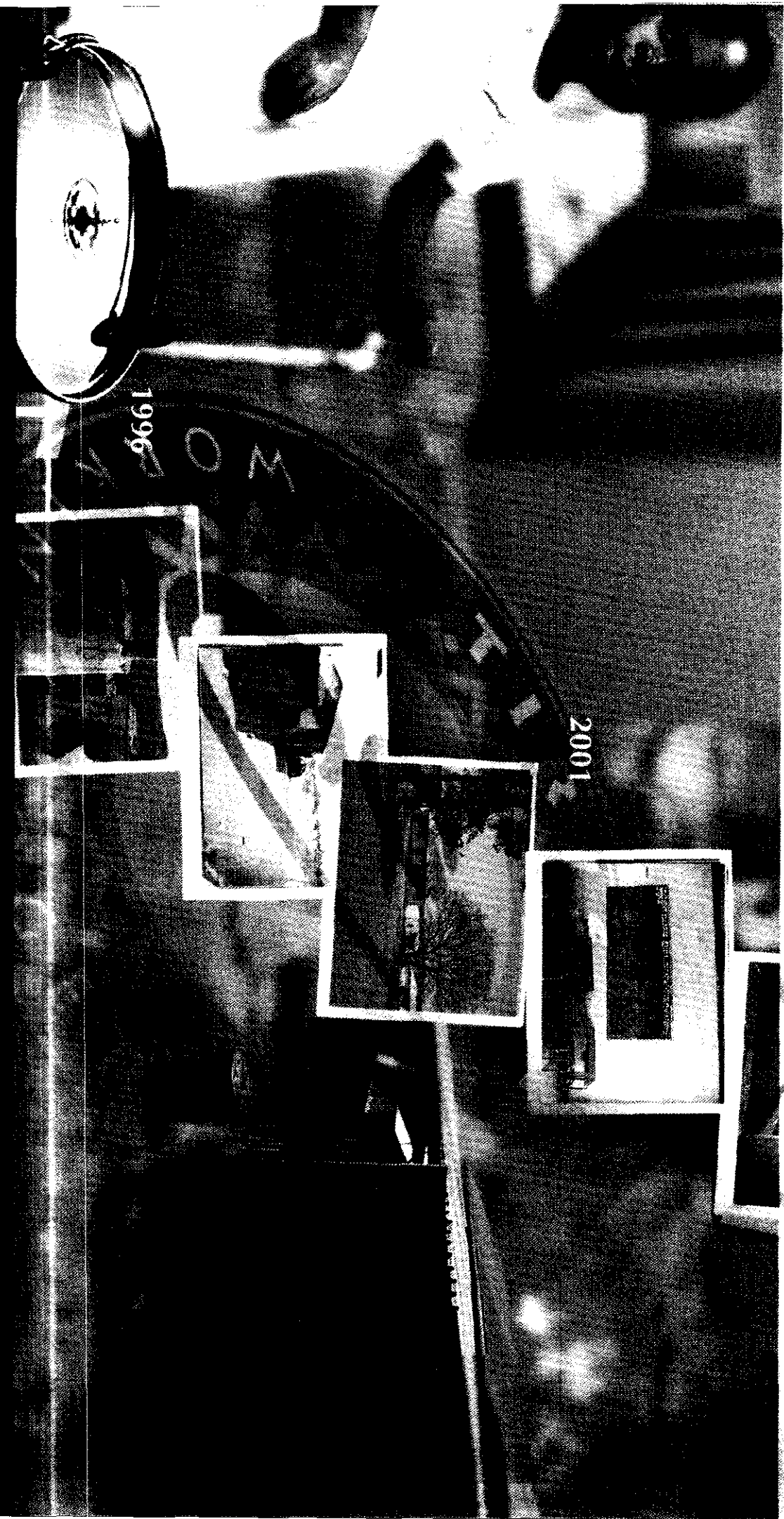


2020

Report on the SCHOOL REGISTER OF NEEDS 2000 Survey



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MINISTER'S FOREWORD



The School Register of Needs (SRN) Survey conducted in 1996 was the first of its kind in the history of education in South Africa. It marked a decisive departure from the opaqueness of apartheid education planning, which sought to hide the wide inequalities of education in South Africa. It was the first database that included every school in the country, including their geographical location, the condition of buildings and the facilities available. By quantifying the provision of physical infrastructure for education, we established a rational basis for pursuing a planning strategy based on equity, democracy and justice. The Register proved to be an invaluable tool in this democratic government's drive to accelerate the delivery of electrification, water and sanitation, and telecommunications provision in the schooling sector.

In keeping with my Ministry's commitment to update the School Register of Needs database regularly, it gives me great pleasure to release this report based on the second School Register of Needs Survey conducted in 2000. This report provides us, again for the first time, with the opportunity to measure progress and trends between 1996 and 2000. The trends are extremely reassuring: in 175 fewer schools are learners forced into a platoon arrangement on account of a lack of space, there is less overcrowding in schools, and there has been an improvement in the educator to learner ratio in the majority of provinces. These findings provide incontrovertible evidence that our strategies to eradicate the inequities of apartheid have made a positive impact.

However, in recognising that we inherited inequalities of immense magnitude in education, we must ensure that the positive trends do not make us complacent. There is still much to be done. The Ministry of Education is taking steps to accelerate even further our efforts to eradicate the inequalities of the past.

We are assisted in this task by the School Register of Needs 2000 Survey because it gives us a better understanding of the priorities for infrastructure development and maintenance. The results are already proving very valuable to our strategies for infrastructure development. Through the Department of Education's *Tiriso* Implementation Plan, we intend to target the interventions contained in these strategies towards school provision for poor communities and specific geographic areas.

The School Register of Needs 1996 was intensively used by other government departments, non-governmental organisations, research and development institutions, and individuals. We expect no less with School Register of Needs 2000. By linking the SRN database to various other

databases, the scope and potential for analysis and policy applications are tremendous. From this year on, the Department of Education will institutionalise systems for ongoing updates and maintenance of the database. This will enhance the planning value of the information and enable us to provide more frequent and more accurate reports on the status of education infrastructure provision.

I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for the generous support that made the survey possible.

Professor Kader Asmal, MP
Minister of Education

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- Members of the **Education Management Information System (EMIS) Steering Committee** for advice;
- **Swedish International Development Agency** for funding support of the Survey;
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education for All
ELSEN	Education for Learners with Special Needs
EMGD	Education Management and Governance Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FET	Further Education and Training
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HEDCOM	Heads of Education Departments Committee
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
L-C RATIO	Learner-Classroom Ratio
L-E RATIO	Learner-Educator Ratio
LSEN	Learners with Special Education Needs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
OBE	Outcomes-Based Education
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SGB	School Governing Body
SCBs	School Governing Bodies
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SRN	Schools Register of Needs
EC	Eastern Cape Province
FS	Free State Province
GP	Gauteng Province
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal Province
MP	Mpumalanga Province
NC	Northern Cape Province
NP	Northern Province
NW	North West Province
WC	Western Cape Province

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the 2000 School Register of Needs (SRN) Survey was to update the 1996 SRN database, and to identify and capture 3 000 institutions that were not surveyed in 1996. The update would also be used to measure progress made in the provision and improvement of school infrastructure between 1996 and 2000. Forms were pre-printed and distributed to 25 965 schools in May 2000. The provincial EMIS units distributed the forms using the 2000 Annual School Survey process. A total of 25 968 forms were collected from schools with the assistance of fieldworkers. In addition, 2 020 schools that did not have Geographic Positioning System (GPS) readings were physically surveyed by fieldworkers and their GPS readings were taken. These are schools that were either built after the 1996 SRN survey was conducted or were missed during the 1996 survey.

In total, the 2000 SRN survey collected data from 27 148 ordinary, public and independent schools and 390 schools for learners with special needs (LSEN). This was more than the 26 734 schools surveyed in 1996. Other institutions that were included in the survey were Education for Learners with Special Education Needs (ELSEN) Schools and Technical Colleges. However, this report only covers ordinary schools and ELSEN Schools as data for Technical Colleges is still being verified.

Some key findings

SECTION 1:

Ordinary Public and Independent Schools

Key findings of the SRN 2000 survey are summarised below.

General school statistics

- In 1996 there were 26 734 ordinary schools, compared to 27 148 in 2000. There were 414 more schools in 2000.
- The provinces with the largest share of schools were Eastern Cape, which had 22.0% in 1996 and 23.1% in 2000, and KwaZulu-Natal, which had 19.4% in 1996 and 21.1% in 2000.
- In 2000, Northern Cape, Western Cape and Mpumalanga had the lowest proportion of schools in the country. Northern Cape accounted for 1.8% of schools nationally, with Western Cape accounting for 5.9% and Mpumalanga with 6.7%.
- Free State, Western Cape, Mpumalanga, North West and Northern Cape reported a decrease in the number of schools in 2000.

- A decrease in the number of learners has been observed and this could be a major contributing factor to the decline in the number of primary schools. The decrease in the number of schools may also be due to the rationalisation of small schools in some provinces.

Number of schools by type

- There were 17 466 primary schools in 1996 and 16 816 in 2000. Primary schools form the largest proportion of schools in South Africa: 61.9% were primary schools in 2000 compared to 65.3% in 1996. The provinces with the largest number of primary schools in 2000 were KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Northern Province with 3 920, 2 837 and 2 711 respectively. Northern Cape has the least number of primary schools (299) in 2000.
- An increase in the number of combined schools has been reported, from 15.4% in 1996 to 17.5% in 2000. Eastern Cape had 53.5% of combined schools in South Africa in 2000; they constitute 40.5% of schools in the province. Combined schools are defined as schools that have grades from both the primary and secondary phases.
- There was an increase in the total number of secondary schools between 1996 and 2000, from 19.2% to 20.3%. While the highest proportion of secondary schools reported was in KwaZulu-Natal (26.3%), Free State only reported 4.8% of total secondary schools nationally. Secondary schools constitute 20.3% of schools.
- Overall, Eastern Cape (23.1%), KwaZulu-Natal (21.1%) and Northern Province (15.7%) had the largest proportion of schools in 2000.
- There has been a decline in the number of platoon schools (where one school uses another school's buildings) from 1 198 in 1996 to 1 023 in 2000, a decline of 175 schools.

Educators

- A reduction in the number of educators nationally from 370 599 in 1996 to 365 965 in 2000 was reported.
- The largest number of educators were still in KwaZulu-Natal (21.1%) in 2000, while the largest increase of educators (3 929) was reported for the Eastern Cape.
- While the number of state-paid educators decreased from 97.1% in 1996 to 91.8% in 2000, educators paid by the School Governing Body (SGB) increased from 2.9% to 8.2%. The highest proportion of SGB-paid educators was in Gauteng, accounting for 38.1% of the national total of SGB-paid educators.

Some education indicators

While this survey aimed to examine infrastructure provision and the condition of buildings at our schools, it also provides some basic indicators that could be used to measure the level of inputs into the system. Some of the basic indicators that were calculated include the learner-educator ratio (the number of learners per educator), the learner-classroom ratio (the number of learners per classroom), and the learner-toilet ratio (the number of learners per toilet).

Learner-educator ratio

- The average learner-educator ratio remained unchanged between 1996 and 2000 (32:1), although some changes were noted in some provinces.
- While Eastern Cape recorded the lowest learner-educator ratio in the primary schools (29:1) it recorded the highest ratio in the combined schools (36:1) in 2000.
- The highest decline in the learner-educator ratio between 1996 and 2000 was reported in Eastern Cape (35:1 to 32:1), followed by Northern Province (33:1 to 31:1).
- Primary schools have a higher learner-educator ratio than secondary schools.
- The decline in the learner-educator ratio in Eastern Cape (3 learners per educator) may be attributed to the decline in learner enrolment and an increase in the number of educators between 1996 and 2000.

Learner-classroom ratio

- There is now less overcrowding in classrooms than there was in 1996.
- Nationally, the learner-classroom ratio was 38:1 in 2000, compared to 43:1 in 1996. An improvement of 5 fewer learners, on average, per classroom was reported in 2000.
- Eastern Cape reported the highest decline in the number of learners per classroom, with 12 learners less, on average, in each classroom.
- Another significant improvement in the number of learners to a classroom was noted in Northern Province, with an average of 9 less learners per classroom in 2000 than in 1996.
- A notable difference was observed in Mpumalanga, where an increase of 3 learners, on average, per classroom was recorded.

Resources

- The survey collected data on the availability of resources such as computers, media centres (including libraries), sportsfields, furniture, specialised classrooms and safety.
- Improvements in access to technology were noted but significant provincial variations still exist. Over 70% of schools are still without computers.
- In 1996, 2 335 (8.7%) of schools had 16 359 computers for teaching and learning between them whereas in 2000 there were 3 351 (12.3%) schools with 70 711 computers between them. The number of computers has quadrupled since 1996.
- Provincial variations are striking, with Western Cape and Gauteng reporting 45.2% and 41.4% respectively of schools with computers for teaching and learning. On the other hand, Eastern Cape, Northern Province, North West, Free State and Mpumalanga reported that over 90% of schools were without computers for teaching and learning.
- In 2000, 19.8% of schools reported that they had media centres, an increase from 16.8% in 1996.
- Nationally, more than 34.9% of schools were without sports facilities.

Facilities

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

Telecommunications

- In 1996, 60.6% of all schools nationwide had no telephones.
- In 2000, only 35.5% of schools had no form of telecommunications. The improvement in the number of schools with telecommunication facilities could be accounted for by increased access to cellular phones.
- There are still huge provincial variations, with Northern Province, Mpumalanga, North West and Free State lagging behind Western Cape and Gauteng provinces in terms of telecommunication provision.

Water provision

- There was an improvement in the number of schools with access to water. In 1996, 34.1% of schools nationwide had no access to water, compared to 27.3% in 2000.

- Most improvements were reported in Northern Province.

Power supply

- There was a significant increase in the number of schools that have power supply.
- In 1996, 41.8% of all schools nationwide had access to electricity, which improved to 57.1% in 2000.
- In 2000, 3.6% of schools nationwide reported the use of solar power, with most of them in Eastern Cape.

Sanitation

- The proportion of schools that did not have toilets decreased from 12.2% in 1996 to 9.2% in 2000. In 1996, 55% of learners (6.6 million) in schools were without toilet facilities. The learner-toilet ratio was 41:1, or 41 learners to one toilet.
- In 2000, only 16.6% of learners (1.9 million) were without toilet facilities. The learner-toilet ratio was 35:1.
- In 2000, 15.5% of toilets were not working at the time of the survey, the majority of those not working being in rural areas.

Condition of buildings

- A decline in the number of schools that had buildings in excellent and good condition and an increase in the number of schools that reported weak and very weak buildings was reported.
- In 1996, 11 003 schools reported that they had new, excellent, good or renovated buildings. This number decreased to 5 078 in 2000.
- Schools that reported weak and very weak buildings increased from 4 377 in 1996 to 9 375 in 2000.
- This decline in schools with excellent and good buildings could be an indication of low investment in infrastructure maintenance or different methodologies used in conducting 2000 surveys.

Criminal incidents

- For the first time, the School Register of Needs looked at criminal incidents and security provision in schools. Data from the reporting year of 1999 were used.

- Free State had the lowest reported number of criminal incidents in schools, with only 20.5% of schools reporting criminal incidents. At 55.6%, Gauteng schools had the highest number of schools reporting criminal incidents.

- The most common form of criminal incident reported was burglary, with 29.5% of schools nationally reporting that they had had 1 to 5 burglaries. Incidents of serious crime including rape, stabbing and murder were reported by 3.4% of schools.

- Only 18.2% of schools reported having security guards.

- The average estimated value of property lost due to criminal incidents was R4 959.60 in 1999.

SECTION 2:

Education for Learners with Special Education Needs (ELSEN) Schools

General school statistics

- In 1996 there were 270 ELSEN schools compared to 390 in 2000 – an increase of 120 schools.
- In 1996, the largest share of ELSEN schools was in Western Cape, which had 67 schools. However, in 2000 the province with the largest number of schools was Gauteng with 100 ELSEN schools.
- Northern Cape had the lowest number of ELSEN schools in the country, with only 7 schools in 2000.
- In 1996, 54.4% of ELSEN schools were state aided. In 2000, 94.6% were public schools.

Number of schools by primary registration

- Schools which were registered for severely mentally handicapped learners formed the highest proportion of ELSEN schools at 36.4%.
- Only 33.3% of ELSEN schools in 2000 had access ramps for the physically disabled.
- In 1996, 34.4% of ELSEN schools had hostels. This had increased to 48.7% in 2000.

Some education indicators

Learners and educators

- In 1996, there were 50 383 learners with special education needs. Gauteng and Western Cape, which had 14 706 and 12 737 respectively, had the highest proportion of learners in that year. In 2000, 78 123 learners were registered in ELSEN schools. Gauteng (28 320), Western Cape (12 779) and KwaZulu-Natal (11 322) had the highest proportion of learners with special education needs.
- In 2000, Gauteng (2 429) and Western Cape (1 546) had the highest number of ELSEN educators.
- The average learner-educator ratio in ELSEN schools in both 1996 and 2000 was 11:1. Western Cape had the lowest learner-educator ratio at 8:1. Free State reported the greatest decline in the learner-educator ratio between 1996 (18:1) and 2000 (12:1).

Learner-classroom ratio

- In 1996, there were 18 learners to a classroom in ELSEN schools. This decreased to 14 learners to a classroom in 2000. Free State had the highest decrease, from 21 learners to a classroom in 1996 to 13 learners in 2000.
- A total of 2 889 classrooms were reported in 1996. In 2000, the number of classrooms had increased to 5 596. Gauteng and Western Cape had the highest number of classrooms with 1 783 and 1 138 respectively.

Facilities

There has been a significant improvement in the provision of basic facilities in ELSEN schools.

Telecommunications

- In 1996, 18.5% of ELSEN schools had no form of telecommunications. In 2000 only 4.6% schools had no telephones.
- There are still huge provincial differences among ELSEN schools in the provision of telephones. In North West, for example, 21.4% of schools had no form of telecommunications in 2000.

Water provision

- There was an improvement in the number of ELSEN schools with access to potable water. In 1996, 4.8% schools had no access to potable water within walking distance, whereas in 2000

all schools had access to potable water. However, there were 0.8% of schools, which relied on a public tap for water access.

Power supply

- There was no electricity in 8.9% of ELSEN schools in 1996. In 2000 the number decreased to 2.6%.
- Free State, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape ELSEN schools reported that 100% of their schools had electricity in 2000.

Sanitation

- In 1996, 4.1% of ELSEN schools reported that they had no toilet facilities. By 2000 all ELSEN schools had toilet facilities.
- A total of 33.3% of schools had toilets accessible by wheelchair in 2000.

Condition of buildings

- There was a decline in the number of ELSEN schools that reported that they had new/excellent buildings, from 20.4% in 1996 to 3.3% in 2000. While 47.0% of schools in 1996 had good/renovated buildings, this decreased to 30.8% in 2000.

Criminal incidents

- A total of 56.4% of ELSEN schools reported no criminal incidents for the reporting year 1999. Northern Province and North West had the highest proportion of schools where no criminal incidents were reported, at 72.2% and 71.4% respectively.
- A total of 47.9% schools reported that they had security guards. Northern Province (66.7%), KwaZulu-Natal (66.1%) and Gauteng (62.0%) had the highest proportion of schools with security guards.

INTRODUCTION

The School Register of Needs (SRN) Survey conducted in 1996 resulted in the first comprehensive database in the history of education in South Africa. The survey examined the geographic location, condition of buildings and available facilities of every school in the country. Its purpose was to establish a national database of schools and colleges and to provide information on:

- physical facilities,
- basic services,
- learning materials equipment,
- learner information,
- human resources, and
- support services.

The SRN has proven to be an extremely useful tool for planning the provision of physical infrastructure for schools and other education institutions. The national school building project, the massive electrification of schools, provision of water, and improvement of access to other basic services such as telecommunications and sanitation were made possible by the availability of accurate information collected through the SRN Survey.

The second School Register of Needs Survey was conducted during the last eight months of 2000 and covered 27 148 public and independent schools. The purpose of this survey was to update the 1996 database and to identify and capture 3 000 institutions that were not surveyed in 1996. The update would also be used to measure progress and trends between 1996 and 2000. The 2000 SRN update was a collaborative effort between the national and provincial education departments. A national survey form was designed with inputs from all provincial Education Management Information System (EMIS) units as well as from physical planners.

School principals were trained on how to complete the survey form, rather than using independent fieldworkers as in the 1996 survey. The use of school principals could have influenced the objectivity of the survey as reporting bias might have occurred. However, a 2% sample of schools were cross-checked with what was reported in 1996, and data from other surveys was used as a quality control measure. Forms were also pre-printed with the latest available data so that principals could report only on areas where there had been changes.

The survey was conducted in eight out of nine provinces. Mpumalanga province conducted its own survey. This had some influence on the national results as the national form was standardised and piloted before the study was conducted. Although the Mpumalanga survey form was different from the national form, it contained most of the questions that were in the national form. When analysis was conducted there were some variations in the manner in which Mpumalanga data was reported. The variations were taken into account and corrected

where possible. However, there were some instances where the findings from Mpumalanga could not follow the national trend.

A special survey for ELSEN schools was conducted. It covered 390 institutions, public and independent, which was more than the 270 covered in 1996. Both surveys were conducted in all nine provinces.

In 1996, ELSEN schools completed the same survey form as mainstream schools; the form did not include information that was specific to ELSEN. The 2000 survey form was designed so that data fields that were ELSEN-specific were covered. The 2000 SRN survey form for ELSEN covered fields such as:

- primary registration;
- mainstream grades and national certificates;
- specialist rooms such as low vision, model, Braille and therapy rooms;
- computers adapted for special needs;
- enrolment of learners according to disability;
- availability of access ramps for physically challenged learners; and
- availability of toilets accessible by wheelchair.



The differences between the 1996 and 2000 survey forms should be taken into account when drawing conclusions from the analysis in this report. Although it could not be established, there could have been an undercount of ELSEN schools in 1996.

In addition, trained independent fieldworkers visited each of the 270 schools surveyed in 1996 and completed the survey form. In 2000 the survey forms were completed by school principals.

This report summarises the findings of the SRN 2000 survey at a national level. Comparisons have been made between the SRN 1996 and the SRN 2000 surveys in order to measure the changes in the provision of school infrastructure since 1996. A wealth of information that was not in the 1996 SRN survey was collected in the 2000 survey. This includes the availability and utilisation of computers, use of school facilities by the communities surrounding them, safety of schools, and other priority areas that were not part of the 1996 survey. Nine provincial reports on the same indicators will be published with this national report.

To ensure that the findings of this survey were acceptable to the provinces, each province was given its database to verify data before the analysis was conducted. Therefore, what is reported in this document was checked and approved by each provincial Department of Education.

This information will also be linked and used with other databases such as the Census, Examinations and EMIS databases. This will enable the Department of Education and other users of education data to conduct more in-depth analyses and to relate the provision of school infrastructure to learning outcomes and other key government strategic priorities, including integrated rural development strategy, the urban renewal strategy and crime prevention strategies.



SECTION 1
ORDINARY
PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS



1 SCHOOLS

1.1 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Table 1(a): Number of schools by type and province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Primary				Combined				Secondary				No response		TOTAL		TOTAL	
	1996		2000		1996		2000		1996		2000		2000		1996		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	2 620	46.0	2 837	45.3	2 308	39.3	2 536	40.5	751	12.8	880	14.1	7	0.1	5 879	22.0	6 260	23.1
Free State	2 382	82.8	1 884	75.4	249	8.7	351	14.0	246	8.6	264	10.6	1	0.0	2 877	10.8	2 500	9.2
Gauteng	1 369	63.0	1 359	61.7	273	12.6	308	14.0	531	24.4	518	23.5	19	0.9	2 173	8.1	2 204	8.1
KwaZulu-Natal	3 665	70.8	3 920	68.4	263	5.1	353	6.2	1 246	24.1	1 449	25.3	12	0.2	5 174	19.4	5 734	21.1
North West	1 600	67.7	1 481	64.3	457	19.3	507	22.0	308	13.0	309	13.4	7	0.3	2 365	8.8	2 304	8.5
Northern Cape	345	65.3	299	62.0	118	22.4	117	24.3	64	12.1	66	13.7	0	0.0	527	2.0	482	1.8
Northern Province	2 706	65.1	2 711	63.6	91	2.2	129	3.0	1 360	32.7	1 392	32.7	29	0.7	4 157	15.5	4 261	15.7
Western Cape	1 207	70.9	1 063	66.7	192	11.3	219	13.7	304	17.9	307	19.3	4	0.3	1 703	6.4	1 593	5.9
National	17 466	65.3	16 816	61.9	4 129	15.4	4 739	17.5	5 139	19.2	5 513	20.3	80	0.3	26 734	100.0	27 148	100.0

- There was a net increase in the number of schools in South Africa, from 26 734 in 1996 to 27 148 schools in 2000. Provinces which reported the largest overall increase in the number of schools of all types from 1996 to 2000 were: KwaZulu-Natal (an increase of 560 schools), Eastern Cape (an increase of 381 schools), and Northern Province (an increase of 104 schools). The province with the largest overall decline in the number of schools from 1996 to 2000 was the Free State, where net school numbers dropped by 377, mainly because of the rationalisation of small schools.
- In 2000, 61.9% of schools in South Africa were primary schools – a decrease from 65.3% in 1996. Since 1996 there has been a net decrease of 650 primary schools in South Africa. The only province where there was a significant increase was KwaZulu-Natal (255), with marginal increases in Eastern Cape (17) and Northern Province (5). Provincially reported data shows that this national decrease was mainly due to the reported decrease of primary schools in the Free State in the past four years.

Province	Net % change in primary schools	Net % change in combined schools	Net % change in secondary schools
Eastern Cape	-2.7	1.2	1.3
Free State	-7.4	5.3	2.0
Gauteng	-1.3	1.4	-0.9
KwaZulu-Natal	-2.4	1.1	1.2
Mpumalanga	0.3	2.6	0.6
Northern Cape	-3.5	1.9	1.5
Northern Province	-1.5	0.8	0.0
North West	-3.4	2.7	0.4
Western Cape	-4.2	2.4	1.4
National	-3.4	2.1	1.1

- There was a general decrease in the proportion of primary schools in all provinces. Nationally, the proportion of primary schools decreased by 3.4%. Free State had the highest decline in the proportion of primary schools and the highest increase in the proportion of combined and secondary schools. The decrease could partly be attributed to the conversion of some primary schools to combined schools, which have increased by 2.1% nationally.

Province	Public		State-aided		Independent		Total number of schools
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	2 890	49.2	2 925	49.8	64	1.1	5 879
Free State	1 481	51.5	1 357	47.2	39	1.4	2 877
Gauteng	974	44.8	1 006	46.3	193	8.9	2 173
KwaZulu-Natal	1 814	35.1	2 932	56.7	428	8.3	5 174
Mpumalanga	1 117	55.4	704	39.3	24	1.3	1 845
Northern Cape	290	55.0	227	43.1	10	1.9	527
Northern Province	1 997	48.0	2 062	49.6	98	2.4	4 157
North West	957	40.5	1 277	54.0	131	5.5	2 365
Western Cape	1 053	61.8	596	35.0	54	3.2	1 703
National	12 573	47.0	13 120	49.1	1 041	3.9	26 734

Province	No response		Public		Independent		Total number of schools
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	60	1.0	6 148	98.2	52	0.8	6 260
Free State	498	19.9	1 935	77.4	67	2.7	2 500
Gauteng	0	0.0	1 885	85.5	319	14.5	2 204
KwaZulu-Natal	11	0.2	5 583	97.4	140	2.4	5 734
Mpumalanga	9	0.5	1 746	87.2	24	1.3	1 879
Northern Cape	0	0.0	466	86.7	16	3.3	482
Northern Province	11	0.3	4 180	98.1	70	1.6	4 261
North West	5	0.2	2 269	98.5	30	1.3	2 304
Western Cape	5	0.3	1 470	92.3	118	7.4	1 593
National	590	2.2	25 696	94.7	862	3.2	27 148

- In terms of the South African Schools Act (SASA) of 1996, all state-aided schools were declared public schools. These included community and farm schools.
- There was an overall decrease of independent schools from 3.9% in 1996 to 3.2% in 2000.
- The province with the highest number of independent schools was Gauteng (14.5%) followed by Western Cape (7.4%) in 2000. In both provinces there was an increase in the number of independent schools between 1996 and 2000 while other provinces had a decrease.
- In Gauteng 8.9% of schools were independent in 1996, that increased to 14.5% in 2000.

1.2 NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY SIZE (ENROLMENT) IN 1996 AND 2000

Table 3(a): Size of primary schools (enrolment) by province in 1996

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		No data		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	489	17.3	332	11.8	566	20.1	913	32.4	305	10.8	75	2.7	4	0.1	136	4.8	2 820
Free State	1 348	56.6	519	21.8	119	5.0	77	3.2	187	7.9	112	4.7	16	0.7	4	0.2	2 382
Gauteng	57	4.2	82	6.0	91	6.6	332	24.3	667	48.7	129	9.4	11	0.8	0	0.0	1 369
KwaZulu-Natal	139	3.8	252	6.9	494	13.5	1 255	34.2	1 261	34.4	234	6.4	25	0.7	5	0.1	3 665
Northern Cape	111	2.2	81	1.6	53	1.0	48	1.0	63	1.3	17	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0	344
Northern Province	176	6.5	176	6.5	305	11.3	1 047	38.7	873	32.3	120	4.4	8	0.3	1	0.0	2 706
North West	156	9.8	262	16.4	312	19.5	446	27.9	345	21.6	65	4.1	11	0.7	3	0.2	1 600
Western Cape	249	20.6	144	11.9	137	11.4	218	18.1	319	26.4	128	10.6	8	0.7	4	0.3	1 207
National	2 917	16.7	2 068	11.8	2 298	13.2	4 552	26.1	4 395	25.2	992	5.7	90	0.5	154	0.9	17 466

Table 3(b): Size of combined schools (enrolment) by province in 1996

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		No data		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	4	0.2	15	0.6	78	3.4	1 186	51.4	912	39.5	56	2.4	3	0.1	54	2.3	2 308
Free State	4	1.6	21	8.4	39	15.7	72	28.9	75	30.1	27	10.8	9	3.6	2	0.8	249
Gauteng	5	1.8	9	3.3	28	10.3	88	32.2	116	42.5	20	7.3	7	2.6	0	0.0	273
KwaZulu-Natal	6	2.3	9	3.4	29	11.0	84	31.9	95	36.1	40	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	263
Northern Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	3.5	15	4.0	36	9.3	11	2.8	1	0.3	0	0.0	114
Northern Province	2	2.2	15	16.5	26	28.6	30	33.0	15	16.5	2	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.1	91
North West	4	0.9	28	6.1	79	17.3	200	43.8	120	26.3	19	4.2	1	0.2	6	1.3	457
Western Cape	9	4.7	9	4.7	15	7.8	65	33.9	76	39.6	16	8.3	1	0.5	1	0.5	192
National	43	1.0	114	2.8	323	7.8	1 839	44.5	1 517	36.7	202	4.9	26	0.6	65	1.6	4 129

Table 3(c): Size of secondary schools (enrolment) by province in 1996

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		No data		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	10	1.3	24	3.0	71	9.5	269	35.8	273	36.6	75	10.0	3	0.4	24	3.2	751
Free State	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.0	31	12.6	103	41.9	84	34.1	22	8.9	1	0.4	246
Gauteng	4	0.8	8	1.5	23	4.3	60	11.3	215	40.5	194	36.5	26	4.9	1	0.2	531
KwaZulu-Natal	29	2.3	54	4.3	98	7.9	371	29.8	525	42.1	159	12.8	7	0.6	3	0.2	1 246
Western Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.3	19	29.7	25	39.1	13	20.3	1	1.6	2	3.1	69
Northern Province	44	3.2	55	4.0	131	9.6	521	38.3	503	37.0	94	6.9	11	0.8	1	0.1	1 369
North West	2	0.6	4	1.3	17	5.5	78	25.3	146	47.4	44	14.3	12	3.9	5	1.6	308
Western Cape	4	1.3	4	1.3	8	2.6	53	17.4	119	39.1	100	32.9	10	3.3	6	2.0	304
National	93	1.8	149	2.9	371	7.2	1 457	28.4	2 078	40.4	843	16.4	105	2.0	43	0.8	5 139

Table 3(d): Size of all schools (enrolment) by province in 1996

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		No data		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	503	8.6	371	6.3	715	12.2	2 368	40.3	1 492	25.4	206	3.5	10	0.2	214	3.5	5 879
Free State	1 352	47.0	540	18.8	163	5.7	180	6.3	365	12.7	223	7.8	47	1.6	7	0.2	2 877
Gauteng	66	3.0	99	4.6	142	6.5	480	22.1	998	45.9	343	15.8	44	2.0	1	0.0	2 173
KwaZulu-Natal	174	3.4	315	6.1	621	12.0	1 710	33.0	1 881	36.4	433	8.4	32	0.6	8	0.2	5 174
Western Cape	117	11.2	52	4.9	72	6.9	132	12.3	122	11.4	41	3.8	3	0.3	2	0.2	417
Northern Province	222	5.3	246	5.9	462	11.1	1 598	38.4	1 391	33.5	216	5.2	19	0.5	1	0.1	4 137
North West	162	6.8	294	12.4	408	17.3	724	30.6	611	25.8	128	5.4	24	1.0	14	0.6	2 365
Western Cape	262	15.4	157	9.2	160	9.4	336	19.7	514	30.2	244	14.3	19	1.1	11	0.6	1 703
National	3 053	11.4	2 331	8.7	2 992	11.2	7 848	29.4	7 990	29.9	2 037	7.6	221	0.8	262	1.0	26 734

Table 4(a): Size of primary schools (enrolment) by province in 2000

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	687	24.2	340	12.0	675	23.8	809	28.5	265	9.3	57	2.0	4	0.1	2 837
Free State	1 215	64.5	247	13.1	49	2.6	67	3.6	197	10.5	102	5.4	7	0.4	1 884
Gauteng	50	3.7	52	3.8	78	5.7	356	26.2	621	45.7	177	13.0	25	1.8	1 359
KwaZulu-Natal	161	4.1	281	7.2	567	14.5	1 562	39.8	1 182	30.2	158	4.0	9	0.2	3 920
North West	73	11.7	106	16.7	189	29.4	271	41.4	180	27.7	87	13.4	6	0.9	1 252
Northern Cape	108	36.1	36	12.0	37	12.4	41	13.7	37	12.1	19	6.4	1	0.3	299
Northern Province	376	13.9	128	4.7	285	10.5	1 045	38.5	783	28.9	88	3.2	6	0.2	2 711
North West	174	11.7	230	15.5	252	17.0	443	29.9	317	21.4	61	4.1	4	0.3	1 481
Western Cape	137	12.9	141	13.3	109	10.3	214	20.1	323	30.4	125	11.8	14	1.3	1 063
National	3 131	18.6	1 653	9.8	2 218	13.2	4 769	28.4	4 095	24.4	874	5.2	76	0.5	16 816

Table 4(b): Size of combined schools (enrolment) by province in 2000

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	23	0.9	19	0.7	158	6.2	1 617	63.8	673	26.5	45	1.8	1	0.0	2 536
Free State	27	7.7	35	10.0	58	16.5	76	21.7	118	33.6	35	10.0	2	0.6	351
Gauteng	13	4.2	16	5.2	27	8.8	110	35.7	103	33.4	33	10.7	6	1.9	308
KwaZulu-Natal	9	2.5	11	3.1	48	13.6	153	43.3	100	28.3	30	8.5	2	0.6	353
North West	4	1.5	19	6.7	33	11.4	82	27.4	71	24.2	13	4.3	1	0.3	219
Northern Cape	16	13.7	6	5.1	11	9.4	46	39.3	30	25.6	8	6.8	0	0.0	117
Northern Province	15	11.6	15	11.6	22	17.1	50	38.8	26	20.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	129
North West	14	2.8	40	7.9	101	19.9	212	41.8	120	23.7	19	3.7	1	0.2	507
Western Cape	12	5.5	16	7.3	14	6.4	75	34.2	80	36.5	19	8.7	3	1.4	219
National	133	2.8	177	3.7	464	9.8	2 421	51.1	1 325	28.0	202	4.3	17	0.4	4 739

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	66	7.5	35	4.0	103	11.7	338	38.4	268	30.5	65	7.4	5	0.6	880
Free State	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	43	16.3	129	48.9	85	32.2	4	1.5	264
Gauteng	9	1.7	6	1.2	12	2.3	48	9.3	181	34.9	218	42.1	44	8.5	518
KwaZulu-Natal	13	0.9	49	3.4	140	9.7	480	33.1	578	39.9	180	12.4	9	0.6	1 449
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
Northern Cape	12	10.2	0	0.0	4	6.1	11	27.1	21	37.9	7	10.6	0	0.0	65
Northern Province	104	7.5	35	2.5	161	11.6	596	42.8	437	31.4	52	3.7	7	0.5	1 392
North West	2	0.6	8	2.6	20	6.5	86	27.8	139	45.0	50	16.2	4	1.3	309
Western Cape	3	1.0	2	0.7	9	2.9	32	10.4	123	40.1	111	36.2	27	8.8	307
National	209	3.8	139	2.5	457	8.3	1 707	31.0	2 039	37.0	846	15.3	116	2.1	5 513

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Free State	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Gauteng	4	21.1	0	0.0	2	10.5	5	26.3	5	26.3	2	10.5	1	5.3	19
KwaZulu-Natal	2	16.7	4	33.3	4	33.3	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	
Northern Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Northern Province	19	65.5	2	6.9	3	10.3	3	10.3	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
North West	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	14.3	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Western Cape	2	50.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
National	37	46.3	6	7.5	12	15.0	13	16.3	9	11.3	2	2.5	1	1.3	80

Table 4(e): Size of all schools (enrolment) by province in 2000

Province	0 to 50 learners		51 to 100 learners		101 to 200 learners		201 to 500 learners		501 to 1 000 learners		1 001 to 1 500 learners		1 501+ learners		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	782	12.5	394	6.3	937	15.0	2 764	44.2	1 206	19.3	167	2.7	10	0.2	6 260
Free State	1 243	49.7	282	11.3	110	4.4	186	7.4	444	17.8	222	8.9	13	0.5	2 500
Gauteng	76	3.4	74	3.4	119	5.4	519	23.5	910	41.3	430	19.5	76	3.4	2 204
KwaZulu-Natal	185	3.2	345	6.0	759	13.2	2 195	38.3	1 862	32.5	368	6.4	20	0.3	5 734
Western Cape	136	20.2	42	6.7	52	10.8	185	21.8	112	22.2	44	7.1	1	0.2	452
Northern Province	514	12.1	180	4.2	471	11.1	1 694	39.8	1 248	29.3	140	3.3	14	0.3	4 261
North West	193	8.4	278	12.1	374	16.2	744	32.3	576	25.0	130	5.6	9	0.4	2 304
Western Cape	154	9.7	159	10.0	133	8.3	322	20.2	526	33.0	255	16.0	44	2.8	1 593
National	3 510	12.9	1 975	7.3	3 151	11.6	8 910	32.8	7 468	27.5	1 924	7.1	210	0.8	27 148



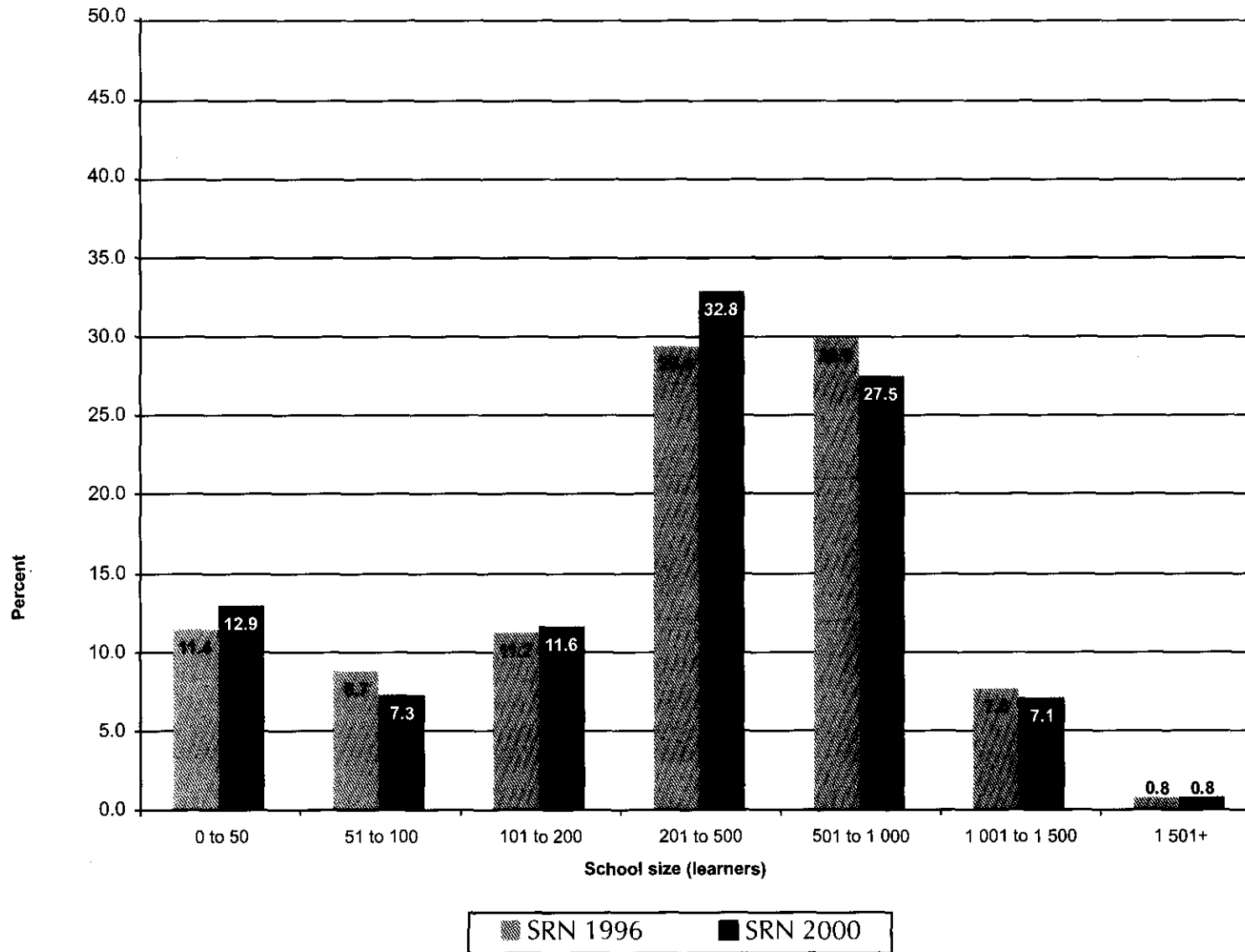
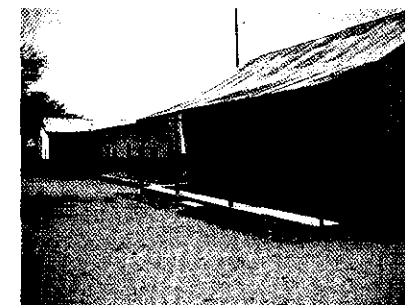


Figure 1: Size of schools (enrolment) in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Number of platoon schools	Total schools	Platoon as % of total	Number of platoon schools	Total schools	Platoon as % of total	
Eastern Cape	191	5 479	3.2	126	6 260	2.0	-1.2
Free State	100	2 877	3.5	112	2 500	4.5	1.0
Gauteng	176	2 173	8.1	55	2 204	2.5	-5.6
KwaZulu-Natal	227	5 174	4.4	185	5 734	3.2	-1.2
Limpopo	14	527	2.7	7	482	1.5	-1.2
Mpumalanga	169	4 157	4.1	59	4 261	1.4	-2.7
North West	131	2 365	5.5	90	2 304	3.9	-1.6
Western Cape	101	1 703	5.9	45	1 593	2.8	-3.1
National	1 198	26 734	4.5	1 023	27 148	3.8	-0.7

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

- There were 1 198 schools that used the platoon system (where one school uses another school's buildings) in 1996, which decreased to 1 023 in 2000, a net decline of 0.7%. The decline in the number of platoon schools is evident in 7 out of 9 provinces. Gauteng showed the sharpest net decrease (5.6%), while Mpumalanga and Free State had net increases of 14.2% and 1.0% respectively in the number of platoon schools. (The increase in the number of platoon schools in Mpumalanga could be due to the methodology used during the survey, which was different to the one used for the rest of the provinces).



