^a	...	...	10,100 ^a	...	...	...	...	27,200
	%	...	...	13.9 ^a	...	...	8.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	9.2
Relative care	No.	2,500 ^a	...	3,500 ^a	2,200 ^a	9,900 ^a	22,500	...	4,300	...	5,400 ^a	52,500
	%	23.8 ^a	...	16.7 ^a	18.6 ^a	19.5 ^a	18.2	...	15.2	...	17.6 ^a	17.7
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	...	...	4,000 ^a	3,100	15,700 ^a	35,500	...	8,100	...	6,700 ^a	79,500
	%	...	...	19.1 ^a	25.7	31.0 ^a	28.8	...	28.9	...	21.8 ^a	26.8
IP at work	No.	...	...	...	...	--	11,000 ^a	...	4,100	...	...	27,000
	%	...	...	...	...	--	8.9 ^a	...	14.4	...	...	9.1
Spouse/partner	No.	2,700 ^a	400 ^a	4,900	2,600 ^a	7,800 ^a	21,800	...	5,000	...	7,000 ^a	56,500
	%	25.0 ^a	30.9 ^a	23.4	21.6 ^a	15.3 ^a	17.7	...	17.9	...	23.0 ^a	19.1
Self/sibling	No.	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	...	...	...	...
	%	--	--	--
Total	No.	10,700	1,400	20,800	12,100	50,800	123,300	5,400	28,200	13,200	30,500	296,400
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 25b Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Aged 6 to 12 in Mid-sized Metropolitan Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	2,500 ^a	...	2,900 ^a	2,700 ^a	10,500 ^a	29,200	...	3,900 ^a	...	8,800 ^a	62,700
	%	16.2 ^a	...	12.6 ^a	14.6 ^a	14.0 ^a	16.1	...	11.0 ^a	...	16.5 ^a	14.8
Regulated group care	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600
	%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Non-relative in child's home	No.	...	...	...	...	...	7,700 ^a	...	...	...	...	19,400
	%	...	...	...	...	...	4.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	4.6
Relative care	No.	3,000	...	3,100 ^a	2,400 ^a	7,700 ^a	21,000	...	3,200 ^a	...	...	46,700
	%	19.6	...	13.3 ^a	12.8 ^a	10.4 ^a	11.6	...	9.0 ^a	...	...	11.0
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	...	...	2,500 ^a	2,800 ^a	8,600 ^a	18,700	...	5,100	...	...	45,500
	%	...	...	10.8 ^a	15.3 ^a	11.6 ^a	10.3	...	14.4	...	...	10.7
IP at work	No.	...	...	2,100 ^a	...	...	13,400	...	2,900 ^a	...	...	29,600
	%	...	...	9.1 ^a	...	...	7.4	...	8.3 ^a	...	...	7.0
Spouse/partner	No.	4,200	500 ^a	6,900	4,400	17,900	55,200	4,100 ^a	8,600	5,700 ^a	13,500	121,000
	%	27.2	28.3 ^a	29.5	23.8	24.0	30.4	44.6 ^a	24.3	34.3 ^a	28.6	28.6
Self/sibling	No.	2,800 ^a	...	3,100 ^a	3,300	20,600	33,300	...	8,300	...	8,700 ^a	86,000
	%	18.2 ^a	...	13.4 ^a	17.8	27.6	18.4	...	23.6	...	18.4 ^a	20.3
Total	No.	15,300	1,800	23,400	18,500	74,600	181,500	9,100	35,400	16,600	47,300	423,400
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Small Urban/Rural Areas (Population Less Than 15,000)

As in large and mid-sized urban centres, the types of care used in small urban/rural areas varied more by province for children under age 6 than for children aged 6 to 12 (Tables 26a and 26b). For children under age 6, care by a relative was the most common arrangement in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; family day care was the most common arrangement in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; and care by the interviewed parent at work was the most common arrangement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In all provinces where comparable data were available, care by the interviewed parent at work was more common in small urban/rural areas than in metropolitan areas.

For children aged 6 to 12 in small urban/rural areas, the most commonly used care arrangement in each province was either spouse/partner care or self/sibling care. Excluding Newfoundland, in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario there was a much greater likelihood that the children would be in spouse/partner care than in self/sibling care. In Newfoundland after spouse/partner care, care by a relative was the most commonly used care arrangement for this age group. In Quebec and Alberta, the figures were similar for the two care types. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, children aged 6 to 12 were somewhat more likely to be in self/sibling care than in spouse/partner care.

Table 26a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Under Age 6 in Small Rural/Urban Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	%
Regulated group care	No.	...	400 ^a	...	...	10,300 ^a	13,200 ^a	...	...	7,200 ^a	...	40,500
	%	...	10.1 ^a	...	...	14.6 ^a	13.7 ^a	...	...	18.2 ^a	...	13.0
Non-relative in child's home	No.	...	500 ^a	...	2,600 ^a	9,300 ^a	7,000 ^a	...	...	...	...	29,600
	%	...	11.7 ^a	...	17.7 ^a	13.1 ^a	7.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	9.5
Relative care	No.	3,600	900	3,600 ^a	4,300	14,400 ^a	12,600 ^a	...	4,800 ^a	4,600 ^a	...	53,900
	%	38.9	23.1	27.9 ^a	28.8	20.4 ^a	13.0 ^a	...	20.0 ^a	11.8 ^a	...	17.3
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	...	900 ^a	...	3,400	16,100	31,500	...	5,700 ^a	8,600	6,300 ^a	76,800
	%	...	21.4 ^a	...	23.3	22.8	32.5	...	23.4 ^a	21.8	25.2 ^a	24.7
IP at work	No.	...	600 ^a	...	...	11,600 ^a	16,800	3,500 ^a	6,200 ^a	9,000	...	55,600
	%	...	14.2 ^a	...	...	16.4 ^a	17.3	25.3 ^a	25.6 ^a	22.7	...	17.9
Spouse/partner	No.	...	700 ^a	3,100 ^a	2,100 ^a	8,600 ^a	13,400 ^a	...	3,600 ^a	7,100 ^a	5,100 ^a	47,800
	%	...	16.9 ^a	23.4 ^a	14.4 ^a	12.2 ^a	13.8 ^a	...	14.9 ^a	17.9 ^a	20.2 ^a	15.4
Self/sibling	No.	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	%	—
Total	No.	9,200	4,100	13,000	14,800	70,600	97,000	14,000	24,200	39,400	25,100	311,300
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 26b Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Rural/Urban Status, for Children Aged 6 to 12 in Small Rural/Urban Areas, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
No arrangement	No.	2,400 ^a	1,000	2,700 ^a	3,300	17,800	21,900	4,600 ^a	7,000	12,500	7,100 ^a	80,200
	%	17.3 ^a	15.2	12.8 ^a	13.9	17.0	16.0	19.9 ^a	19.6	17.6	18.2 ^a	16.9
Regulated group care	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	%
Non-relative in child's home	No.	...	...	...	2,300 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,200
	%	...	...	...	9.7 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8
Relative care	No.	3,000 ^a	600 ^a	4,100	4,500	8,500 ^a	17,000	...	2,600 ^a	4,600 ^a	...	50,200
	%	21.5 ^a	9.4 ^a	19.7	19.0	8.2 ^a	12.4	...	7.3 ^a	6.5 ^a	...	10.6
Family day care (licensed/unlicensed)	No.	...	...	...	2,200 ^a	8,200 ^a	14,300 ^a	...	...	...	...	36,700
	%	...	...	...	9.5 ^a	7.8 ^a	10.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	7.7
IP at work	No.	...	700 ^a	...	...	11,200 ^a	14,700 ^a	...	5,300	10,100	...	53,500
	%	...	10.3 ^a	...	...	10.7 ^a	10.7 ^a	...	14.7	14.2	...	11.3
Spouse/partner	No.	3,900	2,000	5,900	5,500	25,700	40,300	5,900 ^a	8,300	20,300	8,700 ^a	126,500
	%	28.0	30.9	28.3	23.3	24.5	29.5	25.7 ^a	23.0	28.7	22.2 ^a	26.6
Self/sibling	No.	...	1,400	4,100	4,200	25,500	22,200	7,000	9,800	18,800	9,300 ^a	104,100
	%	...	21.6	19.5	17.7	24.4	16.3	30.1	27.2	26.5	23.7 ^a	21.9
Total	No.	13,900	6,500	20,800	23,500	104,600	136,300	23,000	35,900	70,900	39,300	474,800
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.5 Income

The types of child care arrangements used while the interviewed parent worked or studied varied by family income as well as geographic location. Generally, families with annual incomes of less than \$35,000 were more likely to use family care arrangements such as spouse/partner care and relative care for children under age 6 while families with per annum incomes exceeding \$35,000 were more likely to use more formal care arrangements such as family day care, regulated group care or a non-relative in the child's home (more traditionally labelled as "nanny care"). However, this pattern did not hold for every province as seen in Tables 27a and 27b. For example, in Quebec, while regulated group care and family day care were used for a greater percentage of children under age 6 from the higher income families, use of these two care types was also common in those families with incomes which did not exceed \$35,000 per year. In Manitoba and Alberta, there was a greater likelihood that the children in the lower income families would be in regulated group care while in Saskatchewan they were more likely to be in the care of the interviewed parent at work.

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Other differences emerged as well. Quebec was the only province in which the use of regulated group care was more common in the higher income bracket families than in the families whose incomes did not exceed \$35,000 per annum. Further, while the use of spouse/partner care was more prevalent in the lower income bracket families generally, in Manitoba and Alberta considerably more families in the higher income bracket used this care arrangement than did families whose incomes did not exceed \$35,000 per year.

For children aged 6 to 12 years, the use of spouse/partner or self/sibling care was predominant in almost all provinces; however, differences emerged here as well. In Newfoundland, relative care was used more frequently than self/sibling care by both income brackets. In Nova Scotia, that was the case only for the higher income bracket families. In all other provinces, the use of self/sibling care was either the most common or second most common care arrangement. As well, self/sibling care was more commonly used for children from families with incomes of \$35,000 or less per year in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. In all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (although the differences were small in this province), spouse/partner care was more common in the higher income bracket families (although the differences between the two income groups was negligible in New Brunswick as well). In Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, there were large differences in the use of this care type by income, with the higher income families far more likely to be using this care arrangement than the lower income families.

Table 27a Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by 1987 Combined Income of Interviewed Parent and Spouse/Partner, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province and Income	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300	38.9
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	2,200 ^a	24.8 ^a	...	...
Prince Edward Island								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	11.3 ^a	1,000	24.5
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	25.7
\$35,000+	...	...	3,000 ^a	17.2 ^a	3,000 ^a	17.0 ^a	3,000 ^a	16.8 ^a
New Brunswick								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	27.5
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	16.3 ^a	2,700 ^a	20.7 ^a
Quebec								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	19,300	19.3	8,900 ^a	8.9 ^a	21,600	21.5
\$35,000+	...	...	40,500	28.8	14,800 ^a	10.5 ^a	23,600	16.8
Ontario								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	21,500	16.3	...	...	29,800	22.6
\$35,000+	7,100 ^a	2.5 ^a	40,200	14.5	29,000	10.4	48,200	17.3
Manitoba								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	4,800	20.1	...	...	4,600 ^a	19.3 ^a
\$35,000+	...	...	4,100	19.2	...	...	3,000 ^a	14.0 ^a
Saskatchewan								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	3,400	12.2	...	...	5,800	20.4
\$35,000+	...	...	2,300 ^a	9.6 ^a	...	...	3,300 ^a	13.8 ^a
Alberta								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	11,900	23.7	...	...	8,300	16.5
\$35,000+	...	...	13,800	19.6	4,200 ^a	6.1 ^a	9,500	13.5
British Columbia								
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500 ^a	17.4 ^a
\$35,000+	...	...	8,200	12.5	8,300 ^a	12.7 ^a	11,400	17.4
Canada								
Up to \$35,000	6,200 ^a	1.5 ^a	68,300	16.2	27,900	6.6	90,700	21.5
\$35,000+	14,000	2.2	115,100	18.0	66,900	10.4	106,800	16.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 27a

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by 1987 Combined Income of Interviewed Parent and Spouse/Partner, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)

Province and Income	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	2,800 ^a	25.0 ^a	...	...	11,100	100.0
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
Up to \$35,000	600 ^a	16.0 ^a	500 ^a	13.2 ^a	900 ^a	21.9 ^a	...	...	3,900	100.0
\$35,000+	500 ^a	30.9 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	100.0
Nova Scotia										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	2,000 ^a	12.4 ^a	4,500	27.6	...	...	16,200	100.0
\$35,000+	3,800 ^a	21.6 ^a	...	...	3,500	19.6	...	...	17,700	100.0
New Brunswick										
Up to \$35,000	3,000 ^a	21.7 ^a	...	...	2,700 ^a	19.5 ^a	...	...	13,800	100.0
\$35,000+	3,500	27.2	...	...	2,000 ^a	15.7 ^a	...	...	13,100	100.0
Quebec										
Up to \$35,000	20,300	20.3	11,900 ^a	11.9 ^a	17,900	17.8	...	...	100,300	100.0
\$35,000+	35,900	25.5	...	...	18,700	13.3	...	...	140,800	100.0
Ontario										
Up to \$35,000	34,400	26.1	16,900	12.8	21,800	16.6	...	...	131,700	100.0
\$35,000+	80,200	28.9	23,200	8.4	48,000	17.3	...	...	277,800	100.0
Manitoba										
Up to \$35,000	4,500 ^a	18.8 ^a	4,400 ^a	18.4 ^a	3,900 ^a	16.3 ^a	...	...	23,700	100.0
\$35,000+	3,800 ^a	17.5 ^a	...	...	6,100	28.6	...	...	21,500	100.0
Saskatchewan										
Up to \$35,000	4,900	17.5	7,000	24.9	4,700	16.6	...	...	28,200	100.0
\$35,000+	8,900	36.8	3,200 ^a	13.4 ^a	3,900 ^a	16.4 ^a	...	...	24,100	100.0
Alberta										
Up to \$35,000	7,700 ^a	15.4 ^a	9,500	18.9	8,800	17.6	...	...	50,100	100.0
\$35,000+	16,100	22.9	9,400	13.5	15,900	22.7	...	...	70,000	100.0
British Columbia										
Up to \$35,000	8,900 ^a	20.6 ^a	7,100 ^a	16.4 ^a	11,000 ^a	25.3 ^a	...	...	43,300	100.0
\$35,000+	13,800	21.1	6,800 ^a	10.4 ^a	15,300	23.3	...	...	65,400	100.0
Canada										
Up to \$35,000	86,800	20.6	61,600	14.6	78,800	18.7	...	...	422,200	100.0
\$35,000+	167,900	26.2	51,900	8.1	115,400	18.0	...	...	640,900	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 27b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by 1987 Combined Income of Interviewed Parent and Spouse/Partner, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province and Income	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
Up to \$35,000	2,200 ^a	14.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,500	22.8
\$35,000+	2,700 ^a	19.3 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	18.1 ^a
Prince Edward Island								
Up to \$35,000	700 ^a	14.3 ^a	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	12.4 ^a
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
Up to \$35,000	2,300 ^a	12.3 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,800 ^a	14.5 ^a
\$35,000+	3,300 ^a	13.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	4,400	17.6
New Brunswick								
Up to \$35,000	2,700 ^a	13.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,500	17.2
\$35,000+	3,300	14.9	...	...	...	...	3,400	15.4
Quebec								
Up to \$35,000	23,200	16.2	8,400 ^a	5.8 ^a	8,300 ^a	5.8 ^a	14,800 ^a	10.4 ^a
\$35,000+	35,000	15.9	19,800	9.0	11,000 ^a	5.0 ^a	20,100	9.1
Ontario								
Up to \$35,000	32,900	18.2	...	...	7,100 ^a	3.9 ^a	24,700	13.7
\$35,000+	65,500	16.0	10,900 ^a	2.7 ^a	18,500	4.5	37,500	9.2
Manitoba								
Up to \$35,000	4,700 ^a	14.3 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,900 ^a	11.8 ^a
\$35,000+	4,500 ^a	13.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan								
Up to \$35,000	5,600	16.6	...	...	...	...	2,700 ^a	7.9 ^a
\$35,000+	5,400	14.3	...	...	...	...	3,100 ^a	8.3 ^a
Alberta								
Up to \$35,000	12,500	17.4	...	...	...	...	6,800 ^a	9.4 ^a
\$35,000+	17,200	17.6	...	...	...	...	5,800 ^a	6.0 ^a
British Columbia								
Up to \$35,000	9,700 ^a	15.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	8,500 ^a	13.5 ^a
\$35,000+	14,200	14.0	...	...	5,400 ^a	5.4 ^a	12,000	11.9
Canada								
Up to \$35,000	96,500	16.5	23,100	4.0	26,300	4.5	71,600	12.3
\$35,000+	151,400	15.7	38,500	4.0	43,400	4.5	91,300	9.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.6 Education

As shown in Table 28a, the most commonly used types of care for children under age 6 whose IP had little or no postsecondary education varied by province. In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the most commonly used type of care was care by a relative; in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, it was family day care; in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, it was spouse/partner care; and, in Alberta, it was regulated group care.

