



# 2014 REPORT: FOCUS ON







# General Household Survey (GHS): Focus on Schooling 2014

## Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	8
2.	METHODOLOGY .....	8
3.	OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE SCHOOLING SYSTEM .....	9
4.	ACCESS TO EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENTAL FACILITIES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS .....	11
4.1	Accessibility to Early Childhood Development (ECD) .....	11
4.2	Grade R participation .....	13
4.3	Primary Education .....	14
4.4	Apparent intake rate .....	14
4.5	Compulsory Education .....	16
4.6	Secondary Education .....	18
4.7	Accessibility to the Further Education and Training (FET) Band .....	19
5.	CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES .....	21
6.	OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN .....	24
7.	REASONS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE .....	27
8.	LEARNER PREGNANCY .....	29
9.	LEARNER TEACHER SUPPORT MATERIAL (LTSM) .....	30
10.	HOUSEHOLD COMPLAINTS ABOUT EDUCATION, 2002 – 2014 .....	38
11.	PERCENTAGE OF REPEATERS .....	40
12.	ABSENTEEISM .....	42
13.	SCHOLAR TRANSPORT .....	43
14.	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT .....	46
15.	ORPHANS .....	47
16.	SCHOOL FEES .....	48
17.	THE NATIONAL SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAMME (NSNP) .....	49
18.	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION .....	50
19.	SYSTEM EFFICIENCY INDICATORS .....	54
	REFERENCES .....	56

## List of Tables

Table 1: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities, 2009 - 2014	12
Table 2: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities according to gender, 2009 - 2014	12
Table 3: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities according to population groups, 2009 - 2014	12
Table 4: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	13
Table 5: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	14
Table 6: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014	14
Table 7: Apparent Intake Rate (AIR) of Grade 1, 2009 - 2014	15
Table 8: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	15
Table 9: 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	16
Table 10: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014	16
Table 11: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	17
Table 12: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	17
Table 13: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014	18
Table 14: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	19
Table 15: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	19
Table 16: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	20
Table 17: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	20
Table 18: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014	20
Table 19: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2005 - 2014	20
Table 20: Percentage of children with disabilities reflected as a total percentage of children attending schools, 2002 - 2014	22
Table 21: 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions, 2009 - 2014	23
Table 22: 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	23
Table 23: 7 to 15 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	23
Table 24: 7 to 15 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	23
Table 25: 16 to 18 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	24
Table 26: 16 to 18 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014	24
Table 27: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to gender, 2005 - 2014	25
Table 28: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to population groups, 2005 - 2014	26
Table 29: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to disability status, 2002 - 2014	26
Table 30: 16 to 18 year olds, out of school according to disability status, 2002 - 2014	26
Table 31: Reasons for non-attendance of educational institutions among 7 to 18 year olds, 2010 - 2014	28

Table 32: Percentage and number of female learners that fell pregnant, 2009 - 2014	29
Table 33: Percentage of Grades 1 - 9 learners according to the status of access to Language and Mathematics workbooks, 2014	30
Table 34: Percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014	31
Table 35: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to province and quarter, 2014	31
Table 36: Percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014	32
Table 37: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Language workbooks province and quarter, 2014	32
Table 38: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 - 12, 2014	33
Table 39: Access to Textbooks, 2014	33
Table 40: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 - 12, 2013 - 2014	34
Table 41: Access to Textbooks according to Grade, 2013-2014	34
Table 42: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to quarter, 2014	35
Table 43: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at school, 2005 – 2014	37
Table 44: Household complaints regarding education, 2002 – 2014	39
Table 45: Percentage of learners who repeated a grade (or a class), 2009 - 2014	40
Table 46: Percentage of learners absent from school, 2009 – 2014	42
Table 47: Percentage of learners absent from school according to number of days per year, 2009 - 2014	42
Table 48: Percentage of 5 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014	43
Table 49: Percentage of 5 to 6 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes according to provinces, 2009 - 2014	44
Table 50: Percentage of 5 to 6 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes according to gender, 2009 - 2014	44
Table 51: Percentage of 17 to 15 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014	44
Table 52: Percentage of 17 to 15 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014	44
Table 53: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014	45
Table 54: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014	45
Table 55: Percentage of learners who experienced violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse, 2009 - 2014	46
Table 56: Percentage of orphaned children attending school, 2002-2014	47
Table 57: Percentage of learners who paid school fees, 2009 - 2014	48
Table 58: Reasons for non-payment, 2009 – 2014	49
Table 59: Percentage of learners benefiting from the school feeding scheme, 2010-2014	49
Table 60: Frequency of provision of food at school, 2010 -2014	50
Table 61: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014	50
Table 62: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher according to gender, 2005 - 2014	50
Table 63: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher according to population groups , 2005 - 2014	50

<b>Table 64: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to provinces, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Table 65: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Table 66: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Table 67: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Table 68: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 69: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 70: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 71: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 72: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population groups, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Table 73: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to gender, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 74: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 75: Percentage of children who turned 9 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 4 or higher, 2009 - 2014</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 76: Percentage of children who turned 12 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 7 or higher, 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>55</b>



## List of Figures

Figure 1: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities, 2002 - 2014	11
Figure 2: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014	13
Figure 3: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions by provinces, 2002 – 2014	15
Figure 4: % of 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2002 - 2014	17
Figure 5: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2002 - 2014	18
Figure 6: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2002 - 2014	19
Figure 7: Percentage of children with disabilities reflected as a total percentage of children attending schools, 2002 - 2014	22
Figure 8: 7 to 18 year olds who are out of school, 2002 - 2014	25
Figure 9: 7 to 15 year olds who are out of school, 2002 – 2014	25
Figure 10: Reasons for non-attendance of educational institutions among 7 to 18 year olds, 2014	27
Figure 11: Reasons for not attending the nearest institution, 2014	28
Figure 12: Status of pregnancy in the past 12 months, 2009 - 2014	29
Figure 13: Percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014	31
Figure 14: Percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014	32
Figure 15: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Language workbooks province and quarter, 2014	33
Figure 16: Access to Textbooks, 2014	34
Figure 17: Access to Textbooks according to Grade, 2013 - 2014	35
Figure 18: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to provinces, 2014	35
Figure 19: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to quarter, 2014	36
Figure 20: Summary of access to Workbooks and Textbooks, 2014	36
Figure 21: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at schools, 2002 - 2014	37
Figure 22: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at school according to provinces, 2002 – 2014	38
Figure 23: Household complaints regarding education, 2002 – 2014	39
Figure 24: Percentage of repeaters in Primary Education according to gender, 2013 - 2014	41
Figure 25: Percentage of repeaters in Secondary Education, 2013 - 2014	41
Figure 26: Percentage of learners who experienced violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse, 2013 - 2014	47



**Figure 27: Percentage of orphaned children attending school, 2002-2014** 48

**Figure 28: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population groups, 2002 & 2014** 53

**Figure 29: Percentage of Grade 1 learners who attended Grade R, 2010-2014** 54

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a sample survey conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in approximately 25 000 households. The household data is collected annually from January to December and the survey has been conducted since 2002 (Statistics South Africa, 2013).

The Department of Basic Education (DBE) has a close working relationship with Stats SA. DBE officials are constantly interacting with Stats SA officials on issues regarding the GHS questionnaire and matters relating to data. The DBE uses GHS data to assess its constitutional mandate as stipulated in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The South African Bill of Rights stipulates that every citizen has a right to basic education regardless of geographical or economic factors (Republic of South Africa, 1996a).

The GHS provides a platform for the DBE to assess progress that has been made with regard to access, quality, efficiency, equity and expenditure in schooling. Furthermore, the GHS assists the Department to do data confrontation<sup>1</sup> and trend analysis with regard to learner enrolment, school nutritional programmes, percentage of repeaters, learner pregnancy, access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and age related grade enrolment, among other data variables.

This report focuses particularly on schooling information, including aspects such as attendance of ECD centres, schools, educational institutions, completion rates, repetition figures, literacy percentages, tuition fees, access to social grants, orphanhood, problems at schools and pregnancy among learners. Most of the information contained in this report is disaggregated according to the nine provinces. Moreover, information has been disaggregated according to population groups and gender where data allowed for it. The GHS cannot be disaggregated at district or municipal level.

The information in the report is useful for programme managers, decision makers, researchers and other governmental departments. Furthermore, the report will assist in tracking and monitoring several goals and indicators in the sector plan, *Action Plan to 2019: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2030*.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The target population of the GHS consists of private households in all nine provinces of South Africa and includes residents in workers' hostels. The survey does not cover other collective living quarters such as students' hostels, old-age homes, hospitals, prisons and military barracks, and is therefore only representative of non-institutionalised and non-military persons or households in South Africa (Statistics South Africa, 2015).

The information was analysed using STATA data management software. The information is reported in percentages as far as possible. Caution is needed when using absolute numbers. More information on the GHS can be obtained from Stats SA, as the figures in this report are based on the analysis done by the DBE. The reporting period is from 2002 to 2014. However, due to limited space per page, some information is provided from 2005 to 2014. In some instances, certain years have been omitted to allow the relevant table to fit onto a page.

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1 Data confrontation is the process of comparing data that has generally been derived from different surveys or other sources, in order to assess their coherency, and the reasons for any identified differences.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE SCHOOLING SYSTEM

- **Participation in the schooling system**

- **0 - 4 year olds:** Participation of 0 - 4 year olds in ECD facilities has increased from 8% in 2002 to 48% in 2014.
- **Grade R participation:** There is an increase in the percentage of 5 year olds attending educational institutions from about 40% in 2002 to 87% in 2014.
- **Primary Education:** The participation of 7 to 13 year olds has remained high at 99% in 2014.
- **Compulsory Education:** There is an increase in the percentage of 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions from 96% in 2002 to 99% in 2014.
- **Secondary Education:** There is an increase in the percentage of 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions from 88% in 2002 to approximately 91% in 2014.
- **Participation in the Further Education and Training (FET) Band:** The participation of 16 to 18 year olds remained at 86% in 2014.
- **Gender Parity Index (GPI)<sup>2</sup>** has been achieved in ECD, primary, compulsory and secondary education and in the FET band.

- **Children with disabilities**

- Of the total population of learners attending schools, approximately 5% were learners with disabilities.
- There is a slight decrease in the percentage of 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions from 85% in 2013 to 84% in 2014.
- The percentage of 7 to 15 year old attending educational institutions increased from approximately 78% in 2005 to 93% in 2014
- The percentage of 16 to 18 year olds with disabilities is 54% in 2014. (The fluctuation of these figures does not provide a good pattern for this age group).

- **Household complaints about education, 2002 – 2014**

- Overall most of the household complains about education have decreased.
- The incidents of parents reporting complaints due to a “lack of books” have decreased from 20% in 2002 to approximately 4% in 2014.
- The main concern of “fees being too high” dropped from 18% in 2002 to 4% in 2014.

- **Percentage of Repeaters**

- The overall percentage of learners repeating a class has decreased to 11% in 2014.
- Repetition of a class in Grades 9 to 11 remains high.
- The average primary class repetition was 8% in 2014.
- The average secondary class repetition was 15% in 2014.
- More boys than girls repeat in both primary and secondary school.

- **Absenteeism**

- The overall percentage of learners absent from school was 7% in 2014; this figure remained the same as in 2013, at approximately 7%.
- Most of the learners are absent for one (1) day.

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2 Parity is conventionally considered to have been achieved if the female to male ratio lies between 0.97 and 1.03 (UNESCO, 2000).

- **Scholar Transport**
  - In 2014, 23% of learners aged 5 to 18 reported walking to school for longer than 30 minutes.
  - A slightly higher percentage of females aged 7 to 18 walk to school for longer than 30 minutes.
- **Corporal Punishment**
  - 13% of learners attending school experienced corporal punishment in 2014; this has decreased slightly from 15% in 2013.
  - KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape have the highest percentage of incidents of corporal punishment at 23% and 21% respectively.
- **Orphans**
  - 5% of learners attending schools are double orphans; meaning that these learners have lost both their parents.
- **School fees**
  - **66%** of learners attending schools were not paying school fees
  - The percentage of learners who are paying between R1 to R100 for fees is 5%. This includes voluntary payments that are not necessarily school fees.
  - By combining the 66% of learners not paying school fees and the 5% of learners who paid between R1 to R100, the overall percentage of learners benefiting from the no fee school policy is 71% in 2014.
- **National School Nutrition Programme**
  - Overall, approximately 78% of learners were benefitting from the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP) in 2014.
  - Limpopo has the highest percentage of learners benefitting from NSNP at 94%.
  - Gauteng has the lowest percentage of learners benefitting from the NSNP at 63% in 2014.
- **Highest level of education**
  - 95% of the youth aged 15 to 24 have completed Grade 7 and higher.
  - More female youth have completed Grade 7 and higher.
  - 84% of adults aged 20 and above completed Grade 7 and higher in 2014.
  - More adult males aged 20 and above completed Grade 7 and higher in 2014.

## 4. ACCESS TO EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENTAL FACILITIES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### 4.1 Accessibility to Early Childhood Development (ECD)

In South Africa, the 2001 Education White Paper envisaged universal access to Grade R (the grade immediately before Grade 1) by 2010 (Department of Education, 2001a). This target has since been postponed. The 2009 Medium Term Strategic Framework of the Presidency envisaged universal Grade R in 2014. The same policy envisaged a doubling in the enrolment of children aged 0 to 4 years by 2014.

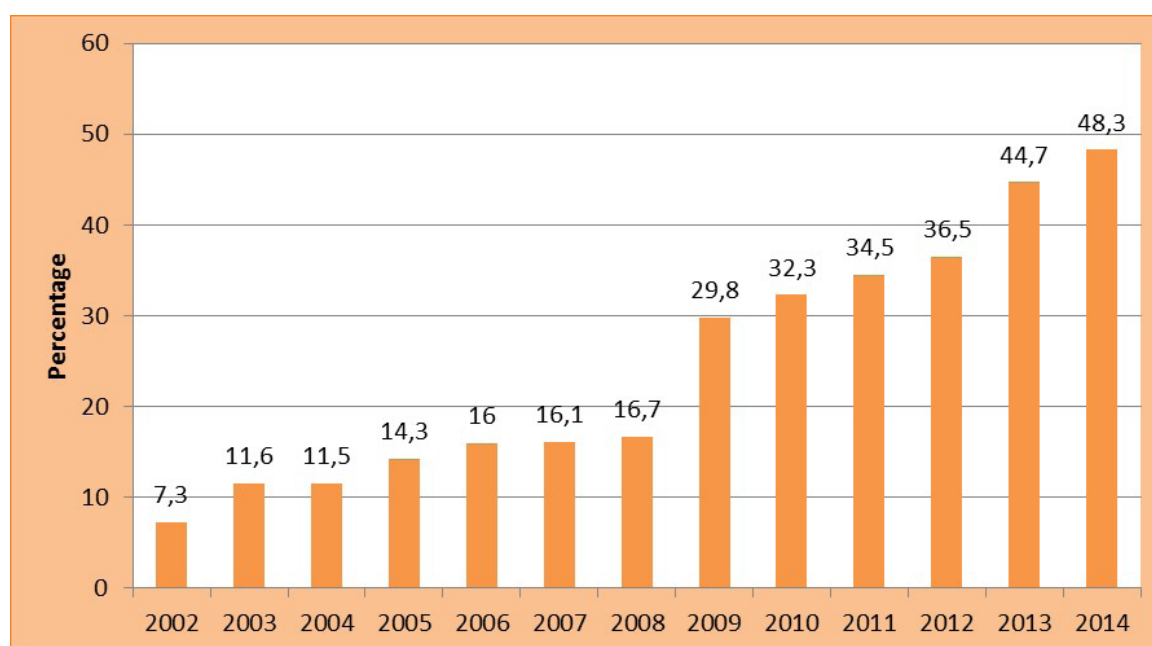
**Please note:** The type of ECD facilities include pre-school/nursery school/Grade 00/Grade 000, crèche/educare centres, day mother/grandmother (gogo) and others that needed to be specified.

#### Overall findings: Accessibility to (ECD)

There is an increase in the percentage of 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities, from 7% in 2002 to approximately 48% in 2014.

- The same percentage of both males and females were attending ECD facilities in 2014.
- Gauteng has the highest percentage of 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities at approximately 70%.
- Meanwhile, Mpumalanga and North West have the lowest participation rate of 0 to 4 year olds in ECD facilities, at approximately 32% in 2014.
- More White children, approximately 70% in this age group are accessing ECD facilities while fewer Coloured children in this age group are participating in the ECD facilities at 39% in 2014.

Figure 1: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities, 2002 - 2014



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 1: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	29.9	32.6	33.5	37.8	37.7	42.7
Free State	37.3	34.1	38.7	46.7	59.1	62.2
Gauteng	44.3	44.3	44.6	45.7	59.3	69.6
KwaZulu-Natal	23.9	25.1	25.7	27.9	39.9	45.3
Limpopo	28.5	30.1	42.4	37.3	46.3	44.3
Mpumalanga	28.2	28.9	30.8	28.8	33.7	31.5
North West	22.3	26.5	28.6	32.9	34.8	31.8
Northern Cape	19.3	21.6	26.3	25.6	36.3	41.8
Western Cape	27.5	39.3	36.5	39.6	45.7	47.4
<b>SA</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 2: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities according to gender, 2009 - 2014**

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	30.7	32.7	34.6	36.2	44.2	48.8
Female	30.2	32.9	35.4	36.9	45.2	47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 3: 0 to 4 year olds attending ECD facilities according to population groups, 2009 - 2014**

Population Group	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	29.8	31.8	34.5	36.1	43.9	47.8
Coloured	21.7	26.9	27.2	29.8	38.7	38.6
Indian/Asian	28.8	36.4	28.8	29.8	53.1	53.4
White	53.9	57.5	57.0	57.2	66.2	69.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

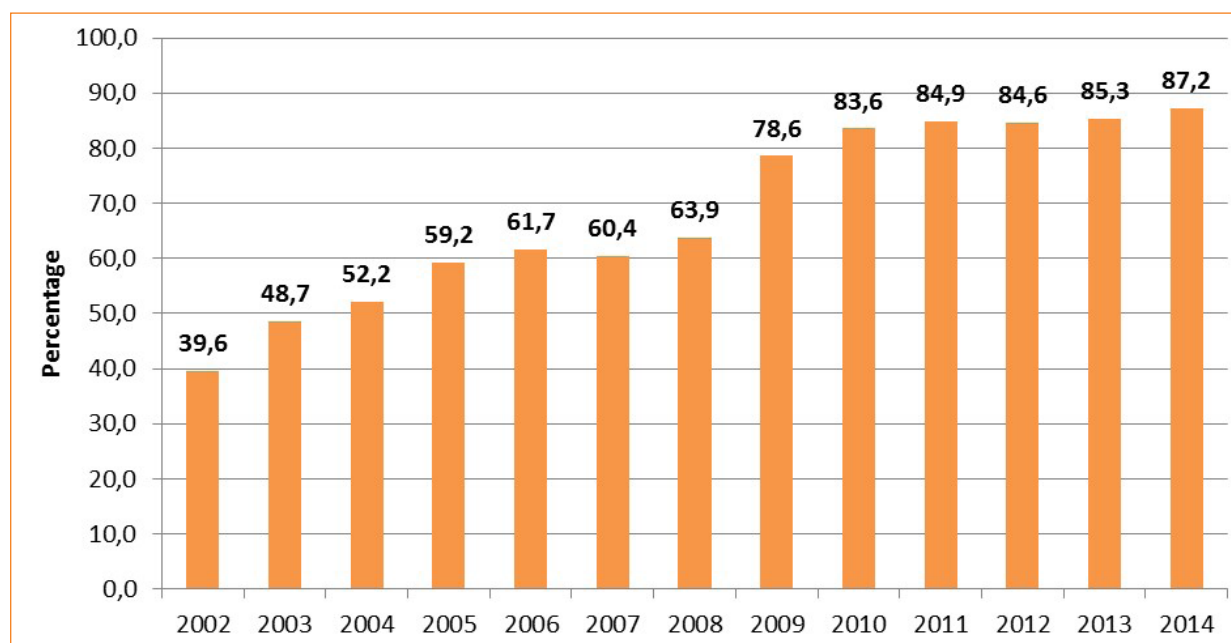
## 4.2 Grade R participation

The provision of Reception Year Programmes target children that are aged five. The provision of Grade R is done by both public and independent sectors. The early years of a child are critical for the acquisition of concepts, skills and attitudes that lay the foundation for lifelong learning. These include acquiring language, perceptual/motor skills required for learning to read and write, basic numeracy concepts and skills, problem-solving skills and a love of learning. Participation in Grade R is crucial for laying a strong foundation for lifelong learning.

