



# Kindergarten in Jordan: Data for Decision-Making

CIES 2018 Mexico City

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# Background

- USAID/Jordan Reading and Math Program (RAMP)
- Jordan's National Human Resource Development Strategy
- Efforts to achieve universal Kindergarten 2 (KG2) enrolment - from **59%** currently
- Minister of Education request
- RAMP partnering with MOE Childhood Directorate and UNICEF:

To provide information to the MoE to consider viable options for equitably expanding and improving KG2 through public-private partnerships.



Karak, Jordan

# Research Questions

1. What proportion of age-eligible children attended KG2 in 2016-17?
2. What type of KG2 classrooms did those children attend (public, private-licensed, other)?
3. What factors influenced families' decisions about kindergarten?
4. For those who did not send their children to KG2 in 2016-17, why not?
5. What existing kindergarten services are registered with other ministries and where are they located?
6. What are the quality characteristics of the different types of KG2 providers?

# Five Phases of Study

1. Compile existing data on KGs or KG-like service providers that are registered with any government ministry and obtain GPS coordinates.
2. Survey parents of students enrolled in Grade 1 this year to ask about their KG2 experience last year.
3. Develop qualitative profiles of categories of service providers.
4. Conduct a qualitative study of families whose children did not attend KG2 last year.
5. Facilitate a dialogue among stakeholders.

