

Young Lives study:
what we have learned
about poverty and
schooling across four
countries



2015 Global Education Summit

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#LetGirlsLearn

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Young Lives study

Young Lives is an longitudinal study of childhood poverty which follows 12,000 children in Vietnam, India, Ethiopia and Peru over 15 years. Young Lives follows two cohorts of children, the younger cohort (born around 2001) and the older cohort (born around 1994). There are four rounds of surveys carried out in 2002, 2006, 2009 and 2013 (and a fifth planned for 2016).

The School Survey data was collected in schools attended by a subsample of Young Lives children from the younger cohort (children born in 2001) in order to have information about the school, peers, teachers and principals.



Inequality at age 5 years

| Peabody scores at age 5 by wealth index in round 1 | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Top quintile | Bottom quintile | Difference |
| Ethiopia | 14.9% | 8.0% | 6.8% |
| India | 20.2% | 11.0% | 9.1% |
| Peru | 37.4% | 13.2% | 24.3% |
| Vietnam | 24.7% | 12.5% | 12.2% |
| Note: Scores are presented as percentages to facilitate understanding. | | | |

| Peabody scores at age 5 by mother tongue | | | |
|--|---------------|--------|------------|
| | Main language | Others | Difference |
| Ethiopia | 11.7% | 9.6% | 2.1% |
| India | 13.2% | 14.7% | -1.6% |
| Peru | 25.0% | 13.4% | 11.6% |
| Vietnam | 19.3% | 11.0% | 8.2% |

Note: Scores are presented as percentages of maximum score possible. Main language: Amharic (Ethiopia), Telugu (India), Spanish (Peru), and Vietnamese (Vietnam).

Large achievement gaps are evident by the age of five years, which reinforces the importance of investing in preschool interventions.

However, not all preschools have the same quality, especially in Peru

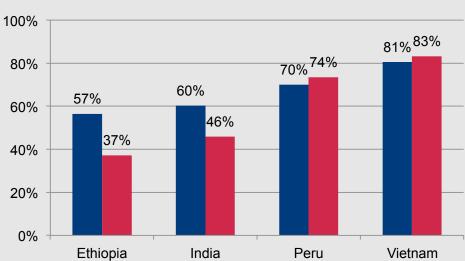
Inequality and preschool attendance by age 5 years

| Score in PPVT at age 5 years by type of preschool attended in Peru (younger cohort) | | | |
|---|---------|---------------|----------------|
| | PRONOEI | Public Jardin | Private Jardin |
| Average | 17.2% | 23.9% | 36.9% |
| Spanish | 19.2% | 25.1% | 37.7% |
| Indigenous language | 13.5% | 14.6% | 6.4% |
| Difference | 5.7% | 10.5% | 31.3% |
| Top quintile (wealth in R1) | 36.3% | 35.7% | 40.1% |
| Bottom quintile (wealth in R1) | 12.6% | 15.2% | 21.8% |
| Difference | 23.7% | 20.5% | 18.4% |
| Note: Scores are presented as percentages. | | | |

Comparison of cohorts across countries

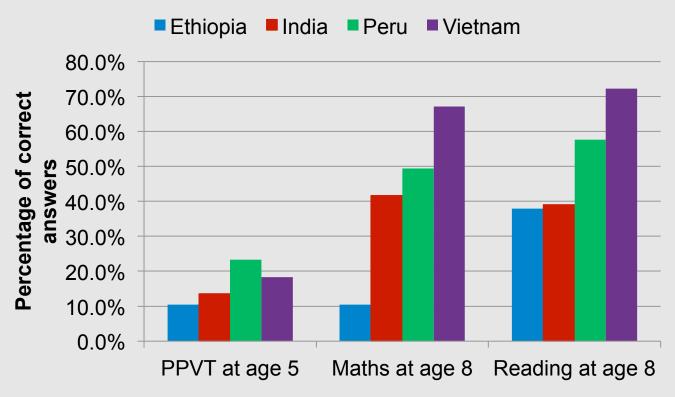
Average raw score in Maths test (%)





Note: Scores are presented as percentages. The scores are based on the common items across rounds.