**Overall finding:** There is an increase in the percentage of 5 year olds attending educational institutions, from approximately 40% in 2002 to 87% in 2014.

- Limpopo has the highest percentage of this age group attending educational institutions, at 93% in 2014 and the Western Cape has the least at 72% in 2014.
- 88% of females in this age group were attending an education institution compared to 86% of males in 2014.
- A high percentage of Black/African and White children aged 5 were attending an educational institution at approximately 89% in 2014, and only 72% of Coloured children in this age group were attending an educational institution.

**Figure 2: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 4: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	68.3	71.1	69.3	81.1	85.9	92.2	90.9	93.1	93.9	91.5
Free State	55.7	59.8	60.5	60.6	86.2	79.9	82.0	86.4	87.6	89.8
Gauteng	60.4	61.6	64.6	61.9	74.7	82.8	87.6	86.0	83.3	90.5
KwaZulu-Natal	49.6	54.2	51.7	58.2	70.4	84.8	78.0	77.1	81.9	87.2
Limpopo	72.7	76.2	71.5	75.0	92.4	96.2	95.1	93.8	96.3	93.0
Mpumalanga	56.1	57.6	63.9	64.8	82.6	73.1	86.4	84.5	82.7	88.6
North West	47.6	50.6	46.5	52.9	67.1	73.6	85.9	89.0	84.0	82.1
Northern Cape	55.0	46.7	59.5	49.6	79.1	78.4	77.3	71.1	85.4	82.4
Western Cape	63.5	64.3	51.6	55.0	78.1	69.8	75.5	73.9	75.4	71.6
<b>National</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*



**Table 5: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	59.0	62.8	62.2	60.9	76.8	82.9	84.9	85.5	85.6	86.3
Female	59.4	60.6	58.6	66.6	80.3	84.3	85.0	83.7	85.0	88.1
Total	59.2	61.7	60.4	63.9	78.6	83.6	84.9	84.6	85.3	87.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 6: 5 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	59.1	62.5	61.1	64.3	79.3	85.2	86.1	85.7	87.5	88.9
Coloured	50.8	57.0	42.3	54.9	77.2	67.9	72.3	71.4	66.4	71.8
Indian/Asian	64.7	53.2	48.5	69.5	87.9	93.5	94.8	69.2	83.2	79.8
White	72.1	60.1	81.3	67.5	66.2	78.1	87.7	97.2	78.3	88.5
Total	59.2	61.7	60.4	63.9	78.6	83.6	84.9	84.6	85.3	87.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

### 4.3 Primary education

There are several indicators that track the accessibility that learners have to primary education. These include the age-specific enrolment rate (ASER) in primary school, the net enrolment rate and the apparent intake rate (AIR) which measure access to primary education (UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2009).

### 4.4 Apparent intake rate

The AIR is defined as the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age. The AIR indicates the general level of access to primary education. It also indicates the capacity of the educational system to provide access to Grade 1 for the official school-entrance age of the population. This indicator is used as a substitute for the net intake rate in the absence of data on new entrants up to the age of 9. The method of calculating this indicator is to divide the number of new entrants in Grade 1, irrespective of age, according to the population of official school-entrance age, and to multiply the result by 100. The total percentage could be higher than 100%, as the numerator could be larger than the denominator (UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2009).

### Overall findings

- The apparent Intake Rate (AIR)<sup>3</sup> into Grade 1 is normalising.
- The participation of 7 to 13 year olds has remained at 99% in 2014, remaining above 97% since 2002.
- Both girls and boys have equal opportunity to access education in South Africa at primary level as shown by the Primary Gender Parity Index<sup>4</sup> (GPI) of 1.00.
- There were high participation rates of 7 to 13 year olds in educational institutions across all provinces in 2014.

3 The apparent intake rate (AIR), which is also known as the gross intake rate, measures the total number of new entrants into Grade 1, regardless of age, as a proportion of the total number of children in the population who are 7 years of age

4 Gender parity is considered to have been achieved when the Gender Parity Index (GPI) is between 0.97 and 1.03 (UNESCO, 2004)

Table 7: Apparent Intake Rate (AIR) of Grade 1, 2009 - 2014

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	146.9	136.5	137.3	115.5	117.5	111.8
Free State	121.8	93.5	116.8	103.3	90.1	90.6
Gauteng	118.4	112.5	105.1	118.6	99.4	96.5
KwaZulu-Natal	137.3	109.7	140.7	117.2	109.0	98.7
Limpopo	105.7	119.0	124.0	98.2	98.1	99.8
Mpumalanga	121.8	103.1	92.9	117.3	95.5	106.8
North West	99.8	92.9	123.4	95.6	110.3	111.7
Northern Cape	106.3	158.4	130.9	99.5	136.5	107.4
Western Cape	112.2	104.7	107.1	107.8	101.7	97.7
National	123.1	112.9	121.3	111.7	104.6	101.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

Figure 3: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions by provinces, 2002 – 2014



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

Table 8: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 – 2014

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	97.9	97.7	97.8	98.3	98.6	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.4
Free State	98.7	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.5	98.7	98.4
Gauteng	99.0	98.7	98.0	98.7	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.0	99.7	99.3
KwaZulu-Natal	97.9	97.2	98.2	97.9	98.8	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.2
Limpopo	99.0	99.2	98.8	98.3	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.5
Mpumalanga	97.7	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.2
North West	95.4	96.2	98.0	97.4	98.3	98.0	98.7	98.9	99.2	98.8
Northern Cape	98.5	98.7	99.1	98.4	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.4	99.3	99.9
Western Cape	98.7	99.4	99.5	98.0	99.2	99.7	98.7	99.4	99.0	99.6
Eastern Cape	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.3

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 9: 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.1	99.1
Female	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.2	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.4
Total	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>
GPI	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 10: Percentage of 7 to 13 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	98.0	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.8	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.2
Coloured	98.1	99.1	99.1	98.8	99.2	99.3	99.0	99.1	98.5	99.6
Indian/Asian	99.4	96.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.3	99.3	99.7	100.0
White	99.7	99.9	99.5	97.6	99.2	99.8	99.0	99.8	99.4	99.9
Total	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

#### 4.5 Compulsory education

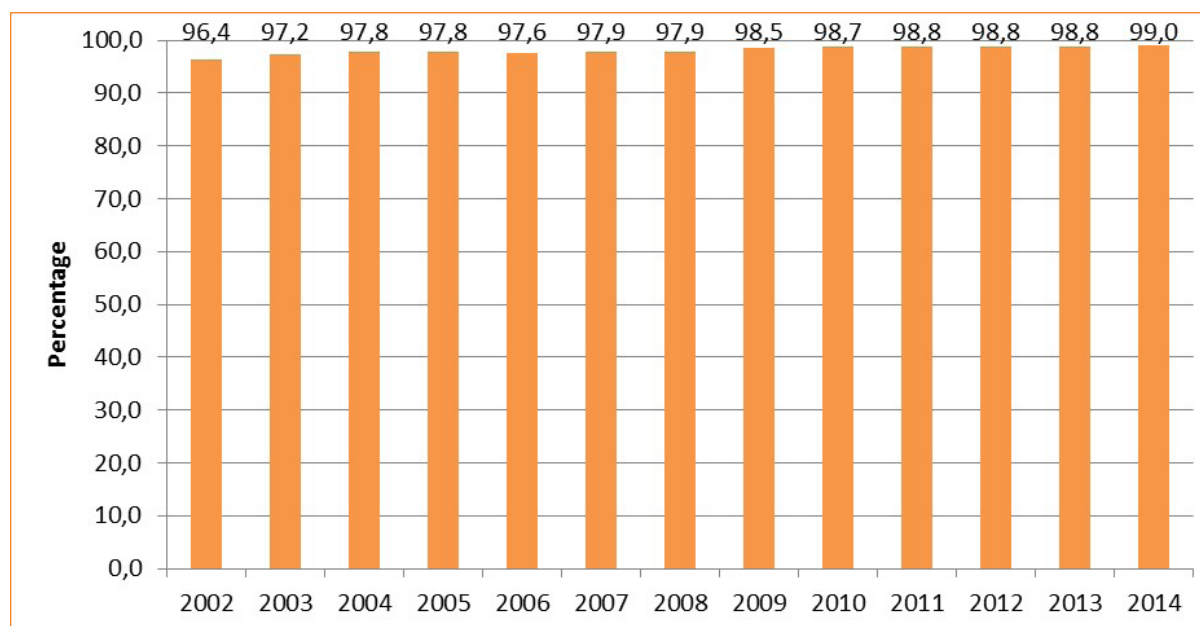
The South African Schools Act (SASA) of 1996 stipulates that children aged 7 to 15 years should attend compulsory education, that is, Grade 1 to Grade 9 (Republic of South Africa, 1996b).

**Overall finding:** There is an increase in the percentage of 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions, from 96% in 2002 to 99% in 2014.

- There is a high enrolment rate of this age group across all provinces.
- Both girls and boys have equal opportunity to access the schooling system as reflected in the Gender Parity Index of **1.00** in 2014 and the preceding years.
- The participation according to population group also shows similar patterns of equal participation for all race groups.

The graph and tables below show the detailed information on the participation of 7 to 15 year olds in education according to national, provincial, gender and population groups.

**Figure 4: % of 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2002 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 11: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	97.4	97.3	97.7	97.4	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.1	98.9
Free State	97.2	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.7	99.0	98.8	99.2	98.4	98.3
Gauteng	98.8	97.8	97.9	98.7	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.5	99.2
KwaZulu-Natal	97.5	97.2	97.7	97.9	98.3	98.3	98.7	98.8	98.6	99.1
Limpopo	98.8	99.2	98.6	98.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3
Mpumalanga	97.9	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.5	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.2
North West	95.6	95.4	97.1	97.2	97.6	97.7	98.6	98.8	98.3	98.1
Northern Cape	97.6	97.2	97.4	97.6	98.6	98.1	98.6	98.6	98.9	99.3
Western Cape	98.2	97.8	98.4	97.2	98.4	99.1	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.9
National	97.8	97.6	97.9	97.9	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 12: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	97.7	97.5	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.8
Female	98.0	97.8	98.2	98.1	98.7	98.7	98.9	99.1	98.9	99.1
Total	97.8	97.6	97.9	97.9	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0
GPI	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 13: 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	97.7	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9
Coloured	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.4	98.3	98.5	97.9	97.8	96.9	99.0
Indian/Asian	99.5	94.6	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.4	99.1	99.7	99.7
White	99.5	99.9	99.6	98.2	99.0	99.6	99.2	99.8	99.0	99.8
Total	97.8	97.6	97.9	97.9	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.8	99.0

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

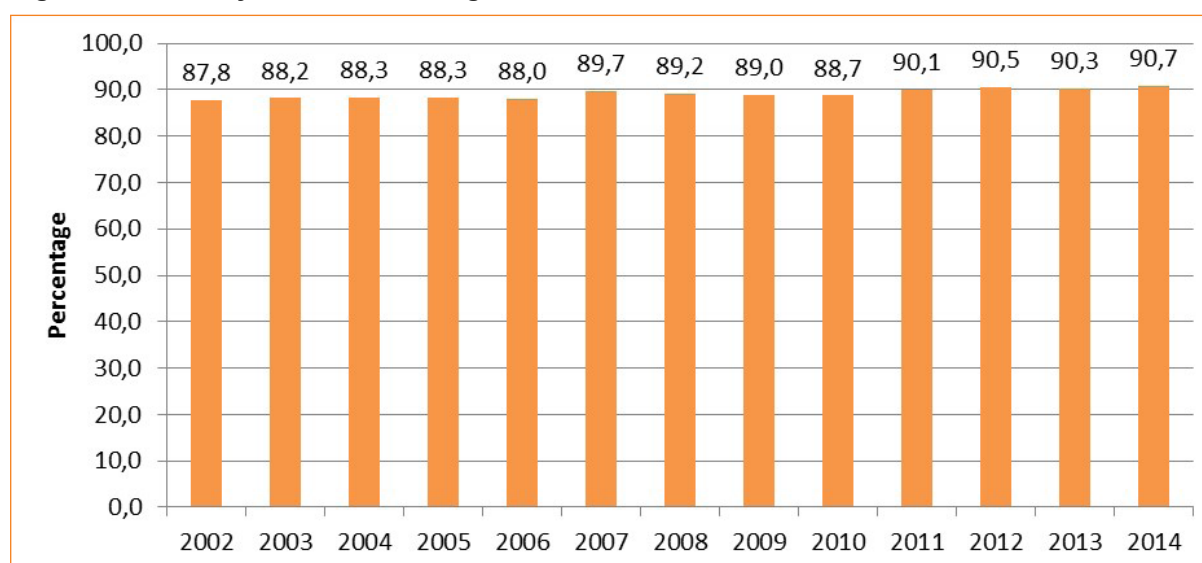
#### 4.6 Secondary education

According to the age requirements for admission to an ordinary public school, learners between 14 and 18 years of age are officially regarded as being of appropriate age for the secondary Grades 8-12 (Department of Education, 1998).

**Overall finding:** The participation of 16 to 18 year olds remained at 86% in 2014.

- Limpopo has the highest percentage of this age group attending educational institutions at 93%, while the Northern Cape has the least participation at 76%.
- Both boys and girls have equal opportunities to access education at FET level, in 2014, with a GPI of 0.98.
- More White children in this age group attended educational institutions at 92%, while a low participation rate of Coloured children was noted, at 74% in 2014.

**Figure 5: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2002 - 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 14: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	87.6	88.9	90.2	87.6	87.1	87.7	88.4	89.5	88.6	88.3
Free State	90.1	92.2	93.3	89.6	90.0	89.2	91.0	91.3	90.8	93.8
Gauteng	90.2	86.8	89.1	91.2	92.5	89.9	89.5	90.5	90.1	92.0
KwaZulu-Natal	87.4	89.0	88.9	90.4	87.8	87.2	90.4	90.7	91.5	91.4
Limpopo	92.1	92.9	95.0	92.9	94.6	94.9	95.3	95.8	95.8	95.2
Mpumalanga	91.5	90.7	94.0	91.0	89.6	90.5	91.3	90.3	89.7	91.7
North West	88.4	85.8	84.9	86.0	86.7	85.7	90.2	88.2	88.4	85.9
Northern Cape	85.9	83.0	85.2	82.9	82.4	85.5	85.3	86.2	88.7	84.2
Western Cape	79.8	77.2	81.9	81.2	82.6	83.4	84.9	86.3	85.0	87.1
<b>National</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 15: 14 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

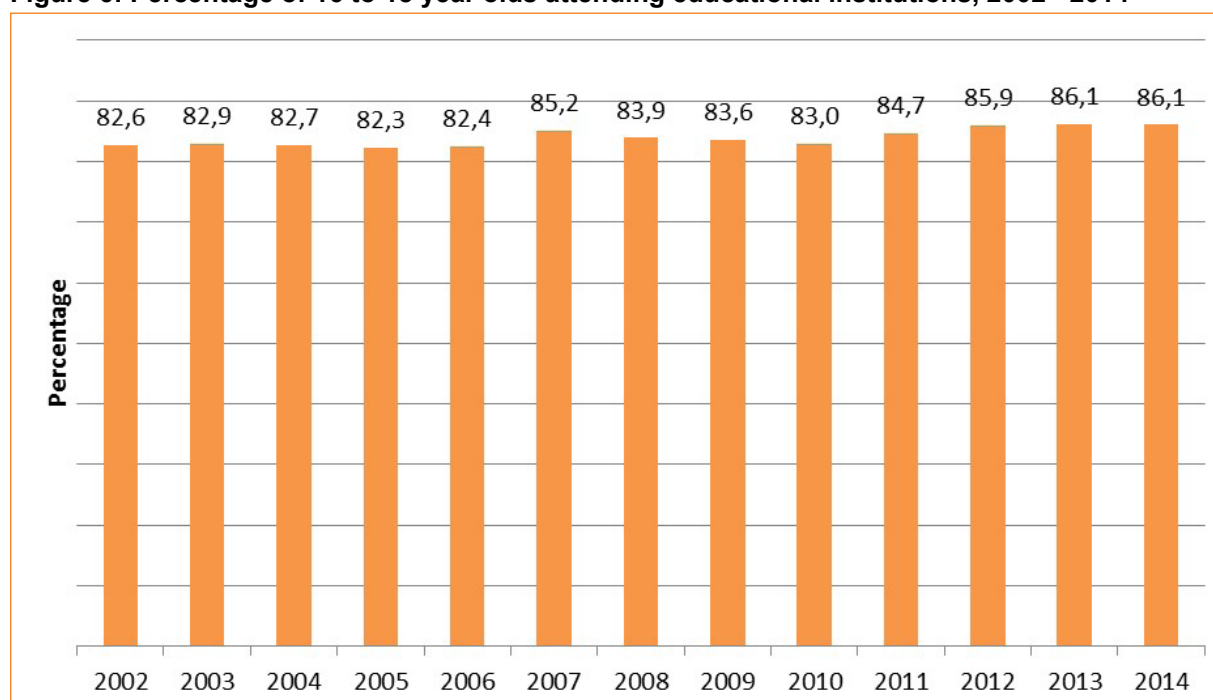
Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	90.0	88.9	90.2	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.6	91.1	91.0	91.3
Female	86.6	87.0	89.2	88.9	88.7	87.7	89.5	89.8	89.6	90.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.7</b>
<b>GPI</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.99</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

#### 4.7 Accessibility to the Further Education and Training (FET) Band

The Further Education and Training Band comprises of Grades 10 to 12. The appropriate age for this band is 16 to 18 year olds. However, some learners who start school early may be attending FET band and some learners who are above 18 years are also still in school due to repetitions and late starting in attending school. Therefore, Age Specific Enrolment Rate (ASER) for 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions was used to measure the participation of this age group.

