

Beyond Short-term Learning Gains: The Impact of Outsourcing Schools in Liberia after Three Years

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November 19, 2021

Outline

Introduction

Evaluation design

1. Learning

2. Access

3. Sustainability

4. Safety

Conclusions



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The logic of PPPs

- ▶ Overcome **efficiency-equity trade-off**:
 - ▶ Efficiency: Private schools are on average better managed than public schools (Bloom et al 2015, Muralidharan & Sundararaman 2015)
 - ▶ Equity: Fee-charging private schools may increase inequality and sorting (Hsieh & Urquiola 2006, Lucas & Mbiti 2012, Zhang 2014)

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- ▶ Overcome **financing constraints**:
 - ▶ Governments enter PPPs in large-part to raise capital.
 - ▶ NB: impacts necessarily include resource and efficiency effects.

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- ▶ Overcome **financing constraints**:
 - ▶ Governments enter PPPs in large-part to raise capital.
 - ▶ NB: impacts necessarily include resource and efficiency effects.
- ▶ Contractors have incentives to cut quality on non-contracted/non-monitored processes/outcomes (Hart, Shleifer, & Vishny, 1997)
- ▶ Multi-tasking problem (Holmstrom & Milgrom, 1991): learning, safety, access, etc.



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Liberia is outsourcing primary schools to a startup backed by Mark Zuckerberg

Updated by Jennifer Williams on April 8, 2016, 8:20 a.m. ET

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What are “Partnership Schools”? (aka PSL, aka LEAP)

What are “Partnership Schools”? (aka PSL, aka LEAP)

- ▶ 93 schools
- ▶ free
- ▶ non-selective
- ▶ staffed by teachers on government payroll
- ▶ and managed by 8 private contractors
- ▶ with a \$50 per pupil subsidy (+ fundraising)



MORE THAN ME

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Data

- ▶ **School:** Facilities, expenditure, management.
- ▶ **Teachers:** Socio-demographic, qualifications/experience, knowledge test.
- ▶ **Classroom observations:** Stallings
- ▶ **Students:** 20 students across all grades (2015/2016 log)
- ▶ **GBV:** 1-on-1 survey with student sample ≥ 12 years old

How data collection happens in reality



Experimental details

- ▶ Intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis:
 - ▶ Students sampled from 2015/16 enrollment logs, before PSL/LEAP announced
 - ▶ We track the same students over 3 rounds – regardless of where they are now

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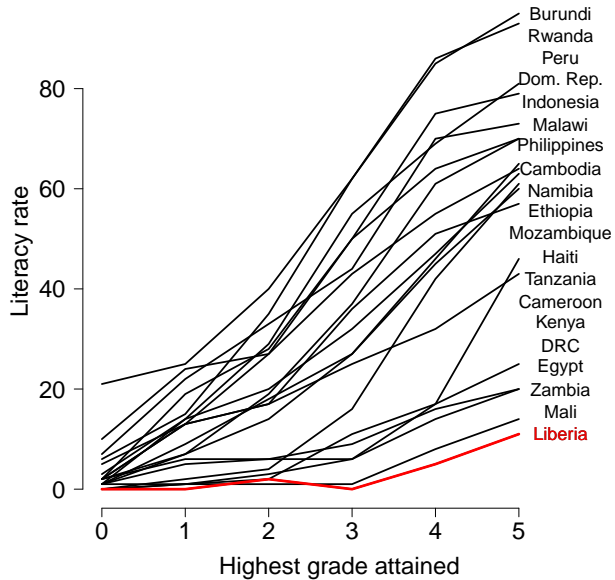
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Background: low-learning levels



