Setting the Agenda for Canada





Estimating the cost is not as simple as you'd think



- Challenges:

 Different understandings of children's well-being
 Existing data do not capture diversity in family needs

THE COST MATTERS FOR:

Family Planning and **Budgeting**

Creating **Public Policies**

Developing Services for **Families**

Crafting effective child poverty reduction policies requires knowing the cost of raising a child

THE COST MATTERS TO:









The cost of raising a child is a key determinant of a child's well-being

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WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED?

"To thrive children need not just food and material goods but care and affection that promotes health, cognitive development and social and emotional wellbeing." (Waldfogel, 2006)





Costs can differ based on family ethno-cultural practices, geographic location, disability and health status of children

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HOW TO CALCULATE COST? III III







Method

Details Tells Us

Positives Negatives

Expenditure Survey

Uses data on household expenditures to estimate cost of raising

How much do families actually spend on

Uses actual expenditure data to show how real families allocate spending.

Ignores different families' preferences in decision making and certain cost allocations done arbitrarily.

Equivalence Scale

Includes the Engel and Rothbarth and Complete Demand System (CDS) approaches

Compares data on household expenditures to determine how much more income a household with a child needs to to be as well off as a similar household without a child.

How do children affect families' expenditure patterns?

How much money do families with children need to be as well off as comparable families without children?

Engel and Rothbarth: easy to estimate. account for incremental increases with more children, & account for changes in consumption due to changes in income per person (income effect). CDS based on economic theory: captures income effect & substitution among different expenditure categories

Engel and Rothbarth measures may not use suitable proxies for wellbeing and they do not directly estimate actual cost of raising children.

CDS requires detailed data often not fully available

Budget Standard

Estimates the cost of goods and services that a household requires to meet the needs of a child.

Requirements defined by scientific and professional norms in combination with expenditure data.

How do children affect a family's expenditure patterns?

How much do families need to spend on their children?

How much money do families with children need to be as well off as comparable families without children?

Transparency - anyone can see what is in the basket.

Flexibility - can scale to a chosen standard of living.

Subjectivity - who determines what goes in the basket?

Variances between the budget standards and actual household behaviour and expenditures.

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RECOMMENDATIONS





- Public policy Budget Standard.
- Comparing well-being of families with and without children Equivalence Scale.
 Family decision-making Expenditure Survey or Complete Demand System.

Create a comprehensive and detailed Canadian standard budget

- Goal is to have a national budget that can be adjusted by region, culture, family size & need due to disability.
- Should reflect expert norms and develop new norms where they do not exist.
- Consult a broad range of parents.

Develop estimates based on national data using Complete Demand System

- Incorporate a range of budget categories related to goods and services consumed by children.
 Restructure and expand Statistics Canada's Survey of Household Spending for more detailed data on child related costs and design in longitudinal form.

Develop cost estimates using Budget Standard and Complete Demand System

- Develop cost estimates for a diversity of families with various structures, incomes and living in different demographic settings.
- Use Budget Standard estimates for public policy purposes.
- Use Complete Demand System estimates to guide private decision-making processes.