

Table 3
Varieties of ECEC services in all jurisdictions, Canada – 2001

Jurisdiction	Program(s)	Ministry/Department
Government of Canada	• First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative	Human Resources Development Canada
	• First Nations Head Start	Health Canada
	• Aboriginal Head Start	Health Canada
	• Child Day Care (Ontario and Alberta)	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Aboriginal Head Start New Brunswick	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• First Nations Elementary Education (pre-K and kindergarten)	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Childminding	Immigration Canada
	• Military Family Resource Centres	Department of National Defense
	• Early Childhood Development Initiative	Human Resources Development Canada
	• Child Care Expense Deduction	Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
	• Maternity/parental leave benefit	Human Resources Development Canada
	• Community Action Programs for Children	Health Canada
Newfoundland & Labrador	• Child care (day care centres, family child care, school-age centres)	Department of Health and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Family resource programs	Department of Health and Community Services
New Brunswick	• Child care (day care centres, community day care homes, school-age day care centres)	Department of Family and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Nursery schools	Regulated only upon complaint or request
Prince Edward Island	• Child care (early childhood centres, school-age child care centres, family day care homes, occasional centres)	Ministry of Health and Social Services
	• Kindergarten (note that kindergarten is delivered by child care centres)	Ministry of Health and Social Services, Ministry of Education
Nova Scotia	• Child care (child care centres, preschools, nursery schools, school-age centres and child development centres)	Ministry of Community Services
	• Grade Primary	Ministry of Education
Québec	• Centres de la petite enfance (CPEs including centres and family child care)	Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance
	• Garderies	Ministère de la Famille et de l'Enfance
	• Maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation
	• Pré-maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation

	• Passe-partout	Ministère de l'Éducation
	• Halte garderies	Not regulated
	• Preschools	Not regulated
Ontario	• Child care (centres, nursery schools, supervised private home day care or home child care)	Ministry of Community, Family and Children's Services
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Junior kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Family resource programs	Ministry of Community, Family and Children's Services
Manitoba	• Child care (centres, nursery schools, family day care, group family day care, school-age centres, occasional centres)	Manitoba Family Services and Housing
	• Kindergarten	Manitoba Education
Saskatchewan	• Child day care (child care centres, family child care)	Ministry of Social Services
	• Kindergarten	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Pre-K	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Preschools	Not regulated
Alberta	• Child day care (day care centres, nursery schools, approved family day homes, drop-in centres)	Alberta Children's Services
	• Early childhood services (kindergarten)	Alberta Learning
	• Out-of-school child care	Not under provincial aegis
British Columbia	• Child care (centres, preschool, family child care, school-age child care, child minding, other centre-based services, Child Care Resource and Referral Programs)	Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services, Ministry of Health Planning, Ministry of Human Resources
	• Supported Child Care (special needs)	Ministry of Children and Family Development
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• Government integrated early childhood development strategy	Minister of State for Early Childhood Development
Northwest Territories	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, after-school care, family day homes)	Department of Education, Culture and Employment
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education, Culture and Employment
Nunavut	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, after-school care, family day homes)	Department of Education
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
Yukon	• Child care (centres, school-age child care, family day homes)	Department of Health and Social Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
	• Preschools	Not regulated

Note: In addition to the provincial/territorial services listed above, all jurisdictions have additional programs that deliver cash payments to parents to pay for unregulated child care. These are identified in each provincial/territorial section under PUBLIC FUNDING.

Table 4
Number of children 0-12 years by province/territory – 2001 (rounded)

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	15,100	15,300	46,400	76,700
Prince Edward Island	4,600	5,100	13,000	22,600
Nova Scotia	30,000	31,400	80,400	141,800
New Brunswick	22,200	26,600	63,300	112,200
Québec	225,000	234,700	655,500	1,115,200
Ontario	408,200	436,400	1,099,800	1,944,400
Manitoba	38,800	40,000	107,100	185,900
Saskatchewan	37,500	37,900	93,400	168,900
Alberta	112,300	121,000	288,500	521,900
British Columbia	123,100	125,500	353,100	601,700
Northwest Territories¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada¹	1,016,700	1,073,900	2,800,600	4,891,300

¹ Information for the territories not available. Therefore, totals do not include the territories. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 5
Children 0-12 years with mothers in the paid labour force by province/territory – 2001
(rounded)

