
The Regional Municipality of Peel

Best Start Transition Plan
October 2005



**BEST START TRANSITION PLAN
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INTRODUCTION

This document is the Region of Peel's *Best Start* Service and Transition Plan. It describes the funding and service strategies for implementing *Best Start* in the Region of Peel. The plan builds on the Early Learning and Child Care Plan for 2005 to 2008. The *Best Start* Plan should be read as an attachment to the updated 2004 to 2007 Child Care Service Management plan.

The *Best Start* Service and Transition Plans outline strategies for implementing Best Start in 2005 and 2006 with a more general outlook beyond. The plan describes how the Region of Peel plans to increase licensed spaces, increase child care fee subsidies, improve supports for children with special needs and provide wage subsidies. These plans will be realized as more information regarding guidelines and infrastructure requirements are received.

BACKGROUND

The Regional Municipality of Peel continues to experience a demand for early learning and care opportunities greater than the available supply of quality licensed spaces and services. *Best Start* will begin to close the gap between demand and capacity. This plan outlines how initial *Best Start* investments will be allocated within the constraints of the policies articulated by the Ministry of Children and Youth Services.

The Regional Municipality of Peel has \$11,400,000 in major capital funding that must be spent prior to March 31, 2006. A minimum of 755 new child care spaces must be created with this funding, the majority for children in junior and senior kindergarten. This brief transition plan outlines a plan for creating these new spaces.

Part A ASSESSING THE NEED

1.1 Community Need

One of the striking features of Peel Region is the dramatic growth that the Region is experiencing. Rapid growth creates significant challenges for the planning and delivery of services. Both mandated and discretionary programs face continuous pressure to increase the level of services available. For example, schools are struggling to find enough physical space to meet the needs of a booming population. In addition, schools are now restructuring classes to meet the class size reduction mandate. The rapid growth in diversity throughout the Region also brings service challenges. (*Appendix II outlines areas of growth in Peel.*)

While the range of available services is diverse and extensive, and there is a history in the Region of co-operative and collaborative planning, there is a tremendous demand for service in Peel Region that is currently unmet. The population in Peel is growing rapidly and there are a number of critical indicators in the population that present challenges for the provision of child care services. Peel is the second largest municipality in Ontario with a population of over 1.1 million projected in 2005 and 1.16 million by 2008. It is also the second most diverse community in Ontario. 28.12 % of children 0 to 12 come from households where English is not the first language. (2001 Canada Census; Statistics Canada).

The diversity of the Region and the increasing demand for services for children have resulted in considerable pressure on both service providers and on the Region. In an effort to meet at least some of the demand for services, the Region has contributed funding above the 80/20 legislated cost-sharing agreement with the province. In 2004 the Regional share represented 29.3% of all funding.

Population Forecast of Children under 6 years of age

Municipality	2001	Estimated 2006
Brampton	35,040	43,000
Caledon	5,165	6,000
Mississauga	58,270	63,000
Peel Total	98,475*	112,000*

* *Planning Department of the Regional Municipality of Peel*

In keeping with the Schools First Policy directing that the initial expansion of early learning and care spaces is to occur within schools, the Region, as the recognized Children's Service System Manager, has worked closely with each of the four school boards to develop this transition plan. This collaboration has resulted in an increased understanding of the needs of children and their families throughout the Region.

Throughout the Region there continues to be a significant need for additional child care spaces, however, there are some neighbourhoods that have a more immediate need, either because there are such limited resources currently available or because our research indicates that early intervention in these communities will have a positive impact on children's readiness to learn.

1.2 Peel Early Years Community Services Inventory

The Peel Early Years Community Inventory is an inventory of programs and services for parents and caregivers of children from 0 to 6 years of age. The information collected will be used to develop a database of these programs and services that will be available on the Internet. In addition, people will be able to call the information lines at Child Development Resource Connection Peel (CDRCP) to speak with an Information and Referral Specialist.

