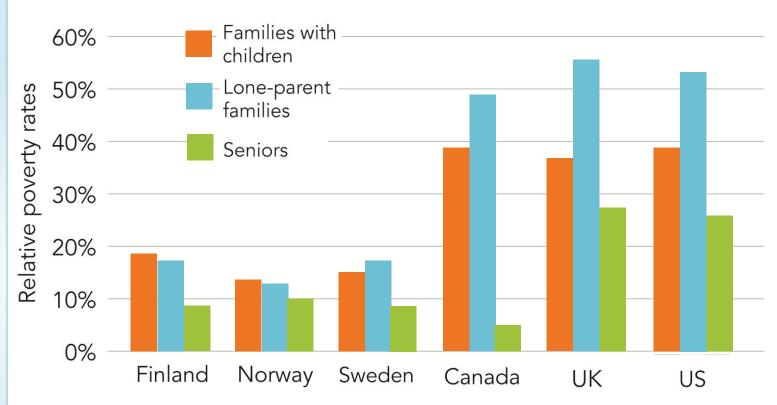
Early Years Study 3: Getting right from the start





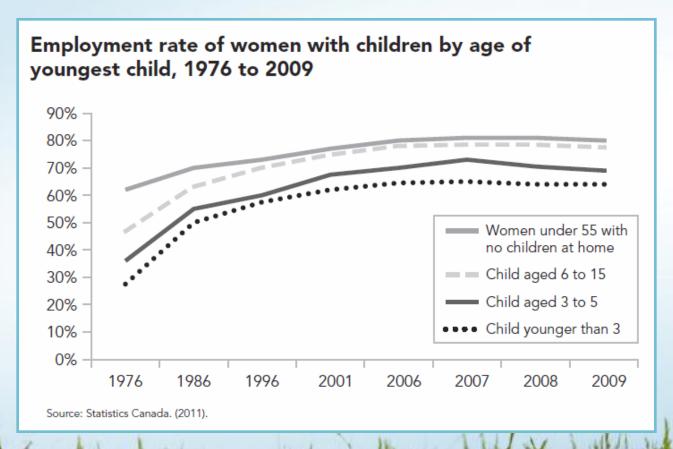
Relative poverty rates for three social risk categories



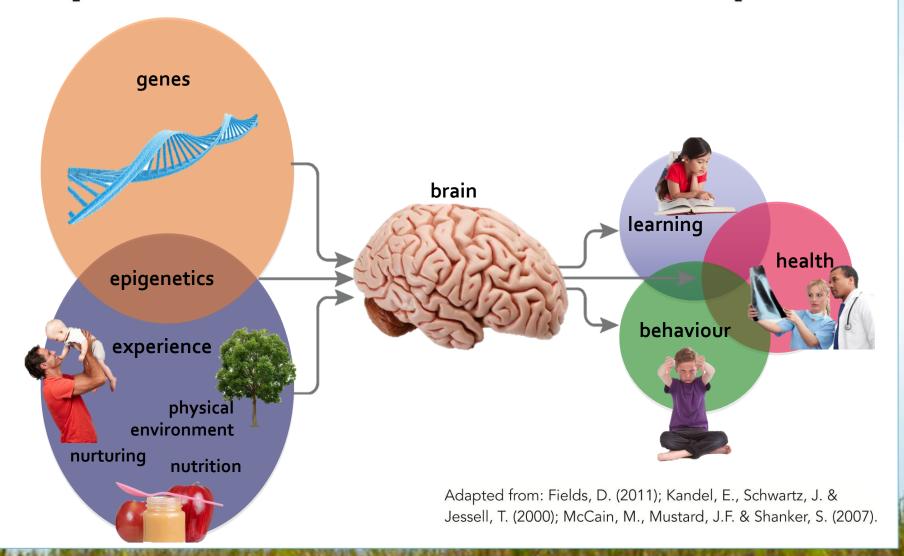
Source: Commission on Social Determinants of Health. (2008). p. 85.



