

Early Childhood Development At Rising Academies Findings from IDELA assessments – June 2017

Summary

What we did

 We assessed a sample of 90 kindergarten/ABC students using IDELA, a framework developed by Save the Children for assessing early years' development across a number of domains.

Why we did it

The goal was to assess the feasibility of using IDELA for our internal monitoring of our Early Childhood Education. We have routinely assessed older students using EGRA/EGMA, but this was the first time we used a tool like this for assessing younger students.

What we found

- ✓ Some of the challenges we observe in the older grades are already visible here. Only 25% can correctly supply their name, age, gender, a caregiver's name, their village and their country.
- IDELA scores increase with age.
 While this makes sense, it contrasts with the much flatter learning profiles we observe in older grades.
- ✓ Boys perform better than girls, but the differences are not significant, especially compared to those we observe in EGRA and EGMA at older grade levels. More work is needed to explain why this is so.

Introducing the IDELA framework

What is IDELA?



The International Development Early Learning Assessment (IDELA) is a tool for assessing early childhood development across a number of domains:

- Gross and Fine Motor Skills
- Socio-Emotional Development
- Emergent Literacy and Language
- Emergent Numeracy
- Executive Function¹
- Approaches to Learning¹

IDELA was developed by Save the Children and has been extensively tested and validated. This is the 1st time it's been administered in Liberia.

¹ Only the first 4 domains have been fully vetted and validated

IDELA domains and items

Gross and Fine Motor Skills Copying a shape Drawing a person Folding paper Hopping on one foot	Socio-Emotiona Development Self-awareness Reported # of friends Emotional awareness Empathy/perspective- taking Solving conflict
Emergent Literacy Expressive vocabulary Print awareness Letter identification First letter sounds Emergent writing Listening comprehension	Emergent Numer Comparison by size/le Sorting and classificate Shape identification Number identification One-to-one correspondence Addition/subtraction Puzzle completion
Executive Function Short term memory nhibitory control	Approaches to Learning Persistence

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A note on our sample and how we are reporting the results

Characteristics of the sample*

	#	%
Total surveyed	90	100%
Refused consent	3	3%
Final sample	87	100%
Male	44	51%
Female	43	49%
Age (years)		
3	10	11%
4	14	16%
5	23	26%
6	40	46%

Reporting the results

The maximum score available on each IDELA item varies depending on the particular task. Rather than report these raw scores, we therefore follow Save the Children's approach of reporting "item percent scores".¹ These can be interpreted as the percentage of the components of a given item that a child performed correctly. For example, a child correctly placing 3 of the 4 puzzle pieces during the 'Puzzle Completion' item would score 75%.

We then average these scores across all children and report these averages.

*Sampled ~30% of girls and boys in each age group

¹ e.g. <u>https://goo.gl/EYfLW2</u>

Overall scores by domain

Average item % score by domain



¹ Only the 4 core domains that have been fully validated contribute to the Overall IDELA % score.

Detailed scores: Gross and Fine Motor Skills



Deep dive Folding paper

On average, children could correctly follow 2 of the 4 steps involved in the folding activity.

Deep dive Drawing a person

Scored using a 0-8 scale, with more points available for including more features of the human body or face, the average child's drawing scored ~4.

Detailed scores: Socio-Emotional Development



Deep dive Self-awareness

On average, children knew 5 of the 6 following facts about themselves: their name, age, gender, the name of a caregiver, their village and their country. Only 25% knew all 6.

Deep dive Friends

On average, children could name ~5 friends they like to play with. The number of friends a child named increased significantly with age.

Detailed scores: Emerging Literacy and Language



Deep dive Expressive vocabulary

Children were asked to list: a) as many foods that might be found at the market and b) as many animals as they could think of. On average, they could think of under ~10 items/animals in total.

Deep dive Letter identification

Shown a set of 20 letters, on average children could correctly identify ~12 of them.

Detailed scores: Emerging Numeracy



Deep dive Addition & subtraction

Children were given three problems that required them to solve 3+2, 2+2 and 3-1. 64% of children could answer all three correctly; 16% of children couldn't answer any correctly.

Deep dive Number identification

Shown the counting numbers from 1 to 20 (but out of sequence), children could correctly identify less than half of them.

Comparison by size Sleagehidentif Satting and classification identification correspendence corre

Detailed scores: Executive Function and Approaches to Learning



Deep dive Short-term memory

Children had to repeat back a set of between 2 and 5 numbers read to them by the assessor. 50% of children repeated the numbers correctly for all 4 sets; 18% didn't manage to do so for any.

Deep dive Inhibition control

The assessor instructed children that when he said "touch your toes" they were to touch their head, and vice versa. 50% were able to comply every time.

Learning profiles: how do IDELA scores change with age?

Average item % score by domain and child's age



Age and development are strongly correlated. Correlations range from 0.40 for Socio-Emotional Development to 0.63 for Numeracy. On average, a child's score on a given item was 12-19% higher than for a child one year younger.

To some extent this is exactly what we should expect. However, it is notably *different* to what we found with EGRA and EGMA, where learning profiles were extremely flat and growth from one year to the next was much less pronounced.

The correlation between age and development also seems to be stronger in our sample than in other studies using IDELA.¹

Gender: are IDELA scores different for boys and girls?



Gender differences were generally small and not statistically significant.

This is surprising because gender gaps *are* evident in EGRA and EGMA.

It may just be that our sample is too small to estimate these gaps precisely.

Or perhaps the way items are weighted is making the gaps look smaller than they are.

Next steps

The pilot was successful. We will continue to use IDELA to track progress of our youngest children next year.

We are sharing anonymised data with Save the Children to help inform other practitioners.

We will consult with schools on whether more of the older KG students are ready for Grade 1.

Results from the accompanying IDELA Caregiver Survey are forthcoming.





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