

EDLS018

**Educational Reform in
South Africa
Lecture 1
Getting to know the country**

Institute of Educational Leadership
University of Jyväskylä
Lecturer
Prof J Beckmann

Capital Cities:


- Pretoria (executive)
- Bloemfontein (judicial)
- Cape Town (legislative)


Population:

- 46 million

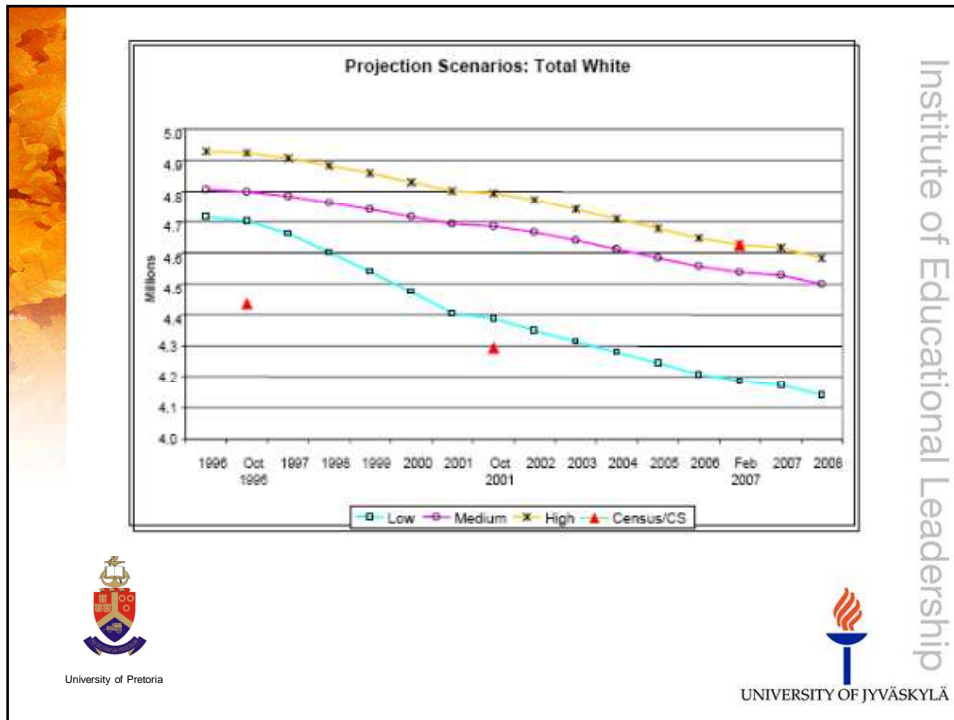
Provinces:

- Eastern Cape (capital: Bisho)
- Free State (capital: Bloemfontein)
- Gauteng (capital: Johannesburg)
- KwaZulu-Natal (capitals: Pietermaritzburg and Ulundi)
- Limpopo (capital: Polokwane)
- Mpumalanga (capital: Nelspruit)
- Northern Cape (capital: Kimberley)
- North-West (capital: Mafikeng)
- Western Cape (capital: Cape Town)

