

EDLS018



Educational Leadership in South Africa Lecture 2 Issues in education provision

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POVERTY

Unemployment rates

In September 2004, 26% of South Africa's economically active population was unemployed. Official unemployment definitions only partially reflect the situation. An expanded definition includes those who would like to find employment but who are discouraged, and therefore, have not actively sought work in the previous month. By this expanded definition, unemployment levels were at a staggering 41% at the end of 2004.



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TABLE 4: Distribution of children by household earnings and population group in 2005

Monthly household earnings (Rands)	Proportion of children by population group (%)				Total	
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	%	Number
R0 - R80	63	24	15	4	55	10,020,175
R801 - 1,200	6	6	2	0	5	955,039
R1,201 - 2,500	13	22	12	10	14	2,469,157
R2,501 - 6,000	11	28	25	22	14	2,453,448
R6,001 - 16,000	6	17	37	35	9	1,617,263
R16,000 plus	1	3	9	29	3	547,546
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	18,072,627
No. of children	15,158,079	1,504,671	342,599	1,058,797		18,072,627

Source: Statistics South Africa (2006) General Household Survey 2005. Pretoria, Cape Town. Statistics South Africa. Analysis by Debbie Rudemink, Centre for Account Research, UCT.



R800 is regarded as the ultra poverty line

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Table 4 above presents the picture in respect of population group, again demonstrating the continued effects of apartheid policies into the present. The GHS 2005 indicated that close on two-thirds (63%) of African children lived in ultra-poor households, compared to about a quarter (24%) of coloured children, 15% of Indian children, and only 4% of white children. A mere 1% of African children were living in households with earnings of R16,000 or more per month, compared to 29% of white children.






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TABLE 5: Per capita income by household earning bracket and population group in 2005

Monthly household earnings (Rands)	Average per capita income within household income band (Rands)				
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
R0 - 800	75.11	54.83	24.30	8.32	69.51
R801 - 1,200	522.39	406.85	309.01	650.36	513.17
R1,201 - 2,500	908.57	637.63	770.99	991.33	851.08
R2,501 - 6,000	1,650.80	1,206.86	1,620.47	1,812.70	1,574.65
R6,001 - 16,000	3,252.97	2,899.05	3,105.70	4,518.46	3,634.08
R16,000 plus	8,567.27	6,734.86	8,700.42	10,832.24	9,737.55

Sources: Statistics South Africa (2006) General Household Survey 2005, Pretoria; Cape Town Statistics South Africa, Analysis by Debbie Rudolph; Centre for Actuarial Research, UCT.






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TABLE 3: Distribution of children by household earnings and province in 2005



Monthly household earnings (Rands)	Proportion of children per province (%)									Total %
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	
R0 - 800	73	60	29	60	74	57	49	58	18	55
R801 - 1,200	5	6	6	5	4	9	8	5	5	5
R1,201 - 2,500	8	11	20	12	10	13	16	14	27	14
R2,501 - 6,000	8	12	20	13	7	12	16	15	27	14
R6,001 - 16,000	6	8	16	9	4	8	8	5	17	9
R16,000 plus	1	3	9	2	1	1	2	3	5	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of children	3,134,304	1,113,560	2,655,752	3,841,255	2,607,715	1,351,142	337,494	1,489,219	1,572,127	18,072,627

Sources: Statistics South Africa (2006) General Household Survey 2005, Pretoria; Cape Town Statistics South Africa, Analysis by Debbie Rudolph; Centre for Actuarial Research, UCT.

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The poorest provinces were found to be those with large rural populations and little access to employment opportunities. Limpopo and the Eastern Cape presented the most poverty-stricken profiles, with close on three-quarters (73 – 74%) of children living in households with monthly earnings of R800 or less. The Western Cape presented a substantially more favourable picture than the other provinces. However, even in this province, nearly one in every five children (18%) live in very poor households in terms of earned income.






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Population aged 15-65 years by annual income category and province (Emerging voices)







	Eastern Cape %	KwaZulu-Natal %	Limpopo %	South Africa %
No income	2.92	2.74	2.39	2.24
R1-400	18.45	14.86	27.51	13.77
R401-800	17.68	18.18	19.56	16.96
R801-1600	19.80	21.15	15.86	22.00
R1601-3200	17.67	18.93	16.07	19.01
R3201-6400	14.42	14.06	12.56	13.96
R6401-12800	6.33	6.73	4.37	7.48
R12801-25600	1.74	2.22	1.10	2.06
R25601-51200	0.51	0.65	0.33	0.98
R51201-R102400	0.26	0.28	0.2	0.37
R102401-204800	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.18
R204801 or more	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.11

CIA Factbook gives average per capita income in South Africa as \$9700=R97 000)