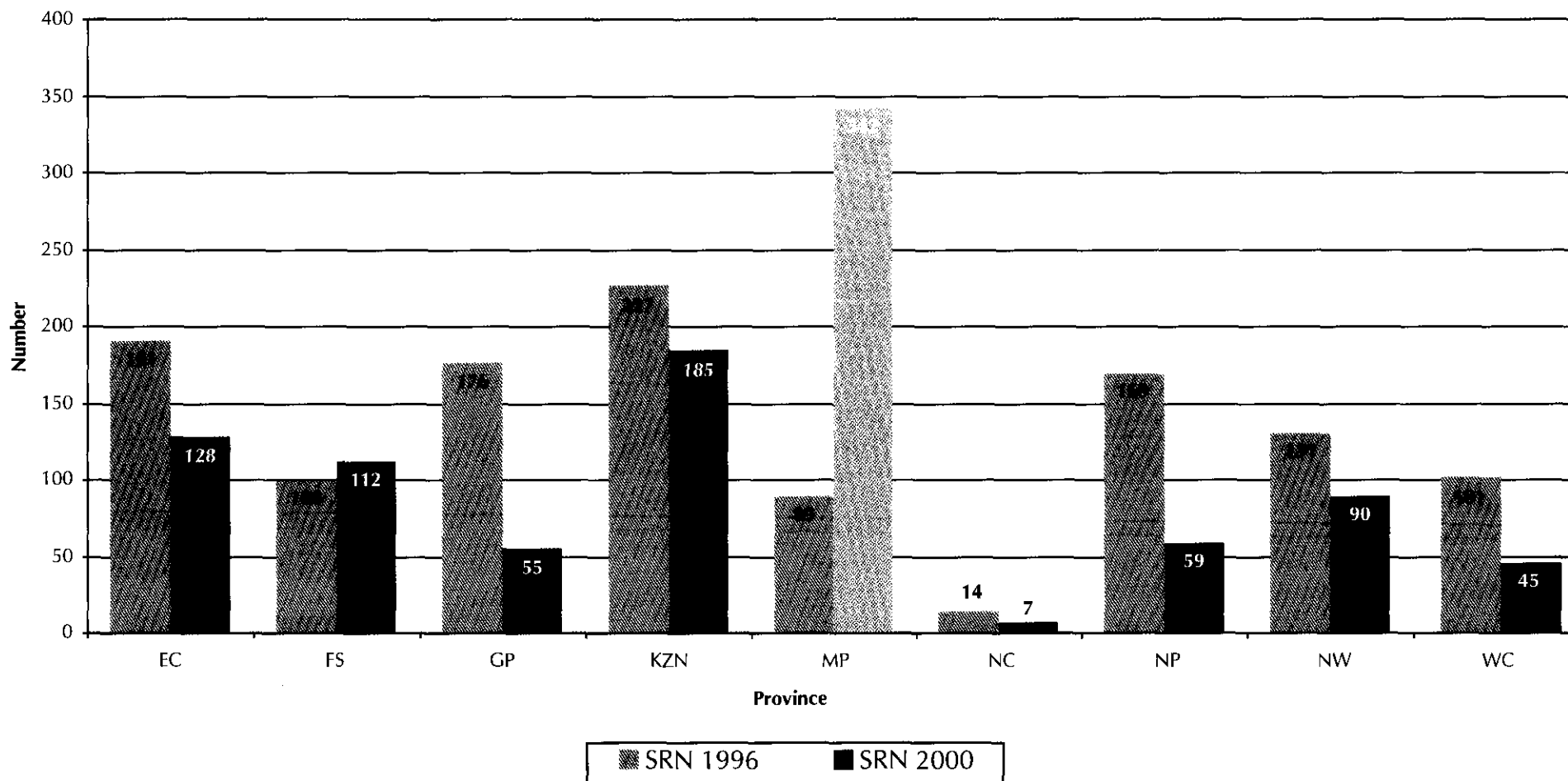
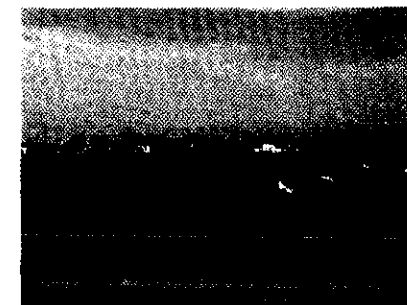
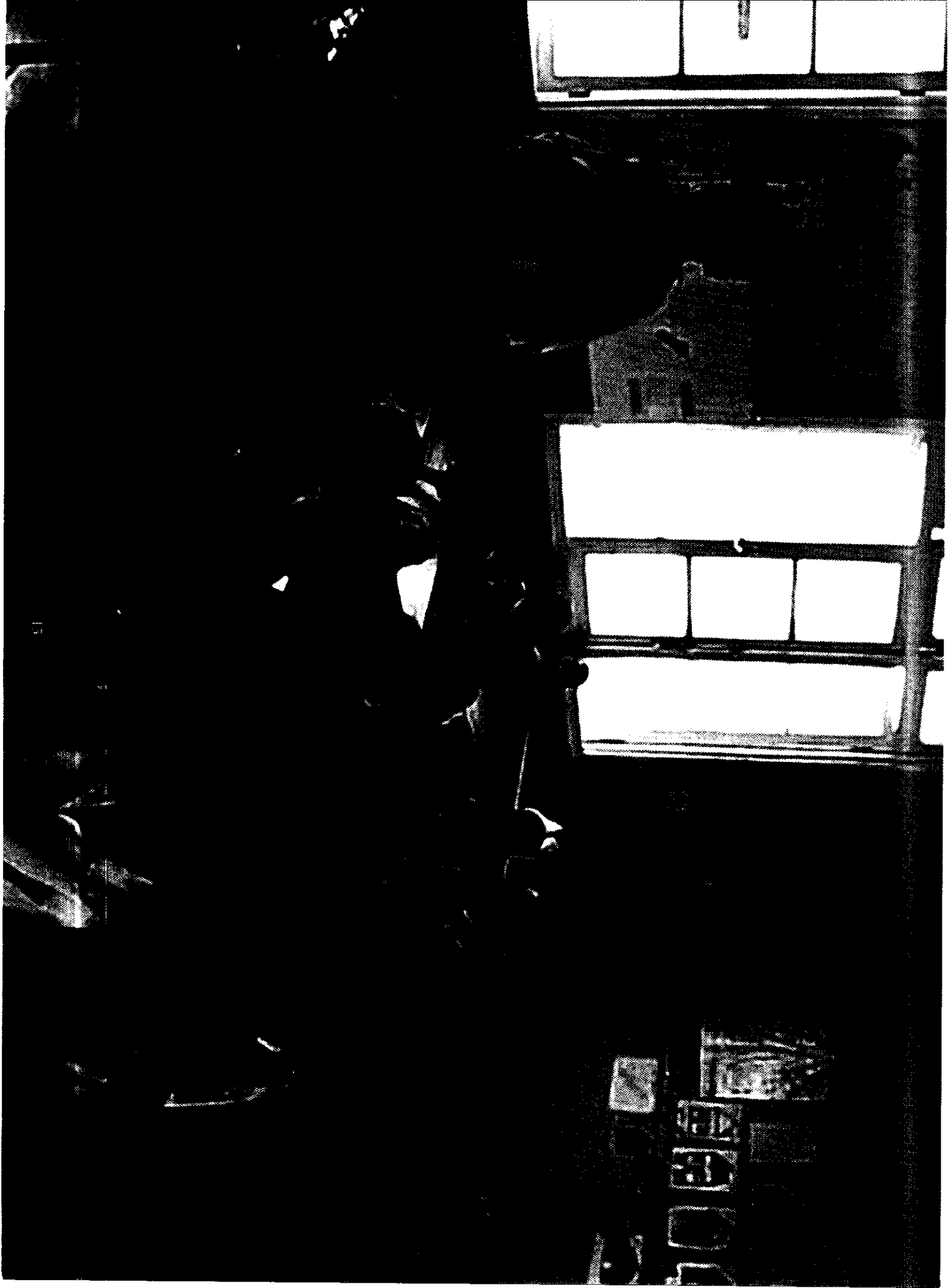


Figure 2: Number of platoon schools in 1996 and 2000

Mpumalanga is coloured differently as there could have been definitional differences in "platoon" schools because the province conducted its own survey.

- Gauteng reported the highest decrease in the number of platoon schools (121), followed by Northern Province (110) and Eastern Cape (63). The only two provinces that reported an increase were Mpumalanga (253) and Free State (12). The decrease in the number of platoon schools may be attributed to the construction of new schools.







2 EDUCATORS

2.1 NUMBER OF STATE- AND SGB-PAID EDUCATORS

Table 6: State- and SGB-paid educators by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996					2000					Net % change in SGB-paid educators
	State-paid		SGB-paid		Total educators	State-paid		SGB-paid		Total educators	
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%		
Eastern Cape	62 204	99.1	569	0.9	62 773	64 240	96.3	2 462	3.7	66 702	2.8
Free State	24 338	97.9	531	2.1	24 869	23 071	94.9	1 234	5.1	24 305	2.9
Gauteng	45 827	89.8	5 204	10.2	51 031	41 171	78.3	11 397	21.7	52 568	11.5
KwaZulu-Natal	74 004	97.7	1 719	2.3	75 723	70 449	91.4	6 590	8.6	77 039	6.3
Western Cape	24 715	98.4	438	1.6	25 153	20 466	81.4	4 277	16.7	24 743	9.8
Northern Cape	7 352	98.7	135	1.8	7 487	6 364	93.0	444	6.4	6 798	4.6
Northern Province	56 537	98.9	608	1.1	57 145	54 505	97.5	1 407	2.5	55 912	1.5
North West	32 354	99.0	328	1.0	32 682	29 459	96.3	1 130	3.7	30 589	2.7
Western Cape	32 315	95.9	1 399	4.1	33 714	25 861	86.6	4 012	13.4	29 873	9.3
National	359 668	97.1	10 931	2.9	370 599	336 026	91.8	29 939	8.2	365 965	5.2

The change in state-paid educators between 1996 and 2000 is the inverse of the change in SGB-paid educators

- In 1996 it was reported that there were 370 599 educators in South African schools. By 2000 the number had decreased by 4 634 to 365 965 educators.
- Eastern Cape increased its number of state-paid educators by 2 036 (from 62 204 in 1996 to 64 240 in 2000). Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal reported the largest reduction in state-paid educators (6 454, 4 656 and 3 555 respectively). The same provinces had a noticeable increase in the number of School Governing Body (SGB) paid educators.



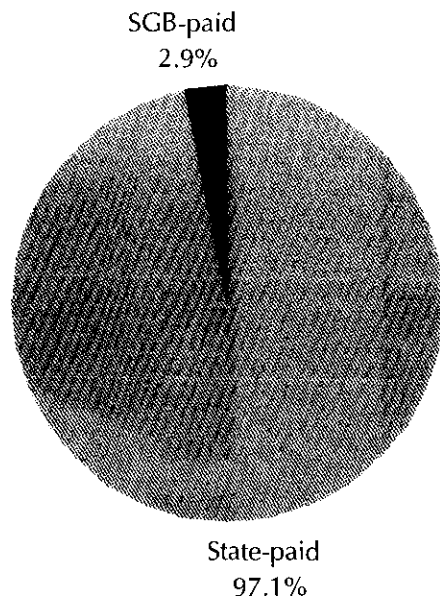


Figure 3(a): State- and SGB-paid educators in 1996

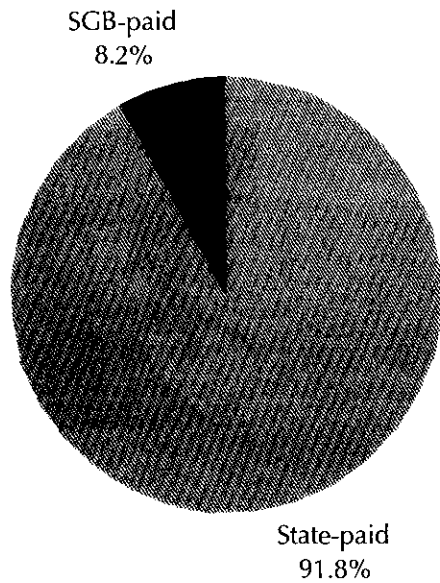
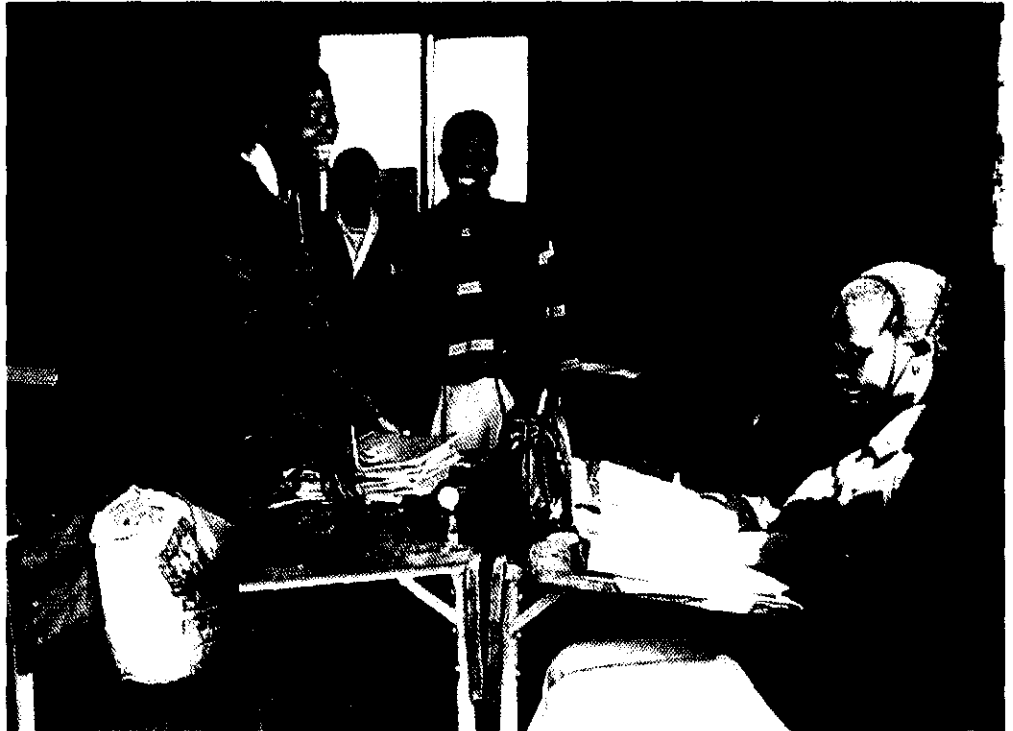


Figure 3(b): State- and SGB-paid educators in 2000

- The proportion of SGB-paid educators increased from 2.9% in 1996 to 8.2% in 2000. In 2000, Gauteng (21.7%) and Western Cape (13.4%) had the highest proportion of SGB-paid educators, while the Northern Province (2.5%) reported the lowest.





3.2 LEARNER-EDUCATOR RATIOS (STATE-PAID EDUCATORS ONLY)

Province	1996			2000			Net change in L-E ratio
	State-paid	Learners	L-E ratio	State-paid	Learners	L-E ratio	
Eastern Cape	62 204	2 226 408	36	64 240	2 113 307	33	-2.9
Free State	24 338	785 217	32	23 071	744 627	32	0.0
Gauteng	45 827	1 424 360	31	41 171	1 527 698	37	6.0
KwaZulu-Natal	74 004	2 612 235	35	70 449	2 646 126	38	2.3
Northern Cape	7 357	194 506	27	6 164	174 447	27	0.0
Northern Province	56 337	1 902 732	34	54 505	1 722 869	32	-2.0
North West	32 354	954 907	30	29 459	896 141	30	0.9
Western Cape	32 315	871 708	27	25 861	916 115	35	8.4
National	359 668	11 875 380	33	336 026	11 598 701	35	1.5

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

- There was a decrease in the number of state-paid educators. In 1996 there were 359 668 state-paid educators and the number decreased to 336 026 in 2000. The decrease in the number of state-paid educators led to an increase in the learner-educator ratio when considering state-paid educators only, from 33:1 in 1996 to 35:1 in 2000.
- Eastern Cape is the only province which had an increase in the number of state-paid educators, thus reducing its learner-educator ratio when considering state-paid educators only from 36:1 in 1996 to 33:1 in 2000.
- In 2000, provinces such as Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng were above the national average of 35:1 when considering state-paid educators only.



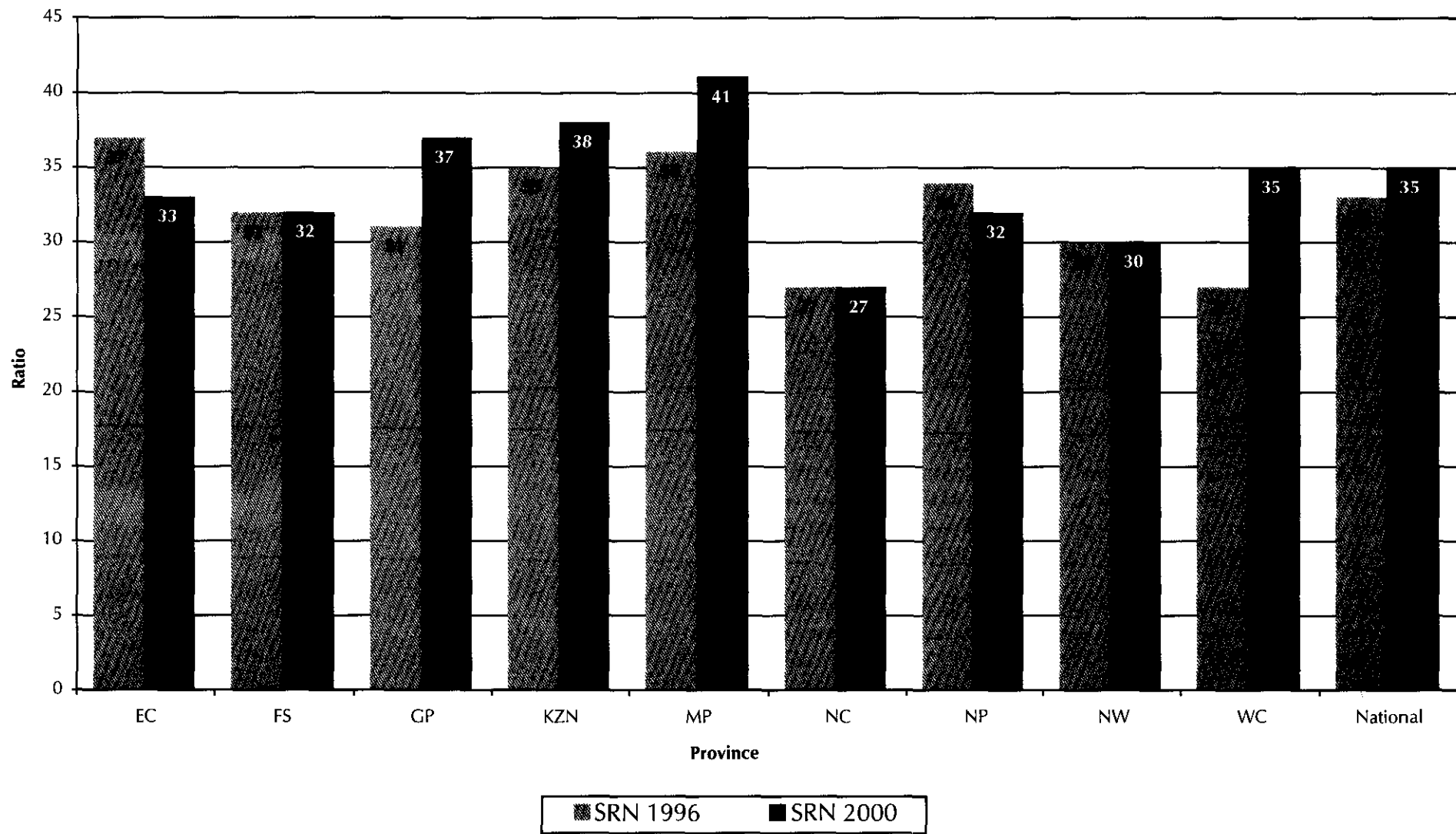


Figure 4(b): Learner-Educator ratios (state-paid educators only) in 1996 and 2000

3.3 LEARNER-EDUCATOR RATIOS BY SCHOOL TYPE IN 2000

Province	Primary			Combined			Secondary		
	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio
Eastern Cape	638 921	21 876	29	1 069 312	29 590	36	405 034	15 228	27
Free State	354 187	11 334	31	170 358	5 604	30	220 082	7 367	30
Gauteng	850 924	26 635	32	164 175	8 027	20	503 130	17 601	29
KwaZulu-Natal	1 646 870	45 443	36	172 898	6 036	29	823 918	25 476	32
Limpopo	41 179	1 243	33	49 911	1 959	25	15 142	1 681	21
Northern Province	1 067 327	32 088	33	40 263	1 735	23	611 618	22 058	28
North West	503 671	16 461	31	195 688	7 005	28	195 550	7 081	28
Western Cape	515 862	15 869	33	113 939	4 046	28	285 871	9 937	29
National	6 157 627	185 282	33	2 080 260	66 876	31	3 343 339	113 247	30

*Excluding schools that did not provide information on type of school

- Primary schools in the country had the highest learner-educator ratio at 33:1. This was evident in all provinces except Eastern Cape, where the highest learner-educator ratio was in combined schools.
- Secondary schools had the lowest learner-educator ratio nationally. Most provinces were below the national norm of 35:1 for the learner-educator ratio in secondary schools except Mpumalanga.
- In 2000, the highest learner-educator ratio was in Mpumalanga (39:1), with a primary schools' ratio of 39:1 and a secondary schools' ratio of 38:1.

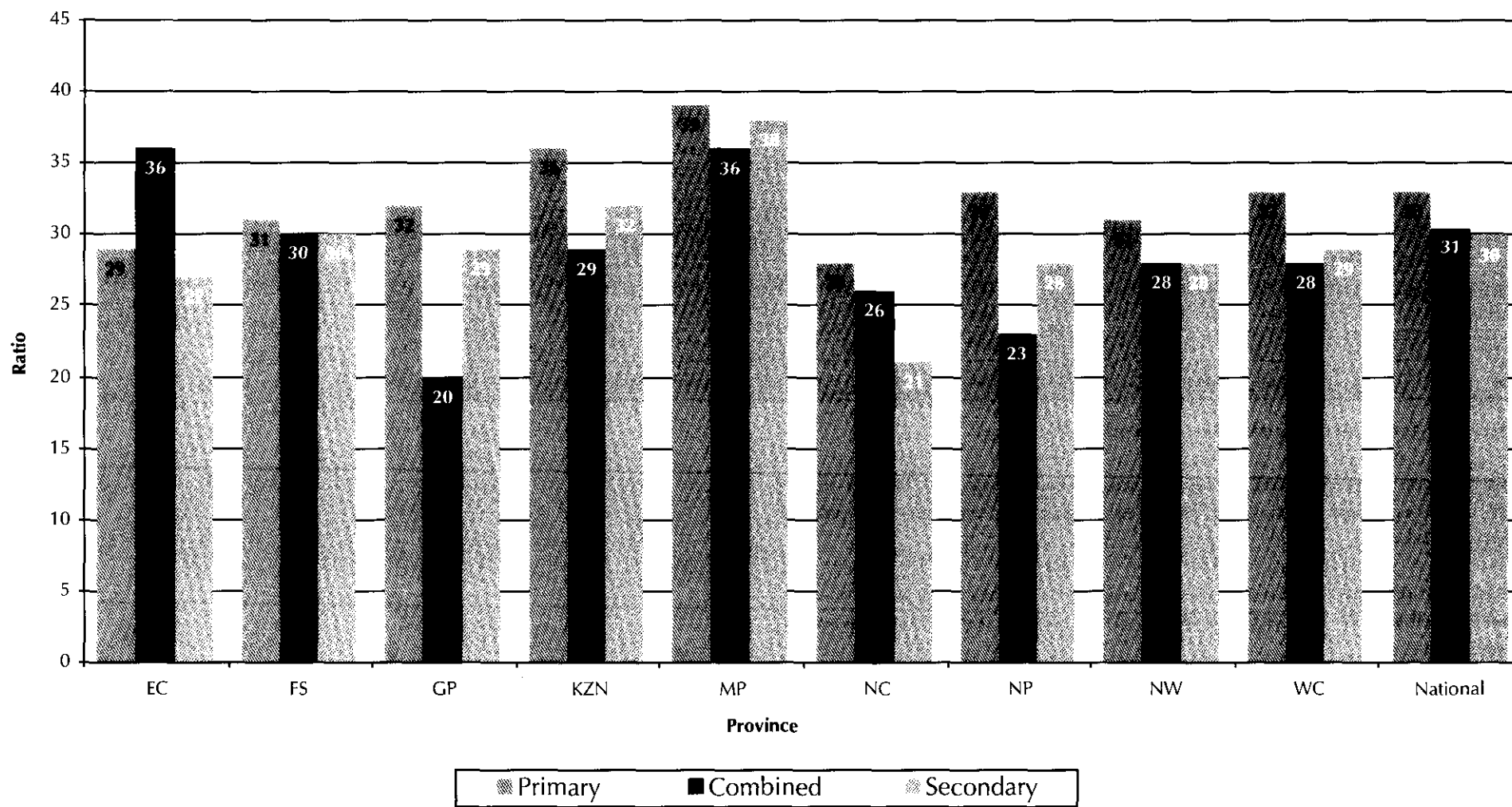


Figure 4(c): Learner-Educator ratios by type of school in 2000

3.4 LEARNER-EDUCATOR RATIOS BY SCHOOL OWNERSHIP

Table 8(a): Learner-educator ratios by ownership of schools by province in 1996 (all educators)

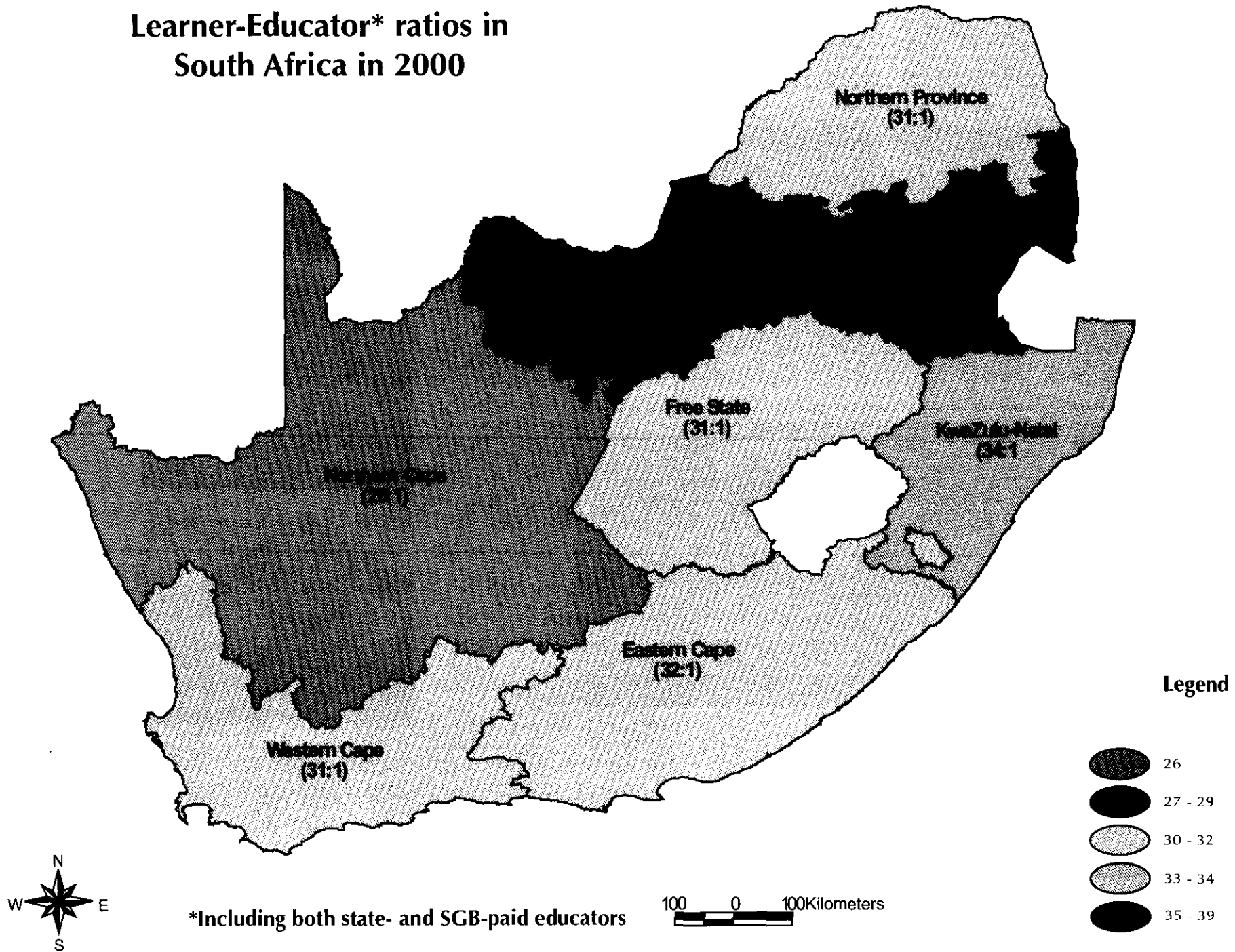
Province	Public			State-aided			Independent		
	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio
Eastern Cape	1 137 676	32 117	35	1 077 608	30 134	36	11 044	522	21
Free State	610 093	18 353	33	161 988	5 915	27	13 136	601	22
Gauteng	698 537	23 076	30	653 476	24 033	27	72 347	3 922	18
KwaZulu-Natal	1 008 359	30 080	34	1 426 841	40 069	36	177 035	5 574	32
Northern Province	917 638	27 585	33	948 727	28 250	34	35 367	1 310	28
North West	429 862	14 442	30	466 250	16 130	29	58 795	2 110	28
Western Cape	667 551	24 496	27	193 027	8 413	23	11 130	805	14
National	6 183 320	190 815	32	5 302 930	164 511	32	389 130	15 273	25

Table 8(b): Learner-educator ratios by ownership of schools by province in 2000 (all educators)

Province	Public			Independent			Unspecified		
	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio
Eastern Cape	2 088 488	65 576	32	12 659	648	20	12 240	478	26
Free State	713 929	22 843	31	12 350	625	20	18 348	837	22
Gauteng	1 413 923	44 368	32	113 775	8 200	14	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 606 809	74 401	35	37 524	2 601	14	1 793	37	48
Northern Province	1 699 985	54 991	31	21 152	875	24	1 731	46	38
North West	889 612	30 168	29	6 420	417	15	109	4	27
Western Cape	888 458	28 143	32	27 198	1 706	16	459	24	19
National	11 320 170	348 753	32	243 851	15 786	15	34 680	1 426	24



Learner-Educator* ratios in South Africa in 2000



4 INSTRUCTION ROOMS

4.1 INSTRUCTION ROOMS (INCLUDING SHELTERS*)

Table 9(a): Number of instruction rooms by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996					2000						
	Permanent classrooms	%	Prefabricated classrooms	%	Total classrooms	Permanent classrooms	%	Prefabricated classrooms	%	Shelters	%	Total classrooms
Eastern Cape	35 178	86.9	5 311	13.1	40 489	40 145	76.9	8 967	17.2	3 118	6.0	52 222
Free State	19 764	96.0	819	4.0	20 583	21 153	92.6	1 369	6.0	319	1.4	22 841
Gauteng	38 631	92.6	3 090	7.4	41 721	42 033	90.7	3 899	8.4	392	0.8	46 324
KwaZulu-Natal	56 587	96.9	1 836	3.1	58 423	64 183	94.3	2 622	3.9	1 226	1.8	68 031
Limpopo	5 313	83.9	1 000	16.1	6 313	5 443	80.7	1 258	19.3	51	0.4	6 722
Northern Province	37 935	97.4	1 023	2.6	38 958	41 771	91.5	1 306	2.9	2 572	5.6	45 649
North West	23 251	97.2	677	2.8	23 928	25 514	95.6	764	2.9	402	1.5	26 680
Western Cape	23 169	87.6	3 292	12.4	26 461	24 391	82.6	5 013	17.0	141	0.5	29 545
National	258 283	93.3	18 541	6.7	276 824	281 284	89.1	26 333	8.3	8 213	2.6	315 830

A shelter is a structure that is used as a classroom and has a roof but does not necessarily have walls

- The number of classrooms increased from 276 824 in 1996 to 315 830 in 2000. However, the proportion of permanent classrooms declined to 89.1% in 2000, compared to 93.3% in 1996. The number of prefabricated classrooms, on the other hand, increased from 6.7% in 1996 to 8.3% in 2000. The increase in the use of prefabricated classrooms was more prevalent in Eastern Cape, where some existing permanent classrooms were damaged by tornadoes and other natural disasters. Western Cape also reported an increase in the use of prefabricated classrooms from 12.4% in 1996 to 17.0% in 2000, which could be attributed to the increase in the number of learners. In 2000, schools reported 8 213 (2.6%) classrooms as shelters.
- The use of shelters as classrooms was more prevalent in provinces such as Eastern Cape and Northern Province, which had been hit by floods in the last two years. Mpumalanga reported no use of shelters as classrooms.

4.2 LEARNER-CLASSROOM RATIOS

Table 9(b): Learner-classroom ratios by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net change in L-C ratio
	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	
Eastern Cape	2 226 408	40 489	55	2 113 387	49 112	43	-12
Free State	785 217	20 583	38	744 627	22 522	33	-5
Gauteng	1 424 360	41 721	34	1 527 698	45 932	33	-1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 612 235	58 423	45	2 646 126	66 805	40	-5
Mpumalanga	1 000 110	19 594	51	1 009 109	18 594	54	3
Northern Cape	199 603	6 285	32	174 497	6 721	26	-6
Northern Province	1 902 732	38 958	49	1 722 869	43 077	40	-9
North West	954 907	23 928	40	896 141	26 278	34	-6
Western Cape	871 708	26 461	33	916 115	29 404	31	-2
National	11 875 380	276 824	43	11 598 701	307 617	38	-5

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

- There were more classrooms in all provinces in 2000 than there were in 1996, except in Mpumalanga, which reported a decrease. Nationally, 30 793 more classrooms were available to learners in 2000.
- Classrooms in all provinces except Mpumalanga became less crowded. The largest decline in the learner-classroom ratio occurred in Eastern Cape where the ratio declined from 55:1 in 1996 to 43:1 in 2000. The decrease in the learner-classroom ratio in Eastern Cape may also be related to the decline in enrolment, as well as new classrooms that were built.
- Northern Province had a significant decrease in its learner-classroom ratio. Classrooms had, on average, nine fewer learners in 2000 than in 1996. It is only Mpumalanga that reported an average increase of three learners per classroom.
- The national average learner-classroom ratio in 2000 was 38:1. Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape had the highest learner-classroom ratios, 48:1 and 43:1 respectively, whereas Northern Cape (26:1) and Western Cape (31:1) had the lowest ratios.

