THE ECONOMIC CASE FOR INVESTING IN ECE

Craig Alexander Vice President of Economic Analysis

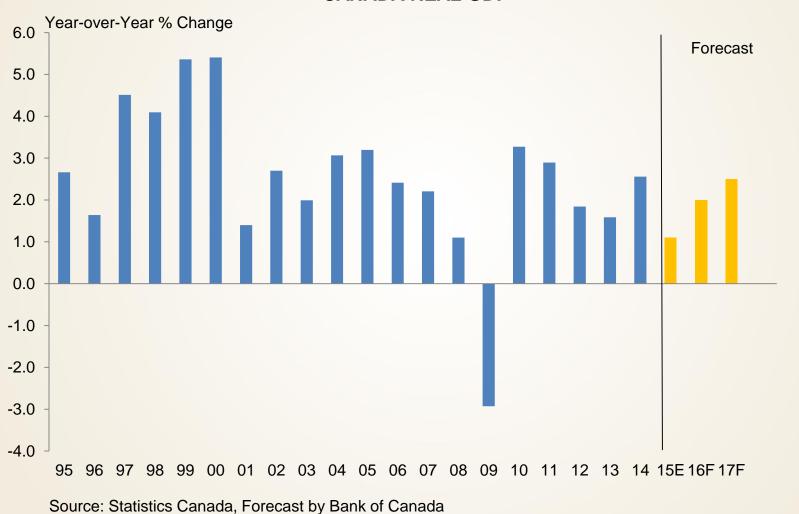
November 2015



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CANADIAN ECONOMY DELIVERING MODEST GROWTH

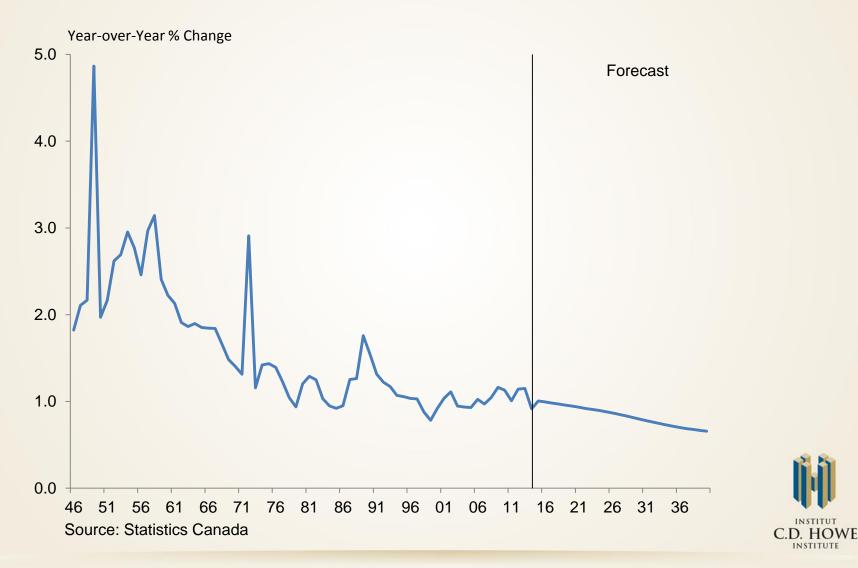


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CANADA REAL GDP

QUEST FOR CANADA IS TO RAISE INCOME GROWTH, BUT HOW TO DO SO WITH AGING POPULATION?

