# 2-3 評価手法に関する分析

# 2-3-1 比較基準による類型

介入の成功・失敗を判断するための代表的な比較基準を以下に解説する。

### 図表 比較基準による類型

### タイプ1:目標値比較型

### <利点>

- シンプルで分かりやすい
- マネジメント判断に利用しやすい

### <制約>

- ・ 目標値の設定が恣意的になりやすい
- ・ 事前事後比較と同様に、当該期間における外部要因による影響を取り除けない [ただし外部要因の影響も含めて管理して成果を出すべきというのが本来の目標管理型マネジメント (Objective-based Management) の考え方]

### タイプ2:事前事後比較型

### <利点>

- シンプルで分かりやすい
- ・ 目標設定のあいまいさを考慮 しなくてよい(指標値が事前よ りも改善していることが唯一 の判断基準となる)

### <制約>

- ・ 外部要因による影響値を取り除けない(他ドナーの援助活動 の影響まで含んでしまっている)
- ・ どの程度の改善なら改善したと判断すべきかあいまい(その ため統計検定が利用されることがある)

### タイプ3:比較グループとの比較型

### <利点>

- ・ 外部要因による影響値を相当 取り除くことができる
- ・ 事前段階の指標値が必要ない (あればより正確に分析でき るが)

### <制約>

- ・ データ収集の費用と時間が倍になる
- 果たして、実施グループとグループがどれだけ近似しているか(いたか)に疑問が残る

### タイプ4:インタビュー型

受益者インタビュー、フォーカスグループ、Story telling などの定性的手法を、暫定的に「インタビュー型」と呼称する。

### <利点>

- ・ 簡便で費用が安い
- ・ 読者の共感を得やすい

### <制約>

- ・ 恣意的になりやすい (インタビュー対象者の選択、質問の選択、インタビューの進め方などで)
- ・ 個人の事実観察の情報と、個人の価値判断が一体となりやすい (ただしその一体化をメリットとする主張もある)

# 2-3-2 データ収集方法・分析方法(実績測定型、インパクト評価型)

このハンドブックではさまざまなデータ収集方法・分析方法を解説しているが、大きくカテゴリー分けすると、「実績測定型」(Performance Measurement Type)と「インパクト評価型」(Impact Evaluation Type)に分けることができる。復習の意味を込めて、以下に、その2種類の考え方と基本的な手続きを解説する。

### 1. データ収集方法・分析方法1(実績測定型)

モニタリングの一種である実績測定(Performance Measurement)を、次のステップで適用して因果関係を推定する。

- ① 成果指標(アウトカム指標、Outcome Indicator)を決める。
- ② ベースライン値を収集する。
- ③ 目標値を設定する。
- ④ 毎年の実績値を収集して報告する。
- ⑤ 定期報告(年度ごと)において達成度を判定する。

そして、実績値がベースライン値を離れて目標値に徐々に近づいていけば、想定された因果関係があったものと推定する。

以下のような簡単で分かりやすい実績測定表(Performance Measurement Sheet)あるいは類似の名称の記入表を用いて実績値を記入する。

### 実績測定表

目的•目標 (Objective or Goal)					
目標・目的を測定する達成度合成果指標(Outcome Indicator)	ìを測定する				
指標値の収集方法(既存のデー 入手するならその入手先)	-タソースから				
記載項目	1年目 (ベースライン)	2年目	3年目	4年目	5年目 (エンドライン)
年度					
目標値(単位も記載)					
実績値(単位も記載)					
特筆すべき外部要因 (成果指標値に影響を与えるイベントが発生した場合に文章で記載する)					
最終年度の達成度合の判定 及び文章による説明	(A:完全に達	成、B∶おおむオ	- ね達成、C:ある	程度達成、D:5	未達成)

今回分析した多くの評価報告書でこの実績測定型のデータ収集・分析手法が用いられている。また、グラフを用いて、時系列的な変化や目標値との乖離が狭まっていく様子を表示すると分かりやすい。

### 2. データ収集方法・分析方法 2 (インパクト評価型)

成果指標(アウトカム指標)を収集し、以下のいずれかの方法を用いて因果関係を推定する。記入表は、実績測定表に類似するが、準実験デザイン及び実験デザインでは、対象地域(対象グループ)のほかに比較地域(比較グループ)についても同様にデータ収集を行う必要がある。

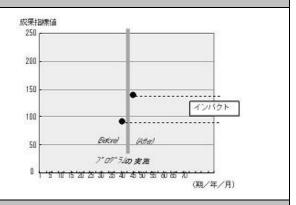
### 因果関係性の特定のための評価デザインの類型(定量的手法)

### A. 非実験デザイン(Non-experimental designs)

### (1)事前・事後比較デザイン (Before-After Design)

シンプルに、事前、事後の指標値を比較し、差があれば因果関係があったと推定する。簡便なので広く用いられている。ただし、事前・事後の間に発生した外部要因による影響値をまったく取り除けないので、因果関係の推定の信頼性は低い。

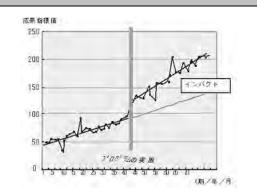
\*なお、図中の「成果指標」は「アウトカム指標」のことである。



### (2) 時系列介入デザイン (Interrupted Time-Series)

施策介入前の長期的トレンドを導き出し、施策介入後にトレンドが変わっていれば、因果関係の存在を推定する。ただし、長期的トレンド以外の外部要因による影響値を取り除けないので、信頼性はそれほど高くない。なお、時間以外の複数の要因(変数)を導入することにより、多変量分析(Multivariate analysis)として行うこともできる。

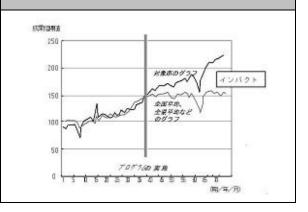
### (多変分析への発展も可能)



### B. 準実験デザイン(Quasi-experimental designs)

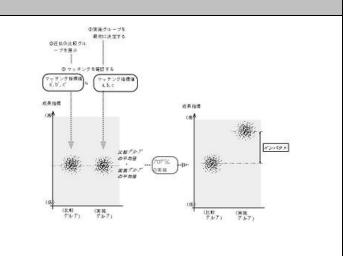
### (3) 一般指標比較デザイン (Generic Control)

全国平均値、全県平均値などの一般指標値を比較に 用いる。外部要因による影響値をある程度除去して考え ることができるので(なぜなら対象地域が受けた影響とあ る程度同じ影響を一般指標値も受けているはずだから)、 因果関係の存在の特定に関してある程度の信頼性を確 保できる。また事後段階の差から事前段階の差を引い て、より純粋なインパクトを推定する「二重引き算法」 (Double Differentiation: DD)も用いられる。



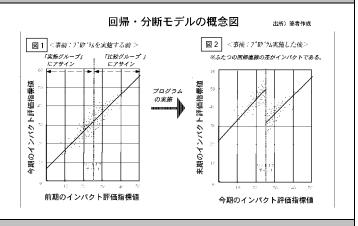
### (4) マッチング・デザイン (Matched Control)

可能な限り近似のグループを選定して比較に用いる。外部要因による影響はどちらのグループも同程度に受けると考えられるので、因果関係の存在の特定のために高い信頼性を確保できる。また、一般指標比較デザインと同様に、事後段階の差から事前段階の差を引いて、より純粋なインパクトを推定する「二重引き算法」(Double Differentiation: DD)も用いられる。マッチング方法として、Instrumental variable (IV)を用いたり、Propensity Score などのより洗練された方法も提案されている。



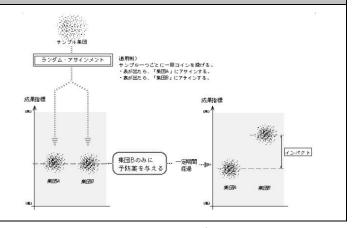
### (5) 回帰・分断デザイン (Regression-Discontinuity Design)

成果指標における基準値(カットオフ・ポイント)よりも低い値のグループと、その基準値より高い値のグループに2分する(図1参照)。そのあと、低い値のグループにはプログラムを適用するが、高い値のグループには適用しない。一定期間後、2つのグループそれぞれの回帰線を引いてみて、その2つの直線がカットオフ・ポイントで連続せず、分断があれば、プログラムの効果があったと評定するものである。



### C. 真実験デザイン (True Experimental Design)

施策の実施前に、政策適用を無作為割付 (ランダム・アサインメント)により、実施グルー プと比較グループに分ける。因果関係の存在 の特定に関して大変高い信頼性を誇るとされ る。ただし適切な適用のためには事前段階か ら慎重に準備する必要がある。また倫理的な 問題を考慮する必要がある。回帰分析や多変 量解析を組み合わせて分析することも一般に 行われている。



(出所)世界銀行(2007)、Impact Evaluation for School-Based Management Reform (Doing Impact Evaluation No.10), The World Bank 及び佐々木(2010)『評価論理』多賀出版

# 2-3-3 データ収集・分析の進め方

### 1. 必要な意思決定事項

良い評価のためには、事業の計画段階から、モニタリング評価の作業を計画せねばならない。事業の計画段階で、アウトカム指標を決めるとともに、事業終了時及び事後評価時にはどのような分析作業を行うかをあらかじめ決定しておかねばならない。以下に必要な意思決定事項をフローチャートの形で示す。

「簡便な評価」と「本格的 な評価」のどちらを行うか 決定する 「簡便な評価」 「本格的な評価」 実績測定型評価(PDMと実績 インパクト評価型評価(大規模サーベイとオリ 測定表の利用)の実施決定 ジナルテストの実施がほぼ必須)の実施決定 ロジックモデルの作成 「評価デザインの類型」に従って使用するデザ (及びアウトカム指標の インを決定する 1) 非実験デザイン 特定・決定) 2) 準実験デザイン 3) 真実験デザイン 事前段階、事業実施段階、 終了時段階の作業を行う サンプリングを行う (以下の「実績測定型評価 の作業項目一覧」に従う) 1) 学校サンプリング 2) 生徒サンプリング =>実施グループ、比較グループが決定 <事前段階のデータ収集作業> 事前段階のその他の作業、 大規模サーベイの計画・実施 事業実施段階の作業、終了 1) 学校・校長サーベイ、2) 教員サーベイ、 時段階の作業、事後評価段 3) 生徒サーベイ、4) 保護者サーベイ 階の作業を行う(以下の オリジナルテストの実施

1) 生徒テスト

2) (必要により)教員テスト

その他必要なデータ収集

「インパクト評価型評価

の作業項目一覧」に従う)

### 2. データ収集・分析の段取り

既に 1. で述べたが、データ収集・分析方法は、大きく分けて、「実績測定型」と「インパクト評価型」があるので、まず最初にどちらを使用するかを決定せねばならない。決定したら、以下の段取りに従って、データ収集・分析作業を開始する。

### (1) データ収集・分析作業 (実績測定型の場合)

実績測定(Performance Measurement)は、成果指標(アウトカム指標、Outcome Indicator)を決め、ベースライン値と目標値を設定し、毎年の実績値を収集して達成度を判定することを作業内容とする。実績値がベースライン値を離れて目標値に徐々に近づいていけば、想定された因果関係があったものと推定する。実績測定表は、2-3-2 1. を参照されたい。ただし、実績測定は、外部要因(他ドナーの援助活動、政府による行政活動、天候の変動、国際経済の変動など)の影響を除くことができない点に注意を要する。

### 実績測定型評価の作業項目一覧

時期	作業項目
事前段階	<ul> <li>まず最初に最終アウトカム・中間アウトカムとして何をとるかを決定する。</li> <li>次に教育省を訪問して、対象地域あるいは対象学校のアウトカムデータが入手可能かどうか打診する。EMIS で収集されている場合には EMIS から入手可能かどうか確認する。</li> <li>入手できなかった場合は、学校サーベイ(校長サーベイ)を実施する。対象校すべてが望ましいが、対象校が多い場合は、サンプリングをして実施する。</li> <li>実績測定表の初年度の欄に、目標値等の必要事項と実績データを記入する。</li> </ul>
事業実施期間中	- 毎年年初に、教育省あるいは EMIS からデータを入手する。あるいは毎年年初に、学校サーベイ(校長サーベイ)を実施する。 - 実績測定表の 2 年度以降の欄に、入手した実績データを記入する。外部要因による影響があれば積極的に記載する。
終了時段階	- 終了時に、教育省あるいは EMIS からデータを入手する。あるいは、学校サーベイ(校長サーベイ)を実施する。 - 実績測定表の最終年度以降の欄に、入手した実績データを記入する。「最終年度の達成度合の判定及び文章による説明」を記載する。達成度合は、「A:完全に達成、B:おおむね達成、C:ある程度達成、D:未達成」から選択する。
事後評価 段階	終了時段階の作業と同一だが、より多くのアウトカムデータが入手可能になっているはずであり、より深い分析を行う。その分析結果を踏まえて、事業の最終的な評価結果を下す。

### (2) データ収集・分析作業 (インパクト評価型の場合)

インパクト評価型の分析は、非実験デザイン、準実験デザイン、真実験デザインのいずれかの方法を用いて可能な限り厳格に介入効果を推定することを目的とする。各デザインの詳細は、2-3-2 2. を参照されたい。インパクト評価型の分析は、事前段階から綿密に計画を立てて実行することが必須である。

## インパクト評価型評価の作業項目一覧

時期	作業項目
事前段階	<ul> <li>まず最初にどのデザインを用いるかを決定する。</li> <li>次に最終アウトカム・中間アウトカムとして何をとるかを決定する。</li> <li>データ収集に必要なツールを作成する(実績測定表に加えて、サーベイ用紙、インタビュー用紙、観察記入表などデザインに応じて必要なもの)。</li> <li>データ収集を行う。準実験デザイン及び真実験デザインを用いる場合には、比較地域(比較学校)のデータも収集することが必須となる。</li> <li>収集されたデータを整理し、データベースとして保存しておく。</li> <li>インパクト評価のための必要な事前分析を行う。例えば、介入地域(介入学校)と比較地域(比較学校)で、アウトカム指標値に差があるとはいえないことを確認するなど。</li> </ul>
事業実施 期間中	- 事業実施期間中に収集すべきデータがある場合には収集する。
終了時段階	<ul> <li>事前段階と同一のツールを用いてデータを収集する(実績測定表に加えて、サーベイ用紙、インタビュー用紙、観察記入表など事前段階で使用したもの)。準実験デザイン及び真実験デザインを用いる場合には、比較地域(比較学校)のデータも収集する。</li> <li>収集されたデータを整理し、データベースとして保存する。</li> <li>インパクト評価のための必要な事後分析を行う。例えば、介入地域(介入学校)と比較地域(比較学校)で、アウトカム指標値に差が出たことを確認するなど。</li> <li>その他必要な分析(例:費用便益分析など)を行い、評価報告書を作成する。</li> </ul>
事後評価段階	終了時段階の作業と同一だが、より多くのアウトカムデータが入手可能になっているはずであり、より深い分析を行う。その分析結果を踏まえて、事業 の最終的な評価結果を下す。

### 3. データ収集・分析の体制・予算

### (1) 他ドナーの評価予算の比較

外務省の調査(平成 22 年度「政策レベルの ODA 評価(手法・体制)にかかる調査」)で調査対象となった 4 機関・6 カ国の評価予算の一覧を下表に示す。ここでは、上記同様評価部署の年間予算と対 ODA/運営予算比を示すとともに、年間予算を単純に年間評価件数で割った 1 件当たりの評価予算の概算と、情報が得られた場合に限り、実際の評価 1 件当たりの予算を示している。

们间的有干的了并次也们间,们当怎么社员(2000 干/					
組織・国名	評価部署 年間予算 (万ドル)	対 ODA/ 運営予算比 *1	年間評価 件数	評価 1 件 当たり評価 部署予算 (万ドル)	評価 1 件 当たり 経費 (万ドル)
世界銀行	3,100	1.4%	90	34	30 *2
ADB	800	2.0%	30~33	25	
IADB	731	1.4%	27	27	34 *2
UNDP	900	2.7%	16	56	23 *3
USAID	200	-	5~10	27	
CIDA	360	0.1%	2~7	80	25 *4
DFID	900	0.094%	23	39	15.8 *2
オランダ	500	0.075%	5~11	63	
ドイツ	738 *5	0.12%	5~8 *6	34~55	34~68 *7
フランス	330 *8	0.06%	12 *9	12 *9	
日本外務省	240	0.035%	11	22	25 *10

評価部署年間予算及び評価1件当たり経費(2009年)

