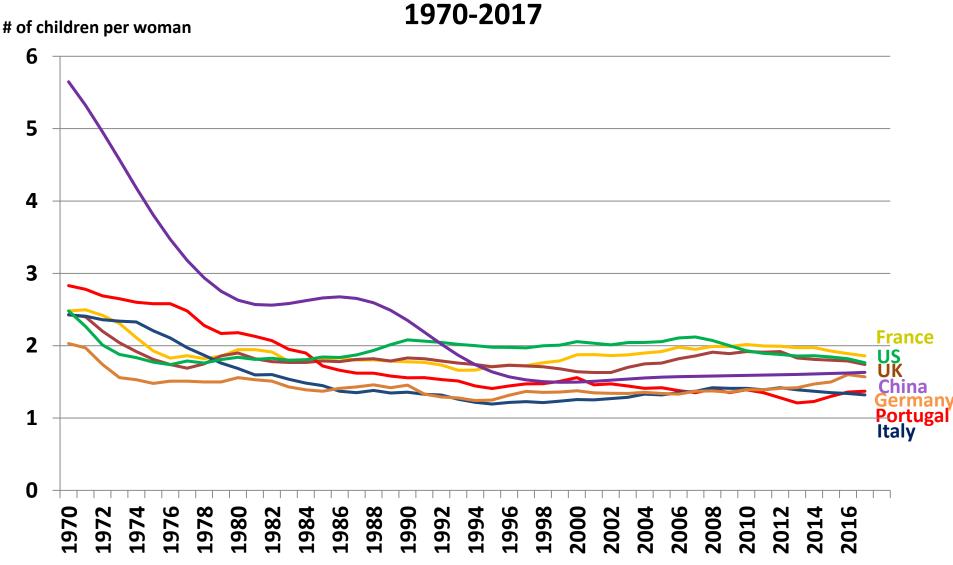
Douglas J. Besharov University of Maryland School of Public Policy

## The Economic Case for Early Childhood Care

- A strong economy needs a strong workforce
- A strong workforce needs as many good workers as possible
- A worldwide decline in births and rise in single parenthood
- Early childhood care helps parents of young children work
  - And, quality care can benefit children