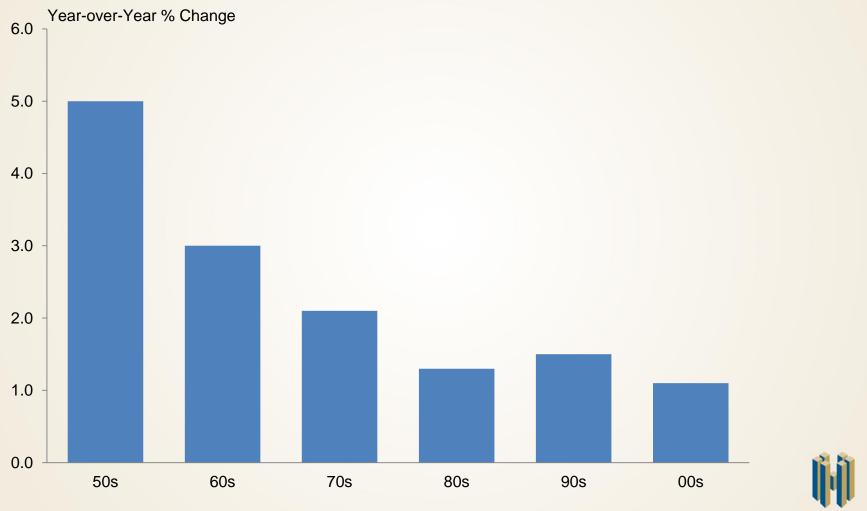
Canadian Population Growth



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CANADA HAS A PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEM



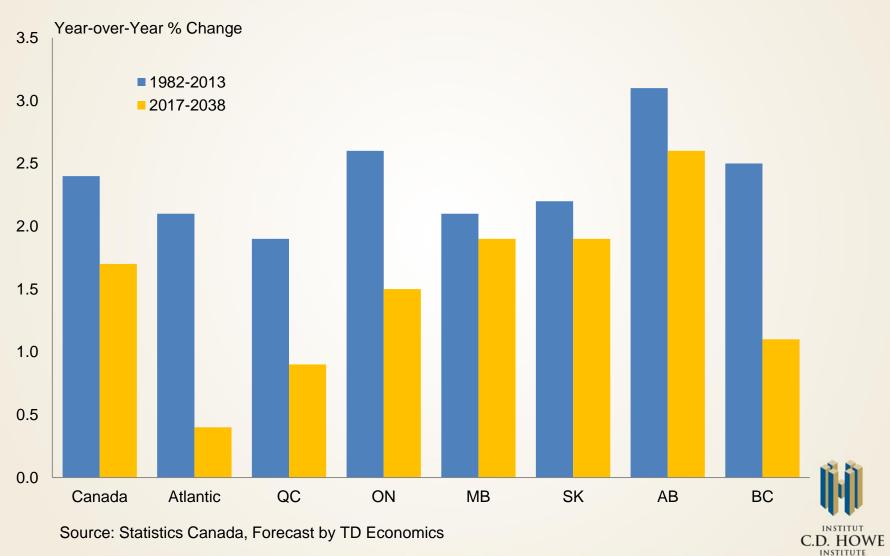


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Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Study of Living

UNLESS WE CHANGE TACK, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RISE OF STANDARD OF LIVING WILL SLOW



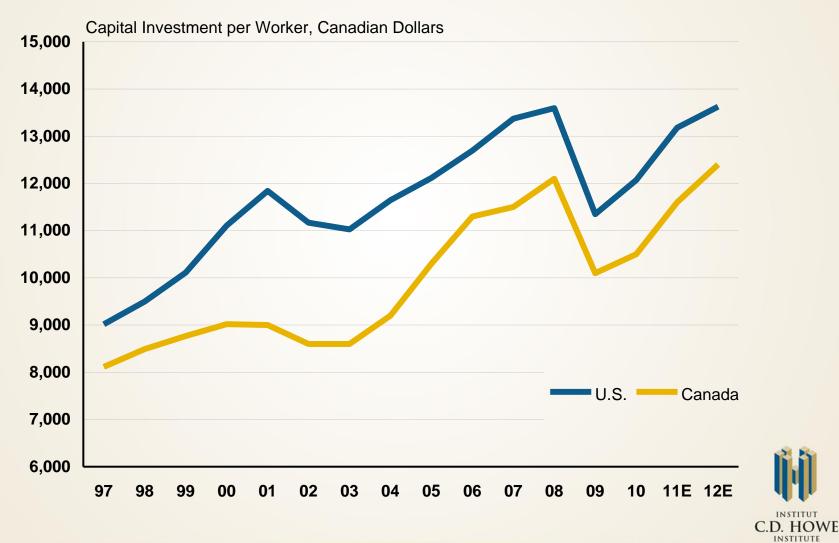


WHY DOES CANADA HAVE WEAK PRODUCTIVITY?