The inventory is being collected in two parts. Part 1 of the inventory asks general questions regarding programs and services offered by each organization. Part 1 of the inventory was due for completion by October 26, 2005.

Part 2 of the inventory asks questions regarding specific program and service information and is sent after the completion of Part 1. Part 2 of the survey includes one survey for every program offered through an organization is to be completed and returned no more than two weeks after it is received by the organization.

The gathering of information for the Peel Early Years Community Inventory (both Part 1 and Part 2) is due to be completed December 2005. Information will then be collated and the online database organized. The online database as well as individual summary reports for organizations will be created and distributed early in 2006.

1.3 Early Development Instrument (EDI)

Research demonstrates the positive outcomes for children related to early intervention supports. The impact of programs and services provided on a neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood basis on school readiness is significant. This lends credence to the importance of one of the key objectives of *Best Start I*, the delivery of programs through a neighbourhood based hub model.

EDI results in Peel Region demonstrate the significance of the research. Three out of ten children in Peel were identified as not school ready and there was significant variation on a neighbourhood-by-neighbourhood basis. Children living with in neighbourhoods with high social risk indicators (*Appendix III*) received the lowest overall EDI scores. (*Appendix IV*)

1.4 French Language Child Care Needs

There are currently only four French language child care centres operating with the Regional Municipality of Peel (Petit Bateau in Brampton and Streetsville; Le Cercle de l'Amitie in Brampton and Mississauga. This, despite the fact that there are 12,350 people in Peel whose mother tongue is French. Working closely with the two French school boards (Conseil scolaire de district du Centre-Sud-Ouest (*CSDCSO*), and Conseil Scolaire de District Catholique Centre-Sud (*CSDCCS*), additional spaces are expected to be created for Francophone children. *Appendix I shows the breakdown of population in Peel and the Area Municipalities with French as a Mother Tongue.*

1.5 Aboriginal Child Care Needs

The total self-identified Aboriginal population, including Metis, in Peel is 3,915 including 350 children from 0 – 4 years (based on the 2001 census). Current estimates suggest that the First Nation population has increased significantly.

Currently, there are no Aboriginal programs located within Peel Region and there is a continued need to develop programs and services that will provide culturally literate and sensitive programming that honour Aboriginal heritage. Two networks exist: the Peel Aboriginal Network and the Credit Valley Métis Council. Aboriginal citizens often must travel to Toronto or Brantford for services. A representative from Peel Aboriginal Network has joined the Peel Best Start Network and has initiated a focus group with both networks.

1.6 Historical Overview of the Child Care System

History

Within Peel Region, families have access to a full range of services including full-time and part-time care for infants through school age children. Infant care is extremely limited and there is an identified shortage of school age care. Licensed care in rural areas is more difficult to access than is licensed care within urban areas of the Region. Emergency care is available in only very limited circumstances. It is critical to note that the vast majority of non-subsidized children are being cared for outside the regulated child care system.

School Based Child Care

There is considerable child care located within school settings. The major capital funding made available through Best Start will further increase the amount of school based child care, however, it must be noted that considerable lead time is required to undertake significant capital expansion within schools. School boards have provided potential sites for renovation and have communicated to the Peel Best Start Network and to the Ministries that the March 31, 2006 timeline for completion of capital projects is not possible in all instances.

Special Needs Resourcing Programs (SNR)

The demand for special needs resourcing continues to increase throughout the Region with waiting lists continuing to grow. There are simply not enough services available for children with special needs and there is insufficient support for child care programs that accept children with special needs.

SNR Service Statistics for 2004

Service Elements	Targets	Actual
Children Served	701	686
FTE (Staffing)	63	59

2004 Funding Allocation to SNR Agencies*

Program	Original 2004 DNA Funding @ 80%	2004 Revised DNA & ELCC Funding @ 80%	Actual Expenditure less Adjustments and Recoveries
Total	\$2,175,451	\$2,346,451	\$3,141,871

* Based on Actual Service Contracts for January – December 2004 and Q4 report.

