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Enquiries:

	Printing and Distribution	User Information Services
Tel:	(012) 310 8251	(012) 310 8600
Fax:	(012) 321 7381	(012) 310 8500/ 8495
Email:	distribution@statssa.gov.za	info@statssa.gov.za

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Highlights

Profile of children aged 7–17 years

- In Q3:2010, there were 11,0 million children aged between 7 and 17 years in South Africa.
- These children were almost equally distributed across both genders (i.e. 50,3% males and 49,7% females), while their age structure was mostly concentrated in the 11–14 year (37,5%) and the 7–10-year (34,9%) age groups.
- A higher proportion (2,6 million or 23,9%) lived in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng (1,8 million or 16,8%) and Eastern Cape (1,7 million or 15,6%).

Parental survival

- The majority of children (77,6%) aged 7–17 years had both parents alive, while 5,8% of them had neither of their parents alive.
- The proportion of children whose parents were not members of the household (i.e. either both parents were alive but not members of the household or neither were alive) was higher among black children (26,6%) compared to other population groups.

School attendance

- Approximately 10,8 million (97,9%) were attending school.
- There were no gender differences between boys and girls not attending school.
- Among children aged 11–17 years who were not attending school, a larger proportion did not complete primary education.
- The highest proportion of children not attending school was reported among children living in Eastern Cape (3,4%), followed by Western Cape (2,9%).
- The likelihood of not attending school was highest among children who had no parents alive (3,9%) compared to those whose mother or father was the only parent alive (2,8% and 3,1% respectively).

Involvement in economic activities

- Of the 11,0 million children in South Africa in Q3:2010, 24,8% were involved in economic activities – either for market production or for production of goods and services for household use.
- Black African children engaged in economic activities more than children in other population groups.
- As expected, children who were not attending school were more involved in economic activities than those who were attending school.
- The biggest proportion of children that were involved in market production activities were involved in the Trade industry (58,1%). These children were mostly employed in Elementary occupations (66,4%).
- 41,7% of children who were engaged in economic activities were exposed to at least one hazardous condition. Boys (43,4%) were more likely to be exposed to such conditions than girls (40,1%).

1. Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) was commissioned by the Department of Labour (DoL), to conduct the first Survey of Activities of Young People in 1999. Stats SA was responsible for data collection and processing, while the analysis and report writing was the responsibility of DoL. In the third quarter of 2010 (Q3:2010) Stats SA conducted the second Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) as a supplement to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS). However, there will be no comparisons made between the 1999 SAYP and 2010 SAYP in this report because of differences in methodologies followed in the two surveys.

SAYP is a household-based sample survey that collects data on the activities which children aged 7 to 17 years who live in South Africa get involved in. This information is gathered from respondents who are members of households living in dwellings that have been selected to take part in the QLFS and have children aged 7–17 years. The survey covers market production activities, production for own final consumption, household chores as well as activities that children engaged in at school. The reference period for some activities is the week preceding the survey interview and for others it is the past twelve months.

The report does not attempt to classify children according to whether they are in child labour or not, but rather identifies children who are involved in economic activities.

2. Purpose of the survey

The main aim of the survey was to collect data on educational activities, economic activities, non-economic activities, health and safety issues, and household tasks of individuals aged 7–17 years who live in South Africa.

The specific objectives of SAYP are:

- To understand the extent of children's involvement in economic activities;
- To provide users with a statistical base regarding the number of working children;
- To supply information for the formulation of an informed policy to combat child labour within the country; and
- To monitor the CLAP (Child Labour Action Plan).

3. How SAYP was conducted

The Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) comprised two stages. The first stage involved identifying households with children aged 7–17 years during the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) data collection that took place in the third quarter of 2010 (Q3:2010). The second stage involved a follow-up interview with children in those households to establish what kind of activities they were involved in and several other aspects related to the activities they engaged in.

In Q3:2010, all the QLFS questionnaires were checked for any children aged 7–17 years using the question on age in the first part of the QLFS questionnaire. The screening process for the SAYP was performed to ensure that only households with eligible children were revisited. The QLFS data were collected in the middle two weeks of the month throughout the quarter, while SAYP data collection was done in the last week of a month, also throughout the quarter. After the QLFS data collection, the District Survey Coordinators checked all the questionnaires for all persons eligible for inclusion in SAYP, and then the Survey Officers had to go back to those individuals and administer the SAYP questionnaire.