Nationally, the proportion of children under age 6 in regulated group care was higher for those whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree than for those whose IP had little or no postsecondary education (20.1% and 15.5% respectively).

Table 27b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by 1987 Combined Income of Interviewed Parent and Spouse/Partner, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Province and Income	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	4,500	29.4	2,500 ^a	16.1 ^a	15,200	100.0
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	3,600	25.6	2,300 ^a	16.4 ^a	14,000	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	500 ^a	10.5 ^a	1,500	29.1	1,000	19.3	5,200	100.0
\$35,000+	...	...	...	...	1,000	32.4	600 ^a	21.2 ^a	3,000	100.0
Nova Scotia										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	2,200 ^a	11.6 ^a	5,700	29.7	3,300 ^a	17.1 ^a	19,100	100.0
\$35,000+	2,600 ^a	10.5 ^a	...	...	7,100	28.3	3,900 ^a	15.6 ^a	25,100	100.0
New Brunswick										
Up to \$35,000	2,500 ^a	12.3 ^a	...	...	4,800	23.5	3,800	18.6	20,200	100.0
\$35,000+	2,600 ^a	11.9 ^a	...	...	5,200	23.6	3,700	16.9	21,900	100.0
Quebec										
Up to \$35,000	11,900 ^a	8.3 ^a	2,200 ^a	8.5 ^a	27,800	19.5	36,300	25.4	142,900	100.0
\$35,000+	25,900	11.7	8,200 ^a	3.7 ^a	51,000	23.1	49,900	22.6	220,900	100.0
Ontario										
Up to \$35,000	19,400	10.8	7,100	9.5	36,500	20.2	36,600	20.3	180,400	100.0
\$35,000+	43,100	10.5	24,300	5.9	131,800	32.2	78,000	19.0	409,700	100.0
Manitoba										
Up to \$35,000	...	...	...	...	7,000	21.6	9,400	29.0	32,600	100.0
\$35,000+	...	...	3,000 ^a	8.8 ^a	14,800	42.9	6,200	18.1	34,600	100.0
Saskatchewan										
Up to \$35,000	2,900 ^a	8.6 ^a	4,600	13.6	6,900	20.5	8,200	24.5	33,700	100.0
\$35,000+	3,900 ^a	10.4 ^a	3,600 ^a	9.6 ^a	10,000	26.5	9,900	26.2	37,600	100.0
Alberta										
Up to \$35,000	5,200 ^a	7.2 ^a	9,100	12.7	16,500	22.9	17,700	24.5	72,100	100.0
\$35,000+	8,100	8.3	9,600	9.8	30,700	31.4	21,200	21.7	97,600	100.0
British Columbia										
Up to \$35,000	6,200 ^a	9.8 ^a	8,000 ^a	9.5 ^a	11,700	18.6	15,100	24.1	62,800	100.0
\$35,000+	7,700 ^a	7.6 ^a	7,600 ^a	7.5 ^a	34,200	33.8	18,300	18.1	101,200	100.0
Canada										
Up to \$35,000	52,400	9.0	57,600	9.9	122,800	21.0	133,900	22.9	584,200	100.0
\$35,000+	97,100	10.0	60,500	6.3	289,300	30.0	194,000	20.1	965,600	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

In Quebec, where this trend was strongest, 31.9% of children under age 6 whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree were in some sort of regulated group care arrangement compared to 20.5% of children whose IP had little or no postsecondary education.

Of the provinces for which data were available, Alberta was the only one where children under age 6 whose IP had little or no postsecondary education were more likely to be in a regulated group care setting than children whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree.

Nationally, the proportion of children under age 6 who were in the care of a non-relative in the child's home was almost twice as high for those whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree (12.7%) than for those whose IP had little or no postsecondary education (6.6%). Nationally, the most commonly used arrangements for children under age 6 whose IP had completed

a postsecondary certificate or degree were family day care (25.4%) and regulated group care (20.1%). In Quebec, however, a smaller proportion of such children were in family day care (24.2%) than regulated group care arrangements (31.9%).

The patterns of care use were quite different for children aged 6 to 12 (Table 28b). Regardless of IP educational attainment, spouse/partner care was the most commonly used care arrangement by far, except in Saskatchewan and Quebec, where self/sibling care was most commonly used. Regardless of educational attainment, self/sibling care was the second most common arrangement in most other provinces except Saskatchewan and Quebec, where it was the first and Newfoundland, where care by a relative was slightly more common. In most provinces, the proportion of children aged 6 to 12 in self/sibling care was similar to the proportion of those in relative care.

Table 28a Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Education Level of Interviewed Parent, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province and Education Level	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	39.5
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	23.1 ^a	...	...
Prince Edward Island								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	...	...	500 ^a	11.6 ^a	900	23.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	2,300 ^a	12.0 ^a	...	...	4,900	25.3
Certificate/degree	...	...	2,200 ^a	15.6 ^a	3,000 ^a	20.9 ^a	2,200 ^a	15.3 ^a
New Brunswick								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	27.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	30,800	20.5	12,700 ^a	8.5 ^a	31,400	20.9
Certificate/degree	...	...	29,000	31.9	10,900 ^a	12.0 ^a	13,800 ^a	15.2 ^a
Ontario								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	33,000	13.6	12,300 ^a	5.1 ^a	53,300	22.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	28,800	17.3	21,700	13.0	24,600	14.8
Manitoba								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	5,700 ^a	18.2 ^a	...	...	5,600 ^a	17.8 ^a
Certificate/degree	...	...	3,200 ^a	23.0 ^a	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	3,300 ^a	9.6 ^a	2,000 ^a	5.9 ^a	6,500	18.8
Certificate/degree	...	...	2,400 ^a	13.7 ^a	...	...	2,600 ^a	14.7 ^a
Alberta								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	17,000	22.9	...	...	12,100	16.3
Certificate/degree	...	...	8,600	18.8	4,400 ^a	9.6 ^a	5,600 ^a	12.3 ^a
British Columbia								
No/little postsecondary	...	...	7,800 ^a	10.6 ^a	6,800 ^a	9.2 ^a	12,900	17.7
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	5,100 ^a	14.3 ^a	6,000 ^a	17.0 ^a
Canada								
No/little postsecondary	11,800 ^a	1.8 ^a	101,900	15.5	43,300	6.6	136,700	20.8
Certificate/degree	8,500 ^a	2.1 ^a	81,500	20.1	51,500	12.7	60,800	15.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

In Quebec, where this trend was strongest, 31.9% of children under age 6 whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree were in some sort of regulated group care arrangement compared to 20.5% of children whose IP had little or no postsecondary education.

Of the provinces for which data were available, Alberta was the only one where children under age 6 whose IP had little or no postsecondary education were more likely to be in a regulated group care setting than children whose IP had completed a postsecondary certificate or degree.

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Table 28a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Education Level of Interviewed Parent, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Province and Education Level	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
No/little postsecondary	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	24.7 ^a	...	...	10,600	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,300	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
No/little postsecondary	800 ^a	19.6 ^a	600	14.3	800 ^a	21.1 ^a	...	...	3,900	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	100.0
Nova Scotia										
No/little postsecondary	2,500 ^a	13.0 ^a	2,100	10.7	5,200	26.7	...	...	19,600	100.0
Certificate/degree	3,000 ^a	20.8 ^a	...	...	2,700 ^a	19.0 ^a	...	...	14,300	100.0
New Brunswick										
No/little postsecondary	4,200	23.6	...	...	3,400	19.2	...	...	17,600	100.0
Certificate/degree	2,400 ^a	25.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	100.0
Quebec										
No/little postsecondary	34,200	22.8	14,800 ^a	9.9 ^a	24,300	16.2	...	...	150,000	100.0
Certificate/degree	22,000	24.2	...	...	12,200 ^a	13.4 ^a	...	...	91,000	100.0
Ontario										
No/little postsecondary	67,500	27.8	27,900	11.5	41,500	17.1	...	...	242,700	100.0
Certificate/degree	47,100	28.3	12,200 ^a	7.3 ^a	28,300	17.0	...	...	166,800	100.0
Manitoba										
No/little postsecondary	5,000 ^a	16.0 ^a	5,500 ^a	17.7 ^a	7,200	23.0	...	...	31,300	100.0
Certificate/degree	3,200 ^a	23.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	100.0
Saskatchewan										
No/little postsecondary	8,700	25.1	7,400	21.3	5,800	16.8	...	...	34,500	100.0
Certificate/degree	5,100	28.8	2,900 ^a	16.3 ^a	2,800 ^a	15.9 ^a	...	...	17,800	100.0
Alberta										
No/little postsecondary	13,900	18.7	12,400	16.7	14,800	19.9	...	...	74,400	100.0
Certificate/degree	9,800	21.5	6,400 ^a	14.1 ^a	9,900	21.7	...	...	45,700	100.0
British Columbia										
No/little postsecondary	14,400	19.7	10,200 ^a	14.0 ^a	19,200	26.2	...	...	73,300	100.0
Certificate/degree	8,300 ^a	23.5 ^a	...	...	7,000 ^a	19.8 ^a	...	...	35,300	100.0
Canada										
No/little postsecondary	152,000	23.1	83,600	12.7	124,800	19.0	...	...	657,900	100.0
Certificate/degree	102,800	25.4	29,900	7.4	69,300	17.1	...	...	405,200	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 28b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Education Level of Interviewed Parent, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province and Education Level	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
No/little postsecondary	2,600 ^a	14.9 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,700	21.7
Certificate/degree	2,300 ^a	19.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,300 ^a	18.8 ^a
Prince Edward Island								
No/little postsecondary	700 ^a	12.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	9.8 ^a
Certificate/degree	400 ^a	17.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
No/little postsecondary	3,000 ^a	10.9 ^a	...	...	...	...	4,600	16.5
Certificate/degree	2,600 ^a	15.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	15.9 ^a
New Brunswick								
No/little postsecondary	3,900	13.5	...	...	...	...	4,800	16.9
Certificate/degree	2,100 ^a	15.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,000 ^a	14.8 ^a
Quebec								
No/little postsecondary	38,400	15.5	13,200 ^a	5.3 ^a	10,600 ^a	4.3 ^a	26,700	10.8
Certificate/degree	19,900	17.0	15,000 ^a	12.8 ^a	8,700 ^a	7.5 ^a	8,200 ^a	7.0 ^a
Ontario								
No/little postsecondary	65,300	17.2	10,600 ^a	2.8 ^a	12,800 ^a	3.4 ^a	44,000	11.6
Certificate/degree	33,100	15.8	...	...	12,900 ^a	6.1 ^a	18,200	8.7
Manitoba								
No/little postsecondary	6,500	14.4	...	...	...	...	4,500 ^a	10.0 ^a
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan								
No/little postsecondary	6,700	14.8	...	...	...	...	3,800 ^a	8.4 ^a
Certificate/degree	4,200	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta								
No/little postsecondary	17,800	16.2	4,200 ^a	3.9 ^a	...	...	9,900	9.0
Certificate/degree	11,900	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia								
No/little postsecondary	16,400	14.9	...	...	6,300 ^a	5.7 ^a	14,500	13.2
Certificate/degree	7,500 ^a	13.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	5,900 ^a	10.9 ^a
Canada								
No/little postsecondary	161,300	15.9	34,600	3.4	38,200	3.8	117,100	11.5
Certificate/degree	86,700	16.3	27,000	5.1	31,400	5.9	45,800	8.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 28b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Education Level of Interviewed Parent, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Province and Education Level	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
No/little postsecondary	...	...	...	...	4,800	27.8	3,200	18.5	17,200	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	3,300	27.3	...	...	12,000	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
No/little postsecondary	...	...	700 ^a	11.5 ^a	1,900	31.7	1,300	21.9	5,800	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	26.9 ^a	...	...	2,400	100.0
Nova Scotia										
No/little postsecondary	2,800 ^a	9.9 ^a	2,600 ^a	9.2 ^a	8,300	29.7	4,800	17.0	27,900	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	4,500	27.6	2,400 ^a	15.0 ^a	16,300	100.0
New Brunswick										
No/little postsecondary	3,500	12.2	2,600 ^a	8.9 ^a	6,700	23.6	5,100	17.8	28,600	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	3,200	23.5	2,400 ^a	17.7 ^a	13,500	100.0
Quebec										
No/little postsecondary	22,600	9.1	18,400	7.4	57,400	23.2	59,900	24.2	247,000	100.0
Certificate/degree	15,200 ^a	13.0 ^a	...	...	21,500	18.4	26,300	22.5	116,700	100.0
Ontario										
No/little postsecondary	39,900	10.5	29,500	7.8	101,900	26.8	76,200	20.0	380,200	100.0
Certificate/degree	22,600	10.8	11,900 ^a	5.6 ^a	66,400	31.6	38,500	18.3	210,000	100.0
Manitoba										
No/little postsecondary	...	...	4,400 ^a	9.7 ^a	13,900	31.0	9,900	22.1	45,000	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	7,900	35.7	5,800 ^a	26.0 ^a	22,200	100.0
Saskatchewan										
No/little postsecondary	4,300	9.5	6,600	14.6	10,200	22.5	10,800	23.9	45,300	100.0
Certificate/degree	2,500 ^a	9.8 ^a	...	...	6,700	25.8	7,300	28.0	26,000	100.0
Alberta										
No/little postsecondary	7,800 ^a	7.1 ^a	13,000	11.8	29,800	27.1	25,200	23.0	109,800	100.0
Certificate/degree	5,400 ^a	9.0 ^a	5,700 ^a	9.6 ^a	17,400	29.0	13,600	22.7	59,900	100.0
British Columbia										
No/little postsecondary	9,000 ^a	8.2 ^a	10,700 ^a	9.7 ^a	28,700	26.1	21,800	19.9	109,700	100.0
Certificate/degree	...	...	...	...	17,200	31.7	11,600	21.3	54,300	100.0
Canada										
No/little postsecondary	93,600	9.2	89,900	8.8	263,500	25.9	218,100	21.5	1,016,500	100.0
Certificate/degree	55,800	10.5	28,200	5.3	148,600	27.9	109,800	20.6	533,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.7 Occupation

The types of care arrangements used for children under age 6 varied by the occupation type of the interviewed parents (Table 29a). Children of "white collar"² workers were most commonly in regulated group care or family day care arrangements, while children of "blue collar"³ workers were most commonly in the care of the IP at work, in care by a relative, or in spouse/partner care arrangements.

For children aged 6 to 12, the trend was quite different: in almost every province, the most common form of care was spouse/partner care, regardless of the white or blue collar designation of the IP's occupation (Table 29b). Quebec and Saskatchewan were exceptions; self/sibling care was more commonly used than spouse/partner care by both white collar and blue collar workers. Only in Manitoba was there a difference in this trend based on occupation; white collar workers were more likely to use spouse/partner care while blue collar workers were more likely to use self/sibling care.

Table 29a Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Occupation of Interviewed Parent, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province and Occupation	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
White collar	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	19.5 ^a	6,100	26.4
Blue collar	—	—	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	42.1 ^a
Prince Edward Island								
White collar	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	13.7 ^a	600 ^a	21.2 ^a
Blue collar	...	...	600 ^a	7.4 ^a	700 ^a	8.4 ^a	2,100	24.8
Nova Scotia								
White collar	...	...	3,500 ^a	14.2 ^a	4,000	16.5	4,700	19.3
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 ^a	24.8 ^a
New Brunswick								
White collar	...	...	...	...	2,700 ^a	15.7 ^a	3,800	21.7
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	30.3 ^a
Quebec								
White collar	...	...	48,500	29.1	15,400 ^a	9.2 ^a	28,100	16.8
Blue collar	—	—	...	...	...	...	13,100 ^a	23.7 ^a
Ontario								
White collar	...	...	48,200	17.2	25,500	9.1	53,500	19.0
Blue collar	...	...	10,700 ^a	9.8 ^a	7,600 ^a	7.0 ^a	21,400	19.7
Manitoba								
White collar	...	...	6,500	22.9	...	...	4,300 ^a	15.2 ^a
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan								
White collar	...	...	3,700 ^a	11.4 ^a	2,900 ^a	8.9 ^a	5,300	16.3
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200 ^a	18.9 ^a
Alberta								
White collar	...	...	18,300	23.6	4,900 ^a	6.3 ^a	11,400	14.6
Blue collar	...	...	5,300 ^a	15.3 ^a	...	...	4,400 ^a	12.6 ^a
British Columbia								
White collar	...	...	9,900 ^a	13.2 ^a	8,600 ^a	11.5 ^a	12,000	16.1
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200 ^a	20.0 ^a
Canada								
White collar	13,600	1.9	142,500	19.8	68,400	9.5	126,800	17.7
Blue collar	...	...	27,000	9.4	20,100	7.0	59,000	20.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

In almost every province, self/sibling care was the second most frequently used form of care for children aged 6 to 12, regardless of IP occupational designation. In most provinces, the difference between the proportions of white and blue collar workers who used self/sibling care arrangements ranged from one to five percentage points. However, in Prince Edward Island, a substantially higher proportion of children of white collar workers were in self/sibling care arrangements (24.5%) than were children of blue collar workers (14.2%). As already noted, conversely, in Manitoba, a substantially smaller proportion of children of white collar workers were in self/sibling care arrangements (20.8%) than were children of blue collar workers (30.9%).

