### A longitudinal appraisal of South Africa's participation in the PIRLS studies

#### LITASA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

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# **Presentation Outline**

- **Background to Educational Change in South Africa**
- Background to PIRLS Studies in South Africa
- **Given South African Education System**
- **South African Social/Societal & Educational Challenges**
- **South African's Participation in IEA PIRLS Studies**
- **Snippets of SA PIRLS Results**
- □ Snippets of PIRLS Studies and Learning/Educational Contexts





# Background to Educational Change in South Africa

- 1994 SA became a democratic state
  - Policy formulation process
- 1997 New education system, Curriculum 2005 (C2005)
- 2000 Revision of C2005 due to implementation challenges
- 2003 Revised National Curriculum Statement (RNCS)
- 2008 Foundations of Learning Campaign (FLC)
- 2012 Curriculum & Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS)





# Some SA Educational Challenges

- A Bifurcated Education System:
  - School Differences: Affluent vs Marginalised Populations
- 12 Official languages: Multilingual & Multicultural Citizenry
  - English and Afrikaans (historically dominant) VS
  - 9 Indigenous languages (historically marginalised) & SA Sign Language
- Dominant Approach to Teaching, Learning & Assessment:
  - Multilingualism: Parallel Monolingualisms
- Low Levels of Learner Achievement:
  - Evidence from National Tests: SE, ANA
  - International / Trans-National Studies: TIMSS, SEACMAQ





### **South African Education System**

| General Educatio           | Further Education &<br>Training Band – FET |                    |                  |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|
| Foundation<br>Phase        | Intermediate<br>Phase                      | Senior Phase       |                  |
| Lower Primary              | Higher Primary                             | Lower<br>Secondary | Higher Secondary |
| Grades R to 3              | Grades 4 to 6                              | Grades 7 to 9      | Grades 10 to 12  |
| School-Based<br>Assessment | School-Based Assessments plus Examinations |                    |                  |

**NB: ENTRENCHED TESTING OR GRADING CULTURE ACROSS THE SYSTEM** 





### South African Social/Societal Challenges

MAIN SOCIAL / SOCIETAL CHALLENGES IN SOUTH AFRICA

### **TRIPLE CHALLENGES**

- INEQUALITY
- POVERTY
- UNEMPLOYMENT

### **RAMPANT CORRUPTION**





### South African's Participation in IEA PIRLS Studies

- 1<sup>st</sup> Cycle: 2001 [Before SA Entry]
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle: PIRLS 2006: <u>SA Baseline</u> Grades 4 & 5 [Howie et al. 2008]
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle: PIRLS 2011: Grade 4 prePIRLS & Grade 5 PIRLS
  - [Howie et al. 2012]
- 4<sup>th</sup> Cycle: PIRLS 2016: Grade 4 PIRLS Literacy & Grade 5 PIRLS
  - [Howie et al. 2017]
- 5<sup>th</sup> Cycle: PIRLS 2021: Grades 4 & 6 [COVID-19] Reporting in Progress
- [CEA-DBE et al. 2023]





### **PIRLS PARTICIPANTS: 2006 - 2021**

- LEARNERS: GRADES 4, 5 & 6
- TEACHERS
- SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
- PARENTS





### PIRLS PARTICIPANTS: 2006 - 2021

#### **READING TESTS:**

• LEARNER READING TESTS

#### **CONTEXTUAL INSTRUMENTS:**

- LEARNER QUESTIONNAIRE
- TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE
- SCHOOL PRINCIPAL QUESTIONNAIRE
- PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE





# WHAT DOES PIRLS MEASURE?

#### **ASSUPMTION: LEARNING TO READ VS READING TO LEARN**

### Purpose for Reading

- Literary Experience
- Acquire and Use Information

### Reading Comprehension Processes

- Focusing on and retrieving explicitly stated information
- Making straightforward inferences
- Interpreting and integrating ideas and information
- Evaluating and critiquing content and textual elements

