
The Big Picture



TABLE 3

Varieties of ECEC services in all jurisdictions, Canada – 2003/04

Jurisdiction	Program(s)	Ministry/Department
Government of Canada	• First Nations/Inuit Child Care Initiative Canada	Human Resources and Skills Development
	• Child/Day Care Program Alberta	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Child/Day Care Program Ontario	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities	Health Canada
	• Aboriginal Head Start On Reserve	Health Canada
	• First Nations Child & Family Service Head Start New Brunswick	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• First Nations Elementary Education (including pre-K and kindergarten)	Indian and Northern Affairs
	• Child Minding	Citizenship and Immigration Canada
	• Military Family Resource Centres	Department of National Defence
	• Child Care Expense Deduction	Canada Revenue Agency
	• Maternity/Parental Leave Benefits Canada	Human Resources and Skills Development
• Community Action Program for Children	Health Canada	
Newfoundland & Labrador	• Child care (child care centres, family child care, school-age child care centres)	Department of Health and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
	• Family Resource Programs	Department of Health and Community Services
New Brunswick	• Child care (day care centres, community day care homes, school-age child care centres, nursery schools)	Department of Family and Community Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
Prince Edward Island	• Child care (early childhood centres, school-age child care centres, family day care homes, occasional centres)	Department of Health and Social Services
	• Kindergarten	Department of Education
Nova Scotia	• Child care (child care centres, child development centres, family child care)	Department of Community Services
	• Grade Primary (kindergarten)	Department of Education

continued

Quebec	• Centres de la petite enfance (CPEs including centres and family child care)	Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Famille
	• Milieu scolaire (school-age child care)	Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Famille
	• Garderies	Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Solidarité sociale et de la Famille
	• Maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec
	• Pré-maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec
	• Passe-partout	Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec
	• Halte garderies	Not regulated
• Jardins d'enfants	Not regulated	
Ontario	• Day nurseries (child care centres, nursery schools, before and after-school programs)	Ministry of Children and Youth Services
	Supervised private home day care (family child care)	
	• Kindergarten	Ontario Ministry of Education
• Junior kindergarten	Ontario Ministry of Education	
Manitoba	• Child care (centres, nursery schools, school-age child care centres, family child care homes, group child care homes, occasional child care centres)	Manitoba Family Services and Housing
	• Kindergarten	Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth
Saskatchewan	• Child care (child care centres, family child care homes, school-age child care, group family child care homes, teen student support family child care homes)	Department of Community Resources and Employment
	• Kindergarten	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Pre-K	Saskatchewan Learning
	• Nursery schools	Not regulated
Alberta	• Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, approved family day homes, drop-in centres, out of school child programs, licensed drop-in centres)	Alberta Children's Services
	• Early childhood services (kindergarten)	Alberta Education
British Columbia	• Child care (group child care centres, preschools, family child care, out-of-school care, emergency care, child minding, ski hill or resort care) Child Care Resource and Referral (CCRR) Programs	Ministry of Children and Family Development
	• Kindergarten	Ministry of Education
	• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care (day care centres, nursery schools, after-school care, family day homes) • Kindergarten 	<p>Department of Education, Government of Nunavut</p> <p>Department of Education</p>
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care (centres, school-age child care, family day homes) • Kindergarten • Preschools 	<p>Department of Health and Social Services</p> <p>Department of Education</p> <p>Not regulated</p>

TABLE 4 Number of children 0-12 years by province/territory – 2003 (rounded estimate)

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	16,000	15,400	41,300	72,700
Prince Edward Island	4,300	4,500	12,900	21,700
Nova Scotia	27,100	28,400	77,100	132,600
New Brunswick	21,800	23,700	62,500	108,000
Quebec	219,100	224,200	633,700	1,077,000
Ontario	408,300	424,200	1,096,700	1,929,200
Manitoba	38,300	37,500	103,600	179,400
Saskatchewan	34,100	35,100	91,100	160,300
Alberta	108,300	110,200	298,200	516,700
British Columbia	122,800	132,300	329,000	584,100
Northwest Territories	2,200	2,100	5,000	9,300
Nunavut	1,985	2,050	4,685	8,720
Yukon Territory	990	1,080	2,615	4,685
Canada	1,005,275	1,040,730	2,758,400	4,804,405

TABLE 5**Children 0-12 years with mothers in the paid labour force by province/territory – 2003
(rounded estimate)**

