



Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)

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EU Policy on ECEC

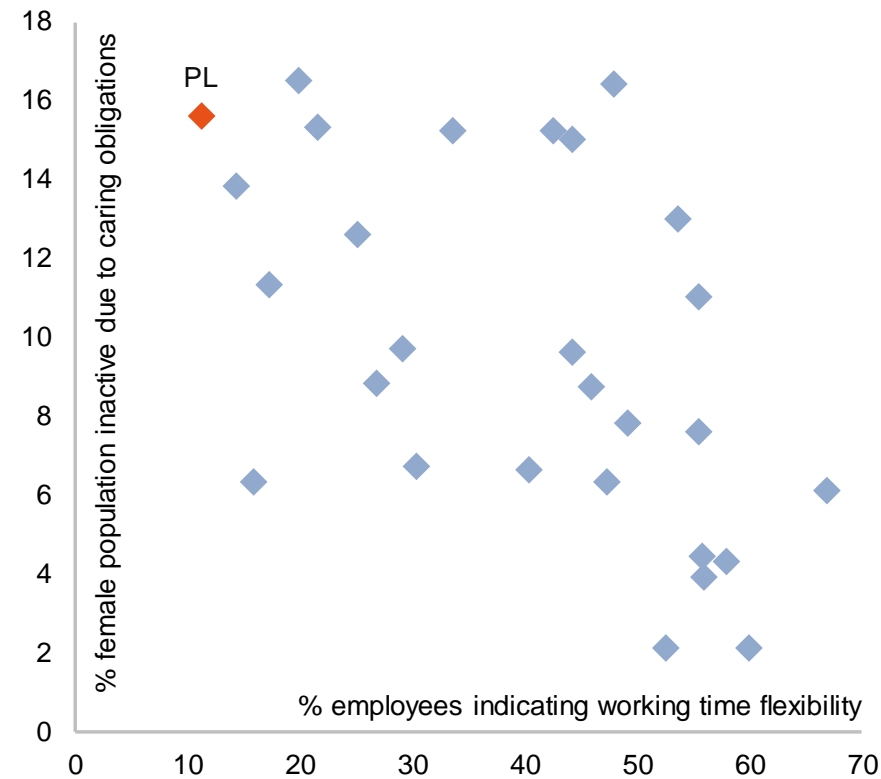
- The European Pillar of Social Rights,
- The European Parliament Resolution of 14 September 2017 on A New Skills Agenda for Europe,
- Council Recommendation of 22 May 2019 on High-Quality Early Childhood Education and Care Systems,
- Barcelona objectives for ECEC: at least **90%** of children from age 3 until the mandatory school age, and **33%** of children under 3 years of age.
- ET2020 strategy – by 2020 95% children between 4 and compulsory school age in ECEC

European Semester & Social Scoreboard

SOCIAL SCOREBOARD		SDGs				
Equal opportunities and access to the labour market	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)	4 QUALITY EDUCATION				
	Youth NEET (% of population aged 15-24)					
	Gender employment gap	5 GENDER EQUALITY				
	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20)	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES				
	At risk of poverty or social exclusion (in %)					
Dynamic labour markets and fair working conditions	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)					
	Unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH				
	Long-term unemployment rate (% active population aged 15-74)					
	GDHI per capita growth					
	Net earnings of a full-time single worker earning AW					
Social protection and inclusion	Impact of social transfers (other than pensions) on poverty reduction	1 NO POVERTY				
	Children aged less than 3 years in formal childcare					
	Self-reported unmet need for medical care	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING				
	Individuals' level of digital skills					
Critical situation	To watch	Weak but improving	Good but to monitor	On average	Better than average	Best performers

Members States are classified on the Social Scoreboard according to a statistical methodology agreed with the EMCO and SPC Committees. It looks jointly at levels and changes of the indicators in comparison with the respective EU averages and classifies Member States in seven categories. For methodological details, please consult the proposal for a Joint Employment Report 2020, COM(2019) 653 final; NEET: neither in employment nor in education and training; GDHI: gross disposable household income. Update of January 2020.

