PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION: LUXURY OR NECESSITY?

EVIDENCE FROM MOZAMBIQUE AND LAOS

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MAKING
RESEARCH
RELEVANT



Motivation

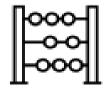
- Governments and stakeholders around the world increasingly recognize the importance of pre-primary education.
- However, many countries are still struggling to provide quality basic education, and it is not feasible for them to roll out a full year of pre-primary education.
- Countries need solutions to support school readiness that can leverage existing resources and are affordable.
- One model that holds promise as an interim solution is accelerated school readiness programming.

















Our Recent Work on School Readiness

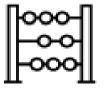
- In the last few years, AIR has been testing accelerated school readiness programming in different contexts:
 - Cote d'Ivoire
 - Laos
 - Mozambique
 - ... and will soon be doing so in Cambodia and Tanzania.











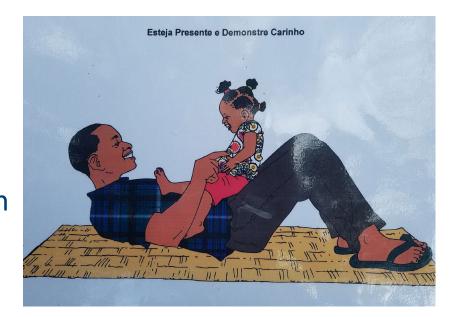






The Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) Program in Mozambique

- 1. 120-hour summer program for children ages 5-6
- 2. 12 weeks of parent-to-parent education sessions to improve the skills of caregivers
- 3. Strengthening school councils to support school readiness opportunities and promote a smooth transition for children into primary school
- 4. Provided by Save the Children to children in Zambézia province (Districts of Morrumbala and Derre)



The ASR Program – Child Component

- 2 classes per community formed with a maximum of 30 students per class (15:1 student-teacher ratio)
- Sessions facilitated by trained volunteers and co-facilitated by parents
 - Volunteer facilitators must have completed at least 10th grade and pass a literacy and numeracy assessment
- Curriculum is highly structured with preset day-to-day, minute-byminute activities
- Promotes adaptation to Portuguese combine with instruction in native language

Fase diária	2ª feira	3ª feira	4ª feira	5ª feira	6ª feira
Canções e Danças	Canções e DançasAprender nova canção	Canções e DançasTreinar canção	Canções e DançasTreinar canção	Treinar nova canção,Aprender nova dança	Cantar as canções,Treinar a nova dança
História e conversa	 Passeio pela a escola, Aprender a usar a casa de banho 	 Descrever o cartaz da História 1, Adivinhar o tema, Ouvir a história, Perguntas 	 Contar História 1, Estimular as crianças a recontar partes da história 	 Contar a História 1, de forma errada e deixar as crianças corrigir 	 História 1, Falar sobre os desenhos usando palavras-chave em português
Actividades livres	 Ver os materiais e seus lugares, Simular regras: Usar bem os materiais, Actividades livres ao seu gosto 	 Crianças mostram os limites do tereno da escola e uso da casa de banho, Actividades livres 	 Actividades livres ao seu interesse e gosto 	 Actividades livres ao seu interesse e gosto 	 Actividades livres ao seu interesse e gosto
Oficina de expressão plástica	 Ver os materiais e seus lugares, Aprender as regras do uso da oficina, Experimentar os materiais 	 Actividades de expressão plástica ao seu interesse e gosto 	 Actividades de expressão plástica ao seu interesse e gosto, O animador faz uma colagem 	 Actividades de expressão plástica ao seu interesse e gosto 	 Actividades de expressão plástica ao seu interesse e gosto, O animador faz e usa carimbos
Jogo didáctico (Numeracia, Literacia) Caderninho	 Jogo de Escrita na areia Desenhar a si próprio, Recolher materiais da Natureza e embelezar o desenho 	■ Jogo de espelho— imitar os movimentos do colega	 Esfolhar caderninho, conhecer seu lugar fixo e regras do uso. Jogo de escrita na areia – escrever linhas e segui-las, 	 Jogo de fazer linhas com o corpo Caderninho Página: Seguir linhas I 	 Jogo de rimas – saltar quando vem a palavra que rima, Encontrar mais palavras que rimem Caderninho Página: Palavras que rimam I
Círculo	■ Falar sobre o dia, o que fez, gostou e não gostou	 Falar sobre o dia, o que fez, gostou e não gostou 	■ Falar sobre o dia, o que fez, gostou e não gostou	 Falar sobre o dia, o que fez gostou e não gostou 	 Falar sobre o dia, o que fez, gostou e não gostou

