

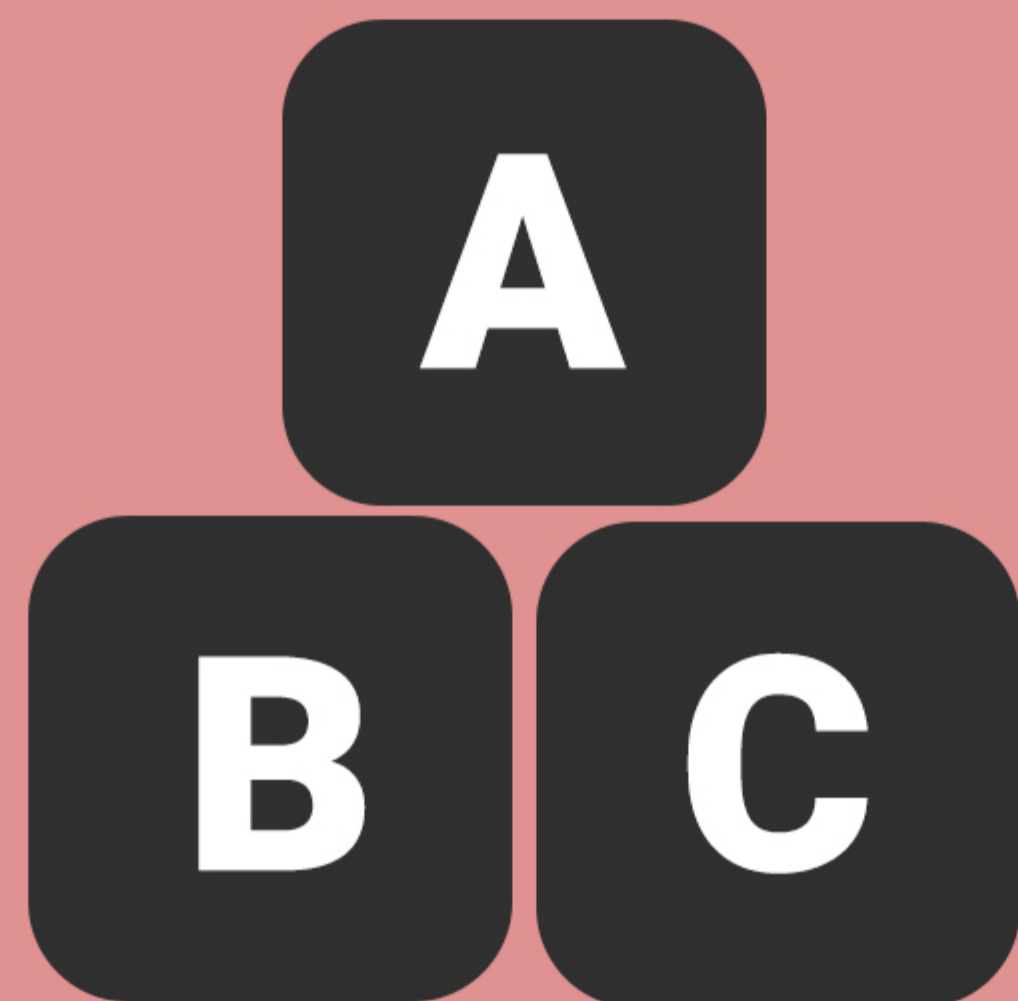
K to 12 Infographics Kit



Features

K to 12 has innovations that ensure lifelong learning, mastery of technical and soft skills, and preparation for students' chosen specializations.

Children start schooling at age 5, giving them time to adjust to formal education.



Universal Kindergarten



Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education

Students learn best through their first language. Aside from the Mother Tongue, English and Filipino are taught starting Grade 1.

Contextualization and Enhancement

Lessons are based on local culture, history, and reality. Topics such as disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and information and communications technology are also integrated into the curriculum.