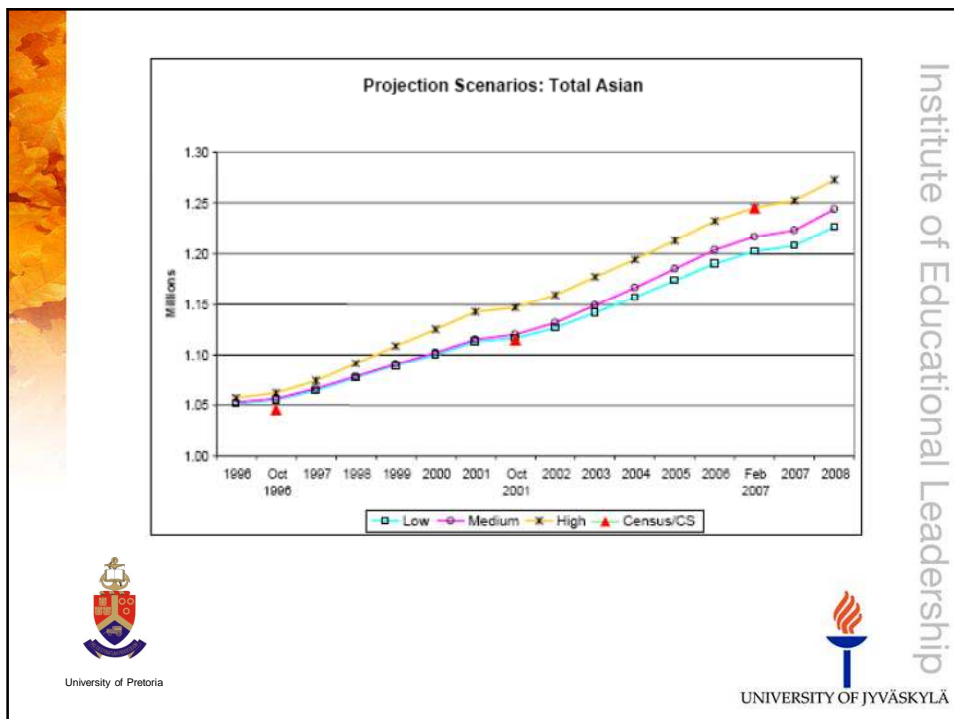

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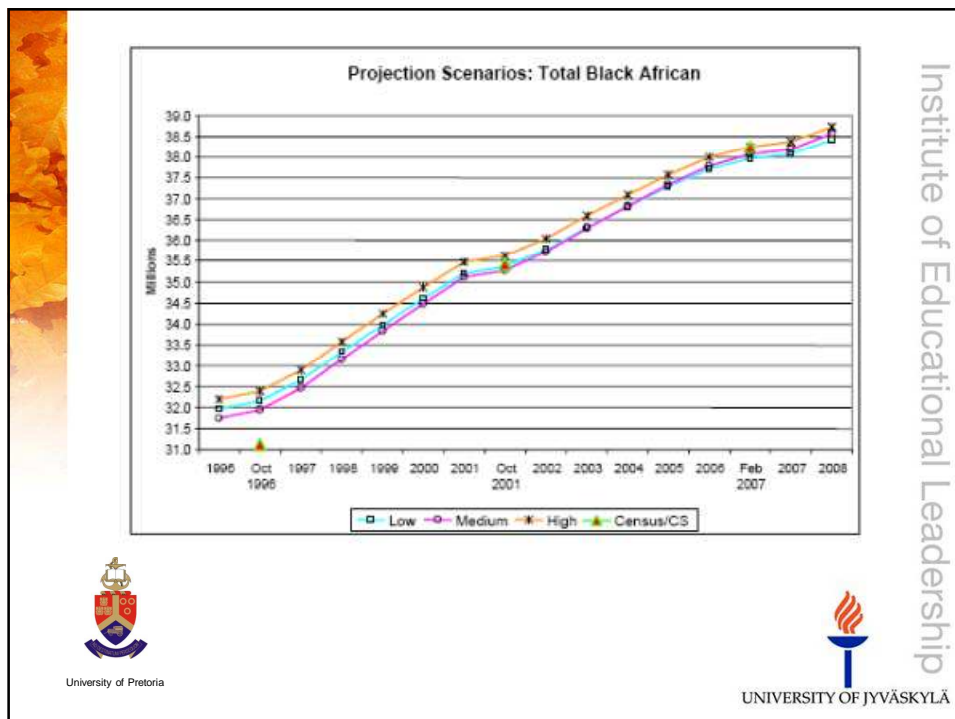
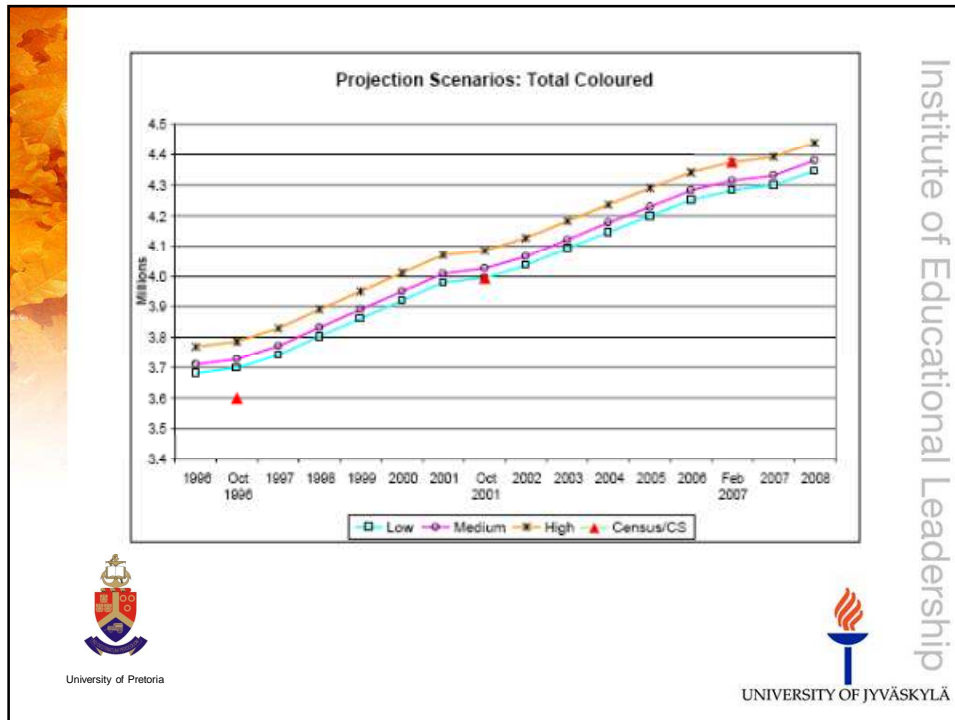
