

# THE BIG PICTURE...



**Table 1**  
**Number of children 0-12 years - 1998 (rounded)**

Province/Territory	0-2	3-5	6-12	Total 0-12
Newfoundland & Labrador	17,200	17,300	51,600	86,200
Prince Edward Island	5,100	5,200	13,800	24,200
Nova Scotia	30,500	33,000	88,500	152,000
New Brunswick	23,400	27,700	67,900	119,100
Québec	243,400	283,500	645,500	1,172,400
Ontario	419,000	456,100	1,098,100	1,973,600
Manitoba	42,000	45,400	108,400	195,700
Saskatchewan	36,600	39,700	105,900	182,200
Alberta	109,400	122,300	300,500	532,200
British Columbia	138,000	150,600	351,300	640,000
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Yukon Territory	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,100</b>	<b>1,180,800</b>	<b>2,831,600</b>	<b>5,077,500</b>

**Table 2**  
**Children 0-12 years with mothers in the paid labour force - 1998 (rounded)**

Province/Territory	0-2	3-5	6-12	Total 0-12
Newfoundland & Labrador	9,000	10,000	30,000	49,000
Prince Edward Island	4,000	4,000	11,000	18,000
Nova Scotia	18,000	20,000	59,000	97,000
New Brunswick	14,000	17,000	44,000	75,000
Québec	150,000	175,000	424,000	749,000
Ontario	252,000	294,000	774,000	1,320,000
Manitoba	24,000	30,000	79,000	132,000
Saskatchewan	22,000	25,000	77,000	124,000
Alberta	64,000	74,000	207,000	358,000
British Columbia	79,000	89,000	234,000	402,000
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Yukon Territory	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<b>Total</b>	<b>636,000</b>	<b>738,000</b>	<b>1,949,000</b>	<b>3,323,000</b>

**Table 3**  
**Regulated child care spaces - 1998**

Province/Territory	Centre-based full-and part-day child care <sup>1</sup>	School-age child care	Regulated family day care	Total regulated spaces	Percentage of children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care space (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	3,740	535	none <sup>2</sup>	4,275	5.0
Prince Edward Island	3,196	482	39	3,717	15.4
Nova Scotia	10,994	n/a	169	11,163	7.3
New Brunswick	9,048	n/a	156	9,204	7.7
Québec	60,541	92,700 <sup>3</sup>	21,761	175,002	14.9
Ontario	148,947(est) <sup>4</sup>	n/a <sup>4</sup>	18,143	167,090	8.5
Manitoba	13,104	3,897	3,489	20,490	10.5
Saskatchewan	3,970	919	2,235	7,124	3.9
Alberta	40,528	see <sup>5</sup>	6,505	47,033	8.8
British Columbia	35,217	16,404	17,357	68,978	10.8
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,351	n/a
Yukon Territory	665	226	416	1,307	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>329,950</b>	<b>155,163<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>70,270</b>	<b>516,734<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>10</b>

1 This category includes full-day and part-day spaces because a number of provinces cannot provide breakdowns.

2 Regulated family day care was not provided at time of data collection. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in Newfoundland section for more information.

3 School-age child care in Québec is now regulated and operated by the Ministry of Education.

4 Figures by age group cannot be broken down by centre-based and family day care. ON estimates about 40,000 regulated spaces for school-aged children. ON estimates for school-age children are included in the national total.

5 School-age child care in Alberta is not regulated. It is not included in this table but is included in SPACE STATISTICS, in the Alberta section.

6 Total does not equal the sum of all service totals in the table. Some facilities offer more than one service and the licensed capacity for a particular facility does not always equal the sum of spaces by service.

**Table 4**  
**Sponsorship of regulated centre-based spaces - 1998**

Province/Territory	Not-for-profit and publicly-operated <sup>1</sup>	Commercial	Percent not-for-profit
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,665	2,610	39%
Prince Edward Island	2,153	1,564	58%
Nova Scotia	6,259	4,735	57%
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a
Québec	151,076 <sup>2</sup>	23,935	86%
Ontario	138,899 <sup>3</sup>	28,191	83%
Manitoba	7,752	1,167	87%
Saskatchewan	4,841	48	99%
Alberta	16,793	23,735	41%
British Columbia	31,126	20,495	60%
Northwest Territories	889	24	97%
Yukon Territory	661	230	74%
<b>Total</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>362,114</b>	<b>106,734</b>	<b>77%</b>

*Full-time and part-time spaces may be included in these figures because some provinces cannot provide breakdowns. Where possible however, figures have been given for full-time spaces only.*

- 1 ON and QC are the only provinces that have a sizeable amount of publicly-operated centre-based spaces.
- 2 QC figures include school-age spaces which are now regulated under the Ministry of Education and accounts for 53% of centre-based spaces.
- 3 11% of ON centre-based spaces are run by municipalities.
- 4 Totals do not include NB.