Subsidized Child Care

Child Care Services are located throughout the Region and subsidized child care is available in each local municipality. The following chart breaks down the number of subsidized children by municipality in the Region of Peel, as at September 30, 2005.

Municipality	Subsidized Children
Mississauga	2,507
Brampton	1,752
Caledon	42
Total	4,301

Previous Year's Child Care Spending and Service Levels

2004 Spending and Service Levels *

Programs	2004 Shareable Net Actual Expenditures	2004 Approved Net Shareable Expenditures	2004 Over / (Under) Expenditures	2004 Actual Service Levels
Fee Subsidy				
DNA	\$17,264,727	\$16,464,650	\$800,077	667,000
ELCC Stabilizing	\$746,688	\$639,330	\$107,358	23,715
ELCC Preschool	\$1,742,272	\$1,491,770	\$250,502	55,334
OW Formal	\$1,601,625	\$1,601,625	\$0	573
OW Informal	\$512,443	\$525,000	(\$12,557)	300
Total Fee Subsidy	\$21,867,755	\$20,722,375	\$1,145,380	746,922
Wage Subsidy (Non Profit)	\$8,199,499	\$8,460,028	(\$260,529)	1,799.1
Wage Subsidy (Commercial)	\$938,792	\$760,730	\$178,062	262.2
Special Needs				
DNA	\$2,925,852	\$2,719,314	\$206,538	635
ELCC Stabilizing	\$66,394	\$64,125	\$2,269	15
ELCC Preschool	\$149,625	\$149,625	\$0	36
Total Special Needs	\$3,141,871	\$2,933,064	\$208,807	686
Total	\$34,147,917	\$32,876,197	\$1,271,720	NA

* This report is based on the Actual 2004 Service Contract and 2004 Q4 quarterly report

The chart above demonstrates the way in which over the past several years, the number of funding streams for fee subsidy has increased. This has resulted in additional administrative challenges and has created expectations within the community that cannot always be met. For example, the Early Learning and Care funding stream is focussed on preschool children. Funding constraints are not always consistent with the identified needs within a community.

1.7 Determining Current Need/Identifying Service Gaps

Municipality	Child Population age 0 -6 in Peel (2001 Census)	Estimated Child Population age 0 -6 in Peel (2005)	Available Spaces	Licensed Vacancies	Waiting for Care
Brampton	35,040	43,000	6,152	364	475
Mississauga	58,270	63,000	12,417	734	670
Caledon	5,165	6,000	863	51	27
Grand Total	98,475	112,000	19,432	1149	1162

The chart above demonstrates that there is a need for early learning and care programs throughout Peel Region. However, there is no question that some areas in the Region are better served than others. In developing the *Best Start* Transition Plan, every effort has been made to increase access to quality programming in those communities currently most underserved.

1.8 Current Statistics

Licensed Centre Based Care	Non-Profit	Commercial	Total
Number of licensed child care centres	292	111	403
Number of infant spaces	200	223	423
Number of toddler spaces	700	930	1630
Number of pre-school spaces	4,440	4,688	9,128
Number of school-age spaces	7,838	413	8,251
Total Number of spaces	13,178	6,254	19,432
Number of child care centres providing care for children 2.5 – 5 years	112	110	222
Number of licensed child care centres in schools	42	4	46
Number of school-age programs in schools	204	2	206
Subsidized child care spaces in schools (0-6 yrs) (POS)	1625	72	1697

Licensed Home Care Agencies	Non-Profit	Commercial	Total
Number of home care agencies	6	4	10
Number of approved homes (active homes)	380	75	455
Number of spaces (# x 2.5)	938	187	1125
Number of subsidized spaces	718	136	854
Number of agencies providing care for children 2.5 - 5 years	6	4	10

Resource Programs and Special Needs	
Resource Centres	2 *
Ontario Early Years Centres	7 +1 **
Special Needs Resource Programs	6 ***

* The child care resource programs are also designated Ontario Early Years Centre

