

Education and Skills Development

FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING COLLEGES IN SOUTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE IN 2010

Eastern Cape: Ikhala FET College

Report prepared for the
Department of Higher Education and Training

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INTRODUCTION

In May-June 2010 the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) undertook, on behalf of the National Board for Further Education and Training (NBFET), an audit of the Further Education and Training (FET) college sector in South Africa. The corporate campuses of all fifty colleges were visited over a two-day period. In the course of the audit, the HSRC collected information on college governance and management, staff and student profiles, and student efficiency rates. While the research team's brief was to focus on college governance and management in an attempt to address the question of whether colleges were ready to be absorbed into the newly-formed Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and to operate on a defined autonomy basis, the comprehensiveness of the audit (entailing visits to all 50 colleges) provided the research team with an opportunity to collect information on the other aforementioned aspects: staff and student profiles; and student efficiency rates. The decision to collect these other pieces of information was motivated also by the rationale that colleges' ability to participate in the survey would itself provide a good indication of their capacity for self-governance. Indeed, the findings of the audit bear out the differential capacity of the different parts of the sector in responding to an exercise of this kind.

This report is indicator-driven, the key points of measurement within the five areas under investigation (governance; management; staff profiles; student profiles; and efficiency rates) having been condensed into high-level findings that can readily be absorbed by policy-makers and departmental officials alike.

There are two sections to this report. The first presents, in five sub-sections, a set of tables containing key high-level findings of the project. The five sub-sections are: Governance; Management; Staff Profiles; Student Profiles; and Efficiency Rates. The second section comprises a narrative report based upon the tables in Section 1.

The organising principle behind the report is comparative. There is a report on each of the fifty colleges, each report comparing the college's status or performance on any given indicator to the national profile and to the profile of the province in which the college is located. This enables the reader to assess "at a glance" the extent to which the college conforms to or deviates from national and provincial profiles.

Note on the data

Every effort was made, during the fieldwork period and over the two months following it, to collect the six pieces of data from each college reproduced in the appendices: three questionnaires – Governance, Management and Administration, and Profiles and Efficiency Indicators; and three spreadsheets – council member, staff, and student profiles. Certain colleges were not, however, able to provide all the data requested. In total, the HSRC received completed Governance, Management and Administration, and Profiles and Efficiency Indicators questionnaires from all 50 colleges, council member spreadsheets from 41 of the 50 colleges, staff member spreadsheets from 46 of the 50 colleges, and student spreadsheets from 41 of the 50 colleges.

In order to provide as full a picture as possible of staff and student profiles, the research team has elected to supplement the missing data with data from the Further Education and Training Management Information System (FETMIS) data of the DHET. Accordingly, certain data in the tables in Section 1 are taken or derived from the recently released preliminary data-sets on the FET college system (DHET, 2011). The full data-set, showing which data is FET audit- and which data is FETMIS-derived, is available on request.

SECTION 1: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE FET COLLEGE SYSTEM

Governance

Table 1: College governance, 2009-2010¹

	Council composition, 2010				Council member qualifications and competencies, 2010			Council meeting attendance, 2009 ²
	# on council ³	# black	# female	Age	# with qualification below diploma	# of specified areas in which members are collectively competent ⁴	# of council members trained for council portfolio	Ordinary council meeting attendance
College	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	9
Provincial	14 (ave)	12 (ave)	5 (ave)	46 (ave)	3 (ave)	4 (ave)	9 (ave)	11
National	13 (ave)	11 (ave)	4 (ave)	46 (ave)	2 (ave)	4 (ave)	8 (ave)	11 (ave)

Compliance with FET Act of 2006 ⁵				Staff employer ⁶		
Policies, plans & procedures (max. 64)	Financial (max.12)	Governance structures (max. 38)	Overall (max 114)	# employed by college (council)	# employed by state	% of staff employed by college (council)
20	10	28	58	76	64	54
38 (ave)	10 (ave)	31 (ave)	79 (ave)	100 (ave)	135 (ave)	47
49 (ave)	10 (ave)	33 (ave)	92 (ave)	141 (ave)	144 (ave)	49

Key

1 Data derived from the Governance instrument in Appendix A and Council Member spreadsheet in Appendix B.

- 2 Combined attendance of the first four meetings listed by the college divided by the total possible attendance of the four meetings.
- 3 The FET Act (2006) specifies that there should be 16 members on the council.
- 4 No. of categories (out of 7) in which the college collectively has competence as per the FET Act of 2006 (one point allocated per category regardless of how many members are competent in a category).
- 5 The following variables were included under “Policies, plans and procedures”: V4.1-8; V4.18-33; V5.8; V12.2-7. Under “Financial governance” the following were included: V4.9-15. Under “Governance structures” the following were included: V1.2-3; V8.1-5; V9.1-4; V9.6-7; V9.9; V11.1-5.
- 6 Staff = all staff of the college (lecturing, management and support), of whom only two – the principal and his/her deputy – should (according to the FET Act of 2006) be management staff and employed by the state. Data derived from the Staff member spreadsheet in Appendix C.

Management

Table 2: College management, 2007-2010¹

	Finances				Reports	FETMIS System	ICT
	# of colleges with CFOs	Sources of college funding (%) ²	Recapitalisation funding received, 2007-2009	# of qualified audits per college, 2007-2009	College submission of reports to council, 2007-2009 ³	Name of system ⁴	Effectiveness of college usage of ICT ⁵ (max. rating 42)
College	0	70	R 33,830,000	1	18	COLTECH	10
Provincial	1	43	R 34,729,285 (ave)	1 (ave)	21 (ave)	DB2000 (6 actual)	20 (ave)
National	14 (actual)	39	R 39 316 380 (ave)	1 (ave)	19 (ave)	COLTECH (28 actual)	29 (ave)

# of skills development-related MOUs					
Business	Local communities	SETAs	Other education & training institutions	Local governmental departments and municipalities	Other institutions
2	0	2	3	4	0
2 (ave)	0 (ave)	1 (ave)	2(ave)	2 (ave)	1 (ave)
2 (ave)	0 (ave)	1 (ave)	1 (ave)	1 (ave)	0 (ave)

Key

- 1 Data derived from Management and Administration instrument in Appendix D, the Staff Member spreadsheet in Appendix C, and the Student spreadsheet in Appendix E.
- 2 Percentage of income from sources other than: Donations; Money raised by the college; Money raised through loans; Income derived from investments; Money from services rendered; Student fees; Accommodation or other services.
- 3 Actual amount received over the three-year period.
- 4 Management, Student academic performance, financial audit, and Annual reports: two points for hard evidence, one for soft evidence, zero for no evidence.
- 5 System most commonly in use.
- 6 Composite rating based on v30.1-v31.5 in the Management instrument (see Appendix B): two points for hard evidence, one for soft evidence, zero for no evidence)

Staff profile

Table 3: College staff profile, 2008-2010¹

	Academic staff demography			Qualifications	Staff ratios			Teaching load	Staff disruptions to the teaching / learning process
	% female	% black ²	Age	% of academic staff with less than first degree / higher diploma	Lecturer-to-student ³	Lecturer to support staff ⁴	Full-time to part-time lecturing staff ⁵	# of periods taught per week	# of staff disruptions per college between 2008 and 2010
College	59	85	36	58	1 : 23	48 : 52	96 : 4	33	1
Provincial	52	86	38 (ave)	58	1 : 31	59 : 41	91 : 9	20 (ave)	1 (ave)
National	47	77	39 (ave)	57	1 : 32	60 : 40	88 : 12	20 (ave)	1 (ave)

	Academic staff loss and gain, 2008-2010										
	2008			2009			2010			Net loss/gain, 2008-2010 ⁶	Total no. of lecturing staff
	Gain	Loss	Main cause of loss	Gain	Loss	Main cause of loss	Gain	Loss	Main cause of loss		
College	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	69
Provincial	25	16	Resignation	57	8	Retirement	41	2	Death & Resignation	+ 42 (ave)	133 (ave)
National	44 (ave)	30 (ave)	Resignation (25 actual) (MD = 17)	59 (ave)	23 (ave)	Resignation (26 actual) (MD = 17)	28 (ave)	7 (ave)	Resignation (27 actual) (MD = 19)	+46 (ave)	167 (ave)