**Table 5**  
**Varieties of child care services in - 1998**

Province/ Territory	Centre-based full-day	Centre-based part-time	School-age	Regulated family day care	Other child care
NF	• Child care centres	• Child care centres	• School-age child care	• None; see NEWFOUND- LAND	
PE	• Early childhood centres	• Early childhood centres • Kindergartens • Nursery schools	• School-age child care centres	• Family day care homes	• Occasional centres
NS	• Child care centres	• Child care centres • Preschools • Nursery schools • Child development centres	• School-age programs	• Family day care homes	—
NB	• Day care centres	• Day care centres • Nursery schools	• School-age child care centres	• Community day homes	—
QC	• en installation/ centre-based care <sup>1</sup> • garderie/child care centre	• jardin d'enfants/ nursery schools ( <i>unregulated</i> )	• milieu scholaire/ school-age care ( <i>Ministry of Education</i> )	• milieu familial/ family child care <sup>1</sup>	• haltes- garderies/ stop-over centres ( <i>unregulated</i> )
ON	• Child care centres	• Nursery schools	• School-age child care programs	• Supervised private home day care	• Family resource centres ( <i>unregulated</i> )
MB	• Day care centres	• Nursery schools	• School-age care centres	• Family day care homes • Group day care homes	• Occasional day care centres
SK	• Child day care agencies	• Preschools and playgroups ( <i>unregulated</i> )	• School-age child care centres • Family homes	• Family child care homes	—
AB	• Day care centres	• Nursery schools • Parent co-ops • Kindergartens	• Out-of- school child care programs ( <i>unregulated</i> )	• Licensed family day homes • Approved family day homes	• Licensed drop-in centres
BC	• Group day care centres	• Preschools	• Out-of- school care	• Family child care	• Resource & referral programs • Emergency care • Child minding • Ski-hill resort care
NT	• Day care centres	• Nursery schools	• After-school care	• Family day homes	—
YT	• Child care centres	• Preschool programs	• School-age child care	• Family day homes	—

<sup>1</sup> QC is phasing out free-standing centre-based and family day care agencies, bringing both services under the umbrella of community-based centres de la petite enfance, or early childhood agencies.

**Table 6**  
**Family-related leave - 1998**

Province/Territory	Maternity <sup>1</sup> leave	Parental <sup>2</sup> leave	Family responsibility leave	Adoption leave
Newfoundland & Labrador	17 weeks	12 weeks each parent	None	17 weeks each parent
Prince Edward Island	17 weeks	17 weeks each parent	None	None
Nova Scotia	17 weeks	17 weeks each parent	None	None
New Brunswick	17 weeks	12 weeks either parent (called child care leave)	None	None
Québec	18 weeks	52 weeks parental leave each parent  5 days birth leave to father (2 days paid)	5 days/year	5 days each parent (2 days paid)
Ontario	17 weeks	18 weeks each parent	None	None
Manitoba	17 weeks	17 weeks each parent	None	None
Saskatchewan	18 weeks	12 weeks each parent	None	18 weeks (primary caregiver)
Alberta	18 weeks	None	None	8 weeks either parent
British Columbia	18 weeks	12 weeks each parent	5 days/year to each parent	None
Northwest Territories	17 weeks	12 weeks each parent	None	None
Yukon Territory	17 weeks	12 weeks either parent	None	None

*Provincial/territorial governments do not pay for benefits for leaves (except QC which pays for 2 days of birth and adoption leave). For those who meet eligibility requirements, portions of maternity and parental leave are paid through the federal government's Employment Insurance Act. Payment is available for 15 weeks of maternity leave and 10 weeks of parental leave (parental leave benefits are shared between the parents or used by one) at 55% of wages up to a ceiling. Adoptive parents are entitled only to parental leave benefits. In 1999, the federal government announced that benefits will be improved. (See FEDERAL ROLE.)*

- 1 In all provinces, maternity leave is available only to the natural mother.
- 2 In all provinces, parental leave is available both to natural and adoptive parents.

