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Mothers at Work: The Fiscal Implications of the Proposed Ontario Childcare Rebate

by

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- The newly elected government in Ontario pledged in its electoral platform to implement a childcare rebate program, which would reimburse up to 75 percent of the childcare expenses of low-income families, with the childcare subsidy rate gradually declining as family income grows. In this E-Brief, we examine the fiscal implications of the proposed rebate.
- At first, the fiscal cost of the proposed rebate would be, at most, \$945 million per year. Then, we expect the proposed rebate to induce some mothers of young children – whose decisions to take on paid work are sensitive to childcare costs – to enter the workforce. Over the long run, as many as 112,787 additionally employed mothers would generate extra fiscal revenues for the Ontario government, reducing the net fiscal cost by about 38 percent, to \$588 million annually.
- Furthermore, the employment gain would create a large fiscal windfall for the federal government – perhaps as much as \$1.1 billion per year over the long run – exceeding by far the net provincial cost of the program. Unless the federal government is prepared to use this fiscal dividend to increase its transfers to Ontario in support of childcare, the federal government appears better fiscally positioned to implement such a childcare rebate scheme.

Ever-increasing daycare costs strain the wallets of many Ontario families, and can discourage parental employment. To confront these challenges, the provincial Progressive Conservative Party pledged in its electoral platform to implement a childcare rebate program. The new program, modelled after Quebec's refundable tax credit on childcare expenses, would reimburse up to 75 percent of the childcare expenses of low-income families. The electoral platform put the cost of the childcare rebate at \$389 million per year.¹

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1 "Ontario PCs announce child-care rebate for low-income families," *Globe and Mail*, April 28, 2018.

Society might have multiple reasons to subsidize childcare. One view is that childcare is an expense incurred for earning income, and as such, people should not be taxed on their income spent on childcare. Another view is that its price should be lowered, through a subsidy, because the social benefit of more childcare exceeds its private cost. A more pragmatic motivation is that the costs should be lowered for working mothers with young children, in particular, whose decisions about taking paid work are sensitive to childcare costs. This would induce more such mothers to enter the workforce, which would generate extra fiscal revenues for government, thus lowering the net cost of subsidization while promoting economic gender equity.

Currently, the Child Care Expense Deduction (CCED) – a tax deduction applied to the taxable income of the lower-income parent that reduces both federal and provincial taxes – is the only tax provision providing childcare cost relief to Ontario families. CCED claims, however, are limited by income and expense thresholds, leaving out many modest-income families (Laurin and Milligan 2017). In addition, the extent of cost relief provided by the CCED is limited by the schedule of marginal tax rates: lower rates provide less relief. Replacing the CCED with the newly elected PC government's proposed Ontario Childcare Rebate, therefore, would be very beneficial to modest-income families. Combined with the tax benefits provided by the CCED at the federal level, the new rebate would provide generous childcare cost subsidization for most families in Ontario.

In this E-Brief, we examine the fiscal implications of the proposed childcare rebate program.² We begin by estimating the static fiscal cost of the program (i.e., assuming no change in employment) under the scenario in which the new rebate program simply replaces the provincial tax deduction for childcare expenses. We then consider the effect of the program on the employment of mothers, and on the resulting fiscal cost.

We find that the static fiscal cost of the rebate program would be, at most, \$945 million per year, but we expect the employment response of mothers to reduce this cost over time. In the short term, as many as 59,650 mothers who are currently not working could be induced to join the labour force, decreasing the provincial cost by \$74 million. Over the long run, the fiscal cost of the rebate program could be \$588 million per year, or \$358 million lower than the static cost.

The cost estimates, however, are likely at the high end of possible outcomes, for two reasons. First, very recent increases in provincial support for licensed childcare and the associated full or partial fee subsidies³ likely were not entirely picked up by our supporting survey data on childcare expense deductions, so that our estimated fiscal cost might be based on inflated private childcare expenses. Second, we modelled the effect of the extra employment of mothers on personal income and consumption taxes and fiscal benefits, but – unlike that of Fortin, Godbout, and St-Cerny (2013) – our model does not allow for the inclusion of potentially higher corporate profits and capital taxes or potentially higher property taxes. Allowing for these additional impacts on government revenues would naturally further reduce the fiscal cost estimate.