	Academic staff development in 2009		
	Proportion of staff trained (%) ⁷	Time spent on training per staff member (days)	Proportion of total college expenditure on staff development (%)
College	141	3	1.2
Provincial	63	4	1.6
National	65	10 (ave)	1.4

Key

- 1 Data derived from the Management and Administration instrument in Appendix D and the Staff Member spreadsheet in Appendix E.
- 2 Black = black African, coloured and Indian / Asian.
- 3 Ratio of total number of lecturing staff to total number of students enrolled.
- 4 Percentage of total lecturing staff to percentage of total support staff.
- 5 Percentage of total full-time lecturing staff to percentage of total part-time lecturing staff.
- 6 Average net gain = "+" (e.g., +25); average net loss = "-" (e.g., -10).
- 7 Categories are: retirement; ill-health; death; resignation; unhappiness with college; and other.
- 8 Number of staff trained (v43.6) divided by the number of academic staff in the college (v.47.28+v47.37) (Management instrument, Appendix D).

Student profile

Table 4: College student profile, 2007-2010¹

	Demography								
	% female	% black ¹⁵	% disabled, 2008-2010	Age					
				15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+
College	57	100	MD	4	71	18	4	2	1
Provincial	54	98	0.2	21	55	16	5	2	1
National	52	96	0.1	20 (ave)	56 (ave)	14 (ave)	5 (ave)	3 (ave)	2 (ave)

	Home province	Financial support			
	% students from outside province of college	% students not in receipt of support	% students in receipt of support from:		
			NSFAS	Other	
College	MD	MD	MD	MD	
Provincial	0	71	27	3	
National	9	58	36	6	

	Student disruptions to the teaching / learning process	Enrolments			Student exit data
	# of disruptions per college, 2008-2010	% of students enrolled in 2010 in:			# of colleges that keep student exit data
		NC(V) programmes	NATED programmes	Other programmes	
College	0	95	4	1	0
Provincial	1 (ave)	65	26	9	3 (of 8)
National	1 (ave)	58	32	10	18 (actual)

Key

1 Data derived from the Management and Administration instrument in Appendix D and the Student spreadsheet in Appendix E.

Efficiency rates, 2007-2009

Table 5: Student throughput rates, 2007-2009 (%): NATED (N) programmes¹

	Year			Average throughput rate for N programmes, 2007-2009
	2007	2008	2009	
College (%)	47	50	53	50
Province (%)	27	30	32	30
National (%)	45	50	46	47

Table 6: Student throughput rates, 2007-2009 (%): NC(V) programmes

	Year			Average throughput rate for NC(V) programmes, 2007-2009
	2007	2008	2009	
College (%)	4	8	8	7
Province (%)	15	20	24	23
National (%)	29	28	34	30

Table 7: Student throughput rates, 2007-2009 (%): Other (NSC, occupational and skills programmes, other programmes)

	Year			Average throughput rate for Other programmes, 2007-2009
	2007	2008	2009	
College (%)	49	100	94	81
Province (%)	53	96	65	81
National (%)	75	62	60	66

Key

- 1 In Tables 5, 6 and 7, the efficiency rate is the number of students who passed as a percentage of the number of students enrolled in the programme – that is, the throughput rate – across all levels of the programme. Data derived from the Profiles and Efficiency Indicators instrument in Appendix F.

SECTION 2: NARRATIVE REPORT

COLLEGE GOVERNANCE

Profile of council

A juxtaposition of the purpose clauses of the Further Education and Training (FET) Act of 1998 (DoE, 1998) and the FET Colleges Act of 2006 (DoE, 2006) reveals only one major difference between the two:

FET Act of 1998	FET Colleges Act of 2006
1. To regulate further education and training; 2. to provide for the establishment, governance and funding of public further education and training institutions; 3. to provide for the registration of private further education and training institutions; 4. to provide for quality assurance and quality promotion in further education and training; 5. to provide for transitional arrangements and the repeal of laws; and 6. to provide for matters connected therewith.	1. To provide for the regulation of further education and training; 2. to provide for the establishment, governance and funding of public further education and training colleges; 3. to provide for the employment of staff at public further education and training colleges; 4. to provide for the registration of private further education and training colleges; 5. to provide for the promotion of quality in further education and training; 6. to provide for transitional arrangements and the repeal or amendment of laws; and 7. to provide for matters connected therewith.

The 2006 Act makes provision for the employment of staff at public FET colleges – declaring that “The college is the employer of all lecturers and support staff” (DoE, 2006: 20(1)). This one distinction gives college councils powers – to create posts and appoint staff to them – not available to them under the previous dispensation.

In the FET Act of 1998 the nomination of council members was driven in part by considerations of stakeholder category representation:

(9) The Member of the Executive Council must, by notice in the *Provincial Gazette*, and by any other reasonably practicable means, invite nominations for the members contemplated in subsection (4) (c) [not more than five persons appointed by the Member of the Executive Council] and (h) [such additional persons as may be determined by the council in consultation with the Member of the Executive Council] from -

- (a) the public;
- (b) organised business; and
- (c) organised labour.

This requirement is *absent* in the FET Colleges Act of 2006, where there is a different requirement –

(6) The council must, in consultation with the Member of the Executive Council, appoint four additional external persons with financial, human resources and legal skills as members of the council

– a requirement extended in the Standard College Statute (which also forms part of the 2006 Act) to include “a broad spectrum of competencies in the fields of education, business, finance, law, marketing, information technology and human resource management” (DoE, 2006: 6(1)(h)). Appointment of lecturing staff, then, pre-supposes certain kinds of academic and professional expertise amongst council members – which underpins the nature of the investigation of college council composition below.

Council composition

The FET Act of 2006 specifies that there should be 16 members on each college council. The reasons for having a fairly large number of persons on councils are implied rather than explicitly stated in the FET Act (2006). From the Governance table in Section 1 we see that the average number of council members at both national and provincial levels is 13 – which falls short of the requirement of the Act. The number of college council members at Ikahla FET College could not be ascertained as data could not be solicited.

The council should be broadly representative of the community served by the public college in terms of race, gender and disability (DoE, 2006: 7(c)). With regard to race, it should also be representative in terms of national and provincial demographics. With regard to gender, the council composition should ideally reflect the percentage distribution of females in the general population (52% female).

In 1998, Hall (1999) found, in a study of technical colleges in KwaZulu-Natal, that the majority (49%) of council members were white. There are no figures for the country as a whole (the National Business Initiative publications (Powell & Hall, 2000; 2002; 2004) do not report on this); but from the 2010 audit we see that, nationally, an average of 11 council members are black (black here, and throughout the report, comprises black African, coloured, and Indian / Asian persons). There has been a major change in council member representation since the late 1990s, black representation now approximating the proportion of black people in the general population (around 90%). Provincially, on average 12 council members are black. The number of black (and white) members on Ikahla FET College’s council is unknown.

From a gender perspective, we see that the national and provincial averages for female members on college councils are 4 and 5 respectively. Female representivity on councils at these two levels therefore falls significantly short of the 52% ideal. By implication, colleges have a long way to go to achieve the optimal balance in this regard.

Age

Our interpretation of the age of council members is that a council with an average age of below 30 is possibly too young and inexperienced to govern a college with wisdom, while an average age of 60 or more would suggest that the council is on average too old, in that while it brings collective experience and wisdom to the governing process, it does not cater for

youth by bringing new blood into the council. The national average for council members is 46, as is the average for the Eastern Cape colleges. The average age of council members in this college was not provided.

Qualifications

From a qualifications perspective, the possession by a council member of a diploma or above would ensure that members have a certain depth of knowledge in a particular discipline and are therefore well qualified to make judgements about issues of college governance, especially regarding academic matters. At national level on average 2 council members and at provincial level on average 3 council members have qualifications below a diploma. These figures suggest a relatively high level of education amongst council members. The college did not furnish details about the qualifications of council members.