DIA 1 DA SEMANA 1		
Fase diária	Descrição da Actividade	Materiais
Canções e Danças	 Pergunte às crianças quais são canções e danças que eles gostam, e implemente-as. Ensine-lhes a nova canção, uma estrofe depois da outra. 	
História e conversa	 Faça com as crianças um passeio no espaço completo da escola. Nomeia as zonas e salas da escola. Mostre às crianças como se usa as casas de banho. Convide às crianças para demonstrar o uso da casa de banho. Mostre às crianças os materiais de actividades livres e onde estão guardadas. 	Materiais para
Actividades livres	 Explique e demonstre a regra: "Usar bem os materiais". Simule o uso certo e o uso errado e reflicta com as crianças (como ficam os materiais se tratamos mal?). Convide-as a fazer actividades ao seu interesse e gosto. 	actividades livres
Oficina de expressão plástica	 Mostre às crianças os materiais de expressão plástica e seus lugares fixos. Explique e demonstre as regras: "Arrumar o que se usou" e "Usar camisa ou avental da oficina" Convide-lhes a experimentar com os materiais e fazer obras ao seu gosto. 	Materiais de expressão plástica
Jogo didáctico (Semana de Pré-Escrita)	 Sente-se com a crianças na areia. Peça-lhes para limpar e alisar a areia à sua frente, como se fosse um quadro. Mostre às crianças como fazer um desenho de si próprio na areia. Peça-lhes para fazerem o desenho de si próprio na areia. Eles podem fazer várias versões do desenho. Convide-as a passear no pátio e recolher sementes, folhas, pedrinhas e raminhos. Com estes materiais podem embelezar seus desenhos. Peça-lhes para passearem e observarem as obras dos colegas. 	Crianças recolhem materiais da natureza (sementes, folhas, pedrinhas, raminhos, carpim,)
Círculo	 Junte as crianças no Círculo. Convide-as a demonstrarem as regras que aprenderam durante o dia. Pergunte-lhes o que fizeram. Pergunte-lhes o que gostaram e o que não gostaram. 	

Research Questions and Methods

1. To what extent does the program improve children's school readiness?

One-on-one assessment of children's learning using the IDELA at baseline, and again upon entry to Grade 1.

IDELA measures emergent numeracy, social-emotional learning, emergent literacy, executive function, motor skills, and approaches to learning.

2. To what extent does the program improve children's **on-time enrolment** in Grade 1?

School records, cross-checked with parents.

Research Questions and Methods

3. To what extent does the program improve children's **learning outcomes** at the end of Grade 1?

One-on-one assessment of children's learning using the IDELA.

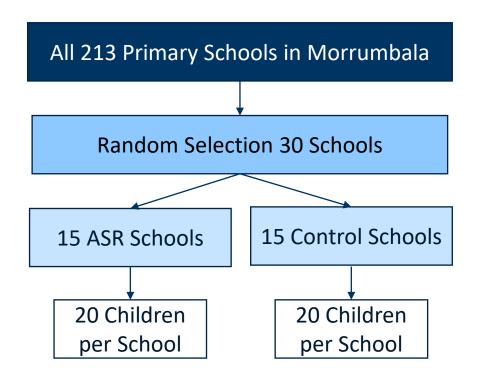
4. Which aspects of community context and **implementation** facilitate or inhibit the success of the program?

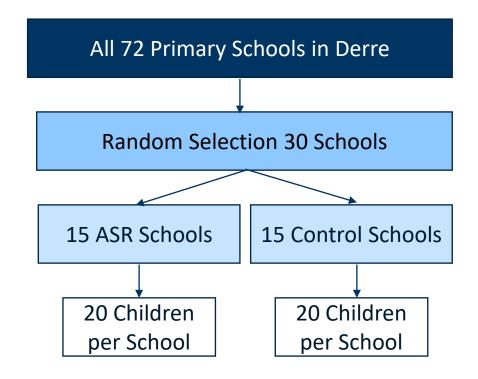
Focus groups and key informant interviews with implementers and families, program implementation checklists.

