



# **Middle Childhood Matters**

An Inventory of Full-Week After-School  
Programs for Children 6-12 Years in Toronto

January 2009

Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto  
In Partnership with Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto



**MIDDLE CHILDHOOD MATTERS:  
AN INVENTORY OF FULL-WEEK AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN 6-12 YEARS IN TORONTO**

January 2009

ISBN: 978-1-894199-18-6

Produced by the **Community Social Planning Council of Toronto**  
in partnership with **Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto**

**REPORT AUTHOR**

André Lyn, CSPC-T

**RESEARCH SUPPORT**

Maureen Anglin, MCMC; Frontier College

Sara Farrell, MCMC; Toronto Public Health

Cindy Himelstein, MCMC; Children's Aid Society of Toronto

Harvey Low, City of Toronto

Alan Meisner, City of Toronto

Michelle Pannunzio, CSPC-T

Alissa Von Bargen, CSPC-T

Beth Wilson, CSPC-T

City of Toronto, Children's Services Division

City of Toronto, Social Development, Finance and Administration Division

**MAPPING AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS**

Beth Wilson, CSPC-T

**REPORT DESIGN**

Christopher Wulff, CSPC-T

**ABOUT THE PARTNERS**

**Community Social Planning Council of Toronto** (CSPC-T) is a non-profit community organization committed to building a civic society in which diversity, equity, social and economic justice, interdependence and active civic participation are central. CSPC-T works with diverse communities, engages in community-based research and conducts policy analysis with an aim of improving the quality of life of all Toronto residents. [www.socialplanningtoronto.org](http://www.socialplanningtoronto.org)



**Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto** (MCMC) is a Toronto-based group of social service and community organizations with a mandate to ensure that children 6-12 years of age and their families have access to a range of high quality, developmentally and culturally appropriate services and supports in their communities. [www.middlechildhoodmatterstoronto.on.ca](http://www.middlechildhoodmatterstoronto.on.ca)

**FUNDING SUPPORT**

This project was made possible through the financial support of:



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

Acknowledgements	2
Executive Summary	3
Views from Parents with Children in their Middle Years	5
Introduction	6
Research Methodology	8
Findings	9
Implications	14
Recommendations	15
References	17
Appendix 1 - MCMC Key Messages, 2008	18
Appendix 2 - MCMC Position Paper, 2005	19
Appendix 3 - Survey Instrument	21
Appendix 4 - Full-Week Program Listing by Neighbourhood	22
Appendix 5 - Maps of the Former Cities of Toronto	26
Appendix 6 - Respondents Offering Full-Week After-School Programs	30

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

I would like to acknowledge the Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto (MCMC) for its vision and commitment to raising the visibility and importance of the middle childhood years in Toronto. This project was conceived by the Coalition as a first step toward ensuring access to high quality, effective programs for children in their middle years across Toronto.

In particular, I would like to thank three members of the Coalition for their diligence, hard work and support which was essential to the success of this project: Cindy Himelstein (Children's Aid Society of Toronto), Maureen Anglin (Frontier College) and Sara Farrell (Toronto Public Health).

Special thanks to the Coalition members who completed the questionnaire on behalf of their respective organizations, who circulated it amongst their many and varied networks and encouraged broad participation in the project.

This research would not been possible without the participation of agency staff who took the time to complete the questionnaire. Many gave very generously of their time to respond to our call-backs as we sought clarification to ensure the accuracy of the data.

Special thanks go to my colleagues at the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto (CSPC-T) for their support throughout this research process. I would like to recognize the work of CSPC-T intern Michelle Pannunzio who was involved in all aspects of the

research, including literature review, data collection, data entry and analysis. I would also like to thank CSPC-T Senior Researcher Beth Wilson who lent her mapping expertise to the project and without whom we could not have achieved our core purpose of this research. Thanks Beth!

I would like to extend my appreciation to the City of Toronto's Social Development, Finance and Administration Division and in particular, Harvey Low and Alan Meisner, for providing us with demographic data that was essential to the preparation of the maps for this report.

Many thanks go to CSPC-T's core funders, the City of Toronto and United Way Toronto, for their ongoing financial support that made this work possible.

Finally, I would like to add a personal thank you to MCMC and CSPC-T for the opportunity to work on this exciting, cutting-edge research project. It is my hope that this work will help to ensure the provision of high quality, culturally-appropriate and accessible after-school programs for middle years children across Toronto. I wish you continued success in your research and advocacy efforts as you strive to make middle childhood matter.

André Lyn  
Report Author

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

The middle childhood years, ages 6 – 12, can be characterized as the forgotten years of childhood, seldom receiving the benefits of public policy, public and private sector investments, and media attention. This is in contrast to children in the early years who benefit from best start programs and early years centres, and teens for whom there have been significant research and program investments to engage and keep them from risky behaviour.

There is some recognition now that focusing on the middle childhood years is important in order to maximize the benefits of the early years investments and to create a solid foundation to meet the challenges of the teen years. It has been suggested that if the problems that arise in the middle years are not addressed, they will continue into adolescence (Schonert-Reichl, 2007:4).

In addition, the middle childhood years are themselves a significant developmental period. It is the beginning of the child's journey into the wider community. For many children, this is their first time going to school formally. As children progress through their middle childhood years, they become more independent of, and have less supervised time with parents/adults (Hanvey, 2002: 6).

Where and how middle years children spend their after-school hours can have differing effects. In general, after-school care reduces the amount of time that middle years children are unsupervised by an adult. This is important as research shows that children who are left unsupervised are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviours, become victims of crime and experience academic problems. It is also reported that children aged 6-12 are at the greatest risk of physical assaults during the 3:00 – 7:00 p.m. time period (AuCoin, 2005:6). However, children who are in safe, supportive adult-supervised and engaging after-school programs have positive developmental experiences.

After-school programs provide more than just supervised care. They provide an important learning environment that builds critical cognitive and social skills. Research

also shows that the amount of time spent in after-school programs matters. Those who attend the most hours over the most years benefit more than those who participate in shorter programs or attend less regularly (Miller, 2003, cited in Hanvey, n.d: 16).

Parents working long hours and juggling multiple jobs to keep house and home can struggle to find the right after-school care for their middle years children. Driven by the goal of ensuring access to quality after-school care, in its many forms, for all middle years children, this research takes the first step of developing a database of full-week after-school programs in Toronto and their capacity to accommodate children 6-12 years.

## Key Research Findings

1. We have identified 21 organizations that operate 534 full-week after-school programs (Monday through Friday) for children aged 6-12 in Toronto. These 534 full-week programs accommodate a total of 18,205 of Toronto's 192,525 middle years children.
2. These full-week after-school programs accommodate just 9.5% of children 6-12 years in Toronto.
3. The former city of Toronto has the largest capacity to provide full-week after-school programs with spaces for 15% of all local middle years children. In contrast, former municipalities in the inner suburbs can accommodate between 7% and 9% of local children, with the lowest rate in Scarborough.
4. In the seven neighbourhoods with the largest number of children 6-12 years, program capacity is below the city average in every case. Located in the north-west and north-east corners of the city, these neighbourhoods are home to 15% of Toronto's middle years children but local programs can only accommodate 5% of local children.

5. While this research project is a good start, it raises many more questions. What are the after-school circumstances of over 90% of Toronto's middle years children? Are they well served by family, friends or a patchwork of programs, or unsupervised during the after-school hours? The need for additional research is clear to answer the questions: "Where are they?" "Who are they with?" "What are they doing?"
4. Work to ensure that middle years children have equal access to high quality after-school programs regardless of where they live.
5. Ensure that solid policies, procedures and funding are in place to fully realize the potential of schools as community hubs working with local agencies to deliver after-school programs for middle years children in addition to other vital community programs.

## Recommendations

1. Continue to support existing after-school programs and initiatives for children 6-12 years old that are providing quality care.
2. Support the development of a Middle Childhood Years Framework which includes policy recommendations. This will fill the policy void for middle childhood years.
3. Develop a comprehensive integrated strategy, policy and funding that focuses on the complete developmental continuum of a child from birth through to adulthood including the middle childhood years.
6. Build on current research to develop a comprehensive and detailed database of Toronto's after-school programs for middle years children including information on program cost, accessibility for children with special needs, program quality, cultural-appropriateness of programs and identification of school-based programs.
7. Conduct further research to identify the after-school situations and needs of Toronto's 6-12 year olds, who, based on our data, are not in a full-week after-school program in order to answer the questions: "Where are they?" "Who are they with?" "What are they doing?"

# Views from parents with children in their middle years

A working couple living in Toronto's inner suburbs have high hopes for their three girls. Like most parents they want to ensure that their children are at all times in a safe and stimulating environment. Both parents work regular full-time jobs. Their two older girls, ages 11 and 12, are in middle school between the hours of 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and their youngest is in a full daycare program. Finding appropriate care for their older girls during the three hours after school is proving quite a challenge.

When their two older girls were in grades 3 and 4 respectively, this working family tried an in-home babysitter with a neighbour who had four children, two of whom were attending the same school as their older girls. Although this was a safe environment, it was less than stimulating as the girls spent most of their time entertaining the younger kids in the home. While socially engaging, this situation left little time for homework.

After a long wait, they finally got their two older girls into an established after-school program run in a nearby school. The first two years in this program worked reasonably well, but as the girls got older they became less than impressed with the crafts and games geared to younger children.

Now that their older girls are in middle school, these parents can no longer find suitable after-school programs in the area. The girls have been given a key and a long list of rules to keep them safe during the after-school hours before their parents come home from work. Not an ideal situation, but what are their choices?

In the words of a working mother living in downtown Toronto:

“There are not enough quality child care centres available to parents in Toronto. It is a blessing to have a place where we can send our children and know that we have left them with trained and caring individuals, in our absence. For parents like me who are working or going to school, we depend on after-school programs to assist with homework, provide a safe play space and child care.

