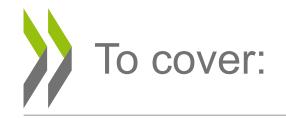
EARLY LEARNING

Rowena Phair, OECD.





- The impacts of early learning
- Trends in early childhood education
- Assessing the impact of early childhood education
- What you can do
- Questions/comments

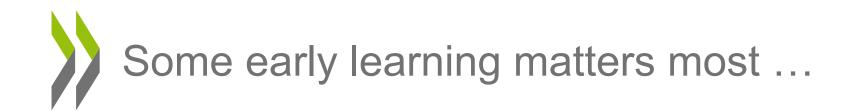
Some views on early learning and ECEC

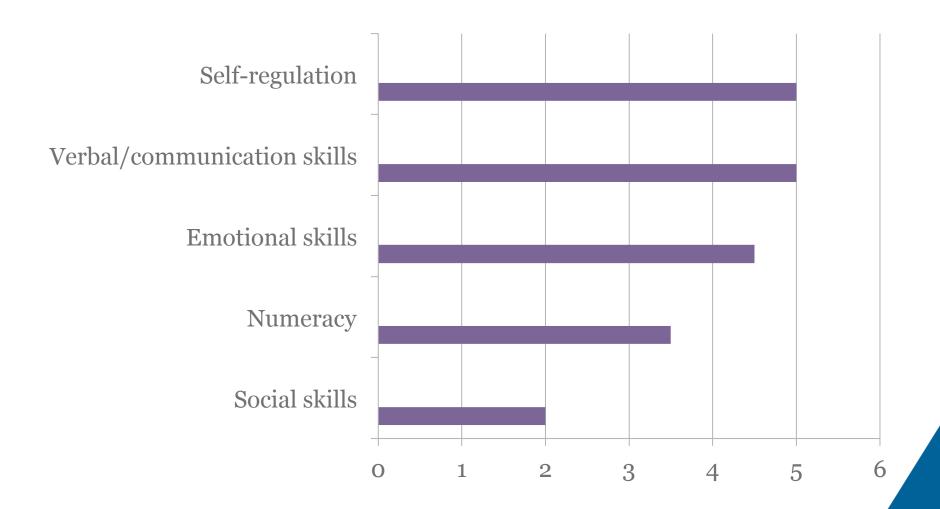
- Prior to starting school, children are too young to "learn"
- Early education is harmful
- Home circumstances are over-riding
- Any positive effects of ECEC "fade out" in early schooling.

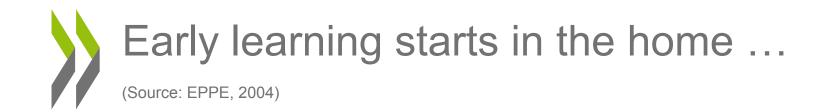
Yet early learning is predictive of a broad set of positive outcomes ...

- Educational attainment
- Employment and earnings
- Physical and mental health
- Civic engagement
- Law abiding
- Happiness and life satisfaction.

