

A survey on the public service demand for early education of infants and young children aged 0-3 under the background of the "universal two-child" policy

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Abstract: This study conducted a questionnaire survey on the public service needs of early education of 298 families with infants and young children aged 0-3 in an urban area of Chongqing. The results show that: the families of infants and young children aged 0-3 have a high demand for early education public services and a high demand for nursery; The content of the needs of early parenting guidance is mainly reflected in the knowledge related to the physical health and cognitive development of infants and young children; infants and young children's families are relatively lack of scientific, systematic and targeted parenting guidance methods; Families of infants and young children are eager to obtain legislative guarantees for early education public services at the policy level. Therefore, it is recommended to build an early education public service system to ensure education guidance and childcare needs; Provide legislative guarantees for early education public services, strengthen the supervision of early education institutions, and improve the quality of early education teachers.

The early education of infants and young children aged 0-3 has received increasing attention, and the provision of early education public service support for families with infants and young children aged 0-3 has also become the focus of relevant policies. In this context, it is of great significance to identify the public service needs of early education for families with infants and young children aged 0-3 years to formulate policies and provide targeted support services for families. Most of the existing studies on the public services and policies of early childhood education have tried to provide inspiration for the construction of my country's early education public service system from the perspective of learning from relevant foreign practices. [1] In view of China's social, cultural and economic characteristics, especially the tradition of family education is different from other countries, we need to carefully consider the feasibility and rationality of learning from the experience of other

countries. Based on China's "comprehensive two child" policy, the change of family structure of 0 ~ 3-year-old infants and the increasingly prominent demand for early parenting support, this study investigates the public service demand for early parenting of 0 ~ 3-year-old infant families in an urban area of Chongqing.

1. Definition of core concepts

In this study, the public service of early childhood education for 0 ~ 3-year-old infants is the use of public power by the government and its public departments (such as nurseries, maternal and child health centers, etc.). Flexibly provide all kinds of tangible or intangible public goods and services in various forms, mainly to promote social harmony and fairness and protect the social and public interests of citizens. The early childhood education support provided mainly includes physical and mental development education support and nursery care support. The public service demand for early education of 0-3-year-old infants and young children focused in this study is the demand of 0-3-year-old infant families for various public goods and services provided by the government and its public departments. [2]

2. Research objects and tools

2.1 Research object

In this study, a random sampling method was used to conduct a questionnaire survey. A total of 331 questionnaires were distributed, 298 of which were valid, and the effective recovery rate was 96%. After the questionnaire was collected, SPSS 20.0 was used for statistical analysis. Among the families surveyed in this study, the proportion of "two-child" families is basically the same as that of families with only one child. However, the proportion of families with grandparents participating in the care is 89%, and the proportion of families without grandparents is less, accounting for 11%. Therefore, the "two-child" policy has changed the family structure. In addition to the one-child family structure, the "two-child" family has also become an important family structure. The participation of grandparents in taking care of infants and young children aged 0-3 is a common phenomenon in the surveyed families.

2.2 Research tools

The main content of the questionnaire is "Chongqing City 0-3 Years Old Infant Early Education Public Service Demand Questionnaire" compiled by the main researcher, which includes three parts. The first part is the basic information of infant families. Including the residence, age, educational level, number of children raised, and whether grandparents participated in the care of the main educators; the second part is the public service demand scale for early childhood education, which is the Likert five-point scale. Specifically, it includes two dimensions: physical and mental development, education guidance needs and childcare needs; the third part is the form of early education public service needs, which are multiple-choice questions and open-ended questionnaires.

3. Research results

3.1 Families with infants and young children aged 0-3 have a high demand for early education public services

According to the descriptive analysis of the general items of physical and mental development, education needs, childcare needs, and public service needs. The results show that families with infants and young children aged 0-3 have a high demand for physical and mental education guidance; The demand for childcare is relatively general; the overall demand for public services for early childhood education is relatively high.

