



Southeast Asian
Ministers of Education
Organization



SEA-PLM

Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics



SEA-PLM 2019: Discussing New Evidence on Learning | Policy Roundtable: Low Performing Readers (Virtual)
Friday, 19 November 2021, 9:30 – 11:30 hrs (Bangkok Time, GMT +7)

Low-performing readers in 6 Southeast Asian countries

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19 November 2021

Reading

- One of the 3 domains in SEA-PLM
- Fundamental skill to fully engage in many areas of life
- Early acquisition of reading → predictor of educational success
- SEA-PLM data can inform targeted interventions and remedial support for low-performing readers

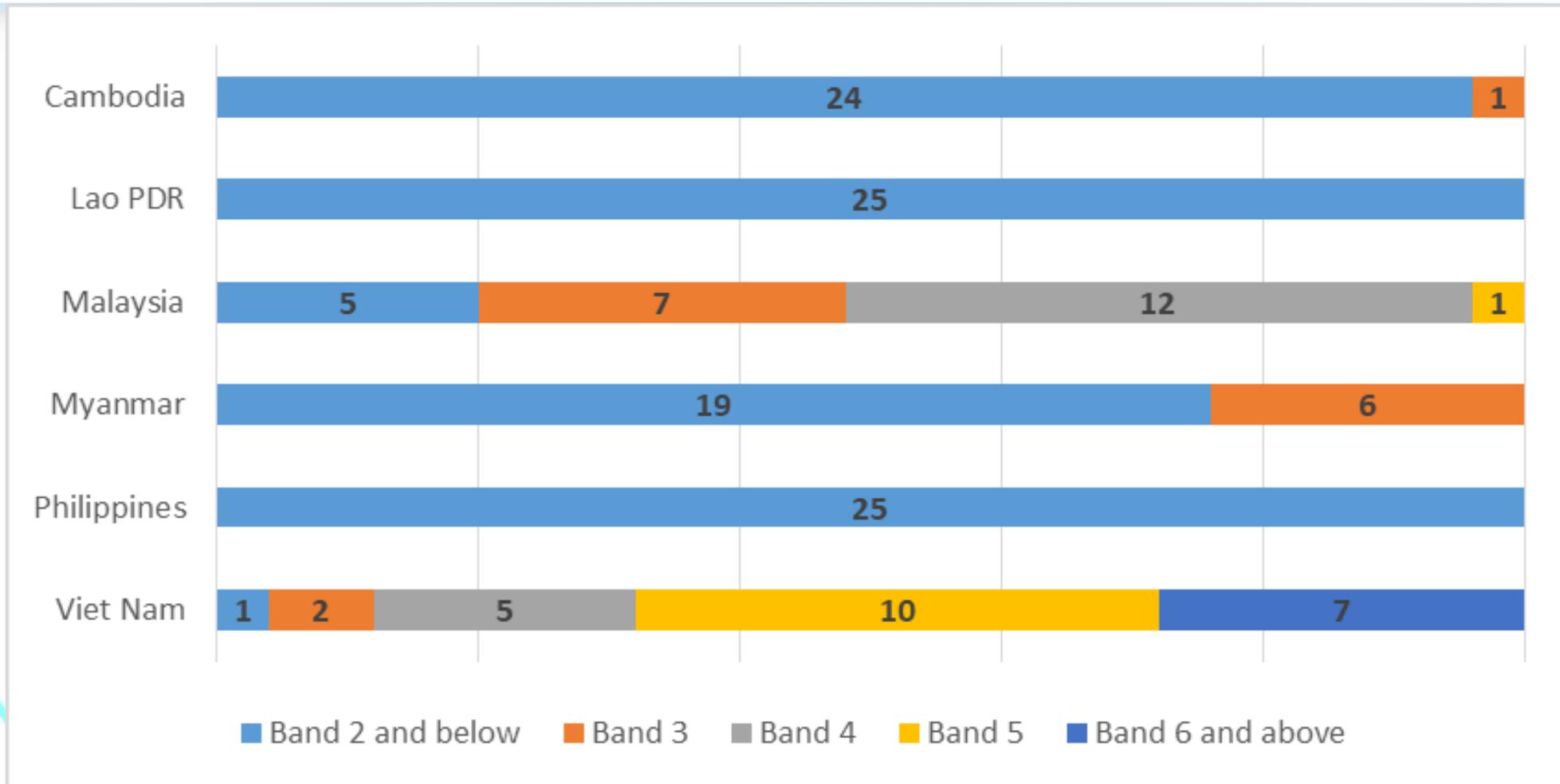
How are low-performing readers defined?

