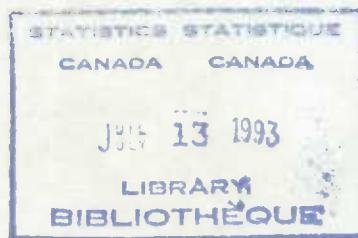


754185

THE SURVEY OF CHILD CARE  
MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION AND USERS GUIDE



The Survey of Child Care

Microdata Documentation and Users Guide

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Survey Objectives
3. Population
4. Survey Design
5. Collection
6. Processing
7. Data Output
8. Estimation
9. Release Policy and Data Reliability
10. Survey Documents
11. Sampling Variability Tables
12. Record Description - The Child File
13. Record Description - The Census Family File
14. Technical Specifications

## 1. Introduction

The attached package was designed to enable interested users to access and manipulate the microdata file for the 1981 Survey of Child Care. Although the package contains detail sufficient to satisfy most questions, further information may be obtained from the following:

The Special Surveys Group

Census Operations Branch

Statistics Canada

3C 3 Jean Talon Building

Tunney's Pasture

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0T6

Attention: T. Scott Murray

(613) 996-5717

## 2. Survey Objectives

The survey of child care arrangements was conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey in February 1981 and was designed to generate data on:

- the types of non-parental child care used
- the quantity of services used (hours per week)
- the cost of these services
- selected qualitative indicators such as reasons for choosing the arrangements utilized, satisfaction with the arrangements, problems (if any) relating to the labour force participation of the mother posed by the available arrangements, and total household income.

The survey was administered using one questionnaire per child. While this made the processing of the survey considerably more complex, and therefore more time-consuming, it permitted the generation of two types of information, specifically:

- (1) estimates relating to children themselves such as the number of children in a given type of care arrangement, the average cost per child, the number of children in "full-time" versus "part-time" arrangements, etc.
- (2) estimates relating to the parents of the children surveyed such as the number of working couples cross-classified by the type of child care arrangements used, or the average total cost of the child care for the family.

## 2. Survey Objectives - Concluded

The questionnaire itself was divided into three parts. The first portion addressed the arrangements for preschool-age children, the second concerned the care of school-age children and the concluding section posed questions on parental perceptions of the arrangements used. A copy of the questionnaire is found in section 10 of this document.

### 3. Population

The target population for which estimates can be generated is the civilian, non-institutional population of Canada aged 00-14. Residents of the NWT, the Yukon and Indian Reserves are excluded. Estimates may also be produced for Census families.

#### 4. Survey Design

This section provides a brief overview of the methodology of the LFS, highlighting those aspects of the design felt to be of general interest to users. A detailed description of the methodology is available in the Statistics Canada publication entitled Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey 1976 (Catalogue #71-526).

The LFS is a stratified multi-stage area sample which is based upon information from the 1971 Census of Canada. Basically, the sample consists of three main parts: self-representing units (SRU's), non-self-representing units (NSRU's) and special areas. Each of these parts is discussed separately below, following a brief discussion of the stratification.

##### 4.1 Stratification

Stratification in an area frame is basically a process of classifying (usually compact) area units into certain collections called strata. Though the main advantage of stratified sampling is the possible increase in efficiency per unit cost in estimating the population characteristics, stratification also introduces considerable flexibility in the sense that, depending upon the information available, sampling and estimation procedures may differ from stratum to stratum. Further, in a continuous survey like the LFS, stratification provides an added flexibility of updating or redesigning the sample of a specified stratum or groups of strata, without affecting the design in the remaining strata.

Each of the ten provinces in Canada is divided into a number of economic regions (ER's). An ER has areas of similar economic structure formed on the basis of recent information and is stable over a period of time.

These ERs are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within the self-representing and non-self-representing parts independently in each ER.

#### 4.2 Self-Representing Units (SRUs)

Those cities whose population exceeds a certain predetermined value, this value varying from region to region<sup>1</sup>. Some cities with population less than this lower limit are also classified as SRUs, in cases where they possess unique labour force characteristics. Within all SRUs the sample is selected independently so that each of them is represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence the name "self-representing".

The larger SRUs are subdivided into subunits, the subunit size ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 dwellings. These subunits are classified as built-up, fringe or combinations of built-up and fringe, depending upon potential for future growth. This classification helps to ensure geographic representativeness, as households in core areas of larger cities are likely to have different labour force characteristics than those in fringe areas.

---

(1) For example, SRU'S in Ontario and Québec are generally cities whose 1971 population exceeded 24,000 persons. In the prairies, the population criterion is 15,000 persons.

Within each subunit a sample of clusters (normally a city block or block face) is selected by a sampling procedure known as the random group method. Clusters are randomized and assigned to groups and then within each group a cluster is selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings contained in it. Generally six clusters (and in some cases 12 clusters) are selected from each subunit.

The second and final stage of selection in the SRUs is the systematic selection of dwellings within selected clusters. This is done by first obtaining a listing of the dwellings in each cluster and then performing the selection. On average, approximately 5-6 dwellings are selected from a cluster.

In the 17 largest self-representing units a special selection is made of large apartment buildings (30 or more units and 5 or more stories) to improve the representativeness of the sample and to reduce the variance of the sample estimates. The sampling procedure for the apartment sample is similar to that of the regular sample, each apartment building constituting a cluster.

#### 4.3 Non-Self-Representing Units (NSRUs)

The NSRUs are the areas outside the SRUs containing rural portions and small urban centers. Before discussing the selection stages used in the NSRUs it is necessary to briefly describe below how these areas are stratified.

#### 4.3.1 Stratification within NSRUs

As mentioned earlier, the NSRU part of each economic region (ER) is further subdivided into a number of strata, based upon the following requirements:

- (i) The stratification variables should be related to the variables under study. In this case the stratification is intended specifically for the LFS, therefore, the stratification variables should be related to the characteristics of the labour force.
- (ii) The characteristics should be stable over time in order to retain the efficiency of stratification for a longer period of time.
- (iii) The number of persons having the characteristics should vary from area to area within the ER making meaningful the concept of similar and dissimilar areas with respect to the characteristics.
- (iv) The number of persons having the characteristic should account for a sizeable proportion of the ER population.

Following these guidelines, the proportions of the labour force employed by industry as reported by the 1971 census were decided upon as the stratification groups for each ER. The seven categories

considered for this purpose are: agriculture, forestry or fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Of these seven, the three best fulfilling requirements (iii) and (iv), above were used as stratification variables for ER.

Within each stratum in an ER, the NSRU sample is selected as described in the sub-sections following.

#### 4.3.2 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

First, each stratum of an NSRU within an economic region is delineated into a number of primary sampling units (PSUs). The delineation was done in such a way that resulting PSUs represent the stratum within which they are located with respect to important labour force characteristics and with respect to the urban-rural population split of the stratum (according to 1971 census figures). Generally between 10 and 20 PSUs are created in a stratum, each averaging between 2,000 and 2,500 population.

#### 4.3.3 Clusters

Each urban center located within a selected PSU is further subdivided into a number of clusters, a cluster being a well-defined area with boundaries recognizable both on the maps and in the field; they consist of somewhere between 2 and 50 households. A number of clusters is then selected from each group using

systematic sampling with probability proportional to the number of households contained in it. A similar procedure is used to define and select clusters in the rural groups of a selected PSU.

#### 4.4 Special Areas

In addition to the SRU's, a small proportion of the LFS population is found in institutions such as hospitals, schools, hotels, on military establishments, in remote areas, etc. Because the labour force characteristics of people in these institutions are unique and because some of these areas are not regularly accessible to LFS interviewers they are handled by the special area frame, which for sampling purposes is divided into the following four strata: military establishments, hospitals, other institutions and remote areas. It may be noted that only the civilian population living on military establishments is included in the survey and that, in the case of institutions, inmates of the institutions are not included in the survey.

The special areas are sampled in three stages. The first stage units correspond to census enumeration areas and are selected systematically with probability proportional to size, the eligible labour force population as of the 1971 census being the size measure. Subsequent stages of sampling are clusters and households, as described earlier.

#### 4.5 Sample Rotation

Each household in the LFS sample remains in the sample for a period of six consecutive months. After the sixth month, the household "rotates out" of the sample and is replaced by a new household. A one-sixth of the sample is rotated out in this manner each month and a new sixth is

brought in to replace it. This rotation, as it is called, is done primarily to minimize the non-response that might occur if respondents were asked to remain in the survey for a longer period of time. The 1981 Survey of Child Care was conducted using Rotation Groups five and six in the February 1981 Labour Force Survey.

5. Collection

The interviewing was done using the regular interviewing procedures of the Labour Force Survey. Data was collected during the week of February 15-21 1981. Most of the Labour Force variables relate to the reference week of February 8-14, 1981. A separate supplementary document was completed for each child aged 0-14 in the household.

6. Processing

Data entry was completed in the Statistics Canada Regional Offices using the mini computers situated there. Following capture, the data was subjected to validation, edit and correction procedures.

Partial non-response to the SCC was identified by subjecting the raw data to an exhaustive computer edit. Records with records missing or inconsistent data were imputed from similar records.

7. Data Output

The Economic Characteristics Staff of Statistics Canada has published a preliminary analysis of the results in The Labour Force, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001 August 1982, and also as Labour Force Survey Research Paper Number 31.

8. Estimation

8.1 Introduction

The principle behind the estimation procedure in a probability sample such as the LFS is that each person in the sample "represents", beside himself or herself, several other persons not in the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2%, each person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population. This could be achieved by producing 50 duplicates of each record in the sample and then proceeding to compile any aggregates of cross-classifications which would now refer to the entire population and would represent the estimates for the corresponding quantities in the population as obtained from the 2% sample.

For the LFS the file created for tabulation purposes contains one record per selected person in the sample. Each record contains all labour force and demographic characteristics concerning selected individuals. Instead of physically duplicating the sample records, an overall weighting factor is placed on each record. The weighting factor refers to the number of times a particular record should be duplicated. For example, if the number of persons employed in manufacturing is to be estimated, this is done by selecting the records referring to those persons in the sample employed in manufacturing and summing the weights entered on these records.

In a probability sample, the sample design itself determines weights which may be used to produce unbiased estimates. Each record may be weighted by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person to

whom the record refers (in the example of the 2% random sample this probability would be 0.02 for each person and so the records could be weighted by  $1/0.02 = 50$ ). This may be called the simple estimate.

Frequently we come across situations where objective information on certain relevant characteristics for the same universe is available from sources other than the survey itself. There are several estimation methods which utilize such auxiliary information in order to increase the reliability of the estimate. Ratio estimation is one of the most prevalent techniques of utilizing relevant information external to the survey. The main principle of ratio estimation may be summarized as follows: suppose that simple estimates of aggregates are produced for certain classifications of the population (e.g., for age-sex groups or for the population in rural and urban areas, etc.) utilizing the simple estimating procedure described above. Assume also that reliable estimates or actual counts are available by aggregates from sources outside the survey for the same classifications of the population. One may then compare the estimates derived from the survey with those obtained from outside sources. The estimates from the outside sources are divided by the simple estimates for each classification and the weights of the records in each classification are adjusted by multiplying the weights by this factor. After the adjustment of the weights the estimated aggregates will now agree with the estimate from the independent source for each classification. Ratio estimation is quite simple as compared for other methods of using external information and at the same time

results in increased efficiency. The choice of external information is however, very crucial to the procedure as its leads to higher efficiency only if such information is highly correlated with the characteristics of interest in the survey.

## 8.2 LFS Weights

In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of five factors. These are the basic weight, rural-urban-factor, balancing factor for non-response, cluster subweight and province-age-sex adjustment (ratio estimate). Each of these is described below.

### 8.2.1 Basic Weight

The sample design itself determines a set of basic weights to be applied to each record referring to persons in the sample. This is called the basic weighting factor. The sample design is such that within the same province and same type of area (NSRU, SRU or special area), the basic weights are identical (except where specified) for each record (person) in the sample and are equal to the inverse of the sampling ratio. If data on all sampled households are available then the simple estimate is derived by applying the basic weights to each record in the sample.

#### 8.2.2 Rural-urban Factor

Each primary sampling unit in the NSRU is composed of rural and urban areas, and the proportion of population belonging to the area differs from province to province and also from stratum to stratum within each province. Information concerning the total population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1971 Census for each PSU as well as for each province. Using the selected PSUs only, and dividing their 1971 rural or urban population by the known probability of selection, a "simple estimate" of the 1971 rural or urban population is obtained for each province. Comparison, by province, with the actual 1971 rural or urban census counts indicates whether the selected PSUs over or under represent the respective areas. The ratio of the actual rural-urban counts is divided by the corresponding estimates. These two factors are computed for each province and are used in the form of ratio estimates. These two factors are computed for each province at the time of the selection of the PSUs and are entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area of that province. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the time of PSU rotations.

#### 8.2.3 Balancing Factor for Non-Response

Some non-response is virtually certain to occur in any survey of human populations whether it is because there is no one at home during the enumeration or for some other reason. In the LFS each month, the sample design completely specifies the

households that are to be interviewed during interview week.

Each interviewer is assigned a set of households and is given firm instructions to make every effort to interview these households. If, in spite of all attempts by the interviewer, certain households remain non-respondent, then the interviewer is asked to provide a reason for non-response for each of these households. Non-interviews fall into two basic categories:

- (a) non-respondent households (Codes N, R, T, K, L, A, Z)
- (b) Vacant or non-existent dwellings (Codes V, S, C, B, D)

The definitions of the non-interview codes and their algebraic definitions are presented below:

Interview/Non-Interview Classifications

Category	Code	Explanation
Interview	X	Completed interview - LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible members of the household.
	E	Partial interview - LFS questionnaire completed for some, but not all, eligible members of the household.
Non-Response	T	Household temporarily absent
	N	No one at home
	R	Refusal
	K	No interview due to circumstances within the household (e.g. sickness, death, language problems)
	A	No interviewer available
	L	No interview due to weather conditions
	Z	"No Shows" - survey forms arrived too late for processing or were lost in the mail.
	V	Vacant dwellings
Vacant	S	Vacant seasonal dwellings
	C	Dwelling under construction
	B	Usual place or residence elsewhere, military or embassy personnel
	D	Dwelling was demolished, removed converted into business premises or listed in error.
Non-existent		

Let  $N( )$  = no. of dwellings/households with response to status

Then, interviews =  $n(X) + n(E)$

non-response =  $n(T) + n(N) + n(R) + n(K) + n(A) + n(A9) + n(L) + n(Z)$

vacants =  $n(V) + n(S) + n(C) + n(B)$

non-existent dwellings =  $n(D)$

(i) actual no. of households = interviews - non-response

(ii) selected no. of dwellings = actual no. of households - vacants  
- non-existent dwellings

(iii) overall non-response rate =  $\frac{\text{non-response}}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100\%$

(iv) R rate =  $\frac{n(R)}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100\%$

(similar definitions for T rate, N rate and A rate, etc.)

