

Parental Empowerment in Mexico

Randomized Experiment of the Apoyo a la Gestion Escolar (AGE) Program in Mexico

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Overview

- Global evidence
- Mexican education context
- School-based management in Mexico
- AGE impact evaluation design
- Results to date

School Autonomy: Global Experience

1

• *Can* improve school performance by empowering parents, giving communities voice, making participation more effective

2

• Inexpensive and cost-effective

3.

• **But** models with low levels of autonomy and weak accountability not likely to produce large gains, especially in learning outcomes

4.

Design matters

5.

 Need better information, higher levels of autonomy, strong accountability; most importantly, need to affect teacher hiring/firing

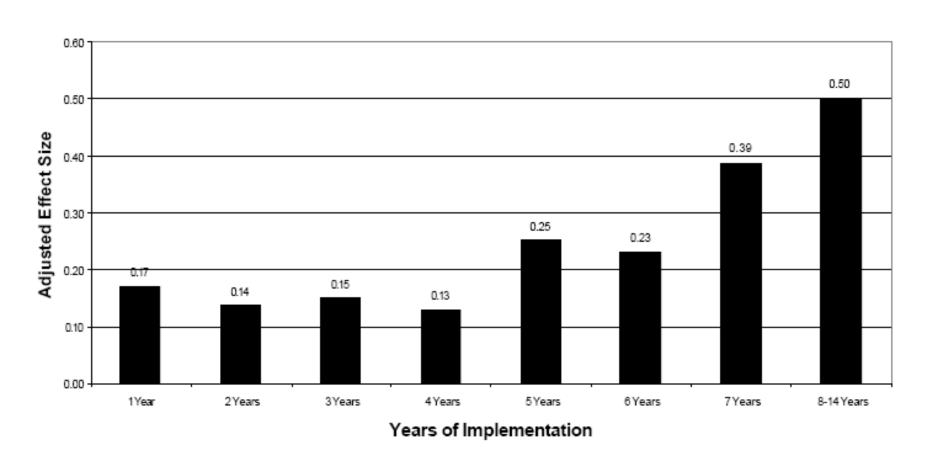


Decentralized
Decision-Making in Schools
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Management
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Evidence on School Autonomy

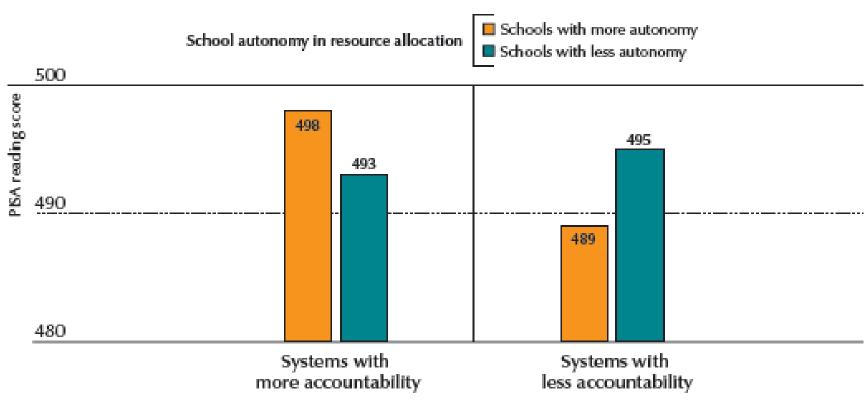
Country	Authors	Intervention	Methodology	Findings
NEPAL	Chaud- hury 2011	Communities express desire to take over management of schools (receive 1-time incentive grant)	Quasi- experimental randomization approach (IV & DD)	Reduction in out of school children; reduction in repetition; increased progression; equity (disadvantaged caste perform better)
KENYA	Duflo, Dupas & Kremer 2007	Training of school committees to monitor teachers on performance & committee-based hiring of teachers (versus headmaster hiring of new teachers)	Randomized trial	Higher student test scores, lower teacher absenteeism, small change in student dropout
INDONESIA	Pradhan et al. 2010	School-based management	Randomized trail	Positive effect on learning outcomes; strongest for elections in combination with linkage, increases
				scores in language by 0.51 standard deviations, math by 0.46

