Measurement of Target 4.2

4.2.1: "Developmentally on Track"

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Target 4.2 Includes Several Elements

Goal 4, Target 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education

Child development outcome measurement is just one of several important elements

Context

- MICS ECDI has been identified as the global indicator
- National governments and regional groups are also investing in ECD measurement
- Rich context for measurement: Many ECD measures developed, in use now with good deal of agreement on what to measure
 - About half of similar items cut across all measures early reading, math skills
 - Direct observations more reliable for early academic/cognitive skills; parent/teacher report for social/emotional skills

Questions

- What does it mean for a child to be "developmentally on track"?
 - Measurement will likely help define a common language
 - Given environmental and contextual influences on development, how can "developmentally on track" be globally measured?
- What are the political and technical realities of global ECD measurement?
- How can data best be used to drive improvement in ECD services and outcomes?

Developmental Science

- Early childhood development is combination of environmental influences and genetics, linear and non-linear developments
 - Some elements are linear with singular quantitative function (e.g., growth in vocabulary) and some elements are discontinuous, with jumps from one stage to the next (e.g., empathy development)
- Domains are interconnected early math, for example, may contribute to later literacy
- Age at which children achieve skills has often been used to define "on track"

Early timing, later learning ...

- When children achieve milestones has often been used to determine who is "on track"
 - Walking, talking are relevant to all children and sensitive to environmental influences (but will eventually develop in all normally-developing children)
- Ages at which skills develop vary from one place to the next, and vary meaningfully by SES as well as contextual influences
 - Knowledge of letters, numbers sensitive to exposure range of ages at which normallydeveloping children will develop them
 - Systematic measurement is likely reveal years of difference between children in different countries: tough for scale development

Implications for Measurement

- Defining "developmentally on track" to level of specificity required for measurement
 - Lots of information on child development overall, but little systematic information on timing and scope of normative development in diverse contexts to use for measurement
 - Comparisons based on SES, other factors associated with equity useful in defining normative development
- Options for Target 4.2
 - Define "developmentally on track" according to national standards
 - Introduce idea of common modules (MELQO)
 - Rely on one measure or create one scale (World Health Organization: Global growth curves used to inform definition of stunting)

Political Realities

- Technical base for ECD measurement within many countries is emerging
 - Few people who have expertise or time to focus on ECD measurement
- When measurement is initiated, primarily to inform national planning and policymaking
 - Alignment with local curricula and quality standards is important
 - Measurement of quality in ECD programs, pre-primary likely to be very impactful

Three Goals

- Efficiency in measurement: Integrating data from national and regional assessments
 - Birth to three years should also be part of the dialogue, with explicit links to primary school measurement
- Accuracy and reliability: Defining conceptual questions and setting technical standards
- Prioritize contribution to implementation
 - Focus on measurement that leads to national and regional action
 - Measure quality of pre-primary education and ECD programs

Possible Starting Process