5. What is the **cost** of the program?

Comprehensive cost analysis with Cost Resource Model.

Methodology: Longitudinal Cluster RCT

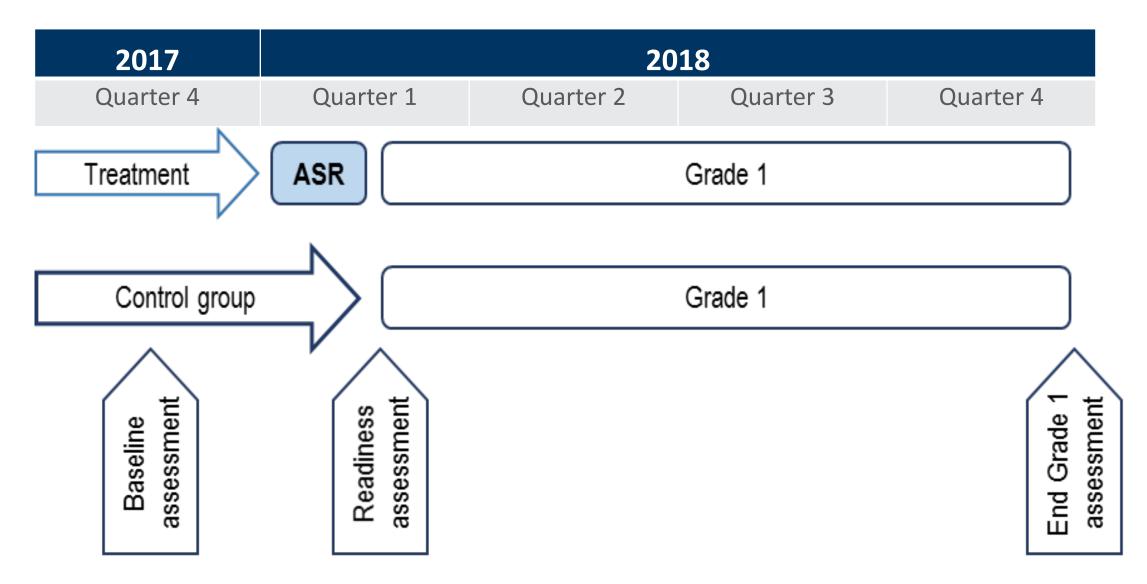




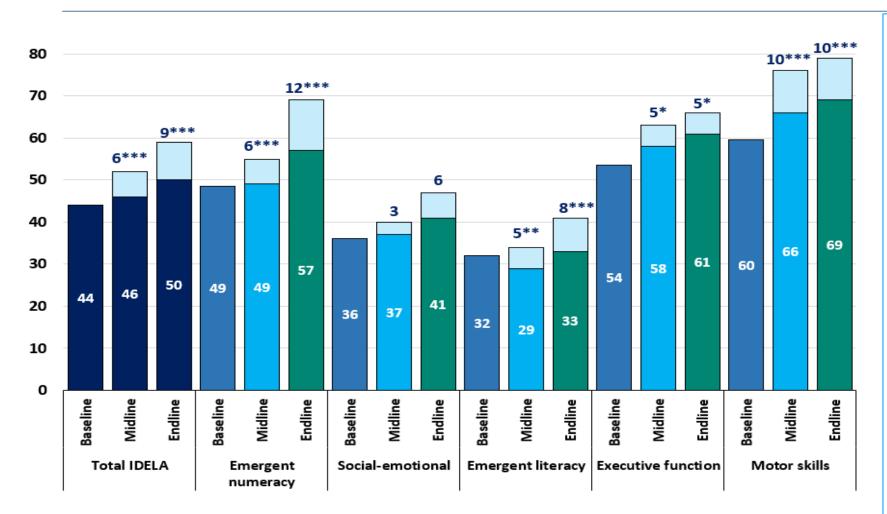
Final Sample: 60 Villages, 1,200 Children

Collected 3 rounds of data: Baseline, midline, endline

Timeline of Activities



School Readiness Results [RQs 1 and 3]



Highly significant impact on the overall IDELA score and in most domains for children who attended the program (+0.93 SD)

Emergent Numeracy (0. 55 SD)

Driven by positive effects on comparison by size and length, sorting and classification, shape identification, one-to-one correspondence, addition and subtraction, and puzzle completion.

