

## Investing Today ... Pays Off Tomorrow

Every dollar invested in high-quality early childhood development brings up to a \$17 return on that investment.

- The Perry Pre-School Project after 40 years of study has shown a benefit-to-cost ratio of \$17 to \$1; an annual rate of return of 18%; and a public rate of return of 16%.
- The Chicago Child-Parent Centers, a half-day, large-scale program in Chicago public schools, was found to have a benefit-to-cost ratio of \$7 to \$1.
- The Abecedarian Educational Child Care, a full-day, year-round program in North Carolina, showed a benefit-to-cost ratio of \$4 to \$1.
- The Elmira, NY, Prenatal/Early Infancy Project, a home visitation program by registered nurses for at-risk mothers, prenatal through first two years of a child's life, produced a benefit-to-cost ratio of \$5 to \$1.

### Business Leaders Support Early Childhood Development

*“Although education and the acquisition of skills is a lifelong process, starting early in life is crucial. Recent research ... has documented the high returns that early childhood programs can pay in terms of subsequent educational attainment and in lower rates of social problems, such as teenage pregnancy and welfare dependency.”*

~ Ben Bernanke, Federal Reserve Board Chairman

*“Investing in high-quality pre-K isn't only good for children and society, it's also great for government budgets. Governments can realize huge savings in areas such as remedial education, law enforcement, and child welfare, and will experience increases in tax revenues. Add to that the benefits of less crime and a more highly skilled workforce that is more likely to be employed and better paid – and that makes pre-K spending one of the smartest moves governments can make.”*

~ Robert G. Lynch, Economist

*“Research has shown that investment in early childhood development programs brings a real (that is, inflation adjusted) public return of 12 percent and a real total return, public and private, of 16 percent. Early childhood education benefits taxpayers through reduced need for welfare assistance, increased income tax revenue, less burden on the criminal justice system and fewer children needing remedial education services. Children who are school ready by the age of five are more likely to be productive in the workplace, a key to growth for the economy going forward.”*

~ Art Rolnick, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis