

Fast Facts

for Local Government

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South African
Institute of
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Education

MUNICIPAL MATRIC RESULTS IN PERSPECTIVE

Of the eight municipalities covered by the Institute's Municipal Outreach Project, only two showed an increase in matric pass rates between 2008 and 2009.

This issue of *Fast Facts For Local Government* (F3LG) gives an analysis of last year's matric results across the country broken down by race and type of school (pages 2 and 3). This leader provides a comparison of the 2009 matric pass rates in the eight municipalities covered by the Municipal Outreach Project. Although not broken down by race, the results reveal that altogether 129 552 pupils in the areas passed matric in 2009, 39% of the national total of 334 716.

In 2009 both of the two education districts which fall under the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality — Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage — achieved a 65% matric pass rate. Motheo District Municipality (Bloemfontein) had a 72% pass rate, while the pass rate in the City of Ekurhuleni (East Rand) was 73%.

The pass rate of the City of Johannesburg (which includes Central, North, West, East, and South Johannesburg education districts) was 70% in 2009 and eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality (Durban) achieved a 67% pass rate. Capricorn District Municipality (Polokwane) had a 50% pass rate.

The other two metropolitan municipalities, the City of Tshwane (Pretoria) and the City of Cape Town (which includes Central, North, East,

and South Metropolis education districts) achieved 78% and 74% pass rates respectively.

Of the eight, Tshwane achieved the best matric pass rate at 78%. Capricorn had the worst pass rate at 50%.

A total of 188 417 pupils wrote matric in 2009 and 129 552 passed, a 69% overall pass rate. The largest number of pupils that wrote the 2009 matric exams was in eThekweni, where 45 528 pupils wrote and 30 294 passed. Motheo had the lowest number of pupils who wrote matric, 9 545, of whom 6 857 passed.

The 2008 matric results show that Nelson Mandela Bay's two education districts, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, achieved a combined average of 65%. Motheo had a 77% matric pass rate while Ekurhuleni had 78%. Johannesburg achieved a 76% pass rate in 2008, while eThekweni and Capricorn both achieved 65%. The City of Tshwane and the City of Cape Town achieved an 81% and a 75% pass rate respectively.

Overall, between 2008 and 2009 the matric pass rate declined by 5.5% from 73% to 69%. Capricorn had the worst decline — 23% from 65% to 50% but eThekweni showed a pass rate increase of 3% from 65% to 67%.

— Nachi Majoe

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The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of the South African Institute of Race Relations and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the European Union."

The school makes all the difference

South Africa’s matriculation pass rate is woefully low. In 2009 only 60% of those who wrote the matric examinations passed. However, a pupil’s odds of passing matric are significantly affected by what type of school he or she attends.

The Institute has analysed the country’s 2009 matric results by race, and the type of school attended by pupils. Children attending former Model C, former House of Representatives (HoR), and former House of Delegates (HoD) schools stood a much better chance of passing matric than those in other schools.

This was especially true of African pupils. The overall pass rate for Africans in the 2009 matric exam was 55%. This improved to 88% for African pupils attending former Model C schools. For African pupils attending former HoR schools, the pass rate was 64%, increasing to 77% for those in former HoD

schools.