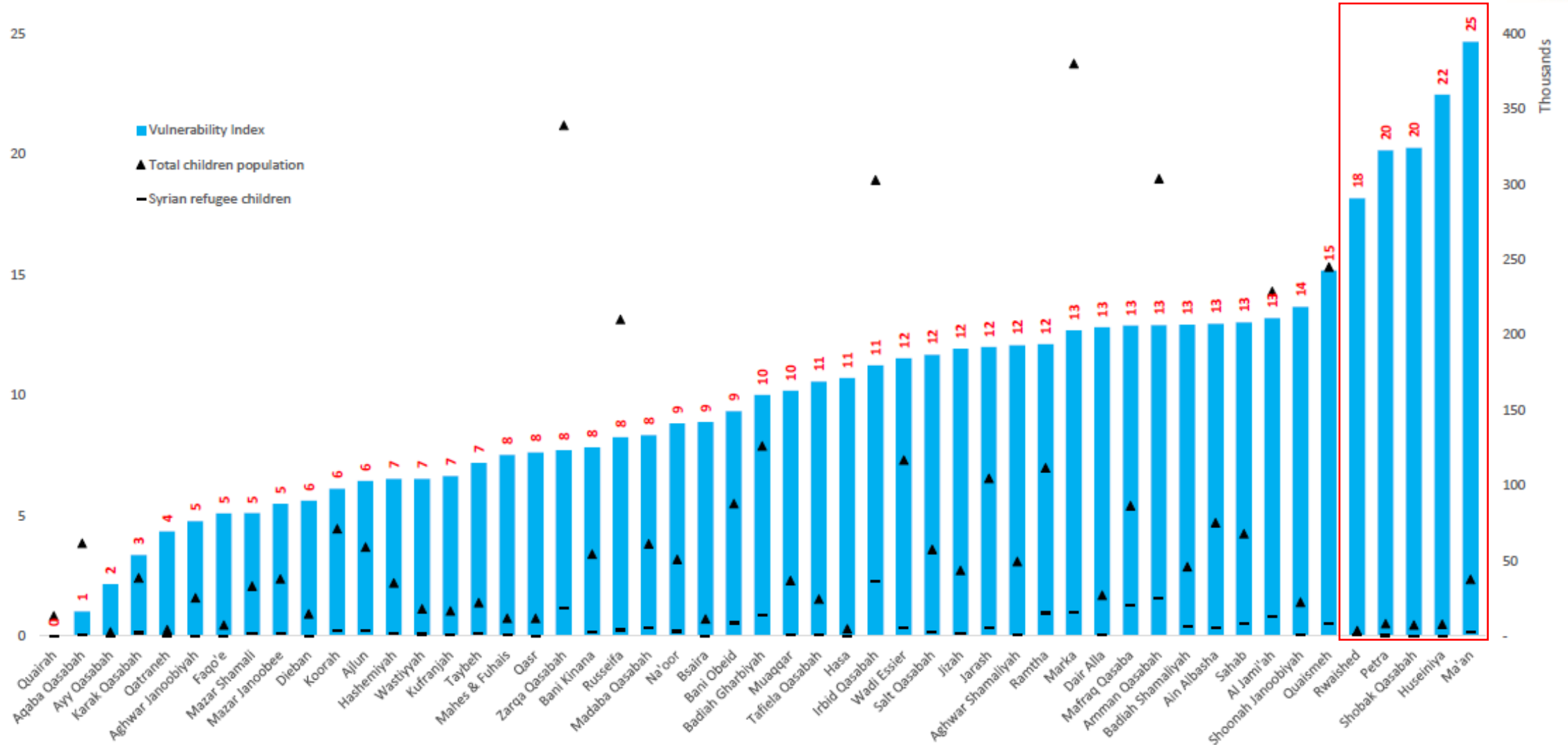
# Methodology for Parent Survey

- Assumption – Students enrolled in Grade 1 in 2017-18 were the right age for KG2 last year.
- To approximate the number of children in KG2 last year, we surveyed parents of students in Grade 1 this year.
- A survey instrument consisting of ten questions was developed, piloted, refined and administered in Grade 1 classrooms nationally in December 2017.

A stratified random sample was designed to:

- Represent students in the whole Kingdom, and each governorate
- Represent students in public schools, including refugee camps, private and other schools
- Represent urban and rural areas within each governorate
- In addition, we selected a sample of schools to represent students in districts with the highest multidimensional child vulnerability index, as designated by UNICEF
- And we drew a sample to represent students attending UNRWA schools

# UNICEF Jordan Multidimensional Child Vulnerability Index



# Representative Sample Size

	Target # of Schools	Target # of Student/Sch.		Target # of Schools	Target # of Students	Actual # of Students
Urban area	20	20	x 12 gov'tes	240	4,800	4,964
Rural area	20	20	x 12 gov'tes	240	4,800	4,847
Vulnerable districts	20	20		20	400	388
UNRWA schools	20	20		20	400	383
<b>Total</b>				<b>520</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,582</b>

This sample size gives us a superb margin of error of  $\pm 1.2$  when summarizing responses to questions at the highest confidence level (99%).

*Note: For comparison, the PISA and TIMSS in Jordan in 2015 had sample sizes of around 7,500 students*





