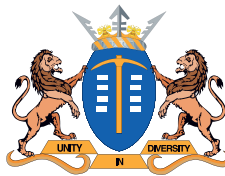


# Statistical Overview of Ordinary and Special Education in Gauteng

2022



**GAUTENG PROVINCE**  
EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**GGT2030**  
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER

# Department of Education Province of Gauteng

2022

## Statistical Overview of Ordinary and Special Education in Gauteng

Report Based on Headcount 2022 and 2022 SA-SAMS Data (Provincial Data Warehouse)



**GAUTENG PROVINCE**  
EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**GGT2030**  
GROWING GAUTENG TOGETHER

# **VISION**

**Every learner feels valued and inspired  
in our innovation education system**

# **MISSION**

**We are committed to provide functional and  
modern schools that enable quality teaching  
and learning to protect and promote the right  
of every learner to quality, equitable  
and relevant education**

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<b>CAPS</b>	Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement
<b>EC</b>	Eastern Cape
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development
<b>EN</b>	Ekurhuleni North
<b>ES</b>	Ekurhuleni South
<b>FS</b>	Free State
<b>GDE</b>	Gauteng Department of Education
<b>GGT2030</b>	Growing Gauteng Together 2030
<b>GE</b>	Gauteng East
<b>GN</b>	Gauteng North
<b>GW</b>	Gauteng West
<b>IEB</b>	Independent Examinations Board
<b>JC</b>	Johannesburg Central
<b>JE</b>	Johannesburg East
<b>JN</b>	Johannesburg North
<b>JS</b>	Johannesburg South
<b>JW</b>	Johannesburg West
<b>KZN</b>	KwaZulu Natal

<b>LP</b>	Limpopo
<b>LSEN</b>	Learners with Special Educational Needs
<b>MP</b>	Mpumalanga
<b>NC</b>	Northern Cape
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NW</b>	North West
<b>POS</b>	Public Ordinary Schools
<b>RSA</b>	Republic of South Africa
<b>SASA</b>	South African Schools Act
<b>SA-SAMS</b>	South African Schools Administration System
<b>SE</b>	Sedibeng East
<b>SGB</b>	School Governing Body
<b>SW</b>	Sedibeng West
<b>TN</b>	Tshwane North
<b>TS</b>	Tshwane South
<b>TW</b>	Tshwane West
<b>WC</b>	Western Cape

The value of mining, analysis, and reporting of quality data cannot be overstated as it provides critical information for timely and accurate strategy formulation, as well as an insight into the functioning of the education system. Self-reflection is imperative, particularly as the Gauteng Department of Education (GDE); the country and the world, is in a state of transition into a post COVID-19 pandemic era. As such, the Gauteng Department of Education (GDE) conducts an Annual Headcount on the tenth-day school day of each academic year. This headcount is a critical source of information for the department that assists in policy formulation, resource planning and allocation, as well as other decision-making.

This Statistical report provides an analysis of data obtained from the 2022 headcount. The report presents information on trends observed, in some instances spanning five years, but in the main, covering the last two years (2021-2022). The information presented in this report is supplemented by data collected from the South African Schools Administration System (SA-SAMS). This is due to the nature of the headcount being a snap-shot dataset of information, taken at a point in time and lacking some of the variables needed for this statistical report, especially in relation to those needed for trend analysis.

Five sections are covered in this report, the first of which (Section A), provides an overall size and shape of ordinary and special education in Gauteng. The South African Schools Act (SASA) of 1996 established a national schooling

system which officially classified schools into two categories, namely: public schools, which constitutes schools that are funded and run by the government and Independent Schools, which are schools that are privately established and are still required to go through the registration process with the government. These schools may be partially funded by the government (Independent Subsidised) or fully independent and completely privately funded schools. Thus, an analysis of the schooling system by sector namely, Public Ordinary Schools (POS) and independent schools, is provided in sections B and C respectively.

The National Development Plan (NDP) of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) emphasises the need to provide young people with better educational and economic opportunities. As a method of implementing the NDP, Gauteng Province has formulated the Growing Gauteng Together Plan (GGT 2030). This plan encompasses prioritising access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD), comprehensive literacy and numeracy in the foundation phase, targeted improvement of primary school education, and empowerment of high school learners with portable skills (GGT: 2030). In line with the afore mentioned NDP and GGT 2030 focus areas, this report presents an analysis of Special Schools in section D and the dynamics of Pre-Grade R and Grade R in public schools are discussed in the final section (E). Special schools are composed of Schools of Specialisation (SOS) and schools for Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN).



**Section A:  
Size and Shape of  
Ordinary and Special Education  
in Gauteng**



# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: SIZE AND SHAPE OF ORDINARY AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

This section presents the size and shape of ordinary and special education in Gauteng. There are three education sectors in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) namely Public, Independent Subsidised and Independent Non-Subsidised. Schools in the country are further categorised into Ordinary and Special Education. In simple terms, Ordinary Education is characterised by mainstream schools on the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) or Independent Examinations Board (IEB) curriculum, for public and independent schools respectively and not in a specialised category. Special schools include schools that provide education to Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) and Schools of Specialisation (SOS) whose curriculum considers talent or a specific intellectual stream.

### Distribution of Schools

Overall, there was an increase in the number of schools in the province in 2022 to 3 199 from 3 177 in the preceding year. The growth was mainly driven by Ordinary schools as there were 19 new ordinary schools that opened in 2022. The data shows an additional 3 special schools that opened in 2022. Within sector, Independent non-subsidised schools had the highest increase at 20 new schools, the majority (18) of which are ordinary schools. The Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg Regions were the main contributors to the growth in the independent sector.

## Analysis of Educator Data

### *Educator Remuneration Source by Gender*

The number of Educators in Gauteng increased between 2021 (100 605) and 2022 (100 713), however, the distribution of educators remained generally the same. Overall, 73% of Educators are female, while 27% are male. Most Educators (67%) are paid by the state. Amongst these, 49% are female and 18% were male. Twenty-four percent of the Educators that are paid by the SGB are female and 9% are male.

### *Distribution of Educators*

Educator numbers generally increased in the independent sector, while Public Schools had a decrease in the number of Educators in 2022. The Johannesburg East district has the largest Educator population (11 319) followed by Tshwane South (10 832) and Ekurhuleni North (10 073).

## ANALYSIS OF LEARNER DATA

The number of learners steadily increased over time from 2018 to 2022, the system recorded an increase of about a quarter of a million learners in that period. When analysing data for the past two years, there was an increase of 39 525 learners. This growth is mainly seen in the ordinary education sector.

## Learners by District

Johannesburg East had the highest increase in learner numbers with an increase of 7 519 more learners between 2021 and 2022. This district was followed by Johannesburg South with an increase of 6 379 more learners. In contrast, Gauteng West had the highest decrease in learner numbers with 1 291 less learners being enrolled in that district. This was followed by Sedibeng West at 778 less learners between 2021 and 2022.

## Learners by Gender

Overall, the proportion of Male learners (50,21%) was slightly higher than Females (49,79%) at Headcount. This is mainly accounted for by the Public education sector, where 50,32% learners were male, compare to 49,68% females. However, the independent sector presents a different picture, with slightly more female learners in both Independent Subsidised and Non-Subsidised schools.

## Learners by Gender and grade

Males generally dominated the number of learners in the younger grades, however, there were more female learners in grade 9 and marginally more female learners in enrolled in Grade 11 and 12 at headcount.

## Distribution of learners by sector

Headcount data clearly shows significantly higher learner numbers in the public sector, compared with the independent sector. Ekurhuleni South had the largest proportion of learners in Public Schools at 256 205 learners, while Johannesburg East had the largest share of learners in Independent Schools at 75 222 learners.

## Distribution of learners by grade

Primary school learner proportions were equally distributed ranging from 8,0% to 8,5% except for pre- grade R and Grade R at 0,6% and 4,7% respectively. However, it should be noted that this was a negative distribution with the number of learners per grade decreasing from the lowest (grade 1) to the highest grade (7). The distribution of learners in Secondary schools was not as static, with Grade 10 having the largest share of learners (8,5%) followed by Grade 8 (8,3%). While grade 12 had the lowest (5,5%) followed by Grade 11 (6,5%).

## Learner Migration patterns

There were 109 554 learners who migrated into Gauteng from other provinces in RSA as well as foreign countries. The vast majority of these 92 370 moved into Public Schools. An overall increase of 9 963 learners who were recorded to have moved into Gauteng province was observed at headcount.

Generally, Limpopo had the highest number of learners moving into Gauteng (26 706), followed by learners originating from Foreign Countries (24 436). Limpopo also had the highest increase between 2021 and 2022 at 5 648 more learners moving into Gauteng. KwaZulu Natal had the second highest proportion of increase at 2 316 more learners moving into Gauteng in 2022 compared to the previous year.

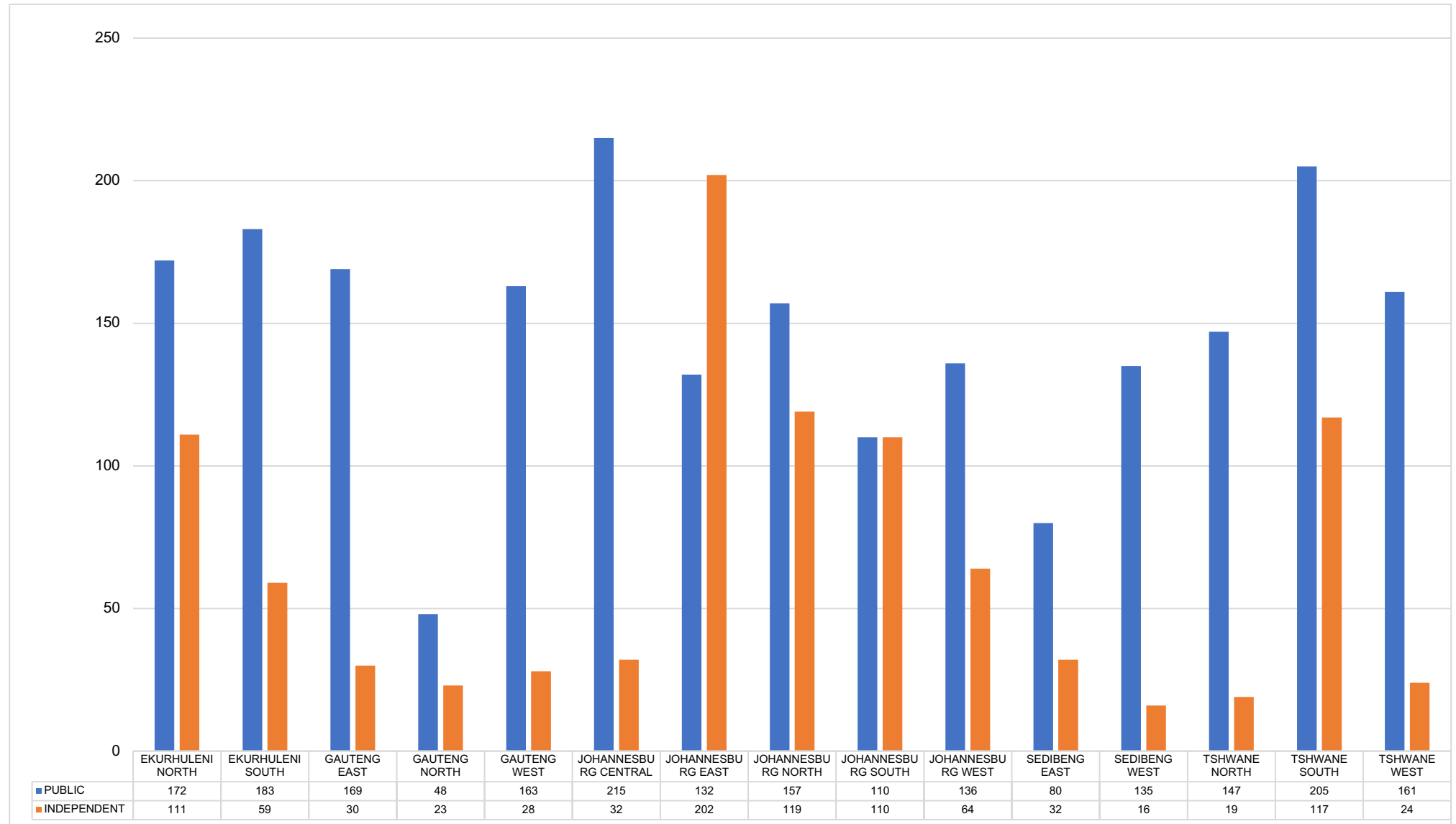
When analysing Learner migration by district the data revealed that Tshwane South had the largest increase in learners migrating into the district (4 739 new learners), followed by Ekurhuleni South with 4 622 new learners.

# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT, RELATION WITH STATE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION (2021-2022)

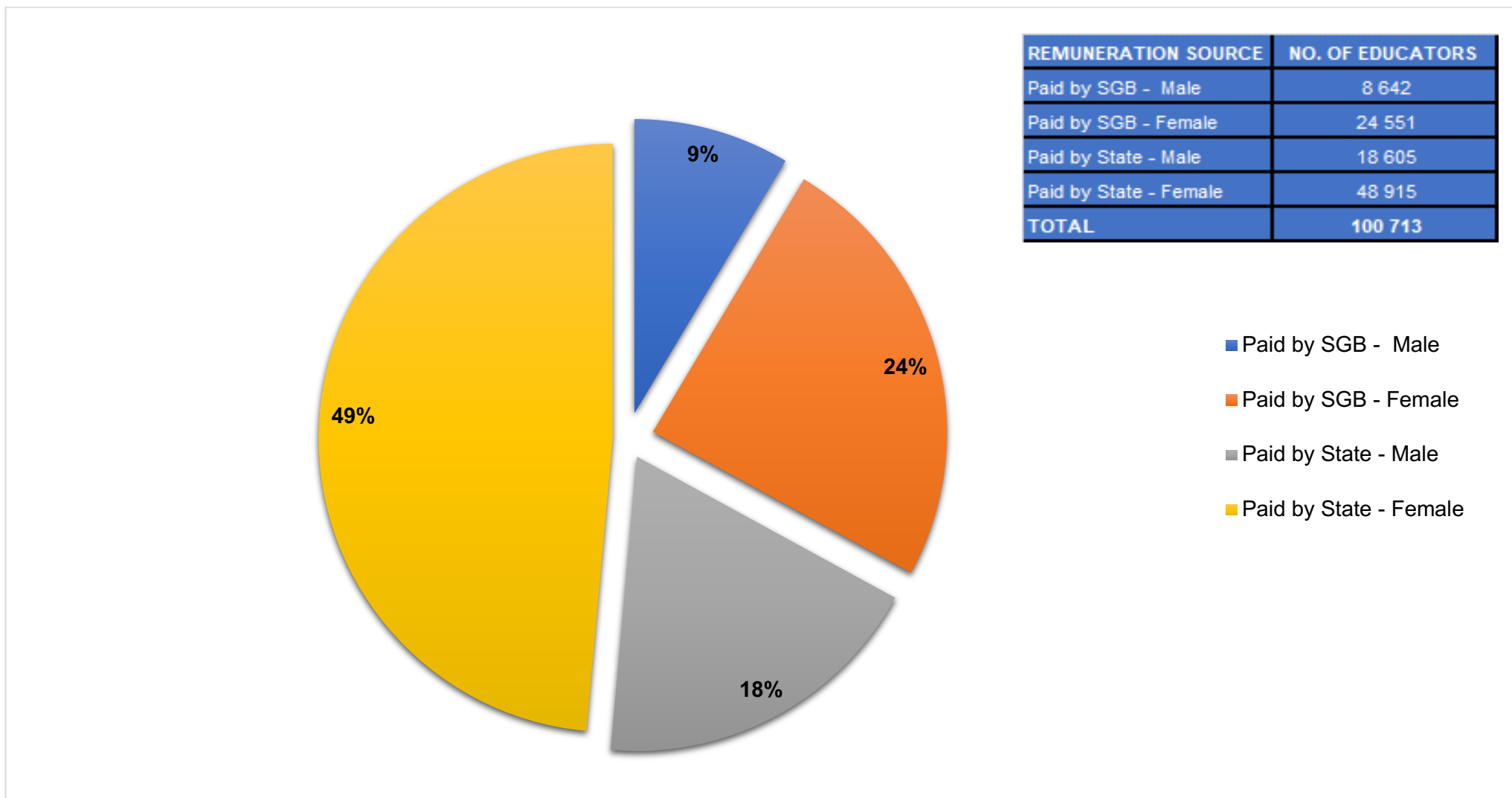
DISTRICT	PUBLIC				INDEPENDENT SUBSIDISED				INDEPENDENT NON SUBSIDISED				TOTAL				TOTAL ALL SECTORS	
	ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN			
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	157	157	15	15	31	29	0	0	74	79	3	3	262	265	18	18	280	283
EKURHULENI SOUTH	175	175	8	8	12	15	0	0	39	42	2	2	226	232	10	10	236	242
GAUTENG EAST	161	161	8	8	6	6	0	0	22	24	0	0	189	191	8	8	197	199
GAUTENG NORTH	46	46	2	2	7	7	0	0	16	16	0	0	69	69	2	2	71	71
GAUTENG WEST	153	153	10	10	6	6	0	0	21	22	0	0	180	181	10	10	190	191
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	202	202	13	13	7	7	0	0	25	25	0	0	234	234	13	13	247	247
JOHANNESBURG EAST	123	123	9	9	33	37	0	0	163	159	6	6	319	319	15	15	334	334
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	146	146	11	11	16	15	3	2	88	93	8	9	250	254	22	22	272	276
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	102	102	8	8	48	45	0	0	54	63	2	2	204	210	10	10	214	220
JOHANNESBURG WEST	127	126	9	10	6	6	0	0	56	57	1	1	189	189	10	11	199	200
SEDIBENG EAST	70	69	10	11	9	9	1	1	20	21	1	1	99	99	12	13	111	112
SEDIBENG WEST	131	131	4	4	7	7	2	2	7	7	0	0	145	145	6	6	151	151
TSHWANE NORTH	139	139	8	8	7	7	0	0	13	12	0	0	159	158	8	8	167	166
TSHWANE SOUTH	186	187	18	18	23	22	0	0	89	90	4	5	298	299	22	23	320	322
TSHWANE WEST	149	149	12	12	7	9	0	0	20	15	0	0	176	173	12	12	188	185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2 999</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3 177</b>	<b>3 199</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>68,92%</b>	<b>68,46%</b>	<b>81,46%</b>	<b>81,22%</b>	<b>7,50%</b>	<b>7,52%</b>	<b>3,37%</b>	<b>2,76%</b>	<b>23,57%</b>	<b>24,02%</b>	<b>15,17%</b>	<b>16,02%</b>	<b>94,40%</b>	<b>94,34%</b>	<b>5,60%</b>	<b>5,66%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	

**FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND RELATION WITH STATE (2022)**



## Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

FIGURE 2: EDUCATORS REMUNERATION BY GENDER (2022)



# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

**TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATORS BY DISTRICT AND RELATION WITH STATE (2021 - 2022)**

DISTRICT	PUBLIC				INDEPENDENT SUBSIDISED				INDEPENDENT NON SUBSIDISED				TOTAL ALL SECTORS				TOTAL	
	ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		(ORDINARY & LSEN)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	6 210	6 310	629	635	900	826	0	0	2 253	2 276	29	26	9 363	9 412	658	661	10 021	10 073
EKURHULENI SOUTH	7 649	7 694	308	311	266	426	0	0	962	935	36	12	8 877	9 055	344	323	9 221	9 378
GAUTENG EAST	5 593	5 402	344	325	154	154	0	0	222	294	0	0	5 969	5 850	344	325	6 313	6 175
GAUTENG NORTH	1 521	1 454	25	24	185	186	0	0	454	517	0	0	2 160	2 157	25	24	2 185	2 181
GAUTENG WEST	5 246	5 409	329	310	117	115	0	0	373	340	0	0	5 736	5 864	329	310	6 065	6 174
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	5 250	5 240	399	379	194	191	0	0	421	444	0	0	5 865	5 875	399	379	6 264	6 254
JOHANNESBURG EAST	5 172	5 063	264	264	776	1 048	0	0	4 621	4 824	146	120	10 569	10 935	410	384	10 979	11 319
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	4 736	4 725	343	294	339	305	5	37	2 440	2 720	110	113	7 515	7 750	458	444	7 973	8 194
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	3 767	3 674	292	292	1 593	1 533	0	0	1 033	1 345	20	16	6 393	6 552	312	308	6 705	6 860
JOHANNESBURG WEST	3 956	3 840	296	294	100	113	0	0	1 136	1 201	8	7	5 192	5 154	304	301	5 496	5 455
SEDIBENG EAST	2 044	2 077	441	333	212	180	5	2	260	294	13	15	2 516	2 551	459	350	2 975	2 901
SEDIBENG WEST	3 799	3 706	133	137	181	183	12	9	120	145	0	0	4 100	4 034	145	146	4 245	4 180
TSHWANE NORTH	4 376	4 246	207	206	224	275	0	0	239	227	0	0	4 839	4 748	207	206	5 046	4 954
TSHWANE SOUTH	7 375	7 165	619	614	809	731	0	0	2 207	2 296	39	46	10 391	10 192	658	660	11 049	10 852
TSHWANE WEST	5 006	4 829	452	402	217	228	0	0	393	304	0	0	5 616	5 361	452	402	6 068	5 763
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71 700</b>	<b>70 834</b>	<b>5 081</b>	<b>4 820</b>	<b>6 267</b>	<b>6 494</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17 134</b>	<b>18 162</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>95 101</b>	<b>95 490</b>	<b>5 504</b>	<b>5 223</b>	<b>100 605</b>	<b>100 713</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>75,39%</b>	<b>74,18%</b>	<b>92,31%</b>	<b>92,28%</b>	<b>6,59%</b>	<b>6,80%</b>	<b>0,40%</b>	<b>0,92%</b>	<b>18,02%</b>	<b>19,02%</b>	<b>7,29%</b>	<b>6,80%</b>	<b>94,53%</b>	<b>94,81%</b>	<b>5,47%</b>	<b>5,19%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	

# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATORS' REMUNERATION BY DISTRICT, (2022)

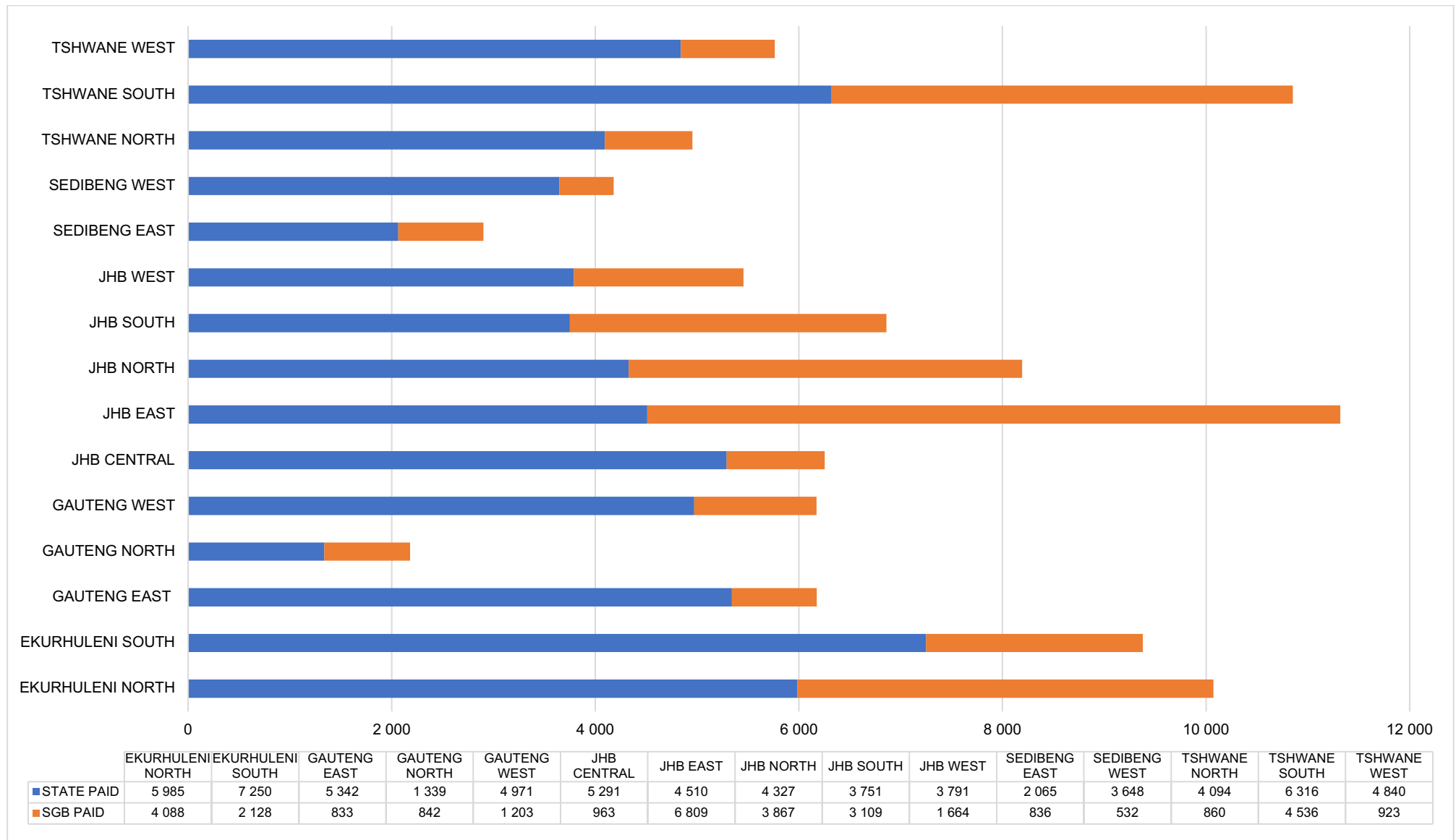
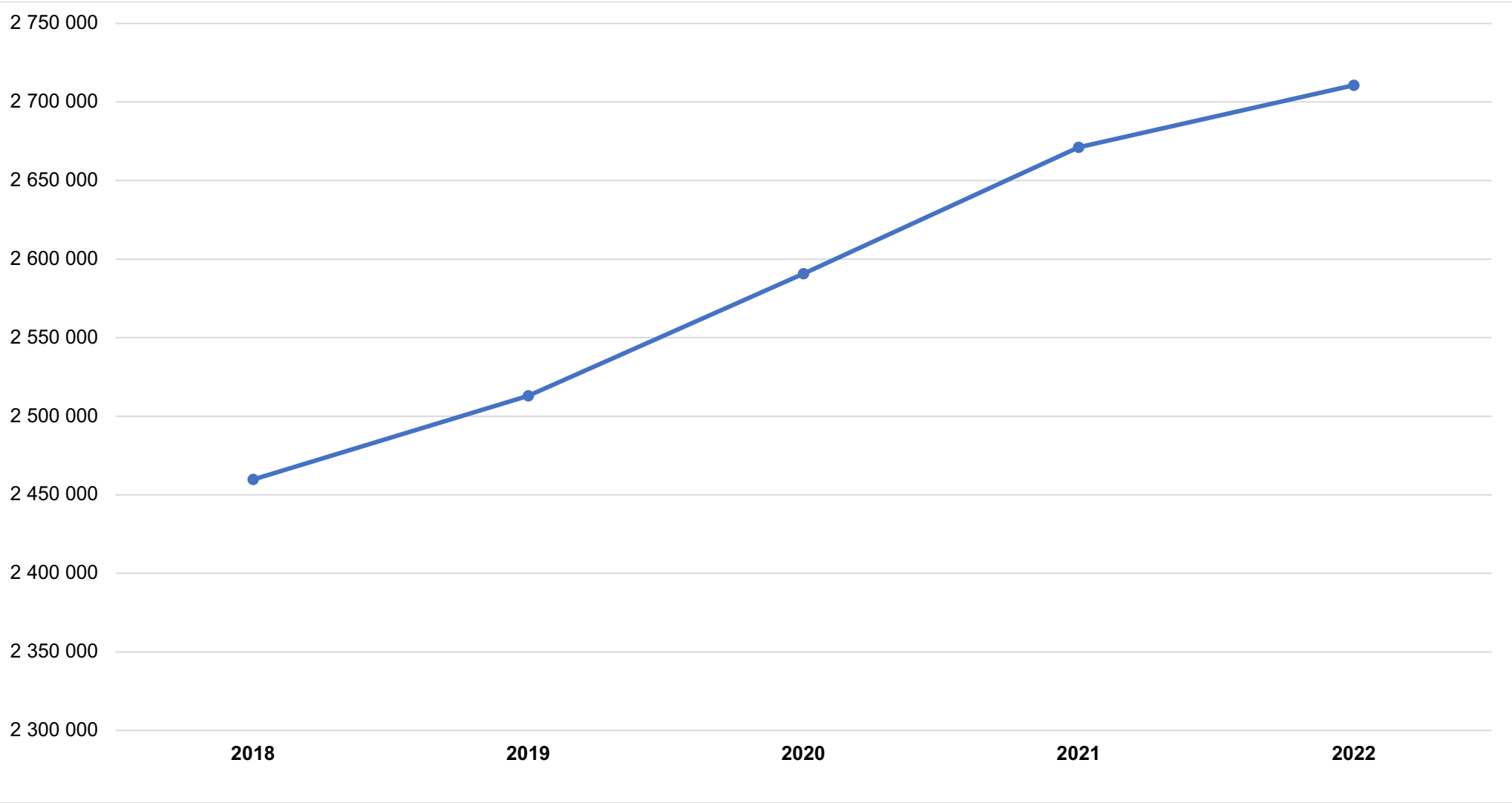