** 7 OEYC's and 1 satellite location for the Caledon Community

*** Number of programs is based on those funded through the Region of Peel

Part B RECOMMENDATIONS

2.0 System Capacity/Filling Current Vacant Spaces

Within Peel Region there are currently 1149 spaces vacant for children under six located within licensed child care centres and home child care agencies. 620 of these spaces are for children four and five. Currently, there are 219 centres operating in schools, 39 of these sites (18%) serve children under 6. Potentially, there is room for expansion for new licensed spaces. Every effort will be made to fill the vacancies located within schools first. The second priority will be filling kindergarten age spaces within centres that walk children to and from nearby schools. Please note that vacancy information is specific to programs that have service agreements with the Region of Peel. This number could, in fact, increase in size.

It is important to note that vacant spaces are filled on a first come/first served basis. Filling currently vacant spaces is important for the overall viability of the child care system. Children's Services staff is working with operators to identify vacancies, review why the vacancies exist and to develop strategies to fill vacancies.

Creating new physical spaces, while critical in those neighbourhoods that are currently lacking in resources, should be secondary to ensuring that families have access to subsidy support and are able to obtain the benefit of licensed child care for their children.

Recommendation: That *Best Start* Program funding is used to create new subsidized child care spaces in order to full current vacancies in the system.

Recommendation: That all new child care programs started as a result of Best Start have purchase of service agreements in order to support parental choice.

2.1 Strategy for Creating New Physical Spaces by March 31 2006

The *Best Start* Network is working collaboratively to develop an effective plan to expend the capital funding allocated in Phase One of the *Best Start* Initiative. The considerable time constraints mean that in some instances, expediency has resulted in spaces being planned where they can be created prior to the March 31, 2006 first stage deadline rather than in locations that would most closely align with the *Best Start* vision.

The following factors were considered as the plan was developed:

- Available space within schools
- Suitability for licensing as child care centre
- Anticipated major capital costs for converting school space to child care space
- Schools with child care centres already on site
- Schools with child care centres within close proximity
- Current waiting lists for care
- Current waiting lists for subsidy

- Not-for-profit service providers with demonstrated track records that have expressed an interest in expanding

Planning staff from each of the school boards operating within the Regional Municipality of Peel have determined the location of available space for the creation of new child care spaces.

Once potential school space was identified, staff of the Children's Services Division reviewed the available space against the other criteria identified in the list above.

Section 2 Child Care Infrastructure Plan for New Spaces

In 2005-2006, the Regional Municipality of Peel is required to increase the number of physical child care spaces by a total of 755 spaces. According to the *Best Start* guidelines, the majority of these spaces are to be for children aged four and five with some new spaces for infants, toddlers and preschoolers. The spaces are to be located in or near schools and are to be fully operational by March 31, 2006.

The following chart provides specific information about how the child care system within Peel Region can potentially be expanded prior to March as a consequence of resources allocated through phase one of *Best Start*.

It is important to recognize that this chart represents the expansion spaces planned for 2005/2006 with the intent of opening as many as possible within the constraints of available time, capital and operational funding.

3.1 Potential Expansion Projects

There are a number of challenges inherent in creating the new school-based spaces by March 31, 2006. The school boards have identified some significant problems in meeting this deadline including but not limited to:

- Securing building permits in a timely fashion
- Construction occurring while children are on site
- Winter weather conditions

All of the school boards in Peel Region have demonstrated a strong commitment to the principles of *Best Start* and to creating quality early learning and care opportunities for children throughout the community. Each board has identified no problems meeting the *Best Start* objectives by September 2006.

Recommendation: That the deadline for the creation of the initial 755 *Best Start* spaces be extended to September 2006 or that the capital funding envelope be expended over the 3 year allocation period.

The chart below identifies the new and expansion projects to be considered for development for the 2005/2006 funding year.

