

PF3.4: Childcare support

Definitions and methodology

This indicator uses data from the OECD's [Tax and Benefit Models](#) to provide information on the costs of centre-based childcare and government support for parents using centre-based care. It presents information on both 'gross childcare fees' – that is, the gross amount charged to parents before any benefits or rebates – and on 'net childcare costs', or the actual 'out-of pocket' costs of childcare after accounting for childcare benefits or rebates, plus any other changes in tax burdens or benefits received.

The data on gross childcare fees refers to the amount payable by parents with two children (aged 2 and 3) when both attend full-time care (at least 40 hours per week) in a 'typical' centre-based childcare facility. 'Fees' are the gross amounts charged to parents, regardless of any subsidy that providers may receive from public authorities or private donations, and do not reflect any amounts of childcare-related cash benefits, tax advantages or refunds/rebates that may be available to parents using childcare. Where prices depend on income or family characteristics, the maximum applicable fee is shown. Data are annualised, and do not account for periods where childcare may not be available or required (e.g. vacation). Unless fees are rule-based or uniform across institutions, averages or "typical" fees are shown.

Net childcare costs (or the 'out-of pocket' cost of centre-based childcare) are calculated here as the difference in 'family net income' between a family that uses centre-based childcare services and an otherwise identical family that does not. 'Family net income' is the sum of gross family earnings plus cash benefits minus income taxes and social contributions paid by workers. The methodology used takes into account gross childcare fees (as above), childcare-specific supports designed to reduce the costs faced by parents, and the interaction between childcare specific policies and any other tax and benefit policies. In so doing, results also identify the impact of childcare use on tax burdens and "other benefits", which are not primarily childcare related (e.g. family or housing benefits) but nonetheless may impact on the net cost of childcare. Results are shown for two model family types:

- A two-earner couple family with two children (age 2 and 3), with gross earnings for the first earner in the family set equal to 100% of average earnings (AW), and gross earnings for the second earner set equal to 67% of average earnings. Both partners are assumed to be working full-time.
- A single-earner single-parent family with two children (age 2 and 3), with gross earnings for the single-parent set equal to 67% of average earnings. The single parent is assumed to be working full-time.

Again, data are based on both children attending full-time care (at least 40 hours per week) in a 'typical' centre-based childcare facility. Results are presented in % of average earnings, and as a % of family net income (before deducting any childcare expenses). For further information on the methods and assumptions used and information on the policies modelled for each country, please see the OECD Tax and Benefit Systems website (www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefits-and-wages.htm).

Key findings

Gross fees for care in a 'typical' childcare centre differ considerably across the OECD (Chart PF3.4.A). On average across OECD countries, the 'typical' gross childcare fee paid for two children (aged 2 and 3) in full-time centre-based care equates to just over 25% of average earnings, but this varies from as low as 1% of average earnings in Germany to 50% or more of average earnings in countries like Australia,

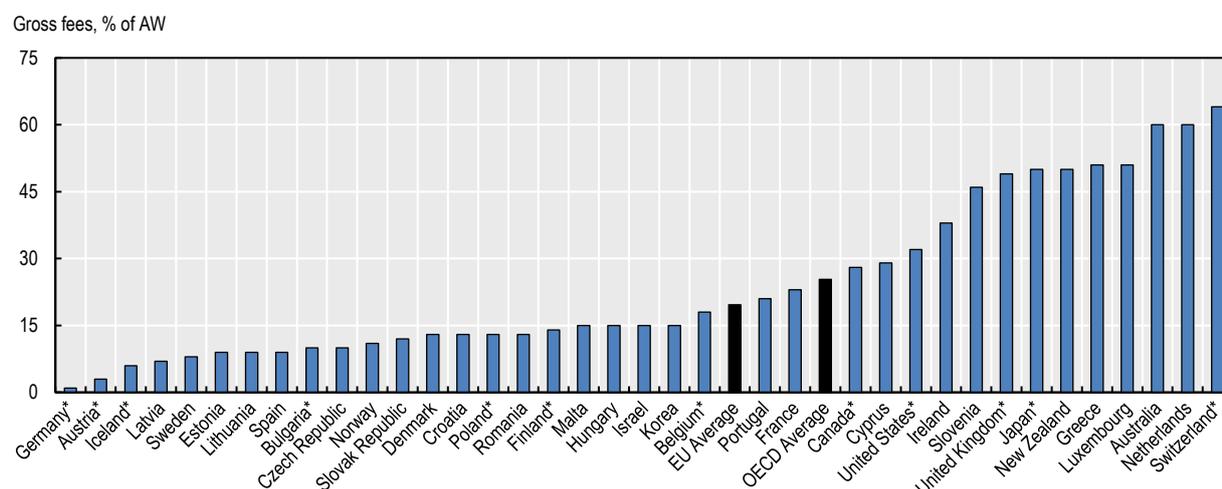
Other relevant indicators: LMF1.2: Maternal employment; PF1.4: Neutrality of tax/benefit systems; PF3.1: Public spending on childcare and early education; PF3.2: Enrolment in day-care and pre-schools; PF4.1: Typology of childcare and early education services; and, PF4.2: Quality of childcare and early education services.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Switzerland. In the Netherlands, the 'typical' gross childcare fee paid for two children in full-time centre-based care works out at 60% of average earnings, while in Switzerland it reaches 64% of average earnings.