# Major Findings

## Percent that attended KG2 in 2016-17

**Overall 84%**

<b>Girls</b>	86%	<b>Urban</b>	84%
<b>Boys</b>	81%	<b>Rural</b>	86%

### By Nationality

<b>Jordanian</b>	92%	
<b>Iraqi</b>	68%	
<b>Syrian</b>	52%	
<b>others</b>	82%	

# What was the nature of the service?

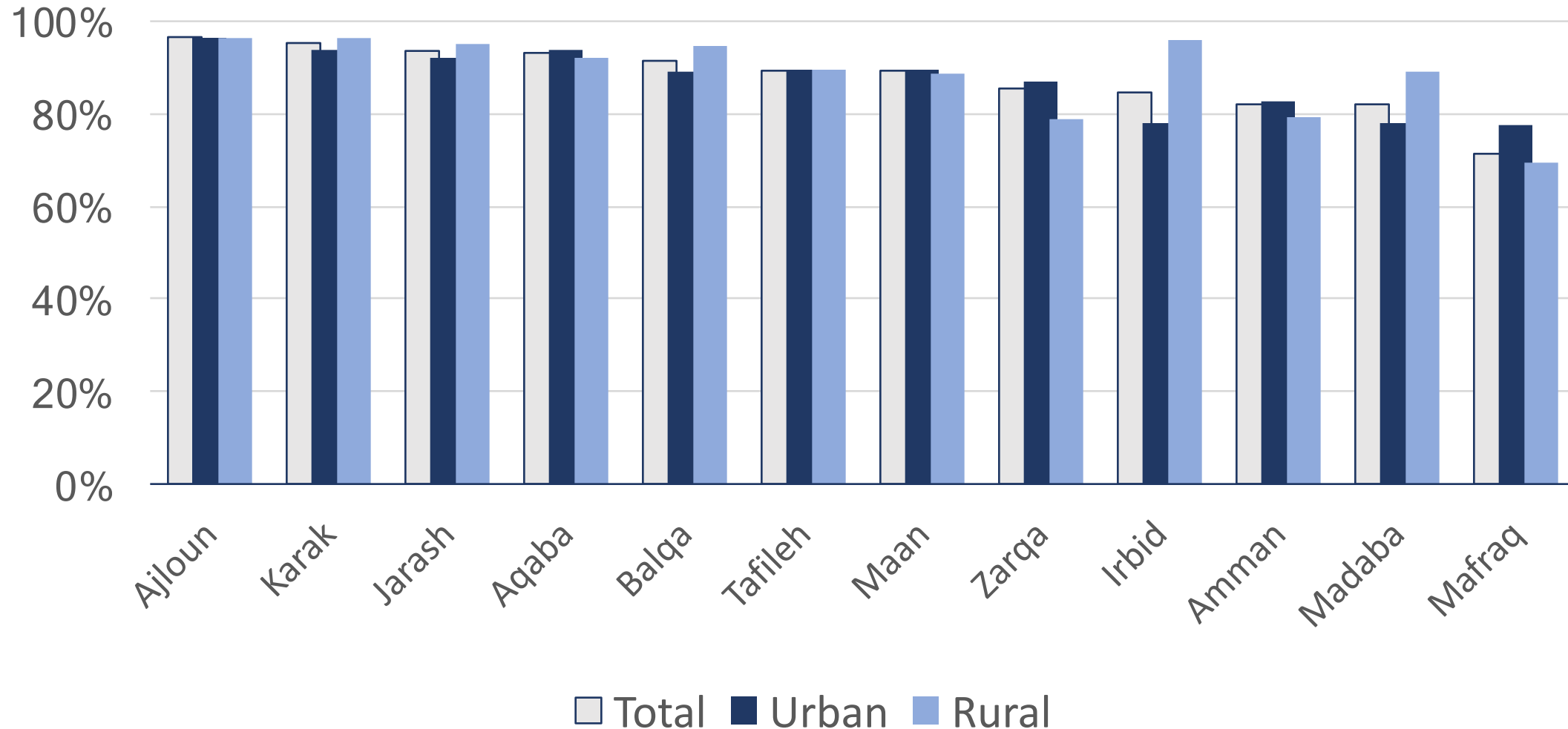


Those who were in KG2 in 2016-17, went to school for:

		<b>of which:</b>	<b>5 days/week</b>	<b>3-4 days/week</b>	<b>1-2 days/week</b>
<b>Full year</b>	<b>94%</b>		<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>More than half year</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>77%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Less than half year</b>	<b>3%</b>		<b>75%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>One month or less</b>	<b>1%</b>		<b>76%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>



