



Preliminary data: Early childhood education and care in Canada 2014

The Childcare Resource and Research Unit (CRRU) is a policy research institute focused on early childhood education and child care (ECEC) and family policy. CRRU has a commitment to a universal, high quality, publicly-funded, inclusive ECEC system and collaborates with other researchers, NGOs, advocacy groups and government policy makers on ECEC and family policy. One of CRRU's basic operating premises is that public policy should be based on the best possible information about policy and practice available from multidisciplinary research and policy analysis.

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About this document

Early childhood education and care in Canada, a compilation of cross-Canada data on early childhood education and care and associated information, has been published about every two years since the early 1990s (1992, 1995, 1998, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2012). (Note that the 2010 version, titled *Public investments in early childhood education and care in Canada 2010* was published by the Government of Canada). These publications are available in print through 2008; versions from 1998 onwards are available at no cost for download on the CRRU website.

The availability of these data collected in a consistent format longitudinally and across Canada have made it possible to identify trends and reflect on similarities and differences in ECEC across Canada over time.

This report *Preliminary data: Early childhood education and care in Canada 2014* precedes the full version of *ECEC in Canada 2014* which will be published by CRRU in late 2015. Tables 1 – 5 provide 2014 information while the remainder provide longitudinal data as well.

Data for this publication has been supplied by provincial/territorial officials whose invaluable contributions are most appreciatively acknowledged. We are also most appreciative of the funding support for this work provided by the Muttart Foundation, Unifor's Social Justice Fund and individual, organizational and anonymous contributors to CRRU's online crowd funding campaign who will be individually recognized in the full ECEC in Canada 2014 report.

Finally, we recognize the significant contributions to this publication by the exceptional early childhood education students placed at CRRU by their post-secondary institutions: Nicole Carreira (Master of Arts, Early Childhood Studies; Vittoria Rotiroti and Jessica Trinh (George Brown College Early Childhood Leadership Interns); Matthew Taylor and Jessica Kerridge (George Brown College placement students).

Preliminary data: Early childhood education and care in Canada 2014
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Childcare Resource and Research Unit
July 2015, 20 pg.
ISBN: 978-1-896051-62-8

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Cover and interior design: Billie Carroll
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Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Preliminary data: Early childhood education and care in Canada 2014/Martha Friendly et al
Earlier editions by Martha Friendly, Jane Beach, Carolyn Ferns and the Childcare Resource and
Research Unit published under several titles including Child Care in Canada

1. Child care services—government policy—Canada; 2. Early childhood education—government policy—Canada; 3. Friendly, Martha; 4. Childcare Resource and Research Unit; 5. Series: Beach, Jane. Early childhood education and care in Canada 2008.

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Citation: Friendly, M., Grady, B., Macdonald, L., and Forer, B. (2015). Preliminary data: Early childhood education and care in Canada 2014. Toronto: Childcare Resource and Research Unit.

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DATA SOURCES

Most of the data in this report was provided by provincial/territorial ECEC officials.

Additional data sources:

Number of Children 0-12 Years

Special tabulation based on the Labour Force Survey, 2014 Annual Average. Conducted by Statistics Canada.

Children 0-12 Years with Employed Mothers

Special tabulation based on the Labour Force Survey, 2014 Annual Average. Conducted by Statistics Canada.

Workforce Participation of Mothers by Age of Youngest Child Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2014 annual), CANSIM Table 282-0211

Macdonald, D. and Friendly, M. (2014). *The parent trap: Child care fees in Canada's biggest cities*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives

Demographic data

There were 4,815,600 children aged 0-12 in Canada.

Of these, 2,256,600 were 0-5 years old and 2,581,100 were 6-12 years old. The number of 0-5 year olds has continued to increase but the increase has slowed from the last few years.

The employment rate of mothers with children aged 0-2 reached 70% for the first time.

The employment rate of mothers with children 3 -5 years was 77% and 82% for mothers with 6 - 15 year olds.

Spaces

There were 1,201,377 regulated child care spaces for 0-12 year olds in Canada in 2014. This represents an increase of 213,166 spaces since 2012. (Note, however, that the 2012 figures substantially under-represented Quebec's figures as current information about school-age spaces was unavailable in 2010 or 2012).

Of these, 543,161 were centre-based for 0-5 year olds (full and part day), an increase of 39,932 spaces since 2012. 512,533 were school-age child care (of which 305,743 were in Quebec) and 145,314 were in regulated family child care.

Funding

Total budget allocations for child care in Canada (provinces/territories total) were \$4,273,366,946. This represents an increase of \$602,696,961 from 2012 (unadjusted dollars).

Thus, the mean allocation of public funds per child care space was \$3,561 Canada-wide (calculation), a drop from the 2012 figure of \$4,070.

Coverage

There were regulated child care spaces for 24.9% of children 0-12 years old.

There were regulated centre-based (full and part day) spaces for 24.1% of 0-5 year olds (compared to 22.5% in 2012).

Fees

In Canada's largest cities, 2014 median infant full-time monthly parent fees ranged from \$152 in Quebec cities to \$1,676 in Toronto (toddler fees were \$152 in Quebec cities to \$1,324 in Toronto and fees for preschoolers ranged from \$152 in Quebec to \$998 in Toronto).

Service organization

In eight provinces/territories, child care and kindergarten are in the same ministry/department.

Eight provinces/territories provide full day kindergarten programs for five year olds.