Ward	School Name	Potential Spaces	Number of Schools	Operator	Estimated JK/SK Spaces	Estimated 0 to 4 Spaces	Estimated Capital Costs	Not in School/Near Schools
Brampton Ward 1		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 2		15	1		15	0	305,000	0
Ward 3		20	0		20	0	305,000	0
Ward 4		73	0		24	49	0	73
Ward 5		206	2		64	118	610,000	142
Ward 6		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 7		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 8		20	1		20	0	305,000	0
Ward 9		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 10		100	2		100	0	1,525,000	20
Caledon Ward 1		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 2		40	1		40	0	610,000	0
Ward 3		40	1		40	0	610,000	0
Ward 4		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 5		0	0		0	0	0	0
Mississauga Ward 1		20	1		20	0	305,000	0
Ward 2		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 3		124	2		60	64	915,000	64
Ward 4		40	1		40	0	610,000	0
Ward 5		44	1		20	24	305,000	24
Ward 6		156	0		100	56	1,525,000	24
Ward 7		0	0		0	0	0	0
Ward 8		88	1		44	44	305,000	0
Ward 9		40	2		40	0	610,000	0
Sub Total		1002	16	TBD	647	355	8,845,000	347
Ward to be determined (TBD)		200	10	0	200	0	3,050,000	0
Grand Total		1,2002	26	0	847	355	11,895,000	347

Please note that the capital costs are estimates at this time. Final decisions for locations, number of new spaces and service providers pending.

Start-up Funding

There are considerable start-up costs related to the creation of 755 new child care spaces throughout Peel Region. Using an average of \$3,000 per space, it is anticipated that approximately \$2,265,000 will be required. It is important to note that this is an estimate that will be further refined following confirmation of the actual costs on a project-by-project basis. It is recommended that financial flexibility be given so that operational start-up costs can be drawn from unspent capital funds.

Recommendation That the above list of potential expansion spaces be further explored in order to meet the *Best Start* target of 755 new spaces prior to March 31, 2006.

If any capital funds remain upon creation of 755 new spaces it is further recommended that:

- a) Funds be allocated to meet operational start-up costs supporting the 755 new spaces;
- b) Capital projects planned for 2006/2007 be reviewed and any “soft planning costs” be allocated within the 2005/2006 allocation of funding and;
- c) Additional capital funds be allocated to not-for-profit centres to address further strengthen and develop the existing child care system
- d) Additional capital funds are utilized to further develop potential hub sites.

3.2 Allocation of Program Funding

Peel Region received an allocation of \$10,431,400 for program support for 2005/2006. Program funding is targeted to the following areas:

- Increasing the number of fee subsidies available
- Providing Minor Capital
- Providing wage subsidies for new staff hired with *Best Start* funding
- Increasing the funding and service levels for Special Needs Resourcing

While it is not possible to fully determine how the program funding will be fully allocated as of October 27, 2005, the chart below is an initial estimate of how these funds will be dispersed:

Program Area	Service Level	Estimated Funding Allocation
Special Needs Resourcing	80	\$ 1,043,140
Start-up/System Building	To be determined	\$ 1,043,140
Wage Subsidy Funding	260	\$ 1,043,140
Fee Subsidy	799	\$ 7,301,980
TOTALS		\$10,431,400

The estimated funding allocation is based on the Province of Ontario's fiscal year April 2005-March 2006. Region of Peel's reporting period is January- December 2005.

Special Needs Resourcing

There is a tremendous need for additional support for children with special needs. The waiting lists continue to grow while families and child care programs are struggling to fully integrate children into programs. Over and over again in the community consultation process, the need to address the challenge of supporting children with special needs has been emphasized.

Start-Up Funding

Start-up funding is required for furnishing and equipment for new spaces. In addition, there is a need to improve existing Child Care spaces in order to strengthen and enhance the system. For example, a number of existing child care facilities does not have equipment and infrastructure to cater to infants and toddlers.

As noted above, Peel Region will require flexibility with regard to allocation of *Best Start* capital and program funding allocations in order to allocate the full \$2,265,000 that it is anticipated will be necessary to adequately fund the 755 planned spaces.