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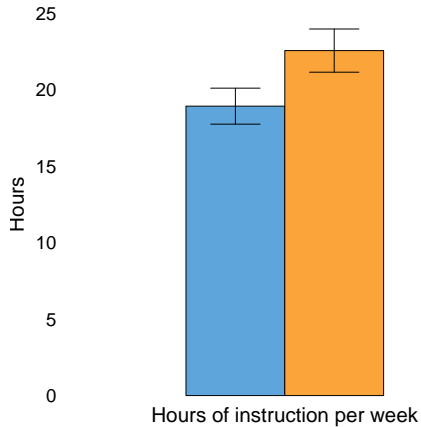
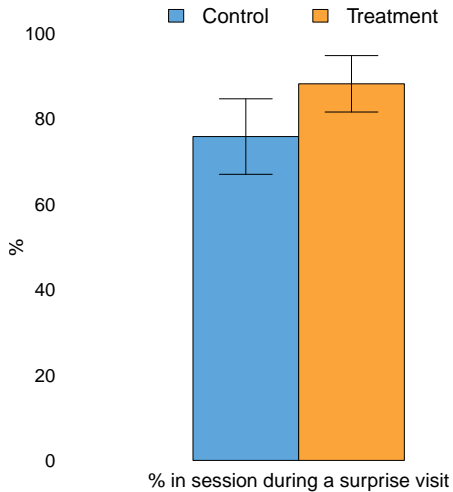
Corporal punishment

Sexual violence

Conclusions

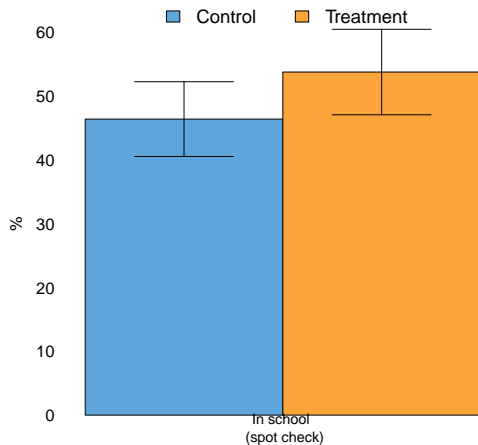


LEAP schools are more likely to be open and have more instructional time

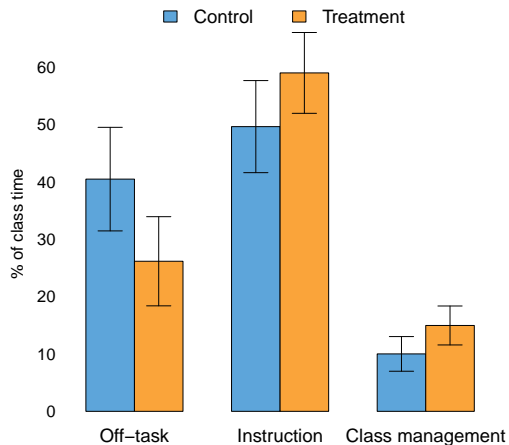


LEAP teachers are not more likely to be in school, but quality of instruction is higher

Teacher attendance



Classroom observation



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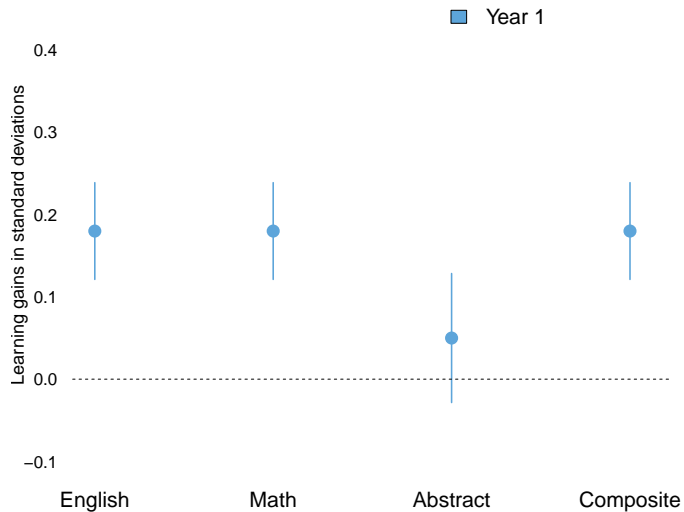
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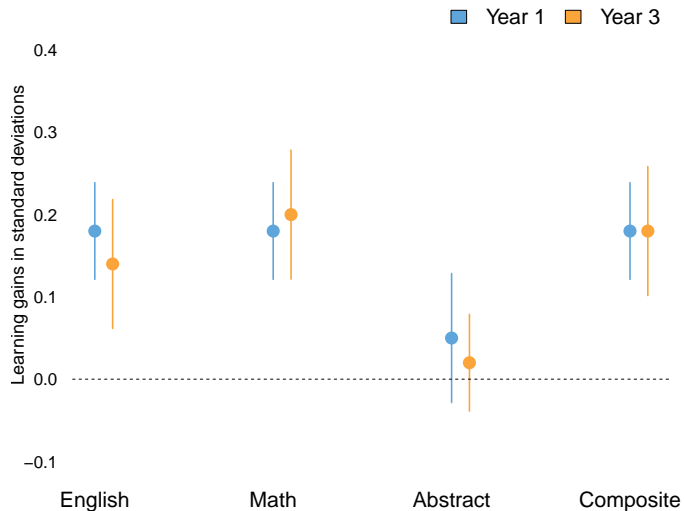
Test scores increased by $.18\sigma$ in year 1...