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	8,900	9,000	31,200	49,200
Prince Edward Island	3,200	3,500	10,100	16,900
Nova Scotia	20,000	20,300	56,800	97,200
New Brunswick	13,700	17,600	45,200	76,500
Québec	144,000	160,100	469,000	773,100
Ontario	253,400	285,400	786,500	1,325,400
Manitoba	23,400	25,800	79,200	128,200
Saskatchewan	22,800	24,100	65,800	112,600
Alberta	62,200	72,700	205,700	340,500
British Columbia	71,400	76,400	241,200	388,900
Northwest Territories¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada¹	623,000	695,000	1,990,700	3,308,700

¹ Information for the territories not available. Therefore, totals do not include the territories. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 6
Workforce participation of mothers by age of youngest child – 2001 (rounded estimate)

Province/ Territory	Youngest child less than 3 years old		Youngest child 3-5 years old		Youngest child 6-15 years old	
	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)	No. of mothers in the workforce	(%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	8,000	64.1	6,000	66.0	26,000	74.4
Prince Edward Island	3,000	76.9	2,000	79.3	8,000	85.4
Nova Scotia	18,000	71.4	13,000	72.2	44,000	78.1
New Brunswick	13,000	66.8	12,000	74.4	35,000	78.6
Québec	133,000	67.3	108,000	75.1	340,000	79.1
Ontario	230,000	67.0	187,000	74.2	579,000	82.1
Manitoba	22,000	65.7	17,000	75.1	56,000	85.5
Saskatchewan	21,000	64.9	14,000	73.5	46,000	81.7
Alberta	56,000	59.5	47,000	71.4	147,000	83.5
British Columbia	65,000	62.8	49,000	69.4	185,000	77.3
Northwest Territories¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada¹	568,000	65.8	456,000	73.4	1,465,000	80.7

¹Information for the territories not available. Therefore, totals do not include the territories. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table 7
Family-related leave¹ by province/territory – 2001

	Maternity Leave	Parental Leave	Adoption Leave	Family Responsibility
NF	17 weeks.	35 weeks available to both parents.	17 weeks of adoption leave to which can be added 35 weeks of parental leave.	None
PEI	17 weeks.	35 weeks. The total parental leave for both parents cannot exceed 35 weeks.	52 weeks. The combined total leave for both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks.	None
NS	17 weeks.	Both parents are entitled to 52 weeks which must be taken within 12 months of the child's birth. 35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken pregnancy/maternity leave.	52 weeks.	None
NB	17 weeks.	(Child care leave) 37 weeks may be shared between the parents. The combined total of maternity leave and child care leave taken by one or both parents cannot exceed 52 weeks.	37 weeks.	3 days per year.
QC	18 weeks. ²	Both the father and the mother of a newborn and the person who adopts a child that has not yet reached school age are entitled to a parental leave without pay of not more than 52 consecutive weeks.	See parental leave.	5 days per year.
ON	17 weeks.	35 weeks for birth mothers who took maternity leave; 37 weeks for other parent. Leaves may be taken by both parents consecutively.	37 weeks.	10 days emergency leave. ³

¹ Leave provisions are determined by provinces/territories under Labour Legislation while benefits to pay for these leaves are provided by the federal government under Employment Legislation. See FEDERAL ECEC section for a fuller description of federal family leave benefit provisions.

² An additional 6 weeks is available to the birth mother if she is unable to return to work for health reasons related to the pregnancy or birth.

³ This leave is only available to those who work for an employer with more than 50 employees.

MB	17 weeks.	Both parents may take up to 37 weeks.	37 weeks.	None
SK	18 weeks.	Birth mothers may take 34 weeks immediately following maternity leave. The other parent may also take up to 37 weeks. These parental leaves may be taken consecutively.	18 weeks followed by 34 weeks of parental leave. Other parent may take up to 37 weeks which may be taken consecutively.	None
AB	15 weeks.	37 weeks may be taken by one parent or shared between two parents but total combined leave cannot exceed 37 weeks. ⁴	37 weeks.	None
BC	17 weeks. ²	35 weeks for birth mothers who have taken maternity leave, and which must be taken immediately following maternity leave. 37 weeks for other parent. 37 weeks if birth mother has not taken maternity leave; must be taken within 52 weeks of the child's birth. ⁵	37 weeks. ⁵	5 days per year.
NT	17 weeks.	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks.	None
NU	17 weeks.	37 weeks may be shared between the parents. 52 weeks is the maximum allowed for combined maternity and parental leave.	37 weeks.	None
YT	17 weeks.	37 weeks. Parents who share leave cannot normally take their leave at the same time, whether or not they work for the same employer.	37 weeks.	None

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 5 weeks is available if the child has a condition requiring additional parental care.

