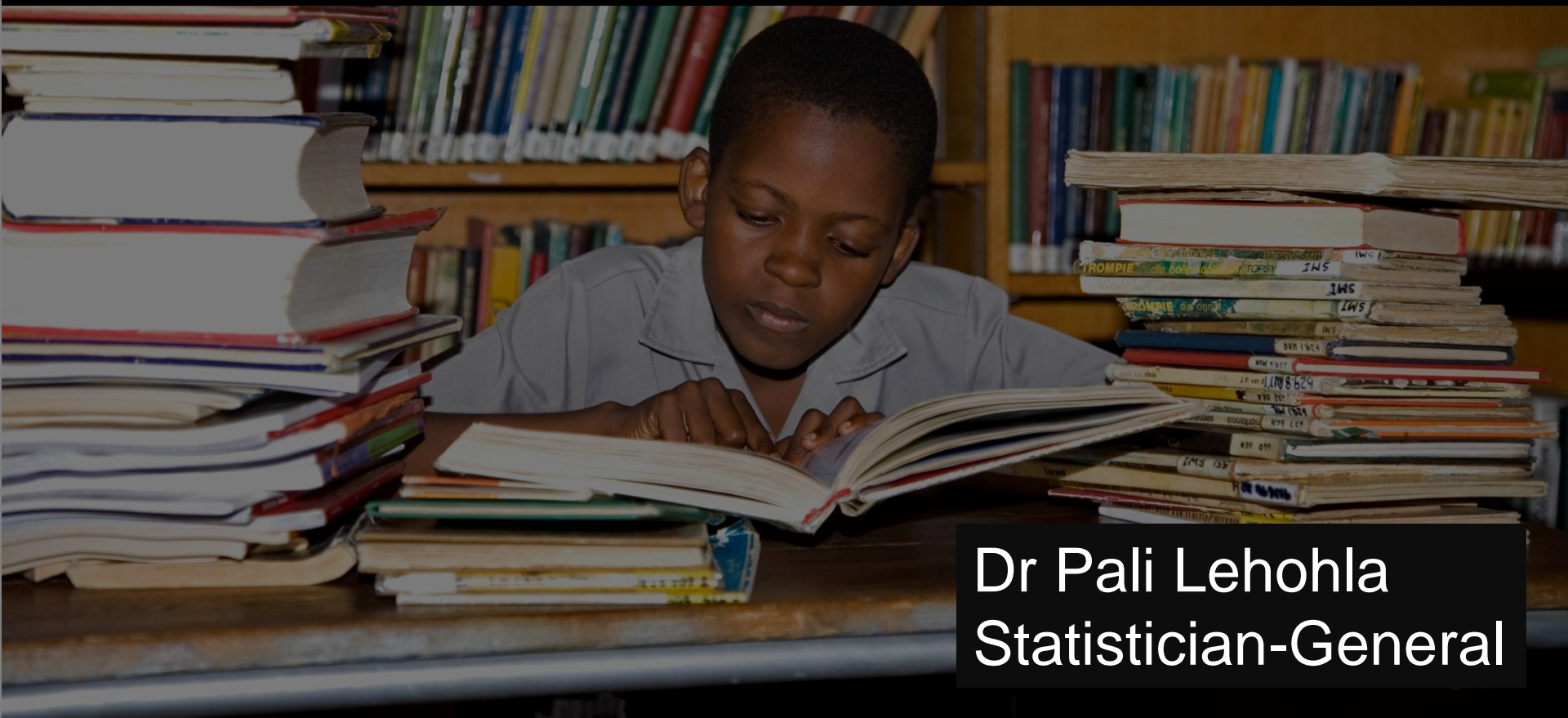


# Education Series Volume III: Educational Enrolment and Achievement, 2016



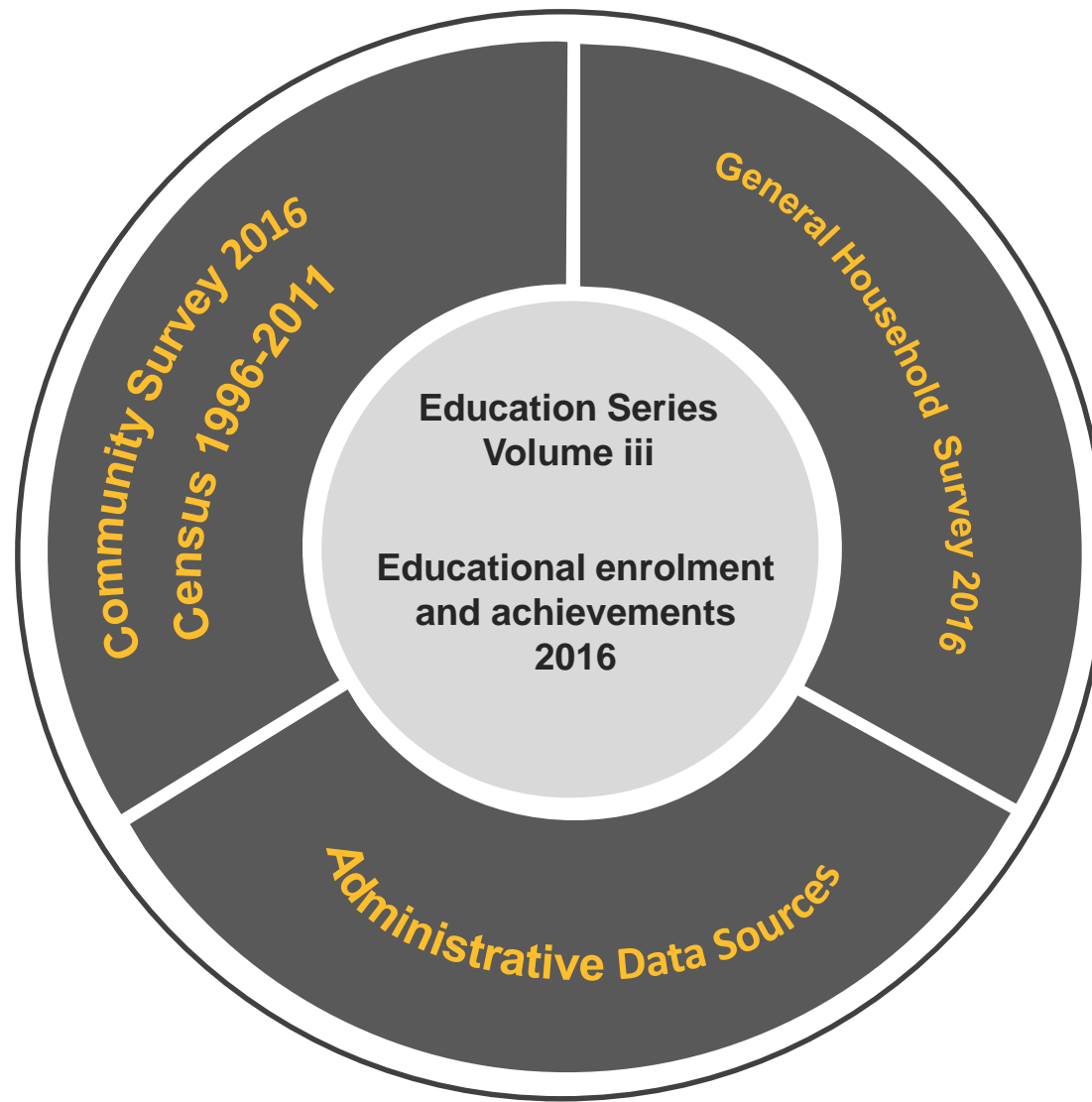
Dr Pali Lehohla  
Statistician-General

# Objectives

Enrich the **body of knowledge** on education statistics:

- Educational attainment,
- Literacy,
- Average years of education received by school phases,
- Enrolments,
- Mode of transports used to get to educational institutions, and
- Intergenerational educational mobility

# Data Sources



# Context

## NDP by 2030

About 80% of schools and learners achieve > 50% in literacy, mathematics and science in Gr 3, 6, 9

Achievement of universal access to 2 years of ECD exposure before Gr 1

At least 80% of students should complete 12 years of schooling

## SDGs by 2030

Free, equitable and quality education

Access to quality ECD and pre-primary education

Access to affordable tertiary education

Increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills for employment

Eliminate gender disparities, ensure equal access for vulnerable, people with disabilities and indigenous people

Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy

## MTSF by 2017

All children between the ages of 7 and 18 should be in school in school and 65% of learners should be in class groups appropriate to their age

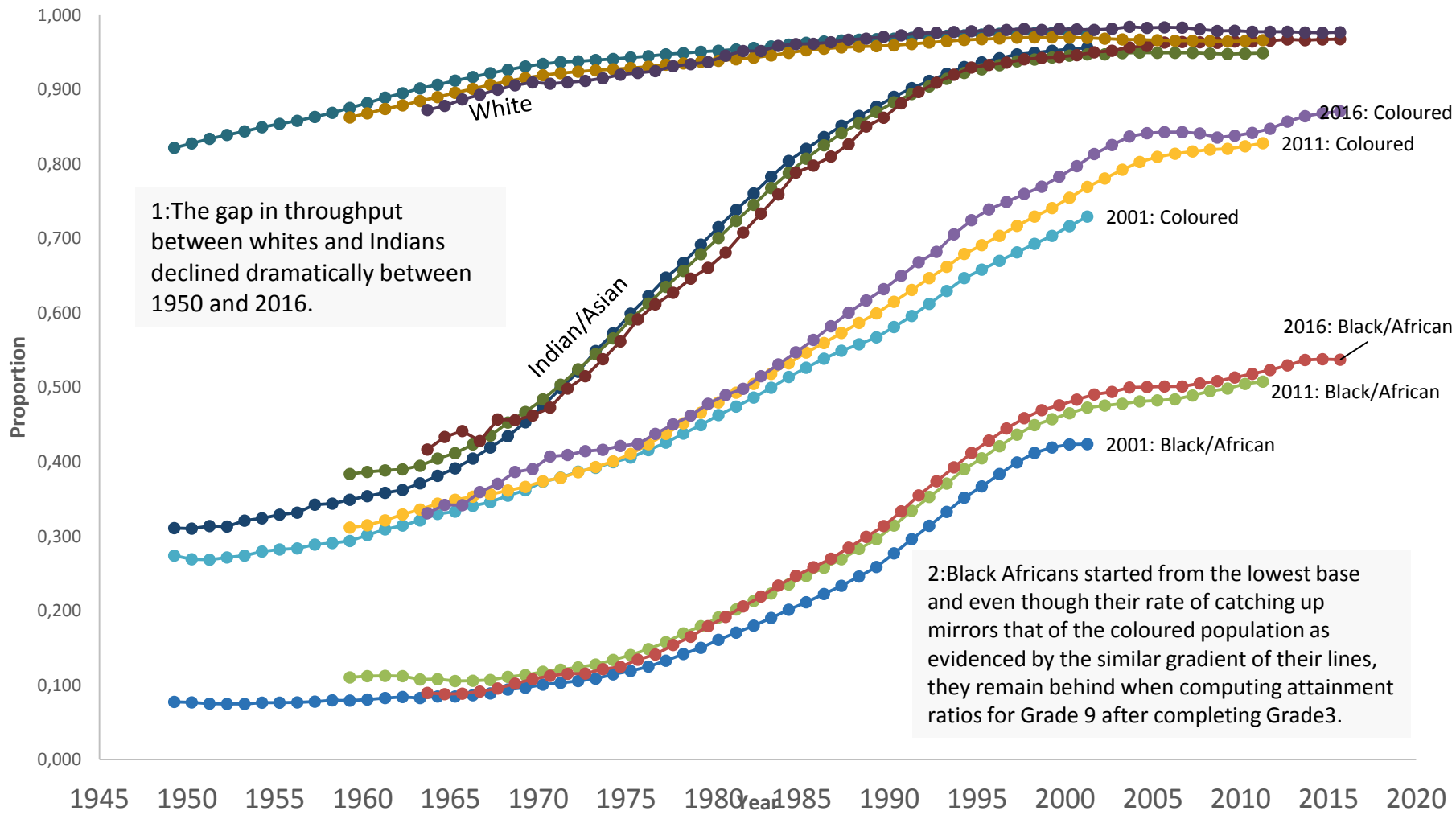
The number of learners qualifying for university entrance should be 250 000

The number of students enrolled at TVET to increase to 1,238 mil

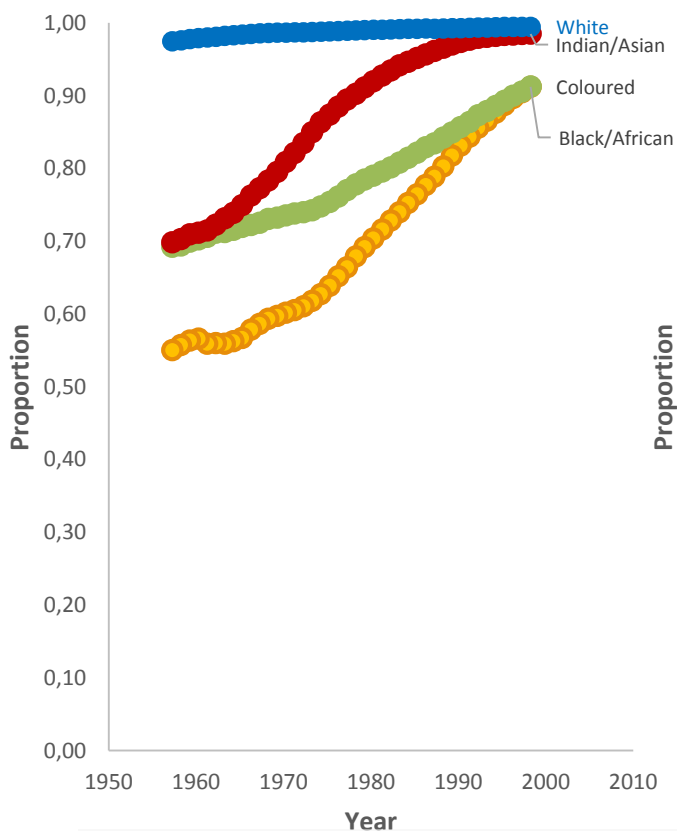
The number of students enrolled at university to increase to 1,07 m

*Great consistency between the different data sources for all population groups*

# Progression ratio plots for individuals who completed Grade 9 after completing Grade 3, by population group, for 2001, 2011 and 2016

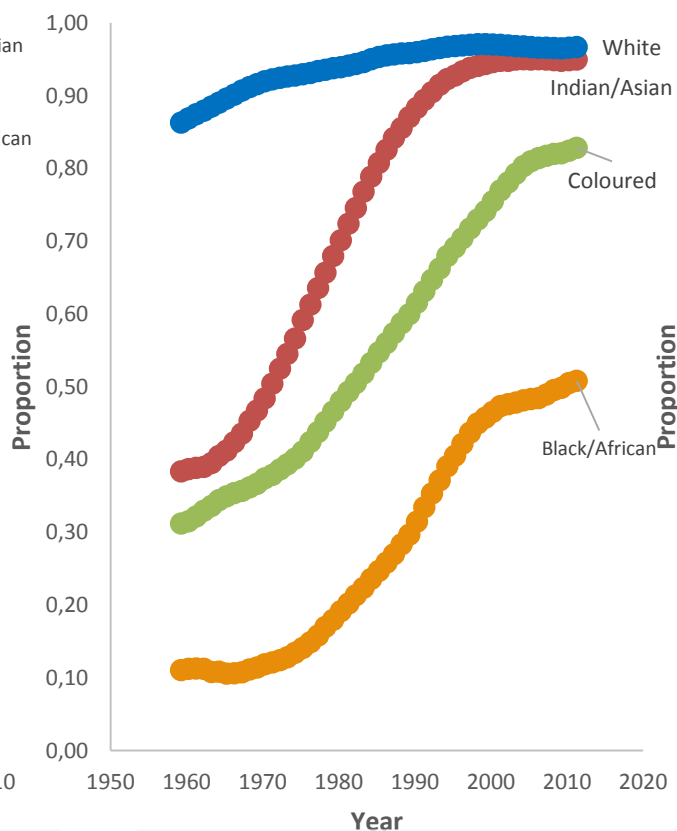


Progression ratios of persons who **completed grade 7** after they completed grade 3 by population group, Census 2011



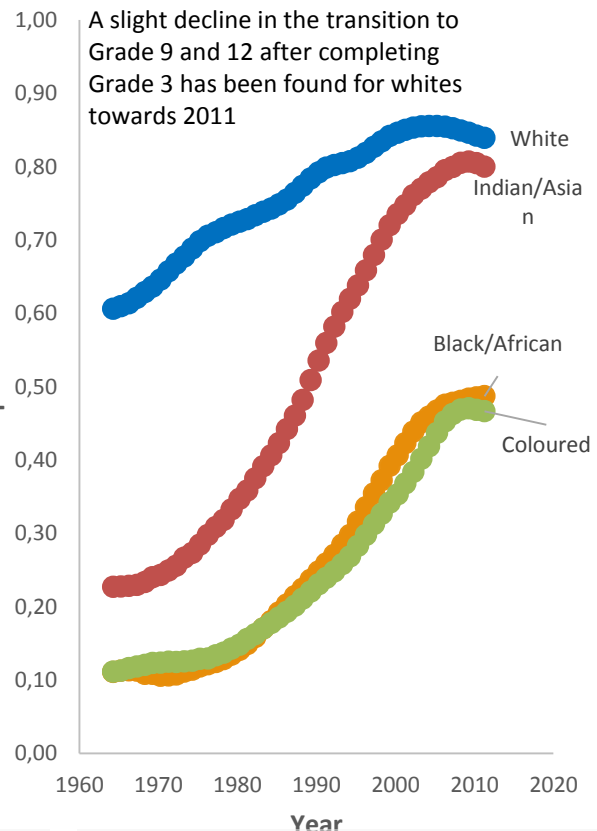
For progression from Grade 3 to Grade 7, a significant improvement is noted for black Africans with near parity with the coloured population reached in 2011

Progression ratios of persons who **completed grade 9** after they completed grade 3 by population group, Census 2011



Progression ratios for black Africans for completing Grade 9, after having completed Grade 3, are lower than for all other population groups.