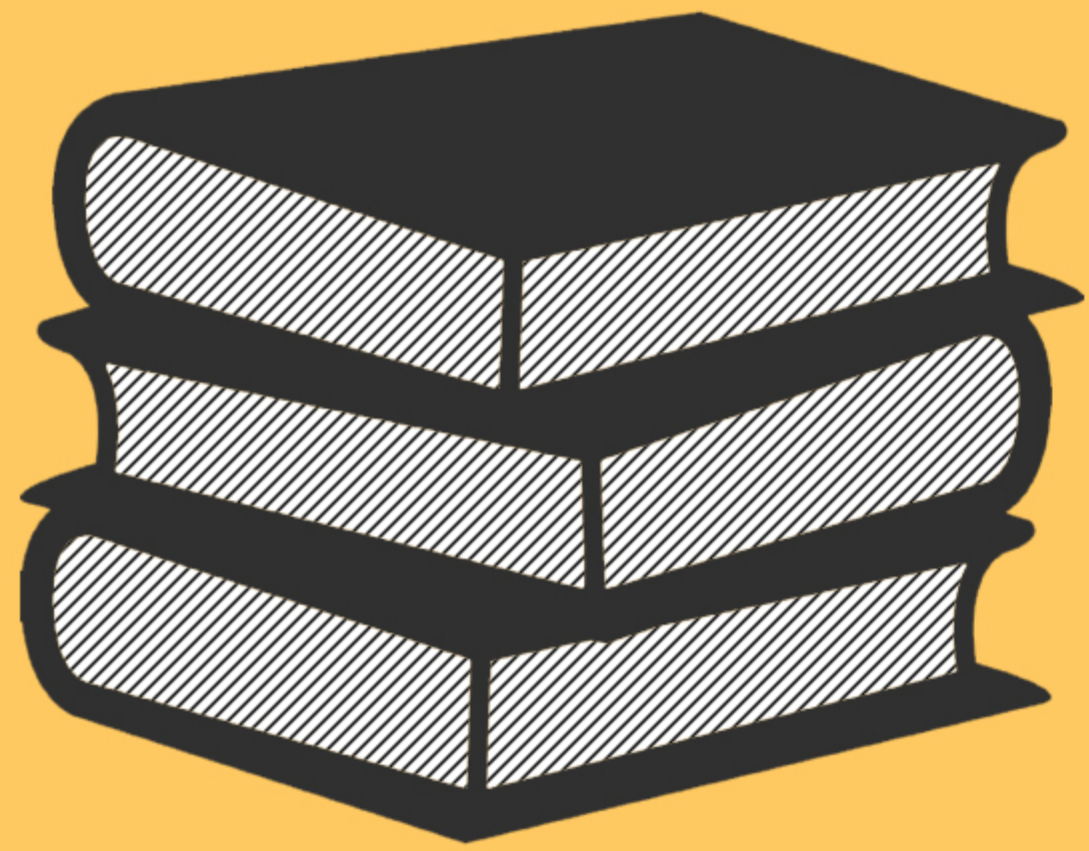
Spiral Progression



Lessons are taught from simple to complex through grade levels. Subjects like Biology, Geometry, and Chemistry are introduced in elementary.

Tracks

Assessments will be done to determine the students' interests and strengths. Results will help students decide on their specialization.



Academic

Has four strands:
(1) General Academic
(2) Accountancy, Business, and Management
(3) Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
(4) Humanities and Social Sciences



Technical-Vocational Livelihood

Has four specializations:
(1) Information and Communications Technology
(2) Home Economics
(3) Agri-Fishery Arts
(4) Industrial Arts



