



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Major releases

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- **Building permits**, annual 2004 and December 2004 2  
Municipalities issued a record high value of building permits for the second straight year, as the demand for new dwellings soared across the nation in 2004. The new record of \$55.4 billion was 9.1% higher than the previous high of \$50.8 billion set in 2003.
- **Child care**, 1994/95 and 2000/01 6  
Over half of Canadian children were in some form of child care by 2000/01 and a quarter of them were in a daycare centre, according to a new analysis.

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## New products 10

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## Major releases

### Building permits

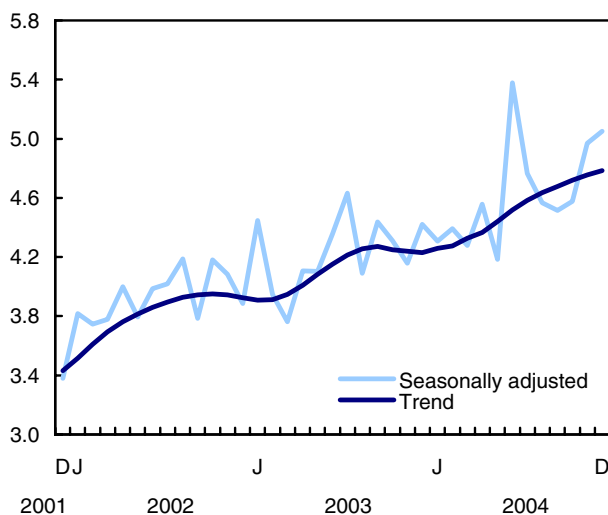
Annual 2004 (preliminary) and December 2004

Municipalities issued a record high value of building permits for the second straight year, as the demand for new dwellings soared across the nation in 2004.

The new record of \$55.4 billion was 9.1% higher than the previous high of \$50.8 billion set in 2003.

#### Total value of permits was up for a third consecutive month

\$ billions



The annual level of permits has now increased for nine straight years. Overall construction intentions reached new peaks in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Permits in the housing sector totalled a record \$36.7 billion, up 14.7% from the previous peak in 2003. There were strong advances in both single- and multi-family dwellings components.

Municipalities authorized the construction of 240,640 new dwelling units last year, up 18,095 from 2003. It was the highest number since 1987 when 248,700 new units were approved.

In contrast, non-residential construction intentions last year were just shy of the all-time high in 2003, a result of sluggishness at the beginning of the year.

The value of non-residential building permits totalled \$18.7 billion, down a slight 0.4% from 2003.

#### Note to readers

*This release presents seasonally adjusted monthly data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. The annual totals correspond to the sum of the unadjusted monthly figures and are preliminary.*

*The Building Permits Survey covers 2,350 municipalities representing 95% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.*

*The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.*

Strong gains in the commercial component were offset by declines in industrial and institutional intentions.

The largest growth in dollars occurred in Quebec and British Columbia, which was due mainly to vigorous activity in Montréal and Vancouver. These two centres recorded the largest increases (in dollars) among the metropolitan areas.

Montréal's exceptional performance was largely the result of the buoyant demand for new single- and multi-family dwellings. In Vancouver, the gain came from several projects for new multi-family dwellings and from strong growth in the non-residential sector.

On a monthly basis, the year ended on a strong note in December as the value of building permits hit \$5.1 billion, up 1.6% from November. It was the third consecutive monthly gain. December's monthly intentions were the second highest on record, surpassed only by the \$5.4 billion level last June.

The value of housing permits increased for a third consecutive month in December on the heels of strong demand for single-family dwellings in Ontario. In total, housing permits were up 8.2% to \$3.4 billion.

In the non-residential sector, the value of permits declined 9.4% to \$1.7 billion as the industrial and institutional components retreated significantly.

#### Strong demand for both single- and multi-family dwellings

Growth in the housing sector last year was widespread as demand soared for both single- and multi-family dwellings. Gains occurred in all provinces and in 25 of 28 metropolitan areas.

Builders took out \$24.8 billion worth in single-family permits in 2004, up 12.6% from 2003. Municipalities

approved 130,045 new single-family units, 7,620 more than in 2003.