We also find that a much larger share of the revenue windfall from the induced extra employment of mothers would accrue to the federal government, since income tax rates and fiscal benefit reduction rates are much higher federally than they are provincially. We estimate that the federal government could gain as much as \$731

2 With our focus on fiscal considerations, we do not consider in this E-Brief the possible effects of childcare subsidization on children's health and behaviour (see, for example, Baker, Gruber, and Milligan 2008) or considerations related to the quality control of childcare.

3 Operating expenses with respect to the Child Care and Early Years Programs that support licensed child care and associated full or partial fee subsidies increased by about \$300 million between fiscal years 2016/17 and 2017/18 alone.

million per year in tax revenues over the long term from the extra employment, and pay as much as \$410 million less annually in income-tested benefits, gaining \$1.14 billion in total and far exceeding the fiscal cost reductions gained by Ontario.

The Ontario Childcare Rebate

The proposed Ontario Childcare Rebate program would work similarly to Quebec's refundable tax credit. Families earning less than about \$35,000 could be reimbursed for up to 75 percent of incurred childcare expenses, with the rate declining as family income grows until it reaches 26 percent for families earning over about \$150,000; the complete rate schedule was not disclosed in the PCs' electoral platform and is still unavailable. The maximum allowable amount per child would be \$6,750 for children under age six and \$3,750 for children between seven and fifteen. The proposed program is less generous than Quebec's, where the expense limit is \$9,000 for children under six and \$5,000 for children between seven and fifteen. In our modelling of the proposed Ontario rebate program, we used Quebec's refundable sliding credit rate schedule, shown for 2017 in Appendix Table A1.

Our Methodology

The methodology we use for our simulation closely follows that adopted in a previous C.D. Howe Institute report that modelled a new childcare rebate implemented at the federal level (Laurin and Milligan 2017). We assume that the CCED is replaced by the new rebate program at the provincial level but remains unchanged at the federal level. Our aim is to assess both the static fiscal cost of the proposed program and the dynamic effect through the induced labour supply of mothers, which allows us to estimate how much of the fiscal cost would be recovered through employment gains.

To simulate the effect of the new rebate program, we used Statistics Canada's SPSD/M, a large, sophisticated and widely used tax simulation database of Canadian taxfilers.⁴ This database enables us to compute not only the change in taxes households would pay, but also the change in income-tested benefit payments (such as child benefits) that would result from eliminating childcare deductions or inducing extra work income. We begin by estimating the static fiscal cost, which is the change in the provincial fiscal balance that would result from the implementation of the program, assuming no change in employment. The static cost would be lower than the total amount of childcare rebates paid out because of the CCED's elimination at the provincial level.

To model the effect on mothers' employment, we focus on the extensive margin, where the decision is whether to work or not, and where evidence suggests that most of the shifting in response to childcare price changes occurs (Andresen and Havnes 2018; Laurin and Milligan 2017). We estimate the percentage reduction in the net cost of average childcare for the average mother in Ontario, to which we apply an elasticity rate of 0.24.⁵ Elasticity measures the percentage change in the probability of working for a given percentage change

4 The assumptions and calculations underlying the simulation results were prepared by the authors, and responsibility for the use and interpretation of these data is entirely ours. Note that our simulations for 2019 adjust the childcare sliding credit rate schedule for inflation.

5 The 0.24 estimate is from Baker, Gruber, and Milligan (2008), who study the Quebec system. This estimate is on the lower end of the range found in the literature.

in the cost of childcare. So, for example, a 10 percent change in the cost of childcare (due to a change in the subsidy rate) would yield a 2.4 percent change in the probability of working.

