



Chaire en fiscalité et en finances publiques

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QUÉBEC/CANADA

CHAIRE EN FISCALITÉ ET EN FINANCES PUBLIQUES (CFFP)

M. Fortin et A. Paquet, « [Portrait de l'évolution du revenu et de l'imposition du travail et du capital dans les provinces canadiennes](#) », Mai 2018, 50 p.

Les mesures de redistribution de revenu entre les provinces sont de moins en moins capables de compenser les écarts interprovinciaux d'assiette fiscale.

Le présent cahier de recherche s'intéresse aux revenus réels per capita du travail et du capital au Canada et dans l'ensemble des provinces ainsi qu'aux taux d'imposition effectifs moyens (TIEM) qui en découlent. Alors que les revenus de travail ont initialement stagné, les revenus de capital, de leur côté, ont connu une croissance plus marquée dans les provinces pétrolières. Quant aux TIEM, celui du travail est généralement plus élevé que celui du capital et les deux suivent une trajectoire différente.

Afin de mieux comprendre les écarts de revenu et les TIEM, nous avons décomposé le revenu du travail en heures travaillées per capita et en salaire

horaire, alors que le revenu du capital a été décomposé entre le stock de capital per capita et le taux de rendement du capital. Finalement, l'analyse indique que le TIEM du travail est devenu de plus en plus corrélé négativement avec le salaire horaire brut, les heures travaillées et le stock de capital non résidentiel per capita. Ceci suggère que les mesures de redistribution de revenu entre les provinces sont de moins en moins capables de compenser les écarts interprovinciaux d'assiette fiscale.

DIRECTEUR PARLEMENTAIRE DU BUDGET

DPB, « [Estimation des coûts du projet de loi C-394, Loi modifiant la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu \(crédit d'impôt pour prestations parentales\)](#) », 10 mai 2018, 18 p.

Les bénéficiaires pourraient se voir accorder une réduction d'impôt de 15 % sur les sommes reçues à titre de prestations parentales et de prestations de maternité.

Le projet de loi C 394 modifierait la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu afin « accorderait un crédit d'impôt qui contrebalancerait tout impôt à payer sur les congés de maternité ou les congés parentaux ».

Les prestataires du Régime québécois d'assurance parentale (RQAP) pourraient déclarer des prestations d'un montant équivalant à celui auquel ils auraient eu droit au titre du régime d'assurance emploi s'ils y avaient été admissibles.

Le DPB estime que ce crédit d'impôt entraînera un manque à gagner de 607,6 millions de dollars en 2018-2019. Comme le crédit d'impôt est non remboursable, certaines familles ne gagneront pas un revenu suffisant pour déclarer le montant admissible total en 2018-2019. Pour cette raison, le DPB a également déterminé que le crédit d'impôt entraînera un manque à gagner estimé à 261 millions de dollars au cours des futurs exercices financiers.

INSTITUT C.D. HOWE

W. Robson et F. Omran, « [Blown Budgets: Canada's Senior Governments Need Better Fiscal Controls](#) », 10 mai 2018, 24 p.

Les gouvernements fédéraux et provinciaux sous-estiment constamment les revenus et les dépenses annuels dans leurs budgets.

But comparing the expenses and revenues projected in the budgets of Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments at the beginning of the year with the results reported in their public accounts after the end of the year reveals that governments routinely miss their budget targets by economically meaningful amounts. More significant, they miss their targets in predictable ways: expenses and revenue typically come in above what the budgets promised. Over the past 15 years, senior governments' cumulative spending overshoot adds up to \$69 billion, with the Prairie Provinces and the Territories showing the biggest overruns. Even larger is the cumulative revenue overshoot: \$104 billion. Governments in Canada are spending and taxing far more this year than they would have if they had delivered on their budget commitments. Comparing the annual patterns of overshoots and undershoots over time raises a further concern. Rather than overshoots of expenses coinciding with undershoots of revenue, or vice versa, as would happen if government finances were responding to economic cycles, overshoots on either side of the ledger tend to coincide – which suggests that governments are spending “windfalls” and/or managing the bottom line.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATIONS SOCIOÉCONOMIQUES (IRIS)

E. Couturier, « [Évolution des statistiques sur les retraites](#) », 9 mai 2018, 12 p.

L'endettement croissant empêchera plusieurs personnes de vivre une vie décente une fois à la retraite.