Table 29a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Occupation of Interviewed Parent, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Province and Occupation	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
White collar	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	20.6 ^a	...	...	12,600	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
White collar	800 ^a	28.4 ^a	...	...	400 ^a	13.8 ^a	--	--	3,000	100.0
Blue collar	700 ^a	7.7 ^a	500 ^a	22.5 ^a	700 ^a	28.2 ^a	...	...	2,400	100.0
Nova Scotia										
White collar	4,800	19.7	...	...	5,000	20.7	...	...	24,400	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	2,800 ^a	33.1 ^a	...	...	8,500	100.0
New Brunswick										
White collar	5,300	30.4	...	...	2,600 ^a	14.6 ^a	--	--	17,500	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,300	100.0
Quebec										
White collar	44,100	26.4	7,300 ^a	4.4 ^a	20,000	11.9	...	...	166,800	100.0
Blue collar	8,900 ^a	16.1 ^a	8,600 ^a	15.6 ^a	147,300	25.9	...	...	55,400	100.0
Ontario										
White collar	84,900	30.2	13,900 ^a	4.9 ^a	49,400	17.6	...	...	280,900	100.0
Blue collar	23,600	21.7	26,200	24.2	17,300	15.9	...	...	108,500	100.0
Manitoba										
White collar	6,400	22.6	...	...	6,600	23.1	...	...	28,500	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	4,800 ^a	34.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	14,000	100.0
Saskatchewan										
White collar	11,000	33.6	2,800 ^a	8.6 ^a	6,100	18.6	--	--	32,800	100.0
Blue collar	2,100 ^a	12.5 ^a	7,400	44.0	2,400 ^a	14.0 ^a	...	...	16,900	100.0
Alberta										
White collar	18,500	23.8	6,000 ^a	7.7 ^a	17,100	22.0	...	...	77,600	100.0
Blue collar	4,100 ^a	11.9 ^a	12,900	37.1	6,100 ^a	17.4 ^a	...	...	34,800	100.0
British Columbia										
White collar	18,000	24.2	5,700 ^a	7.7 ^a	18,600	24.9	...	...	74,500	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	8,200 ^a	26.5 ^a	7,500 ^a	24.4 ^a	...	...	30,900	100.0
Canada										
White collar	195,700	27.2	41,400	5.8	128,200	17.8	...	...	718,500	100.0
Blue collar	46,100	16.1	72,100	25.2	57,100	20.0	...	...	286,000	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 29b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Occupation of Interviewed Parent, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province and Occupation	Care Type							
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland								
White collar	3,200	17.2	...	...	...	...	3,700	20.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	21.5 ^a
Prince Edward Island								
White collar	600 ^a	11.7 ^a	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	11.9 ^a
Blue collar	500 ^a	16.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia								
White collar	3,800 ^a	12.8 ^a	...	...	2,100 ^a	6.9 ^a	4,900	16.4
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200 ^a	16.5 ^a
New Brunswick								
White collar	4,200	14.4	...	...	2,300 ^a	7.8 ^a	4,900	16.9
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec								
White collar	39,100	15.9	22,600	9.2	13,300 ^a	5.4 ^a	22,900	9.3
Blue collar	15,300 ^a	15.7 ^a	...	...	...	...	10,800 ^a	11.0 ^a
Ontario								
White collar	62,200	15.8	13,400 ^a	3.4 ^a	18,100	4.6	43,300	11.0
Blue collar	27,400	16.3	...	...	...	...	16,900	10.0
Manitoba								
White collar	7,500	15.8	...	...	...	...	4,400 ^a	9.4 ^a
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan								
White collar	6,900	15.0	...	...	...	...	3,900 ^a	8.6 ^a
Blue collar	3,300 ^a	14.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta								
White collar	19,500	17.3	...	...	...	...	7,900 ^a	7.0 ^a
Blue collar	7,600 ^a	15.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia								
White collar	14,500	13.5	...	...	6,800 ^a	6.3 ^a	12,300	11.4
Blue collar	6,400 ^a	13.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	6,900 ^a	14.5 ^a
Canada								
White collar	161,400	15.6	49,000	4.7	49,600	4.8	108,700	10.5
Blue collar	67,100	15.2	8,200 ^a	1.9 ^a	13,300 ^a	3.0 ^a	46,900	10.6

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 29b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Occupation of Interviewed Parent, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Province and Occupation	Care Type									
	Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/ partner		Self/ sibling		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland										
White collar	...	...	...	...	4,700	25.5	3,100	16.6	18,600	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	3,200	33.6	...	...	9,600	100.0
Prince Edward Island										
White collar	500 ^a	10.9 ^a	...	...	1,200	26.0	1,200	24.5	4,800	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	500 ^a	15.3 ^a	1,200	36.7	500 ^a	14.2 ^a	3,300	100.0
Nova Scotia										
White collar	2,800 ^a	9.5 ^a	2,300 ^a	7.7 ^a	8,600	29.1	4,400	14.8	29,700	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	3,800 ^a	28.4 ^a	2,300 ^a	17.4 ^a	13,300	100.0
New Brunswick										
White collar	4,000	13.8	...	...	6,500	22.5	5,000	17.2	29,000	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	...	...	3,300	27.1	2,300 ^a	19.2 ^a	12,200	100.0
Quebec										
White collar	29,100	11.9	7,900 ^a	3.2 ^a	53,500	21.8	57,200	23.3	245,600	100.0
Blue collar	7,400 ^a	7.5 ^a	12,500 ^a	12.7 ^a	21,800	22.3	24,700	25.2	98,000	100.0
Ontario										
White collar	46,500	11.8	15,700 ^a	4.0 ^a	113,000	28.7	81,700	20.7	393,700	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	25,700	15.2	47,600	28.2	30,300	18.0	168,800	100.0
Manitoba										
White collar	...	...	...	...	17,000	36.0	9,800	20.8	47,300	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	3,600 ^a	20.1 ^a	4,500 ^a	25.0 ^a	5,500 ^a	30.9 ^a	17,900	100.0
Saskatchewan										
White collar	5,600	12.3	2,100 ^a	4.6 ^a	11,500	25.0	12,400	27.1	45,900	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	6,100	26.6	5,000	22.0	5,200	22.8	22,900	100.0
Alberta										
White collar	9,800	8.6	6,000 ^a	5.3 ^a	35,000	30.9	27,800	24.6	113,200	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	12,700	26.7	10,800	22.5	9,500	19.9	47,800	100.0
British Columbia										
White collar	11,200	10.4	5,100 ^a	4.8 ^a	30,200	28.1	24,700	23.0	107,500	100.0
Blue collar	...	...	8,500 ^a	18.0 ^a	13,600	28.9	7,700 ^a	16.4 ^a	47,100	100.0
Canada										
White collar	113,200	10.9	44,500	4.3	281,400	27.2	227,400	22.0	103,500	100.0
Blue collar	27,400	6.2	73,600	16.7	114,800	20.3	89,400	20.3	440,900	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.8 Family Structure

Number of Children in Family

Nationally, for children under age 6 in families with only one child under age 13, the most commonly used care arrangements were family day care (29.0%), relative care (23.7%) and regulated group care (20.0%) (Table 30a). As the number of children under age 13 in the family increased, the use of each of these arrangements decreased. However, the use of spouse/partner care arrangements, care by the IP at work and care by a non-relative in the child's home increased as the number of children under age 13 in the family increased. For those children under age 6 in families with three or more children under age 13, spouse/partner care was the most commonly used care arrangement (23.8%), followed by care by the IP at work (19.0%).

For all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, either family day care or regulated group care was the most commonly used care arrangement for children under age 6 in families with only one child under age 13. In Newfoundland almost half (47.4%) of these children were in the care of a relative. In Nova Scotia there were similar numbers in relative care (27.3%) and family day care (27.2%). For children under age 6 in families with more than one child under age 13, the most common forms of care varied widely by province. However, in those provinces where there were sufficient reportable data a pattern of care use emerges for those families with three or more children under age 13 in that spouse/partner care or care by the IP at work becomes much more common. Only in Quebec is this not the case. In Quebec, these families were more likely to have a non-relative in the child's home provide child care.

For children aged 6 to 12, the care use patterns were quite different (Table 30b). Nationally, the most commonly used care arrangement for children aged 6 to 12 in families with only one child under age 13 was self/sibling care (32.8%), followed by spouse/partner care (21.6%). Conversely, for children aged 6 to 12 in families with two children under age 13, spouse/partner care was the most common type of care arrangement (28.9%), followed by self/sibling care (16.5%). In most provinces, for children aged 6 to 12 in families with two children under age 13, the proportion of those in spouse/partner care range from 4 to 18 percentage points higher than the proportion of those in self/sibling care arrangements; in Saskatchewan and Quebec the difference was 4 to 5 percentage points while the differences for Ontario, Nova Scotia and Manitoba were more than doubled. For children aged 6 to 12 in families with three or more children under age 13, spouse/partner care was also the most commonly used arrangement in all provinces except Saskatchewan where self/sibling care was somewhat more commonly used and in British Columbia where the two care arrangements were used equally.

In every province, children in families with only one child under age 13 years were more likely to be in self/sibling care arrangements than were children in families with more than one child under age 13.

The care use patterns for children aged 6 to 12 in families with either two children under age 13 or three or more children under age 13 were, in all provinces, fairly consistent with the overall Canadian totals (Table 30b).

Table 30a Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Number of Children in the Family, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children		1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland						Prince Edward Island						
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	3,300	47.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	24.4 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	34.9 ^a	500 ^a	19.5 ^a	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	25.8 ^a
Spouse/partner	...	...	2,600 ^a	27.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	22.4 ^a	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,000	100.0	9,500	100.0	3,400	100.0	1,300	100.0	2,600	100.0	1,600	100.0
Nova Scotia						New Brunswick						
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	2,300 ^a	15.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	2,500 ^a	16.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	3,400 ^a	27.3 ^a	2,900 ^a	18.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	16.8 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	3,400 ^a	27.2 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	21.3 ^a	...	...	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	21.3 ^a	3,500	28.0	...	...
Spouse/partner	2,300 ^a	18.5 ^a	3,800 ^a	25.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	16.8 ^a	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,500	100.0	15,300	100.0	6,000	100.0	9,100	100.0	12,400	100.0	5,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 30a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Number of Children in the Family, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Care Type	1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children		1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quebec						Ontario						
No arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulated group care	21,900	28.5	32,900	26.0	..	..	20,700	16.1	31,500	16.2	9,500 ^a	10.9 ^a
Non-relative in child's home	..	..	10,000 ^a	7.9 ^a	10,500 ^a	28.0 ^a	..	..	20,800	10.7	8,900 ^a	10.2 ^a
Relative care	17,100	22.3	22,900	18.1	..	..	32,400	25.3	31,800	16.4	13,800 ^a	15.8 ^a
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	19,700	25.6	31,300	24.7	..	..	42,000	32.7	58,700	30.3	13,900 ^a	15.9 ^a
IP at work	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,200 ^a	6.4 ^a	16,600	8.6	15,200 ^a	17.5 ^a
Spouse/partner	11,900 ^a	15.5 ^a	19,900	15.7	..	..	17,400	13.5	28,500	14.7	23,900	27.4
Self/sibling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	76,700	100.0	126,700	100.0	37,600	100.0	128,500	100.0	193,900	100.0	87,000	100.0
Manitoba						Saskatchewan						
No arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulated group care	3,600 ^a	25.0 ^a	3,600 ^a	17.9 ^a	..	..	..	..	2,800 ^a	11.2 ^a	..	..
Non-relative in child's home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative care	3,000 ^a	20.9 ^a	..	..	..	..	3,100 ^a	24.9 ^a	4,300	17.6	..	..
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	3,000 ^a	20.8 ^a	3,900 ^a	19.2 ^a	..	..	4,600	36.6	6,400	25.8	2,800 ^a	18.8 ^a
IP at work	..	..	3,600 ^a	17.8 ^a	..	..	..	..	4,500	18.2	4,600	30.3
Spouse/partner	..	..	4,500	22.3	..	..	..	..	4,400	18.0	3,000 ^a	19.7 ^a
Self/sibling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14,600	100.0	20,200	100.0	10,500	100.0	12,600	100.0	24,700	100.0	15,100	100.0
Alberta						British Columbia						
No arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulated group care	9,300	27.7	11,400	20.1	4,800 ^a	16.4 ^a	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-relative in child's home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,100 ^a	10.5 ^a	..	..
Relative care	5,700 ^a	16.9 ^a	9,300	16.3	..	..	6,200 ^a	20.6 ^a	8,400 ^a	17.5 ^a	..	..
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	8,900	26.5	10,500	18.5	4,300 ^a	14.6 ^a	9,000 ^a	29.6 ^a	9,300 ^a	19.3 ^a	..	..
IP at work	..	..	7,900 ^a	13.9 ^a	7,000 ^a	23.7 ^a	..	..	5,600 ^a	11.6 ^a	5,200 ^a	17.1 ^a
Spouse/partner	4,200 ^a	12.5 ^a	12,900	22.7	7,600 ^a	25.8 ^a	..	..	13,800	28.6	8,100 ^a	26.7 ^a
Self/sibling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33,700	100.0	56,900	100.0	29,600	100.0	30,300	100.0	48,100	100.0	30,200	100.0
Canada												
No arrangement	..	..	12,000	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulated group care	65,300	20.0	91,800	18.0	26,300	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-relative in child's home	14,400	4.1	49,100	9.6	31,400	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative care	77,200	23.7	87,800	17.2	32,500	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	94,600	29.0	126,800	24.9	33,300	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
IP at work	22,500	6.9	48,100	9.4	42,900	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spouse/partner	47,200	14.5	93,100	18.2	53,800	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Self/sibling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	326,200	100.0	510,400	100.0	226,500	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 30b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Number of Children in the Family, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children		1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland						Prince Edward Island						
No arrangement	...	...	2,300 ^a	16.3 ^a	...	...	...	...	500 ^a	14.4 ^a	400 ^a	17.5 ^a
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	...	...	3,200	22.9	...	...	...	...	500 ^a	15.1 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	2,500 ^a	27.0 ^a	4,200	29.7	...	...	500 ^a	21.5 ^a	1,000	30.2	1,000 ^a	39.4 ^a
Self/sibling	2,300 ^a	25.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	800 ^a	35.5 ^a	600 ^a	19.3 ^a	...	...
Total	9,300	100.0	14,000	100.0	5,900	100.0	2,400	100.0	3,300	100.0	2,400	100.0
Nova Scotia						New Brunswick						
No arrangement	...	...	3,100 ^a	13.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	12.4 ^a	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	...	...	4,000	17.8	...	...	...	...	3,100	15.7	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	2,500 ^a	10.9 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,900 ^a	14.5 ^a	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	3,500 ^a	28.2 ^a	6,400	28.2	2,900 ^a	31.8 ^a	3,100	23.9	4,800	24.1	2,000 ^a	21.9 ^a
Self/sibling	2,700 ^a	21.9 ^a	3,000 ^a	13.0 ^a	...	...	3,700	28.9	3,100	15.3	...	...
Total	12,300	100.0	22,600	100.0	9,200	100.0	12,800	100.0	20,000	100.0	9,300	100.0
Quebec						Ontario						
No arrangement	15,400 ^a	13.1 ^a	30,300	16.8	12,600 ^a	19.0 ^a	28,900	15.2	42,400	15.9	27,200	20.4
Regulated group care	7,200 ^a	6.1 ^a	18,700	10.4	...	...	7,500 ^a	4.0 ^a	8,900 ^a	3.3 ^a	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	10,200 ^a	5.7 ^a	7,400 ^a	11.2 ^a	...	...	12,300 ^a	4.6 ^a	10,500 ^a	7.8 ^a
Relative care	10,700 ^a	9.1 ^a	18,200	10.1	...	...	21,900	11.5	28,800	10.8	11,600 ^a	8.7 ^a
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	10,800 ^a	9.2 ^a	22,100	12.3	...	...	18,000	9.5	33,800	12.7	10,700 ^a	8.0 ^a
IP at work	...	...	9,100 ^a	5.1 ^a	...	...	11,100 ^a	5.8 ^a	16,700	6.3	13,600 ^a	10.2 ^a
Spouse/partner	23,200	19.8	40,400	22.4	15,200 ^a	23.0 ^a	40,300	21.2	84,400	31.7	43,500	32.6
Self/sibling	43,400	36.9	31,100	17.3	11,700 ^a	17.6 ^a	59,500	31.3	69,400	14.8	15,700 ^a	11.8 ^a
Total	117,500	100.0	180,000	100.0	66,200	100.0	190,100	100.0	266,700	100.0	133,400	100.0
Manitoba						Saskatchewan						
No arrangement	...	...	5,100 ^a	15.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,900 ^a	12.5 ^a	5,200	22.0
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	8.3 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	14.4	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200 ^a	7.1 ^a	4,000 ^a	16.9 ^a
Spouse/partner	4,400 ^a	24.9 ^a	12,300	36.9	5,100 ^a	32.0 ^a	3,700 ^a	22.8 ^a	8,600	27.4	4,600	19.3
Self/sibling	6,500	36.8	6,000 ^a	18.0 ^a	3,200 ^a	19.8 ^a	5,600	34.5	7,300	23.4	5,200	21.8
Total	17,700	100.0	33,400	100.0	16,000	100.0	16,300	100.0	31,300	100.0	23,700	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 30b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Number of Children in the Family, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)