In the multi-family component, intentions were up 19.2% to \$11.8 billion. Municipalities approved construction of 110,595 new multi-family units, an increase of 10,475.

Multi-family dwellings accounted for 46.0% of all new dwelling units authorized in 2004, up from 45.0% the year before. Between 1996 and 2002, this proportion varied between 38% and 41%.

Last year's strong performance in the housing sector was attributable to low mortgage rates and their positive impact on affordability. Other factors include gains in full-time jobs, strong consumer confidence and tight vacancy rates for apartments in large centres such as Vancouver and Montréal.

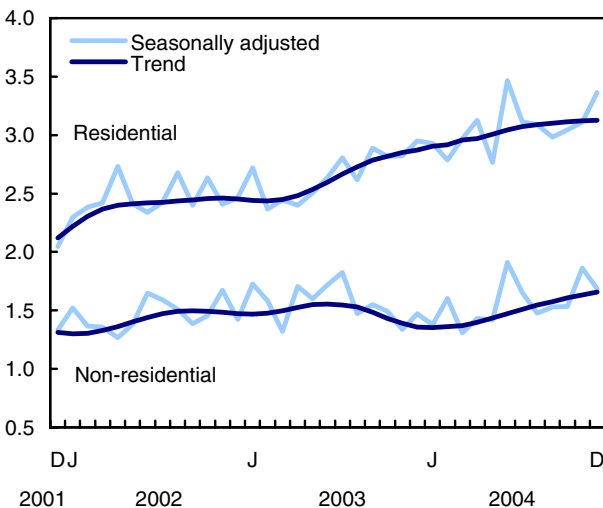
### Non-residential sector: Second highest annual value ever

The non-residential sector recorded its second highest annual value on record last year. Record commercial intentions partly offset significant declines in the institutional and industrial components.

Only the commercial component recorded an increase last year. Commercial permits reached a record \$10.1 billion, up 8.6% from 2003, mainly the result of gains in the office and recreation buildings categories.

### Residential and non-residential permits moved in opposite directions

\$ billions



Institutional intentions fell 12.4% to \$5.1 billion, mainly because of fewer projects in medical, educational and social services buildings categories.

Industrial intentions declined 4.0% to \$3.5 billion because of a strong drop in the manufacturing plant category as fewer large projects were planned.

A number of factors had an impact on non-residential results last year. First, historically low interest rates seemed to maintain their stimulating effect throughout the year. However, investors had to contend with higher construction costs, which added upward pressure on the amounts invested.

An overflow in demand from the residential sector associated with the increase in material costs played a role in the rise in construction costs. In addition, an increase in retail sales appeared to encourage retailers to plan expansions.

Among the provinces, Ontario posted the largest decline (-3.0% to \$8.7 billion) due to a drop in industrial and institutional components. The most significant growth in dollar terms in 2004 occurred in British Columbia where intentions rose 10.0% to \$2.1 billion, leading to that province's highest annual value since 2001.

Of the 28 census metropolitan areas, 14 posted annual declines in the value of their non-residential permits. The largest decline occurred in the Hamilton area, mainly because of lower construction intentions in the medical and educational categories. The strongest increase was in the Vancouver area, where trade and service and recreation categories turned in large growth.

### December: Record intentions for single-family dwellings

The value of housing permits increased 8.2% in December to \$3.4 billion.

On a monthly basis, municipalities issued a record high \$2.5 billion in the value of permits for single-family dwellings, up 27.1% from November. This was 15.7% higher than the previous peak of \$2.2 billion in August.

In contrast, the value of multi-family permits declined 24.4% to \$863 million.

The strong results in the residential sector in Ontario contrasted with the declines in every other province, except for Prince Edward Island.

In the non-residential sector, intentions fell 9.4% to \$1.7 billion in December after a jump in November.

Only the commercial component showed an increase in the level of permits in December. Commercial intentions hit \$920 million, up 3.3% from November, driven mainly by the office building category. In Ontario, which recorded the largest increase for this component, permits were up 12.9% to \$442 million.

Institutional intentions fell 17.7% to \$474 million in December after recording a large gain in November. The education and social services buildings categories were the largest contributors. Ontario recorded the largest decrease in dollar terms for this component (-33.3% to \$222 million).