**Figure 6: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2002 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*



**Table 16: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	81.3	84.2	85.9	82.8	81.0	81.7	82.7	85.1	84.4	82.6
Free State	88.4	88.9	91.0	84.7	84.7	83.6	86.4	87.2	86.4	91.4
Gauteng	84.8	81.4	83.6	86.5	88.4	85.1	82.4	85.7	85.0	87.5
KwaZulu-Natal	81.2	83.2	84.0	84.9	81.6	80.4	85.1	85.3	87.7	86.5
Limpopo	87.6	88.7	93.1	89.9	91.8	92.1	93.1	94.2	94.5	93.2
Mpumalanga	86.2	85.6	91.4	86.3	84.1	85.2	86.8	85.4	84.4	86.3
North West	82.9	81.8	78.8	79.4	81.4	78.5	84.9	81.9	84.5	79.9
Northern Cape	78.8	76.0	80.4	75.0	73.3	79.4	77.7	80.6	82.7	76.3
Western Cape	68.7	65.8	73.2	71.8	75.0	74.2	76.9	80.4	78.6	81.1
<b>National</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 17: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	85.4	84.3	86.4	84.4	84.5	84.9	85.6	87.2	87.4	87.0
Female	79.2	80.4	83.9	83.4	82.7	81.0	83.8	84.6	84.9	85.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>
<b>GPI</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.98</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 18: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	82.9	84.3	86.4	85.5	84.9	83.9	86.3	86.8	87.5	87.1
Coloured	66.3	62.3	70.0	69.2	68.8	69.9	69.8	77.2	74.3	73.7
Indian/Asian	88.0	67.6	82.7	81.2	80.4	76.8	80.2	83.2	76.3	76.8
White	92.0	87.6	89.7	83.5	87.1	89.6	85.4	86.3	88.2	92.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 19: 16 to 18 year olds attending educational institutions, 2005 - 2014**

Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
16 yrs	91.2	90.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	92.8	93.3	94.2	95.1	93.7
17 yrs	85.2	84.9	88.3	86.9	85.7	85.5	86.5	88.2	88.9	91.6
18 yrs	71.5	71.8	73.9	73.2	72.2	71.0	73.8	75.2	73.8	73.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations



## 5. CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The *Education White Paper 6 (DOE, 2001) on Special Needs Education* commits government to provide access to education to all learners who have a disability (Department of Education, 2001).

White Paper 6 outlines that government will:

- Base the provision of education for learners with disabilities on the intensity of support needed to overcome the debilitating impact of those disabilities;
- Place emphasis on supporting learners through full-service schools that will have a bias towards particular disabilities, depending on need and support;
- Indicate how learners with disabilities will be identified, assessed and incorporated into special, full-service and ordinary schools in an incremental manner;
- Introduce strategies and interventions that will assist educators to cope with a diversity of learning and teaching needs to ensure that transitory learning difficulties are ameliorated; and
- Provide clear signals about how current special schools will serve identified disabled learners on site and also serve as a resource to educators and schools in the area.

### Overall findings: Children with Disabilities

- School attendance of children with disabilities as a percentage of the total number of learners attending schools is encouraging. Of the total population of learners attending schools, approximately 5% were learners with disabilities.

### Access to Early Childhood Development educational institutions (ECD)

- There is a slight decrease in the percentage of 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions from 85% in 2013 to 84% in 2014.
- 85% of 5 year old females with disabilities attended educational institutions in 2014 compared to 82% of their male counterparts.
- Limpopo and the Eastern Cape provinces indicate the highest rate of access to educational institutions given this age group at 89% and 88% respectively while Mpumalanga has the lowest rate at approximately 71%.

### Participation rates in compulsory Education:

- The percentage of 7 to 15 year olds attending educational institutions increased to 93% in 2014 from 75% in 2002.
- Both girls and boys in this age group have equal access to compulsory education in 2014 as the Gender Parity Index was 0.97.

### Participation of 16 to 18 year olds:

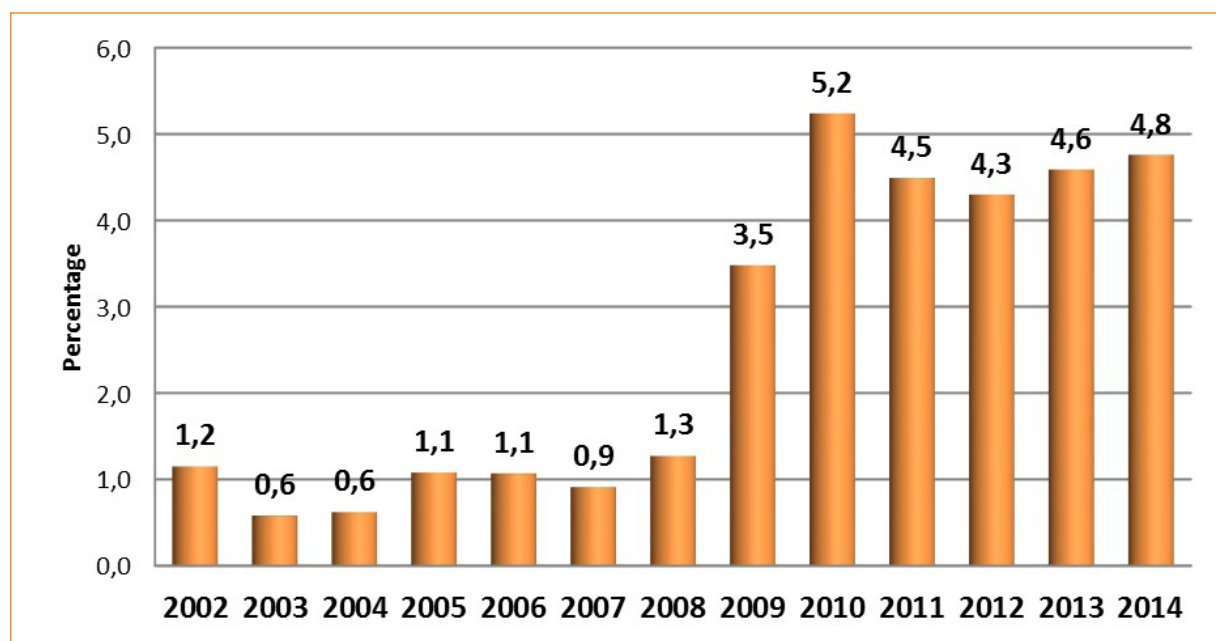
- In 2014, at least 54% of this age group were attending educational institutions.
- 59% of females in this age group attended an educational institution compared to 50% of their male counterparts. (The fluctuation of these figures does not indicate a good pattern for this age group).

**Table 20: Percentage of children with disabilities reflected as a total percentage of children attending schools, 2002 - 2014**

Year	Not Disabled	Disabled	Unspecified	Total
2002	98.7	1.2	0.2	100.0
2003	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
2004	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
2005	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
2006	98.9	1.1	0.1	100.0
2007	98.6	0.9	0.5	100.0
2008	98.6	1.3	0.1	100.0
2009	96.1	3.5	0.5	100.0
2010	94.2	5.2	0.6	100.0
2011	95.2	4.5	0.3	100.0
2012	95.4	4.3	0.3	100.0
2013	94.9	4.6	0.6	100.0
2014	94.9	4.8	0.4	100.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 7: Percentage of children with disabilities reflected as a total percentage of children attending schools, 2002 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 5.1 Children with disabilities attending educational institutions

**Table 21: 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	76.9	90.5	88.4	92.0	95.5	87.8
Free State	81.8	80.9	72.8	81.8	76.6	85.8
Gauteng	76.9	82.9	75.6	82.8	95.8	84.8
KwaZulu-Natal	80.5	78.4	73.0	78.8	75.7	84.7
Limpopo	92.9	94.9	92.3	94.0	93.6	88.7
Mpumalanga	78.1	87.1	82.4	85.2	80.8	70.5
North West	58.5	77.9	83.3	88.4	85.7	83.0
Northern Cape	72.1	80.3	82.3	65.4	81.8	80.1
Western Cape	80.9	63.4	78.7	78.0	67.9	74.1
<b>National</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 22: 5 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	16.8	33.1	14.1	14.4	77.1	85.2	78.8	82.7	88.0	82.4
Female	50.7	52.5	57.6	53.5	84.5	83.8	85.8	88.2	82.4	85.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>83.9</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 23: 7 to 15 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	79.6	73.8	80.6	65.4	90.5	91.1	86.3	88.9	90.1	94.5
Free State	93.1	84.7	87.7	80.9	92.3	96.8	95.7	94.8	91.1	89.0
Gauteng	89.5	84.3	72.4	95.1	86.4	92.7	92.9	87.2	96.8	92.3
KwaZulu-Natal	70.5	82.9	73.4	68.0	91.2	89.1	93.7	96.1	91.6	94.8
Limpopo	69.5	85.1	74.6	63.2	88.2	93.1	95.5	87.7	86.7	92.4
Mpumalanga	62.3	67.7	57.1	88.6	93.6	95.7	96.9	95.5	92.1	92.2
North West	73.0	65.9	74.6	72.0	83.4	95.2	89.0	96.5	97.7	93.9
Northern Cape	75.0	75.0	71.1	74.1	73.6	92.9	95.8	98.0	90.7	98.5
Western Cape	82.2	78.6	94.6	85.4	97.7	98.6	73.1	87.5	95.6	95.2
<b>National</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 24: 7 to 15 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	83.8	81.4	75.0	80.6	87.5	94.8	91.6	91.5	90.7	92.0
Female	70.2	75.2	74.0	71.7	92.3	91.2	92.9	93.5	94.6	94.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>93.4</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 25: 16 to 18 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	53.4	46.9	45.7	42.0	41.4	71.0	83.0	40.2	34.5	18.9
Free State	72.0	51.5	60.6	54.8	70.2	65.2	79.4	89.5	88.8	83.5
Gauteng	100.0	95.1	91.6	70.3	75.0	71.3	90.1	74.4	92.1	92.8
KwaZulu-Natal	69.7	34.5	53.4	49.5	39.3	58.6	58.0	69.3	74.2	62.9
Limpopo	32.6	43.8	42.0	40.6	65.9	61.0	83.4	87.5	43.9	19.8
Mpumalanga	62.2	57.1	85.1	51.1	100.0	80.7	96.1	85.7	58.5	30.1
North West	80.5	100.0	82.2	48.9	18.0	77.2	46.2	50.4	78.0	75.1
Northern Cape	79.4	75.2	61.8	44.4	0.0	57.8	100.0	73.8	49.2	100.0
Western Cape	16.8	66.5	59.7	49.1	74.3	79.1	100.0	82.4	87.6	65.5
<b>National</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 26: 16 to 18 year olds with disabilities attending educational institutions according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	66.0	63.2	58.0	50.8	50.7	69.1	74.1	71.0	73.6	50.4
Female	56.3	46.5	72.3	56.4	58.1	67.4	85.8	63.1	65.5	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

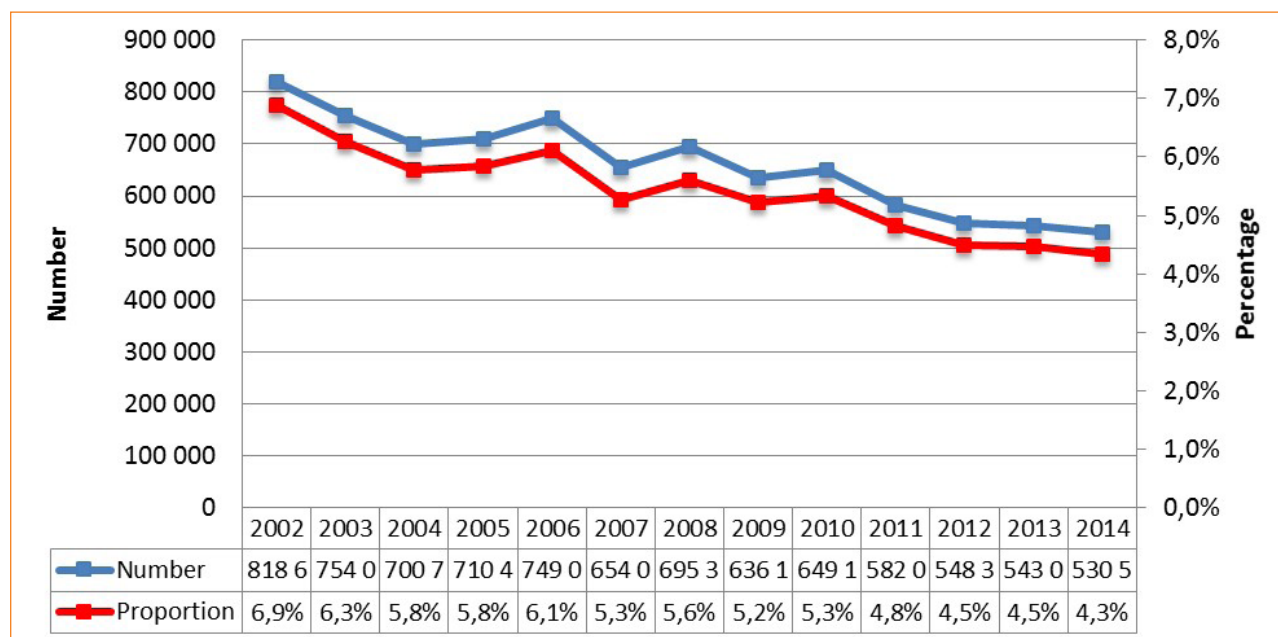
## 6. OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

“Out of school children” refers to children who fall into the range of the official school going age, who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools (UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), 2009). The purpose of measuring out of school children is to identify the proportion of the population that fall within the range of the official primary school age, who should form the target for drawing up policies and driving efforts to achieve universal primary and secondary education. This indicator is calculated by subtracting the number of school aged learners actually attending school from the total population of the official school aged range.

### Overall findings: Out of School Children

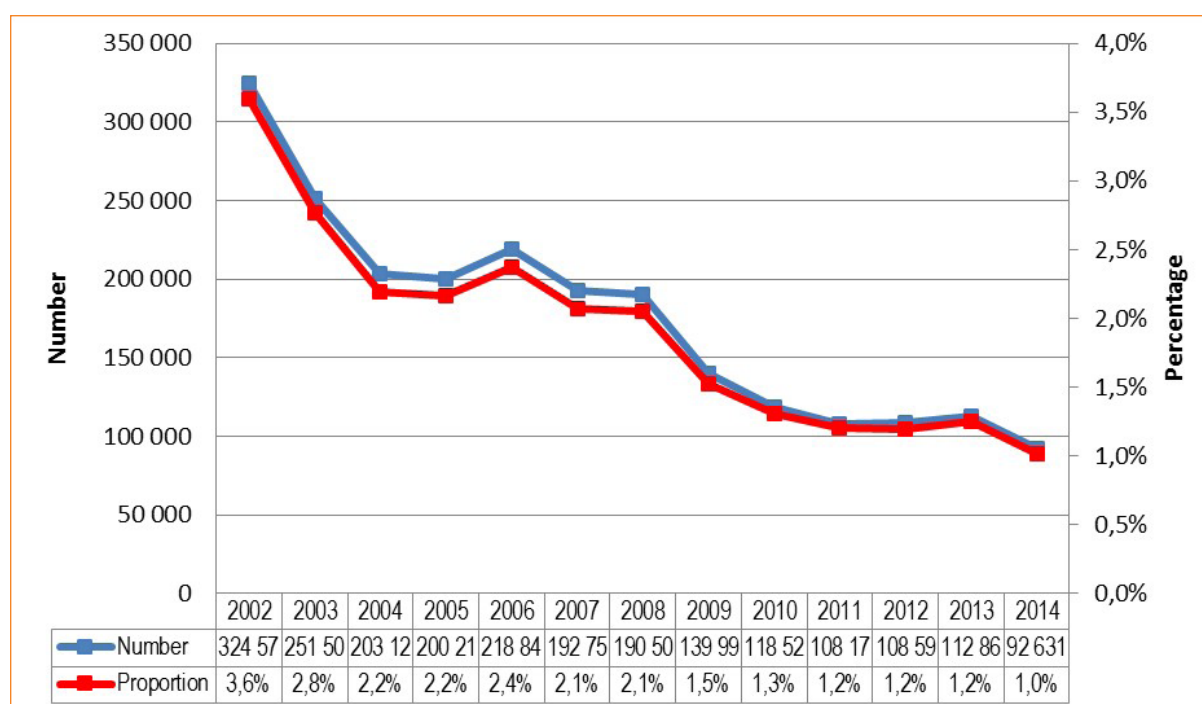
- The percentage of 7 to 18 year olds who are out of school has decreased from approximately 7% in 2002 to 4% in 2014.
- The percentage of 7 to 15 year olds who are out of school has decreased from almost 4% in 2002 to one (1%) in 2014.
- More males in this age group are out of school compared to their female counterparts.
- More Black/African learners in this age group are out of school compared to other population groups.
- The overall decrease in the number of out of school children is encouraging.
- Below are the detailed tables and figures that relate to out of school children.