Graph 3.3.3: Working time flexibility for care and inactivity due to family or caring responsibilities, 2018

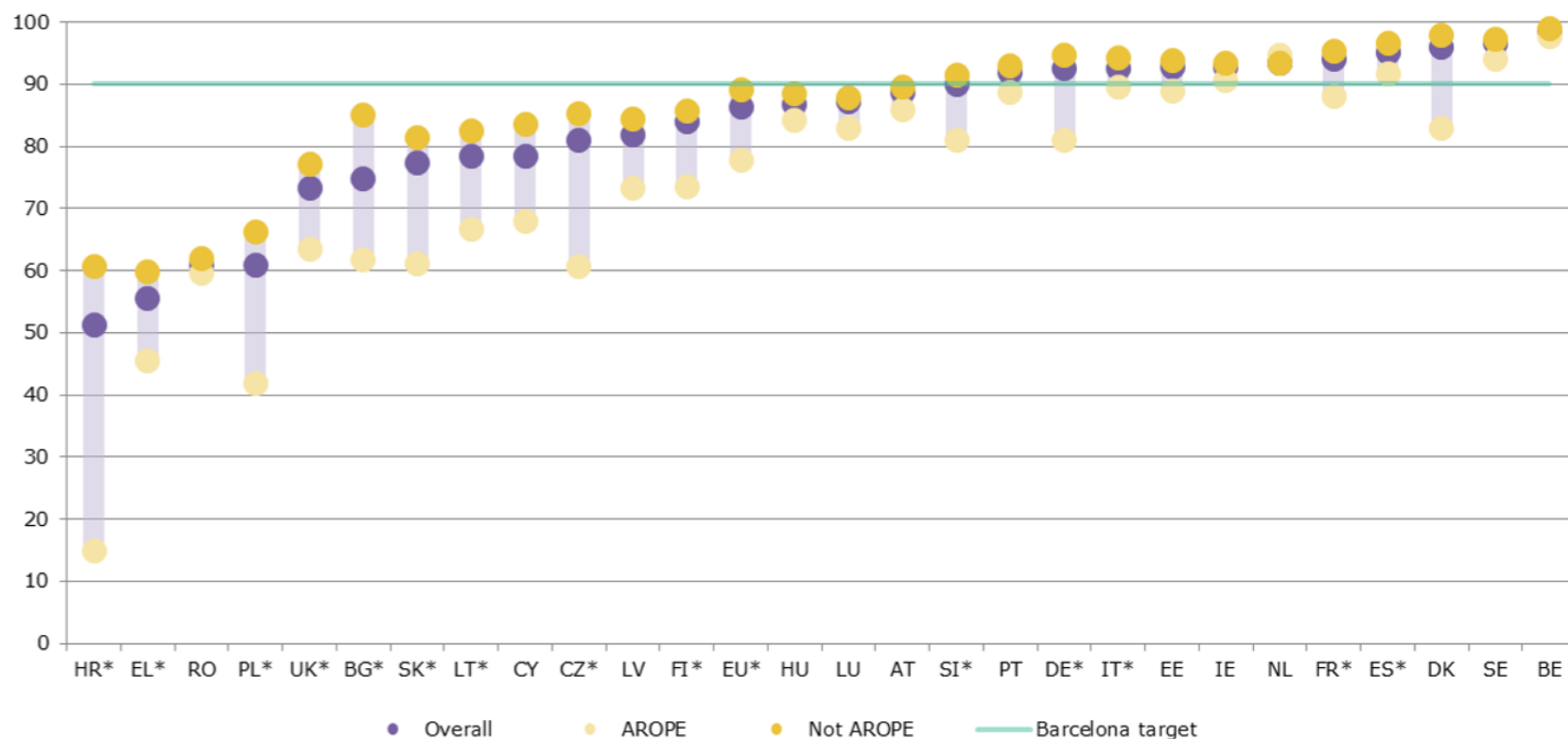


Each dot represents an EU Member State. The vertical axis shows the ratio between inactive females aged 25-49 indicating family/caring responsibilities as primary reason for inactivity to respective total population. The horizontal axis shows the percentage of all employees aged 15-64 with caring responsibilities indicating that it is working time flexibility was 'generally possible'.

Source: Eurostat

Socioeconomic disparities in ECEC participation

Participation in formal childcare or education of children between 3 and minimum mandatory school age, by socioeconomic background (2016), % over the population aged 3 to minimum mandatory school age



Source: European Commission, DG JRC calculations based on Eurostat data: 2016 EU-SILC microdata.

Note: * = difference between AROPE and not AROPE is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). MT is missing because no age variable is available in the dataset. The rate for AROPE in DK and LU is unreliable.

2021-2027 programming

- Main goals: to increase participation in ECEC for children under 3 years old,
- Special focus on age group 3-4 and children in rural and remote areas,
- Specific objectives: iii(women's employment), v(education),
- Complementarity with Toddler + and ERDF,
- Durability of projects,
- Stable system of financing nurseries,
- No financing for nannies from the ESF+.

Thank you



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