It was preferable for children to answer the questions themselves and alone, but in cases where this was not possible, they were interviewed in the presence of an adult (preferably the parent) and in some cases an adult would answer on behalf of a child.

Limitation

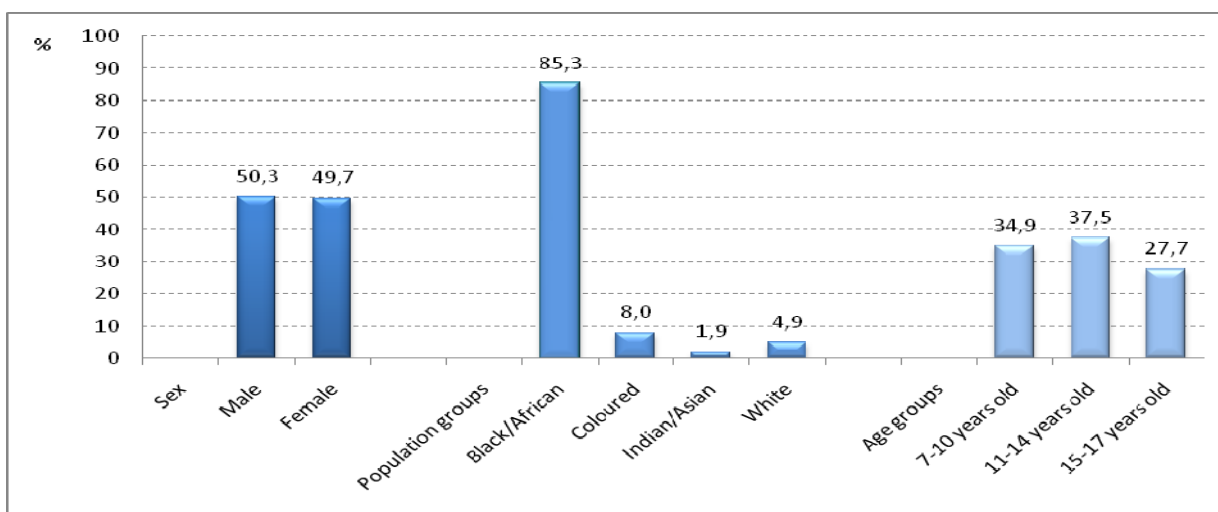
SAYP sample is a sub-sample of the QLFS, therefore there are several factors that can contribute to the difference between population aged 7 to 17 years reported in the QLFS and the population aged 7 to 17 years reported in SAYP. For example, some children who were identified during QLFS did not respond during the follow-up interviews. Users are therefore advised to compare QLFS Q3:2010 estimates with SAYP estimates with caution.

4. Results

The results presented in this report are based on the findings regarding the activities of young people in South Africa. The report focuses on individuals aged 7–17 years.

4.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years



In Q3:2010, there were approximately 11,0 million children aged 7–17 years in South Africa. Figure 1 indicates an almost equal gender distribution (i.e. 50,3% males and 49,7% females) of this group, while their age structure is mostly concentrated in the 11–14 years (37,5%) and the 7–10 years (34,9%) age groups. The Black African population accounted for the highest proportion (85,3%) of children aged 7–17 years, followed by the coloured population (8,0%).