Realistically, parents, for the most part, have jobs that do not cater to their child care issues. They need to know that their children will be provided for during the evening hours. We need affordable, reliable, safe and, most of all, fun programs for our children. Child care is a basic necessity for parents. Increased and improved programs will help to alleviate some of the stresses we go through as parents on a regular basis.”

Working parents across Toronto have similar stories about the after-school dilemma for children in the middle years. In this research study, we take the first step in exploring this issue through the development of an inventory of full-week after-school programs for children 6-12 years in Toronto. We also examine the capacity of these programs to accommodate middle years children across all of Toronto's neighbourhoods.

# INTRODUCTION

---

Unlike children in the early years and youth in their teens, children in the middle years, age 6-12, are rarely the focus of public policy, government investment or media attention. Children during these forgotten years are too old for best start programs and early years centres, and too young for youth leadership initiatives aimed at engaging young people and promoting positive, pro-social behaviours.

Yet middle childhood is a significant developmental period in its own right and one with lasting impacts. The middle years are a period of time when children begin a journey into the wider community. For many children, this is their first time going to school formally. As they get older, children have increased independence, and more unsupervised time away from adults. It is a time when they deal increasingly with the influences of their peers and start to solidify their sense of self (Hanvey, 2002: 6). It is a critical period to build on the investments and experiences of the early years, and to prepare children with a solid foundation to address the challenges of the teen years to come.

With the increasing labour force participation of mothers, after-school care for children in the middle years has become an important component in the supports needed to allow parents to balance work and raise their children. In Toronto, a full 60% of mothers living with their children have paid employment (Statistics Canada, 2008a). Our city is home to 136,135 lone-parent families, mostly mother-led (Statistics Canada, 2008b). Quality after-school care is essential to these families.

The increasing proliferation of part-time, short-term and low-wage work leaves many parents juggling multiple jobs and struggling to manage erratic work schedules (Workers' Action Centre, 2007). National studies find workers are working longer hours and often for less benefit (Jackson, Robinson, Baldwin & Wiggins, 2000). These labour market realities cause parents to scramble to arrange care for their children in the after-school hours. Also, with one in four children

in Toronto living in poverty, affordability of care is a central issue (Statistics Canada, 2008a).

Working parents generally have limited options to care for their middle years children after school. They may leave their children at home unsupervised or with older siblings, with a babysitter, put them in an after-school care program if available, or put together a patchwork of programs and classes to fill the schedule. In general, parents want to be confident that their children are safe and are in a stimulating, caring environment after school.

For working parents, a primary concern is safety. A national study of Canadian parents with children in the 6-14 age group found that 2 out of 3 (66%) were "very concerned" about their child's safety. The level of concern grew to 76% for parents who work full-time and have no adult at home during the after-school period (Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada, 2001).

Research reveals that these concerns are warranted. Unsupervised middle years children are at risk for injury, victimization, and physical and sexual assault in the after-school hours. Researchers have found that the greatest proportion of after-school injuries occur to school-aged children in the home (82%) with 41% due to falls (AuCoin, 2005). This study also found that as children age, rates of violent victimization also increase, particularly for males who tend to have higher rates than females. More than 43% of physical assaults that 6-10 year olds experienced and 37% that 11-13 year olds experienced happened during the 4 hour after-school period, with the highest rates of physical assault for children 6-13 years occurring between 3 and 7 p.m. The first hour after school, between 3 and 4 p.m., is considered the period of greatest risk for physical assault of middle years children when 16% of physical assaults against 6-10 year olds and 15% against 11-13 year olds take place. This, of course, usually happens when children are going home from school and in most cases are unsupervised.

This study also found similar patterns for sexual assault and victimization of middle years children. Sexual assaults against children 13 years old and under were more likely to occur between 3 and 7 p.m. (29% of 6-10 year olds, 28% of 11-13 year olds) with the greatest number of sexual assaults taking place between 3 and 4 p.m. according to police reports. Offences such as robberies, uttering threats and harassment against children in their middle childhood years followed similar patterns. These offences tended to be committed by youth and occurred on streets and open areas such as parking lots, especially for male victims.

The number of middle years children in Toronto who are unsupervised during the after-school hours is not known. One study conducted in the lower mainland in British Columbia found that more than 10% of all children 6-12 years were rarely under the supervision of an adult, weekdays between 3 and 6 p.m. (Schonert-Reichl, 2007). By the time children reached grade 7, a total of 16% were unsupervised during the after-school hours (Schonert-Reichl, 2007).

In general, after-school care reduces the amount of time that middle years children are unsupervised by an adult. But after-school programs provide more than just

## Background

In June 2007, Lidia Monaco, co-chair of the Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto (MCMC) contacted the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto (CSPC-T) to enquire if we would be willing to conduct research on their behalf. After a number of consultations with the MCMC executive committee, it was agreed that the CSPC-T would conduct a strategic research review session with MCMC to aid them in prioritizing their research interests and to determine their immediate research focus.

Through the strategic research review process, MCMC agreed that their immediate priority would be to increase the availability of after-school programs, Monday-Friday during the 3:00 – 6:00 p.m. period, for children 6-12 years. They identified the need to first establish base data on the existence of such programs and the number of children that could be accommodated in each program across the city of Toronto.

supervised care. They provide an important learning environment that builds critical cognitive and social skills. It may be challenging for informal caregivers to provide this type of stimulating environment. Quality after-school programs also have the potential to boost the parent-child relationship, strengthen resilience and bridge gaps between home and school for children in their middle childhood years (MCMC, 2008; MCMC, 2005; Appendix 1 and 2 respectively). As well, the presence of a caring adult has been found to help vulnerable children become more resilient (Hanvey, n.d: 15).

Data from the United States show that children who participate in after-school programs are more likely to succeed academically, are more self-confident, have stronger social skills and learn to handle conflicts in an acceptable manner (Mediaville, 2001:41, cited in Frontier College, 2006). Research has also shown that children who spend the greatest number of hours over the greatest number of years benefit more than those who participate in shorter programs or attend less regularly (Miller, 2003, cited in Hanvey, n.d: 16). For this reason, this report focuses specifically on full-week after-school programs.

CSPC-T in partnership with MCMC developed a short questionnaire to collect the relevant data and to map the locations of these after-school programs. It was recognized that the data would be preliminary as the groups lacked the resources to conduct an exhaustive outreach to identify all after-school programs in Toronto.

As no database of middle years after-school programs currently exists, this project is an important first step in gathering information about such programs in the city. This document was also prepared to inform the City of Toronto's middle childhood framework. Rather than an action plan, the framework is "a starting point to take action on developing strategies to promote high quality integrated programs for children 6 to 12 years" with a focus on inter-sectoral co-operation.

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

---

CSPC-T and MCMC collaborated to develop a short questionnaire to collect information on after-school programs for children aged 6-12 across the city. Participants were asked:

1. Agency name and address
2. Days and times of after-school programs
3. Program capacity (number of children that could be accommodated by the program rather than attendance)

Program capacity data is based on information provided by respondents for the 2006/2007 school year. Program capacity rather than attendance was used because it better reflects how many spaces are available regardless of current use. (See Appendix 3 for a copy of the questionnaire.)

Questionnaires were distributed through MCMC networks. Special efforts were made to outreach to ethno-specific agencies and faith-based institutions. The intent was to engage as many after-school care providers as possible, licensed and unlicensed, subsidized and non-subsidized programs, those that are free and those provided at a cost.

The survey was conducted from November 2007 to February 2008, providing agencies with multiple programs ample time to assemble their data on locations and program capacity.

A total of 68 organizations operating 735 after-school programs completed the survey. Of those 68 organizations, 21 offer a total of 534 full-week programs for children 6-12 years old.

Results are based on the 21 organizations operating 534 after-school programs for children 6-12 years. These programs run five days per week from Monday to Friday between 3:00 and 6:00 p.m., 3:15 and 6:00 p.m. or 3:30 and 6:00 p.m. and were in operation from September 2006 to June 2007. Summer programs and programs that do not operate five days per week were excluded from the analysis.

Population of children 6-12 years, program locations and program capacity data are mapped by neighbourhood. The City of Toronto's 140 neighbourhoods, also referred to as neighbourhood planning areas, were used in this analysis.

Data are also presented for Toronto's six former municipalities. Note that age 6-12 population data for the former cities of York and Toronto are based on geographic areas that are slightly different than the actual boundaries of these former municipalities. Two neighbourhoods cross the boundary between the former cities of York and Toronto. We have included population data from the Runnymede-Bloor West neighbourhood with the York data, and population data from the Forest Hill South neighbourhood with the former city of Toronto.

## Limitations of this research

Due to funding constraints, the scope of this project was limited to identification of middle years after-school programs, their locations and capacity to accommodate children 6-12 years. This inventory includes the major organizations operating after-school programs in Toronto. Although efforts were made to identify and outreach to as many middle childhood after-school programs operating in Toronto as possible, it is likely that not all programs were identified. Figures included in this report provide an estimate of the capacity of full-week after-school programs for middle years children in Toronto.

No data was collected on program costs (whether to the program providers or the program participants), program quality, awareness of programs, waiting lists, accessibility for children with special needs or barriers to access. CSPC-T and MCMC intend to seek additional resources to expand this research to develop a more comprehensive and detailed database of after-school programs for children 6-12 years. We also encourage organizations that are not included in this report to contact us with information about their after-school programs for inclusion in the inventory.