One province—Ontario—offers full day kindergarten to all four year olds.

Eight provinces/territories individually license individual family child care providers while four use an agency model. Newfoundland and Labrador uses both models.

None of the provinces/territories uses the same curriculum framework, funding approach or educator requirements for kindergarten and child care.

Auspice

30% of centre-based child care spaces Canada-wide were for-profit, a slight increase (less than 1%) from 2012.

TABLE 1

Regulated child care spaces, percent of children 0-12 years for whom there is a regulated child care space and percent of children 0-5 years for whom there is a regulated full or part-time centre-based space. Provinces/territories/Canada total 2014

P/T	Centre-based full- and part-day child care spaces for 0-5	School-age child care spaces ¹	Regulated family child care spaces ²	Total regulated spaces 0-12	Children 0-12 for whom there is a regulated child care ³ space (%)	Children 0-5 for whom there is a regulated full or part-time centre ⁴ space (%)
NL ⁵	5,638 ⁵	957 ⁵	605 ⁵	7,200 ⁵	11.2 ⁵	18.9 ⁵
PE	2,984	1,264	14	4,262	21.6	32.4
NS	12,862	3,693	1,344	17,899	16.1	25.5
NB	11,965	12,591	935	25,491	27.9	29.1
QC	156,367	305,743 ⁶	94,337	556,447	50.8 ⁶	30.3
ON	199,323 ⁷	118,545	16,142	334,010	17.7	23.0
MB	19,846	9,632	3,053	32,531	17.6	22.9
SK	9,793	1,411	2,110	13,314	8.1	12.6
AB	62,109	25,604	11,296	99,009	15.5	20.0
BC	59,622	32,267	14,830	106,719	18.7	22.7
NT	969	503	400	1,872	24.3	26.1
NU	975	157	8	1,140	12.2	22.6
YT	708	166	240	1,483	29.6	28.3
CA	543,161	512,533	145,314	1,201,377	24.9	24.1

1 At one time, school-age child care was for 6-12 year olds. However as full day kindergarten has become more prevalent, the school-age category has changed to include four and five year olds in some provinces. Therefore the age limit is not consistent across the provinces/territories.

2 Note that regulated family child care does not necessarily use the concept of “spaces” in the same way that it is used in centre-based child care; this figure may represent enrollment, not licensed capacity.

3 This calculation uses all regulated child care spaces – centre-based and family child care.

4 The total number of all regulated spaces including regulated family child care cannot be used here as most provinces/territories cannot provide age breakdown in family child care.

5 The NL figures represent 2012 data; more recent information was not available.

6 The number of school -age spaces in Quebec was not available in 2010 and 2012; the 2008 figure was used. Using 2014 data for school-age spaces in this section means that the differences between 2014 and 2010 and 2012 are overly exaggerated and should be used cautiously.

7 This figure includes kindergarten-aged children who use centre-based child care. Although the kindergarten program in Ontario has changed in recent years, we have included kindergarten-aged children in the 0-5 category to keep numbers consistent with previous years.

TABLE 2

Comparison of selected characteristics of kindergarten and child care. Provinces/territories 2014

		Administration and legislation	Program components	Curriculum framework	Governance and funding	Workforce – minimum PSE requirements
NL	Kindergarten	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development . Legislation: Schools Act	Part day for five year olds Not compulsory	Completely Kindergarten: Kindergarten Curriculum Guide – Interim Edition	Public schools are publicly funded for K	Undergraduate degree + two year teaching certificate
	Child care	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Legislation: Child Care Services Act	Centres – full, part day Family child care School-age	Curriculum framework in development	Private – Non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	One staff per group - one year ECE certificate; infant groups: all staff – one year certificate infant care
PE	Kindergarten	Department of Education, Early Learning and Culture Legislation: School Act	Full day for five year olds Compulsory	Kindergarten Integrated Curriculum Document	Public schools are publicly funded for K	Previous ECE experience; B.Ed. will be required by 2016
	Child care	Department of Education, Early Learning and Culture Legislation: Child Care Facilities Act	Centres – full, part day Family child care School-age	PEI Early Learning Framework: Relationships, Environments, Experiences	Private – Non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	One staff per group with one year ECE diploma or Child Studies degree
NS	Kindergarten	Education and Early Childhood Development Legislation: Education Act	Full day for five year olds Compulsory	Grade Primary – Learning Outcomes Framework: Grades Primary - 6	Public schools are publicly funded for K	Undergraduate degree + additional coursework
	Child care	Education and Early Childhood Development Legislation: Day Care Act Pre-Primary Education Act	Centres – Full and part day Family child care School-age Child development centres	Curriculum framework in development	Private – Non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	2/3 of staff in centre – ECE diploma, degree or deemed to be equivalent prior to May 1, 2012
NB	Kindergarten	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Legislation: Education Act	Dual English/French systems Full day for five year olds Compulsory	K-12 Anglophone Sector Kindergarten Curriculum K-12 Francophone Sector Kindergarten Curriculum	Public schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed.
	Child care	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Legislation: Family Services Act	Dual English/French systems Centres – full and part day Family child care School-age	New Brunswick Curriculum Framework for Early Learning and Childcare - Le Curriculum éducatif pour la petite enfance francophone du Nouveau-Brunswick	Private – Non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	1/4 of staff in centre - one year college ECE certificate or equivalent