Mothers' labour is essential



Experienced-based brain development





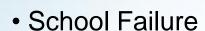
Life course problems related to early life

2nd Decade

3rd/4th Decade

5th/6th Decade

70 +



Obesity

Heart disease

 Premature aging

Teen Pregnancy

 Elevated blood pressure

Diabetes

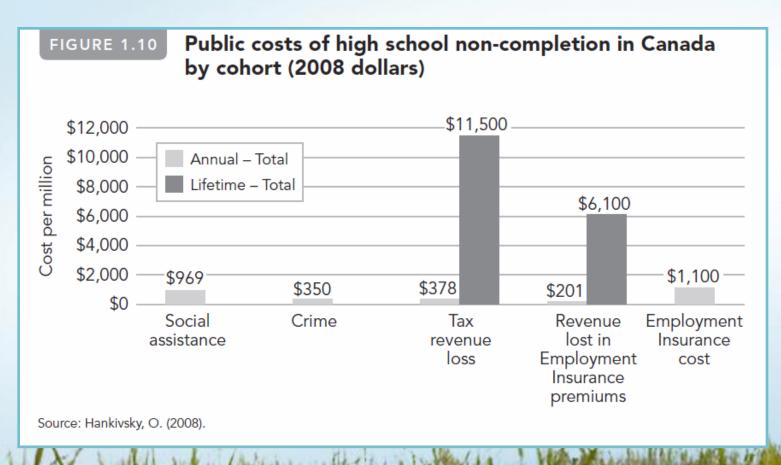
Memory Loss

Criminality

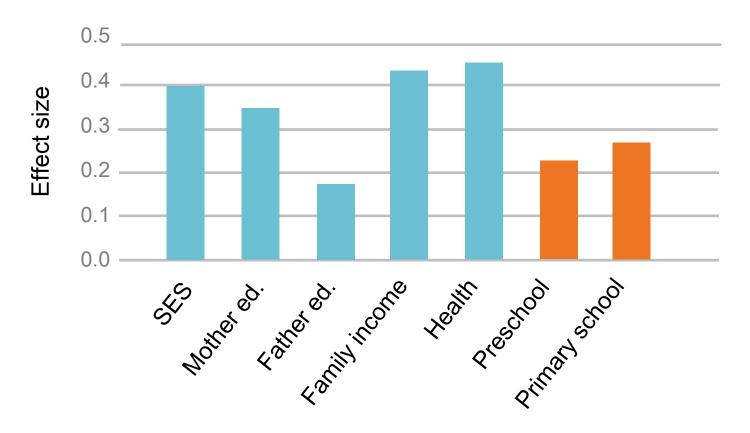
Depression



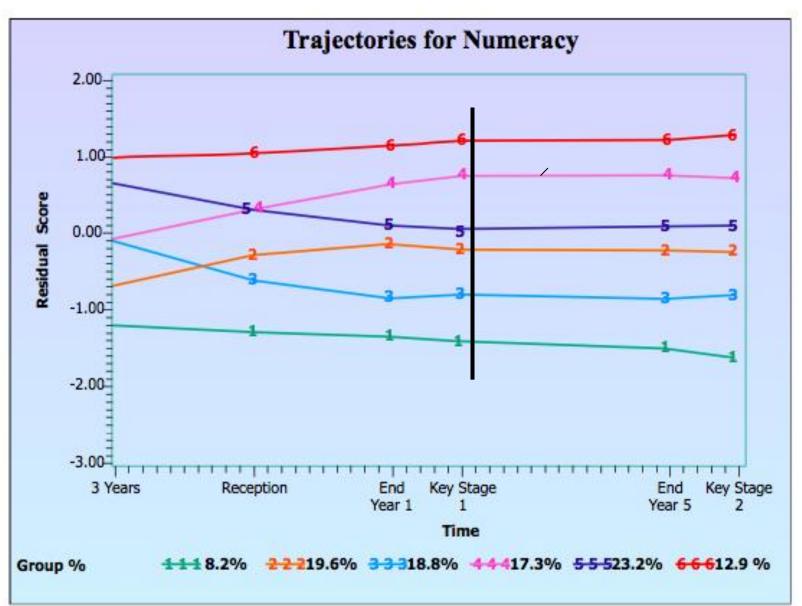
Cost of early school leavers



Factors affecting achievement – Age 11

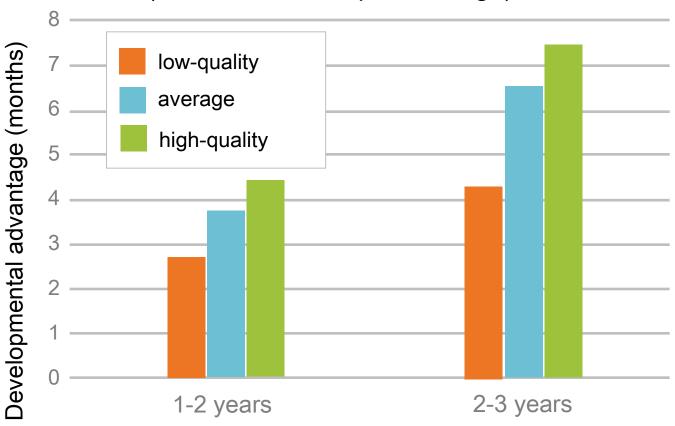


Source: Melhuish, E. in Roseveare, D. (2011).