Wage Subsidy

There are substantial wage subsidy costs connected with the creation of 755 new child care spaces. Using an average ratio of 1 caregiver to 8 children, the creation of these new spaces means the addition of a minimum of 94.4 new staff positions. Based on an average allocation of \$4,000 per staff, this means a preliminary allocation of \$377,600 in wage subsidy funding. This allocation will be amended or confirmed upon receipt of the wage subsidy guidelines.

It is important to note that the community has identified wage and benefit levels as being critical to the successful implementation of *Best Start*. There is considerable concern within the child care community that unless early childhood educators are recognized and compensated as the professionals that they are, it will be extremely difficult to recruit and retain the number of staff needed to support this important initiative.

New Fee Subsidies

To fill these new spaces will require additional fee subsidy dollars. Equitable access for families means that income must not be a barrier to accessing quality, licensed care. The current average cost per space is approximately \$35/day. Therefore, it is anticipated that \$7,301,980 of the program funding will be allocated to creating additional fee subsidy spaces. It is important to note that the province will be releasing new fee subsidy eligibility guidelines in the late fall of 2005. The new guidelines may have an impact on the number of families eligible for subsidy, thereby increasing demand on the system. It is anticipated that 799 new fee subsidies will be created.

Recommendation

Program funding will be allocated as necessary to fully support the creation of new physical spaces as well supporting the women and men who will staff these spaces. In addition, program funding will be used to provide additional support to programs and services for children with special needs.

It is further recommended that if there is program funding remaining following the disbursements described above, the leftover dollars will be used to further strengthen the current child care system and further develop potential hubs within the Region.

3.3 New Fee Subsidy Contracts

The chart below details the child care programs that have requested new or expanded fee subsidy agreements with the Region of Peel prior to March 31, 2006.

Program Name	Date of Implementation of POS	Notes
Meadowvale Christian Academy	April 1, 2005	
Peekaboo Sandalwood	September 1, 2005	
Peekaboo Matheson	September 1, 2005	
Tiny Tim Jessie's Campus	April 11, 2005	
Peekaboo Queen Street	Oct. 15, 2005	
Little Leaders Professional Home Daycare Agency	Oct 25, 2005	
Roberta Bondar SA Plasp	August 19, 2005	
Oscar Peterson SA Plasp	September 7, 2005	
Holy Spirit SA FDC	September 2, 2005	
St. Patrick SA FDC	September 2, 2005	
Rowntree SA Plasp	September 14, 2005	
Red Willow SA Plasp	September 14, 2005	
Stanley Mills SA Plasp	September 15, 2005	
Programs inquiries (Information and application package sent)	Pending return and completion of application package	
Rainbow Academy Learning		
Laurel Park Preschool		*pending approval
Brampton Children's Centre		
Children's Choice		
For Kids Sake Wee Watch		
Husky Child Care		
Kids Zone		
Royal Daycare		
Springbank Home Care		
Montessori Melodies		
Kaban Montessori		
Active Kids		
Preschool Petit Bateau Inc.		
Junior Scholars		
Children's Palace		
Infant Care Services		
City of Mississauga		Summer Rec. Programs

3.4 Start-Up and Wage Subsidy Costs for New/Expanded Programs

The dramatic expansion in licensed child care throughout Peel will require considerable operating support. The chart below outlines our best estimate of the operating costs of each of the new and renovated child care programs:

Program	Estimated # of Spaces	Estimated Start-Up Costs	Estimated Staff Required	Estimated Wage Subsidies

Information to follow pending decisions on schools and service providers.