- Reading scores falling in the bottom 25% of SEA-PLM proficiency scale in their country
- Defined this way due to wide variation in reading assessment results

SEA-PLM reading proficiency scale

Band	Description of what students can typically do
Band 6 and above	Understand texts with familiar structures and manage competing information
Band 5	Make connections to understand key ideas
Band 4	Understand simple texts
Band 3	Read a range of everyday texts fluently and begin to engage with their meaning
Band 2 and below	Identify relationships between words and their meanings

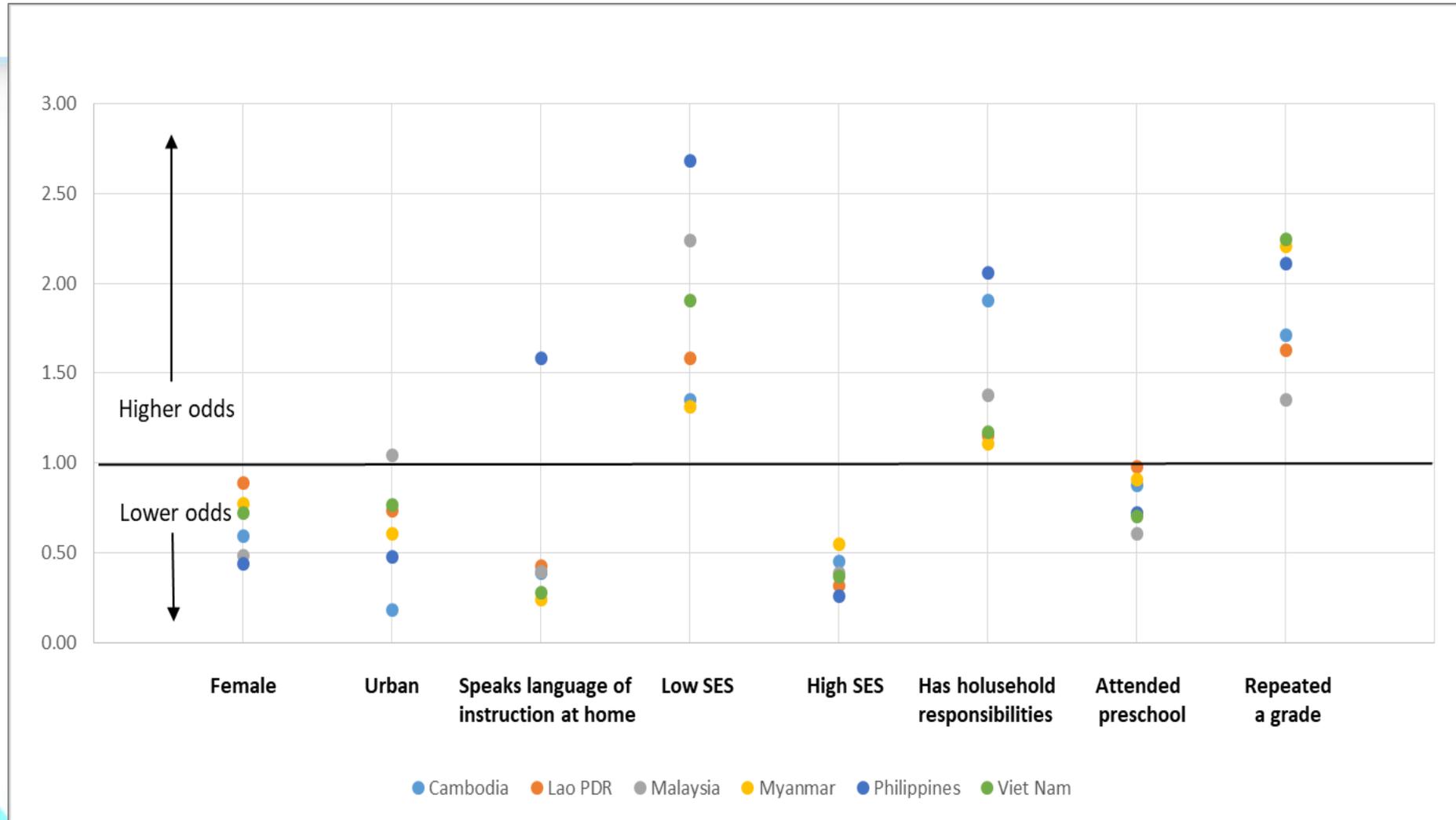
Distribution of low performing students



