

# **Nova Scotia Early Childhood Development**

2010–2012 Progress Report Summary

## **Child Well-Being**

2011 Report





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2011 Report



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# Introduction

In 2000, the Early Childhood Development Initiative (ECDI) was announced in a communique from first ministers. The ECDI represented a commitment from the Government of Canada to transfer funds to provinces and territories to be invested in early childhood development initiatives. In turn, provinces and territories committed to invest the funds in early learning and childcare programs for children aged six and under. All provinces and territories, with the exception of Quebec, signed the agreement.

In 2003, following the 2000 ECDI, provinces and territories, through the Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) saw a further investment of \$1.05 billion dollars over five years, to regulated early learning and child care programs for children six and under. This commitment was replaced in 2006 by the Child Care Spaces Initiative. This federal initiative committed 250 million dollars per year for five years with the goal of increasing available child care spaces by 25,000 per year. In the same year, Nova Scotia released the Child Care Plan (The Plan), which built on the previous commitment to increase child care spaces through the Child Care Spaces Initiative, as well as overall accessibility to regulated child care for all families.

Evidence shows that the early years (age pre-natal – six) are critical in terms of the development and future health and well-being of children. Quality early childhood experiences, like those provided by quality child care facilities, as well as healthy families and communities contribute to the overall health, well-being and future success of our children. Nova Scotia recognizes this and continues to be committed to supporting and promoting healthy families, communities and children.

This report fulfills the reporting requirements of the 2000 First Minister's Communique on Early Childhood Development (ECDI) and the 2003 Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC), and provides an overview of Nova Scotia's continued commitment to Early Childhood Development; the strides made in this area since the 2008-2010 Nova Scotia Early Childhood Development report, and progress made since signing the ECDI in 2000.

In 2013, Nova Scotia took further steps to enhance its focus on the early years. The Department of Education's mandate was expanded to include Early Childhood Development Services (ECDS). This changed the name of the Department to Education and Early Childhood Development and led to the creation of a new Early Years Branch. To support this change Early Childhood Development Services moved from the Department of Community Services to Education and Early Childhood Development.

The new Early Years Branch is currently working to bring together early childhood expertise, programs and policies to strengthen and integrate more accessible and comprehensive support for young children and families in Nova Scotia. Although located within Education and Early Childhood Development, the Branch's work is also supported by the Departments of Community Services and Health and Wellness.

This report indicates which Nova Scotia government department was responsible for Early Childhood Development initiatives from 2010-2012. Some of these responsibilities have shifted with the introduction of the Early Years Branch. Changes in lead departments for the next reporting period are also indicated.





## **Promote Healthy Pregnancy, Birth and Infancy**



Early Childhood Development Initiative (ECDI) funding is provided to the Department of Health and Wellness for Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting (EHV). Funding is then distributed to the District Health Authorities (DHA), Public Health Services to implement this initiative at the local level. Healthy Beginnings: EHV builds on existing programs and services offered by Public Health Services and supports home visiting for families facing challenges during the first three years of their child's life.

The enhanced home visiting program focuses on promoting healthy parent-child relationships, fostering healthy childhood development, and linking families with community resources that further enhance opportunities for the healthy growth and development of the child and family as a whole.



## Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 ECDI: 3,478,000	2011/2012 ECDI: 3,500,000
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**Lead Department:** Department of Health and Wellness

**Description:** Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting (HB:EHV) is a voluntary, strengths-based, and family centered home-visiting program offered by Public Health Services. The program builds on the continuum of programs and services offered by Public Health Services to families during pregnancy, post-partum and early childhood.

**Activities:**

Standardized screening and assessment is used identify program families who will most benefit from enhanced home visiting and/or additional services. In 2010/11, a review of the assessment process and training tools was conducted. Recommendations based on this review will be incorporated into the training manual by 2014.

Provided standardized home visiting core and curriculum training to home visiting staff

Recommendations from the Phase III Family Outcome Evaluation (2009) continue to be implemented.

A Business Process Review of the Healthy Beginnings database was undertaken during 2010/11. In April 2011, recommendations from this review were received and an implementation plan is in development with an anticipated completion date of 2014.

**Indicators\*:**

- Delivered Province wide by 9 District Health Authorities, at no cost to families.
- During 2010-2012, the Healthy Beginnings program reached 96% of families with newborn infants.

Phases 1, 2 & 3 of the provincial program evaluation are complete. Work continues to use the findings of Phase 2 and 3 to inform program improvement. Work is ongoing to improve monitoring, screening and assessment processes and tools.

Healthy Beginnings teams continue to support implementation of HB:EHV at the local level, and strengthen community partnerships.

\*'Indicators', as used here and throughout the 2010-2012 Progress Report, refers to program indicators as defined in the shared framework of the 2000 First Minister's Communique on Early Childhood Development ([http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ecd\\_communique.shtml](http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ecd_communique.shtml)), and the 2003 Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) ([http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/elcc/elcc\\_multiframe.shtml](http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/elcc/elcc_multiframe.shtml)). Indicators provided in detail on page 29 of this report.





# Enhanced Parenting and Family Supports





One of the priorities of early childhood development services is to provide opportunities for parent education and to develop new support networks that meet the needs of both parents and caregivers in the community. The Family Resource and Parent Education Grant increases opportunities for family resource programs to provide parenting and family support programs, and services tailored to meet the needs of the families in their communities.

