

## Some Resources for Early Care and Education

November 2016

Allen, LaRue, and Bridget Kelly, eds. *Transforming the Workforce for Children Birth Through Age 8: A Unifying Foundation*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press, 2015.

<http://www.nap.edu/catalog/19401>

This document focuses on how rapidly children develop and learn from birth to age 5, providing a critical foundation for lifelong progress. The adults who provide for the care and the education of young children bear a great responsibility for their health, development, and learning.

Ahluwalia, U. *Early Childhood Education Services*, Department of Health and Human Services. Briefing prepared for MMF Leadership Group, May 2016.

This summary provides a business case for early childhood education services according to the Department of Health and Human Services and how investments in early childhood education can lead to significant cost-benefit for children as they grow into adulthood and become productive residents of our community.

Bivens, Josh, Emma Garcia, Elise Gould, Elaine Weiss, and Valerie Wilson. "It's Time for an Ambitious National Investment in America's Children: Investments in Early Childhood Care and Education Would Have Enormous Benefits for Children, Families, Society, and the Economy." *Economic Policy Institute*, April 6, 2016. <http://www.epi.org/publication/its-time-for-an-ambitious-national-investment-in-americas-children/>

A national investment in early childhood care and education would provide high societal returns. Productivity would improve with a better-educated and healthier future workforce, inequality would be reduced as quality child care was made available to all families with children, providing for real equality of opportunity.

"Business Case for Early Childhood Investments." *Ready Nation-Council for a Strong America*, 2014.

<http://readynation.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/ReadyNation-Business-Brief-Endnotes-2.pdf>

Investing in early childhood has short-term and long-term returns. By focusing on early childhood care and education the failing workforce pipeline can be repaired.

Carrizosa, Natalia. "Child Care in Montgomery County." *Office of Legislative Oversight*, December 8, 2015. [http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/OLO/Resources/Files/2015\\_Reports/Report2016-3ChildCare.pdf](http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/OLO/Resources/Files/2015_Reports/Report2016-3ChildCare.pdf)

Executive summary of the Council's request for an analysis of the need for child care in Montgomery County and it examines initiatives aimed at increasing the affordability of child care.

"Child Care Demographics 2016." *Maryland Family Network*, 2016.

[http://www.marylandfamilynetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/2016\\_MFN\\_Demographics\\_FullBook.pdf](http://www.marylandfamilynetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/2016_MFN_Demographics_FullBook.pdf)

This report examines child care demographics including costs, population information, income and unemployment, enrollment rates, and demand for child care.

Comprehensive Early Childhood System Building a Tool to Inform Discussions on Collaborative, Cross-Sector Planning.” Build Initiative Strong Foundation for Our Youngest Children.

Accessed September 30, 2016.

[http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/ECSWG%20Systems%20Planning%20Tool\\_2014.pdf](http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/ECSWG%20Systems%20Planning%20Tool_2014.pdf)

A tool for comprehensive discussions on collaborative cross-sector planning to help state and community leaders to work on health, early learning and development, and family support in the early childhood system.

Fact Sheet: Troubling Pay Gap for Early Childhood Teachers | U.S. Department of Education.” The U.S. Department of Education, June 14, 2016

<http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/fact-sheet-troubling-pay-gap-early-childhood-teachers>

Preschool teachers are paid less than mail order clerks, tree trimmers and pest control workers. Child care workers make less than hairdressers and janitors. Most early childhood educators earn so little that they qualify for public benefits, including for the very programs they teach targeting low-income families.

Friedman, D., & O’Donnell, N. (n.d.). The School Readiness Playbook: A Guide for Community Partners. Cornell Cooperative Extension.

Retrieved October 7, 2016, from <http://ccesuffolk.org/resources/the-school-readiness-playbook>

This playbook states that about 40-60% of children are considered not ready for kindergarten, with children of color and children living in poverty having significantly lower readiness rates. School readiness challenges are greatest for children with disabilities, children who experience ongoing stress, such as living in poverty or with abuse. It provides directions regarding systems building to work toward solutions.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2014, November 12). Creating Opportunity for Families.

Retrieved October 7, 2016, from <http://www.aecf.org/resources/creating-opportunity-for-families/>

This report describes how addressing the education and social service needs of both children and parents can create economic opportunities for low-income families.

The Early Childhood Care and Education Workforce: Challenges and Opportunities: A Workshop Report. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press, 2012. <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/13238>

A workshop report hosted by the IOM and the National Research Council to describe the ECCE workforce and outline its parameters. The speakers explored issues in defining and describing the workforce, marketplace of ECCE, effects of the workforce on children, contextual factors that shape the workforce, and opportunities for strengthening ECCE as a profession.