Early Grade Reading Skills Benchmarks



Presentation by:

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OVERVIEW

Benchmarking Early Grade Reading Skills

Why

- Roots of poor performance in grade 4
- Are languagespecific benchmarks necessary?

What

- Methodological challenges
- Innovations

How

- Language specification
- Benchmarks





BACKGROUND

Measuring Reading Attainment in the Early Grades

Action Plan to 2024: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2030

- **Goal 1:** Increase the number of learners in Grade 3 who, by the end of the year, have mastered the minimum language and numeracy competencies for Grade 3.
- **Goal 2:** Increase the number of learners in Grade 6 who, by the end of the year, have mastered the minimum language and mathematics competencies for Grade 6.
- Innovation indicators: early grade reading is one of the three cross-cutting innovation indicator

Medium Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024: Basic Education

Outcome 2: 10-year-old learners enrolled in publicly funded schools read for meaning

State of the Nation (SONA) commitments

 If we are to ensure that within the next decade, every 10-year-old will be able to read for meaning, we will need to mobilise the entire nation behind a massive reading campaign.





BACKGROUND

Measuring Reading Attainment in the Early Grades

PIRLS International Benchmarks	Competency	Grade 4 (2021)
Below Low Benchmark (<400)		81%
Low Benchmark (400)	Locate and retrieve information from different parts of the text.	11%
Intermediate Benchmark (475)	Make straightforward inferences from the text.	2%
High Benchmark (550)	Make inferences and interpretations with text-based support.	1%
SASE National Benchmarks	Competency	Grade 3 (2022)
Band 4 Benchmark (Less than 355)	No Description for Band 4	12.4%
Band 5 Benchmark (355-404)	Locate information that is prominent and explicitly stated within a few short sentences when there is limited, or no competing information.	26,6%
Band 6 Benchmark (405-454)	Band 5 Competencies and Locate information in short, simple texts	24,2%
Band 7 Benchmark (455-504)	Band 6 Competencies, Connect two, explicitly stated pieces of related information in short, simple texts and Make very simple inferences by recognising highly predictable ideas.	17,4%
Band 8 Benchmark (505-554)	Band 7 Competencies and Identify a range of familiar, distinctive text types, including identifying the purpose of sections of a text	10,6%
Bands 9-12 Benchmark (Above 554)	Band 8 Competencies, summarise, evaluate, extrapolate and other higher order skills in longer texts with increasing complexities	8,7%

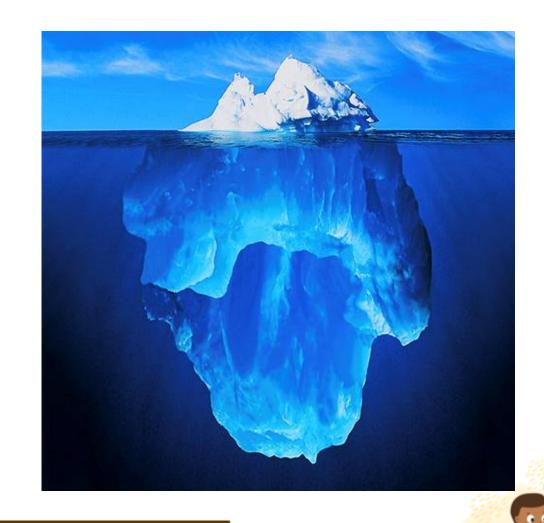
BACKGROUND

Measuring Reading Attainment in the Early Grades

International and regional assessments allow reflection and comparison to other education systems

Provide a dipstick on the goal of literacy – comprehension "iceberg"

BUT not clear what lies beneath – which parts of reading are not successful





Measuring Reading Attainment in the Early Grades

ORAL LANGUAGE

PROCESSING

SYLLABIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL

Replacement

This is what most national/ regional/ international assessments measure

WRITTEN COMPREHENSION

VOCABULARY

Passage Reading

Sentence Reading

Isolated Word

PHONICS AND DECODING

FLUENCY

ORAL LANGUAGE

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

ALPHABETIC KNOWLEDGE

Individual

Letter Sounds

• Complex Consonant Sequences • DIACRITICS



How can we measure better for early grades in South Africa?