Family Resource and Parent Education Grant		
<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 <b>Provincial:</b> 561,500 <b>ECDI:</b> 1,596,000	2011/2012 <b>Provincial:</b> 561,500 <b>ECDI:</b> 1,596,000
<b>Lead Department:</b>	Nova Scotia Department of Community Services	
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Family resource programs provide community-based programs and services that support the healthy development and well-being of children and youth, by strengthening and empowering families and communities.</p> <p>Programs and services delivered to children and their families focus on parent education, and learning, family support, child and youth development and early learning and literacy.</p>	
<b>Activities:</b>	<p>In order to address the complex issues families are facing (i.e. basic needs: food, clothing, housing, financial struggles, behavior issues, bullying, child welfare, mental health, domestic violence and violent crime), there has been an increase in partnership and collaboration with community organizations.</p> <p>Programs and workshops offered during 2010-2012 included, but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>parenting programs , support groups and workshops, pre-natal and post-natal programs, resource lending library</li> <li>life skills development and education programs/workshops, drop-in programs, supportive counseling, crisis management, home visiting, respite, community kitchens and nutrition education, and community events</li> <li>parent-child interactive programs, play-based learning programs, toy lending libraries, youth summer day programs, and after-school programs</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	19 Family Resource Programs	
	7,680 parents participating*	4,322 parents participating*
	9,223 children participating*	5,542 children participating*

\*Difference between figures is due to updates in reporting. 10/11 figures include repeat attendance by clients, while 11/12 figures do not.

# Strengthen Early Childhood Development, Learning and Care



Parents can choose different types of care for their child. Child care that is licensed under the *Day Care Act and Regulations* includes child care facilities and family home day care agencies. Trained early childhood educators are an important part of the delivery of child care programs. Since 2001, the province has launched various approaches to promote the stabilization and enhancement of licensed and regulated child care.

## Nova Scotia's Early Learning and Child Care Plan

The ELCC Plan (The Plan) has supported the funding of additional child care spaces and facility upgrades through grants and/or loans to licensed commercial and non-profit child care facilities, and family home day care (FHDC) agencies. Through Expansion Loan funding, approximately 1,318 new child care spaces licensed under the *Day Care Act and Regulations* have been created. One of the priority areas identified during the 2005 ELCC Plan consultations was to increase the number of child care spaces in licensed child care facilities, and increase the delivery of regulated family home daycare. More than 2,600 parents, early childhood educators and community members participated in the consultation. During 2010/12, the Plan funded the following programs:

**Expansion and Replacement Loan:** this program helps new or existing child care facilities expand licensed capacity through a low interest loan.

The Expansion and Replacement Loan received:

- \$2,226,366 in approved funding during 2010/11; and
- \$2,316,524 during 2011/12.
- Total funding since 2006/2007: \$10,644,895
- The loan program is no longer accepting applications.

A total of 42 child care facilities were approved for funding since the program launch in 2007.

Of the 42 approved:

- 35 have completed their expansion project and are in operation
- seven are in varying stages of completion and expected to be complete during 2013-2014

**Repair and Renovation Loan:** this program provides funding to facilities to improve or enhance the physical environment and grounds of the facilities through repairs, renovations and improvements.

The Repair and Renovation Loan received:

- \$857,263 in approved funding during 2010/11; and
- \$301,621 during 2011/12
- Total Funding since 2007: \$2,935,317
- The program is no longer accepting applications.

A total of 129 child care facilities were approved for Repair and Renovation funding since the program was launched in 2007.

Of the 129 Repair and Renovation grants approved:

- 127 have completed their renovation projects.
- two are in various stages of completion (time frame for completion: 2013-2014)

**The Family Home Day Care (FHDC) Program** gives parents the option of choosing regulated child care offered by a family home day care provider that is approved and monitored by a licensed family home day care agency

As of March 31, 2012 there were 12 FHDC Agencies and 119 family home day care providers in the province providing 714 child care spaces

Since 2009/2010 there has been a 20% increase in the number of family home daycare agencies, and a 33% increase in the number of family home day care providers.

ELCC Plan funding for the FHDC program:

- \$879,510 (2010/11)
- \$975,532 (2011/12)



## Early Childhood Education Training Initiative

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 ECDI: 708,744	2011/2012 ECDI: 791,688
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**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** The Early Childhood Education Training Initiative provides opportunities for the development and delivery of early childhood education pre-service and in-service training by educational institutions and associated programs.

**Activities:** Funding is provided to: Le Centre provincial de ressources préscolaires (CPRPS), Mount Saint Vincent University (MSVU), the Institute for Human Services Education (IHSE), Nova Scotia College of Early Childhood Education (NSCECE), Nova Scotia Community College (Burrig, Cumberland and Kingstec campuses), Université Saint-Anne, Child Care Connections Nova Scotia (CCCNS)

In 2010 the Early Childhood Administrator Certificate (MSVU) and Leading Edge, discussion and support groups for people who have a leadership role in an early childhood program (NSCECE), began delivery.

**Indicators:**

- Six Early Childhood Development (ECD) Resource Centre support sites
- Three Early Childhood Education (ECE) Diploma awarding programs located at six different sites plus part-time delivery in regional locations.
- A Bachelor of Applied Arts: Child and Youth Study and a Masters of Arts: Child and Youth Study
- Development of one ECE diploma-awarding program offering distance education in French (Université Saint-Anne).
- A combined home study/classroom delivery of the Orientation for Staff Working in Licensed Child Care Facilities, throughout the province, according to demand
- Some professional development workshops focus on programming information to support the inclusion of children of varying abilities. For example, a Special Education Certificate study program for early childhood educators and an Early Years Inclusive Education Certificate part-time program for professionals working in the early childhood field, both offered by IHSE)

**Enrollment in ECE diploma programs:**  
Full-time students: 172

**Enrollment in ECE diploma programs:**  
Full-time students: 253

### Graduates from ECE Degree and Diploma Programs

Diploma graduate: 98  
Degree graduates: 35

Diploma Graduates: 102  
Degree Graduates: 37

### Professional Development (PD): Workshops and Participants

PD Workshops: 159  
PD Participants: 3,738

PD Workshops: 208  
PD Participants: 5,673



## Child Abuse Protocol Training

**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** Child Abuse Protocol Training for early childhood staff and care providers who are working in regulated early childhood settings and family resource programs, or students enrolled in an Early Childhood Education training program.

