

 **Bridge** Public support for education PPPs



Executive Summary

A UK survey conducted by OnePoll in March 2018 reveals that over half of the British public surveyed believe there should be more public private partnerships to bolster education in developing countries.

Sustainable Development Goal 4: To ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning is an increasing focus of the international community. However, one of the most effective and scalable model of provision to tackle the global learning crisis remains a subject of debate.

The UK's new Department for International Development policy framework has acknowledged that non-state education provision “will play an important role in meeting the educational needs of growing populations.” Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) are increasingly recognised as strong models of quality education delivery in many low and middle income countries. An independent study last year revealed a 60% learning increase in Partnership Schools for Liberia, a world class example of an effective education PPP.

Findings from the survey reveal in the UK:

- 52% of those surveyed thought that there should be more private providers of affordable education or free education where the government struggles to offer enough schools for all. Only 13% of respondents disagreed.
- Only 16% believed that charities, NGOs, companies and faith organisations should not help governments in low and middle income countries to run additional schools.
- 56% of people believed that the learning being achieved by pupils every year is the most effective way of judging a primary school; with 45% saying that it should be based on academic progress.
- Over 87% of people surveyed underestimated or did not know the answer to the number of children out-of-school worldwide. Only 13% correctly identified the 263 million who are out of school today.
- While less than 10% of those surveyed knew there are 330 million children in school but not learning.

APRIL 2018

Bridge / OnePoll survey results

UK REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 2,000 ADULTS

Survey conducted: 15/01/2018-15/03/2018

REGION BREAKDOWN SUMMARY

Region	%	Responses
E. Anglia	8.65%	173
E. Midlands	6.95%	139
London	13.20%	264
N. East	4.15%	83
N. West	11.05%	221
N. Ireland	2.95%	59
Scotland	8.15%	163
S. East	13.85%	277
S. West	8.90%	178
Wales	5.00%	100
W. Midlands	9.10%	182
Yorkshire & Humber	8.05%	161

GENDER BREAKDOWN SUMMARY

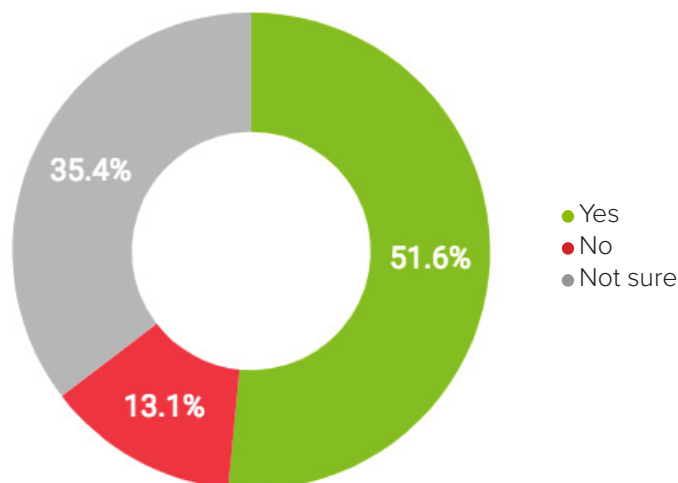
Gender	%	Responses
Female	51.15%	1023
Male	48.85%	977

AGE RANGE BREAKDOWN SUMMARY

Age range	%	Responses
18-24	10.25%	205
25-34	16.85%	337
35-44	16.15%	323
45-54	18.40%	368
55+	38.35%	767

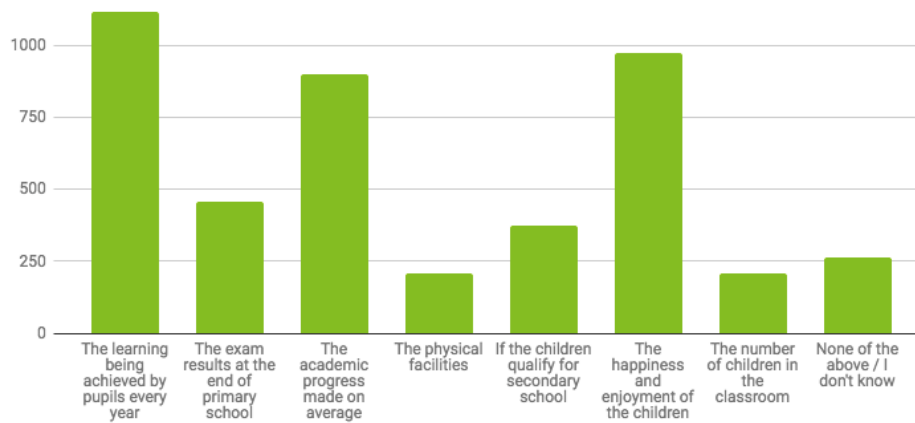
Over half support education public-private partnerships

Do you think there should be more education PPPs in countries where the government struggles to teach all the children?