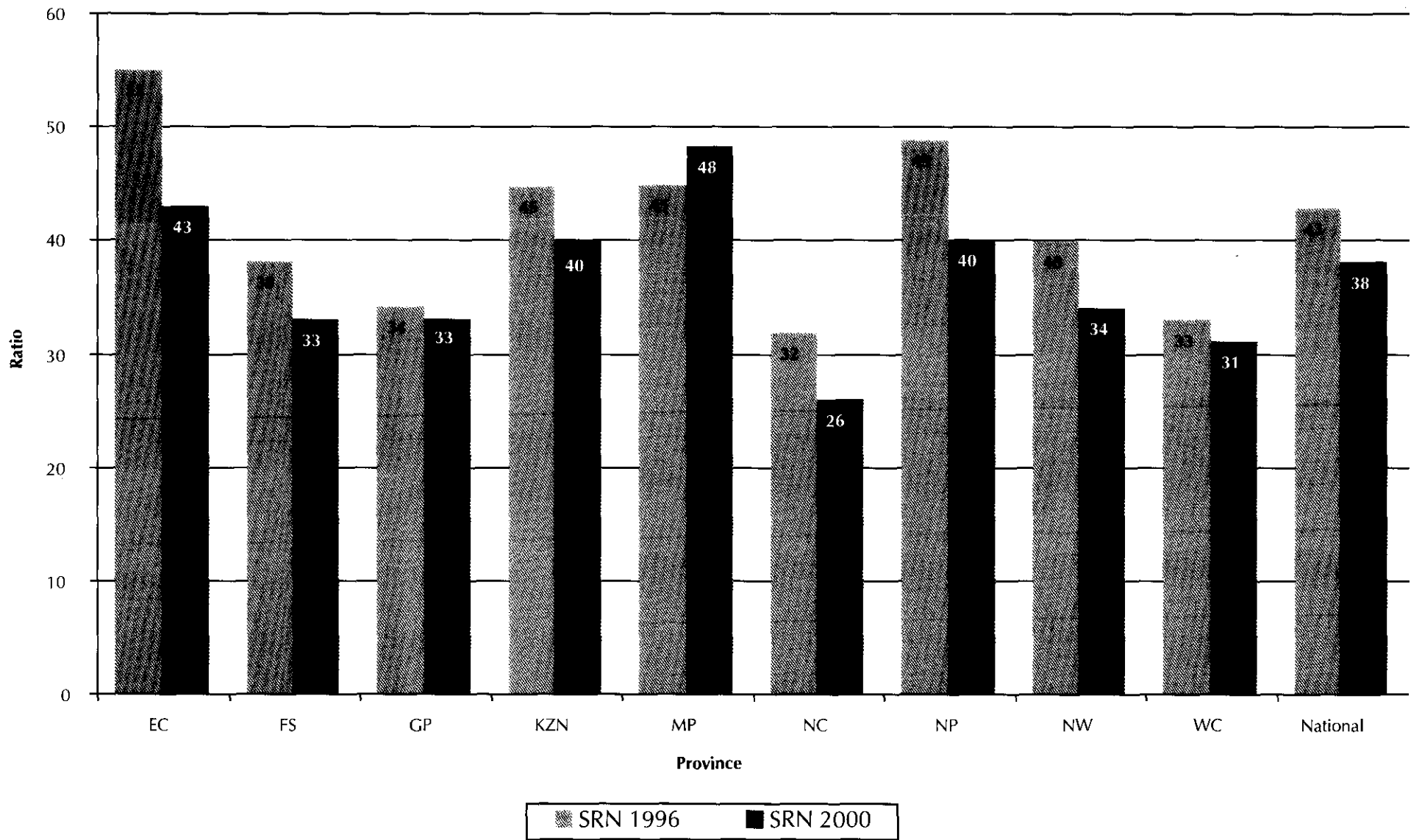


Figure 5: Learner-Classroom ratios in 1996 and 2000

Province	Public			State-aided			Independent		
	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio
Eastern Cape	1 137 676	20 273	56	1 077 688	19 867	54	11 044	349	32
Free State	610 093	14 791	41	161 988	5 292	31	13 136	500	26
Gauteng	698 537	19 149	36	653 476	19 630	33	72 347	2 942	25
KwaZulu-Natal	1 008 359	23 942	42	1 426 841	30 427	47	177 035	4 054	44
Northern Province	917 638	18 350	50	948 727	19 737	48	36 367	871	42
North West	429 862	10 362	41	466 250	12 070	39	58 795	1 496	39
Western Cape	667 551	19 324	35	193 027	6 652	29	11 130	485	23
National	6 183 320	142 687	43	5 302 930	123 133	43	389 130	11 004	35

Province	Public			Independent			Unspecified*		
	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio	Learners	Classrooms	L-C ratio
Eastern Cape	2 088 488	48 328	43	12 659	513	25	12 248	271	45
Free State	713 929	20 881	34	12 350	665	19	18 348	976	19
Gauteng	1 413 923	40 278	35	113 775	5 654	20	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 606 809	64 932	40	37 524	1 844	20	1 793	29	62
Northern Province	1 699 985	42 084	40	21 153	901	23	1 731	92	19
North West	889 612	25 913	34	6 420	349	18	109	16	7
Western Cape	888 458	27 926	32	27 198	1 444	19	459	34	14
National	11 320 170	294 191	38	243 851	12 008	20	34 680	1 418	24

*Schools that did not specify their ownership



4.3 CLASSROOMS USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN 2000

Table 9(e): Classrooms used for purposes other than teaching and learning by province in 2000

Province	Staff room		Office		Storeroom		Accommodation		Other		Total classrooms used for other purposes		Total classrooms (excluding shelters)
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	1 084	2.2	1 288	2.6	1 016	2.1	235	0.4	240	0.5	3 437	7.8	43 112
Free State	226	1.0	508	2.3	493	2.2	111	0.5	161	0.7	1 499	6.7	22 522
Gauteng	392	0.9	768	1.7	714	1.6	134	0.3	484	1.1	2 492	5.4	45 932
KwaZulu-Natal	1 153	1.7	1 701	2.5	1 072	1.6	277	0.4	410	0.6	4 613	6.9	66 805
Northern Cape	119	1.7	206	4.3	217	4.7	34	1.4	36	1.4	707	13.5	4 721
Northern Province	1 359	3.2	931	2.2	638	1.5	234	0.5	296	0.7	3 458	8.0	43 077
North West	578	2.2	722	2.7	514	2.0	136	0.5	221	0.8	2 171	8.3	26 278
Western Cape	300	1.0	660	2.2	695	2.4	108	0.4	341	1.2	2 104	7.2	29 404
National	5 208	1.7	6 864	2.2	5 451	1.8	1 309	0.4	2 249	0.7	21 081	6.9	307 617

- Of the 307 617 classrooms nationally (excluding shelters) 21 081 (6.9%) were used for purposes other than teaching and learning. The highest proportion of classrooms used for other purposes were in Northern Cape (13.5%). In Mpumalanga there were no classrooms that were used for purposes other than teaching and learning.
- Nationally, 2.2% of the total classrooms in schools were used as offices and 1.7% as staff rooms.
- In Northern Province 3.2% of classrooms were used as staff rooms, while Northern Cape used 4.3% of its classrooms as offices.

4.4 SCHOOLS IN NEED OF ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS

Table 10(a): Number of schools that needed additional classrooms by province in 1996

Province	Schools requiring 0.1 to 0.4 classrooms		Schools requiring 0.5 - 5 classrooms		Schools requiring 6 - 10 classrooms		Schools requiring 11 - 15 classrooms		Schools requiring more than 15 classrooms		Schools that had enough classrooms		Schools that did not have classroom data		Total number of schools
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	189	3.2	2 015	34.3	1 192	20.4	335	5.7	95	1.6	1 034	31.2	214	3.6	5 079
Free State	191	6.6	307	10.7	92	3.2	52	1.8	48	1.7	2 180	75.8	7	0.2	2 877
Gauteng	57	2.6	331	15.2	90	4.1	38	1.7	53	2.4	1 603	73.8	1	0.0	2 173
KwaZulu-Natal	232	4.5	1 980	38.3	668	12.9	177	3.4	88	1.7	2 021	39.1	8	0.2	5 174
Western Cape	7	1.1	31	4.7	12	2.3	6	1.1	4	0.7	142	22.2	1	0.1	527
Northern Province	176	4.2	1 663	40.0	644	15.5	195	4.7	77	1.9	1 399	33.7	3	0.1	4 157
North West	141	6.0	639	27.0	131	5.5	31	1.3	40	1.7	1 369	57.9	14	0.6	2 365
Western Cape	29	1.7	144	8.5	56	3.3	17	1.0	25	1.5	1 421	83.4	11	0.6	1 703
National	1 132	4.2	7 604	28.4	3 116	11.7	936	3.5	481	1.8	13 203	49.4	262	1.0	26 734

Table 10(b): Number of schools that needed additional classrooms by province in 2000

Province	Schools requiring 0.1 to 0.4 classrooms		Schools requiring 0.5 - 5 classrooms		Schools requiring 6 - 10 classrooms		Schools requiring 11 - 15 classrooms		Schools requiring more than 15 classrooms		Schools that had enough classrooms		Schools that did not have classroom data		Total number of schools
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	214	1.4	2 033	32.5	579	9.2	132	1.9	32	0.5	3 002	49.0	289	4.6	4 269
Free State	72	2.9	229	9.2	44	1.8	20	0.8	29	1.2	2 106	84.2	0	0.0	2 500
Gauteng	57	2.6	337	15.3	102	4.6	34	1.5	36	1.6	1 620	73.5	18	0.8	2 204
KwaZulu-Natal	248	4.3	1 954	34.1	399	7.0	96	1.7	53	0.9	2 971	51.8	13	0.2	5 734
Western Cape	5	1.0	32	6.6	1	0.2	4	0.8	4	1.2	1 984	79.9	30	10.4	489
Northern Province	143	3.4	1 366	32.1	436	10.2	121	2.8	41	1.0	1 810	42.5	344	8.1	4 261
North West	94	4.1	416	18.1	94	4.1	17	0.7	15	0.7	1 664	72.2	4	0.2	2 304
Western Cape	26	1.6	151	9.5	59	3.7	17	1.1	12	0.8	1 326	83.2	2	0.1	1 593
National	922	3.4	7 067	26.0	1 889	7.0	525	1.9	330	1.2	15 695	57.8	720	2.7	27 148

Province	1996		2000		Net % change
	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	3 831	65.2	2 969	47.4	-17.7
Free State	690	24.0	394	15.8	-8.2
Gauteng	569	26.2	566	25.7	-0.5
KwaZulu-Natal	3 145	60.8	2 750	48.0	-12.8
Mpumalanga	99	9.1	290	16.0	6.9
Northern Cape	87	15.6	99	10.4	-5.2
Northern Province	2 755	66.3	2 107	49.4	-16.8
North West	982	41.5	636	27.6	-13.9
Western Cape	271	15.9	265	16.6	0.7
National	13 269	49.6	10 733	39.5	-10.1

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease.

- Tables 10(a) to 10(c) show the number of schools that needed additional classrooms. The need is determined through applying the 40:1 national norm of learners to a classroom. Table 10(a) shows the classroom need in 1996 and Table 10(b) the need in 2000. Table 10(c) shows the increase/decrease in classroom need between 1996 and 2000. It must be noted that only the numbers of permanent and prefabricated classrooms were used to determine classroom shortages. Shelters were excluded in the analysis because in the survey they were defined as any structures that are used as classrooms, which have a roof but may not necessarily have any walls or sides. In that sense, shelters were not seen as "classrooms".
- In 2000, 57.8% of schools had sufficient classroom accommodation, compared to 49.4% in 1996. The number of schools requiring 11 or more additional classrooms has decreased from 5.3% (or 1 417) in 1996 to 3.1% (or 855) in 2000. As in 1996, Northern Province had the largest proportion of schools with classroom shortages, although the shortage decreased in 2000.

Province	1996		2000	
	Existing classrooms	Classrooms required	Existing classrooms	Classrooms required
Eastern Cape	40 489	20 733	49 112	11 557
Free State	20 583	3 186	22 522	1 759
Gauteng	41 721	3 253	45 932	2 963
KwaZulu-Natal	58 423	14 070	66 805	9 867
Mpumalanga	19 996	5 984	17 288	6 718
Northern Cape	6 265	435	6 721	765
Northern Province	38 958	13 298	43 077	9 071
North West	23 928	3 859	26 278	2 071
Western Cape	26 461	1 598	29 404	1 344
National	276 824	65 380	307 617	45 116

There was a significant decrease in the number of classrooms required between 1996 and 2000. Only one province (Mpumalanga) had an increase in the number of classrooms needed. In absolute terms, the greatest need of classrooms was in Eastern Cape (11 557), KwaZulu-Natal (9 867) and Northern Province (9 071).

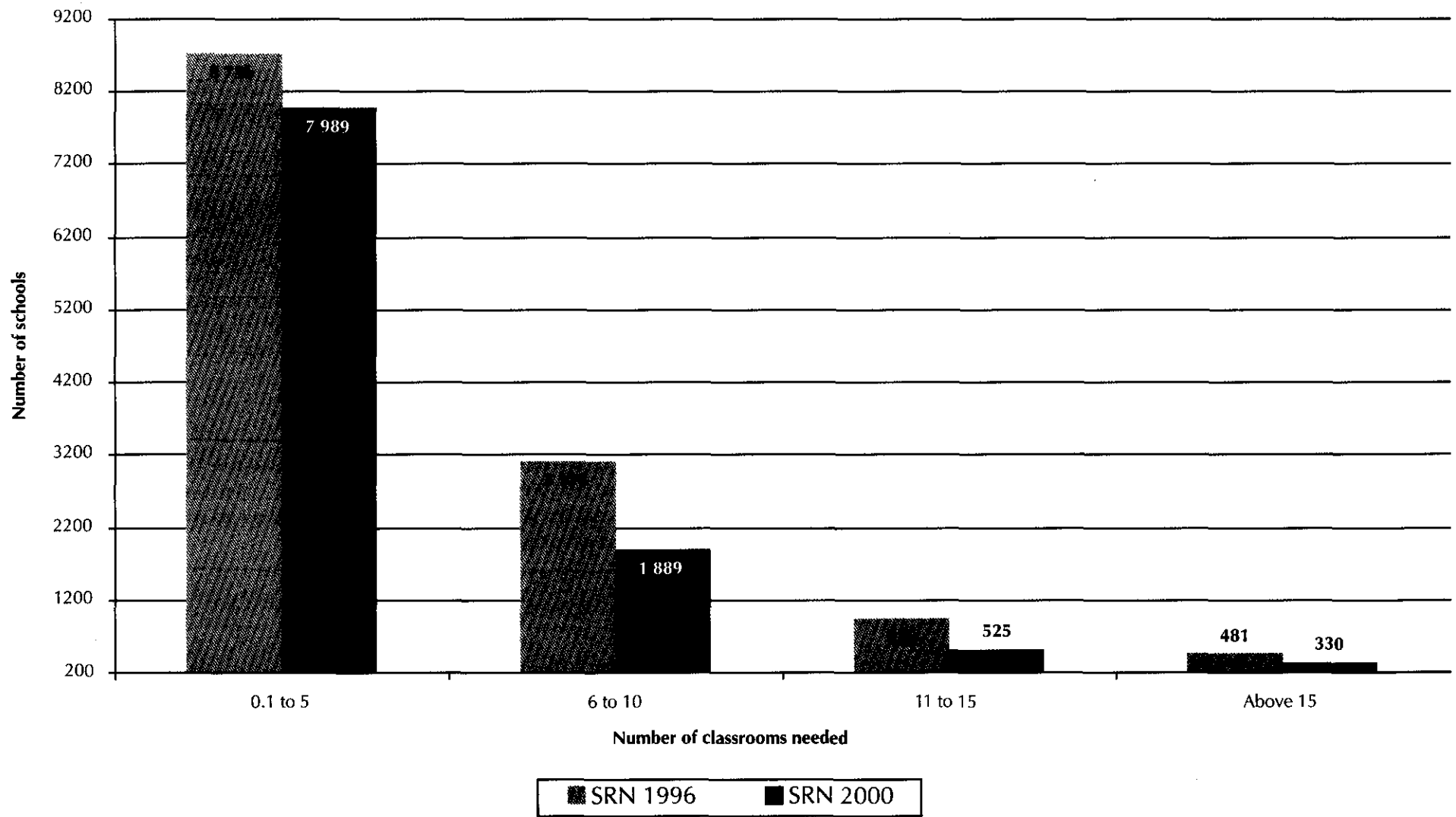


Figure 6(a): Schools needing additional classrooms in 1996 and 2000

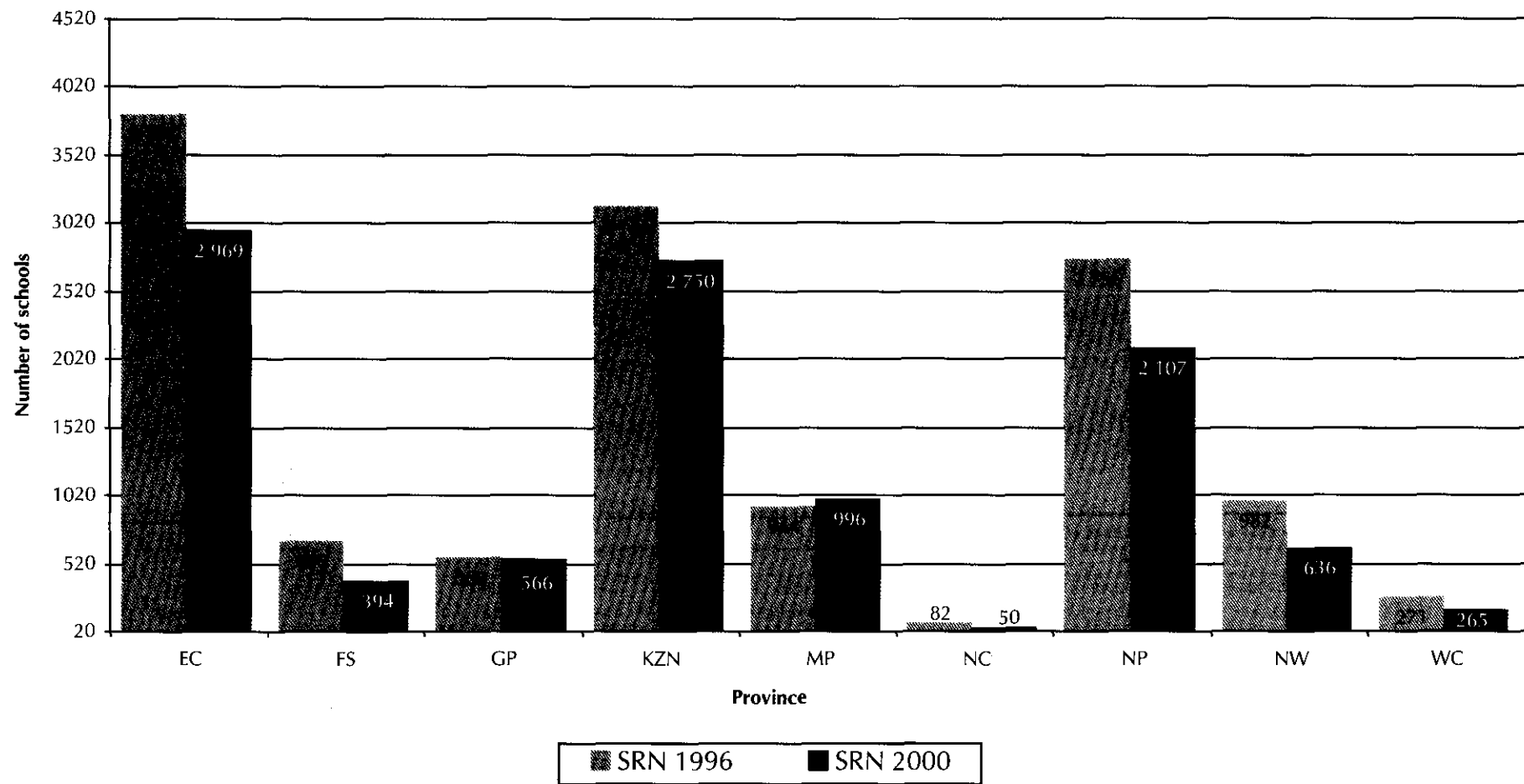


Figure 6(b): Number of schools that needed additional classrooms in 1996 and 2000

- The proportion of schools that required 6 to 10 classrooms decreased from 11.7% in 1996 to 7.0% in 2000. In KwaZulu-Natal, the reduction in classroom shortages could be attributed to more classrooms and/or schools being built, in spite of the increase that the province has had in learner enrolment. North West and Free State could attribute their decline in classroom shortages to the decline in learner enrolment and to the construction of additional classrooms and/or schools.

4.5 NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH KEY SPECIALISED ROOMS

Table 11(a): Physical science laboratories in secondary schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996				Total 1996	2000						
	Number of schools with laboratory		Number of schools without laboratory			Number of schools with laboratory		Number of schools without laboratory		No response		Total 2000
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	223	29.7	528	70.3	751	208	23.6	101	11.5	571	64.9	880
Free State	180	73.2	66	26.8	246	176	66.7	13	4.9	75	28.4	264
Gauteng	377	71.0	154	29.0	531	431	83.2	13	2.5	74	14.3	518
KwaZulu-Natal	375	30.1	871	69.9	1 246	359	24.8	186	12.8	904	62.4	1 449
Mpumalanga	139	33.8	281	66.2	420	117	28.1	17	4.0	216	52.1	323
Northern Cape	50	78.1	14	21.9	64	44	68.7	1	1.6	16	25.0	64
Northern Province	159	11.7	1 201	88.3	1 360	209	15.0	287	20.6	896	64.4	1 392
North West	148	48.1	160	51.9	308	168	54.4	40	12.9	101	32.7	309
Western Cape	253	83.2	51	16.8	304	160	52.1	10	3.3	137	44.6	307
National	1 900	37.0	3 239	63.0	5 139	1 867	33.9	662	12.0	2 984	54.1	5 513

Table 11(b): Biology laboratories in secondary schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996				Total 1996	2000						
	Number of schools with laboratory		Number of schools without laboratory			Number of schools with laboratory		Number of schools without laboratory		No response		Total 2000
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	135	18.0	616	82.0	751	166	18.9	125	14.2	589	66.9	880
Free State	131	53.3	115	46.7	246	162	61.4	15	5.7	87	33.0	264
Gauteng	346	65.2	185	34.8	531	386	74.5	16	3.1	116	22.4	518
KwaZulu-Natal	263	21.1	983	78.9	1 246	262	18.1	211	14.6	976	67.4	1 449
Mpumalanga	81	19.3	339	79.7	420	90	21.4	1	0.2	231	55.0	323
Northern Cape	46	71.9	18	28.1	64	47	71.2	7	10.6	12	18.8	64
Northern Province	80	5.9	1 280	94.1	1 360	107	7.7	284	20.4	1 001	71.9	1 392
North West	110	35.7	198	64.3	308	124	40.1	46	14.9	139	45.0	309
Western Cape	229	75.3	75	24.7	304	135	44.0	10	3.3	162	52.8	307
National	1 426	27.7	3 713	72.3	5 139	1 479	26.8	719	13.0	3 315	60.1	5 513

- The number of schools reporting physical science laboratories decreased from 37.0% in 1996 to 33.9% in 2000. However, only 2 529 (45.9%) secondary schools responded to the question in 2000. Gauteng, North West and Northern Province reported an increase in the number of secondary schools with physical science laboratories in 2000.
- There was a slight decrease between 1996 and 2000 in the proportion of secondary schools that reported biology laboratories, with Western Cape reporting the highest decrease of its secondary schools having biology laboratories from 75.3% in 1996 to 44.0% in 2000. Three provinces – Gauteng (74.5%), Free State (61.4%) and North West (40.1%) – reported the highest proportion of secondary schools with biology laboratories in 2000. However, 60.1% of schools did not respond to this question in 2000.

4.6 USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR OTHER COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN 1996

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Total number of schools	Number of schools with media centres		Total number of schools	Number of schools with media centres		
		Number	%		Number	%	
Eastern Cape	5 879	421	7.2	6 260	597	9.5	2.3
Free State	2 877	332	11.5	2 500	368	14.7	3.2
Gauteng	2 173	954	43.9	2 204	1 137	51.6	7.7
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	910	17.6	5 734	1 160	20.2	2.6
Northern Province	4 157	208	5.0	4 261	311	7.3	2.3
North West	2 365	334	14.1	2 304	422	18.3	4.2
Western Cape	1 703	884	51.9	1 593	926	58.1	6.2
National	26 734	4 502	16.8	27 148	5 372	19.8	3.0

- There was an increase in the number of schools that reported they had media centres or libraries between 1996 and 2000. While 16.8% of all schools were reported to have media centres in 1996, the figure increased to 19.8% in 2000.



Figure 7(a): Use of school buildings for other community activities in 1996

- In 1996 the most common use of school buildings for other community purposes was their use as community centres (38.6%), followed by the use of schools for other purposes that were not specified (31.9%), and for Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) (29.5%).

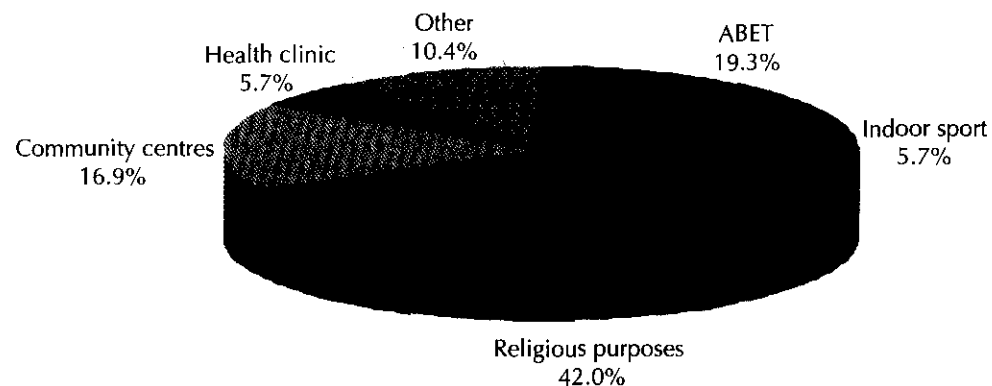


Figure 7(b): Use of school buildings for other community activities in 2000

- In 2000, the most common use of school buildings for other community purposes was their use for religious purposes (42.0%), followed by the use of schools as Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) centres (19.3%). There were more categories in the 2000 survey form than in the 1996 form.



5 RESOURCES

5.1 AVAILABILITY OF COMPUTERS

Table 12(a): Number of schools with computers by province in 2000

Province	Number of schools with computers		Number of schools without computers		No response		Total number of schools
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	553	8.8	5 233	83.6	474	7.6	6 260
Free State	516	20.6	1 783	71.3	201	8.0	2 500
Gauteng	1 818	82.5	353	16.0	33	1.5	2 204
KwaZulu-Natal	1 067	18.6	4 457	77.7	210	3.7	5 734
Mpumalanga	573	8.7	5 954	87.7	373	5.6	6 500
Northern Cape	276	37.3	459	61.1	7	1.1	742
Northern Province	483	11.3	3 496	82.0	282	6.6	4 261
North West	499	21.7	1 754	76.1	51	2.2	2 304
Western Cape	1 247	78.3	323	20.3	23	1.4	1 593
National	6 616	24.4	19 094	70.3	1 438	5.3	27 148

- According to the 2000 survey, 24.4% of schools nationally had computers. Gauteng (82.5%) and Western Cape (78.3%) recorded the highest number of schools with computers. Eastern Cape (8.8%) and Mpumalanga (8.7%) had the lowest number of schools with computers. This shows that there are provincial inequities in the provision of computers at schools in South Africa. (Note that no comparison can be made with 1996, as the 1996 survey only asked about computers for teaching and learning.)



Table 12(b): Schools with computers for teaching and learning by type by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Primary				Combined				Secondary				Un-classified 2000	Total			
	1996		2000		1996		2000		1996		2000			1996		2000	
	Number	As % of primary schools	Number	As % of primary schools	Number	As % of combined schools	Number	As % of combined schools	Number	As % of secondary schools	Number	As % of secondary schools	Number	As % of total schools	Number	As % of total schools	
Eastern Cape	105	3.7	122	4.3	30	1.6	61	2.4	42	6.3	90	11.1	0	205	3.3	281	4.3
Free State	68	2.9	82	4.4	37	14.9	73	20.8	49	19.9	59	22.3	0	154	5.4	214	8.6
Gauteng	312	22.8	482	35.5	83	30.4	168	54.5	199	37.5	253	48.8	10	594	27.3	913	41.4
KwaZulu-Natal	154	4.2	233	5.9	75	28.5	113	32.0	152	12.2	224	15.5	2	381	7.4	572	10.0
Northern Cape	43	12.5	36	10.7	39	23.7	38	23.3	27	12.7	17	10.3	0	105	15.3	112	16.6
Northern Province	85	3.1	84	3.1	6	6.6	36	27.9	40	2.9	75	5.4	3	131	3.2	198	4.6
North West	69	4.3	79	5.3	22	4.8	41	8.1	35	11.4	53	17.2	1	126	5.3	174	7.6
Western Cape	288	23.9	382	35.9	80	41.7	128	58.4	157	51.6	210	68.4	0	525	30.8	720	45.2
National	1 188	6.8	1 593	9.5	400	9.7	703	14.8	747	14.5	1 039	18.8	16	2 335	8.7	3 351	12.3

Table 12(c): Number of schools with e-mail addresses by province in 2000

Province	Schools with e-mail	
	Number	%
Eastern Cape	133	0.3
Free State	119	0.4
Gauteng	524	1.9
KwaZulu-Natal	261	1.0
Northern Cape	11	0.1
Northern Province	51	0.2
North West	78	0.3
Western Cape	623	2.3
National	1 867	6.9

- However, if we look at the proportion of schools with computers, secondary schools had the highest proportion of schools with computers at 14.5% in 1996 and 18.8% on 2000.
- Western Cape had the highest proportion of schools with an e-mail facility in 2000, at 2.3%.

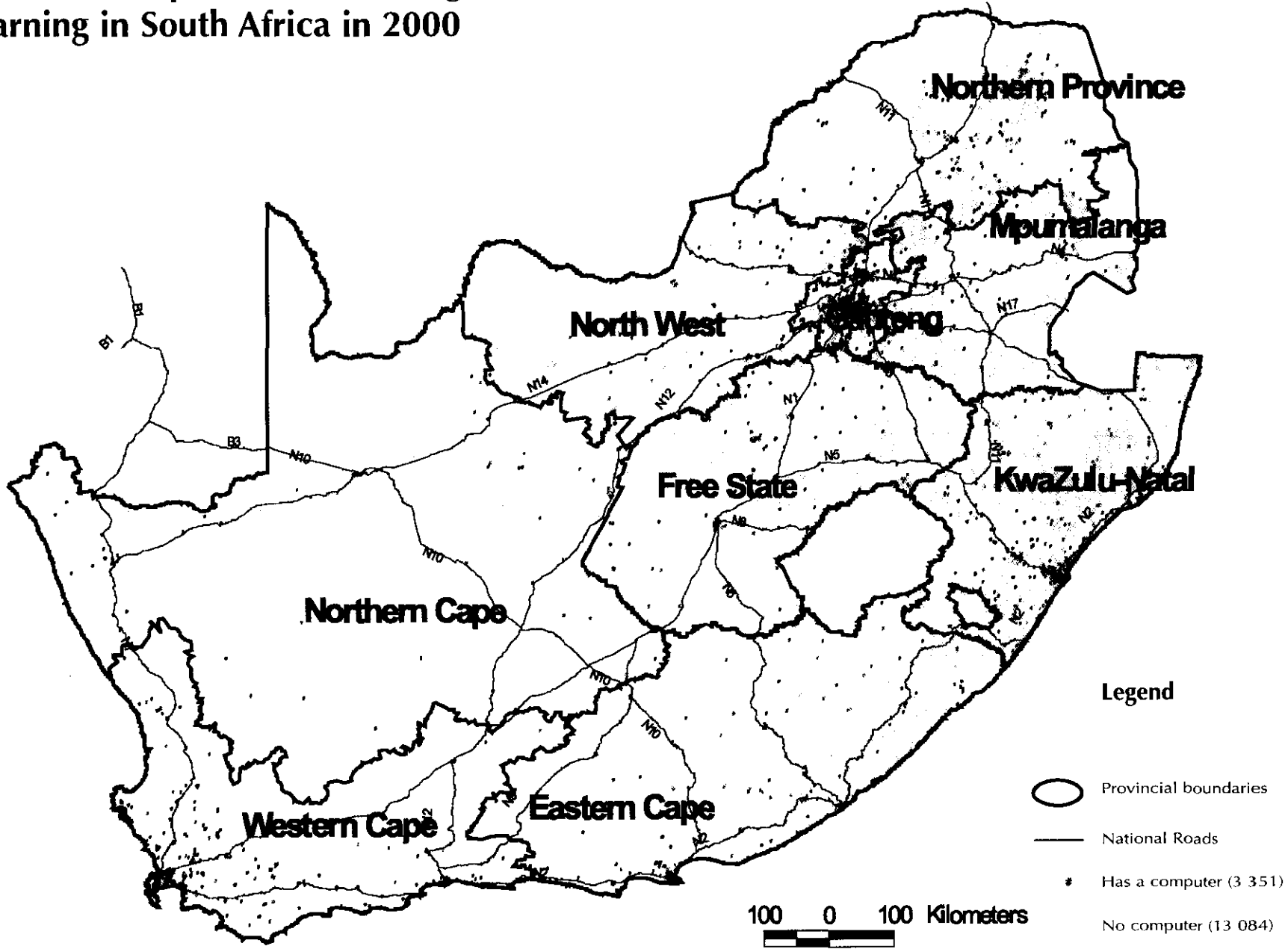


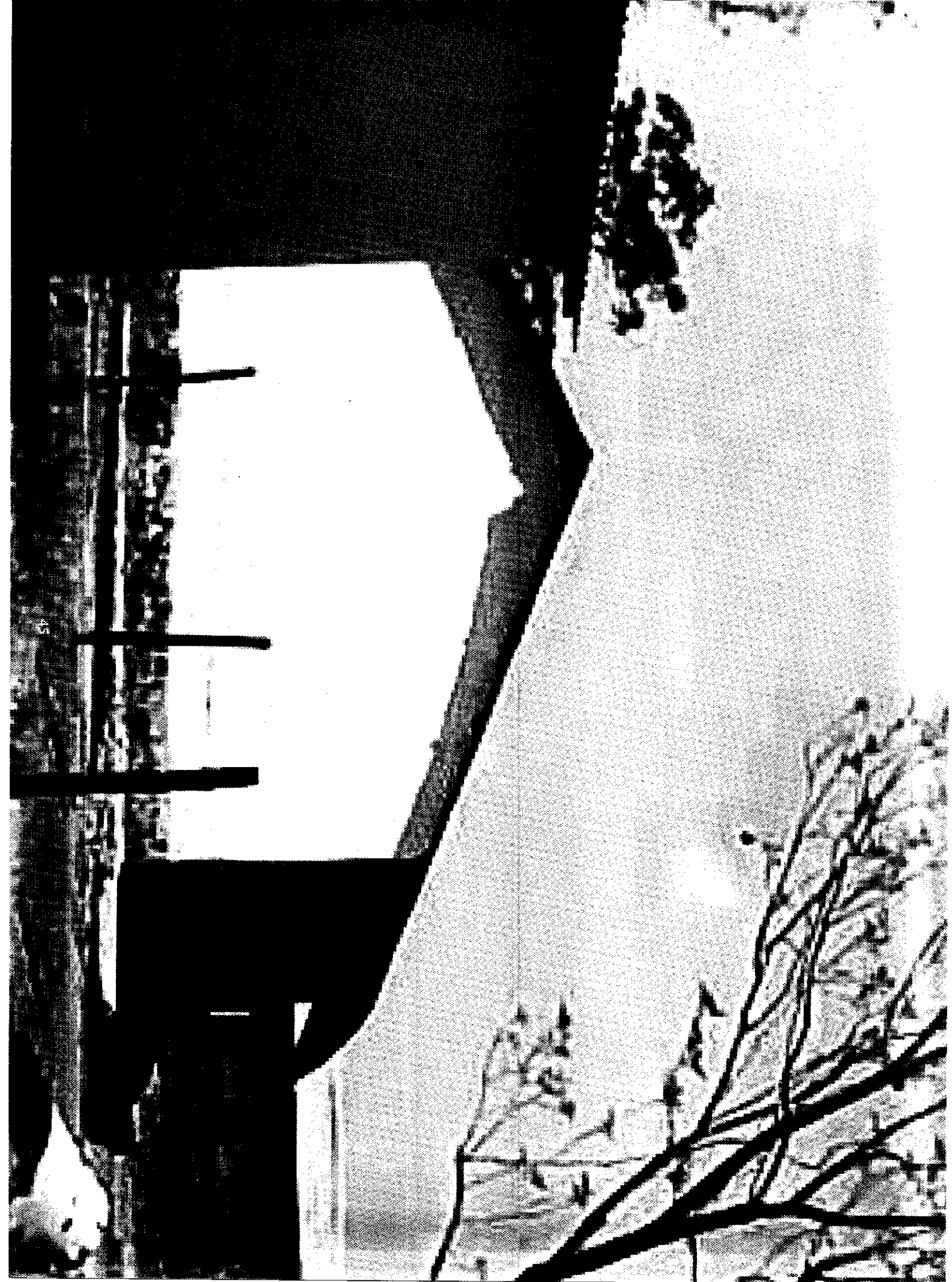
- The overall picture of schools with computers for teaching and learning by type shows that the primary phase had more schools with computers in 1996 (1 188) as compared to other phases. This figure increased to 1 593 for primary schools in 2000.
- The most marked net change in the provision of computers for teaching and learning was in the combined phase, from 9.7% in 1996 to 14.8% in 2000.

Province	1996					2000				
	Number of learners		Number of computers for teaching and learning		Learner-computer ratio	Number of learners		Number of computers for teaching and learning		Learner-computer ratio
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	2 226 408	18.7	1 259	7.7	1 768	2 113 367	18.2	5 660	8.0	373
Free State	785 217	6.6	1 306	8.0	601	744 627	6.4	4 110	5.8	181
Gauteng	1 424 360	12.0	4 282	26.2	333	1 527 698	13.2	23 612	33.4	65
KwaZulu-Natal	2 612 235	22.0	2 368	14.5	1 103	2 646 126	22.8	11 581	16.4	228
Northern Cape	199 605	1.7	782	4.8	253	174 497	1.5	1 643	2.6	95
Northern Province	1 902 732	16.0	753	4.6	2 527	1 722 869	14.9	3 718	5.3	463
North West	954 907	8.0	1 266	7.7	754	896 141	7.7	3 529	5.0	254
Western Cape	871 708	7.3	3 183	19.5	274	916 115	7.9	13 784	19.5	66
National	11 875 380	100.0	16 359	100.0	726	11 598 701	100.0	70 711	100.0	164

- In 1996 Gauteng province had the highest proportion of computers for teaching and learning (26.2%) but only 12.0% of the national learner enrolment. In the same province, the proportion of computers and learner enrolment increased to 33.4% and 13.2% respectively by 2000.
- North West province, whose learner enrolment almost equals that of Western Cape, had only 5.0% of computers in 2000 while the Western Cape had 19.5% of computers. KwaZulu-Natal, which had the highest share of learners (22.8%), had less than half of the number of computers in Gauteng schools.
- In 1996, Northern Province had the highest learner-computer ratio at 2 527:1, but this improved considerably in 2000 to 463:1. The improvement in the provision of computers for teaching and learning (as evident in the learner-computer ratio) is noticeable in all provinces. Western Cape and Gauteng had the lowest ratios (66:1 and 65:1 respectively) in 2000. Nationally, the learner-computer ratio improved significantly from 726:1 in 1996 to 164:1 in 2000.