**Target Population:** Early childhood staff & care providers working in regulated early childhood settings as well as students attending Early Childhood Education diploma/degree programs.

**Activities:**

- In 2010, a social work position was dedicated to the delivery of the Child Abuse Protocol Training (CAP), resulting in an increase in the availability and accessibility of training. CAP training is provided throughout the year, throughout the province.
- In 2012, revisions to the child abuse protocol manual, *Reporting and Investigating Allegations of Abuse and Neglect; A protocol and Handbook for Licensees, Child Care Staff and Care Providers in Regulated Child Care Settings*, were completed, providing staff with the most concise and current information available.
- In 2013, delivery in French of the child abuse protocol training will commence.

	2010/2011	2011/2012
<b>Training Sessions:</b>	6	18
<b>Participants:</b>	132	356
<b>Total Child Care Staff Trained:</b>	6.5%	16.9%



## Recruitment and Retention Strategy

In 2008, the province developed a Recruitment and Retention Strategy to respond to current and future demand to recruit and retain early childhood educators working in licensed child care facilities and family home daycare agencies. The strategy includes:

### The launch of a Continuing Education Program in June 2008.

The program provides financial support to early childhood staff to continue their education and enhance their skills and qualifications. The program provides reimbursement for continuing education courses to eligible staff working in licensed child care facilities or family home day care agencies.

#### Number of Program Participants:

- 158 as of March 31, 2011; and
- 252 as of March 31, 2012

Between 2008-2012, 1287 continuing education courses have been completed for which participants have been reimbursed.

#### ELCC Plan Funding

- \$175,801 (2010/2011)
- \$206,645 (2011/2012)

### The launch of an Early Childhood Education Assistance Program in April 2008.

The program provides a debt reduction incentive to eligible early childhood education graduates who successfully complete an ECE diploma or a Bachelor of Applied Arts, Child and Youth Study degree [BAA (CYS)] from an approved ECE program. Graduates are required to work in a licensed child care facility or family home day care agency for a required number of hours to receive reimbursement for their diploma/ undergraduate degree from the department.

#### Number of Program Participants:

- 57 as of March 31, 2011 (51 Diploma/6 Bachelor); and
- 93 as of March 31, 2012 (86 Diploma/7 Bachelor)

#### ELCC Plan Funding

- \$69,414 (2010/11)
- \$170,402 (2011/12)

## Early Childhood Enhancement Grant

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011	2011/2012
	<b>Provincial:</b> 3,132,409	<b>Provincial:</b> 3,132,409
	<b>ECDI:</b> 4,500,000	<b>ECDI:</b> 4,500,000
	<b>Child Care Plan:</b> 8,348,540	<b>Child Care Plan:</b> 9,321,861

**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** The purpose of the Early Childhood Enhancement Grant (ECEG) is to help promote increased salary and benefits to child care educators who provide direct care to children attending child care facilities. This support enhances a foundation for the recruitment and retention of educators, supports their professional growth, and can be used towards the general operating expenses of facilities.

**Activities:** The ECEG provides funding support to licensed full- and part-day child care facilities to enhance the salaries of child care educators and support recruitment and retention. Eighty percent of the grant funding is to be used to support the salary and benefits of early childhood educators who provide direct care for children. The remaining 20% is to be used as follows: 15% towards operating expenses; 5% to be used towards professional development opportunities for early childhood education staff.

<b>Indicators:</b>	2010/2011	2011/2012
	<b>Licensed Child Care Facilities in Receipt of the ECEG*</b>	
	397 full and part-day facilities	398 full and part-day facilities
	<b>Number of Educators</b>	
	ECE Degree: 183 ECE Diploma: 1036 Equivalent: 432 Untrained: 236.5	ECE Degree (Level 3): 199.5 ECE Diploma (Level 2): 1104.5 Equivalent (Level 1): 456 Untrained (Entry Level): 275.5

\*Note: This total takes into account facility openings and closures throughout the year.

## Child Care Subsidy Program

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 Provincial: 8,547,835 ELCC: 2,700,200 Child Care Plan: 6,110,335	2011/2012 Provincial: 7,734,021 ELCC: 2,700,200 Child Care Plan: 7,520,000
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**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** The Subsidy Program provides financial assistance to eligible families while they take steps to increase their self-sufficiency through work, training or education. Families in crisis or whose children have unique developmental needs are also assisted through the Child Care Subsidy Program.

Until July 2000, subsidies were allocated to specific facilities and family home day care (FHDC) agencies. Since July 2000, the Child Care Subsidy Program has provided portable subsidies, which are attached to the family, allowing families to move to another child care facility or FHDC agency. Any licensed, full-day child care facility or FHDC agency in the province that has signed the Child Care Subsidy Funding Agreement may care for a child whose family is receiving a subsidy.

**Activities:**

- An increase in Child Care Subsidy Program funding by \$2 million since 2009/2010
- 850 new subsidies created in 2010-2012
- Elimination of the Accessed Daily Parent Fee (ADPF) in June 2010

**Indicators:**

### Total Number of Subsidies

4,177

4,427

Families accessing subsidy: 4,912  
Children subsidized: 5,741

Families accessing subsidy: 4,999  
children subsidized: 5,630

97% Subsidy utilization rate

97% Subsidy utilization rate

Note: The provincial portion of annual subsidy funding (2005-2008) includes an Equipment Grant in the amount of \$290,342.



## Supported Child Care

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 <b>Provincial:</b> 1,452,092 <b>ECDI:</b> 1,117,100 <b>Child Care Plan:</b> 1,796,106	2011/2012 <b>Provincial:</b> 1,452,100 <b>ECDI:</b> 1,117,100 <b>Child Care Plan:</b> 1,911,556
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**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** Supported Child Care Grant (SCCG) funding is available to licensed child care facilities in compliance with the *Day Care Act and Regulations*. SCCG funding assists child care facilities in building capacity to support the planning and delivery of inclusive early childhood environments. SCCG funding can be used by facilities to enable staff to participate in specialized training and professional development, to hire additional staff to enhance staff: child ratios for the delivery of a facility's inclusive program, and to purchase educational and resource materials directly related to the delivery of an inclusive program.