- \*1 二国間ドナーは対 ODA 金額比、国際機関は対運営予算比。
- \*2 現地調査ヒアリング結果に基づく。ただし、DFID は多くの案件が合同評価であることに留意が必要。
- \*3 国別プログラム評価の場合。他種類の評価は 15~39 万ドル。
- \*4 バングラデシュ国別プログラム評価(2008)の場合。
- \*5 BMZ222 万ドル、GTZ243 万ドル、KfW273 万ドルの合計金額。外務省の調査(平成 22 年度「政策レベルの ODA 評価(手法・体制)にかかる調査」)
- \*6 BMZ のみの件数。GTZ は 30 件、KfW は 50~60 件。
- \*7 ヒアリング結果に基づくが1件当たりの幅が大きく、国別評価の場合の経費がどの程度か不明。
- \*8 外務・欧州省 140 万ドル、AFD120 万ドル、経済産業雇用省 70 万ドルの合計金額。
- \*9 外務・欧州省のみの件数。AFD16件(プロジェクト評価を除く)。
- \*10 1 ドル約80円(本調査実施時点)として計算。

(情報ソース) OECD、2010 及び他ドナー文献調査、現地調査ヒアリング結果に基づき調査団作成 (出所) 外務省の調査(平成22年度「政策レベルのODA評価(手法・体制)にかかる調査」)

なお、この表の年間評価予算を見る際には注意が必要である。それは次のとおりである。 (1) 評価部署の経常経費が含まれる場合とそうでない場合がある。(2) 評価部署の職員が 評価者またはチームメンバーとして評価に参加する場合と、すべて外部に委託して評価す る場合がある。(3) 評価実施件数で割る場合にも、実際は評価案件の種類によって規模が 大きく異なる場合があった。(4) 合同評価において評価予算を複数の機関・国が負担して いる場合には、当該機関の負担分と評価案件全体の予算額は異なる。

評価件数で単純に割った 1 件当たり金額は 12 万ドルから 80 万ドルまで幅広く、上記のとおり条件が異なる結果だと考えられる。一方、実際の国別評価 1 件当たり経費を確認できた世界銀行、IADB、UNDP、CIDA の間に大きな金額の差はなく、平均 28 万ドルであった。

この数字を、日本の従来の評価1件当たり経費である2,000~2,100万円と比較すると、強い円高傾向にある本調査時点の換算レートを用いた場合は同程度(1ドル約80円とすると25~26万ドル)であり、これより円安の場合では単純な比較はできないが、日本外務省による国別評価・重点課題別評価の予算が若干少なめといえる。

### BOX サーベイにかかる費用の例

世銀 (D1-1) では本格的なインパクト評価が実施されているが、その際のサーベイに かかった費用に関して次の記述があり、参考になる。

世帯レベルのサーベイ	
世帯	1, 740
生徒個人	7, 191
生徒テスト	3, 582
学校レベルのサーベイ	
小学校	417
中学校	289

3. 129

データ収集の範囲

また、「通常は1世帯当たりUS\$100が標準的であるが、1,740世帯を対象にした今回の調査では、US\$50以下に抑えることができた」と述べている。したがって条件の悪い国や地域では上記の金額以上に費用が必要になると見込むのが安全であろう。

総費用: US\$263,000(約2,500万円)

(出所) D1-1 (世銀)、p.6

### (2) 実施体制及び実施予算の検討

必要な予算を確保して必要な実施体制を組む。以下が現実的な目安のひとつである。

### 実施体制

### 実績測定型評価の場合

教員

- 事前、中間、終了時、事後とも役務提供コンサルタント1名を1~2カ月間投入する。
- データ収集のためのローカルコンサルタント(1~2名×1~2カ月)が確保されると、より充実したデータ収集が可能となる。

### インパクト評価型評価の場合

● 事前段階と事後段階に、業務提供コンサルタントを 1~2 カ月投入する。 業務提供なので3名程度のチーム構成となる。

•	サーベイ実施のためのローカルコンサルタントチーム(数名×2~3カ月)
	を確保することが必須。
•	アドバイザーとして学識経験者(教育分野から1名、統計分析分野から
	1名)を確保することが望ましい。

# 実施予算

実績測定型評価、インパクト評価型評価の双方の場合

上記の実施体制を構築できる規模の予算

# 2-3-4 サンプリング方法

### 1. 代表的なサンプリング方法一覧

専門書が提案する代表的なサンプリング方法は以下のとおりである。今回のレビューではこのうち、「層化ランダム法」と「体系的ランダム法」を用いてサンプルを選択していた案件がいくつかあった。一方、対象となった小学校の生徒全員を学力テストの対象とするなど、サンプリングを用いていない評価案件も多かった。また、各学校から教員を1人選択して授業観察をした案件もあったが、どのような基準で選択したのかは明らかではない評価案件もあった。

### (1)確率サンプリング (Probability Sampling Designs)

種類(Type)	方法の概要(Selection Strategy)
単純ランダム法	母集団の各メンバーが、サンプルとして選ばれることに関し全く同じ確率を有する。
(Simple random)	(Each Member of the study population has an equal probability of being selected.)
系統的ランダム法	母集団の各メンバーをリストにしたあと、まず無作為に1つサンプルを選び、そのあとは等
(Systematic random)	間隔でサンプルを選んでいく。(Each member of the study population is either assembled or listed, a random start is designated, then members of the population are
	selected at equal intervals.)
層化ランダム法	母集団の各メンバーを階層に分けたあとに、各層を構成する個数の比率に応じて、単純
(Stratified random)	無作為法により、階層からサンプルを選ぶ。(Each member of the study population is
(Otratifica random)	assigned to a group or stratum, then a simple random sample is selected from each strut
	am.)
クラスター法	母集団の各メンバーをクラスター(群)に分けたあとに、単純無作為法によりクラスターを
(Cluster)	選び、選ばれたクラスターのメンバーをすべてサンプルとする。(Cluster: Each member of
(3.6.333.7)	the study population assigned to a group or cluster, then clusters are selected at random
	and all members of a selected cluster are included in the sample.)
多段階法	まずいくつかのクラスター(群)をサンプルを選ぶためのクラスターとして選び、そのクラス
(Multistage)	ターから単純無作為法によってサンプルを選ぶ。クラスターの選択は、多段階にわたって
(maidstage)	行われる。(Clusters are selected as in the cluster sample, then sample members are
	selected from the cluster members by simple random sampling. Clustering may be
	done at more than one stage.)

### (2) 非確率サンプリング (Nonprobability Sampling Designs)

種類(Type)	方法の概要(Selection Strategy)
最大類似事例法· 最大相違事例法	類似の状況を代表している事例をサンプルとして選ぶ。あるいは逆に、非常に違った状況を代表している事例をサンプルとして選ぶ。(Most Similar/Dissimilar Cases: Select cases that are judged to represent similar conditions or, alternatively, very different conditions.)
代表事例法	サンプルとして選んで調べることが有益だとあらかじめ分かっている事例で、極端な事例でない代表的な事例をサンプルとして選ぶ。(Typical Cases: Select cases that are known beforehand to be useful and not be extreme.)
割当法	母集団について容易に特定できる変数に関する比率(例:男女比率、年齢比率)と、同じ 比率を生み出すようにサンプルを選ぶ。(Quota: Interviewers select sample that yields the same proportions as the population proportions on easily identified variables.)

(出所)Gary T.Henry, *Practical Sampling*, Applied Social Research Methods Series Volume 21, Sage Publication, 1990, p.18 TABLE 2.1 and p.27 TABLE 2.2。英文はすべて原文どおりに掲載した。

### 2. サンプリングの具体的手続き

前ページの一覧のうち、いくつかの方法に関して具体的に解説する。筆者の経験から、以下の 4 つを解説する。1 番目のランダム・サンプリングが最も理想的な方法で、2 番目がコスト面から使いやすい方法、3 番目はかなりラフだが現実的な方法、そして 4 番目が全く勧められないが実際にはよく使われる方法である。

### |(1) 単純ランダム法、体系的ランダム法、層化ランダム法

最も理想的なサンプリングの方法である。母集団全員のリストを入手して、1 から順番に番号を振る。 例えば母集団が 10,000 人なら、1~10,000 の番号を振る。 そして、1 から 10,000 までを書いた小さな 紙片を袋に入れて、必要なサンプル数(例えば 100 人)分の紙を取り出す。 つまり、くじ引きと同じで ある。 なお、一度引いた紙をまた袋に戻してから次を引くと完璧だが、母集団が 10,000 人と多い場合には、戻さなくても差し支えない。

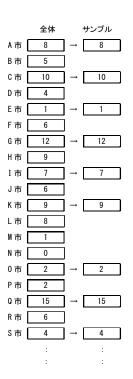
次に理想的なランダム・サンプリングの方法は、一定の間隔ごとにサンプルを選んでいくというやり方で、これを体系的ランダム法と呼んでいる。例えば 10,000 人から 100 人選ぶなら、リストから 100 人ごとに選んでいく。この場合に絶対に必要な条件は、リストに何らかの規則性がないことである。100 人ごとに必ず男性になるように並んでいる場合にはこの方法は使えない。

さらに、層化とランダム・サンプリングを組み合わせた層化ランダム・サンプリングもよく用いられる。最初に、母集団を収入や学歴などによっていくつかの層に分ける。そして、各層を構成する個数の比率に応じて、各層から選ぶサンプル数を決定する。最後に、各層からランダム・サンプリングでサンプルを選択する。この層化ランダム・サンプリングの利点は、偶然によってある特定の層からサンプルが大量に選ばれる(これはあくまで偶然によるわけであるが)を避けることができるということである。

### (2) クラスター法

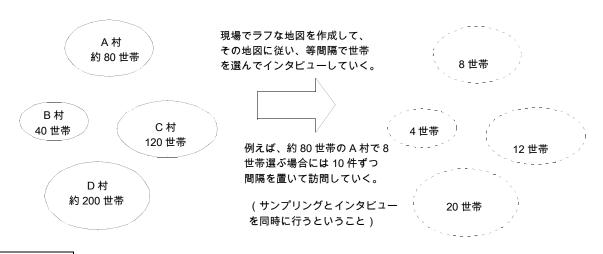
母集団の構成員が必ずどれかのクラスター(群)に属するようにグループ分けする。そして、上記のランダム・サンプリングによっていくつかのクラスターを選び、選ばれたクラスターに属する構成員はすべてサンプルとして採用するという方法である。350 市で構成されるある県で、小学校の評価を行う場合に、単純なランダム・サンプリングではたぶんほとんどの市に行くことになりコストがかかる。この場合、350 市のなかからいくつかの市を選んで、それらの市に属する小学校はすべてサンプルとするというものである。こうして必要なサンプル数を満たす。このとき、各市の小学校の数ごとにサンプリングが当たる可能性を調整しておく。つまり、ある市に小学校が30校あったら30個の数を割り当てておくというものである。

なお、クラスターの数は多ければ多いほどいい一方で、クラスターが 2 個とか 3 個しかない場合はこの方法は意味がない。



### (3) 現地系統サンプリング (Field-based Stratified Sampling)

層化ランダム法の応用である多段階法の更なる応用方法で、国際協力の保健分野で広く使われている方法である。なお、「現地系統サンプリング」というのは、本ハンドブックが提案する造語である。村ごとのだいたいの世帯数は分かっているが、世帯のリストなどは存在しない。しかも、サンプリングしてからインタビューに行くという時間と費用がないというよくある状況で、一度の訪問でサンプリングもインタビューも行う方法であり、かなりラフだが、よく用いられる。



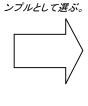
### (4) 割当法

縦軸、横軸の2つの要素で分類して、それぞれのマスの中で最も標準的(普通)と思われるものをサンプルとして選ぶ方法である。非常によく用いられるが、恣意的になりやすい。

●ある一定規模以上の援助案件の数

<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
	東アジア	西アジア	アフリカ	南米
工業	40	20	0	10
農業	10	5	0	10
漁業	0	0	10	0
道路	30	0	0	0





	東アジア	西アジア	アフリカ	南米
工業	4	2		1
農業	1	1	1	1
漁業			1	
道路	3			

### 3. サンプルサイズの決定

サンプルサイズの決定は大変複雑な問題である。非常にしばしば、サンプルサイズは、予算の制約によって決まってしまう。もし予算の制限がなければ、公式を援用して計算することも可能である。母集団の平均値を推定する場合と、母集団の比率を予想する場合で式は根本的に違うが、いずれの場合も次の項目に関する情報が必要である。それは、(i) 用いる統計テスト及びそれが仮定する確率モデル、(ii) 有意水準(90 あるいは 95 がよく用いられる有意水準である)、(iii) 希望する効果サイズ、(iv) パラメーターに関する歴史的値あるいは推定値である。最後の「パラメーターに関する歴史的値」とは、公式で必要とされている母集団の標準偏差などを事前に入手することは現実的ではないので、代わりに過去の類似調査で得られている値で代用するということである。公式については専門書を当たられたい。

ランダムアサインメントを適用する真実験デザインを適用する場合には、ロジ的、財務的、倫理的な特別の問題をはらむ。ただし、教育研究者の間で共有されている一般的なルール (Rule of thumb) があると思われる。それは、40~60 の学校で、かつ、1 学校当たり40~60 人の生徒というものである。ランダムアサインメントによって 2 つのグループに分けられるので、40~60 の学校が半分ずつのグループに分けられることにより、それぞれのグループの学校数は 20~30 ということになる<sup>9</sup>。

(ここまで、The World Bank(2007), *Impact Evaluation for School-Based Management Reform*, p. 13)

統計研究者の間でも、一般的なルールとして、それぞれのグループのサンプルサイズは最低でも25あるいは30とすべきという慣行がある<sup>10</sup>。世銀のインパクト評価でも、準実験デザイン(マッチングデザイン)を用いた本格的なインパクト評価において、それぞれのグループの学校数を25あるいは30としている例をよく見る。これは、サンプルグループの標準偏差を母集団の標準偏差とほぼ同一であるとみなしてよい、つまりサンプルサイズが十分に大きいと判断するサイズが25あるいは30と経験的にいわれているからである。ただし、日本では、、サンプルグループの標準偏差を母集団の標準偏差とほぼ同一であると見なしてよいサイズを100としている専門書のあることにも注意が必要である。

次のページから、今回の分析対象案件において確認されたサンプルサイズの決定に関する例を3つ示す。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> It seems to be a rule of thumb amongst educational researchers that 40 to 60 schools (clustered unit of treatment) with 40 to 60 students (unit on which impact is measured) are needed for a cluster randomized trial contrasting two equally-sized treatment groups at conventional power and significance levels in order to detect intercept differences in student achievement test scores between 0.10 and 0.25 standard deviations (Bloom and others 1999, Raundenbush and others 2004).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Edwin Mansfield, BASIC STATISTICS with Applications, W.W. Norton & Company, Inc, 1986

<sup>8.4</sup> One-sample Test of a Mean: Large Samples

Having described some of basic concepts in the statistical theory of hypothesis testing, we are ready now for a detailed consideration of the most important statistical tests. In this and the following sections, we are concerned with the case where data are available concerning a single sample. This section covers the test of a mean; the following section discusses the test of a proportion. In both sections, we assume that the sample is large (n>30). (p. 312);......... If  $\sigma$  is unknown and if the sample size is large (n>30), the sample standard deviation s can be substituted for the population standard deviation  $\sigma$  in the decision rules given above. (p. 321)

### サンプルサイズはいくつにすべきか?1:インパクト評価型の分析におけるサンプルサイズの実例

ランダム・サンプリングの実例を以下に示す。この評価では、サンプルサイズは 1 グループ当たり 25校としている。ただし学校レベルのサンプリングであり、選択された学校の対象学年の生徒は全員、学カテストやサーベイの対象となっていることに注意する。

### J-PAL による回虫駆除薬配布による教育成果の評価事例(ケニア)

世界の4人に1人は、腸内寄生虫に感染しており、それは途上国の小学生の間で特に顕著である。本プロジェクトはケニアのブシア県において、小学生に医療処置と関連教育を行うことを介入内容として、1998-2002年に実施された。同県の75校を、ランダム(無作為)に25校ずつ3つのグループに分けて、以下の年に介入を実施した(本来は3年連続の予定であったが、洪水が発生したので、2000年の分を2001年にずらして実施した)。

	1998年	1999年	2000年	2001年
G1(25校)	0	0		×
G2(25校)	×	0		×
G3(25校)	×	×		0

表1 各グループの介入実施年

(注)◎は介入実施を表す

このように時期をずらして実施することによって結局すべての学校が介入を適用されることになり、通常、真実験デザインに関して指摘される倫理的な問題を回避している。1998年末の時点では、G1を介入グループ、G2を比較グループとして比較できる(G3も比較グループとして利用できるが省略)。同時点のG1(介入グループ)の回虫感染率が27%で、G2(比較グループ)の同感染率が52%だったので、その差である-25%が介入の効果であると評価された。