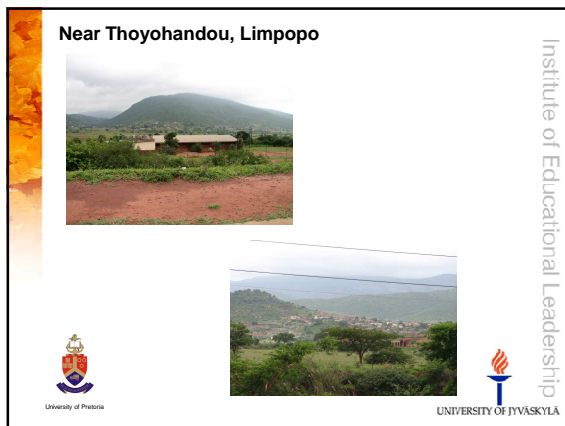



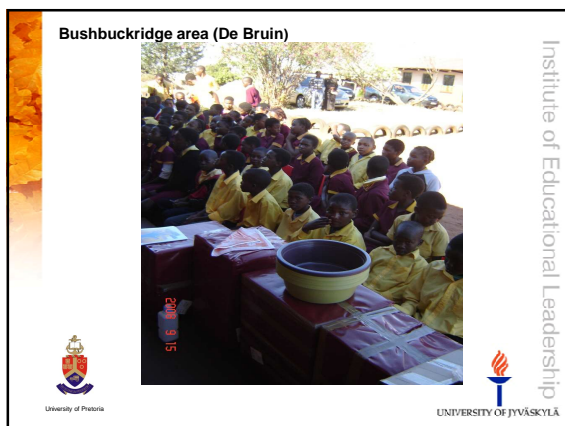
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THE RURAL – URBAN DIVIDE IN South Africa: SOME SNAPSHOTS Pretoria Boys High





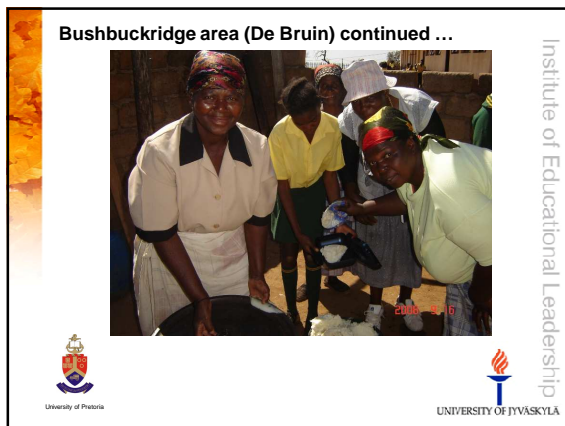


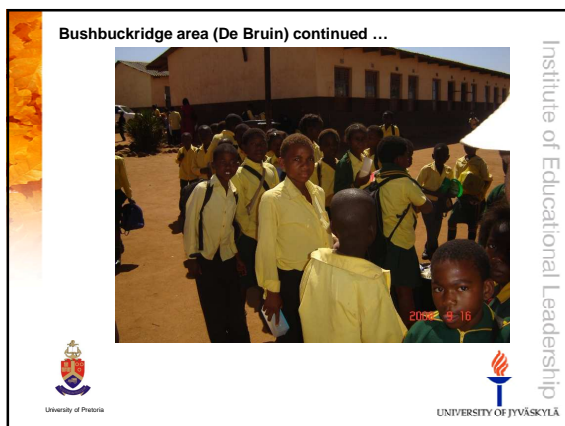















Bushbuckridge area (De Bruin) continued ...

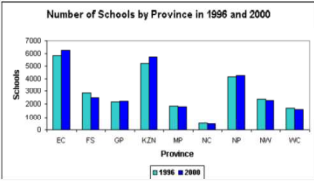


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SCHOOL REGISTER OF NEEDS 2000

There were 414 more schools in 2000. In 1996 there were 26 734 ordinary schools, compared to 27 148 in 2000.

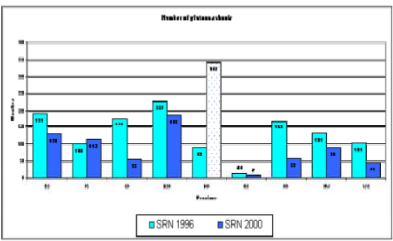


The provinces with the largest share of schools were Eastern Cape, which had 22.0% in 1996 and 23.1% in 2000, and KwaZulu-Natal, which had 19.4% in 1996 and 21.1% in 2000.



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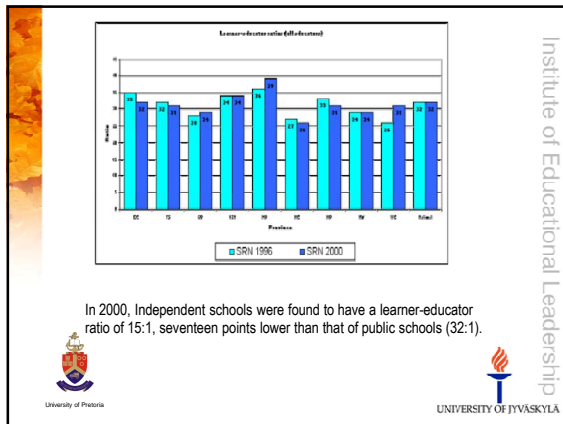



There has been a decline (of 175) in the number of platoon schools (where one school uses another school's buildings) from 1 198 to 1 023



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FACILITIES

Significant improvements were reported in the provision of basic facilities such as sanitation, telecommunications, water provision, power supply, housing for educators, hostels for learners and access for learners who are physically disabled.

SANITATION

- There was a 38 percentage point improvement in the provision of sanitation. In 1996, 55% of learners (6,6 million) in schools were without toilet facilities. In 1996, the learner:toilet ratio was 41:1, or 41 learners to one toilet. In 2000, only 16.6% of learners (1,9 million) were without toilet facilities and the learner:toilet ratio had improved to 35:1.
- In 2000, 15% of toilets were not working at the time of the survey, the majority of those not working being in rural areas.