Chart PF3.4.A. Gross childcare fees

Gross fees for two children (age 2 and 3) attending full-time care at a typical childcare centre, as % of average earnings (AW), 2021



Notes: Data refer to 2021 for all countries except Australia, Canada, Israel, Korea and Switzerland where they refer to 2020 and New Zealand where they refer to 2018. 'Full-time' care is defined as care for at least 40 hours per week. Data for countries marked with an * are based on estimates for a specific region or city, rather than for the country as a whole. Average earnings/the average wage refers to the gross wage earnings paid to average workers, before deductions of any kind (e.g. withholding tax, income tax, private or social security contributions and union dues) (see OECD, 2007: 186-187). See the OECD Tax and Benefit Systems website (<http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefits-and-wages.htm>) for more detail on the methods and assumptions used and information on the modelled for each country.

Source: [OECD Tax and Benefit Models 2021](#)

Cross-country comparisons of gross childcare fees are not, however, always fully informative, at least not by themselves. Governments often look to provide financial support to parents using childcare, through various different means. For example, in many countries childcare fees are reduced for families with particular circumstances, such as single-parent families or families on low incomes. Countries may also provide a range of cash benefits, rebates and tax reductions to help reduce the cost of purchased childcare. As a result, the actual net or 'out-of-pocket' cost finally borne by the parents is often substantially lower than the gross fee.

Chart PF3.4.B shows net childcare costs for a two-earner two-child (aged 2 and 3) couple family with full-time earnings equal to 100+67% of average earnings, as well as a decomposition of the net cost into its various parts. On average across OECD countries, the net cost of childcare (for two children aged 2 and 3 in full-time centre-based care) for this two-earner couple family works out at just under 14% of average earnings, but there is substantial variation across countries (Chart PF3.4.B). Net childcare costs

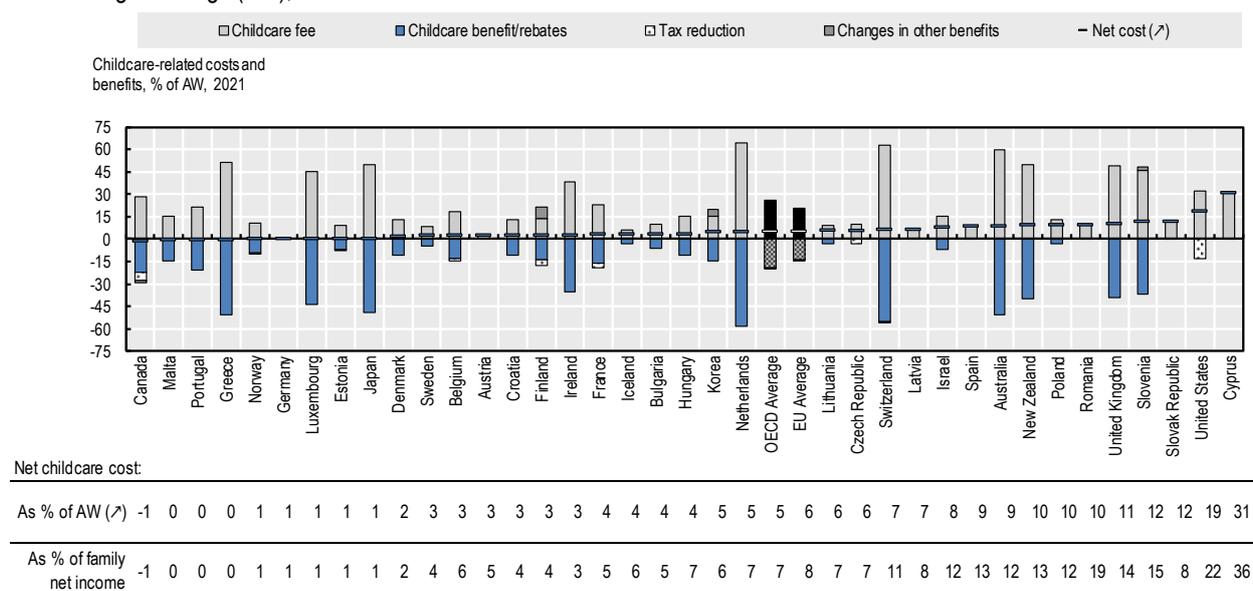
The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue";

Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Chart PF3.4.C. Out-of-pocket childcare costs for a single-parent family

Net childcare costs for a two-child (aged 2 and 3) single-parent family with full-time earnings at 67% of average earnings, as a % of average earnings (AW), 2021



Note: Data refer to 2021 for all countries except Australia, Canada, Israel, Korea and Switzerland where they refer to 2020 and New Zealand where they refer to 2018. Data reflect the costs of full-time care in a typical childcare centre for a two-child single-parent family, where the single parent is in full-time employment and the children are aged 2 and 3. Gross earnings for the single parent are set equal to 67% of average earnings. 'Full-time' care is defined as care for at least 40 hours per week. Average earnings/the average wage refers to the gross wage earnings paid to average workers, before deductions of any kind (e.g. withholding tax, income tax, private or social security contributions and union dues) (see OECD, 2007: 186-187). Data for countries marked with an * are based on estimates for a specific region or city, rather than for the country as a whole. See the OECD Tax and Benefit Systems website (<http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefits-and-wages.htm>) for more detail on the methods and assumptions used and information on the policies modelled for each country.

Source: [OECD Tax and Benefit Models 2021](http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefits-and-wages.htm)

Comparability and data issues

In an effort to provide meaningful international comparison in an area which is characterised by heterogeneous policy arrangements, the OECD collects data on "typical" fees charged by centre-based services for children aged two and three years. Inevitably, assumptions have to be made on the age of the children, family status, different earning levels, the overall fee paid by parents, and the intensity of childcare use. For example, the results shown above are based on calculations that assume fees are paid for full-time care, whereas in reality the intensity and duration of childcare use varies considerably. In countries like Iceland, Latvia, and Portugal, for instance, children in formal childcare attend services for an average of not far off 40 hours per week, whereas in the Netherlands childcare participation is more often on a part-time basis. These differences should be kept in mind when interpreting the results.

Childcare costs (and sometimes also financial supports) also often vary within countries (i.e. across regions or municipalities). Where national averages are not available or appropriate (such as where there is significant regional variation in the supports available), it is necessary to model childcare costs for specific regions, rather than for the country as a whole. In the results presented above, data for the following countries refer to particular regions or municipalities: Austria (Vienna), Belgium (Wallonie), Bulgaria (Sofia), Canada (Ontario), Finland (Helsinki), Germany (Hamburg), Iceland (Reykjavík), Japan (Tokyo), Poland (Warsaw), Switzerland (Zürich), United Kingdom (England) and the United States (Michigan).

It should be noted that, for the data shown in Charts PF3.4.B and PF3.4.C, to aid transparency, the individual components of net childcare costs are identified and separated out as far as is possible. For example, wherever possible, refunds are shown separately from fees, even if they are normally incorporated into the fee and deducted 'at source'. For people familiar with the childcare cost situation in a particular country, the fee components may thus appear higher than expected if they are used to seeing them net of refunds. The important point is that all relevant components are counted one way or another and that net costs therefore accurately reflect the situation in each country.

Sources and further reading:

OECD (2022), OECD Tax and Benefit models (<http://www.oecd.org/els/benefits-and-wages.htm>); OECD (2020), "Is Childcare Affordable?" Policy Brief on Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD, Paris, <http://oe.cd/childcare-brief-2020>