Schools with computers for teaching and learning in South Africa in 2000







6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS*

Table 14: Schools with telecommunications facilities by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Total number of schools	Number of schools with telecommunication facilities		Total number of schools	Number of schools with telecommunication facilities		
		Number	%		Number	%	
Eastern Cape	5 879	1 117	19.0	6 280	3 691	59.0	40.0
Free State	2 877	745	25.9	2 500	1 471	58.8	32.9
Gauteng	2 173	1 985	91.3	2 204	2 110	95.7	4.4
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	1 788	34.6	5 734	3 871	67.5	33.0
Limpopo	1 079	35	3.2	1 307	305	23.3	22.1
Northern Cape	327	405	76.3	482	442	91.7	15.2
Northern Province	4 157	1 561	37.6	4 261	2 095	49.2	11.6
North West	2 365	879	37.2	2 304	1 321	57.3	20.2
Western Cape	1 703	1 606	94.3	1 593	1 562	98.1	3.7
National	26 734	10 819	40.5	27 148	17 498	64.5	24.0

*Telecommunications facilities include telephones, cellular phones, internet, two-way radios and other forms of telecommunications that were not specified. Schools that selected more than one telecommunications facility were only counted once.

**In 2000, schools that answered "yes" when asked if they had telecommunications, but did not indicate the type of facility they had, were also included in the table.

- There was a significant improvement in the provision of telecommunications facilities at schools. There were 6 679 more schools that had telephones in 2000 than there were in 1996. The increase in the number of schools that had some form of telecommunications can be attributed to the increase in access to cellular phone technology. In 1996, only 13 schools nationally reported that they used cellular phone technology. By 2000 the number had risen exponentially to 7 210. Anecdotal evidence suggests that most of these cellular phones are privately owned by the principal or teachers at the school.
- Eastern Cape had the highest net increase in the number of schools that had telecommunications facilities, followed by KwaZulu-Natal.



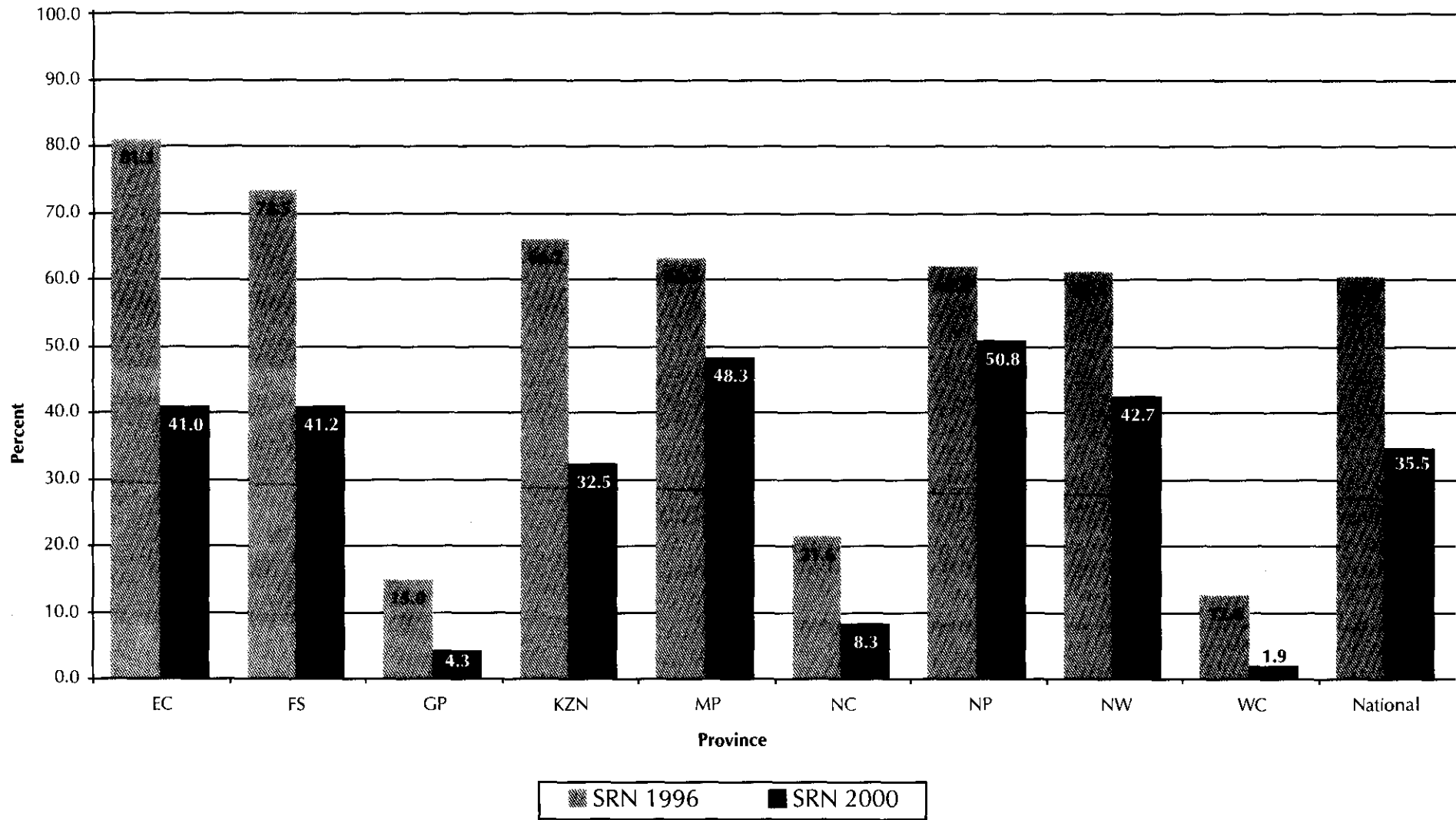
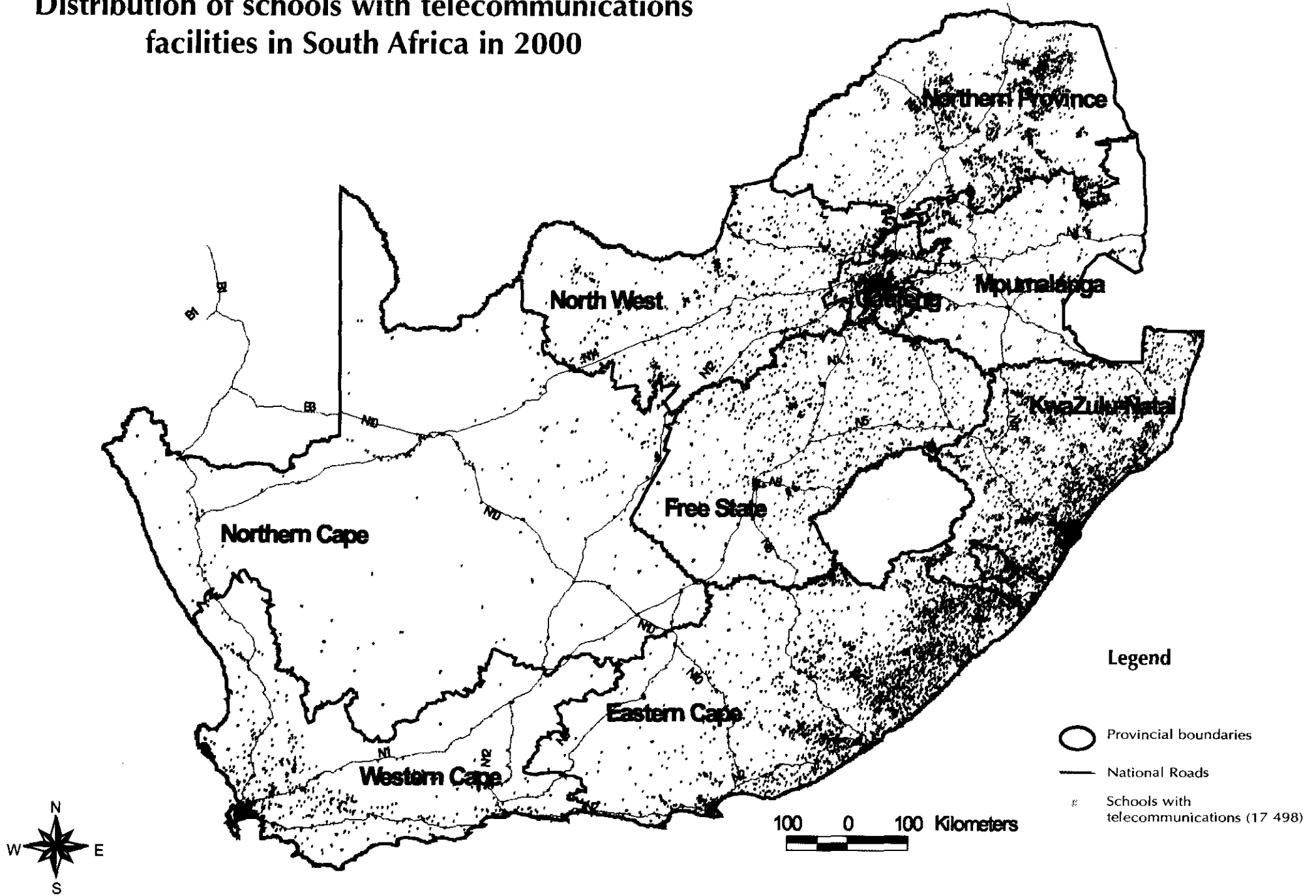


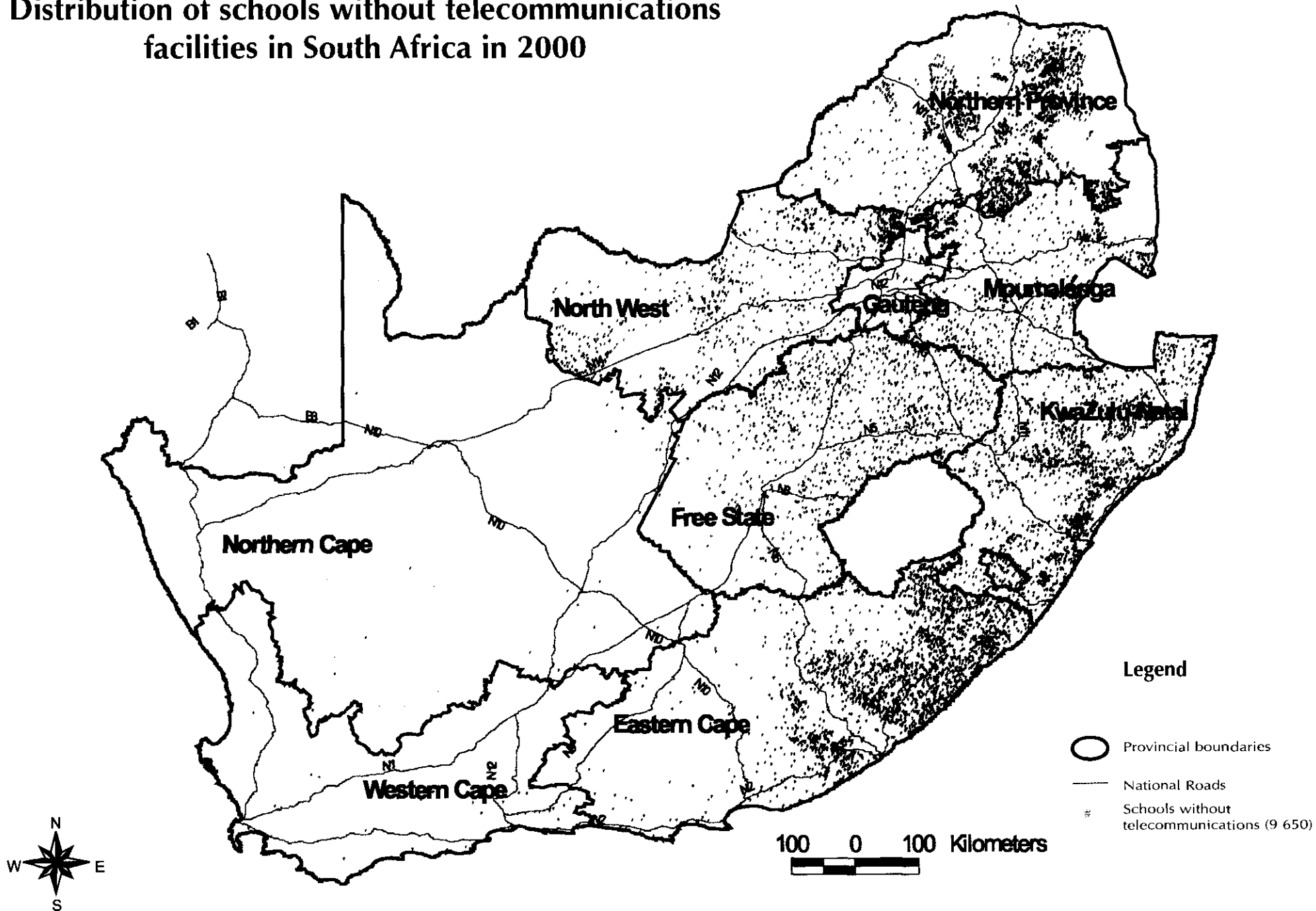
Figure 8: Schools without telecommunications facilities in 1996 and 2000

- In 1996, it was reported that 60.6% of schools did not have telecommunications facilities. The figure dropped to 35.5% in 2000. Eastern Cape had 81.1% of schools without any form of telecommunications in 1996, which declined to only 41.0% of schools in 2000.

Distribution of schools with telecommunications facilities in South Africa in 2000



Distribution of schools without telecommunications facilities in South Africa in 2000



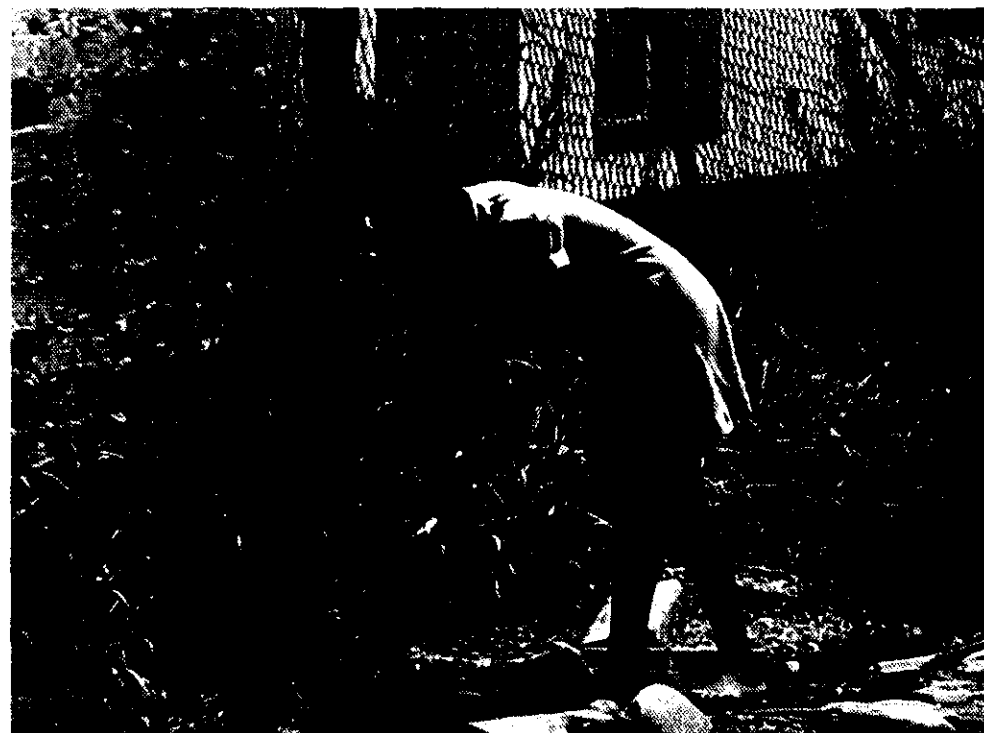
6.2 WATER AVAILABILITY

Table 15: Number of schools with water by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996					2000					Net % change in schools with water
	Total number of schools	Number of schools with water		No response		Total number of schools	Number of schools with water		No response		
		Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	5 079	3 365	66.3	71	1.4	6 260	3 689	58.9	50	0.8	1.7
Free State	2 877	1 769	61.5	35	1.2	2 500	1 689	67.6	45	1.8	6.1
Gauteng	2 173	2 045	94.1	14	0.6	2 204	2 145	97.3	8	0.4	3.2
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	3 366	65.1	23	0.4	5 734	3 912	68.2	8	0.1	3.2
Limpopo	1 211	472	39.0	15	1.2	1 012	464	45.8	0	0.0	7.5
Northern Province	4 157	1 427	34.3	34	0.8	4 261	2 690	63.1	4	0.1	28.8
North West	2 365	1 948	82.4	50	2.1	2 304	2 060	89.4	6	0.3	7.0
Western Cape	1 703	1 603	94.1	12	0.7	1 593	1 561	98.0	0	0.0	3.9
National	26 734	17 366	65.0	265	1.0	27 148	19 331	71.2	408	1.5	6.2

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease.

- Northern Province had the highest improvement in the number of schools with potable water, from 34.3% in 1996 to 63.1% in 2000. Mpumalanga appears to have had a decline in the number of schools with access to potable water, which may be attributed to the increase in the number of schools that did not respond to the question.
- Nationally, the provision of potable water to schools improved from 65.0% in 1996 to 71.2% in 2000.
- There was a significant improvement in the provision of potable water to schools. In 1996, 34.1% of schools in the country did not have potable water on the school premises. By 2000, the figure had dropped to 27.3%.



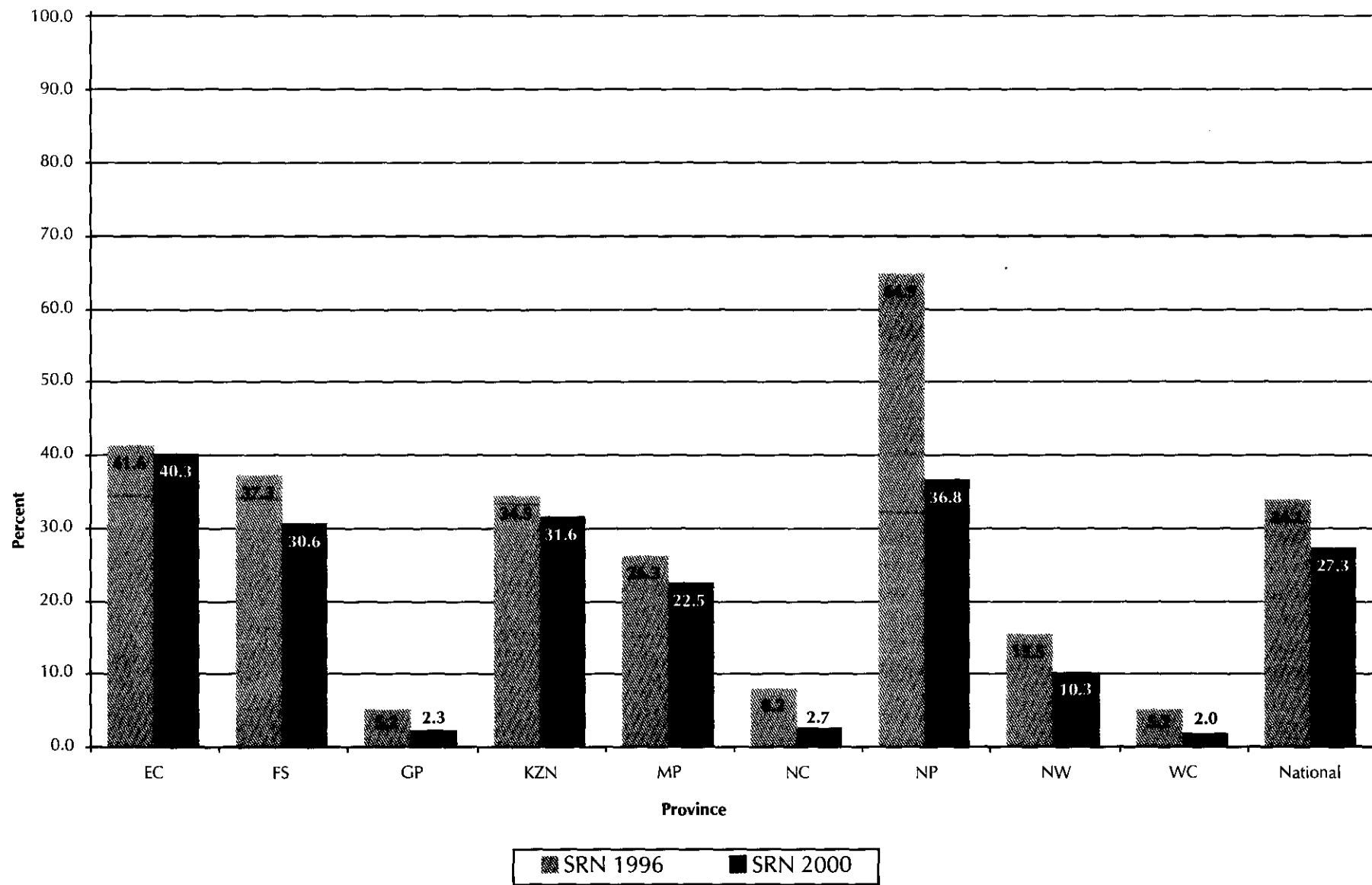
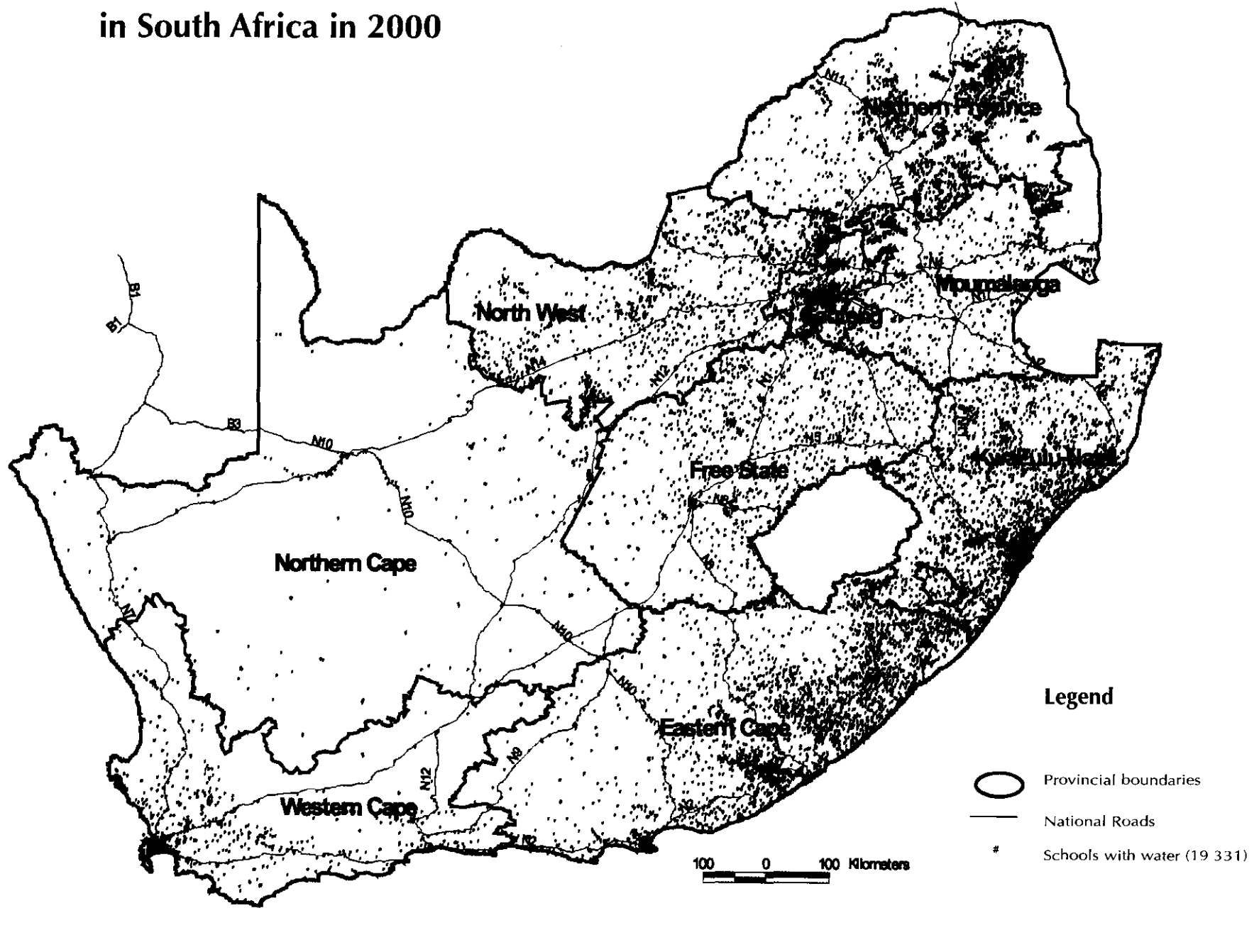


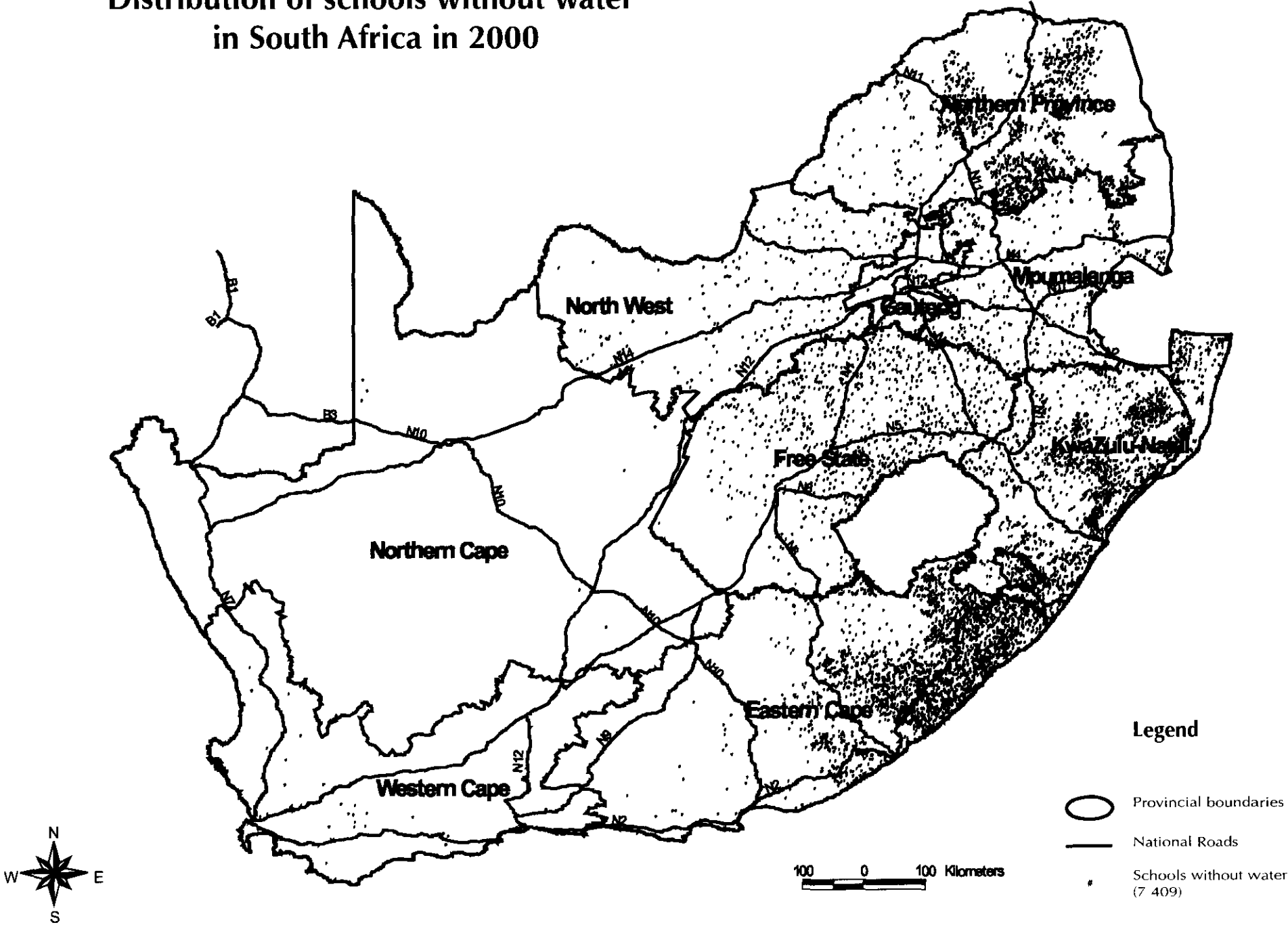
Figure 9: Schools without water on site in 1996 and 2000

- The greatest decline in the proportion of schools without potable water on site was reported in the Northern Province, where 64.9% of schools did not have potable water on site in 1996 and 36.8% were in a similar condition in 2000.
- In 2000, schools without potable water on site were most common in the Eastern Cape (40.3%), Northern Province (36.8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (31.6%).

Distribution of schools with water in South Africa in 2000



Distribution of schools without water in South Africa in 2000

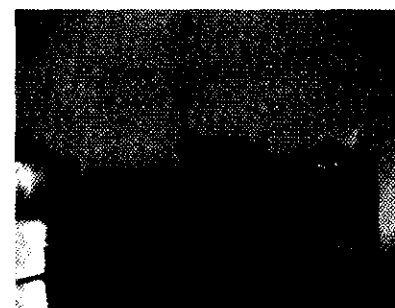
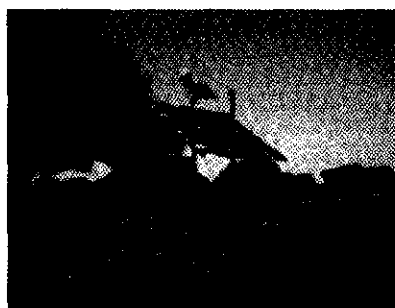


6.3 POWER SUPPLY

Table 16(a): Number of schools supplied with electricity by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Total number of schools	Total number of schools with electricity	As % of total schools	Total number of schools	Total number of schools with electricity	As % of total schools	
Eastern Cape	5 879	1 316	22.4	6 260	2 474	39.5	17.1
Free State	2 877	1 207	42.0	2 500	1 348	53.9	11.9
Gauteng	2 173	1 876	86.3	2 204	2 056	93.3	7.0
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	1 953	37.7	5 734	2 485	43.3	5.6
Northern Province	4 157	885	21.3	4 261	2 175	51.0	29.7
North West	2 365	1 053	44.5	2 304	1 486	64.5	20.0
Western Cape	1 703	1 502	88.2	1 593	1 521	95.5	7.3
National	26 734	11 174	41.8	27 148	14 891	54.9	13.1

* Data includes 564 schools that indicated that they were using "other" as a power source, but had selected "no" when asked if they had electricity



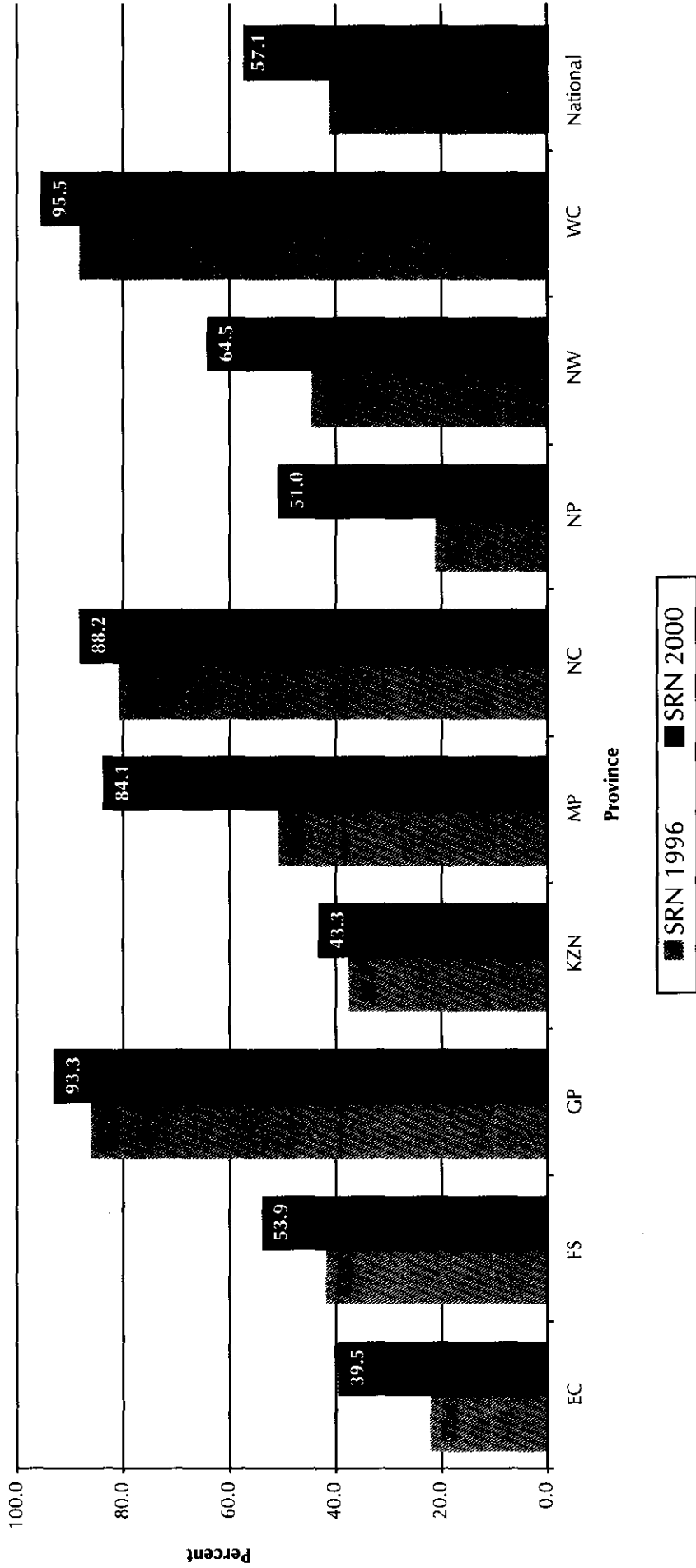


Figure 10: Schools with electricity in 1996 and 2000

Province	With electricity			Without electricity		No response	% None	% With electricity	% No response
	Wired & supplied	Generators	Other	Wired but not supplied	None				
Eastern Cape	1 061	58	197	209	4 318	36	77.0	22.4	0.6
Free State	1 181	22	4	62	1 573	34	56.8	42.0	1.2
Gauteng	1 873	2	1	77	206	14	13.0	86.3	0.6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 901	28	24	226	2 973	22	61.8	37.7	0.4
Northern Cape	295	7	10	8	81	7	17.4	82.6	0.3
Northern Province	866	6	11	356	2 886	30	78.0	21.3	0.7
North West	977	20	56	168	1 119	25	54.4	44.5	1.1
Western Cape	1 491	9	2	17	173	11	11.2	88.2	0.6
National	10 706	162	306	1 339	14 028	192	57.5	41.8	0.7
Percent	40.0	0.6	1.1	5.0	52.5	0.7			

Province	With electricity				Without electricity		No response	% Without electricity	% With electricity	% No response
	Wired & supplied	Generators	Solar	Other	Wired but not supplied	None				
Eastern Cape	1 729	22	642	81	218	3 139	429	53.6	39.5	6.9
Free State	1 328	5	5	10	63	994	95	42.3	53.9	3.8
Gauteng	2 053	1	1	1	24	100	24	5.6	93.3	1.1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 368	20	5	92	143	2 865	241	52.5	43.3	4.2
Northern Cape	396	2	21	1	5	42	10	9.6	90.4	0.0
Northern Province	1 046	5	221	103	336	1 585	165	45.1	51.0	3.9
North West	1 375	7	76	28	83	695	40	33.8	64.5	1.7
Western Cape	1 508	9	2	2	7	52	13	3.7	95.5	0.8
National	13 371	76	973	1 072	881	9 472	1 303	38.1	57.1	4.8
Percent	49.3	0.3	3.6	3.9	3.2	34.9	4.8			

- The percentage of schools with access to electricity improved significantly from 41.8% in 1996 to 57.1% in 2000 as shown in Table 16(c).
- In 2000 Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of schools without power (53.6%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (52.5%).
- In 1996 only 21.3% of schools in the Northern Province had electricity, which improved to 51.0% in 2000. Improvement has also been noted in other provinces. The increase could be attributed partly to the increase in the number of schools using "other" forms of power and solar power. Eskom has also played a significant role in providing electricity in schools.

