



# Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2023

14TH EDITION

MARTHA FRIENDLY • JANE BEACH • GAYATHHIRI ARURAN  
ALEXIE COSSETTE • JADE LILLACE • BARRY FORER



CHILDCARE RESOURCE AND RESEARCH UNIT



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Martha Friendly, Jane Beach, Gayaththiri Aruran, Alexie Cossette, Jade Lillace, Barry Forer  
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Childcare Resource and Research Unit  
32 Heath St W. Toronto ON M4V 1T3 Canada  
Telephone: 416-926-9264  
Email: [contactus@childcarecanada.org](mailto:contactus@childcarecanada.org)  
Website: [www.childcarecanada.org](http://www.childcarecanada.org)

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# Table of contents

Land acknowledgement 6  
Acknowledgements 6  
About the Childcare Resource and Research Unit 7  
About this report 7  
Data sources 8

## The state of Canadian early childhood education and care in 2024 10


### Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador 15  
Prince Edward Island 23  
Nova Scotia 31  
New Brunswick 39  
Quebec 48  
Ontario 57  
Manitoba 67  
Saskatchewan 75  
Alberta 83  
British Columbia 92  
The Yukon 101  
Northwest Territories 108  
Nunavut 115

### Comparative tables

#### The big picture

- TABLE 1** Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces by age category and kindergarten provision. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) 123
- TABLE 2** Total number of regulated child care spaces (child care centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years, before- and after-school centre spaces and family child care spaces) and percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a regulated space was available. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) 125

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- TABLE 3** Number and percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a full- or part-day (nursery school/preschool) child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [126](#)
- TABLE 4** Number and percent of child care centres and centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [127](#)
- TABLE 5** Percent of total centre spaces, percent of part-day centre spaces, and percent of full-day centre spaces that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [128](#)
- TABLE 6** Licensed capacity and enrolment in full- and part-day child care centres by age grouping. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [129](#)
- TABLE 7** First Nations, Métis, and Inuit licensed child care services on reserve/Inuit land and other than on reserve/Inuit land (2023) [130](#)
- TABLE 8** Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) (2023) [131](#)

### The long view

- TABLE 9** Total number of regulated child care spaces (in child care centres, before- and after-school centres, and family child care) for children 0 – 12 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [133](#)
- TABLE 10** Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (2014 – 2023) [135](#)
- TABLE 11** Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a regulated full- or part-day child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [136](#)
- TABLE 12** Number of children (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [138](#)
- TABLE 13** Number of children with employed mothers (rounded estimate in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1995 – 2023) [140](#)
- TABLE 14** Workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/Canada (1998 – 2023) [142](#)
- TABLE 15** Total number of regulated child care centres. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023) [145](#)
- TABLE 16** Total number of active regulated family child care homes. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023) [146](#)



- TABLE 17** Total spending for regulated child care by provinces/territories (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [147](#)
- TABLE 18** Percent of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [148](#)
- TABLE 19** Federal child care funding under the Multilateral Framework Agreement (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (2017 – 2024) [149](#)
- TABLE 20** Federal child care funding under the CWELCC initiative (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (2021 – 2024) [150](#)
- TABLE 21** Median monthly parent fees for preschool-age children in Canada’s large cities. Provinces/territories (2019 – 2023) [151](#)






## ■ LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Childcare Resource and Research Unit (CRRU) team lives and works across Turtle Island, on the land now called Canada. We are located in downtown Toronto, the traditional land of the Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples, the Huron-Wendat and Petun First Nations, the Seneca, and the Mississaugas of the Credit. This territory is covered by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, a treaty between the Three Fires Confederacy, the Iroquois Confederacy, and allied nations promising to peaceably share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes.

Working towards a universally accessible, publicly funded, inclusive early learning and child care (ELCC) system in all of Canada cannot be done without First Nations, Métis, and Inuit perspectives defining what the aspects of this system mean to Indigenous children, families, and communities. As a Canada-wide policy research organization, CRRU commits to continuously examining and acting on its role and responsibility in working proactively with Indigenous stakeholders to address systemic barriers preventing Inuit, First Nations, and Métis communities from participating in early childhood education and care (ECEC) services anchored in their knowledge and ways of living.

## ■ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

From its beginnings at the end of the 1980s, developing this report has been a collective effort, relying on the knowledge and cooperation of a number of individuals and organizations. We especially wish to acknowledge and thank the provincial/territorial early learning and child care officials who have provided the core data and information for so many years. As with other versions of *ECEC in Canada*, we underscore that this publication would not have been possible without the expertise and collaboration of these officials. We extend our gratitude to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, the Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat (Employment and Social Development Canada), Statistics Canada, the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami Early Childhood Development Working Group, the Public Health Agency of Canada, Indigenous Services Canada, and Christa Japel who offered advice and/or provided additional data used in this report. Huge thanks to social research assistants Laura Feltham and Alisha Tax for working with us to get the final publication out, and to Billie Carroll, Sonya V. Thursby, and Jocelyne Tougas who continue to provide their superb graphic, website, and translation work to CRRU.



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Canada


## ■ ABOUT THE CHILDCARE RESOURCE AND RESEARCH UNIT

The Childcare Resource and Research Unit is an independent, non-partisan policy research institute that focuses on early childhood education and care and social and family policy. Its mandate is to work towards a universal, high quality, publicly funded, and inclusive ECEC system. CRRU works collaboratively with other researchers, non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, and government policy makers across multiple levels of government and the early childhood education community. We operate on the premise that the best possible evidence about policy and practice, drawn from multidisciplinary research and policy analysis, has a key role to play in informing, developing, and interpreting public policy. All CRRU publications may be downloaded at no cost from the [CRRU website](#).

## ■ ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is the 14<sup>th</sup> version of *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada* developed by the Childcare Resource and Research Unit. The report series has served as Canada's sole source of consistently, reliably collected and presented cross-jurisdictional, longitudinal data and information about regulated child care, kindergarten, and parental leave. The publications provide relevant demographic information, profiles of ECEC services and policies in each province/territory, and information on kindergarten and child care including funding, regulations, the workforce, governance, and spaces by age, type, and auspice. A series of summary tables presents longitudinal data across Canada, providing a retrospective view of trends from 1992 to the present. For further details, see the [Backgrounder](#).

This report is a short version of *ECEC in Canada*, featuring numerical data for the period 2021 – 2023, together with limited descriptive information. The numerical data are specific (as much as possible) to this version's snapshot date, March 2023. It will be followed in 2025 by *ECEC in Canada 2024*, which will be longer and more detailed, similar to previous versions. The 15<sup>th</sup> version will include 2024 data and up-to-date descriptive information about policy, programs, funding, and much more. For further detailed information through April 2023, please refer back to [ECEC in Canada 2021](#).



The data for this report follow the first phase of implementation of the Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) plan and its substantial new federal funding. CWELCC, through agreements between the federal government and provinces/territories, is focused on fulfilling agreed-upon aspirations. Thus, this version of *ECEC in Canada* forms part of the tool kit for governments, researchers, and the community to assess CWELCC’s progress, opportunities, and remaining gaps. Consequently, it is important that the data in this report are reliable and consistently collected and presented using clear and transparent methodology.

One of *ECEC in Canada*’s hallmarks has been that its data are relatively consistent and comparable, despite the challenge of comparing administrative data collected differently by multiple jurisdictions. CRRU’s methodology, which has been strengthened over the years (most notably for the 2021 version), includes the following elements:

- a) Focus on provincial/territorial data and information as the centrepiece of the reports;
- b) Inclusion of relevant Statistics Canada demographic data, federal data, and information and data from other research sources;
- c) Refinement and clarification of terms, concepts, timelines, and units of analysis across jurisdictions and over time;
- d) Collection and refinement of provincial/territorial data through common working “templates” and short, topical questionnaires for each jurisdiction’s review, completion, and comments, both in writing and by meeting when necessary; and
- e) Ongoing assessment and modification of data collection and review methods.

In presenting data from two years after the initial federal early learning and child care announcement in 2021, this *ECEC in Canada* report can be a useful tool for assessing and improving early learning and child care provision Canada-wide.

## ■ DATA SOURCES

In addition to the sources listed below, provincial/territorial data in this report were primarily provided by provincial/territorial or federal officials or, in a few instances, obtained from publicly available sources. The sources for any other data or information are included as notes throughout the document.

### **Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023)**

Special tabulation based on the Labour Force Survey, 2023 Annual Average. Conducted by Statistics Canada.





**Children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023)**

Special tabulation based on the Labour Force Survey, 2023 Annual Average. Conducted by Statistics Canada.

**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023)**

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2023 annual), Table 14-10-0396-01.

**Median after tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

Statistics Canada, 2021 Census, Table 98-10-0075-01.

**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

Children 0 – 14 years by marital status of family

Statistics Canada, 2021 Census, Table 98-10-0135-01.

**Children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

Statistics Canada, 2021 Census, Table 98-10-0264-01.

**Children 0 – 14 years by language spoken most often at home (2021)**

Statistics Canada, 2021 Census, Table 98-10-0169-01.

**Parent fees**

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D. & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets?* Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

**First Nations, Métis, and Inuit early learning and child care**

Public Health Agency of Canada, Indigenous Services Canada, First Nations Health Authority (British Columbia), provincial/territorial officials.



# The state of Canadian early childhood education and care in 2024

As of mid-2024, transformation of Canadian child care has been underway for three years. The Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) initiative is Canada’s first federal/provincial/territorial/Indigenous child care plan to be sustained long enough for governments to begin putting child care provision for all children and families in place. Thus far, significant changes have been made in the existing child care landscape but many more are needed as Canada tackles building a publicly funded system for the first time.

This report provides a brief overview of the state of Canadian child care, taking up where the previous edition left off in late 2022. For a broader historical overview of Canadian child care provision – including an examination of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and a description of the historic introduction of CWELCC in April 2021 – see [ECEC in Canada 2021](#).

## ■ GETTING STARTED

Three years after the notable commitments in the April 2021 federal budget, ELCC system-change has been set in motion Canada-wide. Building on the federal budget commitments, bilateral agreements with all provinces/territories,<sup>1</sup> and first phase action plans executed with all jurisdictions, Canada’s first federal child care legislation to become law made its way through Parliament and received royal assent on March 19, 2024. [Bill C-35, \*An Act Respecting Early Learning and Child Care\*](#), is intended to “establish a permanent, legislated commitment to federal funding for early learning and child care.” The legislation sets out principles for the transformed ELCC system, identifying affordability, accessibility (service availability), quality, and inclusivity as the touchstones for the Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care initiative.

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<sup>1</sup> Quebec’s agreement with the Government of Canada is an “asymmetrical” one, as others with Quebec have been. Quebec will continue to develop its own ELCC system without a negotiated action plan.



## Affordability

Making child care affordable has received the most detailed treatment, with the federal government setting a target of a 50% reduction in average fees for all families by the end of 2022 and an average \$10/day parent fee by 2025 – 2026 for all regulated child care spaces for 0 – 5 year olds. In response, child care fees for children younger than school-age in a number of provinces/territories fell even more precipitously than the first target.

By mid-2024, parent fees in six provinces/territories were set by the jurisdiction at the \$10/day target.<sup>2</sup> Some have exceeded this figure, some use it as an average and in several, \$10/day represents the maximum fee. [Research](#) conducted in 2023 shows that all jurisdictions achieved, or came close to achieving, an average 50% fee reduction, the first target. While regulated child care may not yet have become affordable for all families, it has inarguably become more affordable for many more than before CWELCC, when the high cost of child care was a key barrier to access for many families.


## Accessibility

Although Canada’s high parent fees had long been one of the main barriers to accessibility, it was not the sole barrier. Making child care available to all families is identified as a key goal for CWELCC which must be met by expanding the supply of regulated child care over time. Research from 2023 showed that close to half of Canada’s children younger than school-age lived in a “[child care desert](#),” defined as a postal code in which more than three children compete for a single preschool child care space. This is intensified by, but not limited to, living in a rural or remote community. As the federal government explicitly stated that CWELCC expansion would be “primarily public and non-profit,” this is an expectation of the approach to making child care provision more available.

Full- and part-day (nursery school/preschool) spaces in centres for children younger than school-age (0 – 5) in 2023 reached 678,024 spaces despite higher commitments to expansion targets identified in each province/territory’s action plan. This represents an increase of 50,691 full- and part-day spaces in regulated child care for 0 – 5 year olds between 2021 and 2023. Note that 0 – 5 year olds are also in before- and after-school programs and in regulated family child care, but the number of spaces and enrolment data for 0 – 5 year olds are not consistently available across jurisdictions. It is noteworthy that coverage remains much lower for some groups, especially infants.

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<sup>2</sup> By January 2024, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Nunavut had set their full-day child care fees for children 0 – 5 to \$10/day. Quebec had reduced their fees in funded CPEs and funded garderies before the implementation of CWELCC; in 2024 they are \$9.10/day. The Yukon and Northwest Territories do not have a set fee, but average fees are approximately \$10/day. New Brunswick’s set fees range from \$7 – \$21/day.



Child care expansion across Canada depends in part on the availability of a qualified child care workforce. Canadian child care’s low pay, poor working conditions, lack of respect for the work and the workers, and less-than-adequate qualification requirements had been [well documented](#) by the 1990s. But although the issues were documented, they were never solved. Following the child care crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to many child care staff being laid off, centres across Canada found they were unable to hire qualified staff as the pandemic abated. This situation persists in 2024.


A [2024 report](#) summarizes the wide range of child care workforce initiatives that have been taken or are underway under CWELCC as all provinces/territories have committed to improving child care workforce issues. For example, by mid-2024, six provinces and territories had introduced<sup>3</sup> wage grids of some kind and five others are working on them, while others have introduced pensions and other retirement benefits or wage enhancement. Professional development has been strengthened and new certification initiatives are underway. Nevertheless, despite a federal/provincial/territorial meeting on the topic in July 2023, child care workforce issues continue and staff shortages remain a factor holding back ELCC expansion. Consistent data on child care staff wages, benefits, and working conditions are not available.

## Quality

The intention that the Canadian child care system developing under CWELCC will be high quality is stated explicitly as a principle, with the term “giving children the best start in life” often used as part of the description of the initiative. The principle of “high quality” is included in the new child care legislation, Bill C-35, and appears in the federal/provincial/territorial agreements and action plans. However, attention to quality in the initial phase of CWELCC implementation has been more general than specific and has mostly centred on the importance of a qualified child care workforce. Quality in ECEC programs is a complex, multi-faceted concept, with interpretations and conceptions of quality covering a wide range of philosophies and approaches. While qualified, well-employed early childhood educators are known to be the primary factor in determining whether or not child care is high quality, other structural factors – such as ratios, pedagogy, physical facilities, ownership, and professional development – are also important, as are ongoing strategies to enhance quality. It should be noted that all federal agreements and action plans explicitly state that expansion of services under

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<sup>3</sup> Prince Edward Island and Quebec had introduced wage grids before CWELCC. Following the introduction of CWELCC, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick also introduced wage grids, and Manitoba introduced a salary guideline.



CWELCC should be “primarily public and non-profit,” and for-profit ownership has been shown to be a [predictor](#) of poorer quality. Nevertheless, the data in this report show that for-profit expansion has continued in most jurisdictions, exceeding public and non-profit expansion in a number of provinces/territories. Current or recent data on the quality of Canadian child care provision in most jurisdictions is not available.

## Inclusivity


The idea of “inclusivity,” a fourth CWELCC principle, signifies that child care services shall be available and responsive to all children and families, including those who are marginalized, racialized, newcomers, and those with disabilities. All provinces/territories maintain funding and policy intended to include children with disabilities in regulated child care, and all except Quebec use individual parent fee subsidy systems to help eligible low-income families cover child care fees. In the federal/provincial/territorial bilateral agreements and action plans, all provinces/territories committed to more equitable, or enhanced, provision of child care to “under-served” populations. Although definitive data showing this are not available outside Quebec, a [2023 analysis](#) suggests that access to regulated child care is inequitably distributed; available data show that low income, newcomer, racialized, and other more marginalized families are less likely to be using child care. Thus, a more inclusive approach to ELCC calls for ensuring that barriers to access are addressed through concerted policy focus.

## ■ NEXT STEPS

[ECEC in Canada 2021](#) described that

the complexities of establishing a Canadian child care policy can be attributed, at least in part, to Canada’s governance structure as a federation, not a unitary state. In the Canadian federation, 13 provinces/territories have the main responsibility for social programs such as early learning and child care, as per the division of powers between federal and provincial governments established in the *Constitution Act of 1867*.

Consistent with this, the child care changes underway are taking place through a series of [bilateral agreements](#) between the federal government and each province/territory. Each agreement has been accompanied by an initial two year action plan, which was to be renewed with a view to addressing progress and gaps. Only a few second action plans have been finalized ([see Manitoba’s](#), for example), with the others yet to come. At the same time, new bilateral agreements will need to be prepared in 2025, as the initial agreements addressed the period from 2021 – 2026. These will be needed to take child care system-building into the future, although Bill C-35 protects the federal funding going forward.



The significant fee reductions experienced by parents have intensified demand for regulated child care; many parents became able to afford regulated child care for the first time. This was not unexpected, but as parents joined waiting lists the visible mismatch between child care supply and demand became a [leading media story](#) and an overarching concern. Ensuring sufficient expansion is under provincial jurisdiction. Although expansion targets were set out in each province/territory’s first action plan, expansion has been modest, with targets not met as of 2023. The federal government has allocated additional funds, earmarked as capital funding for expansion: first, an infrastructure fund (\$625 million) in the 2022 federal budget and a second incentive for expansion in the 2024 budget (\$1 billion in a capital loan program and an additional \$60 million in capital grants). The impact of this funding has not yet been felt.

In addition to adequate and equitable expansion, success during the next period of child care change will also require focused, effective attention to the persistent and related issue of the child care workforce. As well, provinces/territories will be considering how to put effective [funding models](#) in place at the program level to ensure that service providers are [financially able](#) to deliver needed services. Finally, the issue of the quality of the services children attend on a daily basis must be addressed – consistent with the idea that ELCC offers children “the best start in life.” This needs to begin with a tangible assessment of quality at the program level to begin to improve quality with a concrete understanding of its current state.

Building a child care system is a big, complex task but Canada is not the first country to tackle it. As Canada has moved from the foundational first phase to the critical and long-term implementation phase of establishing the long-sought Canada-wide child care system, it is clear that there is much policy and program development yet to do before the ambitious goal of affordable, accessible, high quality, inclusive early learning and child care for all is solidly achieved.



# Newfoundland and Labrador

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Newfoundland and Labrador, regulated child care centres, family child care, and kindergarten are the responsibility of the Department of Education. Prekindergarten falls under the Early Learning Division and kindergarten is within the K – 12 system.

Full school-day kindergarten is available to all children who turn five by December 31 of the respective school year. Kindergarten attendance is not compulsory. Newfoundland and Labrador began to pilot prekindergarten for four-year-olds in September 2022; prekindergarten pilots are being phased in. Prekindergarten is fee-based, licensed as full-day child care, delivered by a non-profit provider, and operates year round.

Licensed centre-based child care includes full-day centres, part-day nursery schools, prekindergarten pilots, and before- and after-school programs.

Family child care is primarily agency-based. There is one province-wide family child care agency, as well as a small number of individually licensed providers.

Child care is delivered by non-profit and for-profit operators, with 70% of full-day centre spaces for-profit.

Newfoundland and Labrador has set full-day child care fees at \$10/day since January 1, 2023. A small number of centres do not participate in this program and set their own rates. Income-tested parent fee subsidies are available for eligible families, who pay no fee.

A province-wide [wage grid](#) was introduced effective January 1, 2023. Family child care providers are not included in the wage grid and continue to receive the Early Learning and Child Care Supplement.

Newfoundland and Labrador signed the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on December 15, 2017. The agreement allocated \$22 million over three years; it was extended on January 12, 2021 with another \$7.1 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on July 28, 2021 allocating a further \$34.8 million over four years.

The Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by Newfoundland and Labrador on July 28, 2021. This agreement allocated \$306 million over five years to the province. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC			
	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	3,438	3,734	+296
Non-profit and public	1,189	1,587	+398
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>+694</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	74%	70%	-4%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			43%

Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)		
	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment)	623	653
<i>Note: Family child care enrolment includes all children 0 – 12 years; a breakdown by full- and part-day is not available.</i>		

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children (2023)
0	3,400
1	3,500
2	4,100
3	4,200
4	4,100
5	3,800
6	4,700
7	4,500
8	5,200
9	4,500
10	4,600
11	4,700
12	5,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,500</b>



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**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	11,000
3 – 5	12,100
6 – 12	33,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,500</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	2,400
1	2,400
2	3,000
3	2,800
4	2,800
5	2,700
6	3,300
7	3,000
8	3,800
9	3,300
10	3,600
11	3,100
12	3,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	7,800
3 – 5	8,300
6 – 12	23,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	1,480	310	450	80	70
5 – 9	1,695	445	480	50	145
10 – 14	2,065	615	590	70	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>405</b>

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### Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)

Age of youngest child	Number of mothers	Participation rate (%)
0 – 3	9,400	83.2
4 – 5	3,700	84.1
0 – 5	13,000	82.3
6 – 12	13,600	87.2

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	14,425	4,255	3,660	595
5 – 9	16,615	5,880	4,755	1,125
10 – 14	18,505	6,945	5,525	1,420

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	18,200	55	530	200
5 – 9	22,310	60	400	255
10 – 14	25,455	60	445	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,965</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>655</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$101,000	\$43,200	\$41,200

## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	4,166
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	124
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>4,290</b>

Note: Newfoundland and Labrador provides prekindergarten as a non-profit, licensed child care program. See the Child Care Space Statistics section for information about prekindergarten.

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations and Inuit child care on reserves and on Inuit lands

The province of Newfoundland and Labrador licenses child care on First Nations reserves and Inuit lands. In 2023, there was one licensed full-day child care centre on the Samiajjj Miawpukek Reserve (formerly known as Conne River) that served 28 children. The centre was operated by the Miawpukek First Nation.

There were four licensed full-day centres in the autonomous Inuit area of Nunatsiavut, Labrador. These centres, in the communities of Nain, Hopedale, Rigolet, and Makovik, have 67 spaces in total. These centres were operated by the Nunatsiavut Government.

There was one licensed family child care provider on reserve, located on the Samiajij Miawpukek reserve.

There were two Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2023.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves or Inuit lands

There was one Indigenous-led child care centre not on reserve or Inuit lands in 2023, operating 35 full-day spaces.

There were three Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) in 2023. Newfoundland and Labrador does not license AHSUNC programs.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

<b>Full-day centre spaces</b>	
Infants (0 – 24 months)	138
Toddlers (18 – 36 months)	1,331
Preschool-age (2 years and 9 months – 5 years and 9 months, not yet in school)	3,723
Prekindergarten (3 years and 8 months – 5 years and 9 months and attending a prekindergarten program)	129
<b>Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>5,321</b>
<b>Part-day centre spaces</b>	
Preschool-age (2 years and 9 months – 5 years and 9 months, not yet in school)	51
<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>5,372</b>
<b>Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)</b>	
Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	2,530
<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>7,902</b>

### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

<b>Total regulated family child care spaces</b>	<b>653</b>
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<b>TOTAL REGULATED SPACES (centre spaces and family child care enrolment)</b>	<b>8,555</b>
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### Number of child care centres, family child care homes, and agencies (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>193</b>
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#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	160
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery or preschool) program (licensed as a part-day program)	4
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 4 – 12 years)	112
Number of centres providing infant care (0 – 24 months)	23
Number of centres providing toddler care (18 – 36 months)	131
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (2 years and 9 months – 5 years and 9 months, not yet in school)	149
Number of centres providing prekindergarten (3 years and 8 months – 5 years and 9 months and attending a prekindergarten program)	7
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	<i>Not available</i>
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	35

#### Regulated family child care

Number of individually licensed family child care homes (active)	10
Number of agency-based family child care homes (active)	97

<b>Total number of family child care homes</b>	<b>107</b>
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Number of family child care agencies	1
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#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres	186
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Number of licensed or agency approved family child care homes	96
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*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

<b>Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)</b>	<b>0</b>
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### Auspice

#### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	112
Non-profit and public	81

*Note: Public centres reported by Newfoundland and Labrador include two operated by a school authority and five operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

#### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>Part-day</i>	<i>BASC<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	3,734	0	1,575	<b>5,309</b>
Non-profit and public	1,587	51	955	<b>2,593</b>

<sup>1</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 4 – 12 years).

*Note: Public spaces reported by Newfoundland and Labrador include 12 operated by a school authority and 95 operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

### Fee subsidies

#### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Number of children	1,755
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### Disability support

#### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	238
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infants (0 – 24 months)	116
Toddlers (18 – 36 months)	1,127
Preschool-age (2 years and 9 months – 5 years and 9 months, not yet in school)	3,323
Prekindergarten (3 years and 8 months – 5 years and 9 months and attending a prekindergarten program)	98

#### Part-day centres

Preschool-age (2 years and 9 months – 5 years and 9 months, not yet in school)	42
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<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>4,706</b>
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#### Before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	2,036
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### TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT

<b>(children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>6,742</b>
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## ■ PARENT FEES

On January 1, 2023, Newfoundland and Labrador's parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants were set at a maximum fee of \$10/day. In 2021, the provincially set fees were \$25/day.

### Provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2021, 2023)

	<i>Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2021)</i>	<i>Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2023)</i>
Infant/toddler/preschool-age	\$543	\$217

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

A province-wide [wage grid](#) was introduced effective January 1, 2023. Family child care providers are not included in the wage grid and continue to receive the Early Learning and Child Care Supplement.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$3,075,735</b>
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*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

## Operational funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early Learning and Child Care (Income) Supplement Program	\$11,292,756
Operating Grant Program	\$56,492,841
Family and Child Care Connections	\$576,717
ELCC Quality Enhancement Program	\$544,055
Child Care Inclusion Program	\$2,590,112
Daybreak Parent Child Centre	\$1,516,100
<i>Note: In 2021 operating funding to Daybreak Parent Child Centre included funding for its family resource centre and its child care centre. In 2023 it only includes funding for its child care centre, and so is not comparable to the 2021 data.</i>	
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$73,012,581</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

## One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Child Care Capacity Initiative (Family Homes and Centres)	\$649,255
Child Care Capacity Pre-Kindergarten	\$2,595,342

## One-time funding – other

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
One-Time ECE Payment	\$2,160,000
Wage Grid Delayed Payment	\$2,608,953
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$8,013,551</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

## TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)

**\$84,101,867**

## Other ELCC funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Family Resource Centres (unregulated)	\$7,047,684
KinderStart and Parent Resource Kits	\$717,249
Mother Goose Program	\$220,690
Roots of Empathy	\$25,000
Early Childhood Education bursaries	\$429,723
Association of Early Childhood Educators of NL	\$509,023
NL Public Libraries	\$1,125,972
Funding for the creation of seats in ECE Post-Secondary Programs	\$235,000
Funding for the creation of the ECE Wage Grid	\$254,780
Funding for the promotion of the ECE workforce sector	\$116,725
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$10,681,846</b>

## Federal transfers to Newfoundland and Labrador

<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$8,733,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$51,439,000

*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Newfoundland and Labrador for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).



# Prince Edward Island

## ■ OVERVIEW

Prince Edward Island’s early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, child care centres, and family child care (termed family home centres). All regulated ELCC programs are the responsibility of the Department of Education and Lifelong Learning (DELL).

Full school-day kindergarten is available to all age-eligible five-year-olds. Part-day prekindergarten at no parental fee during the school year is offered as licensed child care by regulated child care centres and is available for all four-year-olds. Kindergarten is compulsory; prekindergarten is not.

Licensed child care includes regulated early childhood centres, designated Early Years Centres (EYCs), preschool centres, school-age centres, and family home centres.

Family child care providers are individually licensed in Prince Edward Island. There is a small number of family home centres.

Child care centres are delivered by non-profit and for-profit operators, with 73% of full-day centre spaces for-profit. There is a very small number of centres delivered by public entities.

Eighty-nine percent of full-day centres are EYCs, which have some additional requirements beyond the minimum regulations. Parent fees in EYCs have been set by the provincial government since 2010. In January 2024, Prince Edward Island reduced its set parent fees to \$10/day for all children 0 – 5 in EYCs and licensed family home centres. As of January 1, 2022, centres that are not EYCs also began to receive operating funding to reduce parent fees.

A parent fee subsidy is available to eligible parents through the Child Care Subsidy Program and may be used at any licensed centre or home.

Early Years Centres have been required to use a provincial [wage grid](#) since 2010.

Prince Edward Island signed the Canada-Prince Edward Island Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on August 29, 2017. This agreement allocated \$10.6 million over three years; it was extended on September 16, 2020 with an additional \$3.5 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on August 5, 2021, allocating another \$16.2 million over four years.

The Canada-Prince Edward Island Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by Prince Edward Island on July 27, 2021, allocating nearly \$118 million over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

#### Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	2,591	2,833	+242
Non-profit and public	1,183	1,288	+105
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>+347</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	69%	69%	
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			70%

#### Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)

	2021	2023
Family child care spaces	27	84

Note: The 2021 figure represents full-day enrolment, and the 2023 figure represents licensed capacity for all children 0 – 12 years. As a result, the two figures are not comparable.

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

#### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children (2023)
0	1,400
1	1,600
2	1,700
3	1,700
4	1,500
5	1,600
6	1,500
7	1,900
8	1,900
9	1,600
10	1,800
11	1,400
12	1,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,600</b>



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**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	4,700
3 – 5	4,800
6 – 12	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,600</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	1,100
1	1,200
2	1,500
3	1,400
4	1,200
5	1,200
6	1,200
7	1,500
8	1,400
9	1,100
10	1,300
11	1,000
12	1,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,500</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	3,800
3 – 5	3,800
6 – 12	9,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,500</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	175	45	15	0	15
5 – 9	140	70	25	0	10
10 – 14	210	85	15	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>

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### Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)

<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	4,300	86.0
4 – 5	1,300	81.3
0 – 5	5,700	86.4
6 – 12	4,400	86.3

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	5,645	1,040	855	180
5 – 9	6,240	1,740	1,360	370
10 – 14	6,530	2,105	1,630	475

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	6,175	80	360	135
5 – 9	7,380	115	425	170
10 – 14	7,960	120	530	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,510</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>485</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$89,000	\$45,200	\$43,200

## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	
Anglophone kindergarten for 5-year-olds	1,382
Francophone kindergarten for 5-year-olds	89
<i>Enrolment in independent/private school</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	23
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>1,494</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Prince Edward Island licenses child care on First Nations reserves.

In 2023, there were two licensed child care centres (both designated Early Years Centres) in First Nations communities on reserve, operating a total of 92 full-day spaces. Prince Edward Island reported that both centres were operated by an Indigenous governing body.

There were no licensed family child care homes on reserve in Prince Edward Island.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs are licensed by invitation. There were two AHSOR programs in Prince Edward Island, each located in one of the on-reserve Early Years Centres.

## Indigenous child care other than on reserves

There was one licensed Indigenous-focused child care centre not on reserve in 2023. It was a designated Early Years Centre operating 12 full-day spaces.

This centre included an Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) part-day component. AHSUNC programs are not licensed in Prince Edward Island.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

##### Designated Early Years Centres

Infants (0 – <22 months)	474
Toddlers (22 months – <3 years) and preschool-age (3 – 5 years)	3,106

##### Non-designated centres

Infants (0 – <22 months)	21
Toddlers (22 months – <3 years) and preschool-age (3 – 5 years)	250

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 3,851**

#### Part-day centre spaces

Toddlers (22 months – <3 years) and preschool-age (3 – 5 years)	152
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 4,003**

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	2,629
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*Note: Before- and after-school spaces include 184 school-age spaces in designated Early Years Centres and 86 in non-designated early childhood centres.*

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 6,632**

#### Regulated family child care (licensed capacity)

**Total regulated family child care spaces 84**

### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

(centre spaces and family child care licensed capacity)  
**6,716**

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres 152**

#### Centre-based programs

Number of designated Early Years Centres (full-day)	72
Number of non-designated centres providing a full-day program	9
Number of preschool centres (part-day)	11
Number of school-age centres (approximately 5 – 12 years)	60
Number of centres providing infant care (<22 months)	81
Number of centres providing toddler care (22 months – <3 years)	81
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (3 – 5 years)	92
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	8
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	18

#### Regulated family child care

Number of family child care homes (active) 11

#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres 74

Number of family child care homes 11

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

## Municipal delivery

**Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)** 2

*Note: The town of Cornwall operates an Early Years Centre and the rural municipality of Kinkora operates one Early Years Centre and one school-age centre.*

## Auspice

**Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)**

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	91
Non-profit and public	61

*Note: Of the 91 for-profit centres, 47 are designated Early Years Centres, part of the publicly managed system. They must meet a strict set of criteria including, but not limited to, integration of children with special needs and meeting higher quality standards including additional educational requirements for staff, use of the provincial curriculum, implementation of parent advisory committees, adherence to a wage grid, and charging standardized parent fees.*

*Note: Public centres reported by Prince Edward Island include three operated by municipalities, and two operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

**Centre spaces by auspice**

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>Part-day<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>BASC<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	2,833	77	1,378	<b>4,288</b>
Non-profit and public	1,288	75	981	<b>2,344</b>

<sup>1</sup> Preschool centres.

<sup>2</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 5 – 12 years at school-age centres).

*Note: Full-day spaces include Early Years Centres and non-designated early childhood centres. Of the full-day spaces, 270 are school-age.*

*Note: Public spaces reported by Prince Edward Island include 45 operated by municipalities and 92 operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

## Fee subsidies

**Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)**

Number of children	818
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## Disability support

**Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)**

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	241
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

**Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)**

**Full-day centres**

Infants (0 – <22 months)	425
Toddlers (22 months – <3 years)	810
Preschool-age (3 – 5 years)	1,993

**Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)** 3,228

*Note: Prince Edward Island only tracks enrolment in designated Early Years Centres. Information on enrolment in non-designated centres and before- and after-school programs is not available.*

## PARENT FEES

In Prince Edward Island, parent fees are provincially set for centres with Early Years Centre (EYC) designation and family child care homes. Prince Edward Island previously had age-based set fees: infants \$34/day; toddlers \$28/day; and preschool-age \$27/day in 2021. The set fees were reduced to \$25/day in January 2022 across all age groups.

By January 2023, parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants were set at a maximum fee of \$20/day. On January 1, 2024, child care fees were further reduced to \$10/day in EYCs and licensed family home centres.

**Full-time median monthly fees for centres in Charlottetown (2021) and provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2023)**

	<i>Full-time median monthly fee in Charlottetown (2021)</i>	<i>Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2023)</i>
Infant	\$738	\$434
Toddler	\$608	\$434
Preschool-age	\$586	\$434

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

**WORKFORCE**

Early Years Centres have been required to use a provincial [wage grid](#) since 2010.

**FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)**

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

**Fee subsidies**

**Total fee subsidies \$4,646,000**

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

**Operational funding**

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early Years Centres	\$41,729,500
Quality Enhancement Grant	\$935,500
Special Need Grant	\$2,844,000
Autism Services (preschool and school-age)	\$2,263,100
Alternate Hours Demonstration Site Grant	\$500,000
Family Home Centre Operational Grant	\$355,500
Bridge Funding	\$306,000
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$48,933,600</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

#### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Renovation Capital Grant Program	\$480,000
Family Home Centre Capital Grant	\$270,000

#### One-time funding – other

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Family Home Centre Licensing Incentive	\$45,000

**Total one-time funding** **\$795,000**

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

**TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)** **\$54,374,600**

#### Other ELCC funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Home visiting program	\$1,396,100
Early Childhood Development Association	\$225,000
Early Childhood Education Grant	\$146,000
Steps to Success Program	\$25,000
L'Association des centres de la petite enfance	\$75,000
Francization funding	\$60,000
Newcomer training and support	\$26,000
Return to Profession Grant	\$50,000
Innovative Retention Grant	\$100,000
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$2,103,100</b>

#### Federal transfers to Prince Edward Island

<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$4,185,003
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$20,140,000

*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Prince Edward Island for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).



# Nova Scotia

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Nova Scotia, child care and kindergarten are both the responsibility of the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. The Nova Scotia Before and After Program (NS-BAP) is administered by the Department of Communities, Culture, Tourism, and Heritage, and funded by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

Nova Scotia provides full school-day kindergarten for all five-year-olds (termed Grade Primary) and all four-year-olds (termed Pre-primary).

Licensed child care includes full- and part-day centres, school-age child care, and family child care. NS-BAP is delivered in schools by approved child care, recognized non-profit recreation, or municipal recreation providers. NS-BAPs are regulated but not required to be licensed. They primarily serve kindergarten-age children.

Non-profit and for-profit operators provide all centre-based child care, with for-profit programs providing 56% of full-day spaces. There is no publicly operated licensed child care in Nova Scotia.

Family child care is delivered through an agency model in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia parent fees are not set by the provincial government. In April 2022, fees were reduced in centres by \$10.50/day for infants, \$9/day for toddlers, and \$8.75/day for preschool-age children. In December 2022, the fees were reduced by an additional amount, making the average fee reduction \$23/day for infants and \$18.25/day for toddlers and preschool-age children.

On October 11, 2022, Nova Scotia announced the implementation of a [wage grid](#) retroactive to July 4, 2022. The wage grid was increased on April 1, 2024.

Nova Scotia signed the Canada-Nova Scotia Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on January 10, 2018. It provided \$35.4 million over three years. It was extended on December 11, 2020 with an additional \$11.6 million for the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on July 7, 2021 to provide \$58.3 million over four years.

The Canada-Nova Scotia Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by Nova Scotia on July 13, 2021. This agreement provides nearly \$605 million over five years. Nova Scotia's second Action Plan was agreed to in February 2024. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

**Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children  
0 – 5 years since CWELCC**

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	6,373	7,153	+780
Non-profit	4,711	5,620	+909
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>12,773</b>	<b>1,689</b>

Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	57%	56%	-1.5%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			46%

**Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)**

	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment of children not yet in school)	765	720

**■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT**

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

**Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)**

Age	Number of children (2023)
0	6,900
1	8,500
2	8,300
3	8,600
4	8,100
5	8,500
6	10,300
7	9,200
8	10,200
9	10,500
10	10,000
11	9,400
12	11,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,700</b>

**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

Age	Number of children (2023)
0 - 2	23,700
3 - 5	25,200
6 - 12	70,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,700</b>



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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	4,500
1	5,500
2	6,200
3	5,300
4	4,900
5	6,200
6	6,600
7	5,900
8	7,500
9	7,900
10	7,300
11	6,400
12	7,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,700</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	16,200
3 – 5	16,400
6 – 12	49,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,700</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	2,020	875	85	75	60
5 – 9	2,385	1,125	85	70	100
10 – 14	2,445	1,365	110	80	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>220</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	18,600	80.2
4 – 5	7,000	77.8
0 – 5	25,700	79.8
6 – 12	28,400	85.0

---

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	31,010	8,710	7,520	1,185
5 – 9	33,900	12,330	10,150	2,175
10 – 14	33,870	14,305	11,500	2,805

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	36,885	415	2,065	965
5 – 9	43,475	510	1,990	1,085
10 – 14	45,980	525	1,795	965
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,340</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>3,010</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$91,000	\$44,400	\$42,800

## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds (Grade Primary)	8,474
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds (Pre-primary)	6,635
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds (Grade Primary)	278
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds (Pre-primary)	222
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>15,609</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Child care in each Nova Scotia First Nations community on reserve operates individually, outside the mandate of the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. Neither full-day child care centres nor Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs are licensed.

In March 2023, there were 13 unlicensed AHSOR programs on reserve.

The total number of unlicensed child care centres on reserve is not available.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

There was one licensed full-day Indigenous-focused and led child care centre not on a reserve operated by the Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Centre, which provided 26 licensed child care spaces.

Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs are not licensed by the province. There were six unlicensed AHSUNC programs in Nova Scotia.

## ■ CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre spaces

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 12,773**

*Note: In 2023, Nova Scotia did not report on licensed spaces for children 0 – 5 by age group, or by full-day and part-day. As a result, further breakdowns are not available.*

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten (Grade Primary and Pre-primary) and Grades 1–6 4,510  
Nova Scotia Before and After Program (NS-BAP) 1,608

*Note: NS-BAPs are regulated but not required to be licensed. They primarily serve kindergarten-age children.*

**Total before- and after-school care centre spaces 6,118**

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 18,891**

#### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

Full-day (children not yet in school) 720  
Part-day (children attending school) 380

**Total regulated family child care spaces 1,100**

#### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

**(centre spaces and family child care enrolment) 19,991**

### Number of child care centres, family child care homes, and agencies (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres 337**

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program 263  
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery school or preschool) program 63  
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 4 – 12 years) 200  
Number of centres providing infant care (<18 months) 104  
Number of centres providing toddler care (18 – <36 months) 261  
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (36 months – 5 years) 298  
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province) 3  
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12) *Not available*

#### Regulated family child care

Number of approved family child care homes (active) 176  
Number of family child care agencies 14

#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres 330  
Number of family child care homes 176

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

#### Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)

*Not applicable*

## Auspice

### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	160
Non-profit	177

### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>BASC<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	7,153	2,428	<b>9,581</b>
Non-profit	5,620	3,656	<b>9,276</b>

1 Before- and after-school care.

Note: Part-day nursery school spaces are included with full-day spaces as a breakdown was not available.

### Family child care agencies

For-profit	5
Non-profit	9

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Full subsidy	3,708
Partial subsidy	1,691

**Total children receiving fee subsidies** **5,399**

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	3,460
Number of centres receiving the Inclusion Support Grant	300

Note: Approximately 90% of licensed child care centres receive the Inclusion Support Grant to support inclusive programming and resources for all children including children with disabilities.

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infants (0 – <18 months)	1,041
Toddlers (18 – <36 months)	4,494
Preschool-age (36 months – 5 years)	4,995

#### Part-day centres

30 months – 5 years, not yet in school	245
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**Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)** **10,775**

#### Before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)

Children enrolled in before- and after-school care	<i>Not available</i>
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## PARENT FEES

Nova Scotia does not have set parent fees.

In April 2022, fees were reduced in centres by \$10.50/day for infants, \$9/day for toddlers, and \$8.75/day for preschool-age children. In December 2022, the fees were reduced by an additional amount, making the average fee reduction \$23/day for infants and \$18.25/day for toddlers and preschool-age children.

The reductions are smaller for licensed family child care. Effective December 2022, fees for family child care were reduced by a flat rate of \$17/day for infants and \$16.50/day for toddlers and preschool-age children.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Halifax participating in CWELCC (2021, 2023)

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2021)</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2023)</i>
Infant	\$1,007	\$499
Toddler	\$911	\$447
Preschool-age	\$887	\$442

	Full-time median monthly fee (2021)	Full-time median monthly fee (2023)
<b>Family child care homes</b>		
Infant	\$868	\$543
Toddler	\$825	\$586
Preschool-age	\$760	\$586

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

On October 11, 2022, Nova Scotia announced the implementation of a [wage grid](#) retroactive to July 4, 2022. The wage grid was increased on April 1, 2024.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

Fee subsidies	
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$22,387,274</b>

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

Operational funding	
Program	Amount
50% Fee Reductions	\$38,531,755
Quality Investment Grant (QIG) and Program Support Grant (PSF)	\$46,703,626
Family Home Child Care Operating Support	\$3,744,818
Inclusion Support Grant (ISG)	\$7,726,586
Infant Quality Care Grant	\$1,064,268
Developmental Intervention Services	\$3,077,241
Before and After Program (BAP)	\$608,937
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$101,457,231</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

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**One-time funding – capital (major and minor)**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Space Expansion	\$18,884,874
Operational Support Grant	\$4,875,000

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**One-time funding – other**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Not-For-Profit Transitions	\$466,389
Operational Support Fund	\$144,000
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$24,370,263</b>

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*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

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**TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE  
(fee subsidies, operational funding,  
and one-time funding) \$148,214,768**

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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
ECE Training Initiatives Support	\$3,205,053
Professional Development	\$347,924
Association of Early Childhood Educators	\$25,000
Bursaries for ECE Diploma Programs	\$1,744,251
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$5,322,228</b>

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**Federal transfers to Nova Scotia**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$15,054,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$103,938,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Nova Scotia for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# New Brunswick

## ■ OVERVIEW

In New Brunswick, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, child care centres, school-age centres, and family child care homes. All ELCC provision is the responsibility of the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

New Brunswick is officially a bilingual province with parallel English and French public education sectors delivering kindergarten at no fee for parents. Full school-day kindergarten is available for all five-year-olds and is compulsory. There is no kindergarten for four-year-olds.

Licensed child care includes “designated” New Brunswick Early Learning Centres and family child care homes, undesignated child care centres and family child care homes, and before- and after-school child care. In 2024, most eligible programs are “designated.”

Centre-based child care is delivered by non-profit and for-profit operators, with 72% of full-day spaces operated by for-profit operators. There is a small amount of public child care, with two municipalities operating three centres.

Regulated family child care is individually licensed. Family child care homes are termed “early learning and childcare homes” and spaces are termed “approved spaces.”

As of June 2022, New Brunswick has set parent fees in designated centres and family child care homes according to the [Standard Parent Fee Grid](#). The fees, which are between \$16/day and \$21/day for a full-day space, vary by age group and community type. Fees have not been reduced in before- and after-school care.

Fee subsidies for eligible parents using designated child care are accessed through the Parent Subsidy Program and through the Daycare Assistance Program for parents in non-designated child care.

New Brunswick introduced a [wage grid](#) in November 2022. Wages were increased effective April 1, 2023 and April 1, 2024.





## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	5,800
1	6,200
2	6,100
3	5,700
4	7,400
5	7,300
6	6,700
7	7,200
8	8,700
9	9,000
10	9,300
11	8,400
12	8,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,300</b>

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	18,100
3 – 5	20,400
6 – 12	57,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,300</b>

---

### Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	3,500
1	4,600
2	4,300
3	4,100
4	5,300
5	4,900
6	4,500
7	5,200
8	5,700
9	5,700
10	6,000
11	5,900
12	5,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,500</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	12,400
3 – 5	14,300
6 – 12	38,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,500</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	1,445	335	90	25	55
5 – 9	1,705	455	75	30	75
10 – 14	1,825	690	50	70	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>200</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	14,000	80.0
4 – 5	5,700	83.8
0 – 5	19,600	80.3
6 – 12	21,500	82.7

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**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	25,465	6,265	5,280	990
5 – 9	28,165	9,345	7,375	1,970
10 – 14	28,480	11,215	8,800	2,420

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**Languages spoken most often at home (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	23,005	7,180	1,100	950
5 – 9	27,050	8,690	1,240	1,190
10 – 14	28,440	9,670	1,260	1,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,490</b>	<b>25,535</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,315</b>

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**Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

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<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$90,000	\$44,400	\$43,200

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## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

Anglophone kindergarten for 5-year-olds	4,853
Francophone kindergarten for 5-year-olds	2,174

<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>7,027</b>
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Note: Enrolment figures are for public schools only.

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

New Brunswick licenses on-reserve child care for First Nations communities upon request.

In March 2023, there were six licensed full-day centres on First Nations reserves. New Brunswick reports that these six centres were operated by Indigenous governing bodies.

### Licensed spaces on reserve

Full-day	194
Before- and after-school	54

<b>Total licensed spaces</b>	<b>248</b>
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The number of unlicensed child care centres on reserve is not available.

There were no regulated family child care providers on reserve.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) is licensed on request. There were 15 AHSOR programs in New Brunswick.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) may be licensed by the province on request. There was one licensed AHSUNC program in 2023, with morning and afternoon sessions, each of which enrolled nine children.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

	Anglophone	Francophone
Infants (0 – <2 years)	1,417	788
Preschool-age (2 – <5 years, not yet in school)	8,820	4,635

<b>Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>5,423</b>
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#### Part-day centre spaces

	Anglophone	Francophone
Preschool-age (2 – <5 years, not yet in school)	594	122

<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>5,545</b>
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<b>Total anglophone and francophone centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>16,376</b>
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#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

	Anglophone	Francophone
Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	10,103	6,460

<b>Total anglophone and francophone centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>32,939</b>
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#### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

	Anglophone	Francophone
Full-day (children not yet in school)	263	192
Part-day (children attending school)	77	50

<b>Total regulated family child care spaces</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>242</b>
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Note: Family child care providers are not required to report on enrolment for school-age and for non-designated facilities. As a result, total enrolment in family child care may be higher than the numbers reported above.

**TOTAL REGULATED SPACES**  
(centre spaces and family child care enrolment) 33,521

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

	Anglophone	Francophone
<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>258</b>

<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>720</b>
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#### Centre-based programs

	Anglophone	Francophone
Number of centres providing a full-day program	291	157
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery or preschool) program	32	7
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 5 – 12 years)	163	99
Number of centres that are designated NB Early Learning Centres	301	156
Number of centres providing infant care (0 – <2 years)	148	86
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (2 – <5 years)	317	158
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	15	2
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	60	86

#### Regulated family child care

Number of francophone early learning and child care homes	53
Number of anglophone early learning and child care homes	74

<b>Total number of family child care homes</b>	<b>127</b>
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#### Participation in CWELCC

	Anglophone	Francophone
Number of child care centres	301	156
Number of family child care homes	64	46

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

#### Municipal delivery

<b>Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)</b>	<b>2</b>
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#### Auspice

##### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	Number of centres
For-profit	491
Non-profit and public	229

*Note: Public facilities include three municipal centres and six operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

##### Centre spaces by auspice

	Full-day	Part-day <sup>1</sup>	BASC <sup>2</sup>	Total
For-profit	11,196	300	10,337	<b>21,833</b>
Non-profit and public	4,458	422	6,226	<b>11,106</b>

<sup>1</sup> Nursery school/preschool.

<sup>2</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 5 – 12 years).

*Note: The public spaces include 36 full-day and 50 before- and after-school spaces operated by municipalities, and 194 full-day and 54 before- and after-school spaces operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Daycare Assistance Program – total	2,016
Parent Subsidy Program – full subsidy	2,210
Parent Subsidy Program – partial subsidy	1,964
<b>Total children receiving fee subsidies</b>	<b>6,190</b>

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	524
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

	Anglophone	Francophone
<b>Full-day centres</b>		
Infants (0 – <2 years)	1,257	644
Preschool-age (2 – <5 years, not yet in school)	7,265	3,551
<b>Part-day centres</b>		
Preschool-age (2 – <5 years, not yet in school)	124	8
<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>8,646</b>	<b>4,203</b>
<b>Before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)</b>		
Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	4,020	2,430

## TOTAL ANGLOPHONE AND FRANCOPHONE

### CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years) 19,299

Note: It was optional for operators to report before- and after-school enrolment, therefore the number of children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in child care does not reflect the total number of enrolled children.

## PARENT FEES

In 2022, the province moved from market fees to set fees, with a \$21/day fee for infants and \$18/day for preschool-age (aged 2 – 5) in large urban communities, with \$19/day for infants and \$16/day for preschool-age in small urban and rural communities.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in New Brunswick (2021) and provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2023)

	Full-time median monthly fee (2022)	Provincially set full-time fee (2023)
<b>Fredericton</b>		
Infant	\$846	\$456
Toddler	\$749	\$391
Preschool-age	\$735	\$391
<b>Moncton</b>		
Infant	\$868	\$456
Toddler	\$781	\$391
Preschool-age	\$759	\$391
<b>Saint John</b>		
Infant	\$885	\$456
Toddler	\$738	\$391
Preschool-age	\$738	\$391

Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

New Brunswick introduced a [wage grid](#) in November 2022. Wages were increased effective April 1, 2023 and April 1, 2024.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

Fee subsidies	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Daycare Assistance Program (DAP)	\$7,372,175
Parent Subsidy Program	\$13,224,799
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$20,596,974</b>

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

Operational funding	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Operational Grant	\$11,722,446
Wage Support Program	\$71,468,899
Inclusion Support Program	\$10,101,409
Parent Fee Reduction Subsidy	\$43,019,982
Fund for vulnerable children to access quality early learning	\$104,713
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$136,417,450</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

One-time funding	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Inflation adjustment grant	\$3,708,125
Transitional funding	\$1,812,630
Innovative professional learning	\$867,348
Recruitment and retention	\$59,336
Quality improvement grants	\$1,321,001
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$7,768,440</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

<b>TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$164,782,863</b>
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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early Learning and Child Care Tuition Reimbursement Program for child care staff	\$518,859
Association Francophone des Garderies Éducatives du NB	\$70,000
Family Resource Centres (New Brunswick Association of Family Resource Programs)	\$31,725
New Brunswick Institute for Research, Data and Training	\$260,000
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$880,584</b>

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**Federal transfers to New Brunswick**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$12,395,318.00
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$85,126,000.00

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to New Brunswick for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Quebec

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Quebec, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, kindergarten for four-year-olds, regulated child care centres, family child care, and before- and after-school child care.

The Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (MEES) is responsible for kindergarten. Kindergarten for four- and five-year-olds (termed *maternelle 4 ans* and *maternelle 5 ans*) is referred to as the preschool cycle. Full school-day kindergarten is a legislated entitlement for all five-year-olds. Four-year-old kindergarten is currently being phased in. MEES is also responsible for before- and after-school child care for children aged four to 12, which is delivered by school boards.

The Ministère de la Famille is responsible for centre-based and family child care (termed recognized family child care or educational home child care services) for preschool-aged children. Centre-based child care is delivered by non-profit and for-profit operators. Operationally funded (sometimes referred to as “subsidized”) non-profit child care centres are called *Centres de la petite enfance (CPEs)*. Centres called *garderies* (or daycares, in English) are almost always for-profit; some are operationally funded and some are not. Other than Indigenous child care on reserves and Inuit lands, there is no publicly delivered full-day child care.

Part-day centres opened before 2005 are not required to be licensed.

Recognized family child care operates under an agency model. Agencies are called *bureaux coordonnateurs de la garde éducative en milieu familial*, or home child care coordinating offices (CCCOs) in English. Licensed homes with one educational child care provider assisted by another person can accommodate a larger number of children.

For-profit child care spaces (funded and unfunded) comprise 52% of centre-based child care provision for children younger than kindergarten-age. Provision of funded *garderies* has been increasing as the Quebec government has been converting unfunded for-profit provision, mostly to funded for-profit provision.



Parent fees at funded child care services (CPEs, funded garderies, and recognized family child care) have been set by the Quebec government since 2000, when the fee was \$5/day. The provincially set parent fees are indexed, adjusted annually each January 1. In 2024, set fees were \$9.10/day.

Unfunded garderies set their own daily rates. A refundable tax credit is available for parents using unfunded garderies.

Quebec has not used individual parent fee subsidies since it introduced set fees. Some Quebec parents, including social assistance recipients, pay no fees when using publicly funded child care.

A provincial [wage grid](#) for the child care workforce has been in place in Quebec for funded CPEs and garderies since 2006. Quebec has a substantial unionized child care workforce, with about half of those working in licensed child care represented by one of three unions. Many of Quebec’s family child care providers are also unionized.

In 2018, Quebec signed the Asymmetrical Agreement – Early Learning and Child Care Component. Under this agreement, Quebec will continue to develop its own child care system. This allocated \$262 million over three years 2017 – 2020, with an estimated total of \$1.2 billion between 2017 and 2028.

Quebec signed the 2021 – 2026 Asymmetrical Agreement (Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care Component) in August 2021. As under previous early learning and child care agreements, Quebec will use the funding to continue to develop its own child care system. This agreement allocated \$5.96 billion over five years. The Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the previously existing asymmetrical agreement.

While the Quebec government subscribes to the general principles of the Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care, it has not adhered to this framework, as it intends to retain exclusive responsibility in this area within its territory. It does, however, expect to receive its share of federal funding, and will continue to invest significant sums to provide programs and services for families and children.

Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC			
	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	118,041	120,589	+2,548
Non-profit and public	96,127	104,662	+8,535
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>214,168</b>	<b>225,251</b>	<b>+11,083</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were			
for-profit	55%	54%	-1.6%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was			
for-profit			23%

Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)		
	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (0 – 5 years enrolment)	65,281	65,454

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	75,200
1	81,100
2	84,300
3	83,100
4	83,200
5	82,000
6	91,300
7	97,200
8	95,600
9	94,500
10	95,000
11	96,300
12	101,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,160,100</b>

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	240,600
3 – 5	248,300
6 – 12	671,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,160,100</b>

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	57,100
1	62,400
2	65,100
3	63,700
4	64,100
5	61,900
6	67,100
7	73,500
8	72,600
9	6,900
10	72,800
11	73,500
12	79,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>890,100</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	184,600
3 – 5	189,700
6 – 12	515,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>890,100</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	7,075	3,265	1,965	215	460
5 – 9	8,105	3,810	1,740	205	445
10 – 14	9,040	4,295	1,720	240	530
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,220</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1,435</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	210,400	84.2
4 – 5	74,000	88.5
0 – 5	284,400	85.3
6 – 12	264,600	90.4

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**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	365,185	53,765	43,155	10,615
5 – 9	374,500	99,175	73,075	26,105
10 – 14	358,790	123,610	89,780	33,835

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**Languages spoken most often at home (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	41,795	321,235	36,795	22,955
5 – 9	47,860	369,050	34,625	27,240
10 – 14	49,570	377,360	33,655	28,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,225</b>	<b>1,067,650</b>	<b>105,075</b>	<b>78,525</b>

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**Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

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<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$98,000	\$51,200	\$49,200

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## KINDERGARTEN

### Kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	<i>Full school-day</i>	<i>Part-day</i>
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	81,177	
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds	18,205	6,544
<i>Enrolment in government schools</i>		
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	144	
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds		40
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>		
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	5,201	
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds	651	

**Total kindergarten enrolment for 5-year-olds** 86,522

**Total kindergarten enrolment for 4-year-olds** 18,856 6,584

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations, Métis, and Inuit child care on reserves and Inuit Lands

All full-day child care centres on First Nations reserves and in Inuit communities in Quebec are licensed.

In March 2023, there were 46 licensed full-day child care centres on First Nations reserves in Quebec, operating 2,834 spaces. There were 20 full-day centres on Inuit lands, with 1,018 spaces. Quebec reported that all 66 of these centres were operated by Indigenous governing bodies.

There was one regulated family child care agency on a reserve, and one on Inuit land.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) is not licensed. There were 41 AHSOR programs in Quebec in March 2023.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves or Inuit lands

As of March 2023, there were 10 First Nations-led or focused full-day child care centres not located on reserves or Inuit lands, operating a total of 492 spaces. There was also one Indigenous-led or focused family child care agency located off-reserve in an urban centre, overseeing six family child care providers and 32 total spaces.

Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs are not licensed. There were 28 AHSUNC programs in Quebec in March 2023.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre spaces

Centres de la petite enfance (CPEs)	104,662
Publicly funded garderies	55,236
Unfunded garderies	65,353

*Note: CPEs are non-profit child care centres. Both publicly funded and unfunded garderies are primarily for-profit.*

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)** 225,251

#### Full-day centre spaces by age

	<i>CPEs</i>	<i>Publicly funded garderies</i>	<i>Unfunded garderies</i>	<i>Total</i>
<18 months	14,559	7,403	10,558	<b>32,520</b>
18 months – 5 years (not yet in school)	90,103	47,833	54,795	<b>192,731</b>

*Note: CPEs are non-profit child care centres. Both publicly funded and unfunded garderies are primarily for-profit.*

### Before- and after-school care centre enrolment (regulated)

Children in 4- and 5-year-old kindergarten	59,884
Children in Grades 1 – 6	202,727

**Total before- and after-school care spaces 262,611**

*Note: Before- and after-school programs in Quebec are regulated but not licensed for a particular number of children. These numbers reflect the number of children enrolled in before- and after-school programs in public schools only.*

*Note: In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after- school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.*

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 487,862**

### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

<12 months	12,318
1 – 2 years	31,445
3 – 5 years (not yet in school)	21,691

**Total regulated family child care spaces 65,454**

**TOTAL REGULATED SPACES (centre spaces and family child care enrolment) 553,316**

## Number of child care centres, family child care homes, and home child care coordinating offices (March 31, 2023)

### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres (children 0 – 5 not yet in school) 3,683**

### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	3,683
Number of centres providing a part-day program	<i>Not available</i>
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 4 – 12 years)	<i>Not available</i>
Number of centres providing infant care (<12 months)	<i>Not available</i>
Number of centres providing toddler care (12 – <24 months)	<i>Not available</i>

Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province) *Not available*

Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 11) *Not available*

### Regulated family child care

Number of family child care homes (active)	11,251
Number of Home Child Care Coordinating Offices (CCCOs)	160

## Municipal delivery

**Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder) 0**

## Auspice

### Full-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
Publicly funded garderies (for-profit)	809
Unfunded garderies (for-profit)	1,170
Non-profit and public (CPEs or facilities that are part of CPEs)	1,704

*Note: The public centres include 66 operated by an Indigenous governing body.*

### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>Part-day</i>	<i>BASC<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	120,589	<i>Not available</i>		<b>120,589</b>
Non-profit and public	104,662	<i>Not available</i>		<b>104,662</b>
School authority			262,611	<b>262,611</b>

<sup>1</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 4 – 12 years).

### Home Child Care Coordinating Offices

Non-profit	160
For-profit	0

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

*Not applicable because Quebec does not use individual parent fee subsidies.*

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding 13,793

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

	CPEs (child care centres)	Funded garderies	Unfunded garderies
<b>Full-day centres</b>			
<12 months	7,284	4,387	6,738
1 year	18,098	10,415	11,866
2 years	22,563	12,836	11,541
3 years	26,142	13,814	11,759
4 years	25,425	11,435	9,171
<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>99,512</b>	<b>52,887</b>	<b>51,075</b>

### Before- and after-school care (regulated)

Children in 4- and 5-year-old kindergarten 59,884  
Children in Grades 1 – 6 202,727

**Total number of children in 4- and 5-year-old kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in before- and after-school care 262,611**

**TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (0 – 12 years) 466,085**

## PARENT FEES

Note that Quebec's asymmetrical CWELCC agreement with the federal government does not require it to set or meet federal targets.

Quebec has set province-wide parent fees for all publicly funded (termed “reduced contribution”) child care services since September 1, 1997. Quebec's set fees are indexed annually on January 1. The parent contribution (fee) is paid directly to the child care service.

The basic parent contribution (fee) per child in funded centres and regulated home child care was \$8.70/day in 2022 and \$8.85/day in 2023, regardless of child's age or parents' income. As of January 1, 2024, the set fee increased to \$9.10/day.

Unfunded garderies are not required to charge a provincially set parent fee and can set their own market fee. Parents using these centres may apply for a rebate in the form of a tax credit from the Quebec government. A [calculator](#) is available on the Ministère des Finances website to enable families to calculate the net cost of a child care space in funded and unfunded programs.

In 2023, a national survey of child care fees in Canada's large cities included the following Quebec cities: Gatineau, Laval, Longueuil, and Montréal.

In Quebec City, more than one third of centres aren't part of the \$8.85 a day funded set-fee system and charge a market fee, which may be as high as \$900/month. Therefore, market fees exist in Quebec City and they are included in the medians published, but since more than 50% of the spaces in Quebec City (and other Quebec cities) are at the set fee, the median fee is the set fee.

### Provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes (2021, 2023)

	Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2021)	Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2023)
Infant/toddler/preschool-age	\$189	\$192

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

A provincial [wage grid](#) for the child care workforce has been in place in Quebec for funded CPEs and garderies since 2006. Quebec has a substantial unionized child care workforce, with about half of those working in licensed child care represented by one of three unions. Many of Quebec's family child care providers are also unionized.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending. Since Quebec has been funding its own network of educational childcare services since 1997, the sums received from the federal government are paid directly to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry then allocates the budget appropriations to each Quebec government department and agency, including the Ministère de la Famille.

<b>Fee subsidies</b>	
<i>Not applicable because Quebec does not use individual parent fee subsidies.</i>	
<b>Operational funding</b>	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Funding for CPEs and funded garderies	\$2,100,327,697
Funding for Home Child Care Coordinating Offices and family child care providers	\$572,592,928
Allowance for integration of children with disabilities (AIDC)	\$180,108,772
Pension and group insurance plans for employees in child care	\$154,227,662
Financial incentive to offset the additional costs of up to 9 children cared for by a recognized Educational Home Child Care Service with two providers	\$14,891,000
Financial incentive to support the start-up of a family child care home	\$5,423,950

Preventive Withdrawal Plan for Operators of Educational Home Childcare Services	\$1,181,213
Expenditure on school-age child care by MEES	<i>Not available</i>
Call for projects to enhance the educational quality of family daycare services (April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)	\$1,782,699
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$3,030,535,922</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

<b>One-time funding – capital (major and minor)</b>	
<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Capital expenditures	\$4,865,417
CPE Infrastructure Funding Program	\$167,683,875

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**One-time funding – other**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Program to support municipalities in developing an early childhood center	\$359,004
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$172,908,296</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

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**TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)**

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**\$3,203,444,218**

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**Other ELCC funding**

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Financial support for halte-garderies	\$12,384,997
Funding for child care associations	\$35,203
Frais de garde d'enfants	\$2,426,966
Funding for atypical daycare projects	\$537,152
Financial support for initiatives to promote early reading, writing and mathematics	\$219,456
Research	\$636,504
Evaluation and improvement of the educational quality of facility-based child care services (CPEs and garderies) for children 3 – 5 years	\$1,657,436
Assessment and improvement of the educational quality of facility-based child care services (CPEs and garderies) for children 0 – 5 years	\$2,839,966

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Financial support program to improve the educational quality of child care services	\$490,140
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Professional development for family child care providers	\$912,867
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Exceptional funding for non subsidized daycare centers to replace defective faucets (lead testing)	\$26,970
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**Total other funding** **\$22,167,657**

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**Federal transfers to Quebec**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Asymmetrical Agreement	\$113,314,475
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care Asymmetrical Agreement	\$1,000,353,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Quebec for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Ontario

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Ontario, early learning and child care (ELCC), which includes kindergarten, child care centres, before- and after-school child care and regulated family child care (termed home-based child care) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

Kindergarten includes full school-day kindergarten for all four- and five-year-olds (termed junior and senior). Neither year is compulsory. Ontario publicly funds “public” and Catholic (termed “separate”) school systems, both of which deliver kindergarten.

The Ministry of Education licenses and regulates child care programs, which include full-day child care centres, nursery schools, family child care, licensed before- and after-school child care and Extended Day, and Authorized Recreation and Skill Building (not licensed) before- and after-school programs.

All forms of licensed, regulated, and authorized child care may be delivered by non-profit, for-profit, and public operators. Ontario has a long history of delivering municipally operated child care, but this sector has been considerably reduced over the past decade. Non-profit organizations operate a majority of centres and home child care agencies, with for-profit operators, Indigenous governing bodies, and a small municipally delivered sector making up the rest of provision. For-profit provision accounts for 43% of full-day spaces.

For programs enrolled in the Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) system, parent fees for children under the age of six were reduced in two phases: up to 25% on April 1, 2022 to a minimum of \$12/day, and a second reduction of up to 37% (for a total of 52.75%) to a minimum of \$12/day.

Parent fee subsidies are managed by 47 municipal entities and may be used in all licensed, regulated, or authorized child care services.

In January 2024, Ontario introduced [wage enhancements](#) for registered early childhood educators (RECEs) employed by CWELCC-participating child care operators, which raises starting wages and expands eligibility for annual increases. Ontario does not yet have a wage grid.

Ontario is the sole province/territory with a mandated role for municipal level government entities. These 47 entities are termed Service System Managers (SSMs). SSMs have administrative responsibility for child care provision within provincial policy. They administer public funding, play a planning role, develop local initiatives, manage expansion, and may provide publicly delivered child care. The provincial government flows funding, including federal transfer payment funding, to SSMs, which in turn direct it to service providers.

Ontario signed the Canada-Ontario Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on June 16, 2017. This allocated \$434.6 million over three years to Ontario for regulated child care; it was extended on June 9, 2020 with an additional \$146 million for the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and extended again in August 2021 providing between \$146 million and \$211 million per year from 2021 to 2025.

The Canada-Ontario CWELCC agreement was signed by Ontario on March 27, 2022, allocating \$10.2 billion over five years. This Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

**Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children  
0 – 5 years since CWELCC**

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	75,798	83,760	+7,962
Non-profit and public	104,960	110,592	+5,632
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>180,758</b>	<b>194,352</b>	<b>+13,594</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	42%	43%	+1.2%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			59%

**Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)**

	2021	2023
Full-day active family child care spaces (enrolment)	10,112	13,955

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	123,400
1	138,600
2	137,400
3	151,500
4	140,300
5	153,700
6	151,100
7	151,900
8	154,000
9	159,500
10	167,600
11	159,300
12	165,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,953,500</b>

---

### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	399,400
3 – 5	445,500
6 – 12	1,108,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,953,500</b>

---

### Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	84,000
1	96,900
2	92,100
3	101,100
4	93,600
5	106,000
6	98,400
7	107,400
8	104,500
9	107,000
10	116,400
11	109,500
12	113,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330,800</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	273,000
3 – 5	300,700
6 – 12	757,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330,800</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	18,155	7,330	310	580	460
5 – 9	21,125	8,280	425	690	515
10 – 14	21,915	9,410	395	635	575
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,195</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,550</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	328,600	78.1
4 – 5	129,300	80.4
0 – 5	458,000	78.7
6 – 12	406,900	83.9

---

**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	578,270	97,760	82,335	15,425
5 – 9	611,565	143,405	117,815	25,590
10 – 14	613,500	178,180	144,170	34,005

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**Languages spoken most often at home (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	542,240	13,030	92,665	35,135
5 – 9	629,635	15,710	72,100	46,705
10 – 14	665,790	15,635	69,820	52,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,837,665</b>	<b>44,380</b>	<b>234,590</b>	<b>134,025</b>

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**Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

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<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$106,000	\$52,400	\$48,000

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## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

#### Enrolment in public and Catholic schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	132,799
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds	123,895

#### Enrolment in independent/private schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	8,687
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds	8,072

<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>273,453</b>
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## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Ontario regulates child care in First Nations communities on reserve.

In March 2023, there were 75 licensed child care centres on First Nations reserves, operating 71 full-day programs and 27 before- and after-school programs. Seventy-four of the 75 centres were operated by First Nations governing bodies, accounting for 2,648 full-day and 680 before- and after-school spaces.

#### Licensed spaces on reserve

Full-day	2,717
Before- and after-school	680

<b>Total licensed spaces</b>	<b>3,397</b>
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*Note: Full-day spaces may include a relatively small number of part-day nursery school spaces.*

There were two licensed home child care agencies overseeing 31 child care homes on First Nations reserves.

Ontario licenses Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve (AHSOR) programs. In 2023, there were 123 AHSOR programs in Ontario.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

In 2023, 53 off-reserve child care centres self-reported as Indigenous-led. Of these centres, 48 offered full-day child care and 21 offered before- and after-school programs.

#### Licensed spaces not on reserve

Full-day	2,069
Before- and after-school	927

<b>Total licensed spaces</b>	<b>2,996</b>
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*Note: Full-day spaces may include a relatively small number of part-day nursery school spaces.*

In most cases, Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs are licensed in Ontario and are Indigenous-led. In 2023, there were 14 AHSUNC programs operating in Ontario.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

Infants (<18 months)	15,715
Toddlers (18 months – <30 months)	53,894
Preschool-age (30 months – <6 years)	123,731

<b>Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>193,340</b>
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*Note: Full-day spaces include a relatively small number of part-day nursery school spaces.*

#### Part-day centre spaces

Part-day centres (nursery school)	<i>Not available</i>
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#### Other centre spaces

Family-age (multi-age grouping 0 – 12 years)	1,012
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#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed, regulated, approved, or authorized)

Children in kindergarten (44 months – <7 years)	123,014
Children in Grades 1 – 6	187,689

<b>Total before- and after-school care spaces</b>	<b>310,703</b>
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<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>505,055</b>
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#### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

Full-day (children not yet in school)	13,955
Part-day (children attending school)	2,941

<b>Total regulated family child care spaces</b>	<b>16,896</b>
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#### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

<b>(centre spaces and family child care enrolment)</b>	<b>521,951</b>
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*Note: Space data is as of December 31, 2022.*

### Number of child care centres, family child care homes, and agencies (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>5,776</b>
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#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	3,501
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery school or preschool) program	848
Number of centres providing a part-day program (before- and after-school) for children attending school (approximately 4 – 12 years)	3,922
Number of school-operated Extended Day programs for kindergarten-age children	183
Number of before- and after-school programs that are approved or recognized, not licensed	196
Number of centres providing infant care (<18 months)	1,484
Number of centres providing toddler care (18 months – <30 months)	2,928
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (30 months – 6 years)	3,681
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	486
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	3,190

#### Regulated family child care

Number of individual family child care homes (active)	3,524
Number of family child care agencies	148

#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres	5,176
Number of family child care agencies	135

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

#### Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)

14

*Note: For consistency with previous reporting, this number reflects only those operated directly by SSMs as of March 31, 2023 (that is, it does not include lower-tier municipalities).*

### Auspice

#### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	1,448
Non-profit and public	4,328

*Note: Public centres include 109 operated by municipalities, 184 by school authorities, and 74 by Indigenous governing bodies.*

#### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>BASC<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	83,760	22,981	<b>106,741</b>
Non-profit and public	110,592	287,722	<b>398,314</b>

<sup>1</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 4 – 12 years).

*Note: Full-day spaces include a relatively small number of part-day nursery school spaces. Public spaces include 4,271 full-day and 1,981 before- and after-school spaces operated by municipalities, 136 full-day and 22,264 before- and after-school spaces operated by school authorities, and 2,648 full-day and 680 before- and after-school spaces operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

### Family child care agencies

For-profit	36
Non-profit and public	112

Note: Public agencies include 13 operated by municipalities and two by Indigenous governing bodies.

### Fee subsidies

#### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Full subsidy	43,189
Partial subsidy	40,221

**Total children receiving fee subsidies** 83,410

Note: Data as of December 31, 2022.

### Disability support

#### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2021)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	37,508
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Note: More recent data are not available.

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infants (<18 months)	12,017
Toddlers (18 months – <30 months)	44,353
Preschool-age (30 months – <6 years)	86,477

#### Part-day centres

Infants (<18 months)	157
Toddlers (18 months – <30 months)	1,228
Preschool-age (30 months – <6 years)	10,242

#### Other (where age breakdowns are not available)

Family-age (multi-age grouping 0 – 12 years)	590
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**Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)** 155,064

### Before- and after-school care (licensed, regulated, approved, or authorized)

Children in kindergarten (44 months – <7 years)	59,507
Children in Grades 1 – 6	92,737

**Total number of children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in before- and after-school care** 152,244

### TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years)

307,308

Note: All enrolment data as of December 31st, 2022.

## PARENT FEES

Ontario does not have set fees. Parent fees are determined by the market system, with the province limiting fee increases. Ontario's approach to reaching the federal fee reduction target is having each provider reduce fees by a percentage value.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Ontario (2021, 2023)

	Full-time median monthly fee (2021)	Full-time median monthly fee (2023)
<b>Brampton</b>		
Infant	\$1,638	\$774
Toddler	\$1,309	\$619
Preschool-age	\$1,150	\$561
<b>Hamilton</b>		
Infant	\$1,472	\$666
Toddler	\$1,194	\$583
Preschool-age	\$1,023	\$499
<b>Kitchener</b>		
Infant	\$1,253	\$626
Toddler	\$1,139	\$520
Preschool-age	\$1,072	\$512

	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2021)</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2023)</i>
<b>London</b>		
Infant	\$1,269	\$625
Toddler	\$1,215	\$605
Preschool-age	\$1,085	\$523
<b>Markham</b>		
Infant	\$1,475	\$818
Toddler	\$1,302	\$656
Preschool-age	\$1,200	\$600
<b>Mississauga</b>		
Infant	\$1,530	\$768
Toddler	\$1,318	\$623
Preschool-age	\$1,194	\$550
<b>Oakville</b>		
Infant	\$1,584	\$791
Toddler	\$1,378	\$666
Preschool-age	\$1,248	\$617
<b>Ottawa</b>		
Infant	\$1,020	\$521
Toddler	\$1,254	\$615
Preschool-age	\$1,031	\$519
<b>Richmond Hill</b>		
Infant	\$1,479	\$780
Toddler	\$1,327	\$673
Preschool-age	\$1,200	\$570
<b>Toronto</b>		
Infant	\$1,948	\$903
Toddler	\$1,615	\$725
Preschool-age	\$1,300	\$637

	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2021)</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2023)</i>
<b>Vaughan</b>		
Infant	\$1,550	\$780
Toddler	\$1,327	\$656
Preschool-age	\$1,199	\$625
<b>Windsor</b>		
Infant	\$998	\$472
Toddler	\$890	\$410
Preschool-age	\$792	\$374

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

In January 2024, Ontario introduced [wage enhancements](#) for registered early childhood educators (RECEs) employed by CWELCC-participating child care operators, which raises starting wages and expands eligibility for annual increases. Ontario does not yet have a wage grid.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$617,451,792</b>
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*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*



### Operational funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Operating funds	\$622,352,484
Wage Enhancement/ Home Child Care Enhancement	\$206,169,485
Special Needs Resourcing	\$121,649,948
Small Water Works	\$231,533
Territory Without Municipal Organization	\$1,258,428
CWELCC (Fee Reduction and Workforce Compensation)	\$1,276,743,000
CWELCC (Implementation)	\$205,575
CWELCC (Municipal Administration)	\$24,831,994
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$2,253,442,447</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Capital for communities	\$1,975,567
Capital for school-based child care	\$74,862,871
French language schools	\$3,859,228

### One-time funding – other

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Transitional Grant	\$85,500,002
Canada-Ontario Early Childhood Workforce funds	\$75,014,128
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$241,211,796</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one-time equipment, or repair funding.*

### Municipal contribution (Funds contributed by CMSM/DSSAB to regulated child care)

<b>Total municipal contribution</b>	<b>\$232,611,803</b>
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### TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE

<b>(fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$3,344,717,838</b>
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### Other ELCC funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Ontario Childcare Access and Relief from Expenses (CARE) Tax Credit	\$386,231,800
EarlyON Centre funding	\$171,148,791
Qualifications Upgrade Program	\$5,500,000
Funding for child care associations	\$1,819,606
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$564,700,197</b>

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## Federal transfers to Ontario

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$195,934,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$1,680,917,000
Canada-Ontario Early Childhood Workforce	\$75,010,963

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Ontario for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. This amount is slightly different from the Ontario amount in its original Agreement as these amounts are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. Ontario reported spending \$1,272,362,994 of its CWELCC transfer, carrying over \$409 million from this federal fund into 2023 – 2024.*

*Note: The Canada-Ontario Early Childhood Workforce transfer is the amount of funding carried forward from 2021 – 2022 from the Canada-Ontario Early Childhood Workforce Agreement.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Manitoba

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Manitoba, kindergarten, child care centres, family child care, and before- and after-school programs are the responsibility of Manitoba Education and Early Childhood Learning.