3.5 Required Data for Best Start Planning

The following chart provides specific information about how the child care system within Peel will be expanded before March 31, 2006 as a consequence of Best Start Funding:

New Fee Subsidies in 2005/2006	468
New licensed spaces in school	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants 	To be determined (TBD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toddlers 	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preschoolers 	To be determined (TBD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindergarten 	805
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-Age 	To be determined (TBD)
New spaces in home child care agencies	Dependent on the ability to use schools
Existing vacancies filled in 2005/2006	To be determined (TBD)
New FTE staff hired	To be determined (TBD)
Number of children served by Special Needs Resourcing as a result of Best Start	80
New wage subsidy contracts as a result of Best Start	To be determined (TBD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not-for-profit • Commercial 	
Number of additional early childhood practitioners receiving wage subsidy as a result of Best Start	260

In response to the Schools First Policy, the focus of new licensed spaces for 2005-2006 has been on locations within schools. It is recognized that Home Child Care is an important component on any comprehensive child care system. It is also the program of choice for many families and more frequently for those families whose children benefit from a small group setting. Peel will work with Home Child Care experts to integrate the sector in upcoming plans.

SUMMARY

Best Start provides an investment in early learning and child care services that is unprecedented. Through a collaborative process, community partners and stakeholders have begun to plan for future needs of the children and families of Peel.

The draft Transitional Infrastructure Plan provides the basis on which further planning and decision making will take place. A Regional Infrastructure Plan will follow when site selection has been completed and service providers have been determined. Accurate cost determination will be required.

The Region of Peel, Success by 6 Peel and the community stakeholders are committed to the success of *Best Start*. It is important that some flexibility be provided with timelines for infrastructure expenditures in order to ensure that implementation takes place in the best possible way.





APPENDIX I

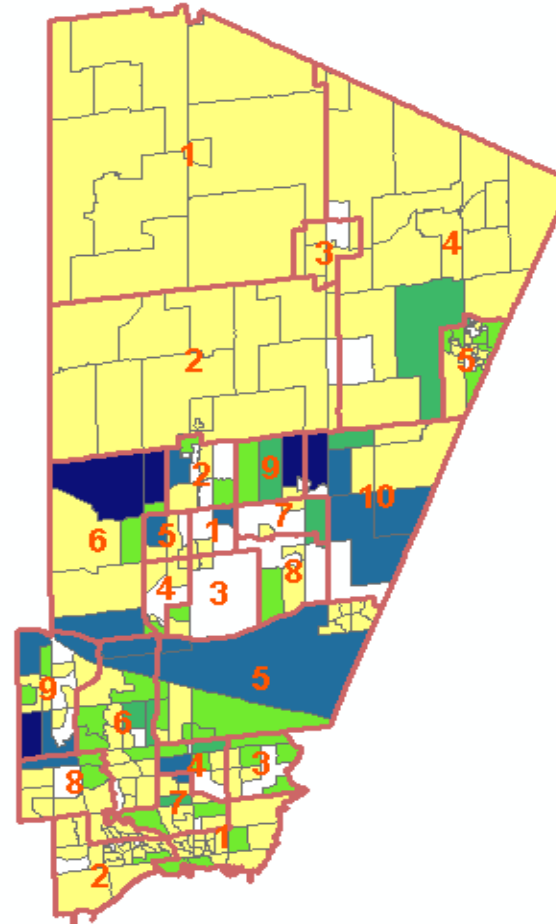
Population with French as a Mother Tongue* in Peel and the Area Municipalities, 2001 Census												
	Mississauga			Brampton			Caledon			Peel		
	Total Population	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total Population	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total Population	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total Population	0-4 years	5-14 years
French	7,910	245	755	3,935	155	315	505	10	20	12,350	410	1,090
English and French	805	60	215	510	45	85	25	10	0	1,340	115	300
French and non-official language	740	55	75	485	30	35	10	0	0	1,235	85	110
English, French and non-official language	260	20	55	50	0	10	10	0	10	320	20	75
* Mother tongue is defined as the first language a person learned to speak as a child and still understands today.												
Source: 2001 Census, Cross-Tabulation												

APPENDIX II

Peel's Growth Areas

Legend

-  1 - 50 Units
-  51 - 100 Units
-  101 - 500 Units
-  501 - 1000 Units
-  1001 - 5173 Units



APPENDIX III

APPENDIX IV