Evidence from the USA





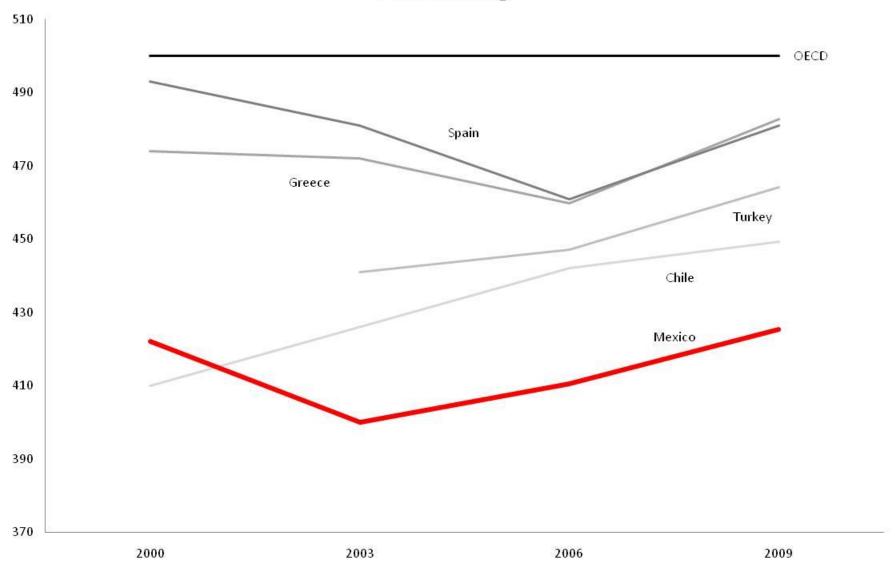
The complex relationship between policies and performance



Mexican Education Context

- Federal system, 1992 decentralization
- Universal primary & gender equality
- OECD, PISA
- Challenges:
 - Quantity & quality of upper secondary, higher
 - Quality high for Latin America; low for OECD
 - Teacher quality
- Approach:
- Assessment & evaluation
- Community participation
- Compensatory education

PISA Reading



AGE (Support to School Management)

- Part of broader school reform: Compensatory education program
- Monetary support & training to parents:
 - Parents receive \$500-\$700/year
- Training on participatory skills



Previous Research

Countr y	Authors	Intervention	Methodology	Findings
MEXICO	Gertler, Patrinos and Rodriguez 2010	Doubling of school grant (AGE)	Randomized trial	Increased participation in first year; reduced dropout, improved reading scores Improved test scores, 3rd grade cohort 0.25 SD increase
MEXICO	Gertler, Patrinos, Rubio & Garcia 2010	SBM grants in Colima (PEC)	Randomized trail	Improved learning outcomes for all, especially grade 3 cohort in program longest, 0.16 SD increase

Experiment

- Double-AGE Group

 AGE schools provided with double the resources
- **AGE Group** Schools participating in the government's compensatory program where the parent associations are provided training and a cash grant of about \$600 a year to develop a school improvement plan
- **Training Group** Schools not participating in the program are provided the training that AGE schools usually receive, but no cash subsidy
- Comparison Group Not involved in program, no subsidy, no training

NB: The two groups of schools are not comparable

Treatment and Control Schools

	Indigenous		Gen	eral	Total		
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	
Chiapas	38	28	22	23	60	51	
Guerrero	12	10	23	35	35	45	
Puebla	9	6	16	12	25	18	
Yucatán	4	6	1	5	5	11	
Total	63	50	62	75	125	125	

Training Only and Pure Control Schools (all general)

	Training	Pure Control
Chiapas	42	66
Guerrero	18	8
Puebla	18	21
Yucatán	2	5
Total	80	100

Timeline

2007

(Baseline)

- a) Treatment
- b) Control

2008

(1st Follow-up)

- a) Treatment
- b) Control

2009

(2nd Follow-up)

