

# The Big Picture



**TABLE 4****Number of children 0-12 years by province/territory — 2007 (rounded estimate)**

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	13,800	14,200	37,300	65,300
Prince Edward Island	4,200	4,400	11,500	19,900
Nova Scotia	25,000	24,400	69,400	118,700
New Brunswick	19,900	20,200	55,700	95,800
Quebec	242,000	226,000	553,700	1,021,500
Ontario	402,800	409,600	1,071,200	1,883,700
Manitoba	39,000	38,600	97,300	174,900
Saskatchewan	32,600	31,800	80,500	144,800
Alberta	127,300	119,000	295,200	541,400
British Columbia	120,800	123,400	323,700	567,900
Northwest Territories	2,005	1,920	4,720	8,645
Nunavut	2,160	2,180	4,720	9,060
Yukon Territory	935	950	2,645	4,530
<b>Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,032,500</b>	<b>1,016,650</b>	<b>2,607,585</b>	<b>4,656,135</b>

1 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 5

Number of children 0-12 years with mothers in the paid labour force  
by province/territory — 2007 (rounded estimate)

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	7,700	8,400	23,400	39,400
Prince Edward Island	2,800	3,200	8,300	14,200
Nova Scotia	15,100	15,000	46,600	76,700
New Brunswick	12,600	13,200	39,400	65,100
Quebec	164,300	155,200	394,600	714,200
Ontario	238,700	265,400	724,600	1,228,700
Manitoba	22,400	24,500	66,800	113,700
Saskatchewan	19,800	19,300	57,000	96,000
Alberta	69,500	70,400	202,300	342,100
British Columbia	68,600	75,000	215,300	358,700
Northwest Territories	1,400	1,200	2,900	5,500
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Yukon Territory	500	600	1,600	2,700
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>623,400</b>	<b>651,400</b>	<b>1,782,800</b>	<b>3,057,000</b>

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

2 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 6

Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child — 2007 (rounded estimate)

Province/ Territory	Youngest child 0-2 yrs		Youngest child 3-5 yrs		Youngest child 6-15 yrs	
	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	8,100	66	6,600	74	23,100	80
Prince Edward Island	2,900	78	2,200	85	6,800	86
Nova Scotia	15,100	71	11,200	78	43,300	83
New Brunswick	13,100	76	9,600	77	35,500	83
Quebec	160,800	74	107,700	80	344,800	85
Ontario	240,800	68	193,700	79	608,600	84
Manitoba	21,700	66	16,400	76	52,300	88
Saskatchewan	19,200	69	11,700	77	44,600	87
Alberta	66,800	61	46,200	73	159,000	84
British Columbia	69,200	65	52,700	71	189,000	81
Northwest Territories <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory <sup>1</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Canada (calculated)</b>	<b>617,700</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>458,000</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,507,000</b>	<b>84</b>

1 Equivalent information is not available for the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, or Yukon. The territories collect this information using different age categories. See territorial sections for more information.

**TABLE 7** Family-related leave<sup>1</sup> by province/territory — 2008

	<b>Maternity Leave</b>	<b>Parental Leave</b>	<b>Adoption Leave</b>	<b>Family Related Leave</b>
<b>NL</b>	17 weeks	35 weeks available to both parents.	17 weeks of adoption leave to which can be added 35 weeks of parental leave	None
<b>PE</b>	17 weeks	35 weeks. The total parental leave for both parents cannot exceed 35 weeks.	52 weeks. The combined total leave for both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks	None
<b>NS</b>	17 weeks	Both parents are entitled to 52 weeks which must be taken within 12 months of the child's birth. 35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken pregnancy/maternity leave.	52 weeks	None
<b>NB</b>	17 weeks	(Child Care Leave) 37 weeks may be shared between the parents The combined total of maternity leave and Child Care Leave taken by one or both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks.	37 weeks	3 days per year
<b>QC<sup>2</sup></b>	18 weeks at 70%	32 weeks of parental leave (7 weeks at 70% and 25 weeks at 55%) that can be taken by either parent or shared by both. Parents may take these weeks simultaneously or consecutively. In addition, there is 5 weeks of paternity leave at 70%.	37 weeks (12 weeks at 70% and 25 weeks at 55%)	10 days per year
<b>ON</b>	17 weeks	35 weeks for birth mothers who took maternity leave; 37 weeks for other parent. Leaves may be taken by both parents consecutively.	37 weeks	10 days emergency leave <sup>3</sup>
<b>MB</b>	17 weeks	Both parents may take up to 37 weeks.	37 weeks	None
<b>SK</b>	18 weeks	Birth mothers may take 34 weeks immediately following maternity leave. The other parent may also take up to 37 weeks. These parental leaves may be taken consecutively.	Primary caregiver may take 18 weeks followed by 34 weeks of parental leave. Other parent may take up to 37 weeks which may be taken consecutively.	None
<b>AB</b>	15 weeks	37 weeks may be taken by one parent or shared between two parents but total combined leave cannot exceed 37 weeks. <sup>4</sup>	37 weeks. May be taken by one parent or shared between parents but the total combined leave cannot exceed 37 weeks.	None
<b>BC</b>	17 weeks <sup>5</sup>	35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken maternity leave, and which must be taken immediately following maternity leave. 37 weeks for other parent.  37 weeks if birth mother has not taken maternity leave. This must be taken within 52 weeks of the child's birth. <sup>6</sup>	37 weeks	5 days per year

