

# The Big Picture



TABLE 4

Varieties of ECEC services in all jurisdictions, Canada, 2005/06

Jurisdiction	Program(s)	Ministry/Department
<b>Government of Canada</b>	• First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative	Human Resources and Social Development Canada
	• Child/Day Care Program Alberta	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Child/Day Care Program Ontario	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities	Health Canada
	• Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve	Health Canada
	• First Nations Child & Family Service Head Start New Brunswick	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• First Nations Elementary Education (including pre-K and kindergarten)	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Child Minding	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
	• Military Family Resource Centres	Department of National Defence
	• Child Care Expense Deduction	Canada Revenue Agency
	• Maternity/Parental Leave Benefits	Human Resources and Social Development Canada
	• Community Action Program for Children	Health Canada
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	• Child care (child care centres, family child care, school-age child care centres)	Department of Health and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
	• Family Resource Programs	Department of Health and Community Services
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	• Child care (early childhood centres, school-age child care centres, family day care homes, occasional centres)	Department of Social Services and Seniors
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	• Child care (child care centres, child development centres, family child care)	Department of Community Services
	• Grade Primary (kindergarten)	Department of Education
<b>New Brunswick</b>	• Child care (day care centres, community day care homes, school-age child care centres, nursery schools)	Department of Family and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education

continued

<b>Quebec</b>	• Centres de la petite enfance (CPEs including centres and family child care)	Ministère de la Famille, des Aînés et de la Condition féminine
	• Milieu scolaire (school-age child care)	Ministère de l'Éducation du Loisir et du Sport
	• Garderies	Ministère de la Famille, des Aînés et de la Condition féminine
	• Maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation du Loisir et du Sport
	• Pré-maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation du Loisir et du Sport
	• Passe-partout	Ministère de l'Éducation du Loisir et du Sport
	• Halte garderies	Not regulated
<b>Ontario</b>	• Jardins d'enfants	Not regulated
	• Day nurseries (child care centres, nursery schools, before and after-school programs)	Ministry of Children and Youth Services
	Supervised private home day care (family child care)	
<b>Manitoba</b>	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Junior kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Child care (centres, nursery schools, school-age child care centres, family child care homes, group child care homes, occasional child care centres)	Manitoba Family Services and Housing
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	• Kindergarten	Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth
	• Child care (child care centres, family child care homes, school-age child care, group family child care homes, teen student support family child care homes)	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Kindergarten	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Pre-K	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Nursery schools	Not regulated
<b>Alberta</b>	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, approved family day homes, drop-in centres, out of school child programs, licensed drop-in centres)	Alberta Children's Services
	• Early childhood services (kindergarten)	Alberta Education
<b>British Columbia</b>	• Child care (group child care centres, preschools, family child care, out-of-school care, emergency care, child minding, ski hill or resort care) Child Care Resource and Referral (CCRR) Programs	Ministry of Children and Family Development
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• StrongStart centres	Ministry of Education
	• Early childhood development strategy	Minister of State for Early Childhood Development
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, after-school care, family day homes)	Department of Education, Culture and Employment
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education, Culture and Employment

<b>Nunavut</b>	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, after-school care, family day homes)	Department of Education
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
<b>Yukon</b>	• Child care (centres, school-age child care, family day homes)	Department of Health and Social Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
	• Preschools	Not regulated

**TABLE 5** Number of children 0-12 years by province/territory – 2005 (rounded estimate)

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	13,900	15,000	39,200	68,100
Prince Edward Island	4,000	3,900	12,400	20,300
Nova Scotia	24,600	26,300	74,800	125,700
New Brunswick	20,500	23,300	58,100	101,900
Quebec	210,300	224,500	603,500	1,038,300
Ontario	408,500	413,500	1,097,000	1,919,000
Manitoba	38,000	38,900	102,400	179,300
Saskatchewan	33,700	33,400	80,600	147,700
Alberta	115,900	112,500	283,800	512,200
British Columbia	112,600	120,600	341,300	574,500
Northwest Territories	2,200	2,000	4,600	8,700
Nunavut	2,215	2,120	4,745	9,080
Yukon Territory	1,030	955	2,845	4,830
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>987,445</b>	<b>1,016,975</b>	<b>2,705,290</b>	<b>4,709,610</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**TABLE 6****Children 0-12 years with mothers in the paid labour force by province/territory – 2005  
(rounded estimate)**

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,100	8,200	23,000	38,300
Prince Edward Island	2,700	2,800	9,000	14,500
Nova Scotia	16,400	17,000	50,500	83,900
New Brunswick	12,300	15,700	39,300	67,300
Quebec	140,000	151,300	409,100	700,400
Ontario	246,300	261,600	742,000	1,249,900
Manitoba	21,000	24,200	69,700	114,900
Saskatchewan	19,400	21,200	57,100	97,700
Alberta	64,500	62,800	186,800	314,100
British Columbia	63,900	74,600	223,200	361,700
Northwest Territories	1,200	1,100	3,000	5,200
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	500	600	1,800	2,900
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>595,300</b>	<b>641,100</b>	<b>1,814,500</b>	<b>3,050,800</b>