TABLE 2 continued. Comparison of selected characteristics of kindergarten and child care. Provinces/territories 2014

		Administration and legislation	Program components	Curriculum framework	Governance and funding	Workforce – minimum PSE requirements
QC	Maternelle	Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS) Legislation: Education Act	Full day for five year olds and some vulnerable four year olds part and full day Not compulsory	The Quebec Preschool Education Program	Public and private schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed. w/ specialization in pre-school and primary education + 750 hrs practice teaching
	Child care	Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés (MFA) (note that school-age child care is under the aegis of MELS) Legislation: Educational Childcare Act	Centres de la petite enfance Garderies (funded and unfunded) Services de garde en milieu familial (includes group family child care) Services de garde en milieu scolaire	Meeting Early Childhood Needs – Quebec's Educational Program for Child-care Services	Private – non profit and for profit operation and funding Primarily publicly-funded (formula-based) (Parent-users of the unfunded for profit sector are reimbursed)	2/3 of staff in centre – college/university ECE. May be three year Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) or one year Attestation d'études collégiales + three years experience.
ON	Kindergarten	Ministry of Education Legislation: Education Act	Full day for four and five year olds Not compulsory	The Full Day Early Learning – Kindergarten Program	Public schools and (public) Catholic schools are publicly funded for K	Classroom “team” – Teacher - undergraduate degree and an RECE/ minimum two year ECE diploma
	Child care	Ministry of Education Legislation: Child Care and Early Years Act . (Note the regulations in The Day Nurseries Act are still in force)	Centres – full and part day Family (home) child care Kindergarten-age School-age	Early Learning for Every Child Today (ELECT) How Does Learning Happen?	Public (municipal) and private – non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	One staff per group - two year ECE diploma from approved CAAT/equivalent
MB	Kindergarten	Manitoba Education Legislation: Public Schools Act	Part day for five year olds, some four year olds Not compulsory	Manitoba Kindergarten Curriculum	Public and private schools are publicly funded for K	Three or four year undergraduate degree + two year B.Ed.
	Child care	Manitoba Family Services – Manitoba Early Learning and Childcare Legislation: Community Child Care Standards Act	Centre-based full and part day Family child care Group family child care School-age	Early Returns: Manitoba's Early Learning and Child-care Curriculum	Private – non profit and for profit operation and funding (limited for for profits) Parent fees, grants and subsidies	2/3 staff for 0-6 year olds and 1/2 staff for school-age must have ECE diploma or approved degree

TABLE 2 continued. Comparison of selected characteristics of kindergarten and child care. Provinces/territories 2014

		Administration and legislation	Program components	Curriculum framework	Governance and funding	Workforce – minimum PSE requirements
SK	Kindergarten	Ministry of Education Legislation: Education Act	Part day for five year olds Not compulsory	Saskatchewan Curriculum: Kindergarten	Public and Catholic (public) schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed.
	Pre-Kindergarten	Ministry of Education Legislation: Education Act	Targeted to vulnerable population; prioritized admittance for three and four year olds part-day Not compulsory	Prekindergarten, A Handbook for Administrators	Publicly funded in public schools	B.Ed.
	Child care	Ministry of Education – Early Learning and Child Care Branch Legislation: The Child Care Act	Centre-based – full day Family child care School-age	Play and Exploration Early Learning Program Guide	Private – non profit and for profit operation; for-profits not funded; several municipalities support or operate Parent fees, grants and subsidies	1/2 of all staff - one year ECE diploma
AB	Kindergarten (Early Childhood Services)	Ministry of Education Legislation: School Act	Part day for five year olds, some availability for three and four year olds Not compulsory	Alberta Kindergarten Curriculum	Public (including charter) schools, private (non-profit) and Catholic schools are publicly funded for ECS	B.Ed. or an undergraduate degree with basic teacher preparation program (two year post-degree)
	Child care	Ministry of Human Services Legislation: Child Care Licensing Act	Centre-based – full and part day Family child care Group family child care School-age	Play, Participation and Possibilities	Private – non profit and for profit operation and funding; several municipalities support or operate Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	1/4 of all staff - one year ECE certificate
BC	Kindergarten	Ministry of Education Legislation: School Act Independent School Act	Full day for five year olds Not compulsory	British Columbia Kindergarten Curriculum	Public and independent schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed. or Bachelor’s degree + post-graduate teacher training
	Child care	Ministry of Children and Family Development and Ministry of Health Legislation: Community Care and Assisted Living Act 2002: Child Care Licensing Regulation	Centre-based full and part day Family child care, School-age	British Columbia Early Learning Framework	Private – non-profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	Infant/toddler groups up to 36 months: basic ECE training at approved training institution + infant/toddler training Groups 30 months to school-age: basic ECE training - one staff per group

TABLE 2 continued. Comparison of selected characteristics of kindergarten and child care. Provinces/territories 2014