Province/Territory	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-12 yrs	Total 0-12 yrs
Newfoundland & Labrador	8,700	8,300	24,500	41,500
Prince Edward Island	2,900	3,100	9,500	15,500
Nova Scotia	16,600	18,000	51,400	86,000
New Brunswick	12,900	14,800	40,600	68,300
Quebec	140,700	145,000	424,100	709,800
Ontario	236,700	257,900	730,200	1,224,800
Manitoba	22,500	23,200	72,400	118,100
Saskatchewan	20,600	22,200	63,600	106,400
Alberta	54,500	62,800	198,000	315,300
British Columbia	70,400	78,000	209,500	357,900
Northwest Territories	1,100	1,300	3,200	5,600
Nunavut ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	500	400	1,800	2,700
Canada²	588,100	635,000	1,828,800	3,051,900

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 – 2003
(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	9,200	70.8	6,200	67.4	24,900	77.6
Prince Edward Island	2,900	78.4	2,200	81.5	7,400	87.1
Nova Scotia	16,500	71.4	13,300	76.9	44,400	80.6
New Brunswick	12,900	70.1	11,200	75.2	35,000	78.7
Quebec	140,700	72.6	102,600	76.7	353,800	82.9
Ontario	233,000	67.8	181,600	74.1	601,500	82.8
Manitoba	21,400	67.5	16,000	76.9	55,000	85.5
Saskatchewan	19,200	66.9	13,700	77.4	47,700	85.6
Alberta	51,700	59.1	44,500	71.4	155,500	83.6
British Columbia	70,100	67.4	56,000	73.5	175,100	78.7
Northwest Territories ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nunavut ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada¹	557,600	65.8	447,300	74.6	1,500,300	82.3

¹ Comparable 2004 information for the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon not available. Therefore, totals do not include these territories. For the most recent information for these territories from another source, see individual chapters.

TABLE 7

Family-related leave¹ by province/territory – 2004

P/T	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 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
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.	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
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

continued

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
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- 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 Insurance 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. Note that in February 2005, Quebec came to an agreement with the federal government to enhance parental leave benefits in Quebec. See Quebec section.
- 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 5 weeks is available if the child has a condition requiring additional parental care.

TABLE 8 Selected characteristics of kindergarten programs by province/territory – 2003/04

P/T	Program	Enrollment – Five year olds	Spending (2001)	Other features
NF	• Part-time	5,086	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$7,700 per K-12 student	• Kinderstart, a kindergarten orientation program for fours.
PEI	• Part-time • Delivered as part of regulated child care centres	1,452	• TOTAL \$3.2M • PER CHILD \$1,904	
NS	• Full primary school day • Very limited provision for fours • Compulsory	9,852 ¹	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD 5,967	• 4 Plus program available for at-risk populations in Halifax.
NB	• Full primary school day • Compulsory	7,836	n/a	• Ready, Set, Go for 4-year-olds.
QC	• Full-day – fives • Part-day – fours (There are two separate programs for fours: pre-maternelle and passe-partout. Both of these were initiated for low-income children.)	• Fives – 76,200 • Fours – 6,126 pre-maternelle – 8,500 passe-partout	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – \$1,728 per five – \$2,021 per four (pre-maternelle) – \$970 passe-partout	• Kindergarten for fours are no longer being developed as four year olds may attend full-time child care.
ON	• Part-day in most boards (All French and some Catholic boards have full-day for fives and fours). • Almost all boards provide kindergarten for fours although it is not mandated.	2002/03 • Fives – 129,993 • Fours – 116,194	• TOTAL – Fives – \$496M – Fours – \$440M • PER CHILD – Per five \$3,800 – Per four \$3,800 (part-day rate)	• Both “public” and Catholic school system.
MN	• Part-day in most boards • Limited provision for fours	• Fives – 13,170 • Fours – 2,654	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – Per five \$3,896	
SK	• Part-day fives • Threes and fours – “At risk” children in targeted communities (limited enrolment)	• Fives – 11,229 • Fours – 1,500 (estimate – includes some threes and younger)	• TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD – Per five rural \$2,429 – Regina/Saskatoon \$2,330 – Per four \$3,022	• Provision is at the discretion of school boards. • Both “public” and Catholic school system.