1 Information for Nunavut not available. Therefore, totals do not include Nunavut.

2 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 7

# Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child – 2005 (rounded estimate)

Province/ Territory	Youngest child less than 3 years old		Youngest child 3-5 years old		Youngest child 6-15 years old	
	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,800	65.5	7,300	71.6	24,200	77.3
Prince Edward Island	2,900	80.6	2,100	84.0	7,700	86.5
Nova Scotia	16,300	76.2	12,500	76.7	45,200	81.6
New Brunswick	12,900	71.3	12,200	79.7	33,800	81.8
Quebec	141,600	74.1	114,700	78.5	360,000	82.7
Ontario	249,800	69.4	194,100	75.6	609,300	83.7
Manitoba	21,600	63.9	16,400	76.3	54,300	85.0
Saskatchewan	19,300	67.0	14,000	76.9	45,500	87.2
Alberta	63,200	62.5	42,800	68.7	151,700	81.0
British Columbia	65,900	64.3	54,600	75.7	184,400	79.4
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada <sup>1</sup>	601,300	68.9	470,700	75.8	1,516,100	82.6

1 2005 information for the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon not available. Therefore, totals do not include these territories.  
For the most recent information for these territories from another source, see individual chapters.

TABLE 8

Family-related leave<sup>1</sup> by province/territory – 2006

P/T	Maternity Leave	Parental Leave	Adoption Leave	Family Responsibility Leave
NL	17 weeks	35 weeks available to both parents	17 weeks of adoption leave to which can be added 35 weeks of parental leave.	None
PE	17 weeks	35 weeks. The total parental leave for both parents cannot exceed 35 weeks.	52 weeks. The combined total leave for both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks.	None
NS	17 weeks	Both parents are entitled to 52 weeks which must be taken within 12 months of the child's birth. 35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken pregnancy/maternity leave.	52 weeks	None
NB	17 weeks	(Child care leave), 37 weeks may be shared between the parents. The combined total of maternity leave and child care leave taken by one or both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks.	37 weeks	3 days per year
QC <sup>2</sup>	18 weeks <sup>3</sup>	Both the father and the mother of a newborn and the person who adopts a child that has not yet reached school age are entitled to a parental leave of not more than 52 consecutive weeks.	See parental leave.	10 days per year
ON	17 weeks	35 weeks for birth mothers who took maternity leave; 37 weeks for other parent. Leaves may be taken by both parents consecutively.	37 weeks	10 days emergency leave <sup>4</sup>
MB	17 weeks	Both parents may take up to 37 weeks.	37 weeks	None
SK	18 weeks	Birth mothers may take 34 weeks immediately following maternity leave. The other parent may also take up to 37 weeks. These parental leaves may be taken consecutively.	Primary caregiver may take 18 weeks followed by 34 weeks of parental leave. Other parent may take up to 37 weeks which may be taken consecutively.	None
AB	15 weeks	37 weeks may be taken by one parent or shared between two parents but total combined leave cannot exceed 37 weeks. <sup>5</sup>	37 weeks	None
BC	17 weeks <sup>3</sup>	35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken maternity leave, and which must be taken immediately following maternity leave. 37 weeks for other parent. 37 weeks if birth mother has not taken maternity leave; must be taken within 52 weeks of the child's birth. <sup>6</sup>	37 weeks <sup>6</sup>	5 days per year
NT	17 weeks	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks	None
NU	17 weeks	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks	None

continued



YT	17 weeks	37 weeks. Parents who share leave cannot normally take their leave at the same time, whether or not they work for the same employer.	37 weeks	None
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- 1 Leave provisions are determined by provinces/territories under labour legislation while benefits to pay for these leaves are provided by the federal government under Employment Legislation. See FEDERAL ECEC section for a fuller description of federal family leave benefit provisions.
- 2 The Quebec Prenatal Insurance Plan came into force in January 2006. Parents may choose between the Basic Plan or the Special Plan. The information in this table describes the Basic Plan. See Quebec chapter for further details.
- 3 An additional 6 weeks is available to the birth mother if she is unable to return to work for health reasons related to the pregnancy or birth.
- 4 This leave is only available to those who work for an employer with more than 50 employees.
- 5 Legislation stipulates that there is no requirement to grant parental leave to more than one parent at a time if both parents work for the same employer.
- 5 An additional 5 weeks is available if the child has a condition requiring additional parental care.