Table 1. Non-interviews to Rotation Groups 5 and 6 /0281

R.O.	DWGS	HHLDS	RESPONSE	X	E	NON RESPONSE								
						TOTAL	R	N	T	A9	A	L	K	Z
11	1,217	1,035	993 95.6	991 95.6	2 .2	46 4.4	14 1.3	12 1.2	16 1.5	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	4 .4	0 .0
11														
12	3,683	3,253	3,122 96.0	3116 95.8	6 .2	131 4.0	42 1.3	37 1.1	44 1.4	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	7 .2	1 .0
12														
13	2,977	2,612	2,491 95.4	2488 95.3	3 .1	121 4.6	46 1.8	33 1.3	32 1.2	0 .0	0 .0	3 .1	7 .3	0 .0
13														
14	1,118	962	919 95.5	917 95.3	2 .2	43 4.5	11 1.1	12 1.2	15 1.6	0 .0	0 .0	1 .0	4 .2	0 .0
14														
15	3,073	2,773	2,656 95.8	2647 95.5	9 .3	117 4.2	38 1.4	31 1.1	43 1.6	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	5 .2	0 .0
15														
16	3,257	2,861	2,719 95.0	2712 94.8	7 .2	142 5.0	45 1.6	27 .9	63 2.2	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	7 .2	0 .0
16														
17	3,188	2,913	2,795 95.9	2790 95.8	5 .2	118 4.1	37 1.3	27 .9	46 1.6	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	5 .2	3 .1
17														
18	2,309	2,117	2,048 96.7	2046 96.6	2 .1	69 3.3	23 1.1	15 .7	25 1.2	0 .0	0 .0	2 .1	4 .2	0 .0
18														
TOTAL	20,822	18,530	17,743 95.8	17707 95.6	36 .2	787 4.2	256 1.4	194 1.0	284 1.5	0 .0	0 .0	6 .0	43 .2	4 .0

In certain types of non-response such as "no one at home", "refusal to answer questions", or a "temporarily absent household" if the previous month's responses are available, then records are copied with suitable transformations being applied to certain fields and the response status is changed to that of the previous month. For estimation purposes these households are treated in the same way as any other responding household. These records are then flagged so that records will not be copied for more than one consecutive month.

To compensate for other types of non-response, such as "no call made due to weather conditions", "no interviewer available", or newly rotated households which are non-respondent for a second consecutive month, the "interviewed" households have their weight increased by a balancing factor. Balancing is carried out within each balancing unit.

In the NSR areas, each sampled PSU is divided into two balancing units (a-urban and b-rural parts) and in the SRUs each subunit is a balancing unit. For each balancing unit the number of households which should have been interviewed is divided by the number actually interviewed or imputed for on the basis of last month's records, and this ratio (the balancing factor) is then entered on each sample record in that balancing unit. This ratio is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of the households that should have been interviewed.

However, if this assumption is not true the estimates will be biased and the bias will increase with a higher rate of non-response. The exact magnitude of bias introduced by the adjustment for non-response is impossible to calculate. Consequently, rather than depending entirely on the adjustments for non-response, every effort is made to reduce it in the field.

#### 8.2.4 Cluster Subweight

Each interviewer is assigned a specific set of households to enumerate during the interview week of each month. In the NSRU's each PSU is designed to yield an expected take suitable to make up an interviewer assignment, while the SRU assignments are formed from contiguous subunits taking into account the expected sample take at the design stage.

Further, each cluster has been designed to yield a sample take of two to three or four to six households respectively in NSRU or SRU areas. The actual take is fairly robust against departure from these figures when growth is moderate; indeed, each 100% increase in the number of households listed in a cluster versus design count results in an increase of only two to six households. Thus, substantial growth can be withstood in an isolated cluster before the additional take presents a field problem. If growth takes place in more than one cluster in an assignment, then the cumulative effect of smaller increases may create a problem. In clusters where substantial growth has

taken place, sub-sampling may be resorted to as a means of avoiding disruptions in field operations. Rather than enumerate all the households which should be selected, the inverse sampling ratio of the cluster is modified, say to  $k$  times its original value, which results in only 1 out of every  $k$  originally selected households being selected. The records for these households are then weighted by an additional factor equal to  $k$ , as each of these records represent  $k$  times as many records as was expected by design.

#### 8.2.5 Age-Sex Adjustment

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate could be derived for any aggregates for which information was obtained during the enumeration. In particular, estimates of the total number of persons are produced in each of the ten provinces in each of 40 age-sex groups. Independent estimates are available monthly for the totals in these 400 province-age-sex classes, by projecting forward the 1976 Census counts. In each class the independent estimate is divided by the simple estimate and this ratio is called the province-age-sex factor (ratio estimate). This factor is entered on all records belonging to the appropriate class.

#### 8.2.6 Final Weight

The final weight for each record is the product of the five factors described above. In the final tabulations the estimated aggregate of each classification is obtained by summing the

final weights of those records which indicate the presence of the characteristics. For example, to obtain the estimated aggregate of unemployed, the final weights of those records that indicate "unemployment" are summed.

### 8.3 Supplementary Survey Weighting

The principles of the calculation of weights for the LFS itself and for supplementary surveys are identical. However, modifications are usually necessary for two reasons:

- (1) The supplement is often conducted using only a sub-sample of the full LFS (eg., Rotation Groups 5 and 6 in the case of the SCC)
- (2) The non-response of the LFS and the supplement differ. For example, a household may answer the LFS but refuse the supplement. A more common situation is when the household cannot be interviewed at all, but the LFS data can be "imputed" from previous month's data. This shows up as a "response" to the LFS and a "non-response" to the supplement.

The methods usually adopted to account for these differences are, respectively:

- (1) adjust the LFS subweight (the product of the first four factors in the LFS weight) by the appropriate "sample reduction" factor.

For example when 2 out of 6 rotation groups are interviewed for the supplement, multiply the LFS subweight by 3

- (2) rebalance the LFS subweight to account for the (additional) non-response to the supplement. The adjustment factor usually used is

$$\frac{\text{number of persons expected to be enumerated}}{\text{number of persons actually enumerated}}$$

The balancing units used for the supplement are ideally the same as those for the LFS, although if the amount of sub-sampling is substantial balancing units must be collapsed (ie., combined).

- (1) The data collection methodology of the SCC required that a supplementary survey questionnaire be completed for every child under 15 years of age, in the sampled households. Because children are not a part of the regular LFS, they do not have an LFS weight. In order to produce estimates of the number of children, each child received the weight of his/her responsible adult.

The responsible adult was defined to be the mother, wherever present, and the father, otherwise. The weight for the responsible adult was calculated as described above for every

chosen adult in the two rotation groups used for this supplementary survey. Since only one adult per household was selected as the responsible adult, the adult weight can also be viewed as representing a household weight. From the adult file, one can, therefore produce estimates of the member of households having 1, 2, 3 etc... children, as well as estimates such as the number of working women whose children attend day care centres.

Estimates of the number of children attending day care centres, for example, can be produced from the adult file, and, more easily, from the child file. Because each child received the weight of his/her responsible adult, these estimates will be consistent.

For further documentation concerning estimation procedures for LFS supplements users may contact:

Special Surveys Section

Census and Household Survey Methods Division

Statistics Canada

Jean Talon Bldg.

3rd Floor, Area C

Tunney's Pasture

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0T6

Attention: Ms. R. Nasich

Telephone (613) 995-5717

9. Release Policy and Data Reliability

Users are required to apply the following guidelines before releasing any data derived from the SCC. With the aid of this policy, users of micro-data should be able to produce the same figures as those produced by Statistics Canada and, at the same time, will be able to develop currently unpublished figures in a manner consistent with the established policy for rounding and release of Labour Force Survey and Labour Force Supplementary Survey data. The guidelines can be broken into three sections - sampling variability policy, rounding policy and weighting policy.

9.1 Sampling Variability Policy

The estimates derived from this survey are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc. as those actually used. The difference between the estimate obtained from the sample and the results from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimate.

It is obvious that the sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone (otherwise a survey would be unnecessary.) However, a statistical measure of sampling error, the standard deviation, can be estimated from the sample data itself. Using the standard deviation, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obtained under the assumption that the estimates are normally distributed about the true population value.

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the true population value would be less than one standard deviation, about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than two standard deviations, and virtual certainty that the differences would be less than three standard deviations.

Because of the large variety of estimates that can be produced from a survey the standard deviation is usually expressed relative to the estimate to which it pertains. The resulting measure, known as the coefficient of variation of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard deviation of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Before releasing and/or publishing any estimates from this micro-data tape, users should determine its coefficient of variation and follow the guidelines below.

(a) Guidelines

The publishability or other releasability of an estimate is governed by the coefficient of variation (cv) of the estimate. The following table summarizes the sampling variability policy.

Type of Estimate	Coefficient of Variation (in %)	Alphabetic Indicators	Policy Statement
1. Unqualified	0.0 to 0.5	A	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release. No special notation is required, although the alphabetic indicators at left are suggested.
	0.6 to 1.0	B	
	1.1 to 2.5	C	
	2.6 to 5.0	D	
	5.1 to 10.0	E	
	10.1 to 16.5	F	
2. Qualified	16.6 to 25.0	G	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release but should be accompanied by a warning cautioning users of the high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter G (or in some other similar fashion).
3. Restricted	25.1 to 33.3	H	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release only when sampling variabilities are obtained using the Labour Force Survey variance calculation procedure.
4. Not for Release	(i) 33.4	J	Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted and replaced by dashes (--).
	(ii) any estimate of less than 4,000 (after rounding) regardless of c.v.		

**Note:** The sampling variability policy should be applied to rounded estimates.

## 9.2 Where to Obtain Sampling Variabilities

Sampling variabilities may be obtained from two sources each of which is detailed below.

### 9.2.1 Actual Variance Estimates

Variance estimates have been generated for a number of selected variables which may be found in Appendix B. Generation of actual variance estimates for variables not presently available may be obtained on a special cost recovery basis. As noted in the preceding table use of actual variance estimates allows users to release estimates which fall into the restricted range.

### 9.2.2 Crude Sampling Variability Tables

Derivation of sampling variabilities for each of the estimates which could be generated from the 1980 SCC would be an extremely costly procedure, and, for most users, an unnecessary one. Consequently, crude measures of sampling variability in the form of table have been developed for use. However, only estimates falling into the unqualified or qualified range may be released when sampling variability is obtained in this manner.

### How to Interpret the Crude Sampling Variability Tables

There are individual tables for each of the provinces. The following rules should enable the user to determine approximate coefficients of variation from the tables for aggregates (totals), percentages, ratios, differences, and differences of ratios based upon population attributes

(eg. the number of persons in the labour force). For non-attribute type variables (eg. average age of the population), special sampling variability tables would have to be produced.

Rule 1: Estimates of Aggregates (totals)

The coefficient of variation depends only on the size of the estimated aggregate itself. Locate the estimated aggregate in the left-most column of the table (headed "Numerator of Percentage") and follow the asterisks across to the first figure encountered. This figure is the estimated coefficient of variation.

Rule 2: Estimates of Percentages

The coefficient of variation of an estimated percentage depends on the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. (Note that in the tables the cv's drop in going from left to right).

When the percentage is based upon the total survey population of the geographic area covered by the table, the cv of the percentage is the same as the cv of the numerator of the percentage. In this case, Rule 1 can be used.

- (1) The coefficients of variation are derived using the variance formula for simple random sampling, incorporating an assumed design effect of 2.0. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance of an estimate from the LFS to the variance from a simple random sample of the same size.

When the percentage is based upon a subset of the total population (e.g. those in a particular age-sex group), reference should be made to the percentage (across the top of the table) and to the numerator of the percentage (down the left side of the table). The intersection of the appropriate row and column gives the coefficient of variation.

Rule 3: Ratios

In the case where the numerator is a subset of the denominator, the ratio should be converted to a percentage and Rule 2 applied. This would apply, for example, to the case where the denominator is the number of males and the number of employed males.

In the case where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, the coefficient of variation of the ratio of two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each coefficient of variation considered separately. That is, the coefficient of variation of a ratio.

$$R = X_1 / X_2$$

$$\text{is } c.v(R) = \sqrt{v_{x1}^2 + v_{x2}^2}$$

where  $C_1$  is the numerator,  $X_2$  the denominator and  $v_{x1}$  and  $v_{x2}$  are the coefficients of variation of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively. This formula will overstate the error when  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are negatively correlated. This formula would apply, for example, to the ratio of employed males to employed females in the population.

Rule 4: Differences

The standard deviation of a difference between two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each standard deviation considered separately. That is, the standard deviation of a difference

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is  $\sigma = \sqrt{(X_1 v_{x1})^2 + (X_2 v_{x2})^2}$

where  $X_1$  is estimate 1,  $X_2$  is estimate 2, and  $v_{x1}$  and  $v_{x2}$  are the coefficients of variation  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  respectively. The coefficient of variation of  $d$  is given by  $\sigma/d$ . This formula is accurate for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics but is only approximate otherwise.

Rule 5: Difference of Ratios

In this case, Rules 3 and 4 are combined. The cv's the two ratios are first determined using Rule 3, and the cv of their difference is found using Rule 4.

9.3 Rounding Policy

In order that estimates for publication or other release derived from this micro-data tape will correspond to those produced by Statistics Canada users are urged to adhere to the following guidelines regarding the rounding of such estimates. Under no circumstances should unrounded data be released.

Guidelines

- 1 - Estimates in the main body of a statistical tables are to be rounded to the nearest thousand units using the normal rounding technique (see definitions below).
- 2 - Marginal sub-totals and totals in statistical tables are to be derived from the corresponding unrounded components and then are to be rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units using normal rounding.
- 3 - Averages, proportions, rates and percentages are to be computed from components (i.e. numerators and/or denominators) which have been rounded to the nearest thousand units and then are to be rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding.
- 4 - Sums and differences of aggregates or ratios are to be derived from their corresponding components which have been rounded as described in 2 and 3 and then are to rounded themselves to the nearest thousand units or the nearest one decimal using normal rounding.
- 5 - In instances where, due to technical or other limitations, a rounding technique other than normal rounding is used resulting in estimates to be published or otherwise released which differ from corresponding estimates published by Statistics Canada, users are urged to note the reason for such differences in the publication or release document(s).

Definitions

Normal and best rounding, because of their basic similarity, are described together. Both adhere to the following rules: (1) when the digit(s) to be discarded is more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  then the preceding digit is increased by one. (The  $\frac{1}{2}$  referred to above is obtained by dividing the discarded digit(s) by 10 raised to the power of the number of discarded digits).

Using the number of 456.34545 we may illustrate both of these rules.

Rounding this number of four significant digits we see that the digits to be discarded are less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  i.e.,  $4545/10000$  is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Hence the number becomes 456.3 when rounded to four significant digits.

Rounding the same number of five significant digits would results in 456.35 since  $545/1000$  is more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Normal and best rounding differ only in their respective methods of treating the situation when the digit(s) to be discarded is exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

With normal rounding the preceding number is increased by one. With best rounding the preceding number is increased by one if and only if, it results in an even number; otherwise it is left unchanged. (This commonly referred to as the "even digit rule" since in this particular instance, the last digit in the best rounded number is always even). Using the previous example, 456.34545 becomes 456.3455 when normal rounded to seven significant digits, but becomes 456.3454 best rounded.

9.4 Weighting Policy

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or any analysis based on unweighted survey results. Since the Labour Force Survey is not a simple random sample it cannot be considered to be representative of the surveyed population until the appropriate weights are applied.