Sports

Prepares students for careers in sports, health, fitness, and recreation

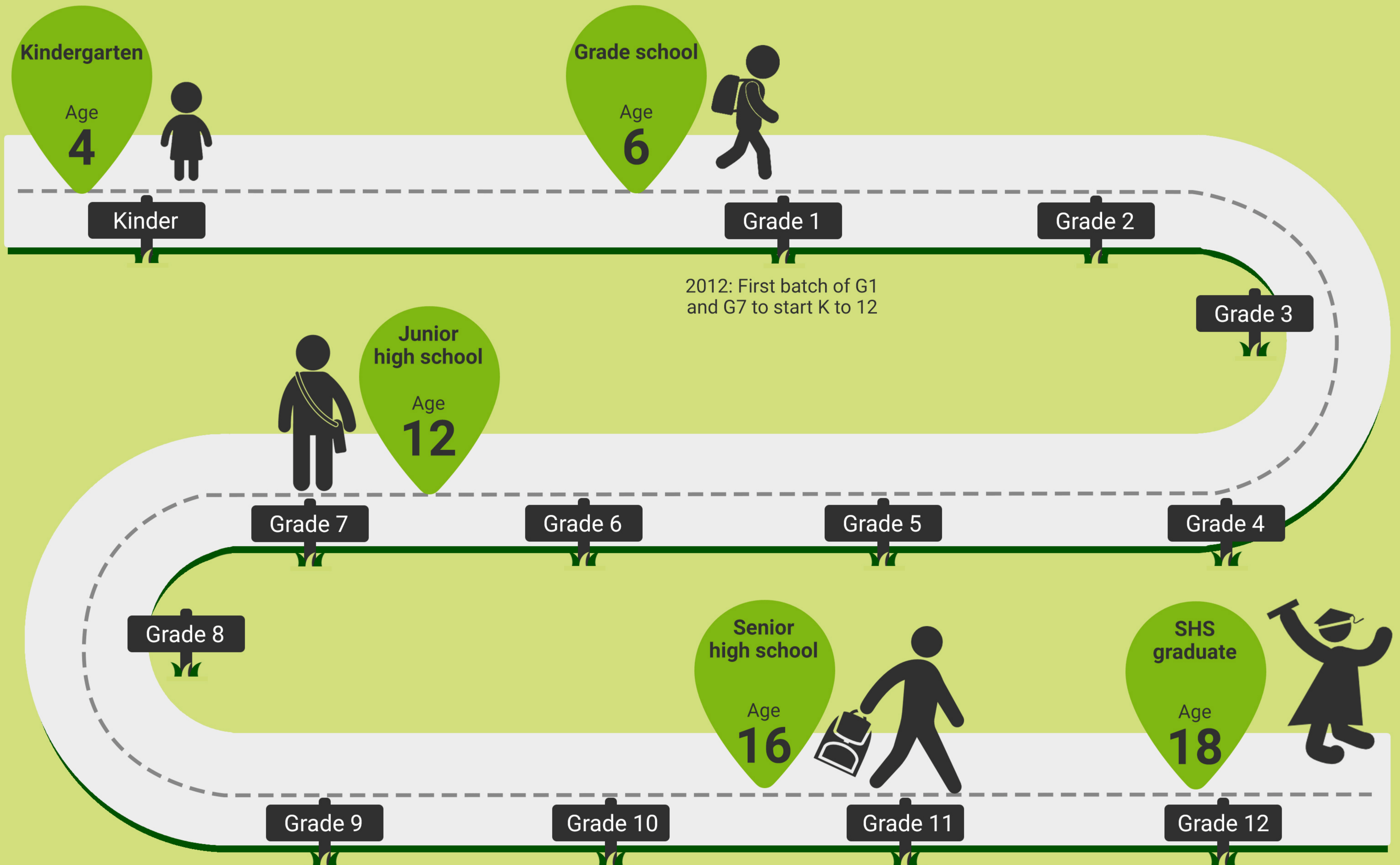


Arts and Design

Equips students with skills to succeed in the design and creative industries

Time frame

K to 12 covers kindergarten, six years of grade school, four years of junior high school, and two years of senior high school. This provides students with ample time to master concepts and skills.



2012: First batch of G1 and G7 to start K to 12

2018: First batch of G6 and G12 to graduate

Outcomes

After going through an enhanced and specialized curriculum, every K to 12 graduate will be ready to take different paths.



Further education (College or technical education)

Graduates will have the skills and qualifications to meet international standards.



Business

At 18, graduates are legally capable to start their own businesses.



Employment

Graduates will have the competency and experience to secure jobs.

Misconceptions

1. It's a financial burden.



K to 12 will save families two years' worth of expenses. Currently, students have to have some years of college just to get employed. This is difficult for families who can't afford it. In K to 12, the additional two years are free.

2. Ten years of basic education is enough.



Students are forced to absorb in 10 years what they're supposed to learn in 12, so mastery becomes difficult. This is why there are 15-year-old graduates who are too young and too inexperienced for work or for college.

