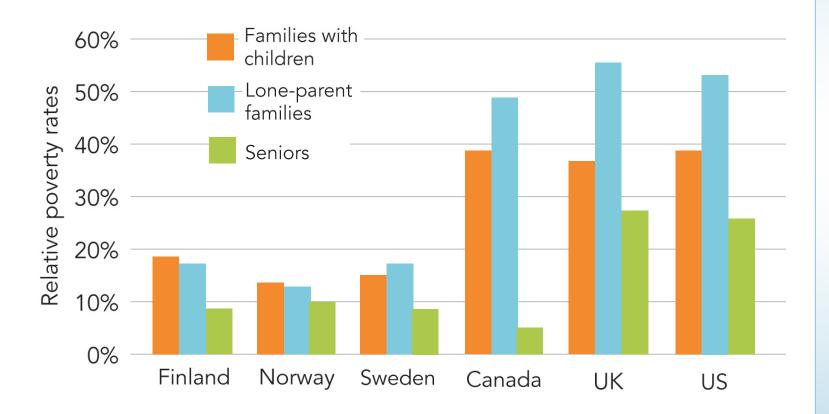


Early Years Study 3 Trends in early education

Yellowknife, NT February 14, 2013

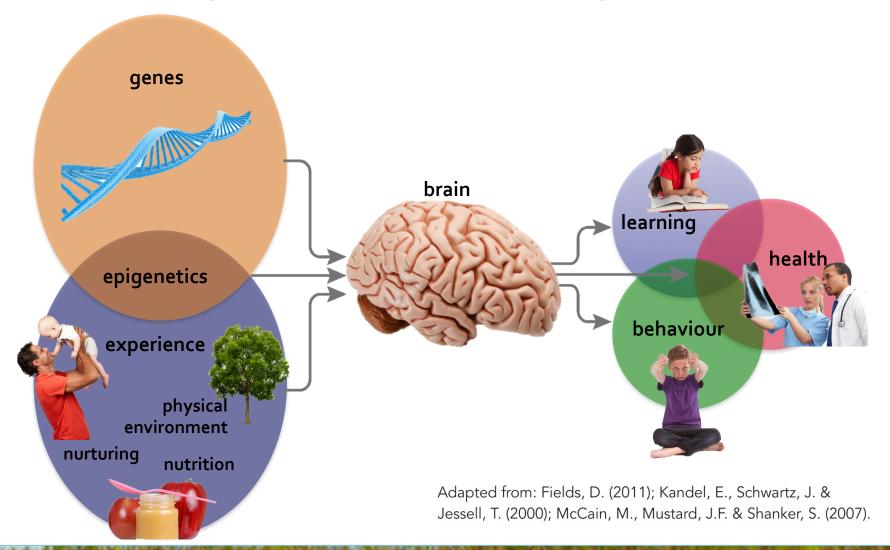
Kerry McCuaig Atkinson Centre, OISE, University of Toronto

Relative poverty rates for three social risk categories

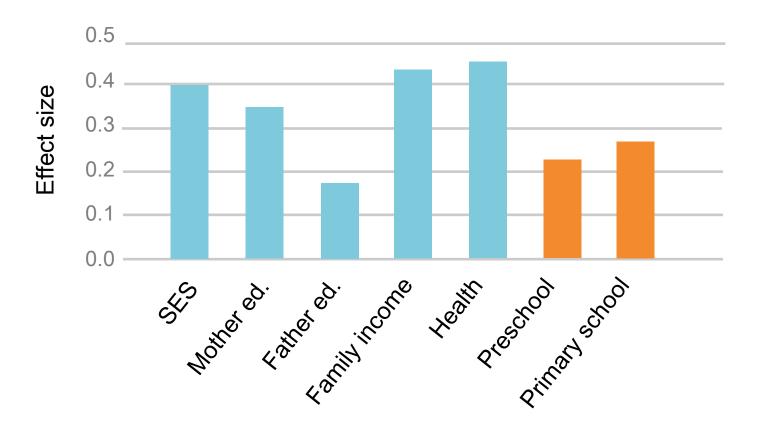


Source: Commission on Social Determinants of Health. (2008). p. 85.