¹ Enrolment includes children from public and private schools.

continued

AB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-day fives • Two to fours with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 41,562² • Fours – 1,704 • Threes – 287 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$2,272 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be delivered in public schools or in private Early Childhood Services. • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-day fives, some full-day special populations • Limited provision for fours 	36,552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL \$111,460,251 • PER CHILD – FTE \$5,520 – Part-time \$2,760 	
NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-day fives 	615 ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL \$3,628,500 • PER CHILD \$5,900⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.
NU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-day fives 	671	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$8,545 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten is delivered in Inuktitut.
YT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-day fives • Limited provision for fours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fives – 334 • Fours – 44 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL n/a • PER CHILD \$5,500 (per K-12 student) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both “public” and Catholic school system.

2 Enrolment total includes children attending ECS programs offered by public, separate, Francophone, charter, private school and private ECS operators.

3 Enrolment includes children from all public and private schools.

4 Half of the \$11,800 FTE funding the board receives per K-12 student. This amount excludes capital.

TABLE 9

Regulated child care spaces by province/territory (estimates) – 2003/04

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	4,103	578	240 ¹	4,921	6.8
Prince Edward Island	3,365 ²	695	40	4,100 ²	18.9 ²
Nova Scotia	12,600 ³	n/a	159	12,759	9.6
New Brunswick	11,747 ³	n/a	150	11,897	11.0
Quebec ⁴	97,711	141,977 ⁵	82,044	321,732	29.9
Ontario	124,292	62,613	19,838	206,743	10.7
Manitoba	15,299	6,126	4,209	25,634	14.3
Saskatchewan ⁴	4,666	874	2,370	7,910	4.9
Alberta	41,405	17,767	6,554	47,959 (65,726) ⁶	9.3 (12.7) ⁶
British Columbia	39,769	23,089	17,372	80,230	13.7
Northwest Territories	802	161	256	1,219	13.1
Nunavut	919	95	n/a	1,014	11.6
Yukon Territory ⁴	743	243	383	1,369	29.2
Canada	357,421	254,218	133,615	745,254	(calculated) 15.5

1 Includes individually licensed and agency approved settings.

2 For the purpose of comparison with other provinces, the figure 1,266 part-day spaces (excluding part-day kindergarten spaces) has been used in calculations. See PEI section for details.

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

4 Nursery schools (part time) are not regulated in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Yukon so are not included in these figures.

5 School-age care for children 5-12 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MEQ).

6 School-age child care in Alberta became regulated for the first time in 2004. For purposes of comparison with previous years, the 2003/04 figure for Alberta uses the number of spaces without school-age care; the figure including school-age care appears in brackets. However, the figure including school-age spaces has been used in the total space calculations and total percentage calculations in this table.

TABLE 10 Sponsorship of regulated centre-based programs by province/territory¹ – 2003/04

Province/Territory	Not-for-profit and publicly-operated ¹	For-profit	Percent not-for-profit (%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,242	3,439	27
Prince Edward Island ²	1,902	2,869	40
Nova Scotia	6,987	5,613	55
New Brunswick	not available ³	not available ³	30 ⁴
Quebec	210,251 ⁵	29,437 ⁶	88
Ontario	146,786 ⁷	40,345	78
Manitoba	19,678	1,747	92
Saskatchewan	5,540	0	100
Alberta	18,843	22,562	46
British Columbia ⁸	not available	not available	not available
Northwest Territories	963	0	100
Nunavut	1,014	0	100
Yukon Territory	729	257	74
Canada⁹	396,935	106,269	79

1 Full- and part-time spaces may be included in these figures because some provinces cannot provide breakdowns.

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. See PEI section for details.

3 Breakdown of for-profit and not-for-profit spaces not available.

4 Percentage estimate provided by provincial officials, based on the Quality Improvement Funding Support project. See NB section for details.

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

6 This figure includes all spaces in non-CPE centres which may be for-profit or non-profit. The majority of garderies are for-profit.

7 This figure includes municipally-operated centre spaces.

8 Information no longer available.

9 Totals do not include British Columbia or 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. Note that both NB and BC – the two provinces that do not provide figures on auspice – have a substantial proportion of for-profit child care.