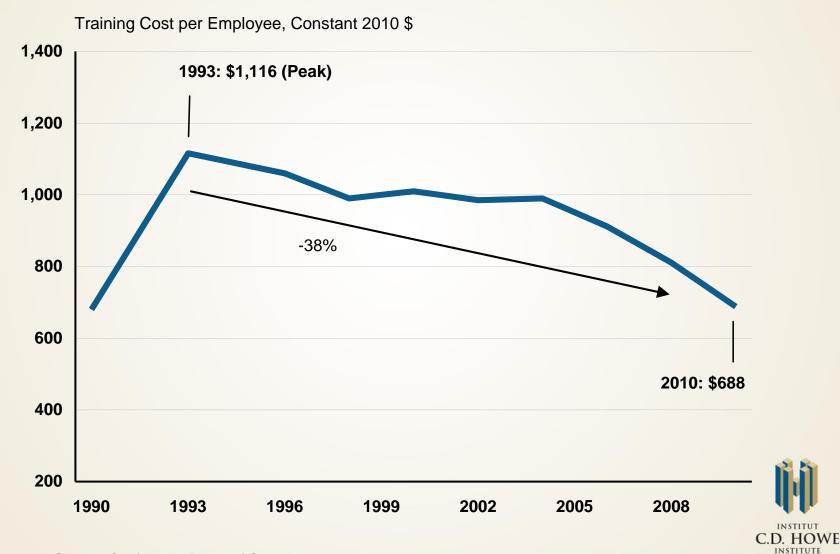
- Under investment in capital
- Fewer large cap firms
- Weak commercialization of R&D
- Inadequate venture capital market
- Excessive risk aversion by business leaders
- Weak entrepreneurism, barriers to entrepreneurs
- Skill mismatches



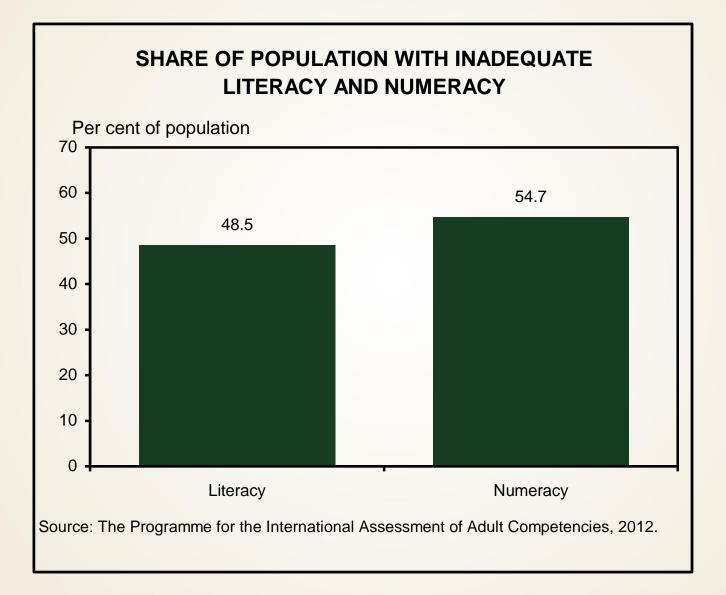
CANADA UNDER-INVESTS IN CAPITAL, MORE RELIANT ON LABOUR