		Administration and legislation	Program components	Curriculum framework	Governance and funding	Workforce – minimum PSE requirements
NT	Kindergarten	Department of Education, Culture and Employment Legislation: Education Act	Part day and full day for five year olds Not compulsory	The NWT Integrated Kindergarten Curriculum: A Holistic Approach to Children's Learning	Public schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed. or undergraduate degree + one year course work in Faculty of Ed)
	Child care	Department of Education, Culture and Employment Legislation: The Northwest Territories Child Day Care Act	Centre-based full and part day Family child care School-age	Curriculum framework in development	Private – non profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	No training required
NU	Kindergarten	Department of Education Legislation: Education Act	Part day for five year olds Not compulsory	Inuuqatigiit: The Curriculum from the Inuit Perspective	Public schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed. or Kindergarten Teacher Certificate or Letter of Authority - two year ECE program, one year teacher training
	Child care	Department of Education Legislation: Northwest Territories Child Day Care Act	Centre-based full and part day Family child care School-age	No framework in place	Private – non profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	No training required
YT	Kindergarten	Department of Education Legislation: Education Act 1990	Full day for five year olds Some availability for four year olds Not compulsory	YT adapts the British Columbia Kindergarten Curriculum	Public schools are publicly funded for K	B.Ed. or bachelor's degree + approved teacher prep program of one academic year
	Child care	Ministry of Health and Social Services – Childcare Service Unit Legislation: The Childcare Act	Centre-based full and part day Family child care School-age	No framework in place	Private – non profit and for profit operation and funding Parent fees, grants and fee subsidies	1/5 of staff in centre - two year ECD training or degree/ Health and Social Services or Education + 60 hour course

TABLE 3**Median full-time monthly parent fees by age group in Canada's largest cities 2014¹**

PT	City	Infants (\$)	Toddlers (\$)	Pre-schoolers (\$)
NL	St. John's	1,394	n/a	868
NS	Halifax	873	825	781
QC ²	Gatineau	152	152	152
	Laval			
	Montreal			
	Longueuil			
	Quebec City			
ON	Windsor	998	846	749
	London	1,139	1,042	911
	Kitchener	933	890	846
	Hamilton	1,194	955	807
	Brampton	1,302	1,016	977
	Mississauga	1,295	1,042	977
	Toronto	1,676	1,324	998
	Ottawa	1,139	990	949
MB	Winnipeg	651	451	451
SK	Saskatoon	800	700	645
AB	Calgary	1,050	936	924
	Edmonton	900	845	746
BC	Vancouver	1,215	1,215	870
	Burnaby	1,020	1,020	755
	Surrey	977	977	868

1 Source: Macdonald, D. & Friendly, M. (2014). *The parent trap: Child care fees in Canada's big cities*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. This study provides fee data for full-day licensed child care centres and regulated family child care in Canada's largest cities.

2 In Quebec at the time these data were collected, fees were set at \$7/day or \$152/month by the province. Therefore, Gatineau, Laval, Montreal, Longueuil and Quebec City fees were the same.

TABLE 4**Minimum post-secondary early childhood training requirements for staff in full time child care centres. Provinces/territories 2014**

P/T	Centre directors	Centre staff
NL	Two year ECE diploma	One staff person with each group of children – one year ECE certificate All other staff included in the ratio must have at least an entry level certificate (30-60 hour course) with the exception of infant programs where the minimum qualification is a one year certificate in infant care
PE	One year ECE diploma or Child Study degree	One staff with each group of children – one year ECE diploma or university Child Study degree.
NS	Diploma or degree in ECE (or deemed to be equivalent prior to May 1, 2012)	2/3 of staff in centre – ECE diploma, degree or deemed to be equivalent prior to May 1, 2012. All staff who hold a classification must complete 30 hours of professional development every three years. All staff who do not hold a classification must complete the Orientation for Staff Working in Licensed Child Care Facilities
NB	One year community college ECE	1/4 of staff in the centre – one year community college ECE certificate or equivalent
QC	Not specified	2/3 of staff in the centre – college/university ECE. May be three year Diplôme d'études collégiales (DEC) or one year Attestation d'études collégiales + three years experience
ON	Two year diploma in ECE at approved/equivalent CAAT, at least two years experience in the field and registration with the College of Early Childhood Educators of Ontario.	One staff person with each group of children – two year ECE diploma from an approved CAAT/equivalent and registration with the College of Early Childhood Educators of Ontario
MB	Approved degree from a recognized university in ECE or an approved diploma in ECE plus a recognized certificate program.	2/3 of staff for 0-6 year olds and 1/2 of staff for school-age – ECE diploma or an approved degree or Competency Based Assessment
SK	Two year ECE diploma ¹	1/2 of all staff – one year ECE certificate All staff – 120 hour child care orientation course
AB	Two year ECE diploma	1/4 of staff – one year Child Development Worker certificate All staff – orientation course or equivalent ECE-related course work (45 hours)
BC	Not specified	One staff per infant/toddler groups (up to 36 months) – basic ECE training (900 hrs) at an approved training institution as well as an additional infant/toddler educator with specialized post-basic training (200 hours) per group With groups 30 months to school-age, one staff per group – basic ECE training
NT	No training required	No training required
NU	No training required	No training required
YT	Not specified	1/5 of staff in the centre – two year ECD training or degree in Health and Social Services or Education plus a 60 hour course. Additional 1/3 of staff – one year ECD training. All others – 60 hour course

¹ 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.