FIGURE 4: FIVE YEARS LEARNER GROWTH (2018 - 2022)





# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

**TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS BY DISTRICT, RELATION WITH STATE AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION (2021 -2022)**

DISTRICT	PUBLIC				INDEPENDENT SUBSIDISED				INDEPENDENT NON SUBSIDISED				TOTAL ALL SECTORS				TOTAL	
	ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		ORDINARY		LSEN		(ORDINARY & LSEN)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	192 182	196 411	8 350	7 964	17 961	16 513	0	0	26 584	28 000	126	102	236 727	240 924	8 476	8 066	245 203	248 990
EKURHULENI SOUTH	251 056	252 236	4 279	3 969	5 500	8 419	0	0	13 832	12 609	230	226	270 388	273 264	4 509	4 195	274 897	277 459
GAUTENG EAST	180 006	180 177	3 321	3 078	2 705	2 857	0	0	3 315	3 969	0	0	186 026	187 003	3 321	3 078	189 347	190 081
GAUTENG NORTH	47 263	48 108	226	221	3 247	3 291	0	0	6 811	7 436	0	0	57 321	58 835	226	221	57 547	59 056
GAUTENG WEST	169 125	167 873	4 819	4 705	1 658	1 633	0	0	3 993	4 093	0	0	174 776	173 599	4 819	4 705	179 595	178 304
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	173 246	172 355	5 831	5 632	4 009	3 861	0	0	7 418	8 748	0	0	184 673	184 964	5 831	5 632	190 504	190 596
JOHANNESBURG EAST	158 905	161 723	2 426	2 390	14 781	18 573	0	0	54 879	55 798	825	851	228 565	236 094	3 251	3 241	231 816	239 335
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	141 135	143 632	3 150	3 103	7 844	7 270	451	394	30 307	33 329	540	626	179 286	184 231	4 141	4 123	183 427	188 354
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	130 330	135 444	3 455	3 356	34 126	30 834	0	0	13 357	18 004	178	187	177 813	184 282	3 633	3 543	181 446	187 825
JOHANNESBURG WEST	117 202	117 343	2 921	2 996	1 935	2 333	0	0	15 607	16 696	63	68	134 744	136 372	2 984	3 064	137 728	139 436
SEDIBENG EAST	65 421	66 737	4 595	4 440	3 636	3 479	29	16	2 836	3 642	77	76	71 893	73 858	4 701	4 532	76 594	78 390
SEDIBENG WEST	122 909	121 861	1 763	1 685	3 654	3 700	72	72	1 460	1 762	0	0	128 023	127 323	1 835	1 757	129 858	129 080
TSHWANE NORTH	141 889	143 140	1 956	1 927	3 999	4 133	0	0	3 137	2 943	0	0	149 025	150 216	1 956	1 927	150 981	152 143
TSHWANE SOUTH	209 954	214 156	8 058	7 939	12 540	11 919	0	0	29 813	30 713	208	251	252 307	256 788	8 266	8 190	260 573	264 978
TSHWANE WEST	164 018	169 613	4 872	4 900	5 270	5 377	0	0	7 508	6 792	0	0	176 796	181 782	4 872	4 900	181 668	186 682
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 264 641</b>	<b>2 290 809</b>	<b>60 022</b>	<b>58 305</b>	<b>122 865</b>	<b>124 192</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>220 857</b>	<b>234 534</b>	<b>2 247</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>2 608 363</b>	<b>2 649 535</b>	<b>62 821</b>	<b>61 174</b>	<b>2 671 184</b>	<b>2 710 709</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>86,82%</b>	<b>86,46%</b>	<b>95,54%</b>	<b>95,31%</b>	<b>4,71%</b>	<b>4,69%</b>	<b>0,88%</b>	<b>0,79%</b>	<b>8,47%</b>	<b>8,85%</b>	<b>3,58%</b>	<b>3,90%</b>	<b>97,65%</b>	<b>97,74%</b>	<b>2,35%</b>	<b>2,26%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	

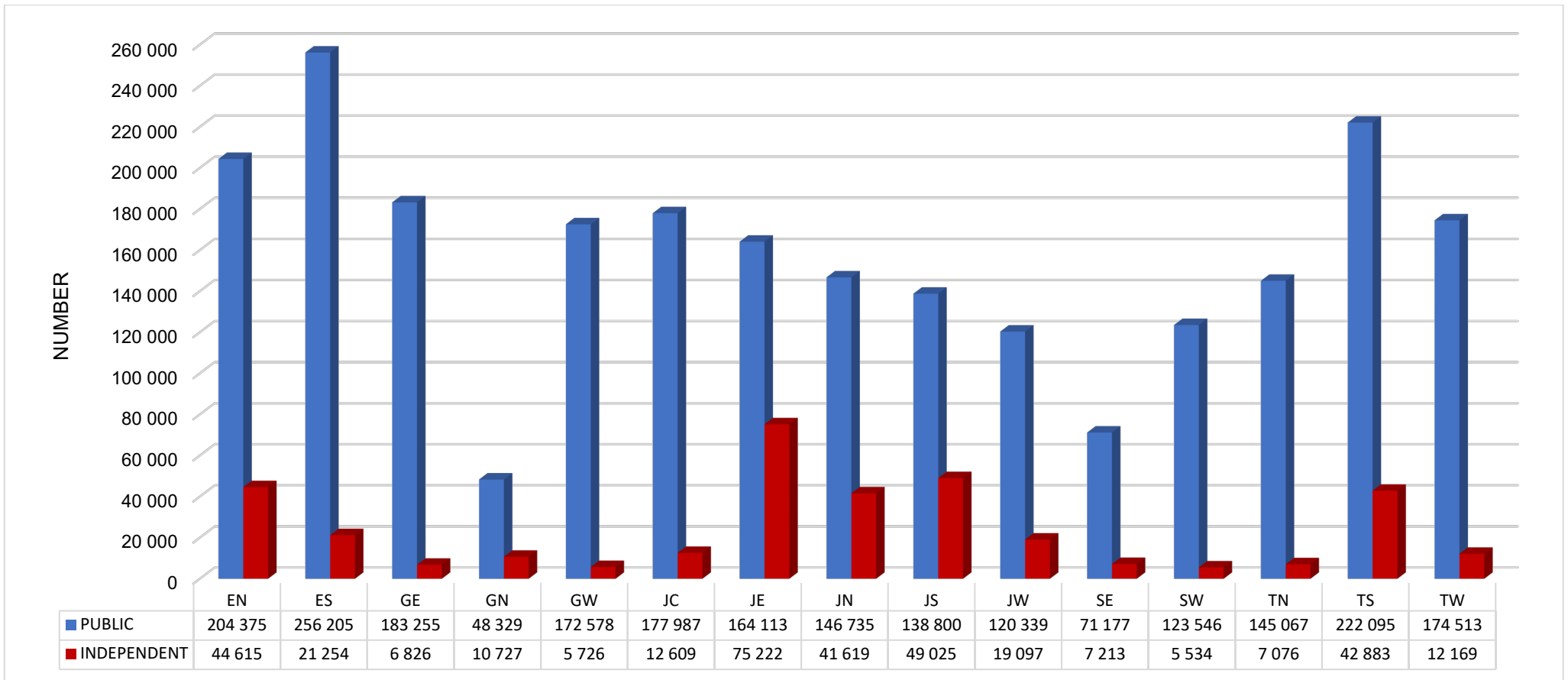
# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

**TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS BY DISTRICT, GENDER AND RELATION WITH STATE (2022)**

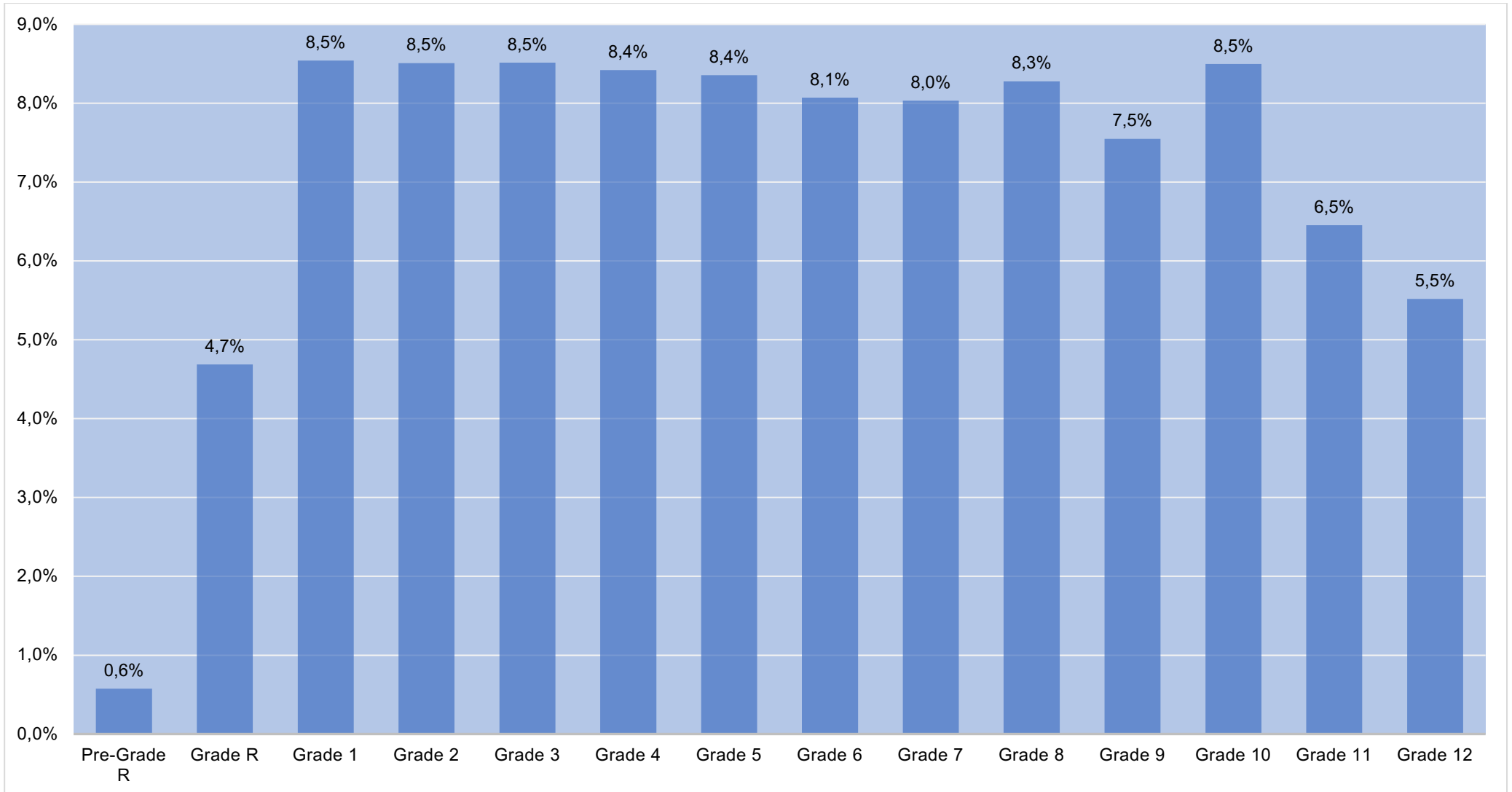
DISTRICT	PUBLIC			INDEPENDENT SUBSIDISED			INDEPENDENT NON-SUBSIDISED			TOTAL ALL SECTORS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
EKURHULENI NORTH	102 292	102 083	<b>204 375</b>	8 090	8 423	<b>16 513</b>	13 900	14 202	<b>28 102</b>	124 282	124 708	248 990
EKURHULENI SOUTH	128 635	127 570	<b>256 205</b>	4 090	4 329	<b>8 419</b>	6 383	6 452	<b>12 835</b>	139 108	138 351	277 459
GAUTENG EAST	92 761	90 494	<b>183 255</b>	1 374	1 483	<b>2 857</b>	2 061	1 908	<b>3 969</b>	96 196	93 885	190 081
GAUTENG NORTH	24 227	24 102	<b>48 329</b>	1 654	1 637	<b>3 291</b>	3 760	3 676	<b>7 436</b>	29 641	29 415	59 056
GAUTENG WEST	86 699	85 879	<b>172 578</b>	812	821	<b>1 633</b>	2 057	2 036	<b>4 093</b>	89 568	88 736	178 304
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	89 874	88 113	<b>177 987</b>	1 730	2 131	<b>3 861</b>	4 199	4 549	<b>8 748</b>	95 803	94 793	190 596
JOHANNESBURG EAST	82 865	81 248	<b>164 113</b>	9 009	9 564	<b>18 573</b>	27 712	28 937	<b>56 649</b>	119 586	119 749	239 335
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	73 172	73 563	<b>146 735</b>	3 473	4 191	<b>7 664</b>	17 582	16 373	<b>33 955</b>	94 227	94 127	188 354
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	69 233	69 567	<b>138 800</b>	15 605	15 229	<b>30 834</b>	9 009	9 182	<b>18 191</b>	93 847	93 978	187 825
JOHANNESBURG WEST	61 115	59 224	<b>120 339</b>	1 131	1 202	<b>2 333</b>	8 083	8 681	<b>16 764</b>	70 329	69 107	139 436
SEDIBENG EAST	35 906	35 271	<b>71 177</b>	1 639	1 856	<b>3 495</b>	1 887	1 831	<b>3 718</b>	39 432	38 958	78 390
SEDIBENG WEST	62 837	60 709	<b>123 546</b>	1 882	1 890	<b>3 772</b>	901	861	<b>1 762</b>	65 620	63 460	129 080
TSHWANE NORTH	73 131	71 936	<b>145 067</b>	1 824	2 309	<b>4 133</b>	1 517	1 426	<b>2 943</b>	76 472	75 671	152 143
TSHWANE SOUTH	111 406	110 689	<b>222 095</b>	5 562	6 357	<b>11 919</b>	16 055	14 909	<b>30 964</b>	133 023	131 955	264 978
TSHWANE WEST	87 842	86 671	<b>174 513</b>	2 653	2 724	<b>5 377</b>	3 284	3 508	<b>6 792</b>	93 779	92 903	186 682
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 181 995</b>	<b>1 167 119</b>	<b>2 349 114</b>	<b>60 528</b>	<b>64 146</b>	<b>124 674</b>	<b>118 390</b>	<b>118 531</b>	<b>236 921</b>	<b>1 360 913</b>	<b>1 349 796</b>	<b>2 710 709</b>
%	50,32%	49,68%	100,00%	48,55%	51,45%	100,00%	49,97%	50,03%	100,00%	50,21%	49,79%	100,00%

# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

FIGURE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS BY DISTRICT AND RELATION WITH STATE, (2022)

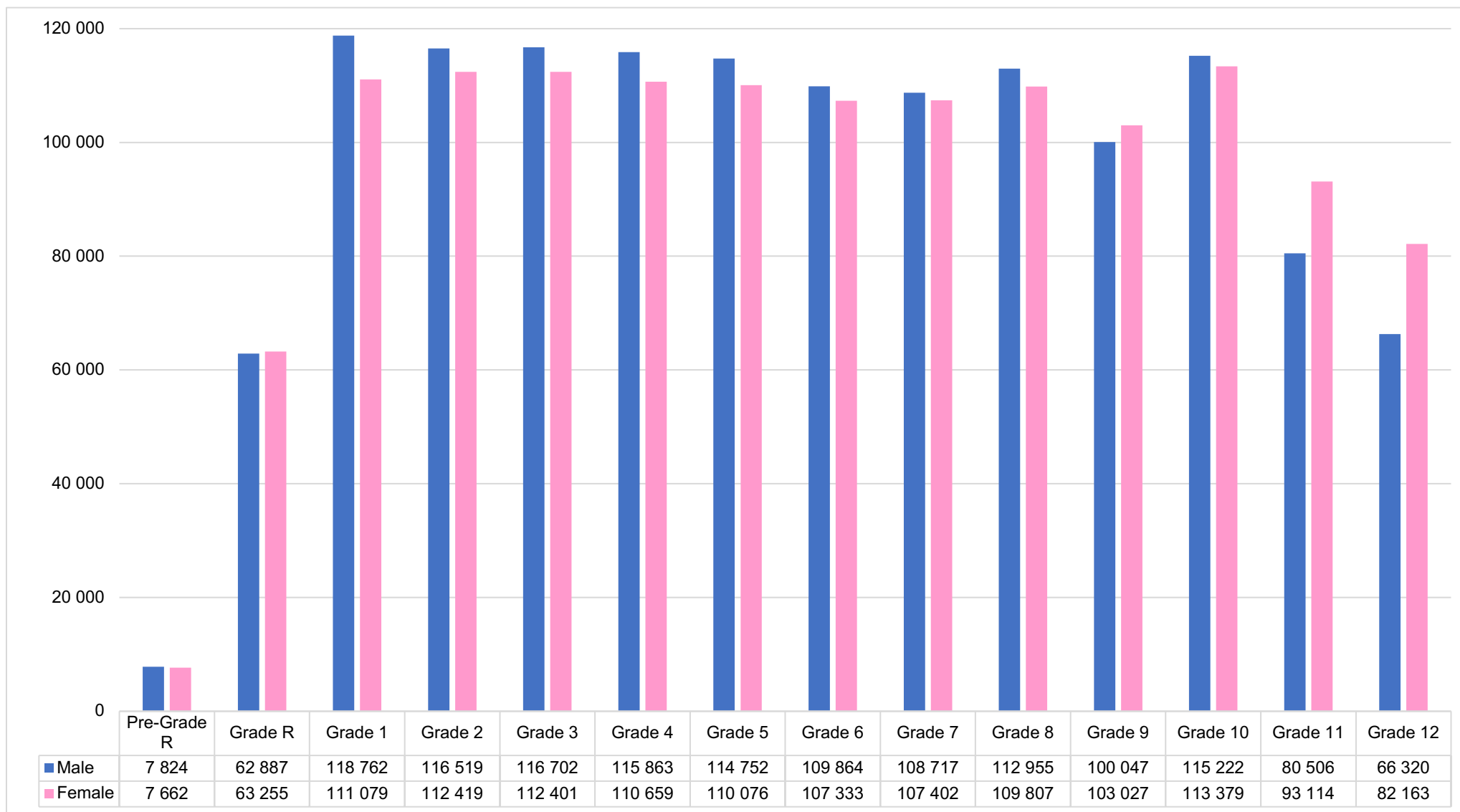


**FIGURE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS BY GRADE, (2022)**



# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

FIGURE 7: LEARNER ENROLMENT BY GRADE AND GENDER, (2022)



# Section A: Size and Shape of Ordinary and Special Education In Gauteng

**TABLE 5: NUMBER OF LEARNERS FROM OUTSIDE GAUTENG BY DISTRICT (2021 - 2022)**

DISTRICT	EC		FS		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC		FOREIGN COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	1 071	1 442	246	437	1 613	2 023	2 403	4 413	619	1 028	143	257	71	143	113	240	1 583	2 501	7 862	12 484
EKURHULENI SOUTH	3 148	2 292	980	1 370	3 357	3 048	1 304	1 293	997	599	181	170	78	80	139	166	1 688	2 019	11 872	11 037
GAUTENG EAST	503	627	192	315	2 027	2 547	533	851	585	1 009	64	152	21	126	34	104	2 193	1 552	6 152	7 283
GAUTENG NORTH	68	70	44	87	97	76	528	611	625	666	67	66	15	19	30	30	237	413	1 711	2 038
GAUTENG WEST	1 091	1 180	225	234	498	386	708	1 263	251	341	1 235	1 236	161	74	89	90	721	1 536	4 979	6 340
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	478	833	278	836	959	2 125	903	1 439	124	308	241	395	76	74	79	320	1 791	1 610	4 929	7 940
JOHANNESBURG EAST	1 478	1 310	709	573	4 748	3 431	3 820	2 710	884	1 017	581	595	189	171	342	1 085	5 347	4 085	18 098	14 977
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	1 139	1 126	418	372	1 336	1 553	2 300	1 970	378	373	588	494	73	66	188	186	2 829	1 714	9 249	7 854
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	611	790	528	423	1 564	1 596	706	736	344	291	203	225	70	59	81	112	2 098	1 635	6 205	5 867
JOHANNESBURG WEST	833	490	107	151	1 101	1 541	531	747	121	132	798	399	37	41	50	79	845	999	4 423	4 579
SEDIBENG EAST	199	237	409	515	326	759	101	122	330	164	66	56	243	23	76	94	424	726	2 174	2 696
SEDIBENG WEST	347	285	610	606	201	256	62	113	50	100	87	80	74	13	29	14	757	708	2 217	2 175
TSHWANE NORTH	106	105	69	85	95	225	793	876	294	415	854	690	23	42	26	70	958	1 075	3 218	3 583
TSHWANE SOUTH	520	648	386	282	599	1 362	4 219	7 839	1 122	1 284	586	507	99	370	163	147	2 317	2 311	10 011	14 750
TSHWANE WEST	154	185	172	144	446	355	2 147	1 723	400	426	2 063	1 477	106	49	73	40	930	1 552	6 491	5 951
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 746</b>	<b>11 620</b>	<b>5 373</b>	<b>6 430</b>	<b>18 967</b>	<b>21 283</b>	<b>21 058</b>	<b>26 706</b>	<b>7 124</b>	<b>8 153</b>	<b>7 757</b>	<b>6 799</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>2 777</b>	<b>24 718</b>	<b>24 436</b>	<b>99 591</b>	<b>109 554</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>11,79%</b>	<b>10,61%</b>	<b>5,40%</b>	<b>5,87%</b>	<b>19,04%</b>	<b>19,43%</b>	<b>21,14%</b>	<b>24,38%</b>	<b>7,15%</b>	<b>7,44%</b>	<b>7,79%</b>	<b>6,21%</b>	<b>1,34%</b>	<b>1,23%</b>	<b>1,52%</b>	<b>2,53%</b>	<b>24,82%</b>	<b>22,30%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	



**Section B:  
Public Ordinary Schools**

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

The following section presents data around Public Ordinary Schools (POS) regarding the distribution of primary and secondary schools; Educators in the schools including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics and lastly, the distribution of learners per grade and learner migration patterns.

#### Analysis of School Data

##### *Distribution of POS*

Gauteng has more primary schools than secondary schools across all districts. Amongst these primary schools, Johannesburg East (147) has the most, followed by Tshwane West (131). The number of secondary schools is dominated by Gauteng East (58), followed by Tshwane West (56). Gauteng West is the smallest district in general with only 31 Primary schools and 15 Secondary schools.

#### Educator Data Analysis

##### *Distribution of POS Educators*

The distribution of educators mirrors the number of schools in that there are more Primary school educators employed by the GDE compared to Secondary schools. Gauteng North has the lowest number of Educators in the province (1 454), while Ekurhuleni South has the highest (7 694).

##### *Educator Employment Positions*

Overall, analysis of teaching staff by position indicates that PL1 Educators form the majority (56 963), followed by Head of Departments 8 844, Deputy Principals (2 655) and Principals (1 921).

##### *Educator Remuneration Sources*

The majority (62 647) of Educators are State Paid, while 7 736 are privately paid.

##### *Gender of Educators*

In general terms, seven in every ten educators are females. This is the case across remuneration source.

#### Analysis of Learner Data

##### *POS learners by grade*

Primary school grades at headcount generally showed a similar distribution of learners with a slight dip in learner numbers in Grades 6 and 7. Secondary school grades were less stable with grade 8 having 188 727 learners and grade 9 having markedly less learners at 171 782. Grade 10 had the most learners (198 536) across the entire schooling system and the number of learners worryingly dropped significantly in grade 11 (146 992) and grade 12 (125 081). This indicates a high attrition rate in the senior grades.



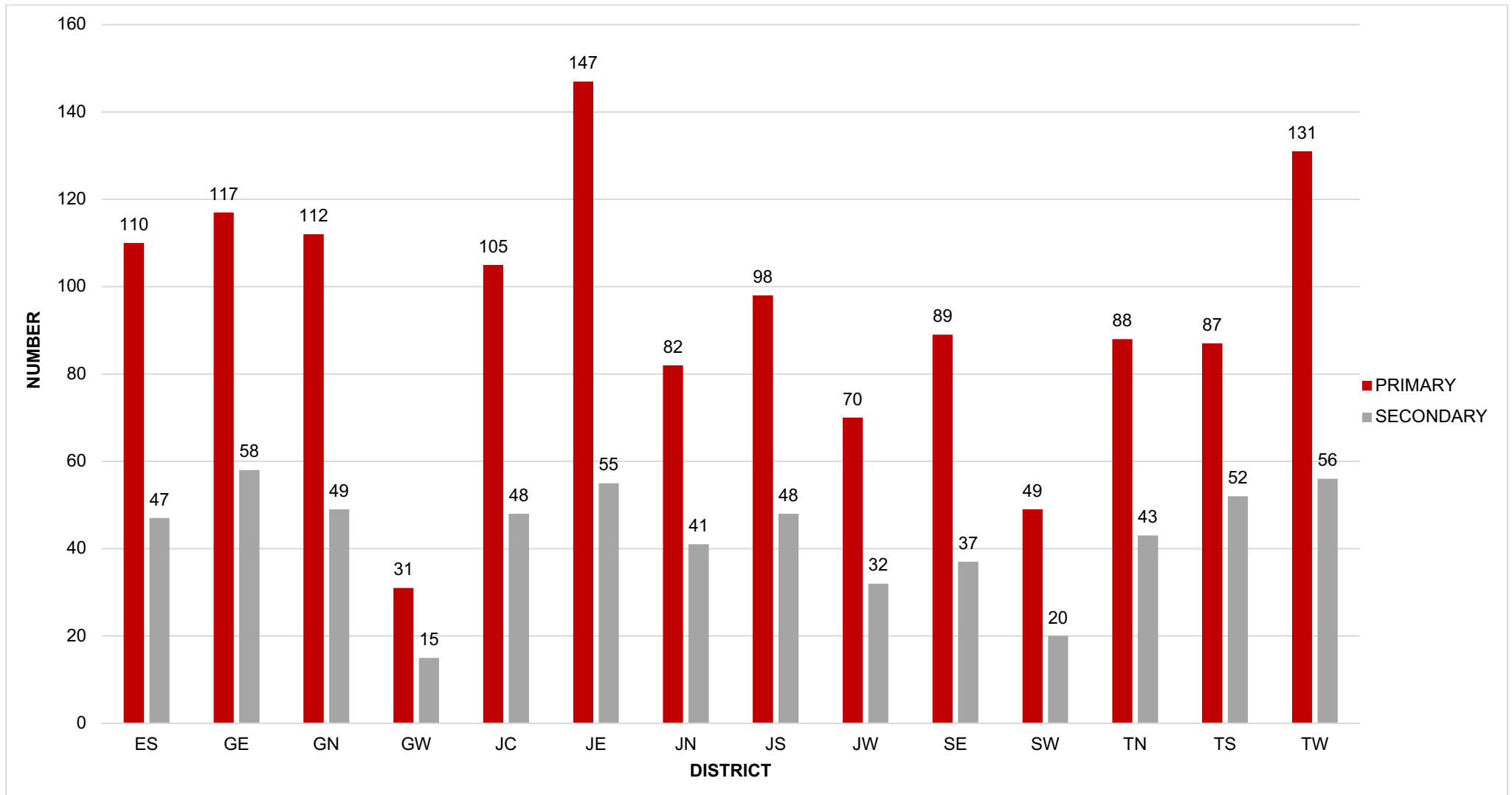
## Section B: Public Ordinary Schools

### *POS Learner Migration*

Overall, Public Schools bear the brunt of large learner migration numbers. Generally, there were 92 370 learners who migrated from outside of Gauteng into POS schools in 2022. This consisted of an increase of 8 050 from 2021.

Tshwane South (12 871) and Ekurhuleni North (10 386) had the highest number of learners migrating into those districts. Tshwane South (4 347) and Ekurhuleni North (3 611) had the highest increase in the number of learners who migrated to Gauteng POS schools in 2022.

FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF PUBLIC ORDINARY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT, (2022)



## Section B: Public Ordinary Schools

FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATORS BY DISTRICT (POS), (2022)

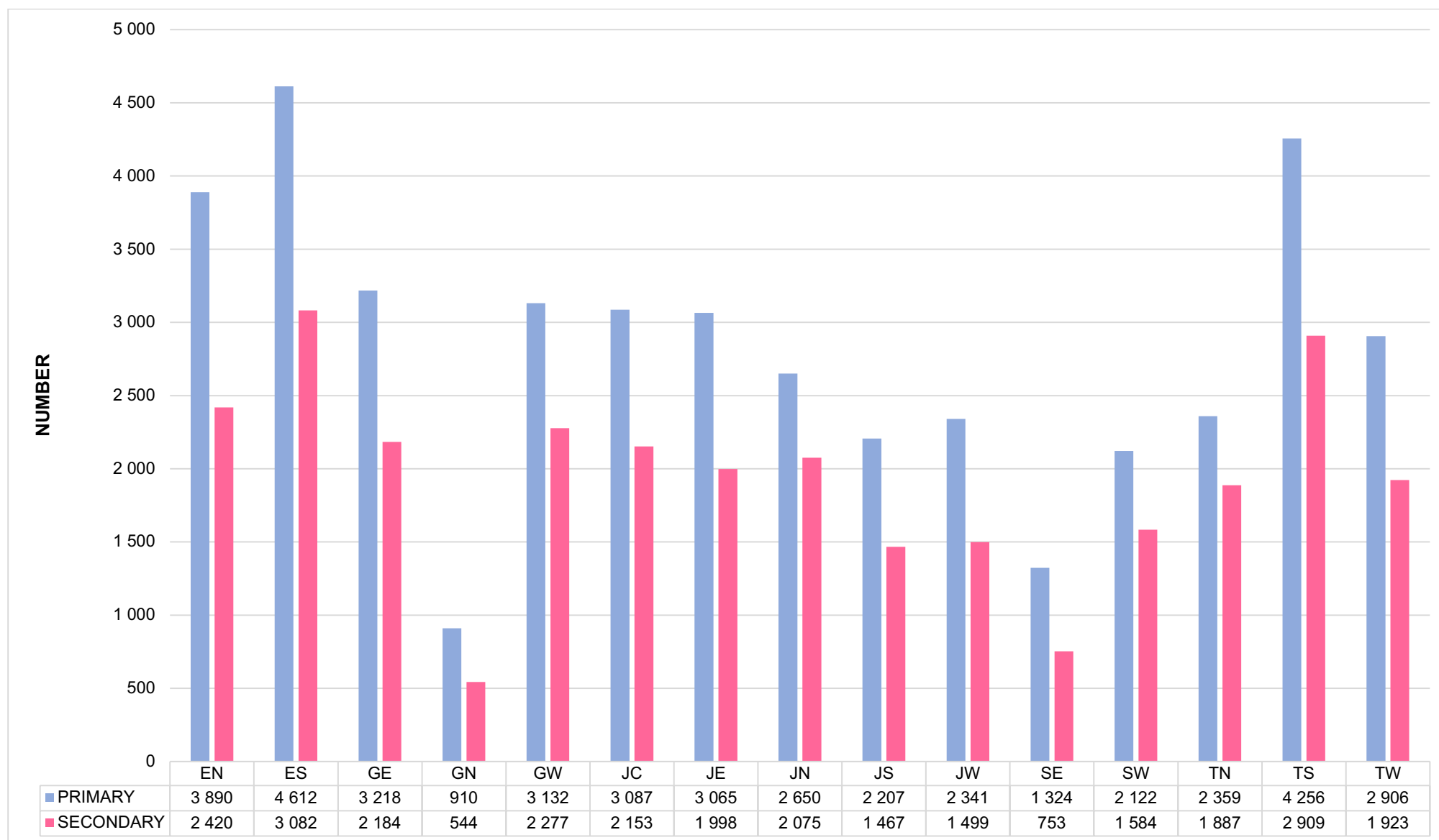


TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATORS BY POSITION, GENDER AND REMUNERATION SOURCE IN ALL POS SCHOOLS, (2022)

POSITIONS	STATE-PAID		TOTAL STATE	SGB-PAID		TOTAL SGB	TOTAL		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
PRINCIPAL	1 157	764	1 921	0	0	0	1 157	764	1 921
DEPUTY PRINCIPAL	1 255	1 361	2 616	23	16	39	1 278	1 377	2 655
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT	2 693	5 981	8 674	61	109	170	2 754	6 090	8 844
EDUCATORS	12 205	37 231	49 436	1 920	5 607	7 527	14 125	42 838	56 963
TOTAL	17 310	45 337	62 647	2 004	5 732	7 736	19 314	51 069	70 383
%	27,63%	72,37%	100%	25,90%	74,10%	100%	27,44%	72,56%	100%

## Section B: Public Ordinary Schools

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF POS LEARNERS BY GRADE (2022)

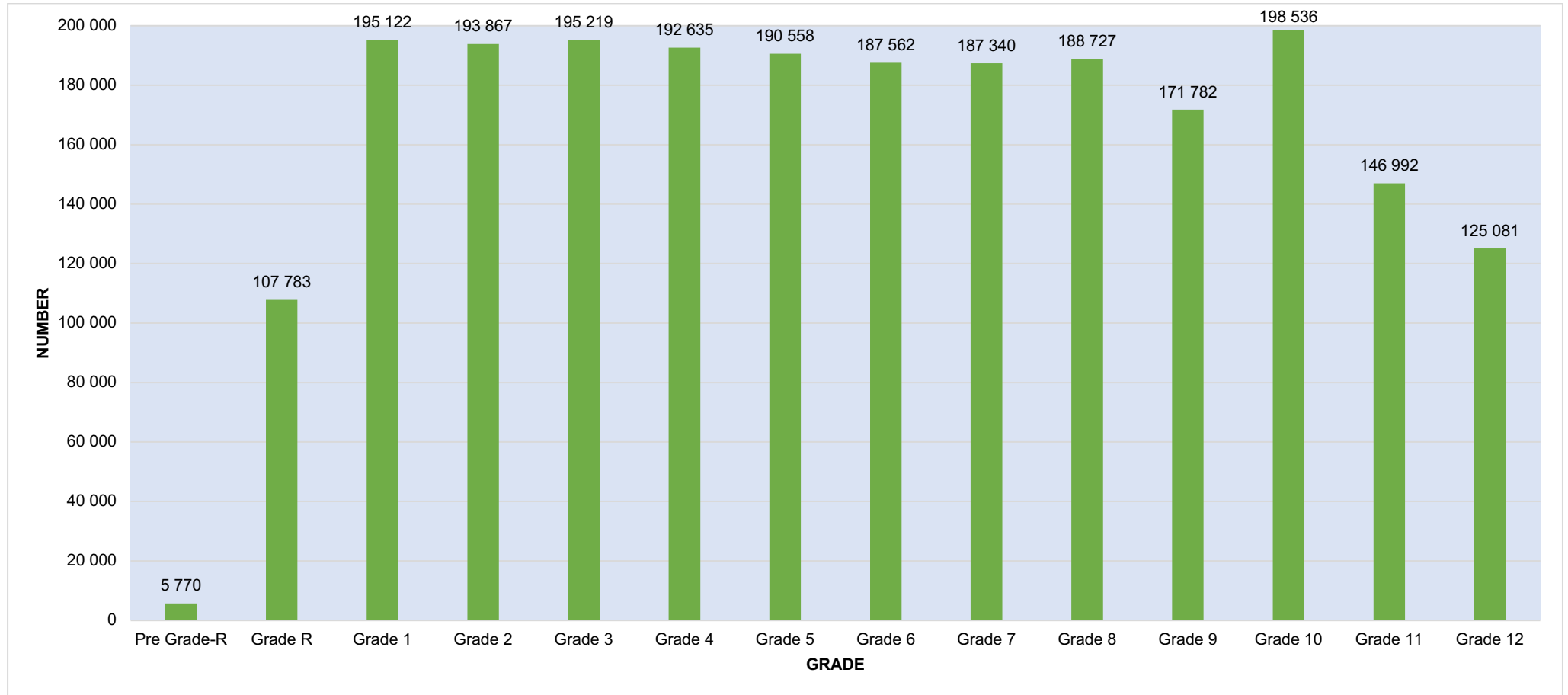


TABLE 2: NUMBER OF POS LEARNERS FROM OUTSIDE GAUTENG BY DISTRICT (2021 -2022)

DISTRICT	EC		FS		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC		FOREIGN COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	948	1 331	195	381	1 470	1817	2 174	3 753	561	798	104	180	64	78	82	149	1 177	1 899	6 775	10 386
EKURHULENI SOUTH	3 034	2 154	921	1 331	3 235	2919	1 157	1 188	911	531	163	149	75	57	124	144	1 440	1 869	11 060	10 342
GAUTENG EAST	498	620	186	309	2 016	2532	523	826	541	989	60	148	21	125	34	102	2 122	1 528	6 001	7 179
GAUTENG NORTH	56	60	39	81	87	67	487	564	522	562	56	51	13	16	21	27	200	346	1 481	1 774
GAUTENG WEST	1 078	1 162	219	221	469	327	681	1 240	242	332	1 135	1 165	158	66	84	80	655	1 395	4 721	5 988
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	408	762	257	793	875	1894	875	1 284	121	237	222	367	66	71	75	308	1 635	1 513	4 534	7 229
JOHANNESBURG EAST	1 217	909	584	306	3 899	2522	3 502	2 157	679	450	489	347	136	96	215	943	2 618	1 897	13 339	9 627
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	1 078	1 079	386	365	1 159	1334	2 146	1 884	343	343	539	462	65	51	148	145	2 003	1 136	7 867	6 799
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	310	547	372	295	723	1121	290	473	143	193	78	140	24	24	56	54	1 214	892	3 210	3 739
JOHANNESBURG WEST	823	449	101	134	1 062	893	512	652	112	124	780	373	33	39	43	69	549	694	4 015	3 427
SEDIBENG EAST	183	228	315	445	300	736	91	112	316	143	50	49	241	22	75	91	276	550	1 847	2 376
SEDIBENG WEST	342	280	580	567	190	248	48	107	46	95	87	79	71	9	26	13	748	699	2 138	2 097
TSHWANE NORTH	85	104	55	79	76	221	707	859	258	407	789	633	16	40	19	66	884	958	2 889	3 367
TSHWANE SOUTH	438	543	341	219	521	1202	4 029	7 162	969	1 132	533	419	76	348	101	115	1 516	1 731	8 524	12 871
TSHWANE WEST	138	173	160	127	423	284	1 902	1 511	303	354	1 957	1 347	91	36	61	34	884	1 303	5 919	5 169
TOTAL	10 636	10 401	4 711	5 653	16 505	18117	19 124	23 772	6 067	6 690	7 042	5 909	1 150	1078	1 164	2 340	17 921	18 410	84 320	92 370
%	12,61%	11,26%	5,59%	6,12%	19,57%	19,61%	22,68%	25,74%	7,20%	7,24%	8,35%	6,40%	1,36%	1,17%	1,38%	2,53%	21,25%	19,93%	100%	



**Section C:  
Independent Ordinary Schools**

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: INDEPENDENT ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Information on independent schools is presented in this section. Independent schools are categorised into two groups, namely independent subsidised schools, which are privately run and are partially funded by the government. The second category consists of independent non-subsidised schools, which are completely self-sufficient in terms of funding and operations.

### Analysis of Independent Schools

#### *Independent schools by level*

Overall, the data indicates that there are more independent secondary schools than primary. Johannesburg East district has the largest share of independent primary (76) and secondary (120) schools. In terms of primary schools, Johannesburg North is the second largest district, with 44 schools. The second largest district in terms of secondary schools is Johannesburg South which has 85 independent schools. The smallest district is Sedibeng West with 7 primary schools and 7 secondary schools.

### Analysis of Independent School Educators

#### *Educators by district*

Consistent with the number of schools, Johannesburg East has the highest number of Educators (5 872). Ekurhuleni North follows with 3 102 educators. Sedibeng West also has the lowest number of Educators (328).

## Analysis of Independent School Learners

### *Distribution of Learners by Grade*

Overall, Grade 2 has the largest number of learners (33 202) in independent schools. Grade 8 has the highest number of learners in secondary schools. The data indicates a clear pattern of learner numbers decreasing as the grades go higher. This is reflected in the primary school grades, specifically from grade 2 to 7 as well as in Secondary schools as the number of learners steadily decreases from 28 962 in Grade 8 to 18 923 in Grade 12. This indicates a low survival rate in independent schools.

### *Learner Migration*

Learner migration into Gauteng independent schools has increased between 2021 from 14 129 learners entering the province and 2022 to 15 788 learners. Johannesburg East had the highest learners entering their independent schools at 5 202 learners migrating in 2022, a 479 increase from the previous year.

Learners from foreign countries dominated the learners entering independent schools in both years (2021-2022) at 6 601 and 5 927 respectively. The second highest number of learners came from KwaZulu Natal with 2 334 learners in 2021 and 2 934 in 2022. Western Cape had the lowest number of learners moving into Gauteng at 310 learners in 2021 and 431 in 2022.



# Section C: Independent Ordinary Schools

FIGURE 1: INDEPENDENT ORDINARY PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS, (2022)

