Progress against indicators

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Topics covered

- Where we are succeeding
- Where we are not
- Key national and provincial trends:
 - Bachelors level passes in Grade 12
 - Mathematics and physical science in Grade 12
 - Grade R expansion
 - Slow NSC growth
 - Performance trends across several measures







There is on-going onslaught on the education system that is creating a sense of despair, undermining work and progress made and the general credibility of the system. (Mangaung resolutions)

- **TIMSS improvements**: Virtually largest improvement one could expect, in a context of greater and younger Grade 9 coverage.
- NSC growth faster than youth population



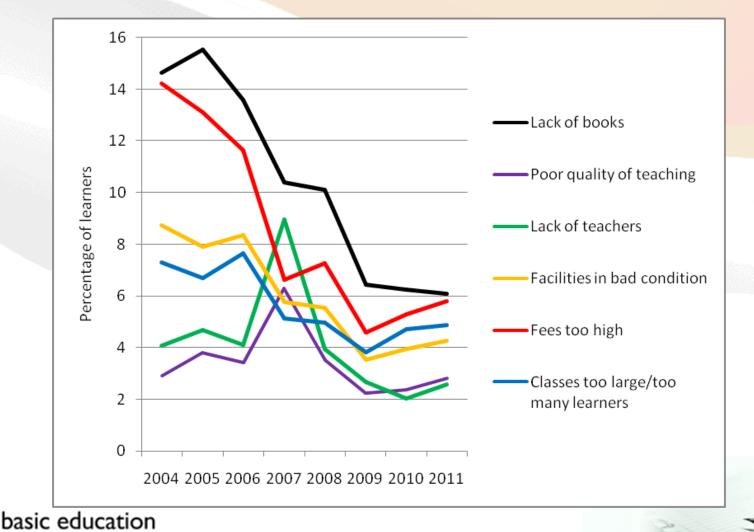
growth. basic education

- Grade 9 completion from 80% in 2003 to 87% in 2011.
- CAPS and related training.
- By 2013, around 114 million national workbooks, rated as high quality by Australian Council for Educational Research.
- Siyavula textbooks in grades 10 to 12.
- Roll-out of **ANA**.
- Improvements in **public perceptions**, especially relating to books.



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Household complaints about schooling





- Purchasing power of teachers improved by 30% in five years 2007 to 2012. Given economic climate, this is remarkable.
- Maturing of IQMS. Better oversight and data capturing. Presumably a change in teacher culture.







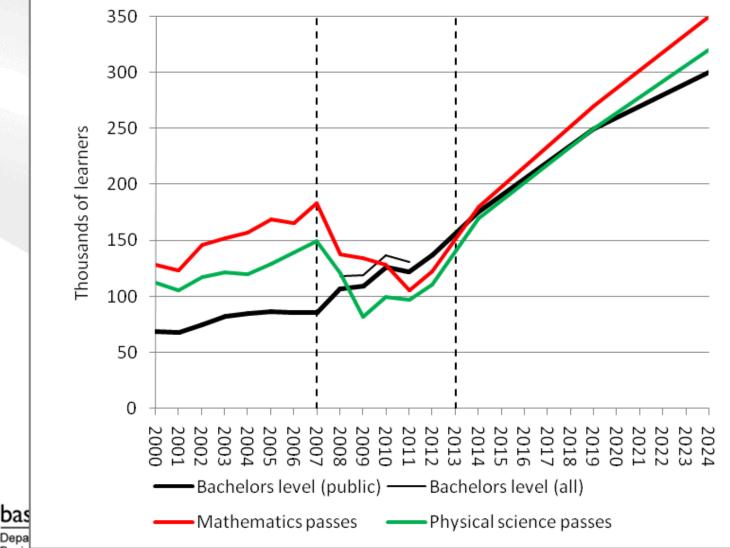
Where we are not...

- Despite TIMSS, still no strong sense that we've turned the corner in terms of quality, yet unclear improvement plans for seven (?) of the provinces.
- Measuring quality improvement a serious challenge.
- Other than for Bachelors level indicator, improvement in Grade 12 still weak. Question is how to balance breadth (enrolments) and depth (teaching and learning).