#### Fewer Children

Fertility in Selected EU Countries, China, and US

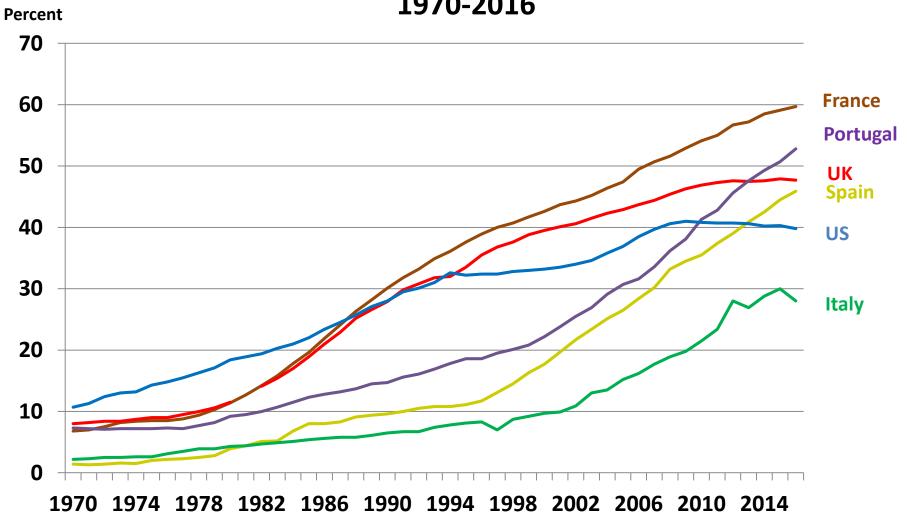


### Caring for Children and Elderly The Challenge of the Demographic Transition

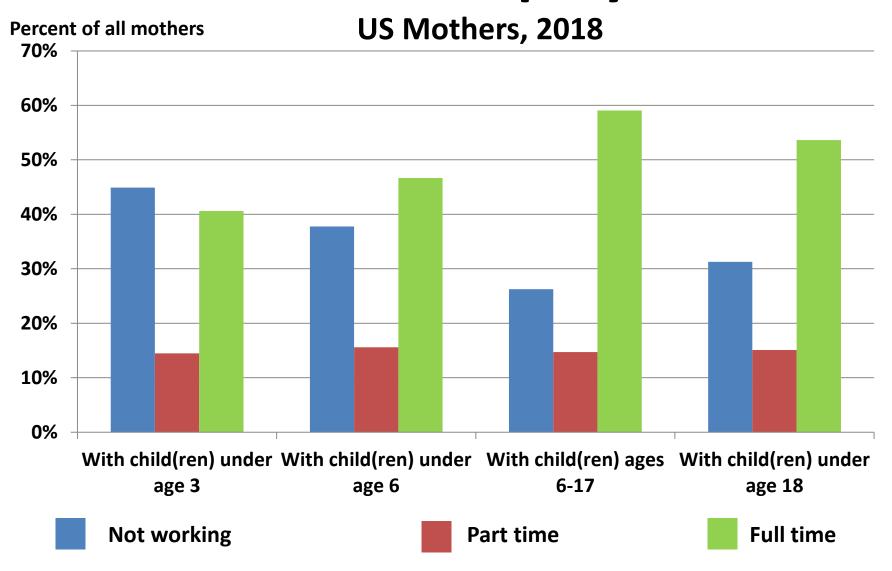


#### **More Single Parents**

% Nonmarital Births in Selected EU Countries and US 1970-2016



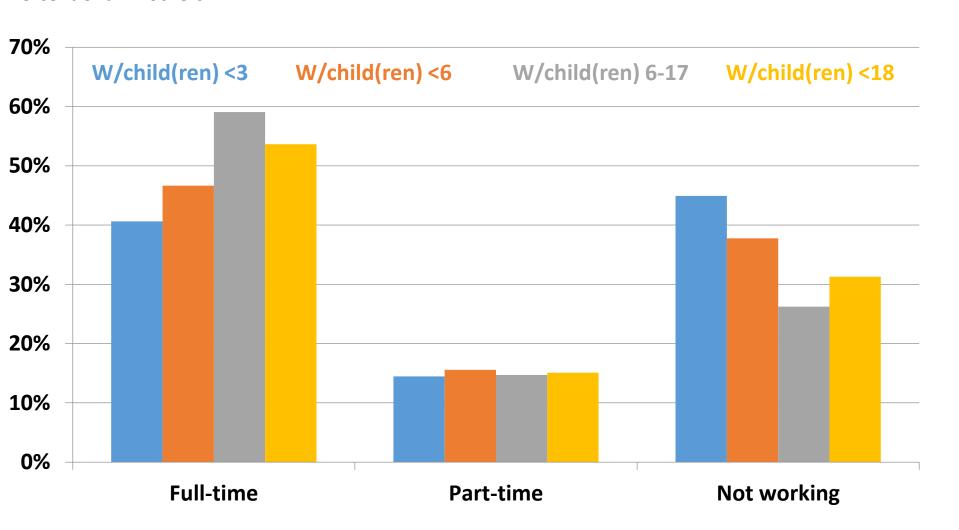
# Part-Time, Full-Time, and Non-Employment