 1998年末

 G1 (25校) : 介入グループ
 27%

 G2 (25校) : 比較グループ
 52%

 差 (介入の効果)
 - 25%

表2 介入結果

真実験デザインを適用しているので、もし同年に同県全域で何らかの感染症が大流行していたとしても、両グループ (G1 と G2) が受ける影響は同程度になっているはずなので、上記の表に現れた-25%という差は純粋な介入の効果であると見なすことができる。さらに、2001 年末の時点では、介入を受けた学校の周辺の学校 (G1~3 以外の学校) でも、ある程度感染率が下がっていることが確認されたが、それは本介入による外部効果であると評価された。その外部効果を計算に入れると、合計で 5,707感染数が削減されたことになる。このほか、学校出席日数が、介入グループでは、比較グループと比較して 15 日間の増加 (1-4 学年) 及び 10 日間の増加 (5 学年以上) であった。従来は、保健指標だけで介入の効果を測定することが多かったが、学習指標にも効果が現れていることが確認された。なお、当該介入に要した費用と比較すると、1 日当たりの出席を増加させるための費用は US\$0.02 と計算され、従来型の出席を増加させるための直接的なプロジェクトよりも、費用対効果が格段に優れていることが確認された。

(出所) 佐々木 (2006) ODA 分野における『エビデンスに基づく評価』の試み:「貧困アクションラボ」の動向日本評価 研究 Vol6-No.1,pp.43-54、Kremer, M., and Miguel, E. (2003) Worms; Education and Health Externalities in Kenya. Poverty Action Lab, MIT

### サンプルサイズはいくつにすべきか?2:GTZのインパクト評価のサンプルサイズの実例

ランダム・サンプリングの実例を以下に示す。この評価では、学校レベルのサンプリングでは、サンプルサイズは 1 グループ当たり 30 校以上としている。そして、選択された学校の教員や対象学年の生徒は全員、サーベイや学力テストの対象としている。

### GTZ による「基礎教育改善プログラム」(BEIP) のインパクト評価(イエメン)

本件評価の目的は BEIP がどのようなインパクトをもたらしたかを明らかにすること。BEIP の対象は 4 県(Ibb、Abyan、Hajja、Marib)であった。評価には準実験デザイン(Quasi-Experimental design)を用いると明記している。具体的には、キャパビルプログラム(校長、教員、父母委員会それぞれ対象)の参加者と非参加者の間の差を測定する。また参加した教員のクラスと非参加の教員のクラスのテスト点数の差も測定する。また、事前・事後比較も行う(事前年は 2003/04、事後年 2005。ただし事前と事後で同一の回答者ではない)。

1. 学区(School clusters)の選択は区ごとにランダム・サンプリングにより選択した。ただし、 母集団を構成するそもそもの比率に基づいてサンプルサイズが決められたのかどうかは不明(た ぶん基づいていない)。

県名	学区数	サンプリング方法
Ibb	17	ランダム・サンプリング
Abyan	12	ランダム・サンプリング
Hajja	17	ランダム・サンプリング
Marib	12	ランダム・サンプリング
N	58	

2. それぞれの学区からランダム・サンプリングにより、だいたい 3 校を選択した。なお、各学区に は 6~7 校が存在するとしている。

県名	学区数	選択された学校数	サンプリング方法
Ibb	17	51	各学区から3校をランダム・サンプリング
Abyan	12	30	全学区からランダム・サンプリング
Hajja	17	51	各学区から3校をランダム・サンプリング
Marib	12	30	全学区からランダム・サンプリング
N	58	162	

3. 最終的に以下のようなサンプルを得た。ベースライン時の校長の数が159となっていることから、 162校のうち3校は結局調査に加えることができなかったものと推察される(ただし単純に校長 が不在だった可能性もある)。

Table 3: Sample respondents by Level of Study

Source of Information	Baseline	Follow-Up	Total
Pupils – Arabic test	1463	1450	2913
Pupils – Mathematics test (same individuals as for Arabic)	1464	1446	2910
Interviewer – Classroom Observation Form	159	152	311
Interviewer – School Checklists	158	157	315
Teachers	158	156	314
School Directors	159	147	306
Members of Fathers' Councils and Mothers' Councils	85	123	208
Guidance Staff	18	30	48
District Education Officers (DEO)	29	25	54

(出所) D2-11、pp. 7-8

### サンプルサイズはいくつにすべきか?3:GTZの成果重視モニタリングのサンプルサイズの実例

ランダム・サンプリングと割当法の実例を以下に示す。この評価では、学校レベルのサンプリングでは、サンプルサイズは 1 グループ当たり 60 校以上としている。そして、選択された学校の教員や対象学年の生徒は全員、サーベイや学力テストの対象としている。

GTZ による「基礎教育改善プログラム」(BEIP) の成果重視モニタリング (イエメン)

本件モニタリングの目的は BEIP のアウトカムの経年変化を把握して、介入の効果を推定することである。本件では、各地区の教員委員会(Governorates)が学区と学校の選択を行っている。

- 1. まず各地区の教育委員会がランダム・サンプリングにより、学区(District)を選んだ。
- 2. 調査日一日の間に調査員が 2~3 校を訪問できるようにするため、各学区からの学校の選択は、 ジェンダー (男子校/女子校/共学校) と学校の質 (school quality) の組み合わせで 'バラン スよく'選択した。つまり、ジェンダーと学校の質によって、あらかじめ数を割り当てて、そ れから具体的に選択した。
- 3. 以上の手続きを通じて、以下のとおりの選択を行った。ただし、比率による割当のはずが、実際には年によってかなりの違いが見られるのが残念である。

School Gender	Mixed	Female	Male school		Total	N(サンプル数)
	school	school				
1 <sup>st</sup> year	46%	42%	12%		100%	60
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	47%	28%	23%		100%	60
Quality	Low	Medium	High	N/A	Total	N(サンプル数)
Status						
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	30%	32%	26%	10%	100%	60
4 <sup>th</sup> year	17%	28%	55%		100%	60

(出所) D2-11 (Herbert Bergmann, IISe Voss-Lengnik (2007). *Results-Based Monitoring of BEIP-GTZ Interventions in Abyan, Ibb, Hajja and Marib Governorates of Yeme*), GTZ. p. 10

# 2-4 代表的な教育指標に関する解説

以下の一覧は、国際協力事業団/国際総合研修所(2002 年 5 月) 『開発課題に対する効果的アプローチ 基礎教育』の付録 2(p.60) に掲載された一覧である。更に詳細な解説を希望される方は原書をダウンロードして参照されることをお勧めする。

http://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/archives/jica/field/pdf/2002\_02a.pdf

また、教育協力 NGO ネットワーク(2010) 『教育協力事業の指標ハンドブックー学校教育編―』も教育指標の計算方法を掲載しており参考になる。更に詳細な解説を希望される方は原書をダウンロードして参照されることをお勧めする。

http://e-archive.criced.tsukuba.ac.jp/data/doc/pdf/2010/04/201004225683.pdf

付録 2. 基本チェック項目(基礎教育)

_				
$\vdash$	チェック項目/指標	単位	計算方法	備考
	育制度)			
1	就学年限(初等・前期中等・後期中等)	年		
	Education system			
2	義務教育年限	年		
	Years of compulsory education			
3	小学校入学年齢	歳		
	Official entry age for primary education			
(教	育の量的側面)			就学率には、Gross (総、粗) と Net(純) の 2 種類がある。総
4	就学前教育総就学率	%	就学前教育の在籍児童数	就学率は在学者数と学齢児童数の比であり、例えば、6~12歳
ı	Gross enrollment ratio in ECD programs		/就学前教育学齢人口	の初等教育の場合、小学校在学者数/6~12歳人口である。途
5	" 純就学率	%	学齢年齢の就学前教育在籍	上国では、実際の入学年齢に幅があり留年も多いため、同一学
L	Net enrollment ratio in ECD programs		児童数/就学前教育学齢人口	年に様々な年齢の子どもが在籍しており、結果として総就学率
6	初等教育総就学率	%	初等教育の在籍児童数	は100%を越えることがある。これに対し、純就学率は、学齢
$\Box$	Gross enrollment ratio in primary education		/初等教育学齢人口	児の在学者数と学齢児童数の比であり、上と同じ例では、6~12巻の小学校が発表(6~12巻 L ファボルトカス (株式学家)
7	" 純就学率	%	初等教育学齢の在籍児童数	12歳の小学校在籍者/6~12歳人口で求められる。純就学率 の方が就学のより正確な教育普及の量的側面を把握できるが、
ᆫ	Net enrollment ratio in primary education		/初等教育学齢人口	の方が就子のより正確は教育音及の重的側面を拒獲できるが、 途上国では統計上の不備から(全在学者の年齢が把握されてい
8	"総入学率	%	小学校1年入学者	ない)、純就学率は不明であることが多い。
L	Gross intake rate in primary grade 1		/小学校入学学齢人口	就学前教育(Early Childhood Development Program)は実施
9	" 純入学率	%	入学学齢の小学校1年入学者	機関やその様態が様々であるため、各国のデータは無いことも
L.	Net intake rate in primary grade 1		/小学校入学学齢人口	多く、またデータの国際比較は困難である。ちなみに、ユネス
10	中等教育総就学率	%	中等教育の在籍児童数	コはECD Programを学習活動が30%以上を占める幼児ケアブ
	Gross enrollment ratio in secondary education		/中等教育学齢人口	ログラムで、100日/年以上かつ2時間/日以上の時間数を有
11	" 純就学率	%	中等教育学齢の在籍児童数	するものと定義している。
140	Net enrollment ratio in secondary education		/中等教育学齢人口	教師当たり児童数、教室当たり児童数は教育の質的側面を表
	育の質的側面)			教師当たり児里数、教室当たり児里数は教育の質的側面を表   す指標として用いられる。サブサハラ・アフリカの都市部では、
12	小学校入学者数に占める	%	200 時間以上の就学前教育	教師当たり児童数が100人を超えることも多々ある。教師当た
l	就学前教育修了者数の割合		を修了している小学校入学	り児童数が 50 人を超えることは論外であるが、授業効果と資
	% of new entrants to primary grade 1		者数/小学校入学者	切光重数が30人を超えることは調がとめるが、収集が未と良 源の関係からは教師当たりの児童数が少なければ良いというも
_	who have attended ECD programs	,	Im stelle. Zeller ""	のではなく、20人から45人程度の間で、授業方法や配分可能
13	教師当たりの児童数	人	児童数/教師数	な資源、国民性などからケースにより最適値が異なる。教師や
14	Pupil teacher ratio	-	旧音数 /数字数	校舎の過不足は地域的な偏りが大きいので(特に都市対地方)、
14	教室当たりの児童数 Dismit alexanders and in	人	児童数/教室数	教師あたり児童数、教室あたり児童数とも、国平均よりも、国
15	Pupil classroom ratio	%	勃旦次校も左オス / - 数早	の中の地域毎の比較に多く用いられる。
15	有資格教員率 % of teachers who are certified to teach	%	教員資格を有する(=教員 訓練を受けている)教員数	教員の資格の有無、必要学歴の有無は教員の質を測る指標の
	% of teachers who are certified to teach		訓練を受けている) 教員数 /全教員	代表的なものである。無資格教員には、教員資格を持っていて
16	教員に必要な学歴を有する教員の割合	%	ノ宝教員 政府の定める教員に必要な	も不適当な資格の教員(初等教員資格で中学校を担当、国語の
10	教員に必要な子歴を有する教員の制合 % of teachers having attended the	70	政府の定める教員に必要な 最低学齢(ex.高卒、大学4	教員資格で算数を担当など) も多く含まれる。
	required academic qualifications		年卒)を有する教員数/	
	required dedderrife qualifications		全教員	
17	女子教員の割合	%	女子教員数/全教員数	
1	% of female teachers	,,,	A TARKA TARKA	
	errane edecitore		2	I .

	チェック項目/指標	単位	計算方法	備考
(孝	(音の効率)	+14	1177/J/A	日本学に学年の初めの在籍者数と留年者の比であり、中退率 1000年 1000年
18		%	留年者数/年度当初児童数	は同じく学年の初めの在籍者数と中退者 (Drop-out) の比であ
10	Repetition rate	70	田午有数/牛皮当彻元里数	る。また残存率は当該教育課程の入学者数と、そのうちの同課
10	中退率	%	中退者数/年度当初児童数	程修了者の比である(留年者を含む)。これらは教育の質的側
15	Drop-out rate	70	一个还自然/ 牛皮自物儿主教	面、特に、教育システムにおいて一定の投入量がどのようなア
20	5年次児童残存率	%	1年次入学児童のうち留年	ウトプットを生むかという内部効率(Internal Efficiency)を表す
	Survival rate to grade 5		に関わらず5年次まで進級	指標として最もよく用いられる。
			した児童の割合	さらに、留年と中退の両要素を加味したのが効率係数であり、
21	2年次児童残存率	%	1年次入学児童のうち留年	これは児童コーホートが留年も中退もせず当該課程を修了する
	Survival rate to grade 2		に関わらず 2年次まで進級	のに要する人年数に対する、実際の(留年や中退がある)人年数
			した児童の割合	の比で求められ、100が理想値で、小さな数値ほど内部効率が 悪いことを示す。
22	効率係数	%	対象児童群が留年中退せず	悉いことを示す。
	Coefficient of efficiency		に卒業するのに要する人×	
			年/対象児童群が実際に要	
<u> </u>			した人×年	- ***
_	字率)		<u> </u>	識字能力には読み・書き・計算能力(literacy & numuracy)と 生活に必要な技術(life skills)の修得が本来は含まれるが、識字
23	成人識字率	%	15歳以上の成人識字者	生活に必要な技術(IIIe SKIIIS)の16得か本米は含まれるか、識子   率データ作成にあたっては「日常生活に関する簡単な文章を理
	Adult literacy rate		人口比	本アーグ作成にのだっては「日常生活に関する間単な文単を理  解した上で読み書ける」ことが、国際的な統計上の基準となっ
				ている。
24	青年識字率	%	15~24歳の青年識字者	こいる。   青年識字率は学校教育の成果をより直接的に反映している指
	Youth literacy rate		人口比	標である。
/ ±//	- <del></del>	_		   公的教育支出の対 GNP 比や対政府支出比は、政府の教育開
	有財政)			発への努力を測る指標として用いられる。学齢人口の多い国で
25	公的教育支出の対 GNP 比	%	教育にかかる公的支出	は、公的教育支出の対政府支出比は20%を超えることもあり、
-	Public expenditure on education as a %of GNP	0.1	/ GNP	途上国では教育支出は保健支出、軍事支出ともに政府支出の
26	公的教育支出の政府支出に占める割合	%	教育にかかる公的支出	Top3を占めることが多い。
	Public expenditure on education as a % of total public expenditure		/全政府支出 	公的教育支出の内容の特徴は、その50~90%を教員給与が
27	例 of total public experiditure 児童 1 人当たり公的教育支出の GNP/cap. 比	%	児童1人当たり公的教育	占めていることであり、教育開発の遅れた国ほど教科書、校舎、
	Public expenditure on education	70	支出/GNP/cap.	教員訓練といった教育の質を向上させるための経費が少ないこ
	per pupil as a % of GNP per capita		XIII/ OIII/Cap.	とである。
28	公的教育支出に占める初等教育の割合	%	初等教育にかかる公的経常	児童1人当たり公的教育支出(ユニットコスト)を教育レベル
	Public expenditure on primary education		支出/全公的教育支出	ごとに比較すると、サブサハラ・アフリカでは初等と高等で約
	as a % of total public expenditure			30倍の開きがある。これは大学生1人のかわりに小学生30人
	on education			に教育を施すことができることを示している。ユニットコスト
29	公的教育支出における教員給与の割合	%	教員給与/全公的教育支出	の比較は教育レベル間の資源配分を検討する際によく用いられ
	Expenditure on teacher's compensations			3.
	as a % of total public expenditure			
(教	育格差)			
30	男女格差指標		男性の数値を1としたとき	
L	Gender parity index		の女性の数値	
31	地域格差指標		都市の数値を1としたとき	
	Urban/rural parity index		の農村の数値	
(教	育言語)			
32	教授言語			
L	Language of Instruction			
33	公用語		*	
	Official language			
34	主要民族語			
_	Principal local languages			
(孝	育需要に関連する人口指標)			
35	年人口増加率	%		
	Annual population growth rate			
36	若年人口従属率	%	0~14歳人口の	
	Youth dependency ratio		対 16~64歳人口比	

### 補足1 国際的に認知された目標指標(1995年以降):

初等教育就学率 → 2015年までに初等教育の完全普及(2000年ダカール行動の枠組み)

2015年までに初等教育の完全普及 (1996年 DAC 新開発戦略)

2010年間までに女児の初等教育完全普及 (1995年日本の WID イニシアティブ)

識字率 → 2015年までに識字率の50%改善(2000年ダカール行動の枠組み)

男女格差 → 2005年までに初等中等教育における男女格差解消と2015年までに教育における男女平等の達成(2000年ダカール行動の枠組

*み*)