**Activities:**

- Child care facilities in receipt of the SCCG develop and implement an inclusion policy
- Establishment of an Annual Report and review process
- Application and Work Plan revised in order to improve reporting of how a program enhances inclusivity as a result of receiving the SCCG.
- Increase in the number of facilities accessing the SCCG as a means to support inclusive programming, resulting in an increase of options for families seeking inclusive care.
- Delivery of *Building Blocks: Strategies for Inclusion to Early Childhood Educators*. Building Blocks training provides Early Childhood Educators with training and assistance in the development of inclusion policies and routine based planning.

**Indicators:**

### Number of Children Served\*

Approximately 875

Approximately 900

193 child care facilities

204 child care facilities

### Building Blocks: Strategies for Inclusion

Child Care Staff participants: 184

Child Care Staff participants: 199

\*Data does not capture all children with developmental needs attending licensed child care as SCCG funding is not based on a diagnosis of a special need for individual children.

## Early Intervention Programs

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011	2011/2012
	<b>Provincial:</b> 2,195,059	<b>Provincial:</b> 2,201,536
	<b>ECDI:</b> 299,000	<b>ECDI:</b> 299,000
	<b>Child Care Plan:</b> 55,700	<b>Child Care Plan:</b> 224,226

**Lead Department:** Nova Scotia Department of Community Services  
(Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)

**Description:** Early Intervention Programs (EIPs) in Nova Scotia deliver a suite of family-centered services to children with special needs, from birth to when they enter school. These services include home visits, Individualized Family Service Planning (IFSP), transition planning and family supports.

Referral for services from an EIP can be made by a member of the child's family or a representative acting on behalf of the child's family (if the family has given consent to make the referral), such as a family physician, speech/language pathologist or early childhood specialist.

**Activities:**

- Additional funding provided to address waitlists for EI services
- Training in cultural competency offered to sector
- Funding provided to absorb the increased costs that EIPs may incur for the delivery of core services

**Indicators:** 17 Early Intervention Programs with two additional satellite sites

700 children served

850 children served

- Information about Early Intervention provided on the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) website, and EIP information pamphlets were made available during presentations and information sessions
- Increased use of the SpecialLink Early Childhood Inclusion Quality Scale within programs.
- Provision of Duty to Report training. Duty to report training highlights the responsibilities of the public, particularly those that work with children, to report suspicions of abuse or neglect of children.



## Employment Support and Income Assistance Child Care

<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 Provincial: 1,540,073 ECDI: 2,300,000	2011/2012 Provincial: 1,658,418 ECDI: 2,300,000
<b>Lead Department:</b>	Nova Scotia Department of Community Services	
<b>Description:</b>	The Employment Support and Income Assistance (ESIA) program provides income assistance and employment supports to persons in need and assists in helping families maximize their level of self-sufficiency to increase their employability and level of independence.	
<b>Program Goal:</b>	A multi-year Poverty Strategy has been developed which will include an inventory of all current government programs and services that support low-income groups.	
<b>Indicators:</b>	1,130 families received child care assistance.  1.6% increase in the number (18) of families requesting funds through the Income Assistance Program to cover child care expenses (1,112 families per month served in 2009/10).	993 families received child care assistance.  12% decrease in the number (137) of families requesting funds through the Income Assistance Program to cover child care expenses as indicated above.



# Community Engagement and Infrastructure Support





One of the major goals of the Early Childhood Development Initiative is to create an integrated system in Nova Scotia that builds on existing programs, seeks out innovative opportunities and establishes the supports for sustainability and growth; while at the same time, is flexible enough to serve unique community needs and provide integrated and seamless service delivery.

The Community Engagement and Infrastructure Support Initiative provides for the development of an integrated early childhood development system by supporting Child Care Connection Nova Scotia.

Child Care Connection Nova Scotia		
<b>Funding Source (\$):</b>	2010/2011 <b>Provincial:</b> 38,000 <b>ECDI/ ELCC:</b> 21,452	2011/2012 <b>Provincial:</b> 38,000 <b>ECDI/ ELCC:</b> 21,452
<b>Lead Department:</b>	Nova Scotia Department of Community Services (Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, as of September 2013)	
<b>Description:</b>	Child Care Connection Nova Scotia (CCCNS) is a non-profit community-based development organization. CCCNS provides support and resources to early childhood educators and those interested in quality child care in Nova Scotia. Funding is provided to maintain the CCCNS website, in addition to a grant to support program operations.	
<b>Activities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design of training package designed to strengthen and enhance the leadership skills of boards of directors for non-profit child care facilities and family home daycare agencies.</li> <li>• Continued enhancements to the CCCNS website (<a href="http://www.cccns.org">http://www.cccns.org</a>). In 2010-2011 there were 21,984 visits, to the website.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicators:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 hours access to the CCCNS website</li> <li>• Centre data is kept current through access to their information via a username and password.</li> <li>• Website provides online resources in the area of quality and inclusion</li> <li>• Parents and guardians looking for licensed child care in Nova Scotia can search the CCCNS Child Care Centre Directory to find a child care program through an online list of regulated child care facilities</li> </ul>	



# 2011 Child Well-Being Report



## 2011 Child Well-Being Report

The 2011 Child Well-Being Report fulfils the province's commitment to report to on indicators of health and well-being for children and their families. The indicators relate to five aspects of child well-being: physical health and motor development, early development, safety and security, family context, and community. These indicators are important because "early childhood provides the underpinning for physical, cognitive and emotional development in childhood and outcomes later in life."<sup>1</sup> In 1992, the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), was developed to provide information on the behavioural, social and emotional development of children and youth as they grow from birth to early adulthood across the ten provinces. This chapter<sup>2</sup> provides summary information on the indicators of well-being for children from birth to age five in Nova Scotia for the years 1998/1999 to 2008/09. For the complete Child Well-Being Report, visit our website at [www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/](http://www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/).