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<b>NT</b>	17 weeks	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks	None
<b>NU</b>	17 weeks	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks	None
<b>YT</b>	17 weeks	37 weeks. Parents who share leave cannot normally take their leave at the same time, whether or not they work for the same employer.	37 weeks	None

- 1 Leave provisions are determined by provinces/territories under labour legislation while benefits to pay for these leaves are provided by the federal government under Employment Legislation, except in Quebec. See FEDERAL ECEC section for a fuller description of federal parental leave benefit provisions.
- 2 In January 2006, the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan replaced the benefits previously available to Quebec parents under the federal employment insurance plan. The Quebec Parental Insurance Plan stipulates that financial benefits be paid to all eligible workers - salaried or self-employed - who take maternity, paternity, parental, or adoption leave. Parents may choose between the Basic Plan or the Special Plan, which offer different durations and replacement rates. The information in this table describes the Basic Plan. See QUEBEC section for further details.
- 3 This leave is only available to those who work for an employer with more than 50 employees.
- 4 Legislation stipulates that there is no requirement to grant parental leave to more than one parent at a time if both parents work for the same employer.
- 5 An additional 6 weeks is available to the birth mother if she is unable to return to work for health reasons related to the birth or pregnancy.
- 6 An additional 5 weeks is available if the child has a condition requiring additional parental care.

TABLE 8

Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs by province/territory — 2008

P/T	Program for four year olds	Program for five year olds	Other features	Maximum class size
NL	None	Part-day		20
PE	None	Part-day	Delivered in child care centres or stand-alone programs under child care legislation	No specific class size <sup>1</sup>
NS	Very limited provision	Full-school day	Compulsory	25 <sup>2</sup>
NB	None	Full-school day	Compulsory	22 <sup>3,4</sup>
QC	Limited provision part-day	Full-school day	For 4 year olds, programs can be four or five part-days per week. Some programs include parent participation Passe-Partout- a program developed for low-income families living mostly in rural Quebec	20 <sup>4,5</sup>
ON	Part-time in most school boards	Part-time in most school boards	SK - Kindergarten for five year olds JK - Junior kindergarten for four year olds All 12 French language boards provide full-day, everyday programs	Specific class size targets outlined <sup>6</sup>
MB	Very limited provision	Part-day in most school boards		No specific class size
SK	Limited provision	Part-day	Pre-kindergarten provided for vulnerable 3 and 4 year olds in targeted communities	No specific class size
AB		Part-day		No specific class size
BC	Very limited provision	Part-day		22
NT	None	Full-day or part-day		Not available <sup>7</sup>
NU	None	Part-day		Not available <sup>7</sup>
YT	Limited provision	Full-day or part-day		20 <sup>4</sup>

1 Child:teacher ratios of 1:12 are legislated under the *Child Care Facilities Act*.

2 Class size limit of 25 students for primary grades; class size limit of 20 students in combined Grade Primary/Grade 1 classrooms.

3 A kindergarten class which is combined with any other grade shall not exceed 17 pupils.

4 Class size limits are part of collective agreements.

5 Five year olds: maximum 20, four year olds: maximum 18 and multi-age groups: maximum 15.

6 In 2004/05, the government implemented a four-year plan to lower primary class sizes. Boards were to meet the goals of each primary class having no more than 23 students and 90% of primary classes having 20 or fewer students. In 2007/08 school year, 88.4% of primary classes were at the target of 20 or fewer students. Figures are not separately available for kindergarten class sizes.