Quality and duration matter

(months of developmental age)



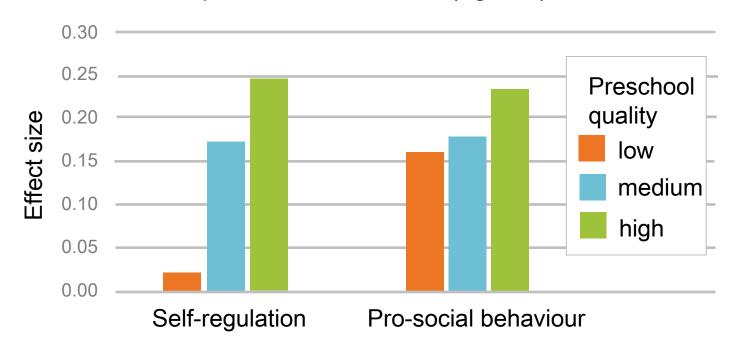
ECE program attendance

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).



What makes a quality environment?

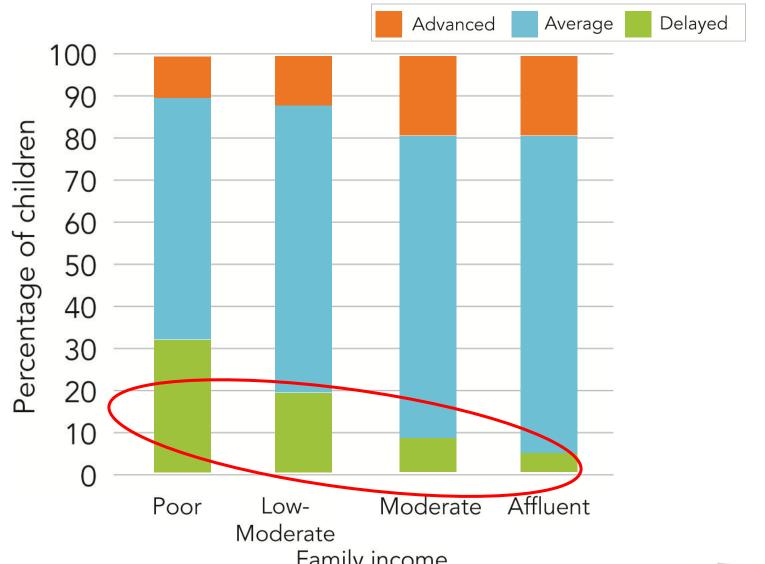
Five areas were particularly important:

- Quality of the adult-child verbal interaction
- Knowledge and understanding of curriculum
- Knowledge of how young children learn
- Adults skilled in helping children resolve conflicts
- ·Helping parents to support children's learning at home

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.