ITT

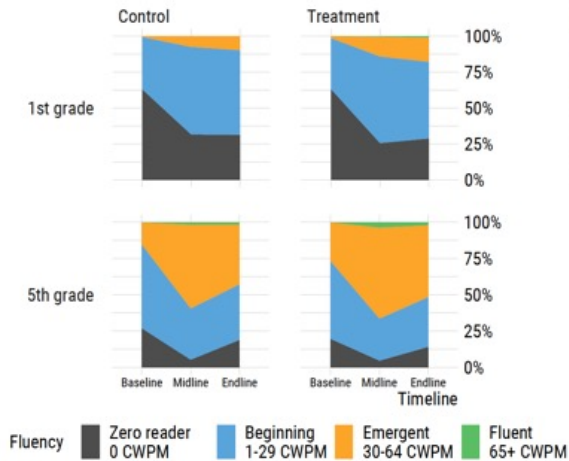


Test scores increased by $.18\sigma$ in year 1... but flattened off since then

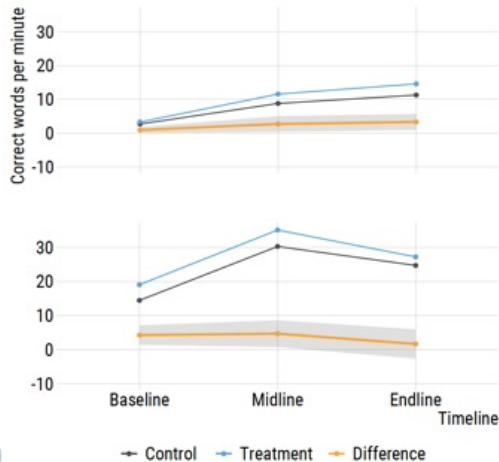
ITT



Reading fluency increased 2-4 words per minute



(a) Correct words per minute by fluency groups



(b) Difference between treatment and control

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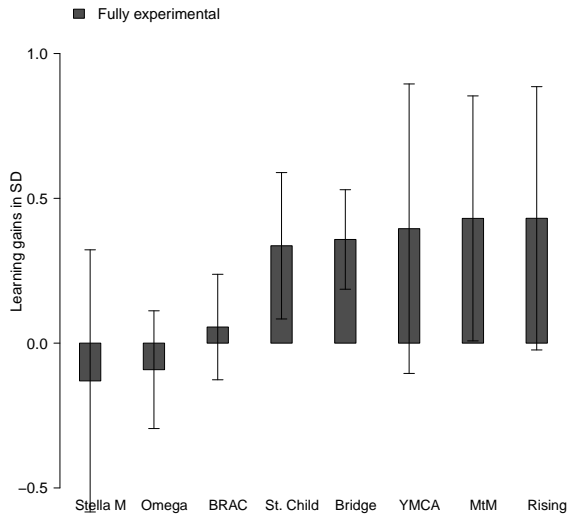
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Learning outcomes by provider



