The Economics of Human Development

Dr. Jacques van der Gaag November 2011 Center for Universal Education Brookings Institution

Nobel Laureates

Jan Tinbergen – (1903-1994)

• Theodore W. Schultz – (1902-1998)

Robert W. Fogel – (1926 - ...)

Amartya Sen – (1933 - ...)

Nobel Laureates

- Jan Tinbergen (1903-1994)
- Theodore W. Schultz (1902-1998)
- Robert W. Fogel (1926 ...)
- Amartya Sen (1933 ...)
- James Heckman (1944 ...)

Jan Tinbergen

 Born: 1903, Den Haag, Netherlands



Photo credit: Nobelprize.org

Theodore W. Schultz

 Born: 1902, South Dakota, USA

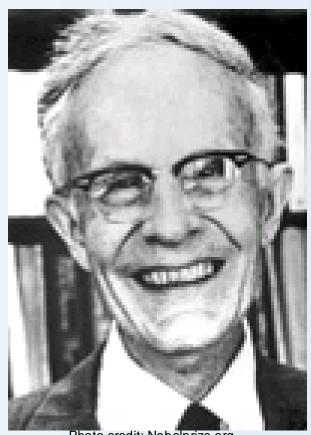


Photo credit: Nobelprize.org

Robert W. Fogel

Born: 1926, New York, USA



Photo credit: Nobelprize.org

Amartya Sen

• Born: 1933, Dhaka, Bangladesh

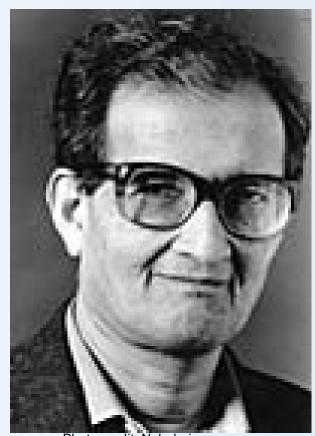


Photo credit: Nobelprize.org

James Heckman

Born: 1944, Chicago, USA

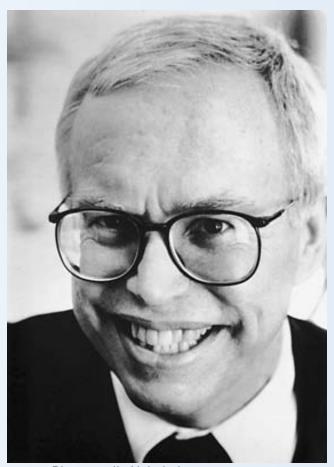
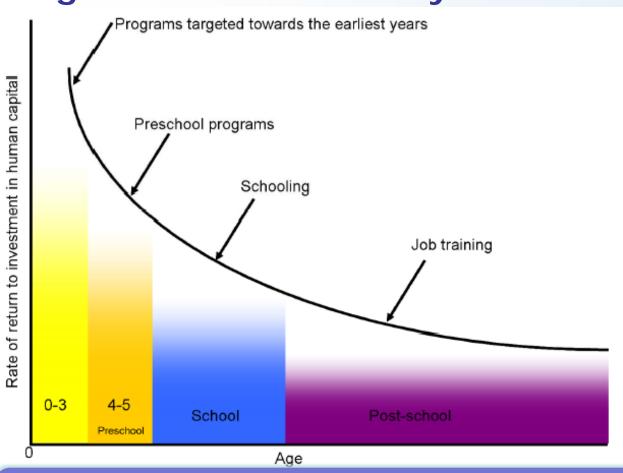


