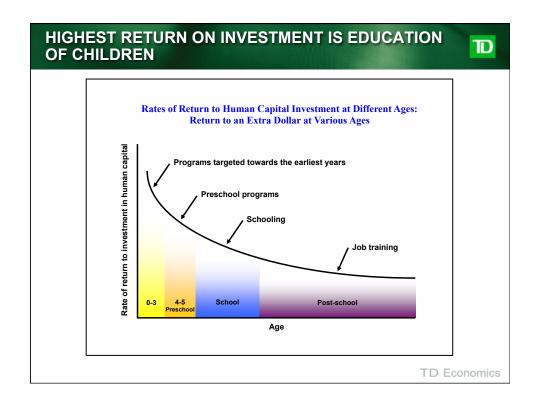
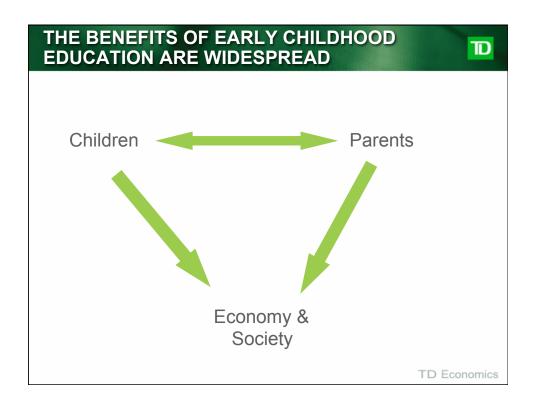
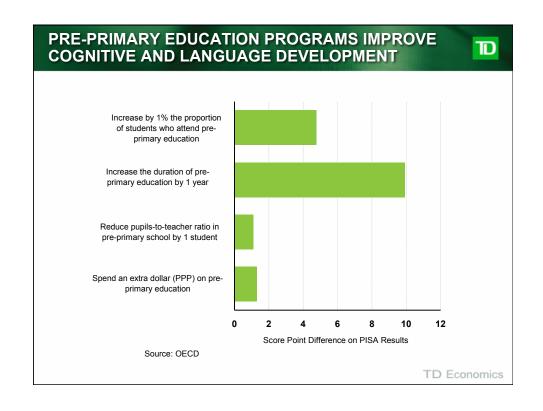


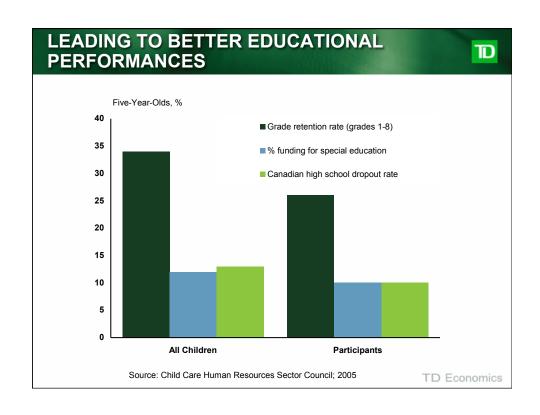
ESSENTIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IS CRITICAL Stronger essential skills: Increases likelihood of employment Decreases odds of unemployment Reduces duration of unemployment Increases range of occupations Lifts lifetime earnings Raises standard of living



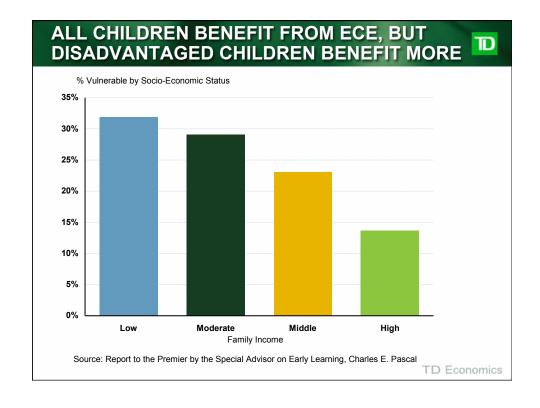


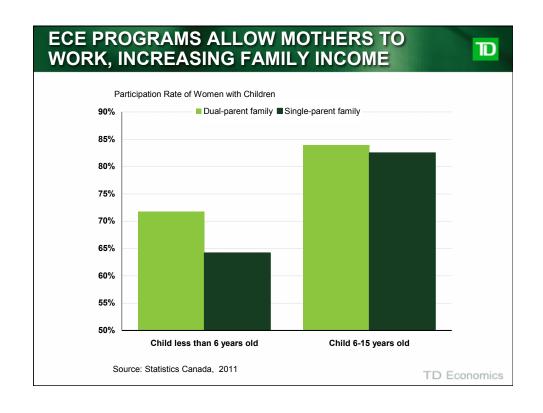
THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF LIFE CAN IMPACT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUCCESS Research has challenged prior misconceptions. Human abilities driven more by environment (80%) than genetics (20%) Basic abilities can be altered early in life as genes respond to life experiences It is more difficult to improve a child's learning abilities later in life

