
The Big Picture



THE BIG PICTURE

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TABLE 1

Total number of part¹ and full day regulated child care centre² spaces 0 – 5 years and percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom a part or full day centre space was available. Provinces/territories/Canada (2019).

P/T	Number of part day ³ centre spaces for 0 – 5 year olds	Number of full day centre spaces for 0 – 5 year olds	Total number of centre full and part day centre spaces for 0 – 5 year olds	Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom a regulated part or full day centre space was available
NL	374	6,008	6,382	25.3
PE	169	3,476	3,645	40.5
NS	1,433	11,518	12,951	25.2
NB	-	-	14,024	35.2
QC	-	-	213,119	41.9
ON	-	-	172,951 ⁴	20.6
MB	3,435	19,060	22,495	24.8
SK	0	12,970	12,970	16.6
AB ⁴	15,581	52,029	67,610	21.5
BC ⁴	18,988	48,792	67,780	26.9
YT ⁵	0	-	935	40.7
NT	-	-	779	21.1
NU	272	699	971	22.1
CA	-	-	596,612	26.9

1 Some provinces/territories do not provide regulated part day centre programs and some cannot provide breakdowns. Therefore, there are no Canada totals or percent of coverage.

2 This table includes only centre based space (licensed capacity). Family child care data is usually not broken down by age.

3 Part day centre spaces here means preschool or nursery school and does not include part day out of school hours space for children aged 0 – 5 years.

4 These numbers include multi-age group care spaces not broken down by age. Note that in the 2016 version of *ECEC in Canada*, out of school hours spaces for 4 and 5 year olds were included in this number for ON.

5 YT provides enrollment numbers.

TABLE 2

Number of child care centre spaces 0 – 12 years, number of regulated family child care spaces, total number of child care spaces 0 – 12 years and percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a part or full day regulated space was available. Provinces/territories/Canada (2019).

P/T	Number of regulated child care centre spaces 0 – 12 years	Number of regulated family child care spaces 0 – 12 years	Total number of regulated child care spaces 0 – 12 years	Percent of children 0 – 12 years for whom a part or full day regulated space was available (%)
NL	7,336	774	8,110	13.1
PE	5,674	19	5,693	26.6
NS	17,049	1,967	19,016	16.7
NB	29,236	1,127	30,363	32.3
QC	576,168	87,433	663,601	57.4
ON	446,596	20,339	466,935	24.0
MB	34,173	3,286	37,459	18.7
SK	14,605	2,192	16,797	9.5
AB	126,9702	11,922	138,892	19.9
BC	103,463	12,024	115,487	19.8
YT	1,100	197	1,297	24.9
NT	1,456	408	1,864	23.3
NU	1,128	16	1,144	11.8
CA	1,364,954	141,704	1,506,658	29.7

TABLE 3

Number of centre spaces by age group 0 – 2 years, 3 – 5 years, 0 – 5 years and percent (rounded) of children 0 – 2, 3 – 5 and 0 – 5 years for whom a regulated part or full day centre space was available¹. Provinces/territories/Canada (2019).

P/T	Number of full and part day centre spaces for 0 – 2 ² year olds	Number of full and part day centre spaces for 3 – 5 year olds	Number of full and part day centre spaces for 0 – 5 year olds	Percent of children 0 – 2 years for whom a full or part day centre space was available (%)	Percent of children 3 – 5 years for whom a full or part day centre space was available (%)	Percent of children 0 – 5 years for whom a full or part day centre space was available (%)
NL ³	-	-	6,382	-	-	25
PE	1,466	2,179	3,645	33	47	41
NS	5,114	7,837	12,951	21	30	25
NB ⁴	6,176	7,848	14,024	35	36	35
QC	45,059 ⁵	136,399 ⁵	213,119	18 ⁵	53 ⁵	42
ON ⁶	76,706	96,245	172,951	19	22	21
MB	7,682	14,813	22,495	17	32	25
SK	6,142	6,828	12,970	17	17	17
AB ⁷	29,719	37,891	67,610	19	24	22
BC ⁸	21,363	46,417	67,780	18	35	27
YT ⁹	415	520	935	38	43	41
NT	172	607	779	11	29	21
NU	443	528	971	19	26	22
CA	200,457 ¹⁰	358,112 ¹⁰	596,612	19 ¹⁰	31 ¹⁰	27

1 In several P/Ts, age breakdown number of spaces was not available and was calculated by the authors.

2 The category 0 – 2 years is taken to mean 0 – 2.9 years; 3 – 5 years means 3 – 5.9 years.

3 Age breakdown was not available.

4 Family child care spaces were included in the original total number of spaces and were removed based on the authors' estimation.

5 The most recent data providing age breakdowns were 2016; these were used for 0 – 2 and 3 – 5 categories. Data from 2019 was used for total number of spaces and percent of coverage for 0 – 5 year olds.

6 ON spaces for the multi age Family Age Group (418 spaces) were equally divided between 0 – 2 and 3 – 5. Note that in the 2016 version of *ECEC in Canada*, out of school hours spaces for 4 and 5 year olds were included in this number for ON.

7 AB spaces for the multi age Innovative Child Care (598 spaces) were equally divided between 0 – 2 and 3 – 5.

8 BC spaces for the Group Multi Age Care (3,179 spaces) was equally divided between 0 – 2 and 3 – 5.

9 YT provides occupancy numbers, not licensed capacity.

10 Total space numbers and percentages for 0 – 2 and 3 – 5 include QC data from 2016 (see FN 5).

TABLE 4

Number of centre spaces¹ 0 – 5 years, number of regulated child care spaces for out of school hours children², number of regulated family child care spaces, total number of regulated child care spaces 0 – 12 years. Provinces/territories/Canada (2019).

P/T	Number of centre based full and part day child care spaces for children 0 – 5 years	Number of regulated family child care spaces for children 0 – 12 years	Number of regulated child care spaces for out of school hours children	Total number of regulated child care spaces for children 0 – 12 years
NL	6,382	774	954	8,110
PE	3,645	19	2,029	5,693
NS	12,951	1,967	4,098	19,016
NB ³	14,024	1,127	15,212	30,363
QC	213,119	87,433	363,049	663,601
ON ⁴	172,951	20,339	273,645	466,935
MB	22,495	3,286	11,678	37,459
SK	12,970	2,192	1,635	16,797
AB	67,610	11,922	59,360	138,892
BC	67,780	12,024	35,683	115,487
YT ⁵	935	197	165	1,297
NT	779	408	677	1,864
NU	971	16	157	1,144
CA	596,612	141,704	768,342	1,506,658

1 The centre spaces represent licensed capacity, not enrollment, except in YT.

2 Out of school hours child care includes child care for four and five year old kindergarten-age children and child care for 6 – 12 years olds.

3 Family child care spaces were included. CRRU made an estimate to remove them from the total.

4 Note that in the 2016 version of *ECEC in Canada*, out of school hours spaces for 4 and 5 year olds were included in this number for ON.

5 YT numbers represent occupied spaces.

TABLE 5 Indigenous early learning and child care programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

	First Nations programs on reserve	Aboriginal Head Start (AHS)¹	Off reserve and other programs
NL	Centres may be licensed by province. If licensed, they receive provincial funding and parents are eligible for fee subsidies. A number of additional centres funded by FNICCI funding are unlicensed.	2 AHSOR programs. ¹ Federally funded unlicensed AHSUNC ² programs operate in Hopedale, Sheshatshiu, and Happy Valley-Goose Bay.	1 Indigenous child care centre in St. John's.
PE	2 AHSOR programs, both Early Years Centres, are licensed and funded by province. AHSOR and AHSUNC programs (Abegweit, Lennox Island, Mi'kmaq Family Resource Centre) are all licensed by the province. No FNICCI programs.	2 AHSOR programs ¹ Mi'kmaq Family Resource Centre operates a provincially licensed and federally funded AHSUNC program in Charlottetown for children aged 3 – 5.	
NS	Not licensed or funded by the province.	13 AHSOR programs ¹	
NB	May be licensed upon request from First Nations community. 5 centres (153 spaces) on reserve are currently licensed by the Department. On reserve centres are not eligible for provincial funding. First Nations families living on reserve and accessing off reserve child care are eligible for provincial fee subsidy.	15 AHSOR programs are funded through a NB specific agreement between the First Nations of New Brunswick and Indigenous Services Canada. 1 of the 15 currently operating programs is licensed by the province ¹ . There is also 1 AHSUNC program funded by the Public Health Agency of Canada.	1 off reserve Indigenous child care centre is licensed by the Department and receives provincial government funding.

Sources: In addition to those identified in the table, the sources of information for this table are the INDIGENOUS ELCC section of this report and PT officials, for the PT sections in this report.

1 AHSOR – Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve is a federal program under Indigenous Services Canada. Information regarding AHSOR for Atlantic Canada has been found using the [Union of New Brunswick Indians website](#).

2 Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities (AHSUNC) is a federal program funded by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC).

TABLE 5 *continued*. Indigenous early learning and child care programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

	First Nations programs on reserve	Aboriginal Head Start (AHS)¹	Off reserve and other programs
QC	<p>All child care on reserve is licensed by the province, with an agreement between QC and 4 Indigenous organizations. Some legal authority for child care under the law is delegated, for example, permit renewal, inspection, complaints processing.</p> <p>In 2019, there were 71 centres and 3 Family Child Care Coordinating Offices in Indigenous communities on reserve. All are non-profit organizations and receive funding from Ministère de la Famille.</p>	<p>QC has federally funded Aboriginal Head Start programs both on reserve (AHSOR) and off reserve (AHSUNC). A breakdown is not available.</p>	<p>There are 5 urban Indigenous child care centres (7 facilities) and an urban Indigenous Family Child Care Coordinating Office located in Montreal, Chicoutimi, Val d’Or, Chibougamau, Trois-Rivières and La Tuque.</p>
ON	<p>Ontario funds and licenses child care in Indigenous communities on reserve through a province-specific agreement with the federal government.</p> <p>75 licensed child care centres on reserve with a licensed capacity of 3,189 spaces and 2 licensed home child care agencies with 31 child care homes on reserve in First Nation communities (March 2019).</p> <p>There are also federally funded FNICCI on reserve programs.</p>	<p>There are a number of federally funded AHSOR programs and 14 AHSUNC programs.</p>	<p>27 licensed centres off reserve in urban and rural communities report they are operated by Indigenous led organizations.</p>
MB	<p>On reserve child care may be licensed by the province upon request.</p> <p>1 provincially licensed child care centre is located in a First Nations on reserve community with 8 infant and 27 preschool-age spaces. This centre was previously off reserve when licensed but has moved on reserve.</p> <p>If a centre is licensed by the province, the department may grant any funding applications received.</p> <p>MB provides ELCC consultation to First Nation communities upon request.</p>	<p>Head Start programs may be licensed upon request. Currently there are 3 licensed AHSUNC programs.</p>	