Care Type	1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children		1 Child		2 Children		3+ Children		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Alberta						British Columbia							
No arrangement	5,300	14.2	13,400	15.6	11,100	23.8	6,400 ^a	14.0 ^a	12,000	15.8	5,500 ^a	12.9 ^a	
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	...	...	7,400 ^a	8.6 ^a	...	...	6,000 ^a	13.1 ^a	8,700 ^a	11.4 ^a	5,800 ^a	13.7 ^a
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	7,800 ^a	9.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	7,400 ^a	9.7 ^a	...	...
IP at work	...	...	10,300	12.0	5,500 ^a	11.8 ^a	...	...	5,400 ^a	7.1 ^a	...	...
Spouse/partner	7,500 ^a	20.1 ^a	24,300	28.3	15,400	33.1	11,100	24.2	25,300	33.3	9,500 ^a	22.3 ^a	
Self/sibling	13,500	36.3	17,100	19.9	8,200	17.6	13,100	28.7	11,600	15.3	8,700 ^a	22.3 ^a	
Total:	37,200	100.0	85,900	100.0	46,600	100.0	45,700	100.0	75,900	100.0	42,400	100.0	
Canada													
No arrangement	63,900	13.8	115,300	15.7	68,700	19.4							
Regulated group care	20,700	4.5	36,300	4.9	...	...					
Non-relative in child's home	8,700 ^a	1.9 ^a	35,000	4.8	26,000	7.3							
Relative care	50,900	11.0	79,200	10.8	32,900	9.3							
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	37,900	8.2	814,000	11.5	27,500	7.7							
IP at work	28,400	6.1	50,700	6.9	39,100	11.0							
Spouse/partner	99,800	21.6	211,700	28.9	100,600	28.3							
Self/sibling	151,300	32.8	121,000	16.5	55,600	15.7							
Total	461,600	100.0	733,200	100.0	355,000	100.0							

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

One-parent and Two-parent Families

why? (subsidies?)

Nationally, 31.9% of children under age 6 in single-parent families were in regulated group care compared with 15.5% of children in two-parent families (Tables 31a and 31b). Although it is difficult to determine if this holds true for each province as the actual numbers of children in one-parent families often become too small to report, in those provinces where the comparison is possible (Quebec, Ontario and Alberta), the pattern is the same; approximately double the number of children from one-parent households were in regulated group care arrangements than were children from two-parent families. However, in Ontario, regulated group care was not the most commonly used care arrangement for children from one-parent families; family day care was used more often for those children in Ontario.

In every province except one, children under age 6 in two-parent families were most likely to be in either spouse/partner care or a family day care arrangement. In Newfoundland, the greatest percentage of such children were in relative care arrangements. In Quebec, the differences in care use between family day care and regulated group care were minimal for these children.

Table 31a

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Two-parent Families, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600 ^a	2.3 ^a
Regulated group care	...	...	400 ^a	8.3 ^a	3,900 ^a	12.8 ^a	...	...	48,500	22.8	49,900	13.5
Non-relative in child's home	3,100	17.3	500 ^a	10.5 ^a	4,500	14.7	3,500	14.6	18,900	8.9	31,300	8.5
Relative care	4,900	27.8	1,000	20.1	5,600	18.6	5,700	23.4	39,900	18.7	67,100	18.2
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	1,000	19.9	5,100	16.8	5,900	24.5	50,200	23.5	102,000	27.6
IP at work	...	...	700 ^a	14.4 ^a	2,400 ^a	7.9 ^a	2,400 ^a	9.7 ^a	15,500 ^a	7.3 ^a	38,400	10.4
Spouse/partner	4,400	25.1	1,100	22.4	7,900	26.1	4,700	19.6	36,500	17.1	69,800	18.9
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,700	100.0	5,100	100.0	30,400	100.0	24,200	100.0	213,100	100.0	369,000	100.0

Care Type	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,900	2.0
Regulated group care	6,600	16.6	4,000	8.6	20,200	19.1	10,200 ^a	10.4 ^a	146,900	15.5
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	3,200 ^a	7.0 ^a	5,400 ^a	5.1 ^a	9,900 ^a	10.2 ^a	82,100	8.6
Relative care	6,600	16.7	7,400	15.9	15,000	14.2	16,100	16.5	169,300	17.8
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	6,800	17.2	12,300	26.5	20,300	19.2	19,400	20.0	225,000	23.7
IP at work	6,900	17.3	9,700	20.8	18,100	17.2	13,000	13.4	108,300	11.4
Spouse/partner	10,000	25.2	8,600	18.5	24,700	23.4	26,200	26.9	194,100	20.5
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	39,600	100.0	46,600	100.0	105,600	100.0	97,400	100.0	948,700	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 31b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for One-parent Families, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement
Regulated group care	11,400 ^a	40.7 ^a	11,900 ^a	29.3 ^a
Non-relative in child's home
Relative care	10,900 ^a	26.9 ^a
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	12,600 ^a	31.2 ^a
IP at work
Self/sibling
Total	22,300	100.0	500 ^a	100.0	3,500 ^a	100.0	2,700 ^a	100.0	27,900	100.0	40,500	100.0

Care Type	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement
Regulated group care	5,400 ^a	37.1 ^a	...	...	36,500	31.9
Non-relative in child's home	12,800	11.2
Relative care	28,200	24.6
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	29,700	26.0
IP at work
Self/sibling
Total	5,600 ^a	100.0	5,700 ^a	100.0	14,500	100.0	11,300	100.0	114,400	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

For children aged 6 to 12 in one-parent families, self/sibling care was by far the most commonly used arrangement in every province where the numbers were sufficient to report except British Columbia, where care by a relative was slightly more common. For children aged 6 to 12 in two-parent families, spouse/partner care was the most commonly used arrangement in every province (Table 32a and 32b).

Table 32a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for Two-parent Families, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	4,300	16.3	1,100	14.9	5,400	13.9	5,300	14.4	51,400	16.6	91,000	17.6
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500	6.6	12,000 ^a	2.3 ^a
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 ^a	6.7 ^a	13,500 ^a	4.4 ^a	19,400	3.8
Relative care	5,000	19.0	700 ^a	9.1 ^a	6,100	15.9	5,800	15.8	27,100	8.8	44,900	8.7
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	500 ^a	7.4 ^a	3,500 ^a	9.2 ^a	3,900	10.6	31,700	10.3	48,600	9.4
IP at work	2,100 ^a	8.0 ^a	800 ^a	10.6 ^a	3,200 ^a	8.3 ^a	2,900 ^a	7.9 ^a	19,500	6.3	39,000	7.5
Spouse/partner	8,100	30.7	2,500	34.3	12,800	33.2	9,900	27.0	78,800	25.5	168,300	32.6
Self/sibling	4,100	15.5	1,400	19.7	5,100	13.2	5,900	16.1	66,400	21.5	93,700	18.1
Total	26,300	100.0	7,300	100.0	38,500	100.0	36,800	100.0	308,800	100.0	516,800	100.0

Care Type	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	8,200	14.8	10,200	16.5	26,000	18.7	20,000	14.8	223,400	16.8
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,900	3.1
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700 ^a	4.2 ^a	49,900	3.8
Relative care	3,400 ^a	6.1 ^a	4,400	7.0	8,400	5.9	13,100	9.7	118,800	8.9
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	5,300	8.5	10,200	7.2	9,500 ^a	7.0 ^a	117,300	8.8
IP at work	5,500 ^a	10.0 ^a	7,500	12.1	16,600	11.7	12,600	9.3	109,500	8.2
Spouse/partner	21,800	39.6	16,900	27.2	47,200	33.3	45,900	33.9	412,100	31.0
Self/sibling	10,800	19.7	15,300	24.7	27,700	19.5	26,300	19.5	256,700	19.3
Total	55,200	100.0	62,100	100.0	141,800	100.0	135,100	100.0	1,328,600	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 32b **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for One-parent Families, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Care Type	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	7,400 ^a	10.1 ^a
Regulated group care	7,700 ^a	14.0 ^a	...	...
Non-relative in child's home
Relative care	7,800 ^a	14.2 ^a	17,300	23.6
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	13,900 ^a	19.0 ^a
IP at work
Self/sibling	2,100 ^a	37.0 ^a	...	...	19,800	36.1	21,000	28.6
Total	3,000^a	100.0	1,000	100.0	5,700	100.0	5,300	100.0	54,900	100.0	73,300	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 32b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, for One-parent Families, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)

Care Type	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,500	11.1
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,700	9.4
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800	8.9
Relative care	...	...	...	...	4,200 ^a	15.1 ^a	7,400 ^a	25.4 ^a	44,100	20.0
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,200	14.5
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,600 ^a	3.9 ^a
Self/sibling	4,800	40.4	2,800 ^a	30.4 ^a	11,100	39.9	7,100 ^a	24.6 ^a	71,200	32.2
Total	12,000	100.0	9,200	100.0	27,900	100.0	28,900	100.0	221,200	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.9 Interviewed Parent Employment Status

The data in this section apply to only those interviewed parents who were employed during the reference week, including those parents who were also students. It does not apply to those who were students only.

Full-time/Part-time

The most commonly used care arrangements for children under age 6 whose IP was employed full-time were: regulated group care in Quebec, Alberta and Manitoba; family day care in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; and care by a relative in Newfoundland (Table 33a).

With the exception of Quebec and Saskatchewan, in all provinces where data were available, spouse/partner care was the most common arrangement for children under age 6 whose IP was employed part-time. In Quebec, children under age 6 whose IP worked part-time were most likely to be in some form of family day care, while in Saskatchewan they were most likely to be in the care of the IP at work.

In every province for which data were available, the use of spouse/partner care and care by the IP at work for children under age 6 was much more common among IPs employed part-time. However, the range of difference in use of these care arrangements between full-time and part-time employed IP was considerable among the provinces. The difference in the use of spouse/partner care between full-time and part-time employed IPs in British Columbia was minimal while, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the use of this care arrangement was more than double for part-time employed IPs.

For children aged 6 to 12 whose IP worked full-time, spouse/partner care was the most commonly used type of care in every province except Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where self/sibling care was the most commonly used arrangement (Table 33b). For children aged 6 to 12 whose IP worked part-time, spouse/partner care was the most commonly used arrangement in every province except New Brunswick and British Columbia, where a greater percentage of such children were reported to be in "no arrangement" ("no arrangement" included being involved in sport or recreation activities, being in the care of the IP at home, etc.). In fact, for all other provinces, the "no arrangement" category was the second most commonly cited category for children whose IP was employed part-time.

Table 33a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Work/Study Status of Interviewed Parent, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988**

Province and Status	Care Type																Total	
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care		Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/partner		Self/sibling			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland																		
Full-time	2,900 ^a	18.3 ^a	5,000	31.2	2,100 ^a	13.1 ^a	...	...	3,400	21.1	...	...	16,100	100.0
Part-time	3,800	100.0
Prince Edward Island																		
Full-time	400 ^a	10.7 ^a	500 ^a	12.3 ^a	800 ^a	20.5 ^a	900	23.1	500 ^a	13.5 ^a	600 ^a	14.9 ^a	...	...	4,000	100.0
Part-time	500 ^a	35.0 ^a	...	...	1,500	100.0
Nova Scotia																		
Full-time	3,500 ^a	15.1 ^a	3,300 ^a	13.9 ^a	5,000	21.6	4,600	19.7	...	...	4,700	20.0	...	...	23,300	100.0
Part-time	2,100 ^a	19.7 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,300 ^a	31.1 ^a	...	...	10,500	100.0
New Brunswick																		
Full-time	3,000 ^a	15.1 ^a	5,300	26.8	5,600	28.3	...	...	2,500 ^a	12.6 ^a	...	...	19,800	100.0
Part-time	2,200 ^a	31.8 ^a	—	—	7,000	100.0
Quebec																		
Full-time	51,000	28.5	16,900	9.4	34,900	19.5	41,100	22.9	9,400 ^a	5.3 ^a	24,700	13.8	...	...	179,100	100.0
Part-time	8,900 ^a	14.4 ^a	...	...	10,300 ^a	16.6 ^a	15,200 ^a	24.5 ^a	...	...	11,900 ^a	19.1 ^a	...	...	62,000	100.0
Ontario																		
Full-time	45,900	16.1	22,300	7.9	59,600	21.0	93,100	32.7	19,900	7.0	39,100	13.8	...	...	284,500	100.0
Part-time	15,900 ^a	12.7 ^a	11,700 ^a	9.4 ^a	18,300	14.7	21,500	17.2	20,100	16.1	30,700	24.5	...	...	124,900	100.0
Manitoba																		
Full-time	7,000	25.6	...	...	5,300 ^a	19.4 ^a	4,800 ^a	17.4 ^a	3,300 ^a	12.2 ^a	5,400 ^a	19.7 ^a	...	...	27,300	100.0
Part-time	3,500 ^a	19.3 ^a	3,900 ^a	21.5 ^a	4,600 ^a	25.7 ^a	...	...	17,900	100.0
Saskatchewan																		
Full-time	3,800 ^a	12.0 ^a	2,100 ^a	6.5 ^a	5,300	16.4	10,500	32.7	5,100	15.8	4,400	13.6	...	...	32,100	100.0
Part-time	3,800 ^a	19.0 ^a	3,300 ^a	16.3 ^a	5,200	25.7	4,300	21.1	...	...	20,200	100.0
Alberta																		
Full-time	17,900	24.0	5,000 ^a	6.6 ^a	11,600	15.5	16,400	21.9	10,800	14.4	12,000	16.1	...	...	74,800	100.0
Part-time	7,700 ^a	16.9 ^a	...	...	6,200 ^a	13.6 ^a	7,400 ^a	16.3 ^a	8,100	17.8	12,700	28.0	...	...	45,400	100.0
British Columbia																		
Full-time	7,900 ^a	13.4 ^a	7,500 ^a	12.8 ^a	10,600 ^a	18.0 ^a	14,200	24.1	...	...	13,500	23.0	...	...	58,800	100.0
Part-time	8,300 ^a	16.7 ^a	8,500 ^a	17.1 ^a	9,400 ^a	18.9 ^a	12,700	25.5	...	...	49,900	100.0
Canada																		
Full-time	6,800 ^a	0.9 ^a	141,100	19.6	64,600	9.0	143,500	19.9	193,200	26.8	57,300	8.0	110,200	15.3	...	...	719,900	100.0
Part-time	13,500	3.9	42,400	12.3	30,300	8.8	54,000	15.7	61,500	17.9	56,200	16.4	83,900	24.5	...	...	343,200	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 33b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Work/Study Status of Interviewed Parent, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province and Status	Care Type																Total	
	No arrangement		Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Relative care		Family day care (lic./unlic.)		IP at work		Spouse/partner		Self/sibling			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland																		
Full-time	3,700	15.8	...	...	...	...	5,300	23.1	...	...	...	...	5,900	25.5	3,900	17.0	23,200	100.0
Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	35.4 ^a	...	...	6,100	100.0
Prince Edward Island																		
Full-time	700 ^a	11.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	800 ^a	12.6 ^a	600 ^a	10.5 ^a	600 ^a	10.4 ^a	1,700	27.6	1,200	20.4	6,000	100.0
Part-time	500 ^a	21.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 ^a	37.7 ^a	400 ^a	19.0 ^a	2,200	100.0
Nova Scotia																		
Full-time	2,800 ^a	9.0 ^a	...	...	2,400 ^a	7.9 ^a	5,600	18.3	3,100 ^a	10.0 ^a	2,800 ^a	9.1 ^a	7,500	24.3	5,800	18.8	30,700	100.0
Part-time	2,800 ^a	21.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300	39.6	...	...	13,500	100.0
New Brunswick																		
Full-time	2,800 ^a	9.2 ^a	...	...	2,100 ^a	6.9 ^a	5,600	18.0	4,500	14.5	...	...	7,100	23.0	6,000	19.6	30,800	100.0
Part-time	3,100	27.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800 ^a	25.0 ^a	...	...	11,300	100.0
Quebec																		
Full-time	34,600	12.7	25,000	9.1	15,400 ^a	5.6 ^a	28,400	10.4	31,100	11.4	3,800 ^a	5.0 ^a	52,700	19.3	72,100	26.4	273,100	100.0
Part-time	23,600	26.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,100	28.8	14,000 ^a	15.5 ^a	90,600	100.0
Ontario																		
Full-time	48,000	11.4	16,000	3.8	21,600	5.1	56,100	13.4	54,900	13.1	29,900	7.1	106,300	25.3	87,400	20.8	420,200	100.0
Part-time	50,400	29.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600 ^a	4.5 ^a	11,500 ^a	6.8 ^a	62,000	36.5	27,300	16.1	169,900	100.0
Manitoba																		
Full-time	4,300 ^a	9.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	4,700 ^a	9.8 ^a	3,800 ^a	7.9 ^a	4,000 ^a	8.3 ^a	15,300	31.9	12,100	25.2	47,800	100.0
Part-time	4,800 ^a	25.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	34.0	3,600 ^a	18.7 ^a	19,300	100.0
Saskatchewan																		
Full-time	5,000	11.3	...	...	...	...	3,500 ^a	7.9 ^a	4,800	10.8	5,200	11.6	9,700	21.7	12,800	28.6	44,600	100.0
Part-time	5,900	22.1	...	...	...	...	2,200 ^a	8.4 ^a	2,000 ^a	7.5 ^a	3,000 ^a	11.3 ^a	7,200	26.9	5,300	20.0	26,700	100.0
Alberta																		
Full-time	13,000	11.6	5,000 ^a	4.5 ^a	...	...	8,900	8.0	8,600	7.7	13,200	11.9	28,600	25.6	30,900	27.7	111,600	100.0
Part-time	16,800	28.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700 ^a	8.1 ^a	5,500 ^a	9.5 ^a	18,600	32.0	8,000 ^a	13.7 ^a	58,200	100.0
British Columbia																		
Full-time	7,300 ^a	7.1 ^a	...	...	6,500 ^a	6.3 ^a	14,200	13.8	10,000 ^a	9.7 ^a	8,300 ^a	8.0 ^a	29,800	28.8	24,400	23.6	103,500	100.0
Part-time	16,500	27.3	...	...	...	...	6,200 ^a	10.3 ^a	...	...	5,300 ^a	8.7 ^a	16,100	26.6	9,000 ^a	14.8 ^a	60,500	100.0
Canada																		
Full-time	122,200	11.2	55,800	5.1	55,800	5.1	133,200	12.2	122,400	11.2	81,200	7.4	264,500	24.2	256,600	23.5	1,091,600	100.0
Part-time	125,800	27.4	...	...	13,900	3.0	29,800	6.5	27,100	5.9	36,900	8.1	147,600	32.2	71,300	15.6	458,200	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Employment Schedules