# FINDINGS

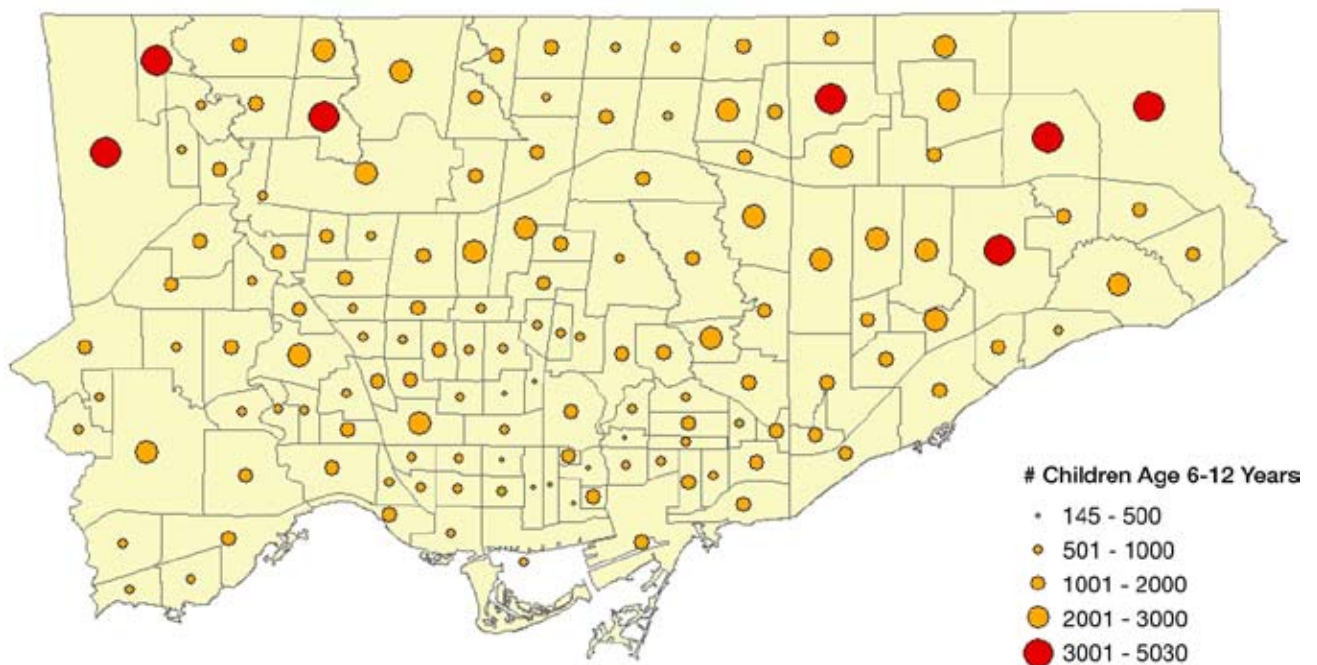
## 1. Population of Children 6-12 Years in Toronto

Based on the 2006 Census, there are 192,525 children ages 6 to 12 years living in Toronto. Map 1 shows the number of middle years children by neighbourhood with the largest concentrations in neighbourhoods in the north-west and north-east corners of the city.

The two major school boards in Toronto reported a combined enrolment of 173,437 children in their middle childhood years for the 2006/2007 school year. The Toronto District School Board (TDSB) accounted for 128,731 (74%) of the enrolment, and the Toronto Catholic District School Board with 44,706 (26%).

### MAP 1

#### City of Toronto: Number of Children Age 6-12 Years, 2006



Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008  
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2  
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License.  
To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Table 1 shows the number and percentage of children 6-12 years by former municipality.

**TABLE 1: POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN 6-12 YEARS BY FORMER MUNICIPALITY**

<b>Former Municipality</b>	<b>Number of Children 6-12 Years</b>	<b>%</b>
East York	9,440	4.9
Etobicoke	27,795	14.4
North York	50,585	26.3
Scarborough	53,505	27.8
Toronto (old city)	39,170	20.4
York	12,030	6.3
<b>Total (City of Toronto)</b>	<b>192,525</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

## 2. Program Location

We identified 534 full-week after-school programs operating across the city of Toronto. Table 2 shows the breakdown by former municipality. Combined, almost 3 out of 4 of these after-school programs are located in the three largest former municipalities: North York, Toronto and Scarborough.

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF FULL-WEEK AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY FORMER MUNICIPALITY**

<b>Former Municipality</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>	<b>%</b>
East York	24	4.5
Etobicoke	76	14.2
North York	134	25.1
Scarborough	124	23.2
Toronto (old city)	143	26.8
York	33	6.2
<b>Total (City of Toronto)</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3. Program Capacity

The total operating capacity of full-week after-school programs is 18,205. Similar to program location, over three-quarters of program spaces are located in the three largest former municipalities.

Anecdotal evidence from parents suggests that most programs in Toronto are at capacity with a waiting list. It should be noted that program capacity can change at any time due to factors such as the availability of program volunteers/staff, location/room size, and children leaving programs when changing schools.

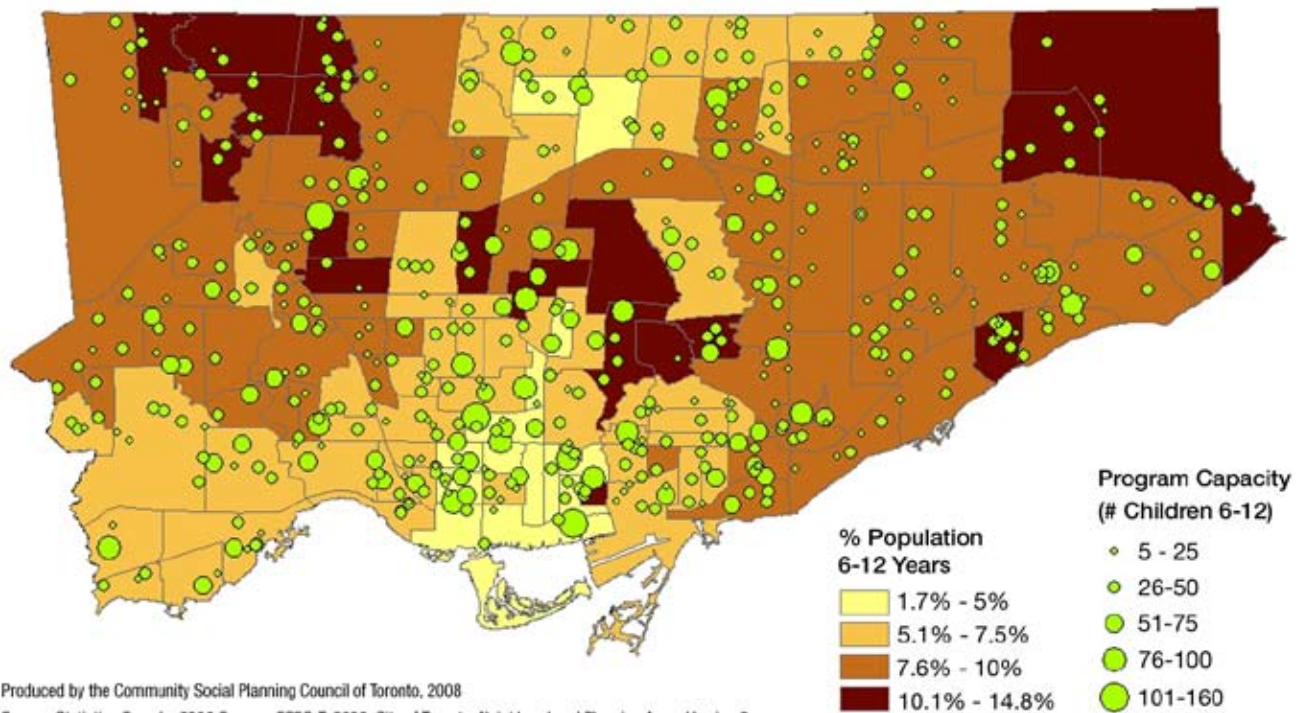
TABLE 3: FULL-WEEK AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM CAPACITY BY FORMER MUNICIPALITY

Former Municipality	Number of Program Spaces	%
East York	729	4.0
Etobicoke	2,434	13.4
North York	4,665	25.6
Scarborough	3,723	20.5
Toronto (old city)	5,666	31.1
York	988	5.4
<b>Total (City of Toronto)</b>	<b>18,205</b>	<b>100</b>

Map 2 shows the locations and program capacity of after-school programs, and the percentage of the population that are 6-12 years of age by neighbourhood. Neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of the population that is 6-12 years of age are located in the inner suburbs. Neighbourhoods in the old city of Toronto have the lowest percentage of the population that is 6-12 years of age, but some of the largest numbers of programs and program spaces.

MAP 2

Capacity of Full Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years and Percentage of Population 6-12 Years for Toronto Neighbourhoods



Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008  
 Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2  
 This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License.  
 To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

## 4. Program Capacity Relative to Population 6-12 Years

Table 4 shows the population of children 6-12 years, program capacity and percentage of children 6-12 years that can be accommodated in after-school programs by former municipality. Based on our inventory, only 9.5% of children in the middle years can be accommodated by full-week after-school programs in Toronto.

The former city of Toronto has a much larger percentage of program spaces (31%) relative to its population of middle years children (20% of all middle years children). In contrast, Scarborough has a much lower percentage of program spaces (21%) relative to its population of middle years children (28%). This relationship is reflected in the percentage of children 6-12 years that can be accommodated in full-week after-school programs where the former municipality of Toronto has the highest percentage (15%) and Scarborough has the lowest (7%) at less than half of downtown Toronto's rate.

**TABLE 4**

### FULL-WEEK AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM CAPACITY RELATIVE TO POPULATION 6-12 YEARS BY FORMER MUNICIPALITY

Former Municipality	Number of Children 6-12 Years	Number of Program Spaces	% of Children 6-12 Years	% of Program Spaces	% of Children 6-12 Years that Can be Accommodated in Programs
East York	9,440	729	4.9	4.0	7.7
Etobicoke	27,795	2,434	14.4	13.4	8.8
North York	50,585	4,665	26.3	25.6	9.2
Scarborough	53,505	3,723	27.8	20.5	7.0
Toronto (old city)	39,170	5,666	20.4	31.1	14.5
York	12,030	988	6.3	5.4	8.2
<b>Total City of Toronto</b>	<b>192,525</b>	<b>18,205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9.5</b>

SEE APPENDIX 4 FOR A SIMILAR TABLE FOR TORONTO'S 140 NEIGHBOURHOODS.