**Figure 8: 7 to 18 year olds who are out of school, 2002 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 9: 7 to 15 year olds who are out of school, 2002 – 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 27: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2
Female	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Total	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 28: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Coloured	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.2	3.1	1.0
Indian/Asian	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3
White	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2
Total	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 29: 7 to 15 year olds, out of school according to disability status, 2002 - 2014**

Year	Not Disabled	Disabled	Unspecified	Total
2002	286 532	36 465	1 578	324 575
2003	228 225	23 281	0	251 506
2004	168 270	34 850	0	203 120
2005	169 650	30 569	0	200 219
2006	188 973	29 870	0	218 843
2007	160 668	30 422	1 668	192 758
2008	154 978	35 522	0	190 500
2009	108 293	30 850	849	139 992
2010	90 156	28 370	0	118 526
2011	82 746	25 425	0	108 171
2012	81 809	25 048	1 740	108 597
2013	86 941	25 923	0	112 864
2014	69 679	22 952	0	92 631

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 30: 16 to 18 year olds, out of school according to disability status, 2002 - 2014**

Year	Not Disabled	Disabled	Unspecified	Total
2002	466 570	26 849	678	494 097
2003	486 742	15 843	0	502 585
2004	479 207	16 452	1 948	497 607
2005	496 584	13 616	0	510 200
2006	511 885	18 312	0	530 197
2007	442 630	17 214	1 474	461 318
2008	471 938	32 922	0	504 860
2009	473 355	21 186	1 600	496 141
2010	507 138	21 690	1 822	530 650
2011	463 368	8 342	2 121	473 831
2012	422 074	17 635	0	439 709
2013	411 588	16 134	2 490	430 212
2014	416 045	21 127	786	437 958

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations



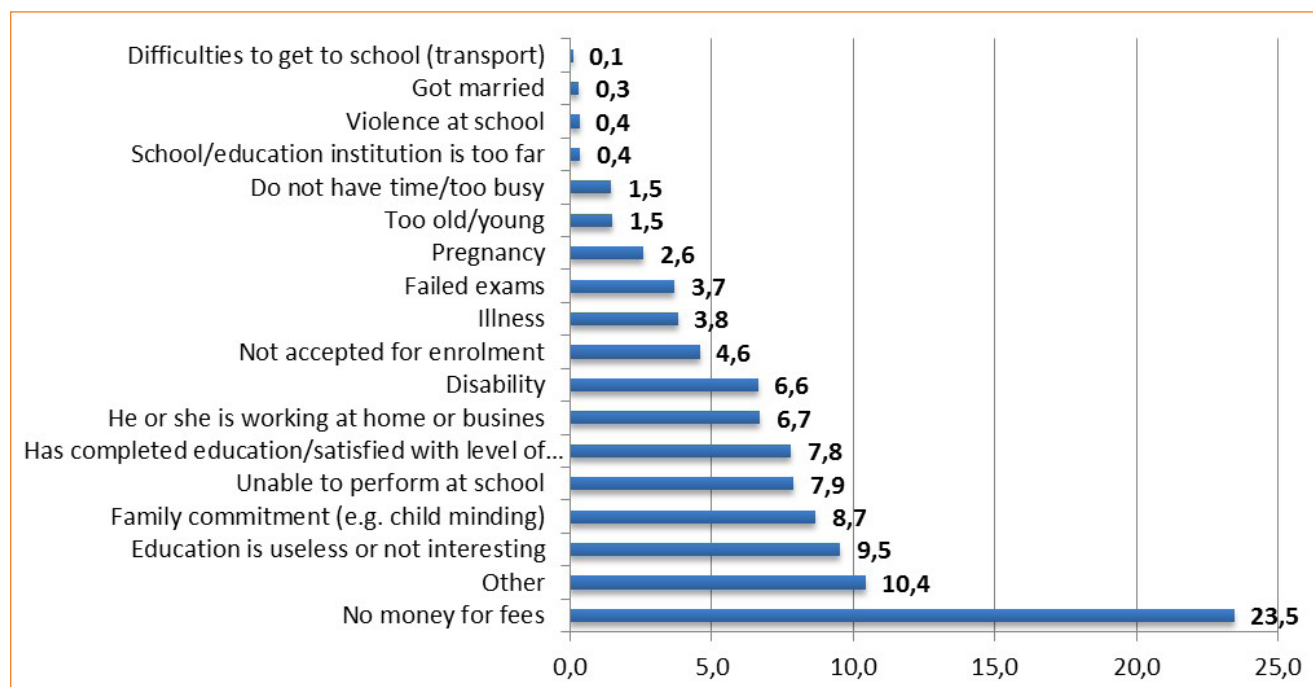
## 7. REASONS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

In this section, 7 to 18 year olds were studied, as this is the school going age in South Africa. The GHS asked respondents: **“What is the main reason why ..... is not attending any educational institution?”**

### Overall findings: Non-attendance

- In 2014, approximately 24% of 7 to 18 year olds indicated that they were not attending any form of education institution due to a lack of funds.
- Of the reasons provided for not attending an educational institution are:
  - o Education is useless or not interesting at approximately 10%;
  - o Family commitments such as child minding at 9% ;
  - o 8% indicated that they are unable to perform at school.
- **Other reasons given:**
  - o Completed education/satisfied with the level of education achieved/does not want to study/working at home or in a business/ disability/ not accepted for enrolment/ illness/ failed exams/ pregnancy/ too old/ too young/ no time/too busy/ school or educational institution is too far/ violence at school/ got married/ difficulties with getting to school (transport).
- **Selected reasons for not attending the nearest educational institution include:**
  - o Current institution is better than the closest institution at approximately 31%;
  - o Quality of teaching is poor and preferred courses/subjects are not offered at 18% respectively; and
  - o Other reasons given by learners for not attending the closest educational institution include: Not being accepted for enrolment/lack of resources and equipment/overcrowded classes/lack of discipline/inadequate facilities/lack of safety/none or too few extra-mural activities/poor management/lack of services.

**Figure 10: Reasons for non-attendance of educational institutions among 7 to 18 year olds, 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

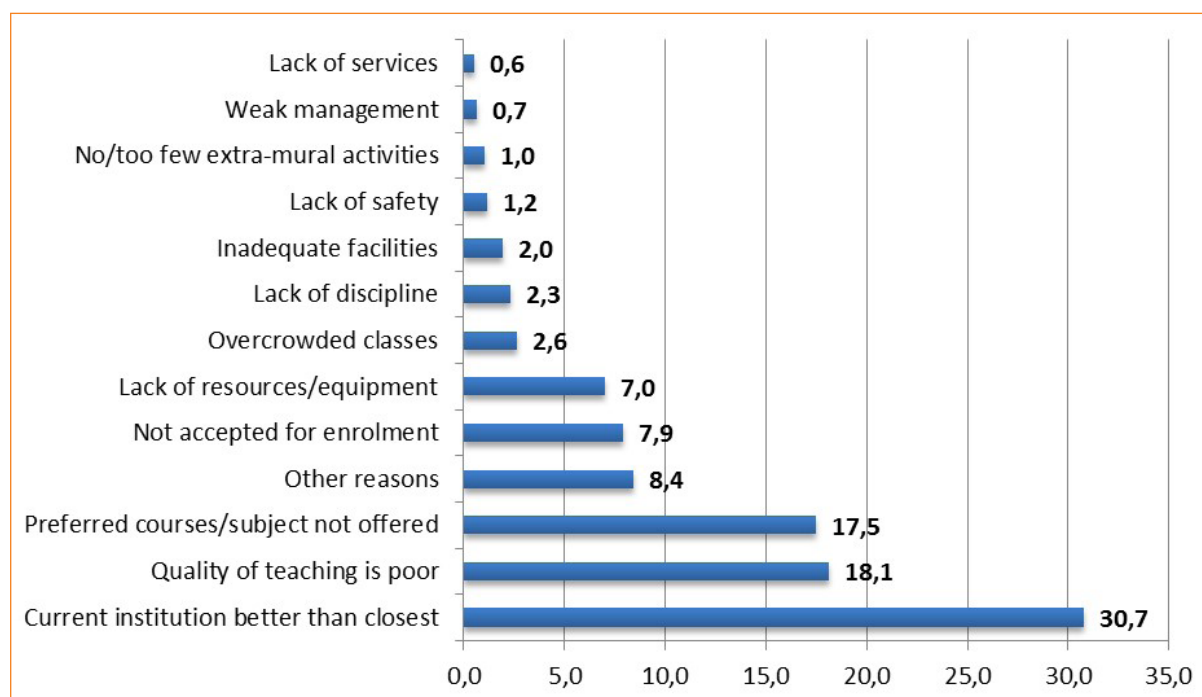


**Table 31: Reasons for non-attendance of educational institutions among 7 to 18 year olds, 2010 - 2014**

Reason	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No money for fees	31.2	27.6	25.1	25.4	23.5
Education is useless or not interesting	9.3	12.8	11.3	12.1	9.5
Family commitment (e.g. child minding)	6.2	7.4	9.0	7.8	8.7
Unable to perform at school	6.9	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.9
Has completed education/satisfied with level of education/does not want to study	6.2	5.2	5.6	5.4	7.8
He or she is working at home or business	7.8	6.4	7.6	5.1	6.7
Disability	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.4	6.6
Not accepted for enrolment	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.9	4.6
Illness	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.8
Failed exams	3.2	3.6	4.7	5.5	3.7
Pregnancy	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.2	2.6
Too old/young	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.5
Do not have time/too busy	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.5
School/education institution is too far	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Violence at school	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Got married	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Difficulties to get to school (transport)	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Other reasons	8.5	8.1	7.9	11.0	10.4

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 11: Reasons for not attending the nearest institution, 2014**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

## 8. LEARNER PREGNANCY

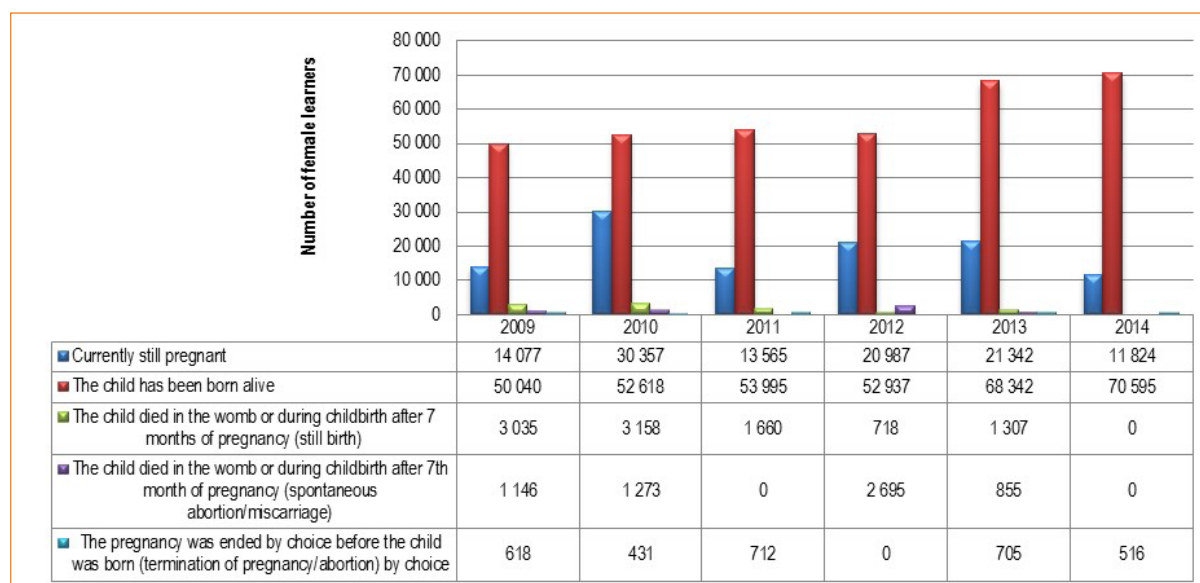
Pregnancy remains a major barrier to girls attending educational institutions. The GHS asks respondents whether a person in the household has fallen pregnant in the previous twelve months. Information of learner pregnancy assists the Department with measuring the prevalence of learner pregnancy in the schooling system. This information also assists the Department with developing interventions and strategies to address the prevalence of learner pregnancy.

**Table 32: Percentage and number of female learners that fell pregnant, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Eastern Cape	8 917	1.0	12 438	1.3	16 446	1.6	14 896	1.5	20 698	3.8	15 870	3.1
Free State	2 477	0.7	2 775	0.8	1 082	0.3	2 425	0.7	4 309	2.2	6 741	3.8
Gauteng	9 656	0.9	18 823	1.6	8 100	0.7	9 052	0.8	9 428	1.3	12 786	2.0
KwaZulu-Natal	16 124	1.1	16 997	1.2	14 428	1.0	18 680	1.3	26 468	3.0	18 533	2.3
Limpopo	14 854	1.7	25 321	2.7	21 016	2.5	11 134	1.3	13 941	2.5	15 818	3.2
Mpumalanga	6 660	1.1	8 088	1.4	5 377	0.9	14 155	2.5	11 854	3.4	11 298	3.8
North West	4 673	1.1	5 664	1.3	2 822	0.6	6 603	1.5	7 359	2.8	4 512	1.9
Northern Cape	778	0.5	1 574	1.1	403	0.3	1 543	1.1	1 173	1.5	1 388	1.9
Western Cape	6 710	1.2	2 951	0.5	1 505	0.3	3 189	0.5	3 811	1.1	7 033	2.1
National	<b>70 848</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>94 630</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>71 179</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>81 678</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>99 041</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>93 978</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 12: Status of pregnancy in the past 12 months, 2009 - 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

## 9. LEARNER TEACHER SUPPORT MATERIAL (LTSM)

In order for quality teaching and learning to take place, all learners should have access to their own textbooks for every subject. Goal 19 of the Action Plan to 2019 is to ensure that each learner has access to the minimum set of textbooks and workbooks required according to the national policy. In pursuit of quality education to all children, the Department has requested Stats SA to assist by including questions on access to workbooks and textbooks by learners who attend school. The most recent nationally representative data on this indicator is from the 2013 & 2014 GHS. Questions on access to workbooks and textbooks were included to assist the Department in tracking the delivery of workbooks and textbooks to schools across the country. The main focus of the access to workbooks is on Mathematics and Language workbooks in Grades 1 to 9 and access to all textbooks in Grades 10 to 12 by all children in their respective grades.

### Overall findings on Access to Language and Mathematics Workbooks

#### Language Workbooks:

- There is no significant difference in the access to Language workbooks by quarter, provinces and grades (Grades 1 to 9). Access to Language workbooks by learners in Grades 1 to 9 is 96% in 2014.
- The Free State has the highest percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks at almost 99% in 2014. However, it is worth noting that over 95% of learners in all grades and provinces have access to Language workbooks.
- Quarter one has the lowest percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks in all the Grades.

#### Mathematics Workbooks

- Access to Mathematics Workbooks by learners in Grades 1 to 9 is approximately 97% in 2014.
- The Free State has the highest percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks at approximately 99% in 2014. However, it is worth noting that over 95% of learners in all grades and provinces have access to Mathematics workbooks.
- Quarter one has the lowest percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks in all the grades.
- There is no significant difference in the access of Mathematics workbooks by quarter, province and grades (Grades 1 to 9).

### 9.1 Access to Language and Mathematics Workbooks

**Table 33: Percentage of Grades 1 - 9 learners according to the status of access to Language and Mathematics workbooks, 2014**

Province	Language				Mathematics			
	Yes	No	Do not know	Total	Yes	No	Do not know	Total
Eastern Cape	96.8	2.9	0.3	100.0	97.0	2.7	0.3	100.0
Free State	98.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Gauteng	95.3	4.5	0.2	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0
KwaZulu-Natal	95.4	3.9	0.7	100.0	96.4	2.9	0.7	100.0
Limpopo	98.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Mpumalanga	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
North West	95.2	4.6	0.2	100.0	94.9	4.9	0.2	100.0
Northern Cape	95.9	4.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	2.0	0.1	100.0
Western Cape	97.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	98.0	1.6	0.4	100.0
Total	96.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	96.8	2.9	0.3	100.0

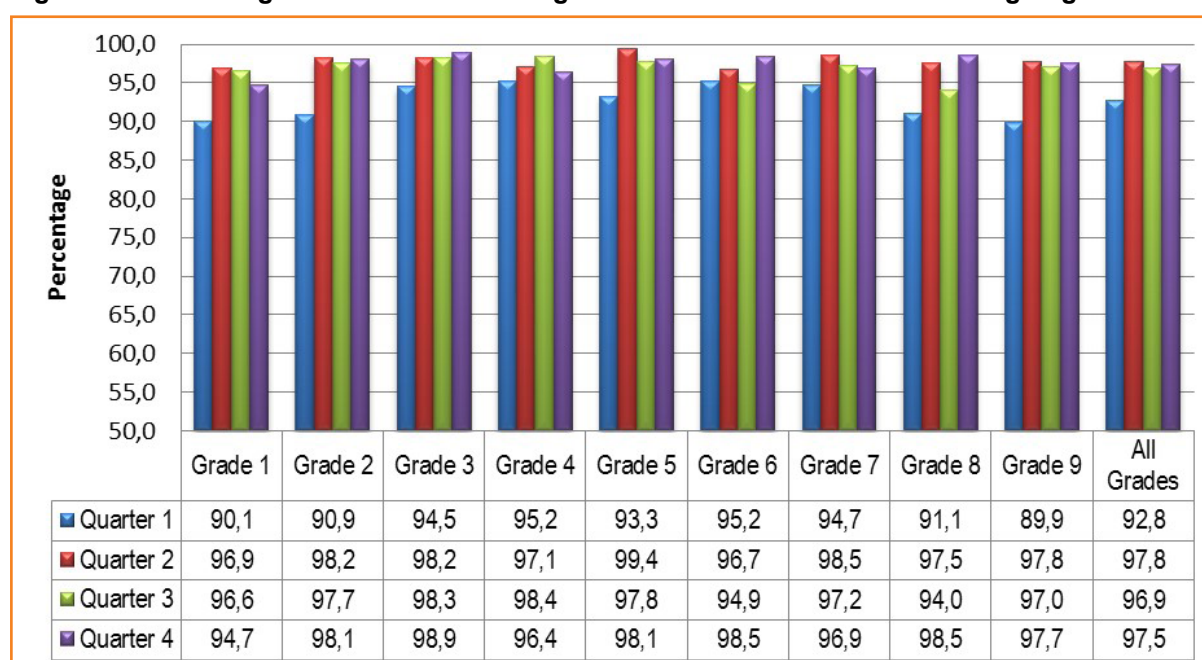
**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 34: Percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014**

Grade	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Grade 1	90.1	96.9	96.6	94.7	94.8
Grade 2	90.9	98.2	97.7	98.1	96.5
Grade 3	94.5	98.2	98.3	98.9	97.5
Grade 4	95.2	97.1	98.4	96.4	96.7
Grade 5	93.3	99.4	97.8	98.1	97.2
Grade 6	95.2	96.7	94.9	98.5	96.3
Grade 7	94.7	98.5	97.2	96.9	96.9
Grade 8	91.1	97.5	94.0	98.5	95.3
Grade 9	89.9	97.8	97.0	97.7	95.8
All Grades	92.8	97.8	96.9	97.5	96.3

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 13: Percentage of learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 35: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Mathematics workbooks according to province and quarter, 2014**