**Table 7**  
**Aboriginal child care in Canada - 1998**

Province/Territory	
Newfoundland & Labrador	<p>In January 1998, the first on-reserve child care centre was licensed for the Miawpukek First Nation at Conne River, Newfoundland. It was the choice of Conne River Health and Social Services to apply for a provincial license to operate a child care centre in their community and comply with provincial regulations. Under the First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative and Aboriginal Head Start, work is being carried out so that there will be three or four licensed child care centres which will serve the population in Goose Bay, Labrador and the northern coast. There is currently one licensed child care program in the Inuit community of Nain.</p>
Prince Edward Island	<p>Prince Edward Island does not fund or license child care programs on-reserve. There is one kindergarten centre on-reserve but it is not licensed. There are no First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiatives or Aboriginal Head Start programs in PEI.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Nova Scotia is not involved in on-reserve child care through licensing or funding. Development of on-reserve child care as part of the First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative is the responsibility of the Tri-Partite Committee.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>New Brunswick does not license child care centres on-reserve. There are two First Nations child care facilities and an additional three centres are in the development stages under the First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative. Some Head Start programs receive funding through an agreement between the First Nations of New Brunswick, the provincial department of Health and Community Services and the federal department of Indian and Northern Development. (Note: These programs have been in place for several years and are not part of the Health Canada Aboriginal Head Start Program.) There are no federally sponsored Aboriginal Head Start Programs in New Brunswick. The Miac-Maliseet Child Care Council (MMCC) was established in 1992 to address quality issues in First Nations centre-based child care. The MMCC developed a 2 year training program, which has been used in the training of aboriginal ECE students in two First Nations communities. The first students graduated from the program in 1997.</p>
Québec	<p>Québec regulates on-reserve child care. In 1998, there were 11 child care centres and 1 family day care agency on-reserve, and several other centres under construction. On-reserve child care in Québec is funded through several agreements between First Nations communities and federal and provincial governments. The Québec Native Women's Association, Band Councils, the Cree regional administration and the Katisk regional administration play key roles in facilitating the development of First Nations child care in Québec and Labrador.</p>

Table 7 cont.

Province/Territory	
Ontario	Ontario funds and licenses on-reserve child care. As of September 1998, there were 53 licensed child care centres on-reserve with a licensed capacity of 2,159. There were also 13 centres off-reserve serving Aboriginal children with a licensed capacity of 356, and 3 private home day care agencies with 62 homes serving Aboriginal children. <i>The Day Nurseries Act</i> treats Indian Bands in a manner analogous to municipalities for the purpose of child care funding and administration. Expenses are cost-shared with the federal government through the 1965 Canada/Ontario Agreement Respecting Welfare Programs for Indian.
Manitoba	Manitoba does not license or fund child care programs on-reserve. The Child Day Care Branch of Manitoba Family Services assists facilities on-reserve to meet licensing requirements. Approximately 60 new child care facilities are being established in First Nations communities under the federal government's First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative. A First Nations early childhood education training program has been developed in Opaskawayak-Keewatin Community College. A certificate program for studies in Aboriginal child care is offered through the Continuing Education Division of Red River Community College.
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan does not license child care programs on-reserve. The First Nations Inuit Child Care Initiative has resulted in the development of approximately 45 on-reserve child care facilities. Approximately 15% of all licensed child care programs not on-reserve have a strong Aboriginal program component.
Alberta	Child care centres on-reserve are not licensed. However, on-reserve child care centres are eligible for federal government funds equivalent to parent subsidies, if they meet provincial licensing standards. There are 14 approved child care centres on-reserve, with a capacity of 740 spaces.
British Columbia	B.C. funds and licenses on-reserve child care. There are 24 First Nations communities that have licensed child care facilities and 20 more in the development phase. Child care centres run by Band and Tribal Councils became eligible to apply for provincial grants in October 1994. The First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative has created 678 new child care spaces as of January 1999. In partnership with Cowichan Community, Malaspina College and the First Nations Education Centre in Vancouver has developed a training program for First Nations early childhood educators.
North West Territories	The Northwest Territories funds and licenses on-reserve child care. There are presently 5 licensed child care centres/day homes in 5 communities; 29 licensed child care centres/day homes in 19 Dene communities; and 24 licensed child care centres/day homes operating in Yellowknife. The First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative targeted a growth of 155 additional First Nations spaces and 414 Inuit spaces by 1998. The development of these spaces is a separate activity from the First Nations/Inuvialuit programs in which the territorial government regulates and funds.
Yukon Territory	The Yukon funds and licenses on-reserve child care. Indian Bands operate six licensed child care centres, approximately 100 licensed spaces in total; two of these have Head Start programs. Bands receive start-up grants from the Yukon government to assist with the costs of opening child care services and direct operating grants to assist with maintenance and wage costs.