Table 8
Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs by province/territory – 2001

P/T	Program	Enrollment – Five year olds	Spending (2001)	Other features
NF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time 	5,465	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recently initiated Kinderstart provides orientation to kindergarten for fours.
PEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time • Delivered as part of regulated child care centres 	1,698	\$3.2 million (full-year equivalent)	
NB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-day (4 hours) • Compulsory 	n/a	n/a	
NS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-day (4 hours) • Very limited provision for fours • Compulsory 	10,368	n/a	
QC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-day – fives • Part-time – fours (There are two separate programs for fours: pre-maternelle and passe-partout. Both of these were initiated for low-income children).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 77,500 • Fours – 6,932 + 8,879 	TOTAL n/a PER CHILD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,694 per five • \$1,879 per four (pre-maternelle) • \$900 – passe-partout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten for fours are no longer being developed as four year olds may attend full-time child care.
ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time in most boards (French boards likely to have full-day for fives). Almost all boards provide kindergarten for fours although it is not mandated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 133,386 • Fours – 114,669 	TOTAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – \$439 million • Fours – \$383 million PER CHILD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per five – \$3,337 • Per four – \$3,332 (part-day equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
MN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time in most boards • Limited provision for fours 	13,000 (est.)	TOTAL n/a PER CHILD Per five – \$3,500	
SK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time fives • Threes and fours – “At risk” children in “at-risk” communities (very limited enrollment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 11,961 • Fours – n/a 	TOTAL n/a PER CHILD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per five – \$2,100 • Per four – n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision is at the discretion of school boards. • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time fives • Two to fours with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 26,191 • Fours – 14,757 	TOTAL n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be delivered in

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threes – 1,329 • Twos – 250 	PER CHILD Per child – \$2,184	public schools or in private Early Childhood Services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time fives • Limited provision for fours • Compulsory 	39,154	TOTAL \$89,155,500 PER CHILD \$2,100	
NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time fives 	792	TOTAL \$3.6 million PER CHILD \$4,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
NU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time fives 	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten is delivered in Inuktitut.
YT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-time • Limited provision for fours 	400	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.

Table 9
Regulated child care spaces by province/territory (estimates) – 2001

Province/ Territory	Centre-based full- and part- day child care for preschool-aged children	School-age child care	Regulated family child care	Total regulated spaces	Percent of children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care space (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	3,632	594	n/a ¹	4,226 ¹	5.5
Prince Edward Island	3,697 ²	519	54	4,270 ²	14.0 ²
Nova Scotia	11,314 ³	n/a ³	150	11,464	8.1
New Brunswick	5,820	4,610	150	11,086 ^{4 5}	9.9 ⁵
Québec	77,271	101,655	55,979	234,905 ⁵	21.1 ⁵
Ontario	118,110 (est.) ⁶	55,025 ⁶	n/a ⁶	173,135 ⁶	8.9
Manitoba	14,130	4,971	3,921	23,022	12.4
Saskatchewan	4,106	845	2,215	7,166 ⁵	4.2 ⁵
Alberta	41,011	n/a ⁷	6,682	47,693	9.1
British Columbia	36,383	19,533	17,033	72,949	12.1
Northwest Territories	866	152	216	1,234	n/a ⁸
Nunavut	832	100	n/a	932	n/a ⁸
Yukon Territory	669	251	428	1,348 ⁵	n/a ^{5 8}
Canada	317,841	188,255	86,828	593,430 (est.)⁹	12.1 (calculated)

¹ At the time of data collection, regulated family child care was operating with pilot project status. Therefore there are no statistics on the number of spaces in family child care.

² Part-day kindergarten spaces have been included in PEI's figures for centre-based spaces and for total regulated spaces. However, for the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, they have not been included here in the calculation of the percent of children for whom there is a child care space.

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

⁴ The total number of regulated spaces does not represent all spaces. Breakdown is only possible for those spaces funded under the Quality Improvement Funding Support, which represents 93.5% of spaces in New Brunswick.

⁵ Nursery schools (part-time) are not regulated in New Brunswick, Québec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory. These are not included in these figures.