Competence

The 2006 Act, as indicated earlier, requires broad council competence in a range of specified areas. If all external members have expertise in the same field, however, this will compromise the ability of the council to make decisions requiring expertise in the other specified areas. A balance, therefore, would seem to be required. Collective competence in four of the seven areas would seem to suggest an adequate representation of areas of expertise; anything below four suggests that expertise may be lacking. Nationally, the profile reveals that members are mostly competent in four areas: education, followed by finance, business, and then law. At the provincial level council members are also competent in four areas. This college did not provide data concerning external council member competence.

Training in portfolio area

Training in portfolio area

Besides the possession of qualifications and experience in a specified area, council members should ideally have undergone some training in their portfolio areas. A training rate where fewer than half of the council members have been trained in their portfolio area would suggest that the council is not optimally placed to make governance decisions, while a rate of more than half would suggest basic competence in decision making. At the national level, we see that an average of 8 out of 13 council members have received some training in their portfolio area – suggesting a healthy emphasis on training by the college. At the provincial level on average of 9 out of 14 council members have been trained. In this college, information could not be obtained about the number of members who have undergone training in their portfolio area.

While training in a portfolio area would seem to be important, however, exposure to portfolio-specific training in governance is no guarantee of enhanced performance. This aspect was not gauged in the course of the fieldwork.

Council meeting attendance, 2009

One of the concerns around any elected body's functionality is the extent of meeting attendance (let alone meaningful participation). The capacity of a body to make decisions representative of the various constituencies of which it is composed would seem to depend fundamentally on the number of persons either voting for or achieving consensus on a particular issue. Clause 10(2) of the 2006 FET Colleges Act specifies that a council meeting quorum is half plus 1. This suggests that, to be considered adequate, the average attendance of ordinary council meetings in any given college should be above 50%. Poor attendance would therefore be below 50%.

We see from the national profile that the average ordinary council meeting attendance per college in 2009 – an average for the first four meetings for which attendance was indicated by college council secretaries – was 11 out of a national average of 13 members per council. Well above 50% of members attended ordinary council meetings nationally, then – a robust state of affairs. This compares with a provincial average of 11 out of 14 persons per college council. Against the backdrop of these national and provincial averages, Ikhala FET College achieved an average attendance rate of 9 – however, the number of council members is not known.

Compliance with FET Act of 2006

A range of questions in the Governance instrument probed the extent to which FET colleges have complied with specifications of the FET Act of 2006 in three areas: policies, plans and procedures for college governance; financial governance; and governance structure establishment. (See the Governance instrument for the full set of variables included under these three areas.)¹

The Governance instrument asked project field-workers to indicate whether colleges had provided *hard* evidence (H) of the existence of a characteristic, *soft*, or spoken (S), evidence of a characteristic, or *no* evidence of a characteristic. Two points per variable were awarded for hard evidence, one for soft evidence, and zero for no evidence. As the Governance table in Section 1 of this report reveals, colleges could score a maximum of 64 points on the "Policies, plans and procedures" section, 12 points on the "Financial governance" section, and 38 points on the "Governance structure establishment" section – a grand total of 114 points.

While the national averages indicate greater compliance with financial governance and governance structure establishment than with policy, plan and procedure establishment, any score less than 100% in each of these three categories – or a total score of 114 – connotes a lack of full compliance, which in terms of corporate governance indicates greater or lesser deficiency.

¹ The following variables were included under "Policies, plans and procedures": V4.1-V4.8; V4.18-V4.33; V5.8; V12.2-V12.7. Under "Financial governance" the following were included: V4.9-4.13, and V4.15. Under "Governance structures" the following were included: V1.2-V1.3; V8.1-V8.5; V9.1-V9.4; V9.6-V9.7; V9.9; V11.1-V11.5.

With regard to “Policies, plans and procedures” – which included questions on the college’s strategic plan, student support, code of conduct and disciplinary measures for staff and students, conditions of employment for staff, the language policy of the college, and the college’s admissions policy – the national average score was 49 (out of 64) per college. The provincial average was 38, and the college score was a lowly 20. The college did not meet the requirements pertaining to an admission policy and student support.

With regard to “Financial governance” – which included questions on college appointment of an auditor and a financial officer, approval of the college’s financial budget, and council determination of tuition and accommodation fees payable by students / employees – the national average score was 10 (out of 12) per college. The provincial average was also 10 and the college score was also 10. (The college score is actually out of 8 as the setting of accommodation fees does not in apply in the case of this college.) A key contributing shortcoming pertaining to financial governance is the fact that the college had not (yet) employed a financial officer.

With regard to “Governance structure establishment” – which included questions on council establishment of an academic board and students’ representative council, appointment of committees, the composition of the academic board, and the determination of the functions of and procedures at committee meetings – the national average score was 33 (out of 38) per college. The provincial average was 31, and the college score was 28. The college had not establish an audit committee and the academic board had not appointed an executive committee. In addition, procedures and protocols governing the composition and functioning of council committees and academic board meetings had not been formalised by the time of the audit.

From a provincial perspective, the cumulative or overall average score is 79 out of 114. This is significantly below the national average of 92. The college scores 58 out of 114. This is far below the national and provincial averages. Though the college meets most of the requirements, adequate documentation is not kept. The main implication for this college is that, in the interests of accountability and compliance, more attention must be paid to administration.

Staff employment

The staff spreadsheet gauged the extent to which the college had indeed appropriated for itself the role of staff employer as required by the 2006 FET Colleges Act. “Staff” includes all staff of the college (lecturing, management and support), of whom only two – the Principal and his / her deputy – are management staff and appointed by the Member of the Executive Council (Education) in the province.

The profile of staff appointed by the college versus those appointed by the state indicates the colleges’ levels of compliance with the FET Act of 2006. Nationally, an average of 141 staff members were found to have been appointed by the college (council), 144 by the Department of Education: 49% of staff, then, were appointed by the college (council). Since all staff except management were supposed to have been appointed by the college in the wake of the 2006 FET Act, there has been widespread non-compliance with this aspect of the legislation.

Blame for such non-compliance cannot, however, be laid at the door of individual colleges. Before the FET Act of 2006 was enacted, some colleges already had a large number of council-employed staff – due in part to the state's failure to fill college posts. After the promulgation of the Act, the transfer of departmental staff to colleges was handled provincially rather than at college level. Staff were never fully transferred to colleges, moreover, because of failed negotiations between staff (unions) and the Department of Education over the issue. This resulted in colleges' retention of all the departmental staff (other than those who elected not to remain in the college) they had prior to the Act. Non-compliance with the staff transfer requirement, therefore, is a systemic rather than a college issue.

A further aggravating factor is that while, in the FET audit, most colleges classified department staff transferred to colleges as department staff, some colleges, depending on their interpretations of the request for information, may have classified these staff as college council employees. This means that while some colleges would have reported that the majority of their staff had been employed by their councils, most colleges will have reported half or fewer than half of their lecturing staff as being employed by their councils (Taylor, 2011).

The declaration arising from the 2010 FET Summit asserted that, henceforth, all *core* staff of the college would be appointed by the DHET, all non-core staff by the college. This distinction mirrors the situation in schools, where School Governing Bodies (SGBs) appoint what the Department of Basic Education would deem “supernumerary” staff to reduce teacher-student ratios in the classroom. The rationale behind the DHET's decision with regard to FET college staffing is presumably to allow colleges to appoint part-time staff drawn from industry on an ad hoc, modular basis as the need arises.

The irony is that college non-compliance with regard to staffing, whatever the reasons for it, may have simplified the staffing procedures that will follow from the DHET's new staffing policy.

COLLEGE MANAGEMENT

Finances

This section on the management of college finances deals with four areas: the number of colleges with Chief Financial Officers (CFOs); the sources of college funding; receipt of recapitalisation funds; and the number of qualified audits per college.