**Table 8**  
**Child care for children with special needs in Canada - 1998**

Province/Territory	Special needs child care
Newfoundland & Labrador	Newfoundland has no written policy regarding special needs children. One centre works exclusively with children at environmental risk. Subsidies for children with special needs integrated into child care centres may be available. There are no special training requirements for staff working with special needs children.
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island does not have a written policy regarding children with special needs. There are no segregated child care programs for children with disabilities.
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia has no written policy regarding special needs children. Registered child care centres may receive additional funding if they enroll children with special needs; parents using these services are not income tested. Specialized services may enroll 50% children with special needs together with 50% typical children. One segregated full-time program operates for children with behavioural problems. From 1993-1997, 10% of new subsidies were allocated for special needs children.
New Brunswick	The Early Childhood Initiative consists of a cluster of seven health and social services. The Integrated Day Care Services Program is one of these components. The goal of Integrated Day Care Services is to ensure the full participation of priority children in developmentally appropriate child care and contribute to improved child outcomes. There are no training requirements for staff working in Integrated Day Care Services.
Québec	Québec has a policy concerning inclusion of children with special needs. Several grants are available to facilitate it.
Ontario	Ontario has no written policy regarding special needs children but encourages their inclusion in community child care services. Responsibility for special needs resourcing programs is being downloaded to municipalities. Special needs funds are used to purchase services of resource teachers.
Manitoba	Manitoba has no written policy on special needs children. The Children with Disabilities Program integrates children with special needs into main stream child care, and is available to all non-profit child care services. There may be waiting lists. There are no special training requirements for staff working with children with disabilities.
Saskatchewan	The Child Development Program provides support to include special needs children in child care programs. A child day care centre may provide up to 15 percent of its licensed child care spaces for children with special needs.
Alberta	The Inclusive Child Care Program provides for inclusion for children with special needs, so they can access the same type of experiences as typical children. Additional training for staff working with special needs children is not required.

Table 8 cont.

<b>Province/Territory</b>	
British Columbia	The provincial government is implementing Supported Child Care. The philosophy guiding Supported Child Care is: all families must have the same child care choices within their communities; some children may need extra support in order to be included with their peers; and child care settings should be supported to ensure the effective inclusion of all children. To qualify for extra supports a child must have a documented delay in at least one of three areas: communication/intellectual; physical; or behavioural/emotional. Child care staff require special needs training.
Northwest Territories	There are no segregated child care programs for children with special needs. This subsidy eligibility requires a financial needs assessment to be applied and parents must have a medical referral from a recognized health care official for the child to be in developmental care.
Yukon Territory	Regulations require that children with special needs in mainstream child care programs must be integrated to the fullest extent possible. There are no segregated child care programs in the Yukon Territory.

**Table 9**  
**Annual allocation to regulated child care for each child in the province 0-12 years - 1998**

Province/Territory	Allocation per child (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	38.28	3,300,000
Prince Edward Island	106.55	2,578,479
Nova Scotia	103.19	15,684,800
New Brunswick	46.37	5,523,000
Québec	255.77	299,860,301
Ontario	238.40	470,500,000
Manitoba	230.91	45,189,300
Saskatchewan	86.42	15,745,896
Alberta	102.02	54,297,000
British Columbia <sup>1</sup>	201.35	128,865,000
Northwest Territories	n/a	2,271,000
Yukon Territory	n/a	4,763,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>206.51</b>	<b>1,048,578,626</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimates based on total provincial allocation for regulated child care and total number of children 0-12 years (for analysis of per child spending through the 1990's see table 7 THE LONG VIEW). It is estimated that 50% of BC subsidies are in regulated care so these figures have been adjusted accordingly.