Progression ratios of persons who **completed grade 12** after completing Grade 3 by population group, Census 2011



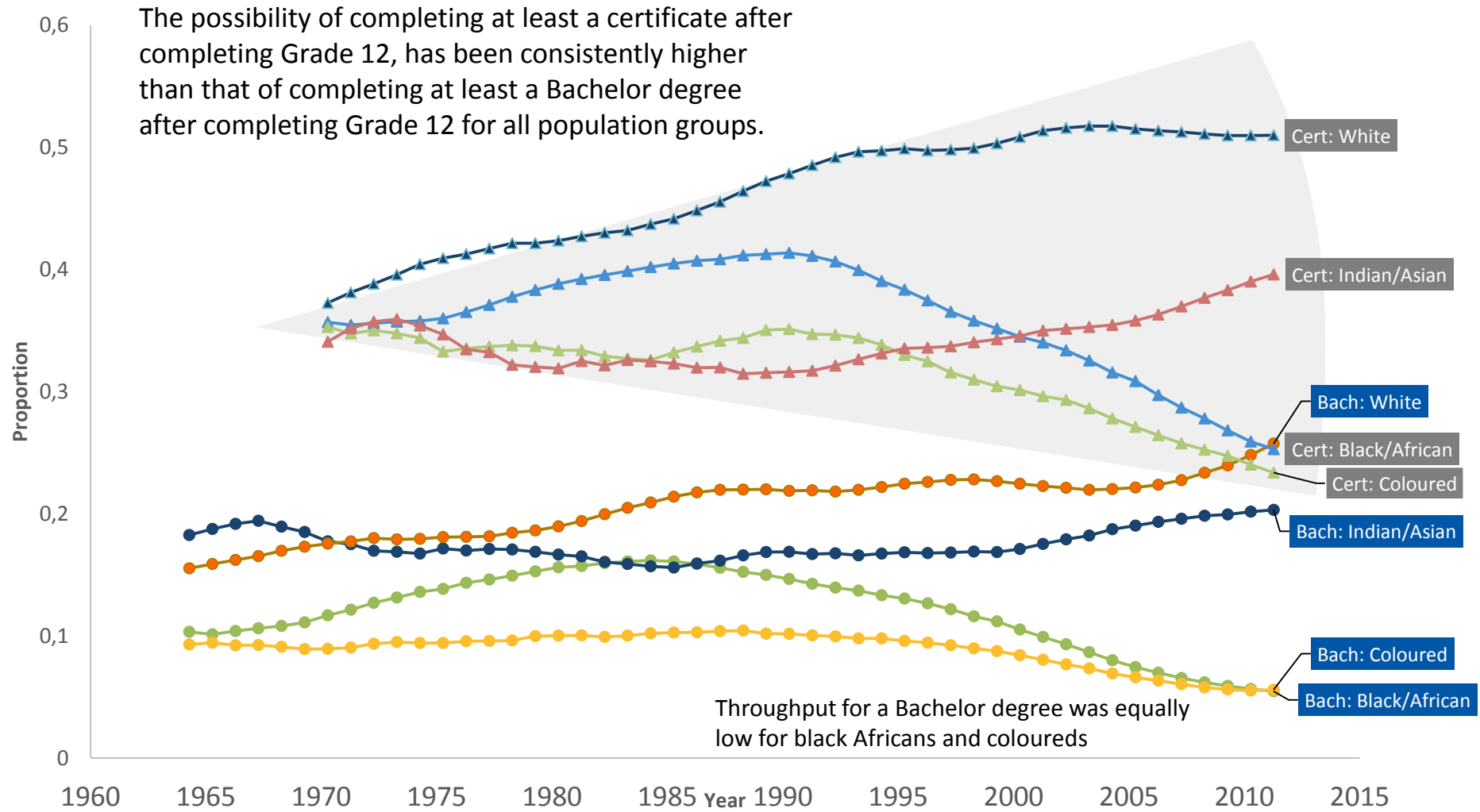
A slight decline in the transition to Grade 9 and 12 after completing Grade 3 has been found for whites towards 2011

In the case of Grade 12, similar, albeit slightly higher progression ratios have been found for black African students than for coloured students.

# *Completion of Certificate and Bachelors after completing grade 12*

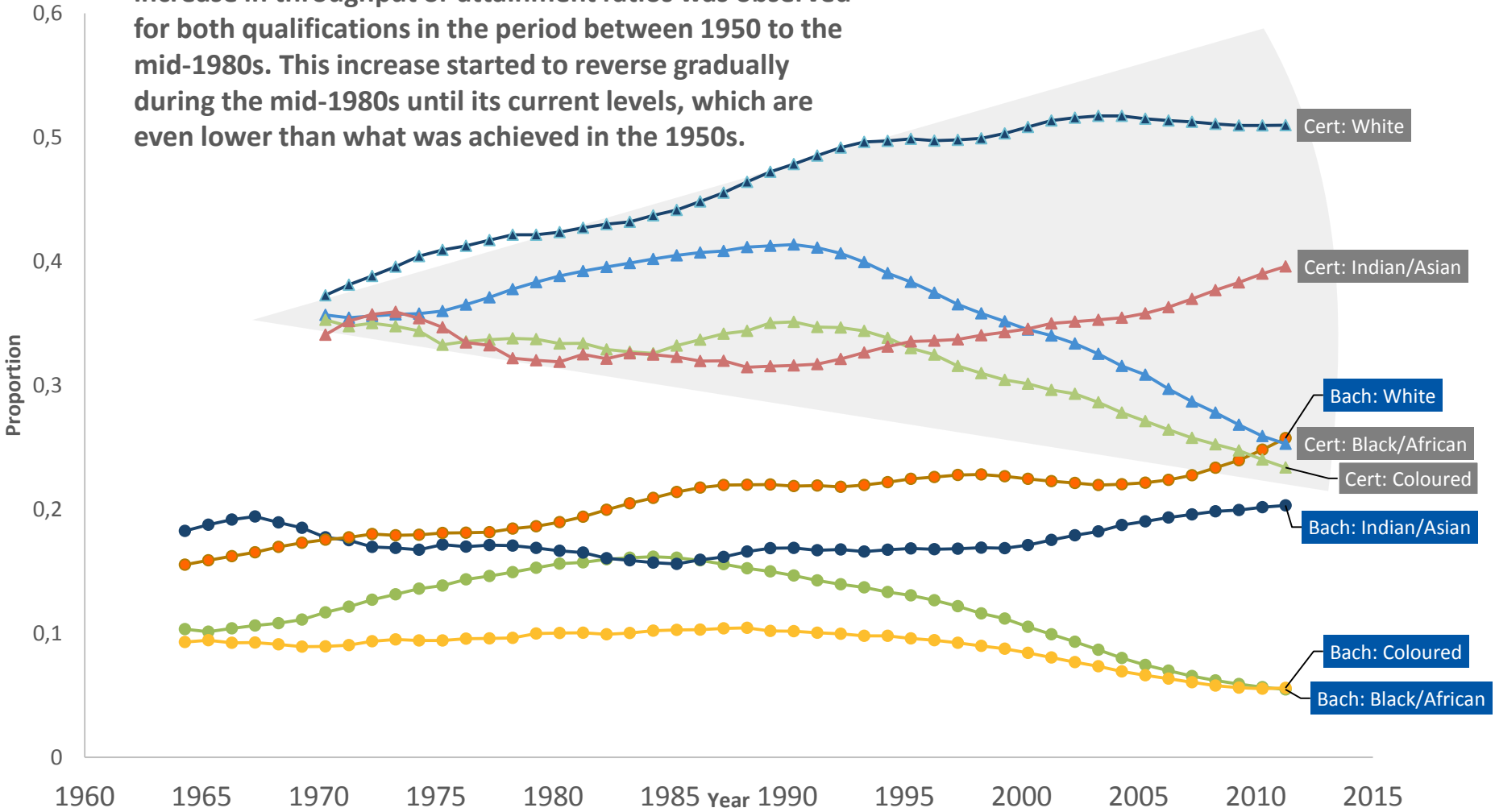


# Progression ratio plots for completion of, at least certificate and at least a Bachelor after completing Grade 12, by population group, 2011



# Progression ratio plots for completion of, at least certificate and at least a Bachelor after completing Grade 12, by population group, 2011

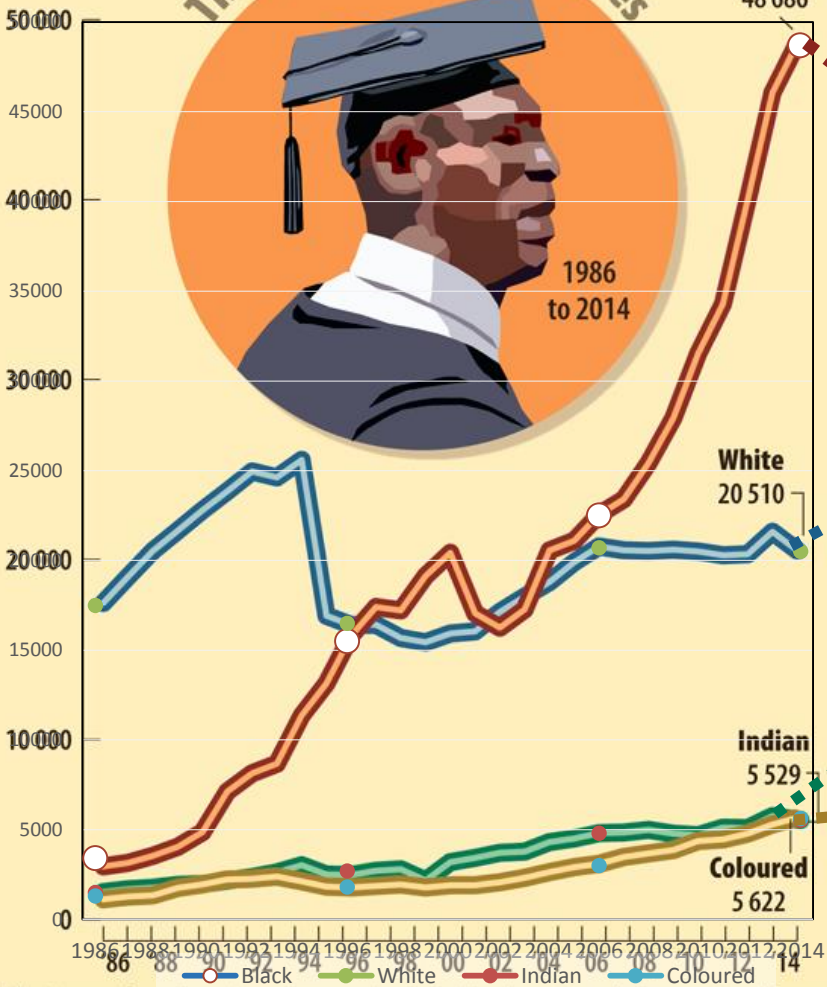
For black Africans and the coloured population, an initial increase in throughput or attainment ratios was observed for both qualifications in the period between 1950 to the mid-1980s. This increase started to reverse gradually during the mid-1980s until its current levels, which are even lower than what was achieved in the 1950s.



# *Absolute vs Proportions*

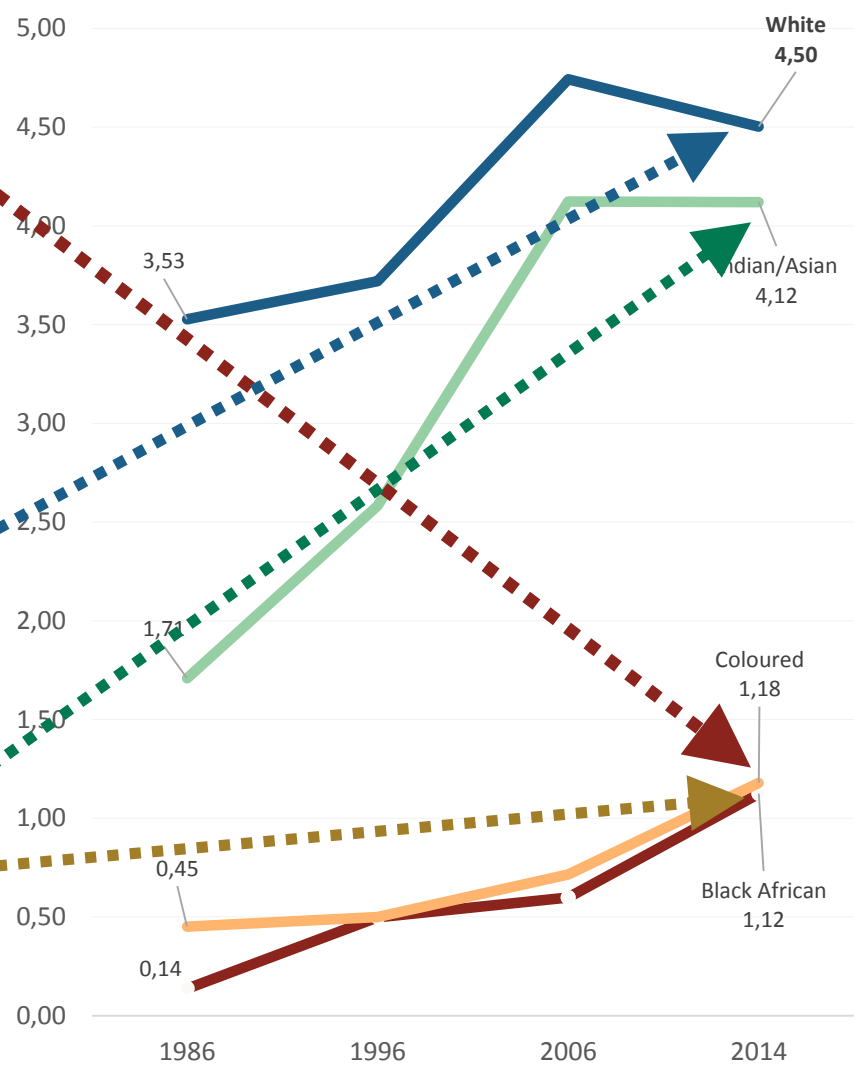
\*ANNUAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN SA BY RACE