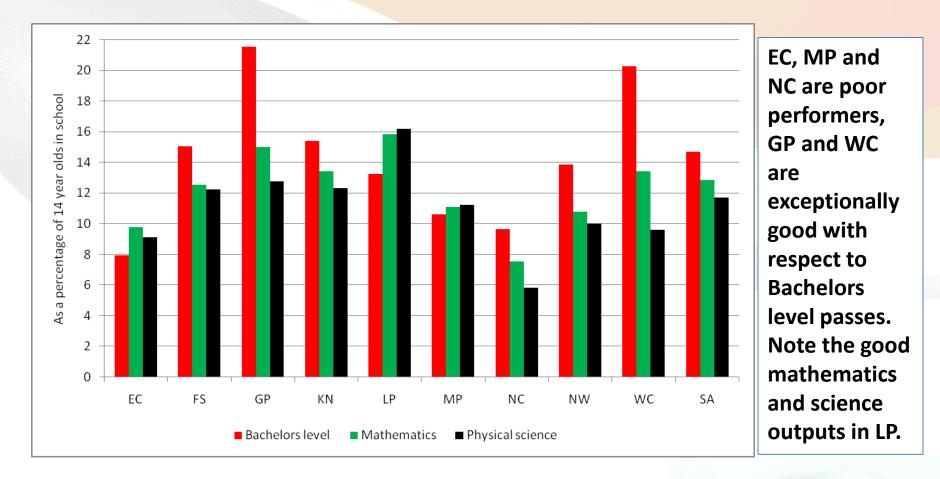


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Critical skills and the Grade 12 examinations





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NSCs issued to full- and part-time students 2008-2011

		-			
	Reported in DBE				
	examinations				
	reports				
	Total passes		Umalusi figures		
	amongst full-				
	time				
	candidates in				
	the public			Part of B	
	examination			accounted for	
	system after	Total NSCs		by part-time	
	supplementar	issued per		students:	
	y results	examination	Part of B	Virtually all	Difference
	included (as	cycle	accounted for	from public	between A
	in Figure 4)	according to	by full-time	examinations	and C: Mostly
	(A)	Umalusi (B)	students (C)	system	IEB
200	8 361,262	370,548	370,320	228	9,058
2009	9 354,673	365,222	363,493	1,729	8,820
201	0 378,486	395,085	388,463	6,622	9,977
201 ⁻		378,461	371,523	6,938	9,463
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Depar	tment:				



Statistics on part-time Grade 12 examination students (2010)

							% of all
						Public	part-time
				Average	Total	ordinary	candidates
			% of	subjects	centres	schools	writing at
			candidates	passed by	with part-	with part-	an
	Full-time	Part-time	who are	part-time	time	time	ordinary
	candidates	candidates	part-time	students	students	candidates	school
EC	68,467	11,346	14	0.6	108	29	4
FS	28,228	2,068	7	0.5	228	216	99
GP	94,386	22,776	19	1.0	455	305	28
KN	133,168	20,677	13	0.8	1,347	1,292	89
LP	95,897	9,930	9	0.4	277	0	0
MP	54,654	5,090	9	0.4	350	336	97
NC	10,416	1,382	12	0.5	103	98	87
NW	29,609	2,712	8	0.9	201	188	49
WC	47,078	6,220	12	0.6	355	309	85
SA	561,903	82,201	13	0.7	3,424	2,773	50

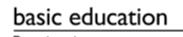


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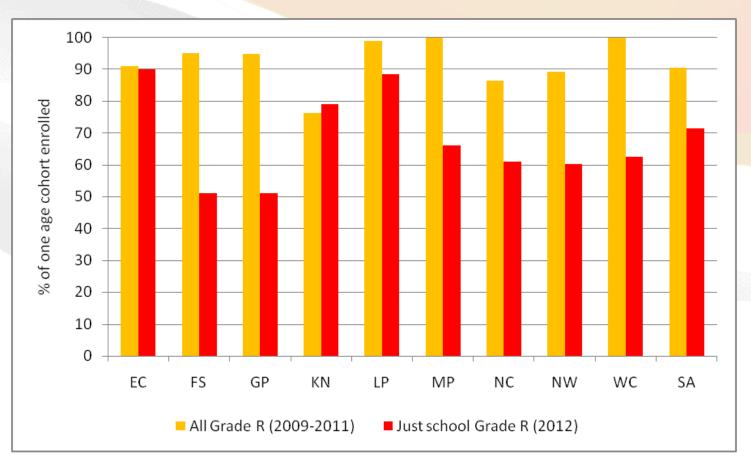
Non-repeating Grade R learners as a percentage of an age cohort (2009-2011)

	Non-repeating Grade R
	learners over age 5
	population cohort
EC	91
FS	95
GP	95
KN	76
LP	99
MP	100
NC	86
NW	89
WC	100
SA	91





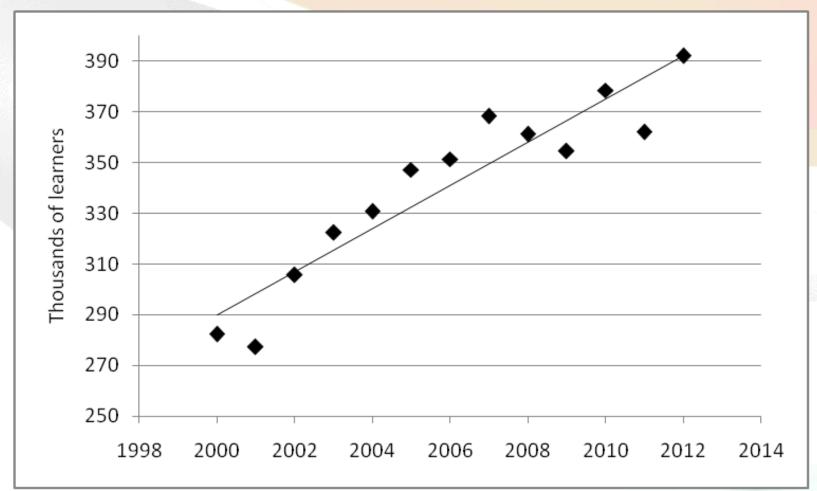
Grade R enrolments in school and overall