⁶ Breakdowns of full- and part-time and family child care are not available by age. Ontario estimates about 55,000 regulated spaces for school-age children. Number of children in family child care is not available.

⁷ Regulation is not required in school-age care. It is not included in this table but is included in the SPACE STATISTICS in the Alberta section.

⁸ Information for number of children 0-12 years not available for the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and Nunavut. Therefore percentage of children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care space cannot be calculated.

⁹ Total does not equal the sum of all service totals in the table.

Table 10
Sponsorship of regulated centre-based programs by province/territory – 2001

Province/Territory	Not-for-profit and publicly-operated¹	For-profit	Percent not-for-profit (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,523	2,703	36
Prince Edward Island	2,300	1,970	54
Nova Scotia	6,501	4,963	57
New Brunswick	n/a	n/a	n/a
Québec	153,225 ²	25,701 ³	86
Ontario	143,522 ⁴	29,613	83
Manitoba	17,614	1,487	92
Saskatchewan	4,878	73	99
Alberta	18,080	22,931	44
British Columbia	32,699	23,217	58
Northwest Territories	1,018	0	100
Nunavut	932	0	100
Yukon Territory	674	246	73
Canada⁵	382,966	112,904	77

¹ Full- and part-time spaces may be included in these figures because some provinces cannot provide break-downs. Where possible, however, figures have been given for full-time spaces only.

² This figure includes school-age spaces which are under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.

³ This figure includes all spaces in non-CPE centres which may be for-profit or non-profit.

⁴ This figure includes centre-based spaces run by municipalities.

⁵ Totals do not include New Brunswick. Therefore, the sum of non-profit and for-profit spaces in this table does not equal total spaces in centres in Table 9.

Table 11
On-reserve child care centres by province/territory¹ – 2001

Province/Territory	Number of on-reserve centres	Regulated by province/territory	Provincial/territorial funding	Federal funding
Newfoundland & Labrador	2	on request	yes	yes
Prince Edward Island	1 ²	no	no	yes
Nova Scotia	11	no	no	yes
New Brunswick	3	on request	no	yes
Québec	25	yes	yes	yes
Ontario	86	yes	yes ³	yes ³
Manitoba	(est.) 60	no	no	yes
Saskatchewan	(est.) 45	no	no	yes
Alberta	22	no ⁴	yes ³	yes ^{3 4}
British Columbia	65	yes	yes	yes
Northwest Territories⁵	76 ⁶	yes	yes	yes
Nunavut⁵	(est.) 20	yes	yes	yes
Yukon Territory⁵	9	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 ABORIGINAL ECEC for further information.

² This represents an unlicensed kindergarten centre.

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

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

⁵ There are no reserves in territories so information refers to child care for Aboriginal communities.

⁶ This figure may include family child care homes. This represents the total supply of child care in the Northwest Territories.

Table 12
Total provincial allocation and allocation for each regulated child care space by province/territory – 2001

Province/Territory	Allocation for each regulated child care space¹ (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,835	7,753,000
Prince Edward Island	1,334	4,229,708 ²
Nova Scotia	1,125	12,892,278
New Brunswick	1,066	11,823,000
Québec	4,651	1,092,427,651 ³
Ontario	2,608	451,500,000
Manitoba	2,731	62,876,400
Saskatchewan	2,279	16,331,911
Alberta	1,206	57,500,000
British Columbia	2,256	164,563,000
Northwest Territories	1,298	1,602,000 ⁴
Nunavut	2,001	1,865,000 ⁴
Yukon Territory	3,294	4,440,222
Canada	\$3,185	\$1,889,804,170

¹ Estimates based on total provincial allocation for regulated child care and total regulated spaces.

² For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation did not include PEI's spaces in part-day kindergarten or its spending on kindergarten because PEI's kindergartens are in child care centres.

³ This figure includes expenditure on school-age care from the Ministry of Education.

⁴ This includes allocations for the fee subsidy program which includes both regulated and unregulated child care.

Table 13

Total provincial allocation and allocation to regulated child care for each child 0-12 years in the province – 2001

Province/Territory	Allocation for each child in the province¹ (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	101	7,753,000
Prince Edward Island	187	4,229,708 ²
Nova Scotia	91	12,892,278
New Brunswick	105	11,823,000
Québec	980	1,092,427,651 ³
Ontario	232	451,500,000
Manitoba	338	62,876,400
Saskatchewan	97	16,331,911
Alberta	110	57,500,000
British Columbia	273	164,563,000
Northwest Territories	n/a ⁴	1,602,000 ⁵
Nunavut	n/a ⁴	1,865,000 ⁵
Yukon Territory	n/a ⁴	4,440,222
Canada	\$386	\$1,889,804,170

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

² For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation did not include PEI's spending on kindergarten because PEI's kindergartens are in child care centres.