Photo credit: Nobelprize.org

High Returns from Early Investments

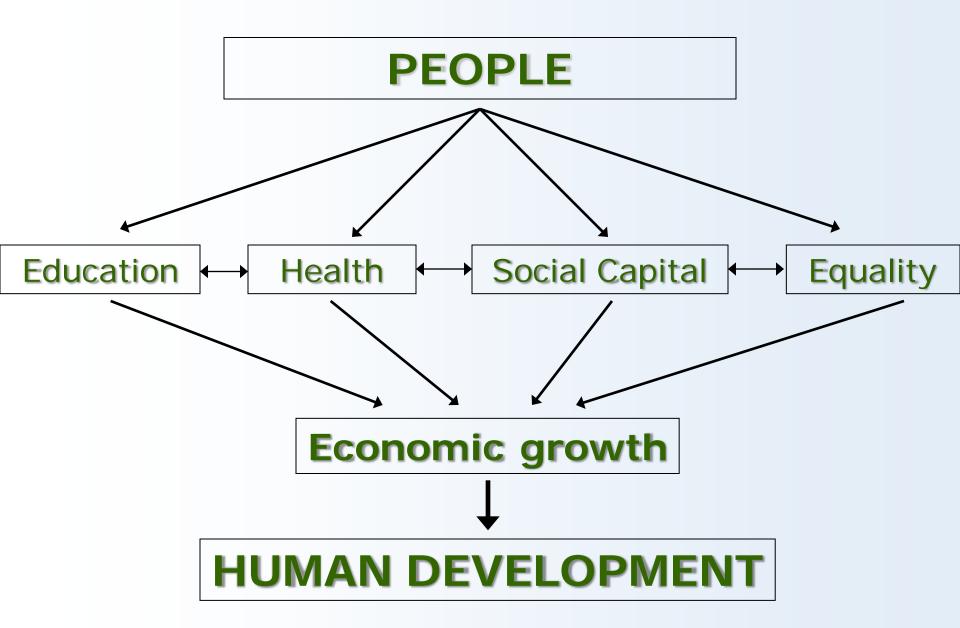


-TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MALLEABILITY

-BUILD STRONG FOUNDATIONS FOR FURTHER LEARNING

-PREVENT
EARLY DAMAGE /
AVOID LOSS OF
POTENTIAL
WHICH CANNOT
BE REMEDIATED

INVEST STRONGLY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS, EVEN IF PAYOFF IS ONLY 20+ YEARS FROM TODAY



Immediate benefits of investing in young children (0-5 yrs.)

Cognitive development

Psychosocial stimulation

Nutritional supplementation

Health care

Parental training

- Higher IQ
- Practical reasoning
- Eye and hand coordination
 - Hearing and speech
 - Reading readiness

Immediate benefits

Health outcomes

Psychosocial stimulation

Nutritional supplementation

Health care

Parental training

- Less morbidity
- Less mortality
- Less malnutrition and stunting
- Better personal hygiene and health care
 - Less child abuse

Immediate benefits

Social development

Psychosocial stimulation

Nutritional supplementation

Health care

Parental training

- Higher self-concept
- Better non-cognitive skills
 - Less aggressive
 - More spontaneous
 - More interactive play
 - Better parent-child relationship
 - Better peer relationship
 - More socially adjusted

Adult outcomes > Individual Prosperity

Returns to education

- Income
- Child care quality
- Own family health
- Social cohesion
- Poverty reduction
- Reduced fertility
- Crime reduction



Photo credit: Scientific American.

Adult outcomes > Individual Prosperity

Returns to better child health

- Better health
- Higher life expectancy
- Better weight and height
- Higher productivity
- Less absenteeism
- Higher income