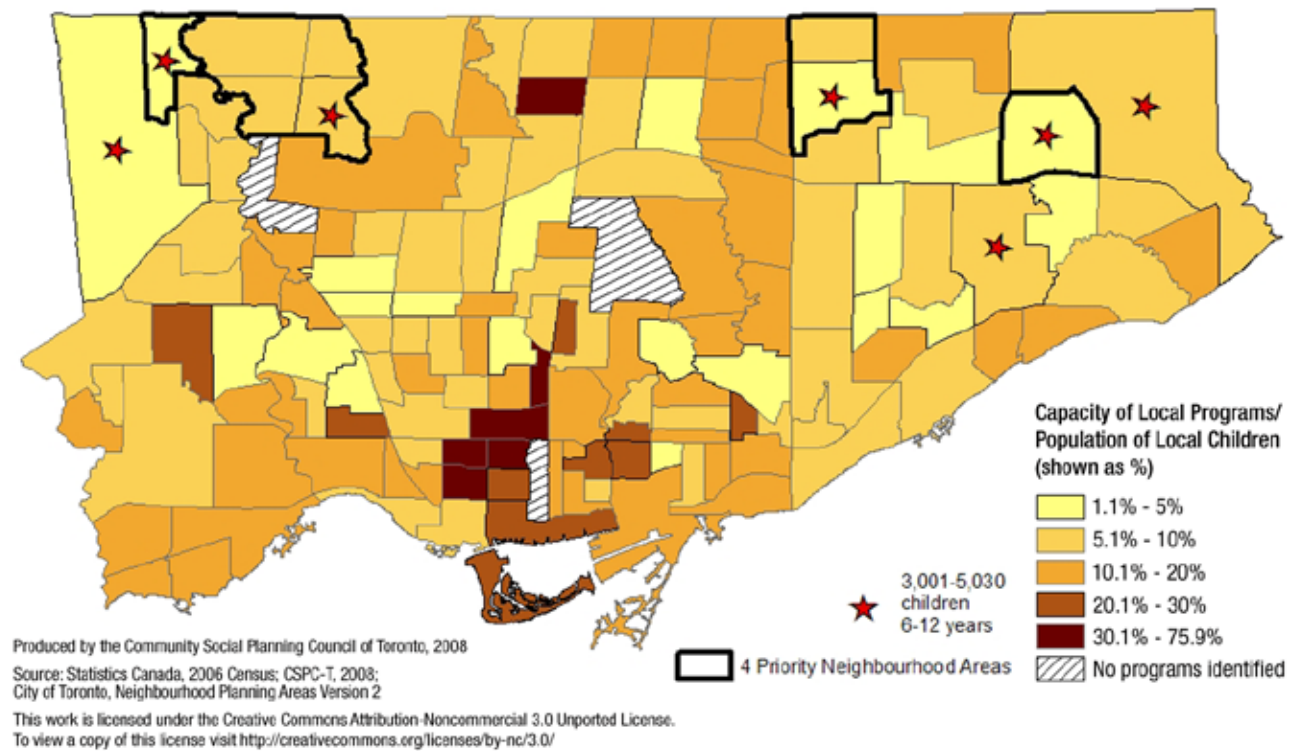
Map 3 shows the percentage of children 6-12 years that can be accommodated by full-week after-school programs within each neighbourhood. Stars show the neighbourhoods with the largest number of children 6-12 years (3,001 to 5,030 in each neighbourhood).

Program capacity relative to the population of middle years children varies greatly by neighbourhood from a low of 0% in three neighbourhoods where no after-school programs were identified to a high of 76% in one downtown neighbourhood with a small population of children 6-12 years. Just over half of Toronto's 140 neighbourhoods can accommodate less than 10% of local middle years children.

Among the seven neighbourhoods with the largest number of children ages 6-12, the capacity to accommodate local children in after-school programs is below the city's average in every case. A total of 28,285 middle years children (15% of all middle years children in the city) live in these seven neighbourhoods. But local programs can only accommodate 5% of these children. Four of the seven neighbourhoods are designated priority neighbourhood areas, low income and under-resourced areas identified by the City of Toronto and United Way Toronto for re-investment.

### MAP 3

#### Percentage of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accommodated by Local After-School Programs in Toronto



MAPS SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE 6-12 AGE GROUP AND PROGRAM CAPACITY FOR THE FORMER CITIES OF ETOBICOKE, SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORK AND YORK/EAST YORK/TORONTO ARE PRESENTED IN **APPENDIX 5**.

## 5. Program Types

The types of after-school programs available to middle years children living in Toronto vary quite widely. These range from child care and homework clubs to recreational programs, leadership and child-centred programs and a mix of child care/homework and recreational activities. See Appendix 6 for a list of the respondents to this research who provide full-week after-school programs for children 6-12 years old.

The majority of the after-school programs (83% or 15,011 spaces) are part of the licensed child care system in Toronto. Most of these licensed child care centres are located in elementary schools operated by the Toronto school boards and other non-profit organizations. Our data show that about 8% of the 192,525 middle years children in Toronto have access to the city's licensed child care system. Data from the City of Toronto's Children Services Division show that almost 6,000 (40%) of the middle years children in Toronto's licensed child care system are receiving a subsidy, while another 9,000 pay the full fee (City of Toronto, Children's Services Division, 2008). In addition, more than 3,000 middle years children are on the waiting list for a child care subsidy.

Toronto Parks, Forestry and Recreation through their After-School Recreation Care (ARC) programs are a key provider of full-week after-school recreational activities. Our data showed that ARC offered 20 full-week programs during the 2006/2007 period. The numbers of ARC programs have increased since the data for this research was collected. As of May 2008, there are 29 ARC programs. All of these programs are located in priority neighbourhoods as designated by the City of Toronto and United Way Toronto. In addition to its ARC programs, Toronto Parks, Forestry and Recreation offers a mix of several after-school programs, including homework clubs, child care as well as sports and recreational activities.

# IMPLICATIONS

---

Based on our database, only 9.5% of Toronto's middle years children have access to full-week after-school programs. The data also suggest that there are geographic inequities in access to local programs with Scarborough's middle years children worst off, and their peers living in the former city of Toronto with the best level of access overall. The inner suburbs are home to the greatest concentrations of poor families in the city (United Way of Greater Toronto & Canadian Council on Social Development, 2004) and include the neighbourhoods with the largest numbers of middle years children, but have lower rates of full-week after-school program access for children 6-12 years compared to the old city of Toronto.

As stated earlier, this inventory of Toronto's after-school programs for middle years children is the first of its kind. While a broad network of organizations was contacted to take part in the survey and large organizations operating multiple programs are included in the database, it is likely that there are additional programs that were not included. It is possible that after-school programs may be organized differently in the inner suburbs where program capacity was found to be lower than the downtown, and that our survey did not reach active groups working in these neighbourhoods. More extensive research is required to further develop this database. We anticipate that the publication of this report will assist us in making contact with these groups.

While middle years children in the former municipality of Toronto may, as a group, have greater access to full-week after-school programs, the number of spaces may still be inadequate to meet the actual need. As well, families in downtown neighbourhoods with few programs or program spaces may be as poorly served as families in other parts of the city.

The extent of the need for full-week after-school programs is unclear. Families likely differ in their need for after-school care. In some cases, parents, family or friends may be able to meet the need. In others, less than full-week programs or a patchwork of programs may

suffice. Our data show that 201 after-school programs with a total of 5,674 spaces are offered on a less than weekly basis in Toronto, providing care for up to 3% of Toronto's middle years children. These programs are offered one day to a couple of days per week and can range in time from one hour to a couple of hours. In other cases, full-week programs may be a necessity to meet a family's needs. These needs may also change over time with family and friends, occasional programs or full-week programs bridging the gap at any given time.

While the extent of need is unknown, the number of mothers in the paid labour force (60% of all mothers) and the large number of lone parent families (over 130,000) in Toronto underscore the importance of quality, after-school care, whatever its form. The high degree of child poverty in Toronto (1 in 4 children) highlights the need for affordable care. Further research is needed to explore these and other dimensions of the after-school care issue.

The consequences of unsupervised after-school situations for middle years children are clear. Research documents the risks - injury, victimization, physical and sexual assault - and makes clear the positive impact of high quality after-school care.

Today's precarious labour market leaves many parents working longer hours and juggling multiple jobs. High quality, accessible, culturally-appropriate after-school care is an essential part of the family-positive programs our communities need to raise safe and healthy children.

This report provides an initial look at these vital programs for middle years children. In the next section, we offer recommendations to advance the goal of ensuring that all middle years children have access to the after-school care that they require.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

---

We offer the following recommendations based on the research findings and related literature regarding middle years children:

## Recommendation 1

Research demonstrates the positive impact of after-school programs on children in the middle years in terms of stronger academic performance, conflict resolution skills, higher self-esteem and greater resilience. In light of this evidence, we recommend that governments, funders and community organizations:

**Continue to support existing after-school programs and initiatives for children 6-12 years old that are providing quality care.**

## Recommendation 2

In Canada, there is a significant focus and investment on the early childhood years (0-6 years). Early childhood is a critical period. Quality of care in the early years has long lasting effects on children's growth and development. In a similar manner, youth have received significant attention with a particular focus on programs that lessen the likelihood of negative, high risk and delinquent behaviours while promoting positive pro-social behaviours and resiliency. There is no similar focus on the middle childhood years at all. Middle childhood is an important developmental period, cognitively, socially and physiologically. It is a time when children begin to reason and develop thinking and conceptual skills; a period when children begin to develop self-esteem, individuality and experience puberty (Hanvey, 2002: 4). It is also the precursor period to the teen years when young people are increasingly exposed to the risks of guns and gangs. Providing a solid foundation of support in the middle years is critical to preparing our children for the challenges ahead. On this basis, we:

**Support the development of a Middle Childhood Years Framework which includes policy recommendations. This will fill the policy void for middle childhood years.**

## Recommendation 3

Notwithstanding the need for a middle childhood years focus, this research also recognizes and acknowledges that child development is a cumulative continuum. Policies and strategies need to reflect this reality. For this reason, we recognize the need for the City of Toronto (in collaboration with MCMC), the provincial government, funders and community groups to:

**Develop a comprehensive integrated strategy, policy and funding that focuses on the complete developmental continuum of a child from birth through to adulthood including the middle childhood years.**

## Recommendation 4

Our data suggest that there are geographic inequities in middle years children's access to after-school programs with lower rates of access in the inner suburbs, particularly in Scarborough, compared to the old city of Toronto. The data also show great variability in the capacity of local programs to provide for local children within Toronto's 140 neighbourhoods. We recommend that government, funders and community groups:

**Work to ensure that middle years children have equal access to high quality after-school programs regardless of where they live.**

## Recommendation 5

After-school programs located in schools are particularly convenient for families. In recent years, the provincial government has reinvested funds through the Community Use of Schools program to open school doors for community use, including after-school programs, during non-school hours. However in a recent study, CSPC-T working in partnership with the SPACE Coalition found that, despite this reinvestment, some community groups are left out by rising fees, an arbitrary application process and a lack of accountability (CSPC-T & SPACE Coalition, 2007).