# The rise of black graduates



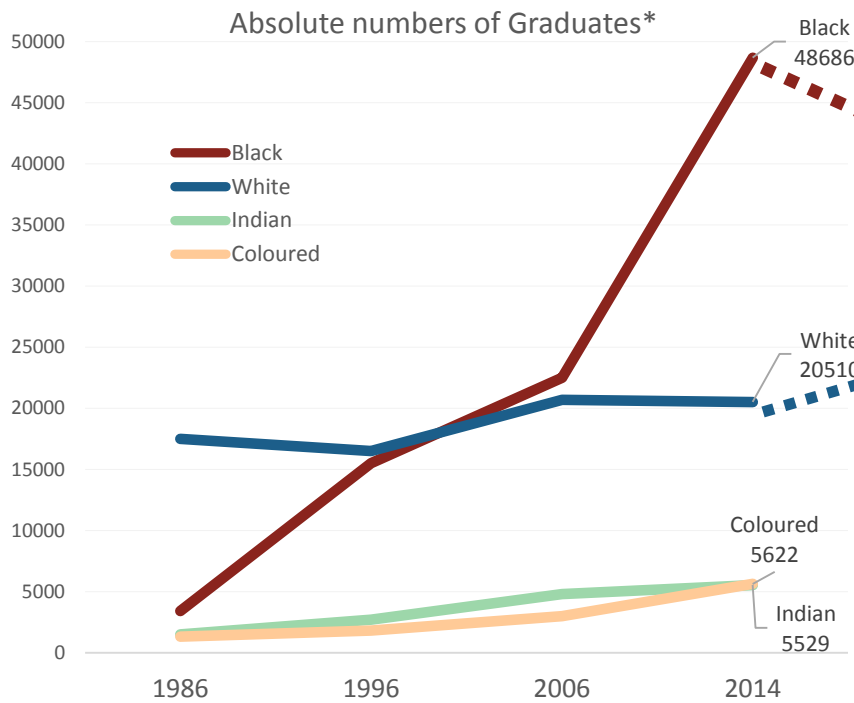
Graphic: JOHN McCANN Data Source: HENDRIK VAN BROEKHUIZEN (HEMIS AGGREGATE FIGURES)

Graduate rates per 1000 of Total Population Group\*

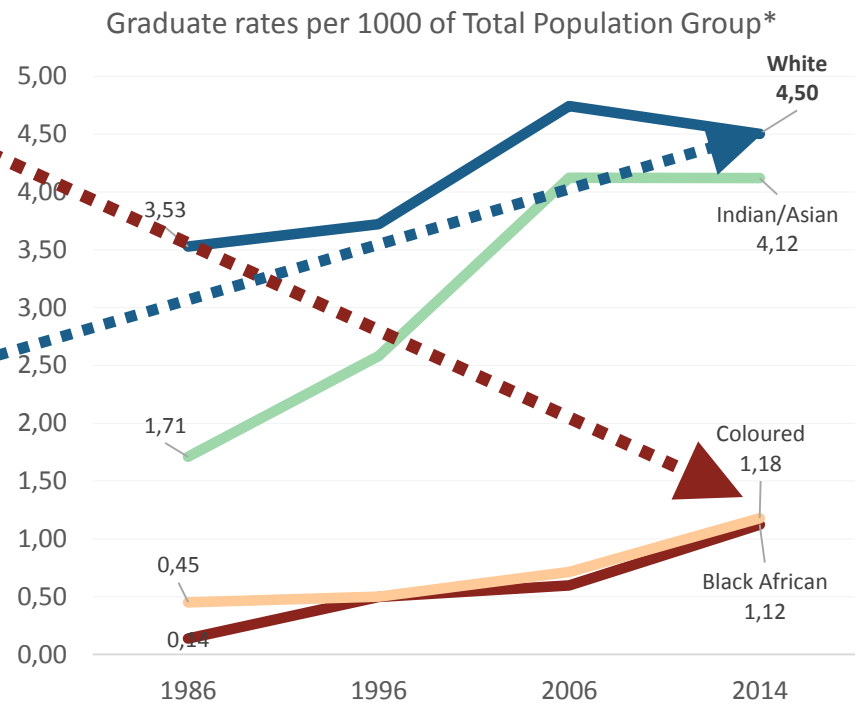


\*Numbers are for undergraduate degrees and exclude all undergraduate diplomas and certificates

# Absolute vs Proportions



Source: Adapted from HE Broekhuizen (Hemis Aggregate Figures) Excludes undergraduate diplomas and certificates

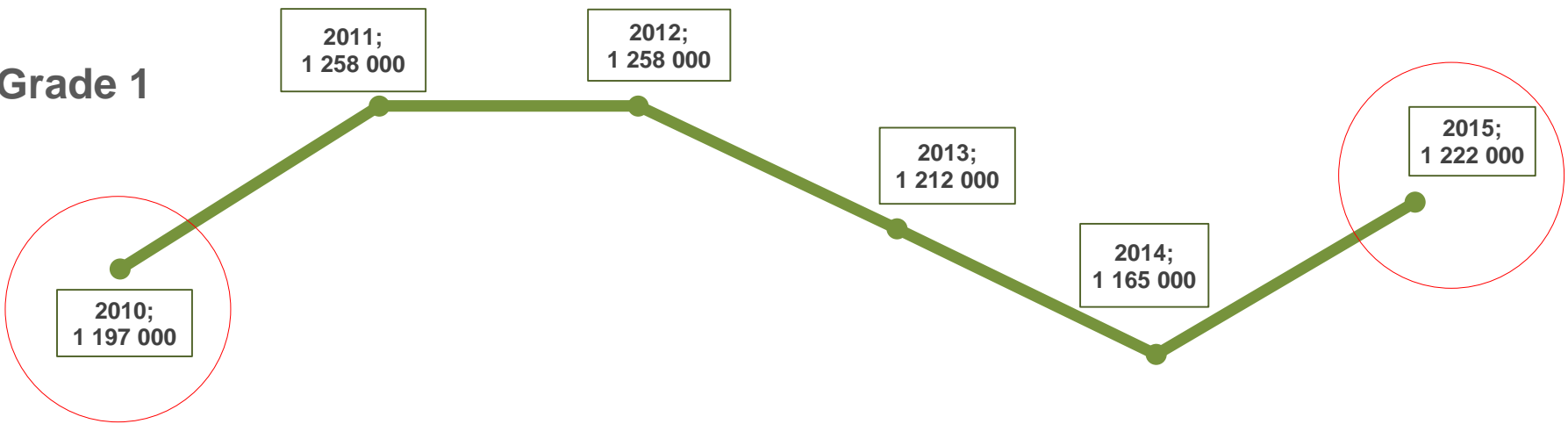


Source: Adapted from HE Broekhuizen (Hemis Aggregate Figures ) with addition of population estimates for time points Excludes undergraduate diplomas and certificates

# *Trends in educational attainment*

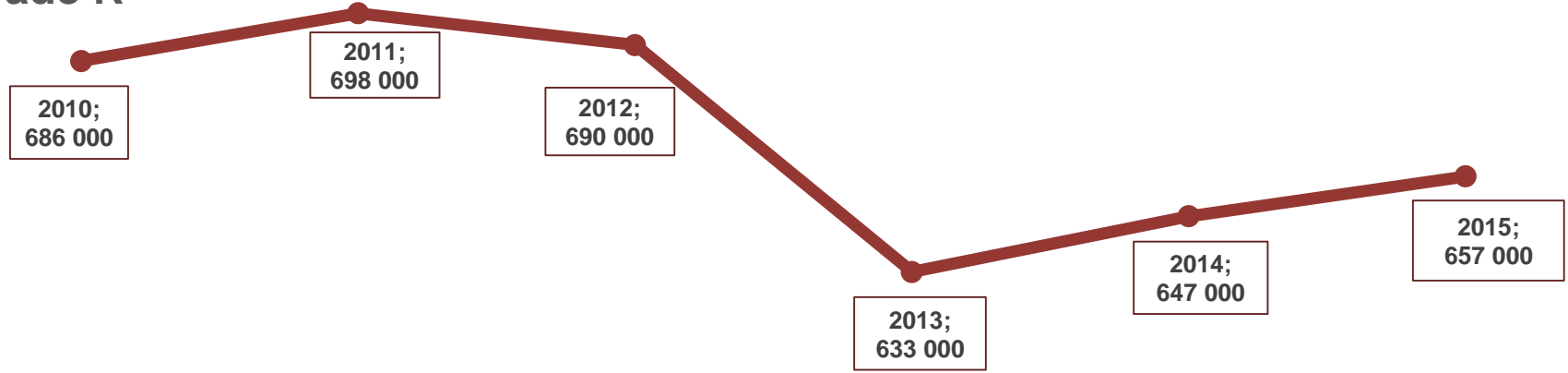
# Uptake of Grade R and Grade 1 Enrolment 2010-2015

## Grade 1



Higher uptake of Grade 1 enrolment from 2010 to 2015 compared to Grade R attendance

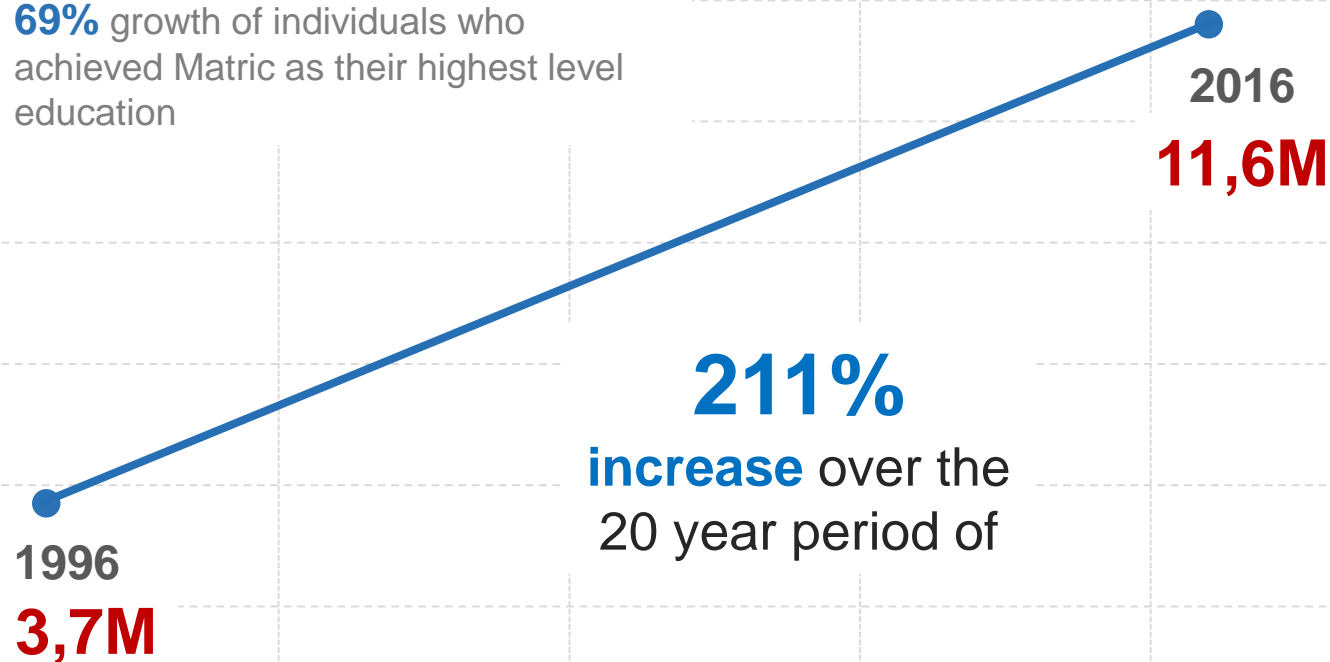
## Grade R



# People age 15 and above who have completed grade 12

## Matriculates

The largest increase occurred between 2001 and 2011 with **69%** growth of individuals who achieved Matric as their highest level education

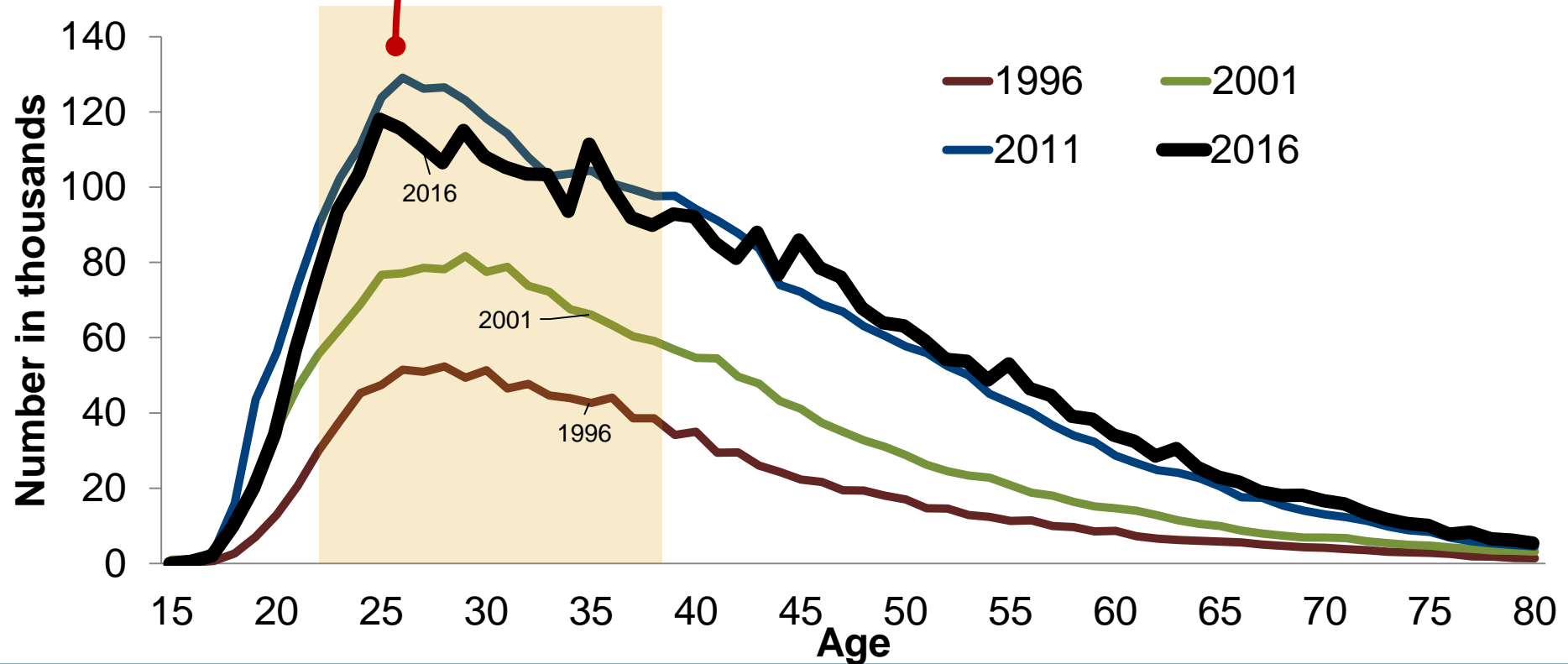


Source: Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and Community Survey 2016