3. Extending schooling will just increase the number of out-of-school youth.



Students leave school because they lack interest. With K to 12, students choose their electives and specializations based on their interests.

4. It promotes exploitable, semi-skilled workers.



Exploitation happens partly because workers are underage. With K to 12, graduates can start working at 18. They will have the maturity and the qualifications to fight unjust labor practices.

Misconceptions

5. It will only produce more OFWs.



Labor migration has long existed. If anything, K to 12 will help OFWs meet the standards in other countries. In Thailand, for example, Filipinos are paid much lower than their counterparts. In Qatar, Filipino engineers are demoted to technicians simply because they're two years short on basic education.

6. It is irrelevant because most Filipinos do not go overseas to study.



The law protects every Filipino's right to quality basic education anywhere in the world. Filipinos studying abroad face a particular disadvantage. For example, Filipino post-graduate students in Europe have experienced receiving only a diploma, instead of a master's degree, just because of the two-year disparity.

7. High school is not enough preparation for employment.



High school is preparation for both college and employment. The tracks in K to 12 will immerse students in practical learning experiences, preparing them for eventual absorption at work. Technical- vocational graduates will receive certificates that qualify them for employment even with a high school diploma.

8. The revised curriculum will still be congested.



Classes will only last 6 hours and 12 minutes—a two-hour difference from the current curriculum.

Misconceptions

9. Shortages must be resolved by adding more teachers and facilities, not extending schooling.



K to 12 isn't just about extending high school. It actually entails adding necessities such as teachers and staff, as well as classrooms, books, and teaching aids.

10. At least 80,000 college personnel will lose their jobs.



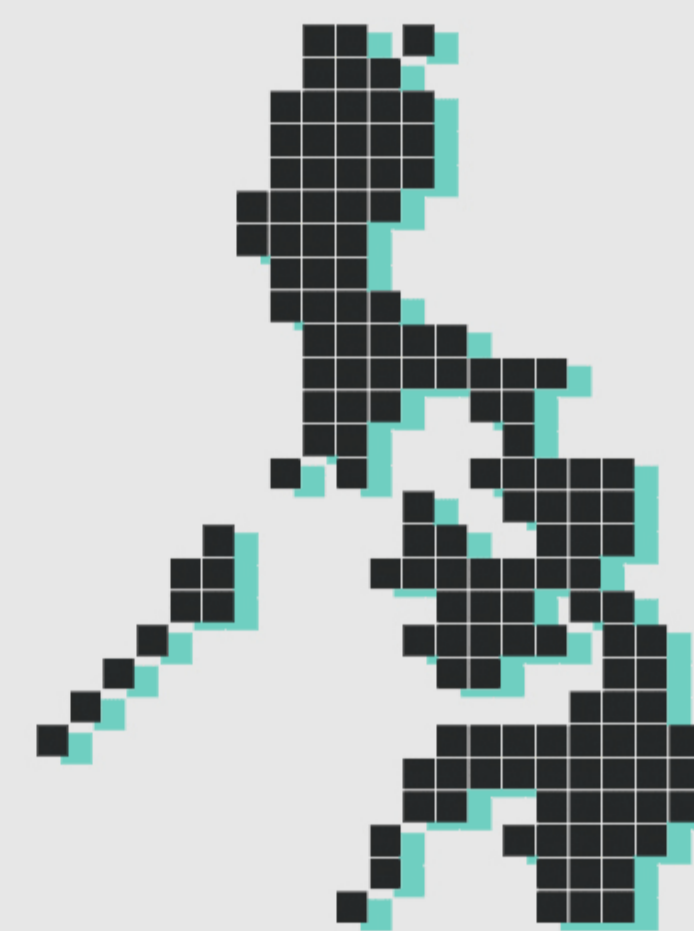
Only an estimated 25,090 college personnel will be affected. In 2016 alone, at least 30,000 teachers and 6,000 non-teaching staff will be hired.

11. High school teachers will bear additional teaching load.



K to 12 will not overburden high school teachers because the law still mandates that teachers only teach up to six hours a day.

