Are Teachers and Learning Software Complements or Substitutes?

Evidence from a Randomized Experiment in El Salvador

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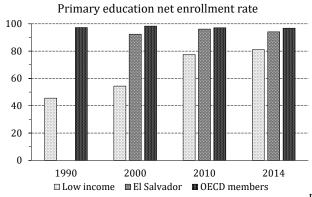
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Outline

- Motivation & context of the study
- Literature & contribution
- CAL intervention in El Salvador
- Study design
- Next steps

Two stylized facts

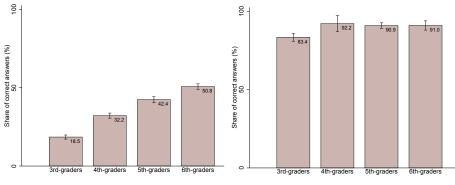
Impressive increases in primary education enrollment in developing countries



Data source: World Bank

Two stylized facts

Poor learning outcomes



(a) El Salvador (Morazán), N=3461

(b): Switzerland (Bern), N=164

Figure: Bar graphs (with 80% confidence intervals) show share of correct answers to 2^{nd} grade math questions, Source: own data.

Poor learning outcomes

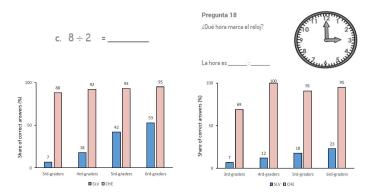


Figure: Bar graphs show share of correct answers to 2nd grade math questions, Source: own data.

What happens in the classroom?

- Children spend relatively little time in school
 - Only morning or afternoon classes in El Salvador
 - Cancellation of many school lessons
 - \rightarrow 1000 unannounced visits: 26% of all lessons are not held?
- 2 Low teaching quality
 - Large and heterogeneous classes
 - Outdated pedagogy focusing on memorization and reproduction
 - Low qualification and/or motivation of teachers

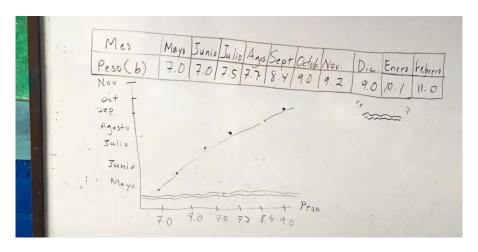
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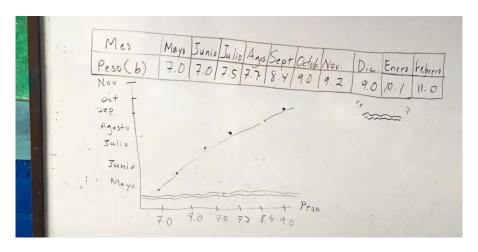
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→ How can these problems be addressed?

What happens in the classroom?



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What can be done?

- Expand school time
- ② Computer-assisted learning (CAL)
 - Self-paced learning
 - Start at a very low level
 - Less sensitive to teacher quality

Previous literature mainly focuses on Asia

- e.g. Banerjee et al. (2007), Muralidharan et al. (2017) in India
- e.g. Yang et al. (2012), Mo et al. (2014) in China

- What is the main causal channel? Are learning gains mainly attributable to...
 - a. ... use of a software
 - b. ... additional lessons?
- How can CAL-lessons be implemented cost-effectively?
 - I.e. Are teachers and software substitutes or complements?
- External validity: New software and context



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CAL-Impact Intervention in a Nutshell

Ministry of Education in El Salvador plans to ...

- ...expand school time
- ...provide a computer for every child

NGO Consciente picks up the thread and plans to ...

- ...offer additional and computer-based math lessons
- ...investigate the impact of project scientifically

University of Bern becomes partner of Consciente and ...

- ...designs a RCT-study
- ...evaluates the project



CAL-Impact Intervention in a Nutshell

Treatment 1



2 x 90min / Week ~800 Students

Treatment 2



2 x 90min / Week

~800 Students

Treatment 3

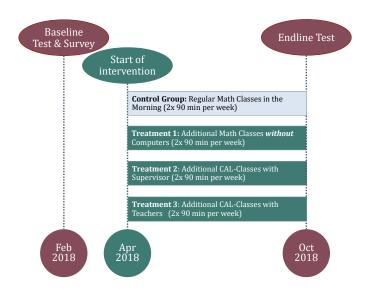




2 x 90min / Week

~800 Students

Timeline



Context



Figure: Map of El Salvador (red: San Salvador, grey: Morazán)

Preselection and Randomization

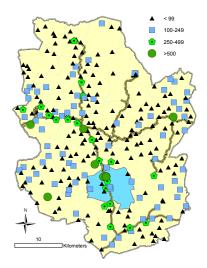


Figure: All schools of Morazán

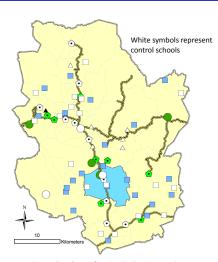


Figure: Preselection of schools in Morazán



$$\mathit{MS}^{Oct}_{ics} = \alpha + \frac{\beta_1}{1}T1_{ics} + \frac{\beta_2}{1}T2_{ics} + \frac{\beta_3}{1}T3_{ics} + \delta \mathit{MS}^{Feb}_{ics} + \gamma X^{Feb}_{ics} + \lambda_S + \mu_{Strata} + \epsilon_{ics}$$

- O Do additional CAL-lessons have a causal impact on numeracy skills?
 - β_3 : Increase in learning outcomes attributable to CAL-lessons conducted by a teacher
- 2 What is the main causal channel?
 - $\beta_3 \beta_1 \geqslant 0$?: Can the increase in learning outcomes be attributed to the additional lessons and/or the use of software?
- 6 How can CAL-lessons be implemented cost-effectively?
 - $\frac{\beta_3}{\beta_2} \gtrsim \frac{cost(T3)}{cost(T2)}$?: Are software and teaching skills (strongly) complementary?

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Next steps

- Digitizing endline test (1/3 done)
- Evaluation of the intervention and final results
 - Effect on math skills
 - Effect on attendance