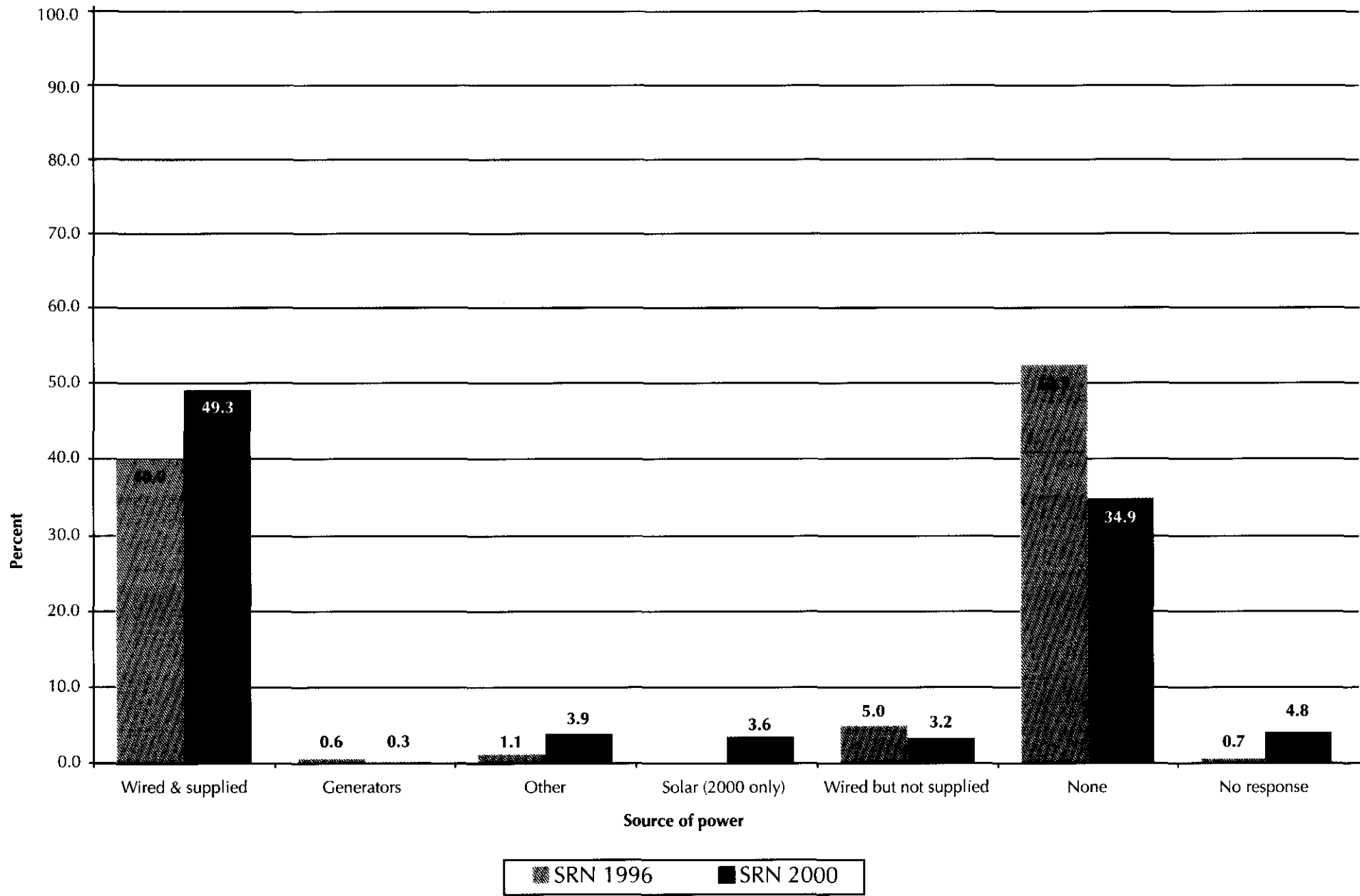
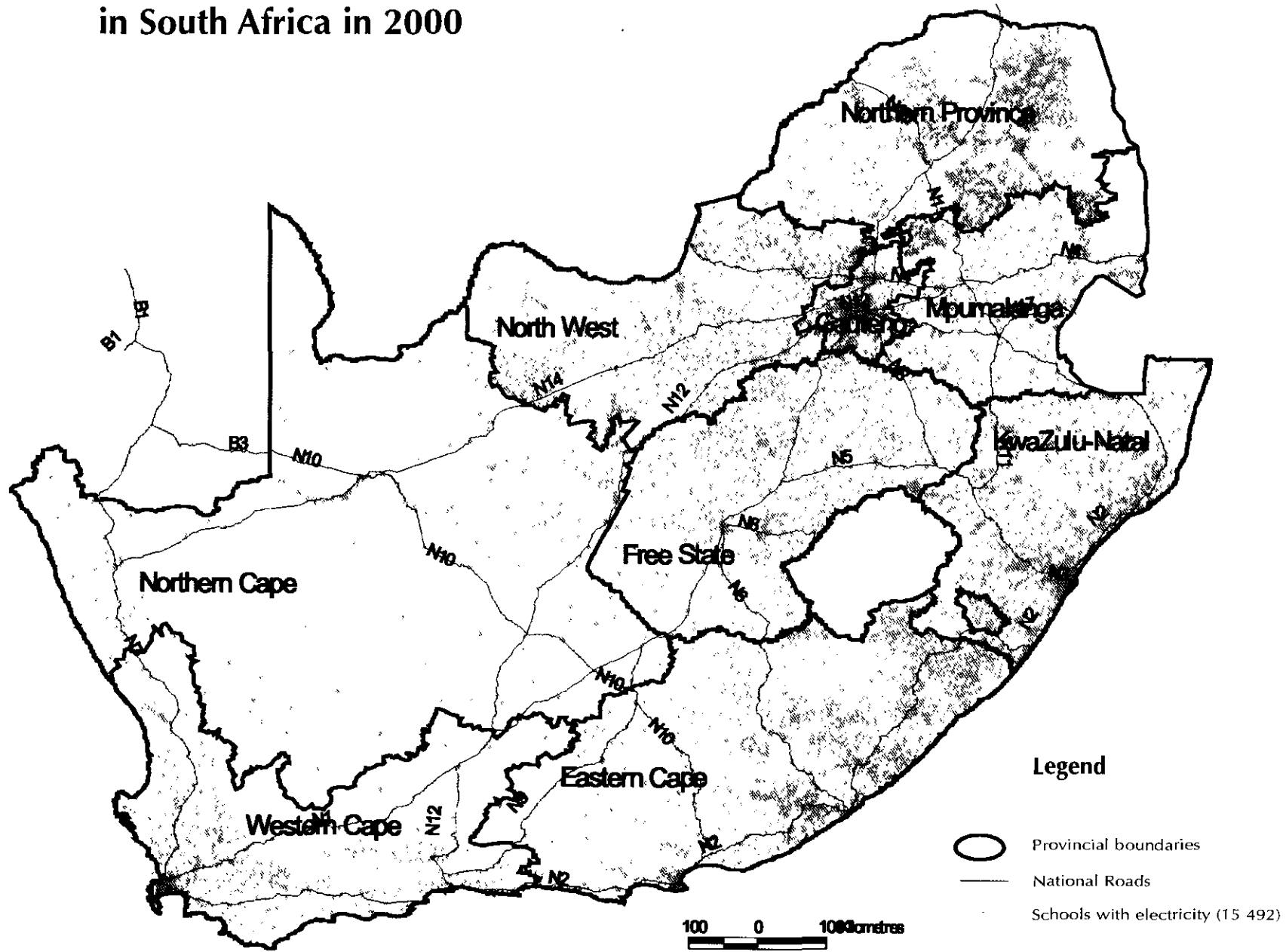
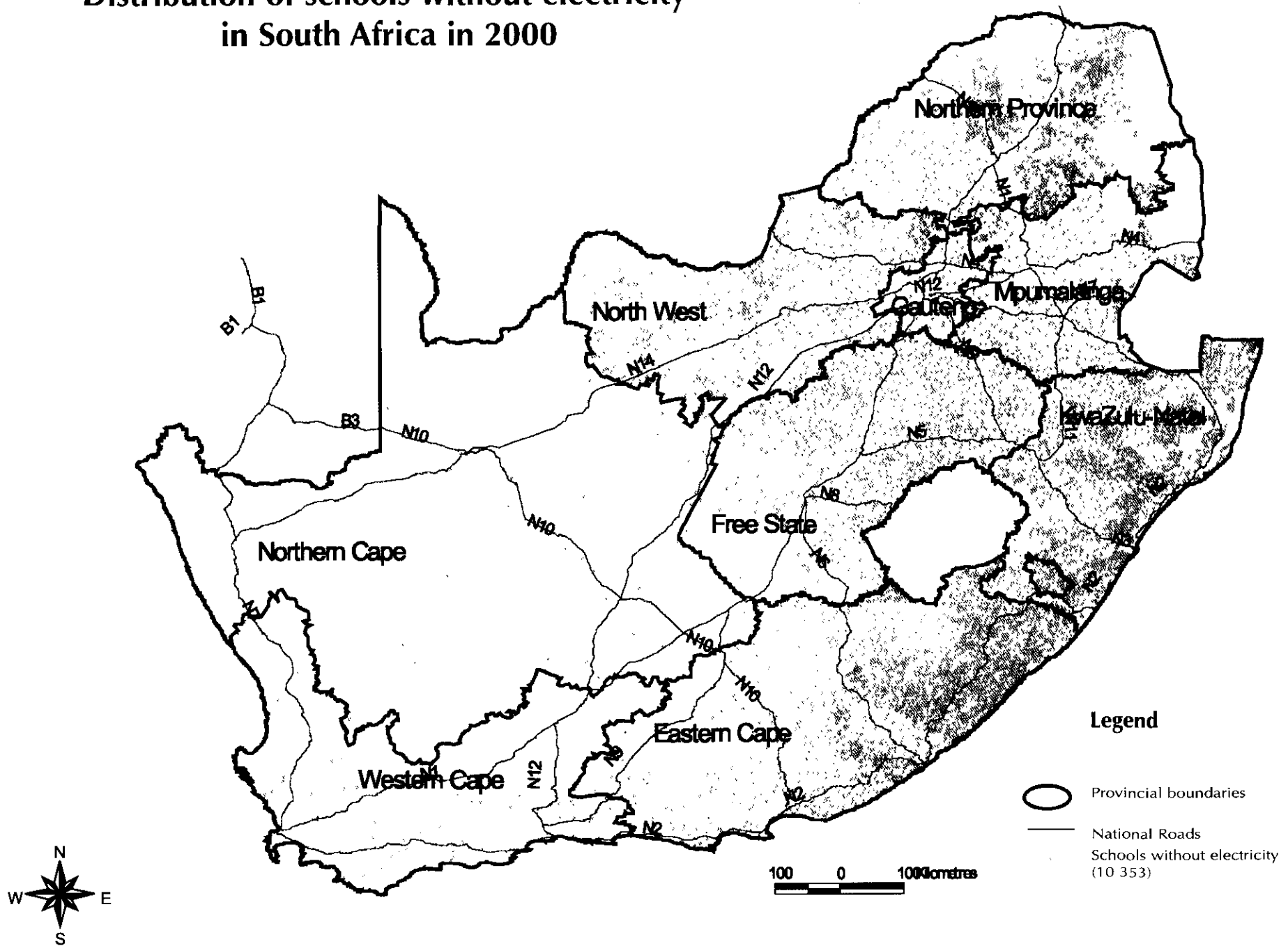


Figure 11: Power by type of supply in 1996 and 2000

Distribution of schools with electricity in South Africa in 2000



Distribution of schools without electricity in South Africa in 2000



6.4 SANITATION

Table 17(a): Schools without toilets by province in 1996 and 2000*

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Total number of schools	Schools without toilets		Total number of schools	Schools without toilets		
		Number	%		Number	%	
Eastern Cape	5 879	1 475	25.1	6 260	1 177	18.8	-6.3
Free State	2 877	493	17.1	2 500	327	13.1	-4.1
Gauteng	2 173	52	2.4	2 204	24	1.1	-1.3
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	505	9.8	5 734	333	5.8	-4.0
Limpopo	1 117	13	1.2	1 077	17	1.6	0.4
Northern Province	4 157	969	23.3	4 261	318	7.5	-1.8
North West	2 365	129	5.5	2 304	186	8.1	-27.3
Western Cape	1 703	6	0.4	1 593	2	0.1	-0.2
National	26 734	3 265	12.2	27 148	2 498	9.2	-3.0

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

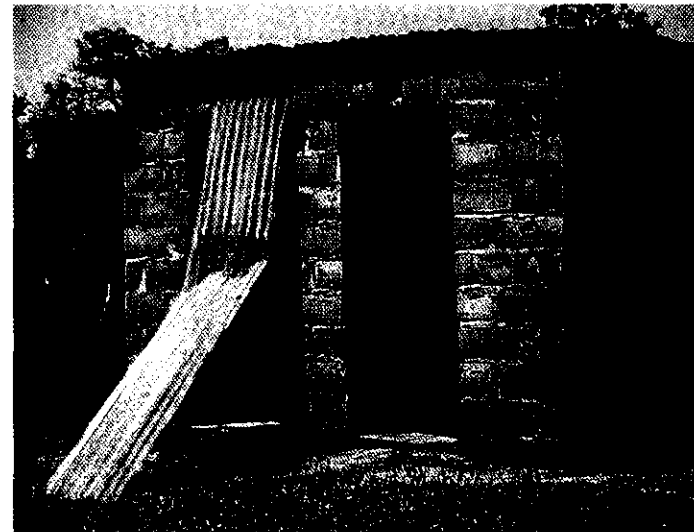
* This table is based on the "no" responses when schools were asked whether they had toilet facilities on site

- Overall, the provision of sanitation to schools has improved. The proportion of schools without toilets decreased from 12.2% in 1996 to 9.2% in 2000. Eastern Cape still had the highest proportion of schools without toilets (18.8%). Only one province, North West, recorded an increase in the number of schools without toilets (129 schools in 1996 compared to 186 schools in 2000).
- While in 1996 it was reported that 55.0% of learners (6.6 million) were in schools without toilet facilities, in 2000 only 16.6% of learners were in schools without toilet facilities. This figure is calculated by counting the number of learners in schools that indicated that they did not have toilet facilities.
- However, there were many toilets (15.5%) in 2000 that were not working (see Figure 12). The provinces with the highest proportion of toilets not working were Northern Province (23.3%), Eastern Cape (19.9%) and North West (19.8%).

Table 17(b): Learner-toilet ratios by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net change in learner-toilet ratio
	Number of learners	Number of toilets	Learner-toilet ratio	Number of learners	Number of toilets	Learner-toilet ratio	
Eastern Cape	2 213 997	45 181	49	2 113 387	56 431	37	-12.0
Free State	789 933	22 017	35	744 627	22 895	32	-3.4
Gauteng	1 427 872	48 812	29	1 527 698	53 401	28	-0.6
KwaZulu-Natal	2 598 573	56 940	45	2 646 126	68 274	38	-6.9
Limpopo	1 214 411	27 415	44	1 244 927	27 334	45	-1.5
Northern Province	1 403 020	33 352	37	1 732 869	37 800	45	-11.5
North West	958 120	24 741	38	896 141	26 759	33	-5.2
Western Cape	885 416	30 246	29	916 115	29 736	30	1.5
National	11 897 965	287 199	41	11 598 701	323 359	35	-5.6

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease



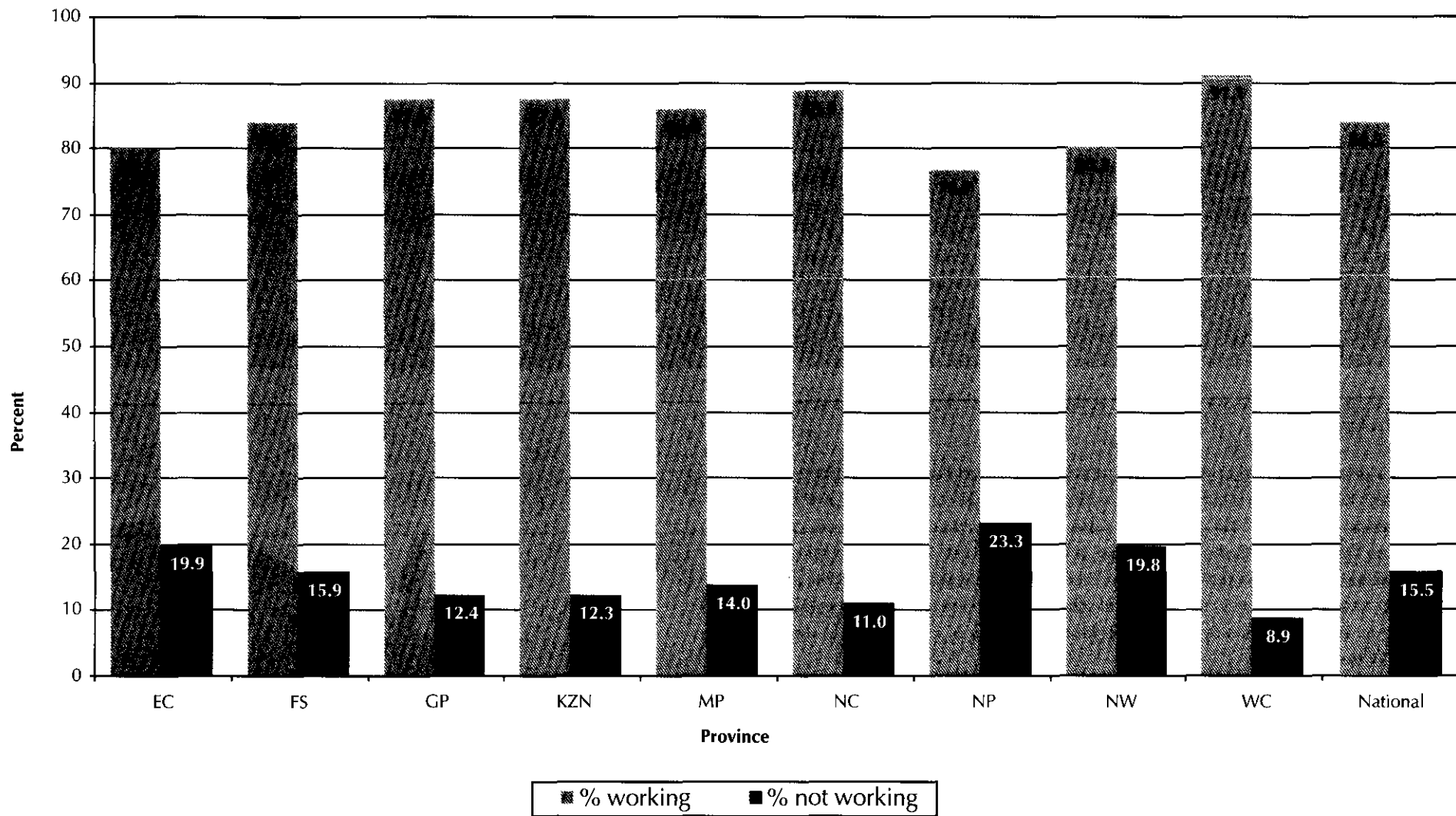
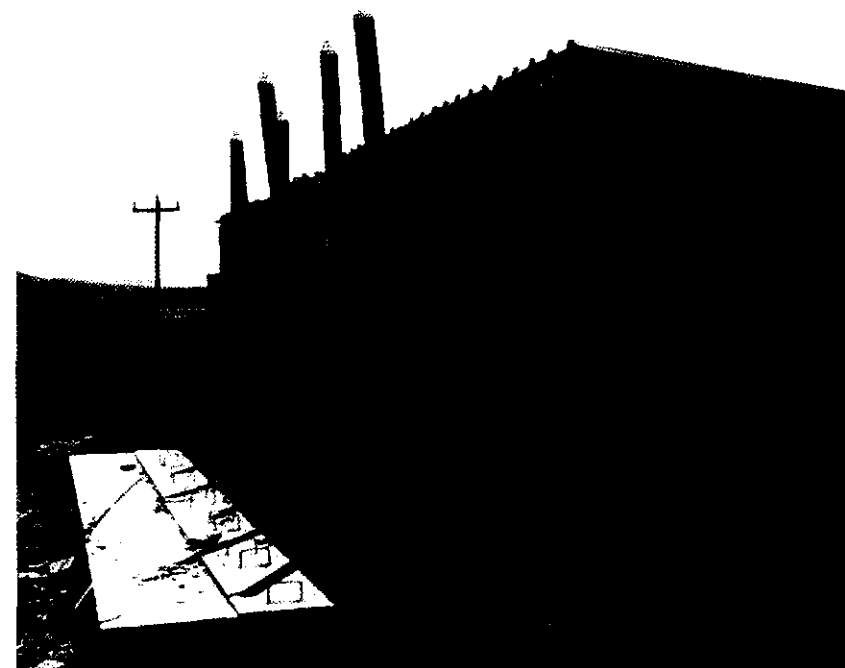


Figure 12: Toilets working/not working in 2000

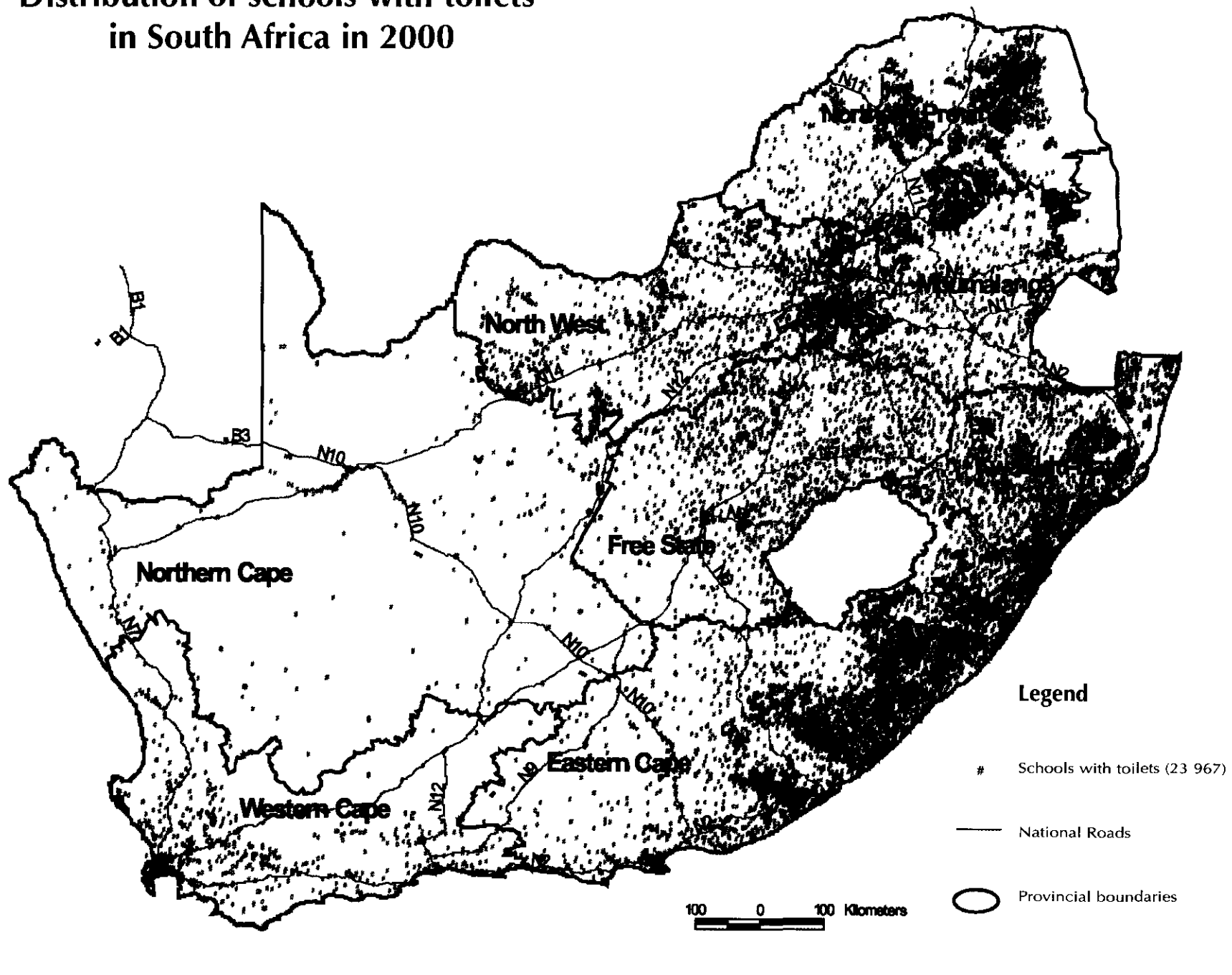
Province	Flush sewer		Flush septic		Chemical toilet		Pit latrine		Bucket system		No response	
	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000
Eastern Cape	825	792	123	286	727	417	2 608	3 465	68	64	32	1 238
Free State	655	690	143	195	8	9	1 506	1 233	12	13	60	360
Gauteng	1 888	1 794	50	147	10	13	141	83	3	0	29	167
KwaZulu-Natal	1 272	1 272	175	381	289	674	2 830	3 030	23	12	80	365
North West	307	257	69	121	15	3	54	42	41	31	5	10
Northern Province	349	398	176	243	90	144	3 038	3 131	7	3	128	342
North West	593	580	162	269	108	27	1 307	1 219	18	5	48	204
Western Cape	1 224	1 200	170	251	15		129	72	148	60	11	10
National	7 635	8 191	1 232	2 003	1 378	1 289	12 464	12 289	328	195	432	3 181
Percent	28.6	30.2	4.6	7.4	5.2	4.7	46.6	45.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	11.7

*Schools were asked to select the type of toilets, only if they had selected "yes" in a preceding question asking them if they had toilets

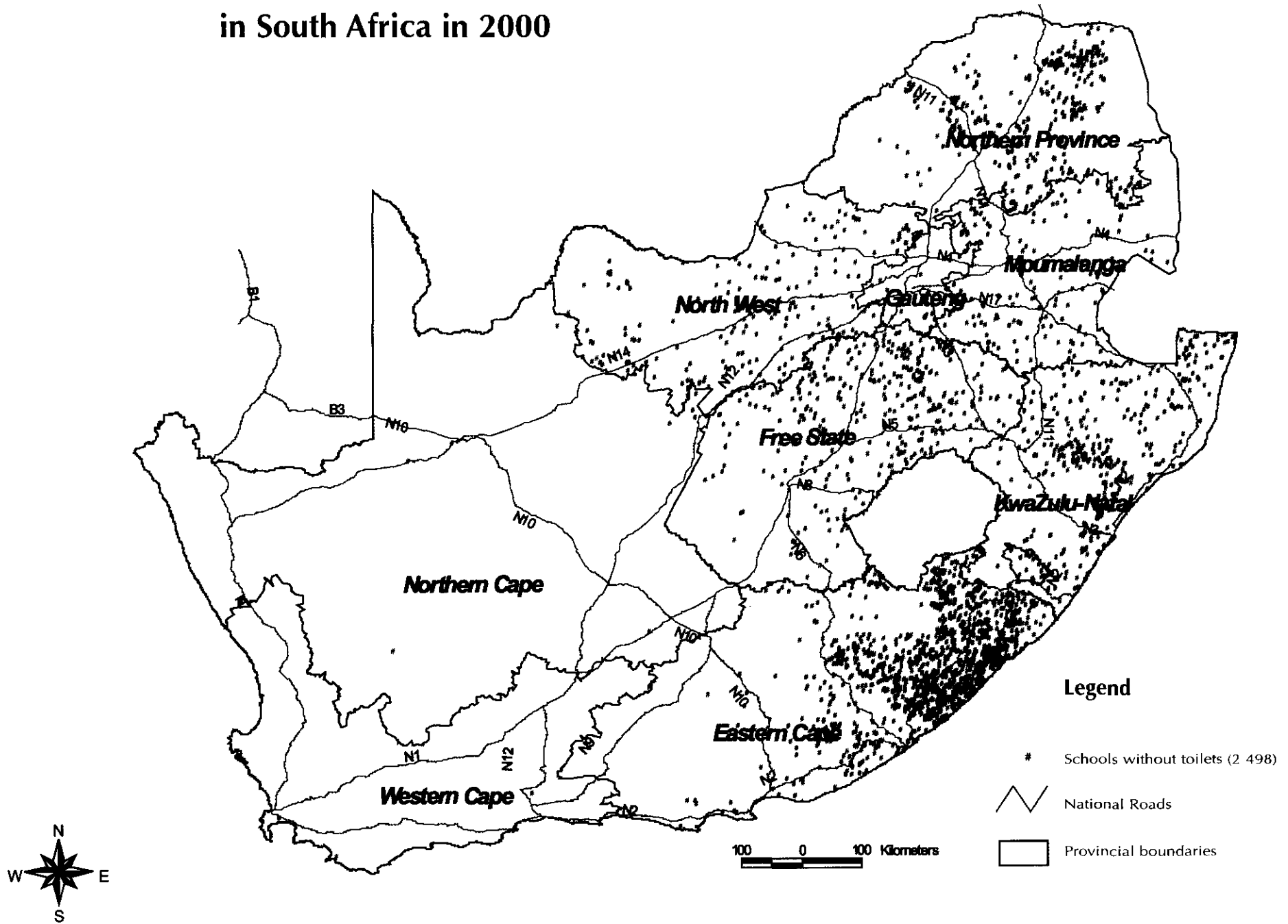
- There was a general increase in the number of schools that had flush septic tanks or flush sewer systems. On the other hand, there was a decline in the use of pit latrines and bucket systems, which means that the general increase in the provision of sanitation can be attributed, on the whole, to flush toilet systems. It may appear that there is a decline in the number of schools using flush sewer systems in Eastern Cape, but part of that decline can be attributed to the slight increase in the number of schools that did not respond to the question, an increase in the number of schools with pit latrines and also to the increase in the flush septic type of sanitation.



Distribution of schools with toilets in South Africa in 2000



Distribution of schools without toilets in South Africa in 2000



6.5 CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Table 18: School buildings condition by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	New/Renovated/Excellent		Good		Minor repairs		Weak		Very weak		No response	
	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000
Eastern Cape	252	325	1 995	462	2 590	2 310	621	2 209	215	1 090	196	64
Free State	91	83	974	383	1 313	1 422	357	463	100	149	42	0
Gauteng	201	62	1 034	663	786	1 157	102	276	20	36	30	10
KwaZulu-Natal	229	382	1 240	619	2 432	2 818	1 020	1 549	173	347	80	19
North West	24	34	183	109	757	572	45	66	10	7	1	1
Northern Province	230	167	1 314	793	1 209	1 719	704	1 215	624	354	76	13
Western Cape	227	73	895	251	981	1 119	181	726	37	113	44	22
National	375	76	964	346	333	902	11	210	1	11	19	48
National	1 716	1 245	9 287	3 833	10 837	12 232	3 177	7 089	1 200	2 286	517	463
Percent	6.4	4.6	34.7	14.1	40.5	45.1	11.9	26.1	4.5	8.4	1.9	1.7

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

- The condition of school buildings appeared to be worse in 2000 than in the 1996 survey. The number of schools classified as "new/renovated" and "good/very good" decreased significantly. It must be noted, however, that there are a variety of factors that could have affected the findings on school building conditions.
- Notably, during the 1996 survey independent fieldworkers were trained to classify the condition of the school buildings. The element of subjectivity was minimised. On the other hand, the 2000 survey forms had to be completed by school principals who are more likely to be subjective in the assessment of their school buildings.
- The 2000 survey forms had pre-printed information, where the data was available. A school principal receiving a form that classified school buildings, as "very weak" might not have had an incentive to correct that information if the school building had since been renovated and reclassified as "good".



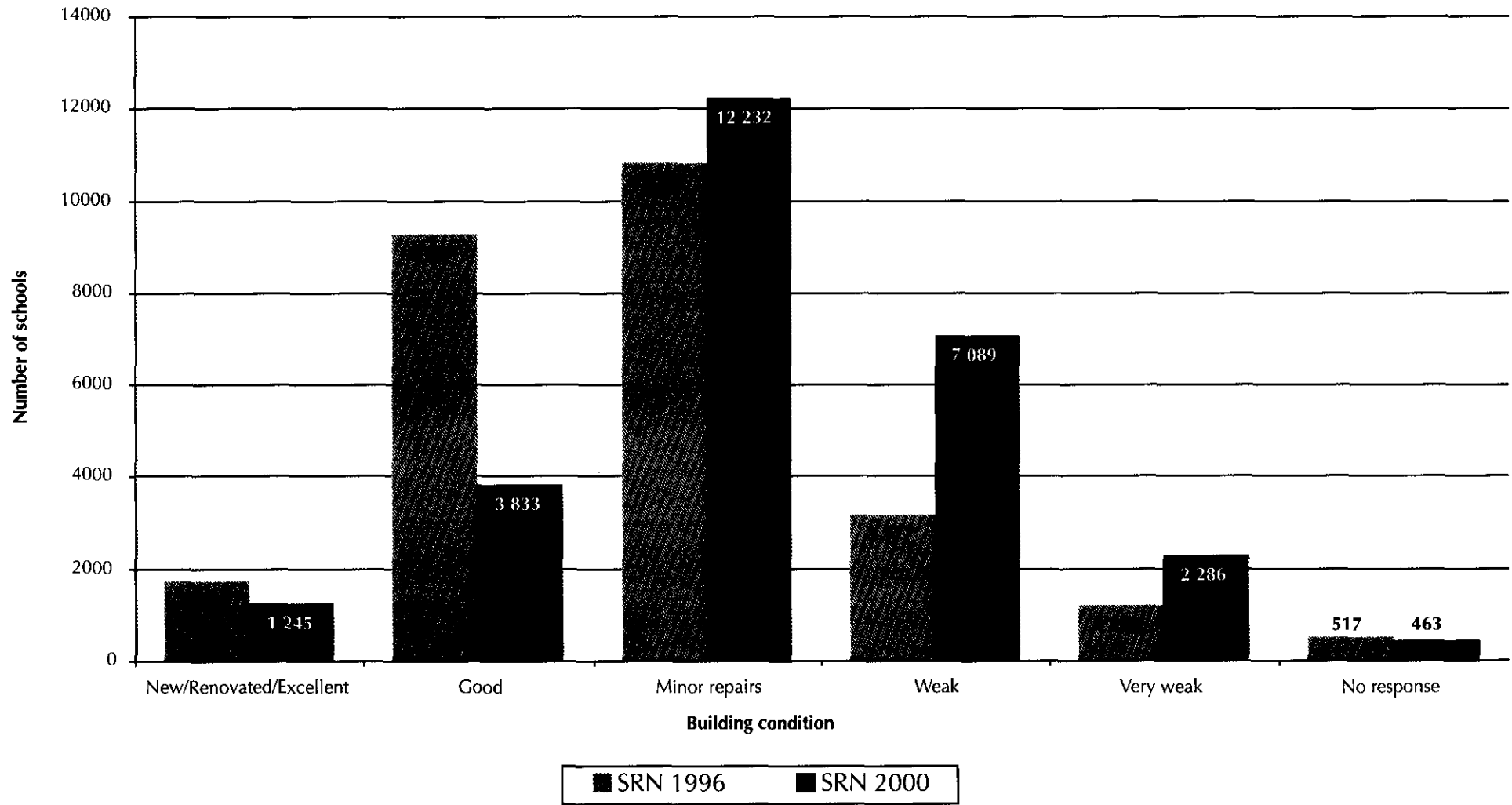


Figure 13: Condition of school buildings in 1996 and 2000

Table 19: Type of external wall of school building by province in 2000

Province	Brick	Cement	Mud	Other	Prefabricated	Stone	Wood	Zinc	No response
Eastern Cape	3 227	1 951	1 440	79	375	5	0	50	98
Free State	1 792	417	44	42	71	0	0	15	119
Gauteng	1 849	223	14	10	69	0	0	21	18
KwaZulu-Natal	1 705	3 656	172	37	71	0	0	52	41
North West	1 949	229	13	8	34	0	0	13	58
Western Cape	1 212	88	3	37	241	0	0	2	10
National	15 682	7 419	1 751	260	944	91	9	311	681
Percent	57.8	27.3	6.4	1.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.5

- In 2000, 57.8% of schools in South Africa had brick as the material for external walls and 6.4% had mud. Eastern Cape had 1 440 schools that had mud and 375 prefabricated structures as their external walls. This fact has major implications for the maintenance of school buildings. Schools with mud structures form 23.0% of all schools in Eastern Cape.



6.6 SPORTS FACILITIES

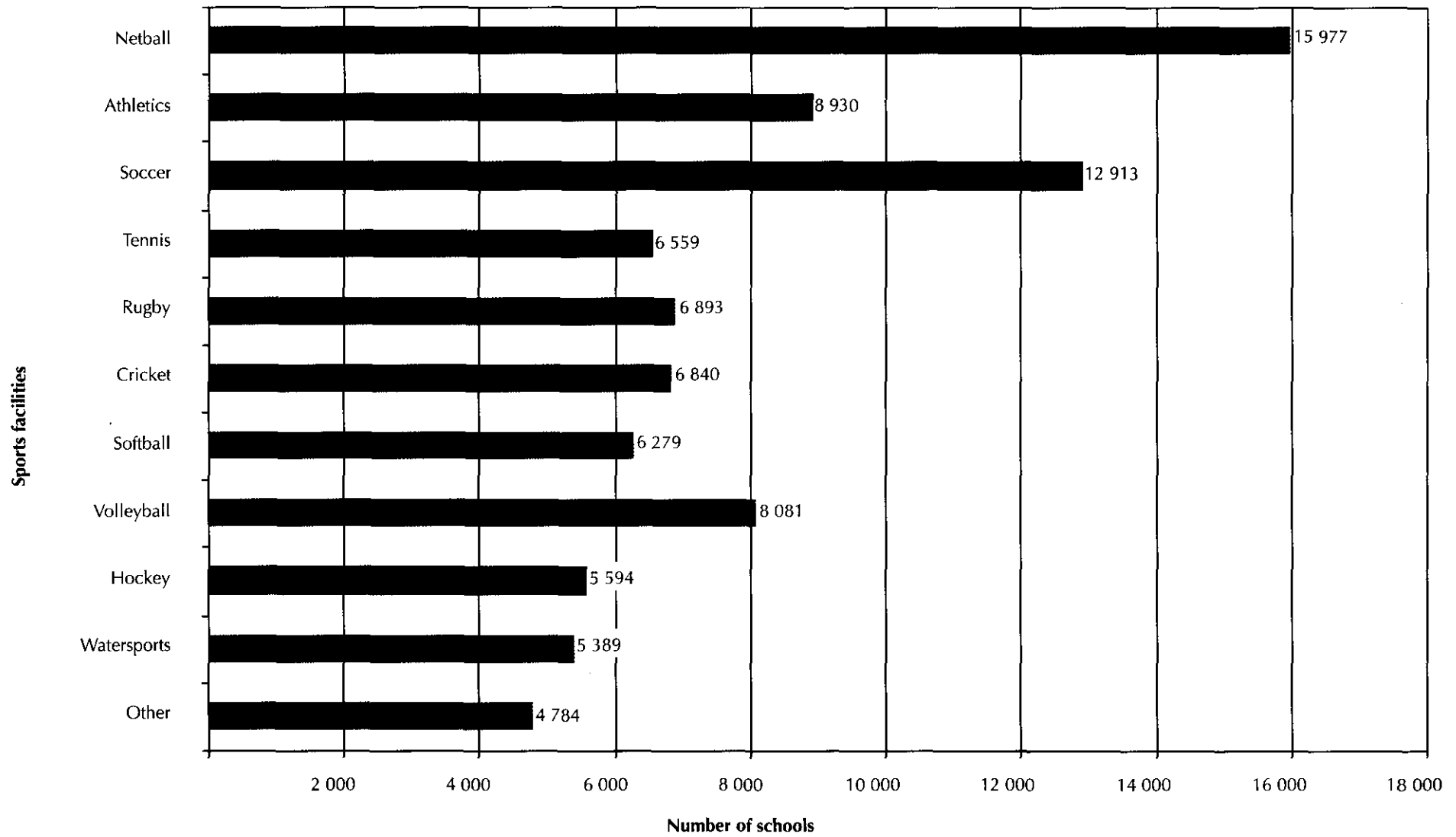


Figure 14: Number of schools with sports facilities in 2000

6.7 ROAD ACCESS

Table 20: Tar access road by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Number of schools in 1996	Number of schools in 2000	Good tar				Bad tar			
			1996		2000		1996		2000	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	5 879	6 260	656	11.2	634	10.1	85	1.4	153	2.4
Free State	2 877	2 500	339	11.8	464	18.6	26	0.9	109	4.4
Gauteng	2 173	2 204	1 500	69.0	1 418	64.3	68	3.1	253	11.5
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	5 734	1 151	22.2	1 237	21.6	156	3.0	218	3.8
Western Cape	2 777	2 483	1 171	42.2	1 157	46.6	7	0.3	177	7.1
Northern Province	4 157	4 261	344	8.3	374	8.8	29	0.7	87	2.0
North West	2 365	2 304	507	21.4	486	21.1	45	1.9	90	3.9
Western Cape	1 703	1 593	1 226	72.0	1 062	66.7	40	2.3	138	8.7
National	26 734	27 148	6 347	23.7	6 265	23.1	479	1.8	1 191	4.4

- There was a slight decrease in the number of schools reporting good tar road access to the school. In 1996, 6 347 schools (23.7%) had good tar, as compared to 6 265 schools (23.1%) in 2000. Similarly, there was an increase in the number of schools that reported that they had bad tar road access. The apparent low maintenance of road infrastructure seems to be a major issue in the provision of acceptable road access to schools.
- The number of schools with good gravel access roads decreased from 20.6% in 1996 to 11.6% in 2000.
- Similarly, the number of schools reporting their road access as "bad gravel" increased from 50.6% in 1996 to 52.5% in 2000.