TABLE 5 *continued*. Indigenous early learning and child care programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

	First Nations programs on reserve	Aboriginal Head Start (AHS)¹	Off reserve and other programs
SK	<p>Not typically licensed or funded by province. In 2016, the Child Care Regulations were amended to allow licensing on reserve by agreement between a First Nation and the Minister. There are now 2 centres on reserve licensed and funded by the province.</p> <p>FNICCI has resulted in the development of approximately 73 on reserve child care facilities with 1,051 spaces monitored by First Nations.</p>	<p>SK has both on reserve (AHSOR) and off reserve (AHSUNC) Head Start programs. A breakdown is not available.</p>	
AB	<p>Not typically licensed by the province. In 2016, the AB government worked with Kapawe’no First Nation to establish the first provincially licensed on reserve child care program which is provincially funded and licensed for 31 spaces.</p> <p>There are 42 other on reserve Indigenous child care programs in Alberta that may be eligible for federal government funding equivalent to provincial fee subsidies. Federal funding is provided when programs demonstrate to federal government that they adhere to provincial licensing standards.</p>	<p>AB has Aboriginal Head Start programs both on reserve (AHSOR) and off reserve (AHSUNC). A breakdown is not available.</p>	
BC	<p>All on reserve child care services are licensed and funded by the province.</p> <p>As of March 2019, the number of licensed, funded child care facilities located on reserve or who reported a First Nation contract type was 226 (194 organizations) and the number of licensed, funded child care spaces was 6,857.</p>	<p>There are provincially funded AHS programs both on reserve (AHSOR) and off reserve (AHSUNC) through 2 initiatives: AHS Association of BC (AHSOR) and BC First Nations Head Start (AHSUNC).</p>	<p>A number of post secondary institutions deliver ECE training with an Indigenous focus. In addition, the provincial government provides funding to the British Columbia Aboriginal Child Care Society (BCACCS) to provide training and workshops, resource and referral services to Aboriginal child care providers.</p>

TABLE 5 *continued*. Indigenous early learning and child care programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

	First Nations programs on reserve	Aboriginal Head Start (AHS)¹	Off reserve and other programs
YT	<p>First Nations communities receive the same start-up and operating grants from the YT government as other licensed child care centres and family day homes. Parents who use regulated centres and family child care homes are eligible for fee subsidies.</p> <p>There are 293 regulated spaces operated by First Nations in 9 centres.</p>	<p>3 AHS programs.</p>	
NT	<p>NT is composed of Dene, Métis and Inuvialuit (Inuit) communities. The majority of community based programs are equally available to all children.</p>	<p>8 AHS programs.</p> <p>AHS programs are the only programs specifically targeted for Indigenous children and their families. They may include non Indigenous children if capacity allows.</p>	
NU	<p>There are no reserves in NU; the whole territory is considered to be Indigenous land. Federal programs for Indigenous ELCC are relevant for all of NU.</p> <p>Since 1995, FNICCI has provided capital and start up funding for developing approx. 59 centres in NU.</p>	<p>Information not available.</p>	<p>All child care centres except AHS may receive block funding from Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET).</p> <p>Provides capital funding for new child care centres and operational funding for all child care centres (except for AHS).</p> <p>ISET may also fund repairs and renovations and developing or acquiring culturally relevant program materials.</p> <p>ISET may provide wage subsidies based on the number of Inuit staff in a centre and fee subsidies to parents who are land claim beneficiaries (in addition to regular fee subsidy program).</p> <p>ISET offices provide funding for training in each region, including the delivery of ECE training through Arctic College.</p>

TABLE 6

Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Administration	Program title	Descriptions	Curriculum framework(s)
NL ¹	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Full school day.	Completely Kindergarten: Kindergarten Curriculum Guide Maternelle: Immersion Française
PE ²	Department of Education and Lifelong Learning	Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Compulsory; Full school day.	Kindergarten Integrated Curriculum Document Kindergarten French Immersion Integrated Curriculum
NS	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Pre Primary	All 4 yr olds ³ ; Non compulsory; Full school day.	Pre Primary Fact Sheet Capable, Confident & Curious: Nova Scotia's Early Learning Curriculum Framework
		Grade Primary	All 5 yr olds; Compulsory; Full school day.	Learning Outcomes Framework: Grades Primary - 6
NB	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Compulsory Full school day.	K-12 Anglophone Sector Curriculum K-12 Francophone Sector Curriculum
QC	Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (MEES)	Kindergarten for 4 year olds or maternelle 4 ans (formerly pre-maternelle)	Some 4 yr olds ⁴ ; Non compulsory; Full school day.	Preschool Education Program for 4 year olds EN/FR
		Kindergarten or maternelle	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory Full school day.	The Quebec Preschool Education Program EN/FR
ON	Ministry of Education	Junior Kindergarten	All 4 yr olds; Non compulsory; Full school day.	The Kindergarten Program Growing Success: The Kindergarten Addendum, 2016
		Senior Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Full school day.	The 2019 Addendum to The Kindergarten Program

1 A Junior Kindergarten program for 4 year olds is in development in NL.

2 A free, optional and half day preschool program delivered by licensed child care for 4 year olds is in development in PE.

3 Phasing in may still be underway in 2020.

4 Kindergarten for 4 year olds in QC is being phased in and expanded to all 4 year olds regardless of the socio-economic status of the region in which they live starting with the 2020-2021 school year.

TABLE 6 continued. Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Administration	Program title	Descriptions	Curriculum framework(s)
MB	Department of Education and Training	Nursery or Junior Kindergarten	Some 4 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part day.	Manitoba Kindergarten Curriculum
		Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part time.	Manitoba Kindergarten Curriculum A Time for Learning, a Time for Joy: A Resource for Kindergarten Teachers (2015)
SK	Ministry of Education	Pre-kindergarten	Some 3 and 4 yr olds (targeted to vulnerable children); Non compulsory; Part time.	Play and Exploration: Early learning Program Guide (2008) EN/FR Essential Learning Experiences
		Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part time.	SK Curriculum: Kindergarten 2010 Children First: A Resource for Kindergarten (2009)
AB	Ministry of Education and Children's Services	Early Childhood Services (ECS)	May include children from 2 yrs 8 months through 5 years (below 5 yrs targeted to children with disabilities); Part time.	Guide to Education: ECS to Grade 9
		Kindergarten	Included in ECS All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part time.	The Guiding Framework for the Design and Development of Kindergarten to Grade 12 Provincial Curriculum Primary Program Framework (K-Grade 3) Kindergarten Program Statement (2012) Kindergarten Curriculum Overview (2011) My Child's Learning: A Parent's Resource Draft K-4 Curriculum (2018)
BC	Ministry of Education	Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Full school day.	British Columbia Kindergarten-Grade 12 New Curriculum Full time Kindergarten Program Guide EN/FR

TABLE 6 continued. Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Administration	Program title	Descriptions	Curriculum framework(s)
YT	Department of Education	Early Kindergarten	All 4 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part or full time in rural areas; Full time in urban areas.	YT has adapted the BC Kindergarten Curriculum
		Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part and full time.	
NT	Department of Education, Culture and Employment	Junior Kindergarten	All 4 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part and full time.	NT Junior Kindergarten/ Kindergarten Curriculum
		Senior Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory; Part and full time.	
NU	Department of Education	Kindergarten	All 5 yr olds; Non compulsory Part time ⁵ .	Nunavut Kindergarten Approved Curriculum and Teaching Resources (2019-2020, p. 13-17) Kindergarten Approved Curriculum and Resources Database

⁵ Full time kindergarten is being piloted in NU.

TABLE 7 Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
NL	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Navigating the Early Years: An Early Childhood Learning Framework Optional	Child care centre	Full or part day (part day is up to 4hrs/day); Standard hours: 6:30 am and 8:30 pm (request if operating outside standard hours); More than 6 children; Under 13 yrs old.	Most child care centres are for-profit, with some not-for-profit.
PE	Department of Education and Lifelong Learning - Early Child Development Division	PEI Early Learning Framework: Relationships, Environment, Experiences (2011) Mandatory for Early Years Centres	Early childhood centre	Full day; Under 13 yrs old; Some early childhood centres are designated Early Years Centres.	Predominantly for-profit with some non-profits.
			Designated Early Years Centre	Additional provincially defined requirements such as set fees and salary scale and operational funding; Required spaces for infants, toddlers and children with special needs.	
			Preschool centre	Part day (less than 4 consecutive hrs/day); 3 – under 5 years old.	
			School-age centre	Weekdays outside regular school hours; 5 – under 13 years old.	
NS	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development - Early Years Branch	Capable, Confident and Curious: Nova Scotia's Early Learning Curriculum Framework Mandatory for provincially funded child care centres	Child care centre	Part and full day (less than 24 hrs/day); 7 or more children; 0 – 12 yrs old.	Mix of non-profit and for-profit.

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
NB	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	New Brunswick Early Learning and Child Care Curriculum Framework Le Curriculum éducatif Services de gardes francophone du Nouveau-Brunswick	Early learning and childcare centre	Part and full day; Up to 60 children of mixed ages (additional age limitations apply); 0 – 12 yrs old; Some are designated Early Learning Centres.	Regulated centres are predominantly for-profit, with one third non-profit.
		Mandatory for Early Learning Centres	Designated Early Learning Centre	Must meet specific program requirements; Under 5 yrs old, not attending school; Infant spaces preferred, not required.	

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
QC	Ministère de la Famille Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (MEES)	Accueillir la petite enfance (2007) Optional but must use apply alternative educational program.	Centre de la petite enfance (CPE)	Non-profit Up to 48 consecutive hrs; May offer part day; Up to 80 children in one facility/centre; Up to 2 facilities housed in one building; 0 – 5 yrs old.	CPEs and garderies are under Ministère de la Famille; school-age programs in schools under Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (MEES). All CPEs are non-profit, most garderies are for-profit. No publicly delivered centres for 0 – 4 yr olds. More than 50% of centre spaces for 0 – 4 yr olds are for-profit. School-age (4 – 12 yr olds) are all publicly operated by school authorities.
			Day care centre (garderie)	For-profit Up to 48 consecutive hrs; May offer part day; Up to 80 children in one facility; Up to 2 facilities housed in one building; <i>2 types:</i> Funded centres with “reduced contribution spaces” (set fees); or Unfunded centres (“non reduced contribution) without set fees) for which parents can claim tax credits.	
			School-age child care (Services de garde en milieu scolaire)	Operated by school boards or private schools; Children attending 4 yr old kindergarten to elementary grades.	
			Nursery school (Jardin d'enfants)	Day care permit/license required after Oct 25, 2005; Part day (up to 4 hrs/day); Minimum 7 children; 2 – 5 yrs old.	