### Indicator: **Physical Health**

#### **Birth Weight**

A healthy birth weight for babies is between 2,500 and 4,000 grams. Babies born outside this range are at increased risk of a variety of health problems and disabilities. Low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams) may be born pre-term, small for gestational age or both. Babies with low birth weight are at increased risk for a variety of health problems throughout their lifetimes. High birth weight babies (more than 4,000 grams) are more likely to experience difficult births and health problems.

Babies who are born at less than 37 weeks of gestational age (less than 259 days) encounter health problems often related to low birth weight and respiratory problems. In Nova Scotia, in 2001, the incidence of pre-term births was 7.9%; in 2010 this decreased to 7.6%. These numbers are comparable to Canadian data for the same period, while preliminary data shows a decrease to 7.4% for 2011. In 2009/10, in Nova Scotia, 77% of babies were born within a healthy birth weight (2,500 – 4,000 grams). This is comparable to the National rate of 79%.

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<sup>1</sup>Kilburn, RM, Karoly, L.A., The Economics of Early Childhood Policy, p.2, 2008. RAND Labour and Population.

<sup>2</sup>Technical Note: The data included in this chapter comes from several sources, including the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth [NLSCY], the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics [SLID] and Canada Vital Statistics. Some information previously reported is re-reported due to recalculation of the population using the 2006 Census. Updating the sample weights for surveys, such as the NLSCY and SLID, is essential to ensure consistency between Statistics Canada's official population figures and the survey estimates which are based on estimates between census years.

### Breast Feeding

In 2008/09, the prevalence of breastfeeding among infants in Nova Scotia was 77.4%, as compared to the Canadian rate of 87.7% for the same time period.

### Infant Mortality

In Nova Scotia, the number of infant deaths has ranged between 3 and 6 per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2009. In 2009, the Infant mortality rate in Nova Scotia was 3.4 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is lower than the National rate of 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## Indicator: **Early Development**

### Physical Health and Motor Development

The Motor and Social Development (MSD) scale is used to measure the dimensions of motor, social and cognitive development of young children from birth to 3 years. Children's physical development includes their overall physical health, and the development of fine motor skills (such as tying shoelaces), and gross motor skills (such as balance). Social development involves how a child interacts with other children and how he/she expresses his/her feelings. In 2008/09, 84% of children in Nova Scotia scored average or advanced on the MSD scale. In Canada, for the same year, 80% of children scored average or advanced.

The average percent of children in Nova Scotia scoring average or advanced on the MSD scale between 1998 and 2009 was 86%.

### Emotional Health

The Emotional Problem-Anxiety Score is one of the behaviour scales examined in the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). This scale relates to how often a child seems to be unhappy, sad or depressed; less happy than other children; too fearful or worried; too nervous or tense; or has trouble enjoying himself.

In 2008/09, the percent of children in Nova Scotia indicated, as having high emotional problems was 12.4; the Canadian rate for the same period was 16.2%. Both the National and Provincial rate showed a similar increase since 2006/07.



## Indicator: **Social Knowledge and Competence**

### **Children Expressing High Aggression**

The Physical Aggression Score measures how often the child is defiant; gets into fights; has temper tantrums or a hot temper; has difficulty waiting for her turn in games or groups; reacts with anger and fighting when accidentally hurt by another child; has angry moods; or kicks, bites or hits other children. There are two scales – one for children aged two to three years and one for children aged four to five. The scales are composed of different items intended to capture different aspects of physically aggressive behaviour.

During 2008/09, the proportion of children in Nova Scotia demonstrating higher levels of physical aggression and conduct problems was 13.4%. This was slightly higher than the Canadian rate for the same period of 12.6%.

### **Children Exhibiting Appropriate Behaviour**

The Personal-Social Score (formerly the Pro-Social Behaviour Score) relates to how a young child interacts with himself, with strangers, with his parent(s)/caregiver(s), and with objects such as toys. Personal-social behaviour is influenced by a child's personality and temperament. The Personal-Social Score measures the proportion of children who do not exhibit age appropriate personal-social behaviours.

In Nova Scotia in 2008/09, 82.1% of children exhibited age appropriate personal-social behaviors. This is comparable to the National rate of 82.6 for the same period. Both the Canadian and the Provincial rate showed a decline since 2006/07 when the Provincial rate was 87.7% and the National rate was 83.8%.

### **Language Skills**

Children need to be able to communicate in a way that is understood by others, and so that they understand what others say. The NLSCY uses the standard score for the Peabody Picture and Vocabulary Test – Revised [PPVT-R] to measure the proportion of children aged four and five who have delayed, average and advanced levels of receptive or hearing vocabulary.

In Nova Scotia in 2008/09 80.2% of children scored average on the PPVT-R as compared to 69.9% in Canada. In Nova Scotia, 13.9% of children scored advanced as compared to the Canadian average of 15.7%, for the same period.



## Indicator: **Safety and Security**

### **Injury Hospitalization Rate**

The injury hospitalization rate is the proportion of children per 100,000 population who are hospitalized for treatment of injuries. Injuries can involve accidents (unintentional injuries), or they can be the result of intentional harm. In Nova Scotia, most childhood injuries resulting in hospitalization are due to unintentional injuries. During 2003/04, 147 children under age five were hospitalized due to all external causes of injury; 95% of these were due to accidental causes. During 2004/05, 94% were due to accidental causes (144 of 153); 88% (131 of 149) were due to accidental causes during 2005/06. The rate fluctuated between 1998 and 2006. In 2002/03, the rate of hospitalization in NS exceeded the Canadian rate for the first time since 1998. From 2003 to 2006, the rate of hospitalization in NS was less than the Canadian rate.

