Other New or Modified Guidance from the EGRA Toolkit, Second Edition
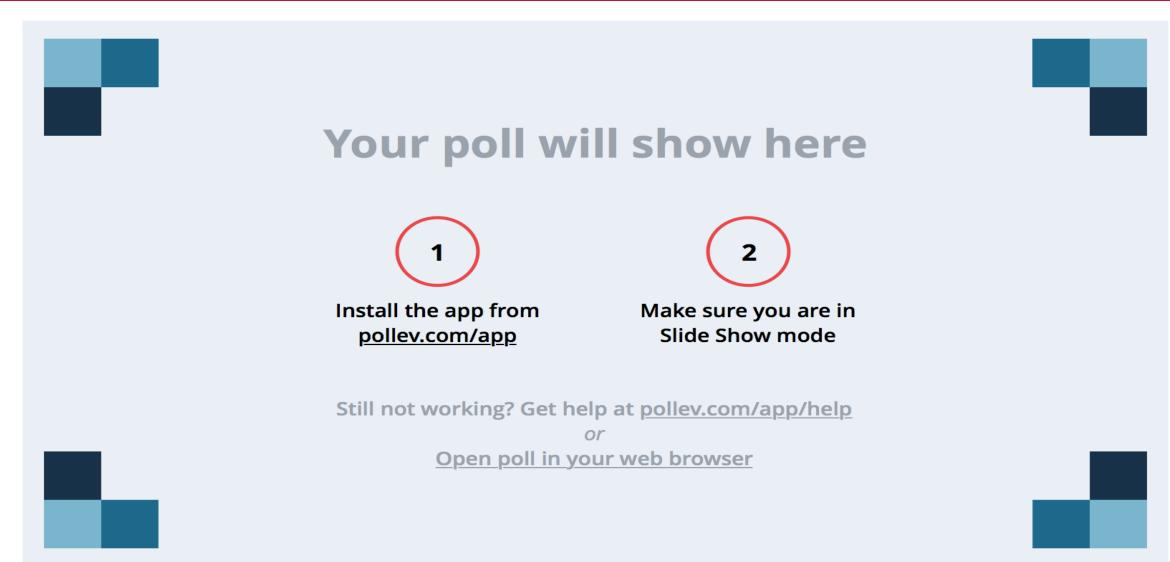
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Submit your comments and answers through our online poll!

- Online participants can submit answers to the polling questions by going to PollEv.com/egra (open the polling website in a new tab or window)

- In-person participants can text **egra** to **22333** to join and then text responses to each of the polling questions.

How does Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval apply to EGRA studies?

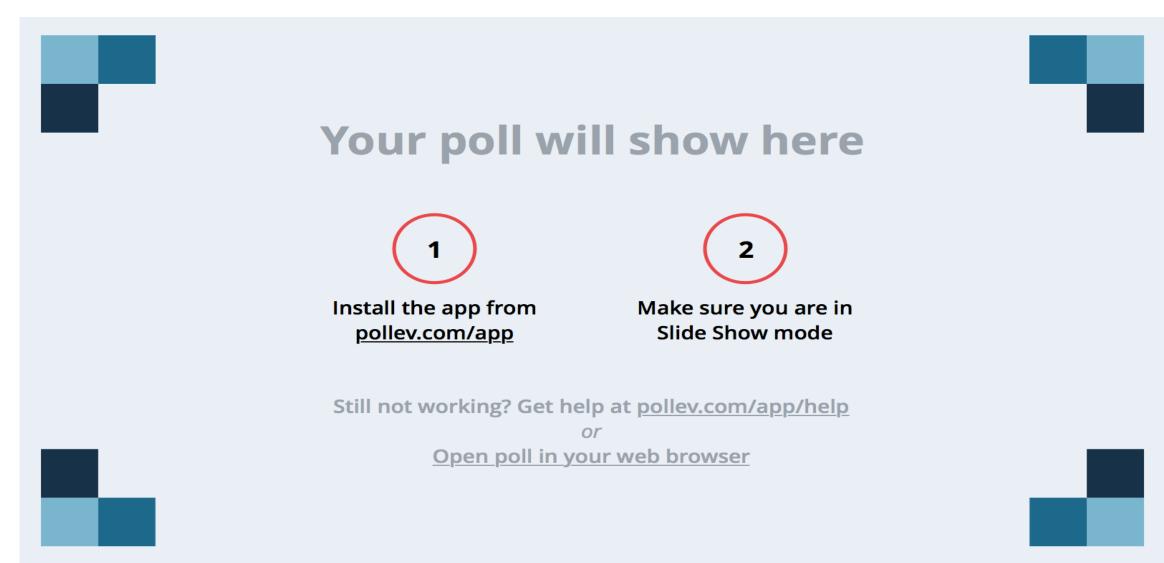# Ethics of Research and Mandatory Review by IRB

- All US organizations that conduct research involving human subjects must consult an Institutional Review Board (IRB) in advance of a survey (22 CFR 225) and receive IRB approval before conducting the research.