Binary logistic regression model

- Outcome variable: student was considered a low performer
- Predictor variables - student characteristics
 - Coded as 0 'No' or 1 'Yes'
 - E.g. Female, urban, speaks language of instruction at home, low/high SES
- Odds ratio
 - OR = 1: student characteristic does not affect the odds of being a low performer in reading
 - OR < 1: student with the attribute is associated with lower odds of being a low performer in reading
 - OR > 1: student with the attribute is associated with higher odds of being a low performer in reading

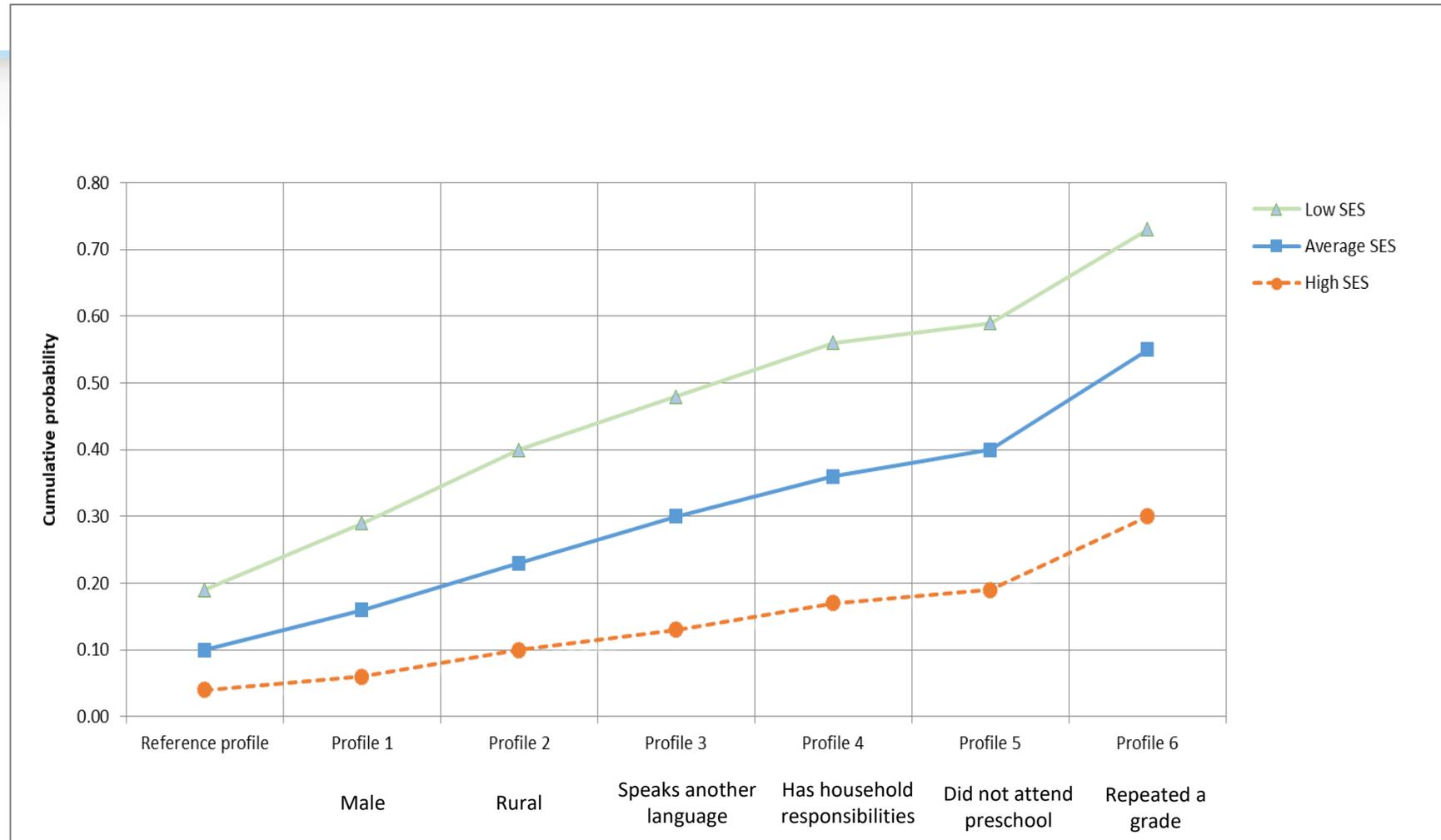
Characteristics of low-performing readers