Figure 2: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by province

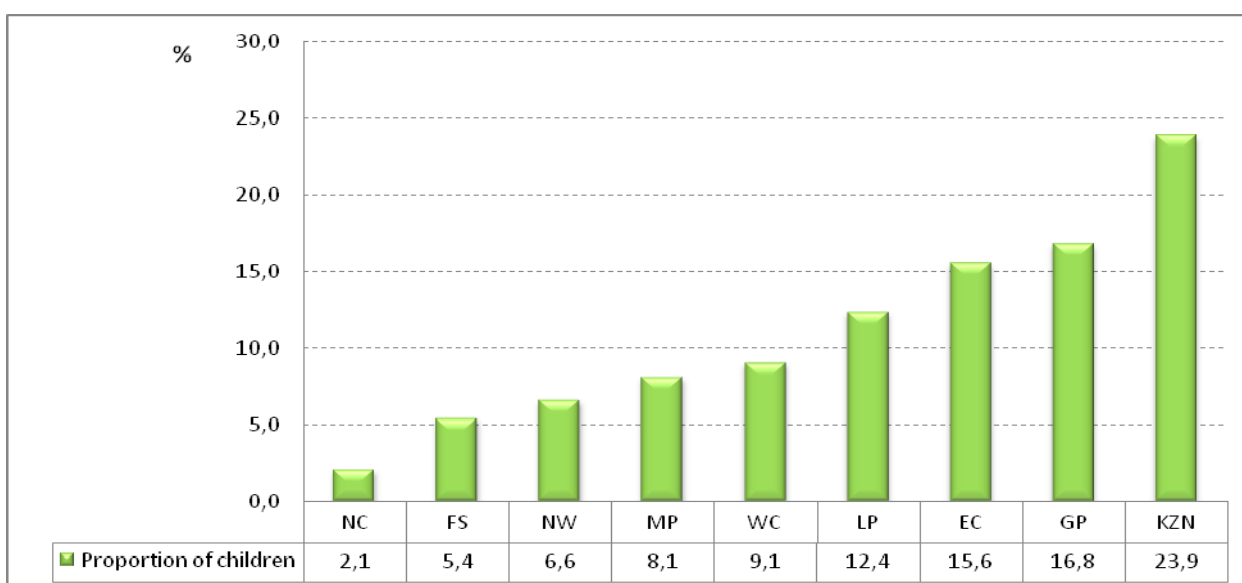
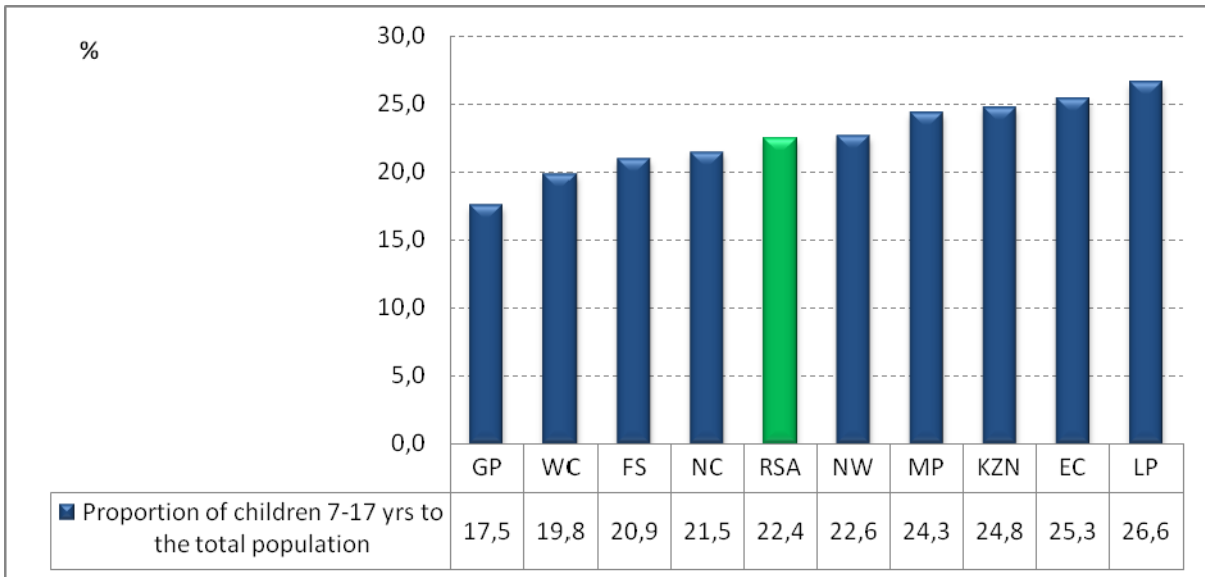


Figure 2 shows that, of the 11,0 million children in the country, 23,9% lived in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by those living in Gauteng and Eastern Cape (16,8% and 15,6% respectively). Northern Cape had the smallest number of children (2,1%).