2005年までに初等中等教育における男女格差の解消 (1996年 DAC 新開発戦略) 2005年までに初等教育の男女格差解消 (1995年日本の WID イニシアティブ)

### 補足2 国別基礎指標の入手方法:

(1) 上に掲げた基礎指標の国別数値の多くは、次の報告書の統計資料に掲載されている。

- · World Education Report (UNESCO、隔年発行)
- · UNESCO's Statistical Yearbook (UNESCO、隔年発行)
- · Human Development Report (UNDP)
- · The State of the World's Children (UNICEF)
- · World Development Report(世界銀行)
- (2) 現在、世界各国の教育統計を一元的に収集し分析しているのは UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UNESCO UIS) のみであり、(1) の統計資料 の多くのデータ出所は UNESCO UIS である。 UNESCO UIS のデータは、http://www.uis.unesco.org/で直接検索できる。
- (3) 世界教育フォーラム(2000年ダカール)開催にあたり、世界の167ヵ国はジョムティエン会議以降の基礎教育開発の成果と現状についCountry Reportを作成している。このレポートには基礎教育統計のみならず、各国の基礎教育の分析も掲載されている。http://www2.unesco.org/wef/countryreports/country\_all.htmlで、各国のCountry Reportの全文が入手可能である。

### なお、国別基礎指標の入手先としては以下の情報ソースがある。

- UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) のデータベース http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=2867\_201&ID2=D0\_TOPIC
- UNESCO  $\sigma$  EFA Global Monitoring Report

  http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/e
  fareport
- 世銀の EduStat

 $http://web.\ worldbank.\ org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTEDUCATION/EXTDATASTATISTICS/EXTEDSTATS/0, , menuPK: 3232818 ^pagePK: 64168427 ^piPK: 64168435 ^theSitePK: 3232764, 00. html$ 

# 別添1 ドナー間の用語の使い方一覧

ドナー間で、評価に関する用語の使い方に関する混乱が広く観察されるため、以下に一覧表として整理した。

図表 ドナー間の用語の使い方一覧

	プランニングの用語			評価の用語	
PDM	USAID	世銀	最も普及してい る用語の使い方 (USAID など)	DAC 評価 5 項目 での用語の使い方	世銀の用語の使い方
上位目標 (Overall Goal)	SO (Strategic Objective)	PDO (Project Development Objective)	最終アウトカム (Final outcome)	<ul><li>インパクト</li><li>(Impact)</li><li>上位目標の達成度</li><li>合も含むが、それ</li></ul>	<u>効果性</u>
プロジェクト目標 (Project Purpose)	IR (Intermediate Result)	IO (Intermediate Outcome) (ただし呼称多数)	中間アウトカム (Intermediate Outcome)	以外の正負の出来 事も対象 <u>有効性</u> (Effectiveness) アウトフ <sup>°</sup> ットがいかに	◆ (Efficacy) アウトカムの分析 を 2 レベルに分け て行う必要はない と考えている(た だし USAID と同様
アウトプット (Output)	Output (アウトプット)	Output (アウトプット)	アウトプット (Output)	効果的に中間アウトカ ムに変換されたか	── に 2 レベルに分け ることも多い)

# 別添2「インパクト」の3種類の使い方一覧

「インパクト」という用語がいくつかの意味で使われていることによる混乱が、日本でも世界でも広く見られる。本評価ハンドブックでは、あえて、「効果インパクト」「間接インパクト」「長期インパクト」という用語を当てて区別することを提案する。

名称	意味	使用事例
効果インパクト	アウトカム(総変化量)から外部要因による影響	USAID や J-PAL など。経
(Effectiveness-type	値を除去したあとの純粋な変化量を指す。介入行	済学分野などで使う「イ
impact)	為が引き起こした正味の変化量ともいえる。	ンパクト評価」もこの使
	サンプル集団    ランダム・アサインメント   通用側) サンプルーのごとに一間コインを接げる。 ・	い方に沿っている。
間接インパクト	直接的に発生した効果以外に発生した正・負の変	PDM の使い方がほぼこれ
(Indirect impact)	化を指す。	に当てはまる(ただし
		PDM では長期インパクト
		を指すこともある)。
長期インパクト	短期的に発生した効果のあとに発生する長期の変	CIDA、一部ヨーロッパド
(Long-term impact)	化を指す。Result chain と称して、時間軸に沿っ	ナー。また PDM における
	て、アウトプット=>アウトカム=>インパクト	インパクトもこれに当
	と書く場合の使い方がこれに当たる。	たる場合がある。

# 別添3評価ツール(質問票、テストなど)

# 1. 質問票の例 1(GTZ の例)

今後の評価実施の参考になると思われるので、今回の評価報告書のレビューの過程で特定された他ドナーの質問票やインタビューシートのサンプルを添付する。以下は、実際に GTZ の評価で用いられた各種質問票やインタビューシートである。なお、これらのシートはあくまで参考にすぎず、現場の案件タイプや、把握したいデータニーズに即して、大胆に変更や取捨選択がなされねばならない。

### A. 授業観察シート (GTZ)

	ng and Par	rallel Imp	rovement	Measures on Schools,	. Teacher explains clearly								
Teach	ers and Pu	pils' Lea	rning	,	. Teachers asks questions which help		_						
	low-Up St				children thinking								
		,			. Teacher encourages children to ask questions								
Instrument F:	Classroor	n Obse	rvation \$	Sheet	. Teacher lets children answer to		_	_					
Governorate:		District:			questions individually								
School Cluster:	8	School:			. Teacher uses suitable and varied teaching methods								
Class:	s	Subject:			Teacher uses blackboard to show and		$^{-}$						
Teacher trained by BEIP (when, wi	ere, which	training	(?):		explain . Teacher uses teaching aids to show		_	-					
		-			and explain								
					. Teacher asks children to show and			$\rightarrow$					
Date:	Name o	of observ	rer:		explain something								
A. Lesson preparation					Teacher asks children to write on the								
re Ecoson proparation	+	1		Remarks	blackboard								
Teacher has Annual Plan of Teaching				10110110	Teacher gives opportunities for								
for his/her classes and subjects					children's active participation		_	_					
Teacher follows the Annual Plan					. Teacher asks children to work in								
Teacher has lesson plan					groups	-	-	-					
Lesson follows the syllabus					Teacher asks children to work in pairs		+	_					
Learning objectives are defined					Teacher asks children to work								
Teacher seems prepared for the					individually . Teacher assists children working in		-	-					
lesson					groups, pairs, or individually								
Teacher seems to know content we					. Teacher cares for individual children		_	-	_				
					. Teacher gives homework	_	_	$\rightarrow$					
<ul> <li>B. Appearance and attitude of</li> </ul>	the teacher	r:			. Teacher summarizes the content of	_	_	_	_				
	+	J		Remarks	the lesson at the end								
Teacher looks clean					tile leaself at the end								
Teacher is friendly Teacher is confident		-			E. Children's activities								
						Hov	many	childs	en?		How	long?	
Teacher respects the children's personality						Hov Most		Childs Few	en? None	Most of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi	ng										Half		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice	ng				. Children are listening to the teacher					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi	ng				Children are listening to the teacher     Children read from their book					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children	ng				Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children	n:				Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyivoice Teacher looks after all children individually  C. Appearance of the classroo			•	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture	n:	I	-	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyivoice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness	n:	I	- 1	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed	n:	I	-	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyivoice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed	n: +	1	-	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Toacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Toacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing of children or teacher	n: +		-	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children respond to the teacher in a Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyivoice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed	n: +		-	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually Children work in pairs					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing by children or teacher displayed Charts showing alphabet et displayed	n:		•	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually Children work in dividually Children work in pairs Children work in groups					of the	Half of the		never
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing of children displayed Charts showing alphabet etc displayed Charts showing alphabet etc displayed Charts showing alphabet etc displayer Charts showing alphabet atmospher	n:		•	Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually Children work in pairs Children work in groups Children work in so show to other					of the	Half of the		neve
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing by children or teacher displayed Charts showing alphabet et displayed	n:		•		Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work in dividually Children work in groups Children work in groups Children explain or show to other children explain or show to other children explain or show to other					of the	Half of the		nevel
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually  C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing of children displayed Charts showing alphabet etc displayed Charts showing alphabet etc display Friendly and cooperative atmospher D. Teacher's activities	n:		•	Remarks Remarks	Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually Children work individually Children work in groups Children explain or show to other children Children shapian or show to other children Children work to not be blackboard					of the	Half of the		nevel
personality Teacher speak with a clear and varyi voice Teacher looks after all children individually  C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Decis made by children or teacher displayed Charts showing alphabet et displayer Dhets showing alphabet et displayed Decis made by children or teacher displayed Dates showing alphabet et displayer D. Teacher's activities Teacher introduces topic of lesson	n:				Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss with the teacher Children work in gividually Children work in groups Children work in groups Children explain or show to other children I Children white on the blackboard Children write on the blackboard Children white on beserve teacher					of the	Half of the		nevel
personality Toacher speak with a clear and varyivoice Toacher looks after all children individually  C. Appearance of the classroo Arrangement of furniture Cleanliness Posters and pictures displayed Drawing of children displayed Drawing of children displayed Charts showing alphabet etc displayed Charts showing alphabet atmospher D. Teacher's activities	n: +				Children are listening to the teacher Children read from their book Children copy from the blackboard Children respond to the teacher individually Children respond to the teacher in a chorus Children ask questions Children discuss with the teacher Children discuss among themselves Children work individually Children work individually Children work in groups Children explain or show to other children Children shapian or show to other children Children work to not be blackboard					of the	Half of the		neve

			y childs	ren?		How	long?	
	Most	Half	Few	None	Most of the time	Half of the time	rarely	neve
Children understand and follow the lesson								
Children are motivated and interested								
Children participate actively in the lesson								
Children quarrel with each other								
Children are bored, not paying attention								
Children are dealing with each other in a friendly and cooperative way								
G. Evaluation of children's learni	ing ac	hieven	nent					
			ſ			Rem	narks	
Teacher checks homework								
Teacher ievaluates children's learning achievement at the end of the lesson								
Teacher keeps a long-term record of								
children's achievement								
teacher keeps arongsmin record of children's achievement								

# B. 校長 (School Directors) インタビューシート (GTZ)

Study on Imp	act of Teacl			ovement Measure	s on Schools,	Parents are too poor				
			d Pupils' Learr p Study 200			School is too far away				
Ir	nstrument		. ,	school directo	rs	There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by Getting married				
Governorat	e:		District:			Have to help at home				
School Clus	ster:		School:			Parents do not allow them to go to school				
Date:		Na	me of interv	iewer:		What are the reasons for the GIRLS boys never coming to school? ? Please tick h	ow important th			
A. Information	about the sc	hool director				Reason	Very important			Not
1. School direc	tor's gender:	:				Parents are too poor	important			import
Male			Female			School is too far away				
2. School direc Under 20 yrs	ctor's age: 20 to 40	yrs	Over 40 yrs	No an	swer	There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by				
3. School direc	tor's qualific	ation:				Getting married				
Secondary school		ary school	Univer- sity or	other	No answer	Have to help at home				
only	training		college		ariswer	Parents do not allow them to go to school				
4. School direc	tor's years o	f teaching experi	ence			There are no female teachers in the				
Less than	1 to 2	3 to	10 Ov	er 10 No		schools				
1 year	years	year	s ye	ars an	swer	The facilities for girls are not adequate				
School Management Trg Part 1 School	participate	training organised by FTI	training organised by UNICEF	in training organised by BEIP-GTZ	year of participation	10. Since when is there a Father Council in Since (state the year)  11. How many meetings of the Father Coun in school year 2004/05?	There is no F	ather		
Management Trg Part 2						12. What are the main activities of the Faths	er Council?			
B. DROP -OUT	AND ENROL	.MENT:				Activity		Yes	No	Does
6. Please	give an estim	ate: How many o	hildren aged 6 t	o 14 years are then	e in the	Helps to select the suitable place for a new	school			
catchm	ent area of yo					Helps with maintenance of the school				
Boys: a	pproximately		Girls:	approximately		Helps to provide furniture for the school				
7. Please	give an estim	ate: How many c	hildren aged 6 t	o 14 years from the	catchment	Helps to inform the community about the s	chool			
	your school a	are NOT going to		approximately						
boys.	pproximately		Oilis.	аррголіпація						1
		the BOVS lessoins	the school bef	ore finishing class	9 or never					
		ase tick how imp		ons are.					_	_
				ons are.						

Very much	Nus-nus	Not very useful		No answer					
4. Why or why not	it?								
W	'hy useful?		Why not	useful?			the Mother Council?		
						Very much	Nus-nus	Not useful	No answer
						22. Why or why	not?		
							Why useful?		Why not useful?
	r Council help to bring r		hool?						
Yes, very much	Yes, a little	No		No answer					
6. Does the Father	r Council help to preven	nt drop-out of child	ren?			23 Doos the Mot	her Council help to bring	more children to sch	noi?
Yes, very much	Yes, a little	No		No answer		Yes, very	Yes, a little	No No	No answer
						much			
<ol><li>If the answer wa</li></ol>		rough which activit	ties does th	se Father Cou		24 Dans No. 14-4	her Council help to preve	nt drap out of childre	n?
	as yes, very much , thi	rough minen court			anon aomen				
this?	as yes, very much , un					Yes, very much	Yes, a little	No	No answer
this?  8. Since when is t	there a Mother Council i	in your school?				Yes, very much 25. If the answer	Yes, a little	No	No answer
8. Since when is t Since (state the year)	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Moi Council				Yes, very much 25. If the answer	Yes, a little	No	No answer
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Moi Council				Yes, very much 25. If the answer this?	Yes, a little	No No activities	No answer
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Moi Council				Yes, very much 25. If the answer this?	Yes, a little	No No nrough which activities operate?	No answer so does the Father Council a
6. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee in school year 200	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Moi Council uncil were held	ther			Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", the was "yes, very much "yes	nough which activities	No answer so does the Father Council a
this?  8. Since when is t Since (state the year)  9. How many mee In school year 200.  0. What are the many mee	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held		No	Doesn't know	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", the was "yes, very much "yes	nough which activities	No answer so does the Father Council a
this?  8. Since when is t Since (state the year)  9. How many mee in school year 200-  0. What are the m	there a Mother Council i etings of the Mother Cou 14/05 ? hain activities of the Mot Activity	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", the was "yes, very much "yes	nough which activities	No answer so does the Father Council a
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee in school year 200- 0. What are the many Helps to select the Helps with mainter	there a Mother Council i	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", the r and Mother Council con No are you dealing (are you	nough which activities	No answer so does the Father Council a
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee In school year 200 0. What are the many the Helps to select the Helps with mainter	etings of the Mother Cou 14/05 ?   nain activities of the Mot Activity   e suitable place for a ne	in your school? There is no Mol Council uncil were held ther Council?	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way  C. SCHOOL MAIR	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", th  r and Mother Council cor No are you dealing (are you	No prough which activities activi	No answer s does the Father Council a
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee In school year 200 0. What are the many the Helps to select the Helps with mainter	there a Mother Council in the Mother Council	in your school? There is no Mol Council uncil were held ther Council?	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way  C. SCHOOL MAII  28. If maintenan	Yes, a little was "yes, very much", th  r and Mother Council cor No are you dealing (are you	No poperate? Not apparate? Not apparate interacting) with the F	No answer so does the Father Council a
8. Since when is t Since (state the year) 9. How many mee in school year 200- 0. What are the management of the Helps to select the Helps with mainter	there a Mother Council in the Mother Council	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held ther Council?	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way  C. SCHOOL MAII  28. If maintenan	Yes, a little  was "yes, very much", the  r and Mother Council cool  No  are you dealing (are you  ITENANCE:  te is necessary, like pain	No poperate? Not apparate? Not apparate interacting) with the F	No answer s does the Father Council a
this?  18. Since when is t Since (state the year)  19. How many mee in school year 200-  20. What are the many mee the many meets to select the Helps to select the Helps to provide for the many meets the many meets to provide for the many meets the many me	there a Mother Council in the Mother Council	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held ther Council?	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way  C. SCHOOL MAII  28. If maintenan	Yes, a little  was "yes, very much", the  r and Mother Council cool  No  are you dealing (are you  ITENANCE:  te is necessary, like pain	No poperate? Not apparate? Not apparate interacting) with the F	No answer s does the Father Council a
this?  18. Since when is t Since (state the year)  19. How many mee in school year 200-  20. What are the many mee the many meets to select the Helps to select the Helps to provide for the many meets the many meets to provide for the many meets the many me	there a Mother Council in the Mother Council	in your school? There is no Mor Council uncil were held ther Council?	ther		Doesn't	Yes, very much  25. If the answer this?  26. Do the Fathe Yes  27. In which way  C. SCHOOL MAIR  28. If maintenan contributing to	Yes, a little  was "yes, very much", the  r and Mother Council cool  No  are you dealing (are you  ITENANCE:  te is necessary, like pain	nough which activities  perate?  Not apply answer interacting) with the F	No answer s does the Father Council a