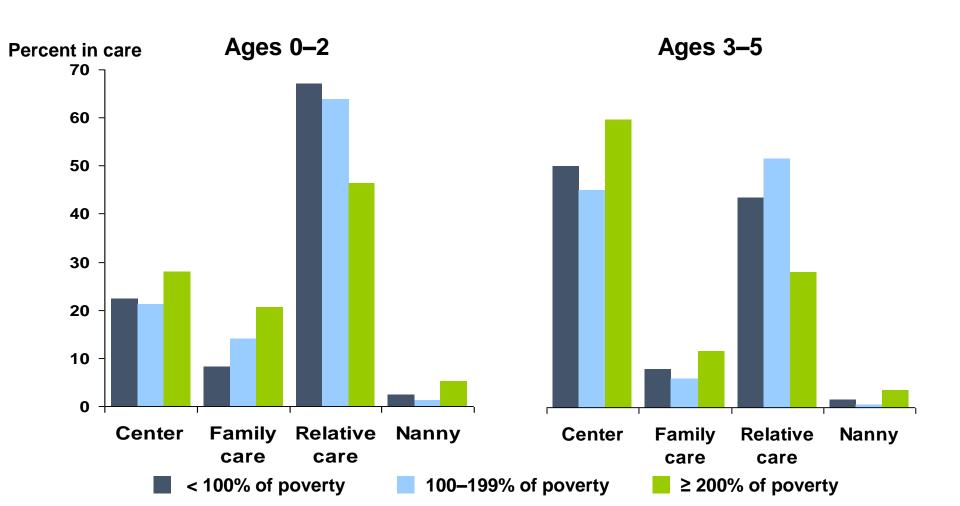
### Part-Time, Full-Time, and Non-Employment