10. Survey Documents

## HOUSEHOLD RECORD DOCKET

CONT'D ON BACK  
when completed

1 FORM NO.

03

Docket No. 2

Survey date 3

Assignment No. 4

Designated Interviewer No. 5

No  change  
or

P.S.U. 6

Group

Cluster

Rot. No.

Lining

Mut.

Type of dwelling  
8  Enter code

9 Record time of every call on this household

Mon	:	:	:	:
Tues	:	:	:	:
Wed	:	:	:	:
Thur	:	:	:	:
Fri	:	:	:	:
Sat	:	:	:	:

## 12 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If unable to make contact with a responsible household member, specify reason in NOTES and enter code in 41.

## 13 Telephone no.

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

- No telephone  
 Telephone no refused

## 14 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

- If "T" in above box, request permission to interview by phone  
 Permission granted   
 Permission denied   
 Otherwise  Go to 15

15 Determine and record the best time to call on this household.

## 20 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

- If first interview at this dwelling or new household since last interview

 Go to 21

- If a subsequent interview with the same household  
 go to 25

## 21 WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS NOW LIVING OR STAYING AT THIS ADDRESS WHO HAVE NO USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE ELSEWHERE?

Enter names in 32

## 23 DOES ANYONE ELSE LIVE AT THIS ADDRESS SUCH AS OTHER RELATIVES, ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR EMPLOYEES?

Yes  Enter names in 32No 

## 25 DO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS STILL LIVE OR STAY HERE?

- Read names of all persons recorded in 32 and
- Enter appropriate code in 40

## 26 DOES ANYONE ELSE NOW LIVE OR STAY AT THIS ADDRESS SUCH AS OTHER RELATIVES, ROOMERS, BOARDERS, ETC.?

- 1 Yes  Enter answers for 32 through 40 for all new household members

- 2 No  Go to 41

31 32

HRD

Names of household members

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Age S e M a R m F a Educ Membership

e s m m l d

1 2

Supplementary Questions

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

## 41 Household Response

month

response

## 42 IS THIS DWELLING OWNED BY A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Yes No 

## 43 Forms Control

Form 04 05 06

printed

Complete FORM NO

completed

44 Item no.

See over for additional NOTES.

1 2 3 4



## CODE SHEET

## Household Record Docket (Form 03)

1 Single Detached

2 Double

3 Row or Terrace

4 Duplex

5 Apartment, Flat

6 Institution

7 Hotel or Large Lodging House

8 Camp - Logging, Construction, etc.

9 Mobile Home

0 Other - Specify in NOTES

8

M Male

F Female

What is ..... marital status?  
(Read categories to respondent)

35

- 1 Now married or living common-law  
 2 Single (never married)  
 3 Widow or widower  
 4 Separated or divorced

36

A Assign one letter to all household members related to the head of a family by one of the relationships listed in Item 37.  
 ('A' for each member of the first family, 'B' for each member of the second family, etc.)

Each different letter used in Item 36 requires a different 'Head of Family' in Item 37.

1 Head of family

2 Spouse

3 Son or daughter (natural, adopted, or step)

4 Grandchild

5 Son-in-law or daughter-in-law

6 Foster child (less than age 18)

7 Parent

8 Parent-in-law

9 Brother or sister

0 Other relative - Specify in NOTES

Unrelated roomers, boarders and friends require a separate family identifier in Item 36.

(Read questions to respondent)

Column 1: How many years of primary and secondary education has ..... completed?

0 No schooling

1 1 to 8 years of primary and secondary education

2 9 or 10 years of primary and secondary education

3 11 years of primary and secondary education

4 12 years of primary and secondary education

5 13 years of primary and secondary education

Column 2: A. Has ..... taken any post-secondary education?

0 No (No post-secondary education)

Yes → B. Did this education normally require high school graduation?

0 No (No post-secondary education)

Yes → C. Did ..... receive a degree, certificate, or diploma?

1 No (Took some post-secondary education)

2 Yes (Received a post-secondary certificate or diploma)

3 Yes (Received a university degree)

38

40

- 0 Not a household member this month  
 1 Civilian household member this month  
 2 Full-time member of Canadian Armed Forces this month

## FIRST CODE: Entered by interviewer

NOTE: for any code other than X, explain situation on appropriate form(s) . . FORMS

- X LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible household members 22  
 E LFS questionnaire completed for some (not all) eligible household members 15/22  
 N No-one at home (after several calls) 15/22  
 R Household refusal 15/22  
 K Interview prevented by death, sickness, language problem or other unusual circumstances in the household 15/22  
 L Interview prevented by weather conditions 15/22  
 T Household temporarily absent 15/22  
 V Vacant dwelling (or trailer stall) 22  
 S Vacant seasonal dwelling 22  
 C Dwelling under construction 22  
 B Dwelling occupied by persons not to be interviewed 15/22  
 D Dwelling demolished; converted to business premises; moved; abandoned (unfit for habitation); listed in error 12/22  
 A Interview cancelled for lack of an interviewer (Entered by Regional Office only)

41

## SECOND CODE: Entered by Regional Office only

Blank Interview or attempt to interview again

3 Do not interview unless there is a complete change in household membership

4 Attempt to interview again. A letter was sent

5 Attempt to interview again. Personal contact made by Regional Office staff

## ACTION CODES FOR CLUSTER LIST (FORM 02)

1 ADDITION, i.e., new listing line

2 CORRECTION, i.e., to the original listing line

3 CHANGE IN STATUS, i.e., should be deleted from the list

## USING TEMPORARY DOCKET NUMBERS

T  A

Always start with 'T' for Temporary

Use the last 4 digits of your assignment number

'A' for the first additional dwelling, 'B' for the second, 'C' for the third, etc.

## ROTATION

JAN 81	1	JUL 87
FEB 82	2	AUG 88
MAR 83	3	SEP 89
APR 84	4	OCT 90
MAY 85	5	NOV 91
JUN 86	6	DEC 92





## CODE SHEET

## Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (Form 05)

<p><b>14</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Going to school 4 Could only find part-time work 5 Did not want full-time work 6 Full-time work under 30 hours per week 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>54</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Going to school 4 Quit job for no specific reason 5 Lost job or laid off job (Paid Workers Only) 6 Changed residence 7 Dissatisfied with job (poor pay, working conditions, etc.) 8 Retired 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>
<p><b>17</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Bad weather 4 Labour dispute (strike or lockout) 5 Layoff, expects to return (Paid Workers Only) 6 New job started during week, or job terminated (does not expect to return) 7 Vacation 8 Holiday (legal or religious) 9 Working short-time (because of material shortages, plant maintenance or repair, etc.) 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>58</b></p> <p>1 Working 2 Keeping house 3 Going to school 0 Other – <i>DO NOT specify in NOTES</i></p>
<p><b>20</b></p> <p>1 Checked with: Public employment agency 2 Checked with: Private employment agency 3 Checked with: Union 4 Checked with: Employers directly 5 Checked with: Friends or relatives 6 Placed or answered job ads 7 Looked at job ads 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>63</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Going to school 4 No longer interested in finding work 5 Waiting for recall (to former job) 6 Has found new job 7 Waiting for replies from employers 8 Believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills) 9 No reason given 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>
<p><b>33</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Bad weather 4 Labour dispute (strike or lockout) 5 Layoff, expects to return (Paid Workers Only) 6 New job to start in the future 7 Vacation 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>64</b></p> <p><i>Yes, could not take a job because of:</i> 1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Going to school 4 Already has a job 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p> <p><i>No, available for work last week:</i> 5 No reason</p>
<p><b>36</b></p> <p>1 Own illness or disability 2 Personal or family responsibilities 3 Going to school 4 Could only find part-time work 5 Did not want full-time work 6 Full-time work under 30 hours per week 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>76</b></p> <p><i>Worked for Others</i> 1 Paid worker 2 Unpaid family worker</p> <p><b>77</b></p> <p><i>Self-Employed</i> 3 Incorporated business – With paid help 4 Incorporated business – No paid help 5 Not incorporated business – With paid help 6 Not incorporated business – No paid help <i>(include Self-employed without a business in Code 6)</i></p>
<p><b>41</b></p> <p>1 Checked with: Public employment agency 2 Checked with: Private employment agency 3 Checked with: Union 4 Checked with: Employers directly 5 Checked with: Friends or relatives 6 Placed or answered job ads 7 Looked at job ads 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>	<p><b>82</b></p> <p>1 Primary or secondary school 2 University 3 Community college, junior college, or CEGEP 0 Other – <i>Specify in NOTES</i></p>

Docket No 2

Survey date 3

Assignment No 4

1 FORM NO 06

MRC page - line No.

Given name

5

6

Surname

7

## 10 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM - F03

- \* If Age 00 to 05 in 33  go to 11
- Otherwise  go to 30

## 11 LAST WEEK WAS ... ENROLLED IN A NURSERY SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN?

Yes No  go to 14

## 12 HOW MANY HOURS DID ... ATTEND LAST WEEK?

 hours

## 13 HOW MANY HOURS DOES ... USUALLY ATTEND EACH WEEK?

 hours

## 14 LAST WEEK WAS ... REGISTERED IN A DAY-CARE CENTRE?

Yes No  go to 18

## 15 HOW MANY HOURS DID ... SPEND IN A DAY-CARE CENTRE LAST WEEK?

 hours

## 16 HOW MANY HOURS DOES ... USUALLY SPEND IN A DAY-CARE CENTRE PER WEEK?

 hours

## 17 WHAT IS THE USUAL COST PER WEEK FOR THIS CARE?

\$   

## 18 LAST WEEK DID ANYONE TAKE CARE OF ... AT HOME OTHER THAN ... 'S PARENTS?

Yes No  go to 25

## 19 WAS THE PERSON WHO PROVIDED MOST OF THIS CARE A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?

Yes No 

## 20 WAS THIS PERSON A BROTHER OR SISTER, ANOTHER RELATIVE OR NON-RELATIVE?

Brother/sister Other relative Not a relative 

## 21 HOW MANY HOURS OF CARE DID ... RECEIVE AT HOME LAST WEEK?

 hours

## 22 HOW MANY HOURS OF CARE DOES ... USUALLY RECEIVE AT HOME FROM PERSONS OTHER THAN ... 'S PARENTS?

 hours

## 23 WHAT IS THE USUAL COST PER WEEK FOR THIS CARE?

\$   

## 24 DOES THIS COST COVER ANY OTHER SERVICES SUCH AS LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, ETC?

Yes No 

## 25 LAST WEEK, DID ANYONE TAKE CARE OF ... IN ANOTHER PRIVATE HOME?

Yes No  go to 36

## 26 HOW MANY HOURS OF CARE DID ... RECEIVE IN THAT HOME LAST WEEK?

 hours

## 27 HOW MANY HOURS OF CARE DOES ... USUALLY RECEIVE IN THAT HOME PER WEEK?

 hours

## 28 WHAT IS THE USUAL COST PER WEEK FOR THIS CARE?

\$   

## 29 WAS MOST OF THIS CARE PROVIDED BY A RELATIVE?

Yes  go to 36No  go to 36

## 30 LAST WEEK, WHO USUALLY TOOK CARE OF ... AFTER SCHOOL?

No one/took care of himself/herself Mother/father Brother/sister School/community program  go to 33Other relative Other 

## 31 WAS MOST OF THIS CARE PROVIDED AT HOME?

Yes No  go to 33

## 32 ARE ANY OTHER SERVICES SUCH AS LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING PROVIDED AS PART OF THIS CARE?

Yes No 

## 33 HOW MANY HOURS OF CARE DOES ... USUALLY RECEIVE AFTER SCHOOL?

 hours

## 34 WHAT IS THE USUAL COST PER WEEK FOR THIS CARE?

\$  

## 35 WHERE DID ... USUALLY SPEND LUNCH HOUR LAST WEEK?

 Enter code

## 36 WHAT ARE THE MAIN REASONS THE CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS WERE CHOSEN FOR ... 'S CARE?

   Enter codes

## 37 IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WOULD CHANGE ABOUT ... 'S CURRENT CARE ARRANGEMENTS IF YOU COULD?

Yes No  go to 39

## 38 HOW WOULD YOU CHANGE ... 'S CURRENT CARE ARRANGEMENTS IF YOU COULD?

ASK ITEMS 39 AND 40 ONCE PER HOUSEHOLD AND COPY THESE RESPONSES ON EACH F04 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

## 39 IN THE PAST YEAR HAS ... 'S MOTHER HAD TO LEAVE OR REFUSE A JOB BECAUSE OF PROBLEMS WITH CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS?

Yes No 

## 40 FOR THE YEAR 1980, IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RANGES WAS YOUR TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR WAGES, SALARIES, TIPS, COMMISSIONS, PENSIONS, INTEREST, RENTS, ETC.? (BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS).

Read ranges aloud and

Enter code 

## 41 INFORMATION SOURCE

Enter page-line no. of  
 information source

NOTES

See over for additional NOTES

pm no.

pm no.

90

90

pm no.

pm no.

90

90

# CODE SHEET

1981 SURVEY OF CHILD CARE

35

- 1 AT HOME
- 2 AT HOME OF RELATIVE
- 3 AT HOME OF NON-RELATIVE
- 4 AT SCHOOL
- 0 OTHER-SPECIFY IN NOTES

36

- 1 QUALITY OF CARE
- 2 RELIABILITY/DEPENDABILITY OF SERVICE
- 3 COST
- 4 CONVENIENCE / ACCESSIBILITY TO HOME
- 5 CONVENIENCE / ACCESSIBILITY TO WORK
- 6 CONVENIENCE OF HOURS
- 7 DECISION NOT MY OWN
- 8 ONLY ARRANGEMENT AVAILABLE / NOT AWARE OF OTHER ALTERNATIVES
- 9 NO REASON - NO NEED FOR CARE
- 0 OTHER - SPECIFY IN NOTES

38

- WOULD LIKE...
- 1 TO REDUCE THE COST OF CURRENT ARRANGEMENT
  - 2 TO OBTAIN A RECEIPT FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES
  - 3 TO SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE CHILD
  - 4 A BETTER QUALITY OF CARE
  - 5 MORE DEPENDABLE/RELIABLE SERVICE
  - 6 NEARER TO HOME
  - 7 NEARER TO WORK
  - 8 TO CHANGE TO AN ARRANGEMENT IN A DAY-CARE CENTRE
  - 9 TO CHANGE TO AN ARRANGEMENT IN A PRIVATE HOME CENTRE
  - 0 OTHER CHANGE - SPECIFY IN NOTES

40

- 1 LESS THAN \$ 9,000
- 2 \$ 9,000 TO \$14,999
- 3 \$15,000 TO \$19,999
- 4 \$20,000 TO \$24,999
- 5 \$25,000 TO \$29,999
- 6 \$30,000 TO \$34,999
- 7 \$35,000 AND OVER
- 8 REFUSED
- 9 DON'T KNOW

Statistique Canada  
N° de dossier 2  
P. de page/ligne du DM

### ENQUÊTE SUR LA GARDE DES ENFANTS

Date d'enquête 3

N° de l'âge 4

DOCUMENT CONFIDENTIEL une fois rempli

1 FORMULE 06

#### 10 A L'INTERVIEWER - F03

Si l'âge est 00 à 05 au poste 33.....  
 passez à 11

Autrement.....  
 passez à 30

#### 11 LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE ... ÉTAIT-IL (ELLE) INSCRIT (E) EN PRÉMATERNELLE OU EN MATERNELLE?