Table 21: Gravel access road by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Number of schools in 1996	Number of schools in 2000	Good gravel				Bad gravel			
			1996		2000		1996		2000	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	5 879	6 260	819	13.9	658	10.5	3 953	67.2	3 826	61.1
Free State	2 877	2 500	803	27.9	500	20.0	1 596	55.5	1 224	49.0
Gauteng	2 173	2 204	293	13.5	88	4.0	263	12.1	363	16.5
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	5 734	887	17.1	730	12.7	2 768	53.5	3 233	56.4
Western Cape	2 777	2 483	1 171	42.2	1 157	46.6	145	5.2	177	7.1
Northern Province	4 157	4 261	784	18.9	522	12.3	2 965	71.3	3 058	71.8
North West	2 365	2 304	788	33.3	240	10.4	1 002	42.4	1 392	60.4
Western Cape	1 703	1 593	209	12.3	114	7.2	211	12.4	231	14.5
National	26 734	27 148	5 513	20.6	3 156	11.6	13 531	50.6	14 248	52.5

Table 22: Footpath as only access by province in 1996 and 2000

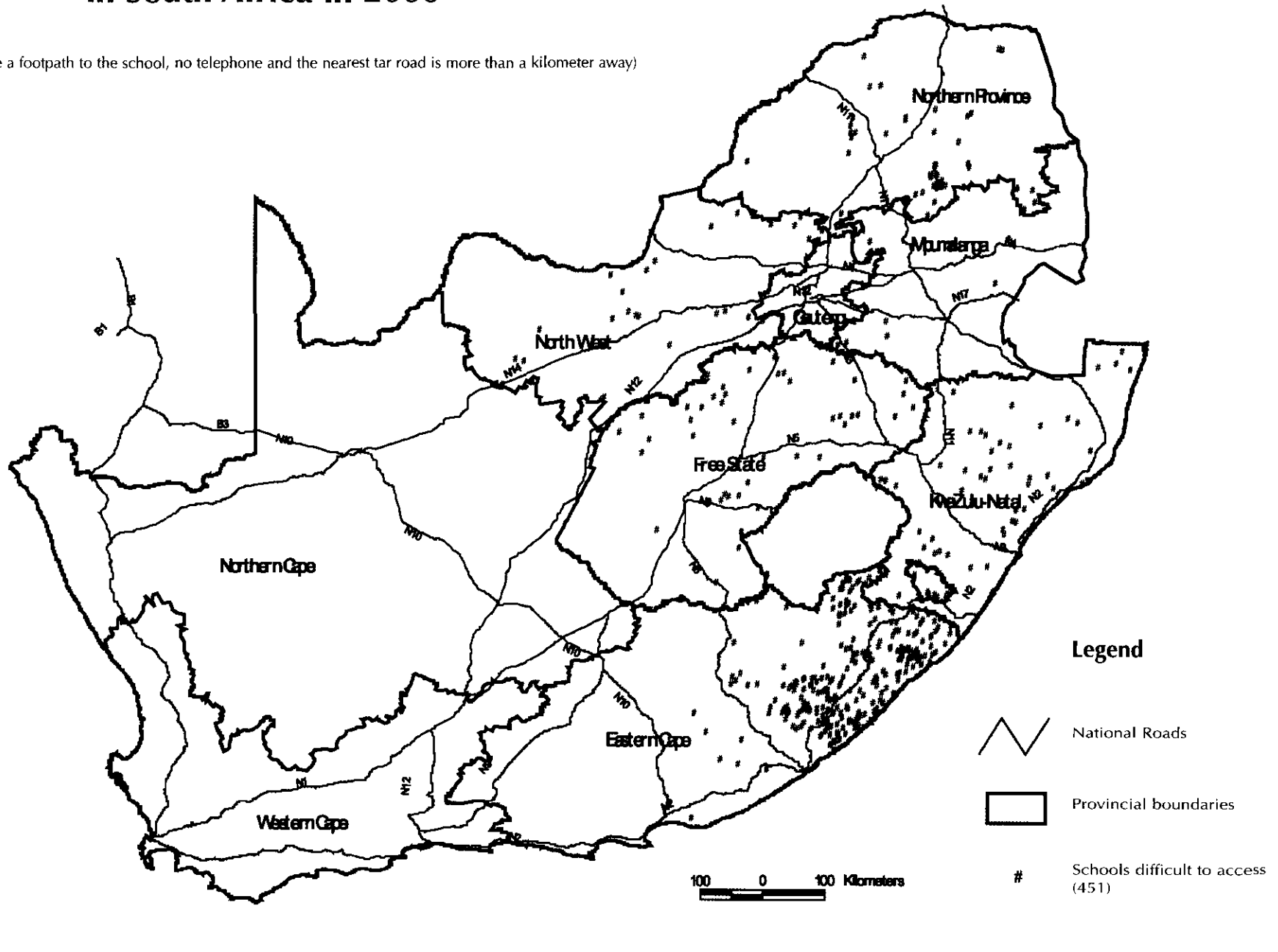
Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Number of schools	Footpath access only	%	Number of schools	Footpath access only	%	
Eastern Cape	5 076	344	5.9	4 260	748	11.9	1.5
Free State	2 877	70	2.4	2 500	101	4.0	0.1
Gauteng	2 173	75	3.5	2 204	16	0.7	-0.2
KwaZulu-Natal	5 174	215	4.2	5 734	133	2.3	-0.3
Northern Province	4 157	45	1.1	4 261	102	2.4	0.2
North West	2 365	124	5.2	2 304	54	2.3	-0.3
Western Cape	1 703	9	0.5	1 593	3	0.2	-0.3
National	26 734	919	3.4	27 148	1 201	4.4	1

- In 2000, 4.4% of schools had footpaths as only access. This was a slight increase from 3.4% in 1996. Eastern Cape reported more schools that had footpaths as the only access, an increase from 5.9% in 1996 to 11.9% in 2000. Both KwaZulu-Natal and North West showed a slight decrease in the number of schools having footpaths as only access, from 4.2% to 2.3% and 5.2% to 2.3% respectively.
- The map on the following page shows schools that were difficult to access. These schools could only be accessed by a footpath, they were more than a kilometre away from a nearby road and they did not have telephones. There were 451 schools that conformed to these criteria and they formed 1.7% of all schools in the country. These schools were clustered in Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Province, the three provinces that had a high number of rural schools.



Schools that were difficult to access in South Africa in 2000

(i.e. that only have a footpath to the school, no telephone and the nearest tar road is more than a kilometer away)



6.8 OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

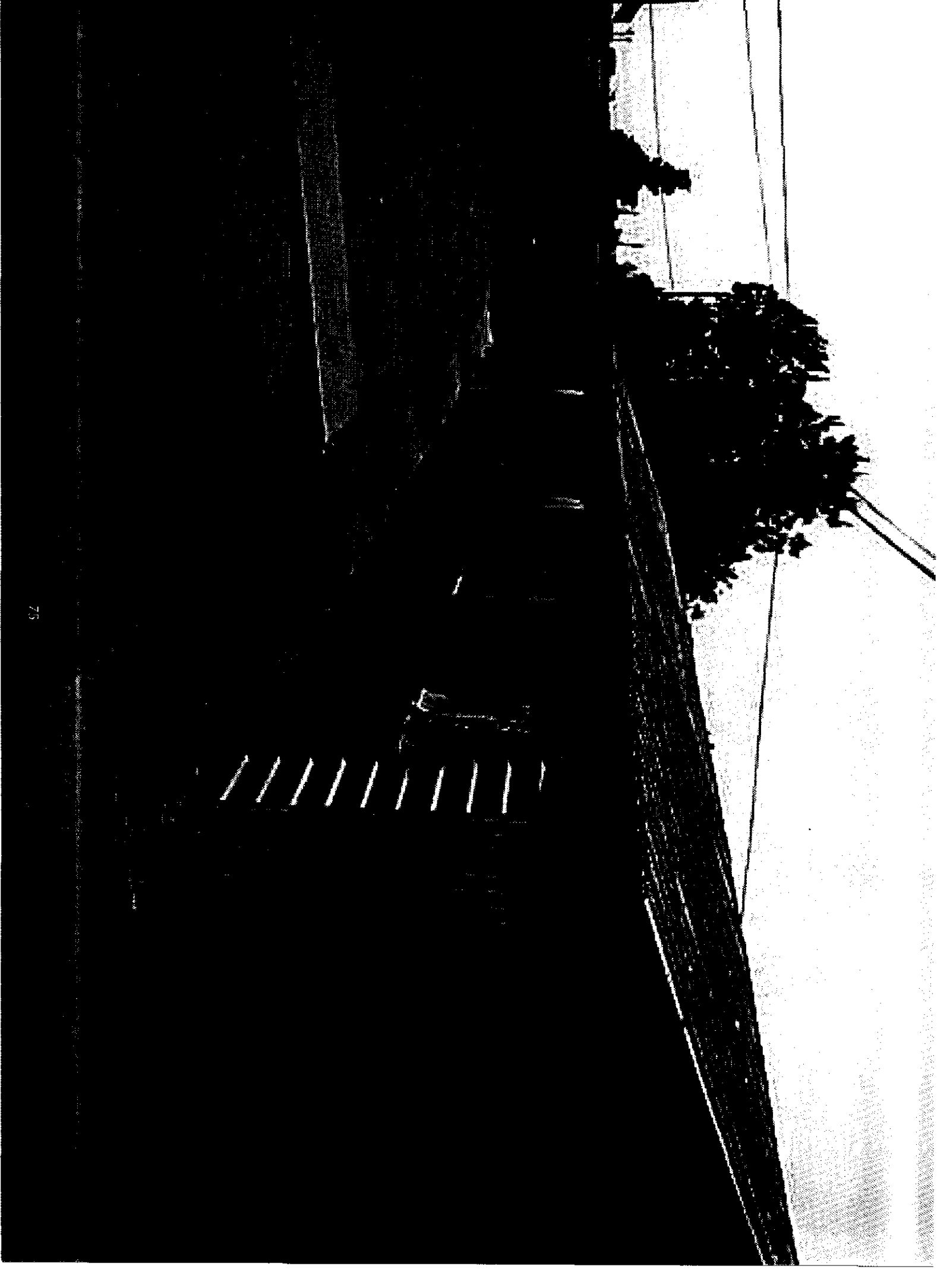
Table 23: Land ownership by province in 2000

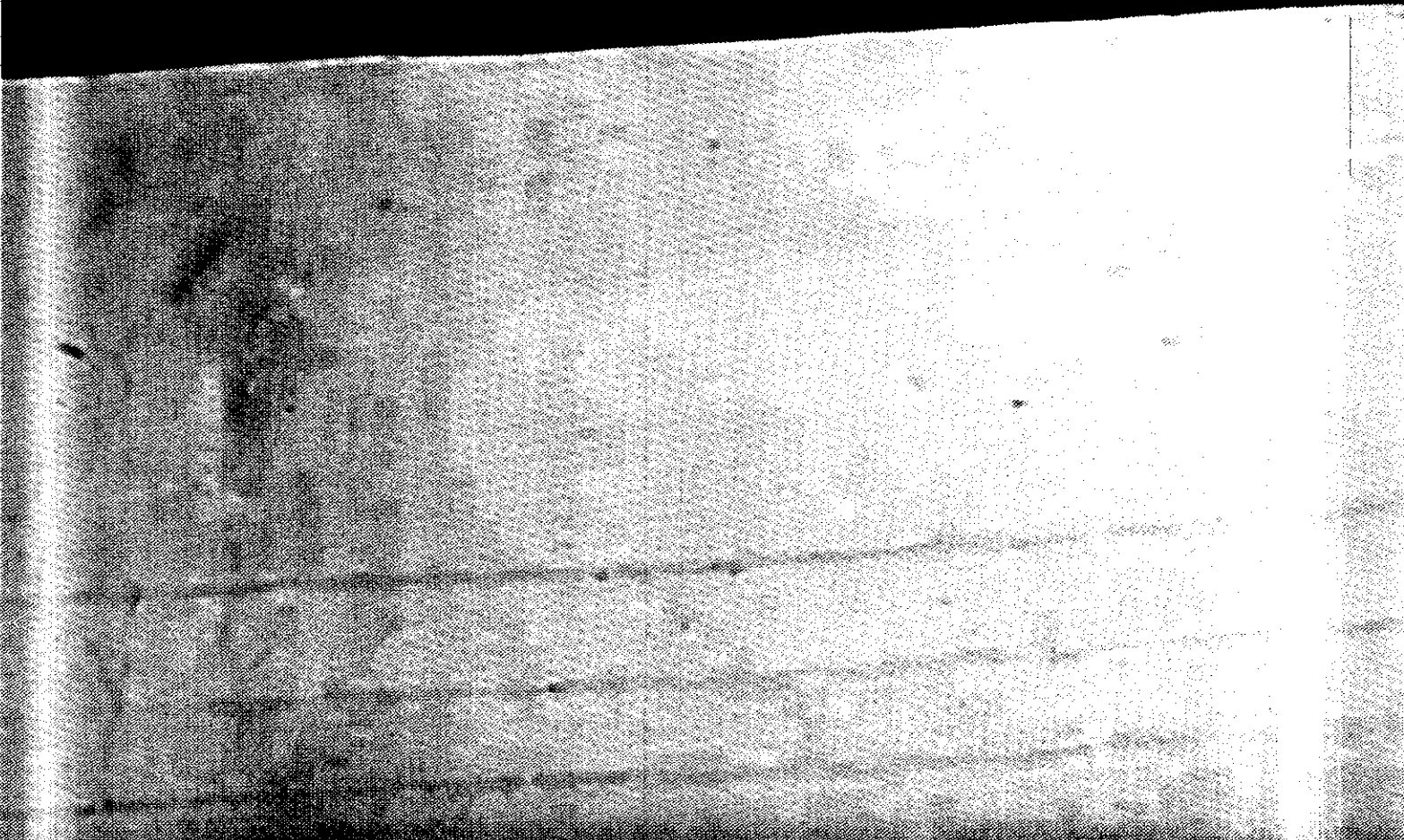
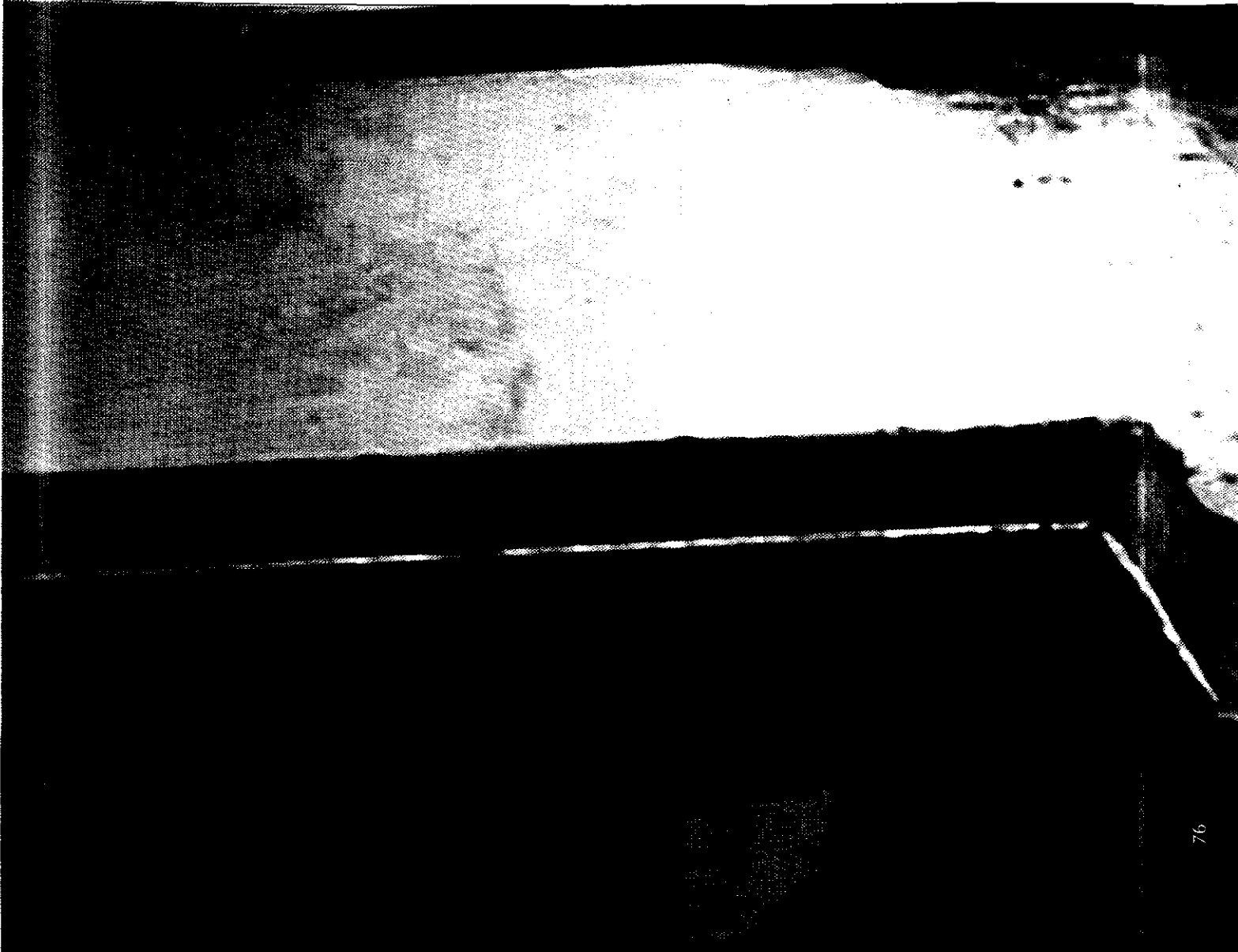
Province	No response	Church	Factory	Farm	Government	Hospital	Mine	Private	Private company	Trust land
Eastern Cape	234	139	5	407	4 928	12	0	59	19	457
Free State	5	36	0	1 470	898	0	9	60	4	18
Gauteng	102	93	1	94	1 714	0	13	92	73	22
KwaZulu-Natal	724	203	1	397	3 067	4	7	175	28	1 128
Western Cape	1	57	1	89	254	0	11	9	6	1
Northern Province	490	43	2	230	2 426	1	9	68	7	985
North West	313	31	3	385	864	1	7	68	14	618
Western Cape	123	206	2	144	1 011	0	0	58	23	26
National	1 998	884	32	3 550	16 326	24	65	622	174	3 473
Percent	7.4	3.3	0.1	13.1	60.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.6	12.8

- The land on which most schools are built is owned by the government (60.1%), followed by farm-owned land (13.1%) and trust land ownership (12.8%).
- As with land ownership, the government-owned buildings formed the highest proportion of building ownership (70.4%), followed by trust-owned (10.6%) and farm-owned (8.8%) buildings. In the Free State, a significant proportion of buildings were farm-owned (31.0%), which was peculiar to that province.

Table 24: Building ownership by province in 2000

Province	No response	Church	Factory	Farm	Government	Hospital	Mine	Private	Private company	Trust land
Eastern Cape	557	170	7	336	4 630	10	1	100	29	420
Free State	16	40	2	776	1 573	0	7	57	3	26
Gauteng	168	100	2	272	1 641	0	11	96	82	32
KwaZulu-Natal	50	159	1	211	4 684	5	9	123	31	461
Western Cape	6	36	2	211	1 160	2	19	18	1	1
Northern Cape	0	57	1	86	307	0	10	9	6	1
Northern Province	29	40	2	203	2 640	0	7	56	9	1 273
North West	24	36	3	383	1 218	2	11	41	14	572
Western Cape	89	223	2	112	1 060	0	0	56	24	27
National	939	921	46	2 390	19 113	22	74	576	198	2 869
Percent	3.5	3.4	0.2	8.8	70.4	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	10.6





7 CRIMINAL INCIDENTS AND SECURITY PROVISION

7.1 SCHOOLS THAT REPORTED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS*

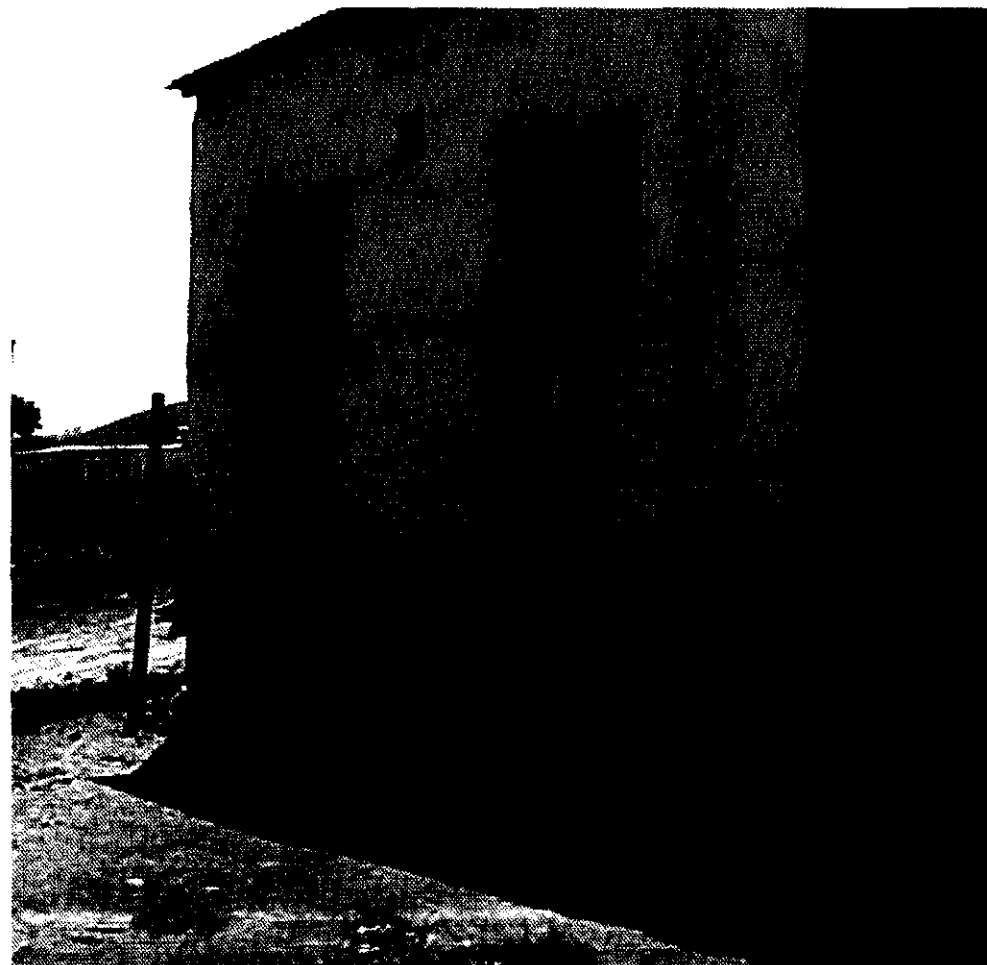
Table 25: Schools reporting criminal incidents by province in 1999**

Province	Yes	% Yes	No	% No	No response	% No response
Eastern Cape	2 079	33.2	4 818	57.6	563	9.0
Free State	512	20.5	1 783	71.3	205	8.2
Gauteng	1 226	55.6	861	39.1	117	5.3
KwaZulu-Natal	1 978	34.5	3 426	59.7	330	5.8
North West	797	41.3	1 109	57.9	73	4.8
Northern Province	1 338	33.4	2 375	60.4	348	8.2
North West	945	41.0	1 271	55.2	88	3.8
Western Cape	786	49.3	695	43.6	112	7.0
National	9 654	35.6	15 627	57.6	1 867	6.9

* Criminal incidents include burglaries, assaults, stabbings, rapes and other serious crimes

** For this and other crime statistics in this report, data were provided for the reporting year 1999

- A total of 35.6% of schools nationwide reported criminal incidents in their schools in 1999. Interestingly, a total of 71.3% of schools in the Free State reported no criminal incidents at all. On the other hand, Gauteng and Western Cape (55.6% and 49.3% respectively) had the highest proportion of schools reporting criminal incidents.



7.2 REPORTED BURGLARIES AT SCHOOLS IN 1999

Table 26: Burglaries reported by schools by province in 1999

Province	Schools that reported that they had no burglaries		Schools that reported that they had 1 to 5 burglaries		Schools that reported that they had 6 to 10 burglaries		Schools that reported that they had 11 to 15 burglaries		Schools that reported that they had more than 15 burglaries	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Eastern Cape	4 356	69.6	1 761	28.1	111	1.8	15	0.2	17
Free State	2 052	82.3	425	17.0	12	0.5	2	0.1	2	0.1
Gauteng	1 100	49.9	1 036	47.0	56	2.5	8	0.4	4	0.2
KwaZulu-Natal	3 979	69.4	1 596	27.8	132	2.3	11	0.2	16	0.3
Limpopo	1 277	44.9	1 555	54.9	11	0.4	5	0.2	1	0.1
Northern Cape	301	62.6	178	36.4	16	3.3	5	1.0	1	0.2
Northern Province	3 070	71.0	1 156	27.1	27	0.6	5	0.1	3	0.1
North West	1 426	61.9	815	35.4	54	2.3	5	0.2	4	0.2
Western Cape	879	55.2	552	34.7	113	7.1	19	1.2	30	1.9
National	18 410	67.8	8 022	29.5	552	2.0	75	0.3	81	0.3

- A total of 29.5% of schools reported between 1 and 5 burglaries in 1999. Gauteng had the highest incidence of burglaries at 47.0%.
- In the range of 6 to 10 burglaries reported for 1999, Western Cape had the highest incidence (7.1%).
- Free State reported the highest proportion (82.3%) of schools with no incidence of burglaries. Similarly, a large proportion of schools nationally (67.8%) reported that they had no burglaries in 1999.

7.3 SERIOUS CRIMES, INCLUDING RAPE, MURDER AND STABBINGS AT SCHOOLS

Table 27: Serious crimes including rape, murder and stabbings by province in 1999

Province	Schools that reported that they had no incidents		Schools that reported that they had 1 to 5 incidents		Schools that reported that they had 6 to 10 incidents		Schools that reported that they had 11 to 15 incidents		Schools that reported that they had more than 15 incidents	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	6 113	97.7	139	2.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Free State	2 383	95.6	47	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gauteng	2 066	93.7	133	6.0	4	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
KwaZulu-Natal	5 453	95.1	269	4.7	10	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Lesotho	1 714	97.7	41	2.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Cape	464	96.5	17	3.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Province	4 134	97.0	123	2.9	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
North West	2 217	96.2	82	3.6	4	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0
Western Cape	1 508	94.7	74	4.6	9	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1
National	26 106	96.2	925	3.4	41	0.2	4	0.0	2	0.0

- Some 96.2% of all schools reported that they had no incidents of serious crime. Only 3.4% of schools reported serious crimes in the range of 1 to 5 incidents. The largest number of schools reporting crimes in this range was in Gauteng (6.0%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (4.7%) and Western Cape (4.6%).

7.4 ESTIMATED AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST DUE TO INCIDENTS OF CRIME AT SCHOOLS

Table 28: Total number of burglaries, assault cases and serious crimes committed in 1999 and estimated average value of property lost per incident by province

Province	Burglaries	Assault cases	Serious crimes	Average value of property lost per criminal incident
Eastern Cape	5 264	706	270	R 6 145.04
Free State	1 060	259	66	R 4 149.36
Gauteng	2 827	627	220	R 6 757.51
KwaZulu-Natal	5 196	1 303	588	R 3 825.39
Mpumalanga	1 886	511	209	R 7 771.74
Northern Cape	586	83	29	R 1 857.10
Northern Province	2 617	547	200	R 6 190.51
North West	2 338	306	172	R 2 917.55
Western Cape	3 139	844	236	R 3 028.96
National	24 512	4 970	1 853	R 4 959.60

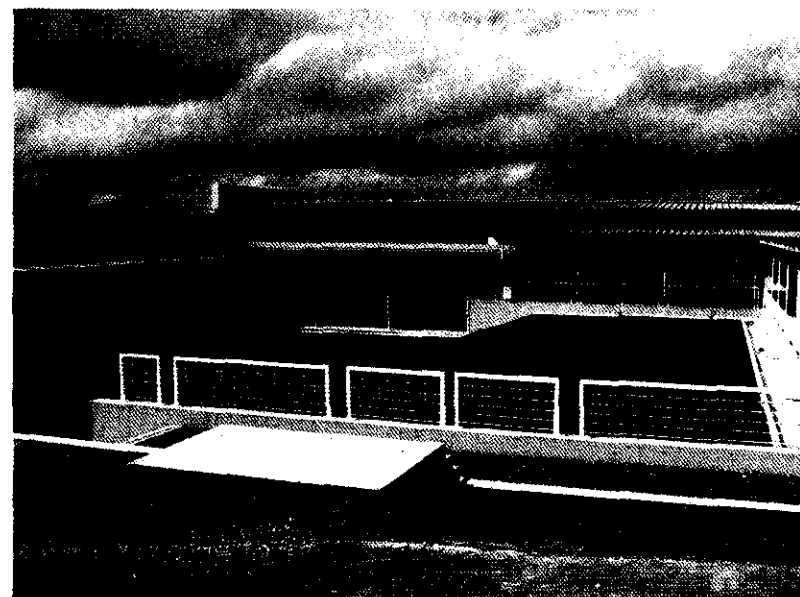
- The estimated average value of property lost per criminal incident in 1999 was R4 959.60 nationally, as reported by school principals. Mpumalanga schools reported the highest value on average at R7 771.74, while the lowest was reported in the North West at R2 917.51. The term "property" refers to lost and damaged buildings, equipment, learning materials, furniture and other school assets.
- Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal schools reported the highest number of burglaries at 5 264 and 5 196 respectively.
- Just over a quarter of all assault cases reported took place in KwaZulu-Natal, which reported the highest number of assault cases. The province also reported the highest number of 'serious crimes' at schools (588).

7.5 SCHOOLS WITH SECURITY GUARDS

Table 29: Provision of security guards by province in 2000

Province	Number of schools with security guards		Number of schools without security guards		No response	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	525	8.4	1 188	82.8	545	8.8
Free State	159	6.4	2 183	87.3	158	6.3
Gauteng	1 142	51.8	948	43.0	114	5.2
KwaZulu-Natal	1 440	25.1	3 951	68.9	343	6.0
Northern Cape	10	0.2	4 990	99.8	0	0.0
Northern Province	674	19.8	2 807	76.7	320	7.5
North West	310	13.5	1 898	82.4	96	4.2
Western Cape	322	20.2	1 188	74.6	83	5.2
National	4 944	18.2	20 429	75.3	1 775	6.5

- Gauteng had more schools with security guards than without them, which may be a response to the high incidence of crime reported in 1999 (55.6%). It is the only province where more than half of all schools reported having security guards.
- Free State and Northern Cape had the highest proportions of schools without security guards (87.3% and 83.2% respectively).





SECTION 2

**EDUCATION FOR LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS (ELSEN):
PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS**



8 ELSEN SCHOOLS

8.1 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS, LEARNERS AND EDUCATORS*

Table 30(a): Number of ELSEN schools, learners and educators by province in 1996 and 2000						
Province	1996 (public, state-aided and state)			2000 (public and independent)		
	Number of schools	Number of learners	Number of educators	Number of schools	Number of learners	Number of educators
Eastern Cape	24	3 795	331	43	6 379	634
Free State	18	6 309	350	20	4 669	404
Gauteng	60	14 706	1 392	100	28 320	2 429
KwaZulu-Natal	38	6 161	468	62	11 322	1 105
Northern Cape	1	N/A**	1	7	1 315	125
Northern Province	11	1 652	167	18	4 405	343
North West	39	3 153	338	42	4 180	394
Western Cape	67	12 737	1 178	79	12 779	1 546
National	270	50 383	4 389	390	78 123	7 419

* Educators include state, state-aided and SGB-paid educators

**N/A = data not available

- The total number of reported ELSEN schools increased from 270 in 1996 to 390 in 2000. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape reported the highest increase in the number of learners.
- Learners in ELSEN schools form 0.7% of the total learners in South Africa in 2000, while children with disabilities form 3.9% of the total population of 5- to 19-year-old children. Only 14.8% of disabled children of school-going age were in schools, according to the Census data of 1996, which meant that there could be a need for improved provision of education for learners with special needs. The mainstreaming of ELSEN, which is the policy thrust in the Special Needs Education White Paper 6, would provide more access to learners with special education needs.

8.2 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS

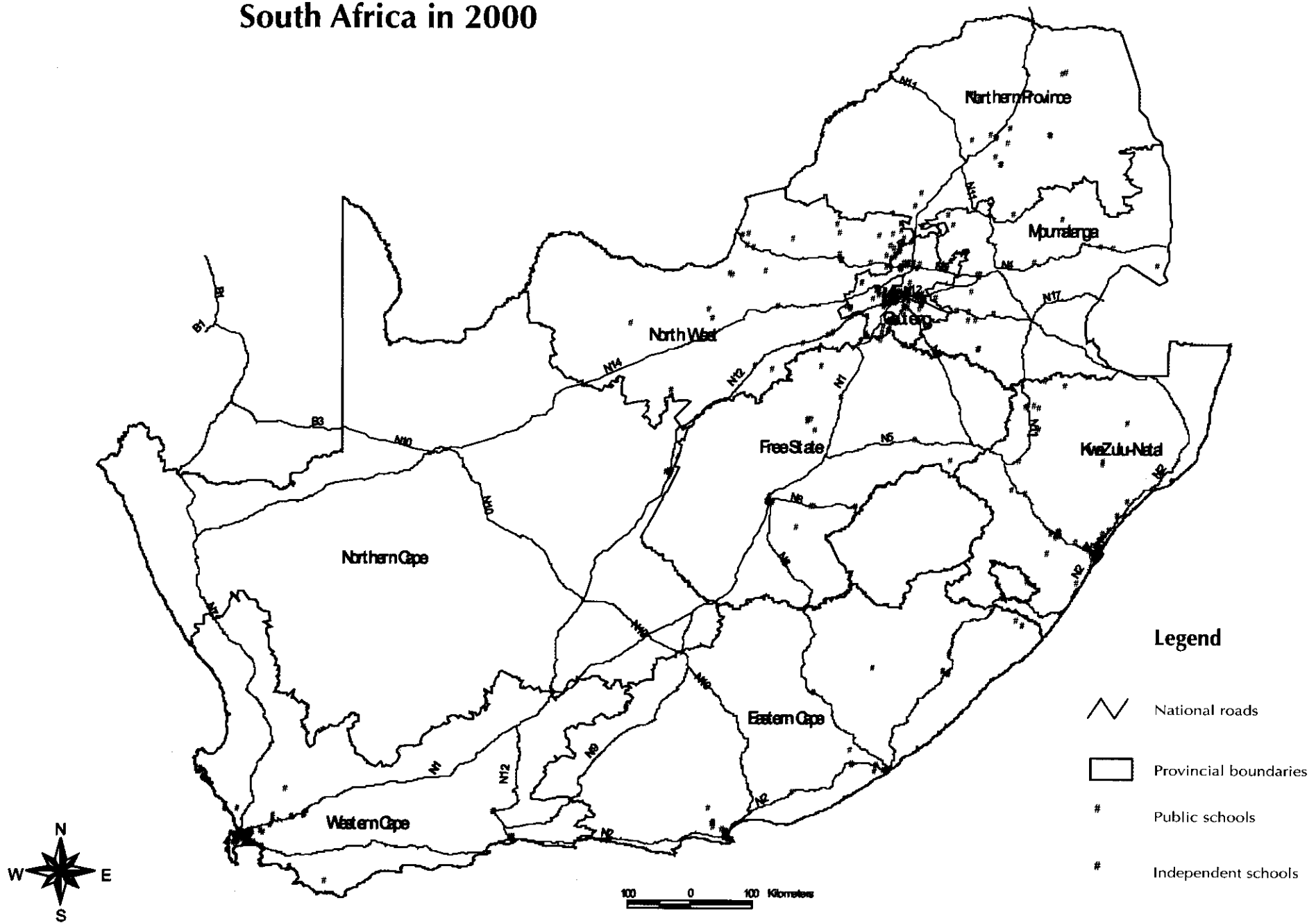
Table 30(b): Number of ELSEN schools by province in 1996 (public, state-aided and independent)

Province	Public		State-aided		Independent		Total schools
	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	9	37.5	15	62.5	0	0.0	24
Free State	6	33.3	11	61.1	1	5.6	18
Gauteng	19	31.7	36	60.0	5	8.3	60
KwaZulu-Natal	10	26.3	26	68.4	2	5.3	38
Northern Province	6	54.5	3	27.3	2	18.2	11
North West	18	46.2	15	38.5	6	15.4	39
Western Cape	26	38.8	36	53.7	5	7.5	67
National	101	37.4	147	54.4	22	8.1	270

Table 30(c): Number of ELSEN schools by province in 2000 (public and independent)

Province	Public		Independent		Total schools
	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	42	97.7	1	2.3	43
Free State	19	95.0	1	5.0	20
Gauteng	91	91.0	9	9.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	58	93.5	4	6.5	62
Northern Province	7	100.0	0	0.0	7
North West	42	100.0	0	0.0	42
Western Cape	73	92.4	6	7.6	79
National	369	94.6	21	5.4	390

ELSEN schools by type in South Africa in 2000



8.3 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS BY FORMER DEPARTMENT IN 2000

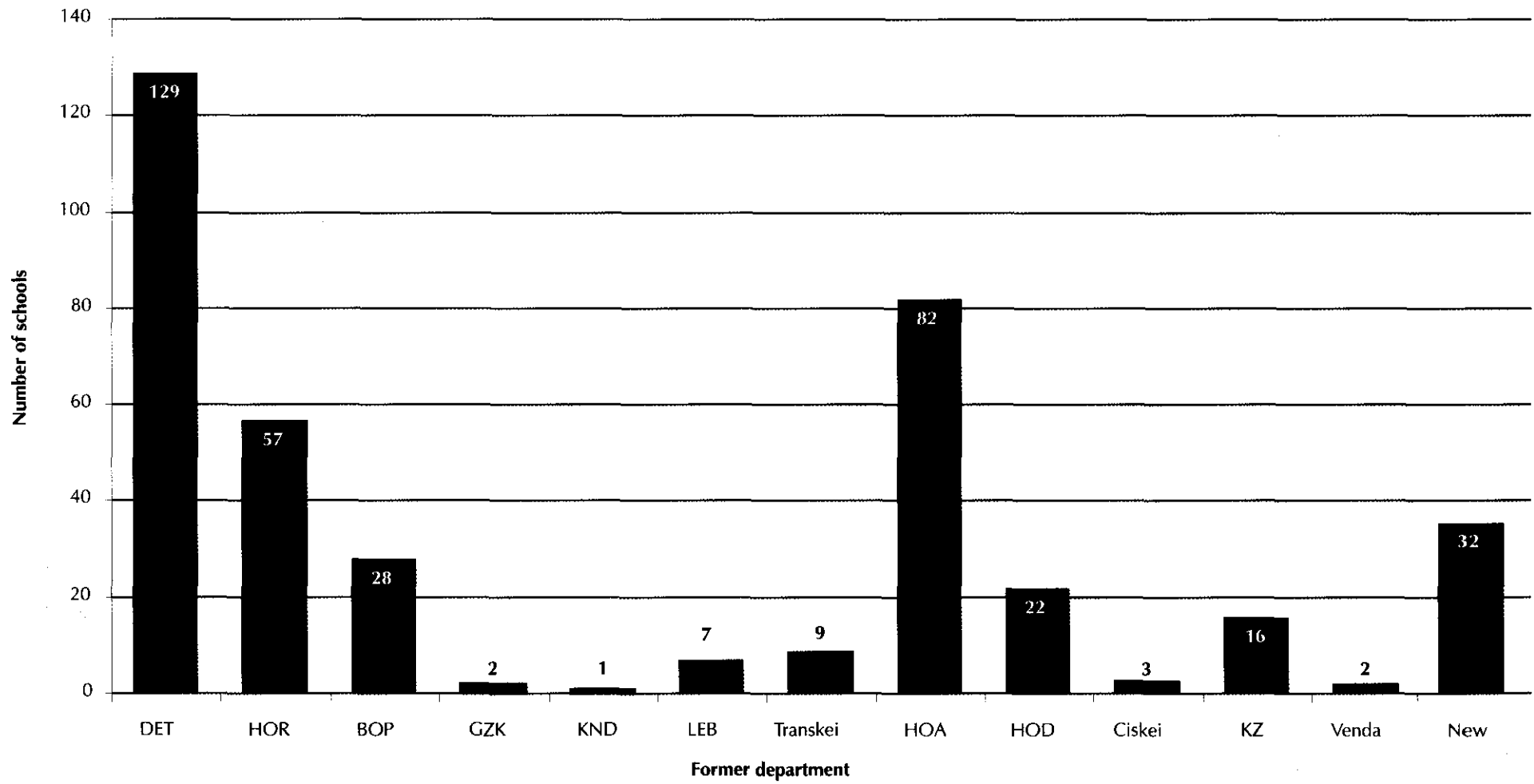


Figure 15: ELSEN Schools by former Department of Education

8.4 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS BY PRIMARY DISABILITY REGISTRATION