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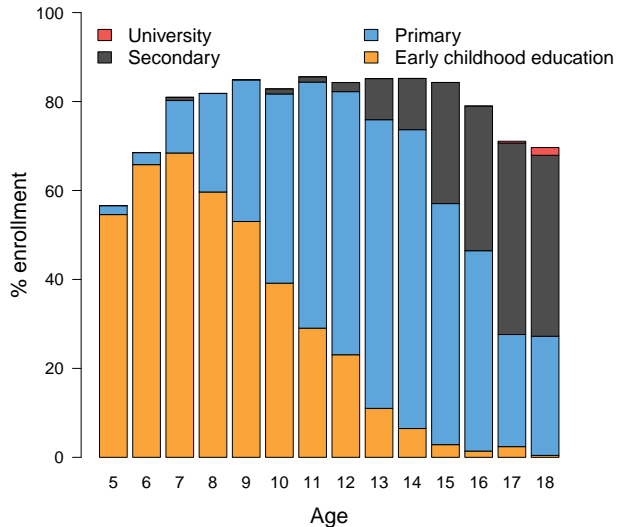
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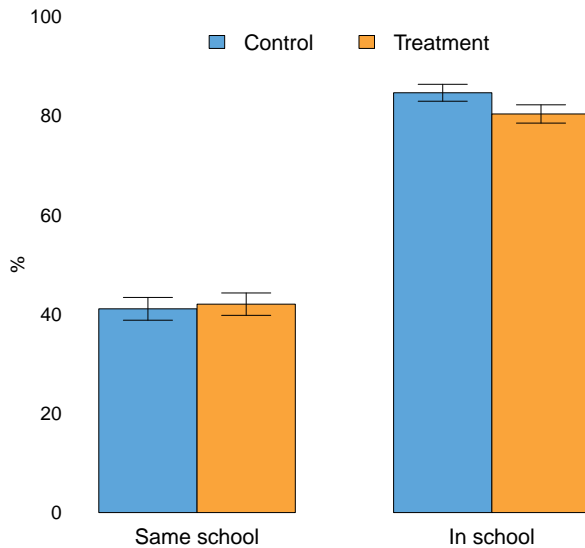
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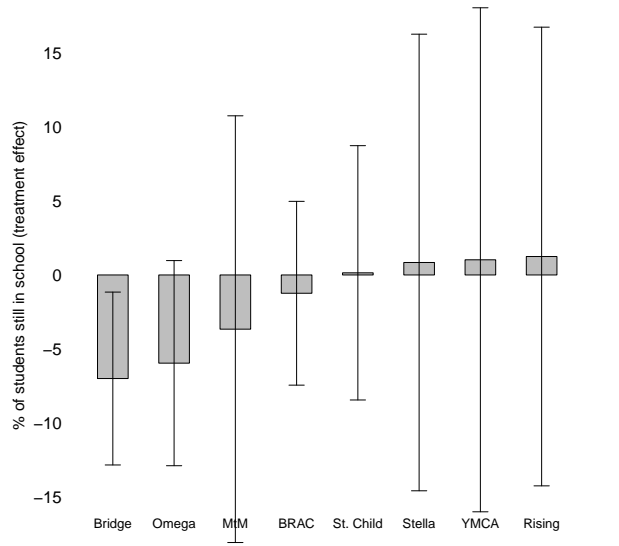
Background: Low enrollment and backlog of overage children



After 3 years, LEAP reduced the share of the original students still in school



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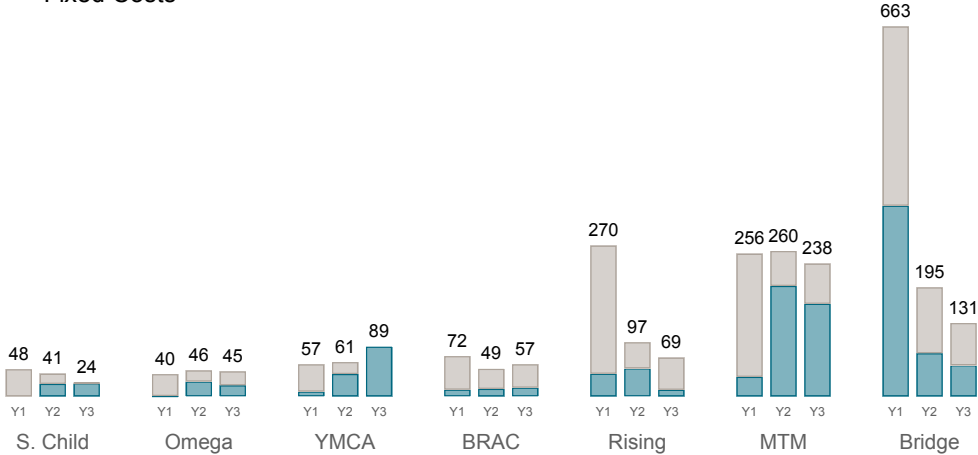
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Self-reported expenditure per pupil

Variable Costs

Fixed Costs



Source: Self-reported by operators via Ark (year 1) and Social Finance (years 2-3)

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Corporal punishment

Survey asks students whether their teacher ever hits students.