TABLE 11 On-reserve child care centres by province/territory¹ – 2004

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	13	no	no	yes
New Brunswick	6 ³	on request	no	yes
Quebec	41	yes	yes	yes
Ontario	64	yes	yes ⁴	yes ⁴
Manitoba	62	no	no	yes
Saskatchewan	45	no	no	yes
Alberta	24	no ⁵	yes ⁴	yes ^{4,5}
British Columbia	65	yes	yes	yes
Northwest Territories ⁶	49	yes	yes	yes
Nunavut	46	yes	yes	yes
Yukon Territory ⁷	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 ABORIGINAL ECEC for further information.

2 This represents an unlicensed kindergarten centre.

3 Four centres are currently approved by the Department of Family and Community Services and applications are pending for two others.

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

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

6 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 allocation and allocation for each regulated child care space by province/territory – 2003/04

Province/Territory	Allocation for each regulated child care space ¹ (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,958	9,636,300
Prince Edward Island	1,142	4,681,790 ²
Nova Scotia	1,549	19,767,821
New Brunswick	1,168	13,900,000
Quebec	4,849	1,560,000,000 ³
Ontario	2,406	497,400,000
Manitoba	2,848	73,003,600
Saskatchewan	2,483	19,639,000
Alberta	1,118 ⁴ (816)	53,600,000
British Columbia	1,754	140,725,000
Northwest Territories	2,085	2,542,000 ⁵
Nunavut	1,761	1,786,000 ⁵
Yukon Territory	3,796	5,197,284
Canada	\$3,223	\$2,401,878,795

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

2 PEI's kindergartens are located in child care centres. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation does not use either PEI's spending on kindergarten or part-day kindergarten spaces (see PEI section for details). The allocation for kindergarten is \$3.2 million.

3 Estimated

4 School-age child care in Alberta became regulated for the first time in 2004. For purposes of comparison with previous years, the 2003/04 figure for Alberta is calculated using the number of spaces without school-age care; the figure including school-age care appears in brackets. However, the figure including school-age spaces has been used in the totals in this table.

5 The fee subsidy budget includes spending on both regulated and unregulated child care. Breakdown between one-time start-up and ongoing operating grants is not available.

TABLE 13 Total provincial allocation and allocation to regulated child care for each child 0-12 years in the province – 2003/04

Province/Territory	Allocation for each child in the province ¹ (\$)	Total provincial allocation (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	133	9,636,300
Prince Edward Island	216	4,681,790 ²
Nova Scotia	149	19,767,821
New Brunswick	129	13,900,000
Quebec	1,448	1,560,000,000 ³
Ontario	258	497,400,000
Manitoba	407	73,003,600
Saskatchewan	123	19,639,000
Alberta	104	53,600,000
British Columbia	241	140,725,000
Northwest Territories	273	2,542,000
Nunavut	205	1,786,000
Yukon Territory	1,109	5,197,284
Canada	\$500	\$2,401,878,795

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

2 PEI's kindergartens are located in child care centres. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, where kindergarten is in the public education system, this calculation does not include PEI's spending on kindergarten (see PEI section for details). PEI's allocation for kindergarten is \$3.2 million.

3 Estimate

TABLE 14 Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies by province/territory – 2003/04

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	16,800	24,912
	2 parents, 2 children	17,700	34,992
New Brunswick¹	All family sizes –		
	1 child, 2 years or older 1 child, under 2 years old	15,000 15,000	23,100 24,180
Quebec	not applicable ²	n/a	n/a
Ontario³	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manitoba	1 parent, 1 child	13,787	24,577
	2 parents, 2 children	18,895	40,475
Saskatchewan⁴	1 or 2 parents, 1 infant	(gross) 19,800	(gross) 36,720
	1 or 2 parents, 2 children	(gross) 21,000	(gross) 54,960
Alberta	1 parent, 1 child	28,080	36,600
	2 parents, 2 children	31,680	49,320
British Columbia	1 parent, 1 child	16,764	23,124
	2 parents, 2 children	20,796	37,716
Northwest Territories	n/a ⁵	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a ⁶	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	1 parent, 1 child	20,424	32,304
	2 parents, 2 children	30,060	51,624

1 Subsidy rates increased in September 2004 (See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS)

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

3 No information for Ontario available.

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

5 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.