Province	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Eastern Cape	91.3	98.8	98.3	98.9	96.8
Free State	97.2	98.8	100.0	99.3	98.8
Gauteng	92.9	97.3	92.6	97.9	95.3
KwaZulu-Natal	91.4	97.2	95.7	97.0	95.4
Limpopo	94.4	99.8	99.2	99.6	98.2
Mpumalanga	92.7	95.9	97.6	96.3	95.7
North West	90.5	98.1	97.9	94.4	95.2
Northern Cape	95.2	95.0	99.2	94.2	95.9
Western Cape	95.5	98.2	99.4	95.6	97.3
National	92.8	97.8	96.9	97.5	96.3

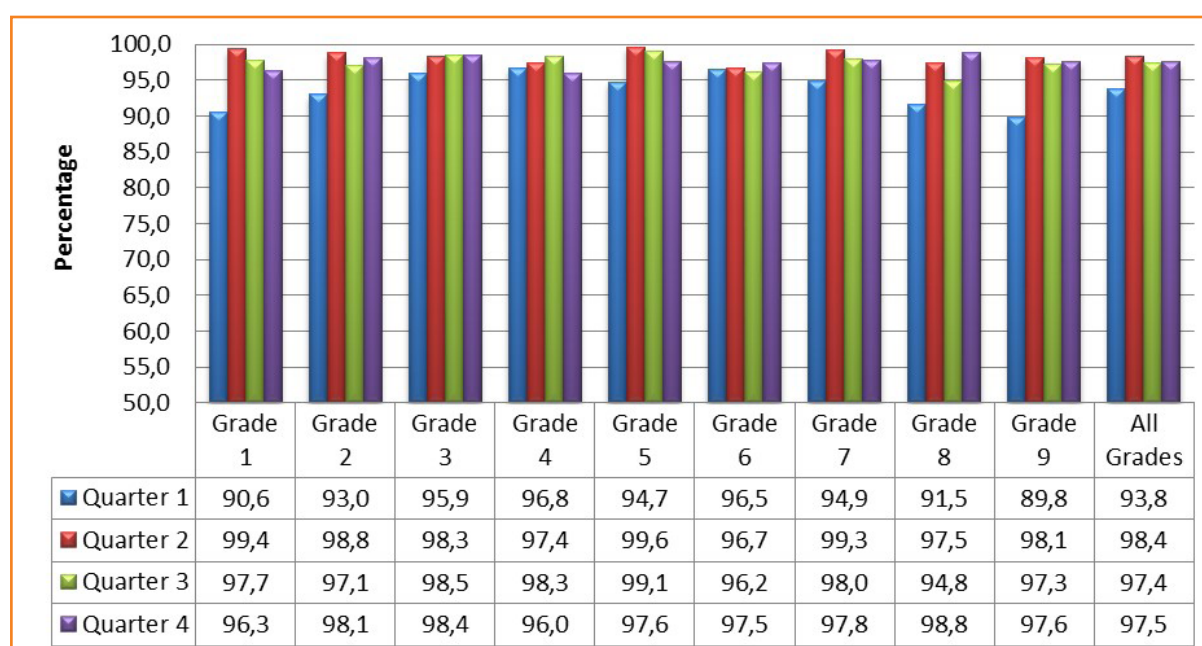
Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 36: Percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014**

Grade	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Grade 1	90.6	99.4	97.7	96.3	96.2
Grade 2	93.0	98.8	97.1	98.1	97.0
Grade 3	95.9	98.3	98.5	98.4	97.8
Grade 4	96.8	97.4	98.3	96.0	97.1
Grade 5	94.7	99.6	99.1	97.6	97.8
Grade 6	96.5	96.7	96.2	97.5	96.7
Grade 7	94.9	99.3	98.0	97.8	97.5
Grade 8	91.5	97.5	94.8	98.8	95.7
Grade 9	89.8	98.1	97.3	97.6	95.9
All Grades	93.8	98.4	97.4	97.5	96.8

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 14: Percentage of learners accessing Language workbooks according to grade and quarter, 2014**



Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

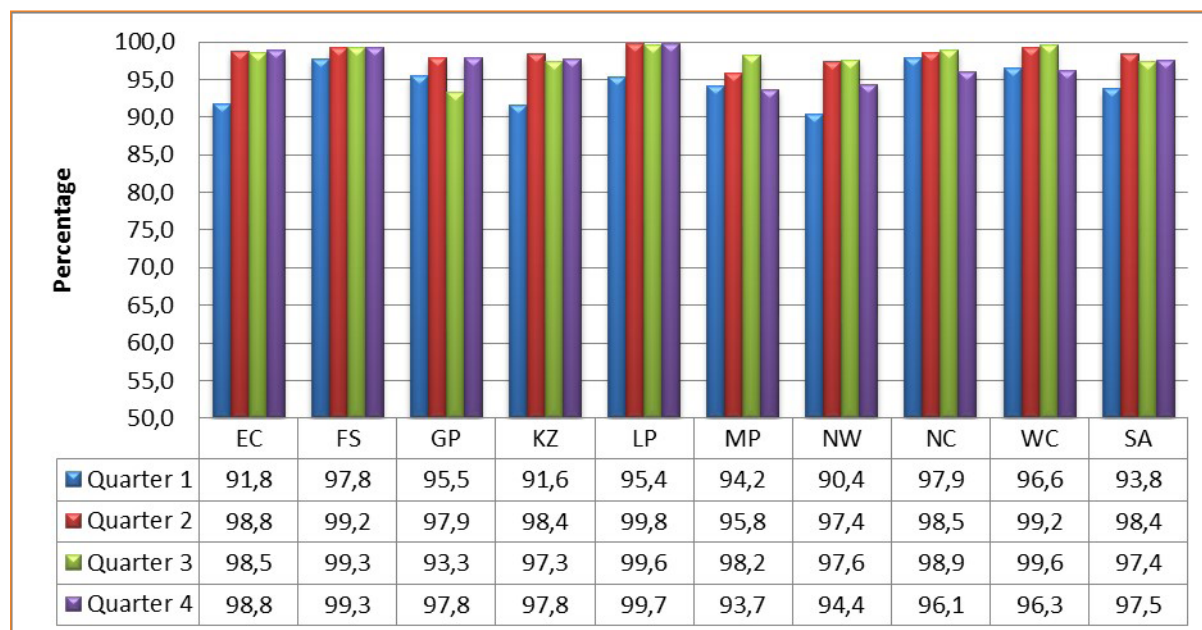
**Table 37: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Language workbooks province and quarter, 2014**

Province	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Eastern Cape	91.8	98.8	98.5	98.8	97.0
Free State	97.8	99.2	99.3	99.3	98.9
Gauteng	95.5	97.9	93.3	97.8	96.2
KwaZulu-Natal	91.6	98.4	97.3	97.8	96.4
Limpopo	95.4	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.6
Mpumalanga	94.2	95.8	98.2	93.7	95.6
North West	90.4	97.4	97.6	94.4	94.9
Northern Cape	97.9	98.5	98.9	96.1	97.8
Western Cape	96.6	99.2	99.6	96.3	98.0
National	93.8	98.4	97.4	97.5	96.8

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations



**Figure 15: Percentage of Grade 1 - 9 learners accessing Language workbooks province and quarter, 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 9.2 Access to Textbooks (Grades 10 to 12)

**Table 38: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 - 12, 2014**

Province	All his/her subjects	Most of his/her subjects	Some of his/her subjects	None of his/her subjects	Do not know	Total
Eastern Cape	75.9	14.6	6.3	3.2	0.0	100.0
Free State	93.2	4.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Gauteng	84.9	8.4	3.3	3.2	0.3	100.0
KwaZulu-Natal	60.0	30.1	7.7	1.7	0.5	100.0
Limpopo	86.5	10.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Mpumalanga	77.1	20.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	100.0
North West	77.4	15.5	4.6	1.2	1.3	100.0
Northern Cape	89.0	6.2	3.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
Western Cape	86.5	8.3	3.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
National	77.7	15.8	4.5	1.8	0.3	100.0

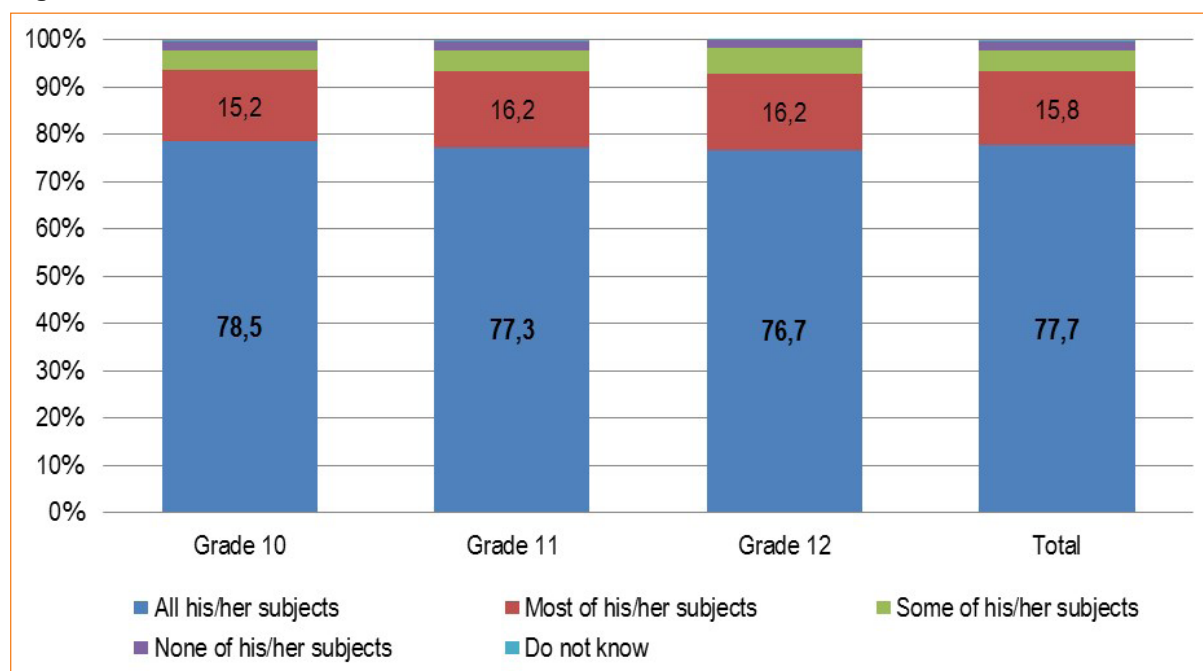
*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 39: Access to Textbooks, 2014**

Grade	All his/her subjects	Most of his/her subjects	Some of his/her subjects	None of his/her subjects	Do not know	Total
Grade 10	78.5	15.2	4.2	1.8	0.4	100.0
Grade 11	77.3	16.2	4.2	2.1	0.3	100.0
Grade 12	76.7	16.2	5.4	1.6	0.1	100.0
Total	77.7	15.8	4.5	1.8	0.3	100.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 16: Access to Textbooks, 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 40: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 - 12, 2013 - 2014**

Access to Textbooks	2013	2014
All his/her subjects	80.7	77.7
Most of his/her subjects	11.8	15.8
Some of his/her subjects	5.4	4.5
None of his/her subjects	1.9	1.8
Do not know	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

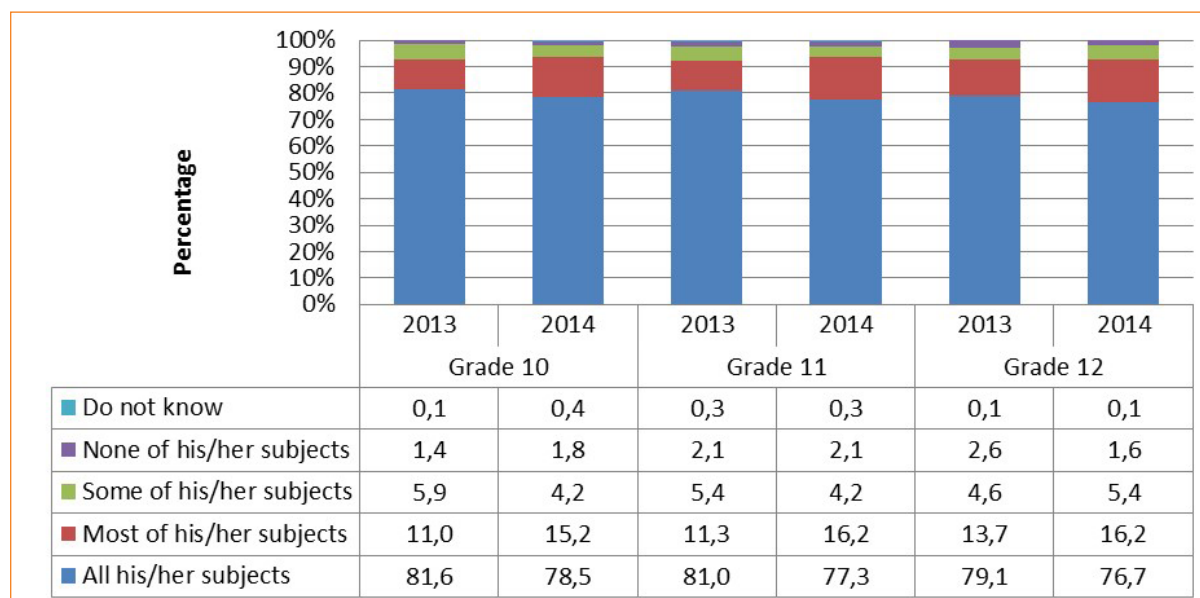
**Table 41: Access to Textbooks according to Grade, 2013-2014**

Grade	Year	All his/her subjects	Most of his/her subjects	Some of his/her subjects	None of his/her subjects	Do not know
Grade 10	2013	81.6	11.0	5.9	1.4	0.1
	2014	78.5	15.2	4.2	1.8	0.4
Grade 11	2013	81.0	11.3	5.4	2.1	0.3
	2014	77.3	16.2	4.2	2.1	0.3
Grade 12	2013	79.1	13.7	4.6	2.6	0.1
	2014	76.7	16.2	5.4	1.6	0.1

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

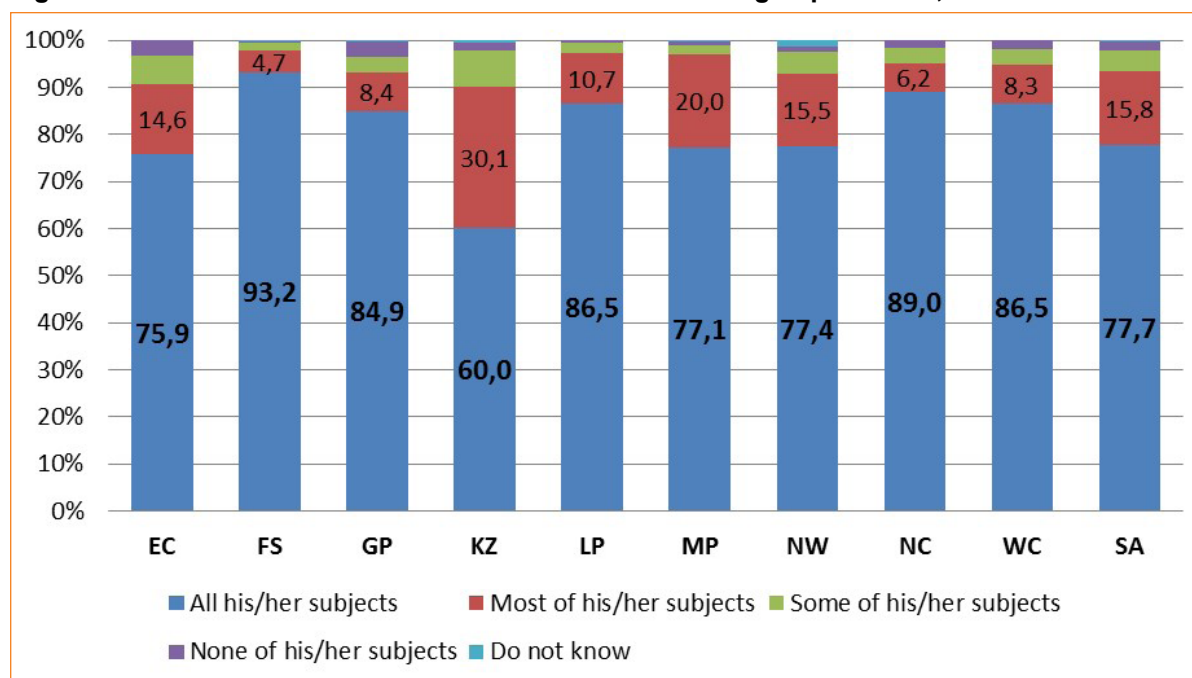


**Figure 17: Access to Textbooks according to Grade, 2013 - 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 18: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to provinces, 2014**



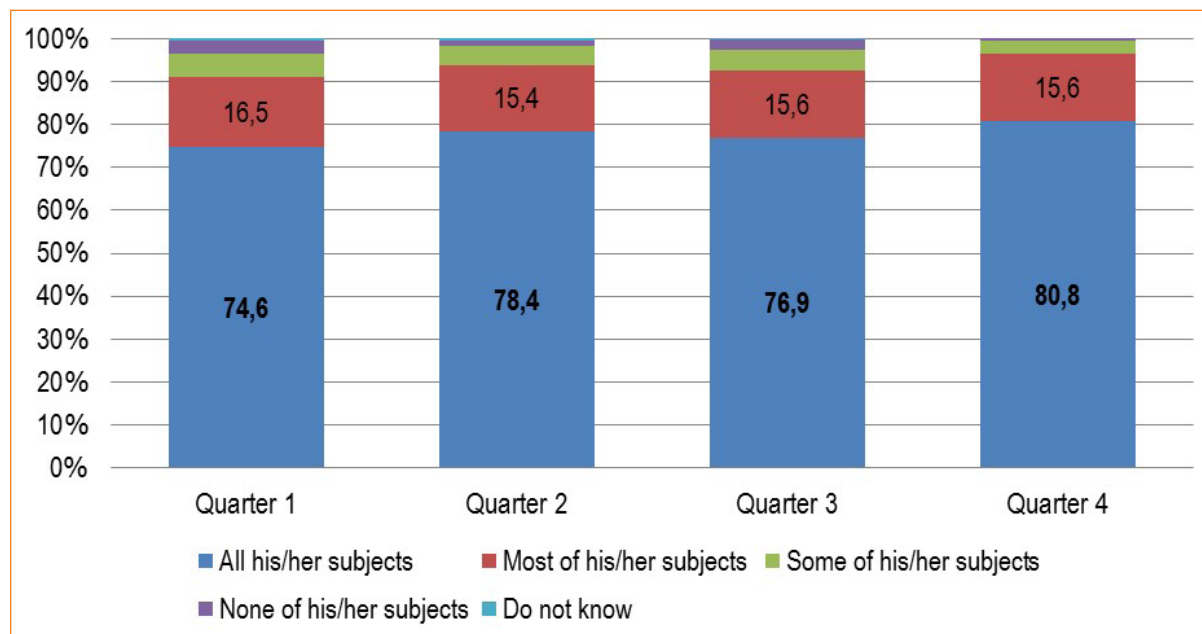
**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 42: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to quarter, 2014**