FUNS OVERVIEW PURPOSE AND DEVELOPMENT

Early Grade Reading Assessment Landscape

Literacy Assessment	Purpose	Strengths	Limitations	Grade & Language	Intervals by years	Comparability over time	Nationally Representative	Provincially representative	Classroom use	Ease of communicating the results
PIRLS: Progress in Reading Literacy Study	Written reading comprehension	Measures the ultimate skill of comprehension Nationally representative Lang representative International Secure Assessment	 Only measures reading comprehension Floor effects – most children do not reach the lower threshold At the end of Grade 4 – late for Foundation 	Grade 4 11 Languages	Every 5 years	~	\			Point scale is difficult to communicate
EGRA: Early Grade Reading Assessment	Diagnostic test on early skills	 Focuses on early skills Known by teachers and subject advisors Used for national reading monitoring 	 Use and purpose not fully aligned – classroom vs PED and national Not nationally comparable. 	Grades 1-3	3 times a year				./	Scores need updating Termly progress needs interpretation
			 Diagnostic teacher info – limited access and reliability Test not secure Not enough tests 	11 Languages					•	Overall scores need interpretation.

Literacy Assessment	Purpose	Strengths	Limitations	Grade & Language	Intervals by years	Comparability over time	Nationally Representative	Provincially representative	Classroom use	Ease of communicating the results
South African Systemic	Written comprehension	National comparison Scaled with anchor items	o Only measures comprehension	Grades 3, 6 and 9	Every 3 years	,	,	,		Point scale with
Evaluations	at exit grades	o Scale linked to SDG & CAPS		11 Languages		V	V	√		proficiency levels
Assessment for Learning	Formative feedback	Ongoing assessment CAPS aligned	Assumes teachers have remedial skills	All grades	Each Topic/				√	Teachers may understand
	o Accessible to all teachers	o Accessible to all teachers		11 Languages	Ongoing				•	
SEACMEQ: Southern & East African Consortium for	Regional Literacy &Numeracy comparison	Regional comparisonAfrican curriculumalignment	Delay in analysis and reporting Only measures ultimate skill	Grade 6	Every 7- 8 years	\				Well understood at a policy level, regionally and
Education Quality			Intermediate phase focus – not Foundation Phase	11 Languages		•				internationally
ELNA: Early Learning 11/11/2025 National	Measuring school readiness	Pre-schooling measure Pre-literacy skills School readiness	 Only for reception years and not all Foundation Phase 	Grade R or start of Grade	3 years	8 🗸	./	y		To be confirmed
Assessment		alignment	i oulluation Filase	11 Languages		v	v	v		
Thrive by Five	Measures cognitive dev for	Pre-literacy skills Cognitive dev skills	 Only for reception years and not all 	Grades RR & R	3 years	1	1	\		Easy dashboard,
	4-5 year old	o Pre-school focus	Foundation Phase	11 Languages			•	•		policy notes

What lies below the tip of the iceberg?

- Growing number of studies revealed very weak foundations
- Children starting grade 1 with poor oral language skills

Table 2 Oral language skills at the beginning of Grade 1

	Eastern Cape	Mpumalanga
Ability to identify initial sounds^ of words (phonemic awareness)		
% of learners scoring zero (i.e. 0 of 3 items correct)	49%	68%
Average percentage score (out of 3 items)	37%	18%
% of learners answering all 3 oral items correctly	23%	7%
Listening comprehension*		
% of learners scoring zero	12%	9%
Average percentage score**	53%	55%
Observations (Grade 1 learners, Term 1)	590	3,327





Why do we need benchmarks for foundational skills?