US Mothers, 2018

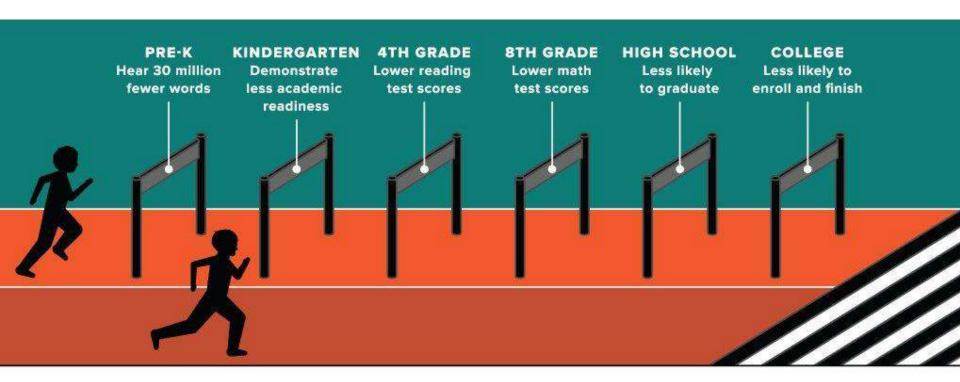
#### Percent of all mothers



# Child Care Arrangements Working Mothers By Child's Age and Poverty Status 2004



## Disadvantaged Children and the Long-Term Achievement Gap



Copyright 2017 Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

### An Intuitively Attractive Idea



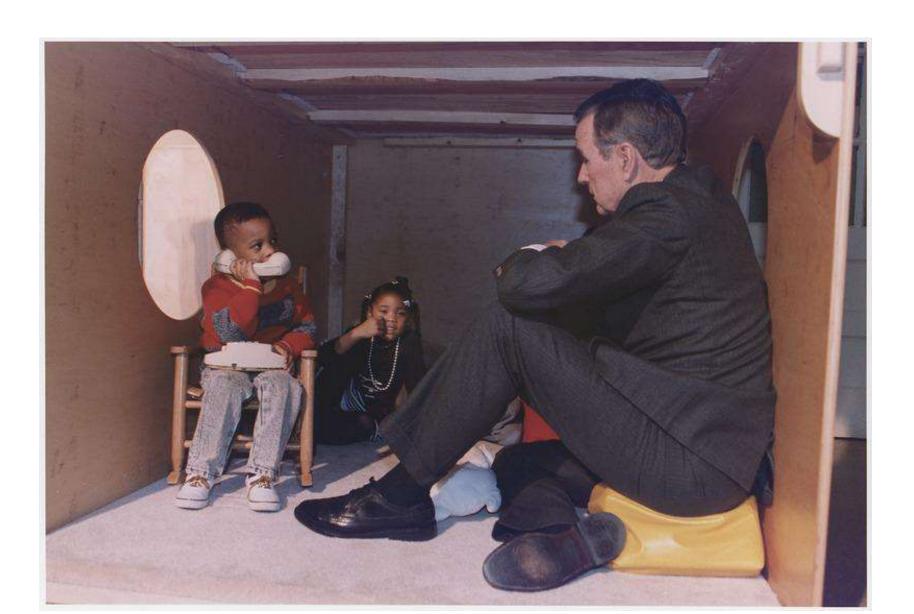








#### **Bush in a Box**



#### No Real Programmatic Model

#### **High/Scope Perry Preschool Project**

	Differences in raw scores		Measure	Differences (percent change)	
	IQ	CAT	Grade retention	-13%	
Program entry	1	N/A	Ever in EMI program	-56%*	
End of year 1	11*	N/A	(special ed.)		
End of year 2	11*	N/A	HS Graduation	44%*	
Age 6	4*	N/A	Males	-7%	
Age 7	4*	7	Females	163%*	
Age 8	1	12	Health	1 of 14 results ss	
Age 9	0	22*	Behavior	No results ss	
Age 10	0	27*	Crime (age 27)		
Age 11	N/A	9	Lifetime arrests	-50%*	
Age 14	-1	21*	Convictions	Not ss	

# Cherry Picking Cost-Benefit Results

NFP, Elmira 3.8:1 Chicago Perry (age 27) (low risk) Perny (age 40) 3.6:1 7:1 Chicago Abecedarian Chicago\* 1:0.6
Abecedarian\* NFP, Elmira Perry (age 27)\* (high risk) \*authors' calculation

#### **Too Many Failed Programs?**

IHDP 1985-1988	CCDP 1990-1995	Early Head Start 1996-2008		
<ul> <li>Low-birth weight, preterm infants and their parents (n = 985 children)</li> <li>Home visits, parenting education, and early</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poor children under age 1 and their parents (n = 4,410 families)</li> <li>Case management, parenting education,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Poor children ages 0-2 and their parents (n ≈ 3,000 families)</li> <li>Child development, parenting education,</li> </ul>		
childhood education	early childhood education, and referrals to community-based services	child care, and family support services		
• \$20,400 per child per year	<ul> <li>\$19,000 per family per year (\$60 million annually)</li> </ul>	• \$18,500 per child per year (\$700 million annually)		
<ul> <li>No significant impacts,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No significant impacts</li> </ul>	No significant impacts		