After recording three monthly increases, intentions for industrial construction plunged 25.9% to \$292 million, with manufacturing buildings showing the biggest decrease. Quebec recorded the largest drop (-59.9% to \$31 million) followed closely by British Columbia (-62.2% to \$26 million), both the result of a decline in the manufacturing category.

Among the provinces, weaknesses in all components gave Quebec the largest drop in the non-residential sector (-40.0% to \$197 million) in December. Conversely, a 69.4% gain in the institutional component pushed British Columbia to December's strongest increase.

Available on CANSIM: tables 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 and 026-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2802.

The December 2004 issue of *Building Permits*, Vol. 48, no. 12 (64-001-XIE, \$15/\$156) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The January building permit estimate will be released on March 7.

To order data, contact Brad Sernoskie (613-951-4646 or 1-800-579-8533; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

# Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area<sup>1</sup>

	November 2004 <sup>r</sup>	December 2004 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2004	January to December 2003	January to December 2004	January-December 2003 to January-December 2004
	seasonally adjusted			not seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
St. John's	28.6	24.9	-12.9	294.1	372.2	26.6
Halifax	62.5	36.9	-40.9	568.3	608.6	7.1
Saint John	10.5	8.8	-15.7	119.0	118.8	-0.2
Saguenay	6.8	4.3	-37.1	131.0	121.5	-7.3
Québec	97.0	49.5	-49.0	1,003.4	1,134.2	13.0
Sherbrooke	17.4	8.8	-49.1	226.5	240.4	6.1
Trois-Rivières	12.4	10.8	-12.7	202.1	187.5	-7.2
Montréal	706.3	450.2	-36.3	5,278.3	6,244.9	18.3
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	196.6	160.7	-18.3	2,185.2	2,265.7	3.7
Ottawa-Gatineau (Que. part)	46.5	67.9	45.9	504.6	569.4	12.8
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ont. part)	150.1	92.8	-38.2	1,680.6	1,696.3	0.9
Kingston	24.0	7.3	-69.4	208.3	229.5	10.2
Oshawa	50.7	24.3	-52.1	1,104.0	730.3	-33.9
Toronto	967.8	1,612.1	66.6	11,642.4	12,144.7	4.3
Hamilton	59.2	60.7	2.5	1,118.1	962.4	-13.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	35.6	71.5	100.6	495.9	539.8	8.9
Kitchener	79.0	135.9	72.0	946.1	973.5	2.9
London	72.5	64.7	-10.7	714.9	839.4	17.4
Windsor	27.4	56.2	105.0	593.3	572.2	-3.6
Greater Sudbury	13.5	7.5	-44.4	99.1	130.2	31.3
Thunder Bay	5.9	6.5	9.8	110.1	115.3	4.7
Winnipeg	56.8	75.7	33.3	690.1	748.3	8.4
Regina	26.8	12.1	-55.0	265.4	241.6	-8.9
Saskatoon	19.8	28.1	41.6	261.2	279.3	6.9
Calgary	252.4	270.1	7.0	2,819.2	2,877.5	2.1
Edmonton	236.7	151.0	-36.2	1,766.7	2,027.8	14.8
Abbotsford	24.7	7.4	-70.0	175.1	186.2	6.4
Vancouver	406.4	401.2	-1.3	3,677.5	4,842.8	31.7
Victoria	49.0	57.1	16.5	568.2	534.6	-5.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