		50%) are done w juarter (25%) are				lp ql			Number of times			lo ansv	/er			
	-	ne with commun		. commu					37. In 2004, how ofte Number of times	n did you inform	the Distr	ict Edu	cation of	ficer abo	ut the s	chool?
									Number of times			io ansv	ver			
		AGEMENT OF S			<u>NS</u>				38. In 2004, how did y By written	ou inform the D	No			bout the	school?	·
res	No No	off meetings in you		If yes		many mo in 2003?			reports			stemati ormatic			answe	r
. Which rec	ords are k	ept in the schoo	l? Please I	list them.					D. TEACHING							
		Lists			Yes	N		Interviewer has seen the	39. Does the school							
Ainutes of th	ne staff me	etings held						list	Teaching Ai		de by tea			eady ma		Interview has seen to Teaching a
Attendance li										Over		none	Over 10 pieces	Under 10 pieces	none	
Attendance li									Cards with letters, w sentences (for teach		proc			piocos		
Registration		s and school st	~#				_		language	iing						
		or school library					_		Pictures Models		_	-				
		d/committee	,				+		Charts Games							
tecord of So							_		Abacus							
lecord for F	ollow-up o	f works							Board for display Watch							
		lan for the activi							40. Do the teachers of				aids in t	their less		
es	No	No answer		terviewer en the pla					Cards with letters, w	use	, often d	Som es u		ot used	Doesi	n't know
. If there is a	an Annual	Plan for the act	ivities in th	he school,	what	is in the	plan? P	lease	sentences (for teach							
describe b	riefly								language Pictures							
									Models Charts							
									Games Abacus							
. What are t	he extracu	ırricular activitie	s (School	Activities	) in vo	ur schoo	l? Pleas	se list them.	Board for display							
			•						Watch		0 PI					
									41. What is happenin	g during the les Method	sons? Ple	ase tic	k how off	Rarely	Sor	me- Oft
. How are vo	ou monito	ring if the plan is	s followed	?					Teacher explains, ch	ildren listen					tim	105
												- b			_	_
									Teacher asks questi							
									Teacher asks questi							
									Children work in pai			ssists				
6. How often	have you	seen the Distric	t Educatio						Children do individu	al mark tanahar	anninta.					
				n Officer i	in 200	4?			ommunom ao mantiad	ai work, teacher	assists					
	nave jeu	acen the Diatric	t Educatio	n Officer i	in 200	4?			Children do songs o		assists				_	
	,	acen ure Diaute	t Educatio	n Officer i	in 200	4?					assists					
		Seen the Distric	t Educatio	on Officer i	in 200	4?					assists					
Children abo					in 200	4?			Children do songs o	r games						
	serve and e	examine, compa	re and clas		in 200	4?				r games						
Take the chil	serve and e	examine, compa of the classroom	re and clas	ssify		4?			Children do songs o     Levaluate children     45. Do you observe le:	r games 's learning achie	vement					
Take the chil	serve and e	examine, compa	re and clas	ssify		4?			Children do songs o	r games 's learning achie	vement		No answ	er		
Take the chil nvite someb Brainstormin	serve and e	examine, compa of the classroom	re and clas	ssify		4?			1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le:	's learning achie	vement					
Take the chil invite someb Brainstormin Role play	serve and e Idren out o oody from o	examine, compai of the classroom out of the schoo	re and clas to learn Il to give in	ssify		4?			1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le: Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher	's learning achie	vement chers?	erve ead	ch teache	r?	No	
Take the chil invite someb Brainstormin Role play	serve and e Idren out o oody from o	examine, compa of the classroom	re and clas to learn Il to give in	ssify		Nus-nu	s No	tso   No	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le: Yes 46. If yes, how often p	r games 's learning achie ssons of your tes No er school year de Each teach more than	vement o you obser	Eac les	ch teache ch teache s than ce per	r?	No	wer
Take the chil invite someb Brainstormin Role play 2. How do ye	serve and e idren out o oody from o ng	examine, compaint of the classroom out of the school the school the school the work of the work of the school the work of the school	re and clas to learn Il to give in teachers?	ssify nformation				t so No No answer	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le: Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year	's learning achie ssons of your tes No Each teach more than once per school year	vement ichers?	Eac les one sch	ch teache ch teache s than ce per nool	r?		wer
Fake the chil invite someb Brainstormin Role play 2. How do you Coming to so	serve and a dren out o body from o ng ou assess	examine, compaint of the classroom out of the school the school the work of the work of the sys regularly and	re and clas to learn Il to give in teachers?	ssify nformation					1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le: Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per	's learning achie ssons of your tes No Each teach more than once per school year	vement ichers?	Eac les ond sch	ch teache ch teache s than ce per nool	r?		wer
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Take the chil nvite someb strainstormin tole play 2. How do ye coming to so preparation of cooperation care for clea classroom (c s. Do the tex children s it was one hildren e active s it is now: hildren e active s i	ou assess chool alway of lessons with the c inliness anslassroom 1.  1.  Annual Pla and subjection Plans arning objection of d questions ind d teaching hildren act and use tee	the work of the classroom out of the schoo out of the schoo out of the schoo out of the school out of the work of the classroom out of the school out of the classroom out of the work of the classroom out of the work of the classroom out of	re and class to learn of the detection o	fren active lease give 4  It the teach 1. Strong, need no further	e during a ran	Nus-nu  Nus-nu  ig the less  5.	sons? (	Children are passive  Children are passive  Children are passive  And of your  5.  Weak, need further	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe lei Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year 47. Do you check the i Yes 48. If yes, what do you Teaching for their All teachers (100% Approximately thri Approximately thri Approximately thri Approximately one No teachers (0%) of 1. Well done and complete 50 in 2004, how often 51. What happens dur 1. Talks to the school 2. Observes one less 3. Observes several it 4. Gives feed-back to observed 5. Encourages teache	r games  's learning achie ssons of your tes No er school year de Each teach more than once per school year Annual Plan of Tr No of find? How man classes and their of the teachers quarter of the te to Annual Plans quality of the An 2.	o you observe of subjects of Teaching of the subjects of the subject of the su	erve eachers en eacher	th teaches the teaches is than the teaches is than the teaches is than the teachers. No answer are doing to Annual Plans of 1 Annual Plans of 1 4.	r? r g an Anr i Plans o o T Teaching ans of T	anssual Plan  f Teaching  eaching  ur teaching  to 5. Not wonot comp	of of series of the series of
Fake the chil nvite someb Brainstormin Role play 2. How do ye Coming to sc Preparation of Cooperation Care for clea classroom (c 3. Do the tec children s it was one hildren to active s it is now. hildren to active 4. What are t colleagues 1. Make an a classes a 2. Make Les 3. Define les 4. Motivate 6. Ask good understa 6. Jes varie 7. Involve (c 6. Ask good understa 6. Use grou 0. Use gr	ou assess chool alwa of lessons with the c inliness arclassroom 1.  1.  Annual Pla ind subjection Plans arning objection plans arning obj	the work of the classroom out of the school the school the work of the sys regularly and system of the sys regularly and organisation of management) or our school make sive? Has this charter is a system of teaching for the system of the system	re and class to learn of the detection o	fren active lease give 4  It the teach 1. Strong, need no further	e during a ran	Nus-nu  Nus-nu  ig the less  5.	sons? (	Children are passive  Children are passive  Children are passive  And of your  5.  Weak, need further	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe let Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year 47. Do you check the r Yes 48. If yes, what do you Teaching for their All teachers (100% Approximately thr Approximately hal Approximately hal Approximately hal Complete 1. Well done and complete 50 In 2004, how often 51. What happens dur 1. Talks to the school 2. Observes one less 3. Observes several id 4. Gives feed-back to observed 5. Encourages teache 6. Advises teachers of	r games  's learning achie ssons of your tea No Each teach more than once per school year de Each teach more than once per school year Annual Plan of Ti No I find? How man; classes and theid I do Annual Plan e quarters of the teachers of the teachers quarter of the te I o Annual Plans did a school gu  ing the visit of th director on sssons the teachers I ha rs n professional is	o you observe of subjects of Teaching of the subjects of the subject of the su	erve eachers en eacher	th teaches the teaches is than the teaches is than the teaches is than the teachers. No answer are doing to Annual Plans of 1 Annual Plans of 1 4.	r? r g an Anr i Plans o o T Teaching ans of T	anssual Plan  f Teaching  eaching  ur teaching  to 5. Not wonot comp	of of series of the series of
Take the chil nvite someb Grainstormin Role play  2. How do ye Coming to sc Preparation Cooperation Co	cook from one of the serve and of lessons with the characters of your serve and achers of your from the serve and the serve and the serve and the characters of your from the your from	the work of the sys regularly and organisation of management) your school make sive? Has this chees.  2.  the and the weak of the ship of the ching for the ching for the ching a methods tively in the less and the class or the class.	re and class to learn of the detection o	fren active lease give 4  It the teach 1. Strong, need no further	e during a ran	Nus-nu  Nus-nu  ig the less  5.  5.	sons? (	Children are passive  Children are passive  Children are passive  And of your  5.  Weak, need further	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe let Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year 47. Do you check the r Yes 48. If yes, what do you Teaching for their All teachers (100% Approximately the Approximately hal Approximately hal Approximately hal Complete 1. Well done and complete 50 in 2004, how often 51. What happens dur 1. Talks to the school 2. Observes one less 3. Observes several it 4. Gives feed-back to observed 5. Encourages teache 6. Advises teachers o 7. Inspects the school	r games  s learning achie ssons of your tes No er school year de Each teach more than once per school year I find? How man classes and thei I do Annual Plan e quarters of the for the teachers of other teachers of quarter of the te lo Annual Plans did a school gu  did a school gu  director on essons the teachers I ha rs n professional is I as a whole	o you observe of subjects of Teaching of the subjects of the subject of the su	erve eachers en eacher	th teaches the teaches is than the teaches is than the teaches is than the teachers. No answer are doing to Annual Plans of 1 Annual Plans of 1 4.	r? r g an Anr i Plans o o T Teaching ans of T	anssual Plan  f Teaching  eaching  ur teaching  to 5. Not wonot comp	of of series of the series of
Take the chil nvite someb Brainstormin Role play  2. How do ye  Coming to sc Preparation of Cooperation of Coop	our assess chool always of lessons with the children act and subjection of the children act and use the pwork or pood teams of friendly and friendly	the work of the classroom out of the school the school the work of the sys regularly and system of the sys regularly and organisation of management) or our school make sive? Has this charter is a system of teaching for the system of the system	re and class to learn of the detection o	fren active lease give 4  It the teach 1. Strong, need no further	e during a ran	Nus-nu  Nus-nu  ig the less  5.  5.	sons? (	Children are passive  Children are passive  Children are passive  And of your  5.  Weak, need further	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe le: Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year 47. Do you check the r Yes 48. If yes, what do you Teaching for their Ali teachers (100% Approximately the Approximately the Approximately the Approximately the Approximately and Complete 50 In 2004, how often 1. Well done and complete 51. What happens dur 1. Talks to the school 2. Observes several it 4. Gives feed-back to observed 5. Encourages teache 6. Advises teachers o 7. Inspects the school 8. Inspects the school	r games  s learning achie ssons of your tes No er school year de Each teach more than once per school year Annual Plan of T No  I find? How man classes and the id of Annual Plan se quarters of the f of the teachers to Annual Plan  quality of the An  2.  did a school gu  ing the visit of th director on sssons the teachers I ha rs n professional is I as a whole I files	o you observe or of your factoring of the control o	erve eachers en eacher	th teaches the teaches is than the teaches than the teaches than the teachers? No answer are doing to Annual Plans of 1 Annual Plans of 1 4.	r? r g an Anr i Plans o o T Teaching ans of T	anssual Plan  f Teaching  eaching  ur teaching  to 5. Not wonot comp	of ng sers. all done, plete
Take the chil nvite someb Grainstormin Role play  2. How do ye Coming to sc Preparation Cooperation Co	our assess chool always of lessons with the children act and subjection of the children act and use the children act and use the children act and use the proof to an arrival of the children act and use the proof to an arrival of the children act and use the proof to a control of the children act and use the proof to a control of the children act and use the proof to a control of the children act and use the proof the children act and the children	the work of the classroom out of the schoo the schoo the work of the and the work of the and the work of the class of the	re and class to learn of the detection o	fren active lease give 4  It the teach 1. Strong, need no further	e during a ran	Nus-nu  Nus-nu  ig the less  5.  5.	sons? (	Children are passive  Children are passive  Children are passive  And of your  5.  Weak, need further	1. Evaluate children 45. Do you observe let Yes 46. If yes, how often p Each teacher once per school year 47. Do you check the r Yes 48. If yes, what do you Teaching for their All teachers (100% Approximately the Approximately hal Approximately hal Approximately hal Complete 1. Well done and complete 50 in 2004, how often 51. What happens dur 1. Talks to the school 2. Observes one less 3. Observes several it 4. Gives feed-back to observed 5. Encourages teache 6. Advises teachers o 7. Inspects the school	r games  s learning achie ssons of your tes No er school year de Each teach more than once per school year Annual Plan of T No  I find? How man classes and the id of Annual Plan se quarters of the f of the teachers to Annual Plan  quality of the An  2.  did a school gu  ing the visit of th director on sssons the teachers I ha rs n professional is I as a whole I files	o you observe or of your factoring of the control o	erve eachers en eacher	th teaches the teaches is than the teaches than the teaches than the teachers? No answer are doing to Annual Plans of 1 Annual Plans of 1 4.	r? r g an Anr i Plans o o T Teaching ans of T	anssual Plan  f Teaching  eaching  ur teaching  to 5. Not wonot comp	of of series of the series of

Advises on administrative issues     Advises on cooperation with the				
community				
4. Organizes and conducts a meeting for the staff of the school				
52. Do the teachers find the visits useful or not?				
Very Nus-nus No		No	answer	
much	eful			
53. Why or why not? Why useful?	1	Why not use	ful?	
Tilly assisting		,		
55. How do you assess the work of the Guidance office				
55. How do you assess the work of the Guidance office	cers?	Nus-nus	Not so	No
•		Nus-nus	Not so good	No answer
Observing lessons and giving feed-back		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the		Nus-nus		
55. How do you assess the work of the Guidance office Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance		Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance Organizing the sharing of activities between schools	Good	Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance	Good	Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance Organizing the sharing of activities between schools	Good	Nus-nus		
Observing lessons and giving feed-back Advising the teachers professionally Encouraging the teachers, being friendly Asking and giving advice on administrative issues Asking and giving advice on cooperation with the community Asking and giving advice on school maintenance Organizing the sharing of activities between schools	Good	Nus-nus		