The groundbreaking work of Dr. Alvin Curling and the Honourable Roy McMurtry in The Review of the Roots of Youth Violence echo the call to invest in schools as community hubs (McMurtry & Curling, 2008). We urge the provincial government, City of Toronto, local school boards and community groups to:

**Ensure that solid policies, procedures and funding are in place to fully realize the potential of schools as community hubs working with local agencies to deliver after-school programs for middle years children in addition to other vital community programs.**

## Recommendation 6

This survey is the first of its kind. It provides some base information about Toronto's after-school programs for children 6-12 years. We recognize that more work is needed to flesh out the full story of after-school programs in Toronto. CSPC-T and MCMC are committed to this work, and also encourage other researchers to:

**Build on the current research to develop a comprehensive and detailed database of Toronto's after-school programs for middle years children including information on program cost, accessibility for children with special needs, program quality, cultural-appropriateness of programs and identification of school-based programs.**

## Recommendation 7

Our data show that only 9.5% of Toronto's middle years children can be accommodated by full-week after-school programs. It is unclear how the majority of middle years children spend their time after school and with whom. They may be well served by family, friends, a patchwork of programs, or full-week programs that we did not identify. Alternatively, they may require after-school care that is unavailable in their neighbourhoods. More research is needed. CSPC-T and MCMC are committed to continuing this work, and also encourage other researchers to:

**Conduct further research to identify the after-school situations and needs of Toronto's 6-12 year olds, who, based on our data, are not in a full-week after-school program in order to answer the questions: "Where are they?" "Who are they with?" "What are they doing?"**

# REFERENCES

---

- AuCoin, K. (2005). "Children and Youth as Victims of Violent Crime." Juristat, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X1E, Vol. 25 (1). Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada (2001). New Study on After School Reveals Child Safety Top Concern Among Canadian Parents. Media Release.
- City of Toronto, Children Services Division (2008). Personal communication.
- Community Social Planning Council of Toronto and SPACE Coalition (2008). Breaking Down Barriers: Opening Up Ontario's Schools for Expanded Community Use. Toronto: CSPC-T.
- Frontier College (2006). Literature Review on Homework Clubs. Queens Printer, Ontario.
- Hanvey, L. (n.d.). Issues Affecting the Well-Being of Canadian Children in the Middle Years 6 to 12: A Discussion Paper. National Children's Alliance, Ottawa.
- Hanvey, L. (2002). Middle Childhood: Building on the Early Years, A Discussion Paper. National Children's Alliance, Ottawa.
- Jackson, A., Robinson, D. with Baldwin, B. & Wiggins, C. (2000). Falling Behind: The State of Working Canada, 2000. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.
- Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto (2005). Position Paper. Canada, Toronto.
- Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto (2008). Key Message. Canada, Toronto.
- McMurtry, R. & Curling, A. (2008). The Review of the Roots of Youth Violence. Toronto: Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Schonert-Reichl, K. (2007). Middle Childhood Inside and Out: The Psychological and Social World of Children 9 to 12. Burnaby, BC: University of British Columbia/United Way of the Lower Mainland.
- Statistics Canada (2008a). Community Profile – City of Toronto. Ottawa: Statistics Canada. <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/community/Details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3520005&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=toronto&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=35&B1=All&Custom=>
- Statistics Canada (2008b). 2006 Census of Population. CSPC-T licensed data.
- United Way of Greater Toronto and Canadian Council of Social Development (2004). Poverty by Postal Code: The Geography of Neighbourhood Poverty, City of Toronto 1981-2001. Toronto: UWGT and CCSD.
- Workers' Action Centre (2007). Working on the Edge. Toronto.

# Appendix 1

## Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto, Key Messages, 2008

### OUR MANDATE

To ensure children 6-12 years of age and their families have access to a range of high quality, developmentally and culturally appropriate services and supports in their communities.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child makes it clear that governments and communities have a duty to help families fulfil their responsibilities and to protect the rights of children (Toronto Children's Charter, February 1999).

### OUR KEY MESSAGES

**Growth and development does not stop at 6 years of age.** The years between 6 and 12 include critical developmental milestones deserving of the same investment of funds and time as with younger children, leading to a more stable and productive adolescence.

**The urgent need to develop and enhance policies and ongoing funding** must be addressed by all levels of government.

Parents have the primary role and responsibility for their children's care and upbringing, however, the Coalition recognizes that high quality and adequately funded out-of-school programs can **enhance the parent-child relationship**, strengthening a child's resiliency and bridging the gap between home and school.

Out-of-school programs for children 6 to 12 years of age must be delivered by **qualified, experienced, fairly paid, well trained and supported staff**.

**Recreation is an important tool** for children 6 to 12 as it develops strong bodies and minds through physical, cognitive and emotional activities further enhancing a child's social capacities.

**All children need access to universal high quality nutrition programs and nutrition education.** Well nourished children are able to learn more effectively and are more likely to have positive behaviours and relationships with peers.

**Children need at least one caring adult** in their lives for optimal growth and development and to enhance their resiliency.

Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto members include: St. Christopher's House, Doorsteps Neighbourhood Services, East York/East Toronto Family Support Program, Catholic District School Board, Frontier College, Boys and Girls Clubs of Ontario, Youth Assisting Youth, Toronto Public Health, Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Toronto District School Board, Toronto Community Housing, Family Day Care Services, North York Community House, Toronto Public Library, Toronto Parks Forestry and Recreation, Toronto Children's Services, Learning Enrichment Foundation, Centre for Child and Adolescence and Family Advancement, Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres

# Appendix 2

## Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto, Position Paper, 2005

Middle Childhood Matters Coalition Toronto is a concerned group of parents, individuals, social service and community organizations, committed to children 6 to 12 years of age and their families across Ontario.

### **OUR MANDATE**

To ensure that children 6 to 12 years of age, along with their families, have access to a wide range of high quality, developmentally and culturally appropriate services and supports in their communities.

### **RECOMMENDATION #1**

Increase and enhance quality programs for children 6 to 12 years of age to create a comprehensive and integrated network of services that includes early learning and care, education, child welfare, health, recreation, and family supports.

#### Specifics

- Programs must be tailored to the specific needs of children 6 to 12 years of age, their families and their communities. Parents, caregivers and social service providers need to work together to create these programs.
- Programs must be accessible, discrimination-free, barrier-free, and affordable. Children with special needs must be included.
- Evaluation indicators need to be created in a consultative manner to ensure accountability, transparency, and program development.

#### Rationale

The middle years are a critical time for children. At this stage of life, the formation and development of parental and peer relationships is even more crucial. This is a significant time for children to develop attitudes, behaviours and resilience that can prevent them from becoming involved in high-risk activities when they reach adolescence. Quality programs can enhance the parent-child relationship, strengthen a child's resiliency, and bridge the gap between home and school.

### **RECOMMENDATION #2**

Adequate resources need to be available to hire, train and maintain qualified, experienced staff.

#### Specifics

- Child-centred programs for children 6 to 12 years of age must be delivered by qualified, experienced, well trained and supported staff.
- Training for program staff, program volunteers, community workers and parents must be based on best practices for children 6 to 12 years of age.

#### Rationale

Families rely on qualified, trained program staff for information, support and/or referrals to other community service agencies. Many programs only have the resources to hire secondary school students with limited experience and

knowledge to work with school-aged children. It is difficult to recruit quality staff for a few hours of program time each week with the low wages that are available to them.

### RECOMMENDATION #3

**Stable core funding must be provided through a co-ordinated approach by all levels of government**

#### Specifics

- Stable core funding encourages staff retention, continual staff training and enhanced program development.
- All programs must be streamlined, comprehensive and coordinated.
- A co-ordinated approach to funding will eliminate the continual search for new sources of funding and multiple funders for the same programs.

#### Rationale

Unstable funding has made it a challenge to provide a range of comprehensive, developmentally and culturally based programs, services and supports. Service providers frequently have to apply for many small, project-based grants that are inadequate to cover program costs. Different levels and different departments of government and other funding bodies have increasingly separated services for children and youth from each other. This isolates programs and service providers and increases competition for funding.

### Conclusion

**To ensure that children 6-12 years of age, along with their families, have access to a wide range of high quality, developmentally and culturally appropriate services and supports in their communities, the above recommendations must be considered.** Most importantly, parents, caregivers, agency stakeholders and the Middle Childhood Matters Coalition need to be at the decision making table.

### Contacts

Maureen Anglin: 416-923-3591 Ext.322 or maureen@frontiercollege.ca

Lorna Weigand: 416-243-5480 or lweigand@doorsteps.ca

# Appendix 3

## Survey Instrument

What programs do you operate/offer for children 6-12 years of age, between the hours of 3:00-6:00 p.m., Monday-Friday?

