Summary

- Google piloted the Bolo app in 200 villages in Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh, India, from Oct’18 to Jan’19. Using operational data from the ASER Centre.
- The intervention (app use) was unsupervised.
- Spanned across a 3 month time period.
- Limited scale with ~1500 children.

Instead of doing another large-scale randomized controlled trial, we asked a set of survey questions to assess the broader applicability and impact of using Bolo as a supplementary reading intervention. We welcome other research to test Bolo in different settings and to study its impact. For inquiries, please contact us at bolo-feedback@google.com

Initial Pilot Findings
March 2019

Key Findings

We analyzed the ASER assessment results provided to us and observed that:

- Among participants for whom we have baseline data in Bolo and the control group, were not already

- Baseline.
- 60%. At the endline, a

  significantly different from each

  40% (95% CI: 36%-42%) in the

  39% of the Treatment group reached

  39% (95% CI: 29%-49%) in the

  53% (95% CI: 43%-64%) in the

  29% of the Treatment group reached the highest level: Std 2 (Figure 2).

- At the endline, more students in the Treatment group (84%) were at their

  compared to only 28% (95% CI: 24%-32%) at Baseline, Control and

  and after 90 days (endline) for all children (in both groups) at the start of the study (baseline), after 45 days

  Trained surveyors of the ASER Centre conducted Hindi reading assessment*

  920 children were placed in a treatment group with the app installed

  600 children were placed in a control group who did not get the app

  shares of survey respondents in the Control and Treatment groups who reported

  Participants were recruited from a household census in 200 villages in 3 blocks in

  to test Bolo in different settings and to study

  We're interested in researching the broader applicability and impact of using

  the app if we left it on their phones.

- In only one region of India (Unnao) and in a rural setting.

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