College appointment of CFOs

Although the FET Colleges Act of 2006 does not demand that colleges appoint CFOs – the requirement is that “The council of a public college must appoint a financial officer” (DoE, 2006: 32(2)) – the person responsible for managing college finances must perforce deal with huge and / or complex budgets and be well versed in the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Treasury regulations. The likelihood of a financial officer succeeding in this role

is slight. For this reason, some colleges – notably those in the Western Cape – have appointed CFOs.

At the national level, only 14 of the 50 colleges have appointed a CFO – which may contribute to the high number of qualified audits reported by colleges over a three-year period (2007-2009). At the provincial level, none of the 8 colleges has appointed a CFO.

Sources of college funding

Whence colleges derive their funding is a key issue for college management. Since all colleges in the FET sector are (in different measures) state-funded, we would expect departmental funding to constitute the largest source of college income. This is assessed in each college in relation to other sources of income.

The question posed in the Management questionnaire concerned the percentage of income derived from sources other than: donations; money raised by the college; money raised through loans; income derived from investments; money from services rendered; student fees; and accommodation or other services. Nationally, 39% of college income was derived from sources other than those listed – which means that nearly three-fifths of college income came from the listed sources, which do not include a grant from the Department of Education. This accounts in large measure for the financial plight in which many colleges find themselves.

At the provincial level, an average of 43% of funding comes from sources other than those listed above. In this college, 70% of the college funds were derived from other sources, like the Department of Education grant (which accounted for 61% of college funding).

Recapitalisation funding received, 2007-2009

One major source of income over the period 2007 to 2009 was the Recapitalisation Fund, set up by the state to inject colleges with much-needed capital to position them to become major players in the post-school education and training landscape. An excerpt from the 21 June 2006 Minutes of the Education and Recreation Select Committee of the Parliamentary Monitoring Group looking at the recapitalisation of FET colleges (Parliamentary Monitoring Group, 2006) is worth quoting from extensively in this regard, since it encapsulates the context within which the Recapitalisation Fund was established:

Ms Penny Vinjevoold (Deputy Director-General: Further Education and Training (FET), DOE) addressed the Committee She explained that the recapitalisation of the Further Education and Training Colleges (FET Colleges) was aiming to address the problem of unemployed youth in the country. At present 87% of children were enrolled in secondary schools, and the FET colleges had the least enrolment in South Africa. The Department aimed to improve the quality of the programmes offered and increase the enrolment in the colleges. The old N1 to N6 programs were out of date and were not leading to employment. These programmes would be phased out from 2007. The FET colleges did have the capacity

and infrastructure, Treasury had given R1,9 billion for the recapitalisation process and thirteen new programmes would be introduced in 2007.

Against this backdrop, this college report seeks to pit the recapitalisation amount received by the college against the average amounts received by colleges nationally and provincially. From the Management table in Section 1 we see that the national average was R48,245,064. The provincial average in Easter Cape was R 34,729,285, while this particular college received an amount of R 33,830,000. This is slightly below the provincial average, which in turn is significantly below the national average. Since the Recapitalisation amounts received by colleges depended on the nature and strengths of their submissions for funding, however, the reasons for the differentials in the amounts received by colleges in a province and by the different provinces in the country are not strictly comparable. A sizeable proportion of the Fund in this college was spent on: building new classrooms (25.3%), upgrading, refurbishing and altering infrastructure (28.3%), and purchasing equipment (19.7%).

Qualified audits per college, 2007 to 2009

An *unqualified* audit is issued when it is the opinion of a firm's auditors that its financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Such an audit does not necessarily mean that the firm is financially strong or that its future is favourable, since even financially weak firms generally receive unqualified audits (Financial Dictionary, 2010b). A *qualified* audit is issued when an auditor states that he/she is unable to render a full opinion about a company's finances, or a portion thereof, because the company's accounting does not meet with GAAP or because the information was for some reason incomplete. In other words, a qualified opinion states that the company's accounting is so inadequate that the auditor cannot render an opinion (Financial Dictionary, 2010b).

Nationally we see that, on average, each college in the country received a qualified audit in two of the three years (2007, 2008 and 2009) under review. This is a poor reflection on the accounting capacity of colleges, underscoring the need for a CFO to be appointed in each college. This said, the appointment of a CFO is no guarantee either of the financial soundness of a college or of its capacity to receive an unqualified audit – though a competent CFO is likely to be an asset to any organisation.

Provincially, the figure is 1 qualified audit per college over the 3-year period. This college received 1 qualified audit in the period under review, which resulted from bad debt management in relation to student fees and shortcomings concerning audit and risk management procedures.

Reports

Each FET college, as per the 2006 Act, needs to submit a number of specified reports to its council on an annual basis. The measure here is of the composite number of management, student academic performance, financial audit and annual reports submitted to council over a three-year period (2007-2009). The college should score 22 to 24 points on this measure to be compliant (two points for the existence of hard evidence, one for soft evidence, and zero for no evidence). The annual report for 2009 may not have been produced yet at the time of the survey, in May / June 2010 – hence the small margin of error.

Nationally, we see that, on average, each college scored 19 out of 24 points on this measure. This suggests that colleges across the board are falling short of the requirement of the Act, if only by a small margin. Provincially the figure is 21, while in this college the figure is 18. This is slightly below the national and provincial averages. Reports on student academic performance were not submitted for 2007 and 2009 and the 2009 annual report was still outstanding.

Further Education and Training Management Information System (FETMIS) and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

FET college management of information is one of the more critical aspects of its operational capacity. In an information age where the collection and storage of data are computerised, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Management Information Systems (MIS) are often synonymous. The FET audit ascertained that in practice the two are indeed inextricably linked – MIS relying entirely on the ICT platform in place in the college.

The Management instrument sought to ascertain which particular system was used in each of the 50 colleges. In the light of the fact that many colleges have traditionally used the COLTECH system, we briefly review this system here. On its web-site (COLTECH, 2010), COLTECH describes itself as having been established in 1990 to provide training to staff members of technical colleges (hence the name). In June 1991, COLTECH bought an administration system used by five colleges since 1990 with all rights. This system was revamped, and reference manuals and training manuals were written, leading to the implementation of the first COLTECH system in June 1992. Between 1992 and 2000 the number of users increased to more than 110 technical colleges, community colleges and schools. There are purportedly more than 30 colleges of education using the system.

The first measure used here reports on the system most commonly used nationally, provincially and in the college in question. Nationally, we see that the COLTECH system is most widely used; 28 of the 50 colleges use this system. MIS usage tends to be provincially determined. For example, in the Free State and KwaZulu-Natal all colleges use the COLTECH system, in the North West the DB 2000 system, while in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape, almost all colleges uses the same, provincially-determined, system. In Gauteng, however, half the colleges use COLTECH, while the other half use other systems. Staff

DB2000 is the predominant system used in the EASTERN CAPE. Ikhala FET College uses the COLTECH system.

The questions in the Management instrument from which the second composite variable used here – Effectiveness of college usage of ICT (regardless of the name of the system) – were constructed have to do with e-mail connectivity, internet access, inter-campus connectivity, college-Department communication, web-site management, use of ICT in the teaching / learning process and in student support, and ICT support and maintenance. As in the case of the Compliance section in the Governance instrument reported on above, two points were awarded for the existence of hard evidence, one for soft / spoken evidence, and zero for no evidence of the characteristic. Nationally, each college scored, on average, 29 out of a possible 42 points on this measure – suggesting that colleges collectively have a

long way to go in meeting the needs of their end users (whether staff, students, stakeholders, or their education line managers). The Eastern Cape scores an average of 20. This college scores 10. The college did not meet 6 of the requirements – in particular, those pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of a college website.

Skills development-related Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)

The number of skills development-related MOUs between a college and external stakeholders (education and training institutions, Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) and industries) is in all likelihood a strong measure of the responsiveness of the college to the skills demands of the labour market. MOUs below are considered according to six categories:

1. Business
2. Local communities
3. SETAs
4. Other (non-SETA) education and training institutions
5. Local government departments and municipalities; and
6. Other institutions not yet mentioned.