TABLE 5**Regulated family child care: Required ECE training and administrative model.
Provinces/territories 2014**

P/T	Required ECE training	Agency model or individually licensed providers
NL	Minimum course (30 hours every three years)	Both agency model and individual license
PE	Minimum course (30 hours)	Individual license
NS	Minimum course—Level 1/Canadian Child Care Federation family day care training	Agency model
NB	None	Individually approved
QC	Minimum course (45 hours + six hours each year)	Agency model, includes group family child care
ON	None	Agency model
MB	Minimum course (40 hours/community college)	Individual license, includes group family child care
SK	Minimum course (40 hours)	Individual license
AB	Not specified – Agencies must develop appropriate training in described areas. Group family child care - Minimum course (45 hours)	Agency model (contracted and approved, not licensed) and licensed group family child care homes
BC	Minimum course (20 hours)	Individual license
NT	None	Individual license
NU	None	Individual license
YT	Minimum course (60 hours, family day home course or equivalent)	Individual license

TABLE 6 Number of children 0-12 years (rounded estimates in 1000s)¹. Provinces/territories/Canada total 1992-2014

P/T	1992		1995		1998		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009		2012		2014	
	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12
NL	45	63	41	57	34	52	30	46	31	41	29	39	28	37	28	36	30	34	28	37
PE	12	14	11	14	10	14	10	13	9	13	8	12	9	12	8	11	8	11	9	11
NS	74	86	70	86	64	89	61	80	55	77	51	75	49	69	53	65	54	61	50	61
NB	57	72	56	70	51	68	49	63	46	63	44	58	40	56	44	52	44	51	41	50
QC	502	655	565	627	527	646	460	656	443	634	435	604	468	554	455	560	513	560	516	579
ON	848	964	899	1,024	875	1,098	844	1,100	832	1,097	822	1,097	812	1,071	828	1,032	846	1,047	868	1,011
MB	98	111	92	106	87	108	79	107	76	104	77	102	78	97	77	98	89	98	87	98
SK	94	112	85	107	77	106	76	93	69	91	67	81	64	81	71	80	77	84	77	86
AB	250	279	242	289	231	301	233	289	218	298	228	284	246	295	260	299	291	307	308	329
BC	266	312	286	338	289	351	248	353	255	329	233	341	244	324	257	314	268	302	262	309
NT ²	9	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
NU ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
YT ²	2	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CA ³	2,257	2,680	2,347	2,719	2,245	2,832	2,090	2,801	2,048	2,764	2,004	2,705	2,049	2,608	2,093	2,558	2,230	2,566	2,257	2,581

1 Further age breakdowns will be available in each provincial/territorial chapter of *ECEC in Canada 2014* and in [previous editions of ECEC in Canada](#).

2 Figures for the territories were not included until 2003.

3 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 7

Number of children 0-12 years with employed mothers. Provinces/territories/ Canada 1992-2014¹ (rounded estimate in 1000s)²

P/T	1992		1995		1998		2001		2003		2005		2007		2009		2012		2014	
	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12	0-5	6-12
NL	26	33	22	33	19	30	18	31	17	25	15	23	16	23	15	23	17	22	16	24
PE	8	9	8	10	8	11	7	10	6	10	6	9	6	8	6	8	6	8	7	8
NS	44	49	40	53	38	59	40	57	35	51	33	51	30	47	32	44	34	41	32	42
NB	33	38	30	43	31	44	32	45	28	41	28	39	26	39	30	37	27	35	26	34
QC	315	305	325	400	325	424	304	469	286	424	291	409	320	395	305	389	356	391	358	418
ON	539	556	539	711	546	774	538	787	495	730	508	742	504	725	500	688	524	694	530	671
MB	51	59	55	76	54	79	49	79	46	72	45	70	47	67	42	63	49	63	49	62
SK	59	67	55	80	47	77	47	66	43	64	41	57	39	57	45	58	47	57	50	61
AB	149	158	154	211	138	207	135	206	118	198	127	187	140	202	141	198	160	199	137	238
BC	154	182	162	245	168	234	147	241	148	210	139	223	144	215	151	200	151	201	161	203
NT ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	3.2	2.3	3	2.6	3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.7
NU ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.5
YT ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	2
CA ⁴	1,378	1,456	1,390	1,862	1,375	1,939	1,317	1,991	1,224	1,829	1,236	1,815	1,275	1,783	1,268	1,711	1,376	1,720	1,370	1,768

1 These data were reported in previous versions of ECEC in Canada as “Children 0-12 Years with Mothers in the Paid Labour Force”. The current report uses the term “employed mothers”; it is comparable to the data labelled “Children 0-12 Years with Mothers in the Paid Labour Force” in all previous versions of this report. The earlier term was ambiguous; it could be interpreted as either mothers in the labour force (not all of whom are paid) or only those in the labour force who are paid (technically the same as “employed”).

2 Further age breakdowns will be available in each provincial/territorial chapter of *ECEC in Canada 2014* and in previous editions of [ECEC in Canada](#).