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
ON	Ministry of Education, Child Care and Early Years Division	How Does Learning Happen? Ontario's Pedagogy for the Early Years (2015) Mandatory Early Learning for Every Child Today (2014) Not mandatory	Child care centre	Full day, half day (up to 6 hrs) or extended hours; 0 – 12 yrs old (almost all are 0–4 yrs).	Municipal government entities (CMSMs and DDSABs) have a mandated role in administration, planning, funding. Mix of for-profit, non-profit, and small number of publicly operated centres; non-profit predominates.
			Before and after-school program	Provided directly by school board or by a third party provider (licensed centre or authorized recreational and skill building providers); In publicly funded elementary schools with sufficient demand before and after school hours; 4 – 12 yrs old (K to Grade 6).	
MB	Department of Families	Early Returns: Manitoba's ELCC Curriculum Framework (2010) Early Returns: Manitoba's ELCC Curriculum Framework for Infant Programs (2012) Mandatory for infant programs, nursery schools, and preschool-age centres.	Child care centre	Full day (more than 4 consecutive hrs/day, 3 or more days/ week); More than 3 children (additional age limitations apply); 0 – 12 yrs old.	Primarily non-profit; small number of for-profit services. No publicly delivered child care.
			Nursery school	Centre based; Part day (up to 4 hrs/day or more than 4 hrs/day but less than 3 days/ week); More than 3 children (additional age limitations apply); Infants to preschool-aged children.	
			School-age program	Before and after school hours; K to Grade 6.	

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
SK	Ministry of Education - Early Years and Child Care Branch	Play and Exploration: Early learning Program Guide (2008) EN/FR Optional Play and Exploration for Infants and Toddlers (2010) EN/FR Optional	Child care centre	Up to 90 children; From 6 weeks to and including 12 yrs old; More than 3 hrs/day. Non-profit services governed by parent board of directors; for-profit services must have parent advisory committees.	Part day preschools and school-age child care in schools not required to be licensed. Almost all regulated services are non-profit, with a very few for-profits and several publicly delivered centres in rural areas. No public funds to for-profit child care.
			Teen student support centres	In or near a high school; For parents under 22 yrs old attending high school; 5 or more continuous hrs/day and 3 or more days/week; Primarily to infants and toddlers.	
			School-age child care	Care outside school hours in a mixed age centre or program solely for school-age children not in a school; Under 13 yrs old.	
AB	Ministry of Children's Services - subsidies, ECE training	Flight: Alberta's Early Learning and Care Framework Mandatory for Early Learning and Child Care Centres (which is concluding March 31, 2021).	Day care program	4 or more hrs/day; 7 or more children; Infants, preschool-age or kindergarten-age children. This includes Early Learning and Child Care Pilot Programs (ending March 31 2021), which are operationally funded and have fees capped at \$25/day.	Mix of for-profit and non-profit services, a few municipally (publicly) operated or supported programs. More than half of centres and nearly half family day home agencies are for-profit.
			Preschool program	Part day (less than 4 hrs/day); Preschool and kindergarten children.	
			Innovative program	Designed to meet unique needs of the community	
			Out of school care program	Outside school hours; 5 to under 13 yrs old (kindergarten and school-aged children).	

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
BC	Ministry of Children and Family Development Ministry of Health	British Columbia Early Learning Framework EN/FR Optional	Group child care (Includes small number of \$10/day Prototype Centres)	Up to 13 hrs/day; 0 - 36 months; up to 12 children; 30 months to school-age; up to 25 children; School-age, kindergarten or older; up to 30 children.	Ministry of Health licenses. More than half of centres are for-profit. Although local government entities (i.e., municipalities or school boards) have no mandated role in child care, there is growing municipal involvement including operation by public entities; 10 were identified in a 2019 City of Vancouver report.
			Multi-age child care	Up to 13 hrs/day; Up to 8 children of mixed ages; 30 months old to school-age.	
			Preschool	Part day (up to 4 hrs/day/child); typically during school year; Up to 20 children.	
			Occasional child care	Centre or home-based; Short term care; Up to 8 hrs/day and 40 hrs within each 30 day period and cannot be overnight care; Up to 16 children of mixed ages.	
YT	Department of Health and Social Services - Child Care Services Unit	Yukon's Early Learning Curriculum Framework (in development - expected in 2020)	Child care centre	Group care; Less than 24 hrs/day; 4 or more children; 0 - 12 yrs old.	License is not required for part day preschools. Majority for-profit, some non-profit. No publicly operated programs.
			School-age child care	Outside school hours; School-aged children up to and including 12 yr olds.	

TABLE 7 *continued*. Selected characteristics of regulated child care centres in each province/territory. (2019).

P/T	Administration	Curriculum framework(s)	Types of regulated child care in centres	Description	Governance
NT	Department of Education, Culture and Employment - Early Childhood Development and Learning Division	Early Learning Framework: Nurturing capable people from birth to school entry (2019) (in development)	Centre day care	Group care outside a private residence.	All regulated child care programs are non-profit.
			Preschool day care	Part day; 2 yrs old or older; Not enrolled in full day school.	
			Out of school day care	Outside school hours; Children attending school regularly.	
NU	Department of Education - Early Learning and Child Care Division	Nunavut's Framework and Action Plan for Early Childhood Development (in development)	Centre day care	5 or more children; 0 - 12 yrs old.	All regulated child care programs are non-profit.
			Nursery school	Up to 4 consecutive hrs/day; Includes Aboriginal Head Start programs; Under 6 yrs old.	
			Out of school day care	Care outside school hours; School-aged children up to and including 11 yrs old.	

TABLE 8

Minimum post secondary education (PSE) qualifications for kindergarten teachers and staff in full day child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Kindergarten	Full day child care centres	
	Kindergarten teacher ¹	Director/supervisor ¹	Educators/staff
NL	B.Ed. or B.A. plus 1 year of post-degree study in education. There are no ECE training requirements.	2 year PSE ECE diploma. 2 years experience in a licensed child care centre.	1 staff per homeroom and all infant staff: 1 year ECE diploma. Other staff per homeroom: proof of registration in ECE at PSE institution.
PE	Kindergarten teachers required to have a B.Ed. with specialization in Early Years.	<i>Early childhood supervisor:</i> 2 year ECE diploma or a ECE degree or child & family studies degree including credit for 2 year ECE diploma, and 3900 hours experience providing services to children. <i>Early childhood director:</i> 1 year ECE certificate program and relevant degree program or degree in ECE or degree in child & family studies degree including credit for 2 year ECE diploma, and 9750 hours of experience at an early childhood centre or preschool centre or a Type I facility under former Act.	<i>Early childhood centres and preschool centres:</i> Supervisor/director and 1 full time staff: 1 year ECE certificate. <i>School age centres:</i> 1 staff person: School-Age Child Care Provider certificate. If more than 1 staff, 1 more staff must complete a 30 hour course in each of: growth and development, child guidance, early childhood pedagogy. <i>Programs with an Early Years Centre designation:</i> Meet requirements for an early childhood centre and, All program staff complete a 30 hour course in each of: growth and development, child guidance, early childhood pedagogy.
NS	<i>Teaching certificate including:</i> 3 years undergraduate content studies. 2 years professional studies (B. Ed). An approved university bachelor's degree. No ECE training requirements. Pre-Primary teachers are early childhood educators: complete post-secondary course work in child development, behaviour guidance, and curriculum and programming for young children.	<i>Director or Acting Director:</i> ECE college program in ECE For school-age programs, director/acting director can complete orientation training and a PSE credential related to school-age child care.	2/3 of staff to meet ratios are classified with PSE in child development, behaviour guidance, ECE, and programming delivered by Nova Scotia Community College in EN/FR. Entry staff with no PSE must complete orientation or equivalent PSE courses.

¹ Both these professions have additional experience practice and certification requirements in addition to these minimum PSE education qualifications. Refer to each provincial/territorial section for further details.

TABLE 8 continued. Minimum post secondary education (PSE) qualifications for kindergarten teachers and staff in full day child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Kindergarten	Full day child care centres	
	Kindergarten teacher	Director/supervisor	Educators/staff
NB	<p>Elementary teacher: Bachelor's degree, 1 year B. Ed and New Brunswick Teacher's certificate</p> <p><i>Note: No ECE training requirements.</i></p>	<p>Operator or administrator or designate: 1 year community college ECE certificate or equivalent.</p> <p><i>Note: Equivalent - Introduction to ECE course (30 hours of curriculum training and 60 hours of introduction to early childhood).</i></p>	<p>1/4 of staff complete 1 year community college ECE or equivalent.</p> <p>Stand alone school-age programs: No minimum PSE qualifications.</p> <p><i>Note: Equivalent - Introduction to ECE course (30 hours of curriculum training and 60 hours of introduction to early childhood).</i></p>
QC	<p>4 year bachelor's degree in Early Childhood & Elementary Education.</p>	<p>Not specified</p>	<p><i>Centre:</i> 2/3 of staff have ECE diploma in ECE or equivalent training (e.g. 1 year attestation² d'études collégiales)</p> <p><i>School-age child care programs:</i> No province wide minimum staff requirements. School boards may require lead staff to have ECE diploma.</p> <p><i>Note: Attestation - college study program other than ECE.</i></p>
ON	<p><i>Kindergarten teacher:</i> Bachelor's degree and 2 year B. Ed. (Ontario College of Teachers) with Primary/Junior specialization.</p> <p>There are no ECE requirements for the lead kindergarten teacher but a kindergarten classroom is required to have a team of a kindergarten teacher and a registered early childhood educator, which requires a 2 year ECE diploma.</p>	<p>2 year ECE diploma</p>	<p>1/3 of staff with an infant group or a toddler group must have a 2 year ECE diploma;</p> <p>2/3 of staff with a preschool-age group must have a 2 year ECE diploma;</p> <p>1/2 of staff with a kindergarten-age or primary/junior school-age group must have a 2 year ECE diploma;</p> <p>1/1 staff with a junior school-age group must have a 2 year ECE diploma;</p> <p>In primary/junior school-age programs, other staff qualifications including a diploma in leisure/recreation or child and youth care may be considered qualified.</p>

² Attestation - college study program other than ECE

TABLE 8 continued. Minimum post secondary education (PSE) qualifications for kindergarten teachers and staff in full day child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Kindergarten	Full day child care centres	
	Kindergarten teacher	Director/supervisor	Educators/staff
MB	B. Ed. No ECE training requirements.	2 year ECE diploma or an assessment program by the ELCC Program, and Complete a specialization or relevant degree program. or B.A. in Developmental Studies – Child Development & Child Care.	2/3 of staff complete 2 year ECE diploma or an assessment program. <i>Note: CBA/PLA program - self-directed assessment process. Successful completion results in an Early Childhood Educator II (ECE II) classification level as determined by The Community Child Care Standards Act and Manitoba.</i>
SK	University degree or equivalent plus teacher education (48 semester hours). Note: No ECE training requirements. Preference for prekindergarten teachers with ECE knowledge.	2 year ECE diploma or equivalent.	30% of staff: 1 year ECE diploma or equivalent. 20% of staff: 2 year ECE diploma or equivalent. All staff employed for 65 hours or more/month: PSE ECE orientation or 9 credit units (3 courses) in child development, programming, and relationships.
AB	B. Ed. or bachelor’s degree including teacher preparation program. There are no ECE training requirements.	<i>Supervisor:</i> 2 year ELCC diploma from public college or equivalent.	1/3 primary staff working directly with children from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. have 2 year ELCC diploma from public college or equivalent. <i>All other primary staff:</i> 45 hour (three credit) PSE course in child development or equivalent (Note: Equivalent - child care orientation course or specific courses in Alberta high schools)