Looking at the short run, we focus on a sample of mothers of children between the ages of zero and six. For the long run, we extend the analysis to those with children between seven and fifteen. Because work patterns for mothers with young children tend to persist as children reach school age, childcare subsidies have an effect beyond the preschool years (Lefebvre, Merrigan, and Verstraete 2009). This is an important consideration, because the childcare costs of school-age children are low, while any boost to the labour supply would provide consistent tax revenue.

Our Results

Before considering the potential effects of the proposed childcare rebate on mothers' employment, we estimated that the total amount of rebate paid out would be \$1.27 billion per year. Ontario would gain \$323 million from the elimination of the CCED provincially, resulting in a static net annual fiscal cost of \$945 million (Table 1, row 3).

The Short-term Labour Supply Effects

We estimated that the tax credit would reduce net childcare costs by 47 percent for a mother who joins the labour force and earns the average employment income of current working mothers of children ages zero to six and pays the average childcare expenses incurred by the average working mother. Using the participation elasticity of 0.24, we found that the probability of participation increased by 11.2 percent (Appendix Table A2). In the short term, 59,648 stay-at-home mothers would enter the workforce, generating \$2.86 billion in new employment income (Table 1, column 1). These mothers now would pay \$610 million in childcare expenses, increasing Ontario rebate payouts by \$337 million. The Ontario government would recoup \$259 million in income and consumption taxes and \$152 million in income-tested benefits. In the short term, the net provincial fiscal cost of the rebate program would be \$871 million per year after accounting for induced employment gains (a 7.9 percent reduction). The employment-induced fiscal cost reduction for the province would be lower than was estimated federally in Laurin and Milligan (2017), because the province would collect less income tax (lower tax rates) and recoup much less in income-tested benefits than would the federal government. So, a much larger share of the fiscal gains would accrue to the federal government, which would take no part in the rebate program. In the short term, the employment gains would generate \$355 million more in annual federal tax revenue, and the federal government would pay out \$225 million per year less in income-tested benefits, for a total fiscal gain of \$580 million (Table 1, column 1). On a federal-provincial consolidated government basis, the annual fiscal cost would be reduced to \$291 million.

The Long-term Labour Supply Effects

Looking at the long term, we assumed that, in each income group, mothers with children ages seven to fifteen would increase their labour supply by the same proportion as those with younger children, which would likely be the case since, as noted, mothers' work patterns set during their children's younger years persist once the children reach school age. We estimated that, over the long term, 112,787 additional employed mothers would generate \$5.4 billion in additional employment income (Table 1, column 2). These mothers would spend \$737 million in childcare expenses, increasing the Ontario rebate payouts by \$404 million per year. The additional employment income would bring in \$503 million annually in extra provincial tax revenue, and result in \$259

Table 1: Net Provincial and Federal Fiscal Changes under an Ontario Childcare Rebate Program, 2019

Change (\$millions except Mothers entering workforce)	Short Term	Long Term
Static amount of childcare rebate paid out	1,268	1,268
Elimination of provincial CCED	-323	-323
Static fiscal cost	945	945
Mothers entering workforce	59,648	112,787
New employment income	2,859	5,400
New childcare expenses to support employment	610	737
New benefits paid out	337	404
Change in provincial taxes	259	503
Change in provincial income-tested benefits	-152	-259
New net provincial fiscal cost	871	588
Change in federal taxes	355	731
Change in federal income-tested benefits	-225	-410
New net federal fiscal cost	-580	-1,141
Consolidated federal-provincial net fiscal cost	291	-553

Note: Canada Pension Plan contributions and benefits are excluded from the calculation.
Source: Authors' calculations as described in the text.

million less in income-tested benefits. In total, the program would cost the Ontario government \$588 million a year – a more substantial 38 percent reduction over the static cost.

Interestingly, Laurin and Milligan (2017) find that such a rebate program, if instituted at the federal level, could yield a greater employment-induced cost reduction – a net fiscal cost close to zero over the long term for the federal government alone, or a 93 percent reduction over the static fiscal cost. This should make instituting this rebate program more fiscally attractive when viewed from the perspective of the federal government than that of the Ontario government.

