

A Mixed-Methods Evaluation to Help Design Behavior Change Interventions in Morocco Secondary Schools

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GOAL

Design effective development assistance intervention to improve secondary education in Morocco, based on Student-centered Teaching Practices (SCP) of a social-behavior change (SBC) model

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Assess what proportion of secondary school teachers use Student-centered Teaching Practices (SCP) versus those who use Teacher-centered Teaching Practices (TCP).
- Examine what are the contextual factors and key socio-demographic and professional characteristics of secondary school teachers that are associated with SCP and TCP.
- Learn what are the social and behavior change (SBC) and COM-B model sub-constructs that are 3. associated with SCP and TCP.

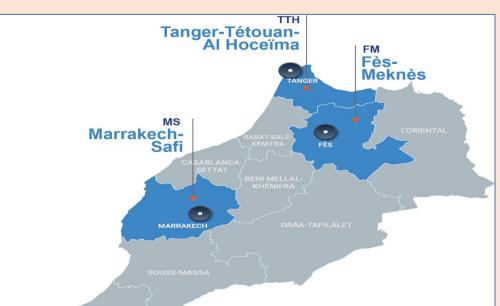
MCC's Social and Behavior Change Model



COM-B Model

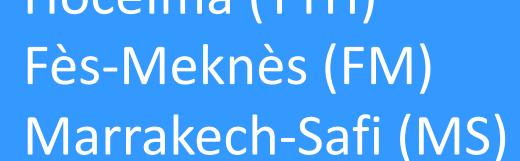
CONSTRUCTS	Capability	Opportunity	Motivation
	 Locus of Control Skills Social Support 	 Descriptive Social Norms Injunctive Social Norms Perceived 	 Attitudes Competing Priorities Perceived Relevance

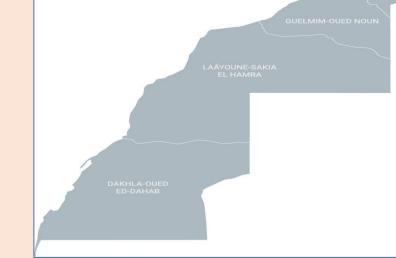
Scope (3 regions) Tangier-Tétouan-Al HoceÏma (TTH)



Social interventions	→ Improved Opportunity	Adoption of Key Behaviors
		Morocco Secondary Education
Individual interventions	► Increased Motivation	 Education sector adopts SCP policies Secondary school teachers believe & use SCP







LAÂYOUNE-SAKIA EL HAMRA		
EL HAMRA		
DAKHLA-OUED ED-DAHAB		

Methods and Samples				
Group	Methods	Sample Size		
Teachers	Cognitive interviews	16 teachers		
	Classroom observations	440 teachers (classroom observations		
	Structured interviews (Likert	followed by structured interviews with		
	scales: 7=Strong agreement)	observed teachers)		
	Focus group discussions (FGDs)	16 FGDs: 83 teachers		
	Key informant interviews (KIIs)	6 KIIs (3 SCP teachers/3 TCP teachers)		
Students	FGDs	8 FGDs: 57 students		
Principals	Structured interviews	60 principals		
	KIIs	6 KIIs		
Inspectors	KIIs	2 KIIs		



4					SCP/			
	int	31	35	38	38	40	39	37
	Percent	69	65	62	62	61	61	63
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Average

2. Socio-den	nographic/Profess	sional factors:	
There were	<u>no</u> significant diffe	erences in	
SCP/TCP by:	Gender	Years worked	
	Employment	Grade taught	
	Highest degree	Urban/Rural	
	Years of training	School level	



4 KIIs

Justification of TCP:

"In the current conditions and circumstances, the method centered around the teacher is the most successful method... this is because of... overcrowding." – Islamic studies teacher, TTH

"We grew up in a society where a culture of submission is a part of our daily life... This culture...cannot help us to achieve this goal of student-centered methodology." – KII TCP teacher

Factors related to TCP/SCP:

- Teachers declared TCP was "classic" and had historically served Morocco well.
- In KIIs, principals shared that SCP is "not valid in some subjects", such as Math, and teachers said it may not be practical "because it takes a long time".
- Some teachers also said students were not "ready" to assume self-learning or doubted their integrity ("plagiarizing from internet").
- Students in FGD confirmed that SCP were applied least in Math and Physics, and most in Social Science, Music, and French, Arabic and English language classes.