Agency Name

---

Program Name(s) & Address (including postal code) PLEASE INCLUDE ALL SITE LOCATIONS:

---

---

---

Program Capacity (list for each program)

---

Days and Hours of Operation:

---

How Long Have These Programs Been in Operation?

---

Contact Name and Phone Number:

---

Brief Description of Program

---

---

---

## Appendix 4

### Full-Week After-School Program Capacity Relative to Population 6-12 Years by Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	# of Children 6-12 Years	# of Program Spaces	% of Children 6-12 Years	% of Program Spaces	% of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accommodated in Programs
Agincourt North	2,315	123	1.2	0.7	5.3
Agincourt South-Malvern West	1,635	60	0.8	0.3	3.7
Alderwood	795	135	0.4	0.7	17.0
Annex	885	368	0.5	2.0	41.6
Banbury-Don Mills	1,650	255	0.9	1.4	15.5
Bathurst Manor	1,060	120	0.6	0.7	11.3
Bay Street Corridor	360	0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bayview Village	930	45	0.5	0.2	4.8
Bayview Woods-Steeles	890	120	0.5	0.7	13.5
Bedford Park-Nortown	2,180	105	1.1	0.6	4.8
Beechborough-Greenbrook	575	15	0.3	0.1	2.6
Bendale	2,025	177	1.1	1.0	8.7
Birchcliffe-Cliffside	1,695	105	0.9	0.6	6.2
Black Creek	2,445	175	1.3	1.0	7.2
Blake-Jones	640	28	0.3	0.2	4.4
Briar Hill-Belgravia	1,040	40	0.5	0.2	3.8
Bridle Path-Sunnybrook-York Mills	830	0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Broadview North	745	42	0.4	0.2	5.6
Brookhaven-Amesbury	1,770	54	0.9	0.3	3.1
Cabbagetown-South St. James Town	345	100	0.2	0.5	29.0
Caledonia-Fairbanks	865	54	0.4	0.3	6.2
Casa Loma	495	54	0.3	0.3	10.9
Centennial Scarborough	1,085	120	0.6	0.7	11.1
Church-Yonge Corridor	425	45	0.2	0.2	10.6
Clairlea-Birchmount	1,645	124	0.9	0.7	7.5
Clanton Park	1,210	114	0.6	0.6	9.4
Cliffcrest	1,250	100	0.6	0.5	8.0
Corsa Italia-Davenport	1,075	140	0.6	0.8	13.0
Crescent Town	1,315	130	0.7	0.7	9.9
Danforth Village - East York	1,100	60	0.6	0.3	5.5
Danforth Village - Toronto	700	114	0.4	0.6	16.3
Don Valley Village	2,045	269	1.1	1.5	13.2
Dorset Park	2,120	87	1.1	0.5	4.1

Dovercourt-Wallace Emerson-Junction	2,300	153	1.2	0.8	6.7
Downsview-Roding-CFB	2,600	333	1.4	1.8	12.8
Dufferin Grove	635	60	0.3	0.3	9.4
East End-Danforth	1,555	231	0.8	1.3	14.9
Edenbridge-Humber Valley	1,090	30	0.6	0.2	2.8
Eglinton East	2,170	96	1.1	0.5	4.4
Elms-Old Rexdale	1,015	60	0.5	0.3	5.9
Englemount-Lawrence	2,145	165	1.1	0.9	7.7
Eringate-Centennial-West Deane	1,550	135	0.8	0.7	8.7
Etobicoke West Mall	890	60	0.5	0.3	6.7
Flemingdon Park	2,155	220	1.1	1.2	10.2
Forest Hill North	865	110	0.4	0.6	12.7
Forest Hill South	730	30	0.4	0.2	4.1
Glenfield-Jane Heights	3,485	238	1.8	1.3	6.8
Greenwood-Coxwell	1,075	75	0.6	0.4	7.0
Guildwood	765	150	0.4	0.8	19.6
Henry Farm	1,085	119	0.6	0.7	11.0
High Park North	1,060	236	0.6	1.3	22.3
High Park-Swansea	1,280	194	0.7	1.1	15.2
Highland Creek	1,035	84	0.5	0.5	8.1
Hillcrest Village	1,160	165	0.6	0.9	14.2
Humber Heights-Westmount	770	105	0.4	0.6	13.6
Humber Summit	1,290	118	0.7	0.6	9.1
Humbermede	1,535	112	0.8	0.6	7.3
Humewood-Cedarvale	985	114	0.5	0.6	11.6
Ionview	1,045	45	0.5	0.2	4.3
Islington-City Centre West	2,320	203	1.2	1.1	8.8
Junction Area	980	30	0.5	0.2	3.1
Keelesdale-Eglinton West	985	64	0.5	0.4	6.5
Kennedy Park	1,535	210	0.8	1.2	13.7
Kensington-Chinatown	885	231	0.5	1.3	26.1
Kingsview Village-The Westway	1,970	129	1.0	0.7	6.5
Kingsway South	840	100	0.4	0.5	11.9
Lambton Baby Point	720	90	0.4	0.5	12.5
L'Amoreaux	3,695	111	1.9	0.6	3.0
Lansing-Westgate	1,080	65	0.6	0.4	6.0
Lawrence Park North	1,280	217	0.7	1.2	17.0
Lawrence Park South	1,550	140	0.8	0.8	9.0
Leaside-Bennington	1,625	196	0.8	1.1	12.1
Little Portugal	660	120	0.3	0.7	18.2
Long Branch	700	84	0.4	0.5	12.0
Malvern	4,785	225	2.5	1.2	4.7
Maple Leaf	865	45	0.4	0.2	5.2
Markland Woods	710	105	0.4	0.6	14.8

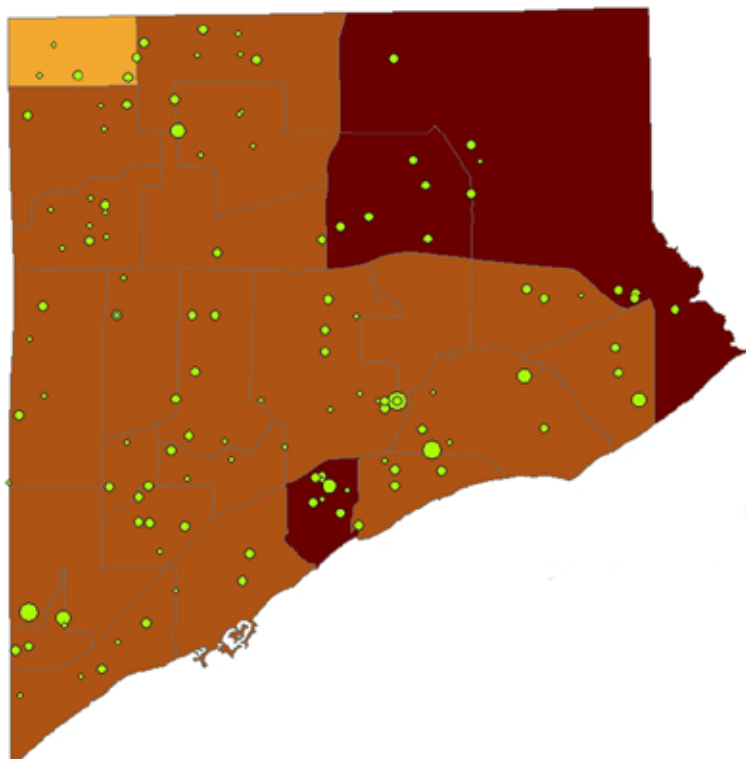
Milliken	2,125	243	1.1	1.3	11.4
Mimico	1,320	202	0.7	1.1	15.3
Morningside	1,680	28	0.9	0.2	1.7
Moss Park	485	89	0.3	0.5	18.4
Mount Dennis	1,275	223	0.7	1.2	17.5
Mount Olive-Silverstone-Jamestown	3,780	117	2.0	0.6	3.1
Mount Pleasant East	975	60	0.5	0.3	6.2
Mount Pleasant West	735	210	0.4	1.2	28.6
New Toronto	755	84	0.4	0.5	11.1
Newtonbrook East	815	90	0.4	0.5	11.0
Newtonbrook West	1,255	77	0.7	0.4	6.1
Niagara	515	35	0.3	0.2	6.8
North Riverdale	855	218	0.4	1.2	25.5
North St.James Town	1,230	140	0.6	0.8	11.4
Oakridge	1,330	120	0.7	0.7	9.0
Oakwood-Vaughan	1,510	124	0.8	0.7	8.2
O'Connor-Parkview	1,535	76	0.8	0.4	5.0
Old East York	645	79	0.3	0.4	12.2
Palmerston-Little Italy	520	204	0.3	1.1	39.2
Parkwoods-Donalda	2,920	349	1.5	1.9	12.0
Pelmo Park-Humberlea	760	0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Playter Estates-Danforth	485	100	0.3	0.5	20.6
Pleasant View	1,170	129	0.6	0.7	11.0
Princess-Rosethorn	995	277	0.5	1.5	27.8
Regent Park	1,530	110	0.8	0.6	7.2
Rexdale-Kipling	915	60	0.5	0.3	6.6
Rockcliffe-Smythe	2,015	92	1.0	0.5	4.6
Roncesvalles	940	112	0.5	0.6	11.9
Rosedale-Moore Park	1,275	162	0.7	0.9	12.7
Rouge	4,385	225	2.3	1.2	5.1
Runnymede-Bloor West Village	730	70	0.4	0.4	9.6
Rustic	1,145	146	0.6	0.8	12.8
Scarborough Village	1,730	245	0.9	1.3	14.2
South Parkdale	1,300	121	0.7	0.7	9.3
South Riverdale	1,595	195	0.8	1.1	12.2
St.Andrew-Windfields	1,430	85	0.7	0.5	5.9
Steeles	1,545	100	0.8	0.5	6.5
Stonegate-Queensway	1,705	198	0.9	1.1	11.6
Tam O'Shanter-Sullivan	2,165	200	1.1	1.1	9.2
The Beaches	1,600	162	0.8	0.9	10.1
Thistletown-Beaumont Heights	890	50	0.5	0.3	5.6
Thornccliffe Park	1,955	21	1.0	0.1	1.1
Trinity-Bellwoods	780	367	0.4	2.0	47.1
University	145	110	0.1	0.6	75.9