Adult outcomes > Individual Prosperity

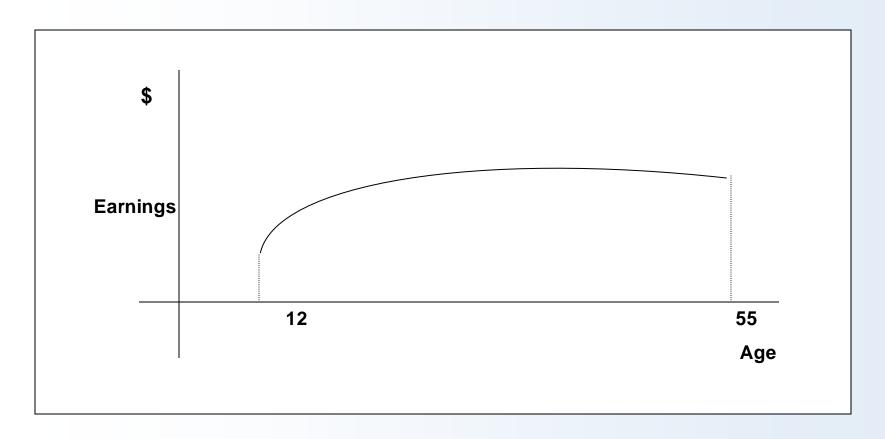
Returns to better non-cognitive skills

- Social competence
- Social relations
- Norms and values
- Less delinquency

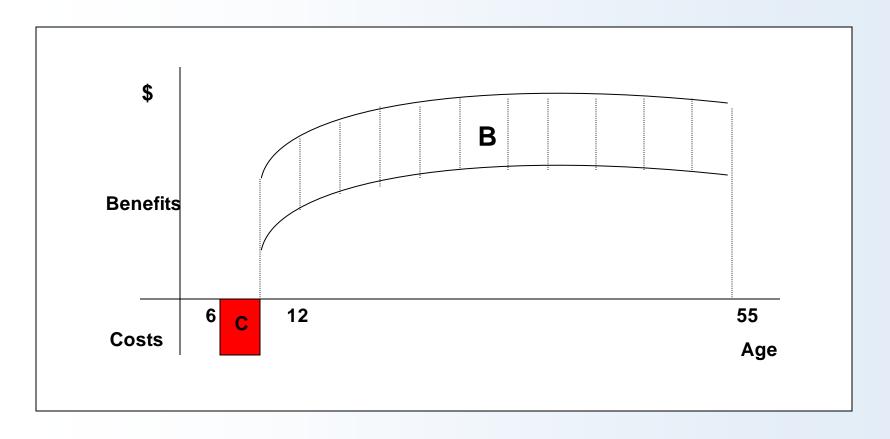


Photo credit: Reuters/ Anthony Njuguna

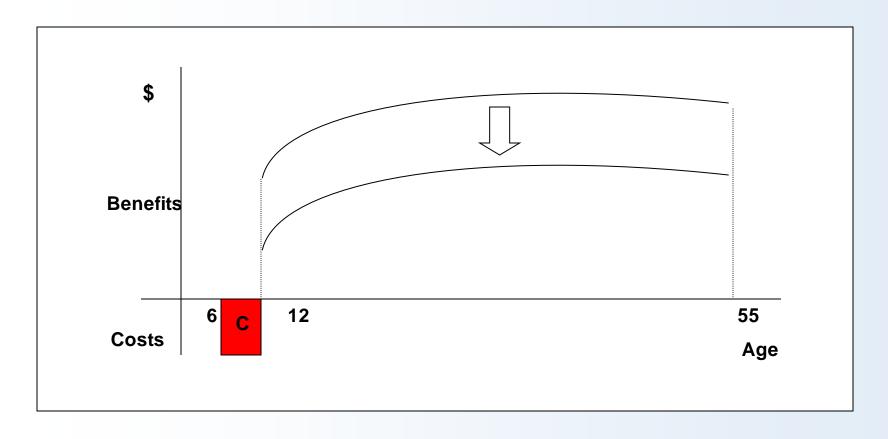
Age-Earnings profile without schooling



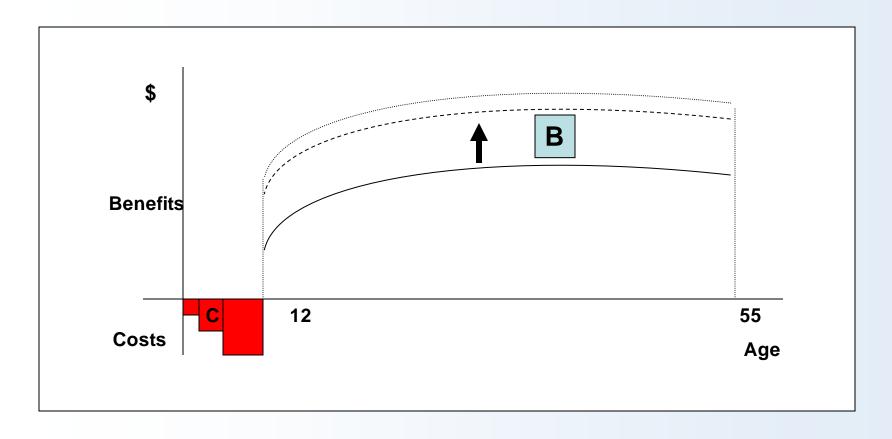
Age-Earnings profile with and without schooling



Reduction in the cohort's full productive potential