- a) Treatment
- b) Control
- c) Pure control
- d) Training control

2010

(3rd Follow-up)

- a) Treatment
- b) Control
- c) Pure control
- d) Training control

Empirical Strategy

Our model:

$$y_{ij} = aT_j + X_{ij}b + e_{ij}$$

 y_{ij} is the endline outcome (test score) of student i in school j (expressed in standard deviations of the distribution of scores in the AGE control schools; or pure control schools)

 T_i is a dummy equal to 1 if school j was double-AGE

 X_{ij} is a vector including a constant and child and school control variables

Balance

- Experiment is balanced on key characteristics
- Of 106 variables (same as for baseline) in 2007 and 2008, 95% are similar in treatment & control (at 5%)

Results

Parent, Teacher, Director Surveys

Intermediate Outcomes

Intermediate Outcomes

Effect on intermediate outcomes of double-AGE vs AGE								
				Dropout				
	1	year	2 yea	ars		3 years		
	No	With	No	With	No			
_	controls	controls	controls	control	controls	With controls		
Overa	-1.49***	-1.60***	-0.63**	-0.58*	-0.68**	-0.64**		
11	(0.26)	(0.34)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.29)		
1st	-0.11	-0.47	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.29		
	(1.34)	(0.89)	(0.54)	(0.58)	(0.18)	(0.25)		
			**					
2nd	0.17	-0.03	1.33*	1.19*	2.08***	1.85**		
	(0.99)	(0.92)	(0.47)	(0.63)	(0.65)	(0.75)		
3rd	-2.37***	-2.65*	-0.94*	-0.96*	-0.42	-0.28		
	(0.88)	(1.48)	(0.53)	(0.51)	(0.55)	(0.67)		
4th	-1.31	-1.16	0.14	0.36	-0.73	-0.60		
	(1.51)	(1.34)	(0.93)	(0.87)	(1.30)	(1.39)		
5th	-1.55	-1.65	-0.92	-0.95	-2.06	-2.14		
	(1.13)	(1.23)	(2.17)	(2.16)	(1.70)	(1.64)		
6th	-1.43	-1.57	-1.34*	-1.27*	-1.22	-1.13		
	(1.07)	(1.39)	(0.72)	(0.68)	(0.76)	(0.76)		
N	496	496	744	744	991	991		

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

Intermediate Outcomes

Effect on intermediate outcomes of double-AGE vs AGE									
Failure Failure									
	1 y	/ear	2 ye	ars		3 years			
	No	With		With	No				
	controls	controls	No controls	control	controls	With controls			
Overal I	-0.66	-0.64*	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.05			
	(0.46)	(0.37)	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.42)			
					**				
1st	-3.71 **	-3.60*	-3.87***	-3.79***	-3.18*	-3.14***			
	(1.85)	(1.87)	(0.73)	(0.72)	(0.45)	(0.38)			
2nd	-0.17	-0.25	3.65*	3.39	3.10*	2.52			
	(3.24)	(3.48)	(1.98)	(2.17)	(1.80)	(2.24)			
3rd	3.15 ***	2.99***	3.01 **	2.86**	2.17*	2.06*			
	(1.00)	(1.11)	(1.22)	(1.25)	(1.20)	(1.12)			
4th	-1.51	-1.46	0.17	0.26	-0.01	0.01			
	(1.72)	(1.64)	(0.86)	(0.97)	(1.26)	(1.26)			
5th	-1.34	-1.38	0.06	0.18	-0.38	-0.28			
	(1.87)	(1.87)	(1.23)	(1.28)	(1.21)	(1.31)			
6th	-0.23	-0.21	-0.10	-0.06	0.07	0.09			
	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.30)			
N	496	496	744	744	991	991			

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

Effect of Double-AGE vs AGE

Effect on test scores of double-AGE vs AGE

(School Level)

Total score (Spanish + mathematics)

	1 y	ear	2 ye	ears	3 years		
	No controls With control		No controls	With control	No controls	With controls	
Overall	0.29***	0.28***	0.24*	0.23*	0.21*	0.21*	
	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.13)	
N	466	466	668	668	893	893	