# Value of building permits, by province and territory

	November 2004 <sup>r</sup>	December 2004 <sup>p</sup>	November to December 2004	January to December 2003	January to December 2004	January-December 2003 to January-December 2004
	seasonally adjusted			not seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,970.6</b>	<b>5,050.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>50,772.0</b>	<b>55,393.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Residential	3,109.8	3,364.6	8.2	31,971.4	36,665.0	14.7
Non-residential	1,860.9	1,686.1	-9.4	18,800.6	18,728.3	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.4	36.4	-12.1	421.0	497.3	18.1
Residential	33.6	27.1	-19.2	297.1	356.5	20.0
Non-residential	7.9	9.3	18.2	124.0	140.8	13.6
Prince Edward Island	19.7	22.8	15.3	178.1	208.6	17.1
Residential	12.5	15.3	22.5	89.2	124.0	38.9
Non-residential	7.2	7.4	2.7	88.9	84.6	-4.7
Nova Scotia	103.6	81.6	-21.2	1,014.1	1,126.7	11.1
Residential	63.3	59.1	-6.5	668.8	758.6	13.4
Non-residential	40.3	22.5	-44.1	345.2	368.1	6.6
New Brunswick	60.2	48.0	-20.2	696.3	789.1	13.3
Residential	40.7	34.6	-15.1	410.2	481.6	17.4
Non-residential	19.4	13.4	-30.9	286.1	307.6	7.5
Quebec	1,167.2	869.0	-25.5	10,090.9	11,635.9	15.3
Residential	838.4	671.7	-19.9	6,506.7	7,965.3	22.4
Non-residential	328.8	197.3	-40.0	3,584.2	3,670.6	2.4
Ontario	1,909.0	2,541.1	33.1	23,235.2	23,915.0	2.9
Residential	1,031.4	1,697.5	64.6	14,275.5	15,223.5	6.6
Non-residential	877.6	843.5	-3.9	8,959.7	8,691.5	-3.0
Manitoba	92.3	98.1	6.3	1,065.0	1,148.9	7.9
Residential	58.5	55.2	-5.6	525.5	674.1	28.3
Non-residential	33.9	43.0	26.9	539.5	474.8	-12.0
Saskatchewan	69.4	54.3	-21.7	772.6	769.4	-0.4
Residential	35.2	27.8	-21.2	350.0	401.5	14.7
Non-residential	34.1	26.5	-22.3	422.6	367.9	-12.9
Alberta	756.3	649.5	-14.1	6,667.2	7,172.1	7.6
Residential	470.9	378.4	-19.6	4,240.5	4,726.5	11.5
Non-residential	285.4	271.1	-5.0	2,426.6	2,445.6	0.8
British Columbia	745.7	638.6	-14.4	6,394.2	7,923.2	23.9
Residential	521.8	392.2	-24.8	4,514.2	5,854.9	29.7
Non-residential	223.9	246.3	10.0	1,880.1	2,068.3	10.0
Yukon	2.4	3.0	27.0	52.6	75.9	44.4
Residential	1.6	3.0	82.4	28.9	38.2	31.9
Non-residential	0.7	0.0	-97.3	23.7	37.8	59.6
Northwest Territories	2.9	8.3	183.7	86.2	104.8	21.5
Residential	1.3	2.6	102.2	50.7	48.4	-4.5
Non-residential	1.6	5.7	249.5	35.5	56.3	58.6
Nunavut	0.6	0.0	-96.1	98.6	26.2	-73.5
Residential	0.6	0.0	-95.6	14.0	11.8	-15.3
Non-residential	0.1	0.0	-100.0	84.6	14.3	-83.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised data.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary data.

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

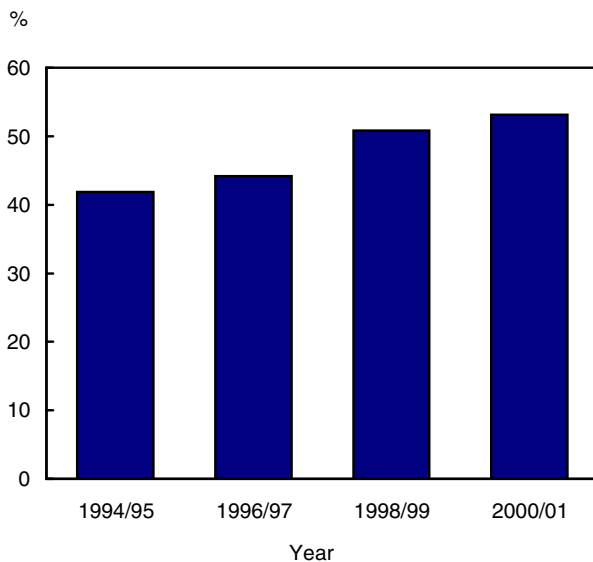
## Child care

1994/95 and 2000/01

Over half of Canadian children were in some form of child care by 2000/01 and a quarter of them were in a daycare centre, according to a new analysis.