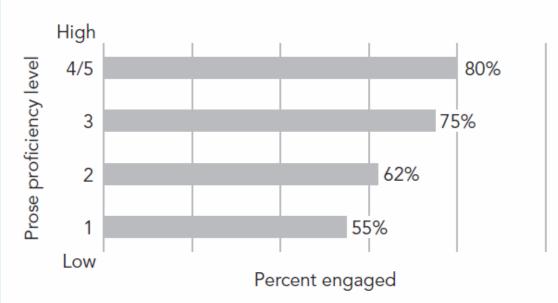
©EYS3

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.



Literacy and civic engagement



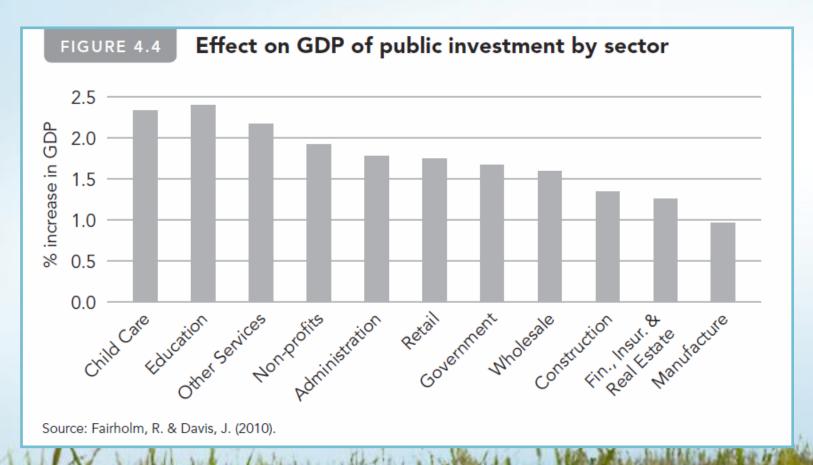


Higher literacy levels are associated with increased civic engagement.

Source: Barr-Telfard, L., Nault, F., & Pignal, J. (2005).



ECE is economic development



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 the national average

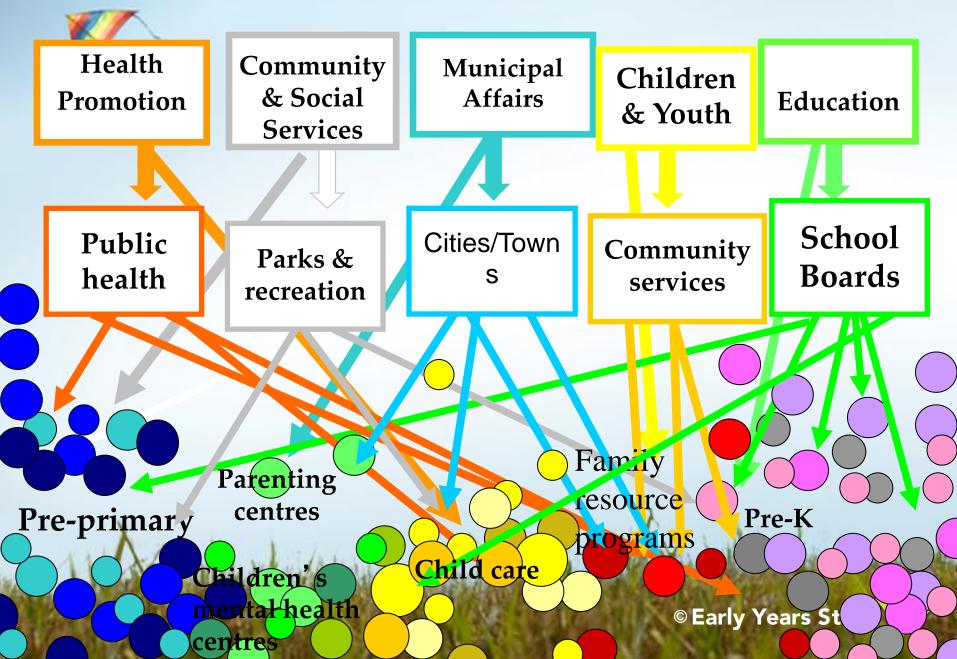
Source: Fortin, P., Godbout, L., & St-Cerny. (2012).