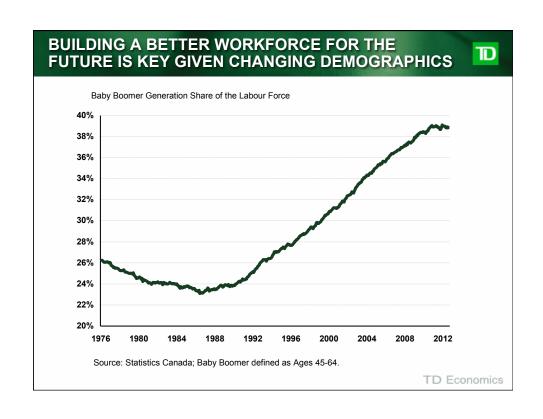




ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES ALSO TD **IMPROVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES** Participants* (%) Control Group (%) Smoked 41.5 50.7 Used hard drugs 22.2 29.3 Used soft drugs 45.3 54.4 Treated for drug/drinking problems 33.9 22.2 Owned a home 26.6 36.7 60.9 Owned a car 73.8 Had life insurance 66.5 53.8 Source: Child Care Human Resources Council *Participants of the High/Scope Perry Pre-School Program TD Economics



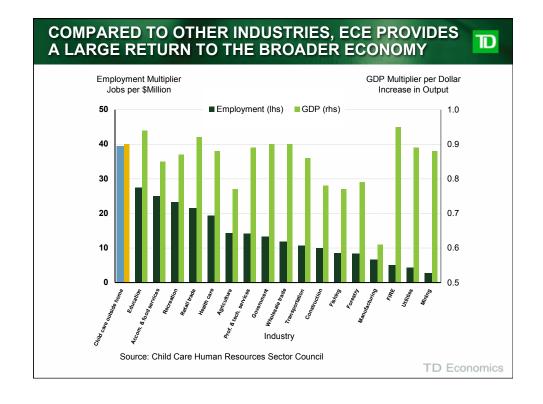


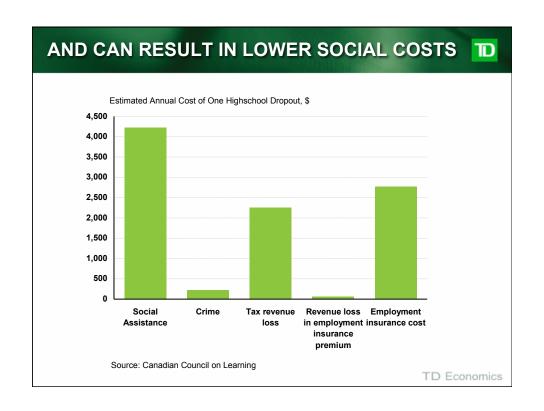


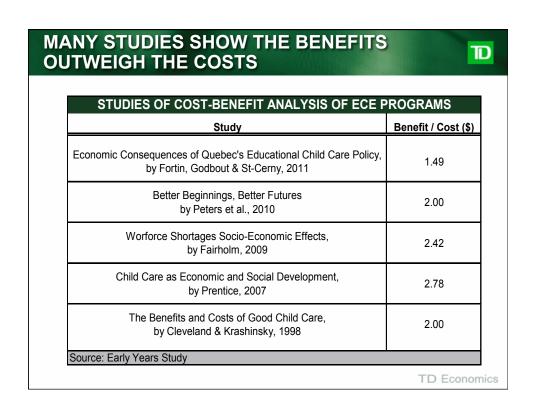
ECONOMY NEEDS MORE SKILLED WORKERS



- 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







BUT THERE ARE LIMITATIONS TO THESE FINDINGS



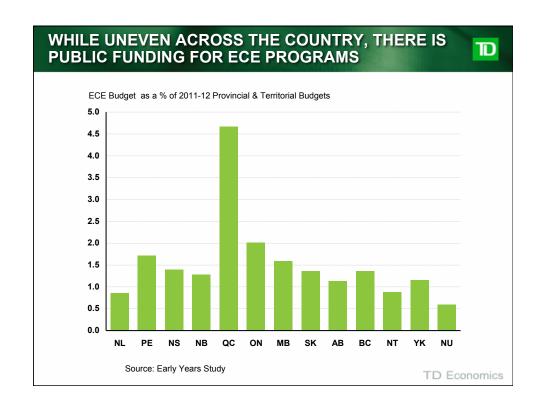
- Costs can run over budget
- Quantifying benefits is difficult
 - Several assumptions made
 - In the long run, things change many unknowns
- External factors can affect results
- Location and program design/implementation matter