TABLE 9

## Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs by province/territory – 2006

P/T	Program	Enrollment – Five year olds	Spending (2001)	Other features
NL	• Part-time	4,956	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$7,879 (per K-12 student)	• Kinderstart, a kindergarten orientation program for fours.
PE	• Part-time • Delivered as part of regulated child care centres	1,409	• TOTAL \$3.1M • PER CHILD \$2,193	
NS	• Full primary school day • Very limited provision for fours • Compulsory	9,056 (public only)	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$5,967 (per FTE K-12 student) <sup>1</sup>	• 4 Plus program available for at-risk populations in Halifax. • Pre-primary pilot program
NB	• Full primary school day • Compulsory	7,451	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$6,911	
QC	• Full-day – fives • Part-day – fours (There are two separate programs for fours: pre-maternelle and passe- partout. Both of these were initiated for low-income children, though this is no longer their sole clientele.)	• Fives – 69,000 (public) 4,735 (private) • Fours – 6,103 pre-maternelle – 8,500 passe-partout	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – \$1,728 per five – \$2,124 per four (pre-maternelle) – \$1,020 passe-partout	• Kindergarten for fours are no longer being developed but only maintained, as four year olds may attend full-time child care.
ON	• Part-day, everyday in most urban boards; full day alternate day in some rural boards (All French and some Catholic boards have full-day for fives and fours). • Almost all boards provide kindergarten for fours although it is not mandated.	(2003/04 data) <sup>1</sup> • Fives – 127,571 • Fours – 113,053	• TOTAL – Fives – \$535.9M – Fours – \$504.9M  • PER CHILD – Per five \$4,320 – Per four \$4,320 (part-day rate)	• Both “public” and Catholic school system.  • Best Start <sup>2</sup>
MB	• Part-day in most boards • Limited provision for fours	• Fives – 12,034 (public) – 761 funded independent • Fours – 2,127 (public) – 375 funded independent	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – Per five \$4,233 (est.) – Per four n/a	
SK	• Part-day fives • Pre-K – Threes and fours – Vulnerable children in targeted communities (limited enrolment)	• Fives – 10,552 • Fours – 1,600 (estimate – includes some threes)	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – Per five \$2,400 – Per four \$3,022	• Provision is at the discretion of school boards. • Both “public” and Catholic school system.

continued

<b>AB</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part-day fives</li> <li>• Two-and-a-half to fours with disabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fives – 43,463<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Fours – n/a</li> <li>• Threes – n/a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOTAL n/a</li> <li>• PER CHILD \$2,544</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be delivered in public schools or by Early Childhood Services.</li> <li>• Both “public” and Catholic school system.</li> </ul>
<b>BC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part-day fives, some full-day special populations</li> <li>• Limited provision for fours</li> </ul>	• 35,319 (public only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOTAL \$111,465,360</li> <li>• PER CHILD – FTE \$5,520</li> <li>– Part-time \$2,760</li> </ul>	
<b>NT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part-day or full-day fives (decision is made by the Divisional Educational Council or the District Education Authority)</li> </ul>	647 <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOTAL \$4,206,000</li> <li>• PER CHILD \$13,400 (per FTE K-12 student)<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both “public” and Catholic school system.</li> </ul>
<b>NU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part-day fives</li> </ul>	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOTAL n/a</li> <li>• PER CHILD \$10,521 (per FTE K-12 student)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kindergarten is delivered in Inuktitut.</li> </ul>
<b>YT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full day and Part-day fives</li> <li>• Limited provision for fours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fives – 3374</li> <li>• Fours – 30</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOTAL n/a</li> <li>• PER CHILD \$12,581 (per K-12 student)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both “public” and Catholic school system.</li> </ul>

1 This is the 2003/04 figure. No information is available for 2005/06.

2 See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS section in the Ontario chapter for more details.

3 Enrolment total includes children attending ECS programs offered by public, separate, Francophone, charter, private school and private ECS operators.

4 Includes both part-time and full-time students; breakdown unavailable.

5 This amount excludes capital.

TABLE 10

Coverage: Regulated child care spaces by province/territory and percentage of children (0–12 and (0–5) for whom there is a regulated child care space – 2006

Province/ Territory	Centre-based full- and part- day child care for 0–5	School-age child care	Regulated family child care <sup>1</sup>	Total regulated spaces 0–12	Children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care space (%)	Children 0–5 for whom there is a regulated child care space (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	4,769	625	248	5,642	8.3	16.5
Prince Edward Island	3,352 <sup>2</sup>	657	42	4,051 <sup>2</sup>	20.0 <sup>2</sup>	42.4 <sup>2</sup>
Nova Scotia	12,823 <sup>3</sup>	n/a	159	12,982	10.3	25.2
New Brunswick	12,893 <sup>3</sup>	n/a	270	13,163	12.9	29.4
Quebec <sup>4</sup>	111,094	161,428 <sup>5</sup>	89,011	361,533 <sup>5</sup>	34.8	25.6
Ontario	138,979	71,148	19,748	229,875	12.0	16.9
Manitoba	15,356	6,511	4,117	25,984	14.5	20.0
Saskatchewan <sup>4</sup>	5,410	907	2,395	8,712	5.9	8.1
Alberta	40,812	18,701	6,775	66,288	12.9	17.9
British Columbia	39,779	25,183	14,228 <sup>6</sup>	79,190 <sup>7</sup>	13.8	17.1
Northwest Territories	883	290	352	1,525	17.5	21.0
Nunavut	887	100	n/a	987	10.9	20.5
Yukon Territory <sup>4</sup>	525	181	291	1,330 <sup>8</sup>	27.5	26.4
<b>Canada</b>	<b>387,562</b>	<b>285,731</b>	<b>137,636</b>	<b>811,262</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>

