

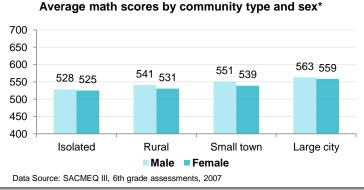
EDUCATION POLICY AND DATA CENTER

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LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT IN READING AND MATH, SACMEQ 2007



Swaziland Average reading scores by community type and sex* 700 650 581 589 600 559 560 535 545 516 ⁵²⁹ 550 500 450 400 Isolated Rural Small town Large city Male Female Data Source: SACMEQ III, 6th grade assessments, 2007 Swaziland



Swaziland

Swaziland



* Similar to assessments like TIMSS, PIRLS, and PISA, SACMEQ scores have a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of pupil scores of 100. The minimum scores on the assessments are around 190 points and the maximum scores are around 900 points.

** Descriptions of SACMEQ reading and math performance levels are available below.

Data Source: SACMEQ III, 6th grade assessments, 2007

SACMEQ III Data

Data for this profile comes from the third Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring and Educational Quality (SACMEQ) study conducted in 2007. The study measured reading and math performance at the sixth grade level in Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zanzibar, and Zimbabwe. More information about SACMEQ is available at www.sacmeq.org.

SACMEQ Reading Performance Levels †

Pre Reading	Matches words and pictures involving concrete concepts and everyday objects; follows short simple written instructions.
Emergent Reading	Matches words and pictures involving prepositions and abstract concepts; uses cuing systems to interpret phrases by reading on.
Basic Reading	Interprets meaning in a short and simple text.
Reading for Meaning	Reads in order to link and interpret information located in various parts of the text.
Interpretive Reading	Reads in order to combine and interpret information from various parts of the text in association with external information that contextualizes meaning.
Inferential Reading	Reads through longer texts in order to combine information so as to infer the writer's purpose.
Analytical Reading	Locates information in longer texts in order to combine information from various parts of the text so as to infer the writer's personal beliefs
Critical Reading	Locates information in longer texts in order to combine information from various parts of the text so as to infer and evaluate what the writer has assumed about both the topic and the characteristics of the reader.
SACMEQ Math Performance Levels t	
Pre Numeracy	Applies single step addition or subtraction operations. Recognizes simple shapes. Matches numbers and pictures. Counts in whole numbers.
Emergent Numeracy	Applies a two-step addition or subtraction operation. Estimates the length of familiar objects. Recognizes common two-dimensional shapes.
Basic Numeracy	Translates verbal information using one arithmetic operation. Translates graphical information into fractions. Interprets place value of whole numbers up to thousands. Interprets simple common everyday units of measurement.
Basic Numeracy Beginning Numeracy	fractions. Interprets place value of whole numbers up to thousands. Interprets simple common
Beginning	fractions. Interprets place value of whole numbers up to thousands. Interprets simple common everyday units of measurement. Translates verbal or graphic information into simple arithmetic problems. Uses multiple different
Beginning Numeracy Competent	fractions. Interprets place value of whole numbers up to thousands. Interprets simple common everyday units of measurement. Translates verbal or graphic information into simple arithmetic problems. Uses multiple different arithmetic operations on whole numbers, fractions, and/or decimals. Translates verbal; graphic; or tabular information into an arithmetic form to solve a given problem.
Beginning Numeracy Competent Numeracy Mathematically	fractions. Interprets place value of whole numbers up to thousands. Interprets simple common everyday units of measurement. Translates verbal or graphic information into simple arithmetic problems. Uses multiple different arithmetic operations on whole numbers, fractions, and/or decimals. Translates verbal; graphic; or tabular information into an arithmetic form to solve a given problem. Solves multiple-operation problems. Converts basic measurement units. Solves multiple-operation problems involving fractions, ratios, and decimals. Translates verbal and graphic information into symbolic, algebraic, and equation form to solve a given mathematical problem.
	Emergent Reading Basic Reading Reading for Meaning Interpretive Reading Inferential Reading Analytical Reading Critical Reading Critical Reading Pre Numeracy Emergent

† Descriptions of performance levels are abbreviated; for complete descriptions, please visit the SACMEQ website at www.sacmeq.org.



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