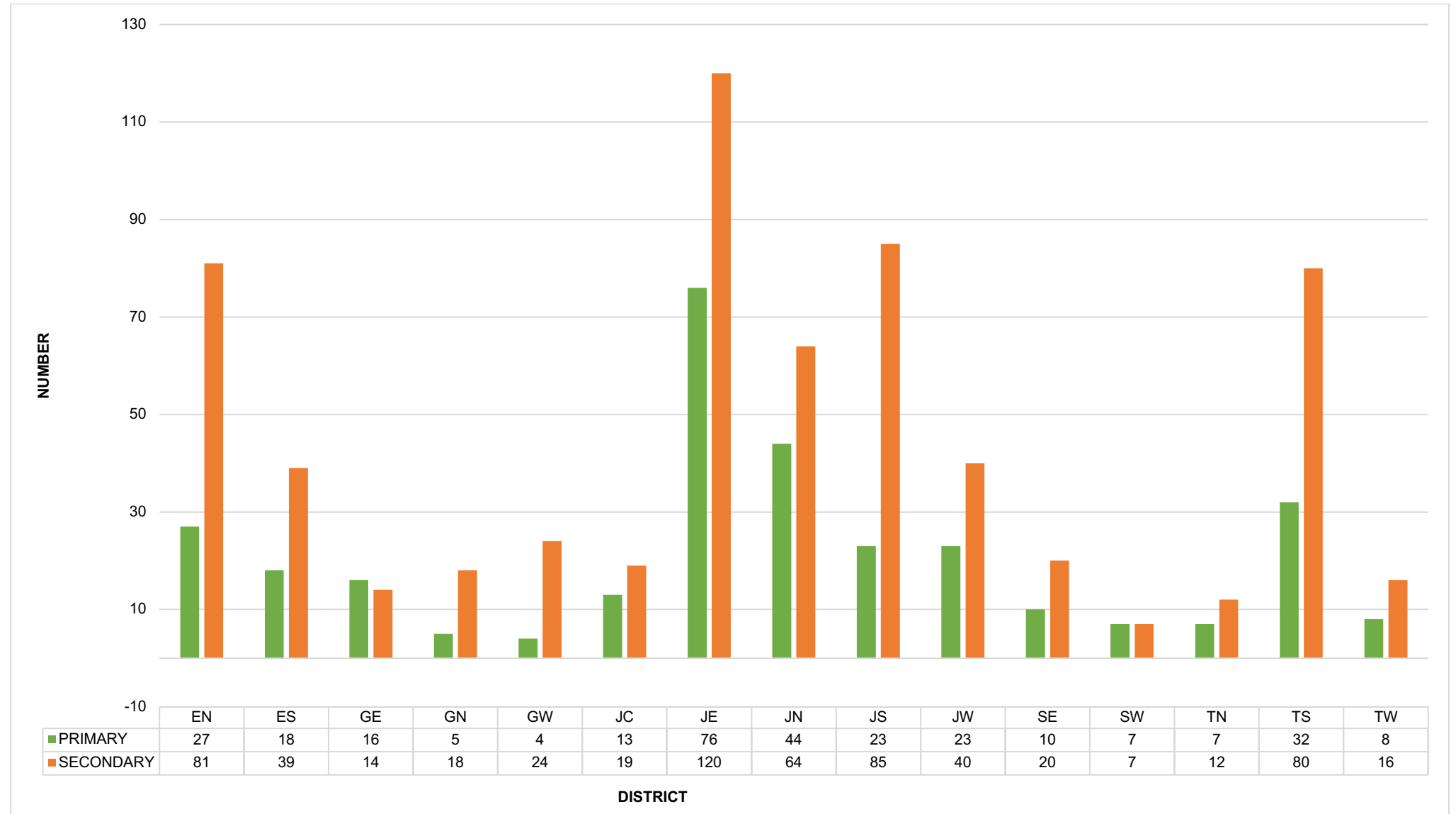
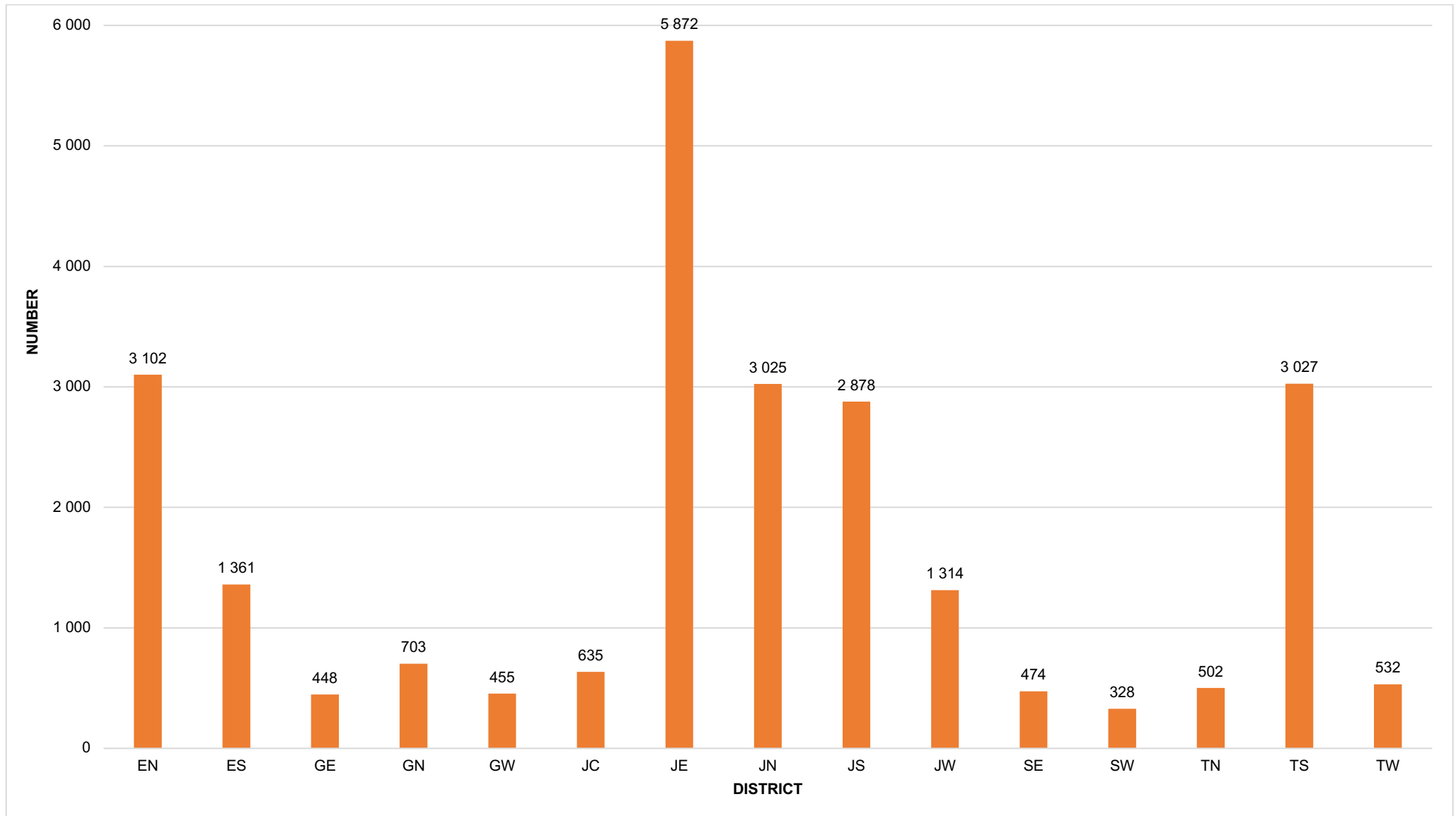


FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL EDUCATORS BY DISTRICT, (2022)



## Section C: Independent Ordinary Schools

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL LEARNERS BY GRADE (2022)

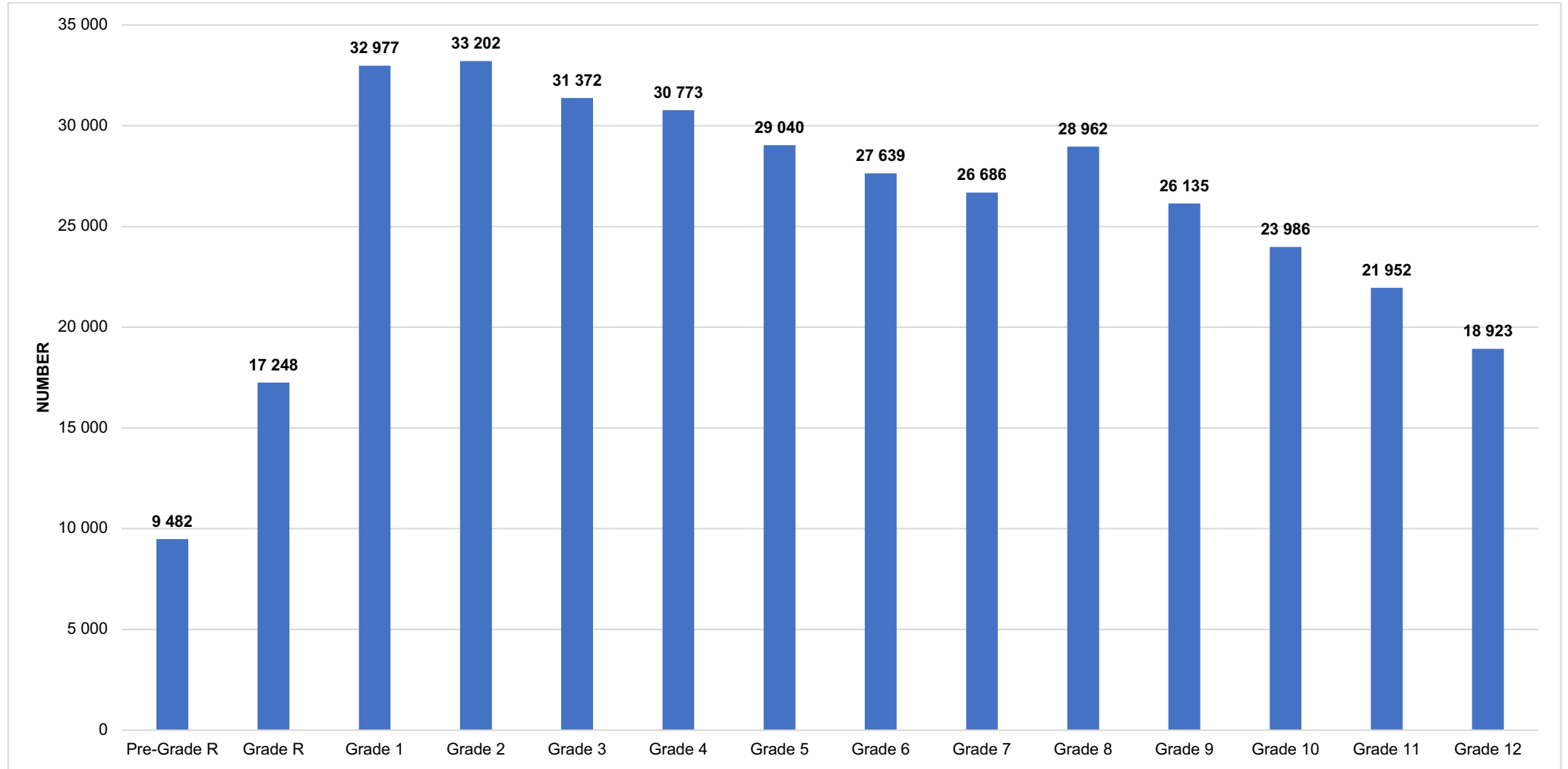


TABLE 1: NUMBER OF LEARNERS FROM OUTSIDE GAUTENG (INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS), (2021 -2022)

DISTRICT	EC		FS		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC		FOREIGN COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	121	107	48	55	142	192	226	635	57	223	37	59	7	65	27	89	376	600	1 041	2 025
EKURHULENI SOUTH	100	137	58	37	111	122	136	100	71	61	18	21	3	23	15	22	245	144	757	667
GAUTENG EAST	5	5	4	6	11	13	10	24	37	13	3	2	0	1	0	2	71	20	141	86
GAUTENG NORTH	12	10	5	6	10	9	41	47	102	90	11	15	2	3	9	3	37	67	229	250
GAUTENG WEST	7	11	4	13	19	57	25	23	7	8	89	60	3	7	5	10	66	140	225	329
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	23	56	0	42	29	206	17	146	2	71	17	23	1	3	4	12	146	87	239	646
JOHANNESBURG EAST	261	359	125	267	849	851	315	525	203	563	90	248	53	75	126	142	2 701	2 172	4 723	5 202
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	61	44	32	7	176	215	153	82	35	29	48	27	8	15	40	41	809	574	1 362	1 034
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	300	241	155	125	841	464	416	254	201	98	125	84	46	35	25	58	882	742	2 991	2 101
JOHANNESBURG WEST	9	39	6	17	31	648	17	95	7	7	16	25	4	2	7	9	293	290	390	1 132
SEDIBENG EAST	13	8	26	24	8	18	8	8	5	8	8	7	2	1	1	3	121	159	192	236
SEDIBENG WEST	5	5	28	35	11	4	14	6	4	5	0	1	3	4	3	1	9	9	77	70
TSHWANE NORTH	20	1	14	6	17	4	79	14	27	6	42	19	7	2	7	4	73	106	286	162
TSHWANE SOUTH	62	70	20	41	58	65	151	277	112	125	27	67	11	20	30	29	737	573	1 208	1 267
TSHWANE WEST	14	12	11	10	21	66	82	125	36	62	48	43	10	13	11	6	35	244	268	581
TOTAL	1 013	1 105	536	691	2 334	2 934	1 690	2 361	906	1 369	579	701	160	269	310	431	6 601	5 927	14 129	15 788
%	7,17%	7,00%	3,79%	4,38%	16,52%	18,58%	11,96%	14,95%	6,41%	8,67%	4,10%	4,44%	1,13%	1,70%	2,19%	2,73%	46,72%	37,54%	100,00%	



**Section D:  
Special Schools (LSEN & SOS)**

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Two categories of special schools are offered by the GDE these are Special-Needs schools, which service learners who have special educational needs (LSEN) due to severe learning difficulties, physical disabilities, or behavioural problems. The second category are Schools of Specialisation (SOS) that specialise in educating learners who are intellectually gifted or have special talents. This section of the report presents an analysis of these two school types.

#### Analysis of Special Schools

There are 181 Special schools in the province, the bulk of these 81% (=n147) are public schools, Independent Non-Subsidised Special Schools make up 16% (n=29) of all special schools and 3% (n=5) schools are Independent Subsidised Special Schools.

#### Distribution of Special Schools by District

Tshwane South district has the highest number of special schools (23), the majority of which are Public Schools (18). Johannesburg North has the second highest number (22), half of which are public schools.

#### Distribution of Special Schools by Category (SOS and LSEN)

Most special schools in the province service LSEN (88%) while 12% constitute SOS. Johannesburg North has the highest number of LSEN schools (20) followed by Tshwane South (19), which also has the highest number of SOS (4). Ekurhuleni North and Johannesburg Central each have the second highest number of SOS with 3 schools each.

#### Analysis Of Special School Educators

Overall Educator analysis indicates that there are more state paid educators (5 669) than SGB paid educators (793) in the LSEN Sector.

#### Educators by position

PL1 Educators constitute most special schools (5 223). Positions of leadership involve the following levels: Head of Department (852), Deputy Principals (217) and Principal (170).

#### Educators by Gender

Across the sector, female educators dominate the educator pool with 72% of educators on aggregate being female. Almost 71% of State Paid educators are female. In the SGB paid category, 80% of the educators are female.

## Section D: Special Schools (LSEN & SOS)

### Analysis of Special School Educators

#### *Special School Learners by Grade*

Grade 10 had the highest number of Learners in Special Schools (6 024), followed by Grade 9 (5 053). In Independent Special Schools, the highest number of learners were in Grade 4 (276), followed by Grade 6 learners (271). The lowest number of Special School learners was in Pre-Grade R at 217 learners for Public Schools and 17 learners for Independent Schools.

#### *Special School Learner Migration Patterns*

Overall Migration patterns for learners in special schools indicate that there was an increase in migration between 2021 from 1 164 and 2022 to 1 582 at headcount. Limpopo contributed the highest number of learners who moved in Gauteng Special Schools (573) followed by KwaZulu Natal (232).

Tshwane South District had the highest number of learners moving into its special schools (631), which was a significant increase from 280 in 2021. This was followed by Tshwane West at 288 learners; however, this was a decline from 304 in 2021.

FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS BY SECTOR (2022)

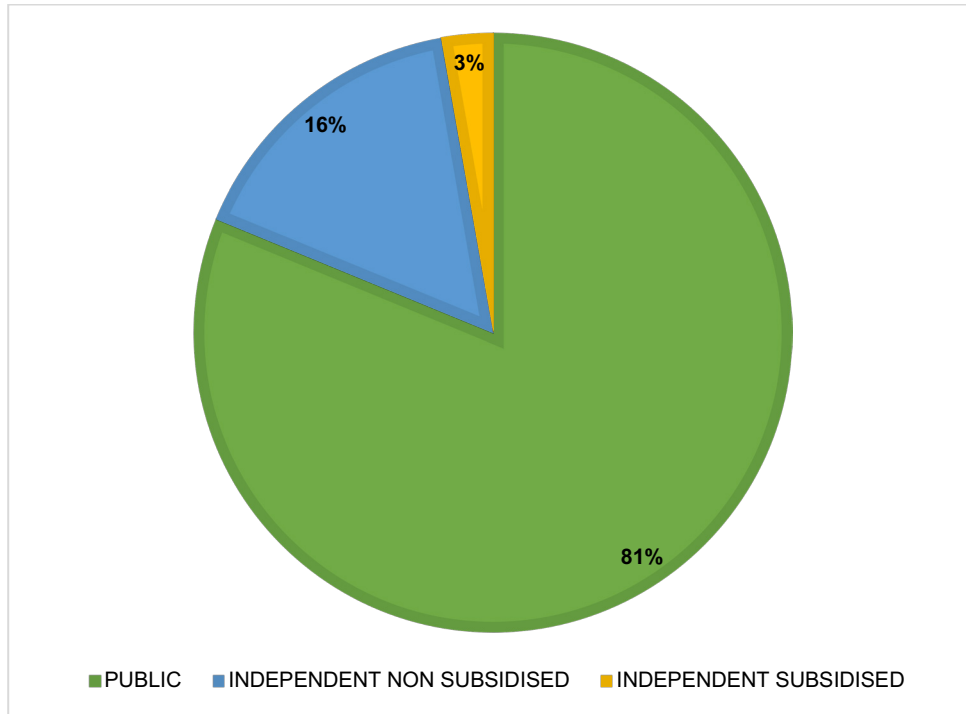


TABLE 1: SPECIAL SCHOOLS BY SECTOR AND DISTRICT, (2022)

DISTRICT	PUBLIC	INDEPENDENT SUBSIDISED	INDEPENDENT NON-SUBSIDISED	TOTAL
EKURHULENI NORTH	15	0	3	18
EKURHULENI SOUTH	8	0	2	10
GAUTENG EAST	8	0	0	8
GAUTENG NORTH	2	0	0	2
GAUTENG WEST	10	0	0	10
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	13	0	0	13
JOHANNESBURG EAST	9	0	6	15
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	11	2	9	22
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	8	0	2	10
JOHANNESBURG WEST	10	0	1	11
SEDIBENG EAST	11	1	1	13
SEDIBENG WEST	4	2	0	6
TSHWANE NORTH	8	0	0	8
TSHWANE SOUTH	18	0	5	23
TSHWANE WEST	12	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>181</b>



# Section D: Special Schools (LSEN & SOS)

FIGURE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS (2022)

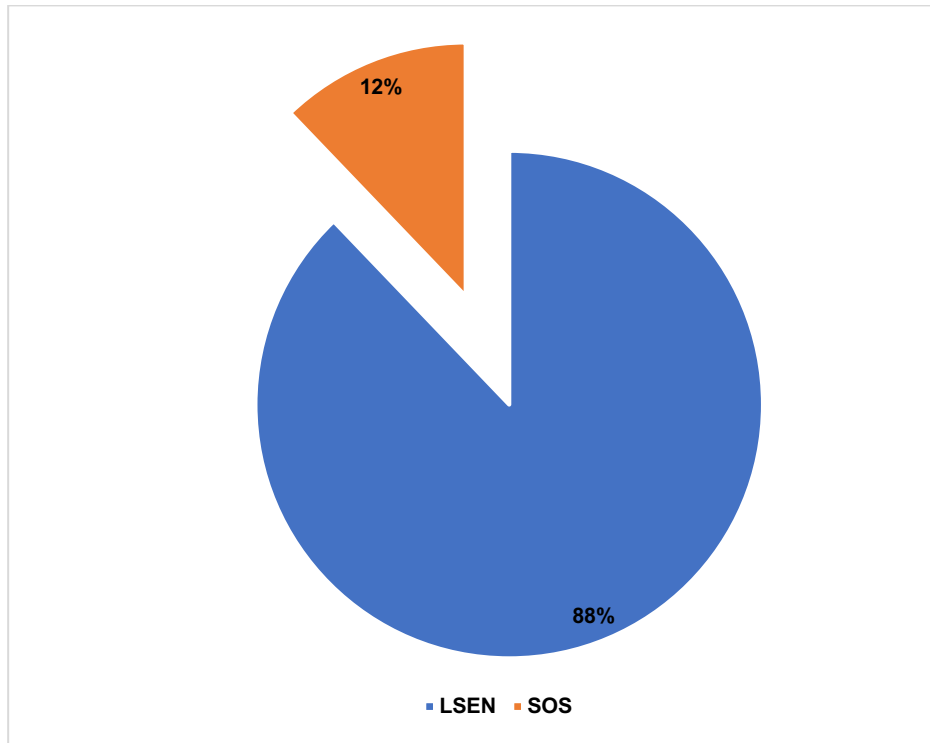


FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT (2022)

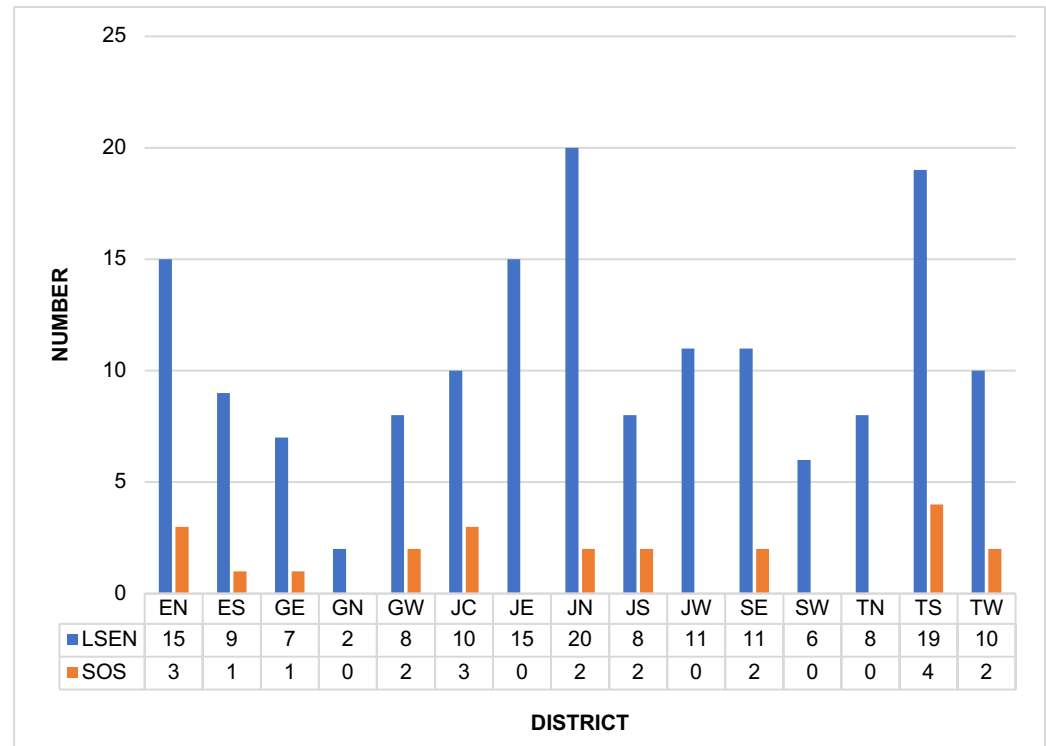


TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATORS IN ALL SPECIAL SCHOOLS, BY POSITION AND GENDER (2022)

POSITIONS	STATE-PAID		TOTAL STATE	SGB/PRIVATELY PAID		TOTAL SGB	TOTAL		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	
PRINCIPAL	57	73	130	6	34	40	63	107	170
DEPUTY PRINCIPAL	85	118	203	3	11	14	88	129	217
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT	229	557	786	12	54	66	241	611	852
EDUCATORS	1 275	3 275	4 550	134	539	673	1 409	3 814	5 223
TOTAL	1 646	4 023	5 669	155	638	793	1 801	4 661	6 462
%	29,04%	70,96%	100,00%	19,55%	80,45%	100,00 %	27,87%	72,13%	100,00 %

# Section D: Special Schools (LSEN & SOS)

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNERS BY GRADE (2022)

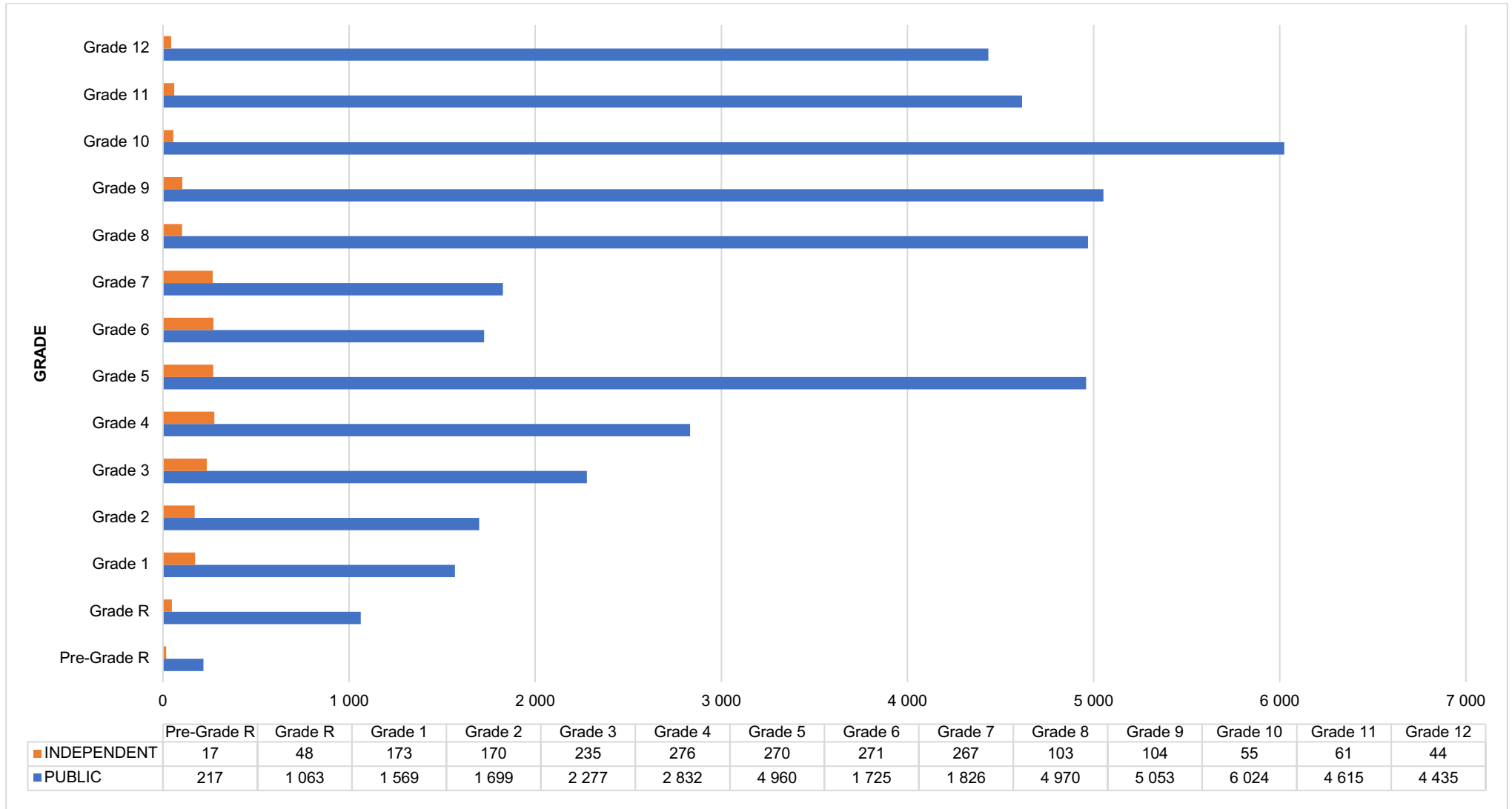


TABLE 3: NUMBER OF LEARNERS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS FROM OUTSIDE GAUTENG, (2021 -2022)

DISTRICT	EC		FS		KZN		LP		MP		NW		NC		WC		FOREIGN COUNTRIES		TOTAL	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
EKURHULENI NORTH	3	4	3	1	2	14	3	25	1	7	2	18	0	18	4	2	30	2	48	91
EKURHULENI SOUTH	14	1	1	2	11	7	11	5	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	55	28
GAUTENG EAST	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	7	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	10	20
GAUTENG NORTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
GAUTENG WEST	6	7	2	0	10	2	2	0	2	1	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	1	33	33
JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL	47	15	21	1	55	25	11	9	1	0	2	5	9	5	0	0	10	10	156	70
JOHANNESBURG EAST	0	42	0	0	1	58	3	28	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	29	16	38	148
JOHANNESBURG NORTH	1	3	1	0	4	4	1	4	2	1	1	5	0	5	0	0	26	4	36	26
JOHANNESBURG SOUTH	1	2	1	3	0	11	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	28
JOHANNESBURG WEST	1	2	0	0	8	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	15	18	21
SEDIBENG EAST	3	1	68	46	18	5	2	2	9	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	27	17	135	84
SEDIBENG WEST	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
TSHWANE NORTH	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	3	9	2	23	38	0	38	0	0	1	11	43	92
TSHWANE SOUTH	21	35	25	22	20	95	39	400	41	27	26	21	12	21	32	3	64	7	280	631
TSHWANE WEST	2	0	1	7	2	5	163	87	61	10	58	87	5	87	1	0	11	5	304	288
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>1 582</b>
%	8,59%	7,21%	10,91%	5,44%	11,43%	14,66%	20,96%	36,22%	13,14%	5,94%	11,68%	11,95%	2,23%	11,95%	3,26%	0,38%	17,78%	6,26%	100,00%	



**Section E:**  
**Grade R in Public and  
Independent Schools**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: GRADE R IN PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS**

The ECD function has officially shifted to the GDE as at 1st April 2022 therefore, increasing access to pre grade R and Grade R is paramount for the department. This section offers an analysis of the state pre-grade R and Grade R sector at headcount.

### **Analysis of Schools that Offer Formal Pre-Grade R and Grade R**

#### ***Distribution of Schools that offer Pre-grade and Grade R by district***

Johannesburg East District has the largest share of schools that offer pre-grade and grade R (330), followed by Tshwane South (320). Gauteng North has the lowest percentage (71).