La retraite est un enjeu qui concerne l'ensemble de la population. Pour les retraités, l'évolution des programmes entourant ce sujet a un effet direct sur leur niveau de vie. Quant à ceux et celles qui ne sont pas encore en âge de toucher leurs prestations de retraite ou de vieillesse, la transformation des régimes de retraite a un impact sur leurs stratégies d'épargne. À l'heure où les baby-boomers partent massivement à la retraite et alors que le Québec vient d'adopter une réforme de son régime public, il faut se demander quelles sont les conditions actuelles et futures de la retraite. Les programmes en place permettent-ils d'avoir des revenus suffisants ? C'est ce que cette note se propose d'analyser. Pour comprendre ces réalités, nous devons d'abord préciser comment fonctionne le système de retraite actuel au Québec, comment s'imbriquent les programmes universels, publics, privés et individuels, et comment ceux-ci ont évolué dans les dernières années. Ensuite, nous pourrions jeter un regard sur la nouvelle réalité d'une retraite comprenant une part importante de travail rémunéré et bénévole. La question centrale demeure cependant celle des revenus : donne-t-on les moyens d'avoir une vie confortable et digne aux personnes quittant le marché du travail ? Comme nous le verrons, c'est loin d'être garanti.

STATISTIQUE CANADA

D. Fox et M. Moyser, « [Le bien-être économique des femmes au Canada](#) », 16 mai 2018, 26 p.

La participation des femmes au marché du travail ainsi que leurs revenus d'emploi sont en hausse, mais restent inférieurs à ceux des hommes.

Au fur et à mesure que la participation des femmes à la population active a augmenté depuis

les années 1960, en particulier chez celles qui étaient mariées et les mères ayant de jeunes enfants, il en a été de même pour leur propre bien-être économique et celui de leur famille. Cependant, la participation des femmes à la population active et leurs gains d'emploi demeurent toujours inférieurs à ceux des hommes, et la responsabilité disproportionnée des femmes en matière de tâches ménagères et de soins des enfants et des aînés contribue à leur vulnérabilité plus importante relativement à l'insécurité financière, en particulier lorsqu'il y a dissolution de l'union conjugale (p. ex. lors d'une séparation, d'un divorce ou en se retrouvant veuve) et à un âge avancé.

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY (UNIVERSITÉ DE CALGARY)

P. Bazel, D. Crisan et B. Dahlby, « [Who Will Pay the Interest on Alberta's Public Debt?](#) », 1^{er} mai 2018, 2 p.

La croissance de la dette de l'Alberta est inquiétante, particulièrement pour les jeunes albertains.

Alberta's governments began running deficits in 2008-09 and the NDP government only plans to balance the provincial budget in five years' time. By then, Alberta's public debt will have risen to about \$90 billion with annual interest payments of \$3.8 billion in 2023-24.1 Who will pay the taxes to pay the interest on Alberta's public debt? — Future taxpayers



ÉTATS-UNIS

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

M. Neil Baily et N. Montalbano, « [Clusters and Innovation Districts: Lessons from the United States Experience](#) », 8 mai 2018, 35 p.

Le financement sous forme de R&D est un des éléments importants pour développer des grappes d'entreprises innovatrices.

Policymakers who wish to increase the growth of their economies and promote employment and the

creation of well-paid jobs must understand the role played by place and geography and incorporate this understanding into their policy decisions. Universities who wish to commercialize their research, and businesses that wish to be more innovative, can also take advantage of place and geography.

Clusters are geographic concentrations of interconnected businesses, suppliers, and associated institutions. They can contain anchor institutions, small firms, start-ups, business incubators, and accelerators.

The key driver in the formation of clusters or districts is that firms and researchers benefit from locating near each other, which is an extensively studied phenomenon in the economic development literature. The value placed on geographic proximity is of high importance given that innovation is a deeply human and creative endeavor that requires personal networks and trust that can be built more easily with diverse and talented people close together. Clusters (or innovation districts) have been found to increase the innovation levels, efficiency, and productivity with which participating companies can compete, nationally and globally.