³ This figure includes expenditure on school-age care from the Ministry of Education.

⁴ Information for the number of children 0-12 not available for the territories. Therefore, allocation for each child in the territories cannot be calculated.

⁵ This includes allocations for the fee subsidy program which includes both regulated and unregulated child care.

Table 14
Early Childhood Development Initiative funds spent on regulated child care by
province/territory, 2000-2001 (rounded)

Province/Territory	Total ECDI allocation (\$ millions)	Expenditure on regulated child care (\$ millions)¹	Percent of ECDI funds spent on regulated child care (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	5.2	2.0	38.5
Prince Edward Island	1.3	0.5 ²	38.5
Nova Scotia	9.1	6.0	65.9
New Brunswick	7.3	4.4	60.3
Québec³	71.6	not applicable	not applicable
Ontario	114.1	0	0
Manitoba	11.1	4.7	42.3
Saskatchewan	10.0	1.0	10.0
Alberta	29.7	not specified ⁴	—
British Columbia	39.9	not specified	—
Northwest Territories	0.4	not specified	—
Nunavut	0.3	0	0
Yukon Territory	0.3	0 ⁵	0
Canada	\$300.3	\$18.6	8 % (est.) ⁶

¹ See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in individual provinces/territories for details on ECDI funds spent on child care.

² This figure represents spending on kindergarten.

³ While Québec shares the same concerns on early childhood development, it does not adhere to this agreement.

⁴ Funds are distributed to Child and Family Service Authorities; there is no province-wide strategy for this fund.

⁵ \$90,000 was allocated to the Child Development Centre which provides a range of services to both unregulated and regulated child care.

⁶ The calculation for percent of funds spent on child care did not include Québec's ECDI allocation.

Table 15
National Child Benefit reinvestment strategy funds spent on regulated child care by province/territory, 2000-2001 (rounded)¹

Province/Territory	Total provincial/territorial expenditure on NCB reinvestment strategy (\$ millions)	Expenditure from NCB reinvestment spent on regulated child care² (\$ millions)	Percent of NCB reinvestment funds spent on regulated child care (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	16.7	2.9 ³	17
Prince Edward Island	1.8	0.9	50
Nova Scotia	21.5	1.3	6
New Brunswick	8.4	2.7 ⁴	31
Québec	not applicable ⁵	not applicable ⁵	not applicable ⁵
Ontario	205.9	0 ⁶	0 ⁶
Manitoba	30.7	8.0	26
Saskatchewan	35.8	0	0
Alberta	32.1	6.3	20
British Columbia	176.3	16.4 ⁷	9
Northwest Territories	0.9	0	0
Nunavut	2.8	0	0
Yukon Territory	2.1	0	0
Canada	\$534.9	\$38.4	7%

¹ Some provinces and territories have spent NCB funds in both regulated and unregulated child care. This table represents spending on regulated child care only. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

² For details on provincial/territorial enhancements to child care, see the 2001 Progress Report available at www.nationalchildbenefit.ca

³ Figure excludes spending on unlicensed child care, early childhood education certification and child care service consultants.

⁴ Figure excludes spending on the Alternative Child Care Program.

⁵ Québec agrees with the basic principles of the NCB but chose not to participate in the Agreement.

⁶ This excludes the Ontario Child Care Supplement for Working Families.

⁷ Figure includes announced spending on: Supported Child Care, Before and After School Care, and Child Care Subsidy program to cover increased subsidy uptake for Before and After-School Care. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in BC for information on its new policy direction.