Figure 3: Children aged 7–17 years as a proportion of the total population by province



Although Figure 2 above indicated that KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of children aged 7-17 years, Figure 3 shows that the population of children aged 7-17 years as a proportion of the total population is highest in Limpopo (26,6%) and Eastern Cape (25,3%) and lowest in Gauteng (17,5%) and Western Cape (19,8%). This implies that the population of Limpopo and Eastern Cape is younger compared to other provinces.

Figure 4: Children aged 7-17 years by parent survival

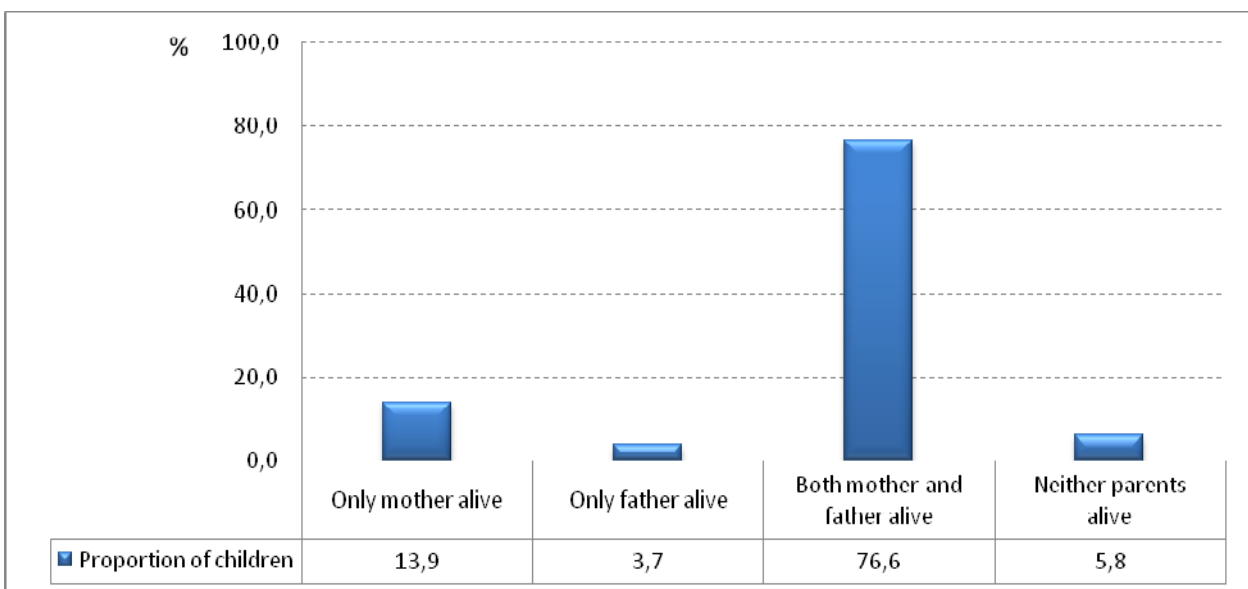
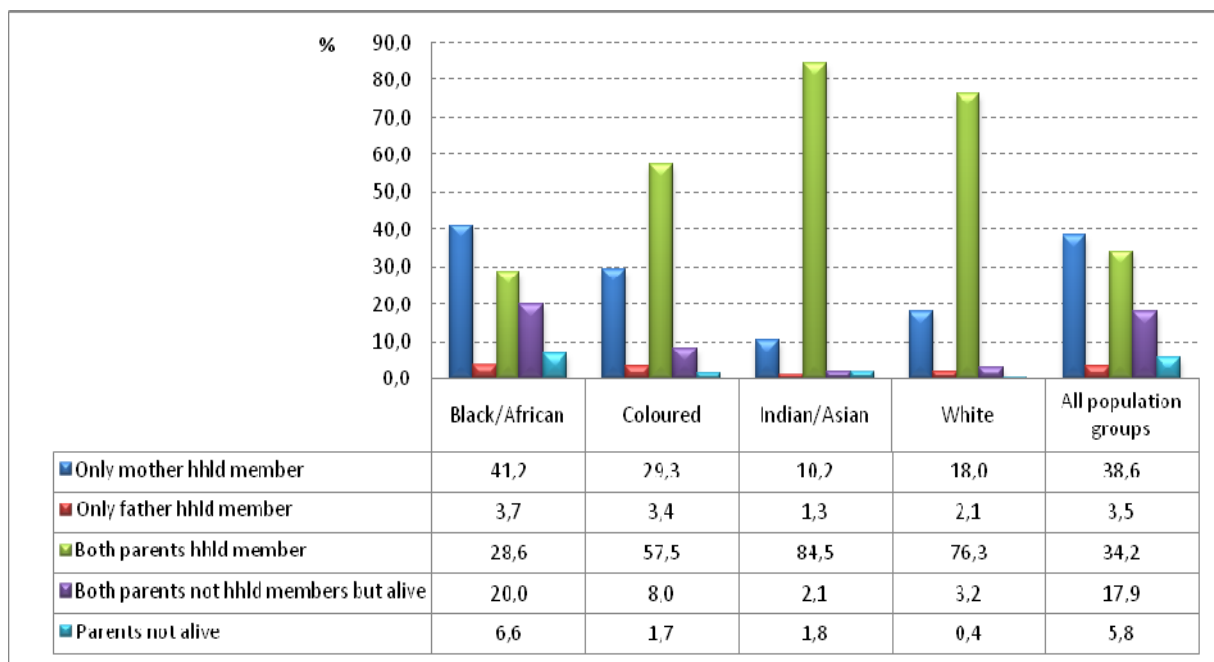