Quarter	All his/her subjects	Most of his/her subjects	Some of his/her subjects	None of his/her subjects	Do not know	Total
Quarter 1	74.6	16.5	5.5	2.9	0.5	100.0
Quarter 2	78.4	15.4	4.5	1.3	0.4	100.0
Quarter 3	76.9	15.6	4.8	2.6	0.2	100.0
Quarter 4	80.8	15.6	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
Total	77.7	15.8	4.5	1.8	0.3	100.0

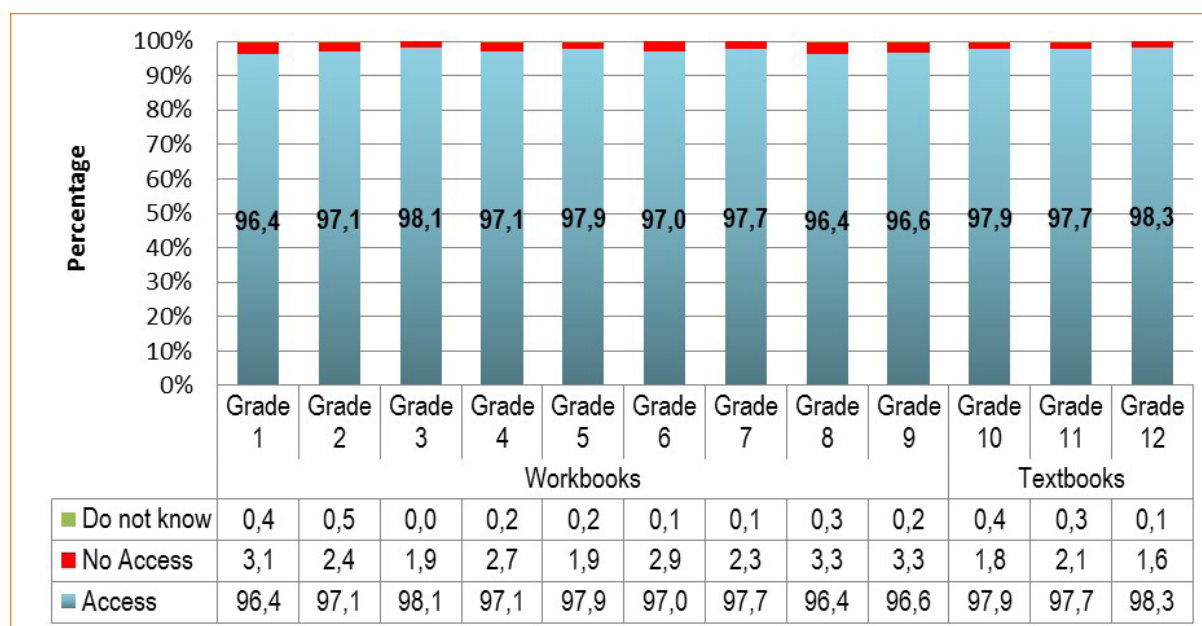
**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 19: Access to Textbooks in Grades 10 – 12 according to quarter, 2014**



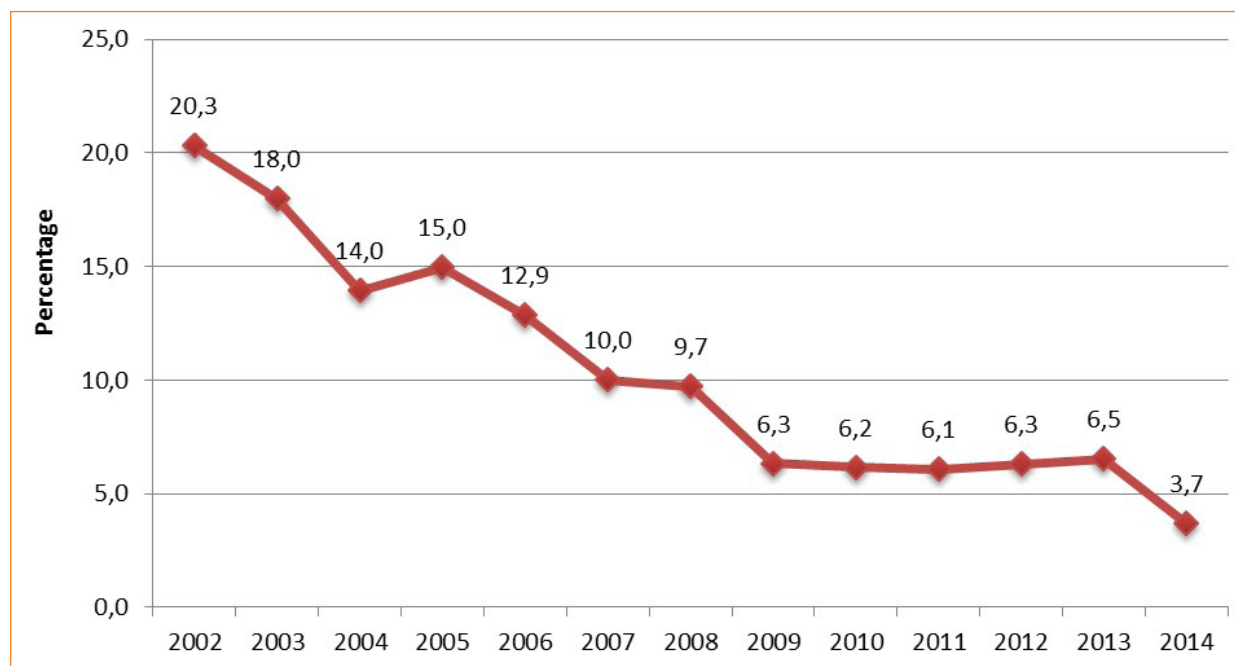
**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 20: Summary of access to Workbooks and Textbooks, 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 21: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at schools, 2002 - 2014**



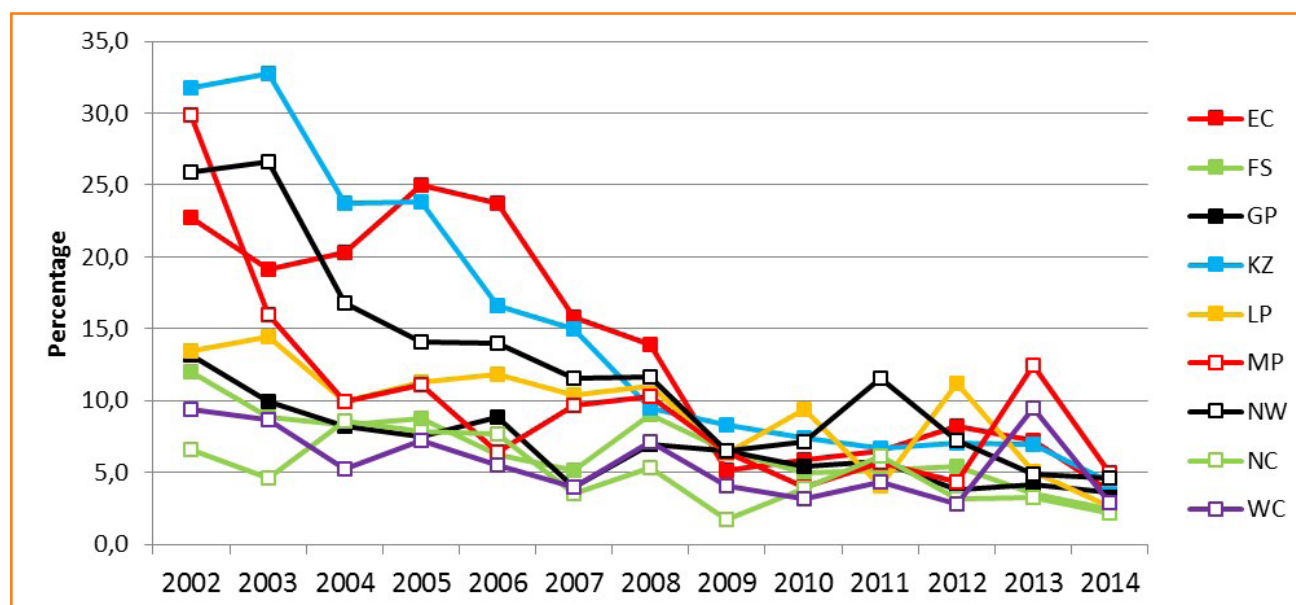
*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 43: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at school, 2005 – 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	25.0	23.8	15.8	13.9	5.2	5.8	6.5	8.2	7.2	3.7
Free State	8.8	6.2	5.1	9.0	6.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	3.5	2.4
Gauteng	7.5	8.8	3.9	6.9	6.5	5.4	5.8	3.8	4.2	3.6
KwaZulu-Natal	23.9	16.6	15.0	9.5	8.3	7.4	6.6	7.0	6.9	4.3
Limpopo	11.3	11.8	10.4	11.0	6.3	9.4	4.1	11.2	5.1	2.6
Mpumalanga	11.1	6.4	9.6	10.3	6.4	4.0	5.7	4.3	12.5	5.0
North West	14.1	14.0	11.5	11.6	6.5	7.1	11.5	7.2	4.9	4.6
Northern Cape	7.8	7.6	3.5	5.3	1.7	3.9	6.1	3.2	3.3	2.1
Western Cape	7.3	5.5	4.0	7.1	4.1	3.1	4.3	2.8	9.5	2.9
National	15.0	12.9	10.0	9.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	3.7

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 22: Percentage of learners who indicated experiencing a lack of books at school according to provinces, 2002 – 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

## 10. HOUSEHOLD COMPLAINTS ABOUT EDUCATION, 2002 – 2014

The General Household Survey asked the head of a household head whether a person in the household who was attending an educational institution, experienced any problems at the institution over the last six months. The question listed nine options and the respondent was expected to select one or more of the options provided.

### Overall Findings: Household Complaints in 2014

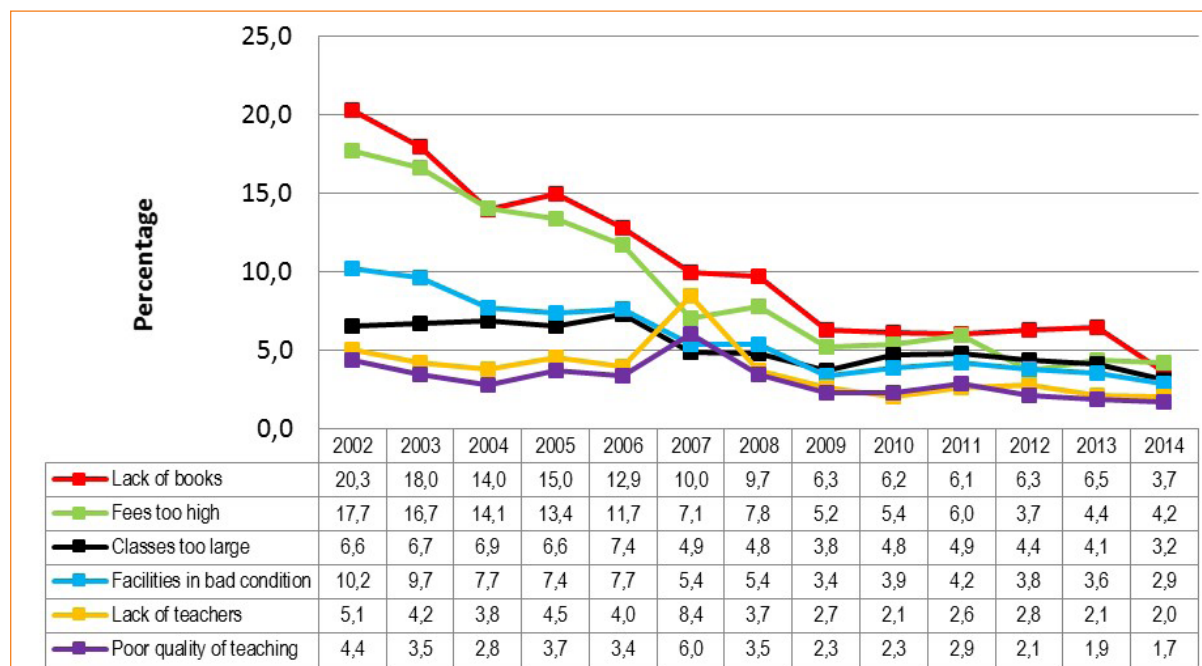
- Overall the complaints from households regarding education decreased.
- Lack of books as a complaint, decreased from 20% in 2002 to 4% in 2014.
- Complaints of fees that are too high dropped significantly from 18% in 2002 to 4% in 2014.
- The proportion of households that complained about classes being too large has declined significantly from 7% since 2002 to 3% in 2014.
- Complaints from households regarding education facilities have decreased significantly from 10% in 2002 to almost 3% in 2014.
- Complaints regarding the lack of teachers and poor quality of teaching have also declined from 2002 to 2014.

**Table 44: Household complaints regarding education, 2002 – 2014**

Year	Lack of books	Fees too high	Classes too large	Facilities in bad condition	Lack of teachers	Poor quality of teaching
2002	20.3	17.7	6.6	10.2	5.1	4.4
2003	18.0	16.7	6.7	9.7	4.2	3.5
2004	14.0	14.1	6.9	7.7	3.8	2.8
2005	15.0	13.4	6.6	7.4	4.5	3.7
2006	12.9	11.7	7.4	7.7	4.0	3.4
2007	10.0	7.1	4.9	5.4	8.4	6.0
2008	9.7	7.8	4.8	5.4	3.7	3.5
2009	6.3	5.2	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.3
2010	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.9	2.1	2.3
2011	6.1	6.0	4.9	4.2	2.6	2.9
2012	6.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	2.8	2.1
2013	6.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	2.1	1.9
2014	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.0	1.7

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 23: Household complaints regarding education, 2002 – 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 11. PERCENTAGE OF REPEATERS

The percentage of repeaters is a measure of the rate at which pupils from a cohort repeat a grade and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems. It is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational cycle.

The percentage of repeaters is calculated by dividing the number of pupils (or students) repeating a given grade in a given school-year by the number of pupils or students enrolled in the same grade in the same school-year, multiplied by 100 (UIS, 2009).

### Overall Findings: Percentage of Repeaters

- Grade 10 has been the most highly repeated grade from 2009 to 2014.
- In 2014, Grade 12 and Grade 7 were the only grades that had low percentages of repeaters at 6% and 7% respectively.
- The overall average percentage of learners repeating a grade has been 11% over the past four years, with the average of 12% for 2013 being the highest. There was a slight decrease to 11% in 2014.
- Repetition of Grades 9 to 11 remains high.
  - The average repetition rate for primary grades was 8% in 2014.
  - The average repetition rate for secondary grades was 15% in 2014.
  - More boys repeat in primary and secondary schools than girls.

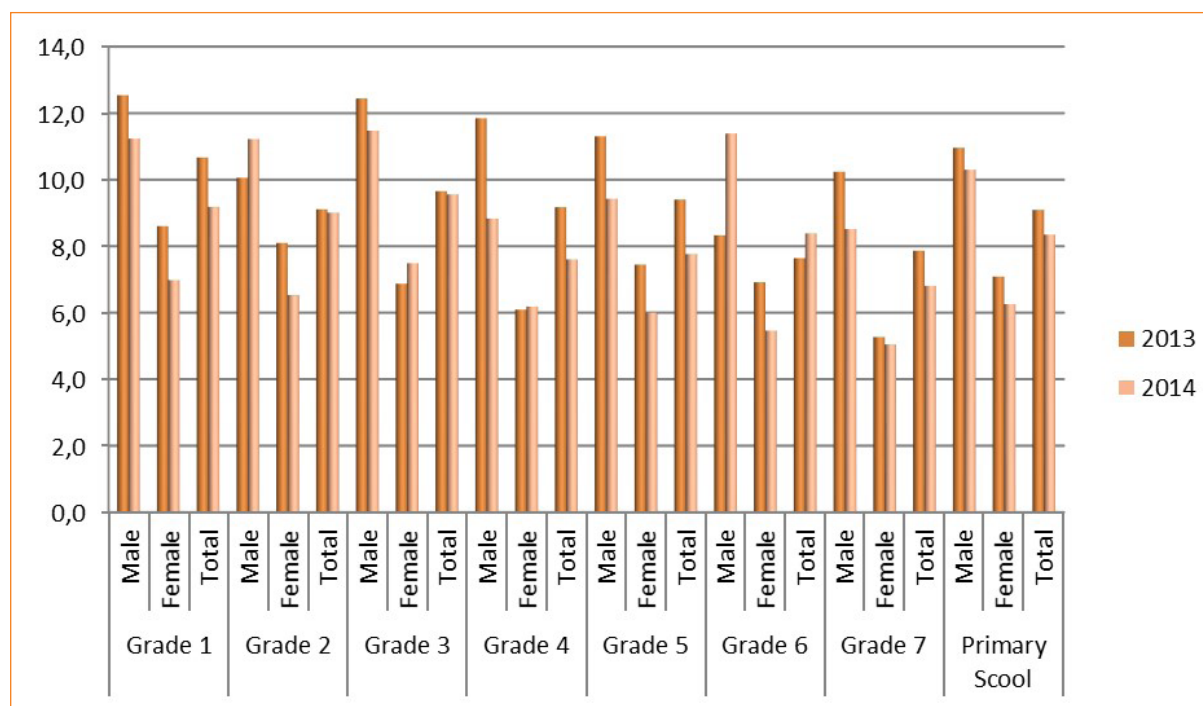
**Table 45: Percentage of learners who repeated a grade (or a class), 2009 - 2014**

Grade	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Grade 1	6.9	5.8	6.9	9.0	10.7	9.2
Grade 2	7.4	8.4	8.3	9.7	9.1	9.0
Grade 3	7.2	8.9	7.7	9.5	9.7	9.6
Grade 4	7.1	6.2	8.2	10.7	9.2	7.6
Grade 5	6.8	7.0	6.0	8.2	9.4	7.8
Grade 6	6.5	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.4
Grade 7	5.0	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.9	6.8
Grade 8	8.2	6.6	7.6	10.3	8.6	9.8
Grade 9	10.7	11.3	13.4	15.0	16.2	17.3
Grade 10	17.1	19.0	21.0	22.1	24.5	21.0
Grade 11	16.3	18.2	18.1	19.9	21.1	17.7
Grade 12	8.3	10.6	10.9	8.9	8.9	6.4
Total	8.8	9.4	10.2	11.5	12.2	11.3

