

Inequitable Access*

An Analysis of Licensed Child Care in Toronto's 25 Wards

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Child care is essential for the well being of families, communities, and the children able to attend these facilities. This paper examines the accessibility of licensed child care centres across Toronto's 25 wards. Findings indicate that there are more children per existing child care space in wards with lower household incomes, lower proportions of English speaking households, and higher proportions of the population identifying as racialized. These findings suggest inequitable access to licensed child care spaces based on a variety of social factors, supporting initiatives aimed at increasing access to licensed child care in the city of Toronto.

Table of contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Data	3
2.1	Licensed Child Care Centres	3
2.2	Toronto Ward Profiles	4
3	Model	5
3.1	Model set-up	5
3.1.1	Model justification	6
4	Results	6
5	Discussion	6
5.1	First discussion point	6
5.2	Second discussion point	9
5.3	Third discussion point	9

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/ThomasWilliamFox/child_care_access.git.

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps	9
Appendix	10
A Additional data details	10
B Model details	10
B.1 Posterior predictive check	10
B.2 Diagnostics	10
References	11

1 Introduction

Equitable access to child care is essential to the social and economic health of a community such as the City of Toronto. Access to child care has been shown have a positive impact occupational and educational opportunities for parents, especially those in lower income brackets (Gunaseelan 2021). These economic advantages for parents and families bring benefits to their physical and social well-being (Gunaseelan 2021). Child care access also impacts the health and development of children attending these facilities (Rhijn et al. 2021). Vulnerable children disproportionately benefit from child care access as these centers help to facilitate early intervention methods (Underwood and Frankel 2012). Equitable access to child care is therefore a vital facet of community health and development.

This paper explores child care data from Toronto Children’s Services (2024) and ward data from Toronto City Planning (2024) to explore child care access across the city of Toronto. These data sets are made freely available by Open Data Toronto (Gelfand 2022). Data analysis and processing was performed using the programming language R (R Core Team 2023). Various packages were used throughout the writing of this paper including `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `arrow` (Richardson et al. 2023), `here` (Müller 2020), `ggmap` (Kahle and Wickham 2013), `maps` (Richard A. Becker, Ray Brownrigg. Enhancements by Thomas P Minka, and Deckmyn. 2023), `knitr` (Xie 2023), `dplyr` (Wickham et al. 2023), `janitor` (Firke 2023), and `rstanarm` (Goodrich et al. 2022).

This analysis explores relationships between child care demand and various demographic metrics across Toronto’s 25 wards (see Section 4). The paper’s estimand is that average household income is negatively correlated with the number of children per child care space by ward. The paper also explores the relationships between existing child care spaces and the proportion of racialized and non-native-English speaking populations by ward. These findings demonstrate inequitable access to child care across the city of Toronto. As child care plays a central role in the social and economic well-being of communities, and has an especially positive impact

on vulnerable children and low-income families, these findings support measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring more equitable access to child care in the city of Toronto (see Toronto 2017).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 outlines the data sets used throughout this paper made available by Open Data Toronto (Gelfand 2022). Section 2.1 explores the “Licensed Child Care Centres” data set provided by Toronto Children’s Services (2024), while Section 2.2 explores the “Ward Profiles (25-Ward Model)” data set provided by Toronto City Planning (2024). A model built to explore the impact of income on child care spaces in Toronto is outlined in Section 3. Results of modeling and data analysis are found in Section 4. This is followed by a discussion surrounding these findings and their implications in Section 5. This section also includes discussions around potential weaknesses and next steps regarding this research.

2 Data

2.1 Licensed Child Care Centres

The “Licensed Child Care Centres” data set is provided to Open Data Toronto (Gelfand 2022) by the City of Toronto’s Children’s Services division (Toronto Children’s Services 2024). The data set contains 1,066 entries, each corresponding to a licensed child care facility in Toronto. Variables chosen to isolate after cleaning include the facility ID number, the ward number where the facility is located, and the total number of individual child care spaces at the facility. Each facility’s operation type is also isolated, with the data showing that there are 703 non profit, 324 commercial, and 39 public (City operated) facilities in Toronto. Information about whether the each facility has a fee subsidy contract or participates in the Canada-Wide Early Learning & Child Care (CWELCC) system is also included, with 68% of facilities having subsidy contracts and 87% of facilities participating in CWELCC. Table 1 shows the first six entries in this data set and Figure 1 shows the location of each facility across Toronto.