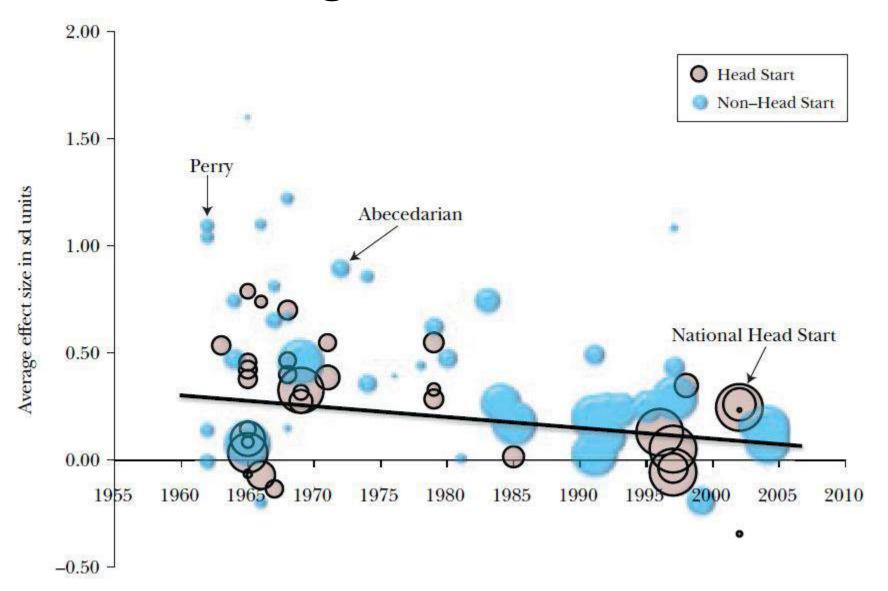
initial IQ gains fade

# Head Start Study Cognitive and Social-Emotional Outcomes

Measure	Age 4 (Head Start Year)	K	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade
Language, Literacy, and Pre-Writing				
Color Identification	0.16	NA	NA	NA
Pre-Writing (McCarthy Draw a Design)		NA	NA	NA
Emergent Literacy Scale (parent report)	0.31	NA	NA	NA
Letter Naming	0.25		NA	NA
Test of Phonological Processing (CTOPPP Elision)			NA	NA
Receptive Vocabulary (PPVT)	0.09		0.09	
Letter-Word Identification (WJIII)	0.22			
Spelling (WJIII)	0.15		9	NA
Oral Comprehension (WJIII)				NA
Pre-Academic Skills (WJIII)	0.19			NA
Phonetic Skills/ Word Attack (WJIII)	NA			NA
Basic Reading (WJIII)	NA			NA
Academic Applications (WJIII)	NA	NA	3	NA
Academic Skills (WJIII)	NA	NA		NA
Passage Comprehension (WJIII)	NA	NA	1	NA
ECLS-K Reading	NA	NA		0.11
Writing Sample (WJIII)	NA	NA		NA
Spanish Language				
Receptive Vocabulary (TVIP)	100		19	NA
Batería WM Identificación de letras y palabras	1 1			ě.
Math				*
One-to-One Counting (Counting Bears)	1 3	NA	NA	NA
Applied Problems (WJIII)				
Quantitative Concepts (WJIII)	NA			NA
Math Reasoning (WJIII)	NA			NA
Calculation (WJIII)	NA	NA		
School Performance	220		5.00	20
School Accomplishments	NA			NA
Promotion (parent report)	NA			2
Language and Literacy Ability	NA			
Math Ability	NA			
Math Skills	NA	NA	NA	
Reading/Language Arts Skills	NA	NA	NA	3
Social Studies and Science Ability	NA			NA

Measure	Age 4 (Head Start Year)	K	1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade
Parent-Reported Measures	reary		1 Grade	o Grade
Aggressive Behavior	Ĭ Ï		Ĭ	-0.13
Hyperactive Behavior	1			-0.10
Withdrawn Behavior	9		-0.13	
Total Problem Behavior	30 19		0.10	-0.12
Social Competencies	3		1	NA
Social Skills and Positive Approaches To Learning	18			
Closeness with Parent	4 3		4	NA
Conflict with Parent	9			NA
Positive Parent-Child Relationships	1 1			NA
Teacher-Reported Measures				
Aggressive (ASPI)	NA			NA
Interactive/Hyperactive (ASPI)	NA			350
Withdrawn/Low Energy (ASPI)	NA			NA
Oppositional (ASPI)	NA			NA
Problems with Peer Interaction (ASPI)	NA			NA
Shy/Socially Reticent (ASPI)	NA		0.19	NA
Problems with Structured Learning (ASPI)	NA			NA
Problems with Teacher Interaction (ASPI)	NA		0.13	NA
Closeness with Teacher	NA			-0.13
Conflict with Teacher	NA			
Positive Teacher-Child Relationships	NA			-0.1/4
Conduct Problems-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	
Emotional Symptoms-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	-0.24
Hyperactivity-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	
Peer Problems-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	R
Pro-social Behavior-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	
Total Difficulties-% in Normal Category	NA	NA	NA	
Social Competency	NA	NA	NA	e de
Child-Reported Measures				
Externalizing	NA	NA	NA	8
Internalizing	NA	NA	NA	e e
Peer Relations	NA	NA	NA	-0.14
School	NA	NA	NA	

### Is a New Model Needed? The Declining "Effectiveness" of ECE



# What has Changed Since Perry Preschool?

#### "Counterfactual" has changed

 From 1970-2000, % of preschoolers in the bottom quintile of income with mothers w/o a high school diploma fell from 71% to 37%

[Duncan and Magnuson (2013)]

#### Demographics have changed

- More working mothers
- More Latinos and more Asians

#### Program scale has changed

Large, bureaucratic programs

## Programmatic and Policy Questions

- Content: Cognitive, socialization, or both?
- How young? What about parental leave?
- Who benefits? Who should benefit?
- How to ensure quality?
- What about cost?