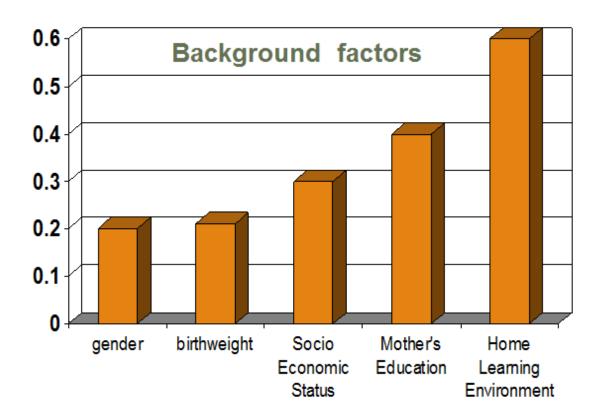


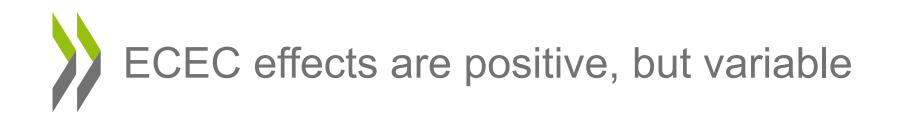






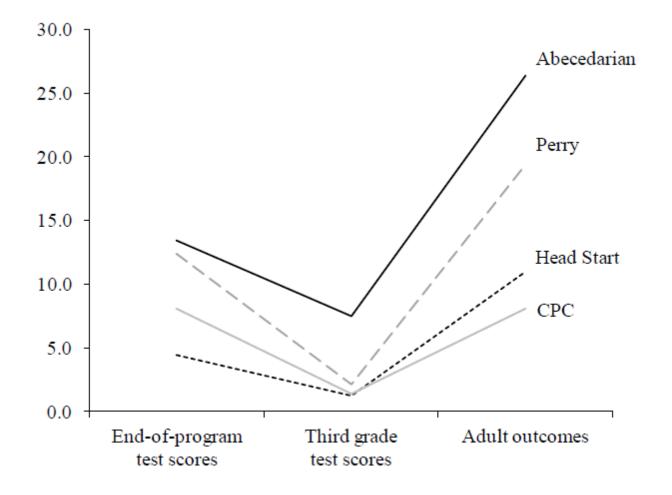
Effect sizes on literacy, age 5





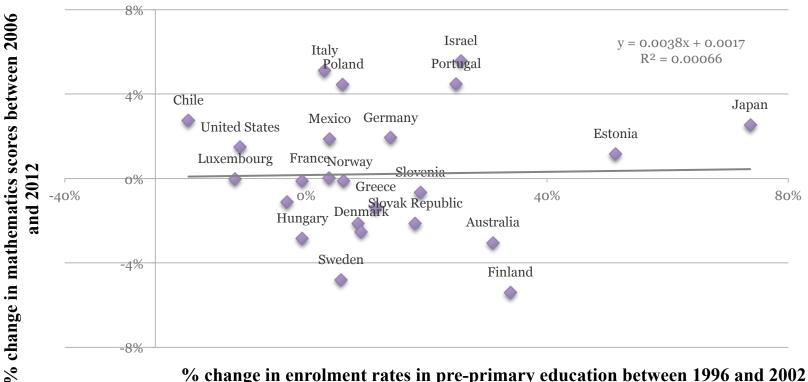
Change between 2003 and 2012 in the relationship between 2012 students' mathematics performance and their attendance in pre-primary school performance between students who reported year 50 Score-point difference in mathematics education (ISCED 0) for more than one that they had attended pre-primary and those who hadn't 74 -28 -20 34544 $\frac{28}{28}$ 31 39 42 19 26 -15 20 **OECD** average 2003 France Poland Belgium Hong Kong-China Denmark Austria New Zealand Germany Uruguay Sweden Macao-China Netherlands Japan **United States** Norway **Russian Federation** Tunisia Canada Korea Ireland Latvia Indonesia Italy Spain Australia Slovak Republic **Czech Republic** Luxembourg Greece Thailand Finland Iceland Mexico Portugal Brazil Turkey Switzerland

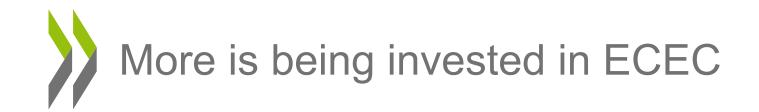
High quality ECEC is especially positive for disadvantaged children (Source: Bartik, 2014)



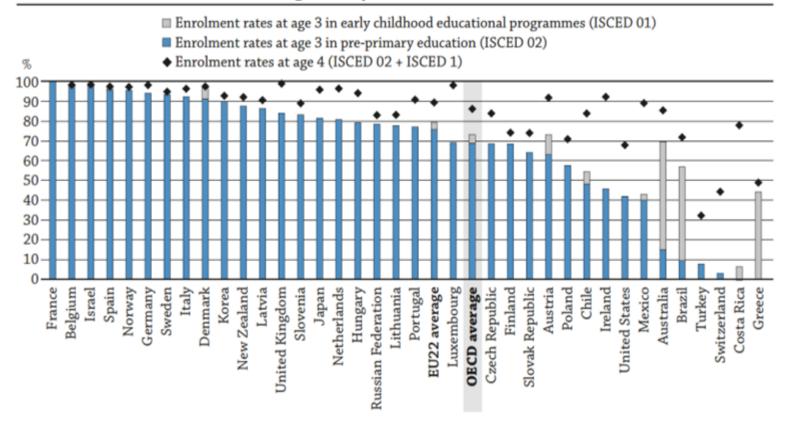
Although increasing participation in ECEC does not always lift outcomes ...

Correlation between the raise in enrolment rates in ECEC and the increase in PISA mathematics scores



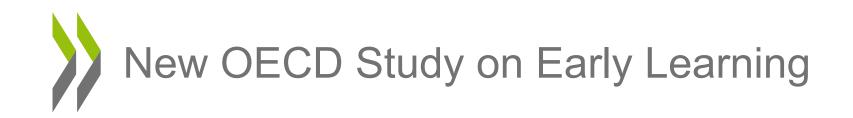


Enrolment rates at age 3 and 4 in early childhood and primary education (2014)



But countries struggle to measure the quality and impact of ECEC?

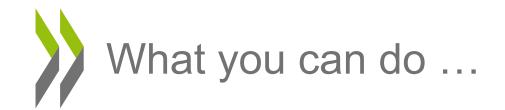
- Measures of quality:
 - Tend to focus on structural aspects
 - Have weak predictive capability
 - Are subject to variability, and
 - Are costly.



- Interest from countries in children's early learning outcomes has arisen from:
 - Concerns about uneven quality of ECEC provision and poor measures for assessing quality
 - Intentions to lift ECEC participation, and wanting to ensure quality and impact
 - Interest in improving equity for disadvantaged children
 - Interest in getting the maximum value from ECEC for their students.



- To help countries improve children's experiences and outcomes
 - at a critical point in their development
 - across emotional and social well-being, and emerging cognitive skills
 - in the context of children's individual characteristics, their home environment and their early learning experiences.



- Encourage evidence-based approaches, ie evaluations and comparative research
- Don't assume inputs = outcomes
- Insist on information about impacts on students
- Encourage your countries to join the new OECD Study.