Progress in primary across countries



Note: Scores are presented as percentages.

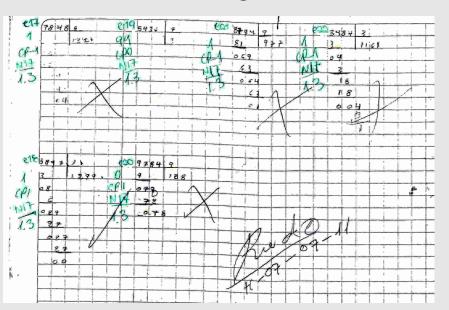
Disparities in educational opportunities (Peru)

| School resources and quality of pegagogical processes | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Private | Public urban | Rural in Spanish | Rural EIB |
| Running water | 100.0% | 93.3% | 38.7% | 45.0% |
| Auditorium | 25.0% | 21.7% | 12.9% | 0.0% |
| Psychologist | 60.0% | 11.7% | 3.2% | 0.0% |
| Auxiliary personal | 75.0% | 21.7% | 3.2% | 5.0% |
| Teacher attended university | 72.4% | 59.8% | 31.9% | 49.5% |
| Teacher's pedagogical knowledge score | 7.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| Teacher missed school in the last month | 10.0% | 18.5% | 32.4% | 30.7% |
| Note: Pedagogical Content Knowledge score has a maximum of 10 points. | | | | |
| Source: School survey (2010) | | | | |

Disparities in educational opportunities (Peru)

Pedagogical processes: How is mathematics taught?

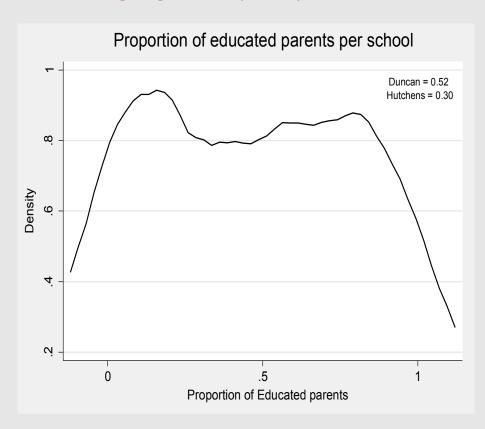
| Frectangulo | Roctóngulo | Pectangulo | Restangulo |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Pectargulo | Roctangelo | Postetnaulo | Postangelo |
| Rectangulo | Rectangulo | Poctarquelo | Partringulo |
| Poetangelo | Poetangulo | Roetāngulo | Ractangelo |
| Rectangulo | Poctanguelo | Rectangelo | Restorregula |
| Rectiongulo | Poctorngulo | Pactangula | Partangulo |
| Pactangulo | Postángulo | Prodomegilo | Partingulo |
| Pictorgulo | Rectangulo | Portangulo | Roctangula |
| Roctángulo | Roctringulo | Restangulo | Poetángul |



Geometry

Numeracy (e17 and e21 with incorrect feedback)

School segregation (Peru)



The two peaks indicate a concentration of two types of schools, one group with less educated parents and other with more educated parents.

Conclusions and policy implications

- Gaps already large by age 5: target children who are at risk in specific contexts (poverty, minorities) and start early with multipurpose interventions.
- Primary schooling can make a difference for quality and equity: check for educational processes.
- Exclusion used to be linked with access; now it seems linked with school resources and pegagogical processes.
- School segregation is a threat to the education of the por: Plan actions to improve achievements in areas where high segregation and low socioeconomic status accumulate.



For more information:

In English: www.younglives.org.uk

In Spanish: www.ninosdelmilenio.org





Methods, instructions to download data bases, publications and surveys available

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