Students have higher risk of being low performer

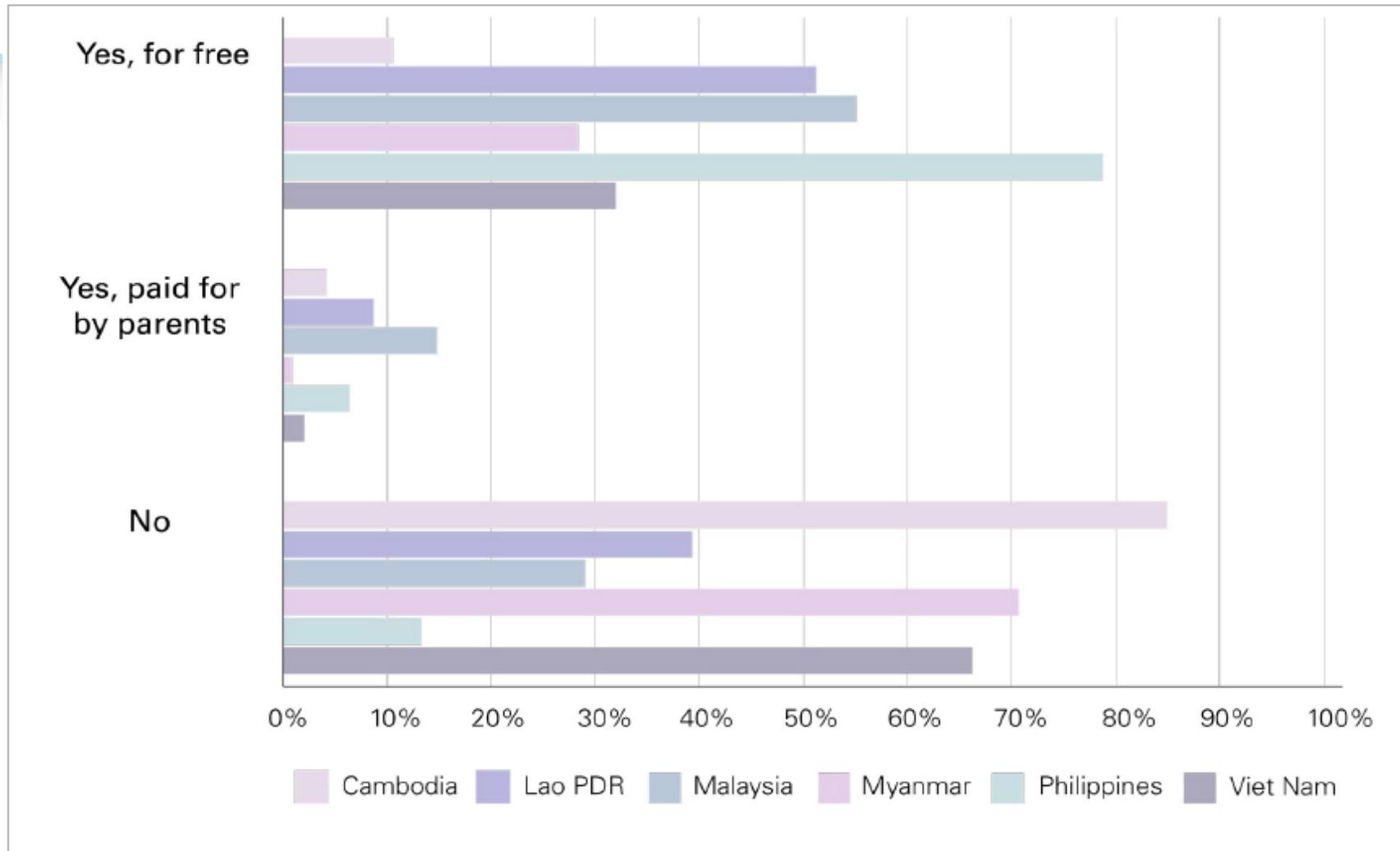
Students have lower risk of being low performer