Table 16
Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies by
province/territory – 2001

Province/Territory	Family size	Full subsidy up to (\$)	Partial subsidy up to (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1 parent, 1 child	14,160	20,280
	2 parents, 2 children	15,240	25,560
Prince Edward Island	1 parent, 1 child	13,440	25,440
	2 parents, 2 children	19,200	51,040
Nova Scotia	1 parent, 1 child	16,812	24,540
	2 parents, 2 children	17,712	34,092
New Brunswick	All family sizes	15,000	—
	1 child, 2 years or older	15,000	23,100
	1 child, under 2 years old	15,000	24,180
Québec	not applicable ¹	—	—
Ontario	n/a ²	n/a	n/a
Manitoba	1 parent, 1 child	13,787	24,369
	2 parents, 2 children	18,895	40,059
Saskatchewan	1 parent, 1 child	(gross) 19,668	(gross) 31,920
	1 parent, 2 children	(gross) 20,868	(gross) 45,720
Alberta	1 parent, 1 child	20,520	31,680
	2 parents, 2 children	24,120	44,520
British Columbia	1 parent, 1 child	18,984 ³	27,816 ³
	2 parents, 2 children	23,016	31,846
Northwest Territories	n/a ⁴	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a ⁵	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	1 parent, 1 child	20,424	31,104
	2 parents, 2 children	30,144	51,744

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

² Eligibility for subsidy is determined by provincially determined needs tests with income being only one of a number of items considered. Each municipality can determine the rates within a range, a situation which creates considerable variation across the province. There are no province-wide maximum income levels for full or partial fee subsidies.

³ Effective April 2002, several changes were made to British Columbia's subsidy program. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS for details.

⁴ Eligibility for subsidy varies according to number of family members, actually shelter costs, community of residence and eligibility for enhanced benefits. These needs are based on Income Assistance Program schedules. A needs assessment is applied so there is no set break-even point. There is no territory-wide maximum subsidy. Maximums are set for type of care.

⁵ Eligibility varies with clients' actual housing, utility and child care costs, plus social assistance rates of food and clothing. A needs assessment is applied so there is no set break-even point. There is no territory-wide maximum subsidy. Maximums are set for type of care.

Table 17
Number and percent of children in regulated child care receiving subsidies by
province/territory – 2001

Province/Territory	Number of children receiving subsidies	Percent of children in regulated child care receiving subsidies (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,015	24
Prince Edward Island	1,072	34 ¹
Nova Scotia	2,655	23
New Brunswick	2,545	23
Québec	not applicable ²	not applicable ²
Ontario	n/a ³	44 ³
Manitoba	10,964	48
Saskatchewan	3,684	51
Alberta	10,490	22
British Columbia	18,500 (est.) ⁴	25
Northwest Territories	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	790	59
Canada	127,715⁵	36⁶

¹ Part-day kindergarten in PEI is delivered in child care centres and is publicly-funded. These spaces have not been included here for the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions.

² Québec now provides publicly-funded services rather than providing subsidies to selected families.

³ An estimate for the number of children receiving subsidies was not available in Ontario. The estimated percent of children receiving subsidies was provided. This percent may include subsidies in unregulated child care.

⁴ British Columbia subsidizes children in both regulated and unregulated child care. This figure is calculated using an estimated number of subsidies in regulated child care.

⁵ For the purpose of calculating a total, an estimate of 76,000 children receiving subsidies in Ontario was used.

⁶ Calculation did not include child care spaces in Québec or part-day kindergarten in PEI. Both are publicly-funded and do not rely on subsidies.

Table 18
Median monthly parent fees for full-time centre-based child care – 1998¹

Province/Territory	Infants (0-17 mos) \$	Toddlers (18 mos-3 yrs) \$	Preschoolers (3-5.11 yrs) \$
Newfoundland & Labrador	n/a ²	380	360
Prince Edward Island	440	380	360
Nova Scotia	470	412	412
New Brunswick	380	360	360
Québec	477	455	440
Ontario	783	603	541
Manitoba	573	383	368
Saskatchewan	n/a ³	405	380
Alberta	525	450	425
British Columbia	650	547	460
Northwest Territories	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³
Yukon Territory	630	550	514
Canada	\$531	\$477	\$455

¹ Source: *You Bet I Care!* (See FURTHER READINGS for complete reference.) These figures are the most recent comparable figures available. Some provinces have reported more current data; these have been included in the individual provincial sections. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions.

² No infant care was provided at the time of data collection.

³ Sample size too small to report.