Oui

Non  passez à 14

#### 12 COMBIEN D'HEURES ... Y A-T-IL (ELLE) PASSÉ LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE?

heures

#### 13 COMBIEN D'HEURES PAR SEMAINE ... Y PASSE-T-IL (ELLE) HABITUUELLEMENT?

heures

#### 14 LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE, ... ÉTAIT-IL (ELLE) INSCRIT (E) DANS UNE GARDERIE?

Oui

Non  passez à 18

#### 15 COMBIEN D'HEURES ... A-T-IL (ELLE) PASSÉ DANS UNE GARDERIE LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE?

heures

#### 16 COMBIEN D'HEURES PAR SEMAINE ... PASSE-T-IL (ELLE) HABITUUELLEMENT DANS UNE GARDERIE?

heures

#### 17 COMBIEN CE SERVICE CÔUTE-T-IL HABITUUELLEMENT PAR SEMAINE?

\$

#### 18 LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE, ... S'EST-IL (ELLE) FAIT GARDER À DOMICILE PAR UNE PERSONNE AUTRE QUE SES PARENTS?

Oui

Non  passez à 18

#### 19 LA PERSONNE QUI A ASSURÉ LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE CETTE GARDE ÉTAIT-ELLE MEMBRE DE CE MÉNAGE?

Oui

Non

#### 20 CETTE PERSONNE ÉTAIT-ELLE UN FRÈRE OU UNE SOEUR, UN AUTRE PARENT OU NON PARENT?

Frère/soeur .....

Autre parent .....

Non-parent .....

#### 21 COMBIEN D'HEURES ... S'EST-IL (ELLE) FAIT GARDER LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE?

heures

#### 22 COMBIEN D'HEURES PAR SEMAINE ... SE FAIT-IL (ELLE) HABITUUELLEMENT GARDER À LA MAISON PAR UNE (DES) PERSONNE(S) AUTRE(S) QUE SES PARENTS?

heures

#### 23 COMBIEN CE SERVICE CÔUTE-T-IL HABITUUELLEMENT PAR SEMAINE?

\$

#### 24 CE MONTANT SERT-IL ÉGALEMENT A PAYER D'AUTRES SERVICES, COMME DE MENUS TRAVAUX MÉNAGERS, ETC.?

Oui  Non

#### 25 LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE, ... S'EST-IL (ELLE) FAIT GARDER DANS UNE AUTRE MAISON PRIVÉE?

Oui  Non  passez à 36

#### 26 COMBIEN D'HEURES ... S'EST-IL (ELLE) FAIT GARDER DANS CETTE MAISON LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE?

heures

#### 27 COMBIEN D'HEURES PAR SEMAINE ... SE FAIT-IL (ELLE) HABITUUELLEMENT GARDER DANS CETTE MAISON?

heures

#### 28 COMBIEN CE SERVICE CÔUTE-T-IL HABITUUELLEMENT PAR SEMAINE?

\$

#### 29 LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE CETTE GARDE A-T-IL (ELLE) ÉTÉ ASSURÉE PAR UNE PARENT?

Oui  passez à 36 Non  passez à 36

#### 30 LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE, QUI A GARDE ... HABITUUELLEMENT APRÈS L'ÉCOLE?

Personne/Il (elle) s'est déroulé(e) seul(e)

Samère/son père  35

Sonfrère/sa soeur

Programme scolaire communautaire  passez à 33

Autre parent

Autre

#### 33 COMBIEN D'HEURES PAR SEMAINE ... SE FAIT-IL (ELLE) HABITUUELLEMENT GARDER APRÈS L'ÉCOLE?

heures

#### 34 COMBIEN CE SERVICE CÔUTE-T-IL HABITUUELLEMENT PAR SEMAINE?

\$

#### 35 OU ... A-T-IL (ELLE) PRIS HABITUUELLEMENT SON REPAS DU MIDI LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE?

Inscrivez le code

#### 36 QUELLES SONT LES PRINCIPALES RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES LE MODE DE GARDE ACTUEL A ÉTÉ CHOISI POUR ... ?

Inscrivez les codes

#### 37 SI VOUS POUVIEZ LE FAIRE, CHANGERIEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE AU MODE CHOISI POUR ... ?

Oui  Non  passez à 38

#### 38 SI VOUS POUVIEZ LE FAIRE, QUE CHANGERIEZ-VOUS AU MODE DE GARDE CHOISI POUR?

Inscrivez les codes

POSEZ LES QUESTIONS 39 ET 40 UNE SEULE FOIS PAR MÉNAGE ET TRANSCRIVEZ LES RÉPONSES SUR CHAQUE F06 DU MÉNAGE

#### 39 AU COURS DE LA DERNIÈRE ANNÉE, LA MÈRE DE ... A-T-ELLE ÉTÉ OBLIGÉE DE QUITTER OU DE REFUSER UN EMPLOI PARCE QU'ELLE AVAIT DES PROBLÈMES DE GARDE?

Oui  Non

#### 40 POUR L'ANNÉE 1980, DANS LAQUELLE DES CATÉGORIES SUIVANTES SE SITUAIT LE REVENU TOTAL DE VOTRE MÉNAGE, CE QUI COMPREND LES SALAIRES ET TRAITEMENTS, LES POURBOIRES, LES COMMISSIONS, LES PENSIONS, LES INTÉRêTS, LES LOYERS, ETC. (AVANT IMPÔT ET AUTRES DÉDUCTIONS)?

Inscrivez le code

#### 41 SOURCE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS

Inscrivez le no de page/ligne de la personne qui a fourni les renseignements.

NOTES

Servez-vous du verso pour NOTES supplémentaires

# FEUILLE DES CODES

ENQUÊTE DE 1981 SUR LA GARDE DES ENFANTS

35

- 1 À LA MAISON
- 2 CHEZ UN PARENT
- 3 CHEZ UN NON-PARENT
- 4 À L'ÉCOLE
- 0 AUTRE - PRÉCISEZ DANS LES NOTES

36

- 1 QUALITÉ DES SOINS
- 2 FIABILITÉ DES SERVICES
- 3 COÛT
- 4 ASPECT PRATIQUE/PROXIMITÉ DU DOMICILE
- 5 ASPECT PRATIQUE/PROXIMITÉ DU TRAVAIL
- 6 HEURES PRATIQUES
- 7 N'EST PAS RESPONSABLE DE LA DÉCISION
- 8 SEUL SERVICE DISPONIBLE/N'EST PAS AU COURANT D'AUTRES POSSIBILITÉS
- 9 AUCUNE RAISON - N'A PAS BESOIN DE FAIRE GARDER SES ENFANTS
- 0 AUTRE - PRÉCISEZ DANS LES NOTES

38

AIMERAIT...

- 1 RÉDUIRE LE COÛT DES SERVICES ACTUELS
- 2 OBTENIR UN REÇU POUR FIN D'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU
- 3 PASSER PLUS DE TEMPS AVEC L'ENFANT
- 4 DES SOINS DE MEILLEURE QUALITÉ
- 5 DES SERVICES PLUS FiableS
- 6 UN ENDROIT PLUS PRÈS DU DOMICILE
- 7 UN ENDROIT PLUS PRÈS DU TRAVAIL
- 8 FAIRE GARDER SES ENFANTS DANS UNE GARDERIE
- 9 FAIRE GARDER SES ENFANTS DANS UNE MAISON PRIVÉE
- 0 AUTRE CHANGEMENT - PRÉCISEZ DANS LES NOTES

40

1	MOINS	DE	\$ 9,000
2	\$ 9,000	À	\$14,999
3	\$15,000	À	\$19,999
4	\$20,000	À	\$24,999
5	\$25,000	À	\$29,999
6	\$30,000	À	\$34,999
7	\$35,000	ET PLUS	
8	REFUS		
9	NE SAIT PAS		

11. Sampling Variability Tables

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## NEWFOUNDLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	72.5	72.1	71.0	69.1	67.1	65.1	63.1	60.9	58.7	56.4	51.5	39.9	23.0
2	*****	51.0	50.2	48.8	47.5	46.1	44.6	43.1	41.5	39.9	36.4	28.2	16.3	
3	*****	41.6	41.0	39.9	38.8	37.6	36.4	35.2	33.9	32.6	29.7	23.0	13.3	
4	*****	35.5	34.5	33.6	32.6	31.5	30.5	29.4	28.2	25.7	19.9	11.5		
5	*****	31.7	30.9	30.0	29.1	28.2	27.2	26.3	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3		
6	*****	29.0	28.2	27.4	26.6	25.7	24.9	24.0	23.0	21.0	16.3	9.4		
7	*****	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.5	15.1	8.7		
8	*****	25.1	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.3	21.5	20.8	19.9	18.2	14.1	8.1		
9	*****	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.6	18.8	17.2	13.3	7.7			
10	*****	21.8	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.3	18.6	17.8	16.3	12.6	7.3			
11	*****	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9			
12	*****	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.6			
13	*****	19.2	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.1	6.4			
14	*****	18.5	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.7	15.1	13.8	10.7	6.2			
15	*****	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.6	13.3	10.3	5.9			
16	*****	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8			
17	*****	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6				
18	*****	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4	5.4				
19	*****	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3				
20	*****	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1				
21	*****	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0				
22	*****	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	11.0	8.5	4.9				
23	*****	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.7	8.3	4.8				
24	*****	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7				
25	*****	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6				
30	*****	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2					
35	*****	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7							
40	*****	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.3							
45	*****	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.7	5.9								
50	*****	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.3	5.6	3.3							
55	*****	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1								
60	*****	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0									
65	*****	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.9									
70	*****		6.2	4.8	2.8									
75	*****		5.9	4.6	2.7									
80	*****		5.8	4.5	2.6									
85	*****			4.3	2.5									
90	*****			4.2	2.4									
95	*****			4.1	2.4									
100	*****			4.0	2.3									
125	*****				2.1									
150	*****				1.9									

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN

CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.

- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	56.6	55.1	53.5	51.9	50.3	48.6	46.8	45.0	41.0	31.8	18.4		
2	*****	38.9	37.8	36.7	35.5	34.3	33.1	31.8	29.0	22.5	20.0	13.0		
3	*****	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	23.7	18.4	10.6			
4	*****	26.8	26.0	25.1	24.3	23.4	22.5	20.9	20.1	18.4	15.9	9.2		
5	*****	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.4	16.8	14.2	12.0	8.2			
6	*****	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	13.0	7.5			
7	*****	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	14.5	13.0	11.8	9.2	6.9			
8	*****	17.8	17.2	16.5	15.9	14.5	13.0	11.8	10.6	8.8	6.5			
9	*****	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	12.0	10.6	9.2	7.9	5.1	4.9			
10	*****	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.1	8.5	7.1	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.3			
11	*****	14.1	13.6	12.4	9.6	8.2	7.7	6.9	6.0	4.7	4.3			
12	*****	13.0	11.8	9.2	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3			
13	*****	11.4	8.8	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
14	*****	11.0	8.5	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
15	*****	10.6	8.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
16	*****	10.3	7.9	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
17	*****	7.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
18	*****	7.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
19	*****	7.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
20	*****	7.1	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
21	*****	6.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
22	*****	6.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7			
23	*****	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5			
24	*****	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3			
25	*****	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3			

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## NOVA SCOTIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	86.2	85.8	84.5	82.2	79.9	77.5	75.1	72.5	69.9	67.1	61.3	47.5	27.4
2	*****	61.0	60.7	59.7	58.1	56.5	54.8	53.1	51.3	49.4	47.5	43.3	33.6	19.4
3	*****	49.5	48.8	47.5	46.1	44.8	43.3	41.9	40.3	38.8	35.4	27.4	15.8	
4	*****	42.9	42.2	41.1	40.0	38.8	37.5	36.3	34.9	33.6	30.6	23.7	13.7	
5	*****	37.8	36.8	35.7	34.7	33.6	32.4	31.2	30.0	27.4	21.2	12.3		
6	*****	34.5	33.6	32.6	31.6	30.6	29.6	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.4	11.2		
7	*****	31.9	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.4	25.4	23.2	17.9	10.4		
8	*****	29.9	29.1	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.6	24.7	23.7	21.7	16.8	9.7		
9	*****	28.2	27.4	26.6	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.3	22.4	20.4	15.8	9.1		
10	*****	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.2	19.4	15.0	8.7		
11	*****	24.8	24.1	23.4	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.2	18.5	14.3	8.3			
12	*****	23.7	23.1	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9			
13	*****	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6			
14	*****	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	18.7	17.9	16.4	12.7	7.3			
15	*****	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.3	7.1			
16	*****	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.5	16.8	15.3	11.9	6.9			
17	*****	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.6			
18	*****	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.5			
19	*****	18.9	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.1	10.9	6.3			
20	*****	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1			
21	*****	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0				
22	*****	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.1	10.1	5.8				
23	*****	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7				
24	*****	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6				
25	*****	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.3	9.5	5.5				
30	*****	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0				
35	*****	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.0	4.6					
40	*****	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3					
45	*****	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1						
50	*****	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9						
55	*****	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7							
60	*****	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5							
65	*****	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4								
70	*****	8.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3								
75	*****	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2									
80	*****	7.5	6.9	5.3	3.1									
85	*****	6.6	5.1	3.0										
90	*****	6.5	5.0	2.9										
95	*****	6.3	4.9	2.8										
100	*****	6.1	4.7	2.7										
125	*****	4.2	2.5											
150	*****	2.2												

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN

CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.

- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## NEW BRUNSWICK

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	72.9	72.5	71.4	69.5	67.5	65.5	63.4	61.3	59.0	56.7	51.8	40.1	23.2
2	*****	51.3	50.5	49.1	47.7	46.3	44.8	43.3	41.8	40.1	36.6	28.4	16.4	
3	*****	41.9	41.2	40.1	39.0	37.8	36.6	35.4	34.1	32.8	29.9	23.2	13.4	
4	*****	35.7	34.7	33.8	32.8	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.4	25.9	20.1	11.6		
5	*****	31.9	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.4	25.4	23.2	17.9	10.4		
6	*****	29.1	28.4	27.6	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.2	21.1	16.4	9.5		
7	*****	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.3	21.4	19.6	15.2	8.8		
8	*****	25.2	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2	8.2		
9	*****	23.8	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7		
10	*****	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	18.7	17.9	16.4	12.7	7.3			
11	*****	20.9	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0			
12	*****	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	11.6	6.7			
13	*****	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.4	11.1	6.4			
14	*****	18.6	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.8	10.7	6.2			
15	*****	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.4	10.4	6.0			
16	*****	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.8	14.2	12.9	10.0	5.8			
17	*****	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6	9.7	5.6			
18	*****	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5			
19	*****	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3				
20	*****	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2				
21	*****	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1				
22	*****	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.6	4.9				
23	*****	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8				
24	*****	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7				
25	*****	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.4	8.0	4.6				
30	*****	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2					
35	*****	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9					
40	*****	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7						
45	*****	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5						
50	*****	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3							
55	*****	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1								
60	*****	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0								
65	*****	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9									
70	*****	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8									
75	*****	6.0	4.6	2.7										
80	*****	5.8	4.5	2.6										
85	*****	5.6	4.4	2.5										
90	*****	5.5	4.2	2.4										
95	*****	4.1	2.4											
100	*****	4.0	2.3											
125	*****	3.6	2.1											
150	*****	1.9												

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN

CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.  
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## ATLANTIC REGION

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	75.3	75.0	73.8	71.8	69.8	67.7	65.6	63.4	61.0	58.7	53.5	41.5	23.9
2	*****	53.3	53.0	52.2	50.8	49.4	47.9	46.4	44.8	43.2	41.5	37.9	29.3	16.9
3	*****	43.5	43.3	42.6	41.5	40.3	39.1	37.9	36.6	35.2	33.9	30.9	23.9	13.8
4	*****	37.7	37.5	36.9	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.8	31.7	30.5	29.3	26.8	20.7	12.0
5	*****	33.7	33.5	33.0	32.1	31.2	30.3	29.3	28.3	27.3	26.2	23.9	18.5	10.7
6	*****	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.5	27.6	26.8	25.9	24.9	23.9	21.9	21.9	16.9	9.8
7	*****	28.3	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	23.9	23.1	22.2	20.2	20.2	15.7	9.1
8	*****	26.5	26.1	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.7	18.9	14.7	8.5	
9	*****	25.0	24.6	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.3	19.6	17.8	13.8	8.0	
10	*****	23.7	23.3	22.7	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.6	
11	*****	22.6	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.1	12.5	7.2	
12	*****	21.3	20.7	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.3	17.6	16.9	15.5	12.0	6.9		
13	*****	20.5	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.3	14.8	11.5	6.6		
14	*****	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4		
15	*****	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.1	13.8	10.7	6.2		
16	*****	18.5	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0		
17	*****	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.1	5.8		
18	*****	17.4	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6		
19	*****	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5		
20	*****	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4		
21	*****	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2		
22	*****	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.1		
23	*****	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.6	5.0		
24	*****	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9		
25	*****	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8		
30	*****	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4			
35	*****	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.0			
40	*****	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8			
45	*****	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.0	6.2	3.6			
50	*****	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4			
55	*****	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2			
60	*****	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1				
65	*****	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0				
70	*****	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9				
75	*****	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	4.8	2.8			
80	*****	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.0	4.6	2.7			
85	*****	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6				
90	*****	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.4	2.5				
95	*****	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.1	2.5				
100	*****	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1			
125	*****	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0				
150	*****	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.7				
200	*****	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.5				
250	*****	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.4				
300	*****	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8				
350	*****	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7				
400	*****	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6				
450	*****	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3				
500	*****	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3				

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 -CHILDREN

## QUEBEC

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	149.2	148.6	147.8	145.5	141.7	137.7	133.6	129.3	124.9	120.4	115.7	105.6	81.8	47.2
2	*****	105.1	104.5	102.9	100.2	97.3	94.4	91.4	88.3	85.1	81.8	74.7	57.8	33.4
3	*****	85.8	85.3	84.0	81.8	79.5	77.1	74.7	72.1	69.5	66.8	61.0	47.2	27.3
4	*****	74.3	73.9	72.8	70.8	68.8	66.8	64.7	62.5	60.2	57.8	52.8	40.9	23.6
5	*****	66.4	66.1	65.1	63.4	61.6	59.7	57.8	55.9	53.8	51.7	47.2	36.6	21.1
6	*****	60.7	60.3	59.4	57.8	56.2	54.5	52.8	51.0	49.1	47.2	43.1	33.4	19.3
7	*****	56.2	55.9	55.0	53.5	52.0	50.5	48.9	47.2	45.5	43.7	39.9	30.9	17.8
8	*****	52.5	52.3	51.5	50.1	48.7	47.2	45.7	44.2	42.6	40.9	37.3	28.9	16.7
9	*****	49.5	49.3	48.5	47.2	45.9	44.5	43.1	41.6	40.1	38.6	35.2	27.3	15.7
10	*****	47.0	46.7	46.0	44.8	43.5	42.2	40.9	39.5	38.1	36.6	33.4	25.9	14.9
11	*****	44.8	44.6	43.9	42.7	41.5	40.3	39.0	37.7	36.3	34.9	31.8	24.7	14.2
12	*****	42.9	42.7	42.0	40.9	39.7	38.6	37.3	36.1	34.8	33.4	30.5	23.6	13.6
13	*****	41.2	41.0	40.4	39.3	38.2	37.0	35.9	34.6	33.4	32.1	29.3	22.7	13.1
14	*****	39.5	38.9	37.9	36.8	35.7	34.6	33.4	32.2	30.9	28.2	21.9	12.6	
15	*****	38.2	37.6	36.6	35.5	34.5	33.4	32.3	31.1	29.9	27.3	21.1	12.2	
16	*****	37.0	36.4	35.4	34.4	33.4	32.3	31.2	30.1	28.9	26.4	20.4	11.8	
17	*****	35.9	35.3	34.4	33.4	32.4	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.1	25.6	19.8	11.5	
18	*****	34.8	34.3	33.4	32.4	31.5	30.5	29.4	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.1	
19	*****	33.9	33.4	32.5	31.6	30.6	29.7	28.7	27.6	26.5	24.2	18.8	10.8	
20	*****	33.1	32.5	31.7	30.8	29.9	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.9	23.6	18.3	10.6	
21	*****	32.3	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.1	28.2	27.3	26.3	25.2	23.0	17.8	10.3	
22	*****	31.5	31.0	30.2	29.4	28.5	27.6	26.6	25.7	24.7	22.5	17.4	10.1	
23	*****	30.8	30.3	29.5	28.7	27.8	27.0	26.0	25.1	24.1	22.0	17.1	9.8	
24	*****	30.2	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.6	
25	*****	29.6	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.1	21.1	16.4	9.4	
30	*****	26.6	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.1	19.3	14.9	8.6		
35	*****	24.6	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.3	19.6	17.8	13.8	8.0		
40	*****	23.0	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5		
45	*****	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0		
50	*****	20.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	11.6	6.7		
55	*****	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4		
60	*****	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.6	6.1		
65	*****	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.1	10.1	5.9		
70	*****	16.9	16.5	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6			
75	*****	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.4	5.5			
80	*****	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3			
85	*****	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.5	8.9	5.1			
90	*****	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0			
95	*****	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	10.8	8.4	4.8			
100	*****	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7			
125	*****	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2			
150	*****	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.7	3.9				
200	*****	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3				
250	*****	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0					
300	*****	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7							
350	*****	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	4.4								
400	*****	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1								
450	*****	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.2								
500	*****	5.2	4.7	3.7	2.1									
750	*****												1.7	
1000	*****											1.5		

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

ONTARIO

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CAPE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## MANITOBA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	84.9	84.4	83.1	80.9	78.6	76.3	73.9	71.3	68.8	66.1	60.3	46.7	27.0
2	*****	60.0	59.7	58.8	57.2	55.6	53.9	52.2	50.5	48.6	46.7	42.6	33.0	19.1
3	*****	48.7	48.0	46.7	45.4	44.0	42.6	41.2	39.7	38.1	34.8	27.0	15.6	
4	*****	42.2	41.6	40.5	39.3	38.1	36.9	35.7	34.4	33.0	30.2	23.4	13.5	
5	*****	37.2	36.2	35.2	34.1	33.0	31.9	30.7	29.5	27.0	20.9	12.1		
6	*****	33.9	33.0	32.1	31.1	30.2	29.1	28.1	27.0	24.6	19.1	11.0		
7	*****	31.4	30.6	29.7	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.0	25.0	22.8	17.7	10.2		
8	*****	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.3	23.4	21.3	16.5	9.5		
9	*****	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.6	9.0		
10	*****	26.3	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.4	22.6	21.7	20.9	19.1	14.8	8.5		
11	*****	25.1	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.3	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.2	14.1	8.1		
12	*****	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.1	17.4	13.5	7.3			
13	*****	22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.3	16.7	13.0	7.5			
14	*****	21.6	21.0	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.1	12.5	7.2			
15	*****	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0			
16	*****	20.2	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.2	16.5	15.1	11.7	6.7			
17	*****	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5			
18	*****	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4			
19	*****	18.6	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.8	10.7	6.2			
20	*****	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.4	6.0			
21	*****	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.4	13.2	10.2	5.9			
22	*****	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.7			
23	*****	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6	9.7					
24	*****	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5					
25	*****	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.1	9.3					
30	*****	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5					
35	*****	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6					
40	*****	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.3					
45	*****	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	7.0							
50	*****	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8						
55	*****	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6						
60	*****	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0								
65	*****	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8								
70	*****	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2								
75	*****	7.9	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1								
80	*****	7.4	6.7	5.2	3.0									
85	*****	7.2	6.5	5.1	2.9									
90	*****	6.4	4.9	2.8										
95	*****	6.2	4.8	2.8										
100	*****	6.0	4.7	2.7										
125	*****	4.2	2.4											
150	*****	3.8	2.2											
200	*****	1.9												

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,

USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN  
CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.

(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## SASKATCHEWAN

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	73.0	72.7	71.5	69.6	67.7	65.6	63.6	61.4	59.2	56.8	51.9	40.2	23.2
2	*****	51.6	51.4	50.6	49.2	47.8	46.4	44.9	43.4	41.8	40.2	36.7	28.4	16.4
3	*****	41.9	41.3	40.2	39.1	37.9	36.7	35.5	34.2	32.8	30.0	23.2	13.4	
4	*****	36.3	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.4	25.9	20.1	11.6	
5	*****	32.0	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.4	27.5	26.5	25.4	23.2	18.0		10.4	
6	*****	29.2	28.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	25.1	24.2	23.2	22.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8
7	*****	27.0	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.5	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2	8.2
8	*****	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2			
9	*****	23.8	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4		7.7	
10	*****	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7		7.3	
11	*****	21.6	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1		7.0	
12	*****	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6		6.7		
13	*****	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.1		6.4		
14	*****	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9	10.7		6.2		
15	*****	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4		6.0		
16	*****	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.0		5.8		
17	*****	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.7		5.6		
18	*****	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5		5.5		
19	*****	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2		5.3		
20	*****	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0		5.2		
21	*****	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8		5.1		
22	*****	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6		4.9		
23	*****	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	10.8	8.4		4.8		
24	*****	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2		4.7			
25	*****	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	10.4	8.0		4.6			
30	*****	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5		7.3		4.2		
35	*****	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8		6.8		3.9		
40	*****	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2		6.4		3.7			
45	*****	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.5	7.7		6.0		3.5			
50	*****	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.3		5.7		3.3				
55	*****	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0		5.4		3.1				
60	*****	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0		6.7	5.2		3.0				
65	*****	7.6	7.3	7.1		6.4		5.0		2.9				
70	*****	7.3	7.1	6.8		6.2		4.8		2.8				
75	*****	6.8		6.6		6.4		4.6		2.7				
80	*****	6.6		6.4		5.8		4.5		2.6				
85	*****	6.2		5.6		4.4								
90	*****	6.0		5.5		4.2								
95	*****	5.3		4.1										
100	*****	5.2		4.0										
125	*****									3.6		2.1		
150	*****									3.3		1.9		
200	*****											1.6		

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,

USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.

(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## ALBERTA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	99.5	99.0	97.4	94.8	92.2	89.4	86.6	83.6	80.6	77.4	70.7	54.7	31.6
2	*****	70.3	70.0	68.9	67.1	65.2	63.2	61.2	59.1	57.0	54.7	50.0	38.7	22.4
3	*****	57.4	57.1	56.2	54.7	53.2	51.6	50.0	48.3	46.5	44.7	40.8	31.6	18.2
4	*****	49.7	49.5	48.7	47.4	46.1	44.7	43.3	41.8	40.3	38.7	35.3	27.4	15.8
5	*****	44.5	44.3	43.6	42.4	41.2	40.0	38.7	37.4	36.0	34.6	31.6	24.5	14.1
6	*****	40.4	39.8	38.7	37.6	36.5	35.3	34.1	32.9	31.6	28.9	22.4	12.9	
7	*****	37.4	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.7	31.6	30.5	29.3	26.7	20.7	11.9	
8	*****	35.0	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.6	30.6	29.6	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.4	11.2	
9	*****	33.0	32.5	31.6	30.7	29.8	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.8	23.6	18.2	10.5	
10	*****	31.3	30.8	30.0	29.1	28.3	27.4	26.4	25.5	24.5	22.4	17.3	10.0	
11	*****	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.3	23.3	21.3	16.5	9.5		
12	*****	28.1	27.4	26.6	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.3	22.4	20.4	15.8	9.1		
13	*****	27.0	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8		
14	*****	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4		
15	*****	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.0	18.2	14.1	8.2		
16	*****	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9		
17	*****	23.6	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.5	18.8	17.1	13.3	7.7		
18	*****	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.0	18.2	16.7	12.9	7.5		
19	*****	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	12.6	7.3		
20	*****	21.8	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.2	7.1		
21	*****	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.6	16.9	15.4	11.9	6.9		
22	*****	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.2	16.5	15.1	11.7	6.7		
23	*****	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.1	14.7	11.4	6.6		
24	*****	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.5		
25	*****	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.1	10.9	6.3		
30	*****	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8			
35	*****	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9	9.3	5.3			
40	*****	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.7	5.0			
45	*****	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7			
50	*****	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5			
55	*****	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.3				
60	*****	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1				
65	*****	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9				
70	*****	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.4	6.5	3.8				
75	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.2	6.3	3.6				
80	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5					
85	*****	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4					
90	*****	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.3					
95	*****	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.3	5.6	3.2					
100	*****	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.1	5.5	3.2					
125	*****	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.0	2.8						
150	*****	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6							
200	*****	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0								
250	*****	4.5												
300	*****												3.2	1.8
350	*****												2.9	1.7
400	*****												1.6	
450	*****												1.5	