# Distribution of people 15 and above who have completed higher education by age

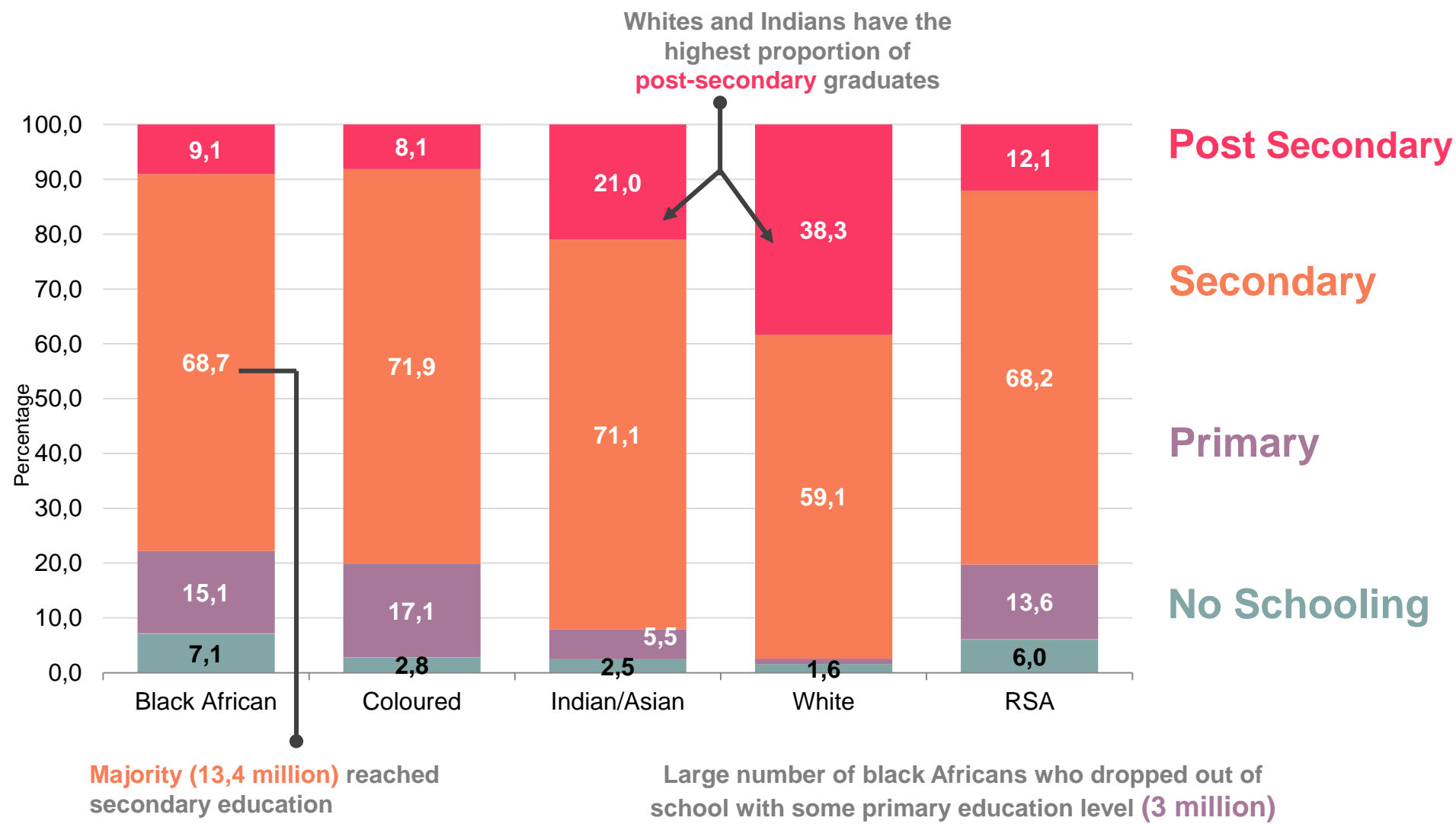
Substantial increases in achievement were observed between 1996 and 2011. There was a two percentage point drop in achievement between 2011 and 2016





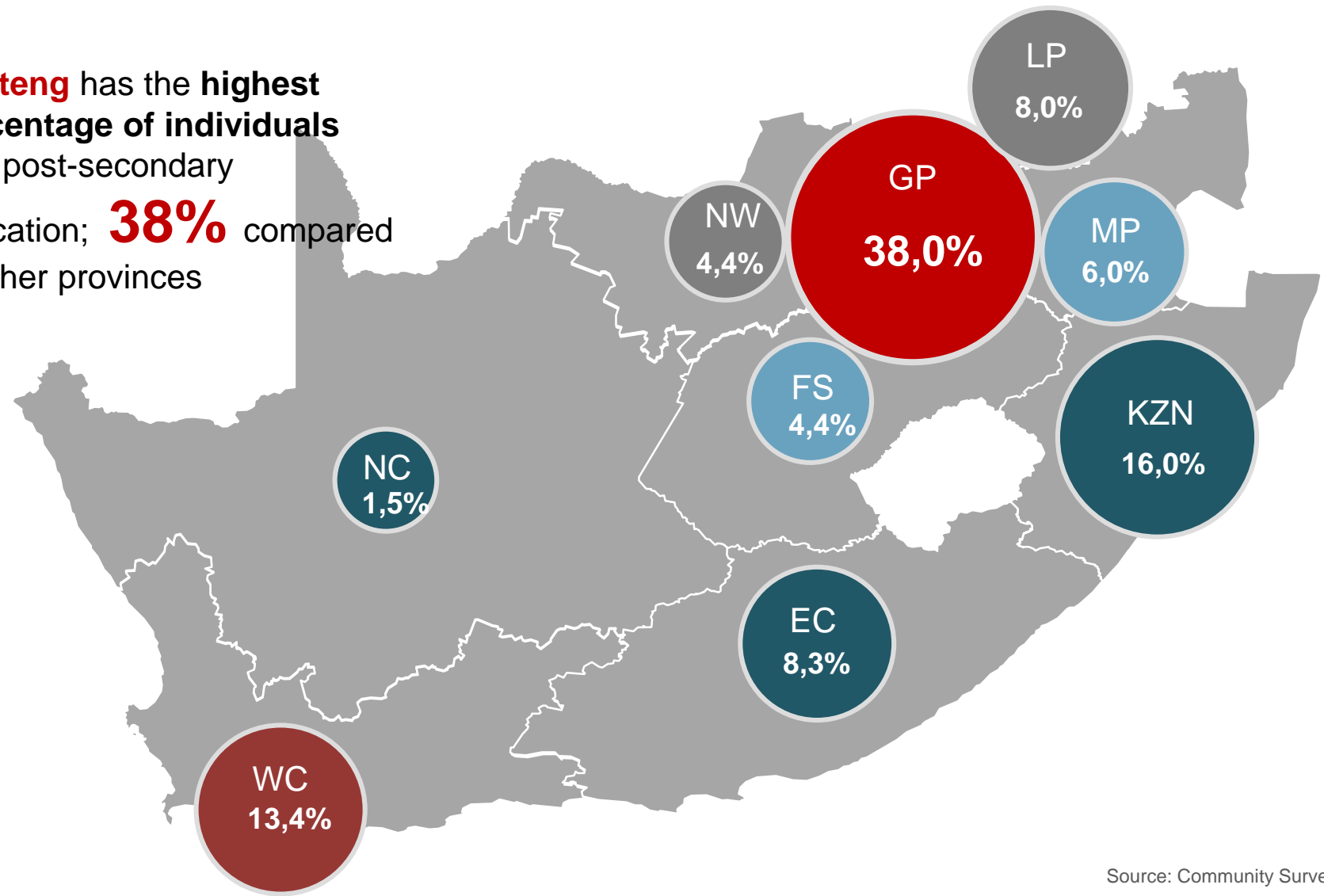
# Educational Output

# Educational attainment among individuals aged 25-64 by population group, 2016



# Post-secondary education attainment among individuals aged 25-64 by province, 2016

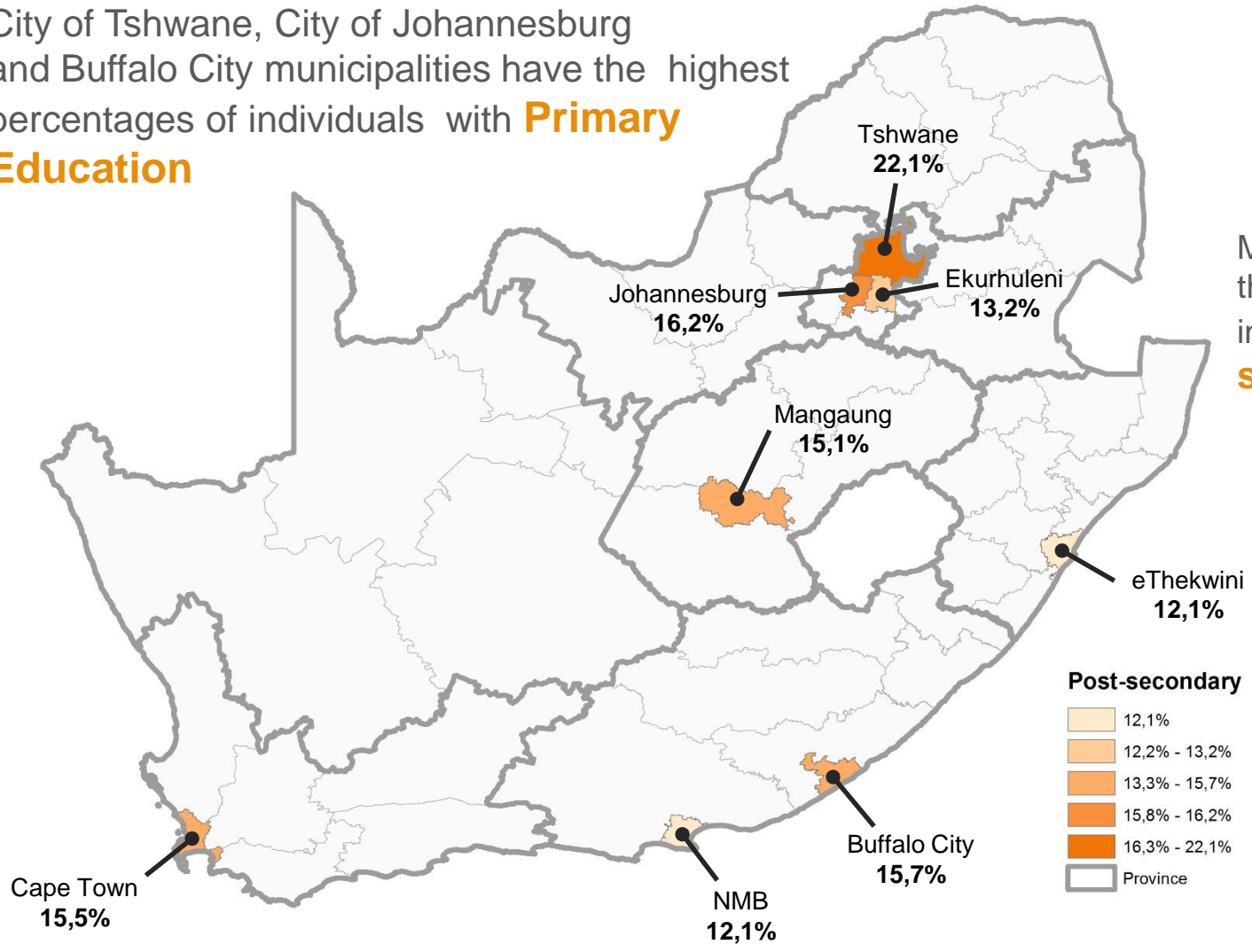
**Gauteng** has the highest percentage of individuals with post-secondary education; **38%** compared to other provinces



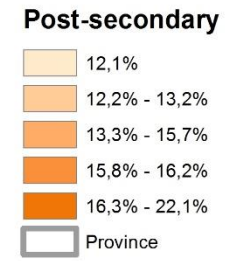
Source: Community Survey 2016

# Education attainment among individuals aged 25-64 by metropolitan municipalities, 2016

City of Tshwane, City of Johannesburg and Buffalo City municipalities have the highest percentages of individuals with **Primary Education**

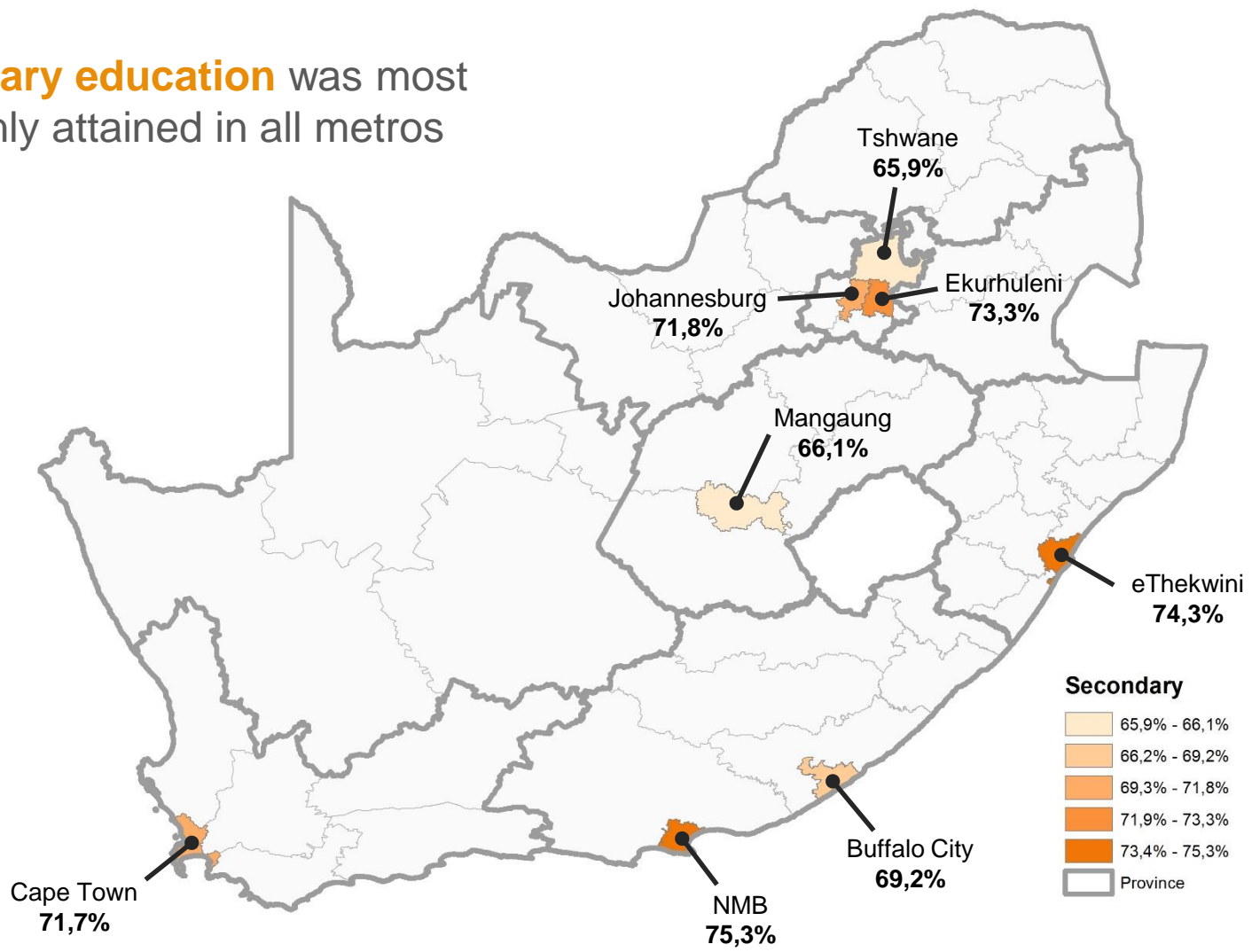


Most of the metros, have the lowest percentage of individuals with **no schooling**