Table 1: Sample of Cleaned Toronto Licensed Child Care Centre Data

Facility ID	Ward Number	Total Spaces	Type	Subsidy	CWELCC
1	3	164	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y
2	8	83	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y
3	25	102	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y
4	10	65	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y
5	20	26	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y
6	24	62	Non Profit Agency	Y	Y

A tibble: 1,066 x 9

	x_id	ward	totspace	auspice	subsidy	cwelcc_flag	geometry	x	y
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>
1	1	3	164	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.504~	-79.~	43.5~
2	2	8	83	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.420~	-79.~	43.7~
3	3	25	102	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.175~	-79.~	43.7~
4	4	10	65	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.383~	-79.~	43.6~
5	5	20	26	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.281~	-79.~	43.7~
6	6	24	62	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.227~	-79.~	43.7~
7	7	6	49	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.479~	-79.~	43.7~
8	8	24	46	Commercial Age~	Y	Y	-79.223~	-79.~	43.7~
9	9	19	51	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.298~	-79.~	43.7~
10	10	8	153	Non Profit Age~	Y	Y	-79.427~	-79.~	43.7~

i 1,056 more rows

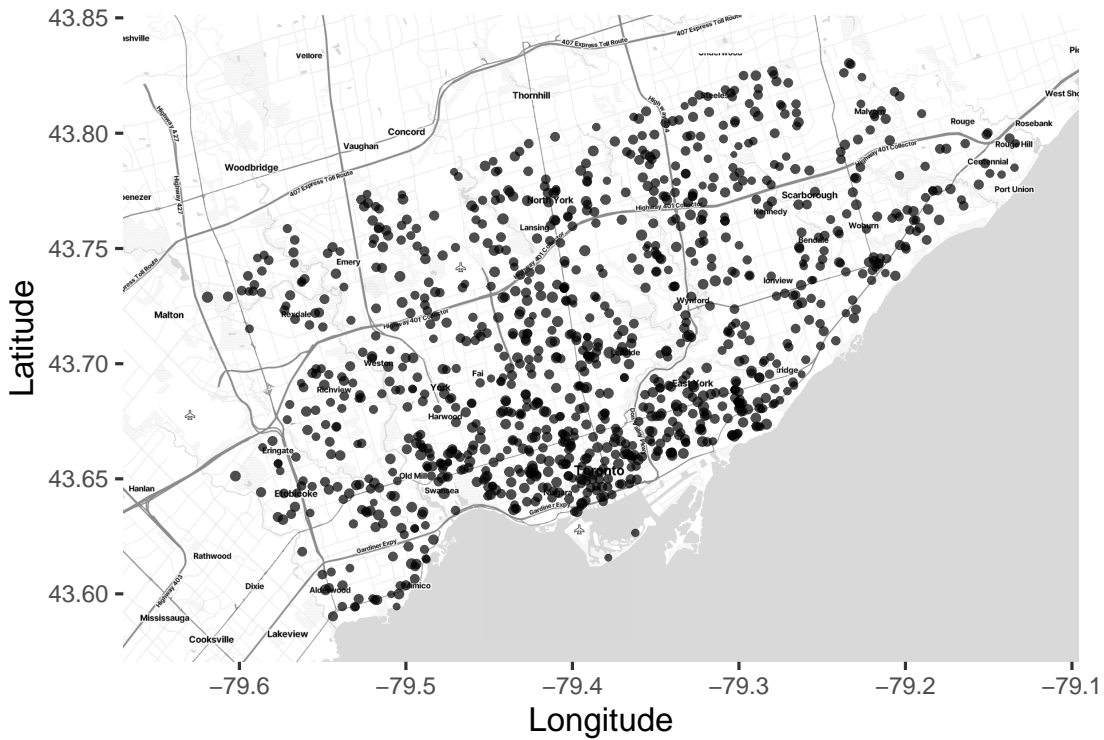


Figure 1: Map showing the loction of all licensed child care centres in Toronto

2.2 Toronto Ward Profiles

The “Ward Profiles (25-Ward Model)” data set is provided to Open Data Toronto (Gelfand (2022)) by Toronto City Planning (Toronto City Planning 2024). The data sets of interest