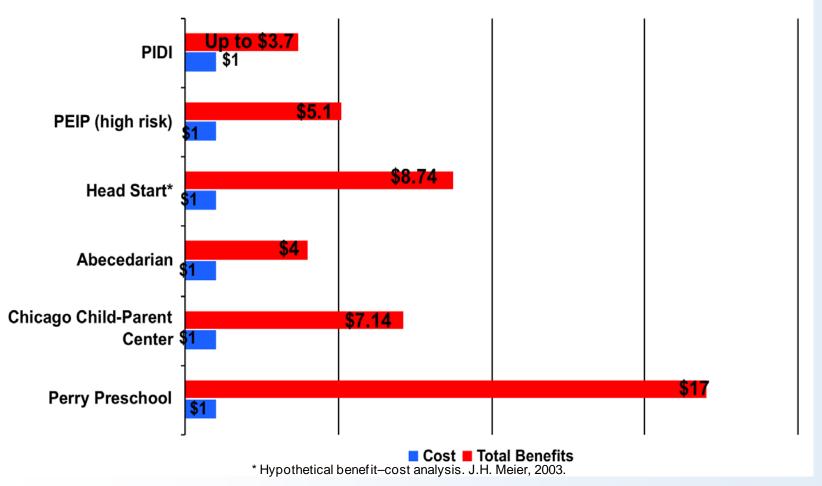


Regaining the lost productive potential





ECD Cost-Benefit Analysis

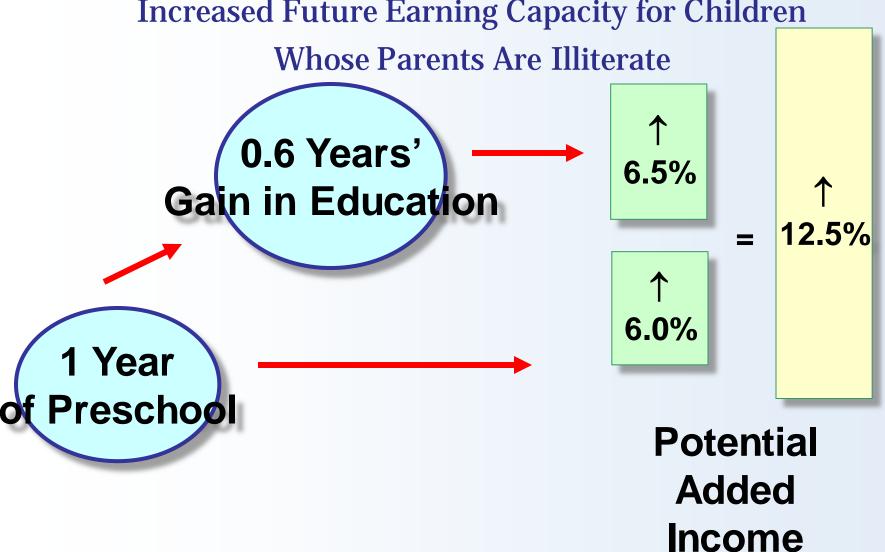


Source: J.H. Meier, Success of Head Start—School Readiness, 2003; L.A. Karoly, M.R. Kilburn, J.H. Bigelow, et al., Assessing Costs and Benefits of Early Childhood Intervention Programs, Rand Corp., 2001; J. Behrman, Y. Cheng, & P. Todd, Evaluating Preschool Programs When Length of Exposure to the Program Varies: A Nonparametric Approach, Rev Econ Stat 86(1):108-32, 2004.