By means of case studies and review of the literature, this paper will examine and analyze the nature of clusters and innovation districts and draw lessons for policymakers and local actors involved in developing the clusters, such as universities, businesses, and local leaders.

CATO INSTITUTE

C. A. DeAngelis, « [Is Public Schooling a Public Good? An Analysis of Schooling Externalities](#) », Policy Analysis #842, 9 mai 2018, 12 p.

L'envoi des enfants dans des écoles publiques coûte aux contribuables américains 3,5 billions de plus que ce qu'ils paieraient pour la fréquentation des écoles privées de leur choix.

Is public schooling a public good, a merit good, or a demerit good? Public schooling fails both conditions specified in the standard economic definition of a public good. In order to place public schooling

into one of the remaining two categories, I first assess all of the theoretical positive and negative externalities resulting from public schooling as opposed to publicly financed universal school vouchers. Then, in an original contribution to the literature, I quantify the magnitude and sign of the net externality of government schooling in the United States using the preponderance of the most rigorous scientific evidence.

While the counts of theoretical positive and negative externalities are about equal, the empirical evidence leads me to estimate that public schooling in the United States has a net negative externality of at least \$1.3 trillion-over the lifetime of the current cohort of children in government schools-relative to publicly funded universal school vouchers. I conclude with three policy recommendations: (1) the U.S. government should not operate schools at the local, state, or federal level on the basis of schooling's being a public good; (2) U.S. citizens should not fund government schooling indirectly through the tax system on the basis of schooling being a merit good; and (3) the United States should instead fund education directly-rather than schooling-through a universal Education Savings Account (ESA) program.

CATO INSTITUTE

A. Nowrasteh et R. Orr, « [Immigration and the Welfare State: Immigrant and Native Use Rates and Benefit Levels for Means-Tested Welfare and Entitlement Programs](#) », Immigration Research & Policy Brief #6, 10 mai 2018, 8 p.

Les immigrants consomment 39 % moins de prestations d'aide sociale que les américains d'origine, étant moins susceptibles de bénéficier des prestations de retraite et de l'assurance maladie.

The federal government spent about \$2.3 trillion in 2016 on the welfare state, an amount equal to approximately 60 percent of all federal outlays in that year.¹ A full \$1.5 trillion of those expenditures went to the entitlement programs of Social Security and Medicare, whose intended beneficiaries are the elderly, while the other \$800 billion went to means-tested welfare benefits, whose intended beneficiaries are the poor. Overall, immigrants are less likely to consume welfare benefits

and, when they do, they generally consume a lower dollar value of benefits than native-born Americans. Immigrants who meet the eligibility thresholds of age for the entitlement programs or poverty for the means-tested welfare programs generally have lower use rates and consume a lower dollar value relative to native-born Americans. The per capita cost of providing welfare to immigrants is substantially less than the per capita cost of providing welfare to native-born Americans.

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES (CBPP)

R. Greenstein, « [Trump Rule Would Threaten Low-Wage Legal Immigrants in the U.S. If Their Families Receive Any of Wide Array of Benefits, Including the Earned Income Tax Credit](#) », 1^{er} mai 2018, 5 p.

Les règles de l'administration Trump sur le statut de plusieurs immigrants aura des impacts économiques négatifs à long terme.

The Trump Administration is planning a radical change in policy that would jeopardize the immigration status of substantial numbers of legal immigrants who work at low-wage jobs and whose families receive any of a sweeping array of benefits or tax credits — even though, under federal law, these immigrants are fully eligible to receive them. The benefits and tax credits in question include the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), the low-income component of the Child Tax Credit, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), subsidies to help people afford health insurance, SNAP (formerly known as food stamps), and more. These changes are clearly aimed at immigrants here lawfully, since undocumented individuals are already ineligible for nearly all of the benefits and tax credits in question. The changes also would mean that some individuals seeking to come into the United States lawfully to join family could be kept out if anyone in their family has received, or if immigration officials consider them likely to receive, any of these benefits in the future.