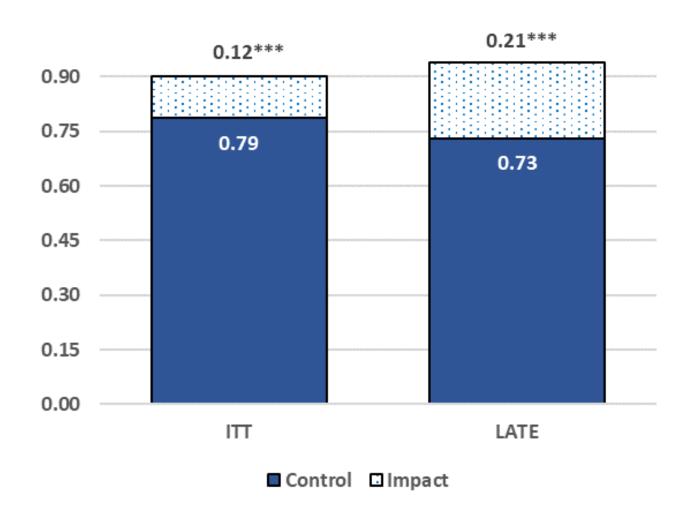
Emergent Literacy (+0.39 SD)

 Driven by positive effects on emergent writing, print awareness, letter identification, and first letter sound

Motor Skills (+0.44 SD)

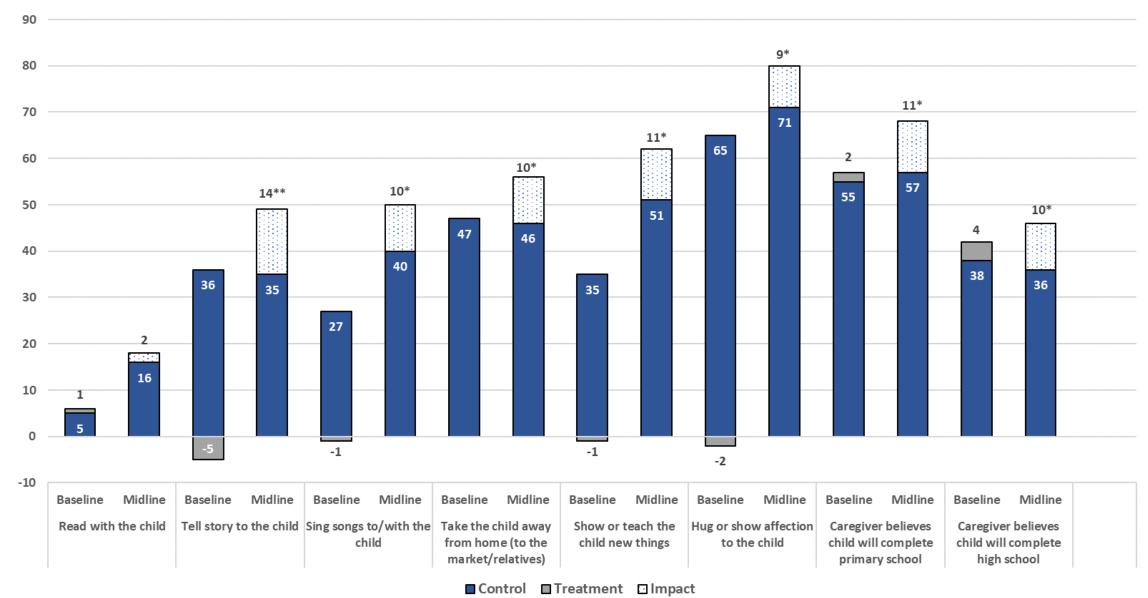
 Driven by highly significant effects on all aspects of motor skills

Impacts on grade 1 attendance [RQ 2]



- On average, ASR led to a 12% increase in primary school enrolment.
 - 90% of treatment children enrolled at the end of Grade 1, compared with 79% of the control children
- ASR led to a 21% increase in primary school enrolment among those who attended ASR.