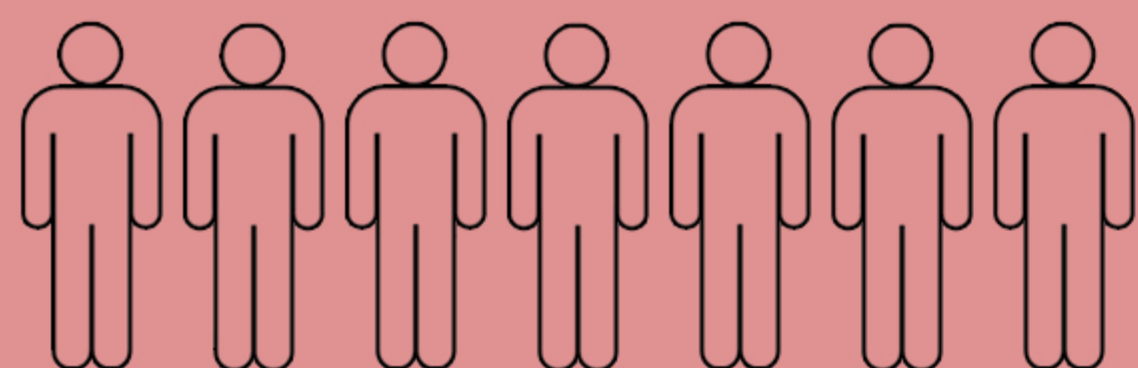
12. It is a product of Filipino colonial mentality.



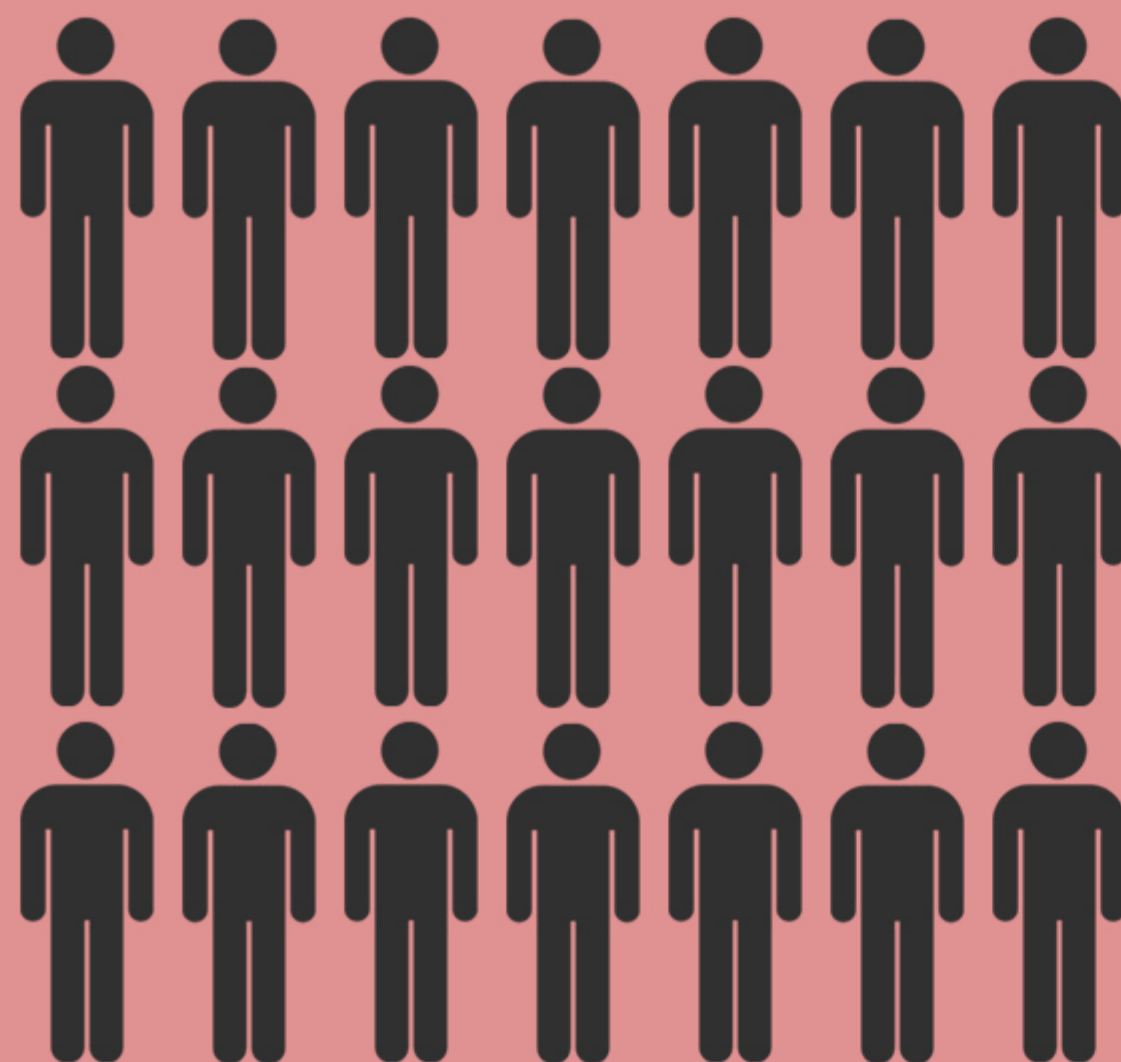
Proposals to extend basic education in the country have existed since 1925. With a mother tongue-based multilingual approach in grade school, K to 12 will actually promote a singular Filipino identity.