7 No information available for 2008.

TABLE 9

## Regulated child care spaces by province/territory and percentage of children (0-12 and 0-5) for whom there is a regulated child care space — 2008

Province/ Territory	Centre-based full- and part-day child care for 0-5	School-age child care	Regulated family child care <sup>1</sup>	Total regulated spaces 0-12	Children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care space (%)	Children 0-5 for whom there is a regulated full or part- time centre- based space (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	4,840	735	397	5,972	9.2	17.3
Prince Edward Island <sup>2</sup>	3,530	859	35	4,424	22.2	41.0
Nova Scotia	10,913	2,688	110	13,711	11.6	22.1
New Brunswick	7,999	7,162	345	15,506	16.2	19.9
Quebec	117,146	162,992	88,771	368,909	36.1	25.0
Ontario	159,604	81,292	19,760	256,748 <sup>3</sup>	13.6	19.6
Manitoba	15,970	7,574	3,645	27,189	15.5	20.6
Saskatchewan	5,844	999	2,330	9,173	6.3	9.1
Alberta	42,832	19,482	11,667	73,981	13.7	17.4
British Columbia	44,670	28,233	14,635	87,538	15.4	18.3
Northwest Territories	915	453	400	1,768	20.5	23.3
Nunavut	878	135	0	1,013	11.2	20.2
Yukon Territory	533	253	232	1,262 <sup>4</sup>	27.9	28.3
<b>Canada</b>	<b>415,674</b>	<b>312,857</b>	<b>142,327</b>	<b>867,194</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>

1 Number of children in regulated family child care by age group are usually not available.

2 For the purpose of comparison with other provinces, part-day kindergarten spaces are excluded from the calculations for Prince Edward Island.

3 The total does not equal the sum of the age groups shown, as a result of alternate capacity rooms. The total represents the estimated licensed capacity in centres and enrolment in family child care. See the Ontario chapter for further information.

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



TABLE 10

## Sponsorship of regulated centre-based spaces for children 0-12 by province/territory — 2008

Province/Territory	Not-for-profit and publicly-operated <sup>1</sup>	For-profit	Percent not-for-profit (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,683	3,892	30
Prince Edward Island <sup>2</sup>	2,061	2,814	42
Nova Scotia	6,868	6,733	50
New Brunswick	Not available	Not available	33 (est.) <sup>3</sup>
Quebec	240,157	39,981	86
Ontario	179,071	57,917	76
Manitoba	22,476	1,068	95
Saskatchewan	6,843	0	100
Alberta	30,354	31,960	49
British Columbia	42,447	30,456	58
Northwest Territories	1,368	0	100
Nunavut	1,013	0	100
Yukon Territory	659	371	64
<b>Canada<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>175,192</b>	<b>75</b>

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

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

3 33% is an estimate by provincial officials.

4 Totals do not include New Brunswick as only a percentage estimate was available.

TABLE 11

Child care centres on-reserve and in self-government regions<sup>1</sup> — 2008

Province/Territory	Number centres on-reserve or self-government regions	Regulated by province/territory	Provincial/territorial funding	Federal funding
Newfoundland & Labrador	8 <sup>2</sup>	On request	Yes	Yes
Prince Edward Island	2	No	No	Yes
Nova Scotia	13	No	No	Yes
New Brunswick	7	On request	No	Yes
Quebec	43	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ontario	64	Yes	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>
Manitoba	62	On request	No	Yes
Saskatchewan	76	No	No	Yes
Alberta	35	No <sup>4</sup>	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3,4</sup>
British Columbia	98 (est.) <sup>5</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwest Territories <sup>6</sup>	67	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nunavut <sup>6</sup>	45	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yukon Territory <sup>7</sup>	7	Yes	Yes	Yes

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

2 There are two child care centres on Miawpukek First Nation reserve at Conne River. In addition, there are six provincially licensed centres operating in the Nunatsiavut self-government region.

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

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

5 This figure represents an estimate by provincial officials.

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

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

TABLE 12

Total provincial/territorial allocation for regulated child care, allocation for each regulated child care space and allocation for each child 0-12 by province/territory — 2007/08 (rounded)

Province/Territory	Allocation to regulated child care for each child 0-12 <sup>1</sup> (\$)	Allocation for each regulated child care space <sup>2</sup> (\$)	Total provincial allocation for regulated child care (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	304	3,323	19,844,115
Prince Edward Island	313	1,407	6,226,767
Nova Scotia	313	2,710	37,150,418
New Brunswick	274	1,692	26,236,200
Quebec	1,694	4,691	1,730,574,000
Ontario	414	3,040	780,400,000
Manitoba	606	3,898	105,983,000
Saskatchewan	326	5,138	47,133,989
Alberta	195	1,429	105,732,973
British Columbia	382	2,476	216,740,000
Northwest Territories	294	1,438	2,542,000
Nunavut	272	2,438	2,470,000
Yukon Territory	1,415	5,079	6,409,284
<b>Canada</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>3,087,442,746</b>

