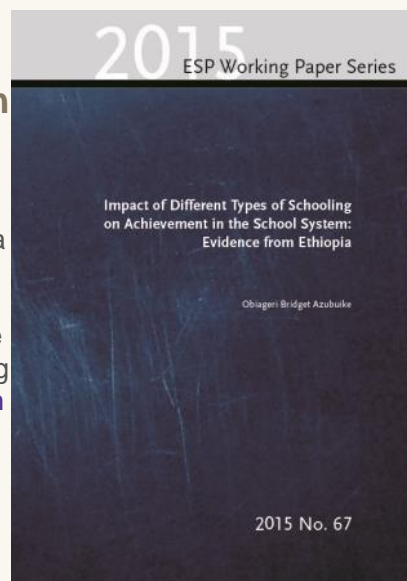


Young Lives e-newsletter October 2015

Welcome to the latest issue of our newsletter, featuring the latest news and events from Young Lives. This month we are focusing on education.

New research papers on low-fee private education

To contribute to current international debates about low-fee private schooling in developing countries, the Open Society Foundations' Privatisation in Education Research Initiative (PERI) commissioned a number of policy-oriented research papers on the topic, using school survey data from the Young Lives school survey. The seven papers, by researchers from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam, reflect on the extent to which different types of school provision and private tutoring influence education development and are available to [download from our publications page](#)



Latest research and analysis

Recently published Young Lives papers include:



Growth in Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence, and Its Association with Cognitive and Non-cognitive Skills at the Age of 15 Years, Le Thuc Duc and Tran Ngo Minh Tam, Young Lives Working Paper 138



Explaining the Urban–Rural Gap in Cognitive Achievement in Peru, Juan F. Castro and Caine Rolleston, Young Lives Working Paper 139



New journal article: After access: Divergent Learning Profiles in Vietnam and India, Caine Rolleston and Zoe James

All available online at the [Young Lives site](#).

Events

Young Lives at UKFIET
Date: 15-17th September 2015
Venue: Oxford, UK

DSA Conference
Presentation: Adolescent boys and gendered social transitions
Date: 7th September 2015
Venue: Bath, UK

Symposium: Well-being and the Life Course: Intercultural and Intergenerational Perspectives
Date: 24-25th September 2015
Venue: Sussex, UK

Data workshop for policymakers
Date: 24-25th September 2015
Venue: Lima, Peru

Other news

Reclaiming the 'no child left behind' agenda

Young Lives findings confirm the successes and flaws of the MDGs; there has been some reduction in child poverty during the 15 years of the MDGs but entrenched poverty remains. Macro-economic growth has raised children's material circumstances and access to services has improved. There have been child development gains, and in some contexts for the poorest groups. But despite economic growth, levels of stunting remain high, inequality is becoming entrenched, and the poorest children continue to live in precarious conditions, often with poor quality services..[more](#)

- [Blog: Beyond the rhetoric: understanding the links between child labour and education](#)
- [Investing in ECD isn't just about social and economic growth](#)
- [Will the SDGs advance progress for disadvantaged children?](#)
- [Book Review: 'Education in South America'](#)

Please forward this e-newsletter to any colleagues who may be interested in our work. Subscribe to this newsletter by clicking [here](#). If you have any comments or questions about this newsletter, please [e-mail us](#).

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