The proportion of children aged six months to five years who were in child care increased significantly between 1994/95 and 2000/01. In addition, during this six-year period, a shift occurred in the type of main child care arrangement used.

**The proportion of children 6 months to 5 years old in child care has risen from 1994/95 to 2000/01**



The use of daycare centres, as well as care by a relative, became more popular as main care arrangements than they were in 1994/95. At the same time, fewer children were being cared for in their own home or in someone else's home by a person who was not a relative.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth as reported by parents show that in 1994/95, 42% of children aged six months to five years were in some form of child care. Over the subsequent six-year period, the child care rate increased steadily to more than one-half of children (53%) by 2000/01.

Of all children in child care in 2000/01, 25% were enrolled in a daycare centre as their main care arrangement, up from about 20% six years earlier. The proportion of children who were looked after in their own home by a relative rose from 8% to 14%.

### Note to readers

*This release profiles child care in Canada by examining child care use during 1994/95 and 2000/01, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY).*

*The analysis covers children who were aged six months to five years at the time of the NLSCY interview that occurred during each period.*

*The NLSCY is a long-term study of children in Canada that collects information on a wide range of factors influencing the social, emotional, and behavioural development of children from birth to early adulthood. The survey, which began in 1994, is jointly conducted by Statistics Canada and Social Development Canada.*

### Definitions

**In child care:** refers to care a child received that was not from their mother, father or guardian. At each time period, the reporting parent (or guardian) responded to a question that asked whether or not they used child care while the reporting parent (and/or spouse) was at work or studying. Children were identified as being in child care if the reporting parent replied "yes."

**Main child care arrangement:** refers to the care arrangement the parent reported as being where the child spent the most hours per week.

At the same time, the proportion of children who were looked after in someone else's home by a non-relative fell from 44% to 34%.

### Increase in level of child care in most provinces

A significant increase in the level of child care during the six-year period occurred in virtually every province. Furthermore, in some provinces there was a move towards increased use of daycare centres as the main child care arrangement, while in others care in the child's home by a relative increased in popularity.

For example, in 2000/01, nearly 61% of children aged six months to five years in Quebec were in some form of child care, up from 44% in 1994/95. Of these children in child care, 41% were attending a daycare centre compared with 25% six years earlier.

Conversely, the proportion of children in Quebec who were going to someone else's home for care by a non-relative fell from 43% to less than 34%.

The situation was different in some of the other provinces. For example, in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2000/01, 14% of children were attending a daycare centre and 16% were going to someone else's home for care by a non-relative. On the other hand, 29% were being looked after in the child's home by a relative.

In Saskatchewan, nearly 54% were going to someone else's home for care by a non-relative in 2000/01. Only 10% of children aged six months to five years in Saskatchewan were attending a daycare centre.

## Time spent in child care varied provincially

Overall, the time that children aged six months to five years spent in their main child care arrangement changed little during the six-year period, averaging about 27 hours a week. Nor was there any substantial change during that time within each province.

The only exception was Quebec where parents reported their children spent, on average, 30.6 hours in child care in 2000/01, up from 28.5 hours six years earlier.

However, there were some interprovincial differences at both time periods. For example, in both 1994/95 and 2000/01, children in British Columbia were below the national average in the time they spent in their main care arrangement.

In 2000/01, British Columbia youngsters were in their main child care arrangement for 22.3 hours a week. On the other hand, their counterparts in the Atlantic provinces spent from 26.7 to 31.5 hours a week in their main care arrangement.

## Child care rates increased regardless of background

The increase in the proportion of children in child care during the six-year period occurred regardless of the children's demographic background.

Children experiencing an increase in child care rates included: children aged one to five; children who lived with single- or two-parents; children who were living in lower or higher income households; and children in urban or rural communities.