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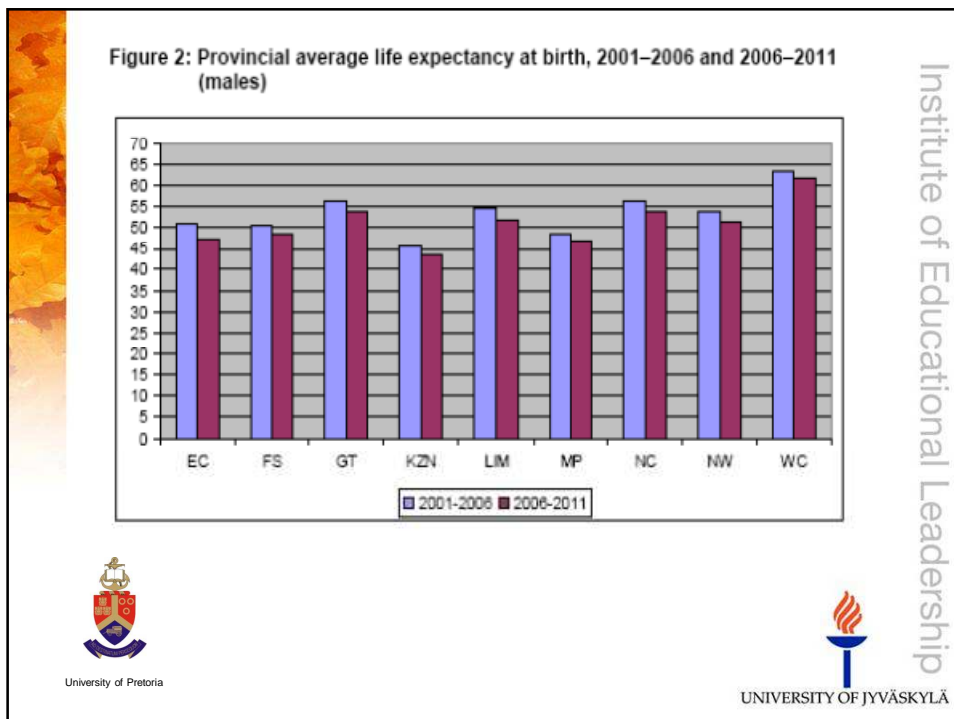
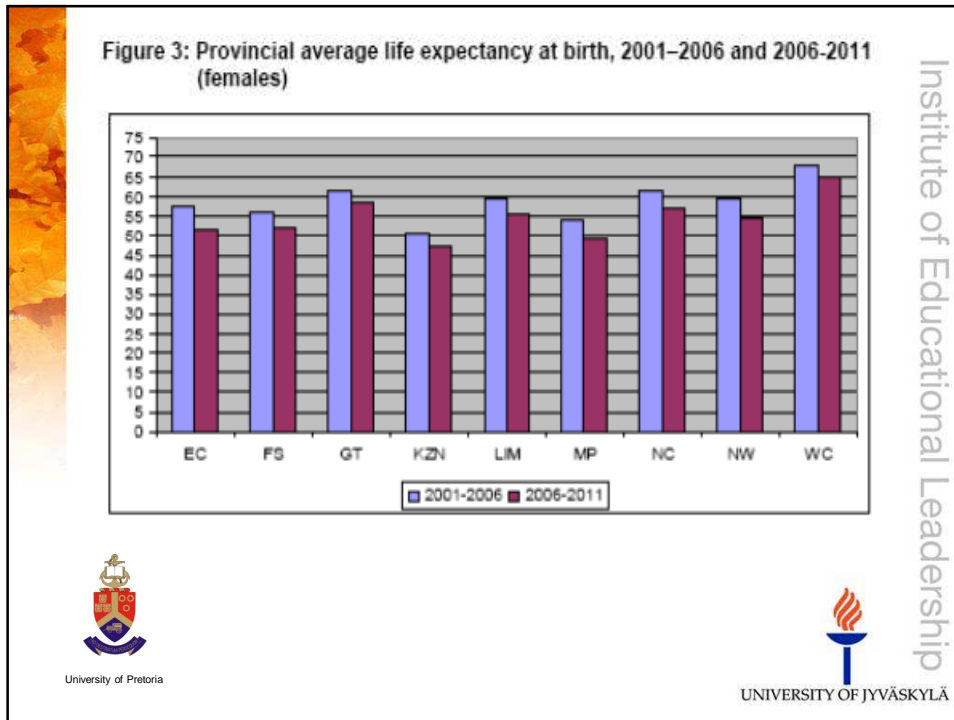


