

Table 16
Net income eligibility levels for full and partial child care fee subsidies by
province/territory – 2001

Province/Territory	Family size	Full subsidy up to (\$)	Partial subsidy up to (\$)
Newfoundland & Labrador	1 parent, 1 child	14,160	20,280
	2 parents, 2 children	15,240	25,560
Prince Edward Island	1 parent, 1 child	13,440	25,440
	2 parents, 2 children	19,200	51,040
Nova Scotia	1 parent, 1 child	16,812	24,540
	2 parents, 2 children	17,712	34,092
New Brunswick	All family sizes	15,000	—
	1 child, 2 years or older	15,000	23,100
	1 child, under 2 years old	15,000	24,180
Québec	not applicable ¹	—	—
Ontario	n/a ²	n/a	n/a
Manitoba	1 parent, 1 child	13,787	24,369
	2 parents, 2 children	18,895	40,059
Saskatchewan	1 parent, 1 child	(gross) 19,668	(gross) 31,920
	1 parent, 2 children	(gross) 20,868	(gross) 45,720
Alberta	1 parent, 1 child	20,520	31,680
	2 parents, 2 children	24,120	44,520
British Columbia	1 parent, 1 child	18,984 ³	27,816 ³
	2 parents, 2 children	23,016	31,846
Northwest Territories	n/a ⁴	n/a	n/a
Nunavut	n/a ⁵	n/a	n/a
Yukon Territory	1 parent, 1 child	20,424	31,104
	2 parents, 2 children	30,144	51,744

¹ Québec provides publicly-funded services rather than providing subsidies to selected families.

² Eligibility for subsidy is determined by provincially determined needs tests with income being only one of a number of items considered. Each municipality can determine the rates within a range, a situation which creates considerable variation across the province. There are no province-wide maximum income levels for full or partial fee subsidies.

³ Effective April 2002, several changes were made to British Columbia's subsidy program. See RECENT DEVELOPMENTS for details.

⁴ Eligibility for subsidy varies according to number of family members, actually shelter costs, community of residence and eligibility for enhanced benefits. These needs are based on Income Assistance Program schedules. A needs assessment is applied so there is no set break-even point. There is no territory-wide maximum subsidy. Maximums are set for type of care.

⁵ Eligibility varies with clients' actual housing, utility and child care costs, plus social assistance rates of food and clothing. A needs assessment is applied so there is no set break-even point. There is no territory-wide maximum subsidy. Maximums are set for type of care.