1 Estimates based on total provincial allocation for regulated child care and total number of children 0-12 years.

2 Estimates based on total provincial allocation for regulated child care and total regulated spaces.

TABLE 13

## Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies by province/territory — 2008

Province/Territory	Family size	Full subsidy up to (\$)	Partial subsidy up to (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1 parent, 1 child	27,500	37,000
	2 parents, 1 child	25,368	37,600
Prince Edward Island	1 parent, 1 child	15,400	27,400
	2 parents, 2 children	21,200	53,040
Nova Scotia	1 parent, 1 child	16,800	24,912
	2 parents, 2 children	17,700	34,992
New Brunswick	1 child, 2 years or older	22,000	41,000
	1 child, under 2 years old	22,000	41,000
Quebec	not applicable <sup>1</sup>	not applicable	not applicable
Ontario	All families	20,000	not applicable <sup>2</sup>
Manitoba	1 parent, 1 child	15,593	27,796
	2 parents, 2 children	21,371	45,777
Saskatchewan <sup>3</sup>	1 or 2 parents, 1 infant	(gross) 19,800	(gross) 36,720
	1 or 2 parents, 2 children	(gross) 21,000	(gross) 72,720
Alberta <sup>4</sup>	1 parent, 1 infant	(gross) 35,100	(gross) 56,052 <sup>5</sup>
	2 parents, 1 infant, 1 pre-school child	(gross) 39,600	(gross) 79,560
British Columbia <sup>6</sup>	1 parent, 1 child	30,984	48,984
	2 parents, 2 children	35,016	50,256
Northwest Territories	not applicable <sup>7</sup>	not applicable	not applicable
Nunavut	not applicable <sup>8</sup>	not applicable	not applicable
Yukon Territory	1 parent, 1 child	22,262	35,211
	2 parents, 2 children	32,765	56,270

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

2 Depends on cost of child care. See ONTARIO section for details.

3 Saskatchewan uses gross income level to determine eligibility; other provinces use net income. The figures are not directly comparable across jurisdictions.

4 Alberta now uses gross income to determine eligibility.

5 The income eligibility is for child care centres. The break-even point for family child care for 1 parent, 1 infant is \$52,272 and 2 parents, 1 infant, 1 preschool child \$71,964.

6 The income eligibility is for child care centres. For family child care the turning point for 1 parent, 1 child is \$30,984 and for 2 parents, 2 children \$35,016 and the break-even point is \$45,384 and \$49,416, respectively.

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

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

TABLE 14

Minimum early childhood requirements for centre-based staff by province/territory — 2008

Province/ Territory	Centre directors	Full-time staff	Additional requirements
<b>Newfoundland</b>	Two year ECE diploma and two years experience.	One year ECE certificate, one year experience — one staff member per group. 30-60 hour course <sup>1</sup>	Thirty hours professional development every three years — for all staff.
<b>Prince Edward</b>	One year ECE diploma.	One year ECE diploma — one staff member each centre	Thirty hours of in-service training every three years — all staff
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	Training program — ECE or equivalent.	Training program — ECE or equivalent — 2/3 of staff.	Not specified.
<b>New Brunswick</b>	Director or his/her designate OR 1/4 of staff — one year ECE certificate or equivalent. <sup>2</sup>	See centre directors.	All staff — 16 years old (staff 16-19 must be supervised by a staff at least 19 years old). First aid certificate and prior contact/criminal record check — all staff
<b>Quebec</b>	Not specified.	2/3 of staff in centres — college/ university ECE. <sup>3</sup>	Not specified.
<b>Ontario</b>	Two year ECE diploma — approved College of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT) or equivalent and two years experience.	Two year ECE diploma from approved CAAT or the equivalent — one staff per group.	Not specified.
<b>Manitoba</b>	Post-diploma continuing education certificate or degree program/approved post-secondary institution in MB and one year experience. <sup>4</sup>	ECEC diploma from recognized MB community college <sup>5</sup> — 2/3 of staff for 0-6 year olds) and 1/2 of staff for school-age and nursery school. 40 hour course within first year of work.	18 years of age; first aid course — all staff Criminal record or child abuse registry record.
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	Two year ECE diploma. <sup>6</sup>	30% of staff — one year ECE. <sup>7</sup> 120 hour orientation course.	First aid and CPR — all staff
<b>Alberta<sup>8</sup></b>	Two year ECE diploma is required.	One year ECE certificate — 1/4 of staff. Orientation course or equivalent ECE-related course work — 45 hours.	