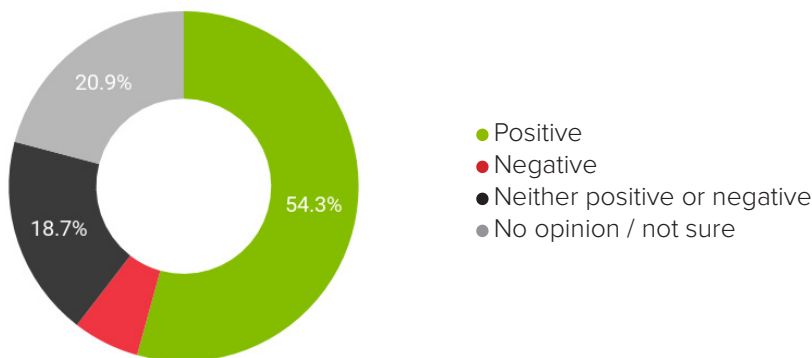


Highlights

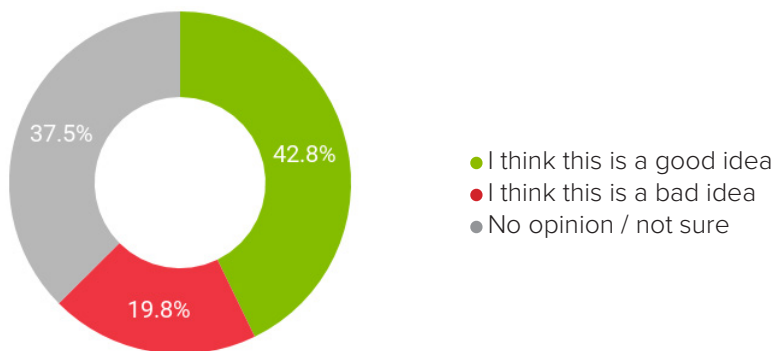
Which of the following do you think are the most effective ways of judging the success of a primary school?



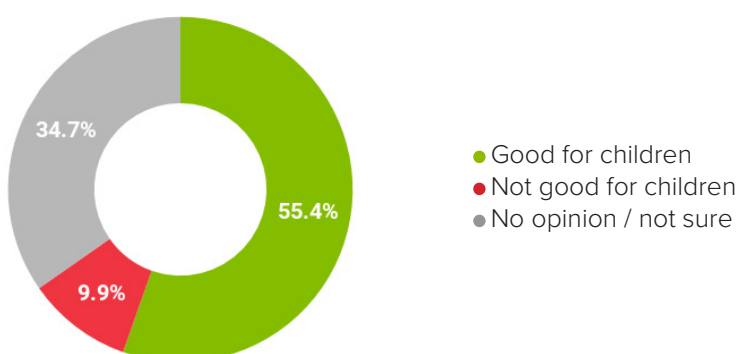
Do you think Bridge International Academies are overall positive, negative or neither?



In countries where there is a reported lack of quality primary schools, a social enterprise company could run a school that costs parents about \$7 US dollars/around £5 UK pounds per month to send one child there.

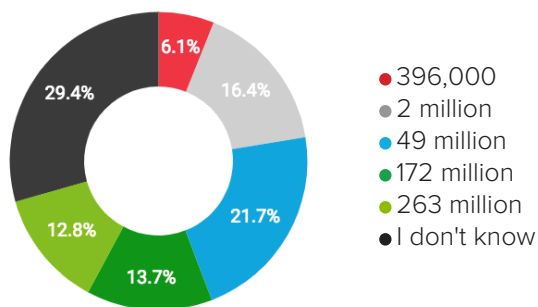


Do you think that Bridge International Academies is good for children?

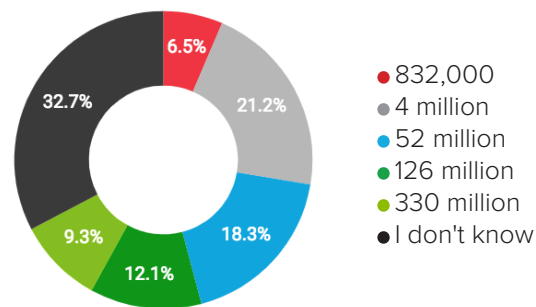


Remaining questions

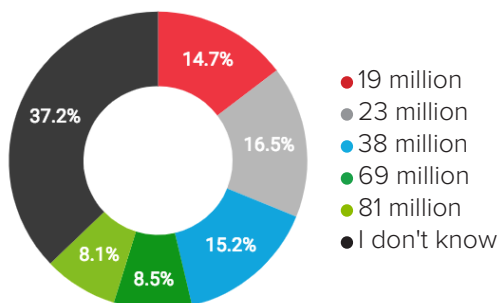
Given that one of the answers below is correct, how many children and young people aged 4-16 in the world do you think are out of school?