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).

Service Chaos





The ECE challenge

- 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	EC trained	Have one	Free access						
Merged functions	Quality agenda	Narrow qualification gap	Living documents	Lower school age						
ECE units with experts	Research/ev aluation	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 – ECEC provincial oversight

	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AL	BC
ECEC under common	Under	Y	Υ	Υ	γ*	Υ		Υ		
department/ministry	discussion									
Common ECEC		Y	Y	Y		Y		Under		
supervisory unit								discussion		
Common ECEC policy		Y		Υ	Υ		Υ			
framework										
Common local				Υ		Under				
authority for ECEC						discussion				
management and										
administration										

^{*}Quebec schools are responsible for out of school programs for children 5-12 years old. McCuaig, Bertrand & Shanker (2012) Updated 2013



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 of education in ON & BC support school-based programs for parents and preschoolers.

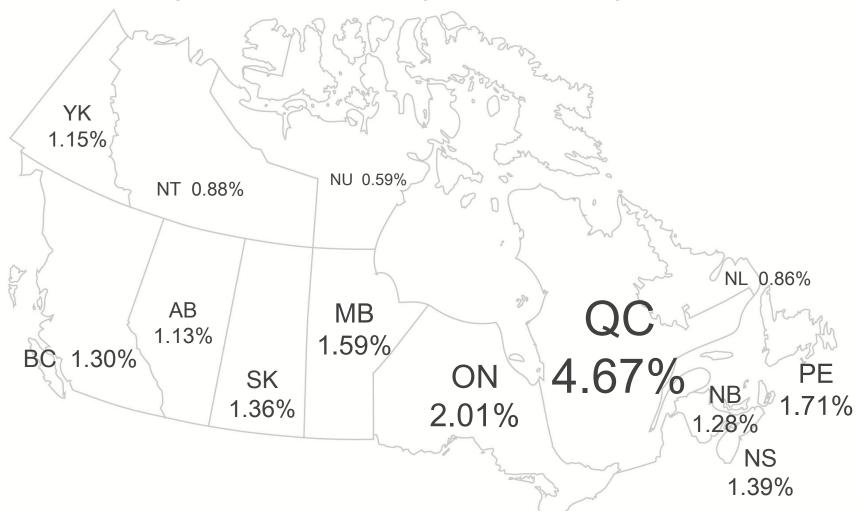


New approaches across Canada

- Almost all provinces have developed curriculum frameworks for early childhood programs based on guided play.
- Creating a learning continuum through to grade 3
- Raised 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 across Canada

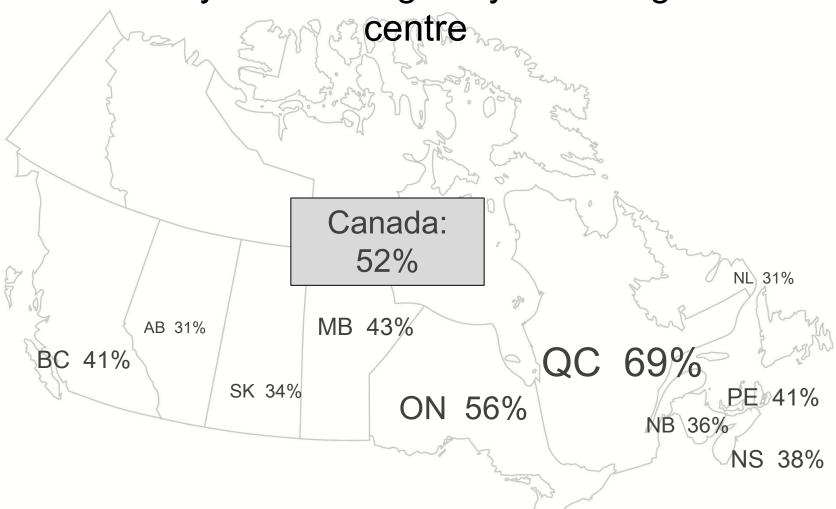
ECE budget as a percentage of P/T budgets 2011-12