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1961 - CHILDREN

## FRAIRIE REGION

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	121.5	120.9	119.0	115.8	112.6	109.2	105.7	102.2	98.4	94.6	86.3	66.9	38.6
2	*****	85.9	85.5	84.2	81.9	79.6	77.2	74.8	72.2	69.6	66.9	61.1	47.3	27.3
3	*****	70.1	69.8	68.7	66.9	65.0	63.1	61.1	59.0	56.8	54.6	49.8	38.6	22.3
4	*****	60.7	60.4	59.5	57.9	56.3	54.6	52.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	43.2	33.4	19.3
5	*****	54.3	54.1	53.2	51.8	50.3	48.8	47.3	45.7	44.0	42.3	38.6	29.9	17.3
6	*****	49.6	49.3	48.6	47.3	46.0	44.6	43.2	41.7	40.2	38.6	35.2	27.3	15.8
7	*****	45.7	45.0	43.8	42.5	41.3	40.0	38.6	37.2	35.7	32.6	25.3	14.6	
8	*****	42.7	42.1	41.0	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.1	34.8	33.4	30.5	23.6	13.7	
9	*****	40.3	39.7	38.6	37.5	36.4	35.2	34.1	32.8	31.5	28.8	22.3	12.9	
10	*****	38.2	37.6	36.6	35.6	34.5	33.4	32.3	31.1	29.9	27.3	21.1	12.2	
11	*****	36.4	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.7	28.5	26.0	20.2	11.6	
12	*****	34.9	34.4	33.4	32.5	31.5	30.5	29.5	28.4	27.3	24.9	19.3	11.1	
13	*****	33.0	32.1	31.2	30.3	29.3	28.3	27.3	26.2	23.9	18.5	10.7		
14	*****	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.3	26.3	25.3	23.1	17.9	10.3		
15	*****	30.7	29.9	29.1	28.2	27.3	26.4	25.4	24.4	22.3	17.3	10.0		
16	*****	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.8	23.9	22.9	20.9	16.7	9.7	
17	*****	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.2	22.3	20.4	15.8	9.4	
18	*****	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.7	24.9	24.1	23.2	22.3	20.4	15.8	9.1		
19	*****	27.3	26.6	25.8	25.1	24.3	23.4	22.6	21.7	19.8	15.3	8.9		
20	*****	26.6	25.9	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.1	19.3	15.0	8.6		
21	*****	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.1	22.3	21.5	20.6	18.8	14.6	8.4		
22	*****	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2		
23	*****	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.3	20.5	19.7	18.0	13.9	8.1		
24	*****	24.3	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.3	17.6	13.7	7.9		
25	*****	23.8	23.2	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7		
30	*****	21.7	21.1	20.6	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.3	15.8	12.2	7.0		
35	*****	19.6	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.6	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5			
40	*****	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1			
45	*****	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8			
50	*****	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.0	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5			
55	*****	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.6	9.0	5.2			
60	*****	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0			
65	*****	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8				
70	*****	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6				
75	*****	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5				
80	*****	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3				
85	*****	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2				
90	*****	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.0	4.1				
95	*****	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.0					
100	*****	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.6	6.7	3.9					
125	*****	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5						
150	*****	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.5	3.2						
200	*****	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	4.2	2.7							
250	*****	5.5	4.2	3.9	2.4									
300	*****	5.0	3.9	2.1										
350	*****	3.6												
400	*****	3.3	1.9											
450	*****	1.8												
500	*****	1.7												

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - CHILDREN

## CANADA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	121.0	120.4	119.8	118.0	114.8	111.6	108.3	104.8	101.3	97.6	93.8	85.6	66.3	38.3
2	85.6	85.2	84.7	83.4	81.2	78.9	76.6	74.1	71.6	69.0	66.3	60.5	46.9	27.1
3	69.9	69.5	69.2	68.1	66.3	64.4	62.5	60.5	58.5	56.3	54.1	49.4	38.3	22.1
4	60.5	60.2	59.9	59.0	57.4	55.8	54.1	52.4	50.6	48.8	46.9	42.8	33.2	19.1
5	54.1	53.9	53.6	52.8	51.4	49.9	48.4	46.9	45.3	43.6	41.9	38.3	29.7	17.1
6	*****	49.2	48.9	48.2	46.9	45.6	44.2	42.8	41.3	39.8	38.3	34.9	27.1	15.6
7	*****	45.5	45.3	44.6	43.4	42.2	40.9	39.6	38.3	36.9	35.4	32.4	25.1	14.5
8	*****	42.6	42.4	41.7	40.6	39.5	38.3	37.1	35.8	34.5	33.2	30.3	23.4	13.5
9	*****	40.1	39.9	39.3	38.3	37.2	36.1	34.9	33.8	32.5	31.3	28.5	22.1	12.8
10	*****	38.1	37.9	37.3	36.3	35.3	34.2	33.2	32.0	30.9	29.7	27.1	21.0	12.1
11	*****	36.3	36.1	35.6	34.6	33.6	32.6	31.6	30.5	29.4	28.3	25.8	20.0	11.5
12	*****	34.8	34.6	34.1	33.2	32.2	31.3	30.3	29.2	28.2	27.1	24.7	19.1	11.1
13	*****	33.4	33.2	32.7	31.9	31.0	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.0	23.7	18.4	10.6
14	*****	32.2	32.0	31.5	30.7	29.8	28.9	28.0	27.1	26.2	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1
15	*****	31.1	30.9	30.5	29.7	28.8	28.0	27.1	26.2	25.2	24.4	23.4	21.4	9.9
16	*****	30.1	30.0	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.4	24.6	23.7	22.7	20.8	9.6
17	*****	29.2	29.1	28.6	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.4	24.6	23.7	22.7	20.8	16.1	9.3
18	*****	28.4	28.2	27.8	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0
19	*****	27.6	27.5	27.1	26.3	25.6	24.8	24.1	23.2	22.4	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.6
20	*****	26.9	26.8	26.4	25.7	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.6	21.8	21.0	19.1	14.8	8.6
21	*****	26.3	26.2	25.7	25.1	24.4	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.5	18.7	14.5	8.4
22	*****	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.0	18.2	14.1	8.2
23	*****	25.1	25.0	24.6	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.3	19.6	17.8	13.8	8.0
24	*****	24.6	24.5	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.1	17.5	13.5	7.8
25	*****	24.1	24.0	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.3	19.5	18.8	17.1	13.3	7.7
30	*****	22.0	21.9	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0
35	*****	20.4	20.3	19.9	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.5	11.2	6.5
40	*****	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.1
45	*****	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7
50	*****	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4	5.4
55	*****	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.2	
60	*****	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6	4.9	
65	*****	14.9	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7	
70	*****	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	
75	*****	13.8	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.7	4.4	
80	*****	13.4	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3	
85	*****	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2	
90	*****	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0	
95	*****	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9	
100	*****	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	8.6	6.6	3.8	
125	*****	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.4	7.7	5.9	3.4		
150	*****	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1		
200	*****	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	2.7		
250	*****	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.2			
300	*****	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5		
350	*****	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6					
400	*****	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9			
450	*****	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8			
500	*****	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.7			
750	*****	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.4		
1000	*****				3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.2		

1500	*****	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.0
2000	*****		*****	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.9
3000	*****		*****		*****	1.2	0.7
4000	*****		*****		*****		0.6

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - ADULTS

## ATLANTIC

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	57.4	57.1	56.2	54.7	53.2	51.6	50.0	48.3	46.5	44.7	40.8	31.6	18.2
2	*****	40.6	40.4	39.8	38.7	37.6	36.5	35.3	34.1	32.9	31.6	28.9	22.3	12.9
3	*****	33.1	33.0	32.5	31.6	30.7	29.8	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.8	23.6	18.2	10.5
4	*****	28.6	28.1	27.4	26.6	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.3	22.3	20.4	15.8	9.1	
5	*****	25.5	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.0	18.2	14.1	8.2	
6	*****	23.3	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.0	18.2	16.7	12.9	7.4	
7	*****	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.6	16.9	15.4	11.9	6.9		
8	*****	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.5		
9	*****	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1		
10	*****	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.1	12.9	10.0	5.8		
11	*****	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5		
12	*****	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3		
13	*****	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1		
14	*****	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9		
15	*****	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7		
16	*****	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6			
17	*****	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.7	4.4			
18	*****	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3			
19	*****	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2			
20	*****	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1			
21	*****	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0			
22	*****	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9			
23	*****	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8			
24	*****	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.5	3.7			
25	*****	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.2	6.3	3.6			
30	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.4	5.8	3.3			
35	*****	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.3	3.1				
40	*****	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9				
45	*****	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7				
50	*****	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6					
55	*****	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5					
60	*****	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4					
65	*****	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	3.9							
70	*****	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.2						
75	*****	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	3.6	2.1						
80	*****	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.0						
85	*****	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4								
90	*****	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9							
95	*****	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.9								
100	*****	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8								
125	*****	4.0	3.6	2.8	1.6									
150	*****	3.3	2.6	1.5										
200	*****	2.2	1.3											
250	*****	1.2												

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.

- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN  
CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - ADULTS

## QUEBEC

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	136.7	136.0	133.9	130.3	126.7	122.9	119.0	114.9	110.8	106.4	97.1	75.2	43.4
2	*****	96.7	96.2	94.7	92.2	89.6	86.9	84.1	81.3	78.3	75.2	68.7	53.2	30.7
3	*****	78.9	78.5	77.3	75.2	73.1	70.9	68.7	66.4	63.9	61.4	56.1	43.4	25.1
4	*****	68.3	68.0	67.0	65.2	63.3	61.4	59.5	57.5	55.4	53.2	48.6	37.6	21.7
5	*****	61.1	60.8	59.9	58.3	56.6	55.0	53.2	51.4	49.5	47.6	43.4	33.7	19.4
6	*****	55.8	55.5	54.7	53.2	51.7	50.2	48.6	46.9	45.2	43.4	39.7	30.7	17.7
7	*****	51.7	51.4	50.6	49.3	47.9	46.4	45.0	43.4	41.9	40.2	36.7	28.4	16.4
8	*****	48.3	48.1	47.3	46.1	44.8	43.4	42.1	40.6	39.2	37.6	34.3	26.6	15.4
9	*****	45.3	44.6	43.4	42.2	41.0	39.7	38.3	36.9	35.5	32.4	25.1	14.5	
10	*****	43.0	42.3	41.2	40.1	38.9	37.6	36.3	35.0	33.7	30.7	23.8	13.7	
11	*****	41.0	40.4	39.3	38.2	37.0	35.9	34.7	33.4	32.1	29.3	22.7	13.1	
12	*****	39.3	38.7	37.6	36.6	35.5	34.3	33.2	32.0	30.7	28.0	21.7	12.5	
13	*****	37.7	37.1	36.1	35.1	34.1	33.0	31.9	30.7	29.5	26.9	20.9	12.0	
14	*****	36.3	35.8	34.8	33.9	32.8	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.4	26.0	20.1	11.6	
15	*****	35.1	34.6	33.7	32.7	31.7	30.7	29.7	28.6	27.5	25.1	19.4	11.2	
16	*****	34.0	33.5	32.6	31.7	30.7	29.7	28.7	27.7	26.6	24.3	18.8	10.9	
17	*****	32.5	31.6	30.7	29.8	28.9	27.9	26.9	25.8	23.6	23.6	18.3	10.5	
18	*****	31.6	30.7	29.9	29.0	28.0	27.1	26.1	25.1	22.9	17.7	10.2		
19	*****	30.7	29.9	29.1	28.2	27.3	26.4	25.4	24.4	22.3	17.3	10.0		
20	*****	29.9	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.6	25.7	24.8	23.8	21.7	16.8	9.7		
21	*****	29.2	28.4	27.6	26.8	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.2	21.2	16.4	9.5		
22	*****	28.5	27.8	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	16.0	9.3		
23	*****	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.1	22.2	20.3	15.7	9.1		
24	*****	27.3	26.6	25.9	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.6	21.7	19.8	15.4	8.9		
25	*****	26.8	26.1	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.4	15.0	8.7		
30	*****	24.4	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9		
35	*****	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.3		
40	*****	21.2	20.6	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.5	16.8	15.4	11.9	6.9		
45	*****	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	14.5	11.2	6.5			
50	*****	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.7	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1			
55	*****	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.1	10.1	5.9			
60	*****	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6			
65	*****	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4			
70	*****	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2			
75	*****	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0			
80	*****	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9			
85	*****	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7				
90	*****	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6				
95	*****	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	7.7	4.5				
100	*****	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3				
125	*****	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9					
150	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5					
200	*****	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.3	3.1						
250	*****	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.8	4.3	2.7							
300	*****	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5	2.0								
350	*****	5.2	4.0	2.3										
400	*****	4.9	3.8	2.2										
450	*****	3.5	2.0											
500	*****	3.4	1.9											

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - ADULTS

ONTARIO

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1961 - ADULTS

## PEAIRIE

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	88.3	87.9	86.5	84.2	81.8	79.4	76.9	74.3	71.6	68.8	62.8	48.6	28.1
2	*****	62.5	62.1	61.2	59.5	57.9	56.1	54.4	52.5	50.6	48.6	44.4	34.4	19.8
3	*****	51.0	50.7	50.0	48.6	47.3	45.8	44.4	42.9	41.3	39.7	36.2	28.1	16.2
4	*****	44.2	43.9	43.3	42.1	40.9	39.7	38.4	37.1	35.8	34.4	31.4	24.3	14.0
5	*****	39.5	39.3	38.7	37.7	36.6	35.5	34.4	33.2	32.0	30.8	26.1	21.7	12.6
6	*****	35.9	35.3	34.4	33.4	32.4	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.1	25.6	19.8	11.5	
7	*****	33.2	32.7	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.0	23.7	18.4	10.6	
8	*****	31.1	30.6	29.8	28.9	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9	
9	*****	29.3	28.8	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.8	23.9	22.9	20.9	16.2	9.4	
10	*****	27.8	27.4	26.6	25.9	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.6	21.7	19.8	15.4	8.9	
11	*****	26.1	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.7	18.9	14.7	8.5		
12	*****	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.4	20.7	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1		
13	*****	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.1	17.4	13.5	7.8		
14	*****	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.2	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5		
15	*****	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	12.6	7.2		
16	*****	21.6	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0		
17	*****	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.7	15.2	11.8	6.8		
18	*****	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.5	6.6		
19	*****	19.8	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.4		
20	*****	19.3	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.0	10.9	6.3		
21	*****	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1		
22	*****	18.4	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0		
23	*****	18.0	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.3	13.1	10.1	5.9		
24	*****	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7		
25	*****	17.3	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6	9.7	5.6		
30	*****	15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1			
35	*****	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7			
40	*****	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4			
45	*****	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.4	7.2	4.2			
50	*****	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.0			
55	*****	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8				
60	*****	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6				
65	*****	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5				
70	*****	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.4				
75	*****	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2				
80	*****	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1					
85	*****	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.3	3.0				
90	*****	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.0					
95	*****	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.0	2.9					
100	*****	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8					
125	*****	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.3	2.5					
150	*****	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	3.4	2.0						
200	*****	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8								
250	*****	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.6									
300	*****	2.8												
350	*****	2.6												
400	*****	1.4												
450	*****	1.3												

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1981 - ADULTS

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	*****	112.8	112.2	110.5	107.5	104.5	101.4	98.1	94.8	91.4	87.8	80.1	62.1	35.8
2	*****	79.7	79.3	78.1	76.0	73.9	71.7	69.4	67.0	64.6	62.1	56.7	43.9	25.3
3	*****	65.1	64.8	63.8	62.1	60.3	58.5	56.7	54.7	52.7	50.7	46.3	35.8	20.7
4	*****	56.1	55.2	53.8	52.2	50.7	49.1	47.4	45.7	43.9	40.1	31.0	17.9	
5	*****	50.2	49.4	48.1	46.7	45.3	43.9	42.4	40.9	39.3	35.8	27.8	16.0	
6	*****	45.8	45.1	43.9	42.7	41.4	40.1	38.7	37.3	35.8	32.7	25.3	14.6	
7	*****	41.7	40.6	39.5	38.3	37.1	35.8	34.5	33.2	30.3	23.5	13.5		
8	*****	39.1	38.0	36.9	35.8	34.7	33.5	32.3	31.0	28.3	21.9	12.7		
9	*****	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.7	31.6	30.5	29.3	26.7	20.7	11.9		
10	*****	34.9	34.0	33.0	32.1	31.0	30.0	28.9	27.8	25.3	19.6	11.3		
11	*****	33.3	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.6	28.6	27.5	26.5	24.2	18.7	10.8		
12	*****	31.9	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.3	27.4	26.4	25.3	23.1	17.9	10.3		
13	*****	30.6	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9		
14	*****	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.2	25.3	24.4	23.5	21.4	16.6	9.6		
15	*****	28.5	27.8	27.0	26.2	25.3	24.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	16.0	9.3		
16	*****	27.6	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.8	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.0		
17	*****	26.1	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.4	15.1	8.7			
18	*****	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4			
19	*****	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.1	18.4	14.2	8.2			
20	*****	24.0	23.4	22.7	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.9	8.0			
21	*****	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.2	17.5	13.5	7.8			
22	*****	22.9	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6			
23	*****	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.3	16.7	12.9	7.5			
24	*****	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.4	18.6	17.9	16.4	12.7	7.3			
25	*****	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	12.4	7.2			
30	*****	19.6	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5			
35	*****	17.7	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.1				
40	*****	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7				
45	*****	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9	9.3	5.3				
50	*****	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1					
55	*****	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8					
60	*****	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6					
65	*****	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4					
70	*****	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.6	7.4	4.3					
75	*****	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.3	7.2	4.1						
80	*****	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	4.0						
85	*****	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9							
90	*****	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.4	6.5	3.8							
95	*****	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4	3.7							
100	*****	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6								
125	*****	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2									
150	*****	6.5	5.1	2.9										
200	*****	4.4	2.5											
250	*****	3.2												

## NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.  
 (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.

- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES,  
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN  
CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL  
ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES.  
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

## CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR CHILD CARE SURVEY 1991 - ADULTS

CANADA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%
1	114.1	113.6	113.0	111.3	108.3	105.3	102.1	98.9	95.5	92.0	88.4	80.7	62.5	36.1
2	80.7	80.3	79.9	78.7	76.6	74.4	72.2	69.9	67.5	65.1	62.5	57.1	44.2	25.5
3	65.9	65.6	65.3	64.2	62.5	60.8	59.0	57.1	55.1	53.1	51.1	46.6	36.1	20.5
4	*****	56.8	56.5	55.6	54.2	52.6	51.1	49.4	47.8	46.0	44.2	40.4	31.3	18.1
5	*****	50.8	50.5	49.8	48.4	47.1	45.7	44.2	42.7	41.2	39.5	36.1	28.0	16.1
6	*****	46.4	46.1	45.4	44.2	43.0	41.7	40.4	39.0	37.6	36.1	33.0	25.5	14.7
7	*****	42.9	42.7	42.1	40.9	39.8	38.6	37.4	36.1	34.8	33.4	30.5	23.6	13.6
8	*****	40.2	40.0	39.3	38.3	37.2	36.1	35.0	33.8	32.5	31.3	28.5	22.1	12.8
9	*****	37.9	37.7	37.1	36.1	35.1	34.0	33.0	31.8	30.7	29.5	26.9	20.8	12.0
10	*****	35.9	35.7	35.2	34.2	33.3	32.3	31.3	30.2	29.1	28.0	25.5	19.8	11.4
11	*****	34.2	34.1	33.6	32.7	31.7	30.8	29.8	28.8	27.8	26.7	24.3	18.9	10.9
12	*****	32.8	32.6	32.1	31.3	30.4	29.5	28.5	27.6	26.6	25.5	23.3	18.1	10.4
13	*****	31.5	31.3	30.9	30.0	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.5	24.5	22.4	17.3	10.0
14	*****	30.4	30.2	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.3	26.4	25.5	24.6	23.6	21.6	16.7	9.6
15	*****	29.3	29.2	28.7	28.0	27.2	26.4	25.5	24.7	23.8	22.8	20.8	16.1	9.3
16	*****	28.4	28.3	27.8	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0
17	*****	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.3	21.4	19.6	15.2	8.6
18	*****	26.8	26.6	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.1	23.3	22.5	21.7	20.8	19.0	14.7	8.5
19	*****	26.1	25.9	25.5	24.8	24.1	23.4	22.7	21.9	21.1	20.3	18.5	14.3	8.3
20	*****	25.4	25.3	24.9	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.6	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1
21	*****	24.8	24.7	24.3	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.1	19.3	17.6	13.6	7.9
22	*****	24.2	24.1	23.7	23.1	22.4	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.6	18.9	17.2	13.3	7.7
23	*****	23.7	23.6	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5
24	*****	23.2	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.8	18.1	16.5	12.8	7.4
25	*****	22.7	22.6	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.1	12.5	7.2
30	*****	20.7	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.1	17.4	16.8	16.1	14.7	11.4	6.6
35	*****	19.1	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.6	14.9	13.6	10.6	6.1	
40	*****	17.9	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7	
45	*****	16.8	16.6	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	9.3	5.4	
50	*****	16.0	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.1	
55	*****	15.2	15.0	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9	
60	*****	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.4	10.4	8.1	4.7	
65	*****	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8		4.5	
70	*****	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.6	7.5	4.3	
75	*****	12.8	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2		
80	*****	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0		4.0	
85	*****	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9		
90	*****	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8		
95	*****	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.3	6.4	3.7		
100	*****	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.1	6.3	3.6		
125	*****	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2		
150	*****	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	2.9		
200	*****	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.7	4.4	2.6		
250	*****	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3			
300	*****	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.3	1.9		
350	*****	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.8			
400	*****	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.9	1.7			
450	*****	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	2.8	1.6			
500	*****	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	1.3			
750	*****	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.1			
1000	*****	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.1			

1500	*****	2.1	1.6	0.9
2000	*****	1.4	0.8	

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS.
- (2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE LEFT-MOST COLUMN GIVES THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY.
- (3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE.
- (4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL.

12. Record Description - The Child File



## RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

D9. MICRO CHILD FILE \$50712

Page 1 of 16

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

S C C M I C R O C H I L D F I L E

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
1	5	1 - 5		Record Number
2	1	6		Province
		0		Newfoundland
		1		Prince Edward Island
		2		Nova Scotia
		3		New Brunswick
		4		Quebec
		5		Ontario
		6		Manitoba
		7		Saskatchewan
		8		Alberta
		9		British Columbia
3	2	7 - 8	00-14	Age
4	1	9		Sex
		1		Male
		2		Female
5	1	10		Primary or Secondary Education
		0		None
		1		1-8 Years
		2		9-10 Years
6	1	11		Type of Dwelling
		1		Single Detached
		2		Double
		3		Row or Terrace
		4		Duplex
		5		Other
		6		Not Stated
7	1	12		Sex of Head
		1		Male
		2		Female



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

JOB Name - Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size	Position	Type	Title - Titre
8	1	13		Martial Status of Head
			1	Married
			2	Single
			3	Other
9	1	14		Did Head do any work in Reference Week?
			1	Yes
			2	No
			3	Permanently Unable to Work
10	1	15		Reason Usually Works < 30 hours per week
			1	Personal or Family Responsibilities
			2	Going to School
			3	Could only find part-time work
			4	Did Not want full-time work
			5	Other Reasons
			16	N/A
11	2	16-17		Extra Hours Worked in Reference Week
			18-19	Hours Lost in Reference Week
12	2	20		Main Reason Hours Lost
			1	Own Illness
			2	Bad Weather
			3	Labour Dispute
			4	Layoff
			5	Lost Job/New Job
			6	Vacation
			7	Working Short Time
			8	Other
			16	N/A



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB NAME - Nom du travail

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
14	2	21-22	00-13	Weeks Still Starting New Job
			4	
15	1	23		Reason for Absence in Reference Week
			1	Illness or Disability
			2	Bad Weather
			3	Labour Dispute
			4	Layoff
			5	Lost Job/New Job
			6	Vacation
			7	Other
			4	N/A
16	1	24		Reason Usually Works < 30 Hours Per Week
			1	Personal or Family Responsibilities
			2	Going to School
			3	Could Only Find Part-Time Work
			4	Did Not Want Full-Time Work
			5	Other Reasons
			4	N/A
17	1	25		Paid For Time Off
			1	Yes
			2	No
			4	N/A
18	1	26		Ever Worked
			1	Yes
			2	No
			4	N/A
19	1	27		Last Job Full/Part-Time
			1	Full-Time
			2	Part-Time
			4	N/A



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom du Ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
20	1	28		Reason Left Last Job
			1	Own Illness
			2	Personal or Family Responsibilities
			3	Going to School
			4	No Specific Reason
			5	Laid Off
			6	Changed Residence
			7	Dissatisfied
			8	Retired
			0	Other Reason
			8	N/A
21	1	29		Looked for Work in Last 6 Months
			1	Yes
			2	No
			8	N/A
22	1	30		No Job Search Method In Last 4 Weeks
			1	Yes
			8	N/A
23	1	31		Activity Prior to Looking For Work
			1	Working
			2	Keeping House
			3	Going to School
			0	Other
			8	N/A
24	1	32		Seeking Temporary/Permanent Work
			1	Less than 6 Months
			2	More than 6 Months
			8	N/A



**Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données**

JOB Name - Nom du travail

\_\_\_\_\_

**JOB Name - Nom du travail**

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
25	1	33		<u>Seeking Full/Part-Time Work</u>
			1	<u>Full Time</u>
			2	<u>Part Time</u>
			4	
26	1	34		<u>Reason For Not Seeking Employment</u>
			1	<u>Illness or Personal Responsibilities</u>
			2	<u>Going to School</u>
			3	<u>No Longer Interested or Found Job</u>
			4	<u>Awaiting Recall or Reply</u>
			5	<u>Believes No Work Available</u>
			6	<u>Other Reasons</u>
			4	<u>N/A</u>
27	1	35		<u>Reason Could Not Take a Job</u>
			1	<u>Not Available: Going to School</u>
			2	<u>Not Available: Other Reasons</u>
			3	<u>Available</u>
			4	<u>N/A</u>
28	1	36		<u>Attending School</u>
			1	<u>Yes</u>
			2	<u>No</u>
29	1	37		<u>Type of Attendance</u>
			1	<u>Full Time</u>
			2	<u>Part Time</u>
			4	<u>N/A</u>
30	1	38		<u>Type of Institution</u>
			1	<u>Primary or Secondary</u>
			2	<u>University</u>
			3	<u>Community College</u>
			0	<u>Other Type</u>
			4	<u>N/A</u>



**Data Set Name** = Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

\_\_\_\_\_

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
31	1	39		<b>Class of Worker</b>
			1	Paid, Private
			2	Paid, Government Business
			3	Paid, Government Non-Business
			4	Employer
			5	Own Account
			6	Unpaid Family Worker
			7	Residue
32	3	40 - 42		<b>Job Tenure</b>
			001	1-6 Months
			002	7-12 Months
			003	1-5 Years
			004	6-10 Years
			005	11-20 Years
			006	Over 20 Years
			000	N/A
33	3	43 - 45		<b>Duration of Joblessness</b>
			001	0-1 Month
			002	1-3 Months
			003	4-6 Months
			004	7-12 Months
			005	13-24 Months
			006	2-5 Years
			007	6-10 Years
			008	Over 10 Years
34	3	46 - 48		<b>Tenure of Previous Job</b>
			001	N/A
			002	1-3 Months
			003	4-6 Months
			004	7-12 Months
			005	1-5 Years
			006	Over 5 Years



Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

\_\_\_\_\_

JOB Name - Nom du travail

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
35	1	49		Age Group
			1	15-16
			2	17-19
			3	20-24
			4	25-34
			5	35-44
			6	45-54
			7	55-64
			8	65-69
			9	70 and Over
36	1	50		Recoded Education
			1	None or Elementary
			2	High School (Some or completed)
			3	Some Post Secondary
			4	Post Secondary Certificate or Diploma
			5	University Degree
37	2	51-52		Occupation
			01	Managerial
			02	Professional
			03	Teaching
			04	Medicine
			05	Clerical
			06	Sales
			07	Services
			08	Primary Occupations
			09	Mining, Processing, Machining
			10	Fabrication
			11	Construction
			12	Transportation, Materials Handling, Other Crafts
			13	Never Worked
			14	N/A



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name – Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
38	2	53 – 54		Industry
			01	Agriculture
			02	Other Primary
			03	Manufacturing
			04	Construction
			05	Transportation
			06	Communication
			07	Utilities
			08	Trade
			09	Finance
			10	Community Services
			11	Business and Professional Service
			12	Miscellaneous Service
			13	Public Administration
			14	Never Worked
			15	Last Worked More than 5 Years Ago
			16	N/A
39	2	55-56	00-65	Total Ususal Hours
40	1	57		Labour Force Status
			1	Employed
			2	Unemployed
			3	Not In Labour Force
41	1	58		Flows Into Unemployment
			1	Job Loser
			2	Job Leaver
			3	New Entrant
			4	Re-Entrant
			5	N/A
42	1	59		Spouse Present Flag
			1	Yes
			2	No



#### Data Set Name – *Nom de l'ensemble de données*

JOB Name - Nom du travail

Job Name: From the trash

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
43	1	60		Recoded Education (Spouse)
			1	None or Elementary
			2	High School (Some or Completed)
			3	Some Post-Secondary
			4	Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma
			5	University Degree
			6	N/A
44	2	61-62	00-65	Total Usual Hours VV-VV
45	1	63		Labour Force Status
			1	Employed
			2	Unemployed
			3	Not In Labour Force
			4	Other
			5	N/A
46	1	64	Q10	Interviewer Check Item
			1	Preschool Age 00-05
			2	School Age 00-14
47	1	65	Q11	Last Week Was ... Enrolled In A Nursery School or Kindergarten
			1	Yes
			2	No
			6	N/A
48	2	66-67	Q12	How Many Hours Did ... Attend Last Week?
			00-45	Actual Hours in Reference Week
			VV-	N/A



### Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

\_\_\_\_\_

**JOB Name – Nom du travail**

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
49	2	68-69 Q13		How Many Hours Does .... Usually Attend Each Week?
		00-49		Usual Hours Per Week
		W		N/A
50	1	70 Q14		Last Week Was ... Registered in a Day Care Centre?
	1		Yes	
	2		No	
	W		N/A	
51	2	71-72 Q15		How Many Hours Did ... Spend in A Daycare Centre Last Week
	00-75		Actual Hours in Reference Week	
	W		N/A	
52	2	73-74 Q16		How Many Hours Does ... Usually Spend in a Day Care Centre per Week?
	00-75		Usual Hours Per Week	
	W		N/A	
53	3	75-77 Q17		What is the Usual Cost per Week for this Care?
	000-135		Usual cost per week	
	W		N/A	
54	1	78 Q18		Last Week Did Anyone Take Care of ... At Home Other Than ... Parents?
	1		Yes	
	2		No	
	W		N/A	
55	1	79 Q19		Was the Person Who Provided Most of this Care A Member of this Household?
	1		Yes	
	2		No	
	W		N/A	



Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

**JOB Name - Nom du travail**

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

JOB Name - Nom du travail

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
56	1	80 Q20		Was This Person A Brother or Sister, Another Relative, or A Non-Relative?
			1	Brother/Sister
			2	Other Relative
			3	Not A Relative
			4	N/A
57	2	81-82 Q21		How Many Hours of Care Did ... Receive At Home Last Week?
		00-80		Actual Hours In Reference Week
		44		N/A
58	2	83-84 Q22		How Many Hours of Care Does ... Usually Receive At Home From Persons Other Than ...'s Parents?
		00-80		Usual Hours of Care
		44		N/A
59	3	85-87 Q23		What is the Usual Cost Per Week for this Care?
		000-175		Usual Cost Per Week
		111		N/A
60	1	88 Q24		Does This Cost Cover Any Other Services such as Light Housekeeping, etcetera?
		1		Yes
		2		No
		4		N/A
61	1	89 Q25		Last Week Did Anyone Take Care of ... In Another Private Home?
		1		Yes
		2		No
		4		N/A