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# With Whom Will the Children Play?



## Programmatic and Policy Questions

- Content: Cognitive, socialization, or both?
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## Many Parents Want to Care for their Young Children



## Programmatic and Policy Questions

- Content: Cognitive, socialization, or both?
- How young? What about parental leave?
- Who benefits? Who should benefit?
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- What about cost?

#### **Horizontal and Vertical Equity**

#### **Vertical equity:**

Providing more generous benefits to less advantaged families

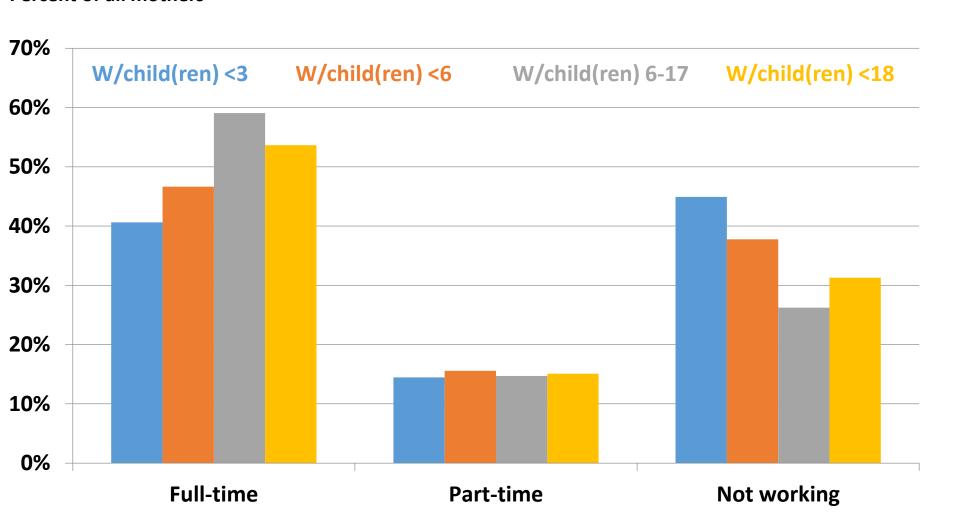
#### **Horizontal equity:**

Treating similar families equally

#### "Stay-at-Home" Mothers Left Out

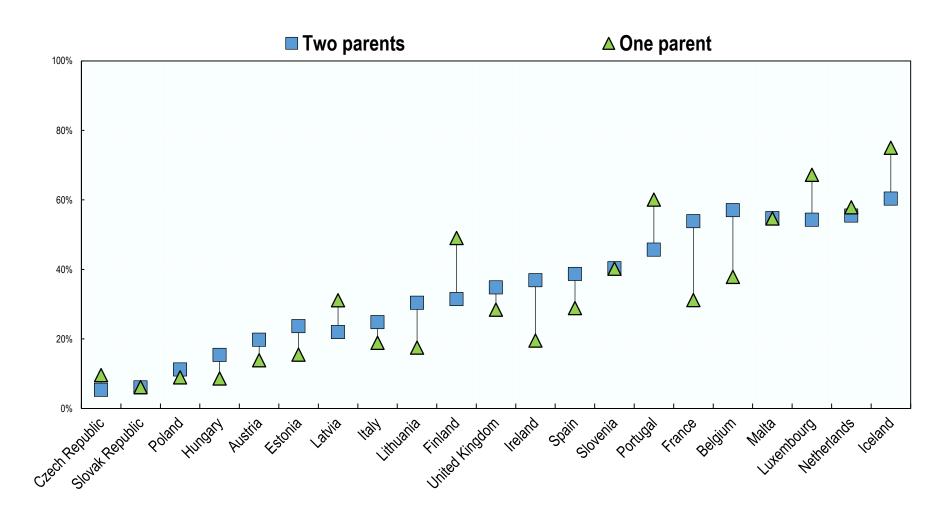