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

Effect of Double-AGE vs AGE

	Effect on test scores of double-AGE vs AGE											
	(School Level)											
			Spar	nish					Mathe	matics		
	1 y	ear	2 ye	ars	3 ye	ars	1 y	ear	2 ye	ears	3 ye	ars
	No controls	With controls	No controls	With control	No controls	With controls						
Overall	0.28 ***	0.26 ***	0.23**	0.22*	0.22*	0.22*	0.25 ***	0.24 ***	0.21 **	0.20*	0.20*	0.20*
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)
3rd	0.24*	0.23*	0.32***	0.32***	0.24***	0.25 ***	0.22	0.21	0.31 **	0.32**	0.22**	0.23**
	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(80.0)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.11)
4th	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.07
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.22)
5th	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17
	(0.21)	(0.24)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.22)
6th	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.33 ***	0.32 ***	0.28***	0.28***	0.20***	0.19**
	(0.20)	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(80.0)	(80.0)
N	466	466	668	668	893	893	466	466	668	668	893	893

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

Effect of Training Only vs Pure Control

Effect on test scores of training only vs pure control							
	(School Level)						
Total score (spanish + mathematics)							
	AGE's Training						
	No co	ntrols	With controls				
Overall	0.43	**	0.43	**			
	′(0.19)		(0.20)				
N	66	32	662				

Notes: Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

Effect of Training Only vs Pure Control

Progress of 3rd grade students only.									
	(School Level)								
		AGE	's Training						
	No co	ntrols	With	controls					
Total									
score	0.33	***	0.29	***					
	(0.04)		(0.04)						
Spanish	0.27	***	0.25	***					
	(0.03)		(0.04)						
Mathema									
tics	0.34	***	0.31	***					
	(0.05)		(0.04)						
N	68	33		683					

Notes:

Standard errors clustered at the state level in parentheses.

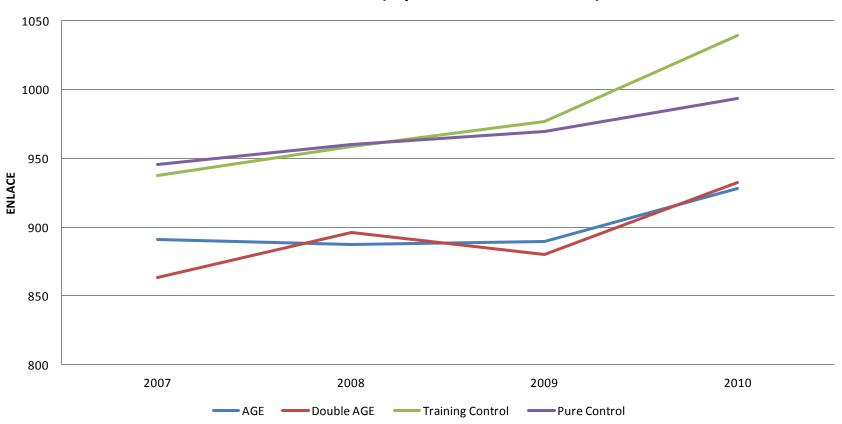
Additional controls are: indigenous schools, years with AGE, teacher speaking, indigenous language, indigenous school, teachers and directors years of experience, sex of teacher, director and president of parents association.

All outcomes are 2007-10.

Total score = Spanish score + mathematics score.