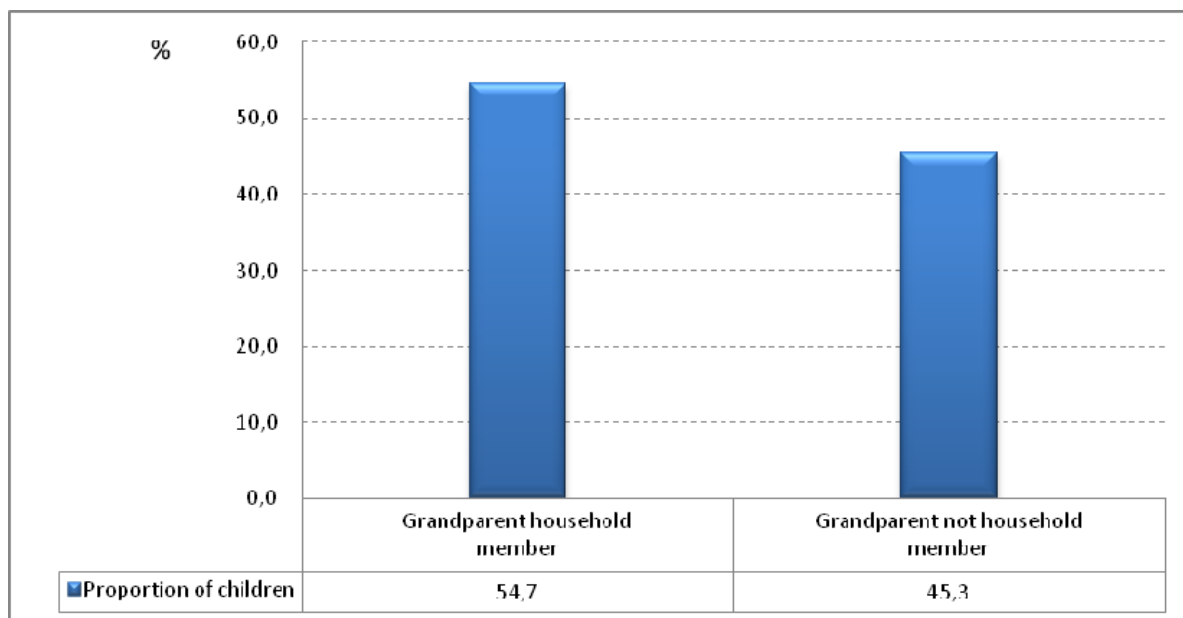
Figure 4 shows that the majority of children in the country (76,6%) had both parents alive. 13,9% of children had only the mother alive, while 5,8% of them had neither of their parents alive.

Figure 5: Presence of parents in the household by population group



According to Figure 5, a higher proportion of black children (26,6%) did not have parents in the household (i.e. neither parents were members of the household or neither were alive) compared to children belonging to other population groups. The highest proportion of children living with both parents was observed among Indian children (84,5%), followed by white children (76,3%).