3 Canada total figures did not include NT or YT until 2003, while figures for NU were not included until 2012.

4 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 8 Employment rate of mothers by age of youngest child (% , rounded estimate). Provinces/territories/Canada total 1998-2014

P/T	1998 (%)			2001(%)			2003(%)			2005(%)			2007(%)			2009 (%)			2012 (%)			2014 (%)		
	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	0-2 yrs	3-5 yrs	6-15 yrs
NL	58	63	64	64	66	74	71	67	78	66	71	77	66	74	80	68	73	83	68	78	83	70	69	81
PE	81	83	83	77	79	85	78	82	87	81	84	87	78	85	86	76	83	88	78	82	88	85	85	88
NS	63	70	73	71	72	78	71	77	81	76	77	82	70	78	83	68	83	84	74	77	86	75	78	86
NB	64	69	74	67	74	79	70	75	79	71	80	82	76	77	83	76	81	84	73	80	84	71	81	86
QC	65	67	75	67	75	79	73	77	83	74	79	83	74	80	85	73	78	86	77	81	86	77	82	86
ON	65	72	79	67	74	82	68	74	83	69	76	84	68	79	84	69	75	83	71	75	83	70	77	81
MB	62	76	83	66	75	86	68	77	86	64	76	85	66	76	88	62	71	86	66	74	85	65	74	82
SK	65	73	84	65	74	82	67	77	86	67	77	87	69	77	87	70	77	89	65	80	85	71	76	84
AB	64	71	84	60	71	84	59	71	86	63	69	81	61	73	84	63	70	86	60	73	84	60	72	79
BC	62	67	77	63	69	77	67	74	79	64	76	79	65	71	81	66	75	80	64	75	82	70	76	80
NT ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	75	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NU ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	51	69	73	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
YT ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	74	81	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CA	65	71	78	66	73	81	69	75	82	69	76	83	69	77	84	69	75	84	70	77	84	70	77	82

1 Territorial information for 1995, 1998, 2003 and 2005 was not available. Territorial information for 2007, 2009, 2012 and 2014 is available but due to the use of different age categories, the information is not equivalent to other provinces so is not included here. For the most recent information for the territories, see individual territorial sections in [ECEC in Canada](#).

TABLE 9 Total number of regulated child care spaces. Provinces/territories/Canada total 1992-2014 ¹

P/T	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2006	2007	2008	2010	2012	2014
NL ²	3,568	4,202	4,275	4,226	4,921	5,642	5,868	5,972	6,200	7,200	7,200 ²
PE ³	4,123	3,888	3,717	4,270	4,100	4,051	4,293	4,424	5,084	4,051	4,262
NS	10,826	10,645	11,163	11,464	12,759	12,982	13,247	13,711	15,295	17,321	17,899
NB	7,162	7,952	9,204	11,086	11,897	13,163	14,170	15,506	18,785	21,695	25,491
QC ⁴	78,388	111,452	175,002	234,905	321,732	361,533	364,572	368,909	379,386	401,568	556,447 ⁵
ON	145,545	147,853	167,090 ⁶	173,135 ⁶	206,743	229,875	242,488	256,748	276,410	292,997	334,010
MB	18,977	18,846	20,490	23,022	25,634	25,984	26,375	27,189	29,382	30,614	32,531
SK	6,418	7,266	7,124	7,166	7,910	8,712	8,850	9,173	10,848	12,275	13,314
AB	51,656	51,088	47,033	47,693	63,351 (46,238) ⁷	66,288 (47,587) ⁷	71,177 (52,528) ⁷	73,981 (54,499) ⁷	82,050 (62,980) ⁷	91,884 (69,610) ⁷	99,009
BC	42,927	59,794	68,978	72,949	80,230	79,190	82,386	87,538	97,170	102,908	106,719
NT	963	1,286	1,351	1,234	1,219	1,525	1,703	1,768	1,785	n/a	1,872
NU	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	932	1,014	987	970	1,013	1,015	1,104	1,140
YT	1,020	1,060	1,307	1,348	1,369	1,330	1,293	1,262	1,431	1,440	1,483
CA	371,573	425,332	516,734	593,430	745,925	811,262	837,392	867,194	921,841	986,842	1,201,377 ⁸

1 These figures include full day and part day (nursery schools or preschools) centres for children under compulsory school-age, regulated family child care and school-age centre-based care. In most cases, these figures represent licensed capacity, not enrolment. Refer to provincial/territorial sections for further information.

2 As figures for NL were not available in 2014, 2012 figures were used in this table.

3 Publicly-funded kindergarten was part of the regulated child care system in PEI between 2000 and September 2010. For the purpose of comparison with other provinces, part day kindergarten spaces in child care centres were not then been included in these space figures, so 2012 figures are not directly comparable to earlier figures.

4 Quebec's figures for 2014 include school-age spaces under the Ministry of Education.

5 Quebec school-age space figures were available in 2006 and 2008 but not in 2010 or 2012. Therefore the 2008 school-age space figure was used in these calculations. Thus Quebec total figures for 2014 are not directly comparable to 2010 or 2012.

6 Ontario's figures for total regulated spaces may not be comparable from year to year. In some earlier years, Ontario was not able to determine whether regulated family child care spaces were or were not included in total regulated spaces.

7 School-age child care in Alberta became regulated for the first time in 2004. For purpose of comparison with previous years, the 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012 figures include total number of spaces with and without school-age care.