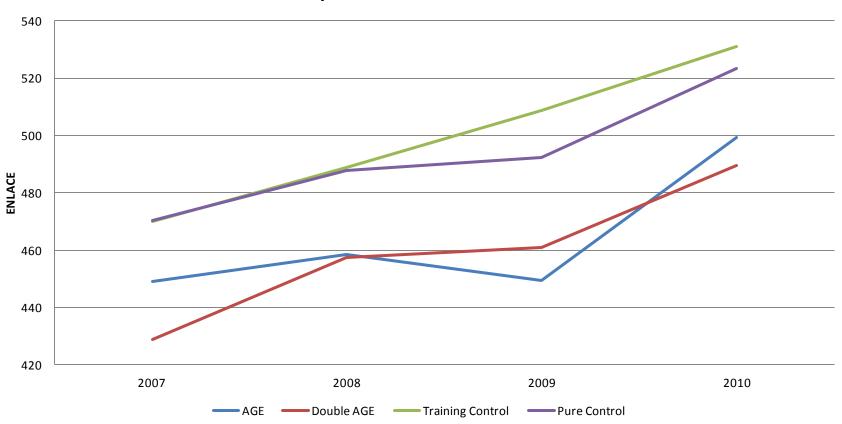
Graphs

Total Score (Spanish & Math)



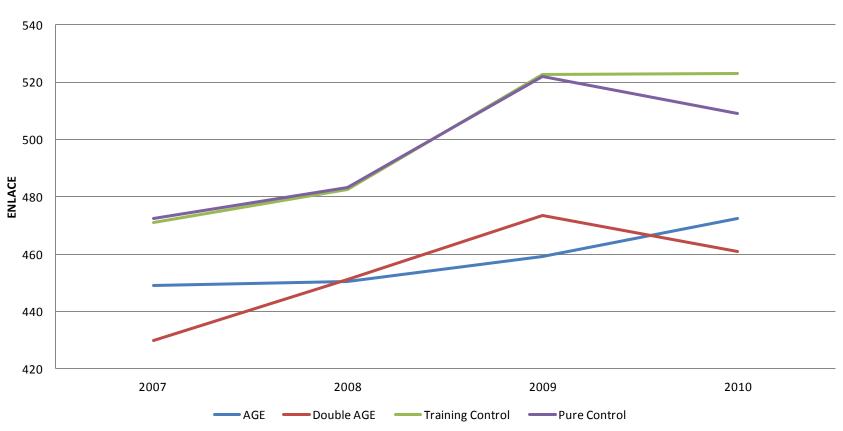
Graphs

Spanish 3rd Grade



Graphs

Math 3rd Grade



Summary

- Doubling cash grant to parents improves learning for young children more than 0.20 SD
- Subsidy generates commitment and increased participation of parents
- But training parents improves outcomes, even after 1 year implementation, at levels comparable to impact of doubling AGE grant
- Parental empowerment a useful tool for generating interest in education in poor, rural, isolated communities

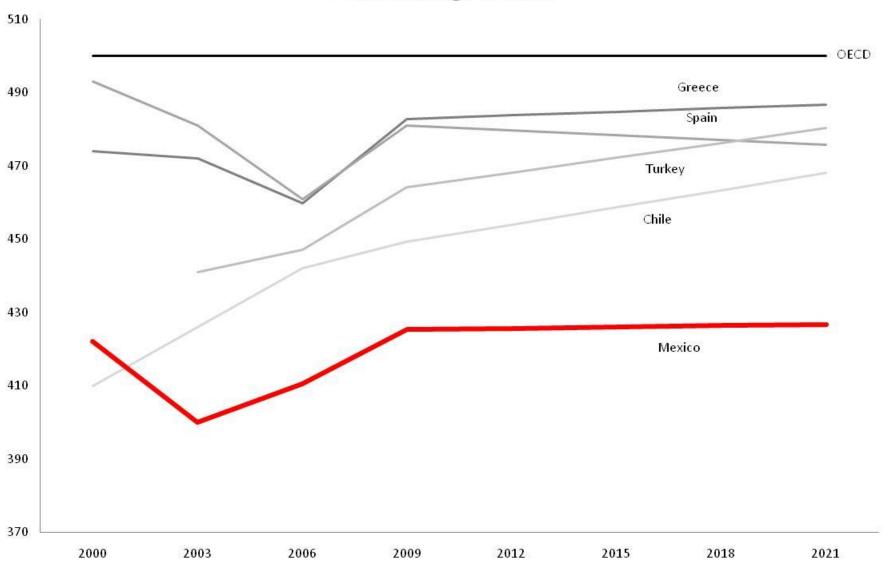
Confirms results of other experiments

- CONAFE Compensatory Program has positive effects (Shapiro, Skoufias, Moreno)
- AGE retrospective Decreases repetition & failure (Gertler, Patrinos, Rubio-Codina)
- **PEC** Colima: improves learning outcomes, but only for 3rd grade (Gertler, Garcia, Patrinos, Rubio-Codina)

