









USAID's Early Grade Reading and Early Grade Math Impact Evaluations: Lessons Learned

National Education Week

Reforming the Education Sector for Effective Service Delivery: Embracing Innovations

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Presentation Outline

This presentation looks at lessons learned with regards to teacher performance from USAID's Early Grade Reading and Math Programs:

Program Designs

Understanding the Impact Evaluation

Impact and outcome results

Fidelity of implementation

Recommendations











PROGRAM DESIGNS

Numeracy Pilot

Revised syllabus with greater emphasis on conceptual understanding and mathematical reasoning

Teacher resource guide with weekly work schemes, games and activities, performance standards, and assessment tasks

Training of Math Coaches who facilitate INSET and weekly learning circles to help teachers put the resources into practice

Math Coaches and Head Teachers to provide regular classroom observation and coaching/feedback





MATERIALS



TRAINING





Use of Ghanaian language and focus on phonics versus "whole language" approach to literacy acquisition

Ghanaian language materials including scripted lesson plans, pupil workbooks, supplementary readers, and assessment tools

Teachers trained on use of new materials through training events and weekly school-based INSET meetings

Head Teachers, Curriculum Leads, and Circuit Supervisors regularly observe and coach teachers on instructional practices











EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Impact / Goal Questions

After 1 year, to what extent does the Numeracy Pilot improve early grade mathematics performance for P1 and P2 learners, as measured by the Early Grade Mathematics Assessment (EGMA) and select subtests of the Ghana Early Numeracy Assessment (GENA)?

Reading

After 2 years, to what extent does the Early Grade Reading Program improve P1 and P2 reading skills, as measured by the Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA)?



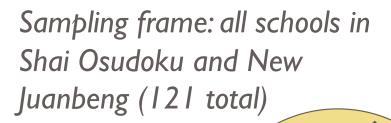


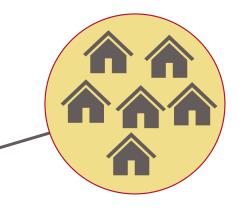




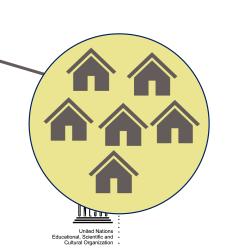
EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)





60 schools randomly assigned to numeracy pilot



6 l schools randomly assigned to control









EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

Quasi-Experiment Using Statistical Matching

Intervention



Comparison













PROGRAM IMPACT MATH

Pupil Mathematics Performance

EGRA: Procedural understanding of math

GENA: Conceptual Understanding of math

3.8% increase in P1 5.3% increase in P2

17.3% increase in P1 18.9% increase in P2

Small reduction in zero scores

Small reduction in zero scores











PROGRAM IMPACT READING

4.72
Percent

18.54

letter sounds per minute 1

4.04

words per minute

1

5.17

words per minute

1

6.17

Percent

Pre-Reading Fluency/Comprehension kew rom men nuw lim lom gom lam mun Non-Word Reading Initial Reading Reading Comprehension

Oral Reading Fluency

Abasem tiawa bi ni. Mepe se wokenkan no dennennen, ne ntemntem ma me. Wokenkan wie a, mebisabisa nsem bi afa nea woakenkan no ho. Meka se "Fi Ase" a kenkan abasem no senea wubetumi biara. Wudu asemfua bi so na wunnim a, ko asemfua foforo so.



Listening

Comprehension







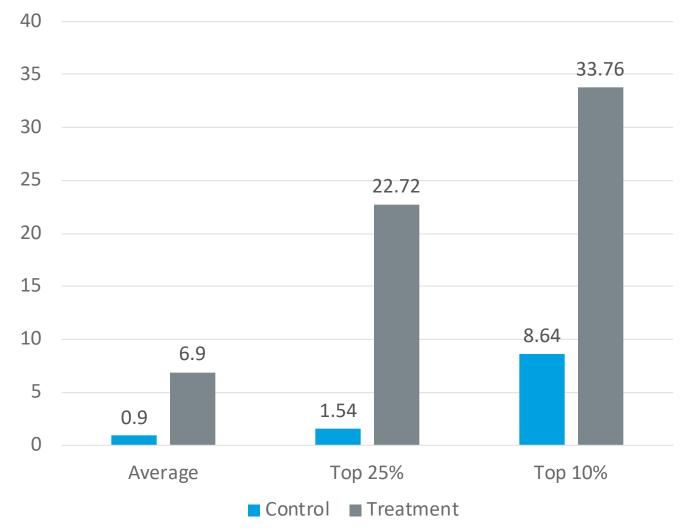


PROGRAM IMPACT READING

The average gains are not representative of all students.

The most significant gains exist amongst the top 10% and top 25% of students.

