# Basic Education Lekgotla 2024 

## Recent South African trends and what they mean for the future

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Skills for the $21^{\text {st }}$ century are not only about mathematics and science, but this is inevitably an important part.

From the African Union's Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA):

The relevance of secondary education remains a concern as it relates to employability, technical and vocational training and articulation with tertiary education. Math and science at this level are critical to the development of a well-equipped human capital capable of competing in increasingly science and technology-driven world as well as the foundation for knowledge-based economies.

## TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY OPPORTUNITIES

1. Let us not fall for the 'worst in the world' narrative, which is not supported by data, and realise that internationally we have co-travellers.
2. Schools now roughly meet minimum university demand for sufficient mathematics and science skills, but we should go beyond this minimum, for various reasons - the 'pipeline' suggests this can be done in the near future.
3. Let us go on focussing on mathematics outcomes - our participation levels are on the whole not the problem.
4. Let us maximise the employment impacts of our expanding set of practical subjects.
5. As we continue to grow ICT skills, let us draw from what we already have, and consider existing (often unexpected) pockets of mathematics excellence.

## TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY PLANNING

This has become possible thanks to the efforts of thousands of people inside and outside government, building systems based on the latest technologies, but also paying attention to detail as we routinely gather and quality-assure our data.

1. Our performance in the international tests

2. Our performance in the international tests


## 1. Our performance in the international tests

## lers with this IRT score (rounded to the

 Lastly, there is no credible evidence supporting the notion that South Africa's pandemic-related learning losses were exceptionally large.Note that the 'pipeline' for South Africa (and Morocco) is relatively favourable. 2019 in 2035.
2. Mathematics and science supply and demand

| School supply |
| :---: |
| The number of year-end |
| Grade 12 NSCs meeting |
| university entrance Bachelors |
| or Diploma requirements |
| increased from 260,000 in |
| 2011 to 470,000 in 2023. |

Sufficient mathematics, and to some extent physical sciences, marks are a more formidable barrier for the school-to-university transition. Around two-thirds of first-year university students are subject to some mathematics admissions criteria.

## 2. Mathematics and science supply and demand

These supply-demand questions should be more closely monitored, but with the 2023 rise in high-level mathematics achievers in NSC, we are roughly meeting the demand.


Combination of mathematics and physical science threshold marks
3. Mathematics participation and outcomes

\% who take mathematics

## 3. Mathematics participation and outcomes



## 3. Mathematics participation and outcomes



## 3. Mathematics participation and outcomes



## 4. Greater participation in practical subjects

 Inevitably, some of the discussion around $21^{\text {st }}$ century readiness must focus on grades 10 to 12 subject offerings and uptake.Except for 'Math lit' and Math', these are the official 'organising fields'.


## 4. Greater participation in practical subjec

## 18 practical subjects

 (subjects with PATs) increased from $8 \%$ to 11\% 2011 to 2022.Largely driven by Tourism.


## 4. Greater participation in practical subjects



## 4. Greater participation in practical subjects

## 3 large businessoriented subjects have shrunk.



## 4. Greater participation in practical subjects

## Small subjects that should be larger to deal with complex demands of $21^{\text {st }}$ century?



Not \% of Grade 12s in one year, but of a whole birth cohort - data now allows for the individual tracking of learners over years


## All 4 Johannesburg districts: 3.4\%

5. ICT sl Capricorn (incl. Polokwane): 5.2\% Vhembe: 4.8\%


Motheo (incl. Bloemfontein): 2.8\% Thabo Mofutsanyana (TH): 3.8\%

Why does this happen?

What are the implications for strategy?
areas often lag behind.

Important observation on gender: in recent years females have caught up with males on this indicator.

## 5. ICT skills and pockets of mathematics excellence

Turning to the 2 Grade 12 computer subjects...
\% of Grade 12 lea
a school with com
$\square 0.0 \%$ to $4.9 \%$
$\square 5.0 \%$ to $14.9 \%$
$\square 15.0 \%$ to $29.9 \%$
$\square 30.0 \%$ to $59.9 \%$
$\square 60 \%+$
\% of Grade 12 learners in 2022 in a school with computer candidates
$\square 0.0 \%$ to $4.9 \%$
$\square 5.0 \%$ to $14.9 \%$
$\square 15.0 \%$ to $29.9 \%$
$\square$ 60\%+

It's as if the east-west contrast is reversed. In NC, could be about dealing with remoteness.

Three roughly equal groups of Gr 12 learners

- School participates in NSC computer subject
- No NSC computer participation, but has computer lab
- No NSC computer participation, no computer lab
\% of Grade 12 learners in 2022 in a school with computer candidates
$\square 0.0 \%$ to $4.9 \%$
$\square 5.0 \%$ to $14.9 \%$
$\square 15.0 \%$ to $29.9 \%$ $\square 30.0 \%$ to $59.9 \%$, $\square 60 \%+$

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A 'low-hanging fruit'? And it's not just about the hardware.


## Thank you!

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