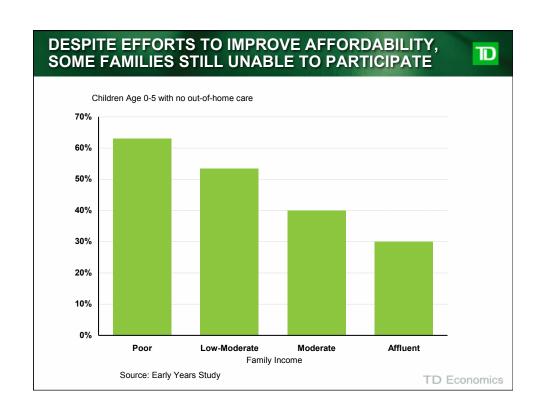
TD Economics

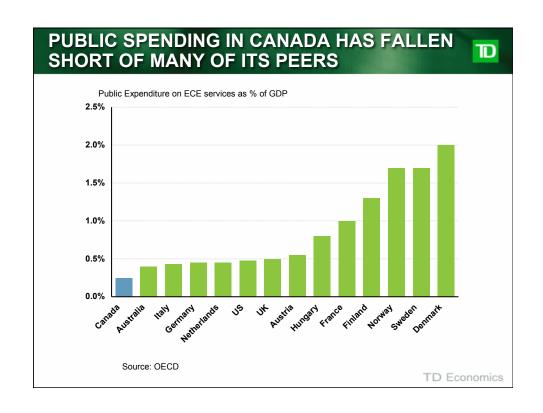
ALL RESULTS TELL SAME STORY

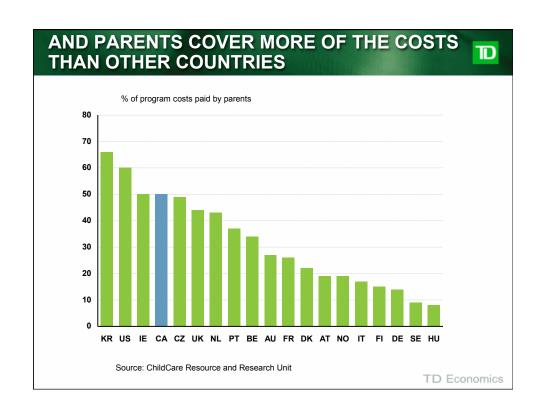


- All studies show that benefits are greater than the costs despite analyzing different programs
- In most parts of Canada, there is a gap between the end of parental leave and formal schooling
- Evidence that accessibility and cost are key issues
- Current system is fragmented
- Suggests increased investment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

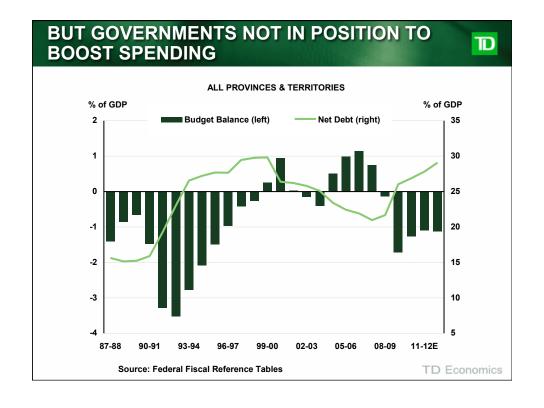








To move more in line with other comparable OECD countries, public investment in early childhood education in Canada would have to rise by \$3-4 billion TD Economics



BOTTOM LINE



- Investment in education is the ultimate tool to address many economic and social challenges
- Once fiscal balance sheets are back in order, policymakers should consider moving early childhood education higher on the priority list

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