Across Canada, 50% of children between ages 2 and 4 years attend an early childhood education programs - up from 35% just 10 ago (McCain, Mustard & McCuaig, 2011)

ECEC across Canada

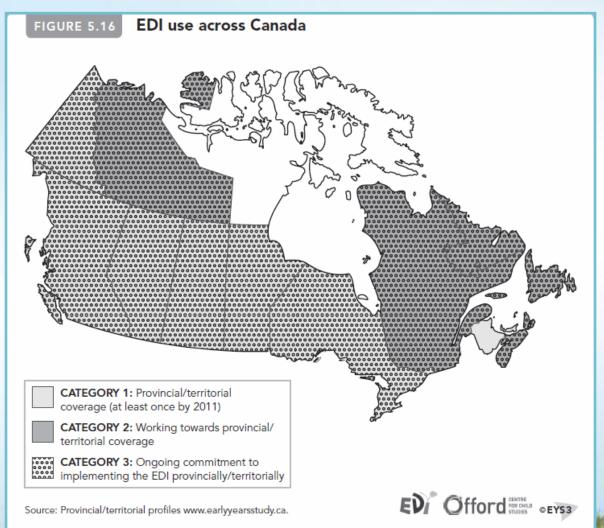
% of 2 – 4-year-olds regularly attending an ECE

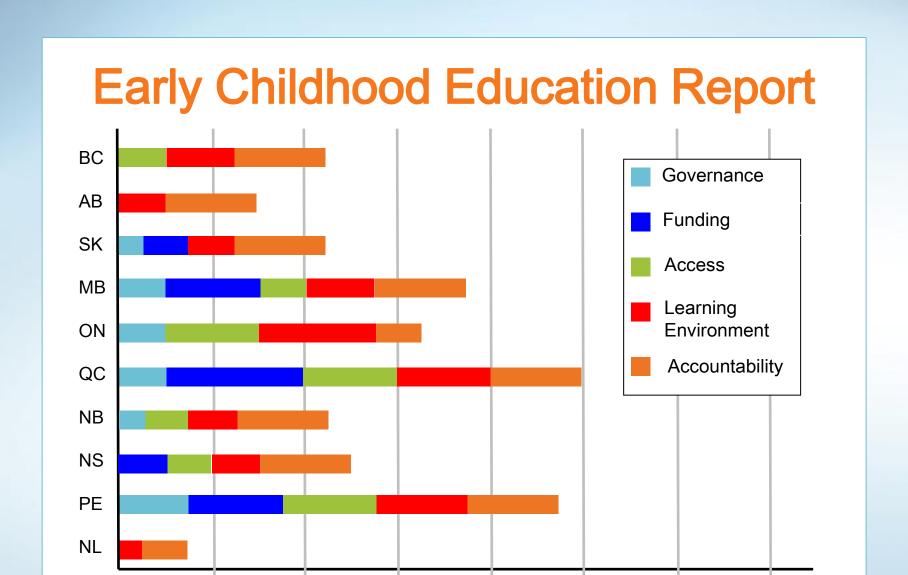


Across Canada, 50% of children between ages 2 and 4 years attend an early childhood education programs - up from 35% just 10 ago (McCain, Mustard & McCuaig, 2011)



More attention to monitoring







Why the school as the platform?

- Public education enjoys public confidence. Highest percentage enrolment of all the Anglo-American countries
- 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
- Schools are in every neighbourhood not just some 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







An Accord by the **Association of Canadian Deans of Education**