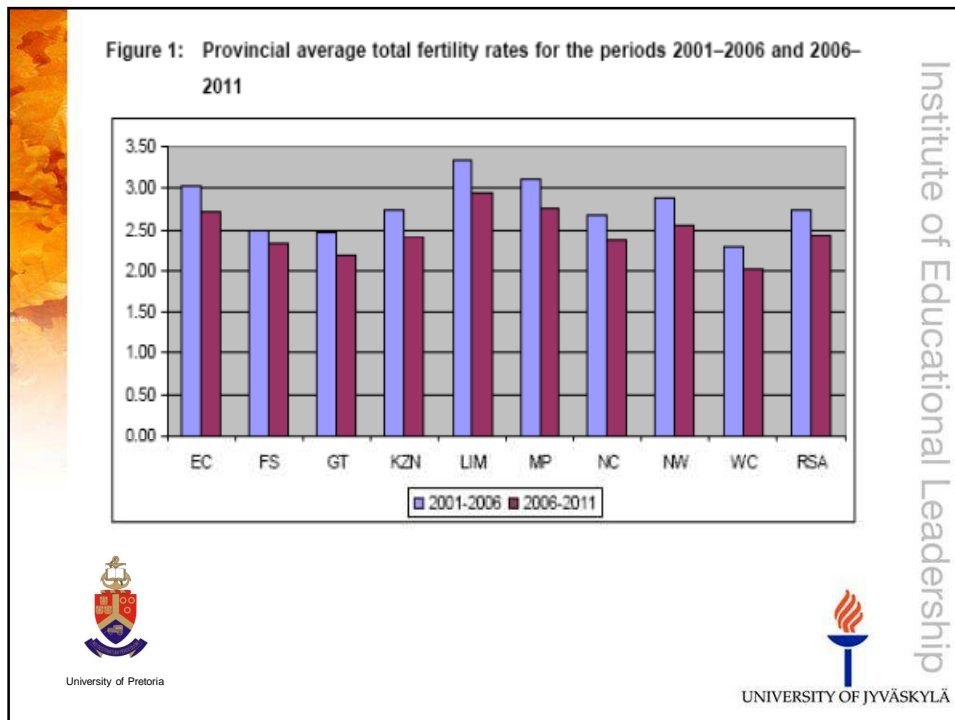
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- OFFICIAL LANGUAGES**
- ▣ Afrikaans
 - ▣ English
 - ▣ isiNdebele
 - ▣ isiXhosa
 - ▣ siZulu
 - ▣ Sepedi
 - ▣ Sesotho
 - ▣ Setswana
 - ▣ siSwati
 - ▣ Tshivenda
 - ▣ Xitsonga
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According to the national census of October 1996, the five most commonly spoken home languages are IsiZulu (22,9%), IsiXhosa (17,9%), Afrikaans (14,4%), Sepedi (9,2%) and English (8,6%). The Constitution recognizes 11 languages as official languages at national level, namely the 5 above, as well as IsiNdebele, Sesotho, SiSwati, Xitsonga, Tshivenda and Setswana.

English and Afrikaans are the most commonly used languages in official circles and the business world.






