



THE CANADIAN
BAR ASSOCIATION

SUCCESSFULLY PARENTING APART: A TOOLKIT

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Introduction

This Toolkit organizes and consolidates on-line and print resources offering guidance, information, referrals and resources for resolving parenting challenges post-separation in ways most effective for children. It is primarily intended to increase family lawyers' awareness of the best available information to better assist parents in transforming their relationship from being a couple to being successful co-parents. As the first point of contact for many separating parents, effective lawyers need to be aware of the best practices and social science on family restructuring, and should be equipped to easily direct parents to quality resources for further guidance and information.

We acknowledge and thank Justice Canada for their generous support for this project.

Canadian Bar Association
Family Law Section



Using the Toolkit

This Toolkit is designed to equip lawyers to better assist separating parents. It contains a curated list of on- and offline resources offering information and guidance on parenting after separation and resolving parenting challenges, and is written to be as accessible and easy to understand as possible.

For lawyers, this Toolkit provides a digest of the best available information to help parents transform their relationship from being a couple to being partners in parenting. Lawyers are many parents' first point of contact with the family justice system. In busy family law practices, lawyers may find it difficult to keep abreast of new public legal education materials useful to their clients. This Toolkit is intended to package and organize existing resources to promote frequent use and dissemination by family lawyers, to the benefit of families in transition.

For separating parents directed to particular chapters of the Toolkit, it identifies resources from respected, credible providers that are, for the most part, written in plain language. It will also help parents navigate the overwhelming amount of information currently available, steering them toward accurate and authoritative material.

Separating parents will benefit especially from the information in the first section, which includes general and comprehensive material about parenting after separation. Lawyers should consider directing every parent to that information. The remaining sections include more targeted information about specific circumstances or concerns, and parents can be referred to those individual issues as appropriate.

The information in this Toolkit is focused on parenting, rather than on law. It provides useful information, but does not replace assistance from mental health professionals or lawyers.

Contents

This Toolkit focusses on straightforward and non-technical resources. There is some duplication of resources to ensure that relevant resources are easily found under each heading. The Toolkit is not intended to be read cover to cover, but to be a reference consulted when needed.

The resources contained in this Toolkit are available online or at most bookstores, including those that accept online orders. We have not included materials available only by an in-person visit, like those from some parenting after separation programs, and print materials that are not available online. The idea is that this information can be accessed from anywhere in Canada.

We provide 'cautions' when a resource requires advanced reading skills, describes agencies and resources particular to another country, or uses legal terminology or concepts different than those generally used in Canada.

Language

We use *separation* to describe parents' decision to end their relationship and live apart from each other. This separation may eventually result in divorce, but the separation itself has most impact on children, rather than the legal end of marriage. The term also applies to both married and unmarried parents not living together.

We describe how parents care for their children after separation as *parenting apart*, and the formal arrangements parents make for the care of their children as parenting plans. Other, more legal phrases, like ‘court orders’, ‘separation agreements’, ‘custody’ and ‘access’ may also be used, but *parenting apart* and *parenting plans* are non-adversarial terms that work with terminology used across the country. These terms also address how parents actually care for their children after separation in a way that custody and access may not.

Feedback

We welcome your feedback. Please let us know if there are resources which should be included, or any that have become out of date or inaccurate and should be excluded. Please also let us know if you find that any of the links in this Toolkit have expired.

(See end of report for contact information)

2. Children's experience of separation and conflict

Separation is difficult for both parents and children. Although a normal part of life for adults, separation is often children's first experience of crisis.

How children cope with their parents' separation depends largely on two key factors: the quality of the parent-child relationship during and after separation, and the extent of conflict between parents.

Although challenges are common for children whose parents are separating, most can cope with their changing circumstances and are resilient. However, high levels of conflict between parents increase the likelihood that children will have more difficulty adjusting.

The resources in this chapter contain helpful information about how children experience conflict and the steps parents can take to protect children from their conflict.

8. Navigating the court system

Court can be challenging for people without legal training, given the special rules to follow, forms to fill out and different laws and different processes for different problems. However, sometimes people need to be in court to resolve a legal problem and can end up there without a lawyer.

The resources in this chapter explain the court system, including that most provinces and territories have two levels of trial court. They also highlight that although the basic way courts work is the same, the forms they use and the rules that govern are different for each province and territory.

allegations of child abuse. If the allegations are true, the child and a supportive parent will suffer; if those allegations are improperly dismissed by the courts as unfounded, the consequences for a child and a supporting parent can be devastating. An unfounded allegation can also have very damaging consequences for a child and the wrongly accused parent. This paper reviews what is known about these very difficult cases, and how our legal and social service systems try to achieve a balance between the various rights and interests that arise.”

TITLE:

[Family Law Matters Involving Aboriginal People](http://ow.ly/2JKk30azeDF) (http://ow.ly/2JKk30azeDF)

Provider: Legal Aid Nova Scotia

Content: Talks about the division of property, child support, spousal support, customary adoption and custody.

Format: PDF

Date: 2016

“The *Indian Act* does not cover subject matters such as: social services, health, education, housing, policing, etc. Because the *Indian Act* does not cover these areas, Provincial laws fill in some of the gaps.

The following six sections are meant to provide some insight into the interplay of Family Law issues involving Aboriginal Peoples.”

Parenting and parenting apart

TITLE:

[Parenting: Legal Rights and Responsibilities](http://ow.ly/m3Kj30azeFy) (http://ow.ly/m3Kj30azeFy)

Provider: BearPaw Legal Education and Resource Centre

Content: Discusses issues about parenting for single parents, parents that are together and parents who are living apart, including pregnancy, naming children and establishing status under the *Indian Act*.

Format: PDF

Date: 2013

“Understanding the legal requirements of being a parent can be difficult. The purpose of this guide is to help new parents understand their rights and responsibilities when facing pregnancy and parenthood. The BearPaw Legal Education and Resource Centre ... is mandated to provide legal information and education for Aboriginal people residing in the province.”