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

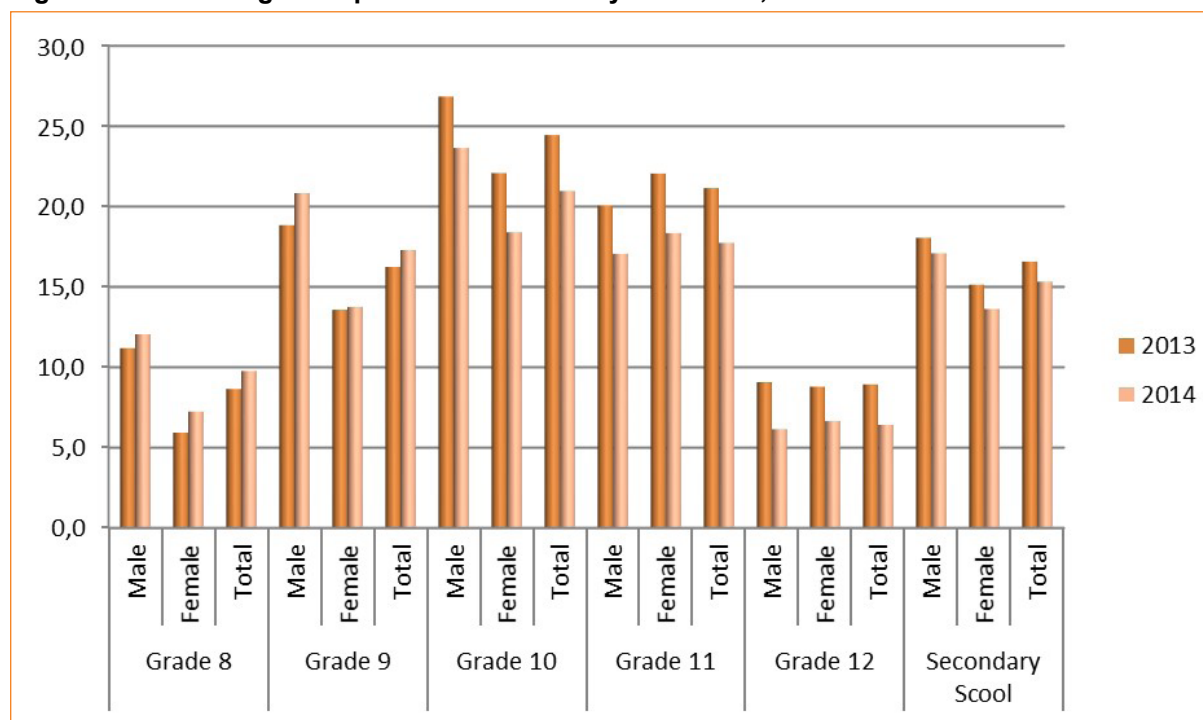


**Figure 24: Percentage of repeaters in Primary Education according to gender, 2013 - 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Figure 25: Percentage of repeaters in Secondary Education, 2013 - 2014**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations



## 12. ABSENTEEISM

The GHS asks the household head to indicate whether a school going person in the household was absent from school in the preceding school calendar week and also the number of days absent.

### Overall Findings: Absenteeism

- The overall percentage of learners absent from school was 7% in 2014.
- The percentage of learners absent from school decreased slightly from 8% in 2009 to 7% in 2014.
- Most of the learners were absent for one (1) day.
- In 2014, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of learner absenteeism at 10%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 9%, and the North West at 8%.

**Table 46: Percentage of learners absent from school, 2009 – 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	8.6	26.8	6.2	9.9	6.3	5.5
Free State	10.3	24.4	5.3	8.7	5.4	5.4
Gauteng	8.5	22.0	4.6	7.0	4.5	6.7
KwaZulu-Natal	7.6	42.0	8.2	10.4	7.8	8.7
Limpopo	7.3	36.5	4.8	4.3	6.5	6.6
Mpumalanga	4.4	25.8	5.7	7.2	5.8	6.0
North West	6.9	27.7	8.1	10.0	9.7	8.0
Northern Cape	4.3	21.8	7.5	10.1	7.5	7.6
Western Cape	12.3	18.6	9.5	9.7	7.3	9.8
National	8.0	29.8	6.5	8.5	6.6	7.2

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 47: Percentage of learners absent from school according to number of days per year, 2009 - 2014**

No. of days	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	47.3	13.1	57.4	54.8	48.0	42.8
2	24.5	25.1	24.3	23.6	23.1	20.3
3	11.9	9.8	7.0	9.3	8.2	8.5
4	4.5	6.9	2.5	3.3	4.4	4.2
5	11.9	45.1	8.8	9.0	16.3	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

### 13. SCHOLAR TRANSPORT

The ability of learners to access education is hampered by the long distances they have to travel to get to school, threats to safety and security, as well as the cost of learner transport. Learners have difficulty accessing educational institutions because of the inadequacy of learner transport and insufficient provision of schools in areas where they live.

The situation is compounded by the transportation of learners in unroadworthy vehicles, which results in a high rate of accidents. The implementation and management of learner transport has taken different forms in the various provinces. In order to address the problems mentioned above, the Department of Transport, together with the DBE, recognised the need to develop a national learner transport policy that would change the current learner transport environment. The policy provides a uniform framework and an enabling environment for government and other stakeholders to address learner transport challenges (Department of Transport, 2014). The GHS questioned the amount of time that the respondents walked to the nearest school. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, walking for more than 30 minutes is used as a threshold of a long distance to attend school.

#### Overall Findings: Scholar Transport

- In 2014, almost 23% of learners 5 to 18 year olds walked to school for more than 30 minutes.
- A slightly higher percentage of 7 to 18 year old females than their male counterparts walked to school for more than 30 minutes.
- In 2014, approximately 8% of 5 year olds walked to school for more than 30 minutes and 23% of 20 year olds walked to school for more than 30 minutes. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest percentage of 5 to 6 year olds that walk to school for more than 30 minutes, followed by Eastern Cape with 11% of learners who walk to school for more than 30 minutes.
- The percentage of 5 to 6 year olds who walk to school for more than 30 minutes, has decreased from 10% in 2009 to 9% in 2014

**Table 48: Percentage of 5 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>5 yrs</b>	9.1	9.4	7.7	6.3	9.3	7.9
<b>6 yrs</b>	12.4	11.2	10.3	11.4	10.6	9.8
<b>7 yrs</b>	13.5	13.8	12.0	12.1	11.8	9.9
<b>8 yrs</b>	13.9	12.2	10.1	10.8	12.4	11.5
<b>9 yrs</b>	12.7	12.0	12.3	13.9	12.4	10.1
<b>10 yrs</b>	14.7	12.9	12.4	10.6	11.4	11.1
<b>11 yrs</b>	16.0	15.6	11.6	11.6	11.8	10.3
<b>12 yrs</b>	14.6	14.6	12.5	10.6	13.2	12.1
<b>13 yrs</b>	17.1	15.2	13.7	13.9	15.2	12.9
<b>14 yrs</b>	17.7	18.1	15.3	15.7	17.1	15.1
<b>15 yrs</b>	18.5	18.3	17.9	19.0	15.9	15.5
<b>16 yrs</b>	19.6	19.1	16.7	18.7	20.2	15.0
<b>17 yrs</b>	22.4	21.2	18.3	19.7	21.6	21.5
<b>18 yrs</b>	22.4	20.4	18.9	20.8	21.4	21.4
<b>19 yrs</b>	23.6	25.3	23.4	21.0	24.4	19.6
<b>20 yrs</b>	24.2	23.7	22.8	23.4	24.1	22.7

**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 49: Percentage of 5 to 6 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes according to provinces, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	13.1	11.9	9.2	6.4	10.2	11.2
Free State	10.8	6.8	4.6	4.6	3.0	4.6
Gauteng	6.5	2.9	1.2	2.0	8.0	3.4
KwaZulu-Natal	20.6	18.7	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.6
Limpopo	5.0	10.7	6.8	9.6	4.8	6.1
Mpumalanga	9.2	4.9	7.0	5.2	6.3	3.1
North West	7.0	7.6	9.3	9.7	9.6	6.7
Northern Cape	5.3	0.9	2.7	6.3	11.0	2.5
Western Cape	4.3	2.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1
<b>National</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 50: Percentage of 5 to 6 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes according to gender, 2009 - 2014**

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	11.1	8.2	8.8	9.2	8.2	8.9
Female	10.6	12.4	9.4	8.8	11.8	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 51: Percentage of 17 to 15 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	14.8	16.3	13.0	13.1	17.3	13.4
Free State	10.9	10.9	9.8	7.8	9.7	7.3
Gauteng	12.2	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.9	3.8
KwaZulu-Natal	28.0	26.5	24.6	23.7	24.0	23.5
Limpopo	11.4	14.8	12.3	12.2	9.6	10.2
Mpumalanga	12.6	12.5	7.8	9.5	7.6	7.9
North West	10.9	11.6	14.6	15.5	12.0	10.1
Northern Cape	5.8	3.9	5.4	9.1	9.8	9.3
Western Cape	3.2	2.6	3.1	1.8	3.0	1.3
<b>National</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 52: Percentage of 17 to 15 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014**

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	15.0	14.5	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.5
Female	15.8	15.0	13.1	13.3	14.5	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 53: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	20.8	21.5	16.5	22.2	26.8	19.5
Free State	13.3	15.0	14.1	13.4	12.1	14.8
Gauteng	11.8	7.0	7.3	11.2	9.2	10.4
KwaZulu-Natal	33.8	34.7	29.7	30.4	33.1	33.8
Limpopo	21.4	21.5	21.2	19.5	21.1	20.1
Mpumalanga	21.6	13.8	11.4	18.4	14.7	14.6
North West	18.5	19.9	24.6	22.3	21.9	12.2
Northern Cape	7.6	7.3	8.5	8.2	6.3	10.7
Western Cape	8.4	4.8	1.5	2.1	6.4	0.8
<b>National</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 54: Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds walking to school for more than 30 minutes, 2009 - 2014**

Gender	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	20.7	19.3	15.9	18.5	20.2	18.2
Female	22.0	21.1	19.9	20.8	21.9	20.1
Total	21.3	20.1	17.9	19.6	21.0	19.1

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 14. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

The Republic of South Africa has promulgated acts and policies that protect the dignity and the rights of a child. Amongst others is the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa No 108 of 1996; the South African Schools Act No 84 of 1996; the National Education Policy Act (1996), the Children's Act No 38 of 2005; the Children's Amendment Act No 41 of 2007 and Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993. Therefore, corporal punishment in South African schools is outlawed. Section 10 of the South African Schools Act of 1996 as amended states that; "(1) *no person may administer corporal punishment at a school to a learner. (2) any person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a sentence which could be imposed for assault*".

The Department is continually monitoring the prevalence of corporal punishment through the analysis of data, particularly data received from the General Household Survey (GHS). Indeed the findings confirm that corporal punishment still is prevalent in schools.

### Overall Findings: Corporal Punishment

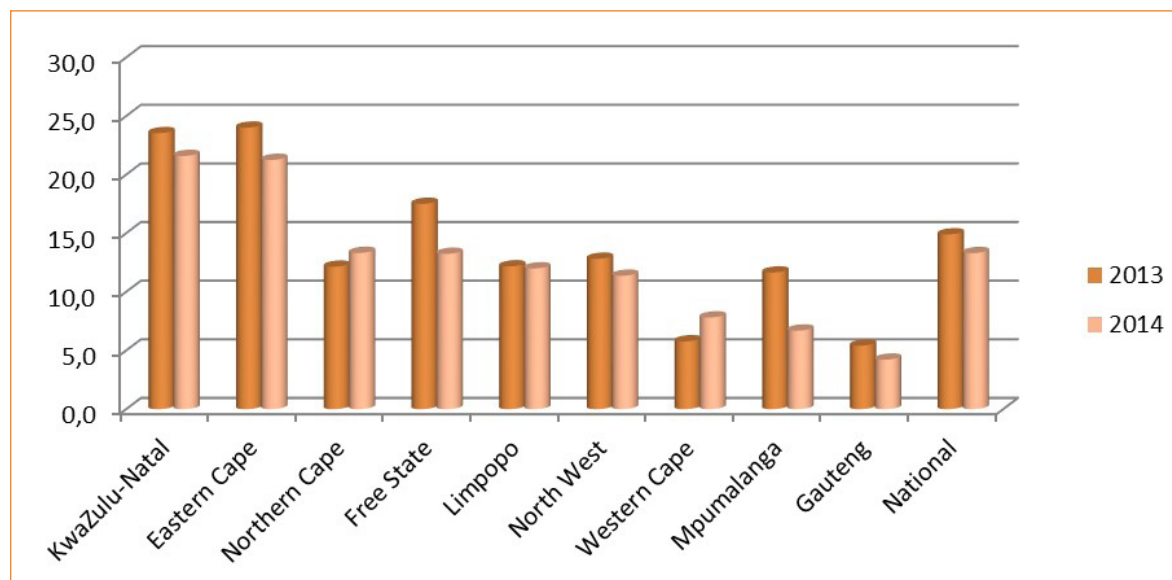
- 13% of learners attending school experienced corporal punishment in 2014. This has decreased slightly from almost 15% in 2013.
- KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape have the highest percentage of incidents of corporal punishment at almost 22% and 21% respectively.
- The percentage of learners in Mpumalanga who experienced violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse has significantly decreased from 12% in 2013 to 7% in 2014.

**Table 55: Percentage of learners who experienced violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	24.0	21.3
Free State	17.5	13.2
Gauteng	5.4	4.2
KwaZulu-Natal	23.5	21.6
Limpopo	12.2	12.0
Mpumalanga	11.7	6.7
North West	12.8	11.4
Northern Cape	12.2	13.3
Western Cape	5.8	7.8
National	14.9	13.3

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculation

**Figure 26: Percentage of learners who experienced violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse, 2013 - 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

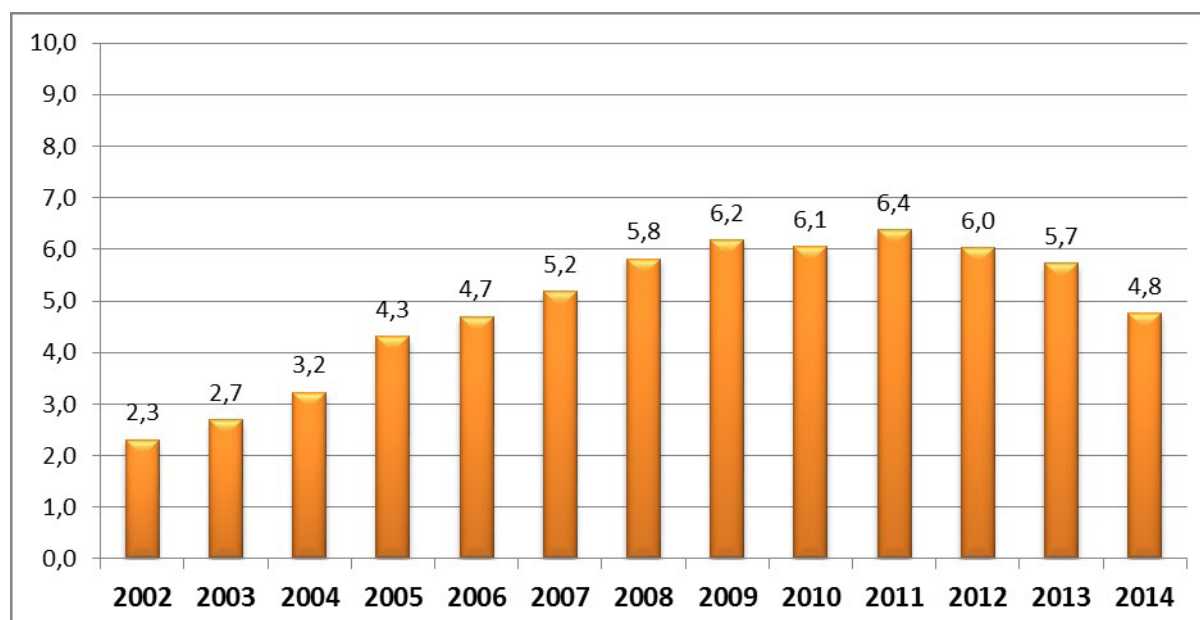
## 15. ORPHANS

**Table 56: Percentage of orphaned children attending school, 2002-2014**

Year	Male	Female	Total
2002	2.4	2.2	2.3
2003	2.8	2.6	2.7
2004	3.4	3.0	3.2
2005	4.3	4.3	4.3
2006	4.7	4.7	4.7
2007	5.4	4.9	5.2
2008	6.0	5.7	5.8
2009	6.4	6.0	6.2
2010	6.2	5.8	6.1
2011	6.7	6.1	6.4
2012	6.2	5.8	6.0
2013	5.9	5.6	5.7
2014	4.9	4.6	4.8

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 27: Percentage of orphaned children attending school, 2002-2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 16. SCHOOL FEES

Section 39(1) of SASA indicates that school fees may be determined and charged at a public school only if a resolution to do so has been adopted by a majority of parents attending the meeting referred to in section 38 (2). The introduction of a no fee school policy at quintile 1 to 3 schools, has enabled children from poor households throughout the country to access education. The GHS questioned the respondents if they were benefiting from the no fee school policy. Below are the findings on school fees in the schooling system.

**Table 57: Percentage of learners who paid school fees, 2009 - 2014**

Tuition fees paid	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
None	47.0	57.7	59.6	62.6	62.8	66.0
R1 - R100	16.2	10.2	8.0	6.6	5.9	4.7
R101 - R200	10.9	7.2	7.0	4.9	5.8	4.3
R201 - R300	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6
R301 - R500	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.5
R501 - R1 000	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.2
R1 001 - R2 000	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.4
R2 001 - R3 000	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
R3 001 - R4 000	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
R4 001 - R8 000	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.8
R8 001 - R12 000	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6
R12 001 - R16 000	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5
R16 001 - R20 000	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.1
More than R20 000	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*



Table 58: Reasons for non-payment, 2009 – 2014

Reasons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cannot afford to pay	2.8	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Do not want to pay	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.2
No fee school (school did not ask for fees)	94.2	96.6	96.3	97.5	97.3	95.8
Got a fee exemption	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7
Got a bursary covering all costs	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

## 17. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAMME (NSNP)

Many young children living in poverty suffer from food deprivation and are therefore not able to participate fully in their own development. The National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP) aims to promote better quality education for the poorest learners by providing a free meal to learners daily. The rationale of the NSNP is to actively enhance the learning capacity of children by providing an incentive for them to attend school regularly and punctually while simultaneously addressing specific nutritional deficiencies.