Table 19
Minimum training requirements for centre-based staff by province/territory – 2001

Province/ Territory	Centre directors	Full-time staff (teachers)	All other staff (assistants)	Additional requirements
Newfoundland & Labrador	Two year ECE diploma and two years experience.	One year ECE certificate and one year experience required for one staff member per group.	30-60 hour course.	30 hours professional development every three years required for all staff.
Prince Edward Island	One year ECE diploma.	One year ECE diploma required for one staff member per group.	Not specified.	30 hours of professional development every three years for all staff.
Nova Scotia	Two years experience, one course and 35 hour workshop OR one year ECE training.	Two years experience, one course and 35 hour workshop OR one year ECE training required for 2/3 of staff.	Not specified.	First aid and child abuse register checks required for all staff.
New Brunswick	No training required. ¹	No training required.	Not specified.	All staff required to be at least 16 years old (staff 16-19 must be supervised by a staff at least 19 years old). First aid certificate required for all staff.
Québec	Not specified.	2/3 of staff in CPEs and 1/3 of staff in garderies require ECE college diploma.	Not specified.	None.
Ontario	Two year ECE diploma from an approved College of Applied Arts and Technology (CAAT) and two years experience.	Two year ECE diploma from an approved CAAT required for one staff member per group.	Not specified.	None.
Manitoba	Post-diploma continuing education certificate or a degree program from an approved post-secondary institution in Manitoba and one year experience. ²	Diploma in ECE from a recognized community college in Manitoba ³ required for 2/3 of staff (for 0-six year olds).	Not specified.	Must be at least 18 years of age. Completion of first aid course is required for all staff.
Saskatchewan	Two year ECE diploma. ⁴	120 hour college course required for all staff employed for 65 hours/month. ⁵	Not specified.	First aid and CPR required for all staff.

¹ Effective April 1, 2003, the director or his/her designate OR 1/4 staff will be required to have one year college training in child care or its equivalent.

² 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.

³ Equivalency is completion of the Manitoba Child Day Care Competency-Based Assessment program or the Competency Based Assessment/Prior Learning Assessment program.

Alberta	Two year ECE diploma.	One year ECE certificate required for 1/4 of staff.	50 hour course.	None.
British Columbia⁶	Not specified.	<p>- For groups under 36 months: Ten months ECE training at an approved institution, 500 hours of supervised work experience and specialized training related to infant/toddler care required for one staff member for each group of 5-8 children.</p> <p>- For groups 30 months to school-age: Ten months ECE training at an approved institution and 500 hours of supervised work experience required for one staff member per group.</p> <p>- For special needs facilities: Ten months ECE training at an approved institution, 500 hours of supervised work experience and specialized training related to children with special needs required for one staff member per group of four or fewer children.</p>	Refer to province for details on staffing composition.	Not specified.
Northwest Territories	No training required.	No training required.	No training required.	Must be 19 years old. First aid certificate and clear criminal record required for all staff.
Nunavut	No training required.	No training required.	No training required.	Must be 19 years old and represent the cultural background of the children. First aid certificate required for all staff.
Yukon Territory	Not specified.	Two year ECD training required for 20% of staff.	One year ECD training for 30 % of other staff. 60 hour course required for all others.	Not specified.

⁴ 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.

⁵ By January 2005, 30% of staff must have a one year ECE certificate. By January 2007, a further 20% of staff must have a two year ECE diploma.

⁶ 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 20
Years of early childhood care and education training of centre-based staff¹ – 1998

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

¹ Source: *You Bet I Care!* (See FURTHER READINGS for complete reference.) These figures are the most recent comparable figures available.

Table 21
Mean gross hourly wage for centre-based child care staff by province/territory – 1998¹

Province/Territory	Assistant teacher (\$)	Teacher (\$)	Teacher-director (\$)	Administrative director (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	6.37	6.76	7.89	12.07
Prince Edward Island	8.18	7.54	11.84	14.37
Nova Scotia	7.04	8.51	10.21	14.58
New Brunswick	6.34	7.12	9.26	10.06
Québec	8.12	11.04	14.05	17.41
Ontario	10.60	13.48	17.48	22.00
Manitoba	8.37	9.49	13.83	17.34
Saskatchewan	8.45	10.74	11.74	14.58
Alberta	7.90	8.36	9.90	12.73
British Columbia	10.55	12.07	14.41	18.73
Northwest Territories	12.07	13.40	19.32	n/a ²
Yukon Territory	9.97	11.71	n/a ²	n/a ²
Canada	\$9.59	\$11.62	\$14.52	\$18.45

¹ Source: *You Bet I Care!* (See FURTHER READINGS for complete reference.) These figures are the most recent comparable figures available. Some provinces have reported more current data; these have been included in the individual provincial sections and may not be comparable across jurisdictions.

² Sample sizes too small to report.

