MA Conference 2017 *Common Denominators: connections within and beyond mathematics* 

# Beyond GCSE resits: provision for post 16s without a C+

GRAHAM GRIFFITHS,

UCLIOE, ALM, NANAMIC

#### Introductions Tell us

- your name,
- institution, and
- your experience of / interest in teaching mathematics post 16.

### Background

Raising of participation age

Wolf recommendations led to requirement to repeat GCSE if not C+ Revision of GCSE

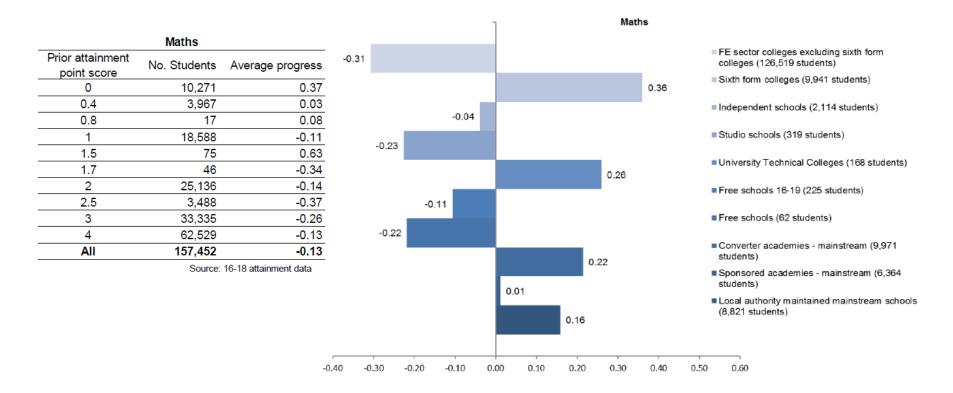
& Worrying statistics

# Ofqual data comparing 2015 and 2016

	Cumulative percentage at grade			
	2015		2016	
	16-year-olds	Post-16	16-year-olds	Post-16
A*	6.7	1.0	7.0	0.8
A	18.6	3.1	19.7	2.4
С	69.1	35.8	70.5	29.5

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/detailed-analysis-ofsummer-2016-gcse-results

#### Dfe Data on progress post 16



Source: 16-18 attainment data

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/fil e/583857/Progress\_8\_school\_performance\_measure\_Jan\_17.pdf

### Background

- Prof Adrian Smith report to be published
- -Repeats not helpful
- -Revise alternatives
- -Online learning likely to be a way forward

### Do you think 16-18 learners should repeat GCSE?

- Many employers and educational progression require GCSE (although some value Functional skills)
- A qualification understood by many Wolf argues that GCSE is a known 'brand' that could be reformed
- What about adults who also end up taking examinations?

#### Alternatives

Previous – Key Skills (portfolio plus test)

#### Existing (just) – Free Standing Mathematics Qualifications

Existing – Functional skills Others?

### What do you think of the alternatives?

Portfolios were not considered 'rigorous' enough

Difficulties with equivalencies if using a suite

Tensions between what works with older adults and young people

# Potential approaches to consider

Realistic Mathematics Education – employing appropriate models

- Contextualised / embedded mathematics
- Critical mathematical literacy utilising real news items
- **Financial literacy**
- Language aware

## What sort of approaches to mathematics matter to you? Why?

## Should there be a special GCSE for 16+?

## There was (the old SEG modular programme)

#### Included income tax etc

#### Income tax (lowest rate and basic rate)

Most people who pay income tax earn more than £5835, and hence have a taxable income in excess of £1500.

Taxable income between £1500 and £28 000 is taxed at 23p in the pound, i.e. 23%. Since most people pay the majority of their income tax at this rate, the 23p rate is known as the basic rate.

#### -Example

```
Mr Jackson is an engineer and earns £21 250 per year. His personal tax
allowance is £4557. How much income tax does he pay per year?
Annual taxable income = Annual gross pay – Total allowance
= £21 250 - £4557 = £16 693
Income taxable at basic rate = Taxable income - £1500 (maximum at
lowest rate)
= £15 193
Income tax at lowest rate = 10p × 1500 = £150
Income tax at basic rate = 23p × 15 193 = £3494.39
Total annual income tax = £3644.39
```

The future?

Tensions

Maths as filter  $\Leftrightarrow$  min expectation

Approaches to teaching ⇔ approaches to assessment

Young people ⇔ adults

### Thank you

- Graham Griffiths g.griffiths@ucl.ac.uk
- PGCE Post Compulsory Mathematics with numeracy
- ALM Treasurer <u>www.alm-online.net</u>
- NANAMIC committee <u>www.nanamic.org.uk</u>