### Overall Findings: NSNP

- The overall percentage of learners benefiting from the school feeding scheme has increased from 70% in 2010 to 80% in 2014.
- Limpopo has the highest percentage of learners benefitting from the NSNP at 94%.
- Gauteng has the lowest percentage of learners benefitting from the NSNP at 63%.
- Approximately 91% of learners indicated that they are provided with food on a daily basis at school.

Table 59: Percentage of learners benefiting from the school feeding scheme, 2010-2014

Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	75.3	82.9	85.3	86.7	88.3
Free State	65.8	75.3	77.0	78.7	78.0
Gauteng	53.8	55.3	55.3	59.8	63.4
KwaZulu-Natal	67.5	76.0	79.2	80.5	79.4
Limpopo	84.7	94.4	94.7	93.5	94.3
Mpumalanga	75.5	84.2	85.9	85.7	88.8
North West	69.6	80.7	83.4	82.8	85.3
Northern Cape	89.3	89.7	88.0	84.7	84.0
Western Cape	66.7	64.0	63.4	66.0	65.0
<b>National</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 60: Frequency of provision of food at school, 2010 -2014**

Year	Yes, everyday	Yes, a few times a week	Yes, some times	Total
2010	90.7	4.3	5.1	100.0
2011	92.9	3.5	3.6	100.0
2012	92.2	3.6	4.2	100.0
2013	90.6	4.9	4.5	100.0
2014	90.5	5.1	4.4	100.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 18. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

This report also provides the level of education for various age categories. These include completion of Grades 7 -12 by persons aged 15 to 24, 20 years and older; and 22 to 25. This also provides a proxy for tracking literacy levels in the country.

### 18.1 Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher

**Table 61: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	79.4	80.2	83.2	83.2	83.4	85.6	86.3	86.6	88.7	89.4
Free State	90.3	91.2	90.5	91.0	93.5	93.7	93.6	95.0	94.3	95.0
Gauteng	95.1	94.3	95.0	95.8	95.7	96.4	97.0	97.8	97.1	97.9
KwaZulu-Natal	89.4	90.0	90.8	90.0	90.5	92.6	93.0	93.1	94.3	95.1
Limpopo	89.7	91.2	91.4	90.6	91.8	92.5	93.5	94.6	94.8	94.5
Mpumalanga	90.1	89.2	90.4	90.4	91.5	92.8	91.5	93.0	92.4	93.3
North West	83.0	85.4	87.1	88.7	90.4	90.3	91.0	91.2	92.2	91.7
Northern Cape	87.0	86.9	86.7	86.7	89.3	92.9	91.3	92.5	92.8	93.6
Western Cape	93.9	94.7	92.5	94.1	95.0	96.3	95.5	95.8	95.9	96.3
National	89.2	89.7	90.4	90.6	91.3	92.7	92.9	93.6	94.0	94.5

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 62: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	87.2	87.7	88.1	89.0	89.3	90.8	91.1	91.7	91.9	92.9
Female	91.2	91.6	92.7	92.3	93.3	94.6	94.7	95.4	96.1	96.2
Total	89.2	89.7	90.4	90.6	91.3	92.7	92.9	93.6	94.0	94.5

**Table 63: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 7 and higher according to population groups , 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.4	90.2	91.8	92.2	92.8	93.5	94.1
Coloured	93.0	93.2	93.2	94.0	94.7	96.1	94.9	95.9	94.4	95.1
Indian/Asian	97.1	98.2	95.9	97.7	99.0	98.7	98.1	96.6	97.1	97.8
White	99.3	98.4	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.5	97.8	99.0	98.4	99.5
Total	89.2	89.7	90.4	90.6	91.3	92.7	92.9	93.6	94.0	94.5

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 18.2 Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher

**Table 64: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to provinces, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	12.1	11.8	13.6	15.8	14.0	16.3	16.6	13.3	14.5	16.6
Free State	19.6	20.2	22.4	26.4	25.4	30.9	28.5	27.1	26.3	29.1
Gauteng	34.3	35.3	35.8	36.9	39.1	42.2	40.8	42.1	42.0	45.3
KwaZulu-Natal	22.2	23.5	23.9	25.8	25.0	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.2	29.7
Limpopo	15.4	15.4	14.8	15.1	13.4	14.8	15.1	17.1	17.0	17.1
Mpumalanga	18.1	19.2	20.3	22.4	21.6	24.7	22.6	22.9	23.8	24.4
North West	18.5	18.8	21.2	19.1	21.5	22.5	20.0	24.1	24.8	27.3
Northern Cape	18.3	18.5	19.3	19.8	19.7	21.2	19.0	23.1	23.5	26.9
Western Cape	26.8	27.2	27.5	29.6	32.1	33.4	28.7	29.9	32.6	32.3
<b>National</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 65: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	20.6	21.9	21.5	22.7	21.8	25.2	23.7	24.5	24.3	25.9
Female	23.5	23.2	24.9	27.1	28.0	30.0	28.8	29.2	30.6	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 66: Percentage of 15 to 24 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	18.4	18.9	20.0	21.8	21.6	24.2	23.2	23.6	24.3	26.1
Coloured	26.3	25.9	25.2	26.9	27.7	32.3	27.0	28.0	28.9	30.3
Indian/Asian	46.8	51.8	49.9	55.0	56.6	60.0	55.0	57.1	58.9	57.4
White	50.7	51.5	51.4	50.5	52.1	54.1	55.1	58.2	56.3	61.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

## 18.3 Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014

**Table 67: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	67.9	68.6	70.4	72.2	73.7	73.8	75.0	75.3	76.4	76.5
Free State	72.9	76.1	77.7	76.0	78.9	78.6	81.1	82.1	81.9	82.5
Gauteng	86.1	86.1	86.1	87.5	89.8	90.3	91.2	91.7	92.0	92.2
KwaZulu-Natal	71.1	71.9	73.0	73.3	76.9	77.9	78.5	80.5	80.0	81.0
Limpopo	68.4	69.1	70.5	67.7	72.3	72.2	73.9	76.9	77.6	77.9
Mpumalanga	68.1	68.5	70.5	71.0	76.1	76.4	78.0	77.9	78.5	78.2
North West	68.1	69.6	70.0	68.1	72.8	73.6	74.3	75.8	77.1	77.3
Northern Cape	66.0	68.0	67.1	67.7	71.5	70.8	73.2	77.9	77.9	78.7
Western Cape	84.9	84.2	84.9	86.0	88.0	89.6	89.9	90.8	90.9	90.5
<b>National</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

**Table 68: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	77.7	78.1	78.7	79.7	82.4	82.8	83.7	84.7	84.9	85.0
Female	73.7	74.5	75.7	75.3	78.8	79.5	80.7	82.0	82.5	83.0
Total	75.6	76.2	77.1	77.4	80.5	81.1	82.1	83.3	83.6	84.0

**Table 69: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 7 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	70.4	71.4	72.6	72.7	76.3	77.1	78.6	80.2	80.7	81.1
Coloured	80.1	79.4	80.9	82.4	85.7	86.9	86.6	87.8	87.7	87.2
Indian/Asian	89.6	91.3	90.9	92.5	95.0	93.8	93.9	93.1	92.9	93.5
White	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.3	99.7	99.4	99.0	98.7	99.0	99.4
Total	75.6	76.2	77.1	77.4	80.5	81.1	82.1	83.3	83.6	84.0

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

#### 18.4 Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014

**Table 70: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	23.2	24.2	24.8	26.3	26.9	27.8	28.7	24.8	25.8	28.6
Free State	28.8	30.1	33.8	32.2	36.2	33.8	36.6	36.3	36.4	38.4
Gauteng	43.8	42.6	42.7	46.0	48.6	50.5	51.1	51.9	52.9	53.9
KwaZulu-Natal	29.6	32.4	32.1	34.7	34.3	35.4	38.1	39.4	39.7	40.7
Limpopo	23.6	24.9	25.6	24.7	26.3	24.9	26.3	28.7	29.7	30.9
Mpumalanga	27.6	29.4	30.3	31.6	34.2	34.8	35.8	34.1	35.9	37.0
North West	29.5	28.2	29.4	26.5	29.7	28.8	29.6	31.3	32.8	34.1
Northern Cape	23.7	25.4	25.8	27.0	25.9	24.7	27.1	32.7	32.5	34.0
Western Cape	37.3	38.0	36.6	40.2	43.6	42.9	44.9	45.2	45.7	47.6
National	32.6	33.3	33.6	35.3	37.2	37.6	39.1	39.5	40.3	41.8

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 71: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	34.0	35.0	35.0	36.7	38.0	38.6	39.8	40.1	40.5	42.1
Female	31.3	31.7	32.4	34.0	36.5	36.8	38.5	38.9	40.2	41.6
Total	32.6	33.3	33.6	35.3	37.2	37.6	39.1	39.5	40.3	41.8

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 72: Percentage of 20 year olds and above who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population groups, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	25.7	26.5	26.9	28.6	30.0	30.8	32.7	33.4	34.4	36.3
Coloured	28.2	28.1	28.9	32.7	33.9	35.3	35.5	35.8	37.0	38.6
Indian/Asian	52.7	54.1	57.0	60.8	63.9	62.2	65.8	62.8	64.3	66.9
White	71.6	73.4	73.7	73.4	79.7	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.4	79.1
Total	32.6	33.3	33.6	35.3	37.2	37.6	39.1	39.5	40.3	41.8

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

## 18.5 Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher, 2005 - 2014

**Table 73: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to gender, 2005 - 2014**

Gender	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	39.4	42.3	40.0	42.4	41.0	43.3	42.9	44.5	44.9	47.5
Female	40.7	41.2	43.2	44.5	48.8	48.0	51.2	50.3	51.0	55.4
Total	40.1	41.8	41.7	43.4	44.9	45.6	47.1	47.4	47.9	51.4

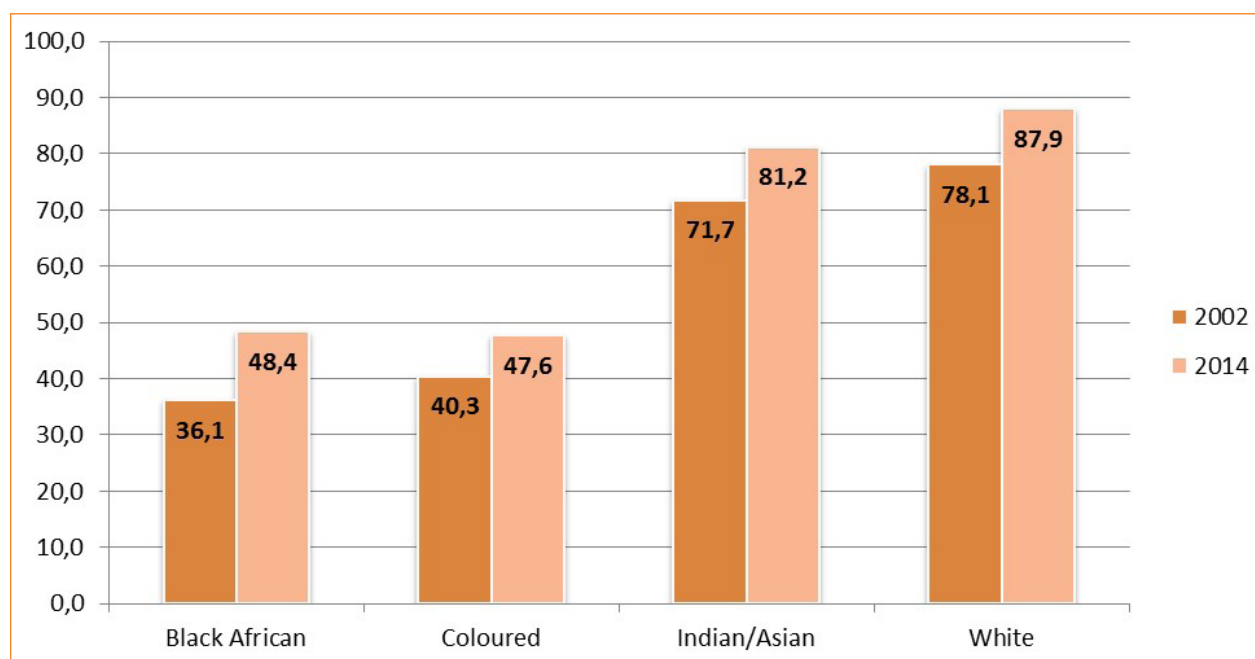
*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 74: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population, 2005 - 2014**

Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Black African	35.1	37.0	37.1	39.3	40.1	41.1	43.2	43.6	44.4	48.4
Coloured	45.8	45.2	41.2	43.0	45.2	48.8	43.9	46.7	45.5	47.6
Indian/Asian	69.7	80.2	77.8	80.0	83.2	80.3	84.6	74.6	81.8	81.2
White	78.2	81.0	83.1	80.2	85.9	85.6	89.1	89.0	86.9	87.9
Total	40.1	41.8	41.7	43.4	44.9	45.6	47.1	47.4	47.9	51.4

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Figure 28: Percentage of 22 to 25 year olds who completed Grade 12 and higher according to population groups, 2002 & 2014**



*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

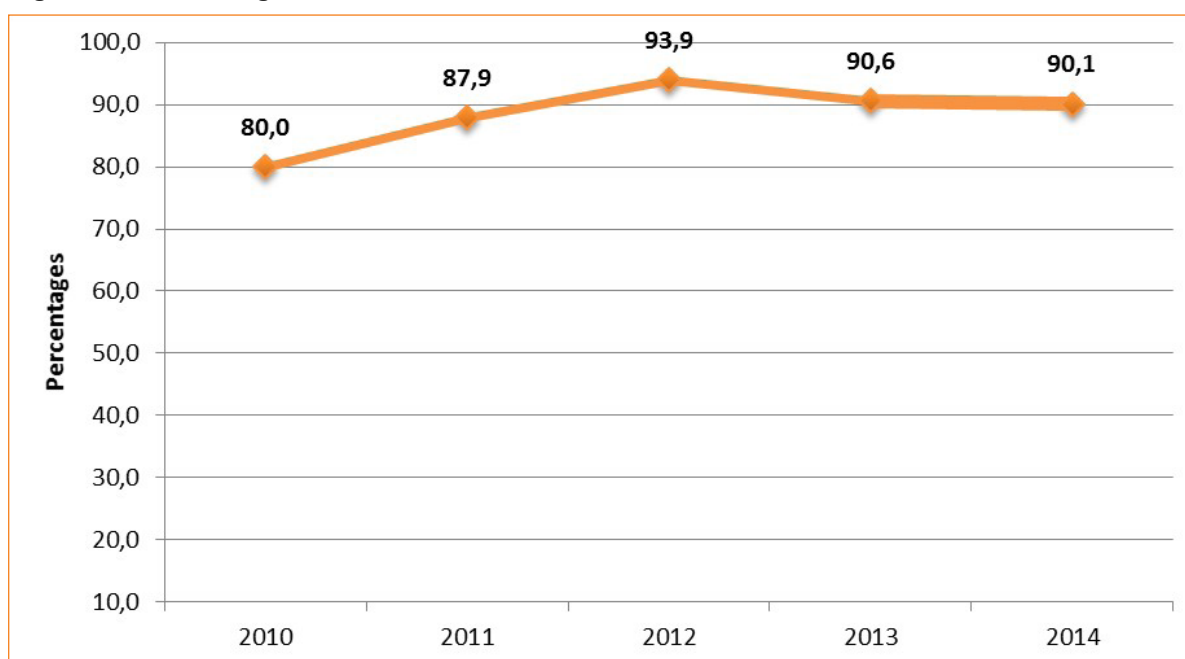
## 19. SOME OF THE SYSTEM EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

The GHS data also allows the DBE to measure some of the efficiency indicators from the *Action Plan to 2019: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2030*. These include indicators on age appropriateness, progression and promotion of learners in the schooling system.

### Overall Findings: System Efficiency Indicators

- The percentage of Grade 1 learners who attended Grade R, has increased from 80% in 2010 to almost 90% in 2014. However in 2012 there was a decrease from 94% to 90% in 2014.
- The percentage of children who turned 9 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 4 or a higher grade was 84% in 2014.
- The percentage of children who turned 12 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 7 or a higher grade was 74% in 2014.

**Figure 29: Percentage of Grade 1 learners who attended Grade R, 2010-2014<sup>5</sup>**



**Source:** Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations

<sup>5</sup> The calculation of learners who are entering Grade 1 for the first time was slightly different in 2014 due to data challenges. The highest level of education was used to determine the attendance of Grade R by learners enrolled in Grade 1.

**Table 75: Percentage of children who turned 9 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 4 or higher, 2009 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	60.5	59.5	63.7	73.0	67.6	80.9
Free State	79.3	88.7	86.3	83.9	85.5	80.3
Gauteng	89.6	88.9	91.3	85.8	91.7	91.8
KwaZulu-Natal	79.5	78.5	77.2	80.1	86.9	85.2
Limpopo	85.8	81.6	80.1	88.6	89.7	82.1
Mpumalanga	81.2	78.7	82.6	81.5	82.6	79.0
North West	82.5	76.9	78.3	75.5	82.3	82.7
Northern Cape	79.4	84.9	83.0	88.2	83.8	87.8
Western Cape	85.4	87.3	86.7	91.1	87.5	81.5
<b>National</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>84.2</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*

**Table 76: Percentage of children who turned 12 in the previous year who are currently enrolled in Grade 7 or higher, 2005 - 2014**

Province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eastern Cape	42.5	44.7	52.3	53.7	57.2	66.5
Free State	69.7	63.1	72.5	65.4	72.7	64.3
Gauteng	77.0	81.6	79.0	90.0	81.4	79.8
KwaZulu-Natal	62.4	68.3	72.9	67.1	68.2	77.0
Limpopo	62.7	63.4	78.5	73.1	73.1	74.4
Mpumalanga	60.2	65.8	72.8	64.9	65.9	63.7
North West	65.6	58.0	59.2	66.8	74.1	72.6
Northern Cape	60.4	62.0	70.0	74.2	72.8	64.9
Western Cape	75.1	73.7	85.1	75.3	71.5	77.8
<b>National</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>

*Source: Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey (GHS), DBE own calculations*



## 20. CONCLUSION

The GHS findings point to positive developments in the schooling system. This is apparent in learner enrolments, participation of children with disabilities, learners benefiting from NSNP, the No Fee school Policy, and amongst other things, learners accessing teacher support materials. However, areas of concern include the persistent prevalence of corporal punishment at schools, violence in schools and learner pregnancy. Overall the information has provided a much needed diagnosis of the schooling system from an independent source of information.

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### Note

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