**Table 10**  
**Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies and provincial average low income cut-offs - 1998**

Province/ Territories		Full subsidy Up to (\$)	Partial subsidy up to (\$)	Low income <sup>1</sup> cut-offs (\$)
NF	1 parent, 1 child	9,960	18,240	25,668 (4 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	11,040	19,320	
PE	1 parent, 1 child	13,440	25,440	23,772 (4 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	19,200	40,800	
NS	1 parent, 1 child	16,812	24,540	21,519 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	17,712	34,092	
NB	1 parent, 1 child	15,000	23,100	20,708 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	15,000	24,180	
QC	1 parent, 1 child	12,000	35,800	24,714 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	16,800	40,300	
<sup>2</sup> ON	1 parent, 1 child	n/a	n/a	29,524 (4 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	n/a	n/a	
MB	1 parent, 1 child	13,787	24,369	29,730 (4 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	18,895	40,059	
<sup>3</sup> SK	1 or 2 parents, 1 child	19,668	31,920	21,831 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	20,868	45,720	
AB	1 parent, 1 child	20,520	30,720	25,095 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	24,120	45,720	
BC	1 parent, 1 child	18,984	27,816	24,175 (3 person household)
	2 parents, 2 children	23,016	31,846	
<sup>4</sup> NT	1 parent, 1 child	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2 parents, 2 children	n/a	n/a	
YT	1 parent, 1 child	17,772	28,572	n/a
	2 parents, 2 children	26,172	47,772	

1 The low income cut-offs (LICO) are based on income after government transfer payments such as the Canada Child Tax Benefit, Old Age Security pension, GST credit, Employment Insurance benefits and provincial or territorial welfare payments but before federal, provincial or territorial income taxes are deducted. Licos are provincial averages for 1997 (1992 base). Provincial average LICOs are based on each province's average family size.

2 In ON there are no data on province-wide income levels for subsidy eligibility. Eligibility is determined by provincially determined needs test, with income only one of a number of items considered. Each municipality can determine the rates which creates variation across the province.

3 In SK income levels for subsidy eligibility are gross income.

4 In NT eligibility varies with clients' actual housing, utility and child care costs, plus social assistance rates of food and clothing. A needs assessment is applied so there is no set point at which subsidy ceases to be available. There is no territory-wide maximum subsidy. Maximums are set for the type of care. There is no minimum user fee.

**Table 11**  
**Number and percentage of children in regulated child care receiving subsidies - 1998**

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Number of subsidized children</b>	<b>Percent of children in regulated care who are subsidized</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	800	19
Prince Edward Island	738	20
Nova Scotia	2,225	20
New Brunswick	1,568	17
Québec	38,070 <sup>1</sup>	Refer to footnote 1
Ontario	73,400 (est)	44
Manitoba	8,957	44
Saskatchewan	3,634	51
Alberta	11,400	24
British Columbia	17,000 <sup>2</sup> (est)	25
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	899	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,691</b>	<b>31</b>

1 Québec began phasing out subsidies in 1996 as publicly-funded services were introduced and now relies on publicly-funded services, rather than providing subsidies to selected families. (See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in QC).

2 Subsidies may be used in unregulated child care in BC. It is estimated that 50% of BC subsidies are in regulated care. This figure is an estimate for subsidies used in regulated child care.

**Table 12**  
**Median monthly parent fees for full-time, centre-based care - 1998**

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Infants (0-17 mos) \$</b>	<b>Toddlers (18 mos-3yrs) \$</b>	<b>Preschoolers (3-5.11yrs) \$</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	N/A <sup>1</sup>	380	360
Prince Edward Island	440	380	360
Nova Scotia	470	412	412
New Brunswick	380	360	360
Québec	477	455	440
Ontario	783	603	541
Manitoba	573	383	368
Saskatchewan	Not reportable <sup>2</sup>	405	380
Alberta	525	450	425
British Columbia	650	547	460
Northwest Territories		Not reportable <sup>2</sup>	
Yukon Territory	630	550	514
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>455</b>

<sup>1</sup> No infant care was provided at the time of data collection. See Newfoundland's RECENT DEVELOPMENTS for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Not reportable due to small sample size.