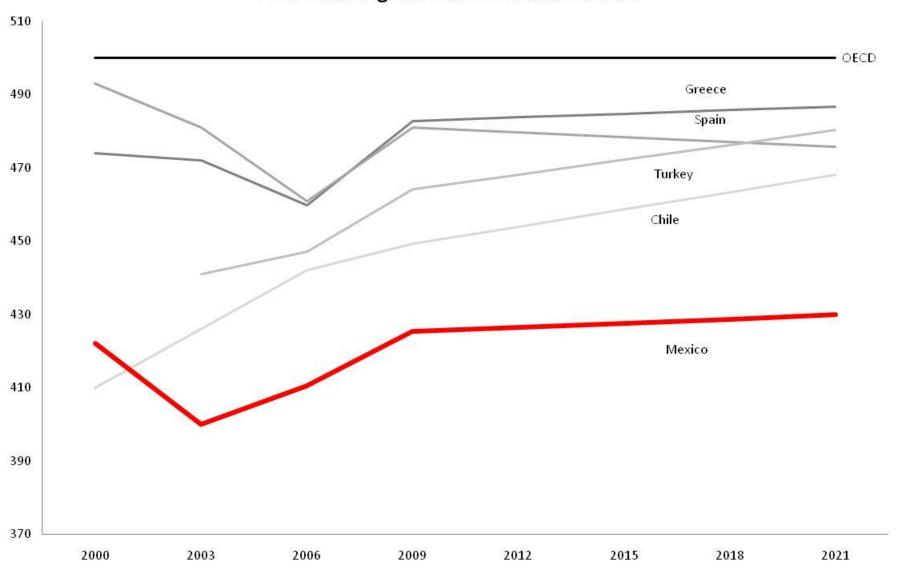
Limited form of School-based management

- Little autonomy
- Little accountability
- Positive results for disadvantaged
- Not enough to transform Mexican education

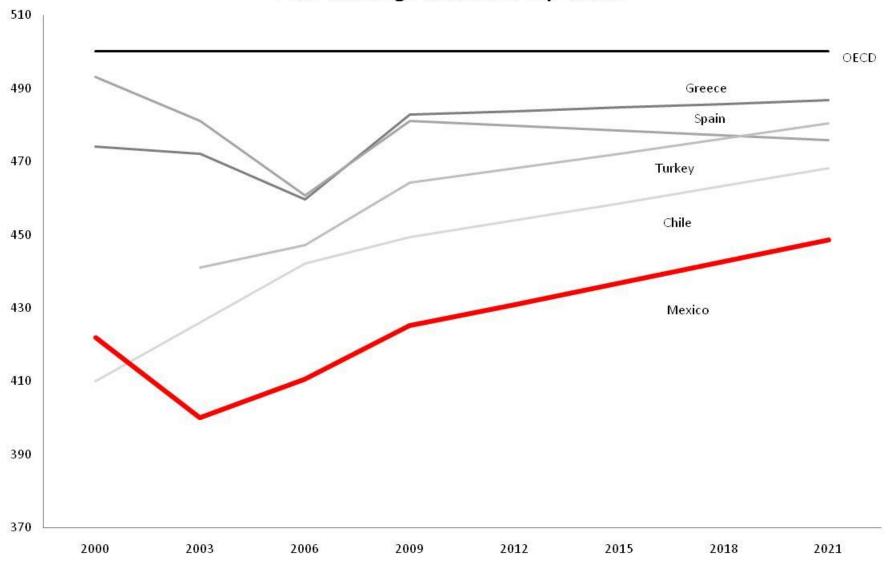
PISA Reading Forecast



PISA Reading Forecast 1: Urban Scores



PISA Reading Forecast 2: Top States



PISA Reading Growth Needed to Catch Up

