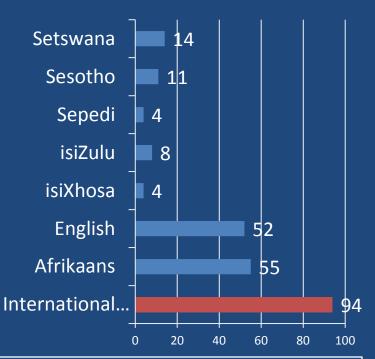


PIRLS, 2006

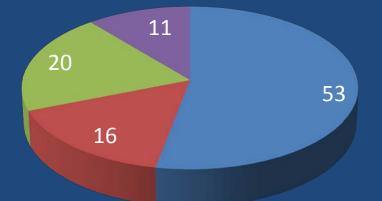


Percentage of Learners at or above Lowest Reading Benchmark



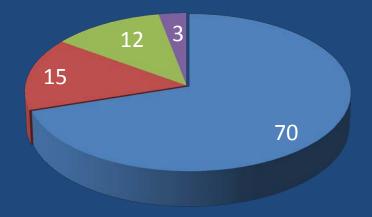
Annual National Assessment, Verification 2011

Grade 3 Literacy



| Acceptable Level of Performance | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Grade 3 Literacy | 31% |
| Grade 3 Numeracy | 17% |
| Grade 6 Language | 15% |
| Grade 6 Mathematics | 12% |

Grade 6 Language



- Not achieved
- Partially achieved
- Achieved
- Outstanding

Assumption

Instructional Practice (Tasks)



Performance

- Barber, M. (2008). <u>Instruction to Deliver</u>. London, Methuen.
- Barber, M. (2009). From system effectiveness to system improvement: reform paradigms and relationships. <u>Change Wars</u>. A. Hargreaves, Fullan, M. Bloomington, IN, Solution Tree.
- City, E., et al (2010). <u>Instructional rounds in education: a network approach to improving teaching and learning</u>. Boston, Harvard Education Press.
- Cohen, D., Spillane, J (1993). Policy and practice: the relations between governance and instruction. <u>Designing Coherent Education Policy: Improving the System</u>. S. Fuhrman. San Francisco, Jossey-Bass Publishers.
- Cohen, D. R., S; Ball, D (2003). "Resources, Instruction, and Research "Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis 25(2): 119-142.
- Fullan, M. (2010). <u>All systems go: the change imperative for whole system reform</u>. Thousand Oaks, California, Corwin.
- Hargreaves, H. (2003). <u>Teaching in the Knowledge Society: Education in the Age of Insecurity</u>. Maidenhead, Open University Press.
- Mourshed, C. et al (2010). How the world's most improved school systems keep getting better, McKinsey & Company.
- Raudenbush, S. (2008). "Advancing Educational Policy by Advancing Research on Instruction." <u>American Educational Research Journal</u> **45**(1): 206-230.

Standardized Tests used as a Catalysis

 Change strategies often triggered by international test results or national attention generated on the weaknesses of the education system

Focus on Literacy and Numeracy

 Basic knowledge and skills in reading, writing, and mathematics, and the natural sciences

 Narrowing of the curriculum, deemphasises on arts and other subjects

National Targets

• Political identification of national numerical targets attached to the political cycle

External Assessment and Accountability

• Sources of educational change are external innovations brought from the corporate world through legislation and national programs.

Prescriptive Curriculum

 Tightly prescribed curriculum aligned to daily lessons with detailed scripting

Standardized Learning Materials

 Provision of centrally procured and educative learning materials to all learners

Professional Development

• This takes a variety of forms from conventional short-course, just-in-time training to site-based coaching.

Four Pillars of the GPLMS Strategy

1. Measuring literacy and raising expectations

- 1.1 Annual National Assessments
- 1.2 Common Assessments
- 2. Strengthening the teaching of literacy & maths
 - 2.1 Lesson Plans
 - 2.2Provision of Resources:, i.e. Graded Readers, Phonics & Workbooks

Catch-Up Programme

- 2.3 Training & Instructional Coaches
- 3. Improving programmes of learner support
 - 3.1 Homework Assistants
 - 3.2 Parent Support Programme Support
 - 3.2 Strengthening book collections in schools.
- 4. Improving the management of teaching and learning
 - 4.1 District Officials
 - 4.2 School Management Teams

- Implementation 2011-2014
- Initial literacy only, 2012 incorporated mathematics
- Grades 1-7.
- 832 underperforming primary schools
- ~12 000 teachers
- ~700 000 learners
- Funded out of the provincial budget
- GDE lead, contracts with outside NGO service providers
- Support from McKinsey & Co

Basic Model of Change