Across the board, there are very few MOUs with external stakeholders at both national and provincial levels. Whether this is a function of incomplete reporting by colleges themselves or by the fieldworkers who verified this reporting is not clear; it may be that colleges disclose further MOUs when they verify the accuracy of the current report.

The average number of MOUs per college at national level is 5: that is, 2 MOUs with business and 1 MOU each with SETAs, other education and training institutions and local government departments and municipalities. Nationally, there are on average no MOUs with local communities or other (unspecified) institutions. Particularly noteworthy, from an FET Summit policy perspective, is the paucity of MOUs with SETAs – one of the key indicators of college success as identified at the FET Summit itself.²

The province averages 8 MOUs – 2 MOUs each with business, other education and training institutions and local government and MOU each with the SETAs and other (unspecified) institutions. The college score on these six measures is 11, which is higher than both the national and provincial average number of MOUs. Ikhala FET College has 4 MOUs with local government; 3 MOUs with other education and training institutions; and 2 MOUs each with business and SETAs. The exact nature of the other MOUs is unknown and it is therefore difficult to draw any further conclusions.

² The Minister of Higher Education and Training, Dr Blade Nzimande, made an impassioned plea at the Summit both to SETAs and to industry to forge partnerships with the colleges to offer qualification programmes which would be SETA-accredited.

STAFF PROFILE

Profile of academic staff

Race and gender

Section 7 of the 2006 FET Colleges Act specifies that lecturers and support staff be employed with due regard to: ability; equity; redress of past injustices; and representivity. Three of the four have a particular bearing on race, gender and disability.

In 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004), 54% of lecturing staff nationally were black, while 46% were white. While this reflects an improvement on the 1998 profile, where only 39% of the lecturing staff were black, it nonetheless paints a skewed picture of racial distribution in a country where nine out of ten persons are black. The profile in 2010, 16 years into democracy, reveals that 77% of lecturing staff are black – as against a black student population in 2010 of 96%. While 77% reflects a highly commendable 23 percentage point improvement within an eight-year period, it continues to reflect a lack of black representation in the staff complement.

The gender profile is somewhat less encouraging. In 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004), 47% of lecturing staff were female. That percentage has not changed in eight years. Attempts will need to be made to grow the female quotient to 52% – the percentage of females in the general population. The odds, it may be argued, are stacked against women in a largely technical arena. Engineering and business studies have dominated N-programme provision since inception, and five of the NC(V) programme areas – Management, Building & civil construction, Engineering & related design, Electrical infrastructure construction, and Mechatronics – are traditionally male-dominated preserves. But as the student enrolment profile in universities has shown (Cosser with Sehlola, 2009), while 29% of male students who were in grade 12 in 2005 enrolled in business / commerce programmes (rather than in other programme areas) in universities in 2006, 32% of female students did so. This suggests that the business-oriented programmes in the NC(V) – Office Administration; Marketing; and Finance, Economics & Accounting – as well as programmes such as Information Technology & Computer Science, Primary Agriculture, Hospitality, Tourism, and Education, Training & Development should be able to attract more female students. And if more female students enter these fields, the lecturing staff component should follow suit.

Ikhala FET College has a female staff quotient of 59%, compared to the national and provincial averages of 47% and 52% respectively. The provincial average exactly matches the benchmark for female representivity and the college's figure could therefore be said to be 'over-representative' (by 7 percentage points) of female lecturing staff. In terms of racial representivity, the college has an 85% staff proportion that is black. This is marginally below the 86% quotient for black staff at provincial level. The college's proportion of black staff and the provincial average are slightly below the acceptable figure for racial representivity – the national average significantly so.

Overall it is evident that, at provincial and college levels, transformation has occurred at a fast rate in respect of both gender and racial representivity.

Age

The staff profile table indicates the average age of lecturing staff across the college sector. An average age of above 55 would seem to be too high, suggesting that no new blood is coming into the college and that skills transfer to the younger generation is not occurring. Older staff, moreover, may not be the best placed persons to teach on the NC(V), some college principals suggesting that older staff struggle to appropriate new teaching methodologies.

From the profiles we see that, nationally, the average age of lecturing staff in 2010 is 39; provincially it is 38, and in this college it is 36. These figures suggest an equitable distribution of younger and older staff across the system. Nationally, the average age of lecturing staff in 2002 was 42 (Powell & Hall, 2004). The average age of staff has therefore hovered around the 40-year mark over the past 8 years. This suggests that there has been a steady influx of new staff to replace ageing or retiring staff.

An average age of around 40, however, masks some of the dynamics that may be operating in colleges (Taylor, 2011). There are often very young and inexperienced staff at one end of the age continuum (frequently college graduates with no work experience and no experience in their field of training) while at the other end there are older and sometimes retired persons with work experience who have started teaching at colleges (this is often the case with engineering staff). With staff sitting at the extremes of the age continuum, average age comes in at about 40. Many good lecturers in the 35-50 range have left colleges. It is this group that tends to be more experienced.

Qualifications

The National Business Initiative report of 2004 (Powell & Hall, 2004) deemed lecturing staff with less than a diploma to be un- or under-qualified, and therefore considered staff with a diploma to be qualified. However, in this report our benchmark for qualified staff is staff with a degree or higher diploma. The benchmark here is the National Policy Framework for Teacher Education and Development in South Africa (the NPFTED – DoE, 2007), which specifies that all school-teachers are to be degreed. Such a requirement would seem to be equally, if not more, important in the context of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) at the FET (i.e., grade 10-12-equivalent) level *and above*, given that FET colleges now fall within the higher education and training band by virtue of their inclusion within the DHET.

In 2002, the percentage of lecturing staff with less than a degree / higher diploma was 54%. In 2010, we see that, nationally, 57% of lecturing staff have less than a degree / higher diploma, which indicates not only that there has been a regression in the qualifications levels of staff but that nearly half of all lecturing staff nationally are not deemed qualified by the NPFTED standard. Universities of technology will have to work with colleges to ensure that their staff achieve higher mean rates of qualification. At the provincial level, 58 % of lecturing staff have less than a degree / higher diploma. In this college, also 58% staff are at this level.

Qualification level is not the only measure of lecturer effectiveness, however. Staff experience in industry and teaching experience in the college are equally important measures in determining lecturer qualification for the job. In this regard, the national profile

reveals that 74% of lecturers in 2010 had three or more years' experience in industry, and that 58% had three or more years' experience in college teaching (in their present college).

Staff ratios

Lecturer-student ratio

It is a truism that the smaller the class, the more individual attention students receive, the higher their academic performance should be. A consideration of the lecturer-student ratio in colleges is therefore important. In 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004), the lecturer-student ratio was 1 : 20. In 2010, the ratio is 1 : 32. This means that class sizes have increased significantly over the decade to a ratio approximating the norm proposed for the schooling system (between 1 : 35 and 1 : 40). An essentially favourable lecturer : student ratio in the college system does suggest, however, that student outcomes should be much better than they are. Provincially, the ratio is 1 : 31. The ratio for this college is 1 : 23. The lecturer to student ratio at this college is therefore much more favourable at this college than is the case, on average, at national and provincial levels.

Lecturer-support staff ratio

The ratio of lecturing to support staff may be a measure of how much emphasis an institution places on the teaching / learning process. A strong lecturing staff contingent may convey this message. At the same time, an under-staffed support structure may place undue administrative burdens on lecturing staff, impacting negatively on teaching time. Balance is therefore required. In 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004), the lecturer-support staff ratio nationally was 65 : 35 (or 1.9 : 1). By 2010 this had shifted to a ratio of 60 : 40, indicating a slight shift towards a larger administrative staff complement over the decade.

Provincially, the ratio of lecturing to support staff is 59 : 41 (or 1.4 : 1). The ratio for this college is 48 : 52 (or 0.9 : 1). In relative terms, the ratio of lecturing staff to support staff at this college is slightly more favourable at this college than it is on average in colleges at national and provincial levels.