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

A. Michel et P. Sheppard, « [Simple Changes Could Double the Increase in GDP from Tax Reform](#) », 14 mai 2018, 9 p.

Les mesures fiscales temporaires créent des distorsions économiques. Rendre permanentes les mesures amenées par la réforme fiscale américaine auraient un impact positif sur la croissance du PIB.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) is projected to increase the long-run size of the U.S. economy by 1.67 percent. However, if the law's many temporary changes are allowed to expire, much of the economic potential of the law will be lost. Extending the TCJA permanently would increase the size of the economy by 2.75 percent over the pre-reform baseline. Making the TCJA's temporary provisions permanent is the simplest reform Congress could enact. If Congress also expanded expensing, U.S. output could grow by 4.3 percent over the pre-reform baseline, more than doubling the economic benefits from the December 2017 tax law.

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: Analysis of the May Revision Education Proposals](#) », 14 mai 2018, 36 p.

La Proposition 98 prévoit un financement total de 78,4 milliards de dollars en 2018-2019, soit une augmentation de 2,8 milliards de dollars par rapport au niveau révisé de 2017-2018.

In this report, we analyze the 2018-19 May Revision education proposals. We first provide an overview of Proposition 98 funding and then focus on the Governor's major proposals for K 12 education, child care and preschool, community colleges, universities, and student financial aid. In the pages that follow, we offer many specific recommendations for the Legislature to consider. Our package of recommendations includes adopting some proposals, modifying others in certain

ways, rejecting others but inviting better proposals next year, and rejecting some proposals in their entirety.

TAX FOUNDATION

S. Hodge, « [Contrary to "Fair Share" Claims, Businesses are Central to Tax Collection Systems](#) », 16 mai 2018, 11 p.

L'impact qu'ont les sociétés sur les revenus fiscaux dépasse largement les impôts et les taxes qu'elles paient directement.

While businesses may be the primary tax collector for government, lawmakers should not lose sight of who actually bears the economic burden of taxes and the impact of taxes on economic growth. Ultimately, the economic burden of taxes falls either on workers, consumers, or the business owners, so the notion that "businesses" must shoulder a greater share of the tax burden means that one or more of those stakeholders will bear those costs with a lower standard of living.

URBAN INSTITUTE

J. Hyun Choi, B. Ganesh et al., « [Exploring the Viability of Mansion Tax Approaches](#) », 8 mai 2018, 29 p.

Puisque les taxes sur les transactions immobilières et sur les résidences de luxe sont controversées, il serait important d'établir l'usage qui serait fait des revenus afin d'assurer un certain niveau d'acceptabilité sociale.

In this report, we estimate the state and local revenue that could be generated through a mansion tax—either a real estate transfer tax or a property tax surcharge on luxury homes. We examine 8 states and the District of Columbia, and experiment with different price thresholds to see how potential revenue would differ across states based on those thresholds. Our analysis shows that the stock of high-priced luxury homes varies widely across states. We conclude that, because every housing market is different, jurisdictions must consider not only how much revenue a mansion

tax could generate, but also how such a tax would interact with existing taxes and statutes and how it would affect residents.



INTERNATIONAL

COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Commission Européenne, « [European Economic Forecast. Spring 2018](#) », 3 mai 2018, 208 p.

Malgré des recettes fiscales élevées, l'Estonie a connu un déficit de 0,3 % du PIB en 2017. Ce déficit s'explique notamment par l'augmentation des investissements publics dans un contexte d'année électorale.

The European economy grew at its fastest rate in 10 years in 2017, as the recovery spread to all Member States. For the first time since 2007, all Member States saw their economies expand. This performance was supported by high levels of confidence, increased support from a synchronised global expansion, low financing costs, improving private balance sheets and brightening labour market conditions.

Short-term indicators suggest that the pace of growth has cooled somewhat in early 2018; a pattern that has been influenced by a number of temporary factors. With sound fundamentals and some slack still remaining, the European economy has the room to continue growing above potential rates for some time, with unemployment falling further and inflation increasing only very gradually.

FONDS MONÉTAIRE INTERNATIONAL (FMI)

D. Amaglobeli, V. Crispolti et al., « [Tax Policy Measures in Advanced and Emerging Economies: A Novel Database](#) », 11 mai 2018, 60 p.