# C. 教員インタビューシート (GTZ)

Study on impact of Teach	ner Tra	ining and	d Paralle	Improvem	ent Measures on	Not enough classrooms			
School	s, Teac	chers and	d Pupils	Learning		Classrooms not adequate			
	Follow	w-Up St	tudy 20	05		Not enough support from school			
Instrument (	C. I-4				h	Not enough support from the			
	inte: د				ners	Guidance			
Governorate:			Distric	t:		Not enough support from the community			
School Cluster:			School	l:		community			
Date:		Name	e of inte	erviewer:		C. On Teaching and Learning			
						7. Which teaching methods do you use in your classroom	? How often?		
A. Information about the teacher	ī					Method	Rarely	Some- times	Often
I. Teacher's gender:						Teacher explains, children listen		unics	
Male		Fem	nale			Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus			
2. Teacher's age:						Teacher asks questions, children answer individually			
Under 20 yrs 20 to 40 yrs		Ov	ver 40 yrs		No answer	Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists			
3. Teacher's qualification:						Children do individual work, teacher assists			
Secondary Secondary se	chool		niver-	other		Children do songs or games			
school and 2 years only training in T1	rı		ty or ollege		answer	Children observe and examine, compare and classify			
						Take the children out of the classroom to learn			
4. Teacher's years of teaching e	xperien	3 to 10		Over 10	No	Invite somebody from out of the school to give information	1		
1 year years		years		years	answer	Brainstorming			
						Role play			
	ng								
		no It no tea			sier? Other remarks	In your opinion, are these very good, good or not so go to learn and understand?     Method  Teacher explains, children listen.	Very good method	Good method	Not se good metho
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you	u? Did i	no It no tea	our daily made my aching	teaching eas It did not make my		to learn and understand? Method  Teacher explains, children listen	Very good	Good	Not so
5. In which Teacher In-Service to Was the training useful for you Fraining for teacher of classes	u? Did i	no It no tea	our daily made my aching	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus	Very good	Good	Not so
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you rraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 Training for teacher of classes	u? Did i	no It no tea	our daily made my aching	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually	Very good	Good	Not se
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2	u? Did i	no It no tea	our daily made my aching	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists	Very good	Good	Not so
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2	u? Did i	no It no tea	our daily made my aching	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists	Very good	Good	Not se
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2 Other training, which?	u? Did i	no It n tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games	Very good	Good	Not so
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2 Other training, which?	u? Did i yes	no It m tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching	Other remarks	to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games  Children observe and examine, compare and classify	Very good	Good	Not se
5. In which Teacher In-Service to Was the training useful for you fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 fraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2 Other training, which?	u? Did i yes	no It m tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching		to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games  Children observe and examine, compare and classify  Take the children out of the classroom to learn	Very good method	Good	Not se
5. In which Teacher In-Service to Was the training useful for you Iraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 Iraining for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2 Other training, which?  5. What makes teaching in your Classes are too large	u? Did i yes	no It m tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching	Other remarks	to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games  Children observe and examine, compare and classify  Take the children out of the classroom to learn  Invite somebody from out of the school to give information	Very good method	Good	Not s
5. In which Teacher In-Service tr Was the training useful for you Training for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1 Training for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2 Other training, which? 6. What makes teaching in your Classes are too large Classes are too small	u? Did i yes	no It m tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching	Other remarks	to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games  Children observe and examine, compare and classify  Take the children out of the classroom to learn  Invite somebody from out of the school to give information  Brainstorming	Very good method	Good	Not se
B. On Teacher In-Service Training 5. In which Teacher In-Service to Was the training useful for you  Training for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 1  Training for teacher of classes 1-3 Part 2  Other training, which?  6. What makes teaching in your  Classes are too large  Classes are too small  Under-aged children in class  Lack of textbooks	u? Did i yes	no It m tea eas	our daily made my aching isler	teaching eas It did not make my teaching	Other remarks	to learn and understand?  Method  Teacher explains, children listen  Teacher asks questions, children answer in a chorus  Teacher asks questions, children answer individually  Children work in pairs or in groups, teacher assists  Children do individual work, teacher assists  Children do songs or games  Children observe and examine, compare and classify  Take the children out of the classroom to learn  Invite somebody from out of the school to give information	Very good method	Good	Not se

9. Which teaching aids do you know? Which ones do you like	and use?			Class	Subject(s)		Annual P	lan available	e
Teaching aid	knows	likes	uses			1. Well done	2	3	4. Not well do
ards with letters, words, sentences (for teaching language)						and complete			not complete
ctures									
odels									
harts									
ames									
bacus				16 Should pupils	s be active during the	school lessons?			
pard for display	_			yes		No			
atch  O. Which ways of evaluating/measuring the level of pupil's le ones do you like and use?	arning do y	you know?	? Which	17 If yes, why?					
Methods of evaluation Written test	knows	likes	uses						
Oral questions to the whole class									
Oral questions to the whole class Oral questions to individual children				D. On School Ma	anagement:				
Checking of home work									
			_	18. Interviewer:	please check the teac	her's Daily Attenda	ance list of	the pupils.	Does
Checking of children's note books  Making children apply what they have learnt in a game			_	he/she have this	list? Is it signed some	times by the Scho	ol Director		
Making children apply what they have learnt in a game			_	available	List not available	List sometimes signed by		List not sig	
exercise				available	available	School Director		Director	
I. Which ways of attracting the pupil's attention towards the Which ones do you like and use? Ways of attracting the pupil's attention itten test	knows	likes	uses		taff meetings did you a		assroom ir	1 2004?	_
al questions to the whole class									
al questions to individual children									
ecking of home work				E. On Guidance	and Supervision				
necking of children's note books aking children apply what they have learnt in a game				24 Housefton	ere you visited by a Gu	dance necessari	(ECD) In 20	0040	
Which subjects and classes do you teach this year?  Class  Subject(s)				Lesson was obs	ned during the visit? erved advice on teaching	Yes No		Remar	ks
					ssions were held		_		
				Classroom was	inspected				
		_		23. Which benef	it do you get from the	visit of the Guidan	ce personn	nel?	
3. How many lessons did you teach last week?									
4. Interviewer: please check the teacher's written lesson preparations does the teacher have?	parations o			24. Have you att	ended Professional or	Follow-up Meeting	s for teach	ners?	
		sie/har eud	biects	1					
5. Interviewer: please check the teacher's Annual Plan of Tea	nching for h	ilazifer au							
	No	iiiaiiiei au		1 ]					
No No	No answer			]					
es No  15. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the	No answer	the meeting							
es No  15. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the recting: 3rd meeting: meeting:	No answer	the meeting							
25. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the state the meeting:  2 meeting: 3 meeting: meeting:	No answer	the meeting							
5. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the state that a state	No answer month of 4 <sup>th</sup> meetir	the meeting							
No  S. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the recting:  """ and recting:  """ meeting:  """ meeting:  """ and recting:  """ and recting:  """ meeting:	No answer e month of 4th meetin	the meeting							
25. If yes, how many in school year 2004/05? Please state the state that the stat	No answer e month of 4th meetin	the meeting							

'es	No		No answer
	y in school yea		the month of the meeting.
1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
meeting:	meeting:	meeting:	meeting
26. Where did the I	maatina taka al:	2002	
1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
meeting:	meeting:	meeting:	meeting
mooting.	mooting.	mooting.	mooting
27. How many teac			
1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
meeting:	meeting:	meeting:	meeting
1. Very much appreciated by all teachers	2.	3. 4.	5. Not popular wit teachers
29. Which topics or	r activities did v	ou like most?	
actice teaching			
oen discussions			
eviewing topics of t	the training		
hers, which?		an ashaal la anuthina d	
thers, which?  30. If you find a ver school? Please	y weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	one to assist this teache
thers, which? 30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	one to assist this teache
thers, which? 30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	
thers, which? 30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	
thers, which?  30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	
thers, which?  30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe shortl	ly.	
thers, which?  30. If you find a ver school? Please	ry weak teacher describe short! do you give frec	quently to teachers ? Pla	rase give at least one exa
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# D. 保護者会 (School Council) インタビューシート (GTZ)

	ning and Parallel hers and Pupils' I Ilow-Up Study	Learning	ent Measu	res on Schools,	
Instrument C: Interview Governorate:	v schedule for Distri		Council M	lembers	7. Does the Council help to bring more children to school?  Yes, very Yes, a little No No answer much
School Cluster:	Scho	ol:			8. Does the Council help to prevent drop-out of children?
Date:	Name of in		r:		Yes, very Mes, a little No No answer much
A. THE COUNCIL					9. If the answer was "yes, very much", through which activities does the Council achieve this?
1. Interviewer: Are you interviewing a	a member of the Fa	ather or of t	the Mother	Council?	
2. When was the Council started? Pl					10. What is the benefit of the work of the Council for the school?
2. Wildi was the Council stated? Fi	lease give the year		$\overline{}$		
How often did the Council meet in     Do you write minutes of the meeting		?			11. What is the benefit of the work of the Council for the community?
Yes		Interviewer seen the mi			
5. Which posts are there in your Cou Posts			Yes	No	12. Which was a very successful work of the Council? Please describe.
Chairman					
School Director					
Deputy School Director					
Social Workers					
Members (teachers)					13. What has the Council done for school maintenance in 2003? Please describe.
Others					
6. What are the main activities of the	Council? Please	describe.			
Activity		Ye	es	No Doesn't	14. To which extent is the Council contributing to the maintenance of the school?
Helps to select the suitable place for	r a new school			Know	All (100%) of the necessary maintenance is done with community help
Helps with maintenance of the scho	ol				Approximately three quarters (75%) are done with the Council's help
Helps to provide furniture for the so			_		Approximately half (50%) are done with the Council's help
Helps to inform the community abo					Approximately one quarter (25%) are done with the Council's help
Collecting money and coordinating					Nothing (0%) are done with the Council's help
Helping in getting essential services			_		
					15. Do the Father and Mother Council cooperate?
Raising awareness in the communit					Yes No Not applicable/No answer
Helping with follow-up of school bu	ilding				
16. In which way is the Council dealir of the school?	ng (is it interacting	) with the	school dire	ctor and the staff	Reason Very Not Important Important
	ng (is it interacting	) with the s	school dire	ctor and the staff	important important  Parents are too poor  School is too far away  There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by
of the school?  B. THE SCHOOL					important important  Parents are too poor  School is too far away  There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by  Getting married
of the school?	lease give a "mark o names are given	" to each o		res of the school.	Parents are too poor School is too far away There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by Getting married Have to help at home
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B. THE SCHOOL  17. How do you judge this school? P	lease give a "mark o names are given	" to each o	of the featu	res of the school.	Parents are too poor School is too far away There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by Getting married Have to help at home Parents do not allow them to go to school There are no female teachers in the
B. THE SCHOOL  17. How do you judge this school? P This will be treated confidentially! No a. The school building a. The toilets	lease give a "mark o names are given   Very   Good	" to each o	of the featu	res of the school.	Parents are too poor  School is too far away  There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by  Getting married  Have to help at home  Parents do not allow them to go to school  There are no female teachers in the schools
B. THE SCHOOL  17. How do you judge this school? P This will be treated confidentially! No a. The school building a. The toilets b. The Water supply	lease give a "mark o names are given   Very   Good	" to each o	of the featu	res of the school.	Parents are too poor School is too far away There is no schools for girls / for boys girls school near by Getting married Have to help at home Parents do not allow them to go to school There are no female teachers in the
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### E. 学校チェックリスト (GTZ)

		rs and Pupils' L		Measures on Schools,			Yes	No	No answer
		ow-Up Study			A fence				
	1011	ow-op Study	2003		Electricity				
					Water supply				
	Instrume	ent K: School	checklist		A staff room				
Governorate:	:	Distri	et:		First Aid equip				
					Water closet 1				
School Clust	er:	Schoo	ol:		Water closet for	or girls			
					Workshops				
Date:		Name of int	erviewer:		Activity Room				
					Library Blackboards				
1. Place of s	school:				Classroom fur	no lituro.			_
Very small	Small town	Larger	town	No answer		room furniture			
village					Garden	room idmittare			_
					Galdell				
2. Location					10. Is the se	chool looking clean and v	vell maintained?		
Very remote,	Nus-nus, not ver		lose to	No	Very	Nus-nus	Not very	N	0
difficult	remote, not very easy access		ain road, asy access	answer	clean		clean	a	nswer
	Classes 4-6	Offer? Classe 7-9	s	Classes 10-12					
4. Number o	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini	Classe 7-9 strative staff in the	e school Admir	10-12					
4. Number o	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male	e school Admir	10-12					
4. Number of Teachers male  5. Number of Teachers male	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male	e school Admir	10-12					
4. Number of Feachers naile	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male	e school Admir	10-12					
4. Number of Teachers male  5. Number of Male  6. How many	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admin	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Teachers male  5. Number of Male	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admi	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Teachers male  5. Number of Male  6. How many	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admin	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Feachers  5. Number of Male  6. How many Classrooms	Classes 4-6  of teachers and admini Teachers female  of students in the scho Female  classrooms and admi Administrat rooms	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Teachers male  5. Number of Male  6. How many Classrooms  7. When is th	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admi Administrat rooms te time of teaching?	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Feachers  5. Number of Male  6. How many Classrooms	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho classrooms and admi Administrat rooms set time of teaching? Afternoon	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Feachers male 5. Number of Male 6. How many Classrooms 7. When is the Morning	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admi Administrat rooms te time of teaching?	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Teachers male 5. Number of Male 6. How many Classrooms 7. When is the Morning shift	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho Female classrooms and admi Administrat rooms et time of teaching? Afternoon shift	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol nistrative rooms	e school Admir staff fi	nistrative lemale					
4. Number of Teachers male 5. Number of Male 6. How many Classrooms 7. When is the Morning shift	Classes 4-6 of teachers and admini Teachers female of students in the scho classrooms and admi Administrat rooms set time of teaching? Afternoon	Classe 7-9 strative staff in th Administrative staff male ol	e school Admir staff fi	10-12 inistrative emale					

(出所) D2-11 (GTZ)

添付省略: Interview sheet for DEOs、Guidance Personnel.

# F. 学校支出インタビューシート(世銀)

# Box C.1: School questionnaire questions on school expenses Please tell me the amount in cedis that students have to pay for the following items. If the amount varies by grade, please tell me the average for all grades. Amount Comments 1. Enrolment fee 2. School fee 3. Sports and culture fee 4. PTA levy 5. Other fees (e.g., District Assembly levy) 6. Value of materials for practicals

(出所) D1-1 (World Bank)

# 2. 質問票の例 2(JICA の例)

以下は、JICA 支援の「中等理数科教育強化計画プロジェクト(SMASSE)」に関するインパクト評価で用 いられた各種質問票である。なお、これらのシートはあくまで参考にすぎず、現場の案件タイプや、把 握したいデータニーズに即して、大胆に変更や取捨選択がなされねばならない。

### 校長対象 A.

SMASSE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY

# PIA

2008

PRINCIPAL QUESTIONNAIRE

### **General Directions**

This questionnaire has four (4) parts. In P1, questions ask background information in your school. In P2, P3 and P4, some questions ask facts while other questions ask your opinion on mathematics and science

entranse each question carefully and respond as accurately as possible.

There is no "right" or "wrong" response to any of these stems. So, please give us the fact and your frank

In P1, please fill in the questionnaire directly.

in P2. P3 and P4, all questions will be followed by multiple choices. These questions are to be miswered by putting a horizontal pencil line across the bracket in your ANSWER SHEET corresponding to your choice. Please pay special attention to the meaning of the key (A. B. C. D and E).

Example: If you choose "A", put a horizontal line as follows:  $[A \ ] = [-A \ ]$ 

### PRINCIPAL QUESTIONNAIRE

) Name of School (

### P2: Principal's background

- 1 How long have you been a principal since you were appointed for the first time? (Total years since you were appointed a principal for the first time)
  - Less than 5 year

  - 6 to 10 years 11 to 15 years 16 to 20 years 21 and above years
- 2. How long have you been a principal in this school?
  - Less than 2 year 2 to 4 years

  - 5 to 6 years 7 to 8 years 9 and above years
- 3. What is your major teaching subject?
  - Mathematics
  - Biology Chemistry Physics

  - F
- 4. What is your uninor teaching subject?

  - Biology

  - Physics Other
- 5. What is your total teaching load per week? (Added).
  - AB 3 and below 4 to 6 lessons
  - 7 to 9 lessons 10 to 23 lessons
  - 24 and above

### P3: Promoting mathematics and science education

VO.	How often do you do the following in your school?	A	B	C	D	Ε
ó	Visit science laboratory	П			Ε.	
1	Supervise and encourage teachers to effectively use teaching learning materials (Split from former no.6)					
8	Supervise professional tools used by mathematics and science teachers					
9	Encourage teachers to attend science seminary and congresses					
10	Encourage teachers to make lesson plans		1	10		П
11	Encourage teachers to carry out team teaching					П
12	Encourage mathematics and science activities (Clubs, Contests)		Т			$\overline{}$
13	Observe mathematics and science lessons			1.0		П
14	Talk with advise mathematics and science teachers about lessons	П			П	
15	Encourage teachers to produce improvised materials with locally available resources		12			
16	Inform students on the benefit of mathematics and science in their future life after school (Replaced former statement)		Ī			П
17	Encourage teachers to hold meeting to discuss students' performance ochievement in mathematics and sciences					Г
18	Make comments in support of mathematics and science during assemblies (Adjusted from former statement, original 17 moved to PS)					
10	The board of governors adequately helps in promoting performance of mathematics and science					
30	The school adequately rewards good performance in mathematics and science					

21. What is the main criterion that your school uses for selecting students for particular science subjects?

- Teachers' decision based on students' performance Parents' advice Career-based further education

- Availability of resources Student own choice

12 How good is overall teacher attendance? Please work out the average absenteers in your school per month. (In the calculations, do not count in service training events.)

- Less than one day absence

- BCD 1-2 days absence 3-4 days absence 5-10 days absence

### P4. Resource Management

No.	A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-St What do you think about following: in your school?				D	
23	I spend more money on chemicals and apparatus in Science and mathematics than in other subjects (Changed to fact from opinion)					П
	I consult teachers when procuring science equipments, Changed to fact from opinion)					
25	More money should be spent on mathematics and science than other subjects					
16	Laboratories are effectively used in the school				-	
27	Most of the chemicals and apparatus used in the laboratories are affordable					
28	It is important to have a school policy on the sourcing of mathematics and science materials					
20	Mathematics and science teachers spend more time preparing for lessons than other teachers	ì	Ì	ī	Ī	
30	Chemicals and apparatus should be purchased because they are difficult to improvise (Suggestion from Sasaki)					
31	It is important to try utilizing locally available materials rather than purchasing them. (Suggestion from Sasaki)			П		
32	Improvisation is important even in schools where chemicals and apparatus are available. (Suggestion from Sasaki)					
33	It is important to spend money on teacher development in addition to infrastructure development. (Suggestion from Sasaki)					

### Please turn over

### P5. School Management (Decision-making)

Key: A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Nor Sure, D-Disagree, E-Strongly Disagree
[No] What do you think about the following in your school?