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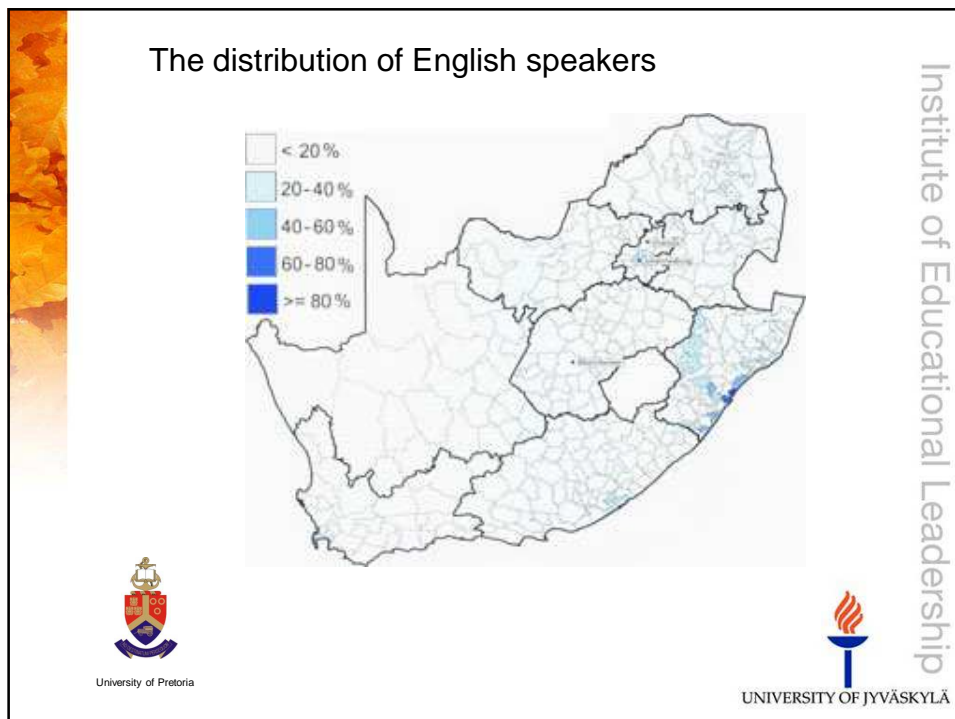
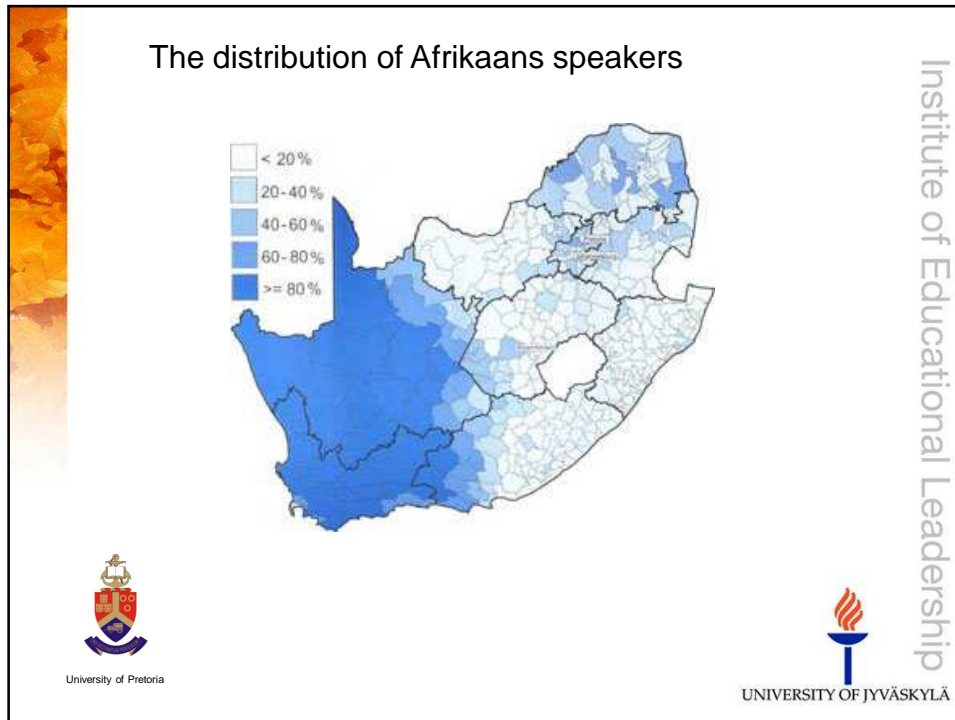
Language Distribution