Figure 6: Presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members



Among the 2,6 million children who either had no parents (i.e. neither parents were alive) or whose parents were not household members, more than half (54,7%) lived with at least one grandparent in the household.

4.2 School attendance

Of the 11,0 million children in South Africa in Q3:2010, approximately 10,8 million (97,9%) were attending school, while 235 000 (2,1%) were not attending school. This section focuses on children aged 7–17 years who were not attending school.

Figure 7: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years not attending school

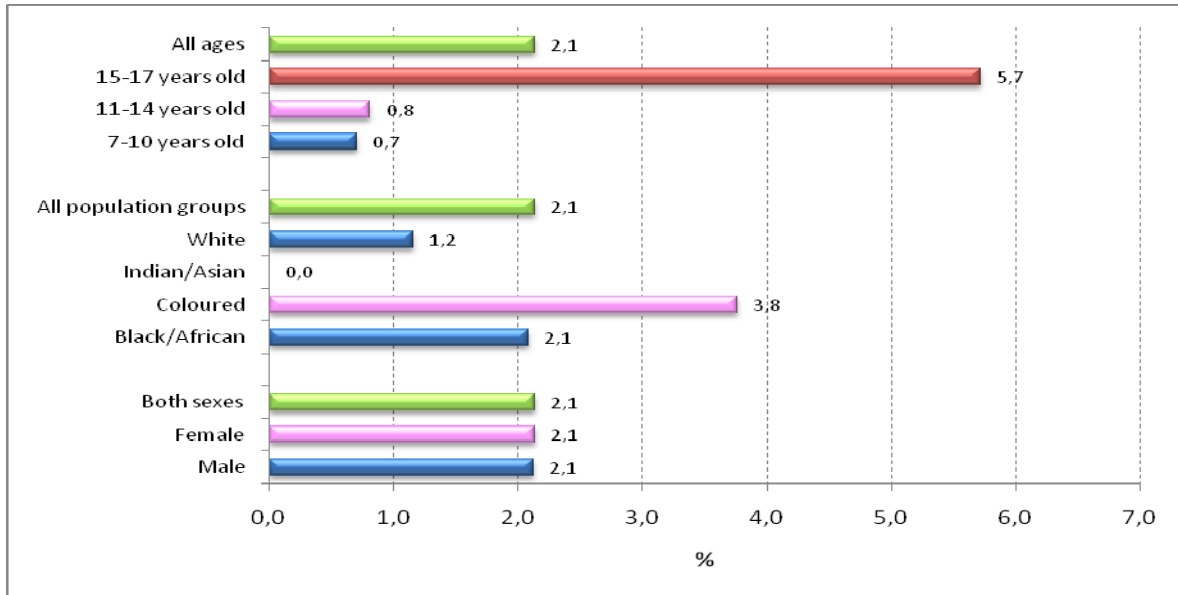
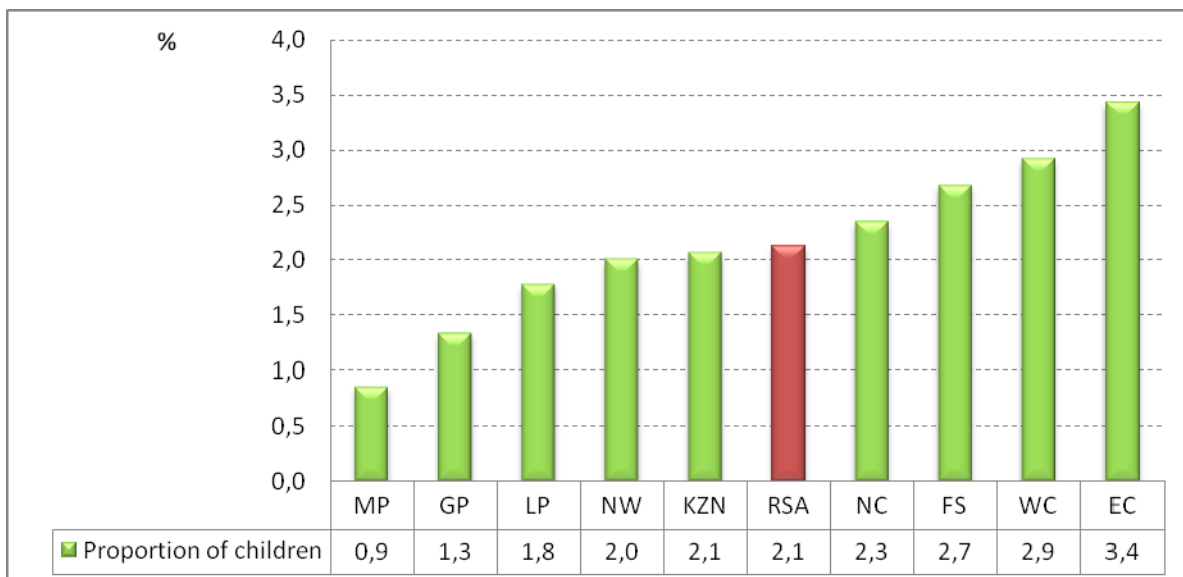