#### ***Distribution of Schools that offer Pre-grade and Grade R by relation with state***

In general terms, public schools have the most schools that offer formal pre-grade R and Grade R. These are followed by Independent Non-Subsidised and Independent Subsidised schools have the least.

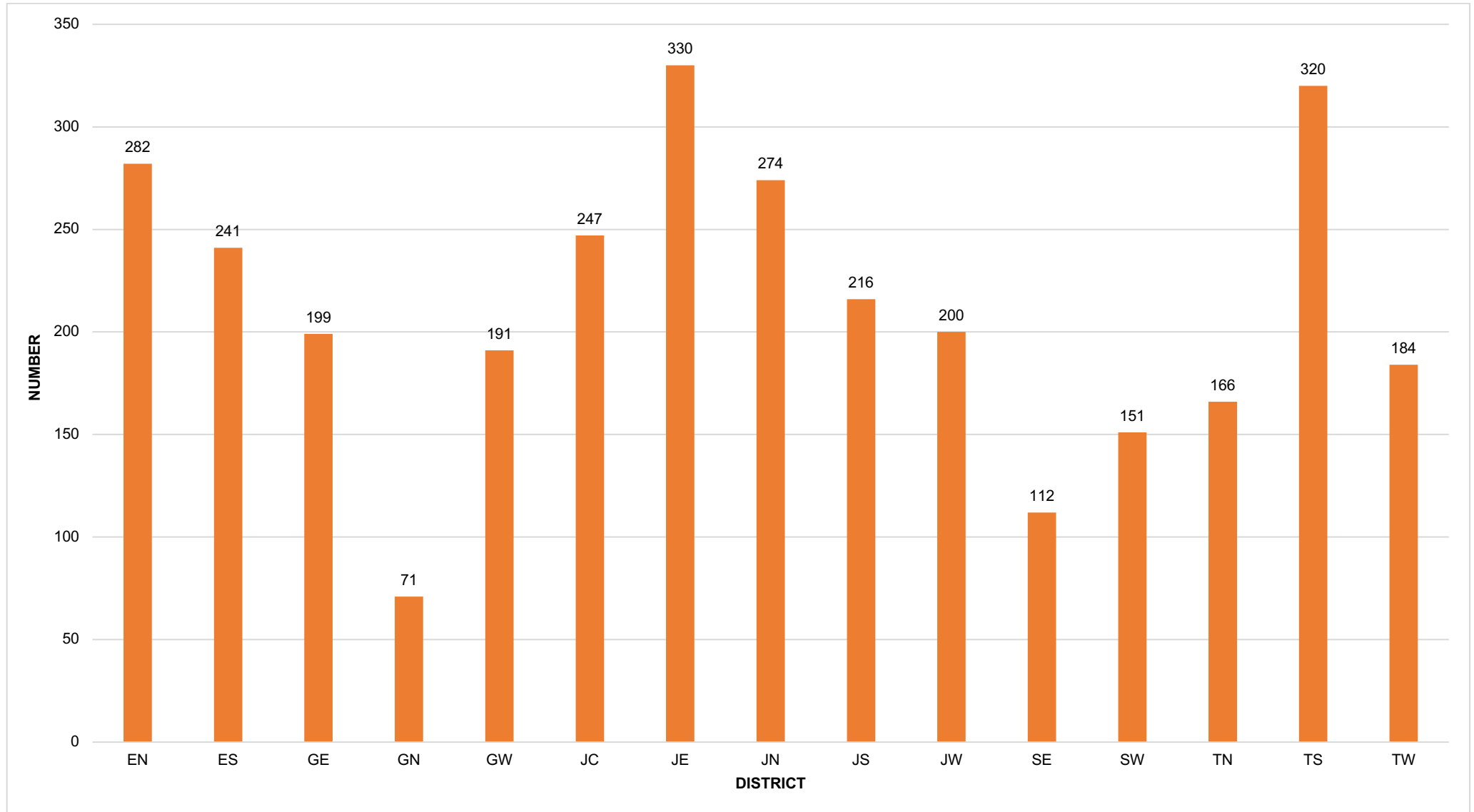
Johannesburg Central had the highest number of Public Schools that offer formal pre-grade and grade R (215), followed by Tshwane South (204). Johannesburg South had the most Independent Subsidised schools that offer pre-grade R and Grade R (45) and Johannesburg East (37) had the second highest number. Majority of Independent Non-Subsidised schools that offer pre-grade R and Grade R are mainly in Johannesburg East (162), followed by Johannesburg North (100).

#### ***Distribution of Learners in Pre-grade and Grade R by district***

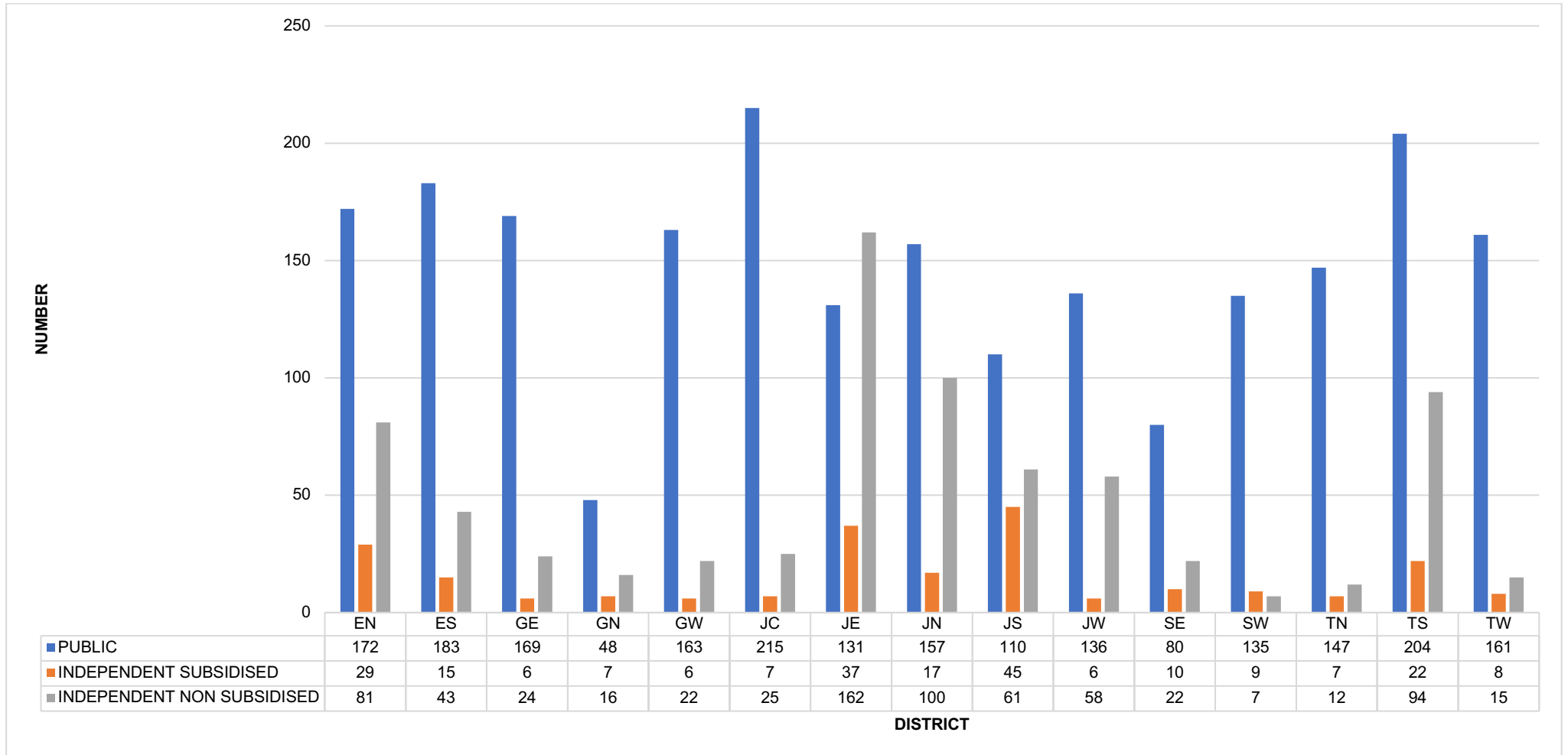
Tshwane South has the highest number of grade R learners (13 882), followed by Ekurhuleni South (11 516). Johannesburg East has the highest number of pre grade R learners (2 706) and Tshwane South has the second highest number of pre-grade R learners (2 127).

## Section E: Grade R in Public and Independent Schools

FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF GAUTENG SCHOOLS THAT OFFER FORMAL PRE-GRADE R AND GRADE R BY DISTRICT, (2022)



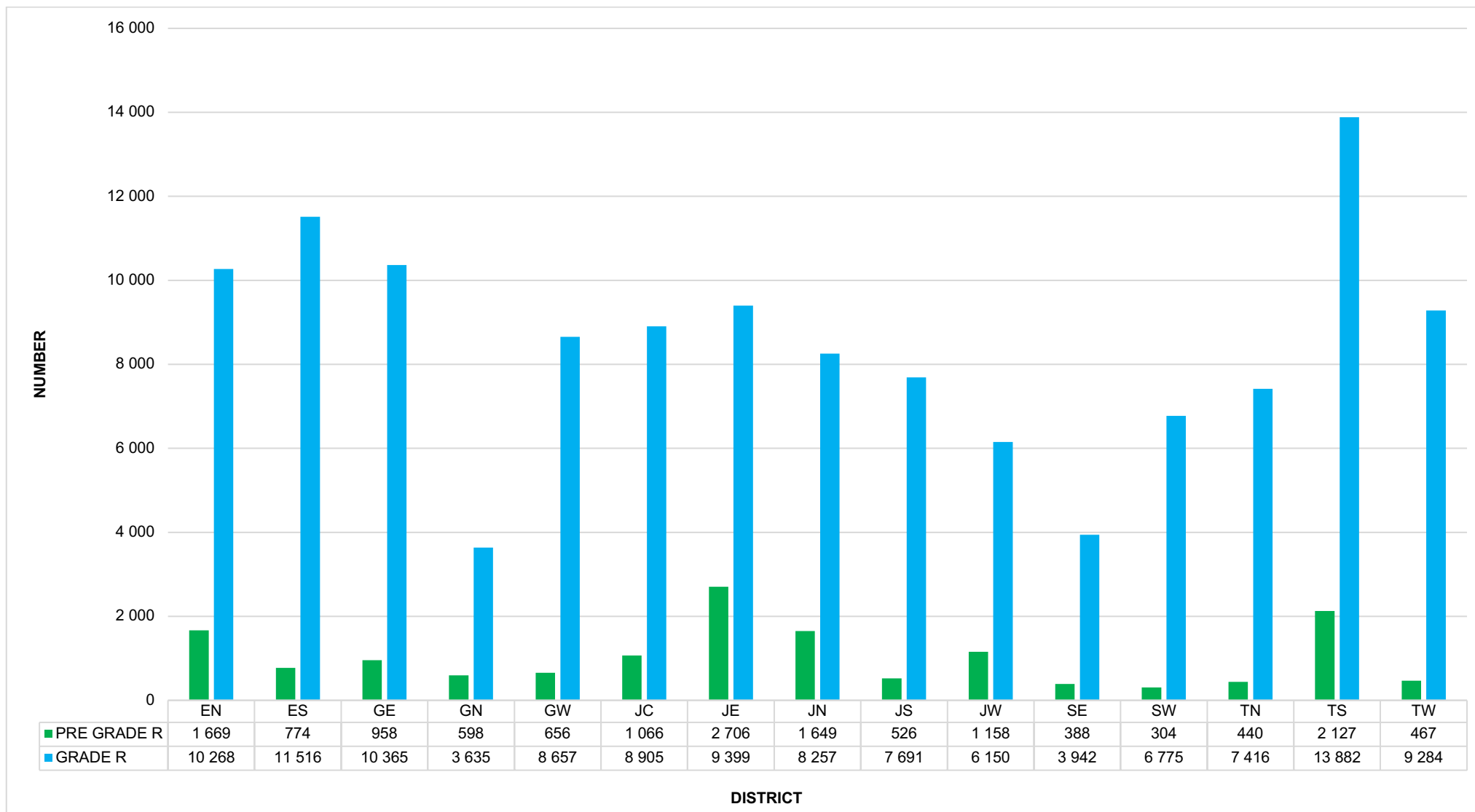
**FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS THAT OFFER FORMAL PRE-GRADE R AND GRADE R BY DISTRICT BY RELATION WITH STATE, (2022)**





# Section E: Grade R in Public and Independent Schools

FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF LEARNERS IN GRADE R BY DISTRICT, (2022)



This Statistical report has presented the size and shape of ordinary and special education in Gauteng and reflects on the strides that the department has made in education provision, 28 years into the new democratic dispensation. An in-depth analysis of Tenth day Headcount data in each educational sector, level, and school type has been conducted. Learner and Educator information is also included in the report, disaggregated in various demographic and socio-economic categories. Overall, the data analysed indicates an increase in the number of schools in the province between 2021 and 2022. The growth was mainly driven by Ordinary schools. Headcount data clearly shows significantly higher learner numbers in the public sector, compared with the independent sector. These findings are important as the NDP emphasises the need to provide young people with better educational and economic opportunities.

An improvement in access to education is highlighted as a priority of government, this statistical report found that the number of learners has steadily increased over time from 2018 to 2022, this indicates that there is greater access to education for learners in the province. There has been an increase of about a quarter of a million learners in that period. An increase of 39 525 learners has been noted in the past two years, the Johannesburg region mainly contributed to this increase. Overall, the proportion of male learners (50,21%) was slightly higher than Females (49,79%) at Headcount. Males generally dominated the number of learners in the younger grades, however, there were more female learners in grade 9 and marginally more female learners in enrolled in Grade 11 and 12 at headcount. This is worrying as hints at a lower survival rate for males.

Headcount data further shows that public schools generally had the most schools that offer formal pre-grade R and Grade R. This is important as most children in the country are serviced by the public sector. Furthermore, studies have found that learners who have had at least two years of formal pre-schooling exhibit "better school enrolment rates, retention and academic performance higher rates of high school completion" (NDP: 2030, p.295).

Providing quality education is a key priority of the GDE and is also highlighted in the NDP, which recognises the need to place human capacity, school management and district support at the forefront of the priorities in basic education provision. Analysis of educator data showed an increase in the number of Educators in Gauteng increased, however, the distribution of educators remained generally the same. Analysis of educator data by gender indicates that 73% of Educators are female, while 27% are male. Generally, the majority (67%) of educators are paid by the state.

This statistical report has provided insights into the state of education at headcount. It is hoped that the information provided will assist GDE managers and stakeholders with empirical evidence that will result in the successful implementation of effective strategies and ultimately improve the efficiency of the Education system.

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