6 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 15 Minimum training requirements for centre-based staff by province/territory – 2003/04

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	Thirty 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 in each program	Not specified	Thirty hours of in-service training every three years is required for all staff
Nova Scotia	Training program in early childhood education or its equivalent	Training program in early childhood education or its equivalent required for 2/3 of staff	Not specified	None
New Brunswick	Director or his/her designate OR 1/4 of staff are required to have a one-year community college ECE certificate or its equivalent ¹	See Centre directors	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.
Quebec	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 0-6 year olds) and 1/2 of staff for school-age and nursery setting	Not specified	Must be at least 18 years of age. Completion of first aid course is required for all staff. All staff must give permission to release information from Child Day Care to a prospective employer about any criminal record or child abuse registry record.
Saskatchewan	Two year ECE diploma ⁴	30% of staff must have a one year ECE certificate ⁵	Not specified	First aid and CPR required for all staff.
Alberta	Two year ECE diploma is required	One year ECE certificate required for 1/4 of staff	45 hour course	None

1 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 are expected to meet the requirement by April 1, 2006.

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.

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 2007, a further 20% of staff must have a two year ECE diploma.

continued

British Columbia⁶	Not specified	<p><i>Under 36 months</i> Each group of four or fewer children, requires one infant and toddler educator. Each group of five to eight children requires one infant/ toddler educator and one early childhood educator. Each group of nine to twelve children requires one infant/ toddler educator, one early childhood educator and one assistant. The same staffing requirements apply in emergency care for children in this age group.</p> <p><i>30 months to school-age</i> Basic early childhood education training program and 500 hours of supervised work experience for one staff per group</p> <p><i>Special needs</i> 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>	See FULL-TIME STAFF for details on staffing composition. Refer to BC chapter for more details.	None
Northwest Territories	No training required.	No training required	No training required	Must be 19 years old. First aid certificate and clear criminal record with regard to offences respecting a child 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 for 20% of staff, one year ECD training for 30%	60 hour course required for all others	None

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 16**Maximum staff:child ratios in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory¹ – 2003/04**

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	1:6	1:8	1:15
New Brunswick	1:3	1:7	1:12
Quebec	1:8	1:8	1:10
Ontario	1:5	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	1:6	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 17

Maximum group sizes in full-day centre-based child care by age and province/territory¹ — 2003/04

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	18	not specified	not specified
New Brunswick	9	14	24
Quebec	not specified	not specified	not specified
Ontario	15	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	12	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 18 Minimum requirements for regulated family child care providers by province/territory – 2004

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	Criminal reference check and Child Abuse Registry check
New Brunswick	19	None	Yes	None specified
Quebec	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	New providers are required to complete an approved 40-hour course from a community college in family child care or early childhood education within first year of operating.	Yes	Providers are assessed by Child Day Care for their suitability to provide care based on recognized family child care competencies.
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	Family day home agencies required to develop appropriate training.	Not specified	None specified
British Columbia	19	Relevant work experience OR a course on the care of young children	Yes	None specified
Northwest Territories	19	None	Yes	Clear criminal record with regard to offences respecting a child.
Nunavut	19	None	Yes	None specified
Yukon Territory	18	60 hour course or equivalent	Yes	None specified

TABLE 19

Maximum number of children permitted in unregulated family child care by province/territory – 2003/04¹

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
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	no
Nunavut	4	yes	no
Yukon Territory	3	no	no

¹ Further age restrictions vary by province. Refer to individual provinces.

TABLE 20

Openings and closings of child care centres and family child care by province/territory
– 2003/04

Province/Territory	Centre-based child care		Regulated family child care	
	New child care centre licenses issued	Child care centre closures	New licenses issued to family child care agencies/individual providers	Family child care agencies/individual providers who ceased providing care
Newfoundland & Labrador	12	2	3 (individuals)	0
Prince Edward Island	8	9	0	0
Nova Scotia	28	24	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	not available	not available
Quebec	16	n/a	44 (CPE-based)	not available
Ontario	349	256	8 (agencies)	5
Manitoba	23	10	95 (individuals)	101 (individuals)
Saskatchewan	16	1	51 (individuals)	37 (individuals)
Alberta	not available	not available	not available	not available
British Columbia	183	110	266 (individuals)	256 (individuals)
Northwest Territories	1	4	7 (individuals)	2 (individuals)
Nunavut	1	3 ¹	0	1 ² (individuals)
Yukon Territory	6	2	6 (individuals)	2 (individuals)

1 It is anticipated that the three centres that closed will re-open in 2004/05.

2 A family day home was licensed in 2002 and closed in 2004.