Manitoba offers part-day kindergarten programming for all five-year-olds which may be extended to full-day in some school divisions and independent schools. School divisions and independent schools may offer part-day kindergarten for four-year-olds (termed nursery programs) to children prior to enrolment in kindergarten, however provincial funding is not provided for nursery programs in schools.

Child care centres, nursery schools, family child care, and group family child care are licensed and regulated by the province, as are some before- and after-school child care programs. Before- and after-school programs operated by schools are not required to be licensed.

Programs are delivered by non-profit and for-profit operators, with non-profits making up most child care provision in the province. Fee subsidies may be used in for-profit centres but they do not receive public operating funding. There are no publicly operated child care programs in Manitoba.

Family child care and group family child care are individually licensed.

Manitoba began setting parent fees and operationally funding child care in 2000, with non-profit centres and family child care eligible for operating funding. Since April 2023, parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants are set at a maximum fee of \$10/day per child for regular full-time hours.

Manitoba introduced a [salary guide](#) with minimum starting and target wages for various child care positions in 2022. It was updated for the 2024 – 2025 fiscal year.

Manitoba signed the Canada-Manitoba Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on December 14, 2017. This agreement allocated nearly \$47 million over three years; it was extended on August 24, 2020 with another \$15.6 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on February 16, 2022, allocating another \$78.8 million over four years.

The Canada-Manitoba Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by Manitoba on August 6, 2021. The agreement allocated \$1.2 billion over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

<b>Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC</b>			
	2021	2023	<i>Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023</i>
For-profit	1,349	1,583	+234
Non-profit	19,372	20,488	+1,116
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>20,721</b>	<b>22,071</b>	<b>+1,350</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	6.5%	7.2%	+0.7%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			17%

<b>Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)</b>		
	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (licensed capacity)	3,312	3,049

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

### **Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	13,300
1	13,900
2	15,200
3	16,300
4	14,900
5	18,500
6	16,400
7	15,600
8	17,100
9	15,900
10	16,100
11	16,600
12	16,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,700</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	42,400
3 – 5	49,700
6 – 12	114,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,700</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	8,000
1	9,000
2	9,200
3	9,600
4	9,100
5	11,900
6	11,000
7	10,300
8	11,500
9	10,600
10	11,200
11	11,700
12	12,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,200</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	26,200
3 – 5	30,600
6 – 12	78,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,200</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	14,855	7,425	60	360	220
5 – 9	15,500	8,160	60	345	170
10 – 14	15,935	8,300	70	355	175
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,290</b>	<b>23,885</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>565</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	30,200	74.0
4 – 5	13,200	77.6
0 – 5	43,400	75.1
6 – 12	41,100	87.8

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### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	62,355	14,390	11,915	2,480
5 – 9	63,630	17,780	14,085	3,695
10 – 14	60,875	19,485	15,235	4,245

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	65,260	1,000	10,955	3,170
5 – 9	72,325	1,105	8,945	3,845
10 – 14	73,495	1,005	7,810	3,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,075</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>27,705</b>	<b>10,855</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$90,000	\$46,000	\$42,000

## KINDERGARTEN

### Kindergarten enrolment (2023)

#### Enrolment in public schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	12,928
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds (nursery)	1,539

#### Enrolment in school division-administered First Nations schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	310
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds (nursery)	249

#### Enrolment in funded and non-funded independent schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	1,228
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds (nursery)	315

**Total kindergarten enrolment for 5-year-olds** 14,466

**Total kindergarten enrolment for 4-year-olds (nursery)** 2,103

Note: Manitoba offers part-day kindergarten programming for all five-year-olds which may be extended to full-day in some school divisions and independent schools. School divisions and independent schools may offer part-day kindergarten for four-year-olds (termed nursery programs) to children prior to enrolment in kindergarten, however provincial funding is not provided for nursery programs in schools.

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Manitoba provides early learning and child care consultation and guidance to First Nations communities at their request. Any child care centre in a First Nations community may apply to become licensed. In 2023 there was one licensed centre on reserve, with 32 full-day spaces. There was no licensed family child care on reserve.

The number of unregulated child care centres on reserve is not available.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) may be licensed at their request. There were 42 unlicensed AHSOR programs on reserves.

## Indigenous child care other than on reserves

Licensed child care facilities in Manitoba may self-declare as Indigenous programs. Manitoba reported 14 licensed child care centres not on reserve self-identifying as Indigenous. There are several Métis centres in Manitoba. In total, there were 10 full-day infant and preschool centres, three part-day nursery schools, and one school-age centre.

### Licensed spaces not on reserve

Full-day (infant and preschool-age)	429
Part-day (nursery school)	94
Before- and after-school (school-age)	30
<b>Total licensed spaces</b>	<b>553</b>

There were also three licensed Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs with 66 spaces and 18 unlicensed AHSUNC programs.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

Infants (<2 years)	3,294
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years)	18,777

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 22,071**

#### Part-day centre spaces

Nursery schools (2 – 5 years)	2,851
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 24,922**

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in Grade 1 to <13 years	12,942
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 37,864**

### Regulated family child care (licensed capacity)

#### Family child care spaces

Full-day (children 0 – <6 years not yet in school)	1,731
Part-day (children 6 – <13 years attending school)	932

#### Group child care homes (more than one provider)

Full-day (children 0 – <6 years not yet in school)	371
Part-day (children 6 – <13 years attending school)	15

**Total regulated family child care spaces 3,049**

### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

**(centre spaces and family child care licensed capacity) 40,913**

## Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres 753**

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	650
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery school) program	103

*Note: This is the number of licensed nursery schools. Manitoba does not make a distinction between, or report on, full-day centres that may also offer a part-day nursery school program.*

Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (Grade 1 – 12 years)	363
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Number of centres providing infant care (<2 years)	329
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Number of centres providing preschool-age care (2 – 5 years)	661
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*Note: This number represents the total number of licensed centres and nursery schools with nursery school spaces.*

Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	23
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Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	343
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### Regulated family child care

Number of individually licensed family child care homes (active)	370
Number of group family child care homes (active)	34

**Total number of family child care homes** 404

### Participation in CWELCC

Number of centres	620
Number of regulated family child care homes	285
Number of regulated group child care homes	26

Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.

### Municipal delivery

Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)	0
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### Auspice

#### Full-and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	Number of centres
For-profit	43
Non-profit	710

#### Centre spaces by auspice

	Full-day <sup>1</sup>	Part-day <sup>2</sup>	BASC <sup>3</sup>	Total
For-profit	1,583	147	354	2,084
Non-profit	20,488	2,704	12,588	35,780

<sup>1</sup> Including kindergarten-age.

<sup>2</sup> Nursery school.

<sup>3</sup> Before- and after-school care (Grades 1 – 6).

Note: The number provided for non-profit centres includes both funded and unfunded non-profit centres.

### Fee subsidies

#### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Number of children	6,541
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Note: This figure represents the average number of children receiving subsidized child care per four week period.

### Disability support

#### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	1,242
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Note: This figure represents only those children served under the Inclusion Support Program.

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

Manitoba does not currently report on enrolment.

## PARENT FEES

As of April 2023, parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants were set at a maximum fee of \$10/day per child for regular full-time hours.

#### Provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2021, 2023)

	Monthly full-time fee (2021)	Monthly full-time fee (2023)
<b>Centres</b>		
Infant	\$651	\$217
Toddler	\$451	\$217
Preschool-age	\$451	\$217
<b>Family child care homes</b>		
Infant	\$482	\$217
Toddler	\$395	\$217
Preschool-age	\$395	\$217

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## WORKFORCE

Manitoba introduced a [salary guide](#) with minimum starting and target wages for various child care positions in 2022. It was updated for the 2024 – 2025 fiscal year.



## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs intended for early learning and child care.

Fee subsidies	
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$27,763,588</b>

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

Operational funding	
Program	Amount
Operating grants for child care centres	\$128,673,911
Family/Group Child Care Home Annual Operating Grant	\$6,233,373
Inclusion Support Program grants	\$17,192,714
Wage adjustment	\$4,599
IRCOM ECD Hub	\$91,300
Lord Selkirk Park Child Care Abecedarian	\$362,000
H & E Payroll Tax Reimbursement	\$580,580
Pension Reimbursement	\$7,313,176
Revenue Supplement to Lower Parent Fees	\$17,475,297
Wage Grid Supplement	\$26,377,279
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$204,304,229</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

One-time funding – capital (major and minor)	
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Program	Amount
ELCC start-up grants	\$225,206
ELCC capital grants	\$100,219,248
Renovation Expansion Grant	\$3,414,000

One-time funding – other	
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Program	Amount
Staff replacement grant	\$1,524,897
Child Care Sustainability Trust	\$281,572
Quality Early Learning and Environments Grant	\$33,687,375
Enhancing Diversity and Inclusion Grant	\$18,877,500
Innovative Recruitment and Retention Grant	\$7,244,692
Retirement Enhancement and Retention Benefit	\$106,500
Wage Bridge Benefit	\$810,534
Subsidy Threshold Increase	\$306,933
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$166,698,457</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

<b>TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$398,766,273</b>
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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Training grants for child care assistants and ECE IIs	\$410,776
Family resource programs	\$241,125
Science of Early Childhood Development (SECD)	\$174,000
Circle of Security International (COSI)	\$83,737
St. Amant ABA Training	\$300,000
Indigenous Programming Grant	\$53,000
New Directions – workshops for ECD educators	\$65,900
Abecedarian Expansion	\$821,825
Shared Space Per Diem	\$2,461,100
Tuition Reimbursement	\$2,738,243
Business Improvement Grant	\$4,832
Manitoba Access Portal	\$300,000
Francophone Program	\$100,000
Tax-Free Savings Account	\$117,950
Emergency Funding	\$30,400
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$7,902,888</b>

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**Federal transfers to Manitoba**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$20,040,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$195,934,000

*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Manitoba for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Saskatchewan

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Saskatchewan, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, child care centres, school-age child care, family child care, and group family child care. All ELCC programs are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

Kindergarten is part-day every day or full-day every other day in most schools. The province-wide Conseil des écoles fransaskoises offers full school-day kindergarten in all its schools. Part-day prekindergarten is a targeted program for three- and four-year-olds in vulnerable communities. As of 2024, there were 316 prekindergarten programs across the province. Neither kindergarten nor prekindergarten is mandatory.

Child care in Saskatchewan includes full-day centres, family child care, group family child care, and before- and after-school child care. Part-day preschools and stand-alone school-age programs in schools are not required to be licensed.

Child care centres in Saskatchewan are overwhelmingly delivered by non-profit operators, with a small number of publicly operated and for-profit programs. Most public funding is only available to non-profit and public programs.

Family child care providers and group family child care homes are individually licensed.

Since April 1, 2023, Saskatchewan's maximum parent fee for children below the age of six has been set at \$10/day. Fees for children aged six and older have not been reduced.

Effective January 16, 2024, the Child Care Subsidy System was replaced with the [Saskatchewan Employment Incentive program](#). These funds are paid directly to parents as part of a broader program for low income families.

Saskatchewan provides [wage enhancement](#) for all certified early childhood educators (ECEs) and for assistants working in group family child care homes. Saskatchewan does not yet have a wage grid.

Saskatchewan signed the Canada-Saskatchewan Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on March 5, 2017. This agreement allocated \$41.5 million over

three years; it was extended on June 29, 2020 with another \$13.7 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on August 13, 2021, with a further \$68.5 million allocated over four years.

The Canada-Saskatchewan Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by Saskatchewan and the federal government on August 13, 2021. This agreement allocated \$996 million over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

#### Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	263	591	+328
Non-profit and public	13,472	14,628	+1,156
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>13,735</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>+1,484</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	2%	4%	+2%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			22%

#### Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)

	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment)	778	808
Group family child care spaces (enrolment)	1,528	2,673
<b>Total family child care and group family child care</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>3,481</b>

*Note: A breakdown by child's age is not available for family child care. These figures include all family child care spaces across age groups.*

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

#### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children (2023)
0	11,100
1	12,800
2	14,200
3	14,300
4	14,400
5	16,500
6	14,600
7	15,300
8	13,800
9	14,600
10	13,400
11	14,400
12	14,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,200</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	38,100
3 – 5	45,200
6 – 12	100,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,200</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	6,800
1	7,900
2	9,100
3	8,700
4	9,600
5	10,500
6	9,900
7	10,100
8	9,200
9	10,200
10	10,000
11	10,200
12	10,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,000</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	23,800
3 – 5	28,800
6 – 12	70,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,000</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	12,730	5,040	30	245	110
5 – 9	13,705	5,690	55	295	120
10 – 14	14,810	5,935	40	175	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,245</b>	<b>16,665</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>355</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	27,400	75.7
4 – 5	12,200	78.2
0 – 5	39,600	76.3
6 – 12	33,700	88.0

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### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	53,595	13,050	10,670	2,380
5 – 9	56,225	16,920	13,155	3,760
10 – 14	54,005	18,950	14,570	4,380

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	61,025	245	5,985	2,085
5 – 9	68,600	255	5,045	2,530
10 – 14	69,245	200	4,825	2,610
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,865</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>15,860</b>	<b>7,235</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$100,000	\$46,000	\$46,000

## KINDERGARTEN

### Part-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	13,900
Prekindergarten (for 3- and 4-year-olds)	5,635
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	162
Prekindergarten (for 3- and 4-year-olds)	25
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>19,722</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Saskatchewan does not typically regulate First Nations child care programs on reserve. Since 2001, at the request of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, monitoring child care in Indigenous communities on reserve has been the responsibility of First Nations. However, in 2016, the Child Care Regulations were amended to allow licensing of a child care centre on reserve through agreement between an Indian Band and the minister.

There are two provincially licensed child care centres located on reserves in Saskatchewan, with a combined total of 146 regulated spaces. These are located on lands owned by Whitecap Dakota First Nation and Starblanket First Nation.

In addition, there are two on reserve child care centres currently in development by Cowessess First Nation.

There are no licensed family child care providers on reserves.

The number of on reserve child care centres that are not provincially licensed is not available.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) is not licensed. There are 77 AHSOR programs in Saskatchewan.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

There are five licensed child care centres not on reserve that are either operated by an Indigenous organization or established to primarily serve Indigenous children. These centres are First Nations-led or focused and operate a combined 339 spaces. These spaces are included in the overall provincial space statistics.

Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs are not licensed. There are 15 AHSUNC programs in Saskatchewan.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

Infants (6 weeks – <18 months)	1,564
Toddlers (18 – <30 months)	4,243
Preschool-age (30 months – 5 years, not yet in Grade 1)	9,399

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)** 15,206

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	1,620
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)** 16,826

#### Regulated family child care (licensed capacity)

Family child care	808
Group family child care homes (more than one provider)	2,673

**Total regulated family child care spaces** 3,481

### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

(centre spaces and family child care licensed capacity)  
20,307

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres** 378

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	378
Number of centres providing a part-day licensed program for children attending school (Grade 1 – 6)	246
Number of centres providing infant care (6 weeks – <18 months)	230
Number of centres providing toddler care (18 – <30 months)	348
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (30 months – 5 years)	361
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	2
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	147

#### Regulated family child care

Number of individual family child care homes (active)	109
Number of group family child care homes (active)	237

**Total number of family child care homes** 346

#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres	377
Number of family child care homes	346

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

#### Number of municipalities or municipal entities

operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)	4
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## Auspice

### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	14
Non-profit and public	364

### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>BASC<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	591	22	<b>613</b>
Non-profit and public	14,628	1,598	<b>16,226</b>

<sup>1</sup> Before- and after-school care (Grades 1 – 6).

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Full subsidy	267
Partial subsidy	517
<b>Total children receiving fee subsidies</b>	<b>784</b>

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	341
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infants (6 weeks – <18 months)	251
Toddlers (18 – <30 months)	550
Preschool-age (30 months – 5 years, including kindergarten)	10,122

**Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years) 10,923**

*Note: Enrolment statistics do not include enrolment in 712 licensed funded teen centre spaces.*

### Before- and after-school care (licensed)

Children enrolled in before- and after-school care *Not available*

## PARENT FEES

As of April 2023, parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants were set at a maximum fee of \$10/day.

### Full-time average monthly fees for centres and family child care homes (2022) and provincially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2023)

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Full-time average monthly fee (2022)</i>	<i>Provincially set monthly full-time fee (2023)</i>
Infant	\$414	\$217
Toddler	\$351	\$217
Preschool-age	\$327	\$217
<i>Family child care homes</i>		
Infant	\$434	\$217
Toddler	\$405	\$217
Preschool-age	\$317	\$217

Source: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## WORKFORCE

Saskatchewan provides [wage enhancement](#) for all certified ECEs and for assistants working in group family child care homes. Saskatchewan does not have a wage grid.



## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$2,095,533</b>
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*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

### Operational funding

Program	Amount
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Northern Transportation Grants (Centres)	\$14,000
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Equipment and Program Grant (Homes)	\$636,000
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Early Childhood Services Grant (Centres and Northern Centres)	\$55,433,000
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Support Services Grants – Teen Student Support Centre and Family Child Care Homes	\$1,252,000
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Nutrition Grant (Homes)	\$2,746,000
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Individual Inclusion Grant	\$158,000
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Minority Inclusion Grant	\$308,000
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Enhanced Accessibility Grant	\$6,696,000
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Parent Fee Reduction Grant	\$69,213,000
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Wage Enhancement Grant	\$12,065,000
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<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$148,521,000</b>
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*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

Program	Amount
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Start-Up Grant (Centres and Homes)	\$1,668,000
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Space Development Capital Grant (Centres)	\$18,857,000
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Play and Exploration Grant	\$229,000
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### One-time funding – other

Program	Amount
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Fire, Health and Safety Grant (Homes)	\$171,000
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Adaptive Equipment	\$12,000
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Active Play Grant	\$183,000
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Preventative Maintenance and Repair Grant	\$23,478,000
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Workforce Enhancement Grant	\$2,687,000
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Operating Grant to Offset Inflation Costs	\$14,917,000
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Winter Season Grant	\$1,976,000
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Change Management Grant	\$3,828,000
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<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$68,006,000</b>
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*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

### TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE

<b>(fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$218,622,533</b>
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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Tuition and Book Reimbursement Grant	\$718,000
Tuition Reimbursement Top-Up Grant	\$121,000
Professional Development Grant	\$1,583,000
Training Support Grant	\$680,000
Early Childhood Education Training	\$7,436,000
Funding to Saskatchewan Early Childhood Association	\$250,000
Preschool Support Grant	\$498,000
Children Communicating, Connecting and in the Community (4Cs) Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program	\$222,000
Early Learning Intensive Support and Specialized PreKindergarten Grant	\$5,245,000
Bursaries	\$3,000,000
Transitioning Vulnerable Children	\$400,000
Building Capacity	\$390,000
Differential Monitoring	\$99,000
Public Awareness	\$245,000
Data System	\$17,000
Early Childhood Initiatives	\$67,000
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$20,971,000</b>

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**Federal transfers to Saskatchewan**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$17,295,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$172,644,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Saskatchewan for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Alberta

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Alberta, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten (part of Early Childhood Services), centre-based child care, school-age centres, family child care (termed family day homes), and group family child care.

Alberta Education is responsible for kindergarten and other Early Childhood Services (ECS) programs, including prekindergarten. Most kindergarten is part-day or full school-day on alternate days and is not compulsory. Prekindergarten is targeted to children who require additional or specialized support prior to entering kindergarten.

Responsibility for child care moved from the Ministry of Children and Family Services to the Ministry of Jobs, Economy and Trades in February 2024. Licensed child care includes full-day centres, part-day preschools, family child care<sup>1</sup> and before-and after-school programs (termed out-of-school care).

Centre-based child care is delivered by for-profit and non-profit operators, with a small number of publicly operated spaces. Seventy-five percent of full-day spaces are for-profit.

Family child care is agency-based. Licensed agencies may be non-profit or for-profit; 63% of agencies were for-profit in 2023. Group family child care homes<sup>1</sup> are individually licensed.

Alberta provides affordability grants to centres and family day home agencies to reduce parent fees for children younger than school-age. These grants were increased in 2024, with the goal of reaching a province-wide fee of \$15/day (average) in 2024 – 2025.

Parent fee subsidies for low- and moderate-income eligible parents may be used in any licensed program.

Alberta provides [wage top-up funding](#) for certified early childhood educators for eligible hours of work, up to 181 hours per month. Alberta does not have a wage grid.

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<sup>1</sup> As of February 1, 2021, Alberta no longer licenses new group family child care programs. Existing group family child care programs were granted open-ended licences and allowed to operate indefinitely under the former Child Care Licensing Act and Child Care Licensing Regulation.

Alberta signed the Canada-Alberta Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on December 15, 2017. This agreement allocated nearly \$137 million over three years; it was extended on June 4, 2020 with an additional \$45.4 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on July 23, 2021 with a further \$235 million over four years.

The Canada-Alberta Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) agreement was signed by Alberta on November 14, 2021. Through this agreement, the federal government will provide nearly \$3.8 billion over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

<b>Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC</b>			
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023</i>
For-profit	49,132	56,400	+7,268
Non-profit and public	15,578	19,300	+3,722
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>64,710</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>+10,990</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	76%	75%	-1.4%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			66%

<b>Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)</b>		
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2023</i>
Family child care spaces (enrolment of children not yet in school)	7,825	11,500
Group family child care spaces (enrolment of children not yet in school)	117	180
<b>Total family child care and group family child care</b>	<b>7,942</b>	<b>11,680</b>

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	40,100
1	48,000
2	49,400
3	46,700
4	51,200
5	53,600
6	57,400
7	60,800
8	57,800
9	58,400
10	59,300
11	53,000
12	61,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>696,600</b>

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	137,500
3 – 5	151,500
6 – 12	407,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>696,600</b>

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### Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	23,500
1	30,000
2	30,900
3	29,000
4	33,900
5	36,300
6	35,900
7	42,400
8	39,600
9	40,700
10	41,200
11	38,700
12	42,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,200</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	84,400
3 – 5	99,200
6 – 12	280,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,200</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	13,015	8,965	200	515	280
5 – 9	14,765	10,750	360	475	290
10 – 14	16,070	11,530	355	550	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,850</b>	<b>31,245</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>900</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)**

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<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	100,200	72.6
4 – 5	45,600	83.4
0 – 5	145,800	75.7
6 – 12	150,000	84.0

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**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	214,625	29,860	24,255	5,605
5 – 9	224,815	47,405	37,080	10,325
10 – 14	214,955	58,230	45,085	13,145

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**Languages spoken most often at home (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	204,570	1,410	33,780	10,305
5 – 9	238,550	1,575	26,585	11,915
10 – 14	241,570	1,575	24,595	12,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>684,685</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>84,965</b>	<b>34,805</b>

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**Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

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<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$105,000	\$58,400	\$47,600

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## KINDERGARTEN

### Kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	33,970
Prekindergarten	5,017
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	3,920
Prekindergarten	1,089
<i>Enrolment in privately operated ECS programs</i>	
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	2,208
Prekindergarten	6,068
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>52,272</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

Prior to 2017, Alberta did not regulate on-reserve child care programs.

As of March 31, 2023, there were five licensed centres on First Nations reserves in Alberta, including five full-day programs, one part-day program, and two before- and after-school programs.

### Licensed spaces on reserve

Full-day	164
Part-day (0 – 5 years)	16
Before- and after-school	16

**Total licensed spaces** 196

The number of unlicensed child care centres on reserve is not available.

There were no licensed family day home agencies on reserve.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs may be licensed by invitation. There were 49 AHSOR programs in Alberta in March 2023.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

On March 31, 2023 there were 27 licensed child care centres in Alberta that were Indigenous-led or focused and not located on a reserve, including 12 full-day programs, 15 part-day programs, and three before- and after-school programs.

### Licensed spaces not on reserve

Full-day	487
Part-day (0 – 5 years)	336
Before- and after-school	48

**Total licensed spaces** 871

There were 16 licensed Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (ASHUNC) programs operating 363 spaces for preschool-age children and four unlicensed ASHUNC programs in Alberta.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

Infants (<12 months)	2,800
Infants (12 months – <19 months)	9,200
Toddlers (19 months – <3 years)	20,900
Preschool-age (3 years – <4 years)	17,600
Preschool-age (4 years +)	25,300

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)** 75,800

#### Part-day centre spaces

Preschool-age (19 months – <3 years)	1,300
Preschool-age (3 years – <4.5 years)	14,400

#### Other centre spaces

Innovative child care (no age grouping)	510
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)** 92,010

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6	55,600
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)** 147,610

<b>Regulated family child care (enrolment)</b>	
<i>Family day homes</i>	
Full-day (children not yet in school)	11,500
Part-day (children attending school)	2,700
<i>Group family child care (more than one provider)</i>	
Full-day (children not yet in school)	180
Part-day (children attending school)	10
<b>Total approved family child care spaces (enrolment)</b>	<b>14,390</b>

<b>TOTAL REGULATED SPACES (centre spaces and family child care enrolment)</b>	<b>162,000</b>
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### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

<b>Centre-based child care</b>	
<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>2,300</b>

<b>Centre-based programs</b>	
Number of centres providing a full-day program	1,400
Number of centres providing a part-day (preschool/nursery school) program	630
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 4.5 – 12 years)	1,300
Number of centres providing infant care (<19 months)	1,000
Number of centres providing toddler care (19 months – <3 years)	1,400
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (3 – 4.5 years)	1,400
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	70
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	<i>Not available</i>

<b>Regulated family child care</b>	
Number of individually approved family day homes (active)	2,500
Number of licensed group family child care homes	15
<b>Total number of family child care homes</b>	<b>2,515</b>

Number of family child care agencies	76
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<b>Participation in CWELCC</b>	
Number of child care centres	2,300
Number of child care agencies and group family child care homes	91

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

<b>Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)</b>	<b>4</b>
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*Note: In 2021, the municipalities of Drayton Valley, Beaumont, Jasper, and the Municipal District of Opportunity operated child care centres. More recent information is not available.*

### Auspice

<b>Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)</b>	
	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	1,300
Non-profit and public	1,000

<b>Centre spaces by auspice</b>				
	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>Part-day<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>BASC<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	56,400	5,900	33,100	<b>95,400</b>
Non-profit and public	19,300	9,900	22,500	<b>51,700</b>

<sup>1</sup> Preschool.