TITLE:

[Aboriginal Parenting After Separation](http://ow.ly/GRGD30azeHC) (http://ow.ly/GRGD30azeHC)

Provider: Government of BC, Justice Education Society

Content: Provides information about helping children through separation, communication with the other parent, the legal issues involved in parenting after separation and making parenting plans.

Format: PDF

Date: 2007

“When parents separate or are living apart it is a very difficult time for children. They need love and support at this time and throughout the period when parents are living apart as all members of their family are adjusting to a new life.

This handbook will give you information about:

- The emotions experienced by adults during separation and divorce.
- How to assist children through the separation process.
- Dispute resolution options.
- The court system and court procedures.
- The Child Support Guidelines.
- Community resources.”

TITLE:

[Aboriginal People and Family Law Issues, Caring for Your Children After Separation or Divorce](http://ow.ly/EQt730azeK1)

(<http://ow.ly/EQt730azeK1>)

Provider: BC Legal Services Society

Content: Talks about how decisions about the guardianship of children and parenting may be impacted by a child’s Aboriginal ancestry and living on reserve.

Format: Website

Date: 2014

“Under family laws, all children — including Aboriginal children — have a right to stay connected with their culture and heritage. When it’s making decisions about parenting arrangements, what matters to the court is the actual practices or cultural experiences each parent will make available to the child. The court will consider a child’s Aboriginal ancestry as part of the best interests of the child.”

TITLE:

[Aboriginal Family Law Issues, the Care of Children](http://ow.ly/eq3r30azeMd) (<http://ow.ly/eq3r30azeMd>)

Provider: Clicklaw Wikibooks

Content: Talks about guardianship and custody of children and determining parenting time after separation.

Format: Wikibook

Date: 2016

“All of the usual factors that govern the court’s consideration of issues involving the care and control of children apply to the care and control of Aboriginal children, whether the child’s ancestry comes from one parent or from both. In addition to the usual factors, however, the court will also look at a few other issues related to the child’s Aboriginal heritage.”

Family violence

TITLE:

[Aboriginal Women and Family Violence](http://www.gov.mb.ca/fs/fvpp/aboriginal.html) (www.gov.mb.ca/fs/fvpp/aboriginal.html)

Provider: Government of Manitoba

Content: Talks about resources for women affected by family violence and provides a link to making a protection plan.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“Research shows violence is higher among Aboriginal women than non-Aboriginal women. According to Statistics Canada ... Aboriginal women are almost three times more likely to have been a victim of a violent crime, and are significantly more likely to report the most severe and potentially life-threatening forms of violence.”

TITLE:

[Surviving Relationship Violence and Abuse, Violence Against Aboriginal Women in Relationships](http://lss.bc.ca/resources/pdfs/pubs/Surviving-Relationship-Violence-and-Abuse-eng.pdf) (http://lss.bc.ca/resources/pdfs/pubs/Surviving-Relationship-Violence-and-Abuse-eng.pdf)

Provider: BC Legal Services Society

Content: Provides information on types of family violence, and the effects of family violence on adults and children.

Format: PDF

Date: 2013

“This chapter is for any Aboriginal woman who is being abused, assaulted, or harassed by her partner or ex-partner. It gives you legal information about your rights and options.”

TITLE:

[Family Violence Prevention in Aboriginal Communities](http://www.thehealingjourney.ca/main.asp) (www.thehealingjourney.ca/main.asp)

Provider: The Healing Journey

Content: Provides tools on preventing family violence, fact sheets and information on family violence, safety planning for Aboriginal women and for teens in dating relationships.

Format: Website

Date: 2006

“This site offers a number of publications for people who are working in the area of family violence prevention for Aboriginal communities - both on- and off-reserve. Our Mi’Kmaq and Maliseet partners encourage you to use the information on this site. It may help you to create responses to family violence both in terms of crisis intervention, public education and prevention. Tell us what you are doing in your community to prevent family violence or share your own personal journey to a violence free life.”

11. Travelling with children and child abduction

Parents travelling with children generally need the permission of the other parent. When traveling outside Canada, it's often necessary to show police and border guards that the other parent has agreed to the trip or that the parent has legal authority to travel with the child.

A parent abducts a child when the parent takes the child from the other parent, intending to keep the child away from the other parent and without the other parent's permission or a legal right to take the child. Taking a child away from a parent can be abduction whether or not there is an agreement or court order in place.

The resources in this section talk about travelling with a child with the permission of the other parent, what happens when a parent abducts a child, and the steps the other parent can take when a child has been abducted.

Travelling with children

TITLE:

[Children and Travel](https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/children/children-travel) (https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/children/children-travel)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Provides information about travelling with children, children travelling alone and documents that may be required for children's travel. Includes sample travel consent letters in PDF, fillable PDF and Word formats.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

“Whether your children are travelling abroad with you or on their own, preparation for their journey should begin well before they leave Canada. Here is the important advice you need to ensure that they have a safe and happy trip.”

TITLE:

[How to Apply for a Child's Passport](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/passport/child/apply-how.asp) (www.cic.gc.ca/english/passport/child/apply-how.asp)

Provider: Immigration and Citizenship Canada

Content: Provides information and forms to apply for a passport on behalf of a child.

Format: Website

Date: 2017

“Only the following people can apply for a child's passport:

- One of the child's parents
- In the case of separation or divorce, the parent who has custody of the child (separation agreements and court orders must be provided)
- The child's legal guardian (proof of legal guardianship must be provided)

Each legal parent or guardian should sign the application form. The Passport Program may contact the other legal guardian or parent.”

TITLE:

[Travel Advice and Advisories](https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/advisories) (https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/advisories)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Provides information about other countries, including travel warnings from the federal government and countries' exit and entry requirements. Provides critical information about other countries' laws and customs by subject. The 'Marriage and divorce' and 'Custody of children' subjects must be read whenever travelling outside of Canada with children or a spouse.

Format: Website

Date: 2017

“No matter where in the world you intend to travel, make sure you check your destination country’s travel advice and advisories page twice: once when you are planning your trip, and again shortly before you leave. If the region or the country you will be visiting becomes subject to a travel advisory, your travel health insurance or your trip cancellation insurance may be affected.”