RELIES ON EDUCATION RATHER THAN TRAINING

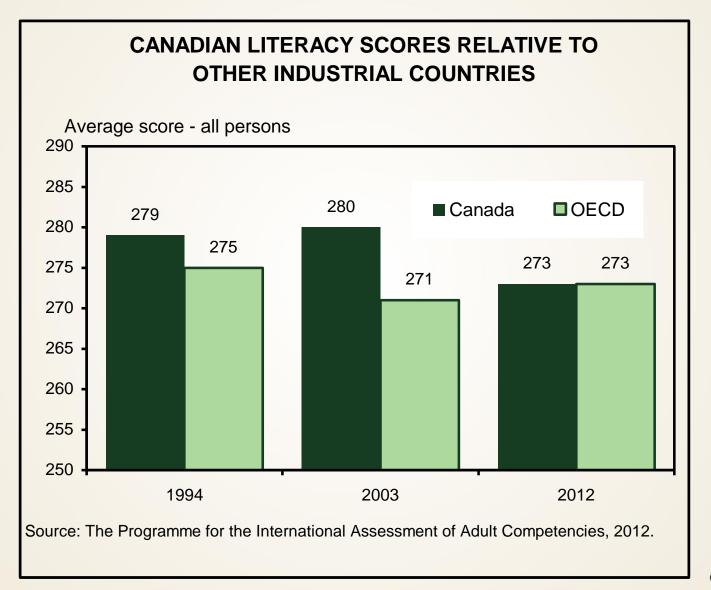


CANADA HAS AN ESSENTIAL SKILLS CHALLENGE



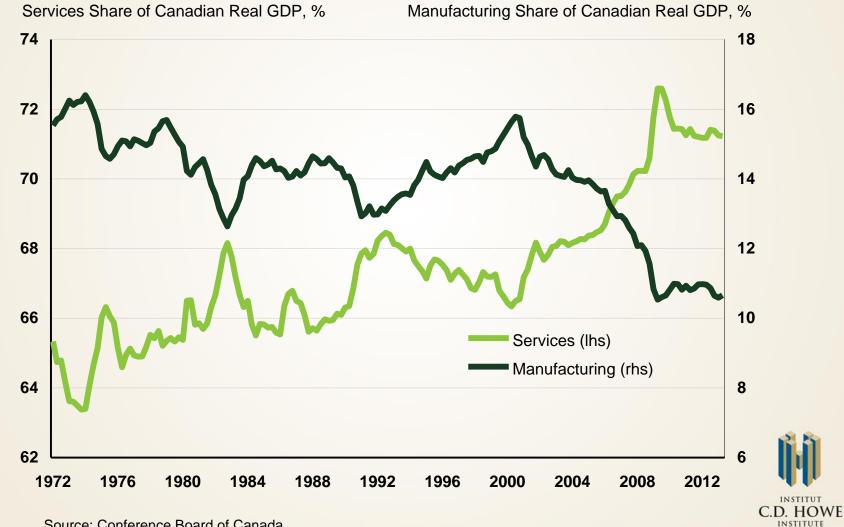


NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT



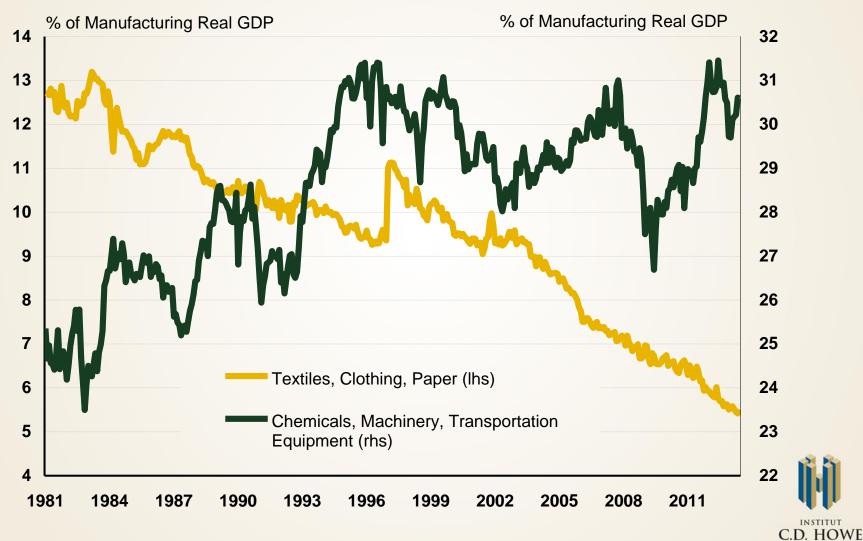


ECONOMIC CHANGES REQUIRE A MORE SKILLED WORKFORCE



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MUST SHIFT TO HIGHER VALUE ADDED ACTIVITIES TO PROSPER, AS SEEN IN MANUFACTURING