While the data seem to indicate a favourable lecturer to support staff ratio, however, this does not necessarily mean that lecturers are well supported. In a college environment lecturers do not have direct administrative support. While there may appear to be a sufficiently large number of support staff, however, given that such a complement includes staff in central offices (managers, PAs and administrators) and at campus level (campus managers, receptionists, and grounds and hostel staff), lecturing staff are largely responsible for their own administration (Taylor, 2011). Time spent out of the classroom, then, is likely to be devoted to the very high administrative load attached to offering NC(V) programmes.

Full-time to part-time lecturer ratio

According to Hall (1999), we would expect – based on the large number of instructional offerings – to see a range of full-time versus part-time lecturing staff in colleges. Ninety-three

percent of lecturing staff in KwaZulu-Natal technical colleges in 1998 were on full-time contracts – which for Hall pointed to the high cost of employing part-time staff.

With the introduction of the NC(V), however, the provisioning dynamics have changed. In 2010, the national ratio of full- to part-time lecturing staff was 87 : 13 (or 6.7 : 1), still heavily skewed towards full-time staff – but hardly surprising given that colleges are funded to provide full-time NC(V) programmes. When colleges do provide learnership and skills programmes they usually contract in staff, predominantly on a part-time basis, to offer them. Such staff are remunerated from the funds received for the particular programmes being provided (Taylor, 2011).

Provincially, the picture is somewhat different as the Eastern Cape shows a ratio of 91 : 9 (10.1 : 1). The ratio for this college is 96 : 4 (or 24 : 1). Compared to the national ratio for full-time to part-time staff, we see that the ratios for the province and this college are progressively skewed in favour of full-time staff.

The FET Summit provision for colleges to appoint non-core staff may be interpreted as an invitation to colleges to expand their programme provision through the appointment of part-time staff. However, the funding for such appointments would clearly have to come either from colleges themselves or through partnerships with SETAs and the private sector.

College-SETA and college-private sector partnerships increasingly became a core dimension of the programme mix, particularly in the more “settled” colleges, in the years (2004-2006) immediately preceding the onset of the NC(V) dispensation. In other words, colleges embraced demand-led, unit standard-based, NQF-aligned provisioning (learnerships, NQF-aligned qualifications, skills programmes, and the like) in partnership with external stakeholders. Such delivery was largely driven by contracted, part-time teaching staff – almost a separate provisioning stream – and human resource departments out of necessity had to adapt their systems to facilitate the recruitment and appointment of suitable staff. This state of institutional adjustment effectively came to a halt as a result of the all-consuming demands of NC(V)-alignment and –implementation (Garisch, 2011).

Teaching load

The issue of teaching load explains the staff complement, the extent to which lecturing staff are over- or under-extended, and the extent to which staff can give individual attention to students. In most cases, lecturer time is devoted to teaching (theory and / or practicals), lesson preparation, marking, and general administrative duties. Nationally, the average number of periods per week spent on teaching theory and running practicals is 20 – which in a 40-hour week leaves half lecturers’ time for non-contact duties (preparation, marking, and administrative responsibilities). While this would seem to reflect a balanced allocation of time and human resources, however, the inordinately large administrative burden imposed by the NC(V) probably, as indicated above, accounts for the large majority of this non-contact time.

A limitation of this indicator lies in the fact that teaching periods are of different lengths – some 60 minutes, some 35 minutes, and some possibly of other lengths – depending on the post level. It would therefore have made more sense for the instrument to have asked colleges to indicate the number of *hours* taught per week.

Staff disruptions to teaching / learning

Staff disruptions are a sign of staff dissatisfaction with an aspect of their jobs, which impacts negatively on productivity, morale, the teaching / learning process, and student behaviour (the ripple effect of staff disruption). Disruptions may be symptomatic of management problems, governance concerns, or other issues. Staff disruptions impact negatively on the image of the institution, which is likely to affect student enrolment decisions. Even *one* staff disruption per year, of whatever nature and whatever the cause, is detrimental to an institution.

Nationally, every college on average experienced 1 staff disruption over the three-year period (2008-2010), which systemically reflects very poorly on the FET college sector as a whole. At the provincial level, we see that there was also 1 disruption per college. In this college, 1 staff disruption was reported for this period.

Academic staff loss and gain

The anecdotal sense of the writing team from visits to the colleges – collectively, covering in the region of twenty colleges – was that there was a net *loss* of lecturing staff over the three-year period. However, the data firmly contradict this.

In terms of average net loss / gain over the three-year period under investigation, we see that at national level there was an average gain of 46 lecturing staff and at the provincial level a net gain of 42, which is slightly below the national average. The loss/ gain figure for Ikhala FET College could not be established as the required data was not available.

At the level of staff turnover, nevertheless, we calculate from the national profile figures that, across the three years, an average of 7 staff left each college per trimester; and if we compare these losses with the average number of lecturing staff per college (167 nationally), we see that staff turnover amounted to 4% per trimester.³

The main cause of staff loss – resignation – is reported in Table 3 in Section 1 of this report – on the assumption, made at the instrument design stage, that there would have been a net *loss*, not gain, of staff given the changes in employment conditions of staff following the promulgation of the FET Act of 2006. The reasons for net gain have not been probed, but are likely to be due to the need to appoint staff to teach on the NC(V) programmes in addition to the N-programmes, as well as to replace staff losses.

At the provincial level, resignation and retirement – and death, in some instances – are the main cause of staff loss. At Ikhala FET College, resignation is given as the main cause of staff turnover.

³ Total loss of staff over three years = 61. Divided by 3 to obtain an annual average, this is 20.3; and divided by 3 again to obtain a trimester average, this is 6.8 (rounded off to 7).

Academic staff development, 2009

Academic staff development is important not only for enhancing lecturers' knowledge and understanding of their areas of expertise but for its impact on student academic performance. Where new curricula (for example, the NC(V)) are introduced, it is imperative that lecturers learn not only *what* to teach but *how* to teach the new programme.

Proportion of staff trained

Deciding what an acceptable level of training is will depend on the training model (cascaded down from the Department of Education) and the qualifications of staff, as well as the reduced need for training this implies). At the national level, we see that, on average, 65% of staff were trained across the entire college system in 2009.⁴ For three-quarters of lecturing staff to have undergone some form of staff development represents a high level of training – a level nevertheless incommensurate with the poor academic results of college students across the system, as reported on below. Provincially, 63% of lecturing staff received some training. At this college, 141% of staff have reportedly undergone some form of skills development.

Time spent on training

Nationally, each academic staff member trained spent on average a total of 10 days on training. Again, the acceptability of this figure depends on the type and purpose of the training – though 10 days per staff member means 10 days (or two working weeks) out of the classroom. Provincially, the figure is significantly lower, at 4 working days. In this college, each lecturer spends on average 3 working days on academic staff development per annum. This is roughly a third of the time on average spent per person at national level.

Proportion of staff expenditure on staff development

Nationally, the audit revealed that, on average, 1.4% of colleges' total expenditure went on academic staff development over the 2009/10 period (7 colleges did not supply data for this calculation). It is difficult to pronounce on the acceptability of this figure; but given that companies pay 1% of their annual *payroll* to the SETA under which they fall, the staff development expenditure figure would seem to be acceptable. The impact of staff development, however, is not easily measurable: one needs to control for other factors that may explain improvements in staff performance. But where there are obvious benefits of development that lead, for example, to staff attainment of qualifications, staff promotions, improved assessment and moderation practices, and improved student outcomes that are demonstrably due to staff training, such development would seem to be justified.

At the provincial level, 1.6% of total expenditure went on staff development. Ikhala FET College spent 1.2% of total expenditure on staff development in 2009 – which is slightly below the provincial and national figures.

⁴ Data for this and the next calculation (of the average number of days spent on staff training per annum) came from two sources: the FET audit, which accounts for the data for 34 of the 50 colleges; and the FETMIS database, which accounts for the data for the remaining 16 colleges.