1 Figures for regulated family child care by age group are usually not available.

2 For the purpose of comparison with other provinces, the figure 1,290 part-day spaces (excluding part-day kindergarten spaces) has been used in calculations.

3 This figure includes school-age child care as breakdown is not available.

4 Nursery schools (part-time) are not regulated in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Yukon so are not included in these figures.

5 A figure for school-age spaces was not available. We have calculated an estimate based on the ECEC in Canada 2004 figure of 141,977 school-age spaces, expanded using the same percentage increase as the increase in total centre-based spaces for children aged 0-4 from 2004-2006 – 13.7%. School-age child care for children is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Leisure and Sport and includes children aged 4-12.

6 This figure includes kindergarten age children attending out-of-school care.

7 The number of occasional care and child minding spaces are no longer available. As well, the number of some of the spaces previously reported by the BC government have been publicly restated, eliminating some double-counting. As a result, the number of spaces above may not be comparable to those from previous editions.

8 Yukon provided both total occupied spaces and total regulated spaces, but breakdown by type of service only for occupied spaces. Thus, the sum of centre-based, school-age, and family child care spaces do not equal the total regulated spaces above. Total regulated spaces have been used in all totals and calculations

TABLE 11

Sponsorship of regulated centre-based programs<sup>1</sup> by province/territory – 2006

Province/Territory	Not-for-profit and publicly-operated <sup>1</sup>	For-profit	Percent not-for-profit (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,676	3,718	31
Prince Edward Island <sup>2</sup>	2,034	2,605	44
Nova Scotia	6,924	5,899	54
New Brunswick	Not available <sup>3</sup>	Not available <sup>3</sup>	36 <sup>3</sup>
Quebec	236,001 <sup>4</sup>	36,521 <sup>5</sup>	87
Ontario	161,233 <sup>6</sup>	48,894	77
Manitoba	20,559	1,308	94
Saskatchewan	6,292	25	99.6
Alberta	30,145	28,748	51
British Columbia <sup>7</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available
Northwest Territories	1,173	0	100
Nunavut	987	0	100
Yukon Territory	713	326 <sup>8</sup>	69
<b>Canada<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>467,737</b>	<b>128,044</b>	<b>79</b>

1 Full- and part-time spaces are included in these figures because some provinces cannot provide break-downs.

2 For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, this figure does not include part-day kindergarten.

3 Breakdown of profit and not-for-profit spaces not available, however the proportion is estimated at 64% for-profit to 36% non-profit.

4 This figure includes school-age spaces which are under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, Leisure and Sport. An up-to-date figure for school-age spaces was not available. We have calculated an estimate based on the ECEC in Canada 2004 figure of 141,977 school-age spaces, expanded using the same percentage increase as the increase in total centre-based spaces for children aged 0-4 from 2004-2006 – 13.7%.

5 This figure includes all spaces in garderies centres which may be for-profit or non-profit. The majority of garderies are for-profit.

6 This figure includes municipally-operated centre spaces.

7 Information no longer available.

8 In the Yukon chapter, the for-profit space figure provided includes family child care spaces. These have been removed for the purposes of this table.

**TABLE 12** On-reserve child care centres by province/territory<sup>1</sup> – 2006

Province/Territory	Number of on-reserve centres	Regulated by province/territory	Provincial/territorial funding	Federal funding
Newfoundland & Labrador	2	on request	yes	yes
Prince Edward Island	1 <sup>2</sup>	no	no	yes
Nova Scotia	13	no	no	yes
New Brunswick	7	on request	no	yes
Quebec	43	yes	yes	yes
Ontario	64	yes	yes <sup>3</sup>	yes <sup>3</sup>
Manitoba	62	no	no	yes
Saskatchewan	76	no	no	yes
Alberta	31	no <sup>4</sup>	yes <sup>3</sup>	yes <sup>3,4</sup>
British Columbia	92	yes	yes	yes
Northwest Territories <sup>5</sup>	51	yes	yes	yes
Nunavut	45	yes	yes	yes
Yukon Territory <sup>6</sup>	7	yes	yes	yes

1 Off-reserve child care centres and family child care agencies serving Aboriginal families are available in some provinces/territories. Refer to ABORIGINAL ECEC section of each province/territory for details. In addition, see ABORIGINAL ECEC for further information.