8 As footnote 5 describes, Quebec's figures for 2014 are not directly comparable to 2010 and 2012 as accurate data for school-aged spaces (which represent a substantial sector in Quebec) were unavailable. This also affected the totals for Canada as a whole in 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 10

Total allocations for regulated child care (in unadjusted dollars rounded). Provinces/territories/Canada total 1995 – 2014

P/T	1995 (\$)	1998 (\$)	2001 (\$)	2003/04 (\$)	2005/06 (\$)	2007/08 (\$)	2009/10 (\$)	2011/2012 (\$)	2013/2014 (\$)
NL	2,980,000	3,300,000	7,753,000	9,636,000	12,322,000 ¹	19,844,000	20,523,000	21,224,505	21,224,505 ²
PE ³	1,683,000	2,578,000	4,230,000	4,682,000	4,725,000	6,227,000	6,432,000	12,471,400	12,120,000
NS	11,844,000	15,685,000	12,892,000	19,768,000	23,695,000	37,150,000	39,033,000	43,221,873	46,228,848
NB	3,200,000	5,523,000	11,823,000	13,900,000	22,475,000	26,236,000	28,936,000	35,000,000	38,741,000
QC	203,695,000	299,860,000	1,092,428,000	1,560,000,000	1,678,879,000	1,730,574,000	1,998,720,000 ⁴	1,998,720,000 ⁴	2,485,409,100
ON	541,800,000	470,500,000	451,500,000	497,400,000	(534,100,000) ⁵ 830,100,000	780,400,000 ⁵	801,800,000 ⁵	865,100,000	960,100,000
MB	45,204,000	45,189,000	62,876,400	73,004,000	86,327,000	105,983,000	116,551,000	134,345,200	139,436,000
SK	12,714,000	15,746,000	16,388,000	19,639,000	22,773,000	47,134,000	53,716,000	62,653,151	64,837,278
AB	67,623,000	54,297,000	57,500,000	53,600,000	72,470,000	105,733,000	190,627,000	257,552,856	263,089,000
BC ⁶	98,681,000	128,865,000	164,563,000	140,725,000	176,108,000	216,740,000	227,514,000	227,151,000	227,433,000
NT	1,708,000	2,271,000	1,602,000	2,542,000	2,542,000	2,542,000	2,542,000	2,542,000 ⁷	4,482,215
NU	n/a	n/a	1,865,000	1,786,000	2,315,000	2,470,000	2,775,000	3,027,000	2,605,000
YT	4,148,000	4,764,000	4,440,000	5,197,000	5,409,000	6,409,000	7,359,000	7,661,000	7,661,000
CA	995,279,000	1,048,579,000	1,889,804,000	2,401,879,000	2,940,140,000	3,087,443,000	3,496,528,000	3,670,669,985	4,273,366,946

1 This is an estimated expenditure provided by provincial officials.

2 As figures for NL were not available in 2014, the 2012 figures are used in the 2014 column in this table.

3 Between 2000 and September 2010, PEI's kindergartens were part of the child care system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions, this calculation does not include PEI's spending on part-day kindergarten between 2000 and 2010.

4 These figures include spending on school-age child care from 2008; this information was not available for 2010 and 2012.

5 Ontario's total allocation identified in ECEC in Canada 2006 did not include \$296 million in the form of grants provided to municipalities under Best Start to support child care capital expansion and operating costs. Municipalities were to spend the funds for capital, fee subsidies, special needs resourcing, wage subsidies and wage improvement but Information was not available to identify how or in what year these funds were spent. These funds have been added to the previous total in this table; the previous total allocation figure is in parentheses. Note that the 2007/08 and 2009/10 total allocations include a similar fund.

6 Subsidies in British Columbia may be used in both regulated and unregulated care. At one time, no breakdown was available. At the suggestion of provincial officials, these figures were estimated using 60% of the subsidy allocation in 1992, 55% in 1995, and 50% in 1998 – 2007/08.

7 As figures for NT were not available in 2012, the 2010 figures were used in this table for 2012.

TABLE 11

Allocation in unadjusted dollars for each regulated child care space¹. Provinces/territories/Canada total 1992 – 2014

P/T	1992 (\$)	1995 (\$)	1998 (\$)	2001 (\$)	2003/04 (\$)	2005/06 (\$)	2007/08 (\$)	2009/10 (\$)	2011/12 (\$)	2013/14 (\$)
NL ²	468	709	772	1,835	1,958	2,183	3,323	3,310	2,948	2,948 ²
PE	671	433	694	1,334 ³	1,137 ³	1,166 ³	1,407 ³	1,265 ³	3,078	2,843
NS	1,055	1,113	1,405	1,125	1,549	1,825	2,710	2,552	2,495	2,582
NB	509	402	600	1,066	1,168	1,707	1,692	1,540	1,613	1,519
QC ⁴	1,795	1,828	1,713	4,651	4,849	4,644	4,691	5,268	4,977	4,466
ON	2,887	3,664	2,816	2,608	2,406	3,611 ⁵ (2,323)	3,040 ⁵	2,901 ⁵	2,952	2,874
MB	2,221	2,399	2,205	2,731	2,848	3,322	3,898	3,967	4,388	4,286
SK	1,918	1,750	2,210	2,279	2,483	2,614	5,138	4,952	5,104	4,870
AB	1,290	1,324	1,154	1,206	846	1,093	1,429	2,323	2,803	2,657
BC	1,300	1,650	1,868	2,256	1,754	2,224	2,476	2,341	2,207	2,131
NT	2,374	1,328	1,681	1,298	2,085	1,666	1,438	1,424	n/a	2,394
NU	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,001	1,091	2,345	2,438	2,733	2,742	2,285
YT	2,390	3,914	3,645	4,086	3,796	4,067	5,079	5,143	5,320	5,165
CA	2,051	2,340	2,029	3,185	3,223	3,259	3,560	3,792	3,719	3,558

1 These figures are based on total provincial allocations and total number of regulated child care spaces, therefore are only rough approximations of actual allocation per space.