A E C D E

34 | Linvolve most teachers in making school policies and planning school program school program.
I involve most of the non-teaching staff in making school
policies and planning.
I create atmosphere where school staff can ask questions, share
information, clarify issues, and express disagreements in meetings.
Communication in this school is made effective, that is accurate Communication in this school is inside effective, that is accurately an elevant, transparent and on time.

I consider KCSE performance of this school is a much more important factor for decision making to improve on academic activities than any other factors (Wording changed).

I compare KCSE performance of this school with the performance of neighboring schools in decision making on academic activities for assisting in remedial teaching for future 40 Iam acrossly involved in activaties of Head Teachers Association.
41 My school has mission and vision stamments.
42 My school has a minityeer strategic plan.
43 I provide financial assistance for teachers to attend relevant. Continuous Professional Development (CPU)

44 I would like my children to join this school.

45 I would recommend my friends to bring their children to this school 46 I check the cleanliness of the students' todets.
47 I use computers to improve the administration of this school

- 48. How often do you receive report on school finance from accounts office?
- A Every week
  B Every month
  C Every term
  D Yearly
  E Rarely

P6. School Condition Key: A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-Strongly Disagree

No.	What do you think about following in your school?	A	B	C	D	Ē
49	My school is clean.					I
50	My school has enough textbooks for science and mathematics for teaching and learning					ī
51	My school has a science laboratory.					

	commute/travel to and fro school (proposed to be in the school climate)	T	П	Τ
27	Public transport is sufficient and reliable			
78	School meetings are well attended by parents: guardian			
79	BOG/PTA executive is supportive in the improvement of teaching and learning activities	T		T
80	Parents are cooperative in making voluntary donations to this school	$\neg$		
81	Parents supervise their children while studying at home (Not suitah for Kenyan system	T	П	T
82	Parents visit the school to discuss with teachers about the academic performance of their children	T	П	T

- 83 How frequently do you ask students to go back home and collect fees?
  A Every week
  B. Every month

  - C. Every term D. Yearly

### P9. Degree of Understanding /Encouragement on SMASSE

Key. A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-Strongly Disagree

No. What do you think about SMASSE in each of the following item A B C D E

84 1. I am conversant with the consents of the training offered during 1. I am conversant with the consents of the training offered during SMASSE INSET at the District (Adjusted from enginal statement) to 4. I encourage teachers to implement the practice of ASEE.
 5. I encourage the tenchers who do not attend SMASSE INSET to 5.1 encourage the teachers who do not attend SMASSE INSET of bears the practice from those who attend. (Adjusted)
6.1 believe SMASSE INSET can improve the teaching/learning of Science dMathematics in my school
7.1 believe ASEI practice is an effective teaching/learning approach for students
8.1 believe ASEI practice is important in both content coverage and high soor of KCSE
9. Thave observed that teachers who attend SMASSE INSET 87 88 99 have a positive change in their attitude towards teaching.

10. I have observed that teachers who attend SMASSE INSET improve their teaching approaches and methods 10-2 My school receives communication of SMASSE activities in 92 good time.

10-3. Our schools receive the account reports on SMASSE funds The SMASSE Principal Workshop assisted in improvement on my supervision of mathematics and SMASSE activities
 The SMASSE Principal Workshop assisted in improvement on my supervision of mathematics and science activities in school (Additional Item from management of maths and science)

52	Science laboratory in this school has running water and drainage system.				
53	Science laboratory in this school has electricity				
54	My school has internet access		П		
55	This school has sufficient facilities (classroom, laboratory, library, desk chairs, and games facilities)			П	
56	The facilities in this School are well maintained				
57	This school has sufficient education resources (e.g. Reference books and other library books).		П		
58	My school has computers for office use		П		
59	My school has computers for students use		П		$\Box$
60	My school offers computers as an examinable subject	П	П	$\neg$	П
61	How often is the laboratory used for science experiments A. Frequently B often C Rarely D Never)				

62	In this school we have no problem of collection of fees	Т	П	П
	from students (for bunch, materials and others)	1	ш	
Ø3-	In this school we have no problem of abstenteeism of students		П	
64	In this school we have no problem of abstenteeism of teachers	T		
65	In this school we have no problem of vandalism	П		
56	In this school we have no problem of alcohol drinking / possession		П	
67	In this school we have no problem of drug use   possession	T		
58	In this school we have not problem of sexual disorder	П		
59	In this school we have not problem of steeling teutbooks			
70	Students attend classes punctually	T		
71	Prefects guide students outside teaching time	1		
72	Students usually consult teachers during break times and after school.		П	
73	Students are encouraged to work together and help each other in class work			П
74	Students in this school are active in co-curricular activities	T		

### P8. Community / Parents Climate

How do you assess the relationship between your school community and that of the parents/local community

Key: A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Stag, D-Disagree, E-Strongly Disagree

No	What do you think about following in your school?	A	B	C	D	E
75	The local community attaches a great value to education					
76	The environment around the school is safe enough for students to					

### P10. Attendance of SMASSE Principal Workshop

- 96. Have you attended the SMASSE workshop for principals?
  - Yes. I have fully attended.
  - A B C Yes, but only partially attended.
  - Not at all
- 97. The SMASSE Principal Workshop assisted me to understand the SMASSE activities A. Strongly Agree.

  - BC Agree Not Sure

  - Disagree Strongly Disagree
- 98. The SMASSE Principal Workshop assisted me in improvement of my management ability as a principa
  - A B Strongly Agree

  - Agree Not Sure Disagree
  - Strongly Disagree E
- 99. I participated in SMASSE INSET with other mathematics and science teachers.
  - Fully
  - BC
  - Partially Not at all

### Thank you for your cooperation.

### 教員対象 B.

SMASSE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY

# PIAS

### 2008

### TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

### Purpose of this survey

This questionnaire will be used to obtain information on the quality of teaching and learning. The nation will be treated confidentially and used solely for the purpose of strengthening science and

This questionnaire has five (5) parts. In T1, questions ask background information. In T2, T3, T4 and T5 some questions sik facts while other questions sik your opinion on issues related to mathematics and science teaching. Please read each question carefully and choose ONE appropriate response only. There is no "right" or "wrong" response to any of these items. So, please give us the fact and your frank controls.

All questions will be followed by multiple choices. These questions are to be answered by putting a horizontal pencil line across the bracket in your ANSWER SHEET corresponding to your choice. Please pay special attention to the meaning of the key (A,B,C,D) and E(A,B,C,D).

Example: If you choose "A" put a horizontal line as follows.

[ A ] -+ [—A—]

### TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

### T1. BACGROUND INFORMATION

- 1. Sex Female Male B
- Apr. A 25 years and below 16 to 33 years 34 to 41 years 42 to 49 years 50 and above CDM
- 3. Teaching experience

(First mark line — "3" in the marksheet.)
A Below 3 years

- 4 to 6 years 7 to 9 years 8 to 12 years
- E 13 to 15 years
- --- "4" in the marksheet. )

(Second mark line —— "4" A 16 to 18 years B 19 to 21 years CD 22 to 24 years 25 to 27 years

Ē 28 and above

Academic qualifications
 A. Bachelor of Education / Master of Education.
 B. Bachelor of Science / Bachelor of Arts + PGDE
 C. Bachelor of Science / Bachelor of Arts
 D. Diploms in Education
 E. Others

6. Job Group A. L R. M C.

E. Q and above Your administrative Your administrative responsibilities in the school A Deputy Principal B Head of deputtment (Math or Science)

C Subject head D class teacher

### 8 Are you currently a SMASSE District Trainer

9 In which subject did you attend SMASSE INSET in the basic four cycles?

A Mathematics

B Biology

C Chemistry

Physics

10. Comment on the SMASSE INSET that you have attended apart from the basic 4 cycles

Was trained on my second subject
Was trained on mane subject with same content as in the basic four cycles
Was trained on same but different content
Not amended any additional DNSET

11 What is the reason you missed any of the four basic cycles (Don't respond if you have not missed any of the basic four cycles of DNSET)
A. On leave(study, ack, maternity e.c.)

Not in employment then B.O.G.Private school teacher Not interested Other reason

12. What is your total teaching load per week?

14 and below 15 to 19 lessons 20 to 24 lessons

25 to 29 lessons 30 and above

### T2. ATTITUDE TOWARD TEACHING

T2-1: Attitude towards teaching

No.	What do you think about the following statements?	A	В	C	D	E
13.	Work planning enables a teacher to focus more on the learning objectives					
14	Work planning enables a teacher to improvise teaching and learning materials					
15	My reaching load does not affect my work planning					
16.	A lesson plan enables a teacher to teach more effectively					Т
\$7,	Lesson notes are very necessary for effective teaching					
15	Learning activities enable students to understand concepts better				-	
19.	Students enjoy learning when they are involved in learning activities					
20	Use of group work is necessary for effective teaching					
21	Effective teaching can be carried out even when there is a shortage of conventional teaching and learning resources in a school					Г
22	Asking students questions promotes their understanding of concepts					П
23	Evaluation is very necessary for effective teaching and learning					
24	Evaluation enables a teacher to improve the teaching approach					
25.	All students are capable of learning if they are taught effectively					Ξ
26.	Immediate follow-up of assignments enhances academic performance					
27.	I like teaching this subject					
28	I like preparing ASEI lessons for my students as much as possible.					
29	Take conducting ASEI lessons for my students					

No.	What do you think about the following statements			Т
30	I want to provide quality lesson to students in my class			T
31	Being a teacher is my profession by nature	$\neg$		Ţ
32	I am proud of being a teacher			T
33.	I am respected for being a teacher			T
34.	I am rewarded for the work I do as a teacher			T
35.	Students understanding will be better if I unprove my teaching skills			Т
36	ASEI lesson help students to acquire cognitive, psychomotor and affective skills		Т	Ī

### T3. IMPLEMENTATION BY PDSI BY THE TEACHER

No.	How often do you do the following teaching and learning activities?	A	В	Ç	D	E
37.	Make ASEI lesson plans		Г			
38.	Try out experiments / practical work before teaching	П	П		Т	
39	Give students lesson objectives during a lesson	Г				
46	Assist students with learning difficulties to understand concepts			10		
41	Asses students' understanding of concepts by asking questions	П				
42	Check students' notebooks for quality and clarity	Т	т		I	Г
43.	Asses individual student participation in class					
44.	Assess students' understanding of concepts by inviting questions		F			
45	Consider what leads to students' misunderstanding misconceptions in a certain topic					Г
45.	Reflect on how to improve a lesson after teaching	Г	Г			
43.	Summarine within class time period		П			Г
.48.	Give our assignments to the students at the end of the lesson.		$\Box$			

### 49 The practice of ASELPDSI improves my lesson.

Strongly agree Agree More or less Disagree

Strongly disagree E

### T4. IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEI LESSONS

Vo.	How often do you give students the opportunity to:	A	В	C	D	E
50	Use available improvised teaching and learning materials			-		
31	Engage in group work					
52	Seek for herlp from the teacher during group work					
53	Engage in learning activities during the lesson			- 5		
54.	Discuss questions during the lesson					
35	Perform demonstrations during the lesson					
55.	Report / workout on the chalkboard			- 1		
57	Link current lesson to previous experience knowledge					
58	Present the results of group activities					
59	Guide students to apply concept learns to real life situation project work					
60	Encourage students to exchange ideas during lessons					
61	Relate the results of experiments/activities with concepts					
62	Plan how to solve a problem	$\pm$				
63	Generate their own ideas using previous experiences and knowledge					
64.	Express their own ideas with reasons				- 1	

### T6. LEARNING AND SATISFACTION OF DISTRICT INSET

Please ignore this part (T0) if you have not attended any SMASSE DISTRICT INSET. Please respond to the items of the cycles you attended only.

### T6-1 CYCLE 1 THEME: ATTITUDE CHANGE

= If you did not attend Cycle I, please skip the following questions.

Kev. A	: Very much, B: Much, C: More or less, D: Not so much, E: Not at	all		india.		
No.	Indicate the extent of the following	A	B	C	D	E
79.	Cycle one contents were useful	Т		П		Г
30:	I was satisfied with the contents of cycle one					
81.	After cycle one. I changed my attitude towards work planning					Г
82	After cycle one, my lessons are now activity oriented	$\top$		Г	Т	Г

### T6-2 CYCLE 2 THEME: HANDS - ON ACTIVITIES

= If you did not attend Cycle 2, please ship the following questions.

No.	Indicate the extent of the following	A	B	C	D	E
.83	Cycle two contents were useful					
\$4	I was satisfied with the contents of cycle two			Т		
25	After cycle two, my students are now engaged hands - on activities					
86	After cycle two, I have improvised teaching learning materials					

### T6-3 CYCLE 3 THEME: ACTUALIZATION OF ASEI/PDSI APPROACH

= If you did not attend Cycle 3, please skip the following questions.

	Indicate the extent of the following	A	B	C	D	E
87	Cycle three contents were useful					Г
88	I was satisfied with the contents of cycle three					
89	After cycle three, I am now able to apply all aspects of ASEI					Г
00	After cycle three, I am now able to apply all aspects of PDSI					

### T6-4 CYCLE 4 THEME: ENHANCING AND SUSTAINING ASEI/PDSI APPROACH

= If you did not attend Cycle 4, please skip the following questions.

No.	linds: are the extent of the following	A	B	C	D	E
91	Cycle four contents were useful					
93	I was satisfied with the contents of cycle four			E		
93	After cycle four, I am now able to practice ASEI lessons which promote students thinking skills					

65	Seek clarification from one another		
66	Compare similarities and differences in their ideas:		
67.	Come up with the best explanation from their ideas	11	
68	Reflect on what they have learns and what they wish to learn.	4	

### TS. FACILITATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DISTRICT INSET

If you have not attended any SMASSE DISTRICT INSET, please ignore the following questions (T5-1 & T5-2).

### TS-1: FACILITATION OF DISTRICT INSET

No	Please indicate how you feel about the following issues about the INSET activities in the district	A	8	C	D	E
69.	Write ups provided during the INSET are adequate in terms of relevance and content					
70	Time is properly managed during INSET session					
71.	Facilitators are conversant with their assigned topics		Г			
72.	The media (charm, overhead projectors, etc.) are effectively used.					
73	Facilitators are respectful and treat participants with dignity					

### T5-2: Management of District INSET

No	Please indicate how you feel about the following issues about the INSET activities in the district	A	В	C	D	Ξ
34.	The rooms used for plenary/subject sessions are usually clean and spacious enough.					
75)	Quality of food teas given during the INSET are of acceptable standards					ĺ
70.	Accommodation facilities provided are of acceptable standards					
77.	Welfare issues (sickness, recreation etc.) are adequately handled					
78.	Transport allowance is paid on time					

94. After cycle four, I am able to asses the learning process to improve my lesson.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

No.	A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-Strongly How do you assess the following items in your school?	A	В	C	D	Ε
95:	Clastrooms are clean			1		T
95.	Texthooks are adequate					Т
97	Facilities (e.g., desk chairs, blackboard etc) are sufficient					
98	Facilities (e.g., desk/chairs, blackboard etc) are well maintained:					
99	Water (for laboratory learning) is sufficient					П
100.	Learning materials (e.g. library books, laboratory equipments etc) are adequate					
101.	The class population is appropriate for teaching fearning					

### **T7-2: STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS**

No.	How do you assess the following items in your school?	A	B	0	D	E
102	Students take good care of school property					
	Drug use / possession is not a problem					П
104	Absenteeism is not a problem		г	Г		г

### **T8-1 COMMUNITY SUPPORT**

No.	What do you think about following in your school?	- A	3	C	D	E
195	The community helps maintain the school discipline					Г
106.	The community is proud of this school					П
107.	The community participates in public functions					Г

### TO A FIRM W CHINDSON

No.	What do you think about following in your school?	A	B	C	D	E
105	Parents guardians provide fees on time (for hinch and other necessary materials).	Ι				
109	Parents/guardians frequently visit schools to discuss students performance	Т	Г			
110	Parents guardians provide additional learning materials to students					
111	Parents guardians provide adequate personal nems (e.g. soap, uniform etc.)	Τ				

### T9. SUPERVISION BY THE PRINCIPAL

Key: A-Always, B-Often, C-Sometimes, D-Rarely, E-Never

No. | How do you assess the followine ifems in your class / school? | A| B| C| D| E|

* ***	The state of the second state of the second state of the second s	 -	-	-	-
112.	The principal supervises my professional tools				
113.	The principal gives me useful advice for improvement of teaching/learning				
114.	The principal encourages me to participate in SMASSE INSET.				
115.	The principal encourages me to conduct ASEI lessons	Г			_
116.	The principal encourages me to discuss the practice of ASEI with other teachers in my school				
117.	The principal discusses with me about the practice of ASELPOSI				
118.	The principal observe my lesson				

### T10 HUMAN RELATIONSHIP

Key:	A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-St	ron	gly	DE	ag	ee
No.	What do you think about following in your school?	A	В	C	D	Ε
119.	I have a good relationship with other teachers in my school					
120.	I have a good communication with administrative (non-teaching)					

### Thank you for your cooperation.

### 生徒対象 C.

SMASSE PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY

# SPIAS

2008

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

### 232: PHYSICS

### **General Directions**

This questionnaire has four (4) parts. In \$1, questions ask background information. In \$2, \$3 and \$4, some questions ask facts while other questions ask your opinion on mathematics and science education. Please read each question carefully and choose ONE appropriate response only. You may ask for help if you do not understand something or if not sure how to respond. There is no "right" or "wrong" response to any of these items. So, please give us the fact and your frank opinion.