SHS vacancies

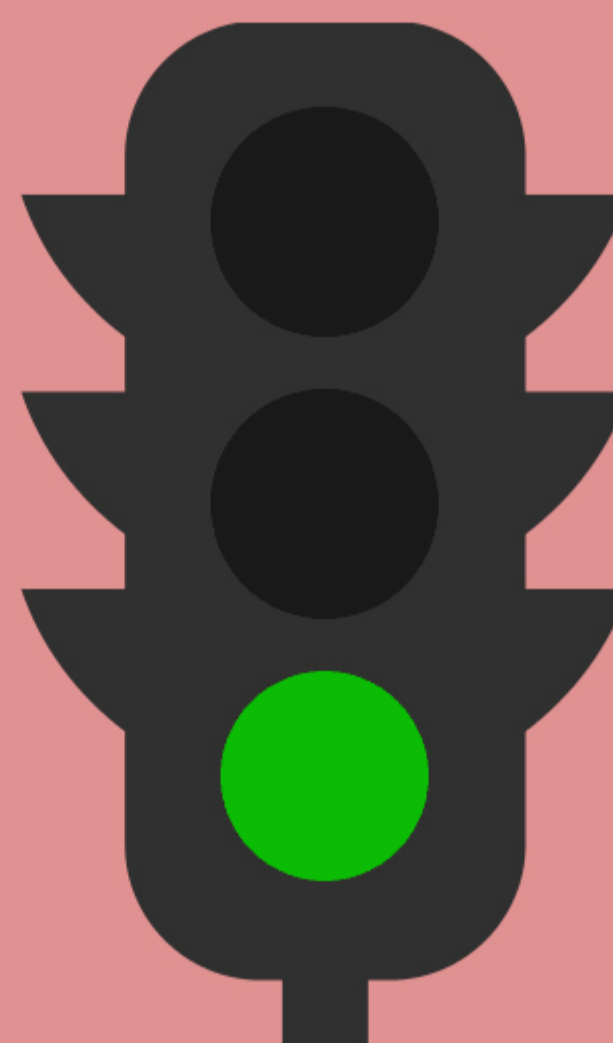
The Commission on Higher Education estimates that 25,090 higher education personnel are set to be displaced in the next five years. However, because of senior high school, teaching and non-teaching positions will be filled.