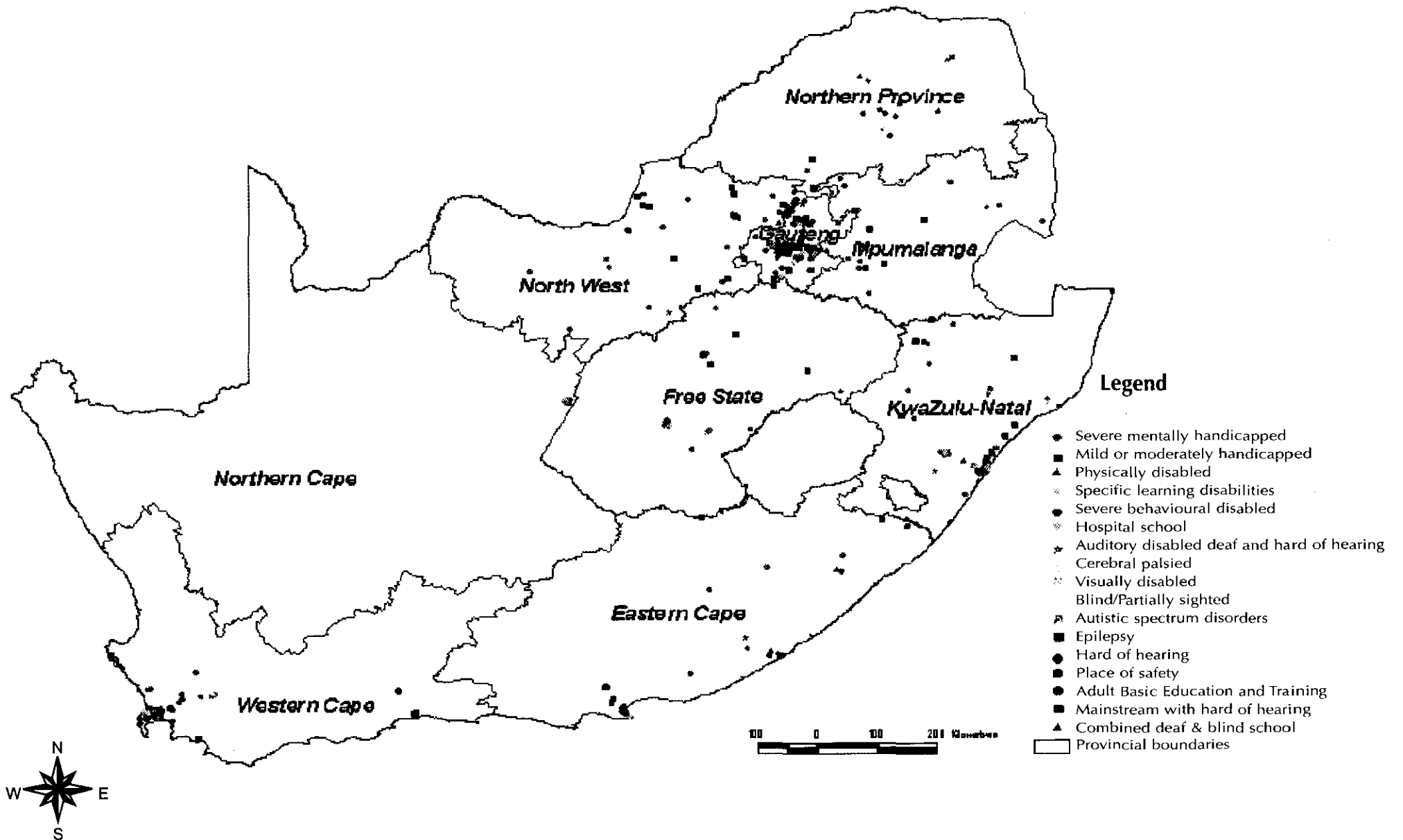
Table 31: Number of ELSEN schools by primary disability registration by province in 2000

Province	Severe mentally handicapped	Mild to moderate handicapped	Physically disabled	Specific learning disabilities	Severe behavioural disabled	Hospital school	Auditory disabled deaf & hard of hearing	Cerebral palsied	Visually disabled	Blind/ Partially sighted	Autistic spectrum disorders	Epilepsy	Hard of hearing	Place of safety	ABET	Main-stream with hard of hearing	Combined deaf and blind school	Total
Eastern Cape	15	4	3	4	3	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	49
Free State	6	6	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	20
Gauteng	35	23	4	9	6	4	6	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	24	8	7	7	4	0	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	62
Northern Cape	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Northern Province	8	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
North West	23	13	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Western Cape	20	12	3	5	10	8	7	4	0	2	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	79
National	142	74	21	29	32	12	33	17	3	5	4	3	2	9	1	2	1	390
Percent	36.4	19.0	5.4	7.4	8.2	3.1	8.5	4.4	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	100.0

- The large proportion of ELSEN schools are those primarily registered for the severely mentally handicapped (36.4%) while schools primarily registered for all forms of visual disabilities form 2.3%. However, according to the census data of 1996, mentally handicapped children form 6.7% of disabled children, while the visually impaired and blind form 37.9%. Clearly, there is a need for improved provision for children with visual disabilities.
- There are only 3 schools for visually disabled learners in the country (0.8%), 1 school for the deaf and blind (0.3%), 2 schools for the hard of hearing (0.5%) and 3 for epileptics (0.8%).



Registered ELSEN schools by primary disability category in South Africa in 2000



8.5 PROVISION OF ACCESS RAMPS IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 32: Number of ELSEN schools with access ramps for the physically disabled by province in 2000

Province	Schools with access ramps		Schools without access ramps		Total schools
	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	
Free State	7	35.0	13	65.0	20
Gauteng	41	41.0	59	59.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	24	38.7	38	61.3	62
Limpopo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mpumalanga	1	10.5	9	89.5	10
Northern Province	5	27.8	13	72.2	18
North West	8	19.0	34	81.0	42
Western Cape	27	34.2	47	65.8	74
National	130	33.3	260	66.7	390

- Gauteng had the highest proportion (41.0%) of ELSEN schools that have access ramps for the physically disabled. Mpumalanga had the lowest proportion (10.5%) of schools that have access ramps for the physically disabled, which was not surprising, considering that the province reported that there were no schools in the province primarily registered for the physically disabled (see Table 31).
- Nationally, 33.3% of ELSEN schools have access ramps, although only 5.4% of schools are primarily registered for the physically disabled, which means that schools that are primarily registered for other disabilities also cater for the physically disabled.

8.6 NUMBER OF ELSÉN SCHOOLS WITH HOSTELS

Table 33: Number of ELSÉN schools with hostels by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996		Total schools	2000		Net % change	
	Schools with hostels			Schools with hostels			
	Number	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number	As % of ELSÉN schools			
Eastern Cape	10	41.7	24	24	55.8	43	14.1
Free State	10	55.6	18	18	90.0	20	34.4
Gauteng	21	35.0	60	40	40.0	100	5.0
KwaZulu-Natal	9	23.7	38	32	51.6	62	27.9
Limpopo	2	4.7	4	4	100.0	4	0.0
Northern Cape	0	0.0	1	4	57.1	7	57.1
Northern Province	4	36.4	11	12	66.7	18	30.9
North West	7	17.9	39	14	33.3	42	15.4
Western Cape	27	40.3	67	36	45.6	79	5.3
National	93	34.4	270	190	48.7	390	14.3

- There was an increase in the number of ELSÉN schools with hostels, probably as a result of the increased demand, as learner numbers increased. A total of 190 schools (48.7%) had hostels in 2000 compared to 93 (34.4%) in 1996, indicating a significant increase. Six out of nine provinces had hostels in more than 50% of their schools in 2000. In the Free State 90% of the ELSÉN schools had hostels. The high number of boarding facilities in ELSÉN schools could be attributed to fact that learners have to go outside their provinces in some instances to find schools that are primarily registered for their special need.

8.7 NUMBER OF ELSÉN PLATOON SCHOOLS

Table 34: Number of ELSÉN platoon schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996		2000		Net % change
	Platoon schools		Platoon schools		
	Number	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number	As % of ELSÉN schools	
Eastern Cape	3	12.5	0	0.0	-12.5
Free State	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Gauteng	1	1.7	1	1.0	-0.7
KwaZulu-Natal	5	13.2	0	0.0	-13.2
Limpopo	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Northern Province	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
North West	4	10.3	3	7.1	-3.2
Western Cape	8	11.9	0	0.0	-11.9
National	24	8.9	4	1.0	-7.9

- The number of ELSÉN platoon schools decreased considerably. In 1996 8.9% of ELSÉN schools were platoon schools, decreasing to 1.0% in 2000. Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, and Western Cape all reported 100% decreases in platoon schools. The decrease in the number of platoon schools could be attributed to the fact that additional ELSÉN schools were built or that departments found alternative accommodation for platoon schools.
- Other provinces have also started incorporating learners with special needs into mainstream schools where possible.
- North West reported the highest proportion of platoon schools in 2000 (7.1%).

8.8 DISTRIBUTION OF EISEN SCHOOLS AND LEARNERS

Table 35: Distribution of EISEN schools and learners by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996				2000			
	Schools		Learners		Schools		Learners	
	Number	As % of EISEN schools	Number	As % of EISEN learners	Number	As % of EISEN schools	Number	As % of EISEN learners
Eastern Cape	24	8.9	3 795	7.5	43	11.0	8 329	10.7
Free State	18	6.7	6 309	12.5	20	5.1	4 669	6.0
Gauteng	60	22.2	14 706	29.2	100	25.6	28 320	36.3
KwaZulu-Natal	38	14.1	6 161	12.2	62	15.9	11 322	14.5
Limpopo	1	0.4	197	0.4	7	1.8	1 316	1.7
Northern Province	11	4.1	1 652	3.3	18	4.6	4 405	5.6
North West	39	14.4	3 153	6.3	42	10.8	4 180	5.4
Western Cape	67	24.8	12 737	25.3	79	20.3	12 779	16.4
National	270	100.0	50 383	100.0	390	100.0	78 123	100.0

N/A = data not available

- Western Cape had the highest proportion of EISEN schools in 1996 (24.8%), whereas in 2000 the highest proportion of schools was reported in Gauteng (25.6%), with Western Cape (20.3%) reporting the second highest.
- Gauteng had the largest number of learners both in 1996 (29.2%) and in 2000 (36.3%).
- There is a contrast when comparing enrolment in ordinary schools with enrolment in EISEN schools. While KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Northern Province had higher learner enrolment in ordinary schools, they had lower enrolment of learners in EISEN schools than in Gauteng and Western Cape.
- This indicates that EISEN schools are more concentrated in urbanised provinces than the rural provinces.



9 ELSEN EDUCATORS

9.1 NUMBER OF ELSEN EDUCATORS

Table 36(a): State- and SGB-paid educators in ELSEN schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996					2000						
	State-paid		SGB-paid		Total schools	State-paid		SGB-paid		State- and SGB-paid		Total schools
	Number	As % of ELSEN educators	Number	As % of ELSEN educators		Number	As % of ELSEN educators	Number	As % of ELSEN educators	Number	As % of ELSEN educators	
Eastern Cape	331	100.0	0	0.0	331	767	92.0	59	6.7	11	1.3	837
Free State	350	100.0	0	0.0	350	400	99.0	4	1.0	0	0.0	404
Gauteng	1 364	98.0	28	2.0	1 392	2 250	92.6	138	5.7	41	1.7	2 429
KwaZulu-Natal	461	98.5	7	1.5	468	976	88.3	86	7.8	43	3.9	1 105
Western Cape	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	110	98.2	2	1.7	0	0.0	114
Northern Province	166	99.4	1	0.6	167	326	94.5	15	4.3	4	1.2	345
North West	338	100.0	0	0.0	338	389	98.7	3	0.8	2	0.5	394
Western Cape	1 143	97.0	35	3.0	1 178	1 425	92.2	100	6.5	21	1.4	1 546
National	4 313	98.3	76	1.7	4 389	6 880	92.7	417	5.6	122	1.6	7 419

- There was an increase in the proportion of ELSEN educators that were SGB-paid from 1.7% in 1996 to 5.6% in 2000. Eastern Cape had the most significant increase, from virtually no SGB-paid educators in 1996 to 6.7% of ELSEN educators reported as SGB-paid in 2000.
- Gauteng had the highest number of ELSEN educators, both state-paid and SGB-paid, which is consistent with the large increase in the number of learners that the province had in 2000. In 1996, Gauteng also had the highest number of educators, although it was Western Cape that had the highest proportion of learners and schools.

9.2 NUMBER OF ELSÉN EDUCATORS

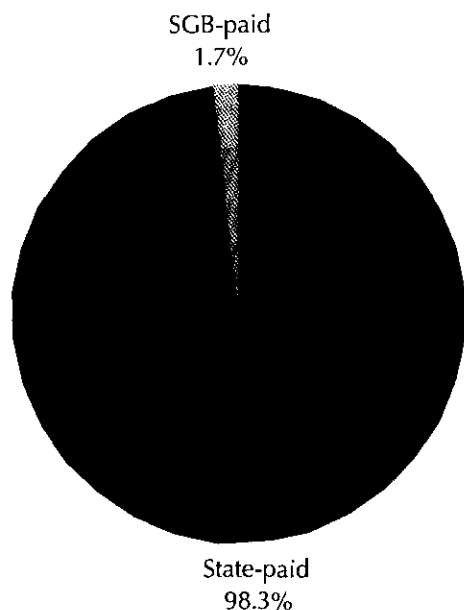


Figure 16(a): State- and SGB-paid ELSÉN educators in 1996

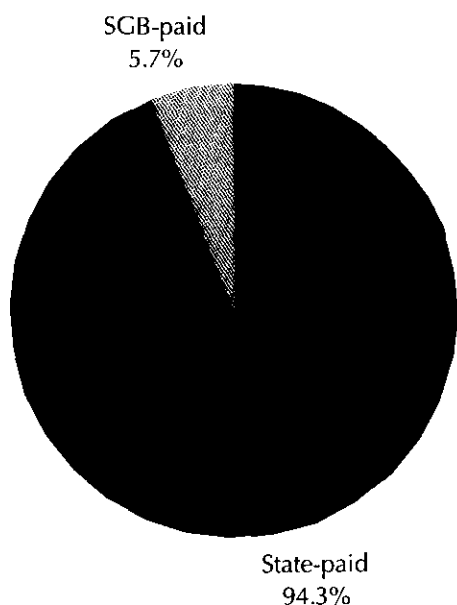


Figure 16(b): State- and SGB-paid ELSÉN educators in 2000

9.3 LEARNER-EDUCATOR RATIOS IN ELSÉN SCHOOLS

Province	1996			2000			Net change in L-E ratio
	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	
Eastern Cape	4 795	331	11	6 379	414	10	-1
Free State	6 309	350	18	4 669	404	12	-6
Gauteng	14 706	1 392	11	28 320	2 429	12	1
KwaZulu-Natal	6 161	468	13	11 322	1 105	10	-3
Northern Cape	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 111	121	11	N/A
Northern Province	1 652	167	10	4 405	343	13	3
North West	3 153	338	9	4 180	394	11	2
Western Cape	12 737	1 178	11	12 779	1 546	8	-3
National	50 383	4 389	11	78 123	7 419	11	0

N/A = data not available

- The L-E ratio of ELSÉN schools remained unchanged between 1996 and 2000 at national level. However, there was an improvement in the highest L-E ratio reported by provinces between the two years. The highest L-E ratio in 1996 was in Free State (18:1) and in 2000 the highest was reported in Northern Province (13:1). It should be noted that the L-E ratio should be determined by type of disability of learners, since learners with special needs have different norms in terms of the L-E ratio.



Province	1996			2000			Net change in L-E ratio
	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	Learners	Educators	L-E ratio	
Eastern Cape	1 795	131	11	8 379	778	11	0
Free State	6 309	350	18	4 669	400	12	-6
Gauteng	14 706	1 364	11	28 320	2 291	12	1
KwaZulu-Natal	6 161	461	13	11 322	1 019	11	-2
Western Cape	N/A	0	N/A	1 118	118	9	1
Northern Province	1 652	166	10	4 405	330	13	3
North West	3 153	338	9	4 180	391	11	2
Western Cape	12 737	1 143	11	12 779	1 446	9	-2
National	50 383	4 313	12	78 123	7 002	11	-1

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease
N/A: data not available

- The national average L-E ratio in Table 36(c) is based on state-paid ELSEN educators only. In 1996 the L-E ratio was 12:1 and it declined to 11:1 in 2000.
- A comparison of Tables 36(b) and 36(c) shows that the national average learner-educator ratio for ELSEN schools in 1996 changed from 11:1 when considering all educators (state-paid and SGB-paid) to 12:1 when only state-paid educators were considered. In 2000, the ratio remained at 11:1 for both scenarios, although the contribution made by SGBs in terms of employing educators increased from 2% in 1996 to 6% in 2000.



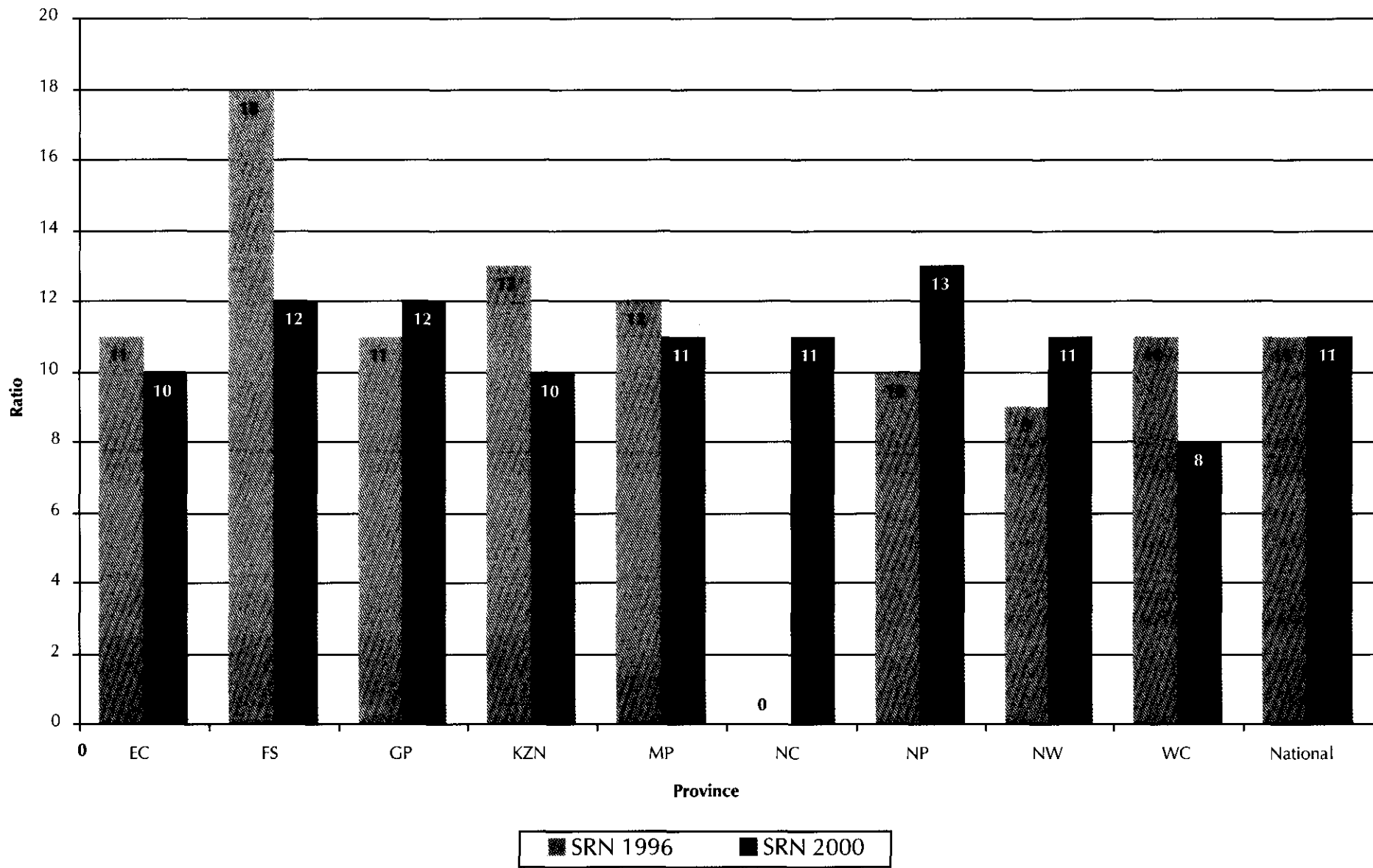


Figure 17(a): Learner-Educator Ratios (state- and SGB-paid educators) in ELSEN schools in 1996 and 2000

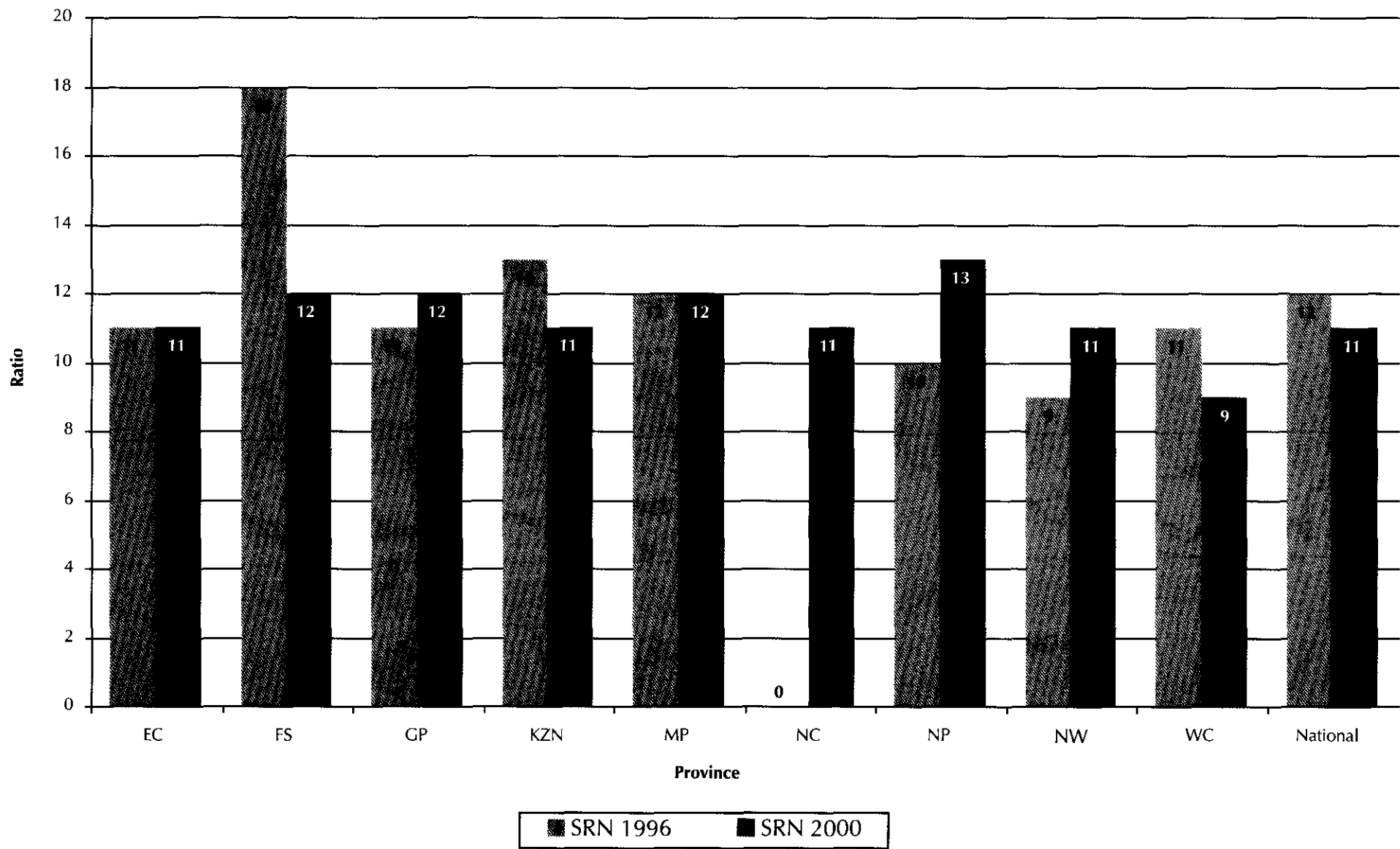
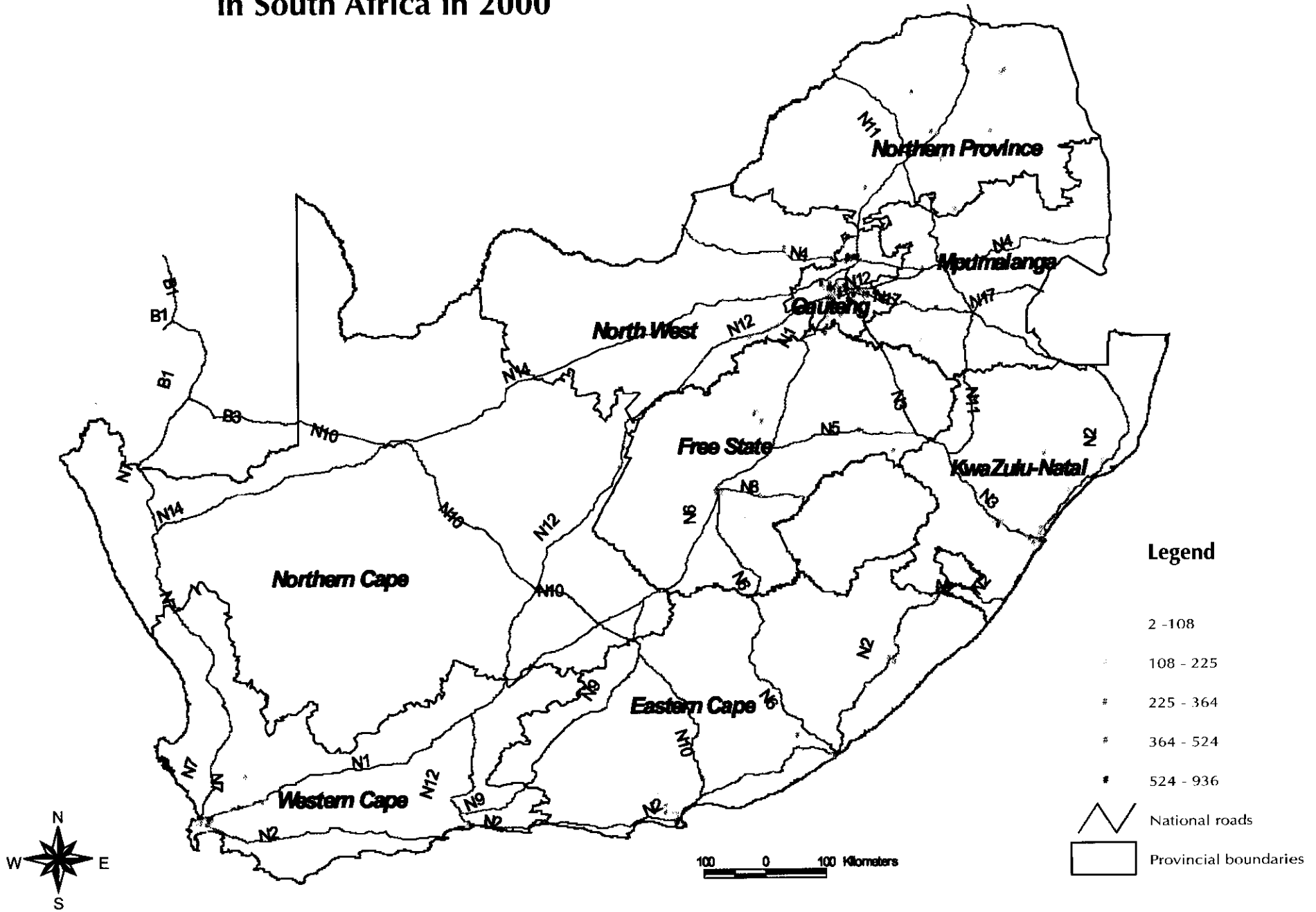


Figure 17(b): Learner-Educator Ratios (state-paid educators only) in 1996 and 2000

Number of ELSEN learners in South Africa in 2000







10 ELSEN INSTRUCTION ROOMS

10.1 NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 37: Number of classrooms in ELSEN schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996							2000						
	Permanent		Prefabricated		Shelters		Total	Permanent		Prefabricated		Shelters		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Eastern Cape	217	92.9	18	7.7	0	0.0	235	559	94.1	33	5.6	2	0.3	594
Free State	291	94.8	16	5.2	0	0.0	307	316	87.1	44	12.1	3	0.8	363
Gauteng	900	94.5	51	5.4	1	0.1	952	1 593	89.3	180	10.1	10	0.6	1 783
KwaZulu-Natal	315	90.5	33	9.5	0	0.0	348	786	90.7	74	8.5	7	0.8	867
Northern Cape	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	0	91	95.6	4	4.3	0	0.0	95
Northern Province	97	99.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	98	271	94.4	11	3.8	5	1.7	287
North West	187	92.6	8	4.0	7	3.5	202	262	92.6	17	6.0	4	1.4	283
Western Cape	606	93.5	41	6.3	1	0.2	648	1 073	94.3	64	5.6	1	0.1	1 138
National	2 701	93.5	178	6.2	10	0.3	2 889	5 112	91.4	449	8.0	35	0.6	5 596

N/A = data not available

- The number of ELSEN classrooms increased from 2 889 in 1996 to 5 596 in 2000. The increase is spread across permanent classrooms, prefabricated classrooms and shelters. The proportion of permanent classrooms decreased from 93.5% in 1996 to 91.4% in 2000, while the proportion of prefabricated classrooms increased from 6.2% in 1996 to 8.0% in 2000. The increase in the use of shelters as classrooms from 0.3% to 0.6% in 2000 could be an indication of emergency measures that some schools had to employ if there was a shortage of permanent structures.
- North West had the highest proportion of shelters in 1996 (3.5%), which decreased to 1.4% in 2000. In 2000 Northern Province had the highest proportion of shelters (1.7%).

10.2 LEARNER: CLASSROOM RATIOS IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 38: Learner-classroom ratios (permanent and prefabricated classrooms only) in ELSEN schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net change in L-C ratio
	Permanent and prefab classrooms	Total learners	L-C ratio	Permanent and prefab classrooms	Total learners	L-C ratio	
Eastern Cape	211	2 795	16	592	6 379	14	-2
Free State	307	6 309	21	360	4 669	13	-8
Gauteng	951	14 706	15	1 773	28 320	16	1
KwaZulu-Natal	348	6 161	18	860	11 322	13	-5
Limpopo							
Mpumalanga	87	1 652	17	382	4 409	14	-3
North West	195	3 153	16	279	4 180	15	-1
Western Cape	647	12 737	20	1 137	12 779	11	-9
National	2 879	50 383	18	5 561	78 123	14	-4

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease
N/A = data not available

- The national L-C Ratio for ELSEN schools decreased from 18:1 in 1996 to 14:1 in 2000. The most significant improvement was in Western Cape and Free State, which reduced their L-C ratios from 20:1 to 11:1 and 21:1 to 13:1 respectively between 1996 and 2000.
- In Gauteng the L-C Ratio increased from 15:1 in 1996 to 16:1 in 2000 despite a significant increase in the number of classrooms and schools. The increase in the ratio could be attributed to the high increase in ELSEN learner numbers from 14 706 in 1996 to 28 320 in 2000.

10.3 NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS WITH ACCESS RAMPS IN ELSÉN SCHOOLS

Province	Total classrooms	Classrooms that have access ramps	
		Number	As % of ELSÉN classrooms
Free State	360	95	26.4
Gauteng	1 773	443	25.0
KwaZulu-Natal	860	186	21.6
Limpopo	1 000	84	8.4
Northern Cape	1 000	84	8.4
Northern Province	282	62	22.0
North West	279	58	20.8
Western Cape	1 137	284	25.0
National	5 561	1 276	22.9

- There seemed to be an even distribution across provinces of the proportion of ELSÉN classrooms that had access ramps in 2000, with the exception of Mpumalanga and Northern Cape. Mpumalanga reported that there were no classrooms that had access ramps suitable for wheelchair use while Northern Cape reported that only 8.4% of its classrooms had access ramps. The other seven provinces ranged from 20.8% (North West) to 26.4% (Free State) of classrooms having access ramps. Nationally, 22.9% of classrooms in the ELSÉN schools have access ramps.
- In 2000, 33.3% of ELSÉN schools had purpose-built access ramps for the physically disabled learners (Figure 18).

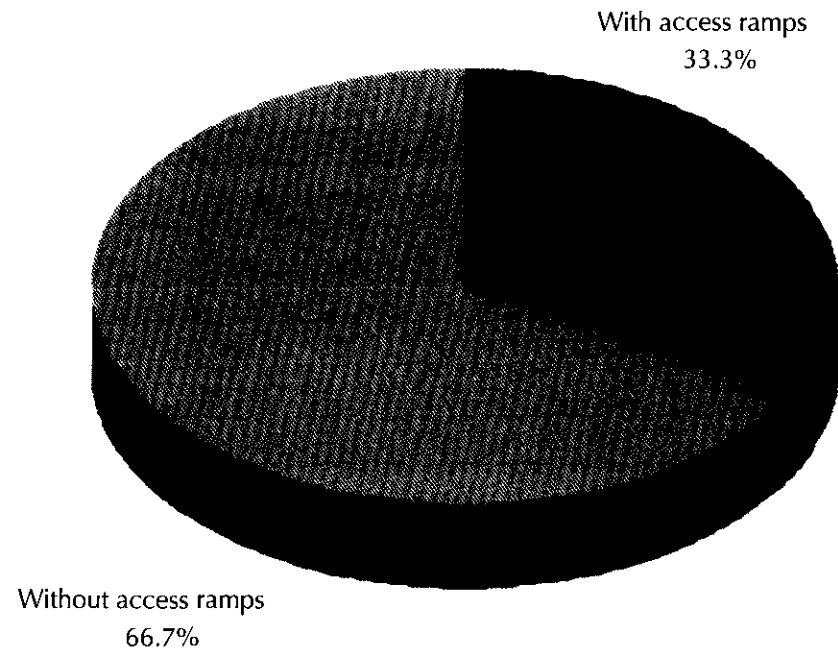


Figure 18: ELSÉN schools with access ramps in 2000

10.4 NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 40: ELSEN classrooms used for purposes other than teaching and learning by province in 2000

Province	Staff rooms		Office		Storerooms		Accommodation		Other	
	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools	Number	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	6	1.0	30	5.1	12	2.0	13	2.3	11	1.9
Free State	2	0.6	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	5	1.4
Gauteng	9	0.5	34	1.9	39	2.2	16	0.9	19	1.1
KwaZulu-Natal	9	1.0	42	4.8	21	2.4	13	1.5	27	3.1
Mpumalanga	7	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1
Northern Province	4	1.4	11	3.8	2	0.7	2	0.7	4	1.4
North West	2	0.7	10	3.5	8	2.8	5	1.8	2	0.7
Western Cape	6	0.5	12	1.1	8	0.7	0	0.0	20	1.8
National	44	0.8	145	2.6	100	1.8	59	1.1	89	1.6

- In 2000, an ELSEN classroom being used for any purpose other than teaching and learning was most likely to be used as an office. Nationally, 2.6% of classrooms were used as offices with the highest incidence in Eastern Cape (5.1%). However, Mpumalanga reported that 5.4% of its classrooms were used for accommodation purposes. This pattern is similar to the ordinary school section.
- There was a reasonable spread of audio-visual rooms and therapy rooms in ELSEN schools across the provinces in 2000. However, there was a thin spread of low-vision and Braille rooms. Eastern Cape had neither low-vision nor Braille rooms, which raises concern considering that 4.7% of its schools were primarily registered for the blind/partially sighted and 2.3% were registered for the combined deaf and blind. Free State, on the other hand, had no schools that were primarily registered for the blind/partially sighted but 10.0% of its schools had Braille rooms.