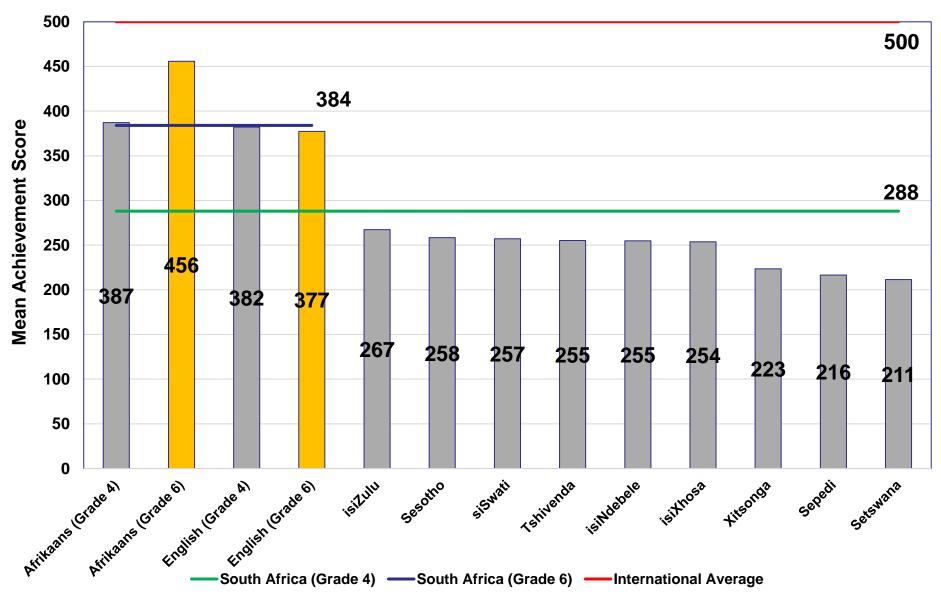




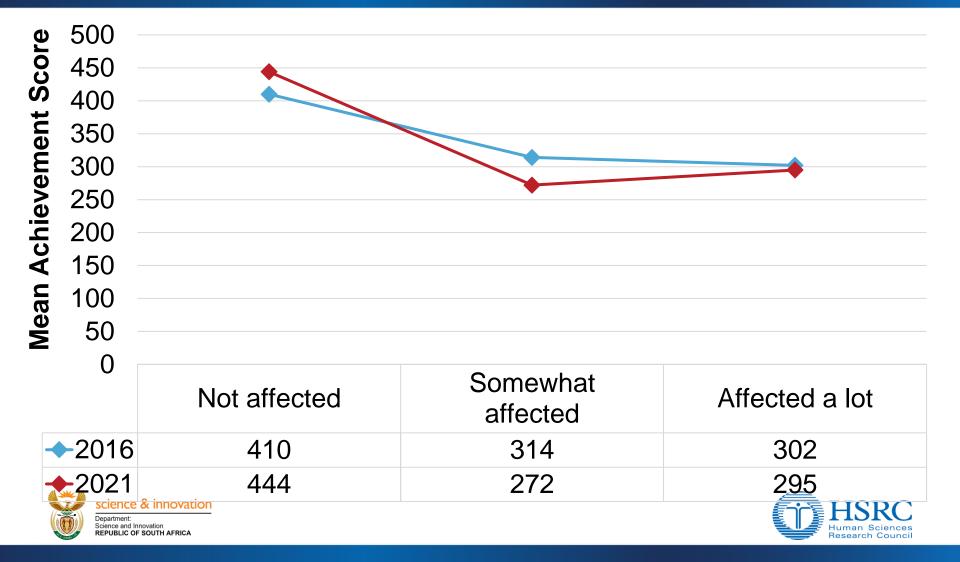
### PIRLS READING SCORES: 2006 to 2021

| SA PIRLS                               | Learner<br>Participants     | International<br>Mean | SA Mean | SA Performance By<br>Gender |       |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Cycles                                 |                             |                       |         | Boys                        | Girls |
| <b>PIRLS 2001</b>                      | _                           | _                     | -       | -                           | -     |
| PIRLS 2006<br><mark>SA BASELINE</mark> | Grade 4                     | 500                   | 253     | 235                         | 271   |
|  | Grade 5                     | 500                   | 302     | 283                         | 319   |
| ſ                                      | Grade 4<br>[prePIRLS]       | 500                   | 461     | 446                         | 475   |
|  | Grade 5 [PIRLS]             |                       | 421     | 408                         | 434   |
| <b>PIRLS 2016</b>                      | Grade 4 [PIRLS<br>Literacy] | 500                   | 320     | 295                         | 347   |
|  | Grade 5 [PIRLS]             | 500                   | 320     | 295                         | 347   |
| <b>PILRS 2021</b>                      | Grade 4 [PIRLS<br>Literacy] | 500                   | 288     | 260                         | 317   |
|  | Grade 6 [PIRLS]             |                       | 384     | 359                         | 408   |

### 2021 PIRLS READING SCORES BY LANGUAGE



# LEARNING & SCHOOL RESOURCE SHORTAGES, TREND (SCORE)



### 2016 GRADE 4 READING SCORES BY SCHOOL QUINTILE

| School Quintile Rank | Reading School |  |
|----------------------|----------------|--|
| Quintile 1           | 288            |  |
| Quintile 2           | 299            |  |
| Quintile 3           | 303            |  |
| Quintile 4           | 328            |  |
| Quintile 5           | <b>426</b>     |  |

# TEACHER WORKING CONDITIONS AT SCHOOL

| Working Condition         | Responses | Scores |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Hardly had a problem      | 11%       | 389    |
| Minor to moderate problem | 76%       | 314    |
| Serious problem           | 13%       | 293    |





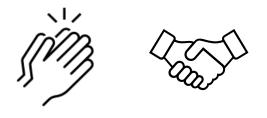
# SOME REMARKS & OBSERVATIONS

- 1. From the outset, the PIRLS studies proofed to be cognitively challenging for SA learners. The passages or texts used for literary and informational reading purposes were difficult for our learners and more demanding than current CAPS requirements.
- 2. The scores on reading comprehension in African home languages observed across the different PIRLS cycles were lower than expected.
- 3. The complexity of learners learning in multi-lingual contexts is evident in the assessment data.
- 4. While the Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated SA educational challenges, it has also bought forth an opportunity for stock-taking and resetting/rebooting the system for the better.





#### IN ELEVEN OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AFRICA



BAIE DANKIE! - Afrikaans THANK YOU! – English NGIYABONGA - IsiNdebele ENKOSI! - IsiXhosa NGIYABONGA! – IsiZulu KE A LEBOHA! - Sesotho KE A LEBOGA! – Sesotho sa Leboa KE A LEBOGA! - Setswana NGIYABONGA! – Siswati NDZI KHENTSE NGOFU! - Xitsonga NDI A LIVHUWA! - Tshivenda