Table 22**Maximum staff:child ratios in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory¹ – 2001**

Province/Territory	One year old	Three year old	Five year old
Newfoundland & Labrador	1:3	1:8	1:12
Prince Edward Island	1:3	1:10	1:12
Nova Scotia	1:4	1:7	1:15
New Brunswick	1:3	1:7	1:12
Québec	1:5	1:8	1:10
Ontario	3:10	1:8	1:12
Manitoba	1:4	1:8	1:10
Saskatchewan	1:3	1:10	1:10
Alberta	1:4	1:8	1:10
British Columbia	1:4	1:8	1:8
Northwest Territories	1:4	1:8	1:10
Nunavut	1:4	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 group size in this table represent a choice of the older age range in these cases.

Table 23**Maximum group sizes in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory¹ – 2001**

Province/Territory	One year old	Three year old	Five year old
Newfoundland & Labrador	6	16	24
Prince Edward Island	6	not specified	not specified
Nova Scotia	not specified	not specified	not specified
New Brunswick	9	14	24
Québec	not specified	not specified	not specified
Ontario	10	16	24
Manitoba	8	16	20
Saskatchewan	6	20	20
Alberta	8	16	20
British Columbia	12	25	25
Northwest Territories	8	16	20
Nunavut	8	16	20
Yukon Territory	8	16	16

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

Table 24
Requirements for regulated family child care providers by province/territory – 2001

Province/ Territory	Age requirement	Early childhood training or orientation requirements	First aid certification requirement	Other requirements
Newfoundland & Labrador	Not specified	30-60 hour course	Not specified	30 hours of professional development every three years
Prince Edward Island	Not specified	30 hour course	Yes	None specified
Nova Scotia	18	None	Not specified	None specified
New Brunswick	19	None	Yes	None specified
Québec	Not specified	Providers are supervised by a CPE and must complete a 45 hour course.	Yes	None specified
Ontario	18	None, though many agencies provide training.	If working with children with special needs	None specified
Manitoba	18	None ¹	Yes	None specified
Saskatchewan	18	- 40 hour course for those licensed after July 2001 - 120 hour ECE course for providers in group family child care (must be completed within three years)	Yes	Six hours of professional development
Alberta	Not specified	None, though agencies may provide training.	Not specified	None specified
British Columbia	19	Relevant work experience OR a course on the care of young children	Yes	Providers are required to belong to a Child Care Resource and Referral Program to receive the Infant/Toddler grant.
Northwest Territories	19	None	Yes	None specified
Nunavut	19	None	Yes	None specified
Yukon Territory	18	60 hour course or equivalent	Yes	None specified

¹ In April 2002, Manitoba announced mandatory training (40 hour course) for new family child care providers. See Manitoba's RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, APRIL 2002 for more information.

Table 25

Process quality ratings: Mean ECERS-R (1998), ITERS (1998) and FDCRS (1999) scores by province/territory¹

Province/Territory	ECERS-R ²		ITERS ²		FDCRS ²	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
New Brunswick	39	4.0	21	3.8	13	4.2
Québec	32	4.7	16	3.6	42	4.5
Ontario	39	4.9	19	4.1	39	3.9
Saskatchewan	33	4.1	18	4.2	40	4.5
Alberta	37	5.1	13	5.1	39	4.2
British Columbia	23	5.6	19	5.6	45	5.5
Yukon	12	4.9	9	5.2	13	4.6
Total	211	4.7	115	4.4	231	4.5

¹ *You Bet I Care!* was a national study of staffing and quality in child care centres and regulated family child care. This table presents mean total scores on the ECERS-R, the ITERS and the FDCRS quality rating scales of six provinces and one territory.

² The ECERS-R, ITERS and FDCRS are rated on a seven-point scale that is anchored by the following definitions provided by the authors of the scale:

“Inadequate describes care that does not even meet custodial care needs, *minimal* describes care that meets custodial and to some small degree basic developmental needs, *good* describes the basic dimensions of developmental care, and *excellent* describes high-quality, personalized care. The *inadequate* (1) and *minimal* (3) ratings usually focus on provision of basic materials and on health and safety precautions. The *good* (5) and *excellent* (7) ratings require positive interaction, planning, and personalized care, as well as good materials.” (Doherty, Lero, Goelman, Tougas, & LaGrange, 2000:41)

Table 26
Maximum number of children permitted in unregulated family child care by
province/territory – 2001¹

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

¹ Age specifications vary by province. Refer to individual provinces.