TITLE:

[WestJet: Unaccompanied Minors](http://www.westjet.com/en-ca/travel-info/children/unaccompanied) (www.westjet.com/en-ca/travel-info/children/unaccompanied)

Provider: WestJet

Content: Describes the airline’s unaccompanied minor program, including the identification required for children to travel and the identification required of people dropping-off and picking-up unaccompanied minors.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“WestJet is pleased to offer an unaccompanied-minor program for children travelling without a guardian. The information below is intended to help you determine if this program is right for your child. There are a few critical points to cover, but it will only take a few minutes to prepare your child to boldly go where they’ve never gone before.”

TITLE:

[Air Canada: Children and Travel](http://ow.ly/Hj9E30azeQt) (<http://ow.ly/Hj9E30azeQt>)

Provider: Air Canada

Content: Describes the airline’s unaccompanied minor program, including the identification required for children to travel and the identification required of people dropping-off and picking-up unaccompanied minors.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“Over 10,000 young travelers fly unaccompanied with us each year. And with our Unaccompanied Minor service, every one of them receives the best care from our highly trained staff from the moment they arrive at airport until they reach their destination.”

Child abduction and prevention

TITLE:

[International Child Abduction: A Guidebook for Left-Behind Parents](https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/publications/international-child-abductions) (<https://travel.gc.ca/travelling/publications/international-child-abductions>)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Provides information about stopping abductions in progress, finding abducted children in other countries and bringing abducted children back to Canada. Includes a directory of resources and checklists for each stage of the recovery process.

Formats: Website, PDF

Date: 2014

“International child abductions are difficult and complex situations. Unfortunately, they are not uncommon. Every year, hundreds of Canadian children are wrongfully taken from Canada or held in another country by abducting parents.

An international child abduction occurs when a parent, guardian or other person with lawful care of charge of a child removes that child from Canada, or retains that child outside Canada, without either the legal authority or permission of a parent who has full or joint custody rights.”

TITLE:

[Child Abduction and Custody Issues](http://ow.ly/33L930azeT5) (<http://ow.ly/33L930azeT5>)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Discusses the international effect of Canadian parenting orders, assistance government officials can provide if a child has been abducted and limits on the power of government officials.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

“Canadian officials abroad work closely with local authorities to advocate for the safety, protection and well-being of Canadian children overseas. They also seek the cooperation of provincial and territorial child welfare authorities to ensure that children are protected from harm. If a Canadian child overseas is a victim of sexual assault, neglect, physical violence or abuse, you are encouraged to report it to the nearest Canadian government office abroad of from Canada to the Emergency Watch and Response Centre.

Canadian officials abroad can also take emergency measures on behalf of Canadian children facing the threat of being, or forced into, marriage abroad, requesting protection from local social services, if required.”

TITLE:

[Frequently Asked Questions about International Child Abduction](http://ow.ly/1MOG30azeW1) (<http://ow.ly/1MOG30azeW1>)

Provider: Government of BC

Content: Discusses the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the main international treaty on child abduction, and describes how the Convention works when a child has been taken to a country that has signed the Convention.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“The Convention has two objectives:

1. To ensure that children who are wrongfully removed or retained from their place of habitual residence are returned promptly, and
2. To enable contact or access to children across international borders

The Convention does not decide which parent should have guardianship or custody of the child. Instead, it leaves that decision to the country of the child's habitual residence, if the child is ordered to be returned.

The Convention is based on an assumption that it is harmful to children to be unilaterally taken from their country of habitual residence, and seeks to deter such actions. It also assumes that guardianship and custody decisions are best made in the country of the child's habitual residence, as this is where most evidence about the child's life can be found.”

TITLE:

[International Parental Child Abduction](http://ow.ly/2WzS30aMhf1) (<http://ow.ly/2WzS30aMhf1>)

Provider: UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Content: Provides steps to help prevent parental child abduction and to take when a child has been abducted.

Describes the purpose and effect of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Format: PDF

Date: 2014

Caution: Refers to English helping agencies

“Has your child been taken or kept overseas by their other parent or a relative without your permission? Are you worried that this might happen? This leaflet will tell you what you can do and who to contact.”

TITLE:

[Child Abduction and Custody Issues](http://ow.ly/Ls3p30azeZW) (<http://ow.ly/Ls3p30azeZW>)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Discusses the international effect of Canadian parenting orders and provides steps to prevent child abduction, including preventing passports from being issued to children.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

“Canadian officials abroad work closely with local authorities to advocate for the safety, protection and well-being of Canadian children overseas. They also seek the cooperation of provincial and territorial child welfare authorities to ensure that children are protected from harm. If a Canadian child overseas is a victim of sexual assault, neglect, physical violence or abuse, you are encouraged to report it to the nearest Canadian government office abroad of from Canada to the Emergency Watch and Response Centre.”

TITLE:

[Preventing the Abduction of Your Child](http://ow.ly/LMk730azf14) (http://ow.ly/LMk730azf14)

Provider: Travel and Tourism Canada

Content: Provides a list of warning signs of potential abduction and a list of preventative tools and tips.

Formats: Website, PDF

Date: 2014

“How do you know the other parent is planning an international child abduction? What can you do to keep it from happening? This section gives you some answers to those questions. It also tells you what information you should gather before an abduction happens just in case it does. And it gives some advice on what to say to your child.”

TITLE:

[Early Identification of Risk Factors for Parental Abduction](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/185026.pdf) (www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/185026.pdf)

Provider: US Department of Justice

Content: Discusses research on parental abduction, potential warning signs that a parent may abduct a child, and profiles of six situations where abduction is especially likely.

Format: PDF

Date: 2001

Cautions: Requires good reading skills, uses American legal terminology

“Although custody laws vary from State to State, abducting one’s own child is a crime in every State. If a parent or other family member takes, hides, or keeps a child away from a parent with custody or visitation rights, then he or she may have committed a crime. More important, a child often is harmed by life on the run and by being deprived of his or her other parent. Prior to abduction, many of these children have been exposed to neglectful and abusive behaviors in their homes and have witnessed high levels of conflict between their parents. These children are at risk for psychological harm.”