TABLE 8 continued. Minimum post secondary education (PSE) qualifications for kindergarten teachers and staff in full day child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Kindergarten	Full day child care centres	
	Kindergarten teacher	Director/supervisor	Educators/staff
BC	<p><i>B. Ed. and teacher education: 30 credits of general coursework related to BC elementary curriculum.</i></p> <p>There are no ECE training requirements.</p>	No minimum PSE requirements.	<p><i>Early childhood educator (ECE):</i> 902 hours in PSE ECE program, and 500 hours of supervised work experience.</p> <p><i>Infant and toddler educator & special needs educator:</i> 902 hours in PSE ECE program, and 500 hours of supervised work experience, and 250 hours of PSE relevant specialized instruction, and 200 hours of relevant practicum.</p> <p><i>Assistant ECE:</i> 1 course of PSE ECE training program in either child growth and development, child guidance, or health, safety, and nutrition.</p> <p><i>Children under 36 months:</i> 1 infant and toddler educator - 4 or fewer children 1 infant and toddler educator plus 1 ECE - 5-8 children 1 ECE plus 1 assistant for 9-12 children</p> <p><i>Children 30 months to school-age:</i> 1 ECE for 8 or fewer children 1 ECE plus 1 assistant for 9-16 children 1 ECE plus 2 assistants for 17-25 children</p> <p>There are no ECE training requirements for staff in school-age program.</p>
YT	<p>B. Ed. or bachelor's degree plus teacher preparation of 1 or more academic years.</p> <p><i>Note: No ECE training requirements.</i></p>	No minimum PSE requirements.	<p>20% of staff: 2 years of PSE ECE training. Additional 30%: 1 year of PSE ECE training. Remaining 50%: 60 hour course of introduction to early childhood development.</p>
NT	<p>B. Ed. or 2 year ECE diploma for junior kindergarten.</p>	No minimum PSE requirements.	<p><i>Primary staff:</i> 1 year PSE in child development. <i>Other staff:</i> No minimum PSE requirements.</p>

TABLE 8 *continued*. Minimum post secondary education (PSE) qualifications for kindergarten teachers and staff in full day child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Kindergarten	Full day child care centres	
	Kindergarten teacher	Director/supervisor	Educators/staff
NU	<p><i>Teacher:</i> 4 year B. Ed. or 2 year post degree Bachelor of Education After Degree (BEAD)</p> <p><i>Kindergarten teacher:</i> 2 year ECE program 2 academic years of classroom teaching Complete courses for 1 year of teacher training or a Letter of Authority Letter of Authority requires 1 year ECE or some course work towards a B.Ed., e.g. Language Specialist qualification.</p>	No minimum PSE requirements.	No minimum PSE requirements.

TABLE 9 Regulated family (home) child care: Minimum required ECE training, administrative model and monitoring. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Minimum required ECE training	Administrative model	Comments	Monitoring/support
NL	30 – 60 hr orientation course and proof of registration at a post secondary ECE program. 1 year ECE certificate if working with infants only.	Both agency model and individual license.	1 agency in St. John's/ Metro with satellite location in Corner Brook. Agency providers are not licensed. Providers are individually licensed in other areas.	<i>Agency model</i> 1 visit/month and 1 inspection visit/year by a home visitor. Agencies and percent of homes are inspected annually by government inspectors; annual fire/life safety/health inspections by Government Service NL inspectors. <i>Individual license</i> Monthly visits where possible and annual inspection by a regional inspector. Fire/life safety/health inspections by government inspectors. <i>Association of Early Childhood Educators of NL (AECENL)</i> Preliminary assessment and review of certification applications must be approved by the Minister.
PE	30 hr course related to care/ education of infants and preschoolers.	Individual license.		Annual inspections by Dept of Education, Fire Marshall and environmental health officer.
NS	Canadian Child Care Federation Introductory family child care course.	Agency model.	Providers approved by the agency, not licensed. Agencies are licensed.	1 visit every 30 days by an agency consultant.
NB	1 year ECE certificate or 90 hr introductory course.	Individual license.		Unannounced annual licensing and monitoring inspections by provincial Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) licensing staff.

TABLE 9 continued. Regulated family (home) child care: Minimum required ECE training, administrative model and monitoring. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Minimum required ECE training	Administrative model	Comments	Monitoring/support
QC	45 hr course in child development, health, safety, diet, organization and leadership.	Agency model, includes 2 provider model.	Providers are approved, not licensed, by Family Child Care Coordinating Offices (CCCO), most of which are also child care centres (CPEs).	3 visits/year by CCCOs. Both providers and agencies may receive Ministry inspections. CCCOs usually provide training on request.
ON	No required ECE training.	Agency model, may include care in a child's own home under specified circumstances.	Providers are contracted by home child care agencies. Agencies are licensed.	Unannounced quarterly visits by a home visitor. Ministry of Education inspects licensed home child care agencies and as part of this process, some contracted providers at least once per year.
MB	40 hr post secondary course relevant to ECE or family child care within first year open.	Individual license, includes group family child care home.	Provider with 2 year ECE diploma, degree or equivalent can charge higher maximum daily fee.	1 re-licensing inspection and up to 3 drop in inspections per year by provincial coordinators. FCC homes must meet "acceptable standards for fire, health and general safety precautions" set out in the Licensing Manual for a licensing inspection by an authorized provincial government person. Group child care home must also meet city or municipal zoning by-laws, public health, fire and additional requirements set out in child care regulations.
SK	<i>Regular family child care home:</i> 40 hr course in early childhood education within first year of operating. <i>Group family child care home:</i> 120 hr orientation course within 3 years.	Individual license, includes group family child care.		1 re-licensing visit and 2 drop in visits per year.

TABLE 9 continued. Regulated family (home) child care: Minimum required ECE training, administrative model and monitoring. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Minimum required ECE training	Administrative model	Comments	Monitoring/support
AB	<p><i>Family Day Home (FDH):</i> No pre service training required but agencies must develop appropriate training in described areas.</p> <p><i>Group family child care home:</i> Licensee: 1 year ECE certificate. Assistant: 45 hr post secondary ECE course or other training programs offered by the province and FDH agencies.</p>	<p><i>Agency model:</i> Family Day Home.</p> <p><i>Individual license:</i> Group family child care home.</p>	<p>FDH are approved by agencies, not licensed. Agencies are contracted (not licensed).</p> <p>Group family child care homes are licensed.</p>	<p><i>Family Day Home:</i> 6 scheduled and unscheduled visits/year by family child care consultants and coordinators.</p> <p>Agencies must create 6 annual professional development opportunities in group format.</p> <p>1 visit to contracted agencies by Ministry staff once/year.</p> <p>Group family child care home: 2 licensing inspections every 12 months.</p>
BC	<p>20 hr course in child development, guidance, health and safety or nutrition prior to licensing application.</p> <p>In-Home Multi-Age Care: post secondary ECE certificate plus 500 hrs of supervised work.</p>	Individual license.		1 licensing inspection by local health authority every 12 – 18 months.
YK	60 hr course in early childhood development or family day home within first year of operating.	Individual license.		1 inspection and 3 announced spot checks/year.
NT	No required ECE training.	Individual license.		<p>1 visit/year by Early Childhood Program, Environmental Health Officer and Fire Marshall.</p> <p>Licenses are issued in conjunction with annual inspections.</p>
NU	No required ECE training.	Individual license.		1 visit/year by the Early Childhood Program, Public Health and Fire Marshall.

TABLE 10 Selected characteristics of out of school hours programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Program	Ages included	Ratio	Group size	Individual staff minimum required ECE training	Required program staff minimum ECE qualifications per centre or room
NL	School-age child care centre/ Stand alone after school	4 – 12	1:15	30	30 – 60 hr orientation course specific to school age child care.	1 staff person per homeroom must have 1 year ECE diploma and completed required orientation course(s).
	Younger school-age	4 – 7	1:12	24	Register for a post secondary ECE program and complete at least 1 year ECE diploma within 5 years.	Second staff person must meet minimum ECE training requirements.
PE	School-age centre	5 – 12	1:15	Not specified.	30 hr ECE course. Ongoing training not required.	1 staff must have completed 30 hr course specific to school-age child care. Second staff person must meet minimum ECE training requirements.
NS	School-age child care	6 – 12	1:15	30	Orientation training – informational modules and activities or equivalent post secondary courses.	2/3 of staff must have completed orientation training plus post secondary credentials specific to school-age care.
	Before and after program (for children attending Pre Primary)	4 – 12	1:15 (1:12 if more than 8 Pre Primary children).	30		
NB	Part time early learning and child care centre for school age children	5 – 12	1:15	30	No ECE requirements for staff in stand alone school-age programs.	The operator, administrator, their designate or 1/4 of staff must have a 1 year ECE certificate.
QC	School-age child care	4 – 5	1:10	30	No provincial educational requirements for school-age program staff.	A school board may require lead staff to have an ECE diploma.
		5 – Grade 6	1:20	30		

TABLE 10 continued. Selected characteristics of out of school hours programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Program	Ages included	Ratio	Group size	Individual staff minimum required ECE training	Required program staff minimum ECE qualifications per centre or room
ON	Before and after school program	44m – 6	1:8	24	No provincial ECE training requirements.	1/2 of staff in kindergarten age programs must have 2 year ECE diploma. 1/2 of staff in primary/junior school-age programs and 1 staff in junior school age programs must have 2 year ECE diploma or other recognized qualifications such as child and youth care or leisure/recreation.
		68m – 12	1:15	30		
		9 – 12	1:20	20		
	Authorized recreational and skill building	4 and older	Not specified.	Not specified.	No ECE training requirements.	Not specified. Staff can be taking or have completed ECE training or other child and youth related training.
MB	School-age child care (before and after school)	5 – 6	1:10	20	40 hr ECE training within first year of employment.	1/2 of staff must have 2 year ECE diploma. Director must have 2 year ECE diploma and 1 year of child care or school-age experience.
		6 – 12	1:15	30		
SK	School-age child care (not in a school)	Grade 1 – 12	1:15	30	Post secondary ECE orientation course if working in program operating for 65 hrs/month.	If operating for 65 hrs/month: 20% must have completed 2 year ECE diploma. Additional 30% must have completed 1 year ECE diploma.
AB	Out-of-school care	K	1:10	20	Complete orientation course or 45 hr post secondary course within 6 months of employment.	1/4 of staff working directly with children must have 1 year ECE certificate.
		6 – 12	1:15	30		
BC	Group child care for kindergarten to school-age	K – Grade 1	1:12	24	“Responsible adult”: must have completed 20 hr ECE course.	No ECE qualification requirements.
		Above Grade 1	1:15	30		
YT	School-age child care	Grade 1 – 12	1:12	24	60 hr ECE introduction course.	20% of staff must have completed 2 years of post secondary ECE training. Additional 30% must have completed 1 year of post secondary ECE training. Additional 50% must have completed 60 hour ECE introduction course.