### **Family Related Indicators**

Family related indicators are measures of various aspects of parental health and behaviour that are known to influence the health and well-being of their children. These measures include educational achievement, parental level of income, parental depression, tobacco use, family functioning, positive parenting and reading by an adult.

Educational achievement, positive parenting and parental levels of income among parents of young children has fluctuated between 1998/99 and 2008/09 in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia compared favorably to Canada in the same areas, for the same time period.

From 1998/99 to 2008/09, the parental depression rate in Nova Scotia has fluctuated between 10.2% to 12.7%; as compared to 9% to 8.7% for the Canadian data. The proportion of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in Nova Scotia has declined since 1998/99 (29%) thru 2008/09 (17.8%), while the Canadian data for 2008/09 is 13.1%.

The proportion of families in Nova Scotia (2008/09) reporting low levels of family functioning is 8.4%, and approximately equivalent to the Canadian data (8.9%).

In Nova Scotia, there was an increase in the incidence and prevalence of daily reading to a child by an adult between 1998/99 (64%) and 2006/07 (85%). The NS average decreased in 2008/09 (78.2%). The Canadian average was 67.6% in 2008/09.



## Community Related Indicators

The NLSCY asks a series of questions to assess the extent of the presence or absence of certain neighbourhood characteristics. The Neighbourhood Cohesion Score and the Neighbourhood Safety Score measure the cohesion and safety of neighbourhoods children are living in, as perceived by the person most knowledgeable about the child.

In Nova Scotia, fewer parents reported lower levels of neighbourhood cohesion in 2008/09 (12.9%), than in 1998/99 (16%). The 2008/09 Canadian data was 14.1%. From 2000/01 to 2004/05, approximately 29% of parents in Nova Scotia rated their neighbourhoods low on the Neighbourhood Safety Score. This proportion decreased during 2006/07 and 2008/09, to 27.4% and 25.3% respectively.

## Child Well-Being Report: Conclusion

The health and wellbeing of children and their families are impacted by many factors. A review of the indicators for children's health and wellbeing indicate that Nova Scotia's data across a broad range of categories is in line, or on par with the Canadian data.

The province will continue to invest in the health and wellbeing of children and their families by providing programs and services to enhance the quality of child care, increasing supports for children and their families, further enabling the development of inclusive environments, and supporting those working in the field of early childhood education.

In 2013, Nova Scotia took further steps to enhance its focus on the early years. The Department of Education's mandate was expanded to include Early Childhood Development Services (ECDS). This changed the name of the Department to Education and Early Childhood Development and led to the creation of a new Early Years Branch. To support this change, Early Childhood Development Services moved from the Department of Community Services to the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development.

The Early Years Branch is currently working to bring together early childhood expertise, programs and policies to strengthen and integrate more accessible and comprehensive support for young children and families in Nova Scotia. Although located within Education and Early Childhood Development, the Branch's work is also supported by the Departments of Community Services and Health and Wellness.



## Addendum: Federal Funding Principles and Program Indicators<sup>3</sup>

Principles and Program Indicators	2000 Early Childhood Development Communiqué (ECDI)	2003 Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC)
<b>Availability</b>	<p>Governments will report on the availability of early childhood development programs and services funded under the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Early Childhood Development Initiative using one or more of the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of clients served (i.e. number of children served, number of families served, and/or number of program 'spaces' or equivalent).</li> <li>• Number of program sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Flexible and responsive early learning and child care options should be broadly available to promote early childhood development and to support parents to participate in employment training. Examples of initiatives that support availability and accessibility could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing early learning and child care spaces.</li> <li>• Supporting extended and flexible hours of operation.</li> <li>• Parent information and referral.</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>Where the objective of an investment by governments is to improve accessibility, governments will report on one or more of the following indicators of accessibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the % of target population served</li> <li>• Change in the socio-demographic profile of the client population</li> </ul>	
<b>Affordability</b>	<p>Where the objective of an investment by governments is to improve affordability, governments will report on changes in the fee and/or subsidy structures of the relevant program.</p>	<p>Early learning and child care services should be affordable. Governments have established mechanisms to help parents meet the costs of early learning and child care. Examples of initiatives that support affordability could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing fee subsidies that take into account parents' ability to pay.</li> <li>• Operational funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality</b>	<p>Where the objective of an investment by governments is to improve quality, governments will report on one or more indicators of quality, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in the education/training of service providers.</li> <li>• Increases in wage rates.</li> <li>• Increases in provider-to-client ratios.</li> <li>• Increases in client satisfaction.</li> </ul>	<p>Early learning and child care should be of high quality to support optimal child development. Examples of initiatives that support high quality early learning and child care could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancements to training and support, child/caregiver ratios and group size, compensation, recruitment and retention, physical environment, health and safety, and learning environment.</li> </ul>

(continued next page)

Principles and Program Indicators	2000 Early Childhood Development Communiqué (ECDI)	2003 Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC)
Inclusion	N/A	<p>Early learning and child care should be inclusive of, and responsive to, the needs of children with differing abilities; Aboriginal (i.e. Indian, Inuit and Métis) children; and children in various cultural and linguistic circumstances. Examples of initiatives that support inclusiveness could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special needs programming and supports.</li> <li>• Culturally and linguistically appropriate resources and training.</li> </ul>
Parental Choice	N/A	<p>Early learning and child care services should provide the flexibility to respond to the varying needs and preferences of parents and children. Examples of initiatives that support parental choice could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovative approaches to service provision in rural and remote communities.</li> <li>• Flexible approaches that address a range of family and employment circumstances.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup>Source: [http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ecd\\_communique.shtml](http://www.ecd-elcc.ca/eng/ecd/ecd_communique.shtml). In most cases, only some program indicators specified by each principle are available to each program/initiative. However, descriptive information is provided with respect to the indicators in the context of the program area.