Cumulative risk factors



School support for children's learning

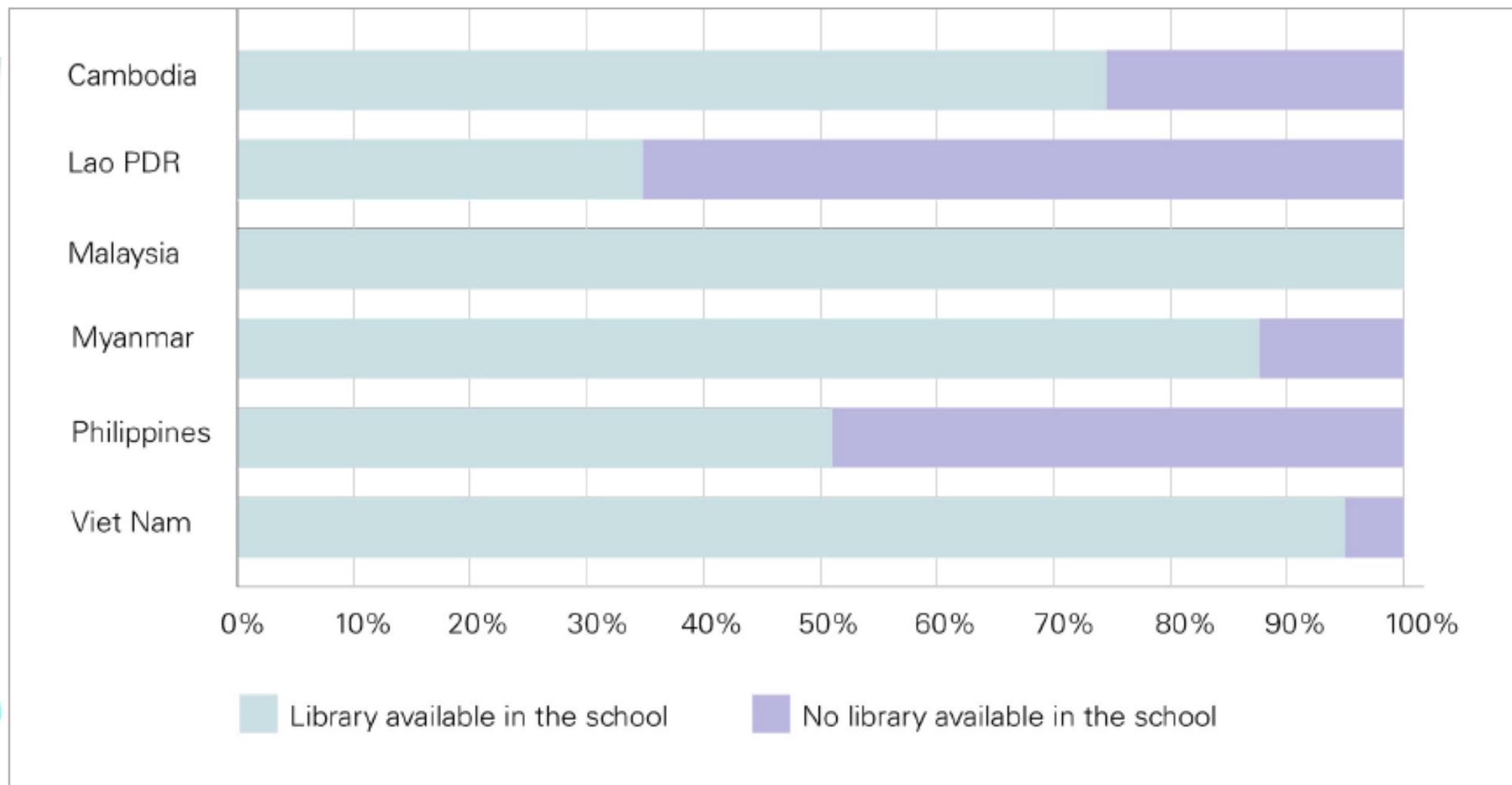
Extra reading support



Textbook availability

Country	% students with one language textbook per student	Average reading proficiency scale scores		
		No textbook or shared	One textbook per student	Score difference (one per student – none or shared)
Cambodia	94	281	291	10
Lao PDR	55	272	280	8
Malaysia	100	-	-	-
Myanmar	100	-	-	-
Philippines	74	284	290	6
Viet Nam	98	340	SNR	-