in this paper found through this resource are the “2023-WardProfiles-2011-2021-CensusData” data set which is used to determine demographic information related to each ward, and the “25-WardNames-Numbers” data set that is used to code names to ward numbers in this paper (Toronto City Planning 2024). Variables isolated from the 2021 Canada Census include ward number, population, number of children under 15, average yearly household income, number of households where English is spoken most often, population identifying as racialized. Table 2 shows the first six entries in the cleaned data set.

Table 2: Sample of Cleaned Toronto Ward Data

Ward	Total Popula- tion	Children Under 15	Average Household Income	English Spoken Most Often in Household	Population Identifying as Racialized
1	115120	18500	95200	67360	90130
2	117200	17300	146600	85330	37210
3	139915	18460	127200	105230	48675
4	104715	15015	127200	85720	30445
5	115675	18465	88700	76075	67120
6	107355	15555	107500	63260	56405

3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in Appendix B.

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (3)$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (4)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \quad (6)$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a negative relationship between average household income and the number of children per child care space by ward. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ .

4 Results

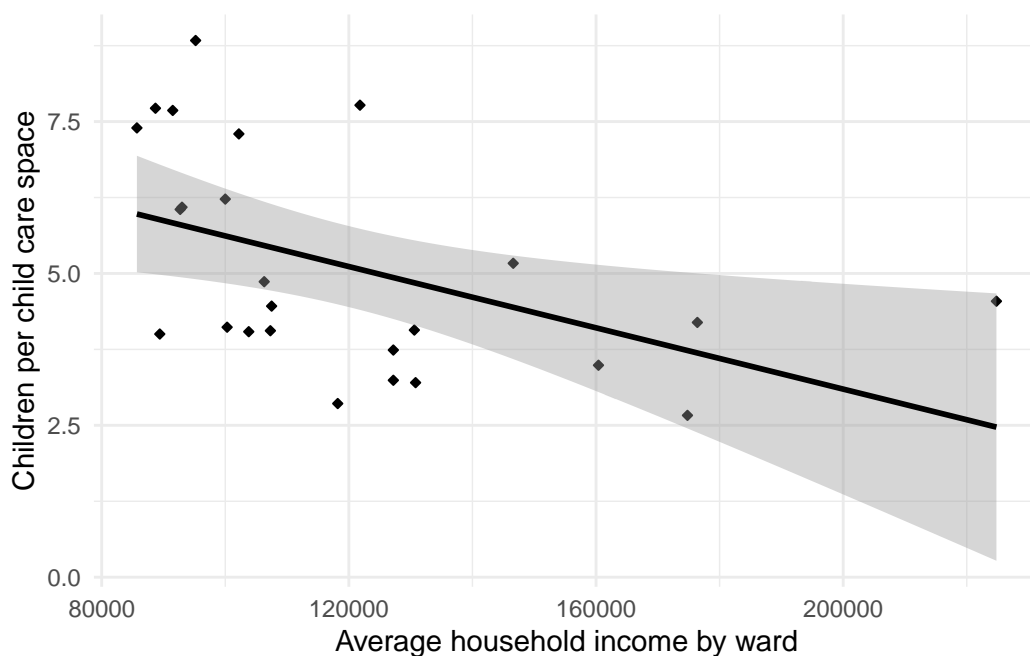


Figure 2: Relationship between income and child care spaces

Our results are summarized in Table [3](#).

