## Community-Based Literacy Interventions in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review

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#### Goal



Conduct a systematic review to identify interventions outside of formal education systems that support children's literacy development in low- and middle-income countries (LMIC)

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#### Rationale

For most of the world's children, despite substantial increases in access to primary school, academic learning is neither occurring at expected rates nor supplying basic foundational skills.

Example: In Ghana, as of 2008, four out of five young women who had completed Grade 6 were still illiterate or only partially literate (UNESCO, 2012).



#### Rationale

Despite efforts and innovations in many countries, these problems will not be solved quickly.

Alternative or supplementary approaches are needed to support children's literacy development.

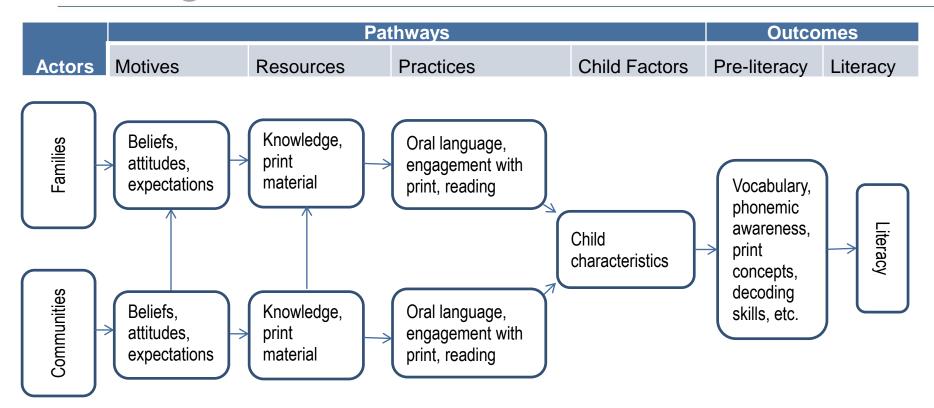




# Approach



# 1: Logic Model







#### 2: Define PICO\*

Population: Children ages 3 to 12 years in LMIC Intervention: Must be a primary study of an intervention that addresses pre-literacy or literacy skills, and is delivered through family or community members. Interventions delivered at school are acceptable only if the delivery mechanism is family or community.

\*Petticrew & Roberts, 2006





Comparison: The study must have a treatment group and a valid comparison group.

Outcome: Eligible outcomes included a full range of pre-literacy and literacy skills. Outcomes must be measured with standardized assessments, country-specific or locally used assessments, or assessments developed for the evaluation.



#### 3: Parameters for Search

- a. Timeframe
- b. Types of documents
- c. Terms and search strings(e.g., girl + read + program + family + Malaysia)
- d. Databases for academic literature
- e. Sources of grey literature

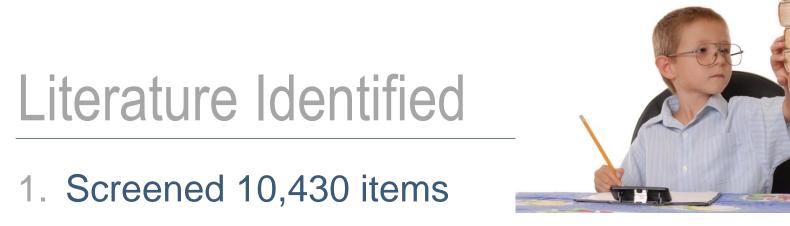




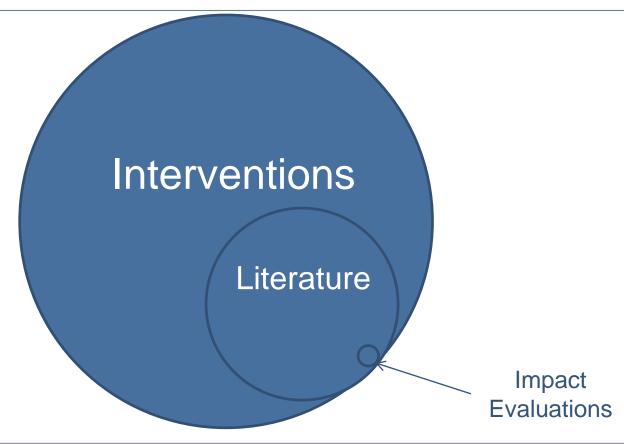
### What Did We Find?