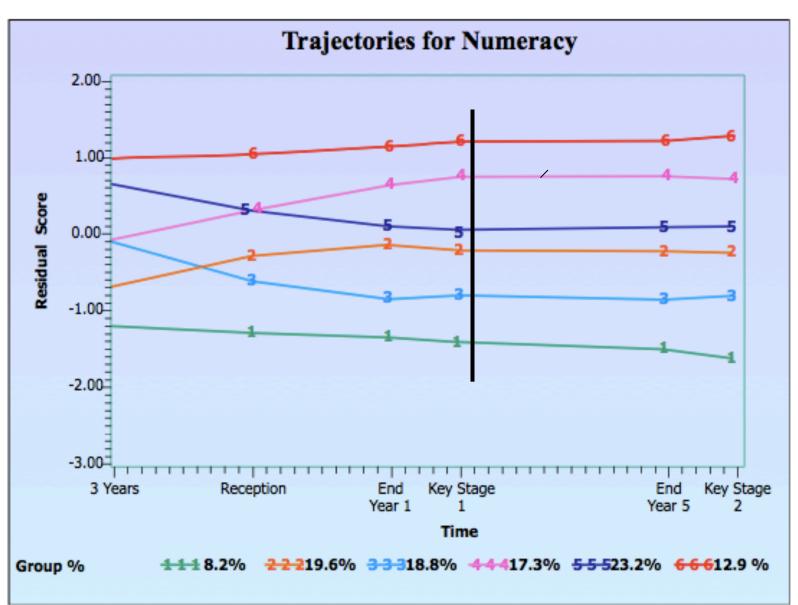
Experienced-based brain development



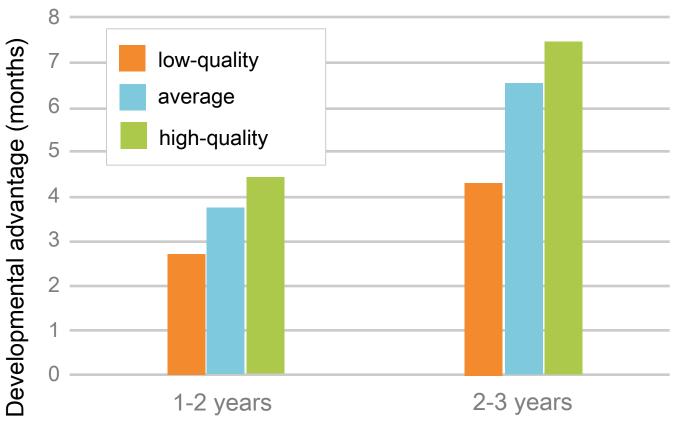
Factors affecting academic achievement – Age 11



Source: Melhuish, E. in Roseveare, D. (2011).



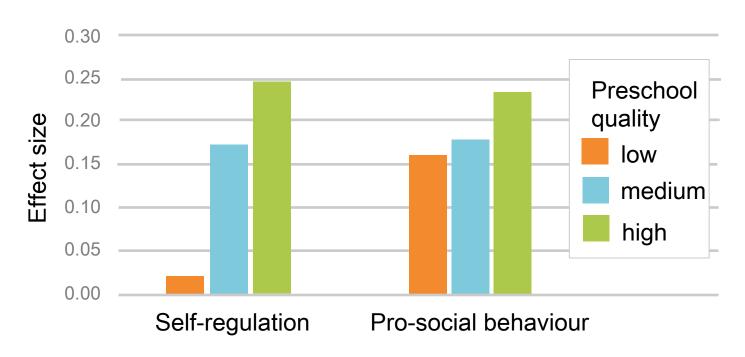
Quality and duration matter (months of developmental age)