TABLE 10 *continued*. Selected characteristics of out of school hours programs. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Program	Ages included	Ratio	Group size	Individual staff minimum required ECE training	Required program staff minimum ECE qualifications per centre or room
NT	Out of school day care	4	1:9	18	Primary staff: 1 yr ECE certificate	1/2 of staff on duty must have 1 year ECE certificate ("primary staff").
		5 – 11	1:10	30		
NU	Out of school day care	5 – 11	1:10	20	No ECE training requirements.	No ECE qualification requirements.

TABLE 11 Characteristics of unregulated child care¹. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	In a private home - number of children	In a private home - including caregiver's own children?	Centre based programs for children 0 – 12 years exempt from licensing
NL ¹	4 children under 13 years or More than 4 children; operating less than 10 hrs/week.	Including provider's own children under 13 years.	Transition programs before entry to Kindergarten, developed and approved by the Department. Occasional programs of more than 10 consecutive hrs that are exempt or provided by a provider exempt under regulations. Activities of artistic instruction, tutoring or sports or day camps for children enrolled in school full time.
PE ²	5 to 7 children	Including provider's own children.	None
NS ²	6 children of mixed ages	Including caregiver's own preschool-age children.	School board operated before and after school program for Grade Primary to Grade 6.
NB ²	5 children of mixed ages	Including provider's own children under 12 years.	Alternative child care programs for parents who are working or training and do not have access to regulated child care, funded directly to the caregiver as a co-payment with parent/guardian.
QC ²	6 children	Including provider's own children under 9 years.	Jardins d'enfants (nursery schools) operating before October 25, 2005, for up to 4hrs/day and minimum 7 children 2 – 5 years. After that date, day care permit is required. Haltes-garderie (stop-over centres): Occasional child care in health/social institution, commercial establishment or events for children whose parents are on site and can be reached if needed. Temporary child care provided by public bodies or community organizations as part of their mandate or part of a specific activity involving parents and children.

¹ Unlicensed programs such as family drop-in, child minding within family resource programs, Care for Newcomer Children (CNC) are not included in this table. See the Federal role section of this report regarding CNC programs.

² Additional age limitations apply.

TABLE 11 *continued*. Characteristics of unregulated child care¹. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	In a private home - number of children	In a private home - including caregiver's own children?	Centre based programs for children 0 – 12 years exempt from licensing
ON ²	5 children under 13 years	Including provider's own children under 4 years. Care is not required to be in a provider's home or home type residence.	Authorized recreational and skill building programs that both provide child care outside school hours for 6 – 12 year olds and also include, activities that promote recreational, artistic, musical, or athletic skills or provide religious, culture or linguistic instruction may be termed "approved" but are not licensed.
MB ²	4 children under 12 years	Including provider's own children under 12 years.	NA
SK ²	8 children	Including provider's own children under 13 years.	Part day nursery school (preschool) provided for less than 3hrs/day. School-age child care in schools.
AB ²	6 children under 13 years	Not including provider's own children.	NA
BC	2 children or a sibling group up to and including 12 years	Care must be provided in provider's own home; not specified whether it includes provider's own children.	Programs operating up to 2hrs/day and operated or funded by municipality.
YT	3 children	Not including provider's own children.	Preschool for children 3 – 6 years and provided for less than 3 consecutive hrs. Programs for which the primary purpose is not providing care and provided for up to 12 consecutive weeks.
NT	4 children	Including provider's own children up to 12 years.	NA
NU	4 children	Including provider's own children up to 12 years.	NA

1 Unlicensed programs such as family drop-in, child minding within family resource programs, Care for Newcomer Children (CNC) are not included in this table. See the Federal role section of this report regarding CNC programs.

2 Additional age limitations apply.

TABLE 12

Employment income for Early Childhood Educators and Assistants working in child care services full time, full year¹ (2015).

P/T	Median annual employment income (\$)	Median hourly employment income (calculated using 2080 hrs/year - 40 hrs week and 1280 hrs/year - 35 hrs/week) (\$)	Number of ECEs and Assistants included
NL	29,665	14.36 - 16.30/hr	570
PE	30,065	14.45 - 16.52/hr	290
NS	30,248	- 16.62/hr	1,265
NB	27,817	13.37 - 15.28/hr	1,155
QC	35,022	16.83 - 19.24/hr	23,705
ON	35,163	16.91 - 19.32/hr	18,185
MB	30,466	14.65 - 16.74/hr	2,685
SK	31,740	15.26 - 17.44/hr	1,385
AB	35,893	17.26 - 19.72/hr	3,930
BC	32,732	15.74 - 17.98/hr	4,515
YT	37,168	17.87 - 20.42/hr	90
NT	42,862	20.61 - 23.55/hr	65
NU	36,557	17.58 - 20.08/hr	60
CA	34,192	16.43 - 18.79/hr	57,905

Source: Census of Canada – Special Run, 2016.

¹ These data include Early Childhood Educators and Assistants, as defined in *NOC 4214*, working in the day care services industry in centre based environments with children aged 0 – 12 years, as defined in *NAICS 6244*. Included are individuals who worked full time (30+ hours/week) and full year (48+ weeks/year), did not work at home, and were not self employed. Included are supervisors but not managers. Employment income refers to income from all jobs if the Early Childhood Educator or Assistant holds a second job providing a wage, salary or commissions.

TABLE 13 Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers
NL	<p>Employment; Education and training; Child development; Health/disability of the parent/guardian; Department of Children, Seniors and Social Development (CSSD) referral.</p>	<p>Net family annual income Threshold to receive full subsidy - \$35,000.</p>	<p>All licensed full or part time centres or family child care, non-profit or for-profit child care services.</p>	<p>3 – 12 years: <i>Full day:</i> \$30.00/day <i>Part day:</i> \$16.00/day</p>
PE	<p>Employment/working parents; Parents in a training or education program; Parents with medical needs; Children with special needs; Children in need of child protection; Children in alternative care.</p> <p>Since 2019, funds through the PEI - Canada Agreement on Early Learning and Child Care are available so PEI can provide fee subsidies to some families without social criteria. This initiative is limited to availability of federal funds, so the social criteria may apply to some families' use of fee subsidies.</p>	<p>Net family income Subsidy eligibility and calculation is determined through a formula that considers the family's monthly net income, family size, as well as the Market Basket Measure (MBM)¹ thresholds for different family sizes.</p>	<p>All licensed non-profit and for-profit early learning and child care centres. Fee subsidies can be used in unregulated care at a different rate.</p>	<p><i>Licensed care:</i> \$27/day <i>Unlicensed care:</i> \$25/day</p>

¹ MBM is a measure of low income based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. MBM is determined by Statistics Canada and is updated periodically.

TABLE 13 *continued*. Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers												
NS	The criteria of employment status and participation in an education program were removed from policy in July 2019.	<p>Net family income</p> <p>Families earning up to \$35K/year eligible for full subsidy.</p> <p>Subsidy amounts for families earning between \$35K-\$70K net income are on a sliding scale which includes the number of dependent children in the family.</p>	<p>All non-profit and for-profit facilities, subsidies eligible for full and part day programs.</p> <p>Families using the Nova Scotia Before and After Program (BAP) delivered by approved child care, municipal recreation or recognized non-profit recreation providers may be subsidized.</p>	<p><i>Preschool/school-age (full time):</i> \$24.25/day</p> <p><i>Preschool/school-age (part time):</i> \$12.75/day</p>												
NB ²	<p><i>Parent Subsidy Program:</i></p> <p>Working;</p> <p>In a training or education program;</p> <p>Have a special circumstance.</p> <p><i>Daycare Assistance Program:</i></p> <p>Working;</p> <p>Registered in an education program or training;</p> <p>Have a special circumstance.</p> <p><i>Note: NB has two parent fee subsidy programs.</i></p>	<p><i>Parent Subsidy Program:</i></p> <p>Gross annual household income (before deductions) up to \$80,000</p> <p>Expenses for child care services are more than 20% of the gross annual household income (before deductions).</p> <p><i>Daycare Assistance Program:</i></p> <p>Net annual family income is \$55,000 or less.</p>	<p><i>Parent Subsidy Program:</i></p> <p>Full time and part time designated New Brunswick Early Learning Centres/Homes.</p> <p><i>Daycare Assistance Program:</i></p> <p>Primarily for before and after school care; also available for families with preschool aged-children not attending a designated NB Early Learning Centre or Early Learning Home.</p>	<p><i>Parent Subsidy Program (daily rate:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community</th> <th>F/T</th> <th>P/T</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Large urban</td> <td>\$33.00</td> <td>\$19.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small urban</td> <td>\$29.50</td> <td>\$17.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>\$29.00</td> <td>\$17.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Note: F/T = Full Time; P/T = Part Time</i></p> <p><i>Daycare Assistance Program:</i></p> <p><i>Preschool-age/school-age (full time):</i> \$24.25/day</p> <p><i>Preschool-age/school-age (part time):</i> \$12.75/day</p>	Community	F/T	P/T	Large urban	\$33.00	\$19.80	Small urban	\$29.50	\$17.70	Rural	\$29.00	\$17.40
Community	F/T	P/T														
Large urban	\$33.00	\$19.80														
Small urban	\$29.50	\$17.70														
Rural	\$29.00	\$17.40														
QC	QC does not use a fee subsidy model of child care. For more information, see Quebec section.															

² NB's two subsidy programs: Parent Subsidy Program, which began April 2018, provides financial support to subsidize the costs of early learning and child care for children in designated New Brunswick Early Learning Centres (NBELC) and New Brunswick Early Learning Homes, and began April 2018. The Daycare Assistance Program (DAP) provides financial support in the form of child care subsidies to parents to help them pay the day care cost of Early Learning and Childcare facilities for children 0 to 12. DAP is available to, primarily, families with school-age children but also provides benefits to families with preschool-age children who are not attending a designated New Brunswick Early Learning Centre or Home facility.