- Institutional Review Boards are responsible for reviewing research projects that involve human subjects and determining the degree of risk that subjects may experience as a result of participating in the research. Research activities are approved or denied by the IRB accordingly based on the thorough review of survey protocols and circumstances in which the research is being conducted.

- In the case of EGRA and related assessments of young children, every country that authorizes an EGRA study also must be given an opportunity for its own ethical body to review the study terms and issue its approval to go forward, or request any modifications needed to warrant such approval.

Toolkit Section 2, Pg. 13

What types of e-data collection software have you used to conduct an EGRA?
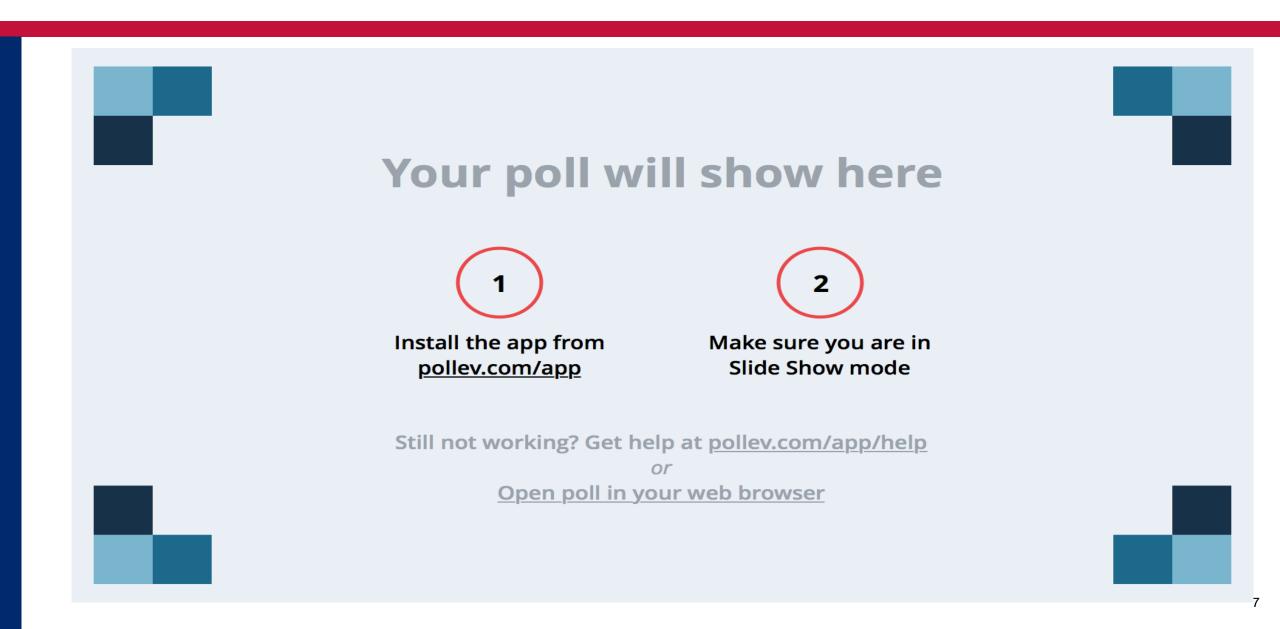
Using Electronic Data Collection

- A key difference between electronic and paper-based data collection is the elimination of manual data entry of completed paper forms into an electronic database.

- E-data capture reduces the time spent and potential errors associated with manual data entry from paper, as well as errors that result from assessors incorrectly or illegibly marking paper forms or skipping questions.

- Electronic data collection results can be uploaded from the field, and can be processed and analyzed sooner. This feature also provides an opportunity to detect and rectify issues while assessors are still in the field. Electronic data collection therefore improves and strengthens fieldwork.

Toolkit Section 7, Pg. 74

Toolkit Annex G: Comparison of Data Collection Software

What is the most important step in ensuring strong technical quality of EGRA instruments?