# Appendices: Financial Expenditures

Appendix A provides actual provincial and federal expenditures made as part of the Early Childhood Development Initiative (ECDI), Multilateral Framework on Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC), and Early Learning and Child Care Plan Agreement-in-Principle for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2012.

Appendix B provides an overview of total provincial and federal expenditures in early childhood development and early learning and child care from 2000 (baseline year) through 2012.

For a detailed expenditure summary for 2000–2012, (including baseline funding), refer to the *Nova Scotia Early Childhood Development 2010–2012 Progress Report/ 2011 Child Well-Being Report* ([www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/](http://www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/))

All expenditure summaries were provided by the Nova Scotia Department of Community Services, and all graphs and figures represent Nova Scotia's investment in the four ECD program areas as identified in the First Minister's Communiqué on Early Childhood Development (2000).



## Appendix A:

### Overview of Nova Scotia's ECD Investments (Federal/Provincial) 2010 to 2012

ECD Action Area	2010/2011 Actual Funding (\$)	2011/2012 Actual Funding (\$)
<b>Promoting Healthy Pregnancy, Birth and Infancy:</b>		
Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting Initiative	3,478,000	3,500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,478,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>Enhancing Parenting and Family Supports</b>		
Family Resource and Parent Education	2,157,500	2,157,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,635,500</b>	<b>5,657,500</b>
<b>Stabilizing and Enhancing Child Care</b>		
Stabilization Grant	9,554	–
Early Childhood Education Training Initiative	708,744	791,668
Supported Child Care	4,365,298	4,480,756
Subsidy and Equipment Grants	17,358,370	17,954,221
Child Care Operating Grant	10,734	–
Child Care Connections	59,452	59,452
Early Childhood Enhancement Grant	15,980,949	16,954,270
Family Home Day Care	879,510	975,532
New/Expanded Child Care Centres	2,226,366	2,316,524
Repair/Renovation Loan	857,263	301,621
Recruitment and Retention (Continuing Ed.)	245,215	377,047
Child Care Awareness Campaign	45,790	–
Food and Nutrition Grant	25,995	–
Child Development Centres	235,159	238,949
Early Intervention	2,549,759	2,724,762
ECDS Administration	446,601	424,050
ESIA Child Care	3,840,073	3,958,418
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>49,844,831</b>	<b>51,557,270</b>
<b>Community Engagement and Infrastructure Support</b>		
Administration and Operations	2,002,125	2,122,117
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,002,125</b>	<b>2,122,117</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>\$ 57,482,456</b>	<b>\$ 59,336,887</b>

For detailed financial information, please refer to the Appendices: Financial Expenditures of the 2010-2012 Early Childhood Development Progress Report/2009 Child Well-Being Report — [www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/](http://www.ednet.ns.ca/earlyyears/).



## Appendix B: Total Provincial and Federal ECD Expenditure Summary from 2000 (Baseline Year) to 2012

Program	2000 - 2001 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2001 - 2002 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2002 - 2003 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)
<b>Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting</b>			
Healthy Beginnings*	0	417,340	3,582,660
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417,340</b>	<b>3,582,660</b>
<b>Enhanced Parenting and Family Supports</b>			
Family Resource/Parent Education	515,500	1,079,600	1,128,000
Child Care Information/Support	0	0	450,000
Early Language/Learning	0	0	567,500
Adoption Redesign	0	0	24,998
Family Resource and Parent Education Grant	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>515,500</b>	<b>1,079,600</b>	<b>2,170,498</b>
<b>Stabilizing and Enhancing Child Care</b>			
Stabilization Grant	0	3,448,122	3,646,647
Training Initiative	0	0	1,306,380
Supported Child Care	1,308,276	1,865,388	2,503,632
Subsidy/Equipment Grants	9,094,622	9,519,259	9,345,150
Child Care Connection Nova Scotia			
Other Child Care (CCOG, SEG)	2,871,569	2,854,720	2,910,897
Early Childhood Education Grant (ECEG)**	0	0	0
Child Development Centres	285,216	286,301	684,605
Early Intervention	1,612,125	1,897,742	1,897,572
ESIA Child Care	899,591	3,174,649	5,013,506
ECDS Administration	581,368	565,279	339,964
New/Expanded Child Care Centres	0	0	1,679,248
Materials/Resource Grant	0	0	0
Repair/Renovation	0	0	0
Outdoor Play Space Grant	0	0	0
Program Enhancement Grant	0	0	0
Energy Upgrade Grants	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition Grant	0	0	0
Recruitment and Retention (Cont. Ed)	0	0	0
Family Home Day Care	0	0	0
Read to Me	0	0	0
Awareness Campaign	0	0	0
French Translation of ECD Training Materials	0	15,000	0
Capacity Initiative	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16,652,767</b>	<b>23,626,460</b>	<b>29,327,601</b>
<b>Community Engagement and Infrastructure Support</b>			
ECD Reg Collaboration Teams	0	0	20,000
Information Systems Development	0	0	400,000
Volunteer Initiative	0	0	0
Administration / Operations	0	109,129	671,458
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,129</b>	<b>1,091,458</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>17,168,267</b>	<b>25,232,529</b>	<b>36,172,217</b>

\* Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness funding of home visiting unknown due to multifaceted role of public health staff.

\*\* In 2010 the Early Childhood Education Grant (ECEG) replaced the Child Care Operating Grant (COGS) and the Stabilization Grant.