Library facilities

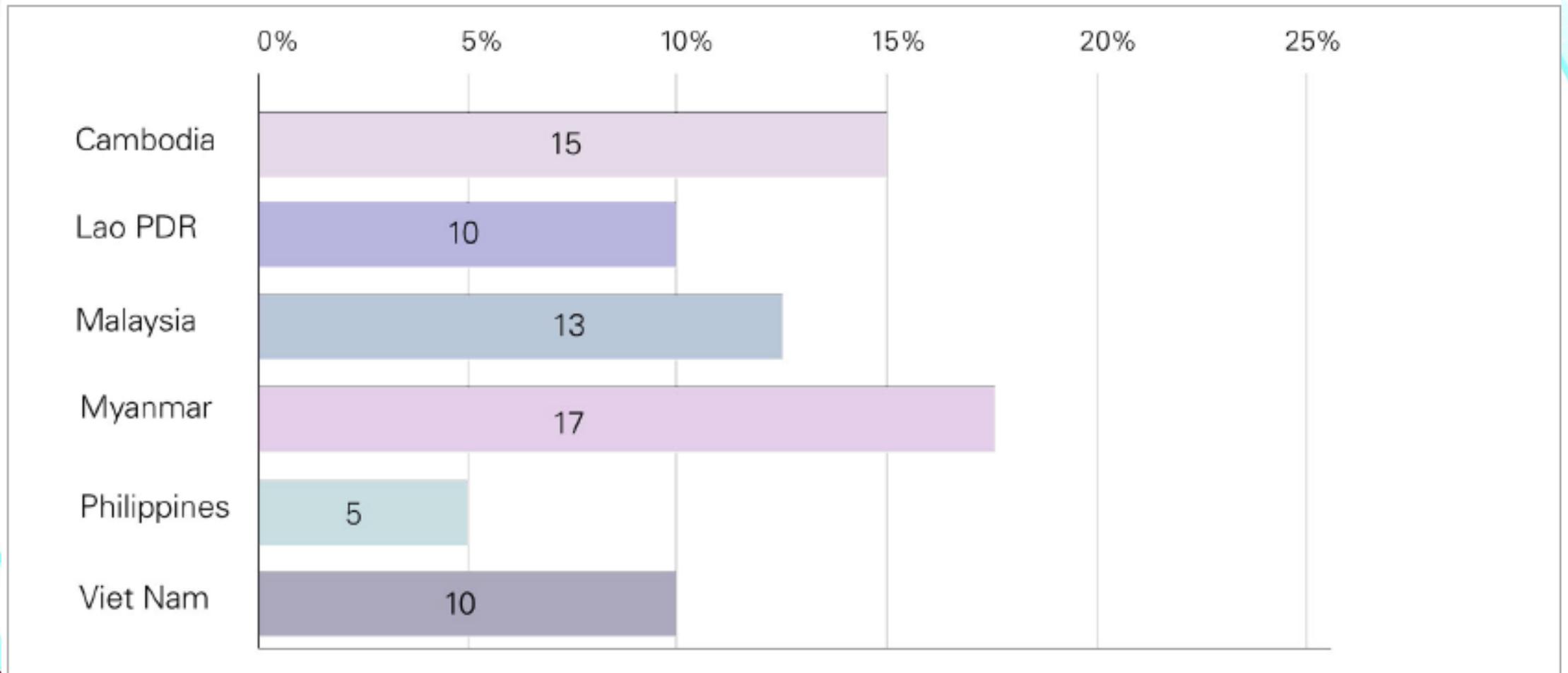


Academically resilient children

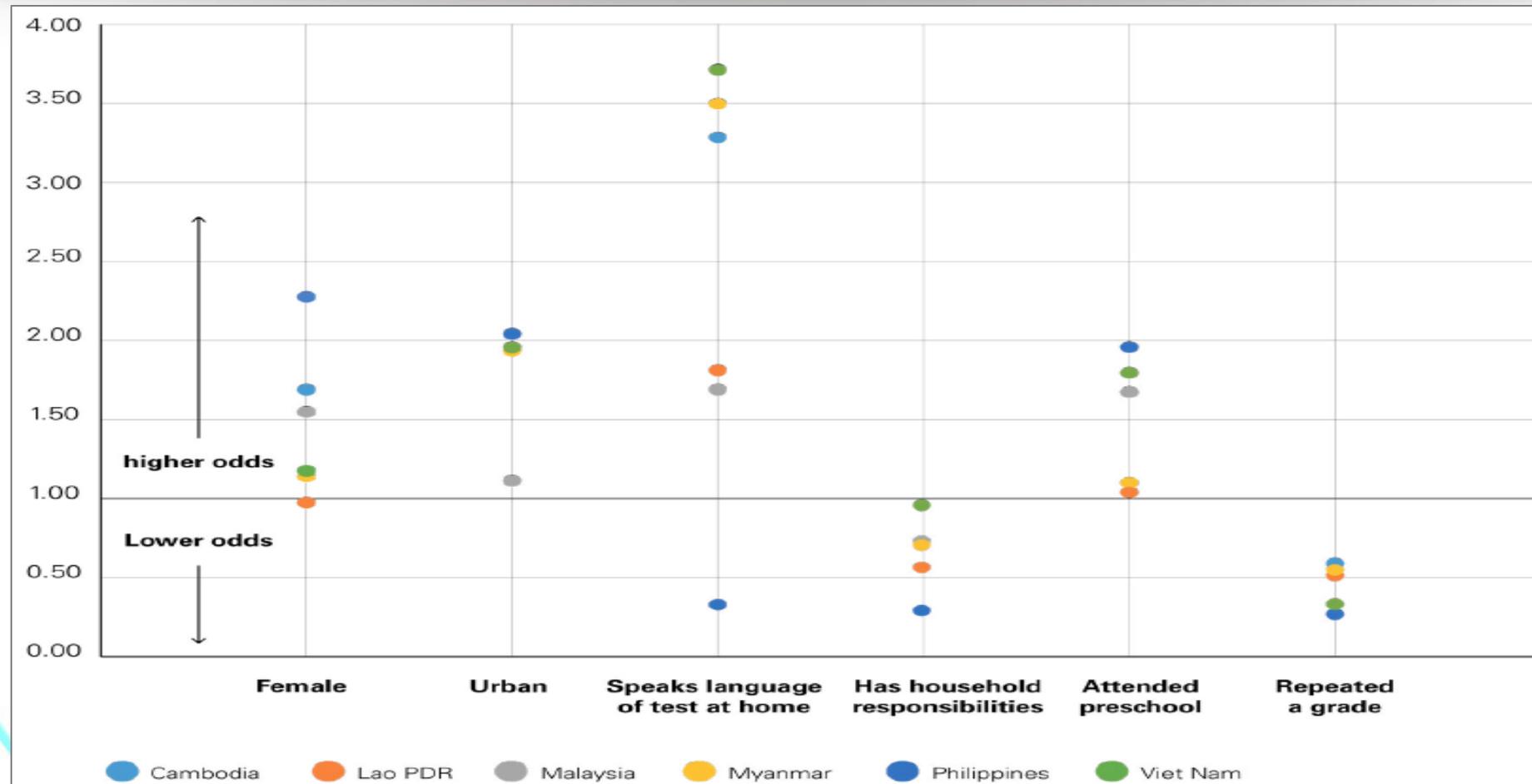
What is academic resilience?

- “The capacity to overcome acute and/or chronic adversity that is seen as a major threat to a student’s educational development” (Martin, 2013).
- Acute and/or chronic adversity taken to mean socio-economic disadvantage (bottom national 25% for SES index)
- Who, from low SES backgrounds, performed well in reading (top 25%) in comparison to other participating students in their country?