<sup>2</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 4 – 12 years).

*Note: Numbers in this table have been rounded and may not equal the sum of centre spaces by age groups.*



<b>Family child care agencies by auspice</b>	
For-profit	48
Non-profit	28

## Fee subsidies

<b>Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)</b>	
Full subsidy	48,300
Partial subsidy	25,900
<b>Total children receiving fee subsidies</b>	<b>74,200</b>

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding *Not available*

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

<b>Full-day centres</b>	
Infants (<12 months)	1,100
Infants (12 months – <19 months)	6,200
Toddlers (19 months – <3 years)	21,500
Preschool-age (3 years – <4 years)	17,500
Preschool-age (4 years +)	21,500
<b>Part-day centres</b>	
Preschool-age (19 months – <3 years)	960
Preschool-age (3 years – <4.5 years)	18,500
<b>Other</b>	
Innovative child care (no age grouping)	<i>Not available</i>
<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>87,260</b>

<b>Before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)</b>	
Children in kindergarten	8,400
Children in Grades 1 – 6	31,300

**Total number of children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in before- and after-school care** **39,700**

**TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years)** **126,960**

## PARENT FEES

Alberta does not have set fees or regulated parent fees. Alberta provides a set dollar amount reduction to the existing market fees and has set limits to fee increases.

Set fee reductions to the market fees: infants \$635/month; toddlers \$510/month; preschool-age \$450/month.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Alberta (2021, 2023)

	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2021)</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2023)</i>
<b>Calgary</b>		
Infant	\$1,400	\$780
Toddler	\$1,295	\$838
Preschool-age	\$1,150	\$810
<b>Edmonton</b>		
Infant	\$1,205	\$555
Toddler	\$1,063	\$567
Preschool-age	\$1,025	\$535
<b>Lethbridge</b>		
Infant	\$900	\$498
Toddler	\$970	\$520
Preschool-age	\$865	\$550

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

Alberta provides [wage top-up funding](#) for certified early childhood educators for eligible hours of work, up to 181 hours per month. Alberta does not have a wage grid.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Day care centres	\$158,003,497
Family day homes	\$22,924,153
Out-of-school care	\$47,855,060
Extended hours	\$772,600
Preschool	\$6,904,382
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$236,459,692</b>

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

### Operational funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Infant care incentive	\$15,601,240
Family Day Home Agency Funding	\$7,752,370
Affordability grant	\$488,190,843
Wage top-ups	\$168,967,869
Inclusion	\$7,508,103
Admin	\$29,429,831
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$717,450,257</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Capital Investment	\$8,761,905

### One-time funding – other

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Space Creation	\$12,612,335
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$21,374,240</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service, and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start-up, and equipment or repair funding, if they are one-time, not recurring.*

<b>TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$975,284,188</b>
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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Professional development	\$4,172,525
Release time funding	\$4,544,362
Curriculum	\$206,571
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$8,923,458</b>

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**Federal transfers to Alberta**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$60,157,066
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$613,034,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Alberta for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# British Columbia

## ■ OVERVIEW

In British Columbia, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, centre-based child care, and licensed family child care. All ELCC programs are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Child Care. Responsibility for child care passed from the Ministry of Children and Family Development in April 2022. The Ministry of Health continues to oversee child care licensing.

Full school-day kindergarten is available to all five-year-olds. Kindergarten attendance is not compulsory.

Licensed centre-based care includes full-day centres, part-day preschools, and before- and after-school programs. Centre-based child care is delivered by for-profit and non-profit operators, with some publicly operated spaces. Sixty-seven percent of full-day centre spaces are for-profit.

Family child care providers are individually licensed.

British Columbia has two parallel approaches to fee reduction: a gradual increase in the number of programs charging a flat parent fee of \$10/day, and funding for the remainder of centres and family child care providers to reduce fees by up to \$900 per child per month (approximately 50% reduction based on 2019 levels).

Parent fee subsidies through the Affordable Child Care Benefit further reduce fees for eligible parents in licensed and unlicensed child care.

British Columbia introduced the [Early Childhood Educator Wage Enhancement](#) in 2018, which was most recently increased by \$2, effective December 2023. Certified early childhood educators working in eligible licensed child care can receive up to \$6/hour of wage enhancement to a monthly maximum of 195 hours.<sup>1</sup> British Columbia is testing a wage grid as part of the test of the ChildCareBC operating funding model (initiated in December 2023), in which a selection of child care sites are participating. British Columbia will be gathering information through this test, which will be used to refine the wage grid.

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<sup>1</sup> The \$6/hour wage enhancement is available to early childhood educators (ECEs) employed by non-public sector; whereas the \$4/hour wage enhancement is available to ECEs working for public sector employers, provided they have reached a local agreement with their union to amend their collective agreements to implement the wage enhancement.

British Columbia signed the Canada-British Columbia Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on February 23, 2018. This agreement allocated \$152 million over three years; it was extended on September 18, 2020, with an additional \$52.3 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on August 12, 2021, with another \$272 allocated over four years.

The Canada-British Columbia Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by British Columbia on July 8, 2021. This agreement allocated \$3.21 billion over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

#### Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	38,023	44,677	+6,654
Non-profit and public	20,567	21,808	+1,241
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>58,590</b>	<b>66,485</b>	<b>+7,895</b>

Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	65%	67%	+2%
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			84%

#### Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)

	2021	2023
Family child care spaces	12,729	12,342

## ■ PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

#### Number of children 0 – 12 years (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children (2023)
0	36,800
1	40,400
2	40,700
3	43,700
4	46,400
5	47,800
6	50,500
7	51,500
8	48,800
9	53,900
10	49,300
11	44,400
12	48,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>603,000</b>

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**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	117,900
3 – 5	137,900
6 – 12	347,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>603,000</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0	23,200
1	27,700
2	25,800
3	31,300
4	30,800
5	32,700
6	35,300
7	33,600
8	31,700
9	37,700
10	32,700
11	30,100
12	33,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>405,700</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of children (2023)</i>
0 – 2	76,700
3 – 5	94,800
6 – 12	234,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>405,700</b>

---

**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

---

<i>Age</i>	<i>First Nations</i>	<i>Métis</i>	<i>Inuk (Inuit)</i>	<i>Multiple</i>	<i>Other</i>
0 – 4	12,610	6,025	120	570	240
5 – 9	15,260	7,905	165	670	315
10 – 14	16,780	8,190	180	685	355
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,650</b>	<b>22,120</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>910</b>

---

### Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2023 rounded estimate)

<i>Age of youngest child</i>	<i>Number of mothers</i>	<i>Participation rate (%)</i>
0 – 3	96,600	78.5
4 – 5	43,900	79.0
0 – 5	140,600	78.7
6 – 12	125,800	83.4

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	189,400	24,310	19,465	4,845
5 – 9	198,595	41,710	32,335	9,370
10 – 14	195,210	55,305	42,685	12,620

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	172,590	890	33,620	9,555
5 – 9	203,035	970	27,875	12,355
10 – 14	215,180	900	26,310	13,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>590,800</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>87,805</b>	<b>35,115</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$108,000	\$54,000	\$45,200

## KINDERGARTEN

### Kindergarten enrolment (2023)

<i>Enrolment in public schools</i>	<i>Full school-day</i>	<i>Part-day</i>
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	39,798	
<i>Enrolment in independent/private schools</i>		
Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	6,477	185
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>		<b>46,460</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

### First Nations child care on reserves

British Columbia licenses on-reserve child care by invitation of a First Nation.

The most recent available data on licensed child care on reserves in British Columbia is from 2021. In 2021, there were 110 licensed centre-based child care programs on First Nations reserves. There were 636 licensed spaces for school-age children. The number of spaces for children younger than school-age is not available.

The number of unlicensed child care facilities on reserves is not available.

There were 91 licensed family child care providers on reserves in 2021.

Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs may be licensed by invitation. As of 2021, there were seven licensed AHSOR programs on reserves, operating 153 spaces.

### Indigenous child care other than on reserves

The most recent available data on licensed off-reserve Indigenous-led or -focused child care in British Columbia is from 2021. In 2021, there were 239 licensed child care programs not on reserve, with approximately 6,600 spaces for children 0 – 12 years. Approximately 900 of those spaces were part-day preschool spaces.

All Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs are licensed by the province. In 2021, there were 10 licensed AHSUNC programs operating 153 spaces.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centre spaces

Infant/toddler (<36 months)	18,553
Preschool-age (30 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	43,989

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 62,542**

#### Part-day centre spaces

Preschool-age (30 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	17,954
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#### Other centre spaces

Multi-age (18 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	3,943
Occasional care (18 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	Not available

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 84,439**

#### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in kindergarten	8,929
Children in Grades 1 – 6	33,343

*Note: The split between kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 spaces is an estimate based on Child Care Operating Fund (CCOF) enrolment figures.*

**Total before- and after-school care spaces 42,272**

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 126,711**

*Note: These figures include spaces at \$10 a Day ChildCareBC sites and represent 2022 – 2023 monthly average spaces.*

#### Regulated family child care (licensed capacity)

Full-day (children not yet in school)	11,540
Part-day (children attending school)	802

**Total regulated family child care spaces 12,342**

*Note: Enrolment data in family child care is not available.*

### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

**(centre spaces and family child care licensed capacity) 139,053**

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres 3,558**

*Note: Some facilities in British Columbia serving more than one age group in the same facility are licensed as different centres. As a result, the total number of centres may be larger than the total number of facilities.*

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	2,331
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery or preschool) program	907
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 5 – 12 years)	1,354
Number of centres providing infant and toddler care	1,071
Number of full-day centres providing preschool-age care	1,661
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the province)	392
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	803



### Regulated family child care

Number of individually licensed family child care homes (active)	1,694
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### Participation in CWELCC as of March 31, 2023

Number of child care centres	2,761
Number of family child care homes	1,553

Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.

### Municipal delivery

Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)	Not available
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### Auspice

#### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	Number of centres
For-profit	2,043
Non-profit and public	1,515

#### Centre spaces by auspice

	Full-day	Part-day <sup>1</sup>	BASC <sup>2</sup>	Total
For-profit	44,677	8,120	16,306	69,103
Non-profit and public	21,808	9,834	25,965	57,607

<sup>1</sup> Nursery/preschool.

<sup>2</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 5 – 12 years).

### \$10 a Day ChildCareBC

#### \$10 a Day ChildCareBC sites

	Number of centres/homes	Number of spaces
For-profit	13	475
Non-profit and public	156	8,023
Family child care homes	5	35
Number of children receiving a fee subsidy in \$10 a Day ChildCareBC sites	Not available	Not available

### Fee subsidies

#### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Number of children	38,090
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### Disability support

#### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	2,724
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infant/toddler (<36 months)	24,051
Preschool-age (36 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	45,369

#### Part-day centres

Preschool-age (30 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	24,577
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<b>Other</b>	
Multi-age (18 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	261
Occasional (18 months – 5 years, not yet in school)	Not applicable
<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>94,259</b>

<b>Before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)</b>	
Children in kindergarten	8,645
Children in Grades 1 – 6	28,820

<b>Total number of children in kindergarten and Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in before- and after-school care</b>	<b>40,290</b>
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Note: The number of children in kindergarten and the number of children in Grades 1 – 6 enrolled in before- and after-school care does not include those enrolled in a \$10 a Day ChildCareBC space, as age breakdowns are not available. The total number of children enrolled in before- and after-school care includes those in a \$10 a Day ChildCareBC space.

<b>TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>134,548</b>
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## ■ PARENT FEES

British Columbia has two approaches to lowering child care fees. The majority of service providers receive a fee reduction through the [Child Care Fee Reduction Initiative](#) (CCFRI) on behalf of parents, according to the age of the child and type of care.

A growing number of service providers receive core funding to offer child care for children 0 – 5 years at [\\$10/day](#). As of March 31, 2023, \$10/day spaces accounted for 8% of all licensed centre-based spaces for children 0 – 5 years.

As of April 1, 2021, to be eligible for the CCFRI, newly established child care facilities and those that have changed ownership or location must charge fees at or below the Affordability Benchmark for fees in the region for the same type of care. All providers participating in the CCFRI must limit annual fee increases to three percent of the regional median fee.<sup>2</sup>

2 Some providers facing exceptional circumstances (defined in the CCFRI funding guidelines) can raise their fees up to 10% of their regional median.

## Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in British Columbia (2021, 2023)

	Full-time median monthly fee (2021)	Full-time median monthly fee (2023)
<b>Burnaby</b>		
Infant	\$1,145	\$636
Toddler	\$1,145	\$636
Preschool-age	\$890	\$655
<b>Kelowna</b>		
Infant	\$980	\$471
Toddler	\$980	\$471
Preschool-age	\$900	\$490
<b>Richmond</b>		
Infant	\$1,450	\$905
Toddler	\$1,450	\$905
Preschool-age	\$1,275	\$800
<b>Surrey</b>		
Infant	\$1,120	\$675
Toddler	\$1,120	\$675
Preschool-age	\$925	\$666
<b>Vancouver</b>		
Infant	\$1,200	\$620
Toddler	\$1,200	\$620
Preschool-age	\$1,015	\$530

Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

British Columbia introduced [Early Childhood Educator Wage Enhancement](#) in 2018, with the most recent increase effective December 2023. Certified early childhood educators working in eligible licensed child care can receive up to \$6/hour of wage enhancement to a monthly maximum of 195 hours. British Columbia is testing a wage grid as part of the test of the ChildCareBC operating funding model (initiated in December 2023), in which a selection of child care sites are participating. British Columbia will be gathering information through this test, which will be used to refine the wage grid.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent provincial spending, which may include both provincial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

Program	Amount
Affordable Child Care Benefit (ACCB)	\$157,953,000
Single Parent Employment Initiative (SPEI)	\$255,812
Young Parent Program (YPP)	\$827,879
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$159,036,691</b>

*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed or unlicensed child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are provincial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents, except for care provided in the child's own home.*

### Operational funding

Program	Amount
Child Care Operating Fund (CCOF)	\$128,638,000
Child Care Fee Reduction Initiative (CCFRI)	\$290,151,000
\$10 a Day ChildCareBC sites	\$98,719,937
Child Care ECE Wage Enhancement (ECE WE)	\$98,787,000
Aboriginal/Supported Child Development Program (A/SCD)	\$33,609,000
Aboriginal Head Start	\$39,185,000
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$689,089,937</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

Program	Amount
Child Care BC Maintenance Fund	\$530,691
Childcare BC New Spaces Fund	\$263,383,000
Start Up Grants	\$469,000
First Nations Grants	\$59,631,421
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$324,014,112</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

**TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding) \$1,172,140,740**

### Other ELCC funding

Program	Amount
Child Care Resource & Referral Program (CCRR)	\$17,117,000
ELCC District Lead	\$8,760,000
Early Childhood Pedagogy Network	\$4,804,000
Others	\$4,672,000
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$35,353,000</b>

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### Federal transfers to British Columbia

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$70,093,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$538,651,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to British Columbia for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

*Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).*

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# The Yukon

## ■ OVERVIEW

The Yukon considers early learning and child care (ELCC) to include regulated child care centres, school-age programs, and family child care (termed family day homes). All ELCC programs, kindergarten, and early kindergarten are the responsibility of the Department of Education.

Full school-day kindergarten (K5) is available to all five-year-olds. Early kindergarten (K4) is available in some rural schools. Parents decide whether their child will attend full- or part-day. Francophone schools offer full school-day kindergarten in both K4 and K5.

Licensed centre-based care includes full-day centres and before- and after-school programs. The Yukon does not require part-day preschool programs to be licensed.

Centre-based child care is delivered by for-profit and non-profit operators, with a small number of publicly operated spaces. Fifty-nine percent of full-day centre spaces are for-profit.

Family child care (family day home) providers are individually licensed.

On April 1, 2021, the Yukon launched the Universal Child Care (UCC) program, allocating territorial funds to reduce parent fees by \$700/month for full-day spaces for children not yet in school and between \$300 and \$500 for kindergarten-age and school-age spaces. This approach was then incorporated into the Yukon's Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement, with service providers setting their own fees and the territory limiting parent fee increases.

Fee subsidies for eligible low-income families may be used at licensed for-profit or non-profit centres and day homes.

On April 1, 2021, the Yukon introduced a minimum wage level for educators by level of certification, supported by [wage supplement funding](#), but does not have a wage grid. The supplement is based on actual hours worked to a maximum of 40 hours per week. Operators must pay at least the Yukon minimum wage before accessing the wage supplement.

The Yukon signed the Canada-Yukon Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on February 7, 2018. This agreement allocated \$7.2 million over three years to

regulated child care; it was extended on July 2, 2020 with another \$13.7 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on August 12, 2021 with an additional \$10.1 million over four years.

The Canada-Yukon CWELCC agreement was signed by the Yukon on July 23, 2021. This agreement allocated \$41.6 million over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since 2021			
	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	947	1,204	+257
Non-profit and public	712	841	+129
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>+386</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit			
	57%	59%	+1.8%

*Note: The Yukon does not license spaces by age or by full- or part-day, so a breakdown is not available. Thus, full-day and before- and after-school spaces are included in the full-day numbers above.*

Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit		67%
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Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)		
	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment)	210	183

## ■ TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	1,000
3 – 5	1,300
6 – 12	3,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>

### Number of children 0 – 12 with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	800
3 – 5	900
6 – 12	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,700</b>

### Number of children 0 – 14 identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)

Age	First Nations	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple	Other
0 – 4	520	105	25	30	0
5 – 9	570	60	25	25	0
10 – 14	530	105	25	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>

### Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2021 rounded estimate)

Not available

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	1,795	350	275	70
5 – 9	1,730	575	430	150
10 – 14	1,520	645	465	180

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	1,940	75	95	50
5 – 9	2,180	75	55	60
10 – 14	2,065	75	60	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>180</b>

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$123,000	\$63,200	\$54,000

## KINDERGARTEN

### Full school-day kindergarten enrolment (2023)

Kindergarten (K5)	465
Early kindergarten (K4)	71
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>536</b>

## FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

Although there are no First Nations reserves in the Yukon, there are self-governing First Nations and settlement areas, including Inuit land. The Yukon government funds all licensed child care centres including those owned and operated by First Nations.

There are nine full-day licensed centres operated by First Nations governing bodies, with a total of 291 spaces. All licensed centres may also offer part-day and/or after-school programming. These spaces are included in the overall territorial space statistics.

There are four Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs, two of which are licensed.

## ■ CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre spaces

**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)** 2,045

#### Regulated family child care (enrolment)

**Total regulated family child care spaces** 183

#### TOTAL REGULATED SPACES

**(centre spaces and family child care enrolment)** 2,228

*Note: The Yukon does not license spaces by age group. See enrolment figures for age breakdowns of children enrolled in child care centres on March 31, 2023.*

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres** 57

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program 57

Number of centres providing infant care (<18 months) 33

Number of centres providing toddler care (18 – <36 months) 44

Number of centres providing preschool-age care (36 months – kindergarten) 56

Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the territory) 3

Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12) 2

#### Regulated family child care

Number of individually licensed family day homes (active) 20

#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres 57

Number of licensed family child care homes (day homes) 20

#### Municipal delivery

Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder) 0

#### Auspice

##### Full-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	35
Non-profit and public	22

*Note: Public child care centres include nine operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

##### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Part-day<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	1,204	<i>Not applicable</i>	<b>1,204</b>
Non-profit and public	841	<i>Not applicable</i>	<b>841</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes before- and after-school care (children 4 – 12 years).

<sup>2</sup> The Yukon does not require part-day centres to be licensed.

*Note: Public spaces include 291 operated by Indigenous governing bodies.*

#### Fee subsidies

##### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Full subsidy 278



## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	72
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*Note: In addition, the Child Development Centre in Whitehorse provided inclusion support to 487 children in 28 centres and family day homes.*

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

#### Full-day centres

Infants (<18 months)	134
Toddlers (18 – <3 years)	491
Preschool-age (3 years – kindergarten)	815

**Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years) 1,440**

#### Number of children enrolled in before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)

Children in early kindergarten and kindergarten	133
Children in Grades 1 – 6	262

**Total before- and after-school care enrolment (children of early kindergarten and kindergarten-age, and in Grades 1 – 6) 395**

**TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years) 1,836**

## PARENT FEES

The Yukon does not set child care fees. The Yukon initiated fee reduction through a set-dollar reduction to market fees shortly before the 2021 federal CWELCC announcement. CWELCC funds now help cover the cost of this territorial initiative. The flat-dollar amount of \$700/month reduces the territorially managed market fees to average monthly fees as below.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Whitehorse (2021, 2023)

	Full-time median monthly fee (2021)	Full-time median monthly fee (2023)
Infant	\$240	\$280
Toddler	\$200	\$227
Preschool-age	\$195	\$220

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## WORKFORCE

On April 1, 2021, the Yukon introduced a minimum wage level for educators by level of certification, supported by wage supplement funding. The supplement is based on actual hours worked to a maximum of 40 hours per week. Operators must pay at least the Yukon minimum wage before accessing the wage supplement.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 - 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent territorial spending, which may include both territorial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$416,566</b>
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*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are territorial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.*

### Operational funding

Program	Amount
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Operating funding	\$5,660,062
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Early childhood educator wage funding	\$6,744,523
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Supports to children with special needs	\$2,074,862
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COVID Cleaning Supports	\$622,152
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Funding to reduce parent or caregiver fee payments to providers	\$12,577,129
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Staff benefits	\$828,325
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<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$28,507,053</b>
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*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

Program	Amount
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Start-up funding	\$6,300
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### One-time funding – other

Program	Amount
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Health and Safety Enhancement funding	\$92,902
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Cultural Enhancement	\$560,570
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Sustainability funding (non-profit, First Nations)	\$278,555
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<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$938,327</b>
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*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

<b>TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)</b>	<b>\$29,861,946</b>
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### Other ELCC funding

Program	Amount
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Yukon Child Development Centre Funding	\$4,576,033
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Yukon University – Professional Diploma Pathway	\$648,029
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Professional development	\$336,787
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ECE early learning website	\$49,722
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Valuing Educator Campaign	\$47,901
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Yukon First Nations Education Directorate Early Years Course	\$340,248
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Bursaries	\$56,032
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Review of Supported Child Care	\$25,335
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<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$6,080,087</b>
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**Federal transfers to the Yukon**

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<i>Federal transfers</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$2,561,000
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$7,393,000

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*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to The Yukon for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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# Northwest Territories

## ■ OVERVIEW

In the Northwest Territories, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, child care centres, before- and after-school care, and family child care (termed day homes). All ELCC programs are the responsibility of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment.

Kindergarten is a legislated entitlement for four- and five-year-olds; it is not compulsory. Kindergarten for five-year-olds is full school-day. For four-year-olds, it may be full- or part-day.

Licensed centre-based care includes full-day centres and before- and after-school programs. There are some part-day programs in the Northwest Territories but they are not categorized separately from full-day programs.

There are no for-profit child care centres in the Northwest Territories. Centre-based child care is operated by non-profit boards, municipalities, school authorities, and Indigenous governing bodies.

Family day homes are individually licensed.

In 2022, the Northwest Territories provided funds to child care programs to reduce their fees by an average of 50%. On April 1, 2023, the Northwest Territories increased funding to reduce fees by an average of 60% and on April 1, 2024 by an average of 74%. Annual fee increases are limited to a certain percent, depending on the current fees charged.

Limited parent fee subsidies are available through the Income Assistance program for both licensed and unlicensed child care.

Beginning in 2022 – 2023, the Northwest Territories provides [wage enhancement](#) for early childhood educators working in centre-based programs through the Retention Incentive. This two year transitional funding will be in place until a wage grid is implemented in 2024 – 2025.

The Northwest Territories signed the Canada-Northwest Territories Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on February 14, 2018. This agreement allocated almost \$7.4 million over three years; it was extended on January 13, 2021, with an additional \$2.4 million allocated to the 2020 – 2021 fiscal year, and renewed on August 6, 2021 allocating a further \$10.3 million over four years.

The Canada-Northwest Territories Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC) Agreement was signed by the Northwest Territories on December 14, 2021. Through this agreement, the federal government will provide \$51.1 million over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years since CWELCC			
	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	0	0	
Non-profit and public	763	820	+57
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>+57</b>
Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	0%	0%	
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			<i>Not applicable</i>

Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)		
	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment of children not yet in school)	324	240

## ■ TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

### Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	1,100
3 – 5	1,700
6 – 12	4,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>

### Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	700
3 – 5	1,200
6 – 12	3,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,100</b>

### Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)

Age	First Nations	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple	Other
0 – 4	920	220	410	60	15
5 – 9	985	205	370	55	15
10 – 14	1,035	195	390	40	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>50</b>

### Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2021 rounded estimate)

Not available

### Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)

Age	Living with two parents	Living with one parent	Lone mother	Lone father
0 – 4	2,160	600	450	150
5 – 9	2,005	735	555	175
10 – 14	1,885	810	625	185

### Languages spoken most often at home (2021)

Age	English	French	Non-official	Multiple
0 – 4	2,545	65	135	75
5 – 9	2,580	55	115	70
10 – 14	2,585	35	120	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>225</b>

Note: In the Northwest Territories there are nine official languages that are recognized, including Northwest Territories Indigenous languages.

### Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)

Two-parent families	Male lone parent	Female lone parent
\$140,000	\$56,000	\$52,000

## ■ KINDERGARTEN

### Kindergarten enrolment (2023)

#### Enrolment in public schools

Kindergarten for 5-year-olds	330
Kindergarten for 4-year-olds	268

**Total kindergarten enrolment** **598**

Note: Kindergarten for five-year-olds is full school-day. For four-year-olds, it may be full- or part-day.

## ■ FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

The Northwest Territories includes First Nations, Métis, and Inuvialuit (Inuit) communities. Indigenous people make up approximately 50% of the total population overall; in smaller communities, the majority of residents are Indigenous.

The Northwest Territories has two reserves. In 2023, there was one licensed child care centre on the K'at'l'odeeche First Nation (KFN) Reserve, operated by the KFN and providing 40 licensed spaces. There was no licensed family child care on reserve.

In addition to the two reserves, the Northwest Territories is comprised of other traditional territories in which Indigenous governing bodies have formal agreements with the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada. These agreements (land and resource, self-government, or a combination of the two) constitute Indigenous Lands. In 2023, there were 15 licensed early learning and child care centres in areas with finalized land and resource and/or self-government agreements, including on Inuit lands, with 439 total licensed spaces. There was one licensed family child care provider located in a community that is part of both the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) and the Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.

The territory licenses Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) programs. There was one AHSOR program providing 10 spaces on the KFN Reserve operated by the District Education Authority.

The Northwest Territories also had eight Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) programs. Six were licensed ELCC programs and two (not licensed) offered family-centered programming for caregivers attending with children.

Licensed spaces are all included in the overall territorial space statistics.

#### Licensed child care spaces on Indigenous lands with existing agreements

	First Nations reserves	Other areas with finalized agreements <sup>1</sup>
Full-day	36	309
Before- and after-school	4	130
<b>Total licensed spaces</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>439</b>

Note: These numbers do not include licensed AHSOR or AHSUNC spaces.

<sup>1</sup> Groups with finalized agreements include the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Tłı̄ch̄o, Sahtu Dene and Métis, and Salt River First Nation.

## CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

Full-day centre spaces	
Infants (<2 years)	196
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years, not yet in school)	624

**Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years) 820**

Part-day centre spaces	
Children not yet in school	Not applicable

Note: All centres for children not yet in school are licensed as full-day; some may offer a part-day program.

### Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)

Children in junior kindergarten, kindergarten, and Grades 1 – 6	792
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**Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years) 1,612**

### Regulated family child care (licensed capacity)

Full-day (children not yet in school)	240
Part-day (children in school)	80

**Total regulated family child care spaces 320**

**TOTAL REGULATED SPACES (centre spaces and family child care licensed capacity) 1,932**

## Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

### Centre-based child care

**Total number of centres** 67

### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program 35

Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery or preschool) program *Not applicable*

*Note: All centres for children not yet in school are licensed as full-day; some may offer a part-day program.*

Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 4 – 12 years) 32

Number of centres providing infant care (<2 years) 21

Number of centres providing preschool-age care (2 – 5 years) 34

Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the territory) *Not applicable*

Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12) 29

### Regulated family child care

Number of individually licensed family child care homes (active) 40

### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres 67

Number of family child care homes 40

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

## Municipal delivery

**Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)** 3

*Note: The hamlets of Sachs Harbour and Tsiigehtchic each operate one centre, and the town of Fort Smith operates two centres.*

## Auspice

### Full-day programs by auspice (2023)

*Number of centres*

For-profit 0  
Non-profit and public 67

*Note: Public centres include four operated by municipalities, seven by Yellowknife Catholic Schools, two by the Commission Scolaire Francophone - Territoires du Nord-Ouest (francophone school authority), and 22 by Indigenous governing bodies.*

*Note: All centres for children not yet in school are licensed as full-day; some may offer a part-day program.*

### Centre spaces by auspice

	Full-day <sup>1</sup>	BASC <sup>2</sup>	Total
For-profit	0	0	0
Non-profit and public	820	792	1612

<sup>1</sup> Children 0 – 5 years, not yet in school.

<sup>2</sup> Children 4 – 12 years.

*Note: Public spaces include 406 full-day and 85 before- and after-school spaces operated by Indigenous governing bodies, 42 full-day and 46 before- and after-school spaces operated by municipalities, and 155 before- and after-school spaces operated by school authorities*

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Through the Income Assistance program 4

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding *Not available*

## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

The Northwest Territories does not currently report on enrolment.



## ■ PARENT FEES

In 2022, the Northwest Territories provided funds to child care programs to reduce their fees by an average of 50%. On April 1, 2023, the Northwest Territories increased funding to reduce fees by an average of 60% and on April 1, 2024 by an average of 74%. Annual fee increases are limited to a certain percent, depending on the current fees charged. The territory does not have a set fee. Note that the CCPA Annual Fee Survey used in the table below preceded the April 2023 and 2024 fee reductions.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Yellowknife participating in CWELCC (2021, 2023)

	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2021)</i>	<i>Full-time median monthly fee (2023)</i>
Infant	\$1,035	\$512
Toddler	\$1,010	\$514
Preschool-age	\$930	\$346

*Note: These median monthly figures include fees from centre-based child care and regulated family child care.*

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 – 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent territorial spending, which may include both territorial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$27,884</b>
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*Note: These are fee subsidies in licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are territorial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents. Note that the fee subsidy program is under Income Assistance.*

## ■ WORKFORCE

Beginning in 2022 – 2023, the Northwest Territories provides [wage enhancement](#) for early childhood educators working in centre-based programs through the Retention Incentive. This two year transitional funding will be in place until a wage grid is implemented in 2024 – 2025.

### Operational funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early Childhood Program Operating Subsidy	\$4,532,909
Child Care Fee Reduction Subsidy	\$3,612,500
Program Sustainability Funding	\$537,196
Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation Additional Staff (One-to-One or One-to-Multiple staff to child support)	\$414,073
Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (Quality Enhancement Funding)	\$298,154
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$9,394,832</b>

*Note: Funding for the Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation programs may be extended to some unregulated early childhood services. The amount of funding that supported regulated child care is not available.*

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding, and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

### One-time funding – capital (major and minor)

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early childhood infrastructure funding	\$261,081
New child care spaces funding	\$196,300

### One-time funding – other

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Retention Incentive	\$2,312,257
Health and Safety Funding	\$51,374
Program Quality Enhancement	\$15,300
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$2,836,312</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

### TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time funding)

\$12,259,028

### Other ELCC funding

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Early Learning and Child Care Scholarship	\$177,000
Postsecondary Learning Opportunity	\$1,493,943
Family Literacy Support Funding (NWT Literacy Council Programming)	\$420,000
Professional Development and Training (Salaries and Operational Expenditure)	\$704,680
Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (Community Initiatives)	\$827,830
Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (Small Community Sustainability)	\$100,000
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$3,723,453</b>

### Federal transfers to Northwest Territories

<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$2,583,797
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$8,504,000

*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Northwest Territories for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).



# Nunavut

## ■ OVERVIEW

In Nunavut, early learning and child care (ELCC) includes kindergarten, centre-based child care, school-age child care, and family child care (termed “family home daycares”). All ELCC programs are the responsibility of the Department of Education.

Part-day kindergarten is available for all five-year-olds. It is not compulsory.

Centre-based child care is delivered by non-profit and public operators, including hamlets and school authorities. There is no for-profit child care in Nunavut.

Family home daycares are individually licensed.

On December 1, 2022, Nunavut became the first jurisdiction to reduce fees to \$10/day for children aged five and younger under Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care (CWELCC).

Further fee reductions are available through the Young Parents Stay Learning Program, for young parents under the age of 18 enrolled in school, and the income-tested Daycare User Subsidy, which can be used in licensed and unlicensed care.

In 2023, Nunavut implemented a [wage scale](#). On April 1, 2024, the wage rates were increased and the [Nunavut Northern Allowance](#) was integrated into the ELCC wage scale. The wage scale applies to staff working in licensed centres for children 0 - 6 years.

Nunavut signed the Canada-Nunavut Early Learning and Child Care Agreement (Multilateral Framework Agreement) on September 20, 2017. This allocated \$7 million over three years to Nunavut for regulated child care; it was extended on August 13, 2021 with an additional \$10 million over four years.

The Canada-Nunavut CWELCC agreement was signed by Nunavut on January 24, 2022. It allocated \$61 million over five years. The Canada-wide agreement does not replace but runs parallel to the Multilateral Framework Agreement.

**Net growth in full-day centre spaces for children  
0 – 5 years since CWELCC**

	2021	2023	Increase (decrease) 2021 – 2023
For-profit	0	0	Not applicable
Non-profit and public	794	810	+16
<b>Total full-day spaces</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>+16</b>

Percentage of full-day spaces that were for-profit	0%	0%	-
Percentage of growth of full-day spaces that was for-profit			Not applicable

**Family child care spaces (2021, 2023)**

	2021	2023
Family child care spaces (enrolment of children not yet in school)	30	34

**TERRITORIAL CONTEXT**

Some of the following figures are rounded, while totals are based on exact figures and may therefore not equal the sum of the rounded figures.

**Number of children 0 – 12 years (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	2,300
3 – 5	2,500
6 – 12	5,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>

**Number of children 0 – 12 years with employed mothers (aggregated) (2023 rounded estimate)**

Age	Number of children
0 – 2	600
3 – 5	900
6 – 12	2,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,800</b>

**Number of children 0 – 14 years identifying with an Indigenous group (2021)**

Age	First Nations	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)	Multiple	Other
0 – 4	15	0	3,985	30	10
5 – 9	10	0	3,670	25	10
10 – 14	10	0	3,450	25	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,105</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>20</b>

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**Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child (2021 rounded estimate)**

*Not available*

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**Living arrangements by age of child by number of parents (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>Living with two parents</i>	<i>Living with one parent</i>	<i>Lone mother</i>	<i>Lone father</i>
0 – 4	2,895	1,325	930	395
5 – 9	2,695	1,105	805	295
10 – 14	2,445	995	735	260

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**Languages spoken most often at home (2021)**

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<i>Age</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Non-official</i>	<i>Multiple</i>
0 – 4	1,950	30	2,050	355
5 – 9	1,880	45	1,670	390
10 – 14	1,635	30	1,690	345
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>1,095</b>

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**Median after-tax income among families with children 0 – 5 years (2020)**

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<i>Two-parent families</i>	<i>Male lone parent</i>	<i>Female lone parent</i>
\$118,000	\$42,400	\$52,000

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## ■ KINDERGARTEN

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**Kindergarten enrolment (2023)**

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Full school-day kindergarten for 5-year-olds	72
Part-day kindergarten for 5-year-olds	768
<b>Total kindergarten enrolment</b>	<b>840</b>

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## ■ FIRST NATIONS, MÉTIS, AND INUIT CHILD CARE

The territory of Nunavut is the result of one land claim agreement that took effect April 1, 1999. The entire territory is Inuit Land; there are no reserves.

In the 2021 Canadian Census, 84% of Nunavummiut (individuals living in Nunavut) identified as Inuit.

In the 24 communities outside Iqaluit, the territorial capital, the population is 90 – 95% Inuit. As such, all

licensed child care centres in Nunavut primarily serve Inuit children, with the exception of French-language centres (one child care centre, two after-school programs, and one preschool program), and the six family day homes.

The Department of Education's Early Learning and Child Care Division provides resources to support culturally and linguistically appropriate programming in all licensed child care centres. The materials are Nunavut-focused (Inuit homeland) and are available in all official languages: Inuktitut, English, and French.

In addition to full- and part-day child care, there are seven Aboriginal Head Start in Northern and Urban Communities (AHSUNC) programs in Nunavut funded by the federal government. All AHSUNC programs are licensed.

## ■ CHILD CARE SPACE STATISTICS

### Number of regulated spaces (March 31, 2023)

<b>Full-day centre spaces</b>	
Infant (<2 years)	210
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years, including kindergarten-age children)	600
<b>Total full-day centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>Part-day centre spaces</b>	
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years, including kindergarten-age children)	250
<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>1,060</b>
<b>Before- and after-school care centre spaces (licensed or regulated)</b>	
Children in Grades 1 – 6	152
<b>Total centre spaces (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>1,212</b>
<b>Regulated family child care (enrolment)</b>	
Full-day (infants <2 years)	6
Full-day (2 – 5 years, including kindergarten-age children)	28
Part-day (children in full-day school)	0
<b>Total regulated family child care spaces (enrolment)</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>TOTAL REGULATED SPACES (centre spaces and family child care enrolment)</b>	<b>1,246</b>

### Number of child care centres and family child care homes (March 31, 2023)

#### Centre-based child care

<b>Total number of centres</b>	<b>54</b>
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*Note: In 2021, Nunavut included six family child care homes in the total number of centres, and so the 2023 figures are not comparable to 2021.*

#### Centre-based programs

Number of centres providing a full-day program	33
Number of centres providing a part-day (nursery school) program	15
Number of centres providing a part-day program for children attending school (approximately 5 – 12 years)	6
Number of centres providing infant care (<2 years)	31
Number of centres providing preschool-age care (2 – 5 years)	48
Number of centres providing non-standard hours care (non-standard hours as defined by the territory)	0
Number of centres in publicly delivered and funded schools (K – 12)	18

#### Regulated family child care

Number of family child care homes (active)	6
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#### Participation in CWELCC

Number of child care centres	33
Number of family child care homes	6

*Note: Provision for children older than 0 – 5 years in school-age centres is not eligible for CWELCC funding.*

### Municipal delivery

#### Number of municipalities or municipal entities operating child care centres (i.e. are the licence holder)

	5
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*Note: The hamlets of Gjoa Haven, Qikiqtarjuaq, Arctic Bay, Coral Harbour, and Cambridge Bay operate child care centres (as of June 1, 2023).*

## Auspice

### Full- and part-day programs by auspice (2023)

	<i>Number of centres</i>
For-profit	0
Non-profit and public	54

*Note: Public centres include five operated by a municipal entity and 10 operated by school authorities.*

### Centre spaces by auspice

	<i>Full-day</i>	<i>Part-day<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>BASC<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Total</i>
For-profit	0	0	0	0
Non-profit and public	810	250	152	1,212

<sup>1</sup> Nursery school.

<sup>2</sup> Before- and after-school care (children 5 – 12 years).

*Note: Public spaces include those operated by a municipal entity and school authorities.*

## Fee subsidies

### Number of children receiving fee subsidies (March 31, 2023)

Daycare User Subsidy – full subsidy	2
Young Parents Stay Learning – partial subsidy	12
<b>Total children receiving fee subsidies</b>	<b>14</b>

*Note: The Daycare User Subsidy provides fee subsidies in both licensed and unlicensed care. This number includes only those children in licensed child care.*

## Disability support

### Special needs/disability support (March 31, 2023)

Children in licensed child care receiving special needs/disability support funding	0
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## CHILD CARE ENROLMENT STATISTICS

### Number of children enrolled in regulated centre-based programs (March 31, 2023)

<b>Full-day centres</b>	
Infant (<2 years)	177
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years including kindergarten-age children)	492

<b>Part-day centres</b>	
Preschool-age (2 – 5 years, including kindergarten-age children)	346

*Note: Enrolment exceeds the total number of licensed part-day spaces as attendance is part-time and more than one child may occupy a space.*

<b>Total centre enrolment (children 0 – 5 years)</b>	<b>1,015</b>
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### Number of children enrolled in before- and after-school care (licensed or regulated)

Children in Grades 1 – 6	143
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<b>TOTAL CENTRE ENROLMENT (children 0 – 12 years)</b>	<b>1,158</b>
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## ■ PARENT FEES

As of April 2023, parent fees for infants and preschool-age children in child care facilities receiving operating grants were set at a maximum fee of \$10/day.

### Full-time median monthly fees for centres and family child care homes in Iqaluit (2021) and territorially set fees for centres and family child care homes participating in CWELCC (2023)

	Full-time median monthly fee in Iqaluit (2021)	Territorially set monthly full-time fee (2023)
<b>Centres</b>		
Infant	\$1,324	\$217
Toddler	\$1,194	\$217
Preschool-age	\$1,194	\$217
<b>Family child care homes</b>		
Infant	\$1,356	\$217
Toddler	\$1,411	\$217
Preschool-age	\$1,411	\$217

Sources: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

## ■ WORKFORCE

In 2023, Nunavut implemented a [wage scale](#). On April 1, 2024, the wage rates were increased and the [Nunavut Northern Allowance](#) was integrated into the ELCC wage scale. The wage scale applies to staff working in licensed centres for children 0 – 6 years.

## ■ FUNDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE (Fiscal year 2022 - 2023)

The funding figures in each category represent territorial spending, which may include both territorial funds and federal funds transferred under bilateral agreements, Canada-wide ELCC agreements, or other federal programs used for early learning and child care.

### Fee subsidies

Program	Amount
Daycare User Subsidy	\$3,004
Young Parents Stay Learning	\$35,940
<b>Total fee subsidies</b>	<b>\$38,944</b>

Note: The amount of Daycare User Subsidy for children receiving this subsidy has been estimated, based on one region reporting an expenditure of \$1,502 for one child.

Note: Young Parents Stay Learning fee subsidies are for licensed, regulated, or approved child care. The subsidies are associated with an individual child and family. There are territorial eligibility criteria. Fee subsidies are sent to service providers, not to parents.



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**Operational funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Operating funds	\$4,003,570
Workforce Recruitment and Retention	\$4,400,291
Fee reductions	\$2,279,098
<b>Total operational funding</b>	<b>\$10,682,959</b>

*Note: Operational funding includes regularly paid public funding that contributes to the ongoing operation of the child care service. It may include: operating grants or formula-based funding, family child care agency operating funds, wage grants/enhancement, special needs funding and other grants/funding that is paid on a recurring basis.*

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**One-time funding – capital (major and minor)**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Start-up contributions	\$61,470
Infrastructure Funding Program	\$917,358
<b>Total one-time funding</b>	<b>\$978,828</b>

*Note: One-time funding is paid occasionally or just once to a child care service and is not part of the regular operating budget. It may include: major capital, minor capital, start up, one time equipment, or repair funding.*

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**TOTAL SPENDING FOR REGULATED CHILD CARE  
(fee subsidies, operational funding, and one-time  
funding)**

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**\$11,700,731**

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**Other ELCC funding**

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<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Healthy Children Initiative	\$300,814
Early Childhood Education Inuit Language and Culture Funding	\$860,150
Educational Programming Resources and Training	\$833,727
<b>Total other funding</b>	<b>\$1,994,691</b>

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**Federal transfers to Nunavut**

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<i>Federal transfer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework – Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements	\$2,518,780
Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care	\$11,276,000

*Note: The federal transfers above represent the funds allocated to Nunavut for fiscal year 2022 – 2023. These funds may be slightly different from those included in the original agreements as they are updated in line with population estimates on an annual basis. They do not represent funds carried over from the previous fiscal year or carried into the next fiscal year.*

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024).

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## The big picture

- TABLE 1** Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces by age category and kindergarten provision. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [123](#)
- TABLE 2** Total number of regulated child care spaces (child care centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years, before- and after-school centre spaces and family child care spaces) and percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a regulated space was available. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [125](#)
- TABLE 3** Number and percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a full- or part-day (nursery school/preschool) child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [126](#)
- TABLE 4** Number and percent of child care centres and centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [127](#)
- TABLE 5** Percent of total centre spaces, percent of part-day centre spaces, and percent of full-day centre spaces that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [128](#)
- TABLE 6** Licensed capacity and enrolment in full- and part-day child care centres by age grouping. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023) [129](#)
- TABLE 7** First Nations, Métis, and Inuit licensed child care services on reserve/Inuit land and other than on reserve/Inuit land (2023) [130](#)
- TABLE 8** Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) (2023) [131](#)

**TABLE 1** Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces by age category and kindergarten provision. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for infants and toddlers	Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for preschool-age children	Number of regulated part-day centre spaces for kindergarten-age <sup>1</sup> and school-age children	Provision of kindergarten for four- and five-year-olds <sup>1</sup>
NL	1,469	3,903	2,530	Full school-day for all five-year-olds. Four-year-old kindergarten delivered as licensed child care in schools is being phased in.
PE	495 <sup>2</sup>	3,508 <sup>2</sup>	2,629	Full school-day for all five-year-olds. Four-year-old kindergarten is operated as a part-day program in child care centres.
NS	5,535 <sup>3</sup>	5,240 <sup>3</sup>	6,118	Full school-day for all four- and five-year-olds.
NB	2,205	14,171	16,563	Full school-day for five-year-olds.
QC	32,520	192,731	378,093 <sup>4,5</sup>	Full school-day for five-year-olds. Four-year-old kindergarten is being phased in.
ON	69,609	124,743 <sup>6</sup>	310,703	Full school-day for all four- and five-year-olds.
MB	3,294	21,628	12,942	Part school-day every day or full school-day every other day for five-year-olds. Some school divisions offer part-day four-year-old kindergarten (nursery).
SK	5,807	9,399	1,620	Part school-day every day or full school-day every other day for five-year-olds, and prekindergarten for some vulnerable three- and four-year-olds.

Note: Due to differences among jurisdictions in how spaces are licensed and tracked, some data in these columns may overlap. See the Space and Enrolment Statistics sections in each province and territory for more detailed information.

Note: Includes licensed, regulated, approved, authorized, and funded spaces.

- 1 In some provinces, a child who is in part-day kindergarten may also be enrolled in a preschool-age child care space.
- 2 Prince Edward Island's data are broken down into infants only (column 1), and toddlers and preschool-age are grouped together (column 2).
- 3 In 2023, Nova Scotia did not report on licensed spaces for children 0 – 5 by age group or by full-day and part-day. As a result, further breakdowns are not available. Enrolment figures are used here in place of regulated spaces.

4 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

5 In Quebec, enrolment data is used for kindergarten-age and school-age child care. These programs do not report on licensed capacity.

6 Ontario's preschool-age figure includes 1,012 "family age" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

7 Alberta's preschool-age figure includes 510 "innovative" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

8 British Columbia's preschool-age figure includes 3,943 multi-age group spaces not broken down by age (children 18 months – 5 years, not yet in school).

9 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures are used here in place of licensed capacity.

*See next page for continuation of table*

**Table 1 *continued*. Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces by age category and kindergarten provision. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)**

P/T	Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for infants and toddlers	Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for preschool-age children	Number of regulated part-day centre spaces for kindergarten-age <sup>1</sup> and school-age children	Provision of kindergarten for four- and five-year-olds <sup>1</sup>
AB	34,200	57,810 <sup>7</sup>	55,600	Part school-day every day or full school-day every other day for five-year-olds and four-year-olds who require additional specialized support.
BC	18,553	65,886 <sup>8</sup>	42,272	Full school-day for five-year-olds.
YT <sup>9</sup>	625	815	395	Full school-day for five-year-olds. Full- and part-day for four-year-olds is available in most rural schools.
NT	196	624	792	Full school-day for five-year-olds. Full- and part-day for four-year-olds, depending on location.
NU	210	850	152	Part-day for five-year-olds. In 2023, full school-day kindergarten was being piloted in several schools.
<b>CA</b>	<b>174,718</b>	<b>501,308</b>	<b>830,409</b>	

*Note: Due to differences among jurisdictions in how spaces are licensed and tracked, some data in these columns may overlap. See the Space and Enrolment Statistics sections in each province and territory for more detailed information.*

*Note: Includes licensed, regulated, approved, authorized, and funded spaces.*

- 1 In some provinces, a child who is in part-day kindergarten may also be enrolled in a preschool-age child care space.
- 2 Prince Edward Island's data are broken down into infants only (column 1), and toddlers and preschool-age are grouped together (column 2).
- 3 In 2023, Nova Scotia did not report on licensed spaces for children 0 – 5 by age group or by full-day and part-day. As a result, further breakdowns are not available. Enrolment figures are used here in place of regulated spaces.

- 4 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.
- 5 In Quebec, enrolment data is used for kindergarten-age and school-age child care. These programs do not report on licensed capacity.
- 6 Ontario's preschool-age figure includes 1,012 "family age" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 7 Alberta's preschool-age figure includes 510 "innovative" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 8 British Columbia's preschool-age figure includes 3,943 multi-age group spaces not broken down by age (children 18 months – 5 years, not yet in school).
- 9 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures are used here in place of licensed capacity.

**TABLE 2** Total number of regulated child care spaces (child care centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years, before- and after-school centre spaces and family child care spaces) and percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a regulated space was available. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Before- and after-school care spaces for children 4 – 12 years	Family child care spaces for children 0 – 12 years <sup>1</sup>	Total spaces for children 0 – 12 years	Percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a full- or part-day space was available (%)
NL	5,372	2,530	653	8,555	15
PE	4,003	2,629	84	6,716	31
NS	12,773	6,118	1,100	19,991	17
NB	16,376	16,563	582	33,521	35
QC	225,251	378,093 <sup>2,3</sup>	65,454	668,798	58
ON	194,352 <sup>4</sup>	310,703	16,896	521,951	27
MB	24,922	12,942	3,049	40,913	20
SK	15,206	1,620	3,481	20,307	11
AB	92,010 <sup>5</sup>	55,600	14,390	162,000	23
BC	84,439	42,272	12,342	139,053	23
YT	1,440 <sup>6</sup>	395 <sup>6</sup>	183 <sup>6</sup>	2,228	37
NT	820	792	320	1,932	28
NU	1,060	152	34	1,246	12
<b>CA</b>	<b>678,024</b>	<b>830,409</b>	<b>118,568</b>	<b>1,627,211</b>	<b>32</b>

1 Family child care spaces for children 0 – 12 years may use figures from either enrolment or licensed capacity.

2 In Quebec, enrolment data are used for before- and after-school child care. While spaces are regulated, they are not licensed, so do not have licensed capacity.

3 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

4 Ontario's full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years include 1,012 “family age” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

5 Alberta's full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years include 510 “innovative” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

6 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures were used in place of licensed capacity.