Brazil – Economics of ECD

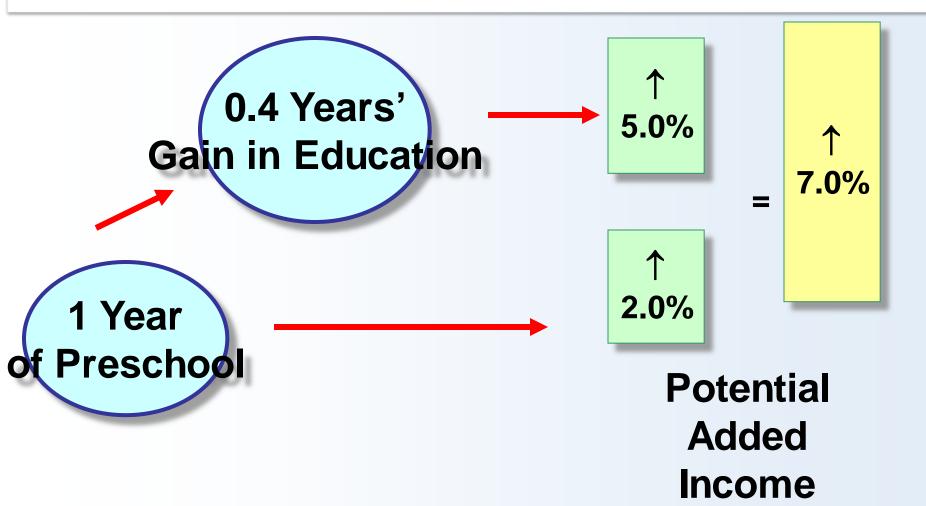
Increased Future Earning Capacity for Children





Brazil – Economics of ECD

Children of Parents with 4 Years of Education



Causes of Economic Growth

Economic

- Savings
- Physical Capital
- Natural Resources
 - Trade Policy
 - Price Stability
 - Flexible Markets
- Low Government Exp.

Social

- Education
 - Health
- Social Capital
 - Equality

Equality

- Importance for
 - » Poverty reduction
 - » Health of society
 - » Crime reduction
 - » Economic growth
 - » Social justice

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Social Capital Health **Equality** Education **Economic growth PEOPLE**

Implications for Development Policy and Programs

- People are means and ultimate objective of development
- Fundamental reassessment of "investing in people"
- While growth in national production (GNP) is absolutely necessary to meet all essential human objectives, what is important is to study how this growth translates or fails to translate into human development in various societies.
 - Human Development Report 1990

Advances in life sciences have deepened our understanding of the importance of dynamic interactions among:

- Environmental Influences
- Social experiences at home
- Social experiences in school
- Nutrition
- Genetic predisposition



Photo credit: Half the Sky Foundation

Growing up in impoverished or unsafe conditions is associated with significant threats to:

- Long-term Physical and Mental Health
- Cognitive Development
- Educational Achievement
- Emotional Well-being
- Social Adjustment

Under-nutrition linked to poverty is estimated to contribute to:

• 35% of all child deaths (due to measles, malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea)

Stunted growth for more than 200 million children

worldwide



Photo credit: Reuters/Bazuki Muhammad

Effective early childhood policy calls for an integrated approach to both stimulating minds and protecting brains:

As ministries of:

- HEALTH prioritize child survival
- EDUCATION promote child development
- WELFARE promote social development &
- **FINANCE** promote economic development,

an integrated biology of adversity offers a compelling knowledge base that could inform a unifying strategy across policy sectors.

The Virtuous Cycle of Human Development:



Human Development

People



Photo credit: linktv.org