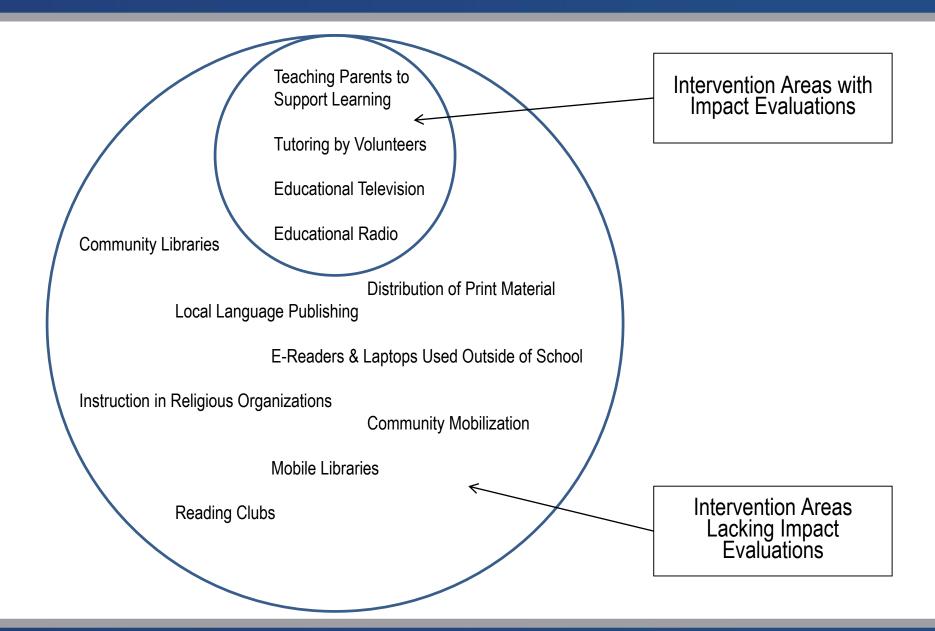
- 2. Identified 52 studies for consideration
- 3. Of those, 16 met our criteria for inclusion
- 4. Excluded 3 studies on educational radio
- 5. Included 13 studies in our review



# The Big Picture









#### What Evidence DO We Have?



### Effects of What Has Been Studied

Programs that teach parents to support children's learning can have positive effects in some contexts, but no effects in others.

Educational television has a positive effect on children's early literacy development when children view programs at least three to five days per week over several months (inside or outside of home).



### Effects of What Has Been Studied

Tutoring: Tutoring by community members had a positive effect on children's literacy (READ India). Tutoring by peers (UNICEF's Child-to-Child model) was effective at improving children's early writing across country contexts, and had positive effects across multiple areas of literacy development in some contexts (Bangladesh, DR Congo, Yemen).



### Even within the studies we DID find...

- Only one study involved children over age 7
- No studies from Latin America
- No studies of special populations





# Take Home Message



# Take Home Message

A systematic review can identify gaps in the evidence regarding:



- the effectiveness of an approach already in use
- which intervention produces the greatest effect in a given context and/or for a specific population

Ideally, the identification of such gaps would inform the allocation of funding for impact evaluations.



### Who We Are



# Literacy Review Team

#### Organizations:

American Institutes for Research

Yale University

Search Institute

#### Consultants:

Dan Wagner; UNESCO Chair in Learning and Literacy; Director, International Literacy Institute; University of Pennsylvania

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# Literacy Review Team

#### **Advisory Panel**:

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# The End!





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