As seen in Tables 34a and 34b a majority of IPs worked weekdays only. For children under age 6 whose IP worked weekdays only, family day care was the most commonly used care arrangement in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. Relative care was the most common arrangement used in Newfoundland. In Quebec, regulated group care and family day care were used for the same percentages of children (27.2% each respectively), while in Manitoba and Alberta regulated group care was the most commonly used care arrangement followed by family day care. However, in the two latter provinces the difference in percentages between

the numbers of children in the two care types was minimal. Similarly, in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick relative care was used almost as frequently as family day care.

For children aged 6 to 12 whose IP worked weekdays only, "no arrangement" and self/sibling care were the most commonly used arrangements in all provinces except Newfoundland where, as with the younger children, relative care was the more commonly used arrangement and in Manitoba where spouse/partner care was more commonly used. However, in Newfoundland, the difference between the numbers of children in relative care and the number in "no arrangement" were minimal, while in Manitoba self/sibling care was used almost as often as spouse/partner care. In New Brunswick, there was little difference in the numbers of children in "no arrangement" and those in either relative care or self/sibling care. In fact, in all provinces the differences between the most commonly used and the second most commonly used arrangements varied by a few percentage points only.

For all children, regardless of age, whose IP worked at least one weekday and one weekend, the use of spouse/partner care was overwhelmingly identified as the most commonly used arrangement with the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta. For children under age 6 in Saskatchewan, there was little difference in the numbers in spouse/partner care, the care of the IP at work and relative care. For this same age group in Alberta, while the difference between the percentages of children in spouse/partner care and in the care of the IP at work were greater than in Saskatchewan, the use pattern was not similar to the other provinces where the differences were substantial.

Table 34a Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Characteristics of Interviewed Parent's Employment Schedule, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days		Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland						Prince Edward Island						
No arrangement	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	12.3 ^a	...	...	--	--
Non-relative in child's home	2,600 ^a	20.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	3,800	29.2	...	...	...	...	700 ^a	21.7 ^a	...	...	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	--	--	800 ^a	23.1 ^a	...	...	--	--
IP at work	...	...	...	...	--	--	500 ^a	13.9 ^a	...	...	--	--
Spouse/partner	...	...	2,300 ^a	41.9 ^a	...	...	400 ^a	13.4 ^a	600 ^a	32.8 ^a	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Total	12,900	100.0	5,600	100.0	...	...	3,300	100.0	1,900	100.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						New Brunswick						
No arrangement	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--
Regulated group care	3,300 ^a	14.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	--	--
Non-relative in child's home	3,500 ^a	15.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	14.1 ^a	...	...	--	--
Relative care	4,400	19.8	2,200 ^a	23.2 ^a	...	...	4,800	25.9	...	...	--	--
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	4,500	20.2	...	...	--	--	5,400	29.2	...	...	--	--
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	--	--
Spouse/partner	3,800 ^a	16.7 ^a	3,900 ^a	40.1 ^a	...	...	--	--	...	...	--	--
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	--	--	...	...	2,500 ^a	35.4 ^a	...	...
Total	22,500	100.0	9,700	100.0	...	...	18,400	100.0	7,200	100.0	...	...

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 34a **Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Characteristics of Interviewed Parent's Employment Schedule, for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)**

Care Type	Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days		Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quebec						Ontario						
No arrangement	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--
Regulated group care	45,900	27.2	8,100 ^a	16.1 ^a	--	--	48,200	16.4	10,700 ^a	11.5 ^a	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	12,900 ^a	7.6 ^a	7,200 ^a	14.4 ^a	--	--	25,700	8.8	7,400 ^a	8.0 ^a	--	--
Relative care	32,400	19.2	7,800 ^a	15.5 ^a	...	...	59,600	20.3	15,000 ^a	16.2 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	46,000	27.2	...	...	...	...	91,200	31.1	17,100	18.5	...	...
IP at work	9,300 ^a	5.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	27,300	9.3	12,800 ^a	13.8 ^a	...	...
Spouse/partner	18,900	11.2	13,900 ^a	27.6 ^a	...	...	35,000	11.9	28,500	30.8	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Total	169,000	100.0	50,400	100.0	...	...	293,400	100.0	92,500	100.0	...	...
Manitoba						Saskatchewan						
No arrangement	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--
Regulated group care	6,800	23.9	...	...	...	...	3,400 ^a	10.4 ^a	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 ^a	7.1 ^a	...	...	...	...
Relative care	5,000 ^a	17.4 ^a	...	...	...	...	5,000	15.3	3,500 ^a	21.2 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	5,800 ^a	20.4 ^a	...	...	--	--	10,400	32.0	2,600 ^a	15.9 ^a	...	...
IP at work	4,500 ^a	15.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	6,600	20.3	3,700 ^a	22.2 ^a	--	--
Spouse/partner	4,300 ^a	14.9 ^a	4,200 ^a	32.8 ^a	...	...	3,900 ^a	11.9 ^a	4,300	25.8	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Total	28,700	100.0	12,800	100.0	...	...	32,400	100.0	16,600	100.0	...	...
Alberta						British Columbia						
No arrangement	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Regulated group care	20,300	25.3	...	...	--	--	9,300 ^a	14.0 ^a	...	...	--	--
Non-relative in child's home	4,700 ^a	5.9 ^a	...	...	...	...	5,900 ^a	8.9 ^a	5,500 ^a	15.2 ^a	...	...
Relative care	11,800	14.7	...	...	...	...	11,200	16.8	6,800 ^a	18.7 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	17,900	22.3	4,700 ^a	15.3 ^a	--	--	15,600	23.4	6,100 ^a	16.9 ^a	--	--
IP at work	11,000	13.7	7,600 ^a	24.8 ^a	...	...	10,700 ^a	16.1 ^a	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	12,900	16.1	9,400	30.6	...	...	11,500	17.4	12,400	34.2	...	...
Self/sibling	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--
Total	80,300	100.0	30,800	100.0	...	...	66,400	100.0	36,300	100.0	...	...
Canada												
No arrangement	16,300	2.2	...	...	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Regulated group care	141,100	19.4	28,100	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	61,600	8.5	26,100	9.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	138,600	19.1	44,900	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	199,400	27.4	41,800	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IP at work	74,600	10.3	38,200	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	94,300	13.0	82,100	31.1	8,900 ^a	66.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self/sibling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	727,300	100.0	263,700	100.0	13,500	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 34b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Characteristics of Interviewed Parent's Employment Schedule, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Care Type	Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days		Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland						Prince Edward Island						
No arrangement	4,500	22.6	...	...	...	...	1,100	21.2	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	4,700	23.1	...	...	...	...	700 ^a	12.8 ^a	...	...	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 ^a	10.1 ^a	...	...	...	...
IP at work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 ^a	6.3 ^a	...	...
Spouse/partner	3,700 ^a	18.3 ^a	4,000	52.3	...	...	900	17.9	1,500	52.3	...	...
Self/sibling	3,000 ^a	15.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	1,200	23.4	400 ^a	14.5 ^a	...	...
Total	20,100	100.0	7,700	100.0	...	...	5,200	100.0	2,800	100.0	...	...
Nova Scotia						New Brunswick						
No arrangement	5,500	19.7	...	...	...	...	5,700	18.6	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	2,300 ^a	8.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	6.7 ^a	...	...	...	...
Relative care	5,700	20.2	...	...	...	...	5,600	18.0	...	...	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	3,000 ^a	10.7 ^a	...	...	...	...	4,400	15.2	...	...	...	...
IP at work	2,100 ^a	7.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	2,100 ^a	6.8 ^a	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	4,600	16.3	7,600	53.5	...	...	4,400	14.2	5,200	52.8	...	...
Self/sibling	4,100	14.5	2,400 ^a	17.1 ^a	...	...	5,600	18.0	...	...	...	...
Total	28,200	100.0	14,200	100.0	...	...	30,900	100.0	9,900	100.0	...	...
Quebec						Ontario						
No arrangement	54,400	21.0	...	...	...	...	89,200	21.8	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	25,300	9.8	...	...	...	...	15,700 ^a	3.8 ^a	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	12,300 ^a	4.8 ^a	...	...	...	...	19,500	4.8	...	...	...	...
Relative care	26,900	10.4	...	...	...	...	44,200	10.8	15,700 ^a	10.7 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	31,800	12.3	...	...	...	...	51,800	12.6	6,000 ^a	4.0 ^a	...	...
IP at work	10,700 ^a	4.1 ^a	8,600 ^a	10.7 ^a	...	...	25,200	6.1	16,100	10.9	...	...
Spouse/partner	35,300	13.7	37,500	46.7	...	...	78,100	19.1	78,500	53.4	...	...
Self/sibling	61,800	23.9	19,300	24.1	...	...	85,800	21.0	25,200	17.1	...	...
Total	258,500	100.0	80,300	100.0	...	...	409,700	100.0	147,200	100.0	...	...
Manitoba						Saskatchewan						
No arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	23.3	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	4,000 ^a	8.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	3,500 ^a	7.9 ^a	2,100 ^a	8.7 ^a	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	12.3	...	...	...	...
IP at work	4,000 ^a	8.5 ^a	...	...	...	...	4,000 ^a	9.1 ^a	4,100	17.0	...	...
Spouse/partner	12,500	26.6	8,300	48.6	...	...	6,600	15.2	9,400	38.8	...	...
Self/sibling	11,000	23.6	4,300 ^a	25.3 ^a	...	...	10,800	24.7	6,700	27.6	...	...
Total	46,800	100.0	17,100	100.0	...	...	43,800	100.0	24,300	100.0	...	...

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 34b

Primary Care Arrangements Used (Excluding School) While Interviewed Parent Worked or Studied, by Characteristics of Interviewed Parent's Employment Schedule, for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988 (Concluded)

Care Type	Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days		Worked Weekdays		Worked at Least 1 Weekday and 1 Weekend		Worked Only Weekend Days	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alberta						British Columbia						
No arrangement	27,100	25.4	--	--	--	--	20,900	19.9	--	--	--	--
Regulated group care	4,100 ^a	3.8 ^a	...	...	--	--	...	...	...	...	--	--
Non-relative in child's home	...	...	...	...	--	--	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	7,000 ^a	6.6 ^a	...	...	...	...	13,200	12.6	5,900 ^a	12.2 ^a	--	--
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	10,700	10.0	...	...	--	--	10,400 ^a	9.9 ^a	...	...	...	...
IP at work	8,400	7.9	10,400	19.5	--	--	9,100 ^a	8.6 ^a	...	...	--	--
Spouse/partner	22,400	21.1	22,600	42.6	...	...	20,100	19.1	22,600	47.0	...	...
Self/sibling	23,500	22.1	13,400	25.2	...	...	24,500	23.3	7,900 ^a	16.4 ^a	...	...
Total	106,500	100.0	53,100	100.0	...	...	105,100	100.0	48,100	100.0	...	...
Canada												
No arrangement	227,900	21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regulated group care	54,200	5.1	...	...	--	--	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-relative in child's home	47,400	4.5	15,300	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relative care	115,400	10.9	39,100	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family day care (lic./unlic.)	122,400	11.6	17,600	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IP at work	67,400	6.4	49,300	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spouse/partner	188,600	17.9	197,300	48.7	10,400 ^a	62.1 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self/sibling	231,400	21.9	82,800	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,054,700	100.0	404,700	100.0	16,700	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

4.10 Preferred Care Arrangements for Children

The chapter has thus far focused on the current care arrangements IPs used for their children. This section focuses on the kinds of child care arrangements that IPs reported they would **prefer** to use for their children, based on their current work schedules and present incomes. (IPs could choose more than one preferred arrangement for each child.)

As Table 35a shows, in every province, no single care type was preferred for more than roughly a third of children under age 6. However, regulated group care was the most commonly preferred arrangement for such children in every province except Saskatchewan, where it was the second most commonly preferred arrangement, after family day care. Of the provinces, New Brunswick and Quebec had the highest proportions of children under age 6 whose IP preferred regulated group care (30.4% and 35.0%, respectively). In Prince Edward Island, regulated group care was preferred for only a slightly higher proportion of children under age 6 (19.8%) than care by a non-relative in the child's home (17.3%). Similarly, in British Columbia, regulated day care was preferred for 20.1% of such children, while spouse/partner care was preferred by 19.7%.

New Brunswick and Quebec were the only two provinces in which regulated group care was the most frequently cited preferred care arrangement for children aged 6 to 12. Spouse/partner care was the most commonly preferred arrangement in Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, while self/sibling care was the most commonly preferred arrangement in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Care by a relative was the most commonly preferred care arrangement in Nova Scotia.