TABLE 13 continued. Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers
ON ³	<p>Number of hours of subsidized care funded is based on the time neither parent is available to care for the child due to employment, education/training or other approved activities.</p> <p>Subsidy may also be provided based on special needs of the child, or special needs of a parent.</p>	<p>Net family income</p> <p>Amount of parental contribution based on adjusted net family income and total actual or projected cost of child care for the family.</p> <p>Full subsidy provided if net income is \$20,000 or less.</p> <p>Partial subsidy - parental contribution is 10% of income between \$20,000 and \$40,000, plus 30% of income above \$40,000.</p> <p>Full subsidy is available for children of social assistance recipients (Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program) as well as for children enrolled in child care programs operated by First Nations.</p>	<p>Operator must have a service contract with CMSM/DSSAB.</p> <p>Subsidies available in all types of licensed child care.</p> <p>School board operated before and after school programs, authorized recreational and skill building programs, and camps meeting the Act and regulations (not licensed) are eligible to receive subsidized children unless CMSM/DSSAB specifies otherwise.</p> <p>Municipalities may set own criteria services must meet to receive subsidized children such as minimum quality ratings, meeting identified targets such as salary scale, or non-profit or public incorporation.</p>	<p>ON does not use set subsidy rates but permits subsidization up to the full (actual) cost of the space, as determined by CMSMs and DSSABs.</p>
MB	<p>Employment;</p> <p>Seeking employment;</p> <p>Attending school/approved training program;</p> <p>Medical need of parent;</p> <p>Additional support need of child.</p> <p>A reason for service is not required for subsidy eligibility for families using a nursery school (part day) and includes families with a stay at home parent.</p>	<p>Net family income</p> <p>One parent, one child: \$16,420</p> <p>One parent, two children: \$19,462</p> <p>Two parents, two children: \$22, 504</p>	<p>Regulated non-profit and for-profit centres and family child care.</p> <p>Non-profit centres receiving provincial operating grants are required to enroll children whose parents receive subsidy.</p>	<p>MB does not use fee subsidy rates.</p> <p>Centres are funded using Unit Funding based on a set amount per space based on age categories. (Provincially set parent fees and fee subsidies are in addition).</p>

³ Subsidies managed by 47 municipal level entities, known as Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) and District Social Services Administration Boards (DSSABs).

TABLE 13 *continued*. Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers												
SK	<p>Employment or self-employment; Attendance at an educational institution; Looking for work; Involvement in a pre-employment program approved by the Ministry; Special medical or social needs.</p>	<p>Gross family income Family size, age of a child, location of a child care facility, and actual fee charged. The income threshold is increased by \$100 for each additional child under 18 years. Examples (maximum subsidy): 1 child < 18 years - up to \$19,680 annual income; 2 children < 18 years - up to \$20,880 annual income; 3 children < 18 years - up to \$22,080 annual income. The maximum income cut offs for partial subsidies also vary. If gross income is higher than income thresholds, family may still qualify for a reduced subsidy.</p>	<p>Non-profit child care centres and licensed family child care homes. Subsidies available for full time and part time programs. Not all child care spaces in licensed facilities are subsidy eligible but most are. Licensed child care is not eligible for subsidy if it provides <36 hrs of care/ month for a child not in school, or <20 hours/month for a child in Grade 1 or higher.</p>	<p>SK maximum subsidy rates per month are based on regional tiers⁴.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Full day</th> <th>Part day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tier 1</td> <td>\$405</td> <td>\$285</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tier 2</td> <td>\$350</td> <td>\$245</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tier 3</td> <td>\$340</td> <td>\$240</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Full day	Part day	Tier 1	\$405	\$285	Tier 2	\$350	\$245	Tier 3	\$340	\$240
	Full day	Part day														
Tier 1	\$405	\$285														
Tier 2	\$350	\$245														
Tier 3	\$340	\$240														
AB ⁵	<p>Working; Attending school; Looking for work (maximum four month approval of subsidy in a 12 month time period); Special needs applicant or child.</p>	<p>Gross family income Below \$50,000 gross income, a fully subsidized parent would pay \$0 for child care (one child/one parent households). \$50,000 baseline increases for each additional household dependent, child in care, and if the household has two parents instead of one. Based on these variables, the threshold for full subsidy can vary. Families are no longer eligible for a fee subsidy at \$75,000/annual family income.</p>	<p>Licensed family day homes and for-profit and non-profit child care centres. As of January 1, 2020, subsidy for preschools via the Stay At Home subsidy program has been discontinued. Children who attend part time hours in a licensed centre or approved family day home are still subsidy eligible.</p>	<p>Toddler (19 months up to Grade 1) <i>Licensed day care/out of school care:</i> \$628/month (increased to \$741 August 1, 2020) <i>Approved family day home/ Licensed group family child care:</i> \$437/month (increased to \$516 August 1 2020) <i>Extended hours (licensed programs and approved family day homes):</i> \$100/month</p>												

⁴ Tier 1 - Regina, Saskatoon and Communities in the Northern Administration District. Tier 2 - Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Battlefords, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake, Nipawin, Balgonie, Pilot Butte, Martensville, Warman, White Cap Dakota First Nation Tier 3 - Other cities, towns and rural areas.

⁵ AB introduced new financial subsidy eligibility guidelines and subsidy rates for service providers in August 2020.

TABLE 13 continued. Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers
BC ⁶	<p>Working or self employed; Attending school; Participating in an employment program Looking for work (only one parent/guardian); Living with medical condition that interferes with ability to care child; Child is attending licensed preschool; Referred by a Ministry of Children and Family Development or Delegated Aboriginal Agency social worker.</p>	<p>Net family income Graduated subsidies are available to families with a net family income up to \$111,000. Subsidy amount depends on income level and time of care received.</p>	<p>The Affordable Child Care Benefit (fee subsidy) may be used in all licensed care programs, including part day preschool. It may also be used in unlicensed settings: registered license-not-required (RNLR), license not required (LNR) (both in the provider’s home) and in child’s own home care except by someone who is a relative of the child or a dependent of the parent and who resides in the child’s home.</p>	<p>37 months – school-age <i>Licensed child care:</i> \$550/month <i>Preschool (part day):</i> \$225/month</p>
YT	<p>Employed; Actively seeking employment; Attending/preparing to attend an educational institution; Undertaking medical treatment ; Have a special need (themselves or their child), as assessed by a professional. Subsidy is also available when child care is recommended by a child protection service, approved on the basis of an individual assessment of special needs of the family or child by a qualified professional, or when emergency child care services are required to meet a short term family crisis.</p>	<p>Subsidy eligibility is determined through an income test, that takes into consideration family size and the community where the applicant resides.</p>	<p>Any licensed for-profit or non-profit program. Both full and part time programs are eligible.</p>	<p><i>Full time:</i> \$578/month</p>

⁶ Parent fee subsidy in British Columbia is now called the Affordable Child Care Benefit (ACCB). It replaced the previous fee subsidy program in September 2018.

TABLE 13 *continued*. Eligibility criteria for child care fee subsidy and subsidy rates. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Social criteria for families	Financial criteria for families	Which service providers are eligible to deliver subsidized child care?	Daily maximum subsidy rates to service providers
NT	NT does not provide a stand alone child care subsidy. The Income Assistance (IA) program offers financial support to IA applicants to assist them with their child care expenses so they can participate in the labour force or pursue education and training opportunities.			
NU	Employed; In a school or training program. Exemption for children with additional needs where a health professional recommends that they attend a licensed child care facility.	Eligibility determined through a needs test, which takes into consideration family income, and eligible living expenses (rent, utilities, actual child care costs – food and clothing are based on a scale).	Regulated and unregulated child care eligible, both part time and full time.	<i>Centre</i> Full time: \$700/month Part time: \$350/month <i>Family day home</i> Full time: \$600/month Part Time: \$300/month

TABLE 14 Food requirements in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Requirement to provide meals	Other criteria or requirements
NL	Not required. Children offered food and a beverage every 3 hours. Must provide breakfast when children attend before 7:30 am and dinner if attending after 6:30 pm.	Must meet child’s nutritional needs. Provincial standards on nutritional needs follow <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> .
PE	Regulated centres: not required Designated Early Years Centres: required	Must follow <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> .
NS	Required. In school-age programs, may bring a lunch from home or have lunch provided.	Must follow Ministry standards Food and nutrition support for regulated child care settings based on <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> . When possible, serve local, seasonal food and beverages from NS and Atlantic Canada.
NB	Not required. Programs must serve: a snack at least every three hours; a meal at each recognized meal period; and drinking water throughout the day.	Food served is varied, nutritious and follows <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> . Provide weekly menus to families at least three days in advance of serving and modify for special nutritional requirements.
QC	Funded programs: required to provide two snacks, a noon meal, or an evening meal. Unfunded programs: not required.	Follow <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> .
ON	Required to supply a meal to all children one year or older present at mealtime and two snacks in addition for children in care for 6+ hours. Required to ensure infants under 12 months and children with special dietary or feeding arrangements are fed in accordance with a parent’s written instruction.	Follow <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> , <i>Canada’s Food Guide – First Nations, Inuit, and Metis</i> or <i>Nutrition for Healthy term infants</i> . Drinking water available always. Menus posted visibly for families for current and following week, substitutions noted. Menus kept for 30 days.
MB	Not required. May choose to enhance food brought from home to meet required guidelines.	Children present at mealtime will be served a meal (either provided by program or families). Children not present at meal or snack will be served snack within three hrs of attendance. Food must be nutritious and safe, with low choking potential. Guidelines from <i>Canada’s Food Guide</i> provide recommended food group servings . If food is served, required to post menu visibly for families.