**Table 13**  
**Average percentage of revenue from three sources - 1998**

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Parent fees %</b>	<b>Fee subsidies %</b>	<b>All other gov't funding<sup>1</sup> %</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	82.1	14.4	0
Prince Edward Island	66.8	26.1	6.3
Nova Scotia	72.7	20.5	5.2
New Brunswick	68.7	26.9	1.9
Québec	45.8	18.9	33.0
Ontario	46.9	34.1	16.6
Manitoba	33.9	40.3	21.6
Saskatchewan	38.3	35.0	21.7
Alberta	53.8	36.2	7.5
British Columbia	49.4	38.5	8.9
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes fee subsidies

<sup>2</sup> Information for NT & YT not reportable due to small sample sizes.

**Table 14**  
**Maximum number of children permitted in unregulated child care - 1998<sup>1</sup>**

Province/Territory	Number of children	Includes provider's children?	Are there further specifications? <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland & Labrador	4	yes	no
Prince Edward Island	5	yes	yes
Nova Scotia	6	yes	yes
New Brunswick	5	yes	yes
Québec	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
Yukon Territory	3	no	no

<sup>1</sup> Age specifications vary by province. Refer to individual provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to individual provinces for specifications.

**Table 15**  
**Legislated staff:child ratios in full-day centre-based child care<sup>1</sup> - 1998**

Province/Territory	2 years	4 years	6 years
Newfoundland & Labrador	1:6	1:8	1:8
Prince Edward Island	1:5	1:10	1:12
Nova Scotia	1:7	1:7	1:15
New Brunswick	1:5	1:10	1:15
Québec	1:8	1:10	1:15
Ontario	1:5	1:8	1:15
Manitoba	1:6	1:9	1:15
Saskatchewan	1:5	1:10	1:15
Alberta	1:6	1:8	1:10 <sup>2</sup>
British Columbia	1:4	1:8	1:10-15 <sup>3</sup>
Northwest Territories	1:6	1:9	1:10
Yukon Territory	1:6	1:8	1:12

<sup>1</sup> In some provinces, an age may fall into more than one age group. For example, a 2 year old may be categorized as 0-2 years or as 2-3 years. The ratios in this table represent a choice of the older age range in these cases.

<sup>2</sup> The Alberta legislation covers children up to 6 years. Therefore, this ratio is for a 5-6 year age group, which is a younger range.

<sup>3</sup> Ratio depends on ages of children in group.



**Table 16**  
**Maximum group sizes in full-day centre-based child care in - 1998**

Province/Territory	2 years	4 years	6 years
Newfoundland & Labrador	25	25	25
Prince Edward Island	n/a <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	n/a <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a
New Brunswick	10	20	30
Québec	30	30	30
Ontario	15	16	30
Manitoba	12	18	30
Saskatchewan	10	20	30
Alberta	12	16	20
British Columbia	12	25	20-25 <sup>2</sup>
Northwest Territories	12	18	20
Yukon Territory	12	16	24

*In some provinces, an age may fall into more than one age group. For example, a 24-month-old may be categorized as 0-2 years or as 2-3 years. The group sizes in this table represent a choice of the older age range in these cases.*

1 Not specified.

2 Group size depends on ages of children in group.

**Table 17**  
**Legislated requirements for family day care providers - 1998**

Province/Territory	Requirements
Newfoundland & Labrador	At the time of data collection, Newfoundland did not have regulated family day care. (See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.)
Prince Edward Island	Requirements include a 30 hour training program, two letters of reference and current first-aid certificate.
Nova Scotia	Providers must be at least 18 years, not on the Child Abuse Registry, and have annual criminal records/police check by the RCMP or local police. No early childhood training or experience is required by the province.
New Brunswick	Providers must be at least 19 years old and have first-aid training. No early childhood education training or experience is required.
Québec	Family day care providers must hold a first-aid certificate and complete a training program lasting at least 45 hours pertaining to child development, health and diet issues, and organization and leadership in a "life environment".
Ontario	There are no provider training requirements specified in provincial regulations. Regulations require caregivers to be older than 18 years, and, if working with children with special needs, to hold a standard first-aid certificate.
Manitoba	There are no training requirements for regulated family day care providers. However, if a provider is classified as an ECE II or III, she/he may charge a higher fee which is equivalent to the fees charged in day care centres. Providers must be at least 18 years of age and have a valid first-aid certificate that includes CPR training relevant to the age group being cared for.
Saskatchewan	Providers must be 18 years old. An orientation session with a program consultant and first-aid training, plus two professional development workshops each licensing year are required.
Alberta	There are no requirements for providers.
British Columbia	Providers must be over 19 years and have a first-aid certificate. There are no early childhood training requirements.
Northwest Territories	A provider must be a minimum of 19 years of age and have a first-aid certificate. There are no early childhood training requirements.
Yukon Territory	Caregivers must complete a 60-hour introductory early childhood development course, a specific family day home course, or equivalent within the first year they provide care for children. Caregivers must be 18 years of age and have a first-aid certificate.