ECE program attendance

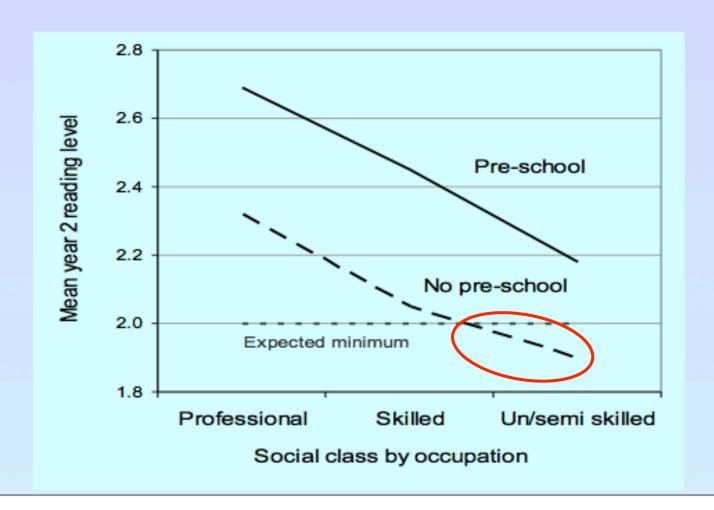
Source: Melhuish, E. in Roseveare, D. (2011).

Quality linked to better outcomes Preschool quality and self-regulation and pro-social behaviour (age 11)

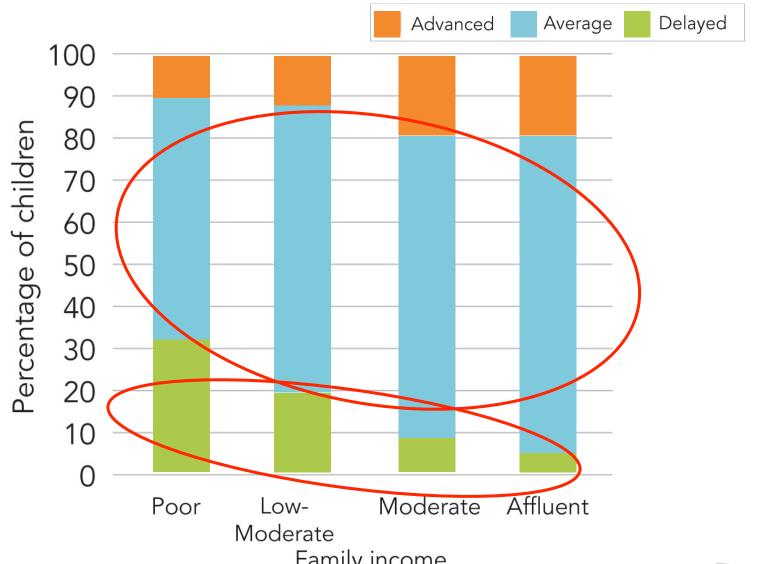


Source: Melhuish, E. in Roseveare, D. (2011).

Social class and pre-school on literacy (age 7)



Universal access promotes equity - Vocabulary skills in children ages 4 and 5 years by family income



Family income
Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada. National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. Cycle 8, 2008–2009.
Special tabulation.

©EYS3

Vocabulary skills in children ages 4 and 5 years by family income 50 Number of children with 'delayed' vocabulary Number of children (thousands) 40 Affluent 30 Moderate Low-Moderate 20 Poor 10 Poor Not poor Family income Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada. National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. Cycle 8, 2008–2009. ©EYS3

Special tabulation.



The ECE challenge

- Split governance legislation, funding, and delivery structures - makes it challenging to deliver effective programs to children and families
- Internationally, many jurisdictions have consolidated their child care, family support and education departments at the state and local level
- Research indicates integrated delivery of early childhood and family support programs from a stable platform serves more families, more cost-effectively and in ways that they want to be served

Policy trends in ECEC

Governance	Policy	EC Workforce	Curriculum	Parents
Lead ministry	Strategy for 0 to 8	ECE trained	Have one	Free access
Merged functions	Quality agenda	Narrow qualification gap	Living documents	Lower school age
ECE units with experts	Research/ evaluation	Ongoing professional development	Align with school to support transitions	Ceiling on fees & supports
Regional leadership	Reconcile goals	Enhance recognition	Expert & sector input	Democratic input
Dedicated funding	Reduce transitions			Open doors



New approaches across Canada

- Full-day kindergarten in BC, PE, NS, NB, QC, ON, NT
- School delivered preK programs in NS, QC, MB, SK, AB, YK in selected school districts. Universal JK all 4-year olds in Ontario and Quebec.
- Ministries/departments of education in NB, NT, NU, ON, QC, PE, SK are also responsible for child care and preschool programs.
- Ministries of education in ON & BC support school-based programs for parents and preschoolers.

