The Role of Early Childhood Education in Human Capital Formation

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Human Capital

Accumulated skills and knowledge (acquired through education, training, work experience) that enhance labor productivity

We know investing in education is important for gains in labor productivity.

But what aspects of education?

At what stage in a person's life?

Large body of research from various fields (neuroscience, social sciences, economics, psychology) suggests that both cognitive and non-cognitive skills are important and complementary

Cognitive

Academic, IQ, etc.

Non-Cognitive

Socio-emotional skills, Character, Attentiveness, Perseverance, Impulse Control, Sociability, etc.

James Heckman

University of Chicago Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, 2000

in collaboration with

Masterov, Cameron, Carneiro, Cunha,
Knudsen, Shonkoff and others

Heckman's Findings

Intelligence and social skills developed at an early age are essential to success

Early childhood development drives performance in school and life

"Skill begets skill"

"Learning begets learning"

Heckman's Conclusions

Early investments
(pre-Kindergarten)
are the most effective and
produce the greatest returns in
human capital

Rate of Return
for every dollar of investment
in early childhood
(0–5 years)
education

7% - 10% per year

Social Benefits

Higher lifetime earnings
Greater high school completion rates
Healthier lifestyles

Reduced remediation/special education

Lower crime rate

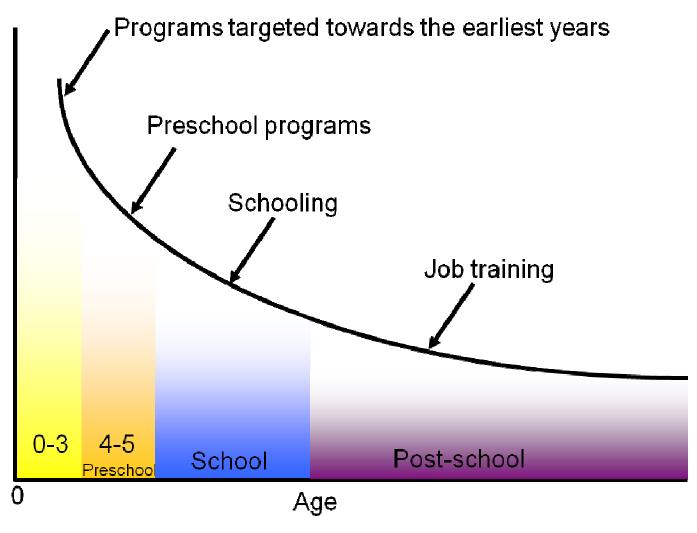
Lower social spending

Estimates from Illinois

High school graduates bring in \$400,000 more in lifetime earnings compared to high school dropouts

5% increase in male high school graduates saves \$ 379 million in incarceration and crime-related expenditures

Rates of Return to Human Capital Investment at Different Ages: Return to an Extra Dollar at Various Ages



Source: James Heckman. See http://www.heckmanequation.org

Perry Preschool Ypsilanti, Michigan, 1962-1967

Random selection of disadvantaged 3-year olds for 2-year pre-school program

2.5 hour/5 day program combined with weekly 90 minute home visit

Treatment and Control groups
Participants tracked for the next 30 years

(Results: http://www.highscope.org/Content.asp?ContentId=219)

Early childhood investment for at-risk children

closes achievement gap
reduces social costs
and
more efficiently promotes
economic growth

Interventions such as reducing class size (K – 12) yield only marginal gains

Waiting until age 5 is too late to begin formal education for disadvantaged children

Remediation efforts are less effective more costly and yield low/negative returns

Equity

(fairness and justice)
is the traditional justification for intervention

However, the accumulated body of research on human capital formation justifies intervention on grounds of **Efficiency**

(productivity and return on investment)

Heckman Equation

(Source: http://www.heckmanequation.org)

Invest	In educational and developmental resources for disadvantaged families to provide equal access to successful early human development.
+ Develop	Cognitive skills and social skills in children early – from birth to age five when it matters most.
+ Sustain	Early development with effective education through adulthood.
= Gain	More capable, productive and valuable citizens that pay dividends to America for generations to come.

Excerpt from Professor James Heckman's letter to the Simpson-Bowles National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Reform, 2010

"When one has dug themselves into a hole, the solution is not to stop digging as much as to start digging the hand and toe holds that facilitate climbing out. Investing in early childhood education is that hand and toe hold."

For more Information

http://www.heckmanequation.org