Le nombre de changements de politiques fiscales annoncés diffère

considérablement, ayant tendance à être nettement inférieur avant les élections.

This paper describes a new, comprehensive database of tax policy measures in 23 advanced and emerging market economies over the last four decades. We extract this information from more than 900 OECD Economic Surveys and 37,000 tax-related news from the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation using text-mining techniques. The innovation of this dataset lies in its granularity: changes in the rates and bases of personal and corporate income taxes, value added and sale taxes, social security contributions, excise, and property taxes are systematically documented. In addition, the database provides information on the announcement and implementation dates, whether the measures represent major changes, are part of a broader tax package, and phased in over several years. The paper also presents a range of stylized facts suggesting that information from this database is useful to deepen the analysis of tax policy changes for research and policy purposes.

RESOLUTION FOUNDATION

G. Bangham, « [The New Wealth of Our Nation: The Case for a Citizen's Inheritance](#) », 8 mai 2018, 42 p.

Le Royaume-Uni a intérêt à instaurer un « héritage du citoyen », soit une somme d'argent universelle mise à la disposition de certains jeunes adultes, afin de tenter d'enrayer le problème intergénérationnel auquel ces derniers font face actuellement.

The Intergenerational Commission has identified two major trends affecting young adults today, beside the weak performance of their incomes and earnings, which barely featured in political debate for much of the 20th century. The first is that risk is being transferred from firms and government to families and individuals, in their jobs, their pensions and the houses they live in. The second is that assets are growing in importance as a determinant of people's living standards, and asset ownership is becoming concentrated within older generations - on average only those born before 1960 have benefited from Britain's wealth boom to the extent that they have been able to improve on

the asset accumulation of their predecessors. Both trends risk weakening the social contract between the generations that the state has a duty to uphold, as well as undermining the notion that individuals have a fair opportunity to acquire wealth by their own efforts during their working lives.

This paper, the 22nd report for the Intergenerational Commission, makes the case for the UK to adopt a citizen's inheritance - a universal sum of money made available to every young person when they reach the age of 25 to address some of the key risks they face - as a central component of a policy programme to renew the intergenerational contract that underpins society.

THE AUSTRALIA INSTITUTE

M. Grudnoff, « [Radical Plan to Increase Inequality in Australia Revealed in Budget](#) », 10 mai 2018, 4 p.

Si le gouvernement australien décide d'aller de l'avant avec une taxation uniforme, les personnes à faibles revenus devront s'attendre à payer une plus grande part de l'impôt total sur le revenu, alors que les riches bénéficieront d'une grande réduction d'impôt.

Budget proposes Australia's progressive tax system be overhauled to put majority of workers on the same tax rate.

The Australia Institute has issued a briefing paper which modelled the distributionary effects of the proposal, showing the benefits flow overwhelmingly to the highest income earners who get 62%, while just 7% of the benefit goes to the 30% of Australians on the lowest wages.

Someone earning \$40,000 per year will get a tax cut of \$455 per year while someone earning \$200,000 will get a tax cut of \$7,225 per year. Some might say that of course someone on \$200,000 will get a bigger cut; after all they pay more tax. But someone on \$200,000 earns 5 times more than someone on \$40,000. But their tax cut is 16 times larger.

"Using the latest taxation statistics we constructed a model of the tax and the distribution. It shows how inequitable this tax plan is," Senior

Economist at The Australia Institute, Matt Grudnoff said.

"Inequality is the economic issue of our time. Even groups like the IMF and World Bank are warning of the detrimental effects of inequality, including hampering economic growth.

"At a time when Australia is suffering record low wages growth and historically high inequality the government has proposed a radical plan to increase inequality," Grudnoff said.

THE AUSTRALIA INSTITUTE

M. Grudnoff, « [Income Tax Cuts in 2018 Budget Will Largely Benefit Men](#) », 16 mai 2018, 6 p.

À la lumière du budget 2018 du gouvernement australien, les hommes profiteront deux fois plus des réductions d'impôt sur le revenu qui y sont prévues que les femmes.

New research today by The Australia Institute shows about two thirds of the benefit of the income tax cuts proposed will flow to men, while previous spending cuts have mainly disadvantaged women.

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