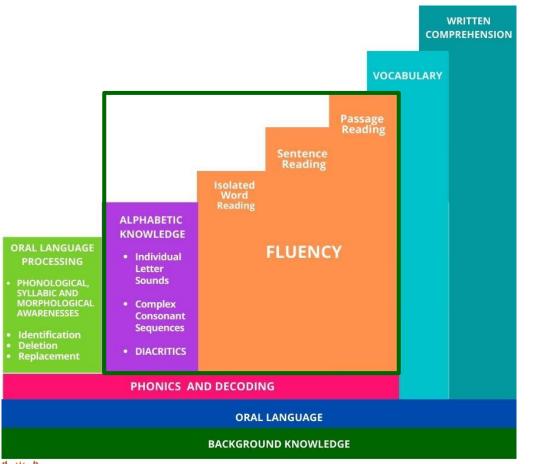
- Clarify key milestones in early reading development
- Enable early identification of children at risk
- Support timely and targeted remediation
- Guide differentiated instruction
- Monitor progress towards system goals





Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Considerations for Precursor Skills to Benchmark



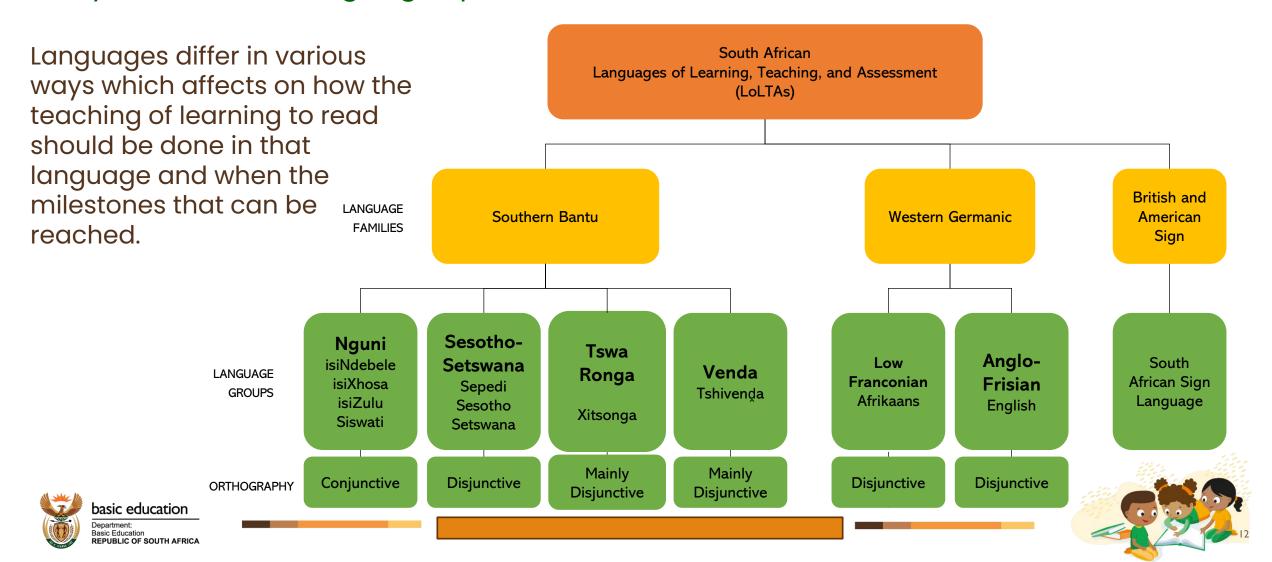
- Predicts/facilitates later written comprehension
- Explicitly taught and preferably attainable (constrained skill) in the Foundation Phase
- Metric that is readily understandable and useful for different users
- Appropriate across South African educational context (e.g. linguistic diversity and socio-economic landscape)





Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Why do we need language specific benchmarks?



Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Why do we need language specific benchmarks?

English	There was a stranger who was very hungry. He came to a village and asked for food. Nobody had any food.
isiZulu	Kunesihambi esasilambile kakhulu. Safika emizini omunye sacela ukudla. Abantu babengenakho ukudla.
Sepedi	Go be go na le mosepedi yo a bego a na le tlala. O fihlile motseng wo mongwe a kgopela dijo. Go be go se na yo a bego a na le dijo.