Snapshot during the observed lesson

Teacher-centered
Student-centered

3. SBC/COM-B model: There were **no** significant differences in SCP/TCP by:

"Capability" "Opportunity"

Social Support **Injunctive Social Norms** Skills **Descriptive Social**

SCPs (p=0.34)

Norms

Locus of Control SCP Knowledge

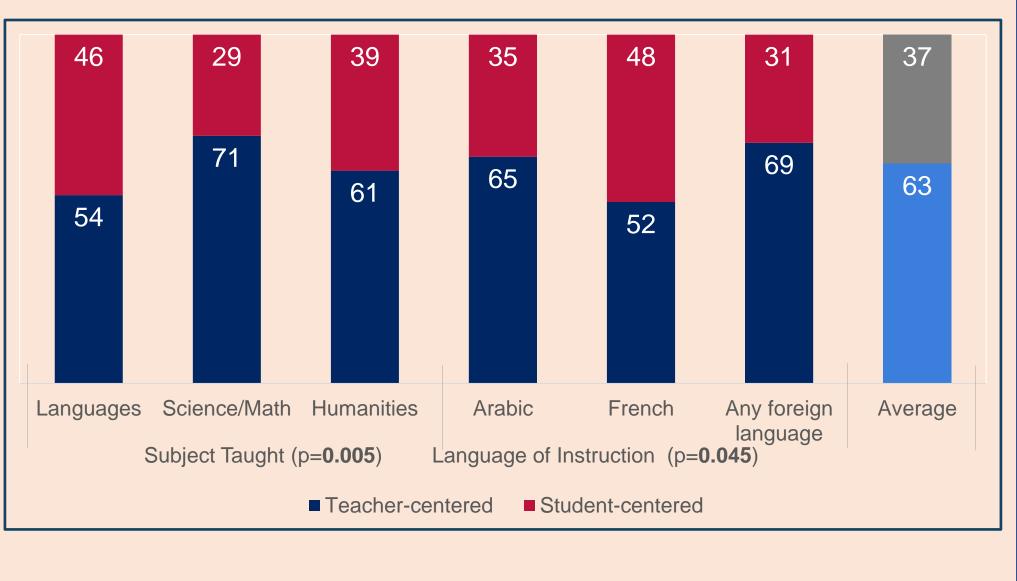


RECOMMEN

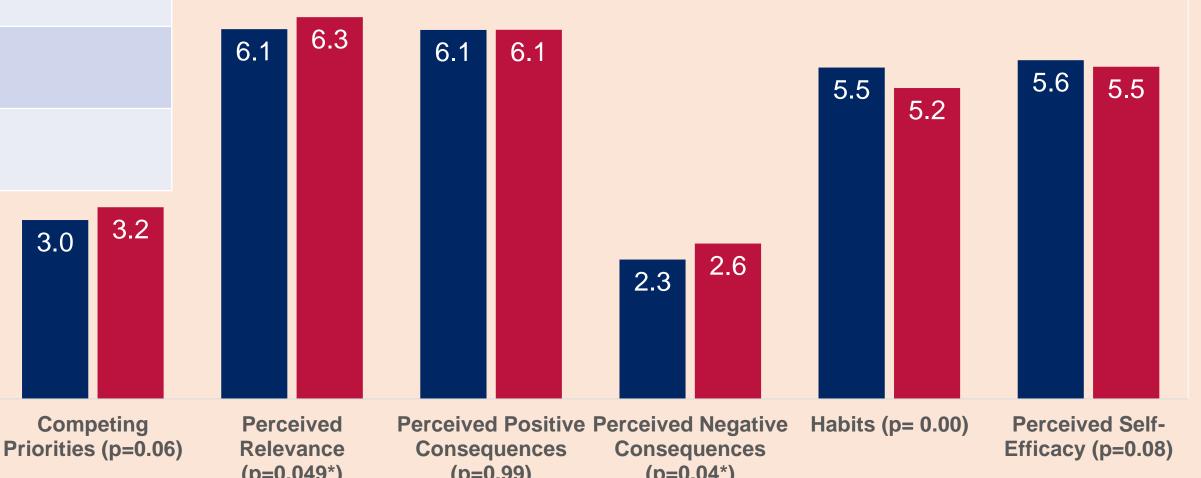
DATIONS

(for pilot

intervention)



Some differences by "Motivation"



Knowledge and Acceptance of SCP:

"I put the student in a high position and let him interact through thinking and applying the scientific approach to producing knowledge. This is the student-centered instruction. My role in the classroom is only guidance and facilitation, which puts the learner in charge of producing knowledge." – A teacher in Marrakesh-Safi

Qualitative

CONCLUSIONS

Contextually, teachers and authorities admitted curricula

needed to be changed, more modern classroom materials were

needed as well as new technology, plus substantial training.

(p=0.99) $(p=0.04^*)$ Teacher-centered
Student-centered

Work with local authorities to expand <u>curriculum</u> content and update technology for SCP Extensive training and dissemination of SCP evidence Create <u>social support</u> for teachers (Principals, peers, families), and reduce class <u>size</u> in key subjects. Provide <u>opportunities</u> for SCP teachers to show positive results (panels, debates, forums)

Nearly two-thirds of teachers exhibit TCP, though there is broad awareness of SCP.

More language, humanities, and French language teachers use SCP. Several structural and capacity strengthening policies needed to universalize its use. SCP is more "relevant" and less "habitual" to SCP teachers, though still with some "negative consequences" (time, tiring, unprepared students)