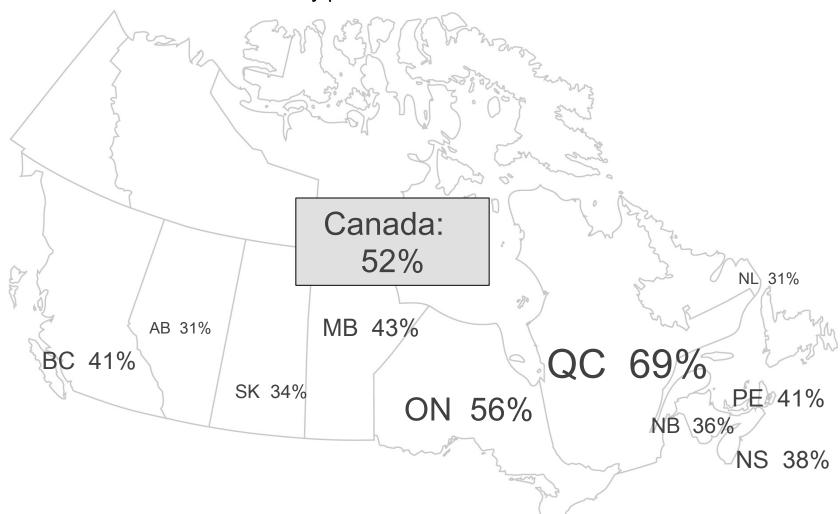


New approaches across Canada

- Almost all provinces have developed curriculum frameworks for early childhood programs based on guided play
- Creating a learning continuum through to grade 3
- Taken steps to raise the qualifications, compensation and professional recognition of early childhood educators
- Introduced population based assessment Early **Development Instrument**
- Maintaining public reporting on investments and outcomes

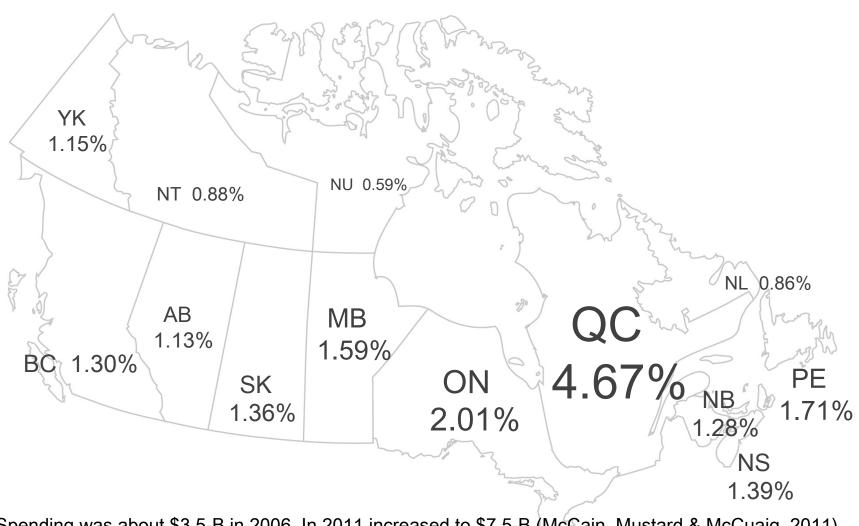
ECEC attendance across Canada 2010

Percentage of 2 – 4-year-olds regularly attending an ECE centre by provinces and Canada



Across Canada, 50% of children between ages 2 and 4 years attend an early childhood education program - up from 35% in 2004(McCain, Mustard & McCuaig, 2011)