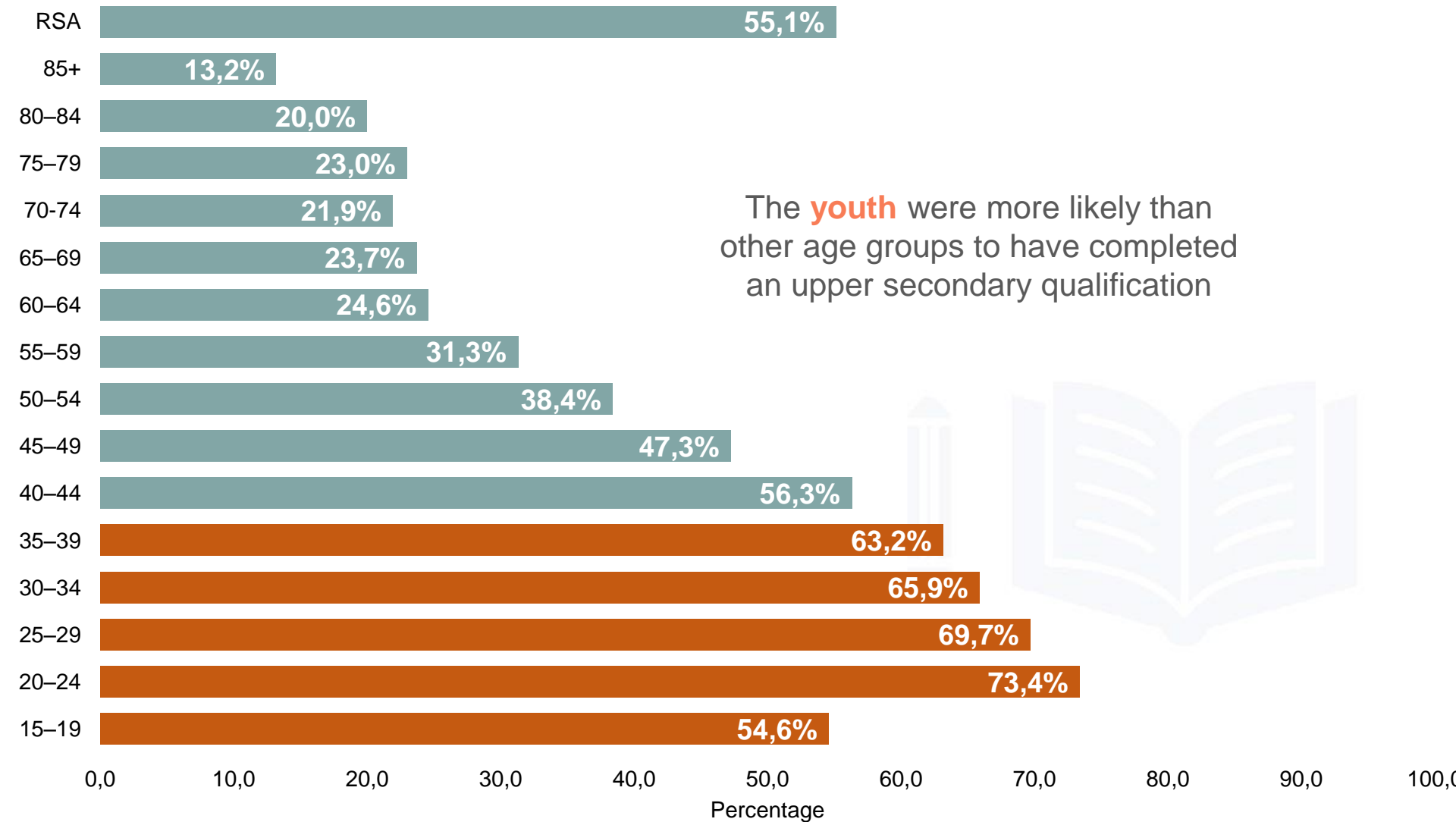


# Education attainment among individuals aged 25-64 by metropolitan municipalities, 2016

**Secondary education** was most commonly attained in all metros



# Upper secondary completion rate by age, 2016 FET band (Grade 10, 11 and 12)



# Distribution of the adult population aged 25-64 by gender, geo-type and literacy status, 2016

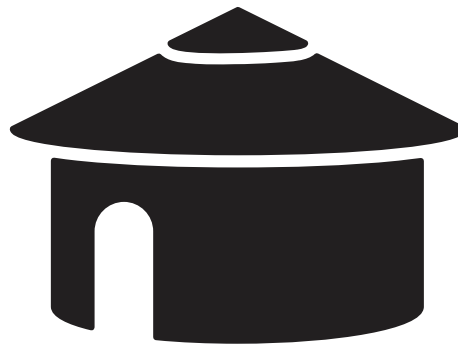
88,9%

of urban adults indicated that they were literate



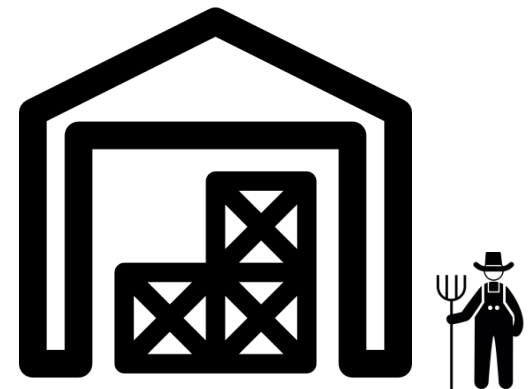
74,5%

residing in traditional areas



73,5%

of youth resident in farm areas were literate

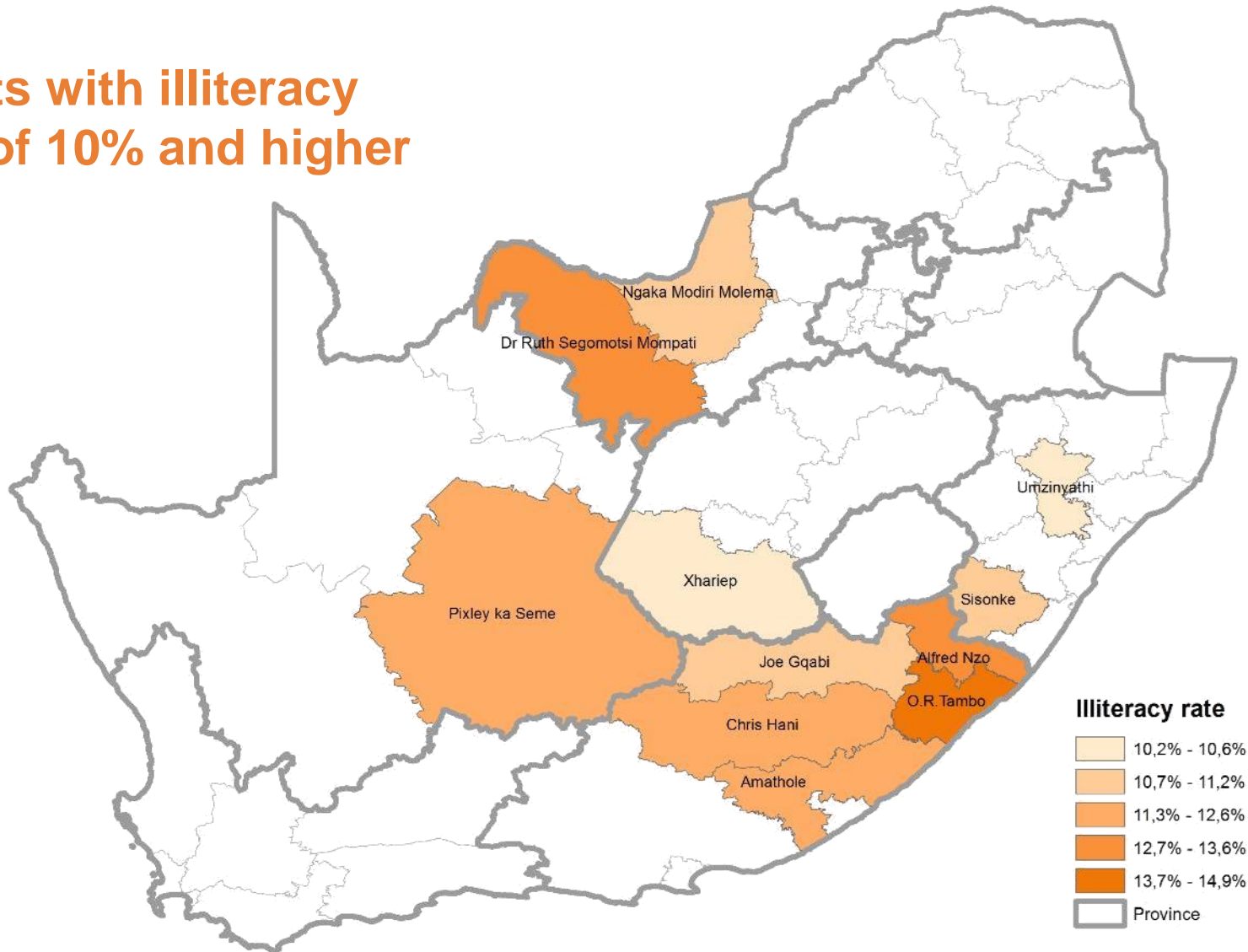


Source: Community Survey 2016

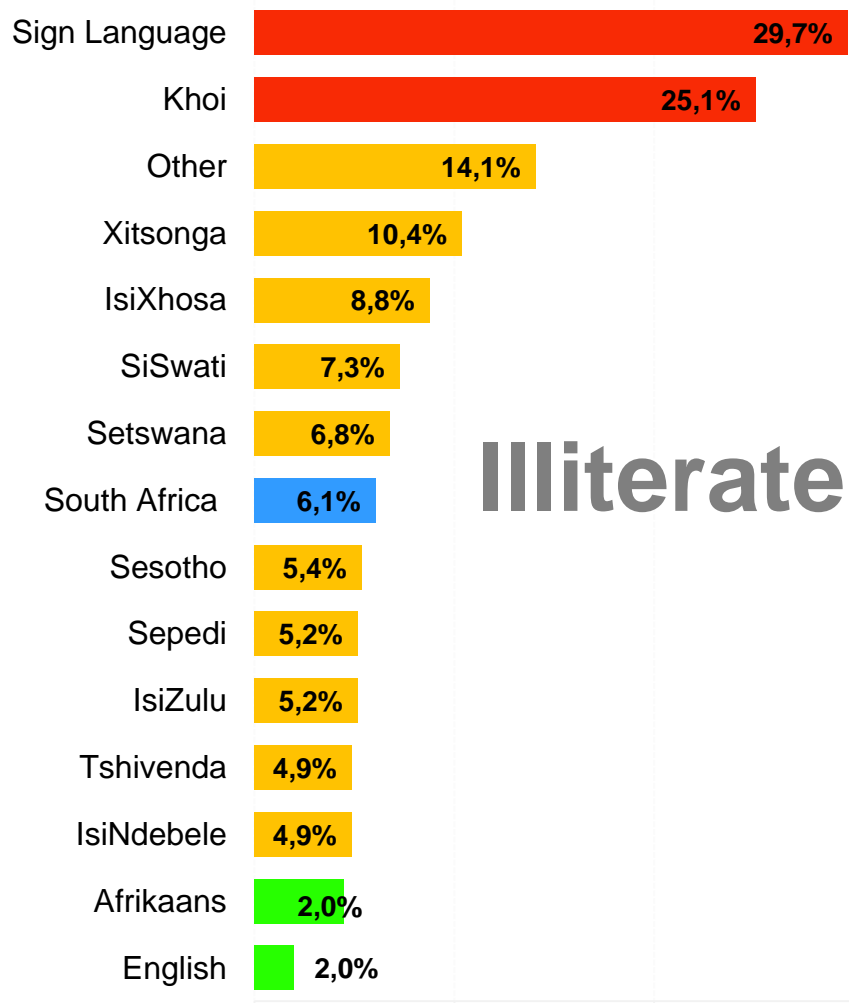


# High illiteracy rates of youth aged 15-34 by districts, 2016

## Districts with illiteracy levels of 10% and higher



# Distribution of the population age 15-34 by literacy status and language, 2016



**High illiteracy** rate among sign language and Khoi language speaking youth

**Moderate illiteracy** among other languages, Xitsonga, and IsiXhosa

**Low illiteracy** among English and Afrikaans speaking youth

Source: Community Survey 2016

# Odds ratio estimates on effect on educational attainment among individuals aged 25-64

Effect	Odds Ratio
White	3,678
English	2,609
Tshivenda	1,47
Sepedi	1,249
Setswana	1,24
SiSwati	1,193
Afrikaans	1,187
Household size of four	1,118
Rented dwelling	1,089

**Whites** have **3,678** times greater odds of high levels of education than black Africans

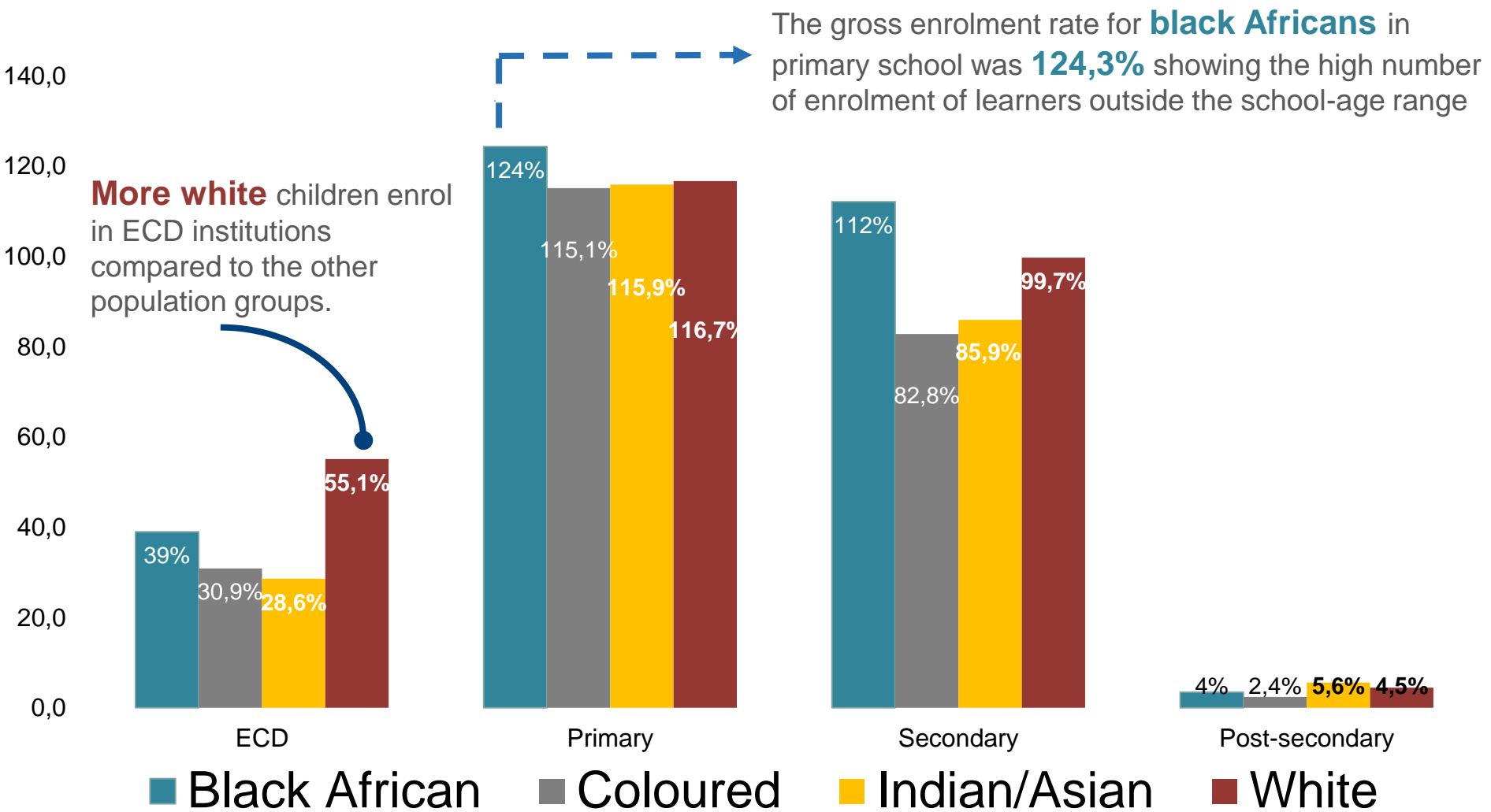
**Tshivenda** speakers have **1,470** times greater odds of high levels of education than IsiZulu speakers

Individuals staying in households with 4 members have 1,118 times greater odds of high levels of education than those with less than 4 members