**Table 18**  
**Minimum early childhood training requirements for centre-based staff - 1998**

Province/Territory	Requirements
Newfoundland & Labrador	Centre supervisors approved after 1989 must have a 1 year certificate in early childhood education and 1 year experience in a licensed centre, or a 2 year diploma with no specifications regarding experience. If more than 25 children are enrolled in a centre, the Day Care and Homemaker Services Licensing Board recommends, but does not require, that a second person with supervisor qualifications be present.
Prince Edward Island	Centre supervisors and one full-time staff member in each program must have a 1- or 2-year early childhood development diploma or university child study degree. Thirty hours of in-service training every 3 years is required for all staff.
Nova Scotia	Centre director and two-thirds of the staff must have a 1- or 2-year early childhood education certificate or diploma, or 2 years experience, one course and a 35 hour workshop on child development and curriculum. All staff must have first-aid training.
New Brunswick	No early childhood education training or experience is required. Staff must be least 16 years old. Staff 16-19 years old are required to be supervised by a primary staff member who must be at least 19 years old. All staff must have first-aid training.
Québec	For new child care centres, two-thirds of staff must have a college diploma or university degree in early childhood education.
Ontario	<p>Supervisors must have a 2 year diploma in early childhood education from an approved College of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT) or equivalent, and 2 years' experience in a day nursery. A Ministry Director may waive educational requirements for staff in a specific program.</p> <p>One staff person with each group of children must have a 2 year early childhood education diploma (CAAT) or equivalent.</p> <p>A resource teacher must hold a diploma in early childhood education or academic equivalent and have completed a post-secondary school program related to the needs of children with special needs. If working with children with multiple disabilities, the resource teacher must also have a current standard certificate in first-aid. There are no training or experience requirements for other staff working with special needs children.</p>
Manitoba	<p>Manitoba has three qualification levels:</p> <p>Early Childhood Educator (ECE) III: Staff must have an approved ECE III program and a recognized certificate program or an approved degree program from a recognized university.</p> <p>Early Childhood Educator (ECE) II: Staff must have an approved diploma in child care services from a recognized community college or satisfactory completion of the Child Day Care Competency-based Assessment (CBA) Program</p> <p>Child Care Assistant (CCA): Staff is not eligible on the basis of educational requirements for classification at the ECE II or III level and is employed in a day care centre.</p>

Table 18 (con't)