TITLE:

[Prevention Tips](https://travel.state.gov/content/childabduction/en/preventing/tips.html) (https://travel.state.gov/content/childabduction/en/preventing/tips.html)

Provider: US Department of State

Content: Provides a short list of steps to take to prevent parental child abduction.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Caution: Refers to American helping agencies

“Learn about warning signs and preventative measures you can take.”

12. Information for children and youth about separation

Many things parents experience when they separate are adult problems. However, children need to know what's going on in their lives too, including information about how they may be affected by the separation.

Some of the resources in this chapter help parents explain to children what's happening in their lives and what's in store for the future. A few provide sample scripts for use in explaining separation to children, written for children of different ages. Most of the resources are meant for children and youth to read on their own to help them understand the changes in their lives, the challenges their parents are experiencing and the legal aspects of parenting apart.

Talking to children and youth about separation

TITLE:

Helping Your Kids Cope with Divorce the Sandcastles Way

Author: M. Gary Neuman

Publisher: Random House

Content: Provides sample scripts to explain separation to children organized by age group.

Format: Book

Date: 1998

Caution: Uses American legal terminology

“How parents handle their divorce determines a lot about how their children will fare, both today and tomorrow. That sounds like a big responsibility, and it is. But it is also an incredible opportunity, for no one – no psychologist, member of the clergy, teacher, friend, or relative – shares with your child the extraordinary relationship you two have. No one knows your child better than you do, and no one is in a better position to give him the security, guidance, structure, and support he needs now. You may not be a child development expert, but you are something much better: a concerned, conscientious, and loving parent who’s willing to learn how to help your child. With your help, your child will not only be shielded from unnecessary pain and confusion surrounding divorce, he will grow and thrive. One day he will be able to look back on his childhood as a loving, joyful time touched by divorce, not a once-blissful state ruined forever by divorce.”

TITLE:

[What Should We Tell the Children?: A Parents’ Guide for Talking about Separation and Divorce](http://aaml.org/sites/default/files/What%20Should%20We%20Tell%20the%20Children.pdf)

(<http://aaml.org/sites/default/files/What%20Should%20We%20Tell%20the%20Children.pdf>)

Provider: American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers

Content: Provides information about why it’s important to talk to children about separation, how to prepare children to talk about separation, and what children need to know about separation and how to say it.

Format: PDF

Date: 2009

Caution: Uses American legal terminology

“This booklet was designed to help parents think about and accomplish a difficult task: what to say to their children when parents are separating. This source is also designed to increase children’s ability to deal successfully with the stress and disruption of divorce and separation.”

Information for children and youth

TITLE:

[What happens next? Information for kids about separation and divorce](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/fl-lf/famil/book-livre/index.html#toc)

(www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/fl-lf/famil/book-livre/index.html#toc)

Provider: Justice Canada

Content: Written for children, this website provides an introduction to the law and how family law disputes are resolved, parenting plans, blended families and family violence. The website has definitions of common legal words and phrases and is written in child-friendly language.

Formats: Website, PDF

Date: 2015

“This booklet has two purposes. First, it’s meant to help children between nine and twelve years old learn some basic facts about family law and give them an idea of the processes that parents may go through when they split up.

Second, it’s meant to help children realize that it’s normal for them to have an emotional response to the divorce of their parents. The booklet encourages children to think about voicing their concerns to someone they trust — like parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts or family friends, neighbours or someone from their church, synagogue or mosque.”

TITLE:

[Families Change: Guide to Separation and Divorce \(Kids\)](http://familieschange.ca/en) (<http://familieschange.ca/en>)

Provider: Government of BC, Justice Education Society

Content: Written for children, this website provides information for each province and territory to help children through their parents’ separation with animation, dialogue and text.

Formats: Website

Date: None provided

“Separation and divorce have a profound impact on all family members. Loss of security is often coupled with intense feelings of grief. The stress can be overwhelming for kids, teens and parents.

This website can help. Get age-appropriate information to guide you through separation and divorce. Be sure the information is correct for your province. Select your age group and explore content in other sections too.”

TITLE:

[Where Do I Stand?: A Children’s Legal Guide to Separation and Divorce](http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/wheredoi.php) (www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/wheredoi.php)

Provider: Government of Ontario

Content: This website provides simple information about separation and the legal issues involved in separation in

a question-and-answer format, what happens if parents go to court and how support is paid. Includes a dictionary of common legal terms.

Format: Website

Date: 2015

“This is a pamphlet for children whose parents separate or divorce. Separation or divorce is the result of problems between parents. It is not the children’s fault. The children can’t stop it from happening. But it does affect children a lot. You may have questions about the law of separation and divorce. This pamphlet’s goal is to try and answer those questions.

This pamphlet is about law, and does not talk about your feelings about separation and divorce. There is a list at the back which suggests some of the books you might want to read about how most children feel when their parents separate or divorce.”

TITLE:

The Bright Side: Surviving Your Parents’ Divorce

Publisher: Health Communications, Inc.

Author: Max Sindell

Content: Written for children, this book discusses relationships of parents, stepparents and stepfamilies, and navigating family conflict in simple, easy-to-understand language.

Format: Book

Date: 2007

“This book is for you, not your parents. This whole process you’re going through is tough. Believe me, I know. I’ve been there. Divorce ran in my family before I was even born. My parents were divorced when I was six. I’ve had multiple stepparents, stepbrothers and halfbrothers, a lot of which you’re probably going to have sometime, maybe soon. It’s all so confusing, trying to figure out how to deal with hundreds of new situations and how to keep everything straight. It’s easy to forget where you stand in the world.”

TITLE:

Divorce is Not the End of the World: Zoe and Evan’s Coping Guide for Kids

Publisher: Tricycle Press

Authors: Zoe Stern, Evan Stern, Ellen Sue Stern

Content: This book provides a children’s perspective on separation and living in two homes, talking to friends about separation, how parents talk to children about separation and learning to live with stepfamilies, in positive and easy-to-understand language.