Table 35a **Type of Arrangement Preferred for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹**

Province	Care Type														Total	
	Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Family day care (lic./unlic.)		Spouse/partner		Relative care		IP at work		Self/sibling care			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Newfoundland	5,000	26.4	2,900 ^a	15.4 ^a	2,300 ^a	12.0 ^a	2,600 ^a	14.0 ^a	4,500	24.1	...	...	...	...	18,900	100.0
Prince Edward Island	1,100	19.8	900	17.3	700 ^a	12.6 ^a	700 ^a	13.5 ^a	700 ^a	13.7 ^a	600 ^a	11.9 ^a	...	...	5,400	100.0
Nova Scotia	8,000	24.4	7,300	22.2	5,900	17.9	4,600	13.9	5,700	17.2	2,200 ^a	6.8 ^a	...	...	32,900	100.0
New Brunswick	7,800	30.4	4,800	18.5	5,100	19.7	3,100	11.9	4,700	18.0	2,200 ^a	8.3 ^a	...	...	25,800	100.0
Quebec	77,800	35.0	39,000	17.6	47,000	21.1	19,800	8.9	29,700	13.4	12,400 ^a	5.6 ^a	...	...	222,200	100.0
Ontario	95,400	24.5	66,500	17.1	75,700	19.4	59,700	15.3	61,700	15.8	35,500	9.1	...	...	389,400	100.0
Manitoba	10,500	24.8	6,000	14.2	5,500 ^a	12.9 ^a	8,800	20.7	7,100	16.7	6,000	14.2	...	...	42,400	100.0
Saskatchewan	10,800	21.7	7,200	14.6	12,500	25.1	7,300	14.7	6,700	13.4	6,500	13.2	...	...	49,600	100.0
Alberta	25,500	22.8	18,800	16.7	17,600	15.7	19,700	17.6	16,600	14.8	13,100	11.6	...	...	112,400	100.0
British Columbia	21,200	20.1	20,600	19.6	17,300	16.4	20,800	19.7	16,700	15.8	12,500	11.9	...	...	105,400	100.0
Canada	263,000	26.2	174,100	17.3	189,500	18.8	147,200	14.6	154,000	15.3	91,900	9.2	11,500 ^a	1.1 ^a	1,004,500	100.0

¹ Parents could indicate more than one preference.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 35b **Type of Arrangement Preferred for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹**

Province	Care Type														Total	
	Regulated group care		Non-relative in child's home		Family day care (lic./unlic.)		Spouse/partner		Relative care		IP at work		Self/sibling care			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Newfoundland	4,100	14.4	...	...	...	...	4,400	15.6	5,400	19.2	...	...	3,100	11.1	28,200	100.0
Prince Edward Island	800 ^a	9.5 ^a	600 ^a	8.1 ^a	600 ^a	7.6 ^a	1,300	15.8	1,100	13.1	600 ^a	7.6 ^a	1,700	21.5	8,100	100.0
Nova Scotia	6,000	14.0	5,400	12.5	6,100	14.1	6,400	14.9	7,100	16.5	2,800 ^a	6.4 ^a	4,900	11.4	43,100	100.0
New Brunswick	6,800	16.5	3,500	8.5	5,900	14.4	6,000	14.7	5,700	13.9	3,200	7.7	5,100	12.3	41,200	100.0
Quebec	71,300	20.7	30,700	8.9	47,100	13.7	29,300	8.5	26,700	7.8	15,100 ^a	4.4 ^a	53,100	15.5	343,600	100.0
Ontario	70,700	12.6	47,700	8.5	49,700	8.8	99,900	17.8	52,800	9.4	33,400	5.9	87,800	16.5	562,500	100.0
Manitoba	9,700	14.9	4,100 ^a	6.2 ^a	4,300 ^a	6.6 ^a	14,600	22.4	4,800 ^a	7.3 ^a	4,000 ^a	6.1 ^a	13,000	19.8	65,100	100.0
Saskatchewan	8,300	12.1	5,300	7.7	9,300	13.5	11,100	16.1	5,500	8.0	5,900	8.6	13,000	18.9	68,800	100.0
Alberta	17,400	10.8	13,200	8.2	13,000	8.1	26,000	16.2	11,800	7.4	13,100	8.1	24,800	15.4	161,000	100.0
British Columbia	22,600	14.6	16,300	10.5	13,500	8.7	26,900	17.4	18,200	11.8	11,800	7.7	26,500	17.1	154,600	100.0
Canada	217,700	14.8	128,400	8.7	151,200	10.2	225,900	15.3	139,200	9.4	91,800	6.2	233,100	15.8	1,476,100	100.0

¹ Parents could indicate more than one preference.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

As Table 36 shows, approximately two-thirds to three-quarters of all children under age 13 were in a care arrangement preferred by their IP. Of the provinces, Manitoba had the highest percentage of children in the care arrangements preferred by their IPs (70.7%), while Prince Edward Island had the lowest (64.0%).

Table 36 Number of Children in Preferred Care Arrangement, for Children Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988

Province	Yes		No		Not Stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	27,700	65.9	9,700	23.0	4,700	11.1	42,000	100.0
Prince Edward Island	8,100	64.0	2,500	20.0	2,000	16.0	12,600	100.0
Nova Scotia	45,700	64.6	16,000	22.7	9,000	12.7	70,700	100.0
New Brunswick	41,700	67.3	14,500	23.4	5,800	9.3	62,000	100.0
Quebec	326,400	65.8	120,700	24.3	49,300	9.9	496,400	100.0
Ontario	552,000	66.3	210,500	25.3	69,800	8.4	832,300	100.0
Manitoba	67,400	70.7	20,300	21.3	7,600	8.0	95,400	100.0
Saskatchewan	68,800	65.5	23,300	22.2	13,000	12.3	105,100	100.0
Alberta	154,900	65.0	56,700	23.8	26,600	11.2	238,100	100.0
British Columbia	156,700	66.1	63,400	26.7	17,200	7.2	237,300	100.0
Canada	1,449,500	66.1	537,500	24.5	204,800	9.3	2,191,800	100.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The vast majority of children under age 13 (Tables 37a and 37b) for whom one care type was identified as the preferred arrangement were already in their IP's preferred care types, with the exception of those whose IP expressed a preference for regulated group care or care by a non-relative in the child's home. For the other five care arrangements identified in this report, over 80% of children for whom these care arrangements were preferred were currently in those arrangements. However, only 42.5% of children under age 6 and 30.5% of children aged 6 to 12 years for whom regulated group care was identified as the preferred care arrangement were already in that care type. Similarly, only 46.1% of children under age 6 and 48.1% of children aged 6 to 12 for whom care by a non-relative in the child's home was the preferred care arrangement were already in that care type.

The proportion of children who were already in the care arrangement preferred by their IP varied by province and by care type. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, only about a quarter to a third of children under age 6 for whom regulated group care was the preferred care type were in such an arrangement, compared to over half or more of such children in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. For children aged 6 to 12, while Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported larger percentages in the preferred arrangement of regulated care than other provinces, in all provinces (except Prince Edward Island where numbers were too small to be reported) a majority of the children for whom regulated care was the preferred arrangement were not in such arrangements.

For children under age 6 for whom care by a non-relative in the child's home was the preferred arrangement, the provinces with the largest proportions of those who were already in that care arrangement were Nova Scotia (61.0%) and New Brunswick (59.6%). Only in New Brunswick and Ontario were a majority of children aged 6 to 12 for whom non-relative in the home care was the preferred arrangement were actually in such arrangement. In Ontario the actual differences between use and non-use were minimal while in New Brunswick the differences were much greater.

For those children under age 13 who were not in the care arrangements preferred by their IP, the IP was asked to identify those factors that prevented the use of the preferred care arrangements. In every province, the most frequently cited factor was the lack of availability which, nationally, accounted for 61.5% of the children who were not in the care arrangement preferred by their IP (Table 38). Provincially, this proportion ranged from a high of 74.5% in Newfoundland to a low of 55.4% in Alberta.

The next most frequently cited factor was cost which, nationally, accounted for 23.7% of children not in the care arrangement preferred by their IP. This proportion varied by province, although it was somewhat lower in Quebec (20.1%) and Nova Scotia (21.9%) than in the other provinces (25.0% to 26.0%).

Table 37a Use and Non-use of Preferred Care Arrangements for Children Under Age 6, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹

Province	Prefer: Regulated Group Care						Prefer: Non-relative in Child's Home						Prefer: Family Day Care (lic./unlic.)					
	Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	...	...	3,400	76.1	4,500	100.0	...	...	...	...	2,600 ^a	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Prince Edward Island	...	...	600 ^a	58.5 ^a	1,000	100.0	...	...	600 ^a	65.8 ^a	900 ^a	100.0	400 ^a	91.9 ^a	...	...	500	100.0
Nova Scotia	...	...	3,400 ^a	72.2 ^a	4,800	100.0	3,500	61.0	2,300 ^a	39.0 ^a	5,800	100.0	2,600 ^a	85.6 ^a	...	...	3,100 ^a	100.0
New Brunswick	...	...	4,300	69.4	6,200	100.0	2,200 ^a	59.6 ^a	...	...	3,700	100.0	3,400	94.6	...	...	3,600	100.0
Quebec	36,500	54.3	30,700	45.7	67,200	100.0	13,800 ^a	42.4 ^a	18,700	57.6	32,500	100.0	32,800	97.0	...	...	33,800	100.0
Ontario	25,300	32.0	53,700	68.0	79,000	100.0	26,000	48.0	28,100	52.0	54,100	100.0	49,800	92.0	...	...	54,100	100.0
Manitoba	4,900 ^a	53.3 ^a	4,300 ^a	46.7 ^a	9,200	100.0	...	...	3,300 ^a	63.5 ^a	5,200 ^a	100.0	...	...	...	...	3,600 ^a	100.0
Saskatchewan	2,600 ^a	36.8 ^a	4,400	63.2	6,900	100.0	2,400 ^a	39.4 ^a	3,600 ^a	60.6 ^a	6,000	100.0	6,900	90.5	...	...	7,600	100.0
Alberta	13,400	61.0	8,600	39.0	22,000	100.0	5,600 ^a	32.9 ^a	11,400	67.1	17,000	100.0	10,600	80.8	...	...	13,100	100.0
British Columbia	...	...	11,000 ^a	71.2 ^a	15,400	100.0	9,300 ^a	53.6 ^a	8,000 ^a	46.4 ^a	17,300	100.0	10,800 ^a	81.6 ^a	...	...	13,300	100.0
Canada	91,800	42.5	124,300	57.5	216,100	100.0	67,000	46.1	78,300	53.9	145,300	100.0	121,700	90.7	12,500	9.3	134,200	100.0
Province	Prefer: Spouse/partner						Prefer: Relative						Prefer: IP at Work					
	Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	2,200 ^a	85.8 ^a	...	...	2,500 ^a	100.0	4,000	93.6	...	...	4,300	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Prince Edward Island	500 ^a	86.7 ^a	...	...	600 ^a	100.0	600 ^a	92.1 ^a	...	...	600 ^a	100.0	600 ^a	100.0	...	...	600 ^a	100.0
Nova Scotia	3,000 ^a	86.8 ^a	...	...	3,500 ^a	100.0	4,300	86.0	...	...	5,000	100.0	2,000 ^a	94.6 ^a	...	...	2,100 ^a	100.0
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	2,000 ^a	100.0	3,500	91.4	...	...	3,900	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Quebec	16,900	98.0	...	...	17,200	100.0	23,000	91.0	...	...	25,300	100.0	10,400 ^a	94.8 ^a	...	...	11,000 ^a	100.0
Ontario	39,500	87.4	...	...	45,300	100.0	44,100	79.5	11,300 ^a	20.5 ^a	55,500	100.0	28,000	88.3	...	...	31,700	100.0
Manitoba	5,400 ^a	87.7 ^a	...	...	6,100	100.0	4,400 ^a	91.0 ^a	...	...	4,800 ^a	100.0	5,100 ^a	95.7 ^a	...	...	5,300 ^a	100.0
Saskatchewan	4,300	81.0	...	...	5,300	100.0	4,200	83.2	...	...	5,000	100.0	5,900	97.7	...	...	6,100	100.0
Alberta	14,000	93.9	...	...	14,900	100.0	9,600	67.1	4,700 ^a	32.9 ^a	14,300	100.0	11,600	96.5	...	...	12,000	100.0
British Columbia	14,400	89.8	...	...	16,000	100.0	9,500 ^a	73.5 ^a	...	...	13,000	100.0	10,500 ^a	89.5 ^a	...	...	11,800	100.0
Canada	101,900	89.8	11,600^a	10.2^a	113,400	100.0	107,200	81.5	24,400	18.5	131,600	100.0	76,500	91.9	6,700^a	8.1^a	83,200	100.0

¹ For children whose parents indicated only one care preference.

Values for self/sibling care were too small to be expressed.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 37b **Use and Non-use of Preferred Care Arrangements for Children Aged 6 to 12, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹**

Province	Prefer: Regulated Group Care						Prefer: Non-relative in Child's Home						Prefer: Family Day Care (lic./unlic.)					
	Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	...	...	2,500 ^a	83.4 ^a	3,000	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	100.0	...	...	...	...	600 ^a	100.0	...	...	...	...	400 ^a	100.0
Nova Scotia	...	...	2,400 ^a	76.1 ^a	3,200 ^a	100.0	...	...	2,400 ^a	55.0 ^a	4,300	100.0	2,500 ^a	86.8 ^a	...	...	2,900 ^a	100.0
New Brunswick	...	...	4,300	82.5	5,200	100.0	2,100 ^a	72.0 ^a	...	...	2,900 ^a	100.0	3,400	84.8	...	...	4,000	100.0
Quebec	21,500	41.2	30,700	58.8	52,200	100.0	11,000 ^a	46.8 ^a	12,500 ^a	53.2 ^a	23,600	100.0	25,600	91.9	...	...	27,900	100.0
Ontario	15,900 ^a	26.5 ^a	44,000	73.5	59,900	100.0	21,500	50.9	20,800	49.1	42,300	100.0	31,300	86.1	...	...	36,300	100.0
Manitoba	...	...	5,200 ^a	64.4 ^a	8,000	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	...	...	2,800 ^a	62.5 ^a	4,400	100.0	...	...	2,300 ^a	60.3 ^a	3,800 ^a	100.0	4,000 ^a	80.7 ^a	...	...	4,900	100.0
Alberta	4,500 ^a	30.0 ^a	10,500	70.0	15,000	100.0	4,700 ^a	42.2 ^a	6,400 ^a	57.8 ^a	11,000	100.0	7,400 ^a	80.0 ^a	...	...	9,300	100.0
British Columbia	...	...	15,500	84.2	18,400	100.0	6,300 ^a	45.7 ^a	7,500 ^a	54.3 ^a	13,800	100.0	6,800 ^a	84.1 ^a	...	...	8,100 ^a	100.0
Canada	51,800	30.5	118,200	69.5	170,000	100.0	51,400	48.1	55,300	51.9	106,700	100.0	84,000	86.6	13,000	13.4	97,000	100.0
Province	Prefer: Spouse/partner						Prefer: Relative						Prefer: IP at Work					
	Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total		Using		Not-using		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	3,000	87.7	...	...	3,400	100.0	4,500	91.2	...	...	4,900	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Prince Edward Island	800 ^a	93.7 ^a	...	...	900 ^a	100.0	800 ^a	89.4 ^a	...	...	900	100.0	600 ^a	97.7 ^a	...	...	600 ^a	100.0
Nova Scotia	4,600	93.3	...	...	4,900	100.0	5,400	89.9	...	...	6,000	100.0	2,300 ^a	93.7 ^a	...	...	2,500 ^a	100.0
New Brunswick	4,100	89.1	...	...	4,600	100.0	4,700	93.2	...	...	5,100	100.0	2,400 ^a	92.1 ^a	...	...	2,600 ^a	100.0
Quebec	23,700	96.9	...	...	24,400	100.0	20,400	82.8	...	...	24,600	100.0	12,300 ^a	96.2 ^a	...	...	12,800 ^a	100.0
Ontario	73,300	95.0	...	...	77,200	100.0	36,500	79.4	9,400 ^a	20.6 ^a	45,900	100.0	28,600	96.3	...	...	29,700	100.0
Manitoba	11,600	98.7	...	...	11,800	100.0	3,500 ^a	93.3 ^a	...	...	3,700 ^a	100.0	3,300 ^a	100.0	...	...	3,300 ^a	100.0
Saskatchewan	7,100	92.7	...	...	7,600	100.0	3,300 ^a	81.9 ^a	...	...	4,000	100.0	5,100	100.0	...	...	5,100	100.0
Alberta	19,300	92.9	...	...	20,800	100.0	8,700	82.2	...	...	10,500	100.0	11,000	93.3	...	...	11,800	100.0
British Columbia	20,200	95.7	...	...	21,100	100.0	12,600	79.9	...	...	15,700	100.0	9,800 ^a	93.2 ^a	...	...	10,500 ^a	100.0
Canada	167,700	94.9	9,000^a	5.1^a	176,700	100.0	100,200	82.6	21,200	17.4	121,400	100.0	77,100	95.5	...	...	80,700	100.0
Province	Prefer: Self/sibling																	
	Using		Not-using		Total													
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%												
Newfoundland	2,400 ^a	100.0	...	...	2,400 ^a	100.0												
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Island	1,300	99.0	...	...	1,400	100.0												
Nova Scotia	3,700 ^a	99.0 ^a	...	...	3,700 ^a	100.0												
New Brunswick	4,000	98.9	...	...	4,000	100.0												
Quebec	44,900	97.0	...	...	46,300	100.0												
Ontario	70,700	97.6	...	...	72,400	100.0												
Manitoba	10,300	96.2	...	...	10,700	100.0												
Saskatchewan	9,900	98.5	...	...	10,000	100.0												
Alberta	20,200	98.0	...	...	20,600	100.0												
British Columbia	21,700	97.6	...	...	193,800	100.0												
Canada	189,200	97.6	...	...	193,800	100.0												

¹ For children whose parents indicated only one care preference.
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 38

Factors Preventing Use of Preferred Care Arrangements for Children Under Age 13, Canada and the Provinces, 1988¹