**TABLE 3** Number and percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a full- or part-day (nursery school/preschool) child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Total number of full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Number of full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Number of part-day (nursery school/preschool) centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a full-day or part-day centre space	Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a full-day centre space
NL	5,372	5,321	51	23	23
PE	4,003	3,851	152	42	41
NS <sup>1</sup>	12,773	12,773	<i>Not available</i>	26	26
NB	16,376	15,660	716	43	41
QC <sup>2</sup>	225,251	225,251	<i>Not available</i>	46	46
ON <sup>3</sup>	194,352 <sup>4</sup>	193,340	<i>Not available</i>	23	23
MB	24,922	22,071	2,851	27	24
SK	15,206	15,206	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>5</sup>	18	18
AB	92,010 <sup>6</sup>	75,800	15,700	32	26
BC	84,439	62,542	17,954	33	24
YT <sup>7</sup>	1,440	1,440	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>5</sup>	63	63
NT <sup>8</sup>	820	820	<i>Not available</i>	29	29
NU	1,060	810	250	22	17
CA	<b>678,024</b>	<b>634,885</b>	<b>Missing data</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>

Note: This table includes only centre-based spaces (licensed capacity), as family child care data is usually not broken down by age. Part-day centre spaces refers to preschool or nursery school and does not include part-day before- and after-school spaces for children 0 – 5 years.

- 1 Nova Scotia’s data on part-day spaces is not available. Full-day figures include a small number of part-day spaces.
- 2 Quebec’s data on part-day spaces is not available. Full-day figures include a small number of part-day spaces.
- 3 Ontario’s data on part-day spaces is not available. Full-day figures include a small number of part-day spaces.

- 4 Ontario’s total includes 1,012 “family age” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 5 Saskatchewan and the Yukon do not license part-day preschool programs.
- 6 Alberta’s total includes 510 “innovative” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 7 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures are used here in place of licensed capacity.
- 8 The Northwest Territories license all centres for children not yet in school as full-day. Some may offer part-day programs.

TABLE 4

Number and percent of child care centres and centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Number of centres (0 – 12 years) that were for-profit	Percent of centres (0 – 12 years) that were for-profit	Number of full- and part-day centre spaces (0 – 12 years) that were for-profit	Percent of full- and part-day centre spaces (0 – 12 years) that were for-profit
NL	112	58	5,309 <sup>1</sup>	67
PE	91	60	4,288 <sup>1</sup>	65
NS	160	47	9,581 <sup>2</sup>	51
NB	491	68	21,833 <sup>1</sup>	66
QC <sup>3</sup>	1,979	54 <sup>4</sup>	120,589 <sup>2</sup>	20 <sup>5</sup>
ON	1,448	25	106,741 <sup>2</sup>	21
MB	43	5.7	2,084 <sup>1</sup>	5.5
SK	14	3.7	613 <sup>2</sup>	3.6
AB	1,300	57	95,400 <sup>1</sup>	65
BC	2,043	57	69,104 <sup>1</sup>	55
YT	35	61	1,204 <sup>2</sup>	59
NT <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0	0
NU <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0	0
CA	<b>7,716</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>436,746</b>	<b>29</b>

Note: Includes full-day centres, part-day centres (preschool/nursery school) where applicable, and school-age centres.

- 1 Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia figures include full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years, and school-age centre spaces.
- 2 Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon figures only include full-day and school-age centre spaces. Figures for part-day centre-based child care (nursery schools/preschools) are either not available or not applicable.

3 In Quebec, data are not available for part-day centres (preschools) or spaces. Therefore, these figures only include full-day spaces.

4 In Quebec, the percent of centres do not include school-age programs.

5 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

6 Northwest Territories and Nunavut do not have for-profit child care.

**TABLE 5** Percent of total centre spaces, percent of part-day centre spaces, and percent of full-day centre spaces that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Percent of total centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit	Percent of part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit	Percent of full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years that were for-profit
NL	67	61 <sup>1</sup>	70
PE	65	58 <sup>1</sup>	69
NS <sup>3</sup>	51	40 <sup>2</sup>	56
NB	66	62 <sup>1</sup>	72
QC <sup>4,5</sup>	20	0 <sup>6</sup>	54
ON <sup>7</sup>	21	7.4 <sup>2</sup>	43
MB	5.5	3.2 <sup>1</sup>	7.2
SK	3.6	1.4 <sup>2</sup>	3.9
AB	65	55 <sup>1</sup>	75
BC	55	41 <sup>1</sup>	67
YT	59	<i>Not available</i> <sup>8</sup>	59
NT	0	0	0
NU	0	0	0
CA	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>

*Note: In this table, part-day includes both part-day nursery school/preschool spaces and before- and after-school spaces.*

- 1 Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia's part-day spaces include part-day nursery school/preschool centre spaces and before- and after-school child care spaces.
- 2 Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan's part-day for-profit spaces include only before- and after-school child care spaces.
- 3 In Nova Scotia, part-day nursery school spaces are included with full-day spaces as breakdowns were not available.
- 4 In Quebec, data on part-day centres for children 0 – 5 years are not available. Figures for full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years may include a small number of part-day spaces.

- 5 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.
- 6 In Quebec, the total number of part-day centre spaces only represents before- and after-school child care, which is operated by school authorities.
- 7 In Ontario, part-day nursery school spaces are included with full-day spaces as breakdowns were not available.
- 8 In the Yukon, age breakdowns are not available for licensed capacity, therefore the percent of part-day spaces that are for-profit is not available.



TABLE 6

Licensed capacity and enrolment in full- and part-day child care centres by age grouping. Provinces/territories/Canada (2023)

P/T	Licensed capacity			Enrolment		
	Infant, toddler, and preschool-age	Kindergarten-age and school-age	Total licensed capacity	Infant, toddler, and preschool-age	Kindergarten-age and school-age	Total enrolment
NL	5,372	2,530	7,902	4,706	2,036	6,742
PE	4,003	2,629	6,632	3,228	Not available <sup>1</sup>	Some missing data
NS	12,773	6,118	18,891	10,775	Not available	Some missing data
NB	16,376	16,563	32,939	12,849	6,450	19,299
QC	225,251 <sup>2</sup>	378,093 <sup>3,4</sup>	603,344	203,474	378,093	581,567
ON	194,352 <sup>5</sup>	310,703	505,055	155,064	152,244	307,308
MB	24,922	12,942	37,864	Not available	Not available	Not available
SK	15,206	1,620	16,826	10,923	Not available	Some missing data
AB	92,010 <sup>6</sup>	55,600	147,610	87,260	39,700	126,960
BC	84,439	42,272	126,711	94,259	40,290	134,549
YT	1,440 <sup>7</sup>	395 <sup>7</sup>	2,045	1,440	395	1,835
NT	820	792	1,612	Not available	Not available	Not available
NU	1,060	152	1,212	1,015	143	1,158
CA <sup>8</sup>	678,024	830,409	1,508,643 <sup>9</sup>	Some missing data	Some missing data	Some missing data

Note: Enrolment data are not consistently available for all provinces/territories. In some provinces, a child who is in part-day kindergarten may also be enrolled in a preschool-age child care space. Data include part-day nursery schools.

- 1 Prince Edward Island only tracks enrolment in designated Early Years Centres. Information on enrolment in non-designated centres and before- and after-school programs is not available.
- 2 In Quebec, data on licensed capacity and enrolment in part-day nursery schools/preschools are not available. Figures for infants, toddlers, and preschool-age may include a small number of part-day spaces.
- 3 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.
- 4 In Quebec, enrolment data are used for kindergarten-age and school-age child care. While spaces are regulated, they are not licensed, so do not have licensed capacity.

5 Ontario data for infants, toddlers, and preschool-age include 1,012 “family age” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

6 Alberta’s infants, toddlers, and preschool-age figure includes 510 “innovative” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

7 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures are used here in place of licensed capacity.

8 Where data are missing (not available) the respective rows or columns have not been totalled.

9 The sum of the Canada-wide licensed capacity by age group is not equal to the overall total capacity, as the Yukon does not license by age group and therefore is not included in the licensed capacity by age group columns.

**TABLE 7** First Nations, Métis, and Inuit licensed child care services on reserve/Inuit land and other than on reserve/Inuit land (2023)

PT	Number of licensed programs on First Nations reserves or Inuit lands (centres and family child care)	Number of licensed Indigenous-led services not on reserve or Inuit land
NL	Five full-day centres <sup>1</sup> One family child care home	One full-day centre
PE	Two full-day centres	One full-day centre
NS	Not applicable <sup>2</sup>	One full-day centre
NB	Six full-day centres	<i>Not available</i>
QC	66 full-day centres <sup>3</sup> Two family child care agencies	10 full-day centres One family child care agency
ON	75 centres; 71 full-day programs, 27 before- and after-school programs Two family child care agencies	53 centres; 48 full-day programs, 21 before- and after-school programs
MB	One full-day centre	14 centres; 10 full-day centres, three part-day centres, one school-age centre
SK	Two full-day centres	Five full-day centres
AB	Five centres; five full-day programs, one part-day program, two before- and after-school programs	27 centres; 12 full-day programs, 15 part-day programs, three before- and after-school programs
BC <sup>4</sup>	110 full-day centres 91 licensed family child care homes	239 full-day centres
YT <sup>5</sup>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
NT	16 full-day centres <sup>6</sup> One family child care home	Outside Yellowknife and Hay River, the majority of the population in the Northwest Territories is Indigenous. All child care in smaller communities primarily serves Indigenous children, and most is Indigenous-led.
NU <sup>7</sup>	<i>Not applicable</i>	Almost all licensed child care centres in Nunavut primarily serve Inuit children, and most are Inuit-led.

Note: The table does not include Aboriginal Head Start programs. See Table 8 for information about Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC).

Note: Inuit Nunangat (Inuit lands) is comprised of Inuvialuit (Northwest Territories and the Yukon), Nunavik (Northern Quebec), Nunatsiavut (Labrador), and all of Nunavut. Where applicable, breakdowns of child care on Inuit lands and First Nations reserves are provided in footnotes.

- 1 Newfoundland and Labrador include four centres on Inuit land, and one centre and one family child care home on reserve.
- 2 Nova Scotia does not license child care on reserve.
- 3 Quebec includes 20 centres and one agency on Inuit land, and 46 centres and one agency on reserve.

4 British Columbia's figures were accurate as of March 31, 2021. 2023 data is not available.

5 There are no First Nations reserves in the Yukon, however there are self-governing First Nations and settlement areas, including Inuit land. Nine centres in the Yukon are operated by Indigenous governing bodies.

6 In the Northwest Territories, there are 15 centres and one family child care home on lands covered by finalized self-government agreements and/or land and resource agreements (including Inuit land), and one centre on reserve.

7 The territory of Nunavut is the result of one land claim agreement that took effect April 1, 1999. The whole territory is Inuit land. More than 80% of the Nunavut population is Inuit.

**TABLE 8** Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) and Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) (2023)

P/T	Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve (AHSOR) (First Nations)	Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) (First Nations, Inuit, Métis)
	Total number of AHSOR programs (licensed and unlicensed)	Total number of AHSUNC programs (licensed and unlicensed)
NL	2	3
PE	2	1
NS	13	6 <sup>1</sup>
NB	15	1 licensed
QC	41	28
ON	123 licensed	14
MB	42	21, of which 3 are licensed
SK	77	15
AB	49	20, of which 16 are licensed
BC	7 licensed	10 licensed
YT	<i>Not applicable</i>	4, of which 2 are licensed
NT	1 licensed	8, of which 6 are licensed
NU	<i>Not applicable</i>	7 licensed

*Note: Unless otherwise indicated, programs are not licensed or licence status is not available.*

<sup>1</sup> *ECEC in Canada 2021* incorrectly reported one AHSUNC program in Nova Scotia; the correct number for 2021 and 2023 is six.



## The long view

- TABLE 9** Total number of regulated child care spaces (in child care centres, before- and after-school centres, and family child care) for children 0 – 12 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [133](#)
- TABLE 10** Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (2014 – 2023) [135](#)
- TABLE 11** Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a regulated full- or part-day child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [136](#)
- TABLE 12** Number of children (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [138](#)
- TABLE 13** Number of children with employed mothers (rounded estimate in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1995 – 2023) [140](#)
- TABLE 14** Workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/Canada (1998 – 2023) [142](#)
- TABLE 15** Total number of regulated child care centres. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023) [145](#)
- TABLE 16** Total number of active regulated family child care homes. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023) [146](#)
- TABLE 17** Total spending for regulated child care by provinces/territories (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [147](#)
- TABLE 18** Percent of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023) [148](#)
- TABLE 19** Federal child care funding under the Multilateral Framework Agreement (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (2017 – 2024) [149](#)
- TABLE 20** Federal child care funding under the CWELCC initiative (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (2021 – 2024) [150](#)
- TABLE 21** Median monthly parent fees for preschool-age children in Canada’s large cities. Provinces/territories (2019 – 2023) [151](#)

TABLE 9

**Total number of regulated child care spaces (in child care centres, before- and after-school centres, and family child care) for children 0 – 12 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)**

P/T	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2006	2007	2008
NL	3,568	4,202	4,275	4,226	4,921	5,642	5,868	5,972
PE <sup>1</sup>	4,123	3,888	3,717	4,270	4,100	4,051	4,293	4,424
NS	10,826	10,645	11,163	11,464	12,759	12,982	13,247	13,711
NB	7,162	7,952	9,204	11,086	11,897	13,163	14,170	15,506
QC	78,388	111,452	175,002	234,905	321,732	361,533	364,572	368,909
ON	145,545	147,853	167,090	173,135	206,743	229,875	242,488	256,748
MB	18,977	18,846	20,490	23,022	25,634	25,984	26,375	27,189
SK	6,418	7,266	7,124	7,166	7,910	8,712	8,850	9,173
AB <sup>2</sup>	51,656	51,088	47,033	47,693	63,351 (46,238)	66,288 (47,587)	71,177 (52,528)	73,981 (54,499)
BC	42,927	59,794	68,978	72,949	80,230	79,190	82,386	87,538
YT	1,020	1,060	1,307	1,348	1,369	1,330	1,293	1,262
NT	963	1,286	1,351	1,234	1,219	1,525	1,703	1,768
NU	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	932	1,014	987	970	1,013
CA	<b>371,573</b>	<b>425,332</b>	<b>516,734</b>	<b>593,430</b>	<b>745,925</b>	<b>811,262</b>	<b>837,392</b>	<b>867,194</b>

1 Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.

2 School-age child care in Alberta became regulated for the first time in 2004. For the purpose of comparison with previous years, the 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2012 figures include the total number of spaces with and without school-age care. After 2012, the Alberta figures include school-age spaces.

3 The Nova Scotia figure for regulated spaces for 2021 did not include 672 spaces in the Nova Scotia Before and After Program (NS-BAP), under-representing Nova Scotia spaces.

4 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

*See next page for continuation of table*

**Table 9 continued. Total number of regulated child care spaces (in child care centres, before- and after-school centres, and family child care) for children 0 – 12 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)**

P/T	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	6,200	7,200	7,200	8,159	8,110	8,042	8,555
PE <sup>1</sup>	5,084	4,051	4,262	4,642	5,693	6,393	6,716
NS	15,295	17,321	17,899	19,145	19,016	16,738 <sup>3</sup>	19,991
NB	18,785	21,695	25,491	26,851	30,363	32,416	33,521
QC	379,386	401,568	556,447	617,864	663,601	620,132	668,798 <sup>4</sup>
ON	276,410	292,997	334,010	405,570	466,935	477,272	521,951
MB	29,382	30,614	32,531	34,261	37,459	38,397	40,913
SK	10,848	12,275	13,314	14,546	16,797	17,666	20,307
AB <sup>2</sup>	82,050 (62,980)	91,884 (69,610)	99,009	109,482	138,892	140,509	162,000
BC	97,170	102,908	106,719	105,902	115,487	127,362	139,053
YT	1,431	1,440	1,114	1,145	1,297	1,869	2,228
NT	1,785	<i>Not available</i>	1,872	1,776	1,864	2,003	1,932
NU	1,015	1,104	1,140	1,044	1,144	1,247	1,246
<b>CA</b>	<b>921,841</b>	<b>986,842</b>	<b>1,201,008</b>	<b>1,350,387</b>	<b>1,506,658</b>	<b>1,490,046</b>	<b>1,627,211</b>

1 Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.

2 School-age child care in Alberta became regulated for the first time in 2004. For the purpose of comparison with previous years, the 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2012 figures include the total number of spaces with and without school-age care. After 2012, the Alberta figures include school-age spaces.

3 The Nova Scotia figure for regulated spaces for 2021 did not include 672 spaces in the Nova Scotia Before and After Program (NS-BAP), under-representing Nova Scotia spaces.

4 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

TABLE 10

Number of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (2014 – 2023)

P/T	2014	2016	2019	2021			2023		
	Total full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Total full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Total full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Total full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Full-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Total full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years
NL	5,638 <sup>1</sup>	6,355	6,382	4,627	75	4,702 <sup>2</sup>	5,321	51	5,372
PE	2,984	3,313	3,645	3,719	206	3,925	3,851	152	4,003
NS	12,862	13,203	12,951	11,084	875	11,959	12,773	<i>Not available</i> <sup>3</sup>	12,773
NB	11,965	12,085	14,024	14,341	881	15,222	15,660	716	16,376
QC	156,367	193,711	213,119	214,168	<i>Not available</i> <sup>4</sup>	214,168	225,251	<i>Not available</i> <sup>4</sup>	225,251
ON	147,155	157,772	172,951 <sup>5</sup>	180,758	<i>Not available</i> <sup>6</sup>	180,758	193,340 <sup>5</sup>	<i>Not available</i> <sup>6</sup>	194,352 <sup>5</sup>
MB	19,846	20,877	22,495	20,721	2,228	22,949	22,071	2,851	24,922
SK	9,793	11,057	12,970	13,735	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>7</sup>	13,735	15,206	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>7</sup>	15,206
AB	62,109	69,603	67,610	65,207	15,609	80,816	75,800 <sup>5</sup>	15,700	92,010 <sup>5</sup>
BC	59,622	61,022	67,780	58,466 <sup>5</sup>	17,748	76,214 <sup>5</sup>	62,542	17,954	84,439
YT <sup>8</sup>	708	784	935	1,070	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>7</sup>	1,070	1,440	<i>Not applicable</i> <sup>7</sup>	1,440
NT <sup>9</sup>	969	1,022	779	763	<i>Not available</i>	763	820	<i>Not available</i>	820
NU	975	899	971	794	258	1,052	810	250	1,060
CA	<b>493,007</b>	<b>551,703</b>	<b>596,612</b>	<b>589,453</b>	<b>Missing data</b>	<b>627,333</b>	<b>634,885</b>	<b>Missing data</b>	<b>678,024</b>

Note: Breakdowns of full- and part-day (preschool/nursery school) centre spaces were less available before 2021.

- Figures for Newfoundland and Labrador were not available in 2014; the 2012 figures were used in this table for 2014.
- Prior to 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador included spaces for kindergarten-age children with preschool spaces. In 2021, these spaces were moved to the before- and after-school category. As a result, the apparent drop in coverage for children 0 – 5 years in 2021 is due to the change in category rather than an actual drop in coverage. The figures for 2021 and 2023 are therefore not comparable to earlier years.
- Nova Scotia data for part-day spaces was not available in 2023; full-day figures include a relatively small number of part-day spaces.

4 Quebec data on part-day spaces is not available; full-day figures include a relatively small number of part-day spaces.

5 Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia's figures for centre spaces for children 0 – 5 years include multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.

6 Ontario data on part-day nursery school spaces is not available; full-day figures include a relatively small number of part-day spaces.

7 Saskatchewan and the Yukon do not license part-day centres (preschools).

8 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures are used here in place of licensed capacity.

9 The Northwest Territories license all centres for children not yet in school as full-day; some may offer part-day programs.

TABLE 11

Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a regulated full- or part-day child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)

P/T	1992 (%)	1995 (%)	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)
NL	7	9	11	12	13	17	17	18	19	19 <sup>1</sup>	24	25	20 <sup>2</sup>	23
PE <sup>3</sup>	30	29	31	38	38	42	41	42	47	32	39	41	45	42
NS	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	25	22	23	24	26	27	25	25	26
NB	Not available	Not available	Not available	12	Not available	18	20	21	31	21	29	35	38	43
QC	9	9	12	17	22	26	25	29	36	30	38	42	43	46
ON	12	Not available	12 (est.)	14 (est.)	15	17	20	20	21	23	19 <sup>4</sup>	21	21	23 <sup>5</sup>
MB	13	14	15	18	20	20	21	23	21	23	24	25	25	27
SK	4	4	5	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	17	18	18
AB	18	18	18	18	19	18	17	20	20	20	22	22	26	32 <sup>6</sup>

Note: The figures represented here include only full- and part-day (nursery school/preschool) centre-based care for children 0 – 5 years. They do not include before- and after-school care. Regulated family child care is not factored into the calculations as breakdowns by age group are not available.

- 1 Figures for Newfoundland and Labrador were not available in 2014; the 2012 figures were used in this table for 2014.
- 2 Prior to 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador included spaces for kindergarten-age children with preschool spaces. In 2021, these spaces were moved to the before- and after-school category. As a result, the apparent drop in coverage for children 0 – 5 years in 2021 is due to the change in category rather than an actual drop in coverage. The figures for 2021 and 2023 are therefore not comparable to earlier years.
- 3 Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.

- 4 Ontario's figure in *ECEC in Canada 2016* incorrectly included kindergarten-age spaces in the children 0 – 5 years age group, which should have been included in before- and after-school child care. For this table, the kindergarten-age spaces have been removed and the 2016 Canada-wide figure reflects the recalculation.
- 5 Ontario's figure was calculated including 1,012 “family age” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 6 Alberta's figure was calculated including 510 “innovative” multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 7 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures were used to calculate this figure.

See next page for continuation of table



**Table 11 *continued*. Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom there was a regulated full- or part-day child care centre space. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)**

P/T	1992 (%)	1995 (%)	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)
BC	10	11	12	15	16	17	18	20	24	23	24	27	30	33
YT	25	Not available	Not available	Not available	36	26	28	28	29	28	31	41	49	63 <sup>7</sup>
NT	10	Not available	Not available	Not available	19	21	23	23	Not available	26	27	21	22	29
NU	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	23	21	20	21	21	23	18	22	25	22
CA	12	12	13	15	17	19	20	22	23	24	25 <sup>4</sup>	27	28	31

*Note: The figures represented here include only full- and part-day (nursery school/preschool) centre-based care for children 0 – 5 years. They do not include before- and after-school care. Regulated family child care is not factored into the calculations as breakdowns by age group are not available.*

- 1 Figures for Newfoundland and Labrador were not available in 2014; the 2012 figures were used in this table for 2014.
- 2 Prior to 2021, Newfoundland and Labrador included spaces for kindergarten-age children with preschool spaces. In 2021, these spaces were moved to the before- and after-school category. As a result, the apparent drop in coverage for children 0 – 5 years in 2021 is due to the change in category rather than an actual drop in coverage. The figures for 2021 and 2023 are therefore not comparable to earlier years.
- 3 Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.

- 4 Ontario's figure in *ECEC in Canada 2016* incorrectly included kindergarten-age spaces in the children 0 – 5 years age group, which should have been included in before- and after-school child care. For this table, the kindergarten-age spaces have been removed and the 2016 Canada-wide figure reflects the recalculation.
- 5 Ontario's figure was calculated including 1,012 "family age" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 6 Alberta's figure was calculated including 510 "innovative" multi-age group spaces not broken down by age.
- 7 As the Yukon does not license by age group, enrolment figures were used to calculate this figure.

**TABLE 12** Number of children (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)

**Number of children 0 – 5 years**

P/T	1992	1995	1998	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	45	41	34	30	31	29	28	28	30	28	26	25	24	23
PE	12	11	10	10	8.4	8	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.6	8.8	10
NS	74	70	64	61	55	51	49	53	54	50	49	51	48	49
NB	57	56	51	49	46	44	40	44	44	41	42	40	40	39
QC	502	565	527	460	443	435	468	455	513	516	504	509	501	489
ON	848	899	875	844	832	822	812	828	846	868	834	838	849	845
MB	98	92	87	79	76	77	78	77	89	87	88	91	94	92
SK	94	85	77	76	69	67	64	71	77	77	81	78	77	83
AB	250	242	231	233	218	228	246	260	291	308	317	314	308	289
BC	266	286	289	248	255	233	244	257	268	262	253	252	251	256
YT <sup>1</sup>	2	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3
NT <sup>1</sup>	9	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.8
NU <sup>2</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not available	Not available	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.8
CA <sup>1,3</sup>	2,257	2,347	2,245	2,090	2,033	2,003	2,047	2,092	2,232	2,257	2,213	2,217	2,210	2,184

1 Canada-wide totals did not include Northwest Territories or the Yukon from 1995 – 2004.

2 The territory of Nunavut was officially created in 1999. Figures were not available until 2005.

3 Canada-wide totals may not add up due to rounding.

*See next page for continuation of table*

Table 12 *continued*. Number of children (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)

Number of children 6 – 12 years														
P/T	1992	1995	1998	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	63	57	52	46	41	39	37	36	34	37	37	37	34	34
PE	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
NS	86	86	89	80	77	75	69	65	61	61	64	62	68	71
NB	72	70	68	63	63	58	56	52	51	50	50	54	55	58
QC	655	627	646	656	634	604	554	560	560	579	618	647	650	671
ON	964	1,024	1,098	1,100	1,097	1,097	1,071	1,032	1,047	1,011	1,072	1,108	1,090	1,108
MB	111	106	108	107	104	102	97	98	98	98	104	110	116	115
SK	112	107	106	93	91	81	81	80	84	86	92	99	106	101
AB	279	289	301	289	298	284	295	299	307	329	364	384	389	408
BC	312	338	351	353	329	341	324	314	302	309	322	332	358	347
YT <sup>1</sup>	3	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.8
NT <sup>1</sup>	8	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2
NU <sup>2</sup>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	3	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.2
CA <sup>1,3</sup>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>2,938</b>

1 Canada-wide totals did not include Northwest Territories or the Yukon from 1995 – 2004.

2 The territory of Nunavut was officially created in 1999. Figures were not available until 2005.

3 Canada-wide totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 13

Number of children with employed mothers (rounded estimate in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1995 – 2023)

Number of children 0 – 5 years with employed mothers<sup>1</sup>

P/T	1995	1998	2001	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	22	19	18	17	16	16	15	17	16	16	15	15	16
PE	8	8	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	5.4	6.2	6.4	7.6
NS	40	38	40	35	32	30	32	34	32	32	33	33	33
NB	30	31	32	28	26	26	30	27	26	28	28	28	27
QC	325	325	304	286	358	320	305	356	358	367	377	358	374
ON	539	546	538	495	530	504	500	524	530	508	519	542	574
MB	55	54	49	46	49	47	42	49	49	50	52	56	57
SK	55	47	47	43	50	39	45	47	50	49	52	52	53
AB	154	138	135	118	137	140	141	160	137	181	186	178	184
BC	162	168	147	148	161	144	151	151	161	153	167	162	172
YT <sup>2</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
NT <sup>2</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9
NU <sup>3</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
CA <sup>4</sup>	1,390	1,374	1,317	1,225	1,370	1,276	1,270	1,376	1,372	1,395	1,441	1,437	1,501

Note: Further age breakdowns are available in the provincial/territorial chapters of *ECEC in Canada* 1992 – 2023.