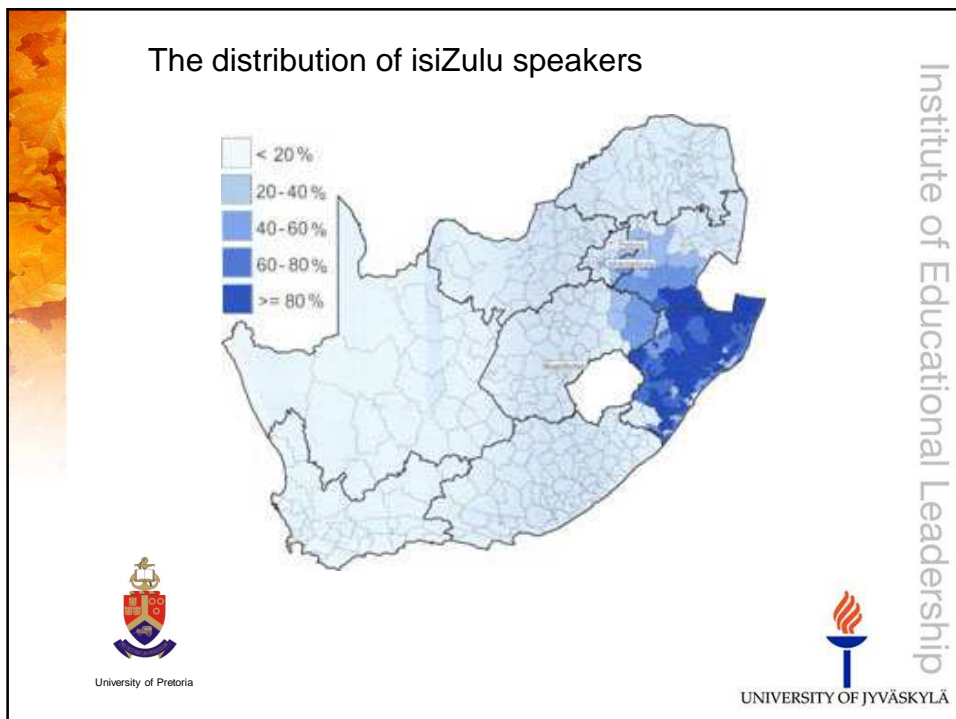
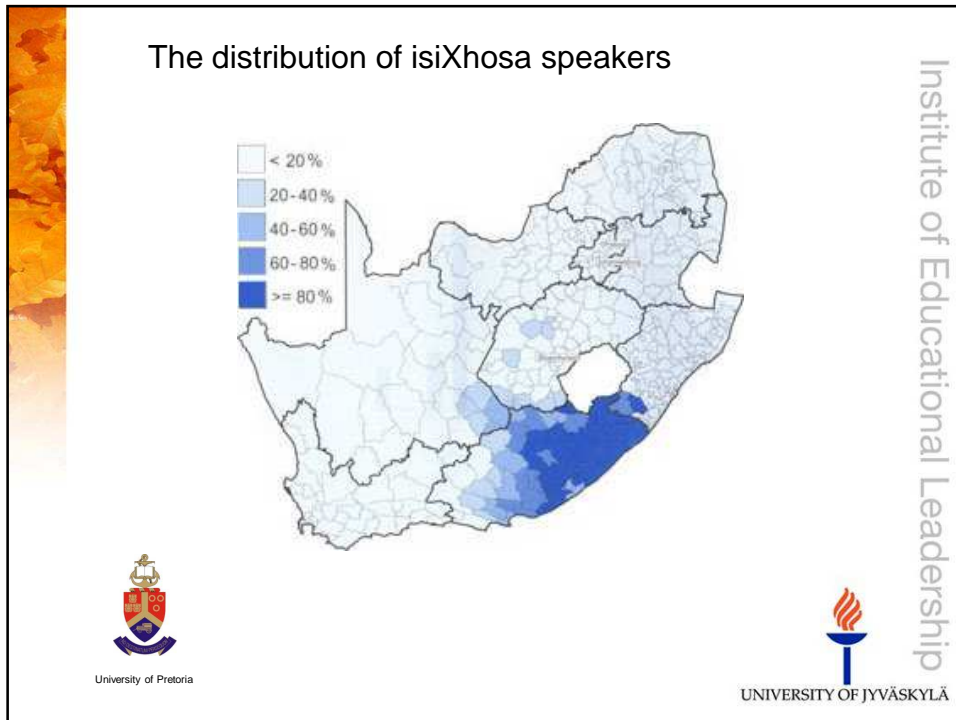
Home language	Black	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
Afrikaans	0.7%	79.5%	1.7%	59.1%	13.3%
English	0.5%	18.9%	93.8%	39.3%	8.2%
IsiNdebele	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%
IsiXhosa	22.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	17.6%
IsiZulu	30.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	23.8%
Sepedi	11.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%
Sesotho	10.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
Setswana	10.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	8.2%
SiSwati	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Tshivenda	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Xitsonga	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	3.8%	1.1%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	35.42m	3.99m	1.16m	4.29m	44.82m