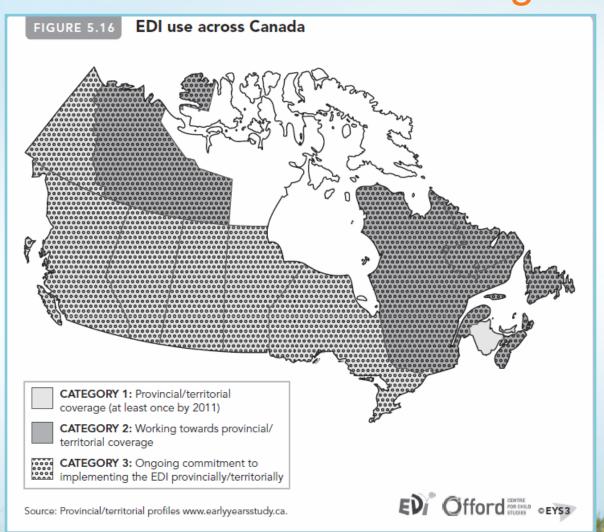
ECEC budget as a percentage of P/Tbudgets 2011-12



Spending was about \$3.5-B in 2006. In 2011 increased to \$7.5-B (McCain, Mustard & McCuaig, 2011)



More attention to monitoring





Why the school as the platform?

- Public education enjoys public confidence. Highest percentage enrolment of all the Anglo-American countries - but it is showing cracks
- Viable educations system will adapt to grow with the child and the changing needs of families - or they won't be viable
- Facilitates the building of strong relationships between children, families, the community and the school
- Transforms schools into community learning centres rather than a place separating children from the world of adults and the wider community



The community school

- Improves communications across sectors involved with children and families
- Provides viability to small schools, particularly in rural and remote areas, where the school may be the only community resource
- Schools are in every neighbourhood not just some and schools often have suitable space and a supportive infrastructure that are not readily available elsewhere in the community
- Provides opportunities to create efficiencies, reduce overlaps and gaps, expand service, improve quality and accountability

Rachel's story

Last year my worker told me my children had to start going to a daycare to help them get ready for school. She sent us to [the Early Learning Centre] at St. John's school. I went to get my worker off my case. I thought I would hate it and I never planned on going back. I made sure the workers knew it too. I wasn't going to let them tell me how I should be raising my kids. I hated walking into that red brick building which brought back bad feelings

. . . **.**

I didn't expect to be treated so kindly from the minute we arrived. ...The best part is we no longer have to take a bunch of buses for all of the kids' appointments. It felt like we were always running from place to place. A lot of times I just cancelled because I was too tired. Now our Early Interventionist, Speech Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Physiotherapist and Social Worker all come and meet us at the Centre. I don't miss our appointments anymore... My daughter started Grade 1 and is doing really well. I volunteer in the centre and was elected to the parent council.

What has low cost early education and care done for Quebec?

- 70,000 more mothers are working
- They pay \$1.5-billion annually in taxes
- And draw \$340-million less in social transfers
- Boosting the GDP by \$5-billion

Source: Fortin, P., Godbout, L., & St-Cerny. (2012).

Quebec mothers have:

- Moved Quebec from the bottom to the top in female labour force participation in Canada
- Halved child poverty rates
- Halved social assistance rates for lone parents
- Boosted fertility
- Meanwhile, Quebec student test scores have moved from below to above stheenational average., & St-Cerny. (2012).

Done right early education and care pays for itself

For every dollar Quebec spends on ECE, it collects \$1.05 in increased taxes and reduced family payments, while the federal government gets \$0.44

Source: Fortin, P., Godbout, L., & St-Cerny. (2012).



Prevention is more effectively delivered from a universal platform

- Better Beginnings; Better Futures began in 1991; 25year longitudinal demonstration project to provide information on the effectiveness of prevention
- 5,000 children eight sites 4–8 yrs (3); 0–4 (5)
- By Grade 12, \$5,000 per child savings in special education alone 4-8 yr sites, less use of health, social & justice services
- No long term savings in the under 4s
- Why? Too few resources, too broad mandate, no universal platform to operate from



Why haven't we made our case?

Lack clear leadership to advocate vigorously for the consolidation of early childhood policies, to overcome the current fragmentation of public and private budgets between countless institutions, none of which take a sufficiently holistic view of children.

Leonardo Yánez. "Quality learning at scale: a new goal for the Bernard van Leer Foundation," Early Childhood Matters, Bernard van Leer Foundation, November 2011. P.1.



www.oise.utoronto.ca/atkinson

www.earlyyearsstudy.ca