Format: Book

Date: 2008

“I wrote this book because I’ve been through divorce and will always be a ‘divorced kid’. I know that it’s really hard

and it hurts. I hope this book will help any and all kids who are hurting or in need of some comfort and advice. ... For me, my parents' divorce was hard at first, but I overcame my sadness and my fears about it. I know that my parents are happy apart. And I'm happy with the way things are, too. I hope that, through this book, you will realize that divorce can sometimes be for the better. You may end up with happier parents, and you will definitely learn a lot about yourself. And that's the whole point of growing up."

TITLE:

Two Homes

Publisher: Candlewick Press

Author: Claire Masurel

Content: Written for younger children, this book provides a reassuring take on separation and focusses on what children may gain rather than what they may lose.

Format: Book

Date: 2001

"At Mommy's house, Alex has a soft chair. At Daddy's house, Alex has a rocking chair. In each home, Alex also has a special bedroom and lots of friends to play with. But whether Alex is with Mommy or with Daddy, one thing is always the same – Alex is loved."

TITLE:

The Divorce Workbook for Children: Help for Kids to Overcome Difficult Family Changes and Grow Up Happy

Publisher: Instant Help Books

Author: Lisa M. Schab

Content: Helps children work through their parents' separations through relatable scenarios, each followed by a drawing or writing exercise to explore the reader's feelings and reactions to separation and promote children's resilience and self-reliance.

Format: Book

Date: 2008

"The activities in this workbook are very similar to the ones that a counsellor would use to help children overcome the negative effects of a divorce. They will help your child express her feelings, stay out of the middle of parental disagreements, cope with changes, and much more. Each activity teaches your child a new emotional intelligence skill, and once your child has learned these skills they can be applied to many other areas of life."

TITLE:

[What happens next? Information for kids about separation and divorce](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/fl-lf/famil/book-livre/index.html#toc)

(www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/fl-lf/famil/book-livre/index.html#toc)

Provider: Justice Canada

Content: Written for children, this website provides an introduction to the law and how family law disputes are resolved, parenting plans, blended families and family violence. The website has definitions of common legal words and phrases and is written in child-friendly language.

Formats: Website, PDF

Date: 2015

“This booklet has two purposes. First, it’s meant to help children between nine and twelve years old learn some basic facts about family law and give them an idea of the processes that parents may go through when they split up.

Second, it’s meant to help children realize that it’s normal for them to have an emotional response to the divorce of their parents. The booklet encourages children to think about voicing their concerns to someone they trust — like parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts or family friends, neighbours or someone from their church, synagogue or mosque.”

TITLE:

[Families Change: Guide to Separation and Divorce \(Teens\)](http://familieschange.ca/en) (<http://familieschange.ca/en>)

Provider: Government of BC, Justice Education Society

Content: Written for youth, this website provides age-appropriate information, tailored to each province and territory, designed to help children through their parents’ separation.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“Separation and divorce have a profound impact on all family members. Loss of security is often coupled with intense feelings of grief. The stress can be overwhelming for kids, teens and parents.

This website can help. Get age-appropriate information to guide you through separation and divorce. Be sure the information is correct for your province. Select your age group and explore content in other sections too.”

TITLE:

The Divorce Helpbook for Teens

Publisher: Impact Publishers

Author: Cynthia MacGregor

Content: Written for youth, this book talks about why parents separate and about difficult issues like the changes separation may bring, negotiating the demands of separated parents and understanding parenting time.

Format: Book

Date: 2004

“It’s rare for a divorce to leave the kids of the family untouched. Even when the parents have been fighting horribly for a long time, and the divorce brings welcome peace at last, there are issues to deal with: absent parents who don’t visit as often as they should (or as often as the kids might like); parents who use their kids to carry messages to the other parent; parents who use their kids as spies to find out what’s going on in the other parent’s household; and perhaps the kid missing the parent who no longer lives in the house.

These are only a few of the situations kids have to deal with when their parents end a marriage.”

TITLE:

The Divorce Workbook for Teens: Activities to Help You Move Beyond the Breakup

Publisher: Instant Help Books

Author: Lisa M. Schab

Content: Helps youth work through the experience of their parents’ separation through a series of relatable scenarios, each followed by a writing exercise designed to explore the reader’s emotional response to separation and the realities of living in separate homes.

Format: Book

Date: 2008

“Even though you are a teenager, you may feel like a little kid at times as you go through the experience of your parents’ divorce. Having a family split apart is a challenging and life-changing situation that can make anyone feel shaky and insecure. You are facing a change that you probably didn’t want or ask for. It is normal to be upset, but you can meet and conquer this challenge.

This book is designed specifically to help you work through and successfully handle the experience of your parents’ divorce. The exercises presented here won’t magically make things better. They won’t prevent your parents from splitting up, and they won’t help them get back together again. What they will do is help you better understand your thoughts and feelings about the situation, and provide you with the coping skills to handle it.”

TITLE:

[My Parents Are Splitting Up](http://youthlaw.ca/my-parents-are-splitting-up/) (<http://youthlaw.ca/my-parents-are-splitting-up/>)

Provider: Children’s Legal and Educational Resource Centre

Content: This website provides information about separation and parenting apart in a helpful question and answer format, and addresses common but difficult questions such as “Do I get to decide where I want to live?” and “Can I read court documents?”

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“Separation and divorce are difficult experiences for most parents. The emotional pressures of going through a divorce

can cause your parents to act differently, and while you can be supportive of your parents during their divorce, do not feel responsible for their emotional health or behaviours. Your parents may seek the help of counsellors, therapists, or other professionals in order to cope with the trauma of divorce, and you may want to talk to your mom or dad about participating or having your own counsellor if the divorce is difficult for you to deal with.

You are not alone. Almost 8,000 divorces occur in Alberta *every year*, and across Canada there are about 1.2 million separated or divorced parents with children younger than 18-years-old.”

13. Family law information and resources

The resources listed in this chapter are primary family law websites and key family law resources provided by the federal government and the governments of the provinces and territories. Links to family law legislation follow.