2 As figures for NL were not available in 2014, 2012 figures were used in this table.

3 2001, 2003/04, 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2009/10 figures for PEI do not include part-day kindergarten expenditure in child care centres or spaces for the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions.

4 Quebec figures include expenditure on school-age programs under the Ministry of Education. Note that Quebec figures for 2014 are not directly comparable to 2010 and 2012 as accurate data about school-age were unavailable.

5 Ontario's total allocation in 2005/06 in *ECEC in Canada 2006* did not include \$296 million in the form of grants provided to municipalities under Best Start to support child care capital expansion and operating costs. Municipalities were to spend the funds for capital, fee subsidies, special needs resourcing, wage subsidies and wage improvement. Information was not available to identify how or in what year these funds were spent. These funds have been added to the 2005/06 total, thus increasing the allocation per space in this table. The previous total allocation figure is in parentheses. Note that the 2007/08 and 2009/10 allocations include a similar fund..

TABLE 12**Percent of children 0-5 years for whom there is a regulated full or part-time centre-based child care space 1992 - 2014**

P/T	1992 (%)	1995 (%)	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)
NL	7.0	9.0	10.8	11.9	13.1	16.5	17.3	17.9	18.9	18.9 ¹
PE ²	29.9	29.4	31.0	38.1	38.2	42.2	41.0	41.6	46.5 ³	32.4
NS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.2	22.1	22.6	23.9	25.5
NB	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.9	n/a	18.1 ⁴	19.9	21.1	30.7 ³	29.1
QC ⁵	9.2	9.4	11.5	16.8	22.0	25.6	25.0	28.5	36.3 ³	30.3
ON	12.4	n/a	12.4 (est.)	14.0 (est.)	14.9	16.9	19.6	19.7	20.8	23.0
MB	12.5	13.6	15.0	17.9	20.2	20.0	20.6	22.8	20.5	22.9
SK ⁵	3.6	4.4	5.2	5.4	6.7	8.1	9.1	10.5	11.5	12.6
AB	17.5	17.9	17.5	17.6	18.9	17.9	17.4	19.8	19.8	20.0
BC	9.9	11.0	12.2	14.6	15.6	17.1	18.3	19.8	23.7 ³	22.7
NT	10.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.7	21.0	23.3	22.9	n/a	26.1
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.8	20.5	20.2	20.5	20.8	22.6
YT ⁵	25.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	35.9	26.4	28.3	27.8	28.6	28.3
CA	11.5	11.5	12.6	14.9	17.1	19.1	20.3	21.8	22.5	24.1

1 Figures for NL were not available in 2014, the 2012 figures were used in this table for 2014.

2 PEI introduced publicly-funded part-day kindergarten in September 2000. At that time, kindergarten in PEI was still part of the regulated child care system, as it was before 2000. In September 2010 kindergarten moved to the public education system. For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is under the public education system, the number of children attending part-day kindergarten only have not been included in totals. Therefore, PEI's figures for 2001, 2004, and 2006, 2008 and 2010 are not comparable to those of previous years.

3 This number was calculated for children 0-4 years old so 2012 figures are not directly comparable to earlier figures. 5 year olds are included in school-age child care spaces and attend full-day kindergarten in the public education system.

4 In *ECEC in Canada 2006*, this figure was reported in error as 29.4%, due to the inclusion of school-age spaces. This has now been corrected by using a provincial estimate.

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

TABLE 13

**Percent of regulated centre-based spaces for children 0-12 years that are for profit.
Provinces/territories/Canada total 1992-2014**

P/T	1992 (%)	1995 (%)	1998 (%)	2001 (%)	2004 (%)	2006 (%)	2008 (%)	2010 (%)	2012 (%)	2014 (%)
NL	78	66	61	64	73	69	70	72	65	65 ¹
PE	35	32	42	46	70 ²	56 ²	58 ²	58 ²	80	64
NS	40	40	43	43	45	46	50	52	53	55
NB	43	40	n/a	n/a	70 ³	64 ³	67 ³	62 ³	62 ³	63
QC ⁴	18	18	14	14	12	13	14	17	22	19
ON	24	20	17	17	22	23	24	25	25	24
MB	10	12	13	8	8	6	5	5	5	5
SK	6	2	1	1	0	0.6	0	0	0.5	0.6
AB	65	62	59	56	54	49	51	50	51	53
BC	39	39	40	42	n/a ⁵	n/a ⁵	42	43	44	47
NT	18	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
NU	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YT	14	25	26	27	26	31	36	44	64	61
CA	30	28	24	23	20⁶	21⁶	25	28	29.4	30

1 Information for 2014 was not available, the 2012 figures were used in this table for 2014.

2 For the purpose of comparison with other jurisdictions where kindergarten is in the public education system, these figures do not include part day kindergarten. As of September 2010, kindergarten moved to the education system.

3 Percentage estimate provided by provincial officials. See NEW BRUNSWICK section of [ECEC in Canada 2012](#) for details.

4 Quebec's figures have been calculated including school-age child care spaces under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. These are all public/not-for-profit. Note that the figures used for school-age spaces for 2010 and 2012 were out of date (2008), so QC 2010 and 2012 percentages in this table are not directly comparable to 2014.

5 Information not available.

6 Canada total percent for 2004 and 2006 did not include British Columbia or New Brunswick, where relevant data were not available at the time. These had substantial for-profit child care sectors.