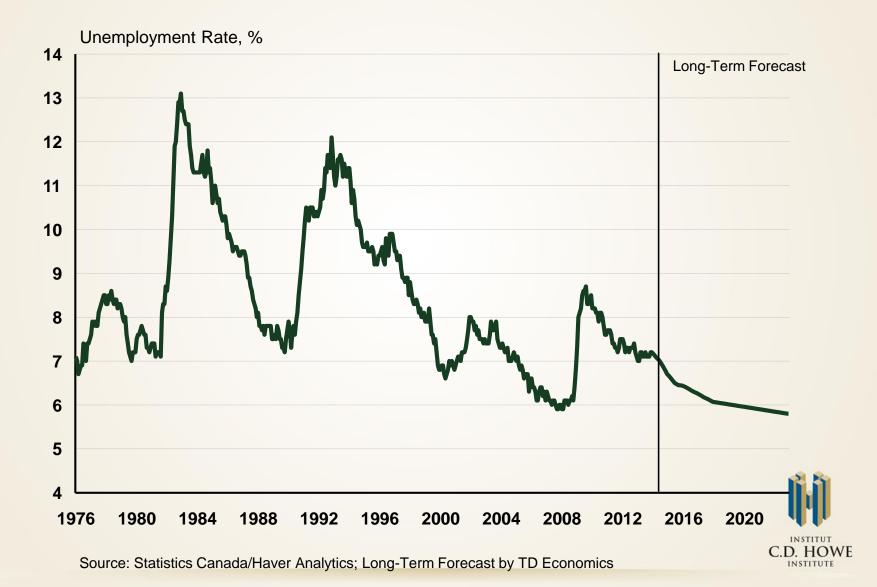


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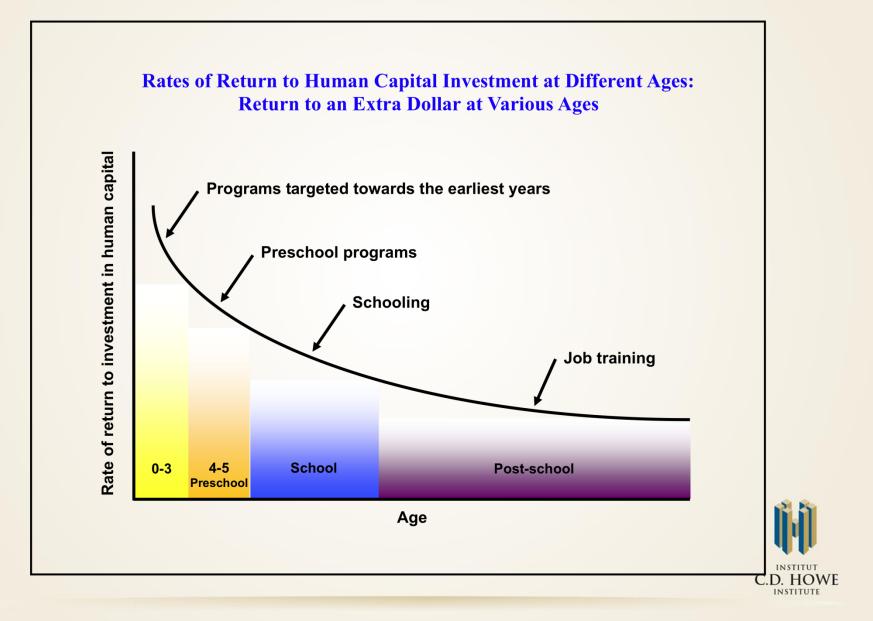
- Stronger essential skills:
- Increases likelihood of employment
- Decreases odds of unemployment
- Reduces duration of unemployment
- Increases range of occupations
- Lifts lifetime earnings
- Raises standard of living