2 This represents an unlicensed kindergarten centre.

3 Provincial funding is available through agreements between the federal government and Ontario and Alberta. See individual provinces for more information.

4 On-reserve child care centres are eligible for federal government funding equivalent to parent subsidies if provincial licensing standards are met.

5 NT (outside Yellowknife) and NU are made up of Dene and Inuit communities. These figures represent all centres in the two territories.

6 There are no reserves in YT so information refers to child care operated by Aboriginal communities.

TABLE 13

Total provincial/territorial allocation<sup>1</sup> for each regulated child care space by province/territory – 2005/06 (rounded)

Province/Territory	Allocation for each regulated child care space <sup>1</sup> (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	2,183	12,322,000 <sup>2</sup>
Prince Edward Island	1,166	4,725,000 <sup>3</sup>
Nova Scotia	1,825	23,695,000
New Brunswick	1,707	22,475,000
Quebec	4,644	1,678,879,000
Ontario	2,323	534,100,000
Manitoba	3,322	86,327,000
Saskatchewan	2,614	22,773,000
Alberta	1,093	72,470,000
British Columbia	2,224	176,108,000
Northwest Territories	1,666	2,542,000 <sup>4</sup>
Nunavut	2,345	2,315,000 <sup>4</sup>
Yukon Territory	4,067	5,409,000
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$3,259</b>	<b>\$2,644,140,000</b>

1 Note that in 2005/2006 many provinces/territories did not include federal ECEC transfer in their provincial allocation. Nor was it possible to systematically identify how and when those funds were spent. Consequently, this table represents the identified allocations.

2 This is an estimated expenditure provided by provincial officials.

3 PEI's kindergartens may be operated by child care centres. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation does not include PEI's spending on kindergarten (see PEI section for details). The allocation for kindergarten is \$3.2 million.

4 The fee subsidy budget includes spending on both regulated and unregulated child care. Breakdown between one-time start-up and ongoing operating grants is not available.

TABLE 14

Total provincial/territorial allocation<sup>1</sup> to regulated child care for each child  
0-12 years in the province – 2005/06

Province/Territory	Allocation to regulated child care for each child in the province <sup>1</sup> (\$)	Total provincial/territorial allocation to regulated child care (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	181	12,322,000 <sup>2</sup>
Prince Edward Island	233	4,725,000 <sup>3</sup>
Nova Scotia	189	23,695,000
New Brunswick	221	22,475,000
Quebec	1,617	1,678,879,000 <sup>3</sup>
Ontario	278	534,100,000
Manitoba	481	86,327,000
Saskatchewan	154	22,773,000
Alberta	141	72,470,000
British Columbia	307	176,108,000
Northwest Territories	292	2,542,000
Nunavut	255	2,315,000
Yukon Territory	1,120	5,409,284
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$561</b>	<b>\$2,644,140,000</b>

1 Note that in 2005/2006 many provinces/territories did not include federal ECEC transfer in their provincial allocation. Nor was it possible to systematically identify how and when those funds were spent. Consequently, this table represents the identified allocations.

2 This is an estimated expenditure provided by provincial officials.

3 PEI's kindergartens are located in child care centres. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation does not include PEI's spending on kindergarten (see PEI section for details). PEI's allocation for kindergarten is \$3.2 million.



**TABLE 15** Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies by province/territory – 2006

Province/Territory	Family size	Full subsidy up to (\$)	Partial subsidy up to (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1 parent, 1 child	25,000	37,000
	2 parents, 2 children	25,368	37,600
Prince Edward Island	1 parent, 1 child	13,440	25,440
	2 parents, 2 children	19,200	51,040
Nova Scotia	1 parent, 1 child	16,800	24,912
	2 parents, 2 children	17,700	34,992
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	1 child, 2 years or older	22,000	23,100
	1 child, under 2 years old	22,000	24,180
Quebec	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ontario <sup>3</sup>	Not applicable <sup>2</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Manitoba	1 parent, 1 child	13,787	24,577
	2 parents, 2 children	18,895	40,475
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	1 or 2 parents, 1 infant	(gross) 19,800	(gross) 36,720
	1 or 2 parents, 2 children	(gross) 21,000	(gross) 54,960
Alberta <sup>3</sup>	1 parent, 1 child	(gross) 35,100	(gross) 54,900
	2 parents, 1 infant, 1 pre-school child	(gross) 39,600	(gross) 77,400
British Columbia	1 parent, 1 child	30,984	48,984
	2 parents, 2 children	35,016	71,016
Northwest Territories	Not applicable <sup>4</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Nunavut	Not applicable <sup>5</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Yukon Territory	1 parent, 1 child	20,424	32,304
	2 parents, 2 children	30,060	51,624

1 Quebec provides publicly-funded services rather than providing subsidies to selected families.

2 Ontario used a needs test until January 2007. They have now introduced an income test. See the RECENT DEVELOPMENTS section of the Ontario chapter for details.