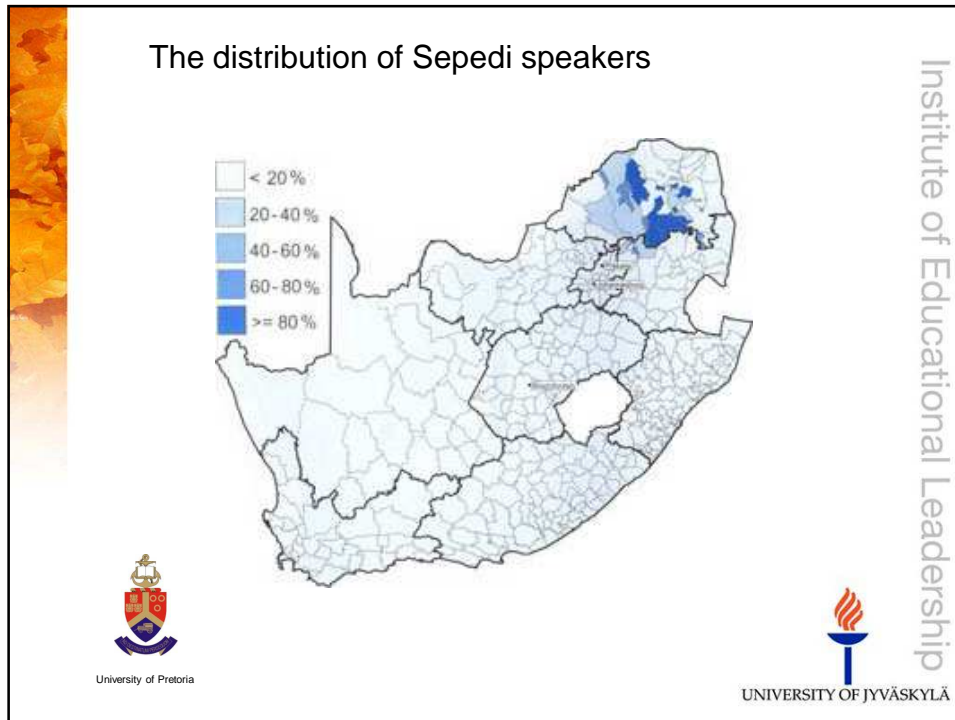



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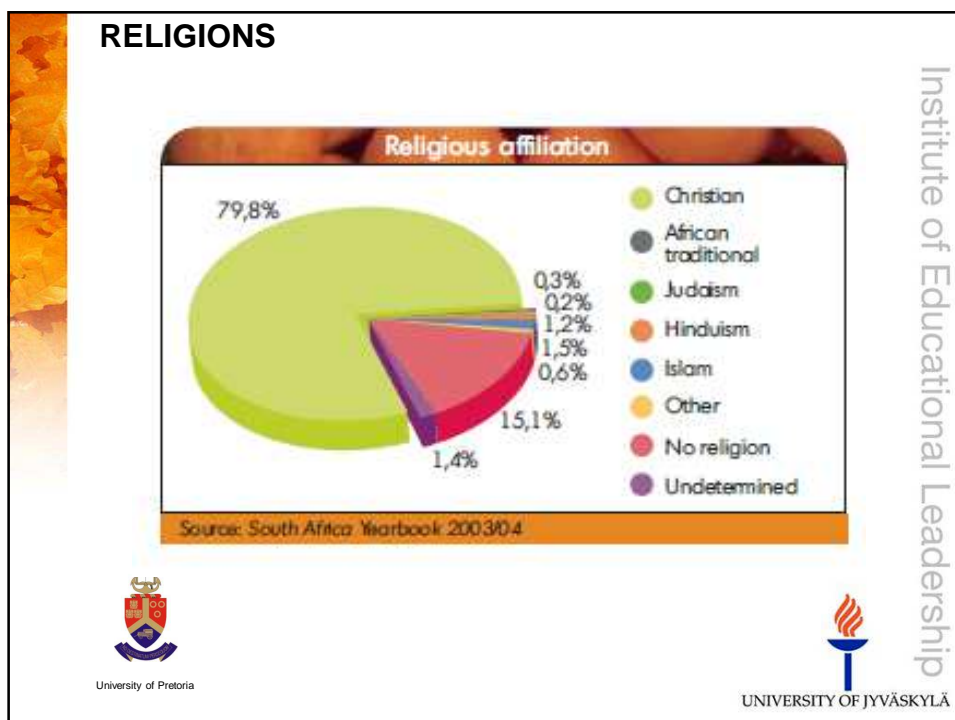
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HIV AIDS