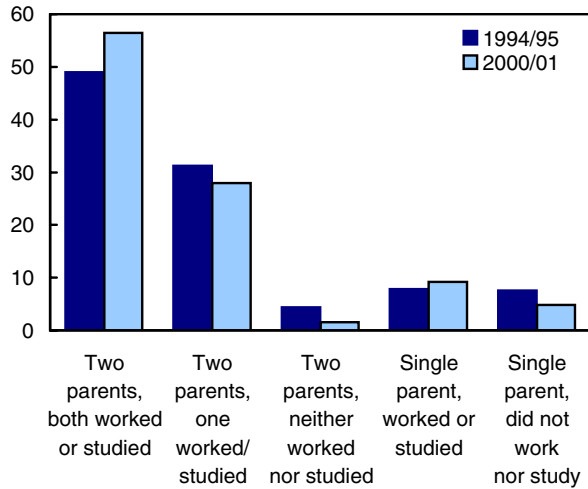
In 2000/01, 85% of children aged six months to five years who lived with a single parent who worked or studied were in some form of child care. This was a significant increase from 78% in 1994/95.

Among children who lived in households with two parents who worked or studied, two-thirds (66%) were in child care in 1994/95. By 2000/01, this had increased to nearly 73%.

Data show that children in this age group were more likely to live in a household where both parents worked or studied in 2000/01 than they were six years earlier. Moreover, children were less likely to live in a household where their single parent neither worked nor studied.

## Compared to 1994/95, children aged 6 months to 5 years in 2000/01 were more likely to live in a household where both parents worked or studied

% children 6 months to 5 years



## Daycare centres were popular among single parents who worked or studied

Daycare centres were a popular main child care arrangement for households with single parents who worked or studied in both 1994/95 and 2000/01.

One-third (33%) of children in child care from households with a single working or studying parent were in a daycare centre in 2000/01, virtually the same proportion as six years earlier. An additional 31% of these children were cared for in someone else's home by a non-relative. Again, this was virtually unchanged from 1994/95.

The situation was slightly different in the case of children in child care from households where both parents worked or studied.

In 2000/01, nearly one-quarter (24%) of children in two working or studying parent households were in a daycare centre, up from 17% six years earlier.

By far, children in two working or studying parent households were more likely to be in someone else's home cared for by a non-relative. In 2000/01, some 36% of these children were in this type of main care arrangement, although this proportion was down from 46% six years earlier.

Furthermore, care at home by a relative increased in popularity over time. The rate for children from single working or studying parent households in this type of child care more than doubled from 8% in 1994/95 to 18% in 2000/01.

The proportion of children from households with two working or studying parents in this type of care increased from 8% to 12%.

Children from households consisting of a working or studying single parent spent more time in child care.

In 2000/01, these children averaged 32 hours a week in their main child care arrangement, compared with 27 hours for children who had two parents who worked or studied. In a five-day week, this amounted to about 1 more hour of child care each day.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.**

For more information about the data collected during the first four cycles of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; [ssd@statcan.ca](mailto:ssd@statcan.ca)), Special Surveys Division.

**Proportion of children in child care by demographic characteristics**

	% in child care	
	1994/95	2000/01
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>53.2</b>
<b>Child age</b>		
6 months to under 1 year	36.0	25.6 <sup>1</sup>
1 year	<b>43.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>
2 years	<b>44.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>
3 years	<b>42.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>
4 years	<b>41.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>
5 years	<b>40.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>
<b>Province of residence</b>		
Newfoundland and Labrador	<b>36.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Prince Edward Island	<b>42.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Nova Scotia	<b>39.0</b>	<b>54.2</b>
New Brunswick	<b>39.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>
Quebec	<b>43.6</b>	<b>60.7</b>
Ontario	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Manitoba	42.4	48.6
Saskatchewan	<b>44.9</b>	<b>55.3</b>
Alberta	<b>39.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>
British Columbia	<b>35.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Family status</b>		
Single-parent	<b>39.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>
Two-parent	<b>42.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>Household income</b>		
Below LICO	<b>22.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>
Equal or above LICO	<b>48.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>Community type</b>		
Urban	<b>43.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>
Rural	<b>36.3</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Parent(s) working or studying</b>		
Single-parent	<b>77.6</b>	<b>85.3</b>
Two-parent	<b>66.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>

1. Indicates a coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 25%.

**Note:** Estimates in bold indicate statistically significant differences between 1994/95 and 2000/01 (*p* is less than or equal to 0.05).