	Total words	Words per sentence	Letters per word	Total 1-2 letter words
English	21	7	3,8	4
isiZulu	11	3,7	7,7	0
Sepedi	33	11	2,9	23





Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

SETTING READING BENCHMARKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

October 2020



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3 Approaches:

Criteria Benchmarks

Define competency. Measure performance against a criterion e.g. from CAPS

Expert consultation

Based on curriculum, performance statements, experience, data

Data Driven

Based on the relationship between competency and reference criterion e. g., fluency with comprehension





Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Our approach

- Grounded in theoretical understanding of reading development
- Avoid imposing assumptions speed-accuracy or fluency-comprehension relationships – use non-parametric techniques
- Examine full distribution to identifying critical thresholds in the accuracy-speed and fluency-comprehension relationships
- Align these critical thresholds to specific grades



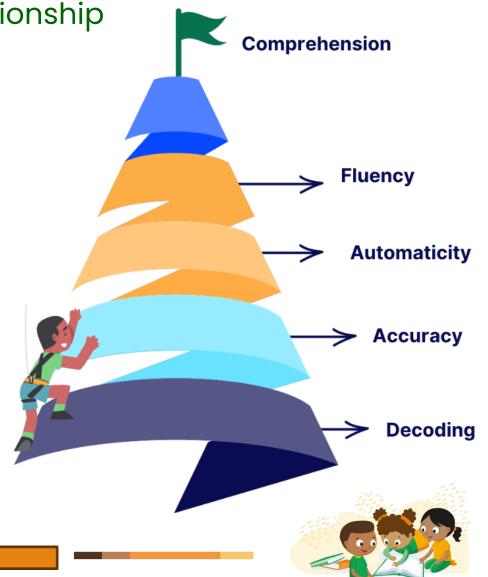


Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Critical thresholds in fluency-comprehension relationship

Fluency is bridge between decoding and comprehension but likely non-linearities

- Decoding threshold hypothesis (Wang et al. 2019) suggests that until fluency reaches a lower bound threshold, reading comprehension is unlikely to develop
- Possibly an upper threshold, beyond which there are no additional gains in comprehension for increased decoding skills -> beyond this fluency point, limited comprehension skills become the binding constraint

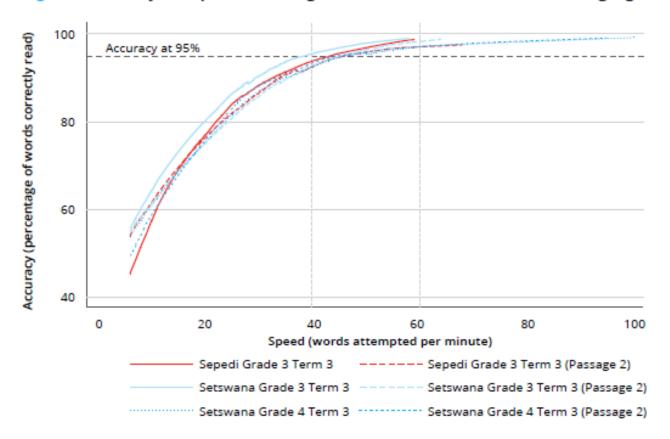




Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Determine lower threshold

Figure 4 Accuracy and speed in reading connected text: Sesotho-Setswana languages



Examine accuracyspeed relationship

When children read at speeds below instructional level of accuracy, decoding is laboured hindering meaning-making from text

Note Number of words attempted trimmed to the range 6–100.

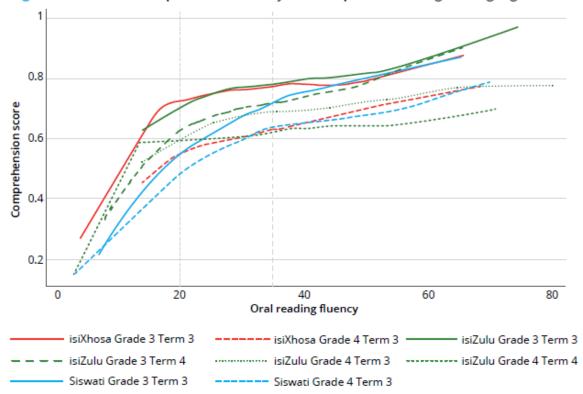




Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Determine upper threshold

Figure 5 The relationship between fluency and comprehension: Nguni languages



Note Grade 3 and 4 samples: restricted to learners attempting all questions.