According to the United Nations AIDS Report, released in June 1998, South Africa is the country with the fastest growing number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world. Approximately 8,6% of the total population is estimated to be HIV positive, with more than 1 500 new infections occurring daily.

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This release assumes that 25 % of adults in need of ART, will receive ART in 2008 and 40% of the children under 15 years will receive ART. The estimates also take the administration of nevirapine treatment to pregnant HIV-positive women and the promotion of alternative infant feeding options into account. The median time lapse from becoming HIV-positive until death due to AIDS is estimated to be 10 years for both males and females, and a female-to-male HIV prevalence ratio of 1,22 was assumed for 2008. The adult HIV prevalence rate (the proportion of adults who are infected with HIV) is shown in Table 4. The total HIV prevalence rate was estimated at 11,0% in 2008, while the HIV-positive population is estimated at 5,35 million.


Table 4: Estimated adult HIV-prevalence rates, 2008

Women 15–49	Women 20–64	Men 20–64	Adults 20–64	Adults 15–49	Total population
19,6	19,3	18,8	19,1	18,8	11,0

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Income and employment



Why do SA whites fear the future?

Karin Lombard, "Why do SA whites fear the future?", Cape Times, 7 July 2004

The average income of a white South African is eight times that of the average black South African. Yet blacks are almost twice as optimistic about their economic situation as whites.

Given affirmative action, black economic empowerment, preferential procurement and employment equity legislation, black optimism is not altogether unexpected.

In terms of incomes, research by Stellenbosch University economists Servaas van den Berg and Megan Louw show that the real annual per capita income for whites increased from R51 951 in 1990 to R62 360 in 2000. Amongst Indians and coloureds, the figures increased from R17 637 and R11 404 respectively to R23 938 and R14 126 a decade later. (ZAR:EURO 12.6:1 at present)

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Income and employment continued

The real annual income of blacks increased from R6 008 to R7 283 over the same period. The average income of a white South African in 2000 is still eight times that of the average black South African.

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Much recent research has shown that income differences between the races have decreased, while inequality within racial groups has grown. But the last 10 years of redistributive policies have not resulted in any far-reaching change. Over the last decade, black per capita income has grown by 1.9%, and white per capita income by 1.8% - about even.

And what of employment? Research by former Standard Bank chief economist Iraj Abedian shows that between 1995 and 2002, the unemployment rates amongst whites increased from 4.79% to 9.17%. Over the same time the portion of unemployed black South Africans increased from 36.16% to 46.62%.

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Income and employment continued ...

Moreover, when it comes to promotions, the most recent Annual Employment Equity Report 2002 states that of all senior and professionally qualified management recruits, 27% were black, 6% coloured and 7% Indian. Fully 60% of management recruits were white.

At the same time, whites still hold 75% of top management and 80% of senior management positions.

In terms of labour market absorption rates, the Human Development Report Review 2003 of the Human Sciences Research Council reveals that of all school leavers who entered the labour market for the first time between 1995 and 1999, 75% of whites, compared to 70% of coloureds, 50% of Indians and only 29% of blacks found employment.

Evidence is puzzlingly contradictory here. Affirmative action has made inroads into government departments: in 1990 59.9% of all managers in the public service were white; in 2001 this figure had fallen to 36.6%.

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Income and employment continued ...

At the same time, the 2002 Employment Equity Report also states that in 2001 51% of all recruits into the private labour market were black, compared to 27% that were white, and the rest Indian and coloured.

But, using the 2001 census, it appears that the number of unemployed whites is 124 962 - insignificant compared to the 6 171 310 unemployed blacks. Adding in whites who were 16 when the census was done, you get to a total of 198 631 white job seekers.

Though primitive, these calculations indicate that probably only some 6% of the total potentially economically active white population is genuinely economically insecure.

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