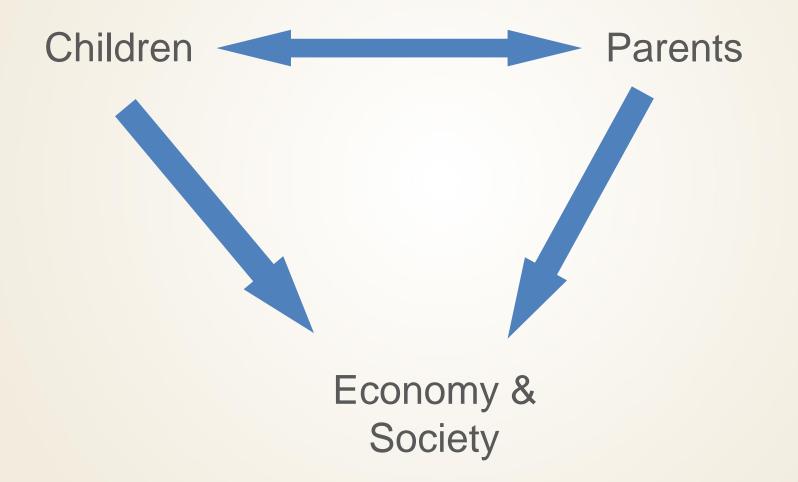
AGING POPULTION CALLS FOR UPSKILLING OF FUTURE



...AND THAT MEANS INVESTING MORE IN CHILDREN



THE BENEFITS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ARE WIDESPREAD



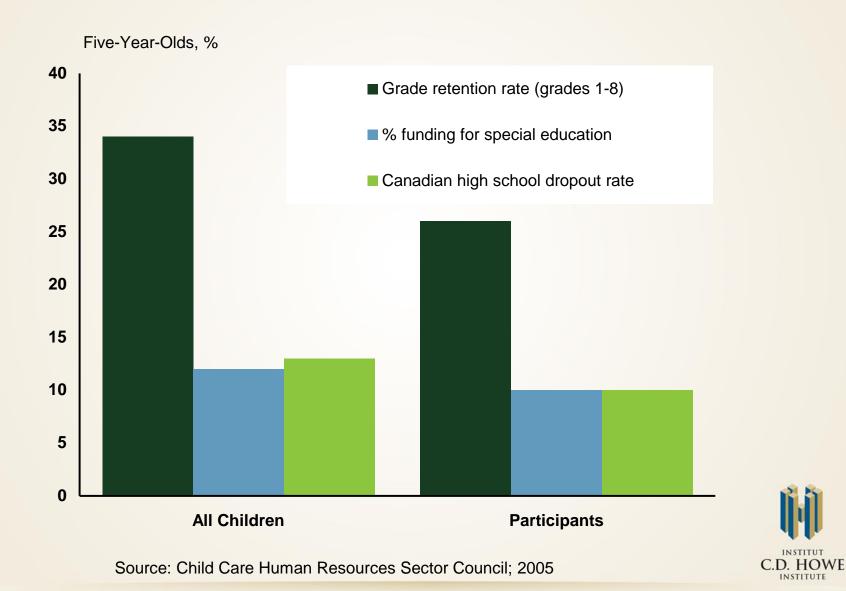


THE FIRST YEARS OF LIFE CAN IMPACT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUCCESS

- Research has challenged prior misconceptions. Human abilities driven more by environment (80%) than genetics (20%)
- Basic abilities can be altered early in life as genes respond to life experiences
- It is more difficult to improve a child's learning abilities later in life
- Pre-primary education leads to cognitive and language development