**Appendix B: Total Provincial and Federal ECD Expenditure Summary from 2000 (Baseline Year) to 2012, *continued***

Program	2003 - 2004 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2004 - 2005 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2005 - 2006 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2006 - 2007 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)
<b>Healthy Beginnings: Enhanced Home Visiting</b>				
Healthy Beginnings*	3,000,000	3,494,582	3,500,000	3,500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,494,582</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>Enhanced Parenting and Family Supports</b>				
Family Resource/Parent Education	571,500	802,500	901,500	787,500
Child Care Information/Support	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Early Language/Learning	727,500	740,000	890,000	720,000
Adoption Redesign	174,411	349,361	831,899	928,310
Family Resource and Parent Education Grant	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,123,411</b>	<b>2,541,861</b>	<b>3,273,399</b>	<b>3,085,810</b>
<b>Stabilizing and Enhancing Child Care</b>				
Stabilization Grant	3,839,403	3,896,696	4,029,166	4,263,137
Training Initiative	1,093,906	974,089	994,000	1,098,000
Supported Child Care	2,602,829	2,428,763	2,683,032	2,705,866
Subsidy/Equipment Grants	9,236,554	9,288,606	10,108,891	10,122,220
Child Care Connection Nova Scotia				
Other Child Care (CCOG, SEG)	3,090,157	3,081,892	2,892,808	3,790,479
Early Childhood Education Grant (ECEG)**	0	0	0	0
Child Development Centres	290,917	293,418	291,049	276,077
Early Intervention	1,901,383	2,026,612	2,092,237	2,320,369
ESIA Child Care	5,177,950	5,024,092	4,880,358	4,359,969
ECDS Administration	359,395	373,705	293,387	328,328
New/Expanded Child Care Centres	0	0	93,018	2,248,302
Materials/Resource Grant	724,461	-21,944	0	0
Repair/Renovation	0		0	46,939
Outdoor Play Space Grant	0		0	0
Program Enhancement Grant	0		0	0
Energy Upgrade Grants	0		0	0
Food and Nutrition Grant	0		0	0
Recruitment and Retention (Cont. Ed)	0		0	0
Family Home Day Care	0		0	0
Read to Me	0		0	0
Awareness Campaign	0		0	0
French Translation of ECD Training Materials	0		0	0
Capacity Initiative	0	2,152	23,000	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28,316,955</b>	<b>27,368,081</b>	<b>28,380,946</b>	<b>31,559,686</b>
<b>Community Engagement and Infrastructure Support</b>				
ECD Reg Collaboration Teams	0	2,598	3,444	2,722
Information Systems Development	450,000	312,097	995,735	1,206,492
Volunteer Initiative	0	11,945	0	0
Administration / Operations	1,190,258	1,427,076	1,668,132	1,629,234
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,640,258</b>	<b>1,753,716</b>	<b>2,667,311</b>	<b>2,838,448</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>35,080,624</b>	<b>35,158,240</b>	<b>37,821,656</b>	<b>40,983,944</b>

\* Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness funding of home visiting unknown due to multifaceted role of public health staff.

2007 - 2008 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2008 - 2009 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2009 - 2010 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2010 - 2011 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	2011 - 2012 Actual Baseline Funding (\$)	Total Actual Funding
3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,478,000	3,500,000	34,972,582
<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,478,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>34,972,582</b>
767,500	0	0	0	0	6,553,600
550,000	0	0	0	0	3,600,000
550,000	0	0	0	0	4,262,886
775,090	0	0	0	0	3,084,069
0	2,088,813	2,157,500	2,157,500	21,575,00	8,561,313
<b>2,710,476</b>	<b>2,088,813</b>	<b>2,157,500</b>	<b>2,157,500</b>	<b>2,157,500</b>	<b>26,061,868</b>
4,991,090	5,303,793	5,496,274	9,554	0	38,923,882
800,000	800,000	800,000	708,744	791,668	9,366,787
2,894,070	2,911,837	3,961,372	4,365,298	4,480,756	34,711,119
10,951,300	13,778,405	15,417,959	17,358,370	17,954,221	142,175,557
			59,452	59,452	118,904
8,288,897	6,874,879	7,989,825	10,734		44,656,857
0	0	0	15,980,949	16,954,270	32,935,219
263,281	284,812	258,200	235,159	238,949	3,687,984
2,379,822	2,426,054	2,448,213	2,549,759	2,724,762	26,276,650
4,110,842	3,875,221	3,719,000	3,840,073	3,958,418	48,033,669
423,851	434,013	486,546	446,601	424,050	5,056,487
420,820	748,735	2,684,148	2,226,366	2,316,524	12,417,161
0		0	0	0	702,517
839,097	609,597	280,800	857,263	301,621	2,935,317
5,080,806	20,000	0	0	0	5,100,806
2,621,057	4,4851	0	0	0	2,665,908
0	1,279,489	0	0	0	1,279,489
0	0	0	25,995	0	25,995
0	26,784	288,842	245,215	377,047	937,888
0	398,551	496,098	879,510	975,532	2,749,691
0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
0	0	50,540	45,790	0	96,330
0	0	0	0	0	15,000
0	0	0	0	0	25,152
<b>44,064,933</b>	<b>39,867,021</b>	<b>44,377,817</b>	<b>49,791,545</b>	<b>51,557,270</b>	<b>414,944,368</b>
1,703	3,178	0	0	0	33,645
1,923,994	1,979,644	2,220,154	0	0	9,488,116
0	0	0	0	0	11,945
1,727,222	1,946,177	2,001,270	2,002,125	2,122,117	16,494,198
<b>3,652,919</b>	<b>3,928,999</b>	<b>4,221,424</b>	<b>2,002,125</b>	<b>2,122,117</b>	<b>26,027,904</b>
<b>53,928,328</b>	<b>49,384,833</b>	<b>54,256,741</b>	<b>57,482,456</b>	<b>59,336,887</b>	<b>502,006,722</b>

\*\* In 2010 the Early Childhood Education Grant (ECEG) replaced the Child Care Operating Grant (COGS) and the Stabilization Grant.









  
NOVA SCOTIA