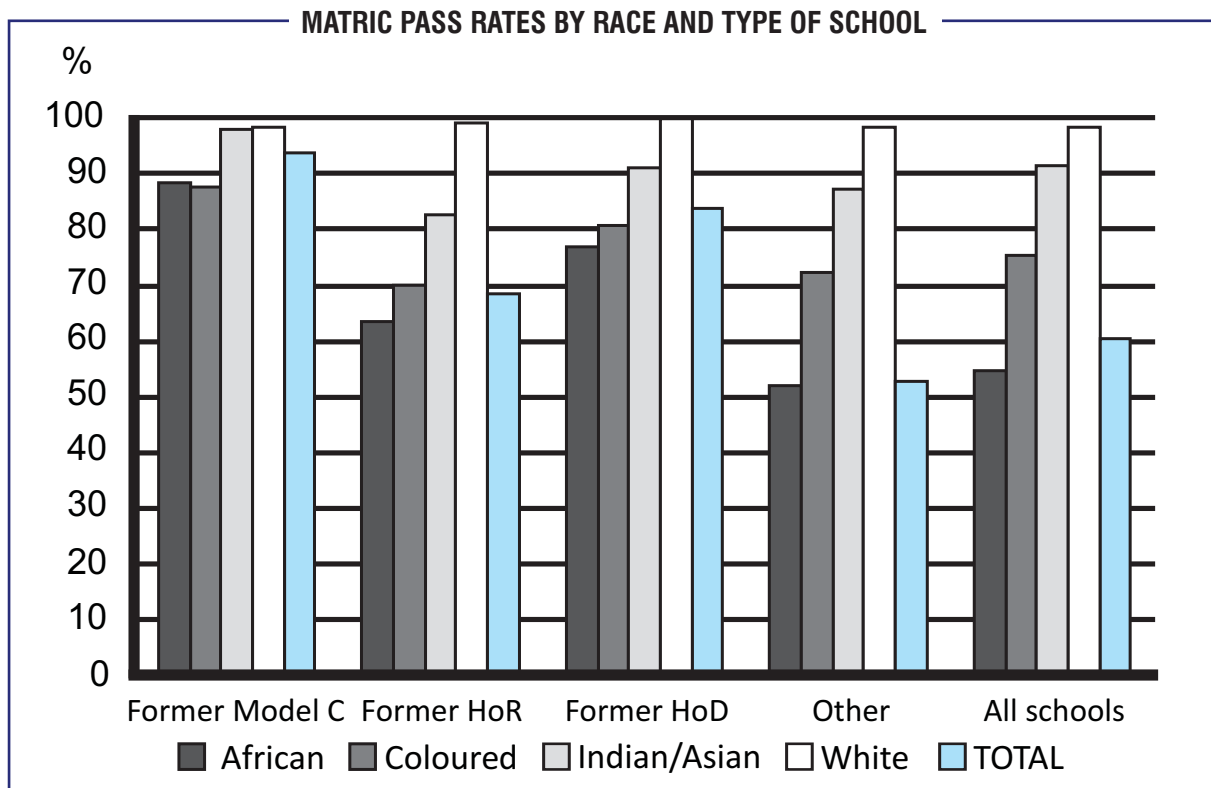
The pass rate for African pupils in schools which were not former Model C, HoR, or HoD, was 52% — lower than their overall matric pass rate of 55%. These other schools are those which were administered by the former Department of Education and Training, the various homeland administrations, or are private schools which opt to write the government matric exam rather than that of the Independent Examinations Board.

Of the 466 474 African pupils who wrote the 2009 matric exam, more than 90% did so in these other schools.

It is clear from the tables on

these two pages that pass rates are significantly higher in former Model C, HoR, and HoD schools. Children who attend these schools, especially African pupils, have a much better chance of passing matric than elsewhere. These schools, especially former Model C schools, were better resourced under apartheid, and still generally benefit from superior facilities and other factors, including the greater independence arising from their semi-private status, and greater parental involvement. They are one of the success stories of South African schooling, producing good results among pupils of all races.

— *Marius Roodt*



MATRIC PASS RATES BY RACE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2009

	<i>Former Model C^a</i>	<i>Former House of Representatives (HoR)^b</i>	<i>Former House of Delegates (HoD)^c</i>	<i>Other schools^d</i>	<i>All schools</i>
African	88.4%	63.6%	77.1%	52.0%	54.5%
Coloured	87.7%	69.9%	80.6%	72.2%	75.5%
Indian/Asian	97.9%	82.6%	91.0%	87.1%	91.6%
White	98.5%	99.2%	100.0%	96.3%	98.5%
TOTAL	93.7%	68.4%	84.0%	52.9%	60.3%

Source: Department of Education, e-mail communication, 22 April 2010

- a Former 'Model C' schools go back to the early 1990s. In 1990, the then minister of education, Mr Piet Clasé, announced that from the beginning of 1991 parents with children in white government schools would be allowed to choose from three models how the schools would be run in future. Model A would result in the school's becoming fully private. Model B would result in its remaining a state school. Model C would result in the school's becoming semi-privatised. It would receive a state subsidy but would have to raise the balance of its budget through fees and donations. It would also be able to admit black pupils up to a maximum of 50% of the student body. In 1992 the Government announced that all schools under the control of the (white) House of Assembly would become Model C schools, unless parents voted by a two-thirds majority for Model B. As a result, by April 1992, approximately 1 900 former white schools had become Model C schools. This equated to 96% of all schools under the control of the House of Assembly.
- b Schools that were controlled by the House of Representatives were reserved for coloured pupils.
- c Schools that were controlled by the House of Delegates were reserved for Indian pupils.
- d These are schools that were run by the former homeland governments, the former Department of Education and Training, schools that have been established since 1994, or private schools which opt to write the government matric examination, rather than that of the Independent Examinations Board.