Examine fluencycomprehension relationship

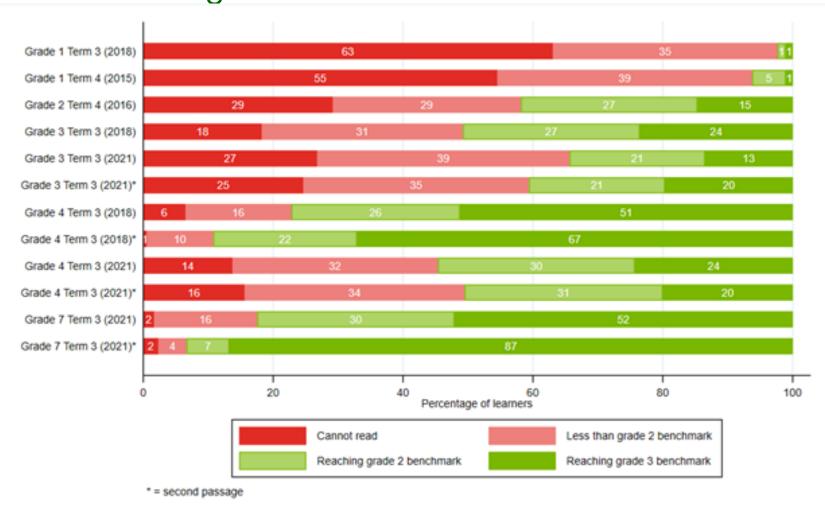
Point of diminishing gains from increasing fluency – limited comprehension skills become the binding constraint





Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

Contextual alignment



Balance of attainability with curriculum requirements

Determine whether the lower threshold is appropriate as the end of grade 2 benchmark

Determine whether the upper threshold is appropriate as the end of grade 3 threshold



Establishment of Early Grade Reading Benchmarks

SETTING READING BENCHMARKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

October 2020



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BENCHMARKING EARLY GRADE READING SKILLS IN SOUTH AFRICA:

TECHNICAL REPORT

basic education

TSHIVENDA HOME LANGUAGE

October 2023

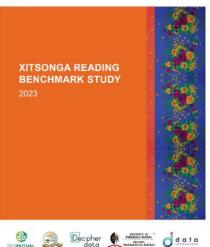
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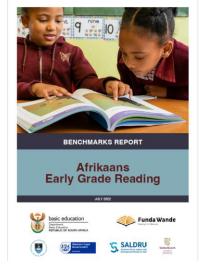














BENCHMARKING EARLY GRADE READING SKILLS IN SOUTH AFRICA: ENGLISH FIRST ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE

Summary Report

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Early Grade Reading Benchmarks for South African LoLTAs

DBE Early Grade Reading Fluency Benchmarks

Reading Fluency outcomes expected by the end of each grade's academic year

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Home Language	Letter Sound Knowledge (LSK)	Oral Reading Fluency (ORF)	Oral Reading Fluency (ORF)
Afrikaans	40 CLSPM	45 CWPM	60 CWPM
English	40 CLSPM	50 CWPM	70 CWPM
Tshivenda	40 CLSPM	35 CWPM	55 CWPM
Xitsonga	40 CLSPM	35 CWPM	55 CWPM
IsiNdebele	40 CLSPM	20 CWPM	35 CWPM
IsiZulu	40 CLSPM	20 CWPM	35 CWPM
IsiXhosa	40 CLSPM	20 CWPM	35 CWPM
Siswati	40 CLSPM	20 CWPM	35 CWPM
Sepedi	40 CLSPM	40 CWPM	60 CWPM
Sesotho	40 CLSPM	40 CWPM	60 CWPM
Setswana	40 CLSPM	40 CWPM	60 CWPM
English (First Additional Language)	N/A	30 CWPM	50 CWPM

= New/Updated benchmarks



Range of skills – time and team implications









Dankie

Enkosi

Ha khensa Re a leboga

Ro livhuha Siyabonga