STUDENT PROFILE

Demography

Gender

While in 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004) a total of 40% of students enrolled in colleges were female, by 2010 this figure had risen to 52% – which is exactly representative of the proportion of females in the general population. The implications of this shift at the systemic level are enormous: females are now fully represented in the college sector. However, this figure masks differences that may obtain at programmatic and course levels, not to mention at faculty / department / school management levels.

This college has a female population of 57%, which is slightly in excess of the national benchmark for female representivity. Transformation has occurred at a slightly faster rate than in other colleges provincially, as Eastern Cape colleges show an enrolment of 54% for female students. This college reportedly has been actively recruiting female students.

Race

From a race perspective, 96% of students nationally are black, which is higher by 6% than the percentage of black people in the general population and in fact over-representative of the black population. The effect of this is the displacement of the 2002 figure of 17% of white students in the college sector (Powell & Hall, 2004) into other institutional types (presumably universities) and therefore, ironically, the continued marginalisation of black African learners.

The provincial and college figures for percentage black student enrolments are very similar – 98% and 100% respectively. As such, they also reflect an over-representation of black students.

Disability

With regard to disability, the Code of Good Practice on the Employment of People with Disabilities (DoL, 2002) provides a framework for the recruitment and selection of persons with disabilities which would apply equally within the FET college sector as within all other workplaces.

Nationally, 0.1% of students enrolled over the 2008-2010 period were reportedly disabled. This percentage is based on data from only 24 of the 50 colleges, however, and is therefore unreliable. At the provincial level 0.2% of enrolled students were disabled. The percentage for this college could not be calculated because the college does not keep data on student disability.

Age

The age of South African technical college / FET college students has traditionally set them apart from their international counterparts. Whereas students in the Australian TAFE system,

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for example, span age categories across the traditional student and working-age spectrum (58% of TAFE graduates in 1999 were older than 24 – NCVER, 1999: 40), South African students are on average far younger. Thus, for example, in 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004) the largest proportion of students (42%) were 20 to 24 years old, followed by 15 to 19 year olds (23%), 25 to 29 year olds (18%), 30 to 34 year olds (9%), 35 to 40 year olds (5%) and 41-plus-year-olds (4%).

The 2010 cohort reveals that, nationally, three-quarters (76%) of students were under 24 at the time of the survey in May / June. Fifty-six percent of students fell into the 20 to 24 year age category – an increase of 14 percentage points over the 2002 figure. From a comparative perspective – comparing the 2010 data with the NBI (Powell & Hall, 2004) distribution – South African college students are on average getting younger: whereas in 2002, 36% of students were older than 24, in 2010 only 24% of students are older than 24. One of the greatest challenges confronting the sector is to attract working-age persons into colleges to upgrade their skills and for colleges not to be seen as the exclusive preserve of school leavers. This is not to gainsay the importance of the sector as a stepping stone to university study for those pursuing technical and / or technological subjects, but only to flag the importance of developing an older cohort of student workers through a strengthened relationship between colleges and industry.

In the Eastern Province we find that 21% of students fall in the 15 to 19 year bracket with 55% in the 20-24 year bracket, 16% in the 25 to 29-year bracket, 5% in the 30-34 year bracket and older students make up the remaining 3%. At this college 4% of students are between the ages of 15 and 19, 71% fall into the 20 to 24-year bracket, 18% in the 25 to 29-year bracket. Older students make up the remaining 7%. We see from these figures that this college closely follows the national distribution pattern in that the majority of students fall into the 15 to 24-year age group. The 20 to 24-year age group represents by far the largest proportion of students at all three levels – but significantly more so at the college. We also see that younger students (15-19 years) and slightly older students (25-29 years) are represented in roughly equal measure at provincial and national levels.

Home province

The home province of students is an important variable because it indicates the extent to which students choose, or have, to migrate to access FET college learning. The assumption behind FET institutional planning is that all students should be able, and want, to enrol in colleges in their home provinces. However, in the 2010 profile we see that almost 1 in 10 students nationally (9%) migrated to other provinces to access a college education. Without probing the reasons for this, we can speculate that student migration is a sub-set of the larger migration patterns we see in the country, where large numbers of the population migrate from rural to more urbanised provinces, particularly where there are greater perceived employment prospects. Thus, for example, a previous HSRC study (Kok, Gelderblom, Oucho & Van Zyl, 2005) has shown that while the Western Cape and Gauteng are net importers of people, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and the northern provinces contiguous with Gauteng (the North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga) are net exporters of people.

From the 32 college profiles that provided the FET audit data for this calculation, we see that the Kok et al. finding is indeed borne out in the Gauteng figures: a massive 29% of students enrolled in colleges in the province hailed from other provinces. The KwaZulu-Natal profile contradicts the Kok et al. finding, however: according to the FET audit, 10% of students studying in the province's colleges came from other provinces to do so. Similarly, 15% of Mpumalanga students came from other provinces – the only data likely to be fairly reliable, since all 3 colleges in the province keep migration data. Because of the high proportion of missing data, then, the findings as a whole, and particularly the national findings, should be treated with caution.

Financial support

From a national planning perspective it is clearly very important for the DHET to be able to plan its successive budgets according to the current profile of students accessing study loans and bursaries. Hence the focus in this report on National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) funding of students. Such an exercise also throws light upon the financial situations of students and their parents' / guardians' income levels. The increased use of NSFAS support may be indicative of the extent to which information about student support is made available to students and potential students in colleges and in their communities.

Collection of data on student financial support is also important for the college in terms of its request for annual subsidy for student fees from the Department of Education.

From the 2010 FET audit we see that 58% of students nationally (N = 22 colleges only) were not recipients of financial support. If this figure is indeed representative of the country as a whole, it underscores the significance of the DHET decision to fund all financially needy FET college students enrolled in 2011. The figure of 58% not in receipt of financial support compares with a figure of 71% in the province. The percentage for this college could not be calculated because the college did not keep data on student financial support.

Of the 42% of students who did receive support, 36% nationally received support from the NSFAS, 6% from non-NSFAS sources. A calculation from statistics in NSFAS (NSFAS, 2010) and DBE (2010) reveals that 53,537 of the 420,475 students enrolled in FET colleges in 2009 received NSFAS funding (13% of the students enrolled in that year), which would suggest that the NSFAS-funded student figures from the FET audit are hugely inflated.

By way of comparison, a calculation from statistics in the same two sources (NSFAS, 2010; DBE, 2010) reveals that 138,235 of the 837,779 students enrolled in universities in 2009 (17%) received NSFAS funding. Very similar proportions of FET college and university students were therefore recipients of NSFAS financial support in 2009.

Provincially, 27% of students were supported by the NSFAS and 3% of students received non-NSFAS funding support. We see that there is a somewhat larger proportion of students receiving NSFAS funding nationally than provincially. The percentages for this college could not be calculated because the college did not keep data on student financial support.

Student disruptions to teaching / learning

Student disruptions may have various causes: symptoms of dissatisfaction with certain aspects of college management, administration, or teaching, including finance, fees, meals and accommodation; first-year students' ball and other social events; orientation and initiation practices; or unhappiness with lecturers – to name some of the more common ones. Or there may be external causes, such as service delivery protests in the community – which upsets learning by virtue of student involvement in such protests or the intimidation of students by those members of the community who are protesting.

As in the case of staff disruptions, nationally every college experienced, on average, 1 student disruption over the three-year period (2007-2009). The impact of such disruptions on student academic performance is incalculable, but is likely to be large.

Provincially, the average number of student disruptions per college over the three-year period was 1, while this college did not experience any disruptions in this period.

Student enrolments by programme type

In 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004), 86% of students enrolled in colleges were enrolled in N-programmes, the balance (14%) in non-N (i.e., non-accredited) programmes. In 2010, by contrast, 59% of students nationally were enrolled in NC(V) programmes, 32% in N-programmes, and the balance (9%) in other programmes (adult learning, skills, learnership, and NIC programmes). At the provincial level, 65% of students were enrolled in NC(V) programmes, 26% in N-programmes and the balance (9%) in non-NC(V), non-N programmes. At this college we see that 95% of students were enrolled in NC(V) programmes, 4% in N-programmes and 1% in non-NC(V), non-N programmes. NC(V) programmes quite clearly constitute the dominant programme offering at this college.