LEADING TO BETTER EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCES



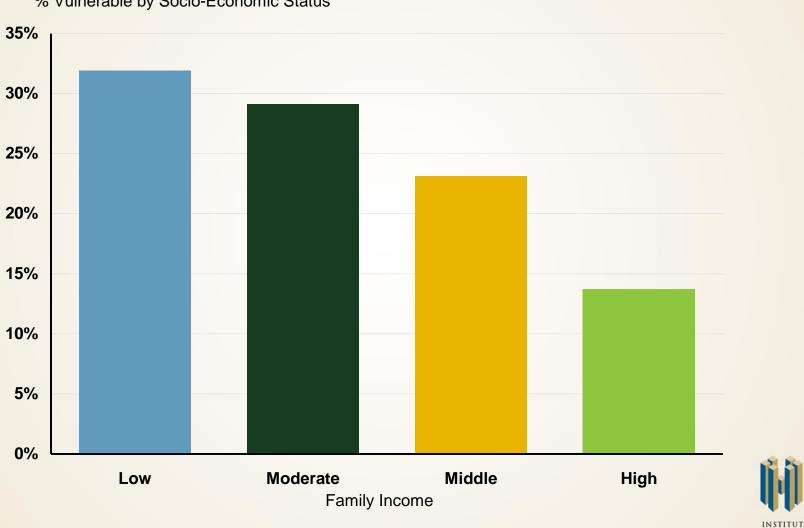
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES ALSO IMPROVE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES		
	Participants* (%)	Control Group (%)
Smoked	41.5	50.7
Used hard drugs	22.2	29.3
Used soft drugs	45.3	54.4
Treated for drug/drinking problems	22.2	33.9
Owned a home	36.7	26.6
Owned a car	73.8	60.9
Had life insurance	66.5	5 <mark>3.8</mark>
Source: Child Care Human Resources Council *Participants of the High/Scope Perry Pre-School Program		



ALL CHILDREN BENEFIT FROM ECE, BUT DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN BENEFIT MORE

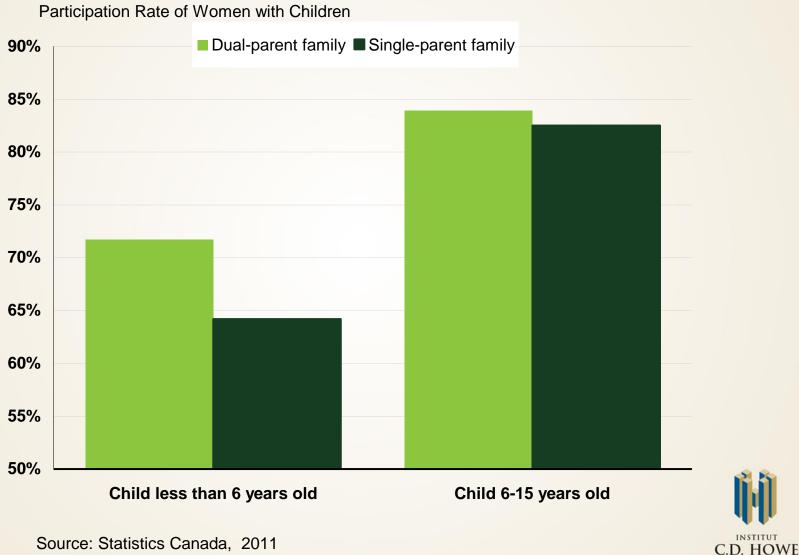


% Vulnerable by Socio-Economic Status

Source: Report to the Premier by the Special Advisor on Early Learning, Charles E. Pascal

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ECE PROGRAMS ALLOW MOTHERS TO WORK, INCREASING FAMILY INCOME



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Source: Statistics Canada, 2011

ECONOMY NEEDS MORE SKILLED WORKERS

- Population is aging, labour force growth is slowing
- Labour shortages will be encountered
- Virtually all net job creation will be for PSE graduates
- Life-long learning and skills development will be critical
- Economy must compete on value-added output, which will demand higher skills
- Increasing productivity is essential, and won't be successful without highly educated workers

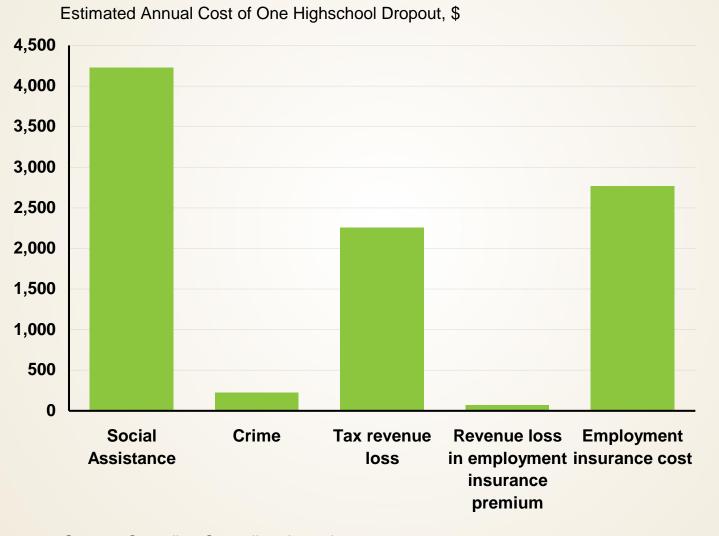


BENEFITS TO PARENTS

- Increased labour force participation for women
- Increased average hours work
- Can reduce stress, addressing challenges that results from that stress