Province	Care Type Not Available						Quality					
	Yes		No		Not stated		Yes		No		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	7,200	74.5	2,200 ^a	23.0 ^a	...	...	...	...	9,200	95.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island	1,600	62.2	900	36.3	...	...	...	...	2,400	95.6	...	...
Nova Scotia	9,600	60.1	6,300	39.3	...	...	...	...	14,500	90.4	...	...
New Brunswick	9,800	67.3	4,300	29.8	...	...	...	...	13,800	95.0	...	...
Quebec	71,000	58.8	43,300	35.8	...	...	...	...	109,600	90.8	...	...
Ontario	134,200	63.7	74,900	35.6	...	...	9,500 ^a	4.5 ^a	199,600	94.8	...	...
Manitoba	13,700	67.6	6,500	32.1	...	...	...	...	19,200	94.7	...	...
Saskatchewan	13,900	59.4	8,600	36.7	...	...	...	...	21,200	90.8	...	...
Alberta	31,400	55.4	23,900	42.2	...	...	...	...	52,100	91.9	...	...
British Columbia	38,300	60.4	23,800	37.5	...	...	...	...	57,300	90.4	...	...
Canada	330,600	61.5	194,600	36.2	12,300	2.3	26,400	4.9	498,800	92.8	12,300	2.3
Province	Special Needs						Work Schedule					
	Yes		No		Not stated		Yes		No		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	...	...	9,400	97.2	...	...	...	...	9,000	93.4	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	2,500	98.5	...	...	...	...	2,200	87.4	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	15,700	97.8	...	...	...	...	14,700	91.6	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	13,900	96.0	...	...	...	...	12,800	88.4	...	...
Quebec	...	...	113,300	93.9	...	...	7,500 ^a	6.2 ^a	106,700	88.4	...	...
Ontario	...	...	206,600	98.2	...	...	19,800	9.4	189,200	89.9	...	...
Manitoba	...	...	20,100	99.0	...	...	...	...	19,100	94.0	...	...
Saskatchewan	...	...	22,300	95.7	...	...	2,700 ^a	11.7 ^a	19,700	84.5	...	...
Alberta	...	...	55,200	97.4	...	...	6,000 ^a	10.6 ^a	49,300	86.9	...	...
British Columbia	...	...	61,400	96.9	...	...	6,600 ^a	10.4 ^a	55,400	87.5	...	...
Canada	4,800	0.9	520,400	96.8	12,300	2.3	47,000	8.8	478,200	89.0	12,300	2.3
Province	Cost						Transportation					
	Yes		No		Not stated		Yes		No		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	...	...	8,700	90.0	...	...	...	...	9,300	96.7	...	...
Prince Edward Island	700 ^a	26.0 ^a	1,800	72.6	...	...	...	...	2,400	95.2	...	...
Nova Scotia	3,500 ^a	21.9 ^a	12,400	77.5	...	...	...	...	15,100	94.1	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	12,600	86.6	...	...	...	...	13,400	92.3	...	...
Quebec	24,200	20.1	90,100	74.6	...	...	...	...	111,300	92.2	...	...
Ontario	54,800	26.0	154,300	73.3	...	...	10,900 ^a	5.2 ^a	198,100	94.1	...	...
Manitoba	5,100 ^a	25.1 ^a	15,200	74.6	...	...	...	...	19,100	93.9	...	...
Saskatchewan	5,800	25.0	16,600	71.1	...	...	...	...	21,500	92.2	...	...
Alberta	14,700	26.0	40,500	71.5	...	...	4,700 ^a	8.2 ^a	50,600	89.3	...	...
British Columbia	16,200	25.6	45,800	72.3	...	...	6,000 ^a	9.4 ^a	56,000	88.4	...	...
Canada	127,300	23.7	397,900	74.0	12,300	2.3	28,400	5.3	496,800	92.4	12,300	2.3
Province	Other											
	Yes		No		Not stated							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Newfoundland	...	...	8,400	87.5	...	...				
Prince Edward Island	...	...	2,100	84.2	...	...				
Nova Scotia	...	...	14,000	87.3	...	...				
New Brunswick	...	...	12,500	86.2	...	...				
Quebec	16,600	13.8	97,600	80.9	...	...				
Ontario	23,900	11.4	185,100	87.9	...	...				
Manitoba	3,200 ^a	15.7 ^a	17,100	84.0	...	...				
Saskatchewan	3,200 ^a	13.7 ^a	19,200	82.4	...	...				
Alberta	7,400 ^a	13.1 ^a	47,900	84.5	...	...				
British Columbia	7,000 ^a	11.1 ^a	55,000	86.8	...	...				
Canada	66,200	12.3	459,000	85.4	12,300	2.3						

¹ Figures are calculated for those children whose parents stated that they did not attain their preferred care type. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Chapter 5

SHARED DIVERSITY

The provision and use of child care services differs by province. Yet within that diversity are elements of similarity and commonality: Canada has a child care character that is distinct from that of other countries. Chapter 5 provides a brief summary of elements contributing to the similarities and differences among the provinces' child care characteristics, which together form the unique Canadian child care experience.

5.1 Patterns of Similarity/Patterns of Difference

It is in the broad strokes, the macro-perspective, that there are the most similarities among the provinces. Declining fertility, increasing female participation in the labour force, increasing child care legislation, declining family size, population aging, increasing single-parenting, increasing urbanization, declining resource-based employment and increasing service-based employment are all forces or characteristics found in most, if not all, regions of the country. While these factors are not unique to Canada, the timing and the degree to which each has evolved forms an overall national character that is different from that of other countries. *How do you know? Did you compare by other countries?*

Child care, at least in the period from 1984 to 1992 (with NCCS data collection at the mid-point of that period), has been a topic of much discussion and debate, with no national resolution in sight. At the federal level, the child care debate swings between two poles: child care as a child and family "right", no less so than education and health care, and child care as a family responsibility, a cost to be born only by those who require it. At the provincial level, child care policies reflect the gradients between these polar perspectives.

Since the provinces have the principal responsibility for child care services, it is usually at the provincial level that the dynamic process of resolving child care issues is unfolding. However, from time to time significant action on child care takes place federally, such as the establishment of CAP (1966); the amendment of CAP (1972); Health and Welfare co-sponsorship of the 1971 and 1982 National Child Care Conferences; the 1984 appointment of the National Task Force on Child Care; the proposal and demise of Bill C-144 (1987-88); and the establishment of the Child Care Initiatives Fund in 1988.

In all provinces, the provision of licensed child care spaces has lagged far behind governments' estimates of child care need (Status of Day Care Reports, 1972-1992). Throughout the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, working (and non-working) parents' need for child care escalated at a dramatic pace. At the time of the National Child Care Survey in the Fall of 1988, two-thirds of the children under age 13 that were covered in the survey were in at least one supplemental child care arrangement for one hour or more during the reference week. This proportion can be extrapolated to represent more than 3 million Canadian children. The scope of the Canadian child care issue is enormous.

Research has demonstrated that staff training and compensation is an important influence in child care quality. However, while staffing issues are of paramount concern to child care associations across the country, tension between care providers, care users and governments is based on the low salaries and benefits received by care providers. Indeed, low wages for child care providers is another common feature across the country.

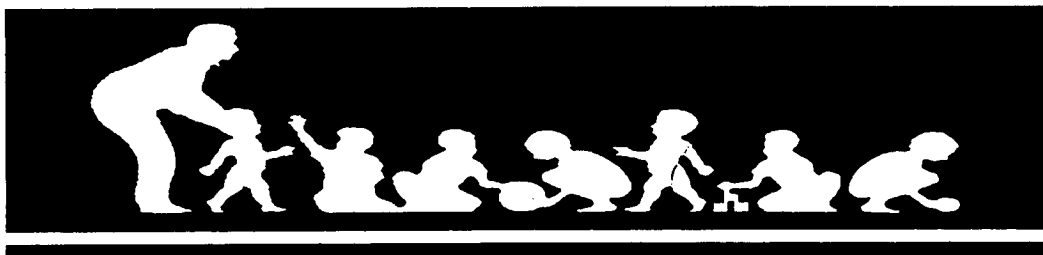
Interesting differences in child care characteristics also exist among the provinces. For example, Quebec, Alberta and Manitoba led the other provinces in providing licensed group care facilities. In these provinces nearly or more than 20% of families used regulated group care. However, the means by which regulated child care services were provided in these three provinces varied considerably: the majority of child care centre spaces in Quebec and Manitoba were operated on a non-profit sponsorship basis, while in Alberta the opposite was true — more than three-quarters of centre spaces were provided by for-profit care providers. The use of and preference for child care varied by province. Overall, the percentage of working/studying IPs (full-time and part-time) who indicated they were using their preferred form of care was fairly consistent across the provinces (from 64.0% to 70.7%). However, this percentage varied considerably depending on the type of care used.

For example, nationally, of working/studying parents who preferred licensed group care, 42.5% of those with children under age 6 and 30.5% of those with children aged 6 to 12 actually used such care. Of families with children under age 6 who preferred licensed group care, a majority were able to use it in only three provinces: Alberta (61.0%), Quebec (54.3%) and Manitoba (53.3%). In contrast, less than a third of parents with children under age 6 in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland who preferred regulated group facilities were using them.

Parental employment characteristics have a significant impact on child care use and these also varied by province. Nationally, the most common form of care used by full-time employed/studying IPs with children under age 6 was family day care (26.8%), followed by relative care (19.9%) and regulated group care (19.6%). In contrast, the most common type of care used by part-time employed/studying IPs with children under age 6 was spouse/partner care (24.5%), followed by family day care (17.9%) and care by the interviewed parent at work (16.4%). These rankings varied greatly by province; in fact, the preceding national rankings (in terms of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd most commonly used forms of care), by parental employment status, held true only in Ontario.

Urbanicity appears to affect primary care use in Canada. For example, for all provinces with reportable data, a higher percentage of children under age 6 were enrolled in family day care in mid-sized metropolitan areas than in large metropolitan areas. Furthermore, extensive use of regulated group care is primarily a large metropolitan phenomenon. In large metropolitan areas of Quebec, for example, the greatest percentage of children under age 6 were in regulated group care (33.0%, the highest of any province); in mid-sized metropolitan areas regulated group care was the second most common type of care (19.8%); while in rural areas it was the fourth (14.6%). British Columbia is unique among provinces, in that spouse/partner care is the most common form of primary care for children under age 6 in both its large metropolitan centre (Vancouver) and in its mid-sized metropolitan centres.

As demonstrated in the preceding, family, geographic, employment and other variables affect the types of primary care used by families and their children. The effect of these factors on the child care equation, however, differ by province. As such, Canada provides an interesting and useful example of a natural experiment in which certain shared national characteristics have been submitted to 10 different provincial approaches to child care regulation and legislation.



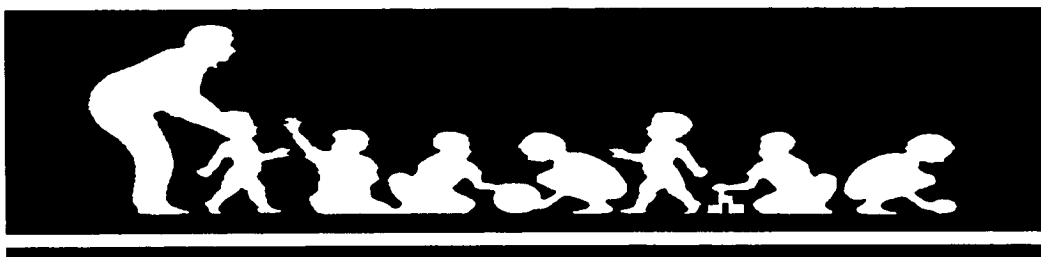
ENDNOTES

1. For a more detailed treatment of the socio-economic, historic and political evolution of child care in each of the provinces and territories, the reader is directed to the CNCCS two-volume set: *Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories*.
2. Includes the following occupations: managerial, administrative and related occupations; natural sciences; engineering and mathematics; social sciences and related fields; religion; teaching and related occupations; medicine and health; artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations; clerical and related occupations; sales occupations; and service occupations.
3. Includes the following occupations: farming, horticulture and animal husbandry; fishing, trapping and related occupations; forestry and logging; mining and quarrying, including oil and gas field occupations; processing occupations; machining and related occupations; product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations; material handling and related occupations.



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GLOSSARY

This glossary contains the definition of terms used in the Canadian National Child Care Study and in research reports.

General Terms:

Interviewed Parent (IP): The adult in the economic family who is most responsible for making child care arrangements. If there are two parents and they make the child care arrangements jointly and equally, the female parent was the IP. NOTE: This term replaces that of Designated Adult (DA), which appears in the NCCS Questionnaire and in the National Child Care Survey Microdata User's Guide.

Parent: For the purposes of this survey, a parent is defined broadly and includes a natural, step, or foster parent, as well as a guardian or other relative who has assumed the role of a parent for a child younger than 13 years of age who is a member of their economic family.

Reference Week: The reference week is the full week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the date of the interview with the interviewed parent (IP) for which detailed data about parents' employment and child care were collected. For this survey, the reference week could have been any of the following weeks: the weeks of September 11 - 17, September 18 - 24, September 25 - October 1st, October 2 - 8, October 9 - 15, October 16 - 22, or October 23 - 29, 1988.

Reference Year: The reference year for the survey was the 12-month period from October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988.

Children and Child Care:

Affordable: The degree to which an IP reported a given type of child care as reasonable or acceptable relative to family income, expenditures, and personal expectations.

Before and After School Program: A group program designed to provide care for children age 6 through 12 years during non-school hours including before school begins, after school ends, and in some instances, the noon hour and professional development days. These programs are generally offered by school boards, non-profit societies or agencies, community centers, and in family day care homes. In several provinces, school-age programs are licensed as recreational programs. In the Yukon, child care legislation does not include out-of-school programs.

Care by a Non-relative: Care of a child provided by a person who is not related to the child in either the child's home or the caregiver's home. Care by a non-relative in the caregiver's home may also be referred to as family day care or family home day care. See Family Day Care.

Care by a Relative: Care of a child provided by a relative of the child (grandparent, aunt, uncle or other relative) either in the child's home or the relative's home. NOTE: In this study, care by the IP's resident spouse and care by an older sibling are considered separately. Care by a non-custodial parent is considered care by a relative.

Care by Sibling: Child care provided by an older brother or sister living in the same dwelling.

Care by Spouse: Care of a child provided by the resident spouse or partner of the IP while the IP was working or studying.

Caregiver: A caregiver is a person other than the IP who provided child care during the reference week or reference year.

Care While Working: Care of a child by the IP or resident spouse while the respective parent was engaged in work for pay or profit or in unpaid family work. See Work.

Centre-Based Group Care: Group care provided for children in a facility other than a private home. In Newfoundland group care may be provided in a private dwelling. In some provinces part-time centred-based programs are referred to as preschool or nursery school.

Child Care: Child care is any form of care used by the IP for children under 13 years of age while the IP was engaged in paid or unpaid work, study, or other personal or social activities during the reference week. Care is classified by method of care (e.g., day care center, before and after school program, informal babysitter, etc.); by location (e.g., school, own home, other private home, elsewhere); and by relationship of the child to the caregiver (e.g., aunt, grandparent, or non-relative).

Also identified in the survey is time children spent in school, in their own care, or in the care of a sibling or IP's spouse while the IP was working or studying.

Child Care Arrangement: The term "child care arrangement" refers to care provided by a specific child care program (the Three Bears Nursery School) or caregiver (Mrs. Ames, a neighbour; or Betsy, John's oldest sister) for a child younger than 13 years of age.

Child Care Availability: The extent to which specific types of child care are perceived by an IP to be available and/or accessible for a specific child in the economic family for the hours needed.

Child Care Support: The IP's report of the availability of individuals (other than a spouse or partner) for assistance with unexpected child care for short periods of an hour or two, and longer periods of a day or two, including overnight.

Child in Own Care: Time spent by a child younger than 13 years of age when the child is not under the supervision of an adult or older sibling while the IP is working or studying. Not included is time spent in transit or relatively brief periods of time.

Child Minding: Generally drop-in, short term or occasional child care. In British Columbia, such care is provided in a group care facility; in Manitoba, in the child's own home; in Prince Edward Island, in occasional centres.

Children: Children are household members who, at the time of the survey reference week, were younger than 13 years of age.

Community Day Care Home: New Brunswick term. See Family Day Care.

Cost of Child Care: The amount of actual child care expenses paid by parents to an individual or centre for child care.

Day Care Centre: Day care centres provide care for children in group settings located in a variety of places including schools, community agencies, dedicated buildings, workplaces, and religious institutions under a variety of auspices including publicly-funded non-profit societies, private or commercial day care operators, and employers. Centres may provide full-day and part-day care.

Family Day Care: Child care offered in the home of a provider (caregiver) who may or may not be licensed or approved by a government or community agency to provide care for children. The age range of children varies from province to province. Also called Private Home Day Care in Ontario and Community Day Care Homes (New Brunswick). May also be referred to as Family Home Day Care.