All questions will be followed by multiple choices. These questions are to be answered by putting a horizontal pencil line across the bracket in your ANSWER SHEET corresponding to your choice. Please pay special attention to the meaning of the key (A. B. C. D and E).

Example: If you choose "A", put a horizontal line as follows:  $[A] \rightarrow [-A]$ 

### STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

### S1. Background Information

1. Are you a girl or a boy? A Gul B Boy

2 How old are you? A below 15 15 16

between17 and 18 E above 18

3 Are you a day scholar or a boarder? A A day scholar B A boarder

4. How many marks did you score at K.C.P.E? )

351 - 500 320-350 290-319 260 - 289 Below 259

How much tune do you spend studying physics on your own in a week?
 A More than 3 hours
 B More than 1 hours so 2 hours
 C More than 3 hours to 1 hour
 D Less than 30 minutes

No time.

What type of isouse does your family live in?
 A Concrete or brick walled house
 B Timber or Iron sheet walled house
 C Mud walled house

Carton or paper walled house Others

7. The house that your family lives in.

is owned by my family is rented by my family belongs to my relative Others

3-11. Does your family have the following stems in your house? (you can select more than one)

Yes No No. Items

8	TV set	A	В
	Telephone Mobile Phone	A	. 8
0	Car	A	B
П	Electricity	A	B

- 12 What is the highest level of education of your father / guardian.

  A Not completed primary school education

  B Completed primary school education

  C Completed vecondary school education

  D Diploma of certificate college education

  E University education
- 13. What is the highest level of education of your mother guardian?

  - se ingress sever of enuration of your mouses. Not completed primary school education. Completed recondary school education. Completed secondary school education. Diploms or certificate college education. University education.
- 14. What is the occupation (daily source of income) of your father guardian?
  - ABC

  - Farmer
    Business person
    Teacher or civil servant
    Engineer, lawyer, doctor, pilot
    Others
- 15. What is the occupation (daily source of income) of your mother guardian?

  A Farmer

  B Business person

  C Teacher or civil servant

  - Engineer, lawyer, doctor, pilot Others

16-21. My parent/guardian think it is important for me to do well in:

No.		Strongly	Agree	Not Cernin	Dingree	Strongly
16	biology	A	В	-0	D.	E
17	chemistry	A	В		D	E
18	physics	A	В	- C	D	E
19	mathematics	A	- 8	- 0	- 0	E
20	Humanities (e.g. Geog, history, C.R.E)	A	В	c	D	E
21	ianguagei	A	В	- 5	D	E

22.24 Which of the following cubiacts do you

No.		Mathematics	Physics	Chemistry	Biology	Others
32	like best?	A	В	0	D	E
23	consider most important?	A	В	ç	D	E
34	perform best?	A	В	C	D	E

- 25. How many times are you sent home to collect school fees?

  - y dimes are you seen bonne to come never ounce in a term two times in a term three times in a term more than furse times in a term ABCDW
- 26. How long have you been away from school this year? (home, for drama, music, sports etc.)?

  A never

  B less than I week

  - CD 1-2 weeks 3-4 weeks
- 27. How many physics textbooks do you have in your class?

  A one textbook for each student.

  B one serviced for three students.

  C one serviced for three students.

  D one textbook for more than three students.

### S2p. Attitude/feeling to Physics

	In my opinion	Strongly Agree	1 Agrico	1 am Not Carbain	Oleagram	Stravigly Dissures
28	I like physics	A	В	C	D	E
29	I easily understand the terms used in physics	A	В	Ċ	D	Ε
30	I like the calculations I do in Physics	A	B	0	D	- 2
31	Physics will help me for my fature 300	A	В	C	D	ε
32	Activities carried out during the physics lesson makes the lesson interesting	A	В	c	D	Е
33	Physics improves the ability to think	A	B	- 0	D	E
34	Physics taught in school is interesting	A	В	¢	D	Ε
35	Physics contributes to the development of the society	A	В	C	D.	E
36	The usage of learning equipment makes learning physics easy	A	В	.0	D	Ē
37	Physics develops problem solving skills	A	В	C	D	E
38	Activities carried out during the lesson are usually simulating / interesting	A	В	c	D	Ε
39:	We carry out practical activities	A:	В	€.	D)	E

### during a physics lesson S3p. Teaching methodology used in the classroom

How often does your physics teacher do the following during a lesson?

No.		Every lesson	At least one leason in a week	At least one lesson in a month	At least one lesson in a term	Neve
40	reminds us what we learnt in the previous lesson	A	В	C	D	Ξ
41	explains what is to be learnt in the lesson	A	В	C	D	E
42	uses our ideas and suggestions when teaching	A	В	-0	D	Ε
43	involves us when answering questions asked by students	A	В	C	D	E
44	uses charts and models during the lessons	A	В	£::	D:	E
45	The materials that we use during physics lessons are interesting	A	В	C	D	Ε
45	guides us on how to use materials during the lesson	A	В	C	D	Ε
47	involve us in collecting learning materials within the environment	A	В	C	D	Ξ
48	Gives experiments / activities	A	В	0	D	E
40	assists us in group work	A	B	C	-D	E
50	allows us to freely interact during the lesson	A	В	, Ç.	D.	Ε
51	Demonstrates to help explain some ideas	A	В	0	D	Ξ
52	summarizes what has been trught in the lesson	A	В	C	D	Ξ
53	allows enough time for us to understand	A	B		D	3.5
54.	assists students with difficulties in understanding during the lesson	A	В	C	D	E
55	gives us assignments	A	B	C:	D	3
56	encourages us to perform well	A	В	0	D	E

### S4p. Participation in lesson

How often do the following take place during physics lesson?

No.		Every lesson	At least one leason in a week	At least one leason in a month	At least one lesson in a term	Never
57	I participate in lesson activities to understand better	A	3	c	D	Ε
58	I suggest my ideas in group work	Ā	В	C	D	E
	I offer explanations to others					
60	I answer questions posed by the teacher	A	В		D.	E
61	I raise my hands to respond to questions posed by the teacher	A	В	c	D	E
6,1	I ask questions during the lesson	A	- 8	C	D	Ε
63	I make observations or measurements during class activities	A	В	C	D	E
54	I discuss results and draw conclusions	A	В	C	D	E
65	I suggest the possible results of a lesson acrivity	A	В	c	D	E
	I suggest how to carry out a lesson activity	A	В	C	Ð	E
97	I explain data, graphs or diagrams during the lesson	A	В	C	D	E
68	I relate what is learnt in a lesson to the real life situation outside the class	A	В	C	D	E

No.	How is the following in your class / school?	A	B	C	D	E
69	Our classroom is clean.	$\top$				Г
70	My deak and chair are well maintained	Т	Г			Г
71	There are students who take drugs (bhang, alcohol, cigarettes etc) in the school	П				
72	I have my geometrical set	T		Г	П	Г

### S6p. Parents and guardian recognition and support

Key. A-Strongly Agree, B-Agree, C-Not Sure, D-Disagree, E-Strongly Disagree

No.	How much do you agree with the following statements?	A	В	C	D	E
73	My parents or guardian encourage use to study.					
74	My parents or guardian pay a lot of attention to my performance at school (e.g., examination scores)					
75	I help my parents or guardian work and earn money	Е				
76	I discuss with my family about my performance in examination					
77	I discuss with my family about my future career (job)					$\Box$
78	My family expects me to continue with further stildies after secondary school(e.g. going to Universities).					

Please select the type of visits your parent/s has made to your school this year (you can select more than

was,	at)					
	Type of visit	Yes	NO			
79	Parents day	A	В			
80	Vicining days to discuss my nerformance, with teachers	Α.	R			

Thank you for your cooperation.

# 3. 学力テストの例

以下は、世銀の評価で実際に用いられた学力テストの一部である。大変、シンプルな問題で構成されている。なお、JICAの事例としては、先述の「中等理数科教育強化計画プロジェクト(SMASSE)」で作成されたプロジェクト独自の学力テスト用紙(数学、生物、化学、物理)があり、JICA関係者は入手可能である。

# A. 学力テスト(世銀)

		53		Annex A
An	nex A: Test Examp	les		
		Short maths test		
1.	1 + 2 =	5.	24 + 17 =	
2.	5 - 2 =	6.	33 - 19 =	
3.	2 x 3 =	7.	17 x 3 =	
4.	10 + 5 =	8.	41 + 7 =	

			54		Annex A
		Short Englis	sh Reading	Test	
John	is a smal	l boy. He lives in a village with l	his brothers	and siste	rs. He goes to school every
week	. In his s	chool there are five teachers. Joh	n is learning	g to read	at school. He likes to read very
much	. His fatl	her is a teacher, and his parents w	vant him to	become :	school teacher too.
1.	Who is John?		5.	What is John doing at school?	
	(A)	An old man		(A)	Helping the teacher
	(B)	A small boy		(B)	Talking with his friends
	(C)	A school teacher		(C)	Learning to read
	(D)	A school		(D)	Teaching the class
2.	When	e does John live?	6.	Who	is a school teacher?
	(A)	In a village		(A)	John
	(B)	In a city		(B)	John's father
	(C)	In a school		(C)	John's brother
	(D)	In a forest		(D)	John's mother
3.	What	does John do every week?	7.	What do?	do John's parents want him to
	(A)	Works with his father			
	(B)	Plays with his friends		(A)	Go to school
	(C)	Helps his brothers and		(B)	Learn to read
	(70)	sisters		(C)	Obey his teachers
	(D)	Goes to school		(D)	Become a teacher
4.		many teachers are there at	8.	The b	est title for this story is
	John'	s school?		(4)	John I come to Bood
		_		(A)	John Learns to Read
	(A)	One		(B)	Why Reading is Important
	(B)	Three		(C)	John's Village Schools in Ghana
	(C)	Five		(D)	SCHOOLS III GHAHA
	(D)	Six			

(出所) D1-1 (World Bank)

### 本ハンドブック作成にあたって参照した関連資料

本ハンドブック作成にあたり、JICA 事業の評価や指標設定、教育協力の評価に関する参考資料を適宜参照し、本ハンドブックでは、他の参考資料では十分に言及されていない基礎教育協力の評価指標設定方法や評価方法に焦点を絞って記述するように努めた。

JICA 事業の評価に関する基礎知識や、セクター横断的な評価に関する共通事項等については、該当する参考資料や調査研究報告書を併せて参照していただきたい。以下に主な参考資料をまとめた。

### 1) JICA 事業の評価に関する基礎知識

「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第 1 版」(外部公開)(2010 年、JICA 評価部) 「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン【実践編】」(内部資料)(2010 年、JICA 評価部) 技術協力、無償資金協力、円借款の 3 スキームについて、JICA 事業評価の基本的な枠組み、評価の実務(事前評価から事後評価までの評価の手順、調査方法、作成する資料、様式、評価結果の公開方法、評価結果要約表作成チェックポイント、評価報告書の構成等)、評価に関する参考情報(優良事例、失敗例、ドナーの評価方法など)がまとめられている。

### 2) 指標設定方法等に関する執務参考資料

「評価実務ハンドブック『アウトカム指標の考え方』」(和文、英文、仏文、西文)(内部資料)(2006 年、JICA 企画・調整部)

「アウトカム」の考え方、アウトカムレベルの評価指標をどのように設定するか、をまとめた執務参考資料。英・仏・西語版があるので、評価に関する考え方を協力相手国のカウンターパートと共有する際にも活用できる。

### 3) 基礎教育の評価に関する執務参考資料、報告書

「JICA 基礎教育開発プロジェクト評価ハンドブック」(教育開発プロジェクト実施・評価体制改善のためのプロジェクト研究) 国際協力機構 社会開発調査部/財団法人国際開発センター・(株)コーエイ総合研究所(2004)

上記教育開発プロジェクト研究の成果品の一部、教育開発・プロジェクト及びプログラムに対する評価手法を検討したもの。基礎教育分野のプロジェクト評価の手順、指標設定と収集、評価と留意事項について一般的な例を提示している。

# <u>「教育の質」〜JICA の基礎教育協力の改善に向けて〜</u> JICA 教育課題タスクフ ォース (2007)

教育協力のアウトカムとして想定されることの多い「教育の質」について、 国際的な議論、途上国の政策における定義、JICA事業における考え方を概観し た資料。教育の質フレームワーク(例)、教育政策における教育の質評価指標の 比較、国際学力調査の比較等、基本となる参考情報が豊富。

# 「教育協力事業の指標ハンドブックー学校教育編一」平成21年度文部科学省「国際協力イニシアティブ」教育協力形成事業、教育協力NGOネットワーク(JNNE) (2010)

NGOによる教育プロジェクトを事例として、「学校建設事業」「教員研修・教材開発事業」「学校運営改善事業」について教育協力の指標モデルを提示したもの。教育評価の入門編的資料。筑波大学教育開発国際協力研究センター(CRICED)の「『国際協力イニシアティブ』ライブラリ(e-Archives)」から電子データを入手できる。

# 「理数科教育協力にかかる事業経験体系化~その理念とアプローチ~」(JICA 国際協力総合研修所(2007)

理数科教育協力の理念と意義を整理し、その理念が現場でどのように実践されているかを分析したもの。理念が反映されたプロダクツとして、教材と評価ツールに焦点を当て、理数科教育プロジェクトが開発した評価ツール(45 種)について、JICA 理数科教育協力の特徴として考えられる「生徒中心の授業」の方針や「指導計画作成」「授業研究」といったアプローチがどの程度反映されているかを分析したもの。SMASE を中心とする教員研修のロジックモデルが整理されている(p.51)。

# <u>「理数科教育協力にかかる教材・評価ツール基本情報集」</u>JICA 国際協力総合研修所(2007)

上記報告書の別冊。研究会で検討された教材及び評価ツールに関する詳細情報。各教材・評価ツールの電子データは添付 CD-ROM に収録されている。

### <u>「評価結果の総合分析「初中等教育/理数科分野」</u>JICA 企画・調整部(2004)

初中等理数科教育分野 12 案件について、特に教員研修手法に焦点を当ててその協力アプローチと評価結果について類型化を行い、類似案件の参考となる提言・教訓を導出したもの。教育協力(特に教員研修)に関する評価の課題についても触れられている。

# プロジェクト研究「ボトムアップの学校運営改善・教育行政強化アプローチの 有効性と課題」JICA 人間開発部 (2009)

基礎教育分野の開発援助プロジェクト(技術協力プロジェクトと開発調査)にて採用されている教育マネジメントの援助手法の1つである「ボトムアップの学校運営改善・地方教育行政強化アプローチ」(以下「アプローチ」)に関する事業経験を総合的に取りまとめたもの。案件のレビューを通して、「アプローチ」を採用した案件の経験を集約して、そのなかから得られる個々の事例の教訓や課題を分類化・一般化することで、業務上参考となる情報をまとめている。

### 巻末資料 4

事業形成段階で教育セクター情報を把握する際に参考となるオンライン情報

UNESCO Institute of Statistics

 $\frac{\text{http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?URL\_ID=3753\&URL\_D0=D0\_T0PIC\&URL\_SECT}}{\text{ION=201}}$ 

EFA Global Monitoring Report

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/pdf/gmr2011-statistical-tables.pdf

UNESCO (Deprivation and Marginalization in Education Data)

http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/themes/leading-the-international-agenda/efareport/dme/

### 世界銀行

http://data.worldbank.org/topic/education

Global Partnership for Education (IB: Education for all-Fast Track Initiative)

http://www.educationfasttrack.org/map

### UNICEF

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/index.html

### PISA

http://www.oecd.org/document/44/0, 3746, en\_2649\_35845621\_44455276\_1\_1\_1\_1, 00. html