MATRIC PASSES BY RACE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2009 (NUMBERS)

	<i>Former Model C</i>	<i>Former HoR</i>	<i>Former HoD</i>	<i>Other schools</i>	<i>All schools</i>
African	20 659	5 034	7 442	221 152	254 287
Coloured	9 904	15 625	601	3 210	29 340
Indian/Asian	2 628	65	8 787	2 150	13 630
White	36 787	125	55	4 870	41 837
TOTAL^a	70 006	20 850	16 887	231 382	339 144

a Includes pupils who did not specify their race.

MATRIC PASSES BY RACE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2009 (PROPORTIONS BY SCHOOL)

	<i>Former Model C</i>	<i>Former HoR</i>	<i>Former HoD</i>	<i>Other schools</i>	<i>All schools</i>
African	8.1%	2.0%	2.9%	87.0%	100.0%
Coloured	33.8%	53.3%	2.0%	10.9%	100.0%
Indian/Asian	19.3%	0.5%	64.5%	15.8%	100.0%
White	87.9%	0.3%	0.1%	11.6%	100.0%

Note: The above table indicates that of all African passes, 8.1% were achieved in former Model C schools, and 2% in former House of Representatives schools and so on. Totals should add up horizontally.

MATRIC PASSES BY RACE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, 2009 (PROPORTIONS BY RACE)

	<i>Former Model C</i>	<i>Former HoR</i>	<i>Former HoD</i>	<i>Other schools</i>	<i>All schools</i>
African	29.5%	24.1%	44.1%	95.6%	75.0%
Coloured	14.1%	74.9%	3.6%	1.4%	8.7%
Indian/Asian	3.8%	0.3%	52.0%	0.9%	4.0%
White	52.5%	0.6%	0.3%	2.1%	12.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: The above table indicates of all passes in Model C schools, 29.5% were achieved by Africans, and 14.1% by coloured pupils and so on. Totals should add up vertically.

Fast stats

LATEST FORECASTS

GDP growth 2010	3.3% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
	3.1% Reuters Econometer: revised upwards from 3%
	2.9% Standard Bank: no change
Headline inflation rate (CPI) 2010 (average)	5.2% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change; Reuters Econometer
	5.1% Nedbank: revised downwards from 5.4%
	4.9% Standard Bank: revised downwards from 5.2%
Expected CPI (business) 2010 (average)	6.9% BER: revised downwards from 7.1%
	(trade unions) 7.0% BER: no change
Producer price inflation 2010 (average)	6.3% Standard Bank: revised downwards from 6.6%
	5.5% Reuters Econometer: revised upwards from 5.3%
Imported producer inflation 2010 (average)	4.9% Absa: no change
Gross fixed capital formation 2010	up 2.0% Standard Bank: no change
	up 1.7% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
	down 2.0% FNB: no change
Final consumption expenditure by households 2010	up 2.4% Standard Bank: no change; Nedbank
	up 1.6% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
Government consumption expenditure 2010	up 4.2% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
	up 3.0% FNB: no change
Gross domestic expenditure 2010	up 4.3% Nedbank: revised upwards from 4.2%
	up 3.5% FNB: no change
Exports 2010	up 12.0% FNB: revised downwards from 15%
	up 4.7% Nedbank: revised upwards from 4.6%
Imports 2010	up 10.0% FNB: revised downwards from 12%
	up 7.3% Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
Current account deficit 2010	R119.5bn Nedbank: no change
	R103.8bn Absa: no change
	4.5% Nedbank: no change
— as proportion of GDP 2010	3.3% Standard Bank: revised downwards from 3.7%
	Capital account surplus 2010 R135.0bn Nedbank: no change
Prime overdraft rate 2010 (year end)	10.0% Barnard Jacobs Mellet; FNB; Standard Bank; Nedbank
R/€ exchange rate 2010 (average)	9.91 Standard Bank: no change
	9.00 FNB: revised from 10.00
R/\$ exchange rate 2010 (average)	7.81 Nedbank: revised from 7.85
	7.50 FNB: revised from 7.30
Gold price per ounce 2010 (average)	\$1 181 Barnard Jacobs Mellet: no change
	\$1 145 Nedbank: revised upwards from \$1 132
Nominal wage rise 2010	8.1% BER: revised upwards from 7.8%

These forecasts contain the highest and lowest estimates available to us.

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