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Citizen-Led Assessments:
A low-cost model to measure foundational learning at scale

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HOW DO YOU DESIGN A CITIZEN-LED ASSESSMENT?

Felipe Hevia, MIA Mexico | March 2024

Introduction

- Objective: to share what decisions go into adapting the CLA model to your context.
- MIA introduced the CLA model in Mexico in 2014.
- The MIA team studied the model, created tools for Mexico, generated a sampling framework, and worked with volunteers.
- This video will discuss these issues and should help others understand what goes into adapting the CLA model for their context.

Key processes

1. Survey instruments

2. Sampling

3. Recruit and training volunteers

What do we want to measure?

1. Evaluation has two main functions:
    1. Improve and learning
    2. External control

2. Evaluate which domains to improve:
    1. Reading
    2. Mathematics
    3. Socio-emotional learning
    4. Civic education
    5. 21st Century Skills

Why do we want to measure?

What are the uses we will make of the information generated?

To know the intensity of the problem

Contrasting government information

Propose elements for improvement

Involving society

Scientific knowledge

Who we want to inform

National governments

International organizations

Local authorities

Schools

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1. Survey instruments

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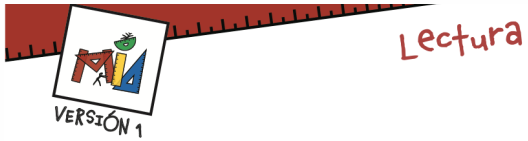
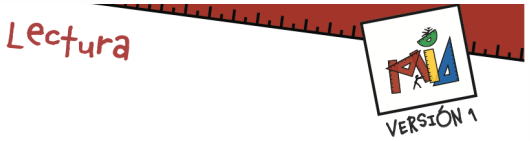
Reading instruments: Sample



Elige dos sílabas y léelas en voz alta:

el
la
les
pez
se
tu

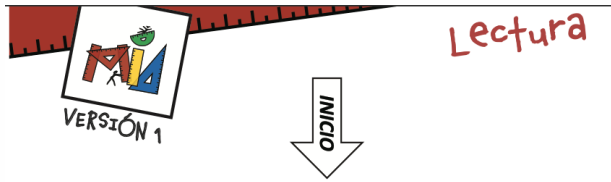
1



Elige dos palabras y léelas en voz alta:

Clave
Sombra
Negro
Precio
Brisa
Sale

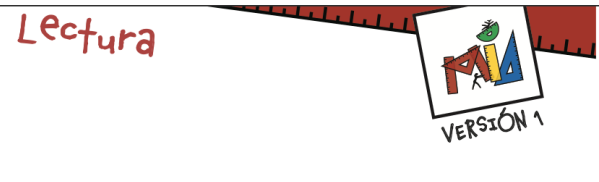
2



Elige dos enunciados y léelos en voz alta:

El papá de Fernando es doctor.
El fontanero no compuso la fuga de agua.
El edificio cuenta con portón eléctrico.
El cielo se ilumina con los rayos del sol.
La escuela no tiene reja ni jardín.
Mi perro se llama Fanfarrón.

3



Lee con atención esta pequeña historia y luego contesta la pregunta de abajo:

EL NIÑO QUE NO SABÍA REÍR.

Juanito siempre estaba serio, serio...

Nada podía ocurrir a su alrededor que le arrancara una sonrisa siquiera.

Aunque mirara payasos muy graciosos que contaban chistes, hacía actos de magia y hacían bromas muy divertidas... nada, el niño seguía muy serio.

Un día temprano, despertó a su mamá diciendo:

¡Ya me salieron mis nuevos dientes!

Desde ese día, Juanito es el niño más sonriente que conozco.

Pregunta:
¿Por qué no quería reir Juanito?

4

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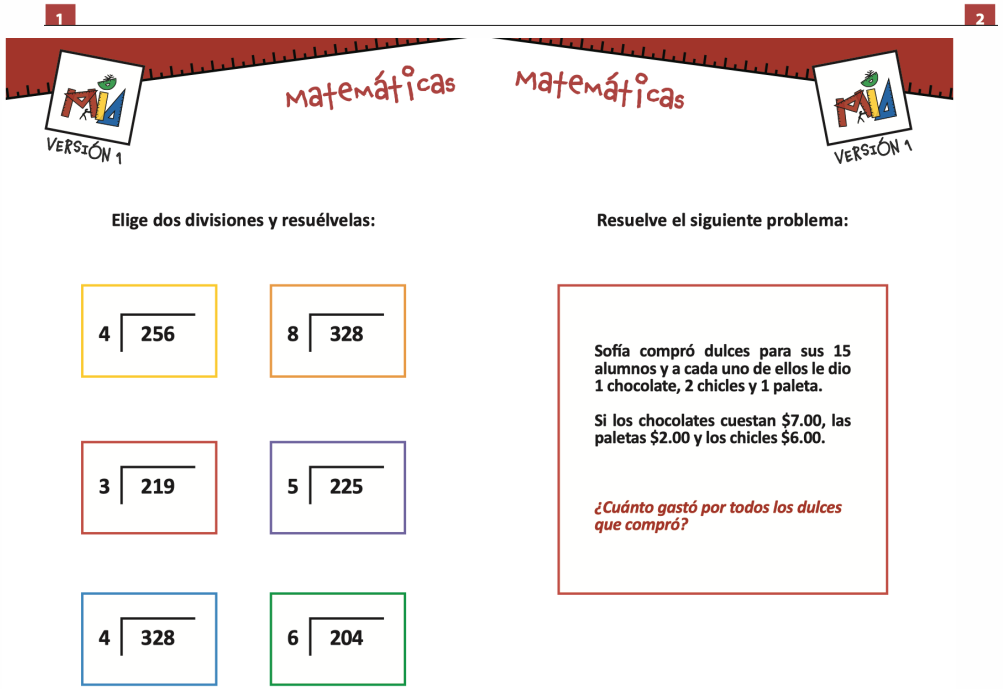
Reading instruments

1. We start in syllables, not in letters.
   - Importance of syllables in learning Spanish
2. We added an inferential comprehension question
   - Not only fluency but also inferential comprehension.
3. We started from the beginning.
   - Starting with statements can be tricky for training, and children feel more confident when answering easier items.