3 Saskatchewan and Alberta use gross income level to determine eligibility; other provinces use net income. Therefore the figures are not directly comparable across jurisdictions.

4 Eligibility for subsidy varies according to number of family members, actual shelter costs, community of residence and eligibility for enhanced benefits such as disability allowance, educational expenses. These needs are based on Income Assistance Program schedules.

5 Eligibility varies with clients' actual housing, utility and child care costs, plus social assistance rates for food and clothing. To be eligible for a fee subsidy, parents must be working, attending school or a training program, or have a child with a special need, for whom child care is recommended by a recognized health care professional.

TABLE 16

## Minimum early childhood training requirements for staff in centres for preschool-age children by province/territory – 2006

Province/ Territory	Centre Directors	Full-time staff (teachers)	Additional Requirements
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Two year ECE diploma and two years experience	One year ECE certificate and one year experience required for one staff member per group	30–60 hour course <sup>1</sup> and thirty hours professional development every three years required for all staff.
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	One year ECE diploma	One year ECE diploma required for one staff member in each program	Thirty hours of in-service training every three years is required for all staff.
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	Training program in early childhood education or its equivalent	Training program in early childhood education or its equivalent required for 2/3 of staff	Not specified.
<b>New Brunswick</b>	Director or his/her designate OR 1/4 of staff are required to have a one-year community college ECE certificate or its equivalent <sup>2</sup>	See requirements for centre directors	All staff required to be at least 16 years old (staff 16-19 must be supervised by a staff at least 19 years old).
<b>Quebec</b>	Not specified	2/3 of staff in centre-based CPEs and garderies must have a college diploma or university degree in ECE <sup>3</sup>	Not specified
<b>Ontario</b>	Two year ECE diploma from an approved College of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT) and two years experience	Two year ECE diploma from an approved CAAT or the equivalent required for one staff member per group	Not specified
<b>Manitoba</b>	Post-diploma continuing education certificate or a degree program from an approved post-secondary institution in Manitoba and one year experience <sup>4</sup>	Diploma in ECE from a recognized community college in Manitoba <sup>5</sup> required for 2/3 of staff (for 0-6 year olds) and 1/2 of staff for school-age and nursery schools	40 hour course within first year of work. Must be at least 18 years of age.
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	Two year ECE diploma <sup>6</sup>	30% of staff must have a one year ECE certificate <sup>7</sup>	120 hour child care orientation course required for all staff.
<b>Alberta<sup>8</sup></b>	Two year ECE diploma is required	One year ECE certificate required for 1/4 of staff	Orientation course or equivalent course work of 45 hours related to ECE.

continued

<b>British Columbia<sup>9</sup></b>	Not specified	<p><i>Under 36 months</i> Each group of four or fewer children, requires one infant and toddler educator. Each group of five to twelve children requires one infant and toddler educator and one early childhood educator.</p> <p><i>30 months to school-age</i> Each group requires one early childhood educator.</p> <p><i>Special needs</i> Each group of up to four requires one special needs early childhood educator. Each group of five to eight children requires one special needs early childhood educator and one early childhood educator. Each group of nine to sixteen children requires one special needs early childhood educator and two early childhood educators.</p>	See Requirements for primary staff for details on staffing composition. Refer to BC chapter for more details.
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	No training required.	No training required	Must be 19 years old.
<b>Nunavut</b>	No training required.	No training required	Must be 19 years old and represent the cultural background of the children.
<b>Yukon Territory</b>	Not specified.	Two year ECD training for 20% of staff, one year ECD training for an additional 30%	60 hour course required for all others.

- 1 In infant care, a minimum of a one year certificate in Early Childhood Education is required for all staff
- 2 This requirement was made effective April 2003. Existing centres that do not currently meet the requirement have been provided funding support and access to training and were expected to meet the requirement by April 1, 2006.
- 3 This requirement came into force as of August 31, 2006. Previously, one-third of staff in garderies were required to meet the training requirement; existing garderies have five years to comply with the new requirement.
- 4 For school-age and nursery schools in Manitoba, directors require an ECE diploma from a recognized community college and one year of experience. For teachers in school-age and nursery schools, 1/2 of the staff must have an ECE diploma.
- 5 Equivalency is completion of the Manitoba Child Day Care Competency-Based Assessment program or the Competency Based Assessment/Prior Learning Assessment program.
- 6 Directors appointed to a centre director position prior to July 2001 are required to hold only a one year certificate or equivalent but must upgrade to a two year diploma if they accept employment with another centre.
- 7 By January 2007, a further 20% of staff were required to have a two year ECE diploma.
- 8 In out-of-school care programs there is to be a full time program director on staff at all times; there are no standards for staff qualifications in out-of-school centres.
- 9 For out-of-school, child-minding, and occasional or ski resort care, there are no specific early childhood training requirements. Staff must be older than 19 years and have taken a course OR have relevant work experience.