Family Group Day Care Home: Family day care provided for a larger number of children in a private home by two or more caregivers. This type of care is available in Manitoba.

Infant: The term used by Health and Welfare Canada in their Status of Day Care Reports for a child under 18 months of age.

Infant Care: Care provided for children under 18 months in some provinces and under two years of age in other provinces, as defined by provincial legislation. In Newfoundland, group care for children under 2 years is prohibited.

Junior Kindergarten: An educational program offered by school boards for four-year-old children. Such programs are legislated in a limited number of provinces, and are provided on part-day and/or part-week schedules.

Kindergarten: An educational program offered for five-year-old children by school boards, universities, private schools, and non-profit societies or agencies on either a part- or full-day basis. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Alberta do not legislate public kindergarten programs.

Licensed Child Care: Child care offered in a day care centre, nursery school, or family day care home which has been sanctioned by governmental authorities on the basis of meeting minimum standards of health, safety, and program quality.

Main Method: The single method of care other than school identified by the IP as the main method used for the target child during the reference week to allow the IP to work or study. Detailed information was collected about how parents searched for the main method, decision-making criteria, difficulties finding care, and satisfaction with the main method of care. Note: In most cases, but not all, the main method of care is synonymous with the primary child care arrangement used for the target child while the IP was working or studying. Differences reflect the fact that the main method of care excludes school as an alternative and was subjectively identified by the IP, while the primary care arrangement was mathematically derived.

Neighbourhood Support: The IP's report of the number of resources in her or his neighbourhood including activities for children, drop-in day care centres and play groups, toy lending libraries, parenting groups, and child care information and referral services.

Non-Parental Child Care: Child care provided in any group program, including school, or provided by a relative or non-relative during the reference week. Care by an older sibling and self care while the IP was working or studying are also considered types of non-parental care. Exclusive parental care may be provided by parent who is not employed, or may result when parents off-shift work or study hours, and/or are able to provide care themselves while they are at work.

Nursery School: A group program offered on a part-time basis generally for children three and four years of age by community centers, parent cooperatives, churches, non-profit organizations, and sometimes by school boards. Age ranges vary between two and six years from province to province. Also called preschool programs.

Occasional Centre: A facility which primarily provides supervision of children who attend on an irregular or one-time only basis. See Child Minding.

Preferred Child Care: The type of care indicated by the IP as preferable for a specific child in the family, given family income and the current work schedule of the parent(s).

Preschooler: A child aged 36 months to 71 months.

Preschool Program: See Nursery School.

Primary Child Care Arrangement: The supplemental care arrangement used for the largest number of hours in the reference week for a particular child. Primary care arrangements may be defined with respect to the IP's main activity while the child was in care, in which case, one can refer to the primary arrangement used for a particular child while the IP was working; or working or studying; or for any and all purposes during the reference week.

Private Home Day Care: Ontario term. See Family Day Care.

Relative: A relative is any person related to a child by blood, marriage, or adoption. If a child's parent does not live in the same household (i.e., is an ex-spouse or is separated from the IP), he/she is considered to be a relative of the child for the purpose of describing child care arrangements.

School: A graded or ungraded educational program for children under 13 years of age which includes both publicly funded and private schools. In this study, kindergarten is included in a separate category.

School-aged Child: A child aged six years to under 13 years.

Subsidized Care: Care provided to a child under 13 years of age for whom at least part of the child care fee is paid from government sources under the provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan and provincial day care regulations.

Supplemental Child Care: Any form of child care used in the reference week to supplement care provided by the IP (other than care by the IP while working) as captured in the Child Care Interview, Sections E-N. Such forms of care include school, daycare centers, before and after school programs, nursery schools and kindergarten, and care by a relative or non-relative either in the child's home or in another home. Also included is care provided by a spouse or older sibling and self-care while the IP is working or studying. Not included as supplemental care is time spent in the care of a spouse or older sibling or self care at times other than while the IP was working or studying, and time spent in recreational activities, music lessons or other incidental activities.

Target Child: One child selected from each economic family for whom additional information was obtained. This information includes data on the main method of care used in the reference week while the IP was working or studying, and methods of care used and problems experienced throughout the reference year.

While target children were randomly selected within families, children under the age of six years were given four times the probability of selection in families in which there were both children 0-5 and 6-12 years of age. Estimation procedures, however ensure that the target child is representative of children of all ages so that estimates are not biased in favour of younger children.

Toddler: A child aged 18 to 35 months.

Toddler Care: Generally, care provided for children age 18 months to 35 months, however, minima and maxima vary from province to province. Some provinces do not specify programs for toddlers. Also called Under Age Three programs in British Columbia.

Type of Care: Type of care refers to a **method** of child care used for a child younger than 13 years of age. Types or methods include group care (nursery school, day care centre, before and after school program); care in the child's home; family home day care; care by the IP or spouse while at work; and care by self, spouse or an older sibling while the IP was working or studying. See also Child Care; Child Care Arrangement.

Family and Family Types:

Census Family: Sometimes referred to as an "immediate family" or "nuclear family", a census family consists of either a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent with one or more children who have never married, living together in the same dwelling. Never married children, regardless of their age, who live with their parent(s) are considered a part of the family; i.e., a census family includes adult children as long as they are not married, separated, divorced or widowed.

For purposes of the NCCS, adopted children, step-children, and guardianship children are counted as own children.

Dual-Earner Families: Two-parent families in which both the IP and spouse were employed, full- or part-time, during the reference week. Also referred to as two-earner families.

Economic Family: All household members related by blood, marriage or adoption are members of the same economic family. The family includes the IP, his/her spouse (including common-law partner), children (natural, adopted, step, or foster children), sons/daughters-in-law, grandchildren, parents, parents-in-law, sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, and nephews.

The economic family does not include roomers, boarders, friends, and other people who usually reside in the dwelling but who are not related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption to any other family member. These persons form separate family groups. A foster child of 18 years of age or older forms a separate family group.

Families With a Special Needs Child: Families in which at least one child under 13 years of age was reported by the IP to have a long-term disability, handicap, or health problem. Major categories of special needs include: respiratory ailments, cognitive impairments, sensory deficits, physical handicaps, chronic diseases and other long-term problems.

Family-Child Care Tension: The amount of tension, discomfort, or distress that IPs who are not in the labour force reported experiencing in juggling homemaking tasks, children's schedules, their own needs, and other aspects of family life on a general, everyday basis.

Farm Family: An economic family residing in a rural area in which either the IP or spouse identified him/herself as self-employed in the occupation of farming in the reference week.

First Generation Canadians: Families in which the mother or father of either the IP or spouse was born in a country other than Canada are considered first generation Canadians in this survey.

Household: A household is any person or group of persons living in a dwelling. A household may consist of one person living alone, a group of people who are not related but who share the same dwelling, or one or more families.

Household Member: A household member is a person who, during the survey reference week, regards the dwelling as his or her usual place of residence or is staying in the dwelling and has no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Immigrant Family: An immigrant family is an economic family in which either the IP or spouse has a country of origin other than Canada. For this study, immigrant families are classified relative to the length of time they have resided in Canada. Immigrant families are also classified relative to the first language spoken by either the IP or spouse. See Long-term Immigrant Families; Recent Immigrant Families.

Long-term Immigrant Families: Families in which either the IP or spouse took up permanent residence in Canada on or before December 31, 1972.

Low Income Families: In this study, a low income family is one in which the combined annual income of the IP and spouse in two-parent families or total income of the IP in one-parent families fell below the 1987 low income cut-off points established by Statistics Canada. These low income cut-off points are set at levels where, on average, 58.5% of census family income is spent on food, clothing and shelter. Low income cut-off points vary according to the size of the family and community of residence. The terms "low income cut-off" and "poverty line" are often used synonymously. No correction was made in this study for families in which 1987 incomes were affected by the death of a parent, the dissolution of a marriage, or similar circumstances. Low-income status could be assigned only to those economic families which could be classified as census families as well.

One-Earner Couples: Two-parent families in which only the IP or the spouse was employed in the reference week.

One-Parent Family: A family in which at least one child is under 13 years of age and the IP is not residing with a spouse. NOTE: Married or common-law married IPs who do not reside with their spouse are considered one-parent families in this study even though they are still legally married.

Recent Immigrant Families: Families in which either the IP or spouse took up permanent residence in Canada on or after January 1, 1973.

Rural Area: All territories lying outside urban areas with populations less than 15,000.

Readers should note that this definition of rural departs from the usual Statistics Canada definition which defines rural as areas with populations of less than 1,000.

Spouse: The family member who is married to or living in common-law with the IP. A spouse or partner not usually residing in the household with the IP is not considered to be a spouse for the purposes of this survey. See One-Parent Family.

Stay-At-Home Parent: An IP in a one-parent or two-parent family who does not work for pay or profit or as an unpaid family worker. See Work.

Total 1987 Income of IP: Total income of the IP consists of all money income receipts received during the 1987 calendar year from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, pensions, etc.); net income from self-employment (including net income from farming, independent professional practice and roomers and boarders); investment income (i.e., interest, dividends, rental income); government payments (such as Family allowances, refundable provincial tax credits, child tax credit, federal sales tax credit); pensions (such as retirement pensions, annuities and superannuation); and miscellaneous income (e.g., scholarships, alimony, etc.).

Total 1987 Income of IP's Spouse: Total income of IP's spouse or partner is defined in the same way as for the IP.

Total 1987 Parental Income: The total 1987 income reported by the IP for both her/himself and the spouse or partner. NOTE: Total 1987 parental income corresponds to 1987 census family income in those families in which only one or both of the parents were income earners. No correction was made in cases in which 1987 or 1988 incomes were affected by the death of a parent, the dissolution of a marriage, or similar circumstances.

Two-Parent Family: A two-parent family is one in which the economic family consists of an IP and spouse or partner and at least one child under 13 years of age.

Urban Area: A continuously built-up area with a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre based on the 1986 census. Two sizes of population areas are distinguished: (1) Large urban centres with populations of 100,000 or greater, and (2) Mid-sized Urban Centres with populations ranging from 15,000 to 99,999.

Work and Study:

After School Hours: Weekday afternoons between 3:00 pm and 6:00 pm.

Compressed Work Week: A weekly pattern of work in which 35 or more hours of work are normally scheduled in fewer than five days.

Employed: An employed person is one who, during the reference week, did any work at a job or business, or who had a job but was not at work due to illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather, labour dispute, vacation, or other reasons (excluding lay-off or hired but waiting to commence a job). A woman on maternity leave who did not work in the reference week is considered employed. See Work.

Employed Full-time: A person who usually works 30 or more hours per week in all jobs, with the exception of employees in certain occupations who, by contract, are considered to be full-time workers but who are prohibited from working 30 or more hours (e.g., airline pilots).

Employed Part-time: A person who usually works fewer than 30 hours per week at all jobs.

Employer Support: This term refers to a variety of ways in which an employer or employment situation is supportive of the roles and responsibilities of working parents. Employer supports include benefits such as extended parental leave policies, workplace child care, options for part-time employment or job-sharing, and flexibility in scheduling.

Evening Hours: Weekday evenings between 6:00 pm and 10:00 pm.

Extended Work Week: A weekly pattern in which 40 or more hours of work are normally scheduled across six or seven days.

Flexibility in Work Arrangements: Work arrangements in which the hours of work can be flexible or the place of work is the home.

Industry and Occupation: The Labour Force Survey provides information about occupation and industry attachment of employed persons and unemployed persons, as well as those not in the labour force, but who have held a job in the past five years. Since 1984, these statistics have been based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification and the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed, i.e., persons who were unwilling or unable to participate in the labour force.

Off-Shifting: In dual-earner families, a work pattern in which there is little or no overlap in the work schedules of the couple.

Serious Student: A serious student is one who engages in full- or part-time study to improve job opportunities or career development, or to increase earnings.

Shift Pattern: In this study, five categories of work shifts are defined relative to the parent's usual stop time on days worked in the reference week.

- Early day shift (finishing between 10:00 am and 3:00 pm)
- Day shift (finishing between 3:00 pm and 6:00 pm)
- Late day shift (finishing between 6:00 pm and 10:00 pm)
- Night shift (finishing between 10:00 pm and 10:00 am)
- Split, irregular or changing shifts.

Split Shift: A pattern of work in which there are breaks of two or more hours between blocks of work on any given day excluding overtime hours.

Standard Work Week: A work schedule consisting of 30–40 hours of work normally occurring between 8:00 am and 6:00 pm from Monday to Friday.

Study: Study means attendance at a school, college or university. Attendance refers to taking a course (including correspondence courses) or program of instruction that could be counted towards a degree, certificate, or diploma. School or college refers to all types of public and private educational establishments such as high schools, community colleges, secretarial schools and vocational schools.

Personal interest courses such as night courses in pottery or woodworking are not credit courses unless they are part of a program of instruction that grants a degree, certificate or diploma.

Unlike the concepts of full-time and part-time work, being enrolled as a full-time or part-time student is not necessarily related to the number of hours of schooling undertaken each week. The classification of full- or part-time student in this study reflects how schools classify their students. See Serious Student.

Unemployed: An unemployed person is one who, during the reference week:

- a. was without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with the reference week), and was available for work.
- b. had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on lay-off and was available for work. (Persons are classified as being on lay-off only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.)
- c. had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from the reference week, and was available for work.

Variable Work Pattern: A general term referring to a pattern of work that is variable either in the number and/or scheduling of days worked from week to week, or in the scheduling of hours worked from day to day within a week. See Variable Work Schedule; Variable Work Week.

Variable Work Schedule: A work schedule characterized by significant variation in the beginning and/or ending time of work days in the reference week. Variability in work scheduling was categorized as minor (variation of less than two hours), moderate (variation between three and four hours), or major (variation of five or more hours between the earliest and latest start time, earliest and latest stop time, or total number of hours worked per day).

Variable Work Week: A pattern of work that varies from week to week. Workers may know these changes in advance as with rotating shifts. Alternatively, work days and work hours may not be known in advance, as in work done on an on-call basis such as supply teaching, nursing, free-lance work, or other casual labour.

Work: Work includes any activities performed for pay or profit; that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work, i.e., unpaid work which contributes directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household. Pay includes cash payments and payment in kind, whether or not payment was received in the week or year the duties were performed. Work includes any periods of paid leave such as sabbatical, paid sick leave, etc. NOTE: The use of the term “work” in this sense does not imply that unpaid labour at home is not work in a more generic sense or that such contributions are not valued.

Work/Family/Child Care Tension: The amount of tension or personal discomfort reported by IPs who worked in the reference week or the amount they experience on a general basis in juggling work, family, and child care responsibilities. This term is related to concepts of role conflict, role strain, work-family interference, and work-family conflict.

Work Preference: The IP's preference to work full-time, part-time, or not to work at a job or business.

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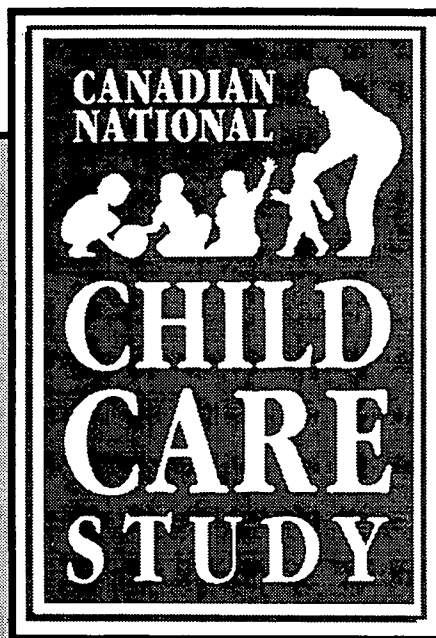


89-536-XPE 97001

The Canadian National Child Care Study

is a collaborative research project among four members of the National Day Care Research Network, Statistics Canada, and Human Resources Development Canada.

It was designed to provide comprehensive and reliable information about



Canadian families and their child care arrangements, parental work patterns, and factors that affect families as they strive to maintain their family's economic well-being and meet the needs of their children.

Major research reports based on the study can be ordered directly from Statistics Canada.



Introductory report

Where are the children? An overview of child care arrangements in Canada

Where are the children? An analysis of child care arrangements used while parents work or study

Parental work patterns and child care needs

Workplace benefits and flexibility: A perspective on parents' experiences

Patterns of child care in one- and two-parent families

Canadian child care in context: Perspectives from the provinces and territories



Additional research reports are being planned that will address:

- *Infant care*
- *Care for school-age children*
- *Family day care arrangements*
- *Urban and rural families*
- *Immigrant families and their child care arrangements*
- *Children with special needs*
- *Work, family and child care*
- *Affordability and availability of child care alternatives*
- *Perceived effects of child care experiences on children and their parents*
- *Interprovincial differences in child care use patterns*

Researchers can obtain a copy of the public use microdata tape of the National Child Care Survey and a copy of the Microdata User's Guide by contacting the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada.