US Mothers, 2018

#### Percent of all mothers



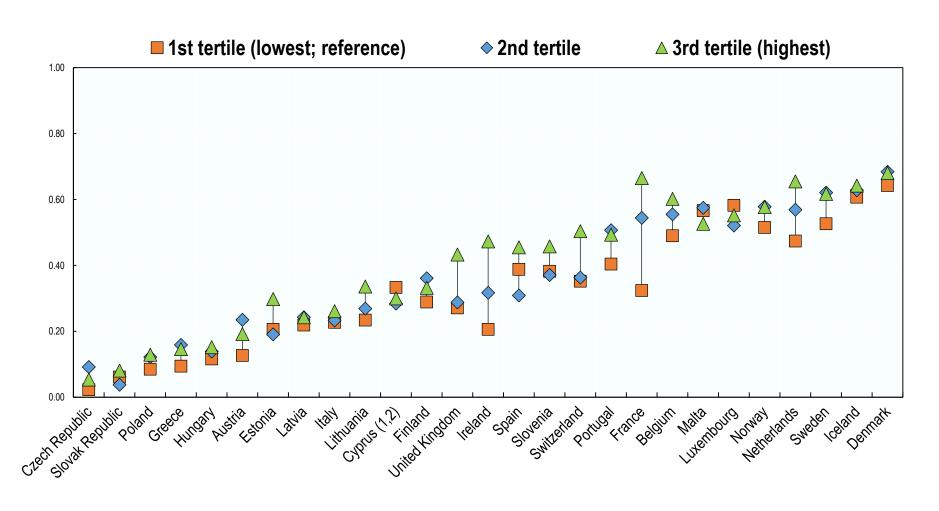
## Two-Parent Households Receive More Child Care Subsidies

OECD children 0-2, 2014



## Poorest Third of Families Receive Less Child Care Subsidies

OECD children 0-3, 2014



## Programmatic and Policy Questions

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### "Quality" Matters



#### So Much More to Learn Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K Program

"Structurally typical state Pre-K program"

#### Program

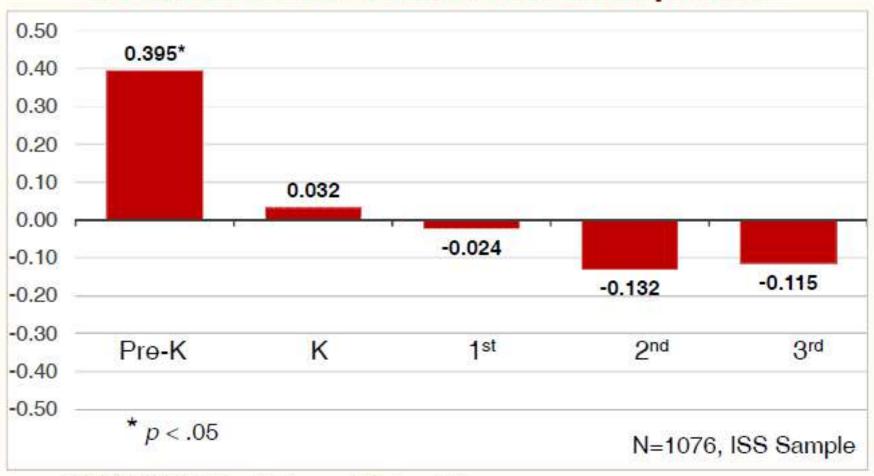
- 938 classrooms
- 18,000+ students
- \$87 million
- Cost per child about \$4,800

#### Evaluation

- RCT based on oversubscription
- 2,990 children: 1,852 program; 1,138 in control
- Student outcomes through third grade