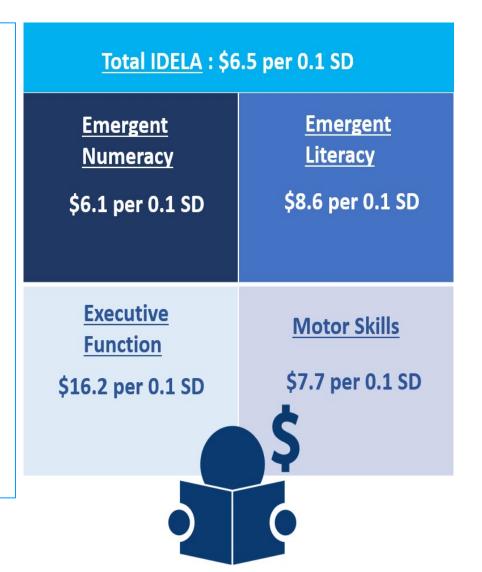
Caregivers also changing some practices and aspirations...



Cost Effectiveness Analysis (RQ5)

"What does it cost to achieve our educational outcome of school readiness and retention to the end of Grade 1?"

- To answer this question, we conducted a costeffectiveness analysis.
- Cost-effectiveness is measured as cost per outcome.
- A smaller ratio means the intervention takes fewer resources to achieve a certain outcome and thus more cost effective.
- We report on the cost effectiveness in terms of increasing the IDELA score by 0.1 SD.
- As shown, the average cost of increasing the total IDELA score by 0.1 SD is \$6.5 USD.
- The average cost of increasing the total IDELA score by 0.1 SD is lower than cost effectiveness ratios found in similar preschool programs in Kenya and Malawi (Donfouet et al, 2018; Ozler et al, 2018).



LAOS – LEARN: Summer Primary Program

Summer Pre-Primary Program Evaluation Findings

Analysis

We compared the results of

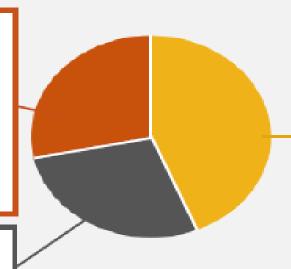
children participating in the program to children who participated in the typical pre-primary program and children who had no preprimary instruction.

Children in Typical Pre-Primary

We compared participating SPP children to children who participated in the typical 9month government preprimary program

Comparison Children

We compared SPP program children to children who did not have pre-primary available.



The Summer Pre-Primary (SPP) program model included: On the essentials Delivered 10-week for Grade 1 success by teachers course Outreach effort to parents and parent education sessions Nutritious snacks Handwashing activities

LAOS – LEARN: Summer Primary Program

Findings



Attendance

61.5% of children selected for the program participated in the program.

57.8% of



65.3% of

Increased On-Time Grade 1 Enrollment

94% of program children enrolled for Grade 1 on time compared to 76% of typical pre-primary children. The SPP children had better on-time enrollment than either typical pre-primary children or comparison children. The effect was larger for boys.

No program effects on Grade 1 completion or on-time transition to Grade 2

Some small positive effects on girls' on-time transition to Grade 2, but only in comparison to typical pre-primary children.

No meaningful effects across sexes or stunting rates No effect on teachers use of child friendly pedagogies

Children had increased School Readiness going into Grade 1

The program had significant effects:

Compared to ...

and comparison typical pre-primary children on: children on:



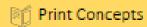
Literacy



(第) Numeracy



Receptive vocabulary



at the start of Grade 1, but by end of Grade 1.



children in the typical pre-primary school and

comparison

group caught up to our target children. This fade out effect is a common challenge to school readiness interventions.

Conclusions

- Pre-primary education is a necessity, but some development countries do not have the financial or logistic ability to implement full year programs
- Accelerated school readiness programs are a promising model that allow countries to address short-term constraints on capacity to serve children
- However, these low-cost models for pre-primary education exhibit different levels of effectiveness in similar contexts
 - More research is needed to keep exploring what makes some models more effective in some contexts than in others.
 - When introducing ASR programming into a new context, it is important to test its effectiveness in that context (it may be more or less effective than elsewhere)

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THANK YOU

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