Government of Canada

TITLE:

[Family Law](http://canada.justice.gc.ca/eng/fl-df/index.html) (http://canada.justice.gc.ca/eng/fl-df/index.html)

Provider: Justice Canada

Content: The main family law resource from Justice Canada. It has comprehensive information on child support, spousal support, separation and divorce, parenting apart and making parenting plans.

Format: Website

Date: 2015

TITLE:

[Child Support Table Look-Up Tool](http://ow.ly/cCke30azfl2) (http://ow.ly/cCke30azfl2)

Provider: Justice Canada

Content: Calculates the basic amount of child support.

Format: Website

Date: 2015

TITLE:

[Spousal Support Advisory Guidelines](http://ow.ly/GqFw30azfmn) (http://ow.ly/GqFw30azfmn)

Provider: Justice Canada

Content: Provides the complete text of the Spousal Support Advisory Guidelines.

Formats: Website, PDF

Date: 2008

Alberta

TITLE:

[Family Law](http://ow.ly/vcJR30azfpK) (http://ow.ly/vcJR30azfpK)

Provider: Government of Alberta

Content: Family law resource provided by the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General. More up to date information may be found through the main page of the [Ministry's website](https://justice.alberta.ca/Pages/home.aspx) (https://justice.alberta.ca/Pages/home.aspx).

Format: Website

Date: None provided

British Columbia

TITLE:

[Family Justice](http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/life-events/divorce/family-justice) (www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/life-events/divorce/family-justice)

Provider: Government of BC

Content: Family law webpage provided by the Government of BC addressing frequently asked questions and providing links to the pages on separation and divorce, parenting apart, child support, spousal support and dividing property, as well as resources provided by the Legal Services Society, Clicklaw and the Justice Education Society.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Manitoba

TITLE:

[Family Law](https://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/family/law) (https://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/family/law)

Provider: Government of Manitoba

Content: The family law resource provided by the Ministry of Justice, with links to information about grandparent and family access, child support and child support recalculation and spousal support, and to Family Law in Manitoba (an information booklet with comprehensive information about family law in the province).

Format: Website

Date: None provided

TITLE:

[Family Law in Manitoba, 2014](http://ow.ly/E5ok30azfs9) (http://ow.ly/E5ok30azfs9)

Provider: Government of Manitoba

Content: Provides information about family law in Manitoba, including court processes, married and unmarried relationships, separation and divorce, guardianship and parenting apart, child support, spousal support and the division of property.

Format: PDF

Date: 2014

New Brunswick

TITLE:

[Family Justice and Court Resources](http://ow.ly/aHbD30azfuu) (http://ow.ly/aHbD30azfuu)

Provider: Government of New Brunswick

Content: The family law webpage from the Department of Justice and Public Safety providing links to the province's parenting apart program and services related to child support. More comprehensive topical information is available from the [Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick](http://www.legal-info-legale.nb.ca/en/family_law_general) (www.legal-info-legale.nb.ca/en/family_law_general).

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Newfoundland and Labrador

TITLE:

[Families](http://www.justice.gov.nl.ca/just/families.html) (www.justice.gov.nl.ca/just/families.html)

Provider: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Content: The family law webpage provided by the Department of Justice and Public Safety providing links to information about child support, separation and divorce. More comprehensive topical information is available in the Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador's booklet "[The Family Law Guide for Newfoundlanders and Labradorians](http://ow.ly/nmKT30aMiYi)" (http://ow.ly/nmKT30aMiYi).

Format: Website

Date: 2016

Northwest Territories

TITLE:

[Family Law in the NWT](http://ow.ly/cVid30aMjlr) (http://ow.ly/cVid30aMjlr)

Provider: Government of the Northwest Territories

Content: This family law booklet is provided by the Ministry of Justice, offering information about the court system, separation and divorce, custody and parenting apart, child support, spousal support and the division of property.

Format: PDF

Date: 2017

Nova Scotia

TITLE:

[Family Law Nova Scotia](http://www.nsfamilylaw.ca/) (www.nsfamilylaw.ca/)

Provider: Government of Nova Scotia

Content: Website provided by the Department of Justice in collaboration with other legal service providers, including Nova Scotia Legal Aid, the Nova Scotia Barrister's Society and the Canadian Bar Association Nova Scotia. It provides information about the court system separation and divorce, custody and access, child support and spousal support. Links to the court intake program, court forms and the parenting apart program are also provided.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Ontario

TITLE:

[Family Law in Ontario](http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/) (www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/)

Provider: Government of Ontario

Content: This family law resource provided by the Ministry of the Attorney General provides information about separation and divorce, parenting apart, child support and spousal support, and provides links to other resources provided by Community Legal Education Ontario and Legal Aid Ontario.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

Prince Edward Island

TITLE:

[Family Law](http://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/family-law) (www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/family-law)

Provider: Government of Prince Edward Island

Content: Webpage provided by the Department of Justice and Public Safety provides links to information about mediation, child support and parenting apart. More detailed information is available from the family law websites of the [Community Legal Information Association of PEI](http://www.cliapei.ca/content/page/publications_family) (www.cliapei.ca/content/page/publications_family).

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Quebec

TITLE:

[Separation, Divorce and Dissolving a Civil Union](http://ow.ly/k5BD30azfxl) (http://ow.ly/k5BD30azfxl)

Provider: Government of Quebec

Content: One of several webpages from the Quebec Ministry of Justice on family law with information about separation and divorce, caring for children, child support, spousal support and division of property. Provides links to other government websites with more detailed information on mediation, the court system, the division of property, the rights of grandparents and child support.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

TITLE:

[The Québec Model for the Determination of Child Support Payments](http://www.justice.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/generale/pdf/modele_brochure2016-a.pdf) (http://www.justice.gouv.qc.ca/english/publications/generale/pdf/modele_brochure2016-a.pdf)

Provider: Government of Quebec

Content: Describes how child support is calculated in Quebec and discusses how parents' disposable income is calculated, and how orders and agreements are made and adjusted.