Expansion of the FET college sector is henceforth to be driven by a Programme Qualifications Mix (PQM) approach (FET Summit Task Team 2, 2010). The proposal reads as follows:

This proposal assumes that there is a need for institutional diversity, that not all colleges will provide the same programmes and that the exact programme and qualification mix will be determined based on an agreed upon set of criteria One consequence of this diversity will be that individual colleges may develop areas of special programmatic expertise. In these areas they may well offer a spread of programmes across a range of related occupational areas and across more than one level on the NQF. They may also develop more structured partnerships with relevant SETAs. This will enable learners to progress from one occupational level to the next at the same college. Such colleges may well form programmatic partnerships with relevant universities of technology and other universities.

The enrolment profile depicted above provides clear guidelines for how differentiation by programme offering and thence expansion of the college sector might proceed.

Student exit from the college

The FET audit revealed that very few colleges nationally – only 18 out of 50 (N = 44) – keep exit data on students. This lack of key data renders claims about the employability of FET college graduates highly unreliable. Since so few colleges actually keep student exit data, however, these figures are hardly representative. The key finding here is in fact the paucity of colleges keeping data on student destinations – an important task for colleges in the context of unsubstantiated claims about the employability of FET college graduates.

Provincially, the situation is also negative. Only 3 of the Eastern Cape colleges keep such data. The college under investigation reportedly keeps student exit level data.

EFFICIENCY RATES, 2007-2009

The importance of efficiency indicators cannot be overemphasized: they provide an indication of how efficient a college is in terms of student performance – the key responsibility of colleges. The standard of a college is judged by the academic performance of its students.

The efficiency indicators reported below refer to the throughput rates of students in the colleges over a three-year period (2007-2009). The throughput rate is calculated by dividing the number of students who pass an examination by the number of students who enrolled for the programme for which the examination constitutes the summative assessment. In other words, unlike pass rates, which divide the number of students who pass as a percentage of the number of students who sat for the examination, the throughput rate includes those students who dropped out of the course during the trimester or year.

The throughput rates discussed here do not trace a cohort of students from one year of study to another – which is ideally the best way to assess student performance. Rather, the rates measure throughput in the course of each of the three years and then across the three-year period.

Throughput rates are reported by programme type – that is: NATED, NC(V), and “Other”. The latter type includes general education, learnerships, skills programmes, adult learning programmes, national introductory courses (NICs), and “other” programmes not mentioned. Disaggregations are not provided here, since the focus is on headcount enrolments and not student enrolments across the different courses that make up a programme (where there would obviously be duplications of headcount enrolments).

The data below are not likely to be completely reliable. Their unreliability may be a function of various factors, five being the following. First, the national examinations section of the Department of Education may not have furnished colleges with examination results timeously. Second, there may have been poor moderation and quality assurance of data. Third, missing data in the tables in Section 1 may be attributable to lack of administrative capacity in the college supplying the data. Fourth, many colleges supplied data on student enrolments but not on student passes. A zero or lack of response may have been interpreted by the fieldworker as missing data, notwithstanding careful re-checking of the data against the Profiles and Efficiency Indicators questionnaire after the data capturing phase. And fifth,

with regard to NC(V) throughput rates, not all colleges interpreted “passed” as students who passed all seven subjects in the NC(V); anecdotal evidence suggests that some colleges may have interpreted “passed” as “passed five subjects”, some as “passed four subjects”.

Another difficulty lies in the interpretation of data for the calculation of the throughput rate for NATED programmes. At the time of the research the NATED programmes were being phased out, hence the drastic decrease in numbers in the years 2007-2009. In 2009 some colleges had no new intake: the students who enrolled did so for the purposes of completing incomplete qualifications. Because large numbers of these students were not registered for full qualifications, potential certifications were not considered. Such colleges, for statistical purposes, counted only those students who were registered for a full qualification, for example, all four subjects on the same level. It appears that not all colleges interpreted certification statistics in the same manner.

With these provisos, we see that, at the macro level, students enrolled for N-programmes perform, on average, better than students enrolled for NC(V) programmes, and that students enrolled for “Other” programmes perform much better than students in the other two programme types. The national average throughput rate for N-programmes is 47%, for NC(V) programmes it is 30%, and for “Other” programmes it is 66%. Expressed differently, for every 100 students who enrolled for Other programmes, 34 either failed or dropped out; for every 100 students who enrolled for N-programmes, 53 either failed or dropped out; and for every 100 students who enrolled for NC(V) programmes, a massive 70 students failed or dropped out. The throughput rates for N-Programmes and NC(V) programmes are alarmingly low, the rate for Other programmes significantly higher. These are not flattering figures by any standards, and point to the amount of work FET colleges need to do to persuade their line managers and their clients alike (students, their parents / guardians, and the nation at large) that the colleges are, at worst, functional.

A comparison between these rates and those of students seven years ago, in 2002 (Powell & Hall, 2004) – when the NC(V) programme was of course not offered – reveals that the throughput rate of students enrolled for N-programmes at the post-N3 level in 2002 was 57%, at the FET level (i.e., N1, N2 and N3) 47%. The 2009 throughput rate of 45% is marginally lower than in 2002 at the FET level and significantly lower at the combined level (i.e., N1 through N6), where the rate was 52%.

While it is not possible to make a direct comparison between the FET college and schooling sectors – since the Department of Education publishes examination results for matriculants and not for all students enrolled in grades 10 to 12 (DoE, 2010) – it is nevertheless instructive to compare the throughput rate of students enrolled for the NC(V) in 2008 (the latest results available) with that of students enrolled for grade 12. Such a comparison reveals that while the throughput rate of FET college students enrolled for NC(V) programmes in 2008 was 28%, the throughput rate of those enrolled in grade 12 in schools was 58% – more than double that of college students. There is, proverbially, no comparison between the results of students of the two sectors.

Furthermore, the trimester and semester enrolment options within colleges render annual throughput rates misleading as students can enrol in the third trimester of a year and complete a learning programme six months later, in the next year. For this reason, the above

comparisons – between the 2002 and 2009 throughput rates in colleges and between the 2008 throughput rates in colleges and schools – should be taken to be merely indicative.

At the provincial level, the throughput rates are: 30% for N programmes; 23% for NC(V) programmes; and 81% for Other programmes. This mimics the national pattern, with learners faring better in N-programmes than in NC(V) courses and Other programmes exhibiting throughput rates that are significantly higher than the other two programme types. The throughput rates for this college show 50% for N-programmes; 7% for NC(V) programmes and 81% for “Other” programmes. The college fares better than the national and provincial averages for N-programmes but fares dramatically worse in respect of throughput rates for NC(V) programmes.

COLLEGE PERFORMANCE AGAINST NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BENCHMARKS

From the above presentation of findings against the indicators measured, we will now conclude this college report by summarising the extent to which the college conforms to or deviates from national and provincial profiles. However, such comparisons could in many instances not be made as data were not made available by the college, for one reason or another. The following areas were affected by such non-availability of data: council composition by demography; council member qualifications and competencies; academic staff loss and gain; staff employment (number of staff employed by the college and state); average net loss/gain; percentage of disabled students; and percentage of students receiving financial support.

Based on the information that was available, we see that the college under investigation performed, on average, better than or at least at the same level as the country and the province on indicators for: financial governance; number of qualified audits received in the last three years; the number of skills development-related MOUs put in place; and the qualifications of lecturing staff. The college fared *worse* than the country and the province on indicators for: development of policies, plans and procedures; submission of reports to council; general governance; overall compliance with the FET Act of 2006; effective usage of ICT; and keeping student exit data.

Overall it is evident that at the time of the audit this college is not functioning adequately in terms of the measures employed.

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