1 The term “Mothers in the paid labour force” was used in versions of *ECEC in Canada* until 2014 when the term “Employed mothers” began to be used. The terms are comparable.

2 Canada-wide totals did not include Northwest Territories or the Yukon from 1995 - 2004.

3 The territory of Nunavut was officially created in 1999. Figures were not available until 2012.

4 Canada-wide totals may not add up due to rounding.

*See next page for continuation of table*

Table 13 *continued*. Number of children with employed mothers (rounded estimate in thousands). Provinces/territories/Canada (1995 – 2023)

Number of children 6 – 12 years with employed mothers <sup>1</sup>													
P/T	1995	1998	2001	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	33	30	31	25	16	23	23	22	24	23	23	22	24
PE	10	11	10	10	7	8	8	8	8	8.3	8.9	8.5	9
NS	53	59	57	51	32	47	44	41	42	45	44	47	49
NB	43	44	45	41	26	39	37	35	34	36	36	39	39
QC	400	424	469	424	358	395	389	391	418	453	480	476	516
ON	711	774	787	730	530	725	688	694	671	722	749	722	757
MB	76	79	79	72	49	67	63	63	62	66	70	75	79
SK	80	77	66	64	50	57	58	57	61	61	69	72	71
AB	211	207	206	198	137	202	198	199	238	224	255	243	281
BC	245	234	241	210	161	215	200	201	203	211	233	245	234
YT <sup>2</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.9
NT <sup>2</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	3.2	2.4	3	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2
NU <sup>3</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3
CA <sup>4</sup>	1,862	1,939	1,991	1,830	1,370	1,783	1,712	1,718	1,768	1,857	1,976	1,959	2,066

Note: Further age breakdowns are available in the provincial/territorial chapters of *ECEC in Canada 1992 – 2023*.

1 The term “Mothers in the paid labour force” was used in versions of *ECEC in Canada* until 2014 when the term “Employed mothers” began to be used. The terms are comparable.

2 Canada-wide totals did not include Northwest Territories or the Yukon from 1995 - 2004.

3 The territory of Nunavut was officially created in 1999. Figures were not available until 2012.

4 Canada-wide totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 14

Workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/Canada (1998 – 2023)

P/T	With youngest child 0 – 2 years											With youngest child 0 – 3 years			
	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)	
NL	58	64	71	66	66	68	68	70	68	68	71	76	75	83	
PE	81	77	78	81	78	76	78	85	76	84	80	81	85	86	
NS	63	71	71	76	70	68	74	75	73	74	74	78	79	80	
NB	64	67	70	71	76	76	73	71	70	77	75	78	82	80	
QC	65	67	73	74	74	73	77	77	80	80	78	81	81	84	
ON	65	67	68	69	68	69	71	70	69	70	72	74	76	78	
MB	62	66	68	64	66	62	66	65	67	65	68	71	71	74	
SK	65	65	67	67	69	70	65	71	69	72	70	71	77	76	
AB	64	60	59	63	61	63	60	60	63	66	70	72	69	73	
BC	62	63	67	64	65	66	64	70	68	74	73	73	75	79	
CA	65	67	69	70	69	69	70	71	70	73	73	75	76	79	

Note: In 2020, Statistics Canada changed the way that the Labour Force Survey calculated the workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child. The youngest child age groupings changed from 0 – 2, 3 – 5, and 6 – 15 years, to 0 – 3, 4 – 5, and 6 – 12 years, and only mothers aged 25 years and older are now included. In 2020, data were available for both the previous and new calculations and both are included in the table. In 2021 and beyond, only the new groupings are included.

Note: Comparable figures for mothers' employment rate are not available for the territories.

See next page for continuation of table

Table 14 *continued*. Workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/Canada (1998 – 2023)

P/T	With youngest child 3 – 5 years											With youngest child 4 – 5 years			
	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)	
NL	63	66	67	71	74	73	78	69	79	76	86	88	80	85	
PE	83	79	82	84	85	83	82	85	76	81	78	78	87	81	
NS	70	72	77	77	78	83	77	78	84	79	82	83	81	78	
NB	69	74	75	80	77	81	80	81	84	82	86	85	83	84	
QC	67	75	77	79	80	78	81	82	81	84	86	86	86	89	
ON	72	74	74	76	79	75	75	77	77	75	75	75	77	80	
MB	76	75	77	76	76	71	74	74	75	75	73	81	81	78	
SK	73	74	77	77	77	77	80	76	76	82	78	79	86	78	
AB	71	71	71	69	73	70	73	72	73	76	73	74	68	83	
BC	67	69	74	76	71	75	75	76	74	78	73	76	76	79	
CA	71	73	75	77	77	77	78	77	78	79	78	78	79	82	

Note: In 2020, Statistics Canada changed the way that the Labour Force Survey calculated the workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child. The youngest child age groupings changed from 0 – 2, 3 – 5, and 6 – 15 years, to 0 – 3, 4 – 5, and 6 – 12 years, and only mothers aged 25 years and older are now included. In 2020, data were available for both the previous and new calculations and both are included in the table. In 2021 and beyond, only the new groupings are included.

Note: Comparable figures for mothers' employment rate are not available for the territories.

See next page for continuation of table

Table 14 *continued*. Workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child (rounded estimates in thousands). Provinces/Canada (1998 – 2023)

P/T	With youngest child 6 – 15 years											With youngest child 6 – 12 years			
	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)	
NL	64	74	78	77	80	83	83	81	83	82	84	83	80	87	
PE	83	85	87	87	86	88	88	88	84	87	88	91	86	86	
NS	73	78	81	82	83	84	86	86	85	86	85	86	87	85	
NB	74	79	79	82	83	84	84	86	86	86	83	83	89	83	
QC	75	79	83	83	85	86	86	86	87	89	87	87	87	90	
ON	79	82	83	84	84	83	83	81	82	83	81	79	82	84	
MB	83	86	86	85	88	86	85	82	84	84	82	81	85	88	
SK	84	82	86	87	87	89	85	84	85	86	86	84	85	88	
AB	84	84	86	81	84	86	84	79	82	85	84	83	84	84	
BC	77	77	79	79	81	80	82	80	81	84	84	84	83	83	
CA	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>	

Note: In 2020, Statistics Canada changed the way that the Labour Force Survey calculated the workforce participation rate of mothers by age of youngest child. The youngest child age groupings changed from 0 – 2, 3 – 5, and 6 – 15 years, to 0 – 3, 4 – 5, and 6 – 12 years, and only mothers aged 25 years and older are now included. In 2020, data were available for both the previous and new calculations and both are included in the table. In 2021 and beyond, only the new groupings are included.

Note: Comparable figures for mothers' employment rate are not available for the territories.



TABLE 15

Total number of regulated child care centres. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023)

P/T	2004	2006	2007	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	151	165	167	172	172	192	192	205	189	186	193
PE	142	131	136	144	143	102	115	119	144	150	152
NS	382	383	386	380	409	332	390	363	359	304	337
NB	357	361	384	415	491	542	605	627	673	697	720
QC <sup>1</sup>	996	1,918	1,986	2,020	2,215	2,612	2,997	3,249	3,563	3,578	3,683
ON	3,874	4,175	4,480	4,582	4,803	4,922	4,361	5,276	5,523	5,506	5,776
MB	567	574	583	595	635	640	666	689	713	718	753
SK	153	173	179	187	222	259	282	310	335	346	378
AB	1,701	1,681	1,699	1,739	1,974	2,178	2,276	2,402	2,789	2,120 (est.)	2,300
BC <sup>2</sup>	3,133	2,933	3,095	3,280	2,792	2,864	2,963	2,932	3,099	3,283	3,558
YT	37	41	34	32	39	35	36	36	40	49	57
NT	49	51	67	67	59	59	56	64	62	68	67
NU	46	45	43	45	47	52	54	48	53	54 <sup>3</sup>	54
CA	11,588	12,631	13,239	13,658	14,001	14,789	14,993	16,320	17,542	17,059	18,028

Note: These figures represent all regulated centre-based facilities, including full-day, part-day, and before- and after-school child care. Family child care is not included in these figures.

- 1 Quebec's figures do not include the number of school-age centres because they are unavailable. Therefore, these figures considerably underrepresent the number of regulated child care centres in Quebec.
- 2 In British Columbia, the number of centres is less than the sum of individual program categories, as facilities may be licensed for more than one type of program. The total number of centres reported in 2004 – 2008 was the sum of the individual program categories and is not comparable to the 2010 – 2023 numbers.

- 3 Nunavut's figure in *ECEC in Canada 2021* incorrectly included family child care homes. For this table, the six family child care homes have been removed and the 2021 Canada-wide figure reflects the recalculation.

TABLE 16

Total number of active regulated family child care homes. Provinces/territories/Canada (2004 – 2023)

P/T	2004	2006	2007	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2019	2021	2023
NL	35	34	61	67	77	104	104	155	119	110	107
PE	6	6	5	5	4	4	2	1	3	4	11
NS	34	32	37	37	94	158	224	235	281	168	176
NB	25	45	47	55	87	120	151	188	177	145	127
QC	13,000 (est)	13,776	14,431	15,123	15,304	15,448	15,514	14,687	12,661	9,884	11,251
ON	7,765	7,716	7,524	7,822	7,071	6,142	5,765	3,765	3,918	3,210	3,524
MB	591	588	551	518	468	420	426	425	448	443	404 <sup>1</sup>
SK	291	290	276	275	269	245	243	226	238	242	346 <sup>2</sup>
AB	1,741	2,694	2,694	Not available <sup>3</sup>	Not available <sup>3</sup>	2,781	2,042	1,999	1,892	1,801	2,515 <sup>4</sup>
BC	2,525	2,067	2,097	2,125	2,254	2,213	2,071	1,700	1,700	1,755	1,694
YT	43	41	39	32	35	30	30	23	23	22	20
NT	32	44	43	50	49	49	50	40	51	51	40
NU	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1	1	1	2	5	6
CA	26,088	27,333	27,805	26,109	25,712	27,715	26,623	23,445	21,513	17,840	20,221

1 Manitoba figures include 370 individually licensed family child care homes and 34 group family homes.

2 Saskatchewan figures include 109 individually licensed family child care homes and 237 group family homes.

3 Alberta provided the number of agencies in 2008 and 2010 but not the number of providers.

4 Alberta figures include 2,500 individually licensed family child care homes and 15 group family child care homes.

TABLE 17

Total spending for regulated child care by provinces/territories (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)

P/T	1992 (\$)	1995 (\$)	1998 (\$)	2001 (\$)	2003 – 2004 (\$)	2005 – 2006 (\$)	2007 – 2008 (\$)	2009 – 2010 (\$)	2011 – 2012 (\$)	2013 – 2014 (\$)	2015 – 2016 (\$)	2018 – 2019 (\$)	2020 – 2021 (\$)	2022 – 2023 (\$)
NL	1.7	3.0	3.3	7.8	9.6	12.3	19.8	20.5	21.2	21.2 <sup>1</sup>	39.3	47.7	61	84
PE <sup>2</sup>	2.8	1.7	2.6	4.2	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	19.1	32.1	54
NS	11.4	11.8	15.7	12.9	19.8	23.7	37.2	39.0	43.2	46.2	42.9	65	76	148
NB	3.7	3.2	5.5	11.8	13.9	22.5	26.2	28.9	35.0	38.7	42.2	72	91	165
QC	141	204	300	1,092	1,560	1,679	1,731	1,999 <sup>3</sup>	1,999	2,485	2,559	2,654	3,067	3,203
ON	420	542	471	452	497	534	780	802	865	960	1,170	1,894	1,839	3,345
MB	42.2	45.2	45.2	63	73	86	106	117	134	139	157	174	175	399
SK	12.3	12.7	15.8	16.4	19.6	22.8	47.1	54	63	65	65	85	90	219
AB	67	68	54	58	54	73	106	191	258	263	264	351	281	975
BC	56	99	129	165	141	176	217	228	227	227	231	498	791	1,172
YT	2.4	4.2	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.4	6.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	6.3	9.5	12.3	29.9
NT	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5 <sup>4</sup>	4.5	4.5	6.9	10.0	12.3
NU <sup>5</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.7	5.2	8.0	11.7
CA	762	995	1,049	1,890	2,402	2,940	3,087	3,497	3,671	4,273	4,596	5,881	6,534	9,818

Note: Due to the impact of COVID-19, the amounts for 2020 – 2021 are not comparable to previous years and should not be used that way. The figures in the 2020 – 2021 column represent each jurisdiction's spending for regulated child care plus its share of Safe Restart (federal) child care funding. Beginning in March 2020, programs were ordered closed by public health authorities for approximately six months and experienced low enrolment for the rest of the year. The provinces/territories (P/T) took varying approaches to child care funding during this time. Each jurisdiction also received unprecedented one-time earmarked federal Safe Restart funds (totalling \$625 million) for child care in that year. Further details can be found in the Funding section in each P/T's section in this report.

Note: Total spending by provinces/territories includes both their dollars and their share of federal transfer funds.

Note: Figures over \$50 million have been rounded up to the nearest million.

- Figures for Newfoundland and Labrador were not available for 2013 – 2014; the 2011 – 2012 figures were used in this table for 2013 – 2014.
- Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.
- Quebec's figure includes funding for before- and after-school care for 2007 – 2008, as information was not available for 2009 – 2010.
- Figures for the Northwest Territories were not available in 2012; their 2010 figures were used instead.
- This information is not applicable for Nunavut before 1999 when it became a territory separate from the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 18

Percent of regulated full- and part-day centre spaces for children 0 – 12 years that were for-profit. Provinces/territories/Canada (1992 – 2023)

P/T	1992 (%)	1995 (%)	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)	2016 (%)	2019 (%)	2021 (%)	2023 (%)
NL	78	66	61	64	73	69	70	72	65	65	72	70	70	67
PE <sup>1</sup>	35	32	42	46	70	56	58	58	80	64	59	65	63	65
NS	40	40	43	43	45	46	50	52	53	55	55	56	55	51
NB <sup>2</sup>	43	40	Not available	Not available	70	64	67	62	62	63	62	65	66	66
QC	18	18	14	14	12	13	14	17	22	19	20	20	21	20 <sup>3,4</sup>
ON	24	20	17	17	22	23	24	25	25	24	22	21	21	21
MB	10	12	13	8	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.5
SK	6	2	1	1	0	0.6	0	0	0.5	0.6	2	2	2	3.6
AB	65	62	59	56	54	49	51	50	51	53	58	59	66	65
BC	39	39	40	42	Not available	Not available	42	43	44	47	49	53	54	55
YT	14	25	26	27	26	31	36	44	64	61	58	70 <sup>5</sup>	57	59
NT	18	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NU	Not available	Not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA	30	28	24	23 <sup>6</sup>	20 <sup>6</sup>	21 <sup>6</sup>	25	28	29	26	27	28	29	29

Note: This table includes licensed or regulated full-day centres, part-day centres (nursery school/preschool), and before- and after-school centres.

1 Prince Edward Island introduced publicly funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000 for the first time as part of regulated child care. In 2010, kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, part-day kindergarten spaces were not included in the totals from 2001 – 2010.

2 New Brunswick's 2006 – 2016 percent totals were estimates provided by provincial officials.

3 In Quebec, data on part-day nursery schools/preschools are not available. Figures only include full-day spaces and before- and after-school spaces, which are operated by school authorities.

4 In 2022, Quebec changed the way they calculated before- and after-school spaces. As a result, the 2023 figures are not comparable to previous years.

5 The Yukon reported auspice for centres differently in *ECEC in Canada 2019* than it had in other years, thus over-reporting the proportion of centres in the Yukon that were for-profit.

6 Canada-wide percentages for 2001 did not include New Brunswick; 2004 and 2006 did not include British Columbia. Both provinces had substantial for-profit child care sectors.

TABLE 19

## Federal child care funding under the Multilateral Framework Agreement (rounded in millions). Provinces/territories/Canada (2017 – 2024)

P/T	2017 – 2018 (\$)	2018 – 2019 (\$)	2019 – 2020 (\$)	2020 – 2021 (\$)	2021 – 2022 (\$)	2022 – 2023 (\$)	2023 – 2024 (\$)
NL	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.7	9.3
PE	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.3
NS	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.7	15.1	16.3
NB	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	12.4	13.2
QC <sup>1</sup>	87	87	87	86	86	113	122
ON <sup>2</sup>	145	145	145	147	147	195	212
MB	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	20.0	21.6
SK	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.5	17.3	18.3
AB	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.4	60	65
BC	51	51	51	52	53	70	76
YT	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
NT	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
NU	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
CA	400	399	399	399	399	524	566

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024). These numbers may be slightly different from those in the original bilateral agreements as they are readjusted to account for small shifts in population.

Note: Funding amounts provided by the Federal Secretariat on Early Learning and Child Care.

Note: Figures over \$50 million have been rounded to the nearest million.

1 Quebec has signed an asymmetrical agreement with the federal government recognizing that Quebec's early learning and child care is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Quebec.

2 Ontario figures for 2021 – 2022 are not available in the Government of Canada information. Canada and Ontario have renewed the (Multilateral) ELCC agreement for the 2021 – 2025 period. The source for the figures included here from 2021 – 2025 is the [Ontario Annual Report 2022](#).

TABLE 20

**Federal child care funding under the CWELCC initiative (rounded in millions).  
Provinces/territories/Canada (2021 – 2024)**

P/T	2021 – 2022 (\$)	2022 – 2023 (\$)	2023 – 2024 (\$)
NL	34.7	51	62
PE	13.7	20.1	24.0
NS	68	104	131
NB	56	85	106
QC <sup>1</sup>	660	1,000	1,237
ON	1,100	1,681	2,079
MB	129	196	240
SK	114	173	208
AB	401	613	757
BC	352	539	664
YT	5.5	7.4	8.4
NT	6.3	8.5	9.7
NU	8.1	11.3	13.4
<b>CA</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>5,538</b>

Source: Early Learning and Child Care Secretariat, Employment and Social Development Canada (2024). These numbers may be slightly different from those in the original bilateral agreements as they are readjusted to account for small shifts in population.

*Note: Figures over \$50 million have been rounded to the nearest million.*

1 Quebec has signed an asymmetrical agreement with the federal government recognizing that Quebec's early learning and child care is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Quebec.

TABLE 21

## Median monthly parent fees for preschool-age children in Canada's large cities. Provinces/territories (2019 – 2023)

P/T	City	2019 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2023 (\$)
NL <sup>1</sup>	St. John's	660	543	217
PE <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Charlottetown	586	586	434 <sup>4</sup>
NS	Halifax	861	880	456
	Fredericton	690	735	391
	Moncton	722	759	391
NB <sup>5</sup>	Saint John	664	738	391
	Gatineau	179	189	192
	Laval	179	189	192
	Longueuil	179	189	192
	Montreal	179	189	192
QC <sup>1,6</sup>	Quebec City	179	189	192

Source: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada's progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2020). *In progress: Child care fees in Canada 2019*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Note: The parent fees include both centres and family child care homes.

Note: Shading in this table represents set fees. Although set fees do not necessarily apply to all centres, if they are in place for at least 50 percent of the centres they represent the median monthly fee for the respective province/territory.

- Four jurisdictions had set fees before 2023 (CWELCC). In Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Manitoba, at least half the child care spaces were at provincially set fees before 2021; Prince Edward Island and Manitoba's set fees at that time varied by age group. In 2014, Newfoundland and Labrador's set fees were for centres choosing to participate in the Operating Grant program.
- Prince Edward Island had begun using set fees for Early Years Centres (EYCs) by 2014. In 2014, there were 22 full-day EYCs and 45 non-EYC centres. By 2016, there were 44 EYCs and 21 non-EYC full-day programs.
- Prince Edward Island further reduced its set parent fees to \$10/day for all children 0 – 5 years on January 1, 2024.
- Prince Edward Island fees only include child care centre fees.
- New Brunswick's set fees vary by age group and by the community.
- Quebec, which began its set fee program for non-profits and some for-profits in 1997, has an additional, substantial for-profit market fee sector (no set fees). In the 2021 survey, the median monthly market fees for a preschool-age child in this sector in Quebec cities were Gatineau – \$977; Laval – \$868; Longueuil – \$933; Montreal – \$846; and Quebec City – \$1,085. Non-set fee centres are not funded, but parents receive a provincial tax credit to offset their fees.
- In British Columbia, about 10% of the spaces had a set fee of \$217/month in 2023.

See next page for continuation of table

**Table 21 *continued*. Median monthly parent fees for preschool-age children in Canada’s large cities. Provinces/territories (2019 – 2023)**

P/T	City	2019 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2023 (\$)
	Brampton	955	1,150	561
	Hamilton	825	1,023	499
	Kitchener	1,020	1,072	512
	London	1,055	1,085	523
	Markham	1,180	1,200	600
	Mississauga	1,042	1,194	550
	Oakville	1,210	1,248	617
	Ottawa	1,010	1,031	519
	Richmond Hill	1,100	1,200	570
	Toronto	1,207	1,300	637
	Vaughn	1,120	1,199	625
	ON	Windsor	662	792
MB <sup>1</sup>	Winnipeg	451	451	217
	Regina	620	625	217
SK	Saskatoon	740	755	217

Source: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada’s progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2020). *In progress: Child care fees in Canada 2019*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Note: The parent fees include both centres and family child care homes.

Note: Shading in this table represents set fees. Although set fees do not necessarily apply to all centres, if they are in place for at least 50 percent of the centres they represent the median monthly fee for the respective province/territory.

- 1 Four jurisdictions had set fees before 2023 (CWELCC). In Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Manitoba, at least half the child care spaces were at provincially set fees before 2021; Prince Edward Island and Manitoba’s set fees at that time varied by age group. In 2014, Newfoundland and Labrador’s set fees were for centres choosing to participate in the Operating Grant program.
- 2 Prince Edward Island had begun using set fees for Early Years Centres (EYCs) by 2014. In 2014, there were 22 full-day EYCs and 45 non-EYC centres. By 2016, there were 44 EYCs and 21 non-EYC full-day programs.
- 3 Prince Edward Island further reduced its set parent fees to \$10/day for all children 0 – 5 years on January 1, 2024.
- 4 Prince Edward Island fees only include child care centre fees.
- 5 New Brunswick’s set fees vary by age group and by the community.
- 6 Quebec, which began its set fee program for non-profits and some for-profits in 1997, has an additional, substantial for-profit market fee sector (no set fees). In the 2021 survey, the median monthly market fees for a preschool-age child in this sector in Quebec cities were Gatineau – \$977; Laval – \$868; Longueuil – \$933; Montreal – \$846; and Quebec City – \$1,085. Non-set fee centres are not funded, but parents receive a provincial tax credit to offset their fees.
- 7 In British Columbia, about 10% of the spaces had a set fee of \$217/month in 2023.

*See next page for continuation of table*



**Table 21 *continued*. Median monthly parent fees for preschool-age children in Canada’s large cities. Provinces/territories (2019 – 2023)**

P/T	City	2019 (\$)	2021 (\$)	2023 (\$)
AB	Calgary	1,075	1,150	810
	Edmonton	875	1,025	535
	Lethbridge	830	865	550
	Burnaby	850	890	655
	Kelowna	810	900	490
	Richmond	955	1,275	800
	Surrey	850	925	666
BC <sup>7</sup>	Vancouver	954	1,015	530
YT	Whitehorse	835	195	220
NT	Yellowknife	890	930	346
NU	Iqaluit	1,213	1,194	217

Source: Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2023). *Measuring Matters: Assessing Canada’s progress toward \$10-a-day child care for all*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2022). *Game Changer: Will provinces and territories meet the new federal child care fee targets? Canadian child care fees 2021*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Macdonald, D., & Friendly, M. (2020). *In progress: Child care fees in Canada 2019*. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

Note: The parent fees include both centres and family child care homes.

Note: Shading in this table represents set fees. Although set fees do not necessarily apply to all centres, if they are in place for at least 50 percent of the centres they represent the median monthly fee for the respective province/territory.

- Four jurisdictions had set fees before 2023 (CWELCC). In Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Manitoba, at least half the child care spaces were at provincially set fees before 2021; Prince Edward Island and Manitoba’s set fees at that time varied by age group. In 2014, Newfoundland and Labrador’s set fees were for centres choosing to participate in the Operating Grant program.
- Prince Edward Island had begun using set fees for Early Years Centres (EYCs) by 2014. In 2014, there were 22 full-day EYCs and 45 non-EYC centres. By 2016, there were 44 EYCs and 21 non-EYC full-day programs.
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- Quebec, which began its set fee program for non-profits and some for-profits in 1997, has an additional, substantial for-profit market fee sector (no set fees). In the 2021 survey, the median monthly market fees for a preschool-age child in this sector in Quebec cities were Gatineau – \$977; Laval – \$868; Longueuil – \$933; Montreal – \$846; and Quebec City – \$1,085. Non-set fee centres are not funded, but parents receive a provincial tax credit to offset their fees.
- In British Columbia, about 10% of the spaces had a set fee of \$217/month in 2023.