Victoria Village	1,320	225	0.7	1.2	17.0
Waterfront Communities-The Island	755	152	0.4	0.8	20.1
West Hill	2,545	244	1.3	1.3	9.6
West Humber-Clairville	3,125	150	1.6	0.8	4.8
Westminster-Branson	1,645	135	0.9	0.7	8.2
Weston	1,330	147	0.7	0.8	11.1
Weston-Pellam Park	1,025	54	0.5	0.3	5.3
Wexford/Maryvale	2,170	136	1.1	0.7	6.3
Willowdale East	1,960	160	1.0	0.9	8.2
Willowdale West	615	188	0.3	1.0	30.6
Willowridge-Martingrove-Richview	1,660	150	0.9	0.8	9.0
Woburn	5,030	365	2.6	2.0	7.3
Woodbine Corridor	835	135	0.4	0.7	16.2
Woodbine-Lumsden	520	125	0.3	0.7	24.0
Wychwood	895	69	0.5	0.4	7.7
Yonge-Eglinton	550	30	0.3	0.2	5.5
Yonge-St.Clair	365	110	0.2	0.6	30.1
York University Heights	2,045	136	1.1	0.7	6.7
Yorkdale-Glen Park	1,095	108	0.6	0.6	9.9
Total	192,525	18,205	100.0	100.0	9.5

See [www.toronto.ca/demographics/neighbourhoods.htm](http://www.toronto.ca/demographics/neighbourhoods.htm) for more information about Toronto's 140 neighbourhoods.

# Appendix 5 - Maps of the Former Cities of Toronto

## Scarborough



**Capacity of Full Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years and Percentage of Population 6-12 Years for Scarborough Neighbourhoods**

**% Population 6-12 Years**

- 6.3% - 7.5%
- 7.6% - 10%
- 10.1% - 11.1%

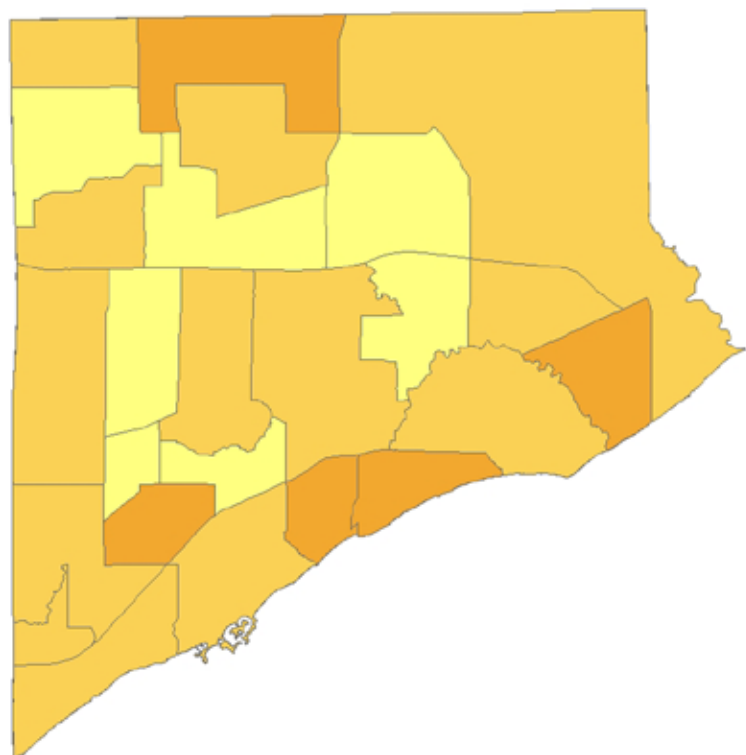
**Program Capacity (# Children 6-12)**

- 5 - 25
- 26-50
- 51-75
- 76-100
- 101-160

Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>



**Percentage of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accommodated by Local After-School Programs in Scarborough**

**Capacity of Local Programs/ Population of Local Children (Shown as %)**

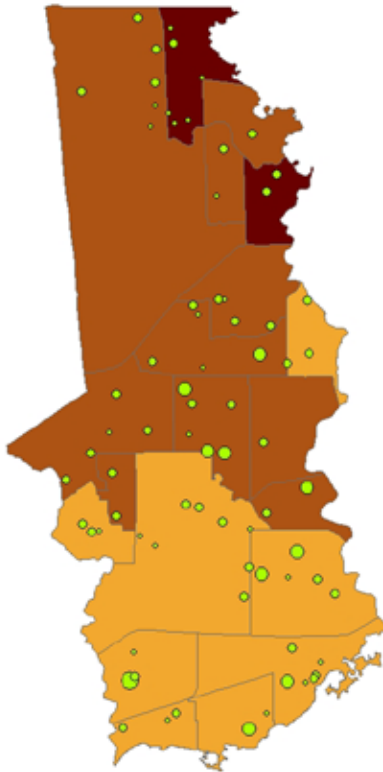
- 2.8% - 5%
- 5.1% - 10%
- 10.1% - 20%

Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

# Etobicoke



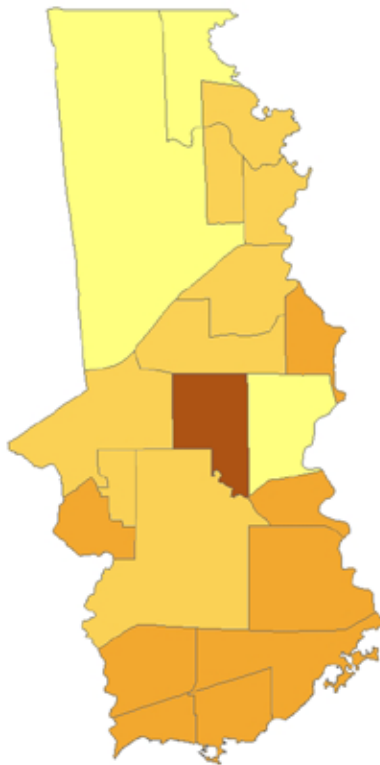
**Capacity of Full Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years and Percentage of Population 6-12 Years for Etobicoke Neighbourhoods**



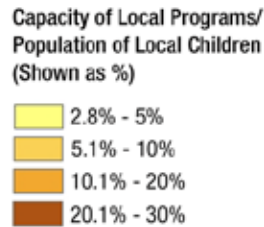
Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>



**Percentage of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accommodated by Local After-School Programs in Etobicoke**



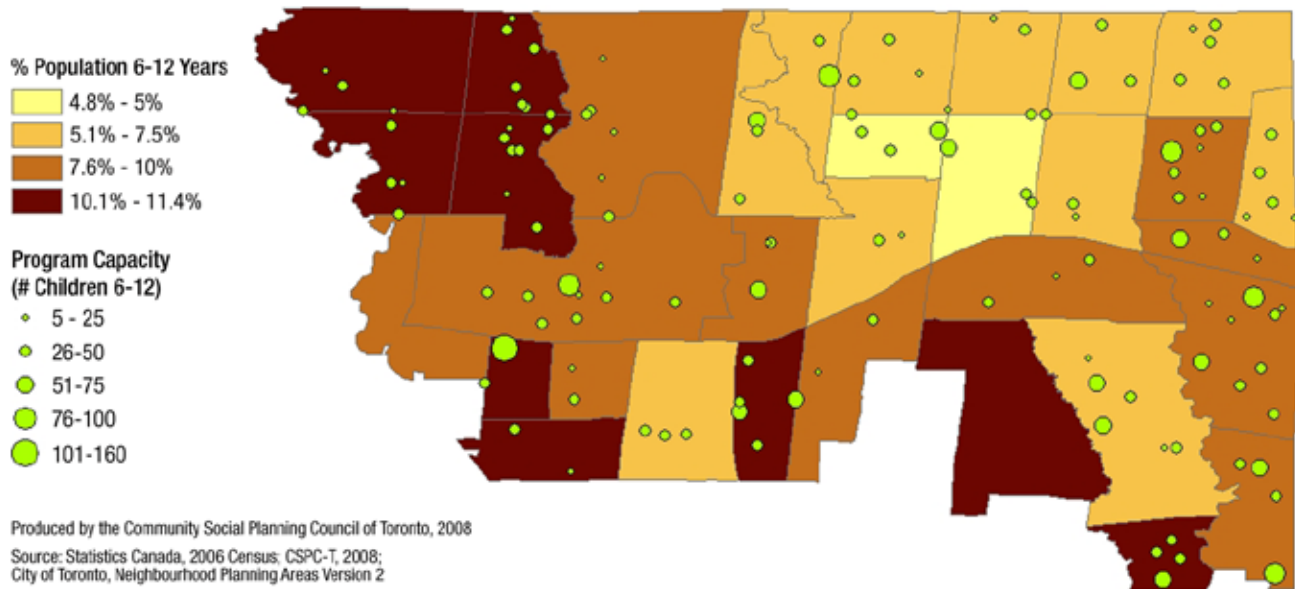
Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

# North York

## Capacity of Full Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years and Percentage of Population 6-12 Years for North York Neighbourhoods