Unsurprisingly, the federal government would gain the most from the Ontario rebate program. The employment gains would bring in \$731 million in additional federal tax revenues, and income-tested benefits would fall by \$410 million per year; combined, Ottawa would gain \$1.14 billion per year in the long term. On a federal-provincial consolidated government basis, the childcare rebate program could generate a sizable surplus of \$553 million per year (Table 1).

Conclusion

The proposed Ontario Childcare Rebate program has important fiscal implications for both the federal and Ontario governments. We estimate that a refundable tax credit for childcare expenses could cost the Ontario

government up to \$871 million per year in the short term, and about \$588 million per year in the long term, after accounting for the increased participation in the workforce of mothers with young children that the subsidy is expected to induce.

But the share of the employment-induced fiscal dividend is greater federally than provincially. The federal government would enjoy a very large windfall – perhaps as much as \$1.14 billion per year over the long run – exceeding by far the net provincial cost of the program in the long term. Unless the federal government is prepared to use this fiscal dividend to increase its transfers to Ontario in support of childcare, the federal government appears better positioned to implement the rebate program via the tax system.

Appendix

Table A1: Quebec's Refundable Credit Rate Schedule, 2017

Family Income (\$)		Tax Credit Rate (percent)		Family Income (\$)		Tax Credit Rate (percent)		Family Income (\$)		Tax Credit Rate (percent)		Family Income (\$)		Tax Credit Rate (percent)	
more than	but not more than			more than	but not more than			more than	but not more than			more than	but not more than		
0	35,060	75		44,155	45,445	67		96,085	137,940	57		147,095	148,400	40	
35,060	36,355	74		45,445	46,735	66		137,940	139,255	54		148,400	149,695	38	
36,355	37,660	73		46,735	48,050	65		139,255	140,555	52		149,695	151,010	36	
37,660	38,950	72		48,050	49,345	64		140,555	141,860	50		151,010	152,315	34	
38,950	40,250	71		49,345	50,640	63		141,860	143,170	48		152,315	153,635	32	
40,250	41,545	70		50,640	51,935	62		143,170	144,480	46		153,635	154,940	30	
41,545	42,860	69		51,935	53,240	61		144,480	145,780	44		154,940	156,245	28	
42,860	44,155	68		53,240	96,085	60		145,780	147,095	42		156,245	or more	26	

Source: Quebec, Revenu Québec, Tax Credit Rates for 2017.

Table A2: Projected New Employment of Mothers of Young Children – Ontario Childcare Rebate

Family Income (\$)	Reduction in Net Childcare Costs (percent)	Participation Elasticity Value	Resulting Change in Probability of Participation (percent)	Mothers of Children Ages 0–6		Mothers of Children Ages 0–15		Mothers Entering Workforce, Short Term	Mothers Entering Workforce, Long Term
				Employment Rate (percent)	Number	Employment Rate (percent)	Number	Number	Number
Under 25,000	49	0.24	11.8	41	139,157	40	216,079	6,794	10,201
25,001 – 50,000	52	0.24	12.4	76	67,813	70	142,630	6,398	12,362
50,001 – 75,000	49	0.24	11.8	72	96,718	73	182,378	8,166	15,690
75,001 – 100,000	45	0.24	10.7	87	91,660	89	163,164	8,529	15,583
100,001 – 150,000	35	0.24	8.4	89	130,718	91	238,939	9,723	18,137
Over 150,000	18	0.24	4.2	98	160,452	94	343,302	6,638	13,661
All	47	0.24	11.2	77	686,518	78	1,286,492	59,648	112,787

Notes:

1. Mothers without employment/self-employment income are considered unemployed stay-at-home mothers.
2. Reduction in net childcare cost is the average in each income group, simulated at the mean employment income of working mothers and average childcare expenses of working mothers around the mean employment income.
3. The participation elasticity value of 0.24 is from Baker, Gruber, and Milligan (2008).
4. The resulting change in probability of participation is the change in the subsidy rate multiplied by the elasticity value.
5. Number of mothers entering the workforce computed as the probability of participation multiplied by the number of employed mothers.

Source: Authors' calculations using SPSS /M, version 26.0.

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