Dataset Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name = Nom du travail

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
62	1	90-91 Q26		How Many Hours of Care Did ... Receive In That Home Last Week?
		00-72		Actual Hours in Reference Week
		W		N/A
63	2	92-93 Q27		How Many Hours of Care Does ... Usually Receive in that Home per Week?
		00-55		Usual Hours Per Week
		W		N/A
64	3	94-96 Q28		What is the Usual Cost Per Week For This Care?
		000-140		Usual Cost Per Week
		W		N/A
65	1	97 Q29		Was Most of this Care Provided By A Relative?
		1		Yes
		2		No
		W		N/A
66	1	98 Q30		Last Week Who Usually Took Care of... After School?
		1		No One/Took Care of Himself/Herself
		2		Mother/Father
		3		Brother/Sister
		4		School/Community Program
		5		Other Relative
		6		Other
		W		N/A
67	1	99 Q31		Was Most of this Care Provided At Home?
		1		Yes
		2		No
		W		N/A

## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name = Nom de l'ensemble de données

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

JOB Name - Nom du travail

Field Zone	Size Longeur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
68	1	100 Q32		Are any other services such as light housekeeping provided as part of this care?
			1	Yes
			2	No
			3	N/A
69	2	101-102 Q33		How Many Hours of Care Does ... Usually Receive After School?
			00-50	Usual Hours Per Week
			55	N/A
70	3	103-105 Q34		What is the Usual Cost per Week For this Care?
			000-122	Usual Cost Per Week?
			555	N/A
71	1	106 Q35		Where did ... usually spend Lunch Hour Last Week?
			1	At Home
			2	At Home of Relative
			3	At Home of Non-Relative
			4	At School
			5	Other
			6	N/A
72	3	107-109 Q36		What are the main reasons the current arrangements were chosen for ...'s Care?
			A 1	Quality of Care
			2	Reliability/Dependability of Service
			3	Cost
			4	Convenience/Accessibility to Home
			5	Convenience/Accessibility to Work
			6	Convenience of Hours
			7	Decision Not My Own
			8	Only Arrangements Available/Not Aware of other Alternatives
			9	Other Reason
			0	Other



## RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set N. no. - Nom de l'en semble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre
72	3	B	0-9	Same As Q.36 A Above
			✓	N/A
		C	0-9	Same As Q.36 A Above
			✓	N/A
73	1	110	Q37	Is there Anything you would change about ...'s current care arrangement if you could?
			1	Yes
			2	No
74	3	111-113	Q38	How Would you Change ...'s current care arrangement if you could?
			1	to reduce cost of current arrangement.
			2	to obtain a receipt for income tax purposes
			3	to spend more time with this child
			4	a better quality of care
			5	more dependable/reliable service
			6	nearer to home
			7	nearer to work
			8	to change to an arrangement in a day care centre
			9	to change to an arrangement in a private home
			0	other change
			✓	N/A
75	1	114	Q39	In the past year has ...'s mother had to leave or refuse a job because of problems with child care arrangements?
			1	Yes
			2	No
			3	N/A

## RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title - Titre					
76	1	115	Q40	1980 Gross Household Income					
			1	\$ 9,000.					
			2	\$ 9,000.-\$14,999.					
			3	\$15,000.-\$19,999.					
			4	\$20,000.-\$24,999.					
			5	\$25,000.-\$29,999.					
			6	\$30,000.-\$34,999.					
			7	\$35,000.					
			8	Refused					
			9	Don't Know					
77	3	116-118	000-090 VVV	DV1- Total Actual Hours - Preschooler					
78	3	119-121	000-090 VVV	DV2- Total Usual Hours - Preschooler					
79	3	122-124	000-175 VVV	DV3 - Total Usual Cost - Preschooler					
80	4	125-128	0000-1667 VVVV	DV4- Average Cost per Hour - Day Care Centre					
81	4	129-132	0000-5000 VVVV	DV5- Average Cost Per Hour - Home Care					
82	4	133-136	0000-1667 VVVV	DV6- Average Cost Per Hour - Care Another Home					
83	4	137-140	0000-0667 VVVV	DV7- Average Cost Per Hour - Care After School					
84	4	141-144	0000-5000 VVVV	DV8- Average Cost Per Hour - All Preschool Care					
85	1	145	0-No Care 1-Care	DV9 - No Care Flag - Preschoolers					
			%	School Age					
86	2	146-147	00-42 VV	DV15- Hours Lost - Nursery School					
87	2	148-149	00-12 VV	DV16- Extra Hours - Nursery School					
88	2	150-151	00-40 VV	DV17- Hours Lost - Day Care					



## RECORD LAYOUT – CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name – Nom de l'ensemble de données

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

JOB Name – Nom du travail

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Title – Titre
89	2	152-153	00-11	DV18 - Extra Hours - Day Care BB
90	2	154-155	00-40	DV19- Hours Lost - Care at Home BB
91	2	156-157	00-70	DV20 - Extra Hours - Care at Home BB
92	2	158-159	00-45	DV21 - Hours Lost - Care in Another Private Home BB
93	2	160-161	00-72	DV22 - Extra Hours - Care in Another Private Home BB
94	9	162-170	NNNNNV NNNN	Weight
95	2	171-172		Regional Office
	11			St. John's
	12			Halifax
	13			Montreal
	14			Ottawa
	15			Toronto
	16			Winnipeg
	17			Edmonton
	18			Vancouver
96	6	173-178		Docket Number
97	2	179-180		Page Line Number
98	1	181	A-E	Economic Family Identifier
99	1	182	1-3	Census Family Unit

13. Record Description -

The Census Family File

S	C	C	M	I	C	R	O	A	D	U	L	T	F	I	L	E
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

066255

D59.SCC8102.MICADREC

PAGE 1 OF 12

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
1	5	1-5		00000-07044	Record number
2	1	6		0	Province
				1	Newfoundland
				2	Prince Edward Island
				3	Nova Scotia
				4	New Brunswick
				5	Quebec
				6	Ontario
				7	Manitoba
				8	Saskatchewan
				9	Alberta
					British Columbia
3	1	7		88	Filler
4	1	9			Sex
				1	Male
				2	Female
5	1	10			Marital Status
				1	Married
				2	Single
				3	Other
6	1	11		8	Filler
7	1	12			Type of Dwelling
				1	Single detached
				2	Double
				3	Row or Terrace
				4	Duplex
				5	Other

LD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
8	1	13			Did Head do any work in reference week?
			1		Yes
			2		No
			3		Permanently unable to work
9	1	14			Reason usually works less than 30 hours per week
			1		Personal or family responsibilities
			2		Going to school
			3		Could only find part-time work
			4		Did not want full-time work
			5		Other reasons
			6		Not applicable
10	2	15-16		00-30 AA-AA	Extra hours worked in reference week N/A
11	2	17-18		00-41 AA-AA	Hours lost in reference week N/A
12	1	19			Main reason hours lost
			1		Own illness
			2		Bad weather
			3		Labour dispute
			4		Layoff
			5		Lost job/new job
			6		Vacation
			7		Working short-time
			8		Other
			9		Not applicable
13	2	20-21			Number of weeks till starting new job
			00-13 AA-AA		

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
14	1	22			Reason for absence in reference week
			1		Illness or disability
			2		Bad weather
			3		Labour dispute
			4		Bayoff
			5		Lost job/new job
			6		Vacation
			7		Other
			8		Not applicable
15	1	23			Reason usually works < 30 hours per week
			1		Personal or family responsibilities
			2		Going to school
			3		Could only find part-time work
			4		Did not want full-time work
			5		Other reasons
			8		Not applicable
16	1	24			Paid for time off
			1		Yes
			2		No
			8		Not applicable
17	1	25			Ever worked
			1		Yes
			2		No
			8		Not applicable
18	1	26			Last job full/part-time
			1		Full time
			2		Part time
			8		Not applicable

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
19	1	27			Reason left last job
				0	Other reason
				1	Own illness
				2	Personal or family responsibilities
				3	Going to school
				4	No specific reason
				5	Laid off
				6	Changed residence
				7	Dissatisfied
				8	Retired
				¶	Not applicable
20	1	28			Looked for work in last six months
				1	Yes
				2	No
				¶	Not applicable
21	1	29			No job search method in past four weeks
				1	Yes
				¶	Not applicable
22	1	30			Activity prior to looking for work
				0	Other
				1	Working
				2	Keeping house
				3	Going to school
				¶	Not applicable
23	1	31			Duration of work sought
				1	Less than six months
				2	More than six months
				¶	Not applicable

ELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
24	1	32			Seeking Full/part time
				1	Full time
				2	Part time
				8	Not applicable
25	1	33			Reason for not seeking employment
				1	Illness or personal responsibilities
				2	Going to school
				3	No longer interested or found a job
				4	Awaiting recall or reply
				5	Believes no work available
				6	Other reasons
				8	Not applicable
26	1	34			Reason could not take a job
				1	Not available: going to school
				2	Not available: other reasons
				3	Available
				8	Not applicable
27	1	35			Attending School
				1	Yes
				2	No
28	1	36			Type of attendance
				1	Full time
				2	Part time
				8	Not applicable
29	1	37			Type of institution
				0	Other type
				1	Primary or secondary
				2	University
				3	Community College
				8	Not applicable

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
30	1	38			Class of Worker
				1	Paid, private
				2	Paid, government business
				3	Paid, government non-business
				4	Employer
				5	Own account
				6	Unpaid Family Worker
				7	Residue
31	3	39-41			Job Tenure
				000	Not applicable
				001	1-6 month
				002	7-12 months
				003	1-5 years
				004	6-10 years
				005	11-20 years
				006	over 20 years
32	3	42-44			Duration of joblessness
				001	0-1 month
				002	1-3 months
				003	4-6 months
				004	7-12 months
				005	13-24 months
				006	2-5 years
				007	6-10 years
				008	over 10 years
33	3	45-47			Tenure of previous job
				001	Not applicable
				002	1-3 months
				003	4-6 months
				004	7-12 months
				005	1-5 years
				006	over 5 years

LD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
34	9	48-56		NNNNN	Weight
35	1	57			Age Group
			1	15-16	
			2	17-19	
			3	20-24	
			4	25-34	
			5	35-44	
			6	45-54	
			7	55-64	
			8	65-69	
			9	70 and over	
36	1	58			Recoded education
			1	None or elementary	
			2	High school (some or completed)	
			3	Some post-secondary	
			4	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	
			5	University degree	
37	2	59-60			Recoded occupation
			01	Managerial	
			02	Professional	
			03	Teaching	
			04	Medicine	
			05	Clerical	
			06	Sales	
			07	Services	
			08	primary occupations	
			09	Mining, processing, machining	
			10	Fabrication	
			11	Construction	
			12	Transportation, materials handling, other crafts	
			13	Never worked	
			14	Not applicable	

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
38	2	61-62			Industry
				01	Agriculture
				02	Other primary
				03	Manufacturing
				04	Construction
				05	Transportation
				06	Communication
				07	Utilities
				08	Trade
				09	Finance
				10	Community services
				11	Business & professional service
				12	Miscellaneous service
				13	Public administration
				14	Never worked
				15	Last worked more than 5 years ago
				16	Not applicable
39	2	63-64			Total usual hours
				00-65	
40	1	65			Labour Force Status
				1	Employed
				2	Unemployed
				3	Not in Labour Force
41	1	66			Flows into unemployment
				1	Job loser
				2	Job leaver
				3	New entrant
				4	Re entrant
				5	Not applicable

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
42	1	67			Spouse present flag
				1	Yes
				2	No
43	1	68			Recoded Education (spouse)
				1	None or elementary
				2	High school (some or completed)
				3	Some post secondary
				4	Post-secondary certificate or diploma
				5	University Degree
				6	Not applicable
44	2	69-70			Total usual hours
				00-65	
				MM-VV	
45	1	71			Labour Force status
				1	Employed
				2	Unemployed
				3	Not in Labour Force
				4	Other
				6	Not applicable
46	1	72			Filler
47	2	73-74			Total no. children age 00-02
				00-03	
48	2	75-76			Total no. children age 03-05
				00-03	
49	2	77-78			Total no. children age 06-11
				00-04	

FIELD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
50	2	79-80			Total no. children age 12-14
				00-04	
51	2	81-82			No of children in nursery school or kindergarten
				00-03	
52	2	83-84			No. children in day care centre
				00-03	
53	2	85-86			No. children with care at home other than... parents
				00-03	
54	2	87-88			No. children with care after school
				00-06	
55	2	89-90			No. of children in nursery school or kinder- garten with care in another private home
				00-03	
56	2	91-92			No. of children cared for in another private home
				00-03	
57	4	93-96			Total actual hours - total children (per week)
				0000- 0150	
58	4	97-100			Total usual hours - total children (per week)
				0000- 0150	
59	3	101-103			Total cost - Total children per week
				000- 488	

LD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
60	1	104-106			Average cost per child (all care) (per week) 195-
61	3	107-109			Average cost per child in day care centre (per week) 000-135
62	3	110-112			Average cost per child with care at home other than...'s parents (per week) 000-175
63	3	113-115			Average cost per child for care in another private home (per week) 000-140
	4	116-119			Total usual hours all preschoolers (per week) 0000- 0150-
65	4	120-123			Total usual hours - all school age children (per week) 0000- 0120-
66	5	124-128			Total usual cost - all preschoolers (per week) 00000- 00366-
67	5	129-133			Total usual cost - all school age children (per week) 00000- 00280-
68	1	134			In the past year has...'s mother had to leave or refuse a job because of problems with child care arrangements? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable

LD	SIZE	POSITION	QUES	CODES	TITLE
69	1	135			1980 Gross Household income
				1	≤ 9000
				2	9000 - 14999
				3	15000 - 19999
				4	20000 - 24999
				5	25000 - 29999
				6	30000 - 34999
				7	35000
				8	Refused
				9	Don't know
70	3	136-138		000-080	Total usual hours all care (less nursery school care) all children (per week)
71	2	139-140			Regional Office
				11	St. John's
				12	Halifax
				13	Montreal
				14	Ottawa
				15	Toronto
				16	Winnipeg
				17	Edmonton
				18	Vancouver
72	6	142-146		NNNNNN	Docket Number
73	2	147-148			Page Line Number
74	1	149		A-E	(34) Economic Family Identifier
75	1	150		1-9	(283) Census Family Unit

14. Technical Specifications

The Child File

DSN: D59.SCC8102.CHILDMIC

VOL=SE: \_ \_ \_ \_ NT

LRECL: 170

BLKSIZE: 5100

BPI: 1600

LABEL = (1, SL)

The Census Family File

DSN: D59.SCC8102.PERMIC

VOL=SER: \_ \_ \_ \_ NT

LRECL: 138

BLKSIZE: 4140

BPI: 1600

LABEL = (2, SL)

Qa 096

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010143636

127

4469 67