- ▶ In control group, 49% say never
- ▶ That rate is 4.6% higher (i.e., less corporal punishment) in LEAP schools

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In collaboration with...

Laura Johnson (Rutgers School of Social Work)

Wayne Sandholtz (UCSD)

Background: Widespread reports of sexual violence in schools

Background: Widespread reports of sexual violence in schools

Steiner et al (2018)

Incidents with LEAP providers

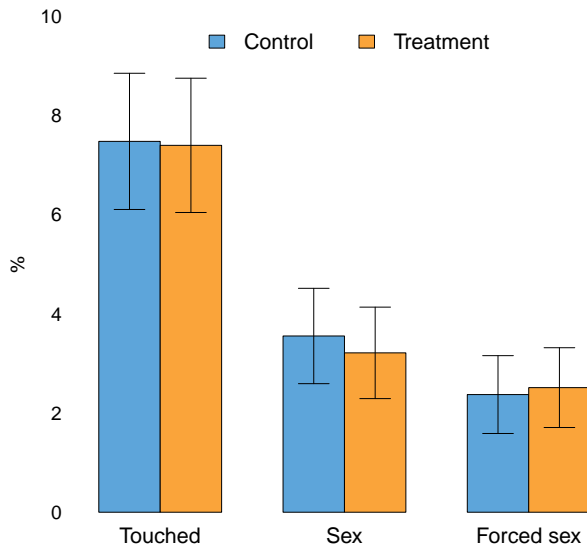
- ▶ More than Me (pre LEAP)
- ▶ YMCA

Table 1. Sample description ($N = 811$).

Variable	Total %
Girl	36.74
Perpetrator (% yes)^a	
Teacher	24.66
School staff	31.32
Classmate	54.75
Parent	24.17
Family member	31.32
Religious figure	25.54
Form of abuse (% yes)^a	
Transactional sex	48.46
Sexual violation	90.26
Sexual coercion	57.58

^a These categories are not mutually exclusive.

LEAP had no impact on reported abuse rates



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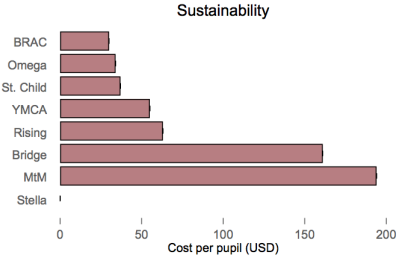
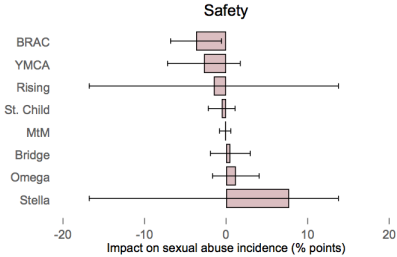
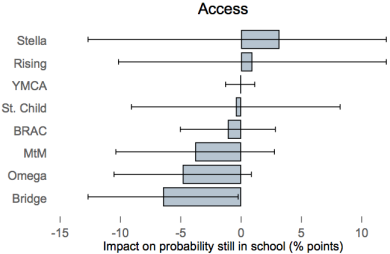
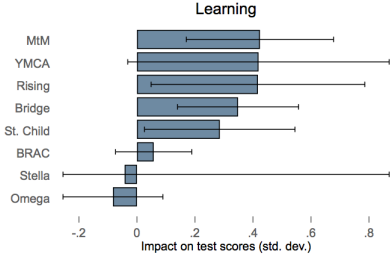
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Summary of results



Conclusions

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 - ▶ Learning gains remain significant, but have flattened since year 1

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- ▶ Beyond learning outcomes:
 - ▶ Corporal punishment is down
 - ▶ Survey shows pockets of sexual abuse, which LEAP has so far not reduced
 - ▶ Drop-out rates are up

Conclusions

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Beyond averages:

- ▶ Some operators present trade-offs between learning and other goals
- ▶ But a couple show uniformly positive results