# KG2 Enrollment by Governorate, Urban and Rural

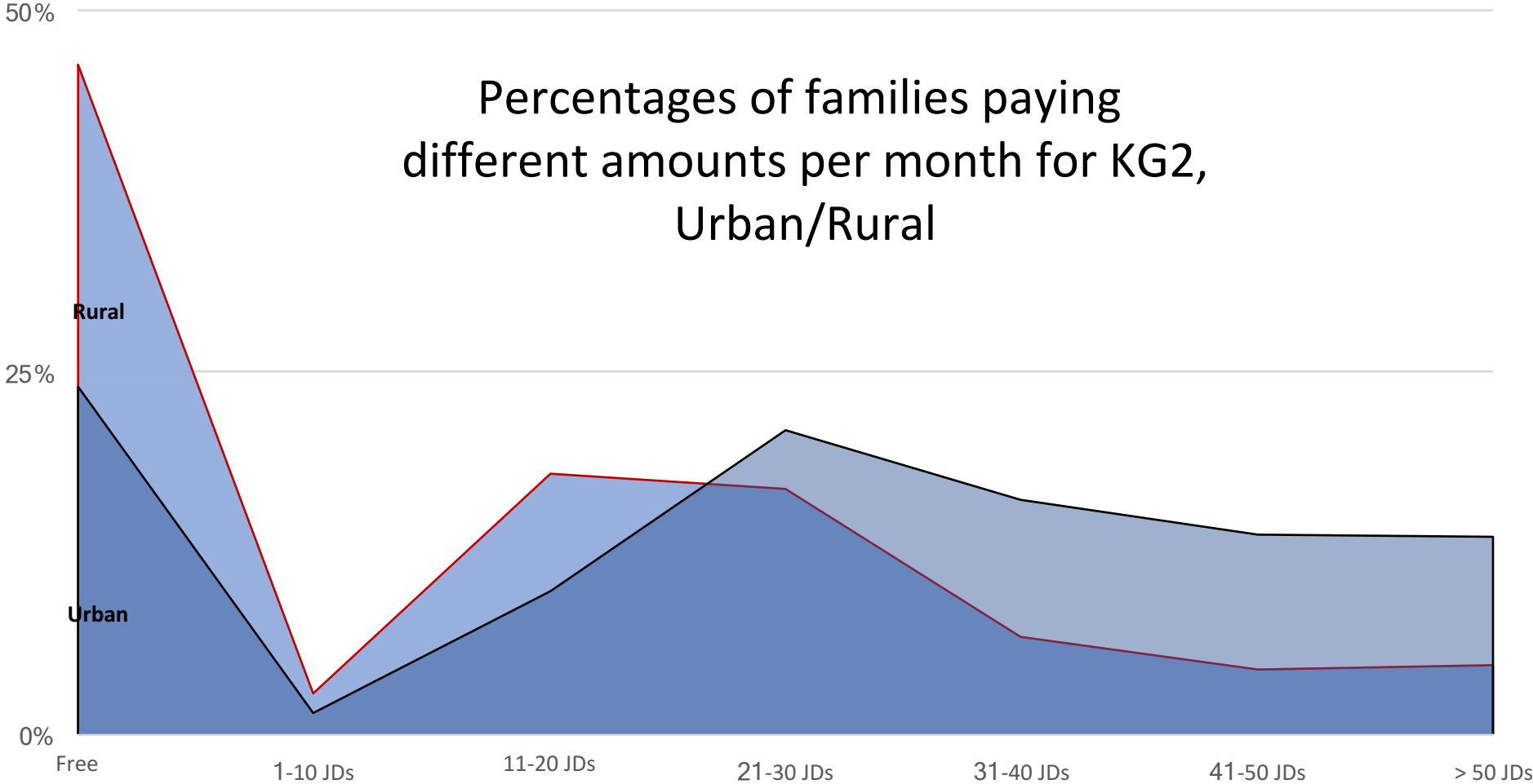


# What type of KG provider?

Type of KG	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Government</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Not-Government</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>63%</b>
Which includes:			
<b>Private</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Cultural places and clubs</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Home based</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>UNRWA</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>