3.2 Contents of 0-3-year-old infant families' needs for physical and mental development and parenting guidance

Among the nine types of early parenting knowledge mentioned in the questionnaire, the respondents ranked and selected according to their needs. In the selection of the most important needs, the selection frequency ratio from high to low is as follows: Disease prevention, infant feeding, intellectual development, parent-child relationship establishment, moral education, emotional guidance, peer interaction, prevention of developmental delay, motor development. Among them, infant families have the highest demand for knowledge on disease prevention and infant feeding. Secondly, infants and young children's families pay more attention to the cultivation of infants and young children's intellectual development. In addition to 17.8% of the families taking it as the first choice, 32.3% of the families ranked the knowledge of intellectual development as the second. Families of infants and young children pay less attention to non-intellectual knowledge of infants and young children. There is minimal need for parenting guidance on motor development and prevention of developmental delays in infants and young children.

3.3 Ways for families of infants and young children aged 0-3 to obtain guidance on physical and mental development

Among the ways to guide infants and young children's early physical and mental development mentioned in the questionnaire, the frequency of selection from high to low among the ways that families of infants and young children aged 0-3 years old ranked first in order to obtain physical and mental development and parenting guidance are as follows: Parenting books, consulting with elders or friends, consulting with doctors or other professional institutions, guidance on the Internet, TV and other media, participating in parent-child activities in early education institutions, and listening to expert lectures. It can be seen that most parents of infants and young children can spontaneously look for useful parenting information from the common media around them, among which parenting books and "consulting elders or friends" are the most readily available. Secondly, parents of infants and young children pay more attention to obtaining help from some professional and guaranteed institutions. From doctors, they can obtain some knowledge and help related to children's physical and mental development such as health, hygiene, and diseases. With the development of network information, the network media has also become important in the way for infants and young children's families to obtain guidance on physical and mental development.

3.4 Families of infants and young children aged 0-3 yearn for the government to pass legislation to protect the family's early education public services

Among the policy guarantees for early education support in public services for families with infants and young children aged 0-3, the most important guarantees are selected in descending order of frequency: Policies were issued to support the development of early education institutions (60.1%), to carry out teacher training (14.8%), to strengthen the supervision of early education institutions (14.8%), and to increase financial investment (10.0%). Therefore, families with infants and young children aged 0-3 have a high demand for early education support policy guarantees, and hope that the government will legislate to promote and promote the development of early education public services.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Build a public service system for early education, guarantee scientific and targeted education guidance, and take into account the needs of childcare

From the perspective of ensuring basic early education needs, the government should financially support the development of early childhood education for infants aged 0 to 3 years, and encourage the healthy development of private and public nursery institutions. The early education and nursery institutions that receive government funding and social donations provide some free early education activities, childcare assistance and parenting guidance for some families with poverty and birth defects. On the other hand, from the perspective of meeting the needs of multiple early education services, the market mechanism can be mobilized to provide support conditions for the development of early education institutions, and regulatory conditions can be set at the same time to meet the diverse needs beyond basic public services. Thirdly, formulating reasonable maternity leave, leave, female labor protection and father's leave, and providing work welfare guarantees for new-born families, so that parents can have more time and energy to take care of their children, is also an auxiliary way to meet the needs of childcare.

4.2 Provide legislative guarantees for early education public services, strengthen the supervision of early education institutions, and improve the quality of early education teachers

First, the government should formulate relevant laws and regulations for infants and young children aged 0-3, clarify the early education responsibilities of all parties and strengthen the attention of all sectors of society to early education. Secondly, the government should strengthen the supervision of early childhood education institutions, and clarify the access, operation, review, supervision, fee collection, personnel introduction, training, qualification recognition and other systems of public and private early education or nursery institutions. Formulate a regional standardization system to ensure the unified, healthy and high-quality development of early childhood education institutions or nursery institutions in various regions. Third, the government should propose a talent training policy for infants and young children aged 0 to 3 years. To enable higher vocational colleges, medical colleges, vocational training schools and other schools to cultivate professional 0-3 year old infant care, nursery and education talents, and make the corresponding staff and teachers

more professional.

References

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