Format: PDF

Date: 2015

Saskatchewan

TITLE:

[Separating or Getting a Divorce](http://ow.ly/NhRg30azfz8) (http://ow.ly/NhRg30azfz8)

Provider: Government of Saskatchewan

Content: Webpage provides links to information about child support, custody and parenting apart, separation and divorce. More comprehensive information is available from the Family Law Saskatchewan website, a project of the [Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan](http://familylaw.plea.org/) (http://familylaw.plea.org/).

Format: Website

Date: None provided

Yukon

TITLE:

[Family Law](http://www.justice.gov.yk.ca/family_law.html) (www.justice.gov.yk.ca/family_law.html)

Provider: Yukon Government

Content: Webpage provided by the Department of Justice provides links to the websites of the Family Law Information Centres and the Maintenance Enforcement Program. The information centres' [website](http://www.yukonflic.ca/index.html) (www.yukonflic.ca/index.html), offers more detailed information about child support, parenting apart and grandparents' rights; the booklet "[Splitting Up: The Yukon Law on Separation](http://yplea.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Splitting-Up-Booklet.pdf)" (http://yplea.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Splitting-Up-Booklet.pdf) by the Yukon Public Legal Education Association also provides a lot of good information about family law and dispute resolution in the Yukon.

Format: Website

Date: 2016

General family law legal information

TITLE:

[Children in Family Law Matters](http://ow.ly/aBDL30azfAM) (http://ow.ly/aBDL30azfAM)

Provider: Clicklaw Wikibooks

Content: This wikibook provides a comprehensive discussion of parenting apart, including important legal concepts about care of children, parenting assessments, different kinds of parenting plans and how to deal with problems.

Format: Wikibook

Date: 2015

“This introductory section provides an overview of the law on the care of children after separation, and looks at traditional and developing concepts in this area of the law. It also discusses the interests that grandparents and other non-parents or guardians might have regarding the care of children. Other sections of this chapter look more closely at some of the non-legal issues involved with the care of children, including: parenting after separation, guardianship and contact, custody and access, making changes to orders and agreements involving children, and the problem of estrangement and alienation.”

TITLE:

[Child Custody and Access](http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/child-custody-and-access/) (www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/child-custody-and-access/)

Provider: Government of the Northwest Territories

Content: Provides a short explanation of common legal terms like sole custody, joint custody, shared custody and child support.

Format: Website

Date: None provided

“A parent with *custody* of a child is responsible for the physical care of the child, including where the child lives and the daily decisions about how they are raised. You must have custody of a child to be involved in making the major decisions about a child’s life such as their education, religion, and health care.

Access is the legal term for the right of the child and parent to spend time together. Although they may not have a role in making decisions, a parent with access has the right to receive information about the child’s education, health, and well-being. Other family members, like grandparents, can also have the right to access. Usually a parent who does not have custody will have access to the child.”

TITLE:

[Family Law in Manitoba, 2014](http://ow.ly/y9iA30azfD1) (http://ow.ly/y9iA30azfD1)

Provider: Government of Manitoba

Content: Discusses the meaning of sole custody, joint custody, shared custody and the best interests of the child, and talks about parenting plans in orders and agreements.

Format: PDF

Date: 2014

“The legal term *custody* refers to all the rights and duties related to the care of a child. This includes the right to make all important decisions about the child’s care and upbringing (*legal custody*), and the right to the actual everyday physical care and control of the child (*physical custody*). ...

Access usually means the right to have visits with a child, but it can also mean other kinds of contact, such as regular telephone calls, the right to send e-mail messages to the child or the right to send or receive cards or gifts.”

TITLE:

[The Family Law Guide for Newfoundlanders and Labradorians](http://ow.ly/co1Z30azfEi) (http://ow.ly/co1Z30azfEi)

Provider: Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Content: Discusses terms like custody, reasonable access and specified access, how decisions about custody and access are made, and the different kinds of arrangements that can be made for parenting apart.

Format: PDF

Date: 2009

“When two parents are living together in a common law relationship or are legally married, custody of a child is usually not an issue. However, the relationship between parents may break down resulting in separation and/or divorce. During this time, a decision must be made about who the child/ren will live with.”

TITLE:

[What You Should Know About Family Law in Ontario](http://ow.ly/d7T530azfGf) (<http://ow.ly/d7T530azfGf>)

Provider: Government of Ontario

Content: Provides an overview of family law in Ontario and discusses the law on custody, access and child support.

Format: Website

Date: 2012

“Parents are responsible for their children. When a family is living together, both parents share the responsibility for their children’s upbringing, education and everyday lives. This applies whether the parents are married or not.

When you separate, you have to arrange for the care of your children. They need a place to live, food and clothing. Most important, they need to feel loved and supported even though their parents are not living together.”

TITLE:

[Custody and Access, Guardianship, Parenting Arrangements and Contact](http://ow.ly/NKPI30azf-HA) (<http://ow.ly/NKPI30azf-HA>)

Provider: Canadian Bar Association British Columbia

Content: Talks about the meaning and difference between custody and guardianship, how parenting plans are decided, and when children’s views and voices are heard when making decisions about parenting plans.

Formats: Website

Date: 2014

“For couples that are thinking about separating or have already separated, the continued parenting of the children is often the biggest concern. This script discusses custody and access under the *Divorce Act* and guardianship, parenting arrangements and contact under the *Family Law Act*. It applies to anyone who is a parent, regardless of the nature of the parents’ relationship with each other.”

TITLE:

[Families and the Law: Child Custody and Parenting](http://ow.ly/uQf930azf1Y) (<http://ow.ly/uQf930azf1Y>)

Provider: Centre for Public Legal Education Alberta

Content: Discusses the law about custody and parenting in Alberta, including custody, guardianship and parenting plans.

Formats: PDF

Date: 2014

“This booklet explains the law and parenting in Alberta. There is information about custody and guardianship, parenting plans, how to make agreements with the other parent, common problems and suggestions on how to resolve them.