**TABLE 17****Maximum staff:child ratios in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory<sup>1</sup> – 2006**

Province/Territory	At 12 months	At 36 months	At five years
Newfoundland & Labrador	1:3	1:5	1:8
Prince Edward Island	1:3	1:10	1:12
Nova Scotia	1:4	1:8	1:15
New Brunswick	1:3	1:7	1:12
Quebec	1:5	1:8	1:10
Ontario <sup>2</sup>	3:10	1:8	1:12
Manitoba	1:4	1:8	1:10
Saskatchewan	1:3	1:10	1:10
Alberta	1:3	1:8	1:10
British Columbia	1:4	1:8	1:8
Northwest Territories	1:3	1:8	1:10
Nunavut	1:3	1:8	1:10
Yukon Territory	1:4	1:8	1:8

1 In some provinces, an age may fall into more than one age range. The ratios in this table represent a choice of the older age range in these cases.

2 Effective November 2006 Ontario made changes to age groups for kindergarten and school age children. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the Ontario chapter for details.

**TABLE 18****Maximum group sizes in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory<sup>1</sup> – 2006**

Province/Territory	At 12 months	At 36 months	At five years
Newfoundland & Labrador	6	10	16
Prince Edward Island	6	not specified	not specified
Nova Scotia	10	not specified	not specified
New Brunswick	9	14	24
Quebec	not specified	not specified	not specified
Ontario	10	16	24
Manitoba	8	16	20
Saskatchewan	6	20	20
Alberta	6	16	20
British Columbia	12	25	25
Northwest Territories	6	16	20
Nunavut	6	16	20
Yukon Territory	8	16	16

1 In some provinces, an age may fall into more than one age range. The group sizes in this table represent a choice of the older age range in these cases.

2 Effective November 2006 Ontario made changes to age groups for kindergarten and school-age children. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the Ontario chapter for details.

TABLE 19

Minimum requirements for regulated family child care providers  
by province/territory – 2006

Province/ Territory	Age requirement	Early childhood training or orientation requirements	First aid certification requirement	Other requirements
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	Not specified	30-60 hour course	Not specified	30 hours of professional development every three years
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	Not specified	30 hour course	Yes	Two letters of reference
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	18	None	Not specified	
<b>New Brunswick</b>	19	None	Yes	
<b>Quebec</b>	Not specified	- Must complete 45 hour course. - Providers are supervised by a home child care coordinating office, most of which are CPEs. These often provide training for providers.	Yes	
<b>Ontario</b>	18	None, although agencies, which are licensed to provide supervision according to regulations for providers, often provide training.	If working with children with special needs	
<b>Manitoba</b>	18	New providers are required to complete an approved 40-hour course from a community college in family child care or early childhood education within first year of operating.	Yes	- Providers are assessed by Child Day Care for their suitability to provide care based on recognized family child care competencies.
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	18	- All require orientation session with a program consultant. - 40 hour course for those licensed after July 2001. - 120 hour ECE course for providers in group family child care (must be completed within three years)	Yes	Six hours of professional development each licensing year
<b>Alberta</b>	Not specified	Family day home agencies required to develop appropriate training.	Not specified	
<b>British Columbia</b>	19	Relevant work experience OR a course on the care of young children	Yes	
<b>Northwest</b>	19	None	Yes	
<b>Nunavut</b>	19	None	Yes	
<b>Yukon Territory</b>	18	60 hour course or equivalent	Yes	

TABLE 20

Maximum number of children permitted in unregulated family child care by province/territory – 2006<sup>1</sup>

Province/Territory	Maximum number of children	Includes provider's children?	Are there further age restrictions? <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland & Labrador	4	yes	yes
Prince Edward Island	5	yes	yes
Nova Scotia	6	yes	yes
New Brunswick	5	yes	yes
Quebec	6	yes	no
Ontario	5	no	no
Manitoba	4	yes	yes
Saskatchewan	8	yes	yes
Alberta	6	yes	yes
British Columbia	2	no	no
Northwest Territories	4	yes	no
Nunavut	4	yes	no
Yukon Territory	3	no	no

1 Further age restrictions vary by province. Refer to individual provinces.

TABLE 21

Openings and closings of child care centres and family child care by province/territory<sup>1</sup>

Province/Territory	Centre-based child care		Regulated family child care	
	New child care centre licenses issued	Child care centre closures	New licenses issued to family child care agencies/individual providers	Family child care agencies/individual providers who ceased providing care
Newfoundland & Labrador	Not available	Not available	0 (agencies)	Not available
Prince Edward Island	6	6 <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Nova Scotia	26	26	0 (agencies)	1 (agencies)
New Brunswick <sup>3</sup>	49	33	11	14
Quebec	82	5	Not available	Not available
Ontario <sup>4</sup>	390	243	7 (agencies)	5 (agencies)
Manitoba (04/05)	15	8	66 (individuals)	67 (individuals)
Saskatchewan	14	1	69 (individuals)	61 (individuals)
Alberta	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
British Columbia <sup>5</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Northwest Territories	6	1	6 (individuals) (03/04)	6 (individuals) (03/04)
Nunavut	1	2	0	0 (individuals)
Yukon Territory	0	0	7 (individuals)	10 (individuals)