### Proportion of children six months to five years of age by main child care arrangement

	Someone else's home by a non-relative		Someone else's home by a relative		Child's home by a non-relative		Child's home by a relative		Daycare centre	
	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01
	%									
Canada	<b>43.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	19.5 <sup>1</sup>	16.2 <sup>1</sup>	20.7 <sup>1</sup>	22.4	25.0 <sup>1</sup>	18.7	19.1 <sup>1</sup>	28.9	15.8 <sup>2</sup>	13.8 <sup>1</sup>
Prince Edward Island	40.8	35.1	18.3 <sup>1</sup>	15.7 <sup>1</sup>	13.9 <sup>1</sup>	8.0 <sup>2</sup>	9.3 <sup>2</sup>	13.1 <sup>1</sup>	<b>17.7<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28.1</b>
Nova Scotia	31.0	26.3	<b>12.6<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>13.3<sup>1</sup></b>	11.0 <sup>1</sup>	16.7	20.0 <sup>1</sup>	21.2
New Brunswick	40.4	34.6	17.2 <sup>1</sup>	18.7	14.8 <sup>1</sup>	12.6	7.3 <sup>2</sup>	12.3	20.2 <sup>1</sup>	21.8
Quebec	<b>42.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	15.1	11.3	<b>13.1<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.9<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Ontario	<b>44.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	13.2	10.1	<b>11.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	19.0	18.8
Manitoba	<b>51.4</b>	<b>37.6</b>	17.8 <sup>1</sup>	18.8	10.8 <sup>1</sup>	7.7 <sup>1</sup>	<b>6.4<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.6<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>22.3</b>
Saskatchewan	57.4	53.5	15.7 <sup>1</sup>	15.6	10.5 <sup>2</sup>	9.9 <sup>1</sup>	<b>4.4<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>10.8</b>	12.1 <sup>1</sup>	10.2
Alberta	<b>46.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	12.0 <sup>1</sup>	19.2	12.3 <sup>1</sup>	9.5	<b>6.1<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>16.5</b>	23.6	22.0
British Columbia	<b>40.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	17.7 <sup>1</sup>	22.2	<b>20.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.4<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>12.9<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>20.5</b>

1. Indicates a coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 25%.

2. Indicates a coefficient of variation greater than 25% and less than or equal to 33.3%.

**Note:** Estimates in bold indicate statistically significant differences between 1994/95 and 2000/01 proportions within each type of child care arrangement (*p* is less than or equal to 0.05). The "other" type of main child care arrangement was excluded from this table due to small sample sizes.

### Average number of hours per week spent in main child care arrangement

	1994/95	2000/01
Canada	27.0	27.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.3	27.5 <sup>1</sup>
Prince Edward Island	30.0 <sup>1</sup>	31.5 <sup>1</sup>
Nova Scotia	29.3 <sup>1</sup>	26.7 <sup>1</sup>
New Brunswick	27.6	29.1 <sup>1</sup>
Quebec	<b>28.5<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>30.6<sup>1</sup></b>
Ontario	27.3	27.1 <sup>1</sup>
Manitoba	24.9	26.0 <sup>1</sup>
Saskatchewan	25.2	25.5
Alberta	25.9	24.9
British Columbia	23.7	22.3

1. Indicates that the estimates are significantly higher than the lowest estimate (British Columbia) at that time period (*p* is less than or equal to 0.001).

**Note:** Estimates in bold indicate statistically significant differences between 1994/95 and 2000/01 (*p* is less than or equal to 0.001).

### Proportion of children six months to five years of age in main type of child care arrangement, and average number of hours per week in main care arrangement, by parental work/study status

	Someone else's home by a non-relative		Someone else's home by a relative		Child's home by a non-relative		Child's home by a relative		Daycare centre		Average number of hours/week	
	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01	1994/95	2000/01
	%		%		%		%		%			
Two parents, both worked/studied	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>23.7</b>	26.8	27.1
Single parent worked/studied	34.3	30.8	13.5 <sup>1</sup>	10.4	9.5 <sup>1</sup>	7.8	<b>8.1<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17.7</b>	34.6	33.3	30.2	32.3

1. Indicates a coefficient of variation between 16.6% and 25%.

**Note:** Estimates in bold indicate statistically significant differences between 1994/95 and 2000/01 by parental work status within each type of child care arrangement (*p* is less than or equal to 0.05).

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
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