TABLE 14 continued. Food requirements in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Requirement to serve meals	Other criteria or requirements
SK	<p>Required to provide for children over six months.</p> <p>Not required to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infant formula or baby food; Meals and snacks for a child who requires a special diet or whose parent requests a special diet. <p>Teen student support centres or teen student support family child care homes must provide any foods, other than infant formula, required by infants under six months.</p>	<p>The intent is to ensure meals and snacks provided meet the overall daily nutritional needs of children for the time they are in the licensed facility and the children receive sufficient quality and quantity of foods at appropriate intervals.</p> <p><i>Canada's Food Guide</i> used as guideline for variety and amount.</p>
AB	Not required.	<p>If providing, must ensure that the food provided is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At appropriate times and in sufficient quantities for child's needs; Follows <i>Canada's Food Guide</i>; Parent provided infant nutrition is labelled with name.
BC	<p>Not required.</p> <p>Required that food and drink is sufficient in quantity and quality to meet developmental needs of child with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age; Number of hours the child is in care; Food preference and cultural background. 	<p>Ensure that each child has healthy food and drink according to <i>Canada's Food Guide</i>;</p> <p>Promote healthy eating and nutritional habits.</p>
YT	Not required.	<p>Required to follow <i>Canada's Food Guide</i> and supplement meals if a parent does not supply enough food.</p> <p>Must ensure following meals/snacks are served:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A morning meal, a midday meal, or an evening meal including at least four food groups; A mid morning, mid afternoon, or mid evening snack including at least two food groups.
NT	Not required.	<p>If food is provided, must follow <i>NT Food Guide</i> or <i>Canada's Food Guide</i>.</p>
NU	Not required.	<p>Must follow the <i>Nunavut Food Guide</i>.</p>

TABLE 15 Outdoor play requirements in regulated child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Required outdoor play time	Space requirement per child	Location of outdoor play space
NL	<i>Full time centre:</i> minimum 45 min in morning and afternoon. <i>Part time:</i> minimum 45 min/day.	7 m ² times the maximum number of children who can participate in the service at once.	<i>Full time:</i> outdoor play space must be part of facility. <i>Part time:</i> may use a safe public area within reasonable distance of facility.
PE	Not specified; must be included in daily schedule.	7 m ²	Adjacent to the facility or within reasonable distance and safely accessible. May share outdoor space with another licensed centre; used by one operator at a time.
NS	Minimum 30 min morning and afternoon. Time is adjustable; must be documented on daily plan.	7 m ² Large enough to accommodate the largest age group other than infants. Full day programs with infants must have separate infant outdoor play space at facility or in immediate vicinity.	At facility or off site within reasonable distance.
NB	Minimum 1 hr every 4 hr block.	4.5 m ² Accommodate at least half the maximum licensed number of children.	Within reasonable distance from facility. Programs serving infants and another age group must have separate outdoor space for infants.
QC	Not specified; must be included in daily schedule.	4 m ² Accommodate 1/3 of the maximum number of children.	Adjacent to the facility or within reasonable distance.
ON	<i>Full day centre:</i> minimum 2 hrs/day. <i>Before and after school:</i> minimum 30 min/day.	Full day: 5.6 m ²	Adjacent to the facility. Must include separate outdoor space for infants and toddlers.
MB	Not specified; must be included in daily schedule for full day and school-age programs.	7 m ² Accommodates the greater of 55 m ² or 50% licensed capacity.	At the facility or off site within reasonable distance.
SK	Not specified.	7 m ²	Adjacent to the facility or within reasonable distance.

TABLE 15 *continued*. Outdoor play requirements in regulated child care centres. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Required outdoor play time	Space requirement per child	Location of outdoor play space
AB	Not specified.	2 m ² /child under 19 months and 4.5 m ² /child older than 19 months. Accommodates at least half the licensed capacity.	Adjacent to the facility or within reasonable distance and safely accessible.
BC	<i>Group and multi-age care:</i> 60-120 minutes/day. <i>Preschool (part day):</i> 20-40 min/day.	6 m ²	At the facility or safely accessible off site.
YT	Not specified; must be in daily schedule.	5 m ² for each child using the outdoor space (not necessarily for each child enrolled in the program).	At the facility or offsite within reasonable distance and safely accessible.
NT	Not specified; must in daily schedule.	5 m ²	Adjacent to the facility or within reasonable distance and safely accessible.
NU	Not specified; must be in daily schedule ¹ .	5 m ² for each child using the outdoor space (not for each child enrolled).	At the facility or offsite within reasonable distance.

¹ NU operators must provide at least 30 min/day of physical fitness activities.

TABLE 16

Definitions and regulations for non-standard hour (NSH) child care in Canada (2019).

P/T	Definition of non-standard hours (NSH)	Regulations/requirements related to non-standard hours
NL	De facto definition any services outside NL's standard hours of 6:30 am to 8:30 pm.	Service providers must request in writing to offer hours of operation other than standard hours 6:30 am to 8:30 pm. Minister must approve requests to operate.
PE	Regulated centre or home child care provided outside hours of 7:00 am to 5:00 pm, M-F.	No restrictions on NSH; the expectation is that as nonstandard hours become more common, some parts of the regulations may require fuller definition.
NS	Extended Hours Child Care: a full day, part day or school-age program, licensed to provide day care up to 18 hours per day, under the following circumstances: operating for more than 12 hours per day; or operating past 6:30 pm; or operating on weekend.	Approval to offer extended hour care indicated as a condition on the license; specific standards for NSH. May not operate more than 18 hrs/day. The number of hours any child attending must reflect the needs of the child's parent/guardian and must not exceed 13 hrs/day per day or 65 hours/week.
NB	Services at licensed facilities beyond 12 consecutive hours or 5 days in a week. Overnight services provided by a licensed facility between 8:00 pm and 6:00 am.	No specific regulations; operators must apply to provide NSH. 2014 regulation changes: centres may remain open past 9:00 pm.
QC	"Mode de garde particulier" (special child care) is defined as: evening, night, weekend, on call, half day and part time. Under Québec's funding scheme, Centres de la petite enfance (CPE) and garderies funded for 10 hrs/day.	CPEs and funded garderies are required to provide care maximum of 10 hrs/day. Care may occur in any of the following time periods: 7:00 am to 6:00 pm, 6:00 pm to 12:00 am, or 12:00 am to 6:00 am. In centres, a child cannot be present for 48+ consecutive hours.
ON	No specific definition. Under legislation, temporary care may be provided for continuous period of up to 24 hours.	Child care provision may not exceed 24 continuous hours.
MB	Evening care: a minimum of 4 hours between 6:00 pm and 12:00 am Overnight care: from 8:00 pm to 6:00 am the next day. Centres: no legislated definition; permitted to provide care for 24 hrs/day if there is community need. Family child care and group family child care homes: overnight care is defined as care between 8:00 pm one day and 6:00 am the next day.	Operators must submit written proposals to provide extended hours to ELCC provincial director for approval. There must be specific licensing visits regarding space and equipment for NSH. Monitoring must be conducted during NSH operation.

TABLE 16 continued. Definitions and regulations for non-standard hour (NSH) child care in Canada (2019).

P/T	Definition of non-standard hours (NSH)	Regulations/requirements related to non-standard hours
SK	Defined either as extended hours or 24 hour care. Extended hours centre: providing care for 80 hours or more per week.	Restrictions on number of hours a child is in home child care, no restrictions for centres. License holders must notify consultant of intention to provide NSH.
AB	For the purpose of fee subsidy and definition, defined as care outside 6:00 am to 6:00 pm, M - F. In policy, overnight care is defined as care that is provided between 12:01 am and 5:00 am.	Licensed centres must not provide overnight child care to children; day homes (family child care) may. Children in day homes may not receive care for more than 18 hours within 24 hour period without prior written notification to agency. For accommodations that are 18+ hours, bedding, sleeping and bathing arrangements are specified.
BC	Defined as care provided before 6:00 am or after 7:00 pm.	Maximum 13 hours per day of care. Specific requirements for overnight care including pre approval from a medical health officer. Licensing categories for occasional child care and child minding are also relevant.
YT	No specific definition with a few specific detailed regulations by age group.	Extensive regulations on adult: child ratios, sleeping arrangements, bedding, and supervision in both family child care and centre care. Staff must be awake at all times.
NT	No NSH care.	No regulations
NU	No NSH care.	No regulations

TABLE 17

Inclusion supports in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Funding	Programming/requirements	Child eligibility	Program or Staff qualifications
NL	<p><i>Child Care Inclusion Supports</i>: available to licensed centres.</p> <p><i>Replacement Staff Grant</i>: available to replace a caregiver who is enrolled in a professional learning session.</p> <p><i>Funded Space Grant</i>: utilizing a vacant space to improve ratio.</p> <p><i>Staffing Grant</i>: additional caregiver to improve ratio.</p>	<p><i>Child Care Inclusion Supports</i>: Consultative Support: guidance and information in identifying and accessing resources.</p> <p>One segregated child care program for at risk children is funded operationally by the province.</p>	Eligible children may be diagnosed or undiagnosed.	Additional caregivers working under the inclusion program have at least a Trainee Level ECE certification.
PE	<p><i>Capital Improvement Grant</i>: to reduce physical challenges for children with special needs.</p> <p><i>Resource Grant</i>: to help purchase resources to strengthen inclusion.</p> <p><i>Operational funding</i></p> <p><i>Special Needs Grant</i>: to cover staff to improve ratios.</p> <p><i>Preschool Autism funding</i>: to hire an Autism Assistant.</p> <p><i>School-Age Autism funding</i>: support to parents and designated organizations to hire 1:1 tutors and aides in home/ group settings outside school hours.</p>	Early Years Centres required to have spaces for and to provide care for children with special needs.	<p><i>For centres to access the Special Needs Grant</i>: eligible children up to age 12 require diagnosis.</p> <p>For centres to access Preschool Autism funding, eligible children must be diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder and receiving Intensive Behavioural Intervention (IBI) Support.</p>	
NS	<i>Inclusion Support Grant</i> : all licenced centres can access the grant; intended for additional staff, PD, and materials to enhance inclusion in programming.		Eligibility is not associated with an individual child but with program as a whole.	
NB	<i>Enhanced Support Worker Program</i> : available for individual preschool and school-aged child; funds to pay support workers for children with disabilities/additional needs; up to 35 hours/child/week; to improve ratios.		<i>Three eligibility categories for children</i> : a confirmed diagnosis at birth; developmental issues after birth; family risk factors and whose parents are working or studying.	Centres must complete an annual application

TABLE 17 *continued*. Inclusion supports in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Funding	Programming/requirements	Child eligibility	Program or Staff qualifications
QC	<p>One time grant of \$2,200 per eligible child to child care programs.</p> <p>Supplementary \$43.19/day/per eligible child.</p> <p>Non publicly funded garderies do not receive funds to support children with disabilities.</p>	<p>Must ensure 1:1 support for a child during activities for up to 3 hours/day.</p>	<p>To be eligible, child needs a diagnosis.</p> <p>Admission for a child with special needs to a child care program is at the discretion of the program.</p>	
ON	<p><i>Special Needs Resourcing</i>: to hire resource teacher/consultant or supplemental staff, provide training, purchase adaptive equipment and supplies; each municipality must spend 4.1% of its provincial child care allocation on Special Needs Resourcing.</p>	<p><i>Resource teachers are consultants who provide</i>: accommodation and modification strategies; professional development; individualized support plans; developmental screens, referrals to community agencies; information and resources for parents; purchasing of specialized equipment.</p> <p>Child care programs are required to have individualized support plan for children with special needs.</p>		<p>Resource teachers/consultants required to have an ECE diploma and additional training/experience.</p> <p>Eligible child care settings include licensed centres, licensed home child care, in home services, Early ON Child and Family Centres, authorized recreation programs, and camps.</p>
MB	<p><i>Inclusion Support Program</i>: available to licensed centres; funds to be used for training, behavioural interventions, equipment/ modifications or enhanced ratio.</p>		<p>To be eligible, child must be assessed by a professional.</p>	<p>If centres do not have capacity to support a child's inclusion in programming and activities they would qualify for ISP grants.</p>
SK	<p><i>Child Care Inclusion Program</i>: provides individual grants to facilities up to 15-25% of a centre's spaces.</p> <p><i>Individual Inclusion Grant</i> (\$200-300): to assist with staffing costs.</p> <p><i>Enhanced Accessibility Grants</i>: up to \$2,000/month; intended to assist with additional cost of individual child.</p> <p><i>Training and Resource Grant</i>: \$100/child/year and up to \$600-1200 for adapted equipment.</p>		<p><i>Enhanced Accessibility Grant</i>: children who have a referral (not necessarily a diagnosis) and whose parents are in school/employed.</p>	