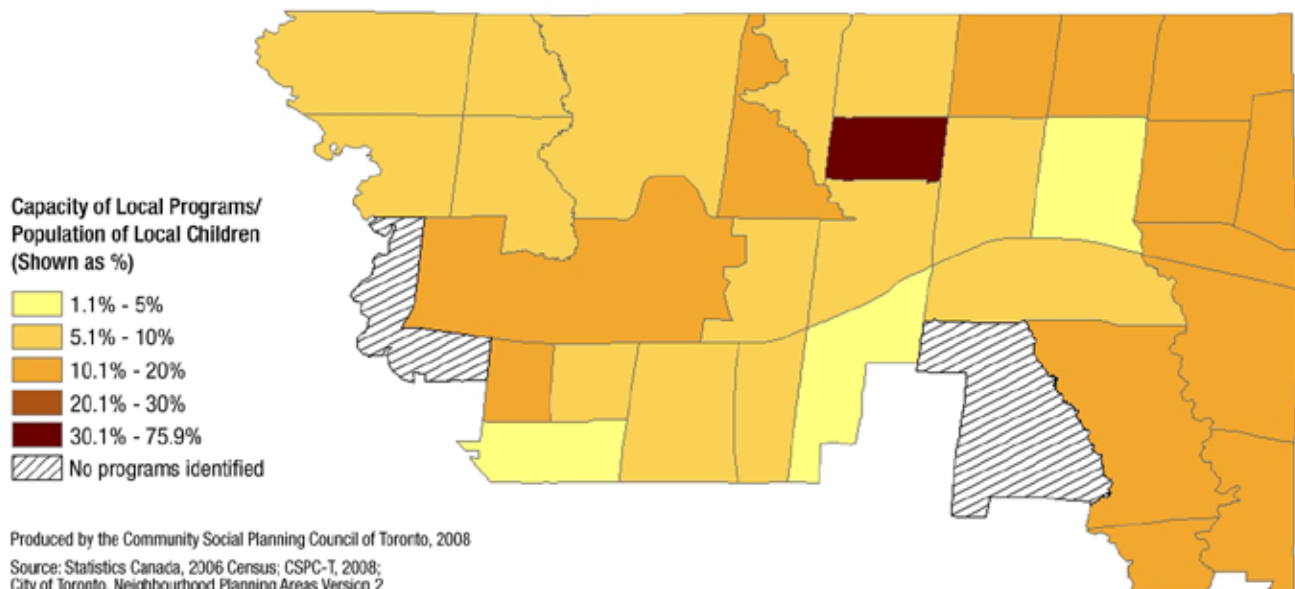


Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

## Percentage of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accommodated by Local After-School Programs in North York



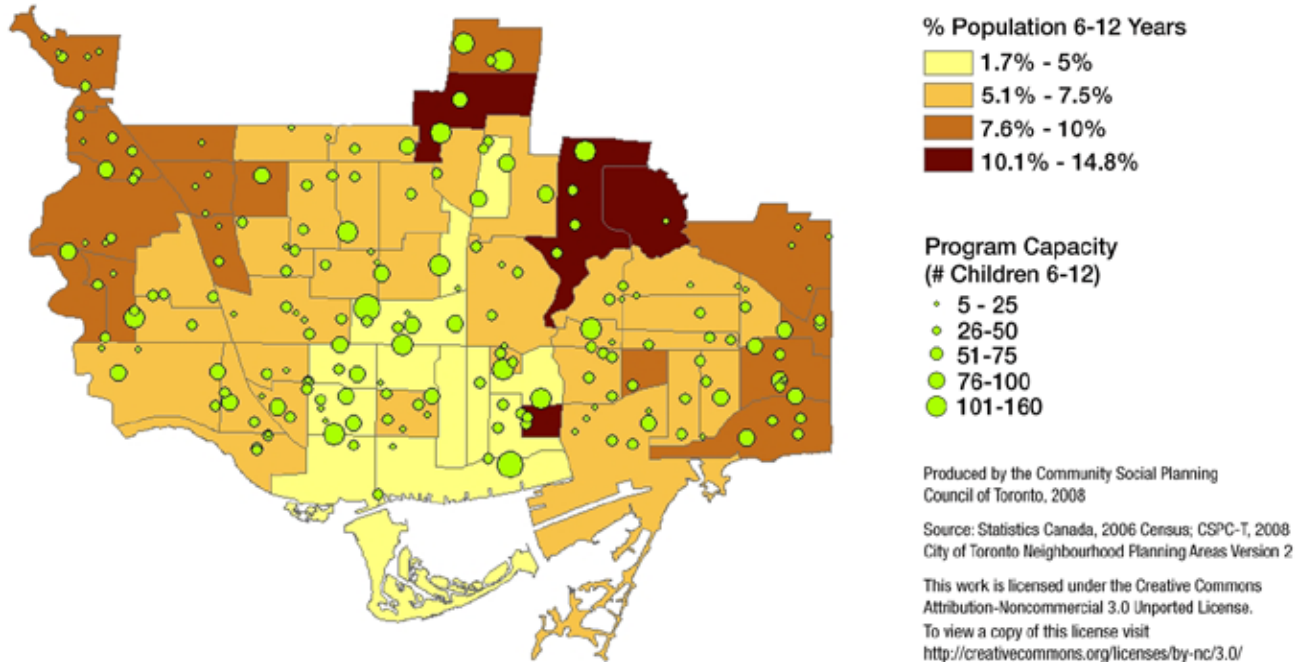
Produced by the Community Social Planning Council of Toronto, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; CSPC-T, 2008; City of Toronto, Neighbourhood Planning Areas Version 2

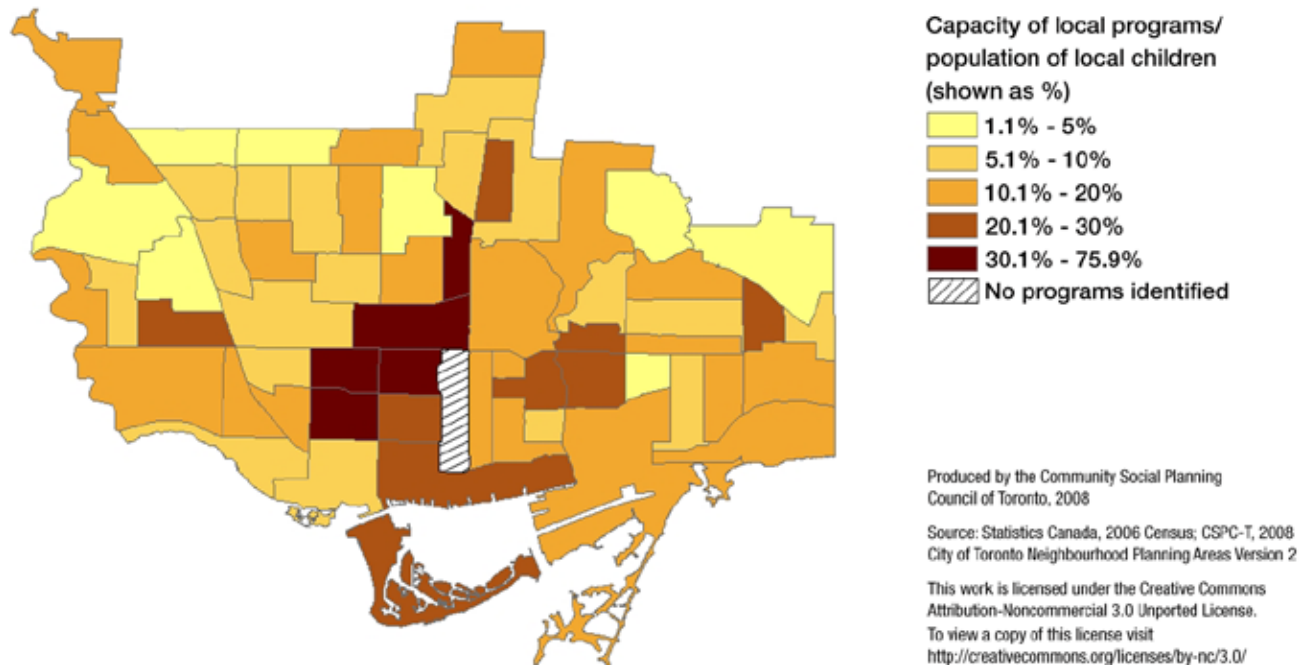
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

# York, East York and Downtown Toronto

## Capacity of Full Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years and Percentage of Population 6-12 Years for Neighbourhoods in York, East York and Downtown Toronto



## Percentage of Children 6-12 Years that can be Accomodated by Local After-School Programs in York, East York and Downtown Toronto



# APPENDIX 6

## List of Respondents Offering Full-Week After-School Programs for Children 6-12 Years

	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Program Type</b>	<b># of Programs</b>
1	Albion Boys & Girls Club	Homework Club	1
2	Antibes Community Centre	After-school & Homework Club	1
3	Beyond Academics	Homework Club	1
4	Boys & Girls Club of East Scarborough	After-school Program	7
5	Childspace II	After-school Program	1
6	Community-based licensed child care centres	Child Care	456
7	Falstaff Community Centre	After-school Program	1
8	Harbourfront Community Centre	After-school Program	1
9	Kidztown (Salvation Army)	Homework Club	1
10	Martin Luther Church	After-school Program	1
11	Miles Nadal Jewish Community Centre	After-school Program	1
12	Norwood Academy	Homework Club	1
13	Perth Child Care	After-school Program	1
14	St. Albans Boys & Girls Club	After-school Program	1
15	St. Bernadette Family Resource Centre	After-school Program	1
16	St. Christopher House	After-school Program	3
17	Toronto Community Housing Corporation	After-school Program	6
18	Toronto Kiwanis Boys & Girls Clubs	After-school Program	2
19	Toronto Parks, Forestry and Recreation	After Four, ARC, Homework Club, Young Leaders, After-school Programs	42
20	Upper Canada Child Care	After-school Program	1
21	West Scarborough Neighbourhood Community Centre	After-school Program	4
	<b>Total</b>		<b>534</b>

### NOTES

1. Full-week refers to programs operating Monday thru Friday from 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., 3:15 - 6:00 p.m. or 3:30 - 6:00 p.m.
2. Community-based licensed child care centres fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Toronto and include programs operated by a range of agencies such as the YMCA and Learning Enrichment Foundation.