10.5 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS WITH SPECIALISED CLASSROOMS

Table 41: Number of ELSEN schools with specialised classrooms by province in 2000

Province	Audiovisual room		Low-vision room		Model room		Resource room		Braille room		Therapy room	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	5	11.6	0	0.0	1	2.3	2	4.7	0	0.0	11	24.4
Free State	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	6	30.0
Gauteng	18	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.0	3	3.0	40	40.0
KwaZulu-Natal	7	11.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	5	8.1	0	0.0	30	48.4
Mpumalanga	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
Northern Province	1	5.6	1	5.6	2	11.1	1	5.6	4	22.2	4	22.2
North West	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.3
Western Cape	15	19.0	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	1	1.3	33	41.8
National	55	14.1	4	1.0	3	0.8	16	4.1	10	2.6	133	34.1

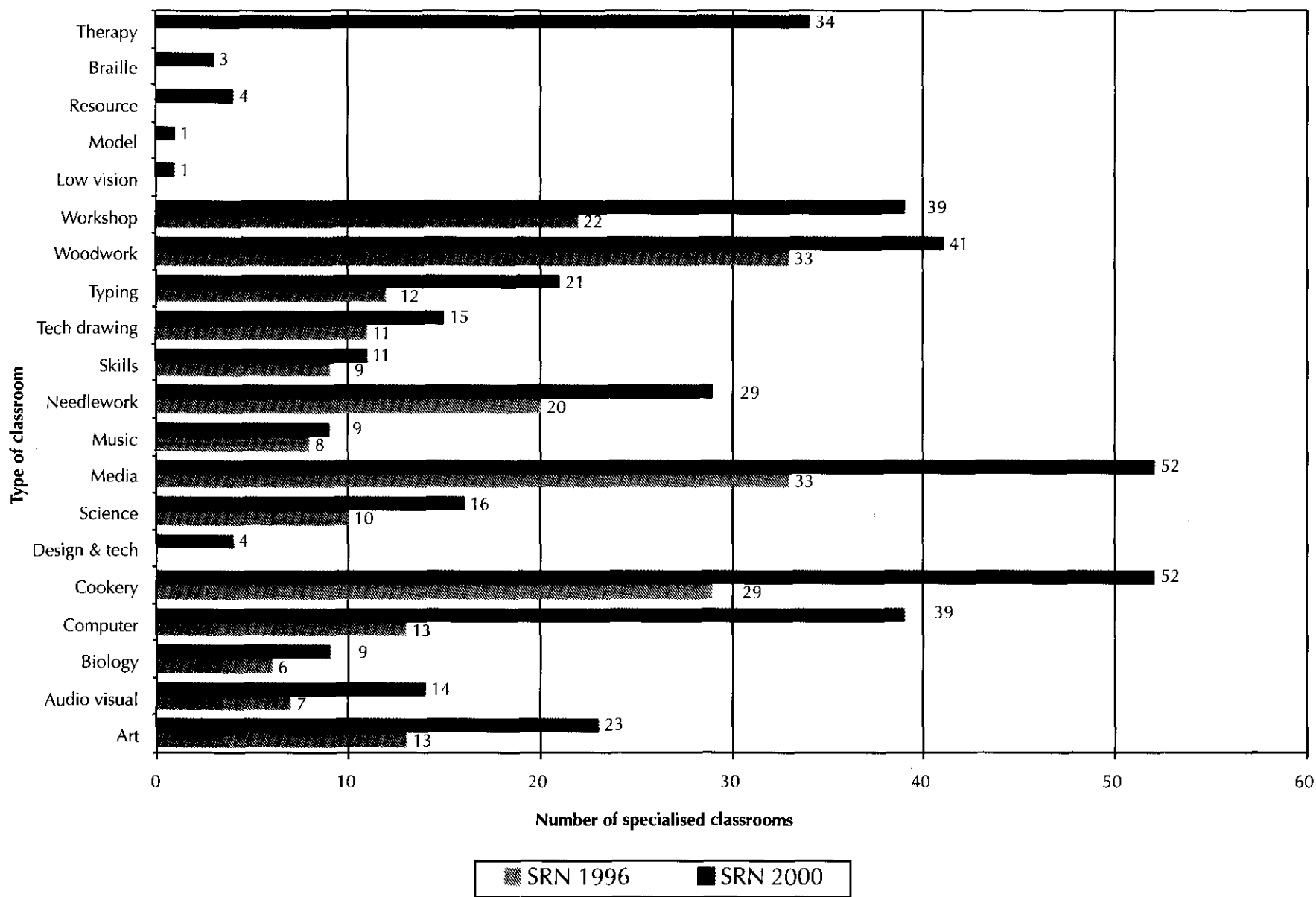


Figure 19: Specialised classrooms in ELSEN schools in 1996 and 2000

Table 42: Number of ELSEN schools with biology, physical and general science laboratories by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Biology laboratory				Physical and general science laboratory			
	1996		2000		1996		2000	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	4.2	4	9.3
Free State	1	5.6	3	15.0	3	16.7	4	20.0
Gauteng	9	15.0	9	9.0	11	18.3	25	25.0
KwaZulu-Natal	1	2.6	6	9.7	2	5.3	5	8.1
Limpopo	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Province	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
North West	0	0.0	2	4.8	2	5.1	3	7.1
Western Cape	6	9.0	12	15.2	8	11.9	14	17.7
National	17	6.3	34	8.7	28	10.4	61	15.6

- There was an increase between 1996 and 2000 in the number of ELSEN schools with biology and physical science laboratories from 6.3% to 8.7% and from 10.4% to 15.6% respectively. Northern Province and Mpumalanga ELSEN schools were still without biology laboratories in 2000, although Northern Province increased the number of ELSEN schools with physical science laboratories from zero in 1996 to 16.7% in 2000.

Table 43: Number of ELSEN schools with media centres and computer rooms by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Computer room				Media centre			
	1996		2000		1996		2000	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	4	16.7	13	34.9	5	20.0	21	46.8
Free State	2	11.1	10	50.0	8	44.4	12	60.0
Gauteng	12	20.0	50	50.0	27	45.0	66	66.0
KwaZulu-Natal	3	7.9	21	33.9	10	26.3	31	50.0
Limpopo	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern Province	0	0.0	9	30.0	4	36.4	8	44.4
North West	1	2.6	8	19.0	5	12.8	9	21.4
Western Cape	13	19.4	30	38.0	28	41.8	46	58.2
National	35	13.0	152	39.0	90	33.3	203	52.1

- The proportion of ELSEN schools that had media centres also increased from 33.3% in 1996 to 52.1% in 2000.
- In 1996 only 13.0% of ELSEN schools had computer rooms, which increased to 39.0% in 2000.







11 ELSEN RESOURCES

11.1 NUMBER OF ELSEN SCHOOLS WITH COMPUTERS

Table 44(a): Number of ELSEN schools with computers for teaching and learning by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996			2000			Net % change
	Total schools	Schools with computers		Total schools	Schools with computers		
		Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools		Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	24	8	25.0	43	19	44.2	19.2
Free State	18	5	27.8	20	12	60.0	32.2
Gauteng	60	23	38.3	100	62	62.0	23.7
KwaZulu-Natal	38	9	23.7	62	30	48.4	24.7
Lesotho	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Northern Cape	1	0	0.0	7	3	42.9	42.9
Northern Province	11	1	9.1	18	13	72.2	63.1
North West	39	1	2.6	42	10	23.8	21.2
Western Cape	67	24	35.8	79	48	60.8	25.0
National	270	72	26.7	390	204	52.3	25.6

- There was a significant improvement in the provision of computers for teaching and learning in ELSEN schools. In 1996, 26.7% of schools nationally had computers, and this figure improved to 52.3% in 2000.
- In 2000, the Northern Province reported the highest number of ELSEN schools with computers for teaching and learning at 72.2%, up from 9.1% in 1996.

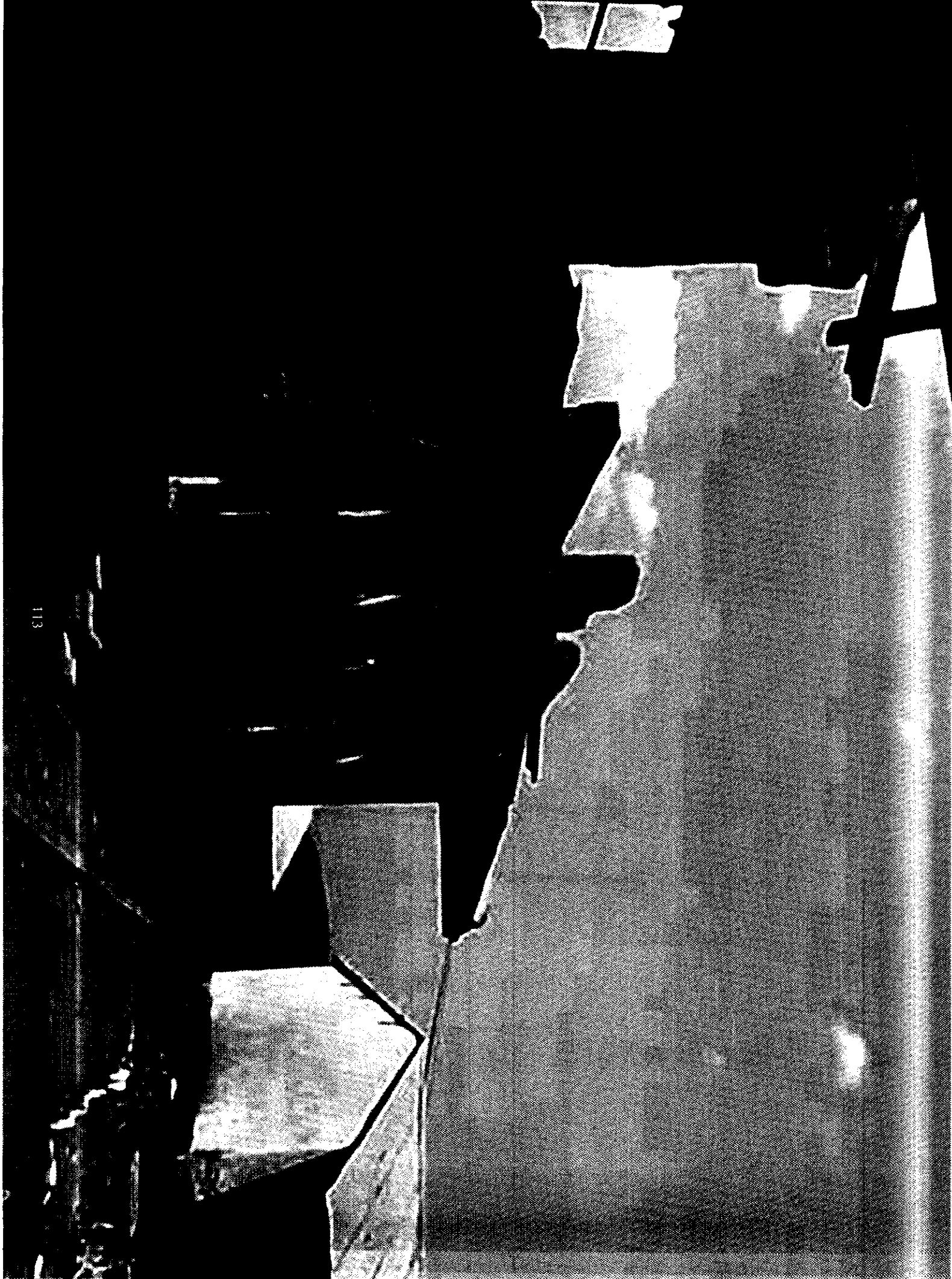
11.2 COMPUTERS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ELSÉN SCHOOLS

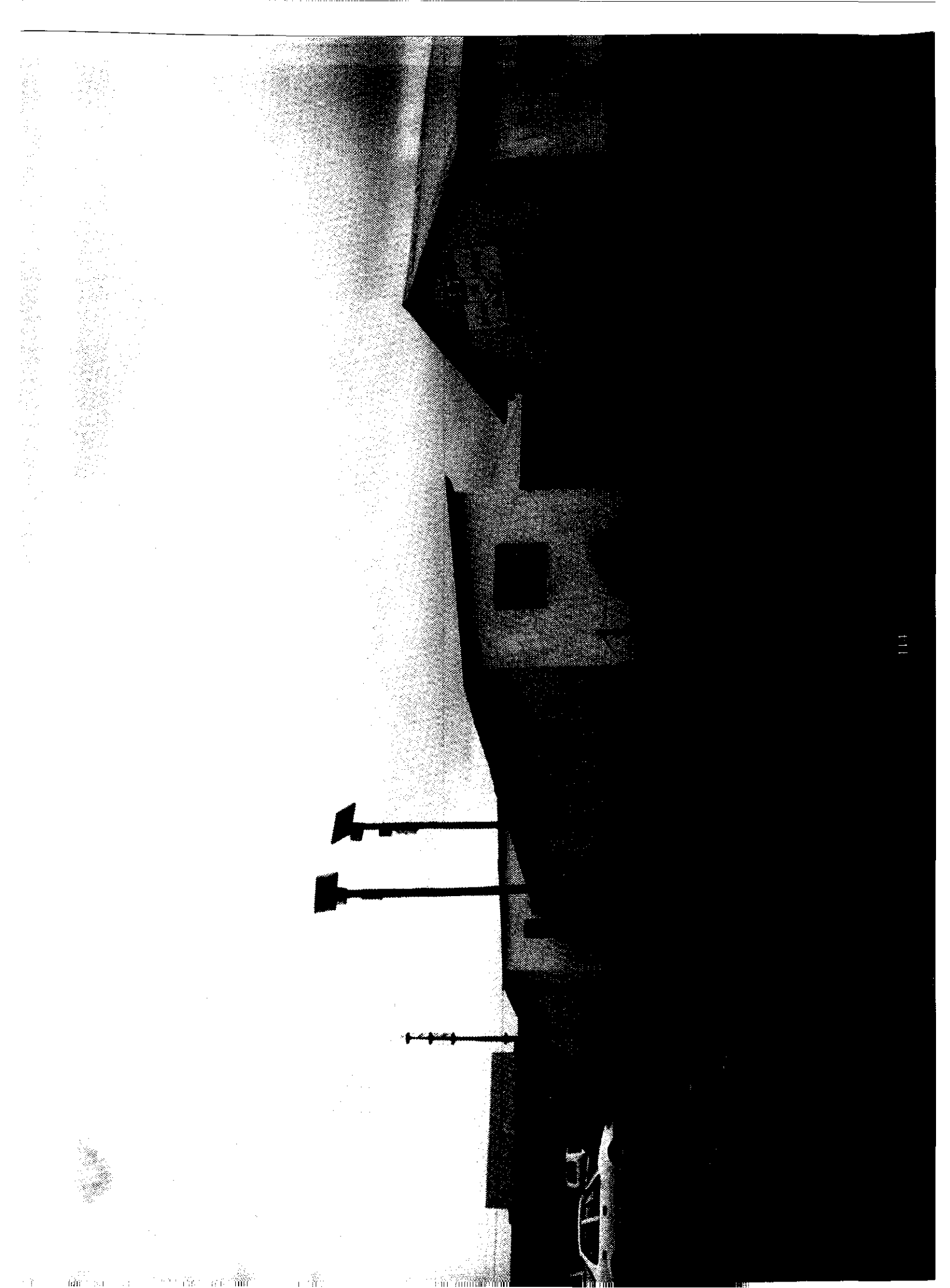
Province	1996			2000		
	Learners	Number of computers	Learner-computer ratio	Learners	Number of computers	Learner-computer ratio
Eastern Cape	3 795	103	37	8 379	417	20
Free State	6 309	20	315	4 669	220	21
Gauteng	14 706	194	76	28 320	1 206	23
KwaZulu-Natal	6 161	92	67	11 322	578	20
MP	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 115	28	39
Northern Province	1 652	8	207	4 405	340	13
North West	3 153	15	210	4 180	98	43
Western Cape	12 737	288	44	12 779	985	13
National	50 383	740	68	78 123	4 014	19

N/A = data not available

Province	Computers adapted for special needs	
	Number of computers	As % of ELSÉN computers
Eastern Cape	25	0.4
Free State	25	12.8
Gauteng	146	13.8
KwaZulu-Natal	107	22.7
MP	0	0.0
Northern Province	70	25.9
North West	19	24.1
Western Cape	106	12.1
National	498	14.2

- The increase in the number of computers in ELSÉN schools resulted in a significant improvement in the learner-computer ratio. While the ratio was 68:1 in 1996 it improved to 19:1 in 2000. Western Cape and Northern Province had the lowest ratio (13:1), while Northern Cape had the highest (51:1). Overall, the provision of computers to schools improved significantly.
- Table 44(c) shows the proportion of computers that were adapted for learners with special needs. Northern Province, North West and KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of computers adapted for special needs.





12 ELSEN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1 POWER SUPPLY IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 45: Number of ELSEN schools supplied with electricity by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996						2000			
	Schools with electricity		Schools without electricity		No response		Schools with electricity		Schools without electricity	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	22	91.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	41	95.3	2	4.7
Free State	17	94.4	1	5.6	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0
Gauteng	60	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	100.0	0	0.0
KwaZulu-Natal	33	86.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	61	98.4	1	1.6
Limpopo	0	0.0	4	12.3	0	0.0	19	100.0	0	0.0
Northern Cape	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
Northern Province	8	72.7	1	9.1	2	18.2	17	94.4	1	5.6
North West	26	66.7	11	28.2	2	5.1	37	88.1	5	11.9
Western Cape	60	89.6	1	1.5	6	9.0	78	98.7	1	1.3
National	235	87.0	24	8.9	11	4.1	380	97.4	10	2.6

- Nationally, there was an increase in the number of ELSEN schools that had electricity. In 1996, 87.0% of schools had electricity, which increased to 97.4% in 2000. In 1996, all ELSEN schools in Gauteng and Northern Cape had electricity. In 2000, Mpumalanga and Free State also had electricity in all their schools.
- The lowest proportion of schools that had electricity in 2000 was in North West (88.1%), but this was an improvement from 66.7% in 1996.

12.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 46: Number of ELSEN schools with/without telecommunication facilities by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996						2000			
	Schools with telecommunication facilities		Schools without telecommunication facilities		No response		Schools with telecommunication facilities		Schools without telecommunication facilities	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	11	54.2	10	41.7	1	4.2	39	90.7	4	9.3
Free State	15	83.3	3	16.7	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0
Gauteng	59	98.3	1	1.7	0	0.0	99	99.0	1	1.0
KwaZulu-Natal	29	76.3	8	21.1	1	2.6	61	98.4	1	1.6
Limpopo	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0
Northern Province	8	72.7	1	9.1	2	18.2	10	100.0	0	0.0
North West	14	35.9	22	56.4	3	7.7	33	78.6	9	21.4
Western Cape	60	89.6	2	3.0	5	7.5	78	98.7	1	1.3
National	208	77.0	50	18.5	12	4.4	372	95.4	18	4.6

- In 1996, 18.5% of ELSEN schools did not have telecommunications facilities while in 2000 only 4.6% did not have telephones, which shows a significant improvement. There were no ELSEN schools in Free State, Northern Cape and Northern Province that did not have telecommunications facilities in 2000.
- Between 1996 and 2000 Eastern Cape and North West improved the provision of telecommunications facilities from 54.2% and 35.9% to 90.7% and 78.6% respectively.

12.3 WATER AVAILABILITY IN ELSÉN SCHOOLS

Table 47: Number of ELSÉN schools with/without water by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	1996											2000					
	Total schools	Indoor		On site		Public tap		Not available within walking distance		No response		Total	Indoor		Public tap		
		Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools		Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools	
Eastern Cape	24	11	45.8	11	45.8	1	4.2	1	4.2	0	0.0	43	42	97.7	1	2.3	
Free State	18	14	77.8	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	20	100.0	0	0.0	
Gauteng	60	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	99	99.0	1	1.0	
KwaZulu-Natal	38	27	71.1	6	15.8	0	0.0	4	10.5	1	2.6	62	62	100.0	0	0.0	
Mpumalanga	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	
Northern Cape	11	3	27.3	4	36.4	0	0.0	2	18.2	2	18.2	18	18	100.0	0	0.0	
North West	39	12	30.8	21	53.8	1	2.6	3	7.7	2	5.1	42	42	100.0	0	0.0	
Western Cape	67	60	89.6	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0	5	7.5	79	78	98.7	1	1.3	
National	270	183	67.8	60	22.2	4	1.5	13	4.8	10	3.7	390	387	99.2	3	0.8	

- In 1996, 67.8% of ELSÉN schools had potable water available indoors which increased to 99.2% in 2000.
- In 1996, 4.8% ELSÉN schools reported that they did not have potable water within a walking distance. In 2000 no schools reported this.
- In 2000 Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Northern Province and North West 100.0% of ELSÉN schools reported that they had potable water indoors.



12.4 SANITATION IN ELSÉN SCHOOLS

Province	1996								2000						
	Flush to main sewer	Flush to septic	VIP*	Pit latrine	Bucket	None	No response	Total schools	Flush to main sewer	Flush to septic	Pit latrine	Bucket	None	No response	Total schools
Eastern Cape	19	0	0	2	0	3	0	24	36	2	4	0	0	1	43
Free State	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Gauteng	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	60	95	4	0	0	0	1	100
KwaZulu-Natal	27	0	0	6	0	3	2	38	50	11	1	0	0	0	62
Mpumalanga	5	1	0	2	0	3	0	11	15	2	2	0	0	0	19
Northern Cape	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Northern Province	8	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	13	1	4	0	0	0	18
North West	19	3	1	9	0	2	5	39	28	6	7	0	0	1	42
Western Cape	60	0	0	0	1	0	6	67	77	1	0	0	0	1	79
National	215	6	1	21	1	11	15	270	341	27	18	0	0	4	390
Percent	79.6	2.2	0.4	7.8	0.4	4.1	5.6		87.4	6.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	

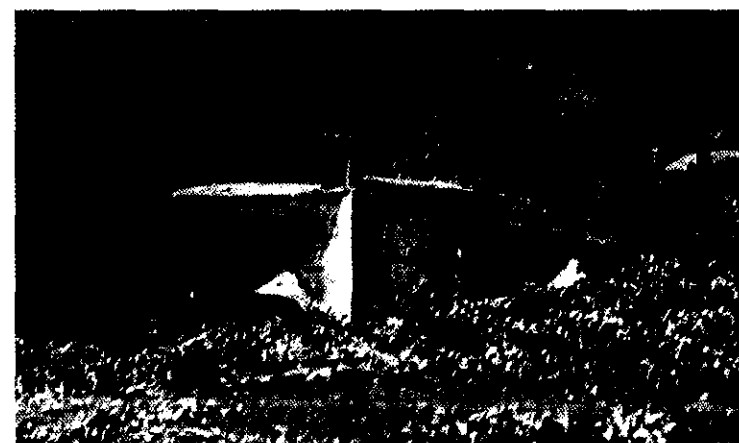
* Ventilated Improved Pit

- In 1996, 4.1% of ELSÉN schools had no toilets. In 2000 the provision of toilets improved such that all schools reported that they had toilets.
- Between 1996 and 2000 the use of pit latrines and the bucket system decreased from 7.8% to 4.6% and 0.4% to 0% respectively. There was an increase in the number of schools using septic and sewer systems, which meant that there was an increase in the use of more hygienic toilets in schools.

- Table 48(b) shows the proportion of toilets that can be accessed by a wheelchair, which denotes toilets with a minimum internal dimension of 1 800 mm by 1 700 mm. Nationally, 33.3% of ELSÉN schools had toilets that could be accessed by a wheelchair in 2000, a proportion much higher than the proportion of schools primarily registered for the physically disabled.
- Gauteng had the highest proportion of schools with toilets that could be accessed by a wheelchair.

Province	Total schools	Schools with toilets accessible by wheelchair	
		Number of schools	As % of ELSÉN schools
Eastern Cape	43	14	32.6
Free State	20	7	35.0
Gauteng	100	41	41.0
KwaZulu-Natal	62	24	38.7
Mpumalanga	19	2	10.5
Northern Cape	7	2	28.6
Northern Province	18	5	27.8
North West	42	8	19.0
Western Cape	79	27	34.2
National	390	130	33.3

*Toilets that are accessible by wheelchair have internal dimensions of 1 800 mm by 1 700 mm



Province	1996			2000			Net change in Learner-toilet ratio
	Learners	Number of toilets	Learner-toilet ratio	Learners	Number of toilets	Learner-toilet ratio	
Eastern Cape	3 795	266	14	8 379	493	17	3
Free State	6 309	325	19	4 669	324	14	-5
Gauteng	14 706	1 135	13	28 320	1 890	15	2
KwaZulu-Natal	6 161	505	12	11 322	922	12	0
Northern Cape	N/A	2	N/A	1 316	129	10	N/A
Northern Province	1 652	90	18	4 405	311	14	-4
North West	3 153	202	16	4 180	298	14	-2
Western Cape	12 737	812	16	12 779	1 022	13	-3
National	50 383	3 447	15	78 123	5 615	14	-1

N/A data not available

Figures with a negative sign denote a decrease

- The learner-toilet ratio for ELSEN schools decreased from 15:1 in 1996 to 14:1 in 2000.
- Free State and Mpumalanga had the highest net change in learner-toilet ratio on average.

- There was a decrease in the number of ELSEN schools that reported that they had new/excellent buildings, from 20.4% in 1996 to 3.3% in 2000. While 47.0% of schools in 1996 had good/renovated buildings, that figure decreased to 30.8% in 2000. The decline in the number of schools reporting that they had good or excellent school buildings could be attributed to the different methodologies that were used in completing the survey forms. In 1996 forms were completed by independent fieldworkers, while in 2000 they were completed by school principals. However, this could also be an indication of low investment in infrastructure maintenance.
- The decline in the number of ELSEN schools reporting to have new/excellent buildings conditions could be explained by an increase in the number of schools reporting that they need minor repairs (increasing from 18.5% in 1996 to 50.8% in 2000), that are weak (increasing from 4.8% in 1996 to 11.0% in 2000) and that are very weak (increasing from 1.9% in 1996 to 4.1% in 2000).

12.5 CONDITIONS OF ELSEN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Province	No response		New/Excellent		Good/Renovated		Need minor repairs		Weak		Very weak	
	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000
Eastern Cape	0	0	5	0	12	15	3	27	1	0	0	1
Free State	0	0	5	0	7	8	6	10	0	2	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	13	2	33	30	13	56	1	9	0	3
KwaZulu-Natal	1	0	5	2	20	20	5	26	7	12	0	2
Northern Cape	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	4	0	1	0	0
Northern Province	2	0	1	1	4	6	1	9	1	2	2	0
North West	8	0	4	6	10	4	12	12	2	13	3	7
Western Cape	6	0	19	0	34	29	7	46	1	3	0	1
National	20	0	55	13	127	120	50	198	13	43	5	16
Percent	7.4	0.0	20.4	3.3	47.0	30.8	18.5	50.8	4.8	11.0	1.9	4.1

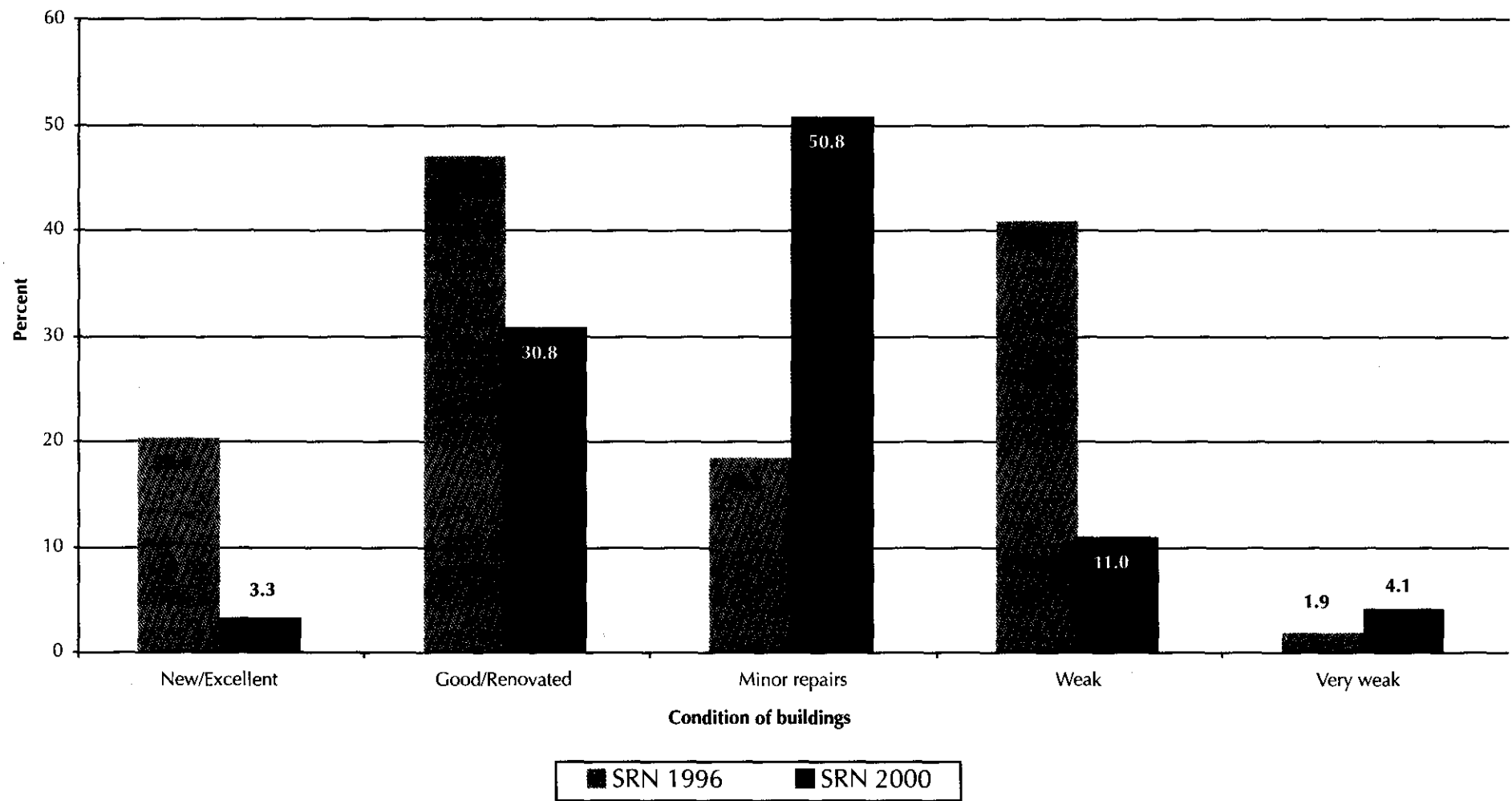


Figure 20: Condition of buildings in ELSN schools in 1996 and 2000

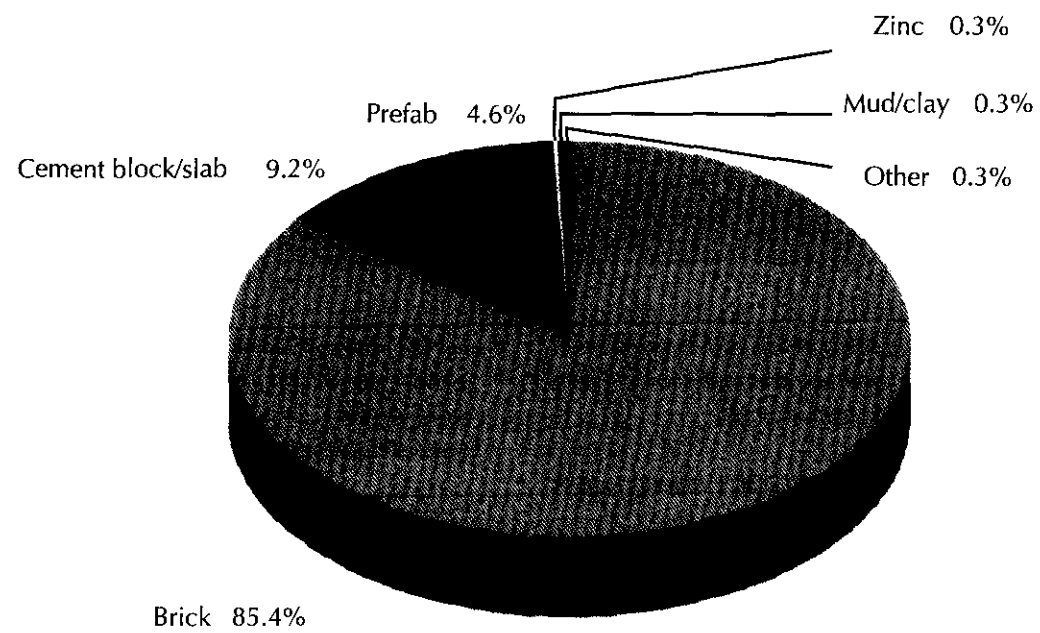


Figure 21: Type of external wall of school buildings in ELSN schools in 2000

12.6 OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND BUILDINGS IN ELSN SCHOOLS

Table 50(a): Land ownership of ELSN schools by province in 2000

Province	Government		Church		Hospital		Mine		Trust land		Private/NGO		Private company	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools
Eastern Cape	30	69.8	0	0.0	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.6	4	9.3
Free State	15	75.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
Gauteng	57	57.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	1	1.0	5	5.0	26	26.0	8	8.0
KwaZulu-Natal	31	50.0	7	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	16	25.8	6	9.7
North West	30	71.4	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	14.3	4	9.5	0	0.0
Northern Cape	5	25.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
Northern Province	14	77.8	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	0.0
Western Cape	52	65.8	11	13.9	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	8	10.1	4	5.1
National	249	63.8	26	6.7	7	1.8	1	0.3	18	4.6	65	16.7	24	6.2

- The ownership of land of ELSN schools showed a similar pattern to that of ordinary schools. A significantly higher proportion of ELSN schools (63.8%) were on government-owned land. Private organisations and NGO owned the land in 16.7% of ELSN schools.
- As with land ownership, the highest proportion of ELSN school buildings were owned by government (69.2%), followed by private organisations and NGOs (14.9%). Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal showed the highest proportion of private organisation ownership and NGO ownership of land at 22.0% and 19.4% respectively.
- Private organisations and NGOs owned a significant proportion of ELSN schools land in Gauteng (26.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (25.8%).

Table 50(b): Building ownership at ELSN schools by province in 2000

Province	Government		Church		Hospital		Trust land		Private/NGO		Private company		Total schools
	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSN schools	
Eastern Cape	31	72.1	3	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.6	4	9.3	43
Free State	16	80.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	20
Gauteng	64	64.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	4	4.0	22	22.0	8	8.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	37	59.7	7	11.3	0	0.0	1	1.6	12	19.4	5	8.1	62
North West	32	76.2	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	6	14.3	0	0.0	42
Northern Cape	5	25.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
Northern Province	16	88.9	1	5.6	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	18
Western Cape	54	68.4	11	13.9	3	3.8	1	1.3	7	8.9	3	3.8	79
National	270	69.2	28	7.2	3	0.8	9	2.3	58	14.9	22	5.6	390

12.7 BOUNDARY FENCES OF ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 51: Boundary fences of ELSEN schools by province in 1996 and 2000

Province	Number of school with fence				Number of school without fence				No response		Total schools	
	1996		2000		1996		2000		1996		1996	2000
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	Number of schools
Eastern Cape	20	83.3	38	88.4	4	16.7	5	11.6	0	0.0	24	43
Free State	17	94.4	19	95.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	5.6	18	20
Gauteng	60	100.0	98	98.0	0	0.0	2	2.0	0	0.0	60	100
KwaZulu-Natal	36	94.7	61	98.4	1	2.6	1	1.6	1	2.6	38	62
Northern Cape	1	100.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	7
Northern Province	9	81.8	17	94.4	0	0.0	1	5.6	2	18.2	11	18
North West	29	74.4	39	92.9	4	10.3	3	7.1	6	15.4	39	42
Western Cape	54	80.6	71	89.9	4	6.0	8	10.1	9	13.4	67	79
National	234	86.7	367	94.1	17	6.3	23	5.9	19	7.0	270	390

- Nationally, 94.1% of schools had a boundary fence in 2000, compared to 86.7% in 1996, and all provinces had more than two-thirds of their schools fenced. In Gauteng and Northern Cape there was a decrease in the percentage of schools, which reported that they had a boundary fence. In 1996, 100% of schools had a boundary fence in both provinces, which decreased to 98.0% in Gauteng and 71.4% in Northern Cape in 2000. However, Northern Cape reported only one ELSEN school in 1996.

- Nationally, 61.5% of ELSEN schools had sportsfields in 2000. Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, and Western Cape had the highest proportion of schools with sportsfields (80.0%, 75.8% and 67.1% respectively).

12.8 SPORTSFIELDS AT ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 52(a): Number of ELSEN schools with/without sportsfield by province in 2000

Province	Number of schools with sportsfields		Number of schools without sportsfields		Total schools
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	26	60.5	17	39.5	43
Free State	16	80.0	4	20.0	20
Gauteng	61	61.0	39	39.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	47	75.8	15	24.2	62
Northern Cape	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Northern Province	11	61.1	7	38.9	18
North West	13	31.0	29	69.0	42
Western Cape	53	67.1	26	32.9	79
National	240	61.5	150	38.5	390



Province	Type of sportsfield													
	Number of Schools	Soccer	Athletics	Netball	Cricket	Rugby	Tennis	Volleyball	Softball	Hockey	Watersports	Goal ball	Gymnasium	Other
Eastern Cape	43	23	0	12	8	6	13	5	1	2	10	0	0	2
Free State	20	12	9	14	4	7	6	4	1	1	6	2	1	0
Gauteng	100	32	36	50	22	27	32	18	7	4	25	3	14	5
KwaZulu-Natal	62	40	18	32	9	5	14	22	2	4	24	2	6	3
Western Cape	79	25	22	34	18	23	25	15	3	7	23	3	8	6
Northern Province	18	8	5	9	4	2	3	4	0	0	2	2	3	8
North West	42	7	8	10	5	4	6	2	1	0	9	0	1	2
National	390	157	112	170	77	81	103	72	17	19	105	13	35	19
Percent	100.0	40.3	28.7	43.6	19.7	20.8	26.4	18.5	4.4	4.9	26.9	3.3	9.0	4.9

- More schools (43.6%) had netball fields than any other type of sportsfields. Only 9% of schools had gymnasiums while 26.9% had facilities offering watersports.

12.9 ROAD ACCESS TO ELSEN SCHOOLS

Province	Good tar				Bad tar			
	1996		2000		1996		2000	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	13	54.2	24	60.5	1	4.2	3	7.0
Free State	9	50.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	3	15.0
Gauteng	56	93.3	83	83.0	0	0.0	12	12.0
KwaZulu-Natal	20	52.6	37	59.7	3	7.9	11	17.7
Western Cape	1	10.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
Northern Province	5	45.5	9	50.0	0	0.0	3	16.7
North West	18	46.2	23	54.8	2	5.1	3	7.1
Western Cape	55	82.1	71	89.9	3	4.5	5	6.3
National	183	67.8	276	70.8	9	3.3	44	11.3

Province	Good gravel				Bad gravel			
	1996		2000		1996		2000	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	7	17.3	7	17.3	7	17.3	13	32.5
Free State	3	16.7	1	5.0	5	27.8	3	15.0
Gauteng	3	5.0	1	1.0	1	1.7	4	4.0
KwaZulu-Natal	4	10.5	4	6.5	9	23.7	10	16.1
Limpopo	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	1.1	2	1.1
North West	11	26.2	2	4.8	7	17.9	12	28.6
Western Cape	2	3.0	1	1.3	2	3.0	2	2.5
National	28	10.4	17	4.4	38	14.1	51	13.1

Province	Footpath			
	1996		2000	
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools
Eastern Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0
Free State	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gauteng	0	0.0	0	0.0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0.0	0	0.0
Limpopo	0	0.0	0	0.0
North West	1	2.6	2	4.8
Western Cape	0	0.0	0	0.0
National	1	0.4	2	0.5



- In 1996, 67.8% of ELSEN schools reported that they had good tar road access, which improved to 70.8% in 2000. However, the number of schools that reported that they had bad tar roads increased from 3.3% in 1996 to 11.3% in 2000 [see Table 53(a)].
- There was a decrease in the number of ELSEN schools with good gravel roads, from 10.4% in 1996 to 4.4% in 2000. While there was a decrease in the proportion of schools that could be accessed through bad gravel roads (from 14.1% to 13.1%), there was an increase in absolute

terms (from 38 to 51) [see Table 53(b)].

- Only North West reported that there were ELSEN schools that could only be accessed via a footpath. There was one school in 1996 that could only be accessed via a footpath, and two schools in 2000 [see Table 53 (c)].



13 ELSEN CRIMINAL INCIDENTS AND SECURITY PROVISION

13.1 CRIMINAL INCIDENTS* AT ELSEN SCHOOLS

Table 54(a): Criminal incidents that occurred in 1999 by province at ELSEN schools

Province	Schools which had criminal incidents		Schools which had no criminal incidents		Total schools
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	14	32.6	29	67.4	43
Free State	9	45.0	11	55.0	20
Gauteng	52	52.0	48	48.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	31	50.0	31	50.0	62
Northern Cape	4	57.1	3	42.9	7
Northern Province	5	27.8	13	72.2	18
North West	12	28.6	30	71.4	42
Western Cape	35	44.3	44	55.7	79
National	170	43.6	220	56.4	390

*Criminal incidents include burglaries, assaults, stabbings, rapes and other serious crimes

- Generally, ELSEN schools reported more criminal incidents than ordinary schools. Nationally, 43.6% of ELSEN schools reported criminal incidents in 1999 compared to 35.6% of ordinary schools.

Table 54(b): Provision of security guards by province in 2000 at ELSEN schools

Province	With security guards		Without security guards		Total schools
	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	Number of schools	As % of ELSEN schools	
Eastern Cape	15	34.9	28	65.1	43
Free State	6	30.0	14	70.0	20
Gauteng	62	62.0	38	38.0	100
KwaZulu-Natal	41	66.1	21	33.9	62
Northern Cape	4	57.1	3	42.9	7
Northern Province	12	66.7	6	33.3	18
North West	6	14.3	36	85.7	42
Western Cape	32	40.5	47	59.5	79
National	187	47.9	203	52.1	390



- Northern Cape had the highest proportion (57.1%) of ELSEN schools that reported criminal incidents in 1999, followed by Gauteng (52.0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (50%).
- KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng had the most schools employing security guards, 66.1% and 62.0% respectively.