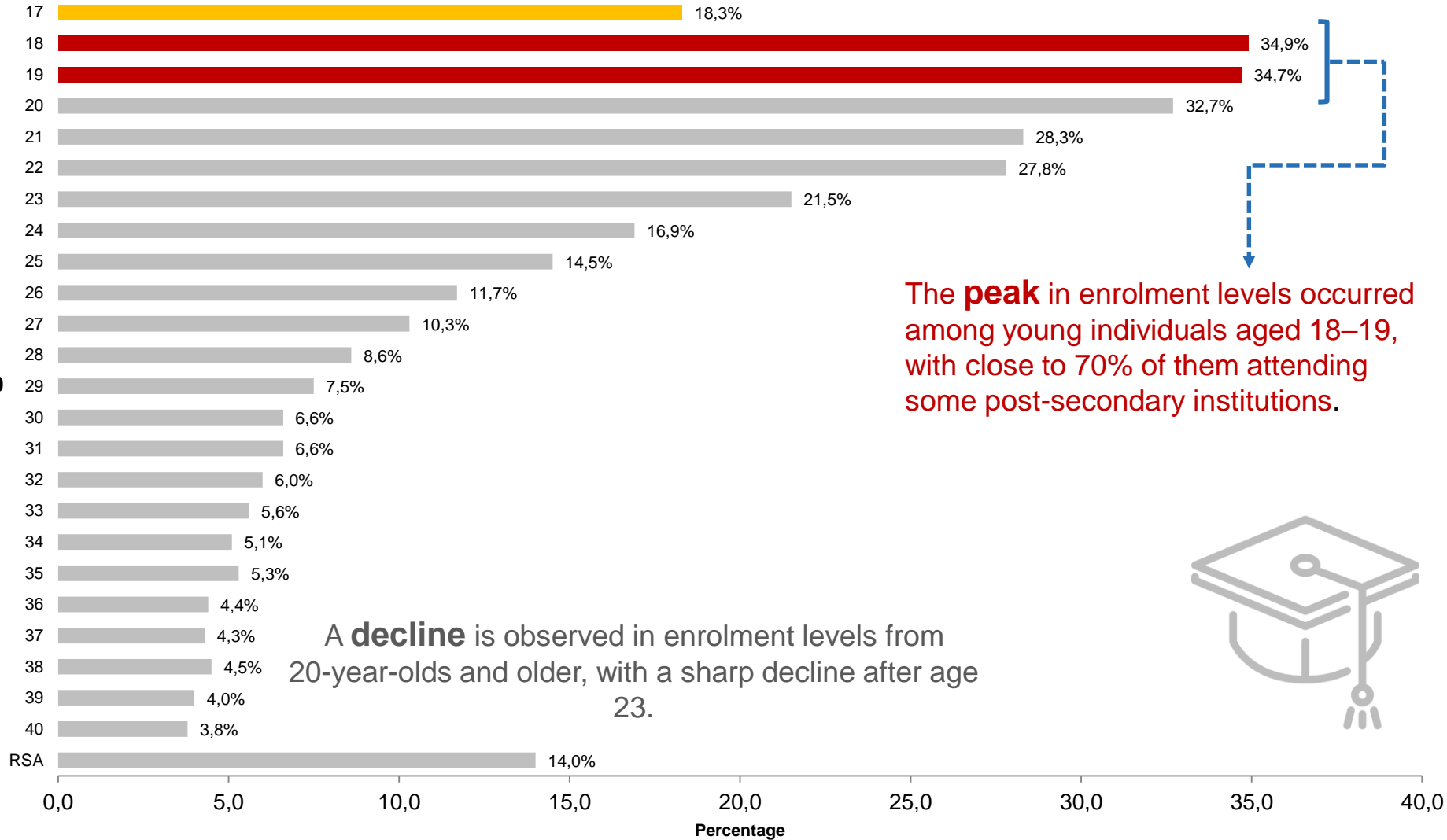


# Access to Education

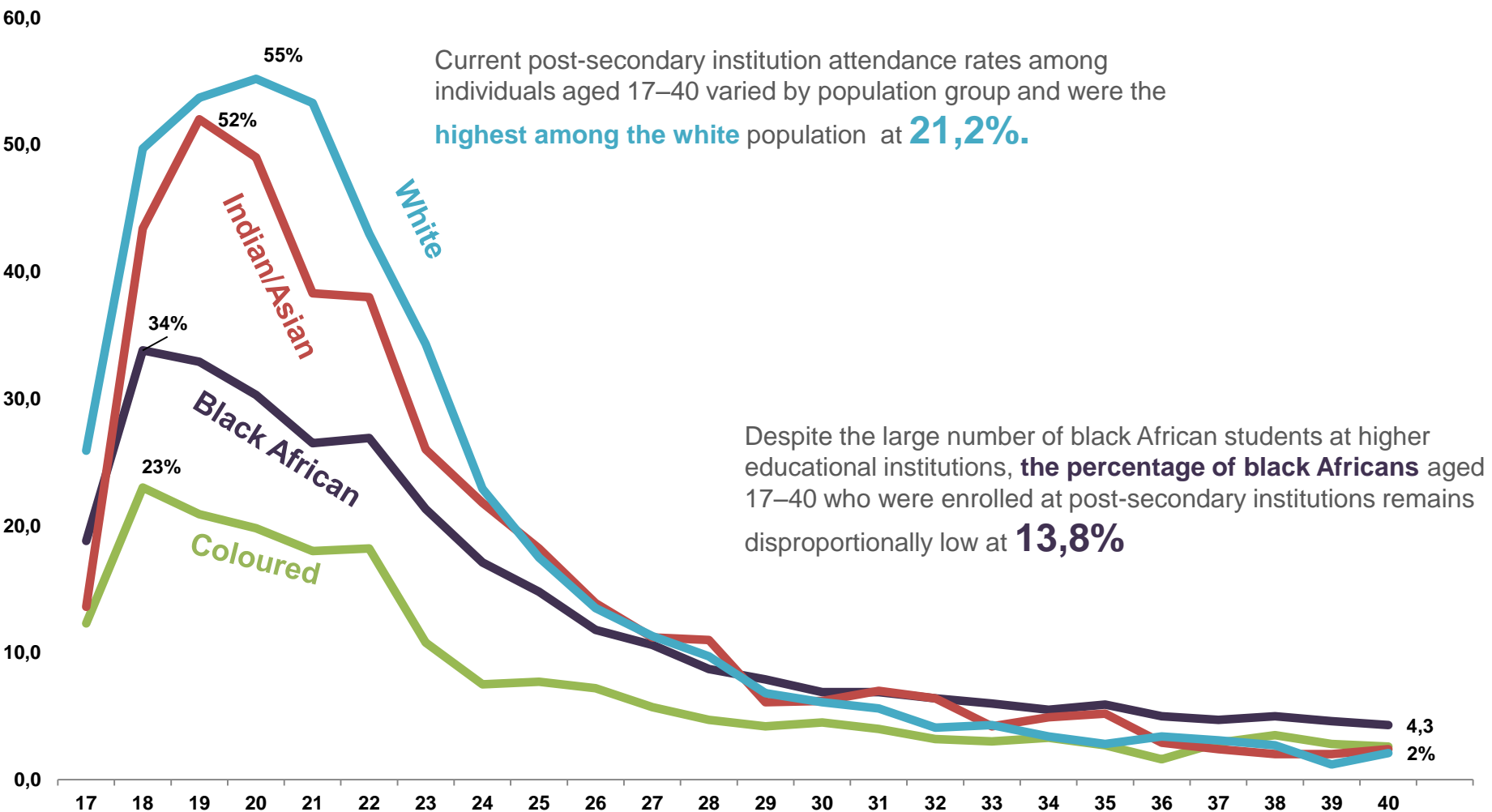
# Enrolments at educational institutions, 2016



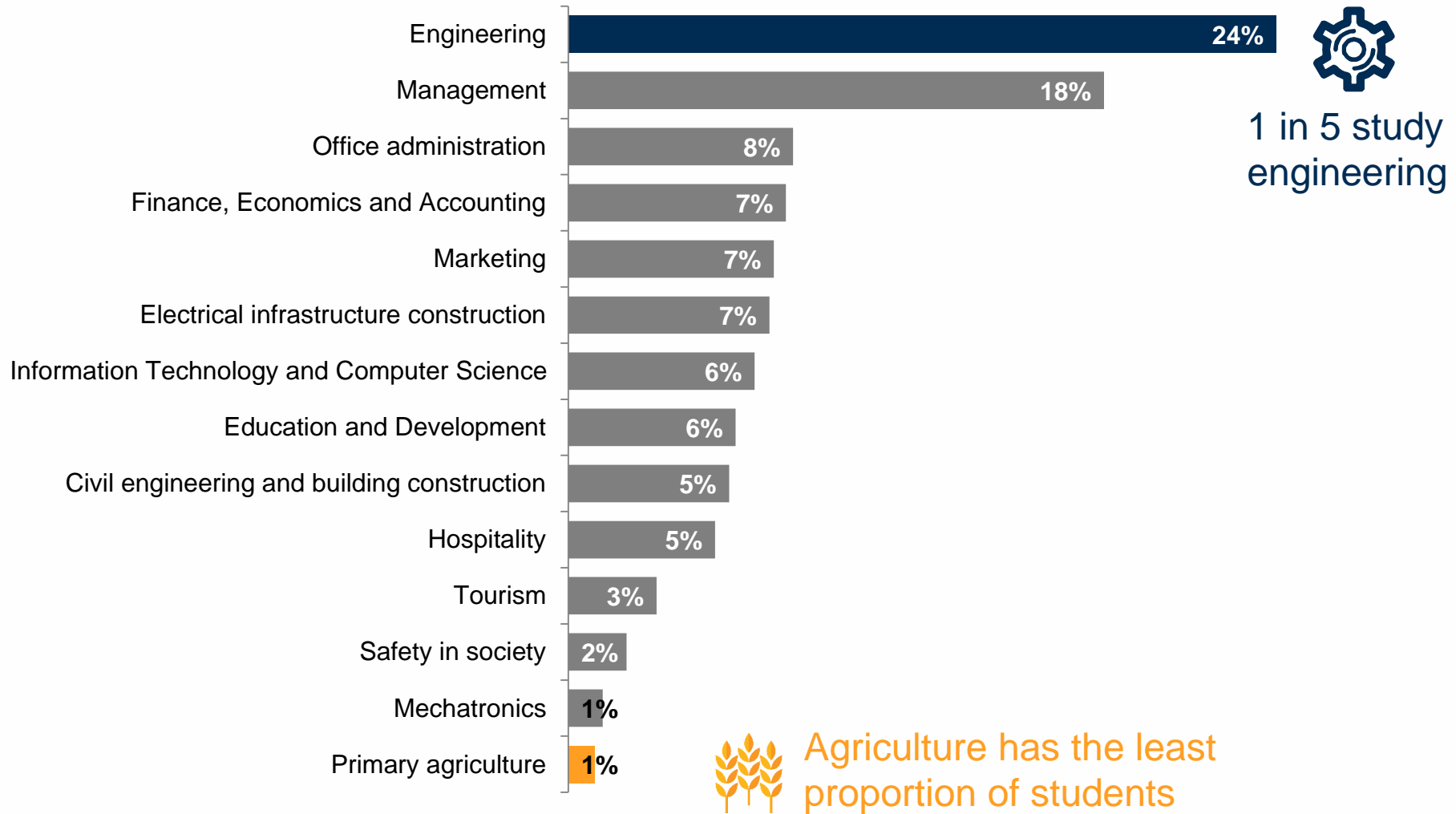
# Current attendance of post-secondary institutions for individuals aged 17-40, 2016



# Current attendance at post-secondary institutions for individuals aged 17–40 by population group, 2016






# Distribution of TVET attendance by field of study, 2016



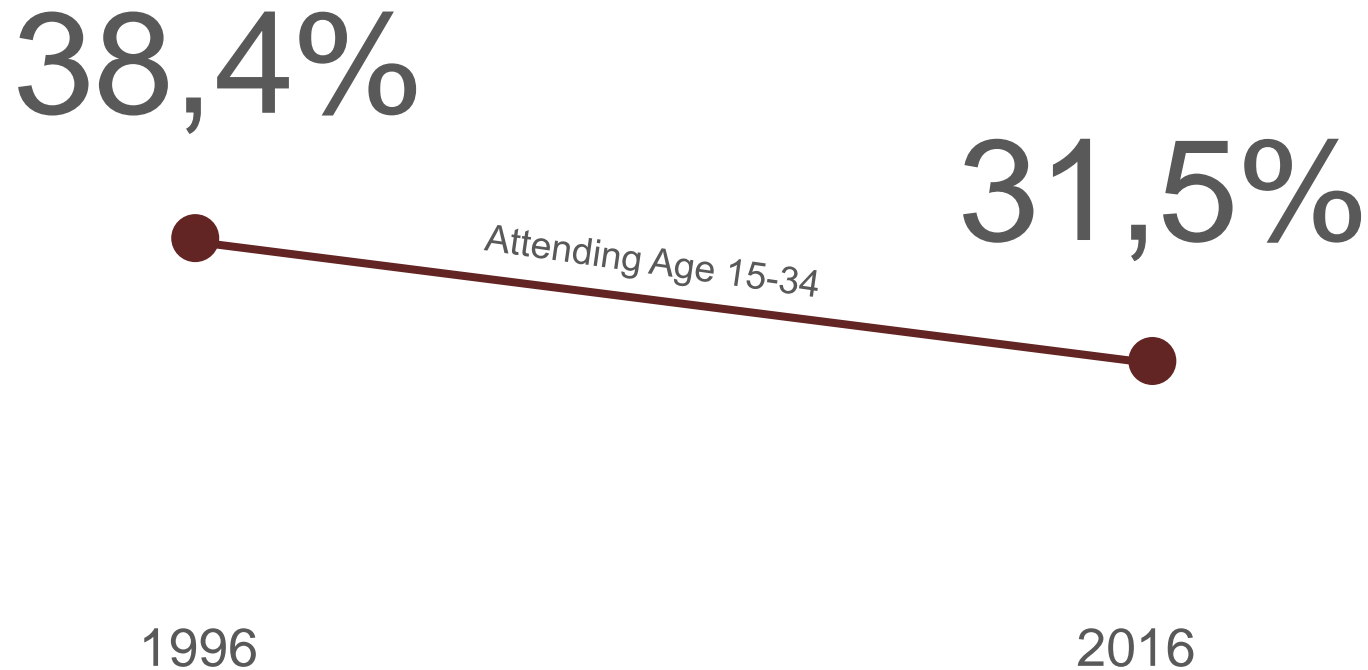


# Individuals aged 15–24 by school attendance status and disability status, 2016

	 Not disabled	 Disabled	 RSA
<b>Not attending</b>	<b>53,9%</b>	<b>48,3%</b>	<b>53,7%</b>
Attending	46,1%	51,7%	46,3%

Slightly **less than half** of individuals aged 15-24 living with disability were not in education

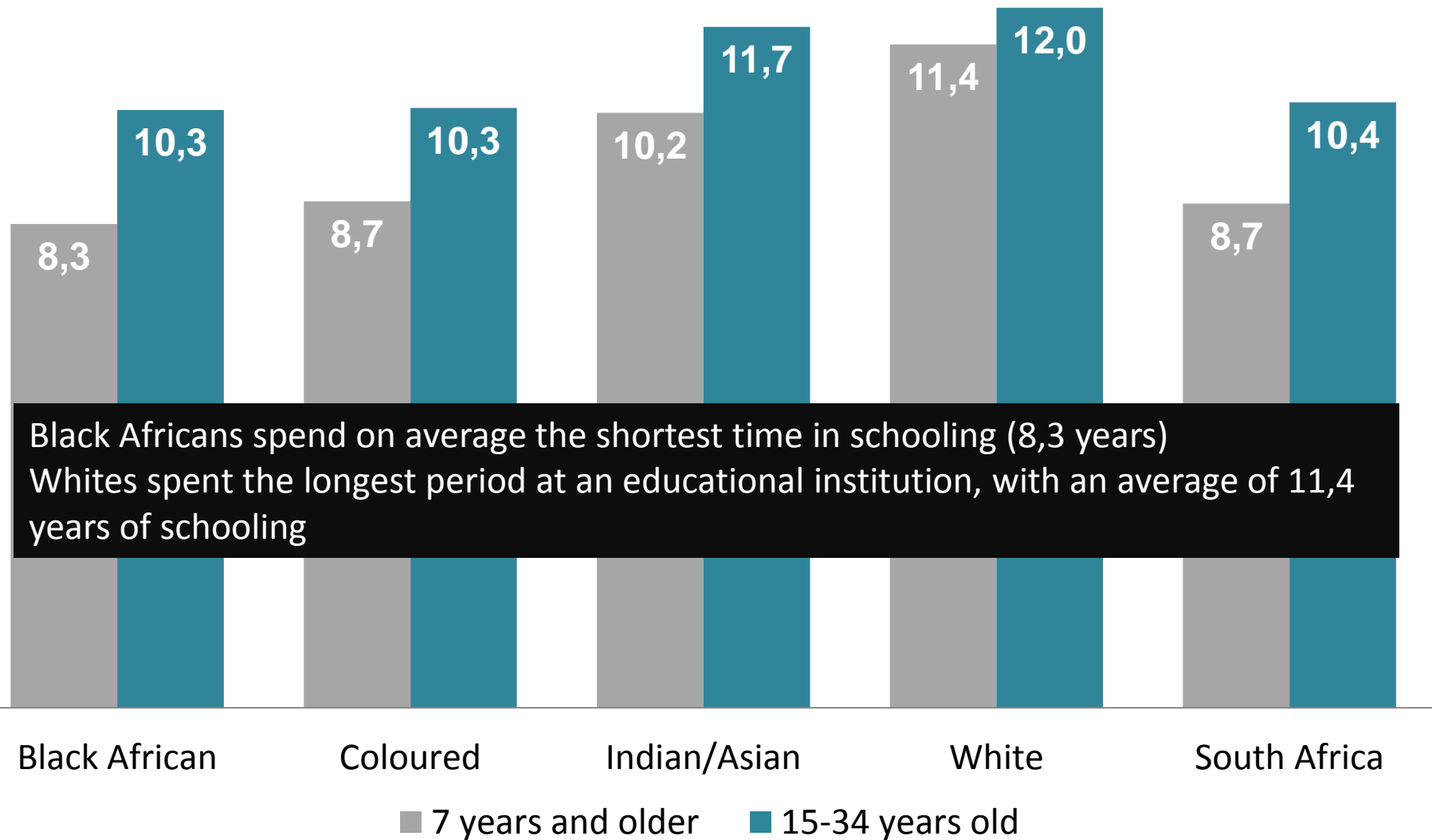
# Trends in percentage of 15-34 by enrolment status, 1996 to 2016