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<b>British Columbia<sup>9</sup></b>	Not specified.	<36 months: Each group of 4 or fewer – one infant/toddler educator. Each group of 5-8 – one infant and toddler educator and one early childhood educator 30 months to school-age – One early childhood educator per group. Special needs: Each group up to 4 – one special needs early childhood educator. Each group of 5-8 – one special needs early childhood educator and one early childhood educator.	See primary staff re: staffing composition.
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	No training required.	No training required	19 years old. First aid certificate, clear criminal record re: offences respecting a child
<b>Nunavut</b>	No training required.	No training required.	Must be 19 years old and represent the cultural background of the children. First aid certificate, up-to-date immunization and a RCMP security clearance required for all staff.
<b>Yukon Territory</b>	Not specified.	Two year ECD training for 20% of staff or a degree in the Health and Social Services or Education plus 60 hour course. One year ECD training for an additional 30% of staff. 60 hour course required for all others.	

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

TABLE 15

Maximum staff:child ratios in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory<sup>1</sup> — 2008

Province/Territory	At 12 months	At 36 months	At 60 months
Newfoundland & Labrador	1:3	1:5	1:8
Prince Edward Island	1:3	1:10	1:12
Nova Scotia	1:4	1:8	1:15
New Brunswick	1:3	1:7	1:12
Quebec	1:5	1:8	1:20
Ontario	3:10	1:8	1:12
Manitoba	1:4	1:8	1:10
Saskatchewan	1:3	1:10	1:10
Alberta	1:3	1:8	1:10
British Columbia	1:4	1:8	1:8
Northwest Territories	1:3	1:8	1:10
Nunavut	1:3	1:8	1:10
Yukon Territory	1:4	1:8	1:8

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

**TABLE 16****Maximum group sizes in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory<sup>1</sup> — 2008**

Province/Territory	At 12 months	At 36 months	At 60 months
Newfoundland & Labrador	6	10	16
Prince Edward Island	6	not specified	not specified
Nova Scotia	10	not specified	not specified
New Brunswick	9	14	24
Quebec	not specified	not specified	not specified
Ontario	10	16	24
Manitoba	8	16	20
Saskatchewan	6	20	20
Alberta	6	16	20
British Columbia	12	25	25
Northwest Territories	6	16	20
Nunavut	6	16	20
Yukon Territory	8	16	16

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



TABLE 17

## Minimum requirements for regulated family child care providers by province/territory — 2008

Province/ Territory	Age requirement	Early childhood training or orientation requirements	First aid certification requirement	Other requirements
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador</b>	18	30-60 hour course	Yes	30 hours of professional development every three years. Criminal and Child Protection Records Check required.
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	18	30 hour course	Yes	Two letters of reference
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	18	Must complete Family Home Day Care Training at Level 1 of the Canadian Child Care Federation	Yes	Criminal reference check and Child Abuse Registry Check
<b>New Brunswick</b>	19	None	Yes	Prior Contact and Criminal Record Check
<b>Quebec</b>	Not specified	Must complete a 45 hour course. Providers are supervised by a home child care coordinating office, most of which are CPEs and may offer training	Yes	None specified
<b>Ontario</b>	18	None. Agencies, which are licensed to provide supervision under regulations, may offer training.	If working with children with special needs	Criminal Reference Check
<b>Manitoba</b>	18	New providers required to complete an approved 40 hour community college course within first year of operating.	Yes	Providers assessed by provincial govt. re: suitability to provide care based on recognized competencies. Criminal record, child abuse registry record, contact w/Child and Family Services
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	18	Orientation session and 40 hour course for those licensed after July 2001. 120 hour ECE course for group family child care (complete within three years)	Yes	Six hours of professional development each licensing year. Criminal Reference Check
<b>Alberta</b>	18	Family day home agencies required to develop appropriate training.	Yes	Criminal Reference Check, including a vulnerable sector search
<b>British Columbia</b>	19	20-hour course	Yes	Criminal Records Check
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	19	None	Yes	Clear criminal record with regard to offences respecting a child.
<b>Nunavut</b>	19	Awareness of early childhood theory	Yes	Up-to-date immunization records and RCMP Security Clearance.
<b>Yukon Territory</b>	18	60 hour course or equivalent	Yes	Criminal Records Check

TABLE 18

Maximum number of children permitted in unregulated family child care by province/territory<sup>1</sup> — 2008

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

1 Further age restrictions vary by province. Refer to individual provinces, many of which have further age restrictions.