Manitoba (con't)	All staff must be 18 years of age and have completed a first-aid course that includes CPR training relevant to the age group. Two-thirds of a full-time centre's preschool staff must be classified as ECE II or III and school-age centre and nursery school staff must be classified as ECE II or III. A director in a full-time preschool centre must be classified as an ECE III and have 1 year's experience working with children in child care or in a related field. A director in a school-age centre or nursery school must be classified as an ECE II and have 1 years' experience in child care or in a related setting.
Saskatchewan	Centre supervisor must have a one year certificate in child care or equivalent. Every staff member must take a 130 hour child care orientation course or equivalent, unless the person has a year certificate in child care or equivalent. One staff member in each centre must have completed a first-aid course.
Alberta	Program directors are required to have training equivalent to a 2 year public college diploma in early childhood education. One in four staff in each centre is required to have training equivalent to a 1 year public college early childhood education certificate. All other child care staff are required to have a 50 hour orientation course or equivalent course work.
British Columbia	<p>There are 3 categories of training:</p> <p>Early childhood educator: Staff must complete a basic (at least 10 months) early childhood training program offered by an approved institution and 500 hours of supervised work experience. Each preschool group requires one e.c. educator.</p> <p>Infant/toddler educator: Staff must complete a basic early childhood education program plus specialized training related to infant/toddler care and education. Each infant/toddler group requires one i/t educator.</p> <p>Special needs educator: Staff must complete a basic early childhood education program plus specialized training related to children with special needs. Special needs facilities require one special needs educator for every group of 4 or fewer children. Larger groups require one special needs educator plus early childhood educators.</p> <p>Staff in school-age groups must be 19 and have taken a course or have relevant work experience.</p>
Northwest Territories	Staff must be at least 19 years and have a first-aid certificate. There are no early childhood training requirements.
Yukon Territory	<p>Child Care Worker I: staff must successfully complete a 60-hour introduction to early childhood development course or equivalent.</p> <p>Child Care Worker II: staff must successfully complete 1 year of training in early childhood development or equivalent.</p> <p>Child Care Worker III: staff must successfully complete 2 or more years of training in early childhood development or equivalent.</p> <p>At least one caregiver who is certified in a first-aid course is required. 50% of the regular staff in a program are required to meet or exceed the Child Care Worker I qualifications. By 1999, an additional 30% of the staff must meet or exceed the Child Care Worker II qualifications. By 2000, the new regulations require that an additional 20% of staff must meet or exceed the Child Care Worker III qualifications.</p>

**Table 19**  
**Years of early childhood care and education training of centre-based staff - 1998**

Province/Territory	Staff with less than 1 year ECCE (%)	Staff with 1 year ECCE (%)	Staff with 2 year ECCE (%)	Staff with 3 year ECCE (%)	Staff with ECCE related BA or more (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	19.2	12.3	60.5	n/a	5.1
Prince Edward Island	16.0	2.3	66.2	n/a	14.6
Nova Scotia	16.0	14.4	38.3	6.1	17.6
New Brunswick	44.7	36.0	12.9	n/a	6.0
Québec	17.5	6.9	11.5	40.8	15.5
Ontario	11.1	2.8	69.0	5.3	7.3
Manitoba	32.9	6.3	29.5	4.2	20.5
Saskatchewan	40.0	24.8	16.8	0.9	15.6
Alberta	35.4	20.2	30.9	2.0	9.8
British Columbia	9.4	37.1	35.4	5.1	9.4
Northwest Territories	54.5	33.7	4.0	n/a	7.9
Yukon Territory	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>

Provincial results that fall below reportable levels are noted with an "n/a".

**Table 20**  
**Mean gross hourly wage for centre-based child care staff - 1998**

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Assistant teachers (\$)</b>	<b>Teachers (\$)</b>	<b>Teacher directors (\$)</b>	<b>Administrative directors (\$)</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	6.37	6.76	7.89	12.07
Prince Edward Island	8.18	7.54	11.84	14.37
Nova Scotia	7.04	8.51	10.21	14.58
New Brunswick	6.34	7.12	9.26	10.06
Québec	8.12	11.04	14.05	17.41
Ontario	10.60	13.48	17.48	22.00
Manitoba	8.37	9.49	13.83	17.34
Saskatchewan	8.45	10.74	11.74	14.58
Alberta	7.90	8.36	9.90	12.73
British Columbia	10.55	12.07	14.41	18.73
Northwest Territories	12.07	13.40	19.32	n/a <sup>1</sup>
Yukon Territory	9.97	11.71	n/a <sup>1</sup>	n/a <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>18.45</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sample sizes too small to report.

**Table 21**  
**Percent of an average centre's budget spent on wages & benefits - 1998**

<b>Province/Territory</b>	<b>Wages (%)</b>	<b>Benefits (%)</b>	<b>Other (%)</b>
Newfoundland & Labrador	66.6	3.5	29.9
Prince Edward Island	71.2	6.5	22.3
Nova Scotia	72.6	5.3	22.1
New Brunswick	66.3	2.5	31.2
Québec	73.6	11.0	15.4
Ontario	77.2	11.0	11.8
Manitoba	82.4	8.9	8.7
Saskatchewan	80.4	10.1	9.5
Alberta	73.0	4.2	22.8
British Columbia	75.7	6.8	17.5
Northwest Territories	n/a <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	n/a <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>

1 Information not available due to small sample sizes.