1 In some cases centres may not have actually closed, but may have changed hands or been issued a new license.

2 Several of the part-day kindergarten programs became full-day early childhood centres.

3 Within these numbers there are some community day care homes that became day care centres, thus would be recorded as closing as a community day care home and opening as a day care centre.

4 Number of new licenses issued and centres or agencies closed include those which have relocated or have had a change in ownership.

5 Information not available. See Space Statistics section in the British Columbia chapter for further details.



TABLE 22

**Minimum space requirements per child in full-day regulated programs  
(in square meters)<sup>1</sup> by province and territory (2006)**

P/T	Indoor space	Outdoor space	Location of outdoor space in relation to indoor space
NL	3.3m <sup>2</sup> excluding fixed equipment	No specifications	On-site
PE	3.5m <sup>2</sup> excluding kitchens, hallways, bathrooms, closets and other similar areas	7m <sup>2</sup>	If no space is available adjacent the facility nearby parks or open space may be used with Board approval.
NS	2.75m <sup>2</sup> of unobstructed playroom space	5.46m <sup>2</sup>	On-site space or access to a play area within a reasonable distance.
NB	3.25m <sup>2</sup> exclusive of offices, hallways, washrooms, lockers, kitchen facilities, shower rooms and isolation rooms	4.5m <sup>2</sup> to safely accommodate 50% of the children at one time.	Adjacent to or within walking distance of the centre.
QC	4m <sup>2</sup> for children under 18 months; 2.75m <sup>2</sup> for older children	4m <sup>2</sup> for at least one third of the children on the permit.	Contiguous to the centre or located less than 500m from facility with guaranteed access; or an outdoor children's play space in a public park, enclosed by a fence.
ON	2.8m <sup>2</sup> of unobstructed floor space; for handicapped children 5m <sup>2</sup>	5.6m <sup>2</sup> unless otherwise approved by a Director	Must be adjacent to the premises unless otherwise approved by a Director.
MB	3.3m <sup>2</sup> excluding hallways, washrooms, food preparation areas, storage space or other space not used for play; for infant space licensed after June 2002, equipment or furniture used for napping, feeding, toileting is also excluded.	7m <sup>2</sup>	Within 350m of the centre; in school-age centres the space must be within 700m. Where not adjacent to the day care centre, the licensee must provide safe access.
SK	3.7m <sup>2</sup> excluding offices, hallways, washrooms, kitchens, closets, lockers, furnace or boiler rooms and large or fixed equipment. An additional 2.3m <sup>2</sup> separate sleeping area for each infant.	7m <sup>2</sup>	At least half of outdoor space must be adjacent to centre. Remainder must be within walking distance, unless otherwise provided for in the license.
AB	3m <sup>2</sup> of net floor space, appropriate for children when playing, resting, sleeping and eating. Includes unencumbered hallway space, but not stairwells, kitchens, offices, staff rooms, storage rooms or half the washroom space.	2m <sup>2</sup> per child under per child 19 months or older, for least 50% of the licensed capacity.	Adjacent to or within walking distance of the centre.
BC	3.7m <sup>2</sup> in a centre for children under 36 months, from 30 months to school age and in preschool, excluding hallways, built-in storage areas and bathrooms. 4m <sup>2</sup> in special needs day care. 3m <sup>2</sup> in out-of-school care. 5m <sup>2</sup> per person in the sleeping area in overnight care.	7m <sup>2</sup>	No specifications

<b>NT</b>	2.75m <sup>2</sup> excluding storage space or fixed equipment. Space must be available for activities at all times of the operating hours if it is to be used in the calculation of available space.	5m <sup>2</sup>	Adjacent to or within walking distance of the centre.
<b>NU</b>	2.75m <sup>2</sup> excluding storage space or fixed equipment. Space must be available for activities at all times of the operating hours if it is to be used in the calculation of available space.	5m <sup>2</sup>	Adjacent to or within walking distance of the centre.
<b>YT</b>	4m <sup>2</sup> for activity, eating and sleeping, excluding hallways, cloakrooms, washrooms, sick room, furnace room, staff room, office, cooking area and private areas, and fixed furniture	5m <sup>2</sup> for each child using the outdoor space.	Adjacent to or within walking distance of the centre.

1 For a more thorough examination of this issue please see Beach, J. & Friendly, M. (2005). *Child care centre physical environments. Quality by Design Working Document*. Toronto: Childcare Resource and Research Unit.