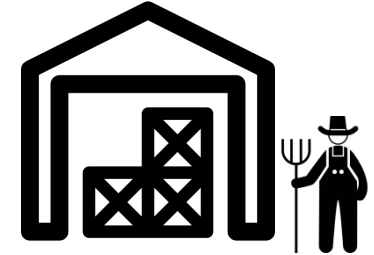
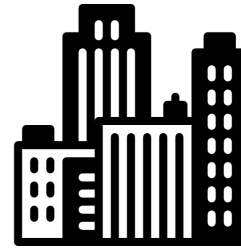
There has been a **decline of 7%** in the enrolment of individuals aged 15-34 in education from 1996 to 2016



# Mean years of schooling by population group, 2016



# Time taken in minutes walking to educational institution by geographical type



For 15-30 minutes

50,8%

residing in  
traditional areas

48,9%

residing in urban  
areas

44,1%

residing in farm  
areas



For more than  
90 for minutes



1,9%



0,4%



2,9%

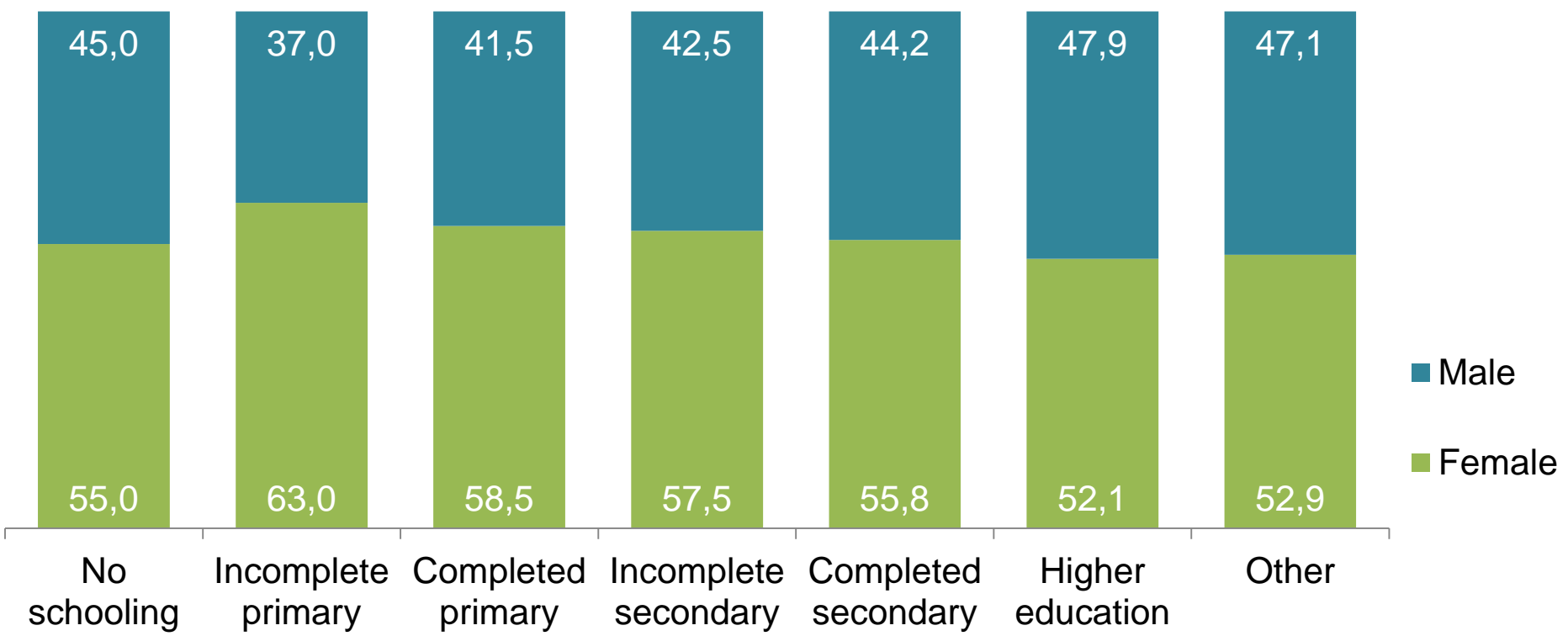


# Intergenerational educational mobility

# Current participation in tertiary education among individuals aged 20-34 years old by their parents' educational attainment

The gender gap in **favour of female** students is the biggest for students whose parents have educational levels of incomplete secondary or lower

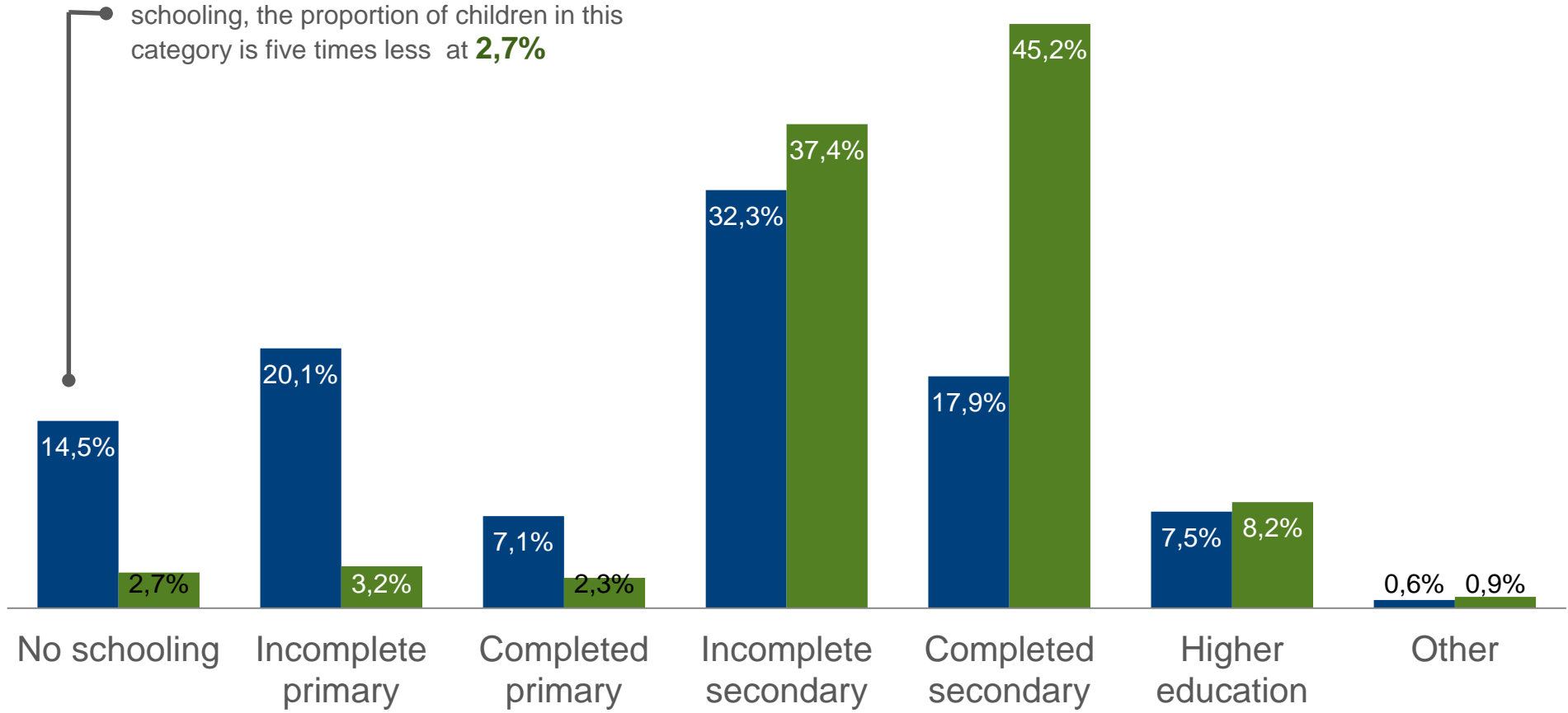
Participants aged **20-34 in post-secondary** education were mostly females



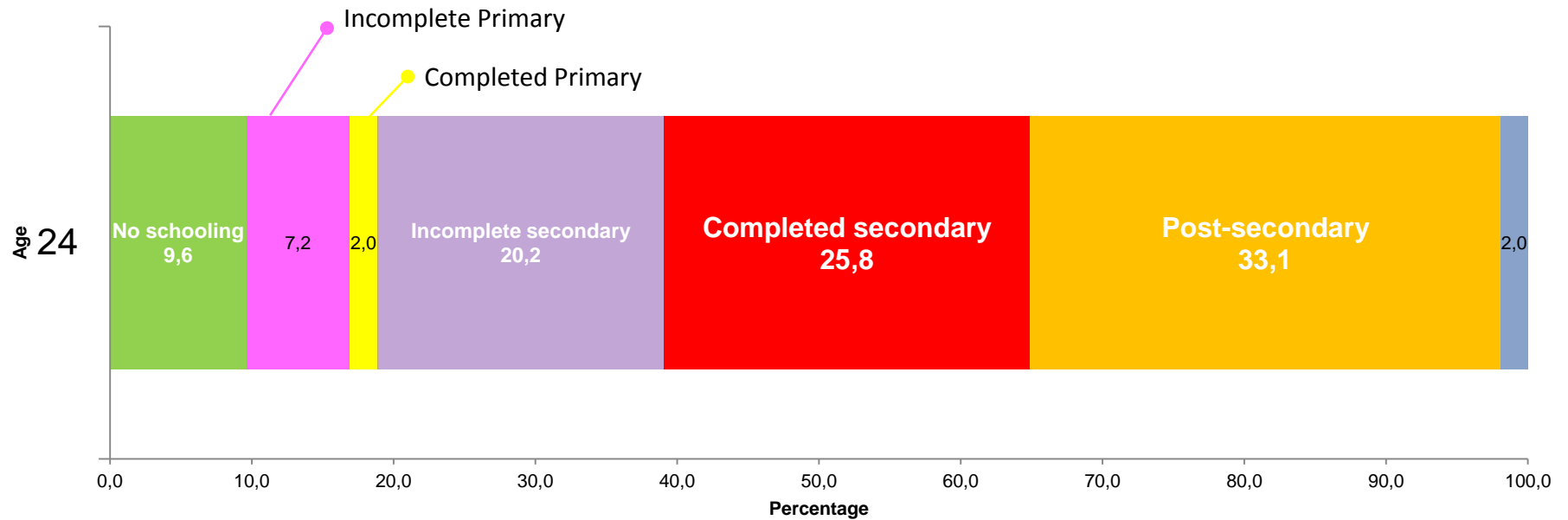
# Highest level of education by education phases of parents and adults aged 20-34 in South Africa, 2016

■ Parents  
■ Adults aged 20-34

While **14,5%** of parents did not have any schooling, the proportion of children in this category is five times less at **2,7%**



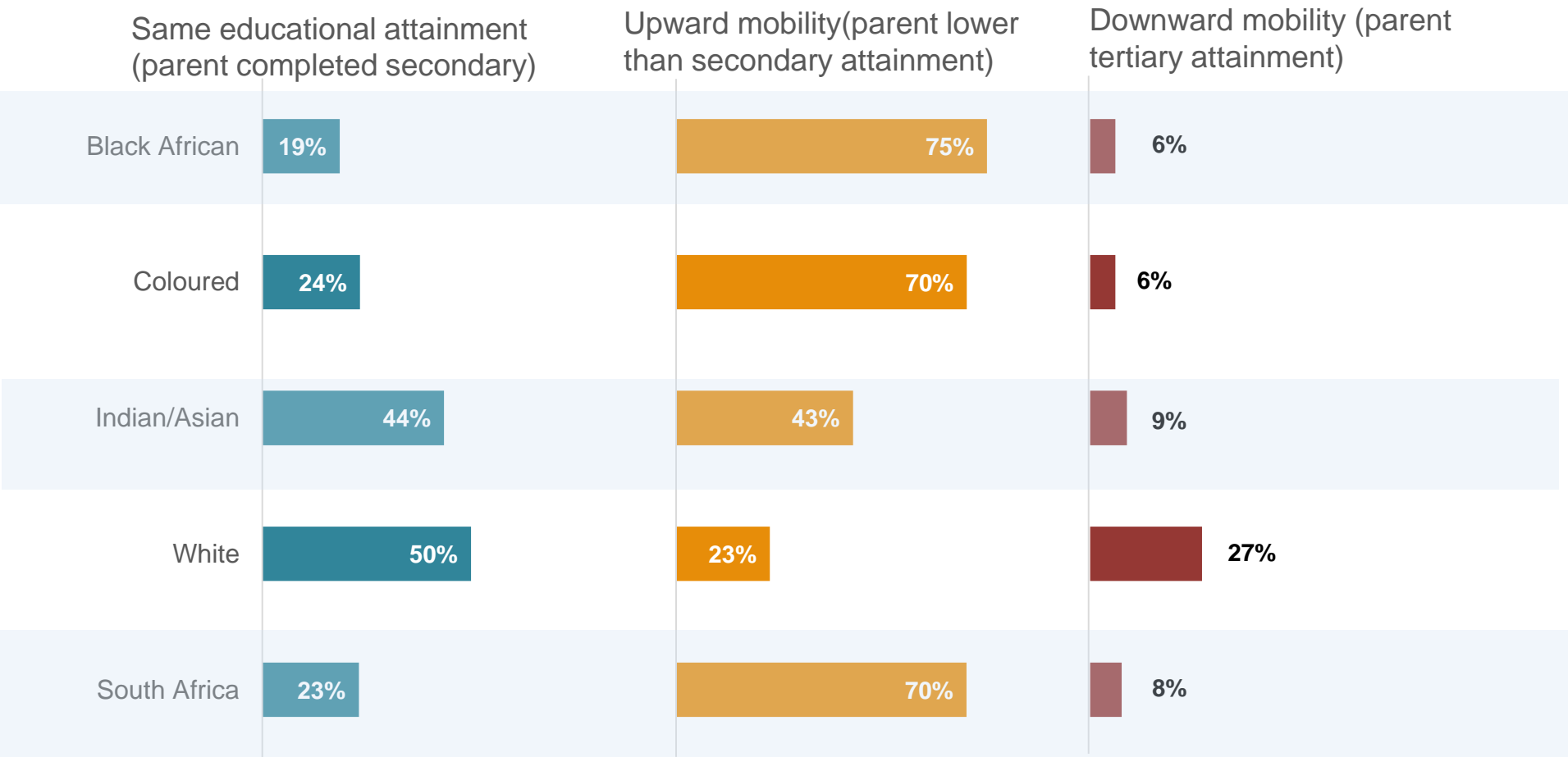
# Current participation in post-secondary education among individuals aged 24 by their parents' educational attainment, 2016



■ No schooling ■ Incomplete primary ■ Completed primary ■ Incomplete secondary ■ Completed secondary ■ Post-secondary ■ Other

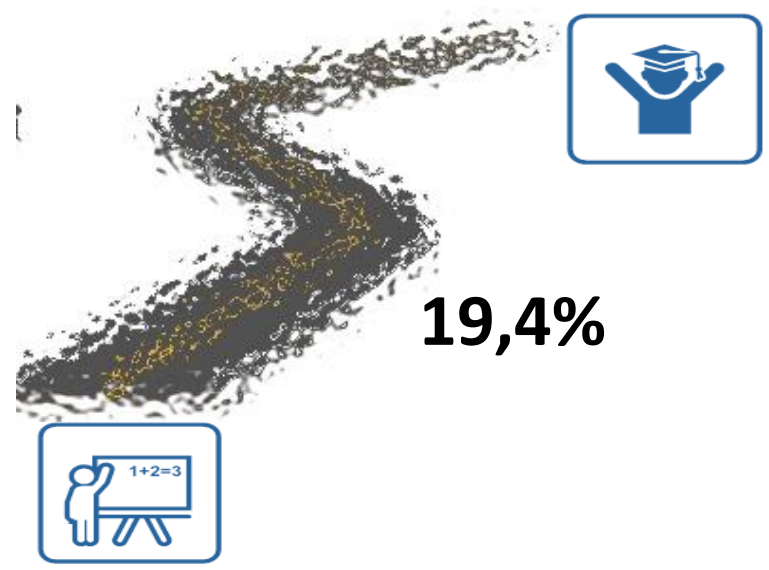


# Inter-generational mobility among individuals aged 20-34 who only **completed secondary** schooling by population group, 2016