Academically resilient children in SEA-PLM 2019



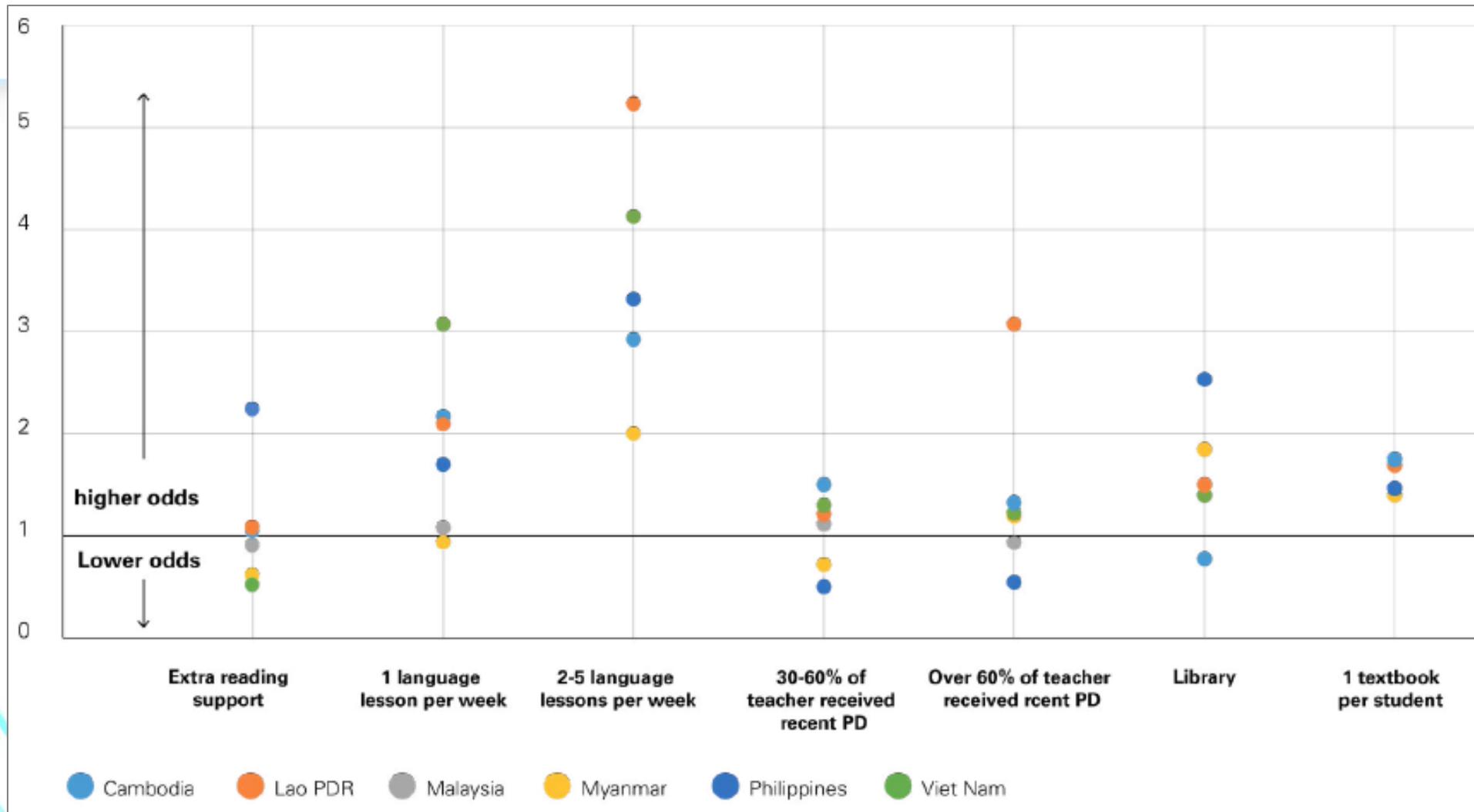
Student characteristics of being academically resilient



Students more likely to be academically resilient

Students less likely to be academically resilient

School-level factors for academic resilience



Students more likely to be academically resilient

Students less likely to be academically resilient

Implications of results

Significant inequity of learning outcomes persists

- Target interventions - identify at-risk, low-performing readers
- Adjust for multilingual environments – consider general curriculum reform to support students with languages other than that spoken in the school
- Start early - focus on building foundational reading skills
- Resources matter - one textbook to one child
- Teaching children to read is a skill - teaching teachers to teach reading makes a difference.