11,634 teaching and
11,456 non-teaching
personnel will be affected



60,000 teaching and
12,000 non-teaching jobs
will open in 2016 and 2017



Hiring of displaced
employees will be
prioritized

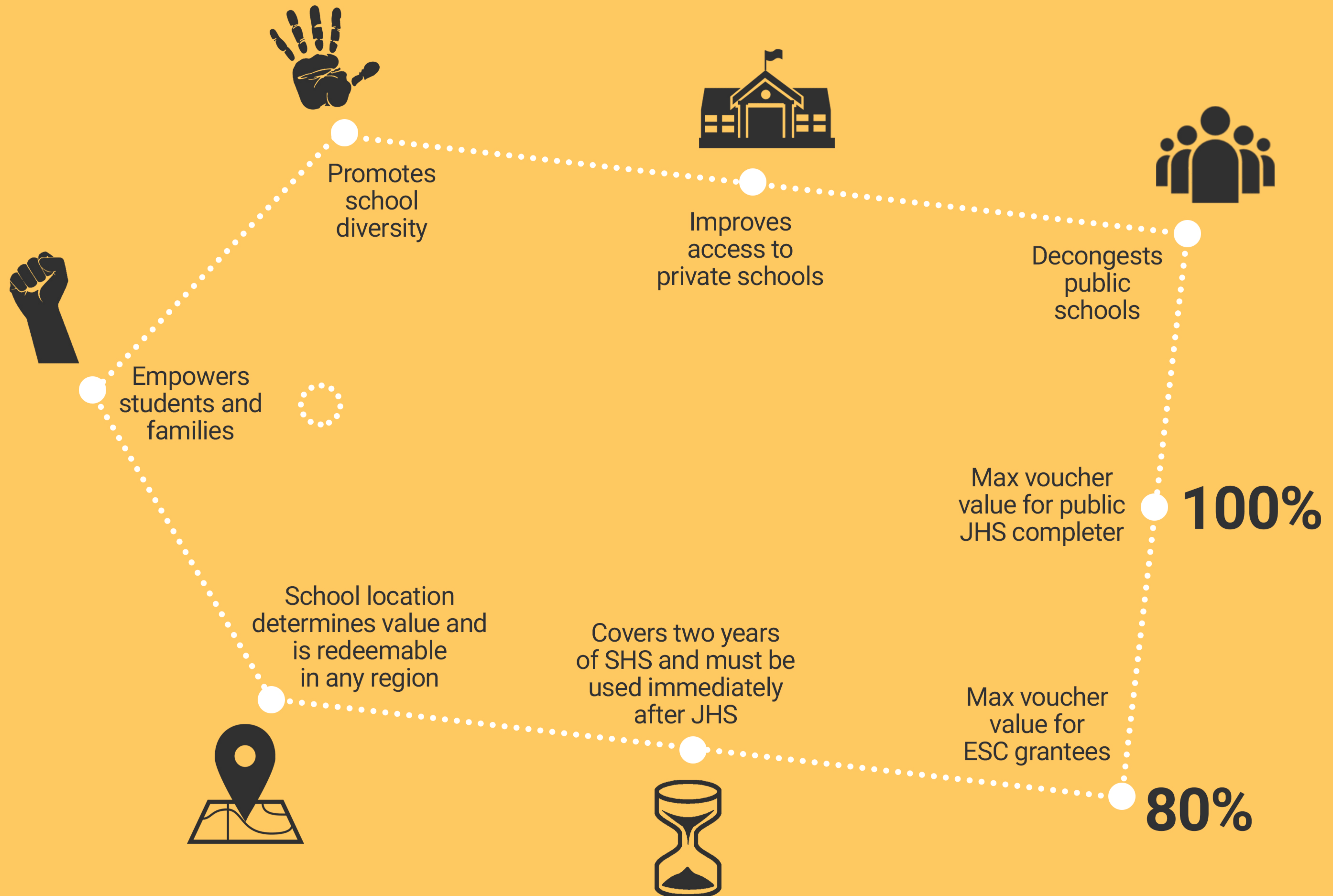


Salary comparison

₱17,027	₱19,940
Instructor	Starting salary
Private non-sectarian	DepEd teacher

SHS vouchers

The program gives underprivileged families the opportunity to choose where to send their children for senior high school. Completers from public junior high schools (JHS) and Education Service Contracting (ESC) grantees are eligible to receive the vouchers.



Note:
Completers who apply into state or local universities/colleges will receive up to 50% voucher value

TETF

The Tertiary Education Transition Fund is a ₱29-B fund to mitigate the adverse impacts of K to 12 by developing and sustaining tertiary education institutions and personnel during the 2016-2021 transition period. ₱12-B will be appropriated by Congress and ₱17-B through the General Appropriations Act.