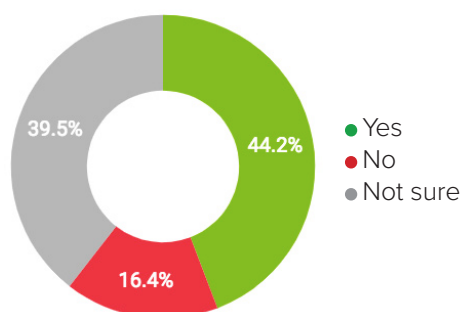
Given that one of the answers below is correct, how many children and young people aged 4-16 in the world do you think are in school but not learning?



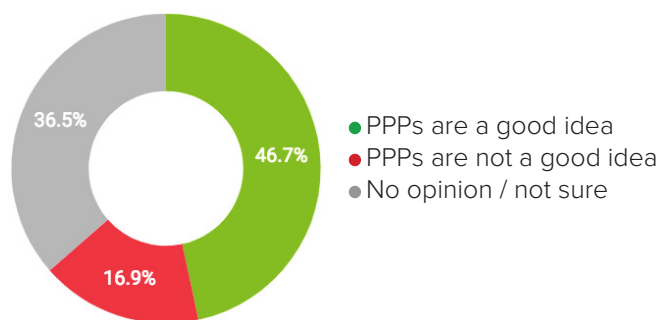
Given that one of the answers below is correct, how many more teachers do you think are needed worldwide to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goal of education for all by 2030?



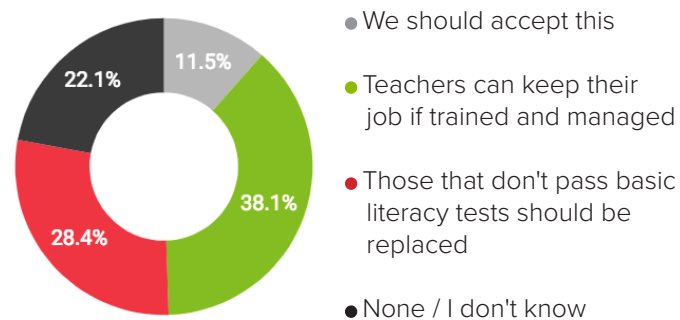
Do you think charities, NGOs (non-governmental organisation), companies, and faith organisations, should all help the above governments by running extra schools, more than they do now, that meet proper standards?



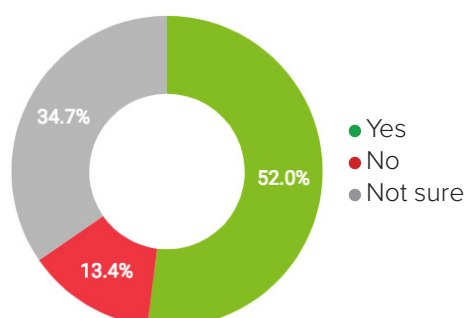
The UN estimates that around 600 million children and young people are waiting for a school that can teach them. Based on this and the above, which of the following apply to you?



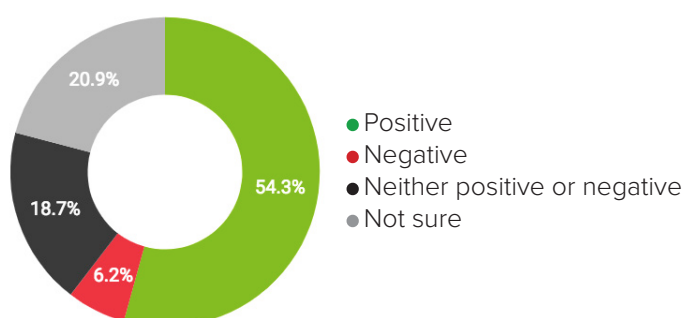
In many low-income countries, it is reported that teachers struggle with very basic literacy and numeracy. Which of the following best describes you based on the previous statement?



Do you think there should be more private providers of affordable or free education in a country where the government struggles to offer enough education for all?



Do you think Bridge International Academies are overall positive, negative or neither?





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