

STATISTICS AND CITATIONS

All the personal quotations and survey statistics are from Vermont Community Foundation's study, "Perception of Early Care and Education in Vermont," released September 25, 2001. See www.vermontcf.org for more information.

Only 10% of Vermont's child care programs are nationally accredited.

Vermont Business Magazine, "Child Care Counts Honor Roll for Vermont Employers," February 2001, pp. 60 – 61, based on statistics from the Child Care Services Division, the National Association for the Education of Young Children and the National Association for Family Child Care for the year 2001.

Two-thirds of Vermont's young children are in child care programs.

Child Care Services Division, Agency of Human Services and Vermont's Department of Education and Agency of Human Services Kindergarten Readiness Survey, press release dated November 20, 2001.

80% of Vermont mothers with children under age 6 work outside the home.

Institute for Women's Policy Research, "Status of the States Report, 1998," updated for 2000. For more information, see www.iwpr.org.

Tuition at the UVM Campus Children's Center is \$8,225 per year.

UVM Campus Children's Center, average of infant/toddler tuition and preschool tuition.

20 – 40% of entering Vermont kindergartners were considered "not ready" for school.

Vermont Agency of Human Services/Department of Education press release dated November 20, 2001. For more information, see www.ahs.state.vt.us/0009OutcmSchlReady.htm.

Vermont spends \$151.2 million on special education per year.

Vermont Department of Education, Special Education Annual Report, 2000, p. 39.

Over one-third of Vermont's eighth graders are not reading at grade level.

Vermont Department of Education on New Standards Reference Exam results for 2001. For more information, see <http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt/perform.htm#24>.

Vermont spends about \$2.5 million each year on children who must repeat kindergarten, first, second or third grade.

Vermont Department of Education for 2000 – 2001 school year; 435 children at \$5500 per student.

About 20% of Vermont's children drop out of high school before they graduate.

Vermont Department of Education, Estimated Graduation Rates for 1999 – 2000. See www.state.vt.us/educ/reports/grad_rates/grad_rates_2001.html.

National research shows that children who receive high-quality early care and education are more likely to graduate from high school and college, be employed and be two years older than average when their first child is born.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, Abecedarian Project Age 21 Follow Up, press release dated October 18, 1999. See www.fpg.unc.edu/~abc/embargoed/press_release.htm.

Brain growth versus public expenditures on children age 0 – 18.

Provided by Education Commission of the States. Source: Brain Development: D. Purves, *Body and Brain*, Harvard University Press, 1988, Figure 2.4, and D.W. Thompson, *On Growth and Form*, Cambridge University Press, 1981. Public Spending on Children: R. Haveman and B. White, "The Determinants of Children's Attainments: A Review of Methods and Findings," *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 33, December 1995, pp. 1829 – 1878.

Vermont ranks 47th out of the 50 states in education spending during the preschool years.

Education Week, January 10, 2002. See www.edweek.org.

Vermont spends \$848 million on education.

Vermont Department of Education FY 2002.

All kindergarten readiness, grade-level reading percentages and dropout rates.

Vermont Department of Education.

SELECTED STUDIES CITED:

Perry Preschool Project

L.J. Schweinhard, H.V. Barnes, and D.P. Weikart (1993). Significant Benefits: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 27. Monographs of the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, 10, Ypsilanti, Michigan. High/Scope Press.

Abecedarian Project Age 21 Follow Up

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center, Abecedarian Project Age 21 Follow Up, press release dated October 18, 1999. For more information, see www.fpg.unc.edu/~abc/embargoed/press_release.htm.

Chicago Parent Child Center Program

Journal of the American Medical Association, May 9, 2001, Vol. 285, No. 18. Long-term Effects of an Early Childhood Intervention, pp. 2339 – 2346.

Many other studies of early childhood interventions report similar findings.

Please see summary of programs: W. Steven Barnett, "Long-term Effects of Early Childhood Programs on Cognitive and School Outcomes," and "Long-term Outcomes of Early Childhood Programs: The Future of Children," *The David and Lucile Packard Foundation*, Vol. 5, No. 3 – Winter 1995, pp. 25 – 50.

North Carolina's Smart Start Program

For more information, see www.ncsmartstart.org.

Georgia's Pre-Kindergarten Program

For more information, see www.osr.state.ga.us.





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A component fund of the
Vermont Community Foundation
www.vermontcf.org
or call (802)-863-4188
View "Story of a Child"
online at www.storyofachild.org

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For information on the economic impact of
child care in Vermont, see "The Economic
Impact of Vermont's Child Care Industry"
at www.windhamchildcare.org.

For local child care resource and referral
information and for employer technical
assistance, visit www.vermontchildcare.org
or call 1-877-VACCRRRA

For statewide information on
early care and education, visit
www.ahs.state.vt.us/earlychildhood/

To join a statewide network of grassroots
organizing on early care and education
issues, visit www.vtkap1.org.

For national information on early care
and education, visit www.earlycare.org



"Story of a Child" Citations



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