For the children who completed secondary schooling the majority (70%) attained education levels better than their parents

# Intergenerational mobility among individuals aged 20-34 who completed **post secondary** education, 2016



**19,4%** of individuals aged 20-34 who **completed post-secondary** education had parents who had **completed primary and lower attainment**

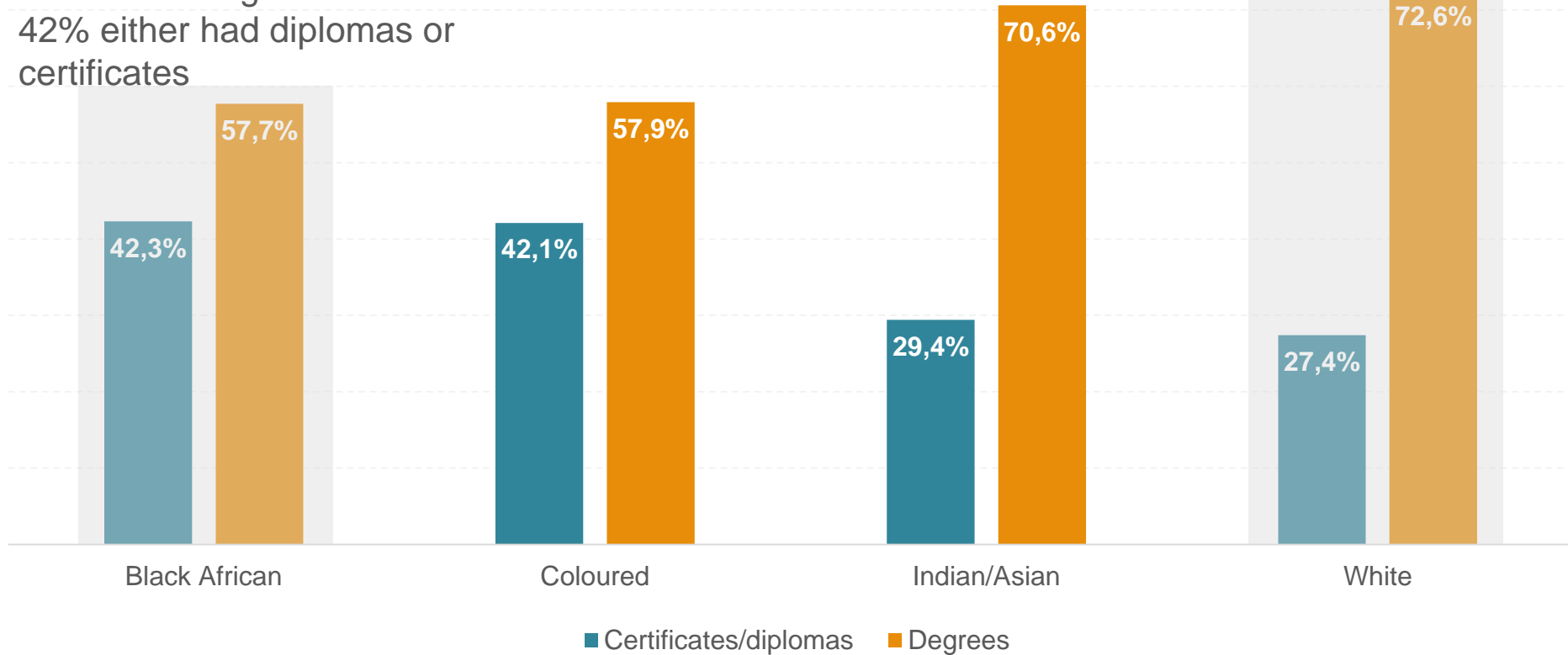


**51,3%** of individuals aged 20-34 who **completed post-secondary** education had parents who had **completed secondary**

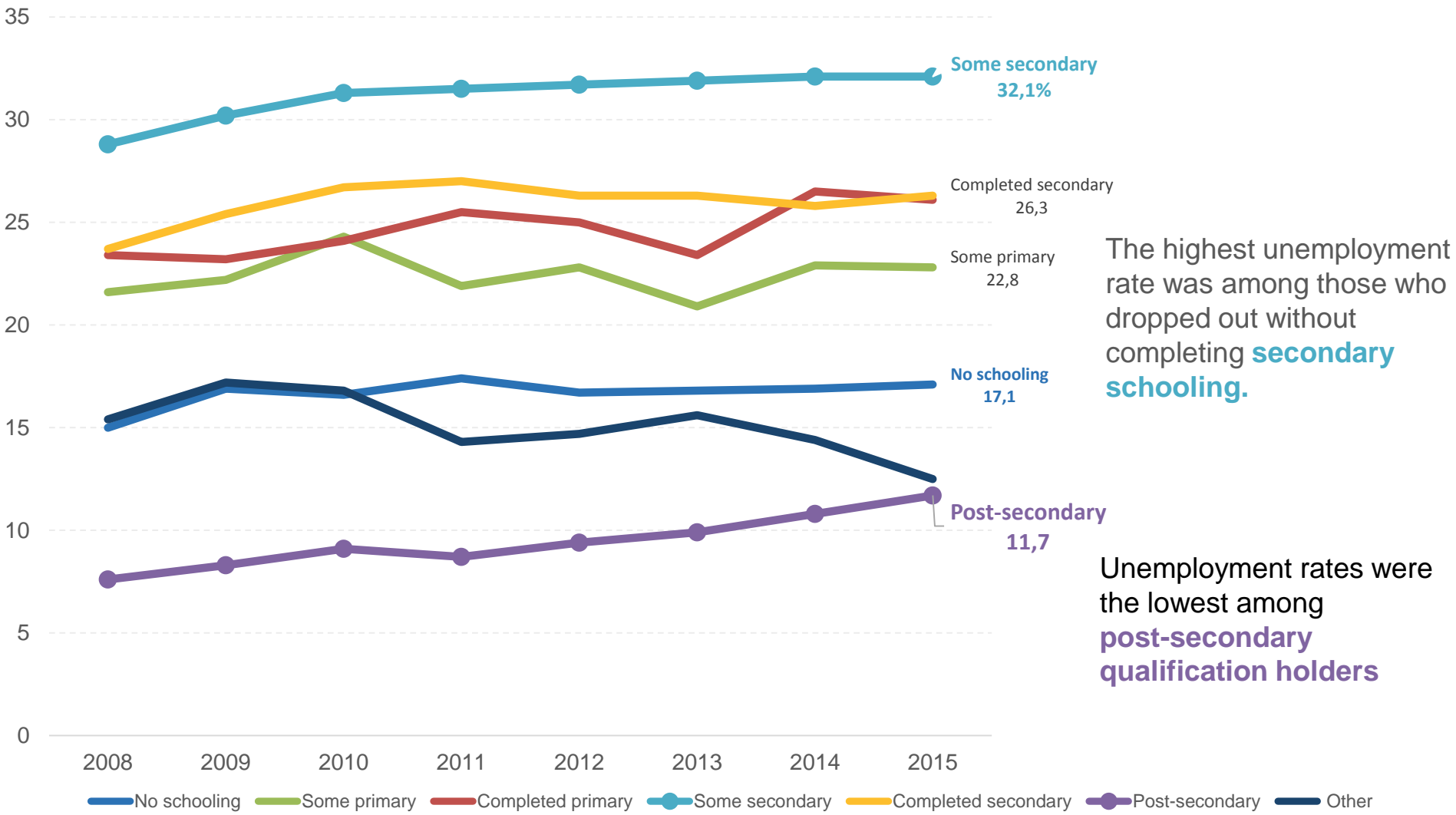
# Percentage of adult individuals aged 20 and older who have attained a post-secondary university qualification by type of qualification and population group, 2016

Among black African university graduates, while 58% had a degree the rest 42% either had diplomas or certificates

Close to 73% of white graduates had degrees and only 27% had lesser qualifications

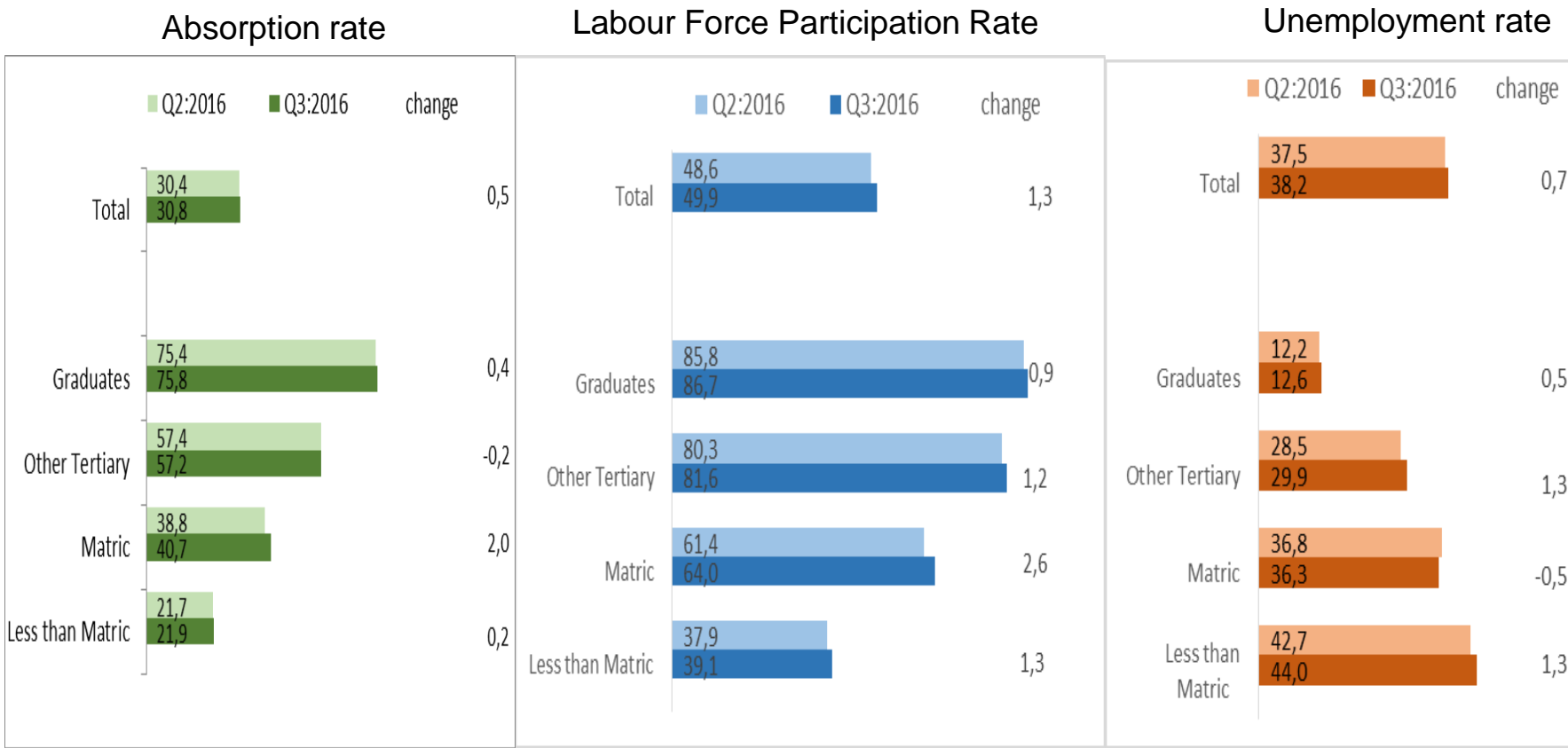


# Unemployment rate by level of education among population aged 15–64, 2008–2015 QLFS, 2008-2015



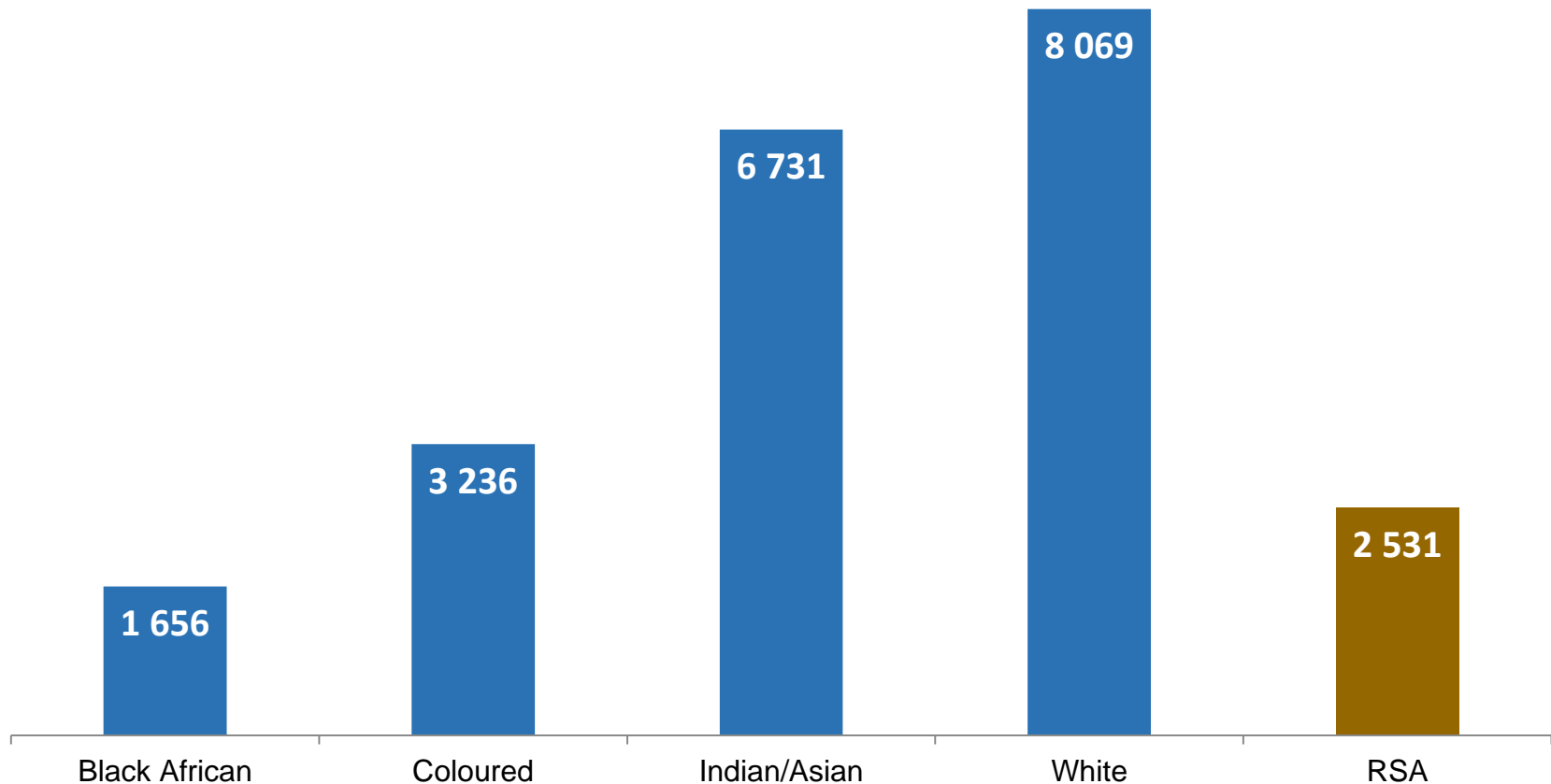
# Youth (15-34 years) labour market rates by education level

Graduates have better labour market outcomes with low unemployment rate , high participation and high absorption rate.



# Household expenditure on education by population group of household head, 2015

**White-headed households** spent three times as much on education as compared to the national average. Indian/Asian and coloured-headed households spent approximately R6 731 and R3 236, respectively



THANK YOU