Mind the gap!

Exploring the relationship between entitlements for parental leave and early childhood education and care

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Supporting working parents – high on policy agendas

Range of measures, e.g.

Focus today on alignment between early childhood education and care (ECEC) and leave

Cover 28 countries from 2011 review

- 20 member states of the EU + 1 accession state (Croatia)
- 3 non-EU European countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland)
- 4 non-European and predominantly Englishspeaking countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA)
- But not Russia, S.Africa

Entitlements: 1.Leave

Length of entitlement to any leave (Maternity + Paternity+Parental)

• 0 >> 60 months, median = 19 months

Length of entitlement to well-paid leave (66% of earnings)

• 0 >> 24 months: median = 5 months

Entitlements: 2.ECEC

20/28 countries have some entitlement

- 18/21 member and accession states
- 2/7 other countries (New Zealand, Norway)

There are important issues of availability and design that qualify this picture

Entitlements: 2.ECEC

- 1. No entitlement but enough places for universal access: e.g. Iceland, Italy
- 2. Entitlement but not enough places for universal access: e.g. Estonia, Hungary
- 3. Entitlement with compulsory attendance: e.g. Greece, Hungary, L'bourg, Poland, Flanders
- Age when entitlement begins: mostly begins @3 years...below 3 years for Denmark, Finland, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden@ 1 year or less + Belgium @ 2¹/₂

Entitlements: 2.ECEC

- Hours of attendance: mostly part-time hours (20 hours/week or less)...full day for Denmark, Finland, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden + Estonia and Hungary
- 6. Cost to parents: usually free if entitlement begins at 3 years+....highly subsidised in countries where entitlement begins before 3 years
- 7.Children with special needs: ???

How do leave and ECEC align?

- 1 country has no leave/ECEC entitlements
- 7 countries have no ECEC entitlements
- 8 countries + GR private sector have a gap between end of leave and start of ECEC entitlements = 18
 → 41 months
- 11 countries + GR public sector have NO gap BUT ...

How do leave and ECEC align?

...only 5 countries have no gap between the end of well-paid leave entitlement and the start of an ECEC entitlement:

Denmark; Finland; Norway; Sweden; Slovenia and

all 5 also have an entitlement to full-day ECEC

Why so few with no gap?

- Welfare regime...social democratic welfare regimes (including Slovenia?) have alignment
- Split systems with divided responsibility...
 leave / 'childcare' / 'early education', e.g.
 Belgium
 - leave policy : federal Department for Employment and Social Affairs
 - ECEC policies: three language communities; in each one, divided between welfare (childcare for children under 3 years) and education departments (nursery education for children from 2½ years upwards).

Why?

5 aligned countries have social democratic welfare regimes + integrated ECEC (NO, SI, SW within education; DK, Fi witin welfare)...

In other countries, entitlement to ECEC is for **'early education'** = part-time provision for children aged 3+ years; 'childcare' in welfare does not have universal principle, education does

Integrated ECEC systems more likely to have entitlements for under and over 3s and align with leave

What next?

- Whose next? Is Germany about to align with 2013 target for ECEC for under 3s? Any other countries?
- Do other measures to support working parents need aligning?
- Time for the EU to revisit, review and revise the 1992 Recommendation? Measures
 +availability +design +alignment

Caring and Learning Together: a cross-national study of ECEC within education

