Country	Childcare/education	Provision	Types of provider (age of child)*
England	Childcare and education	State, private	0-4: day nurseries
		for-profit,	2-4: pre-school groups;
		private not-for-	independent schools; maintained
		profit	nursery schools; nursery classes
			4-5: reception classes in primary
			schools, independent schools
			0-5: childminder
France	Childcare and education	Mainly state	0-2: crèches, structures collectives
	(separate)		3-6 and some 2-year-olds: écoles
			maternelles
			0-6 : assistante maternelle
			agréée (childminder)
Germany	Childcare	Mainly private	0-2: Krippen
		not-for-profit	3- 6: Kindergarten
			0-6: Tagesmütter (childminder)

\* Compulsory school begins at 6 in France (until September 2019) and Germany, and the term after children reach 5 in England (but children normally start school in year in which they become 5 and enter reception class).

	England	France	Germany
	Part-time free entitlement for disadvantaged 2 year olds	Means-tested childcare	Legal right to needs-based childcare from the age of one, provision varies according to Land
Availability	Part-time free entitlement 15 hours for 3 and 4 year olds (universal) Additional 15 hours free 'childcare' for 3 and 4 year olds of employed parents	Nursery school (education) for disadvantaged 2 year olds Nursery school (education) from 3-6 (full-time) (universal)	Germany Participation: 0-2 37% (2) 3-5 95% (2)
	Participation: 0-2 32% (1) 3-5 100% (1)	Participation: 0-2 57% (1) 3-5 100% (1)	Berlin Participation: 0-2 44% (1) 3-6 91% (2)
Affordability	Free provision for 3-4 year olds and disadvantaged two-year-olds Beyond free provision: no upper limit to fees. Fees not means-tested (average price for 50 hours a week child 0-2 £233 per week, child aged 2, £229 a week) (3)	Means-tested fees for crèches Free provision in nursery schools	Free childcare: varies according to Land Berlin: Free provision 5-7 hours; 7-9 hours a day (conditional on need); means tested beyond free entitlement
	<ul> <li>Tax credits 85% of eligible childcare costs (up to a cap) for parents claiming Universal Credit</li> <li>Tax free childcare (£2000 a year) if each parent earns at least £125 per week (and not £100,000 or more per year)</li> <li>Net cost couple with two children: 41% of family</li> </ul>	Tax credit for the employment of an assistante maternelle 50% (up to a cap) Tax credit of 50% up to a maximum of €2,300 per year for childcare expenses (not school) (les frais de garde d'enfants)	Tax allowance up to € 4,000 per child per year (Kinderbetreuung)
	income (4)	Net cost couple with two children: 10% of family income (4)	Net cost couple with two children: Germany (Hamburg): 5% of family income (4)
Quality: qualifications & training	Upper secondary qualification for managers in private centres Qualified teachers in maintained nursery schools/classes for children over three	Childcare centres: auxiliary nursery nurses (auxiliaires en puériculture): upper secondary qualification; almost all centres employ éducateurs des jeunes enfants and nursery nurses (puéricultrices) with degree (6) Qualified teachers in école maternelle	Vocational degree for 'educator'
	Childminders: Introductory childcare course. Number of hours training not specified	Childminders: 120 hours of training paid by the state	Childminders: Varies according to Land. Berlin: 160 hours of training

## Table 2 Conditions for social investment in ECEC: Availability, affordability and quality

Quality: staff-to-child ratios	1:3 for under-twos; 1:4 for two-year-olds; 1:8 for three-year-olds unless there is a qualified teacher (1:13) (6)	Childcare centres: specified ratios1:5 for children who cannot walk and 1:8 for those who can (7)	Varies according to Land 0-3 year olds: average 1:4 2-8 year olds: average 1:9
	Nursery schools and nursery classes 1:13 (6)	Nursery schools: no ratios stipulated (8)	Berlin: 0-3 years old: 1:6; 2-8 years old: 1:8 (9)
Quality: curriculum	Early Years Foundation Stage: mandatory	Childcare centres: Projet éducatif École maternelle: national curriculum	Varies according to Land Berlin: compulsory curriculum
Quality: inspection	Ofsted (national)	Childcare : local protection maternelle et infantile Nursery schools: Ministry's Inspection générale IGEN (national)	Varies according to Land Berlin: childcare centres evaluated externally every five years

Notes: (1) OECD 2016c (2016 data) (2) Statistisches Bundesamt 2018a (3) Harding and Cottell 2018 (4) Net costs for a couple, for full-time care with two children one aged two and one aged three, at a typical childcare centre, as a percentage of family net income (2012) OECD, 2016c (5) EC/EACEA/Eurydice/Eurostat 2014 (6) DfE 2017 (7) Cnaf 2017 (8) IGEN and IGAENR, 2011 (9) Statistisches Bundesamt 2018b