CAN RESULT IN LOWER SOCIAL COSTS





MANY STUDIES SHOW THE BENEFITS OUTWEIGH THE COSTS

STUDIES OF COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ECE PROGRAMS			
Study	Benefit / Cost (\$)		
Economic Consequences of Quebec's Educational Child Care Policy, by Fortin, Godbout & St-Cerny, 2011	1.49		
Better Beginnings, Better Futures by Peters et al., 2010	2.00		
Worforce Shortages Socio-Economic Effects, by Fairholm, 2009	2.42		
Child Care as Economic and Social Development, by Prentice, 2007	2.78		
The Benefits and Costs of Good Child Care, by Cleveland & Krashinsky, 1998	2.00		
Source: Early Years Study			



BUT THERE ARE LIMITATIONS TO THESE FINDINGS

- Costs can run over budget
- Quantifying benefits is difficult
 - Several assumptions made
 - In the long run, things change many unknowns
- External factors can affect results
- Location and program design/implementation matter

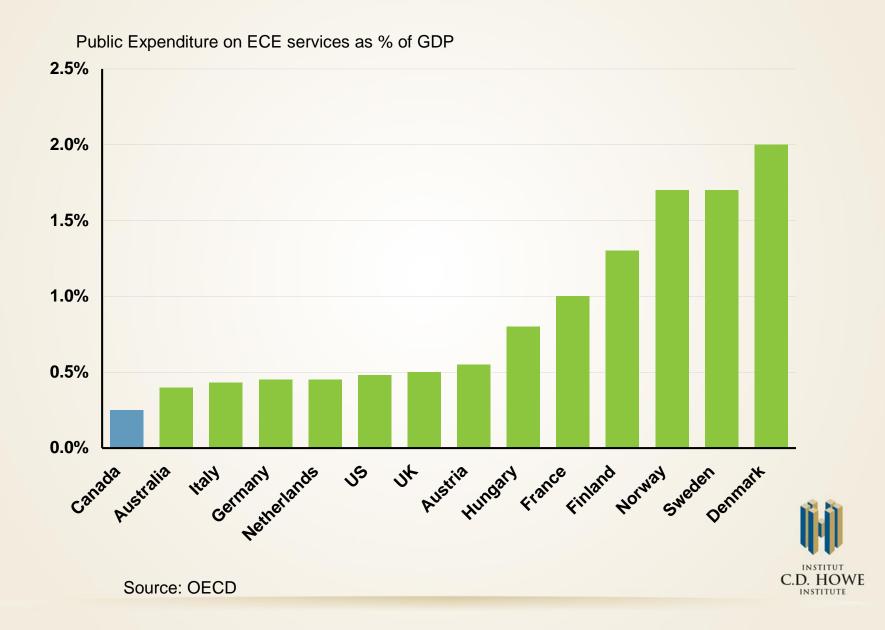


ANALYSIS TENDS TO TELL A COMMON STORY

- All studies show that benefits are greater than the costs despite analyzing different programs
- In most parts of Canada, there is a gap between the end of parental leave and formal schooling
- Evidence that accessibility and cost are key issues
- Current system is fragmented
- Suggests increased investment and maximizing impact of the system would be beneficial



PUBLIC SPENDING IN CANADA HAS FALLEN SHORT OF MANY OF ITS PEERS



ALL OF THIS SUGGESTS THAT CANADA IS UNDERINVESTING

- To move more in line with other comparable OECD countries, public investment in early childhood education in Canada would have to rise by \$3-4 billion
- But, governments face binding budget constraints
- Focus is giving parents financial support, rather than investment in a public program



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