Colleges and Universities



Curriculum



Linkages



Facilities

Education Personnel



Employment
facilitation



Income
support



Livelihood
training



Graduate
scholarships



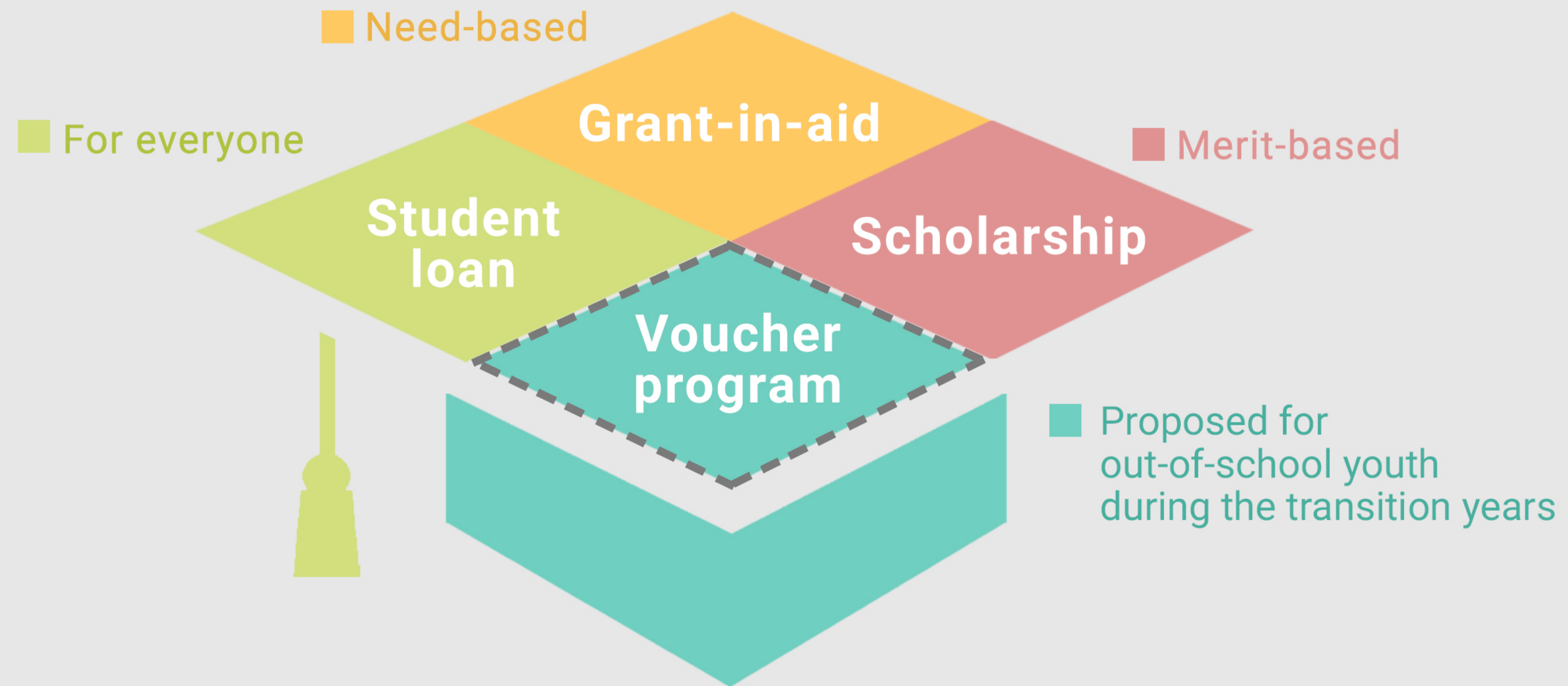
Development
grants



Innovation
grants

UniFAST

The Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Higher and Technical Education will form a trust fund from all existing student financial aid programs, creating a pool of fund for supporting higher and technical education students.



Beneficiary Obligations

Student loans

1. Agreed payment schedule
2. Inclusion of a guarantor
3. Prohibition to leave the country unless loan is fully paid

Grants-in-aid and scholarships

1. Return of service
2. Prohibition to leave the country unless ROS is completed