Family law is complicated. Finding out about the law and your options is a very good first step. There are a lot of people and organizations who can help you. We’ve listed these referrals at the back of this booklet.”

14. Family law legislation

The resources listed in this chapter are the most up-to-date versions of the main laws about families, separation and parenting apart, hosted by the Canadian Legal Information Institute. Links to the main laws websites of the federal government and the governments of the provinces and territories are also provided.

Government of Canada

[Consolidated Acts](http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/) (http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/)

[Divorce Act](http://canlii.ca/t/7vbw) (http://canlii.ca/t/7vbw)

[Federal Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/80mh) (http://canlii.ca/t/80mh)

Alberta

[Laws Online/Catalogue](http://www.qp.alberta.ca/Laws_Online.cfm) (www.qp.alberta.ca/Laws_Online.cfm)

[Adult Interdependent Relationships Act](http://canlii.ca/t/827d) (http://canlii.ca/t/827d)

[Alberta Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/82zw) (http://canlii.ca/t/82zw)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/81vc) (http://canlii.ca/t/81vc)

[Matrimonial Property Act](http://canlii.ca/t/81r2) (http://canlii.ca/t/81r2)

British Columbia

[BC Laws](http://ow.ly/l7su30azfL8) (http://ow.ly/l7su30azfL8)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8q3k) (http://canlii.ca/t/8q3k)

[Family Law Act Regulation](http://canlii.ca/t/8rdx) (http://canlii.ca/t/8rdx)

Manitoba

[Continuing Consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba](http://ow.ly/kIEO30azfNM) (http://ow.ly/kIEO30azfNM)

[Child Support Guidelines Regulation](http://canlii.ca/t/8f5n) (http://canlii.ca/t/8f5n)

[The Family Maintenance Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8gz3) (http://canlii.ca/t/8gz3)

[The Family Property Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8grb) (http://canlii.ca/t/8grb)

New Brunswick

[Attorney General](http://laws.gnb.ca/en/BrowseTitle) (http://laws.gnb.ca/en/BrowseTitle)

[Child Support Guidelines Regulation](http://canlii.ca/t/898q) (http://canlii.ca/t/898q)

[Family Services Act](http://canlii.ca/t/88bd) (http://canlii.ca/t/88bd)

[Guardianship of Children Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8pw3) (http://canlii.ca/t/8pw3)

[Marital Property Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8rcm) (http://canlii.ca/t/8rcm)

Newfoundland and Labrador

[Consolidated Statutes and Regulations](http://www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/consolidation/) (www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/consolidation/)

[Child Support Guidelines Regulation](http://canlii.ca/t/8cct) (http://canlii.ca/t/8cct)

[Children's Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8b2p) (http://canlii.ca/t/8b2p)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8b1v) (http://canlii.ca/t/8b1v)

Northwest Territories

[Legislation of the Northwest Territories](http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/legislation/) (www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/legislation/)

[Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/8hcf) (http://canlii.ca/t/8hcf)

[Children's Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8hrv) (http://canlii.ca/t/8hrv)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8hsf) (http://canlii.ca/t/8hsf)

Nova Scotia

[House of Assembly Office of the Legislative Counsel](http://nslegislature.ca/legc/index.htm) (http://nslegislature.ca/legc/index.htm)

[Child Maintenance Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/876l) (http://canlii.ca/t/876l)

[Guardianship Act](http://canlii.ca/t/87bx) (http://canlii.ca/t/87bx)

[Child Maintenance Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/876l) (http://canlii.ca/t/876l)

[Matrimonial Property Act](http://canlii.ca/t/87xm) (http://canlii.ca/t/87xm)

Nunavut

[Statutes and Regulations](http://www.gov.nu.ca/justice/consolidated-law) (www.gov.nu.ca/justice/consolidated-law)

[Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/8kpb) (http://canlii.ca/t/8kpb)

[Children's Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8l2c) (http://canlii.ca/t/8l2c)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8l2v) (http://canlii.ca/t/8l2v)

Ontario

[Consolidated Laws](http://www.ontario.ca/laws) (www.ontario.ca/laws)

[Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/s6k) (http://canlii.ca/t/s6k)

[Children's Law Reform Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8k) (http://canlii.ca/t/8k)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/2d8) (http://canlii.ca/t/2d8)

Prince Edward Island

[Statutes and Regulations](http://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/legislation/all/all/a) (www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/legislation/all/all/a)

[Child Support Guidelines Regulations](http://canlii.ca/t/8dhw) (http://canlii.ca/t/8dhw)

[Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8d53) (http://canlii.ca/t/8d53)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8d9j) (http://canlii.ca/t/8d9j)

Quebec

[LégisQuébec](http://ow.ly/G16R30azfQZ) (http://ow.ly/G16R30azfQZ)

[Family Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/z35) (http://canlii.ca/t/z35)

[Regulation Respecting the Determination of Child Support Payments](http://canlii.ca/t/10pq) (http://canlii.ca/t/10pq)

Saskatchewan

[Complete List Acts and Regulations](http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/index.cfm?fuseaction=publications.actreg&id=2) (www.qp.gov.sk.ca/index.cfm?fuseaction=publications.actreg&id=2)

[The Children's Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/wv1) (http://canlii.ca/t/wv1)

[Family Maintenance Act](http://canlii.ca/t/x34) (http://canlii.ca/t/x34)

[Family Maintenance Regulations, 1988](http://canlii.ca/t/v8k) (http://canlii.ca/t/v8k)

[The Family Property Act](http://canlii.ca/t/wnj) (http://canlii.ca/t/wnj)

Yukon

[Acts and Regulations](http://www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/legislation/page_a.html) (www.gov.yk.ca/legislation/legislation/page_a.html)

[Children's Law Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8j6c) (http://canlii.ca/t/8j6c)

[Family Property and Support Act](http://canlii.ca/t/8jd1) (http://canlii.ca/t/8jd1)

[Yukon Child Support Guidelines](http://canlii.ca/t/8k66) (http://canlii.ca/t/8k66)

Please direct feedback, comments and enquiries to:

Contact email: cbafamilylaw@cba.org

Contact telephone: 1-800-267-8860