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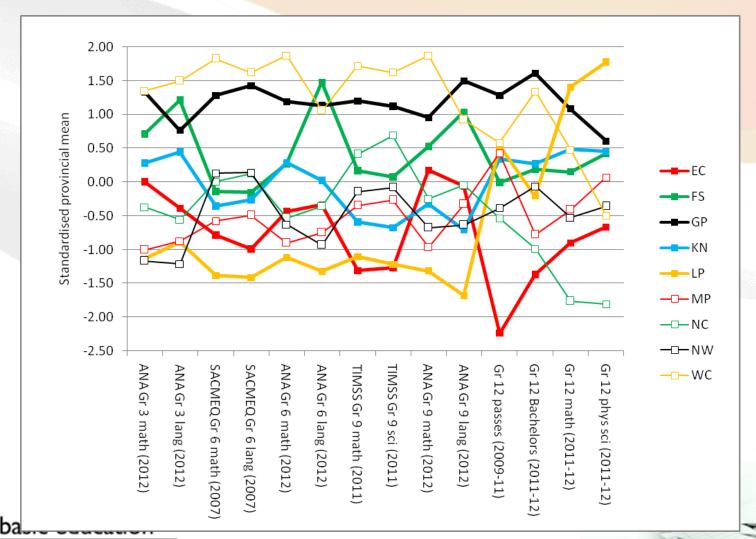
Number of full-time Grade 12 passes in schools







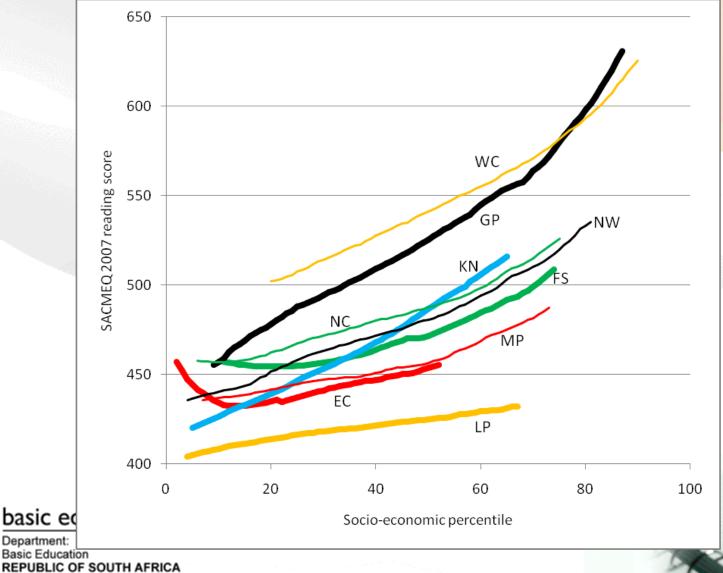
Overall view of learner performance by province



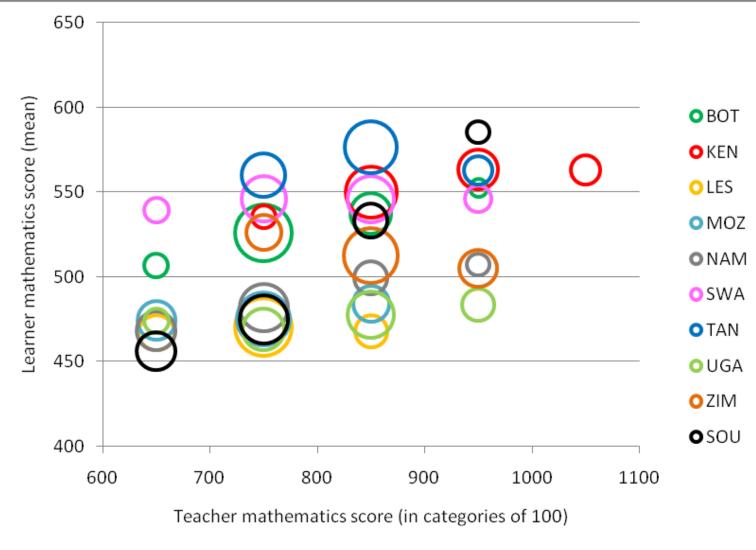
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Relationship between reading and SES across provinces



Relationship between learner and teacher test scores in SACMEQ



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