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

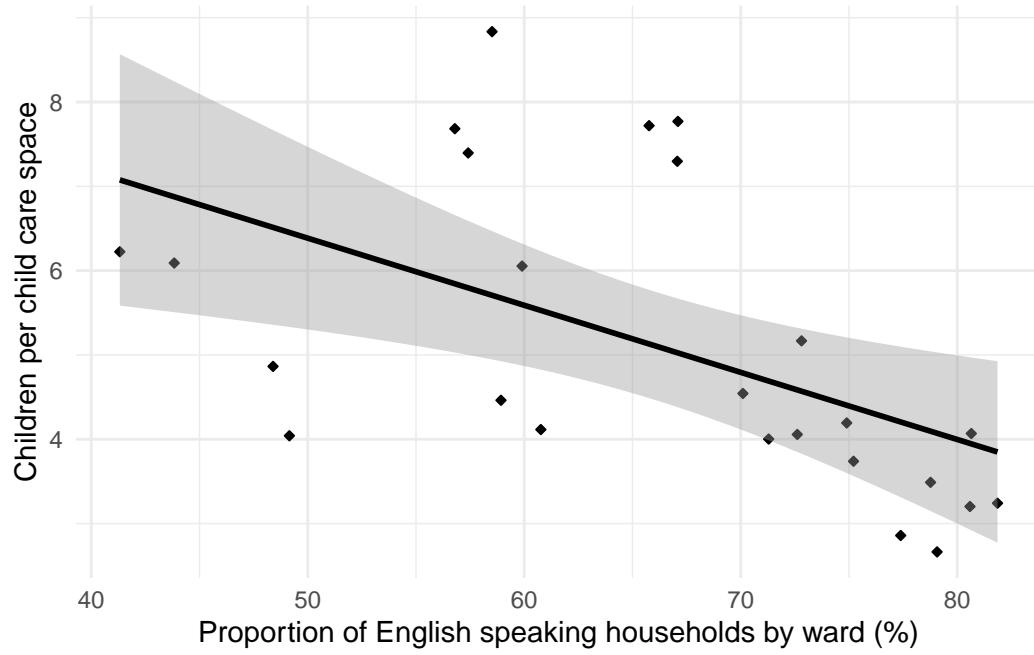


Figure 3: Relationship between language and child care spaces

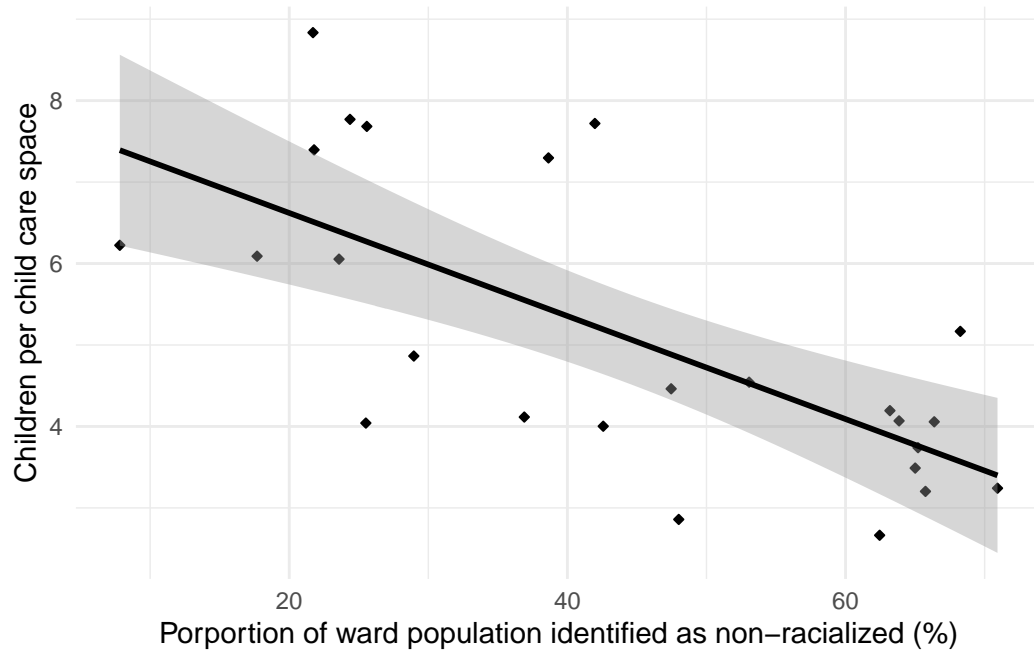


Figure 4: Relationship between non-racialized population by ward and child care spaces