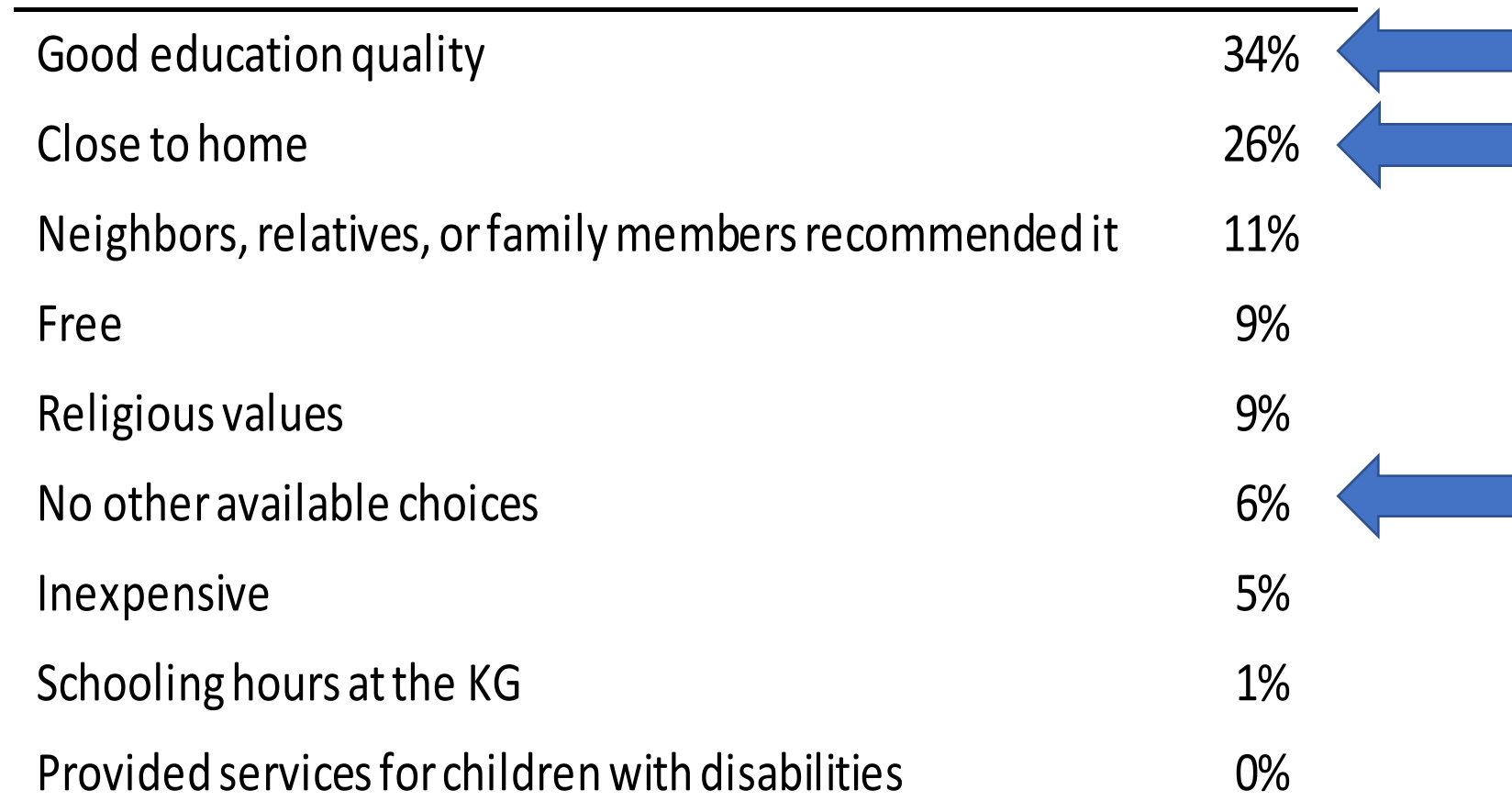
*Note: This is parent report*

# Fees Paid by Families



# Why did parents choose the KG that they did?

Percentage of parents reporting reasons for choosing a KG



# Who Did Not Attend KG? Why?

## Of those who did not attend KG2 in 2016-17:

55% Are in **urban** areas  
45% Are in **rural** areas

### “What would have encouraged you to enroll your child?”

	Overall	Urban	Rural
If it is free	35%	41%	28%
If it is close to home	21%	15%	28%
If it is inexpensive	11%	13%	9%
If it provides better quality services	10%	10%	13%

\*Numerous other reasons were given by less than 5% of respondents.

# Implications

- The enrolment rate in KG2 is much higher than official statistics suggest, due to unrecognized private and civil society provision
- Unregulated supply (of unknown quality) is meeting high demand from parents, especially in urban areas
- For the remaining 14% of unenrolled children, cost and proximity are the primary barriers to entry – especially for Syrians

## Next Steps

- Qualitative profiles of the various types of providers
- Deeper examination of barriers for vulnerable families
- Policy dialogue on intersection and partnership of public and private



The study is made possible through a close collaboration among the Jordan Ministry of Education, UNICEF, and the USAID/Jordan Reading and Math Program. We wish to particularly acknowledge the Ministry of Education's leadership and ongoing contributions to the success of this study.

# Thank You!

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