TABLE 17 *continued*. Inclusion supports in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Funding	Programming/requirements	Child eligibility	Program or Staff qualifications
AB	<p><i>Inclusive Child Care Program</i>: funds paid to licensed centre or registered homes with eligible children.</p> <p><i>Program Unit Funding (PUF)</i>: provided to school authorities for Early Childhood Services for children with severe disabilities/delays for additional support (education system).</p>	<p>Access, Support and Participation (ASaP) program provides training and on site coaching for child care staff.</p>	<p><i>Program Unit Funding (PUF)</i>: children with severe developmental disabilities can be enrolled in ECS program early (2 years 8 months).</p>	<p>No additional training required for staff working with children with special needs.</p>
BC	<p><i>Supported Child Development Program and Aboriginal Supported Child Development Program</i>: voluntary participation for eligible families; funding for increased staffing through Reach Child and Youth Development Society.</p> <p><i>Affordable Child Care Benefit</i>: special need supplement of up to \$150/month toward families' child care costs.</p>	<p><i>Supported Child Development Program</i>: individualised planning; enhanced training and staffing; provide information and resources; referrals to other specialized services and when required.</p>		<p><i>Special needs early childhood educator</i>: basic ECE program plus 200 hour special needs practicum.</p> <p>Eligible child care settings include preschools, group child care, family child care, out of school care, License Not Required child care, or in own home.</p>
YT	<p><i>Supported Child Care Fund</i>: available for licenced centres and homes; intended for adaptive equipment, transportation, programming support and additional staff.</p> <p><i>Special Needs fee subsidies</i>: for eligible families including parents not in the workforce; maximum monthly subsidy \$688/child.</p>	<p>An individual program plan must be developed (by staff, parents and professionals) for the child.</p> <p><i>Child Development Centre (in Whitehorse)</i>: provides special needs programming and supports; early intervention supports and resources to families; a mobile outreach unit serving every community.</p>	<p>To be eligible, children must be assessed by a professional.</p>	

TABLE 17 *continued*. Inclusion supports in regulated child care. Provinces/territories (2019).

P/T	Funding	Programming/requirements	Child eligibility	Program or Staff qualifications
NT	<p><i>Early Childhood Program (ECP) Operating Subsidy:</i> provides additional operating grants for licensed providers serving children with special needs.</p> <p><i>Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation (SCIP):</i> to support child access and inclusion in programming. Funding can be used for: training and consultation for staff; creating a more inclusive environment; providing additional staffing supports.</p>	<p>NT Standards and Regulations state that a centre must modify daily program and obtain any specialized equipment required for the child to participate.</p>	<p>To be eligible, children for ECP Operating Subsidy must be documented by a professional.</p>	<p>SCIP is provided to licensed centres, Indigenous governments, and unlicensed, community programs</p>
NU	<p>Centres and regulated homes funded through daily operating grants to provide necessary support.</p> <p><i>Community Initiative:</i> additional funding for adaptive equipment or a 1:1 support.</p> <p><i>Supportive Child Services:</i> additional funding for individual, eligible children requiring intensive or specific support.</p>		<p><i>Day Care User Special Needs Subsidy:</i> parents are not required to be in school or employed; requires a financial needs assessment and medical referral.</p> <p>To access Supportive Child Services funding, a letter from health professional may be required.</p>	

TABLE 18

Status of child care in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic. Provinces/territories (April 15, 2020 and October 15, 2020).

P/T	Status of child care on April 15, 2020	Status of child care on October 15, 2020 ¹
NL	All centres, regulated family home and family resource centres closed for regular use. Free emergency child care for essential workers was provided, funded through compensation grant provided to centres.	Centres and family child care homes reopened May 11, 2020. Emergency child care ended June 26, 2020.
PE	All centres were closed for regular use until May 11, 2020. Emergency child care for essential workers opened first week in April.	Selected centres reopened on May 22, 2020. All centres reopened at full capacity as of September 1, 2020.
NS	Centres and family day care homes were closed for regular use. “Smaller operations” were allowed to continue to operate. Emergency child care was not provided.	Centres and family child care homes reopened June 15, 2020.
NB	All centres were closed for regular use. A few centres remained open to provide free emergency child care. Costs were covered by the province for essential services workers who were also paying to reserve their usual space.	Centres reopened on May 19, 2020.
QC	All centres were closed for regular use until May 11, 2020 but were open for essential workers. Funded home child care continued to offer care. Emergency child care for essential workers was available from March 16, 2020 free of charge.	Centres outside Greater Montreal (MMC) and Joliette Regional County Municipality (MRC) fully reopened May 11, 2020. Centres in MMC and MRC reopened June 1, 2020.
ON	Centres and Early ON programs, funded by the province, were closed until April 23, 2020. Home child care remained open. Free emergency child care was made available in some centres for essential workers. All costs were covered by the provincial government.	Centres were allowed to reopen June 12, 2020. Free emergency child care for essential workers ended June 26, 2020. Early ON Child and Family Centres and First Nation Child and Family Centres on reserve reopened with in person programming if participants preregistered on September 1, 2020.
MB	All centres were closed for regular use. Regulated family child care remained open for regular use. Emergency child care for critical service workers available as of April 14, 2020 in selected centres.	Some centres reopened May 4, 2020. All remaining centres reopened on June 1, 2020. Emergency child care services ended August 31, 2020.

Note: Information from publicly available information compiled in CRRU’s [COVID-19 issue file](#), which provides more details.

¹ All centres across Canada reopened with increased COVID-19 measures.

TABLE 18 *continued*. Status of child care in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic. Provinces/territories (April 15, 2020 and October 15, 2020).

P/T	Status of child care on April 15, 2020	Status of child care on October 15, 2020¹
SK	Centres in schools were closed to regular use. Centres not located in schools were allowed to operate, as could regulated family child care homes. Emergency child care centres were established in schools March 23 2020. Province covered 50% of operating costs with the remainder being paid by the parent.	Centres in schools reopened May 4, 2020. Centres which had closed reopened June 8, 2020.
AB	All centres and out of school care were closed for regular use. Approved family day homes were allowed to remain open. 192 centres across AB provided emergency child care.	Centres reopened on May 14, 2020. Preschools (nursery schools) reopened June 1, 2020.
BC	Centres and family child care were not closed for regular use. Service providers could choose to close or remain open and decide on the number of spaces available for essential workers. Emergency child care for 5 – 12 year olds was provided by schools. Emergency child care, funded by the province, was extended to the end of August.	Closure of centres and family child care was discretionary.
YT	Centres and family child care were not closed to regular use.	Closure of centres and family child care was not mandated.
NT	Centres and family child care were not closed to regular use. One centre was opened to care for school-age children of essential workers.	Closure of centres and family child care was not mandated.
NU	Centres were closed until April 20, 2020.	Centres reopened on June 1, 2020.

Note: Information from publicly available information compiled in CRRU's [COVID-19 issue file](#), which provides more details.

TABLE 19

Funding under Early Learning and Child Care Agreements. Provinces/territories/Canada (2017-2020).

P/T	2017-2018 (\$)	2018-2019 (\$)	2019-2020 (\$)	Total (\$)
NL	7,383,089	7,378,451	7,378,451	22,139,991
PE	3,519,129	3,517,820	3,517,820	10,554,769
NS	11,818,026	11,809,566	11,809,566	35,437,158
NB	9,941,829	9,934,985	9,934,985	29,811,799
QC ¹	87,447,014	87,373,383	87,373,383	262,193,780
ON	144,960,100	144,836,900	144,836,900	434,633,900
MB	15,621,272	15,609,534	15,609,534	46,840,340
SK	13,848,167	13,837,957	13,837,957	41,524,081
AB	45,630,673	45,593,076	45,593,076	136,816,825
BC	51,036,249	50,993,994	50,993,994	153,024,237
YT	2,391,493	2,391,156	2,391,156	7,173,805
NT	2,453,191	2,452,801	2,452,801	7,358,793
NU	2,382,092	2,381,762	2,381,762	7,145,616
CA	398,432,324	398,111,385	398,111,385	1,194,655,094

Note: The first phase of the Early Learning and Child Care Bilateral Agreements allocated almost \$1.2 billion dollars over three years to support early learning and child care programs across the country and is consistent with the Multilateral Early Learning and Child Care Framework. These agreements were in place from April 2017 – March 2020. The expectation is that subsequent agreements will cover the period through 2027-2028.

For this period, Canada has committed the below maximum amounts to be transferred in total to all provinces and territories. There is a fixed base rate of \$2 million per year for each province and territory and the balance of the funding on a per capita basis for the period starting on April 1, 2017 and ending on March 31, 2020.

- \$399,669,692 for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2017
- \$399,347,695 for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2018
- \$399,347,695 for the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2019

¹ Quebec is not a signatory to the MELCCF, rather has signed an Asymmetrical Agreement noting that Quebec's ELCC is under Quebec jurisdiction.

TABLE 20

Gini Coefficient, Economic Dependency Ratio, Youth Economic Dependency Ratio, Market Basket Measure¹. Provinces/Canada (2018).

P/T	Gini Coefficient, adjusted after tax income ²	Economic Dependency Ratio ³	Youth Economic Dependency Ratio ⁴	Market Basket Measure, % low income for persons under 18 in economic families ⁵
NL	0.297	65.8	31.8	11.2
PE	0.279	69.9	36.7	9.8
NS	0.286	66.3	32.4	14.7
NB	0.281	68.1	33.1	11.3
QC	0.283	65.7	34.4	7.5
ON	0.311	63.3	35.6	12.3
MB	0.291	69.0	42.9	12.8
SK	0.290	69.7	43.6	11.5
AB	0.299	60.1	39.5	9.1
BC	0.300	61.6	32.0	10.8
CA	0.303	63.8	35.7	10.6

1 These measures were not available for territories.

2 Gini coefficient measures income distribution and is commonly used to assess the extent to which income is distributed equally among the population. Gini Coefficients range from 0 to 1 and a lower Gini Coefficient is indicative of a more equal income distribution

3 Economic dependency ratio is the ratio of the combined youth population (0 to 19 years) and senior population (65 or older) to the working age population (20 to 64 years). It is expressed as the number of “dependents” for every 100 “workers”.

4 The youth economic dependency ratio is the ratio of the youth population to the working age population.

5 Market Basket Measure is a measure of low income based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services representing a modest, basic standard of living. MBM is determined by Statistics Canada and is updated periodically.