Table 3: Explanatory models of flight time based on wing width and wing length

	First model
(Intercept)	−2.41 (5.31)
income	−1.22 (2.31)
language	5.08 (4.84)
racialized	8.56 (3.21)
Num.Obs.	25
R2	0.482
R2 Adj.	0.374
Log.Lik.	−42.167
ELPD	−45.7
ELPD s.e.	2.8
LOOIC	91.3
LOOIC s.e.	5.6
WAIC	91.0
RMSE	1.23

5.2 Second discussion point

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Appendix

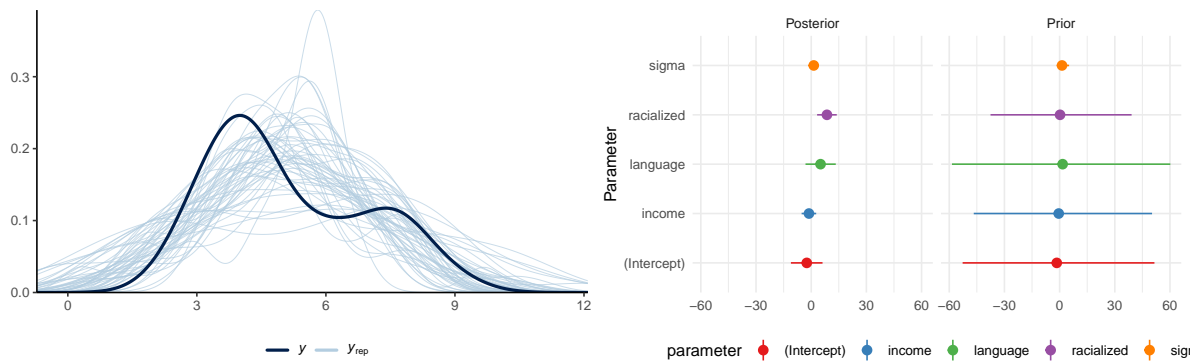
A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

In Figure 5a we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In Figure 5b we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...



(a) Posterior prediction check

(b) Comparing the posterior with the prior

Figure 5: Examining how the model fits, and is affected by, the data

B.2 Diagnostics

Figure 6a is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

Figure 6b is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

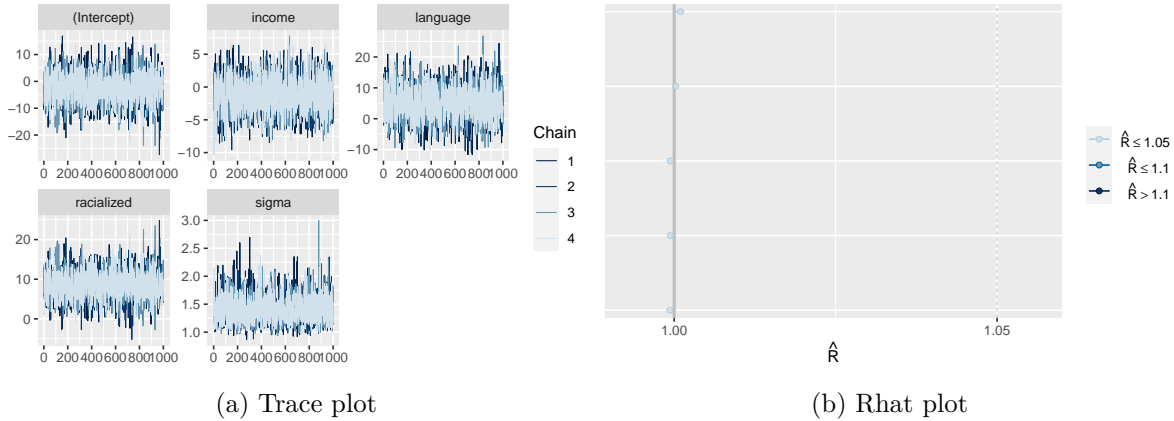


Figure 6: Checking the convergence of the MCMC algorithm

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