Numeracy instruments

- We added solving a problem using at least two arithmetic operations.
  - Not just solving algorithms but applying math to real-world situations.
- Instruments have undergone reliability and validity processes.
  - Publication of the technical tests of the instrument



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2. Sampling

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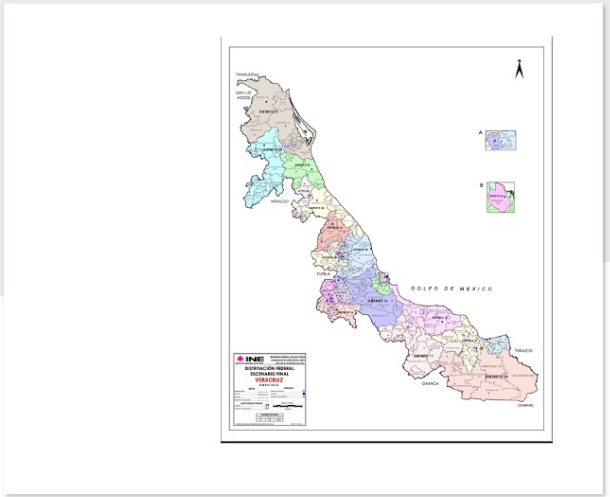
What is the right sample?

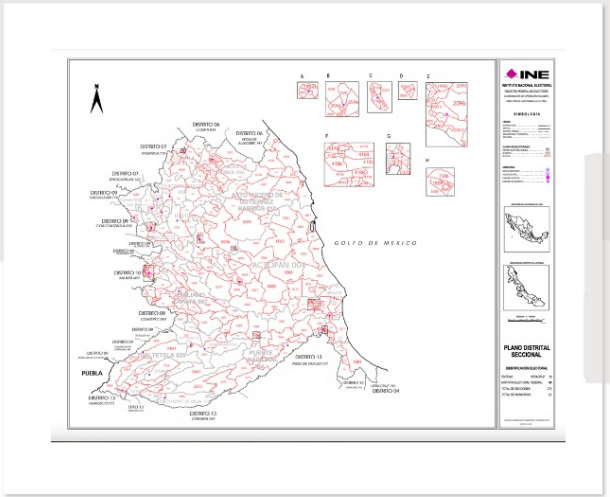
1. Depending on the use of the information, the sample may have:
    1. National representation
    2. Regional representation
    3. Administrative representativeness (one school region)
    4. School representativeness

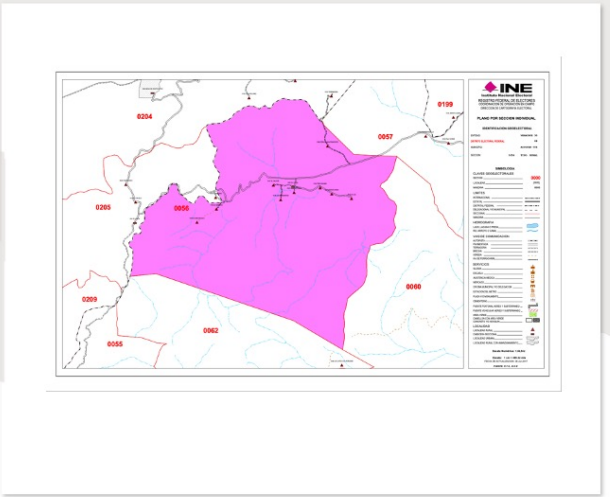
2. The scale of representativeness required is determined by the use.

3. The more specific the scale, the larger the sample is needed.

Sampling







- Mexico has 32 states and more than 2500 counties (municipalities)
- We decided to select six states in the southeastern part of the country.
- Each state has electoral districts
- Each district has electoral sections
- Each electoral section has a map
- Statistics and maps are updated annually

3. Recruit and training volunteers

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Recruitment of surveyors

General characteristics of surveyors

- Interested in education
- Respectful and positive attitude
- With minimal data collection skills

Volunteer surveyors

- Neighbors or knowledgeable people in the selected districts
- Willing to donate part of their time and knowledge to education

Paid surveyors

- Having the necessary resources to pay for the work load

- Each district will need 30 volunteers.
- We are looking for key partners in each district
- Colleges and universities
- Teacher training centers
- Civil society organizations
- A team from MIA went to each district to train the 30 volunteers and supervisors.

Surveyor training

Type of training

Face-to-face or hybrid (zoomed parts, live parts)

Training to master training and then training to training in selected districts

Training contents

Communication with local authorities

Household selection

Application of learning tools

Application of context questionnaires

Filling out the forms

Training Quality Assurance Processes

Content evaluation

Training satisfaction surveys

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- We develop the stages of training in writing.
- We trained a team of master trainers who traveled to the districts to ensure the quality of the training.
- Evaluated satisfaction and knowledge of the training

Thank you

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