The driver of the low averages are zero scorers













TEACHER PERFORMANCE MATH

The following observed changes to teacher performance show greater use of teaching approaches that promote a conceptual understanding of math



29% more likely to ask students to find and share problem solving strategies



15% more likely to engage in mathematical communication



14% more likely to provide students opportunities to use mathematical reasoning



10-15% more likely to use active learning techniques in classroom



Reduced frequency of assessment but greater response to assessment data











TEACHER PERFORMANCE READING

Most outcomes surrounding changes in pupil and teacher behaviour were positive



7% increase in time spent on learning activities



28% increase in coaching and mentoring



20% increase in coaching based on observation



Reduced frequency of assessment



Improvement in implementation of 4 out of 5 teaching best practices











FIDELITY OF IMPLEMENTATION MATH

In terms of use, lesson plans and teacher guides were widely used, while classroom materials, even when present, were used inconsistently

Fully Implemented

- Training of head teachers
- Training of math coaches
- Provision of Materials

Partially implemented

- Math coaches provided only 20% of planned INSET training
- Math coaches, head teachers, and circuit supervisors provided support at 30% dosage
- Supplementary materials not developed consistently





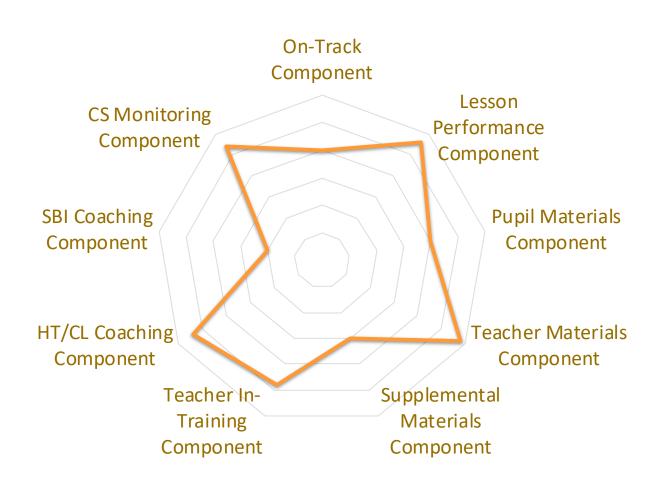






FIDELITY OF IMPLEMENTATION READING

About 80% of treatment schools in a state of "full" or "near full" implementation fidelity on multiple components.













PREDICTORS OF PERFORMANCE MATH AND READING

	Predictor	Outcome
*	Pupil always hungry at the start of school	
	Teacher punishes pupil for poor performance	
+	School is in rural locality	
	Low language match	

	Predictor	Outcome
(3)	High fidelity to program	
清清	Enthusiasm for reading and math	
 Q	Female student	
	Higher percent of reading teachers who are female	



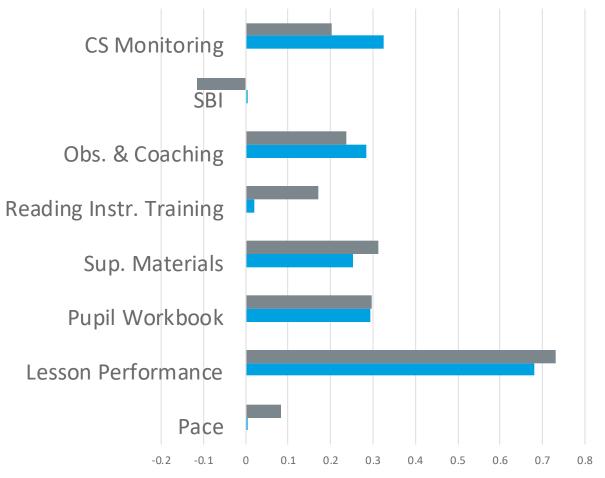








PROGRAM PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS



The individual program component most significantly associated with program impact is lesson performance the extent to which teachers follow the scripted lesson plans and engage their students in doing so





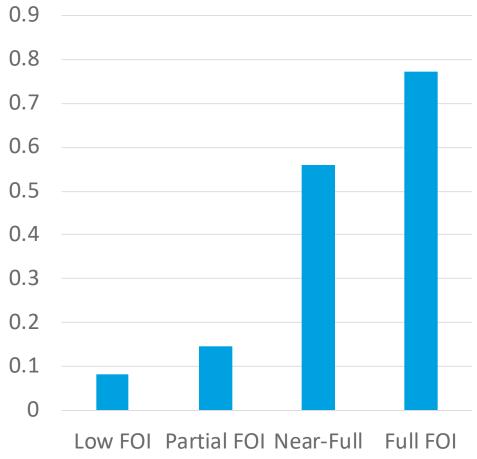






PROGRAM PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS





Overall fidelity to the program was essential. The effect size of the program schools with low or partial fidelity were significantly lower than those with near full or full FOI











Outcomes ____

RECOMMENDATIONS

- > Program lesson plans and teacher guides are helpful to teachers and associated with success
- For full programmatic scale up, MOE and GES management should integrate more accountability mechanisms that ensure greater fidelity of implementation
- > Teacher training curriculum should encourage teachers to give positive rather than negative reinforcement to students.
- Research how to overcome the gap between the large conceptual gains and the smaller procedural gains we see on math performance











Thank you







Cultural Organization .