#### Effect Sizes for Woodcock Johnson Achievement Composite

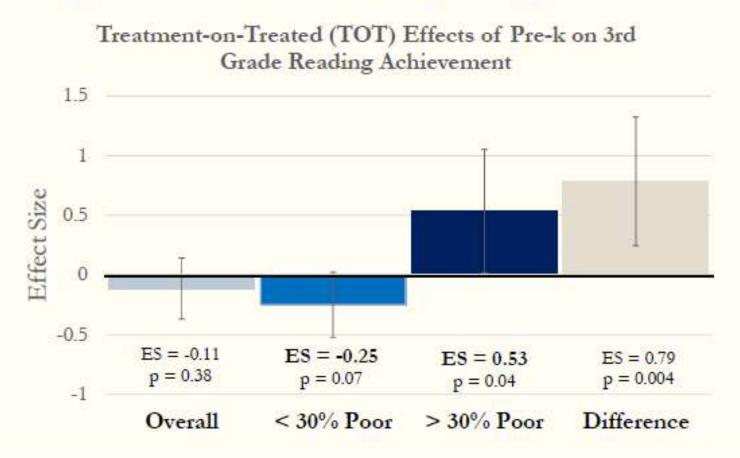


2SLS IV CACE/TOT estimates, multiple imputation





#### Pre-K Effects on State Reading Test for Children in High vs Lower Poverty Neighborhoods



Pearman, F.A. (2018). The moderating effect of neighborhood disadvantage on preschool effectiveness: Evidence from the Tennessee Voluntary Prekindergarten Experiment. Under review.

## Programmatic and Policy Questions

- Content: Cognitive, socialization, or both?
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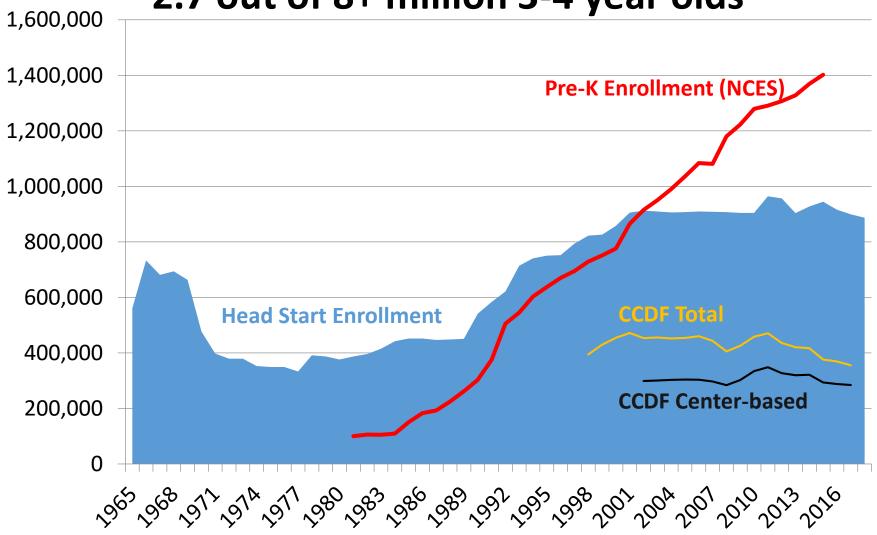
#### What Should Early Care Cost?

Head Start, Early Head Start, CCDF Child Care, & Prekindergarten/Preschool US, 2018

	Head Start		CCDF		Pre-K/ Pre- school
	Ages	Ages	Ages 3-5		Ages
	3–5 (HS)	0–2 (EHS)	Center	Family	3–4
Average per child (regardless of hrs)					
Office of Head Start estimate	\$10,289	\$10,289			
Office of Child Care estimate (2017)			\$5,580	\$5,028	
Besharov/Myers estimate	\$13,321	\$22,719	\$11,502	\$10,260	
NIEER estimate					\$5,175
Part-day and full-day sessions					
Besharov/Myers estimate (part-day)	\$7,963				
Besharov/Myers estimate (full-day)	\$17,849				
Hourly (across all durations)	\$12.77	\$14.50	\$5.94	\$5.41	n/a
Hourly (full-time)	\$11.94	\$14.44	\$5.00	\$4.47	\$8.35
Hourly (part-time)	\$14.92	\$18.05	\$6.32	\$5.62	n/a
Full-time, full-year (50 hours/week, 49 weeks/year)	\$29,262	\$35,364	\$12,232	\$10,947	\$20,470

### Children in Head Start, Pre-K, and CCDF Child Care

2.7 out of 8+ million 3-4 year olds



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