Your poll will show here

1 Install the app from pollev.com/app

2 Make sure you are in Slide Show mode

Still not working? Get help at pollev.com/app/help
or
Open poll in your web browser

EGRA Instrument Design and Adaptation

- An in-country adaptation workshop is held at the start of the test development (or modification) process for EGRA instruments. It provides an opportunity for countries to build *content validity* into the instrument by examining the EGRA subtasks and make judgments about the appropriateness of each item type for measuring the early reading skills of their students, as specified in curriculum statements or other guidelines for learning expectations or standards. The individuals participating in the workshop adapt the EGRA template as necessary and prepare country-appropriate items for each subtask of the test. This approach ensures that the assessment has *face validity.*

- Pre-testing and piloting the instrument

- Psychometric analysis to establish test reliability and validity
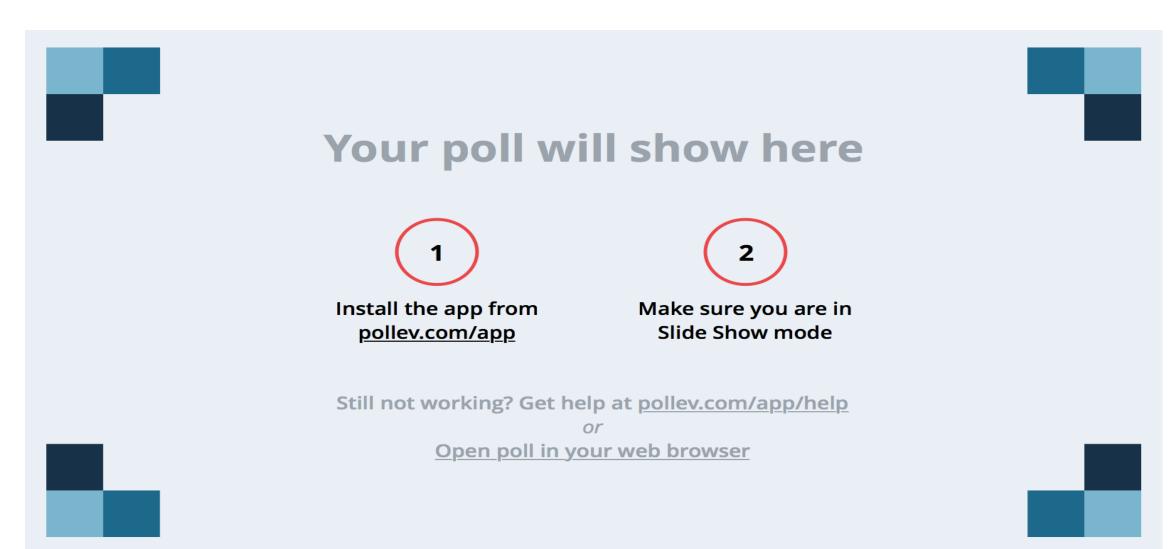
  Toolkit Section 6, Pg. 35

- EGRA assessor trainings

  Toolkit Section 9.1.2, Pg. 93

  Toolkit Annex E: Evaluating the Technical Quality of the EGRA Instrument

In the case that you conduct a pilot test after an assessor training, what measures should be taken to ensure technically sound and reliable instruments for the upcoming data collection?

Considerations Regarding the Timing of Pilot Tests

- *An advantage of pilot testing after conducting the assessor training*: in addition to generating important data about the instruments themselves, also provides valuable insight into the performance of the assessors. Those analyzing the pilot data can look for indications that assessors are making certain common mistakes, such as rushing the child or allowing more than the allotted time to perform certain tasks.

- *A disadvantage of pilot testing after assessor training* is that the instruments used during assessor training are not yet finalized because they have not been pilot tested. In many cases, earlier less formal pretesting of the instruments will have contributed to their being fine-tuned, such that the formal pilot test typically does not give rise to major instrument revisions. Still, in this scenario, assessors should be informed that the instruments they are practicing with during training may have some slight changes during later data collection. The implementer should thoroughly communicate any changes that take place after the pilot test to all assessors before they go into the field.

Toolkit Section 9.1.3, Pg. 96

Making EGRA Data Publically Accessible

- USAID is expected to make public-use files (PUFs) containing early grade reading assessment data publicly available through the Secondary Analysis for Results Tracking Education portal (SART Ed) and the Development Data Library (DDL), and to an increasing degree, via the World Bank's EdStats platform.

- Public-use files are cleaned, finalized, and de-identified data sets intended for public consumption. These data sets contain all relevant variables needed for proper data analysis, but have all identifiable information masked to protect the identities of individuals and establishments.

Toolkit Section 10.6, Pg. 113