Figure 7 shows an equal distribution between boys and girls not attending school (2,1%). A larger proportion of coloured children (3,8%) and black children (2,1%) were not attending school compared to white (1,2%) and Indian children (less than 0,1%). School non-attendance was also higher among children between the ages of 15 and 17 years (5,7%), compared to the younger children.

Figure 8: Children aged 7–17 years not attending school by province



The highest proportion of children not attending school was reported among children living in Eastern Cape (3,4%), followed by Western Cape (2,9%), Free State (2,7%) and Northern Cape (2,3%).

Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Free State and Northern Cape had proportions of children not attending school that were higher than the national average.

Figure 9: Parent survival by school non-attendance

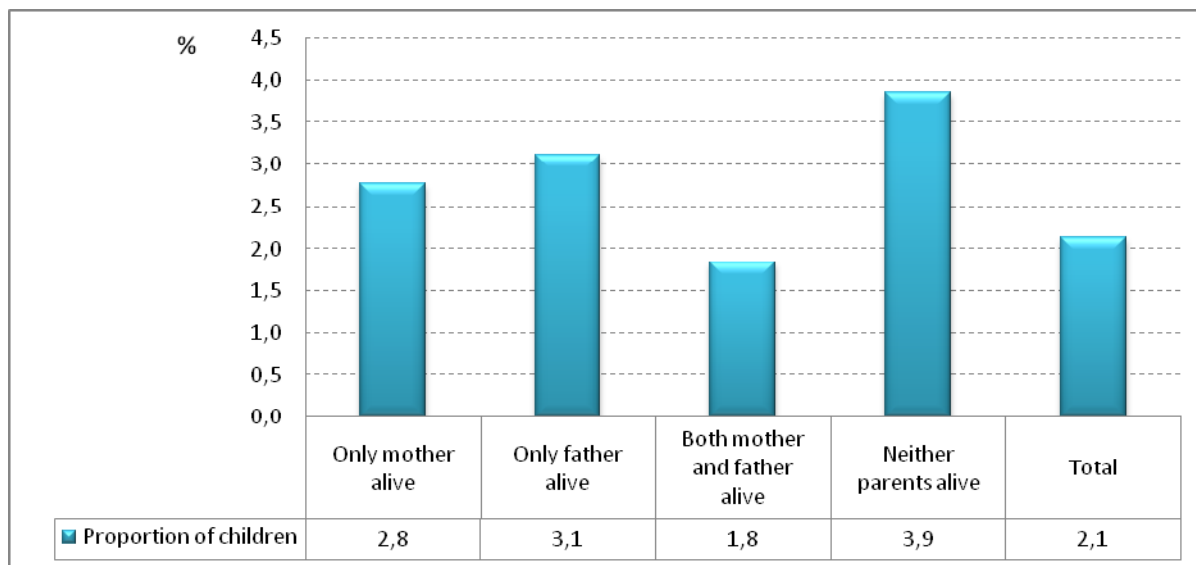


Figure 9 shows that the likelihood of not attending school was highest among children who had no parents alive (3,9%). This was followed by those who reported one parent alive, i.e. only father alive (3,1%) and only mother alive (2,8%).

Figure 10: Presence of parents in the household and school non-attendance

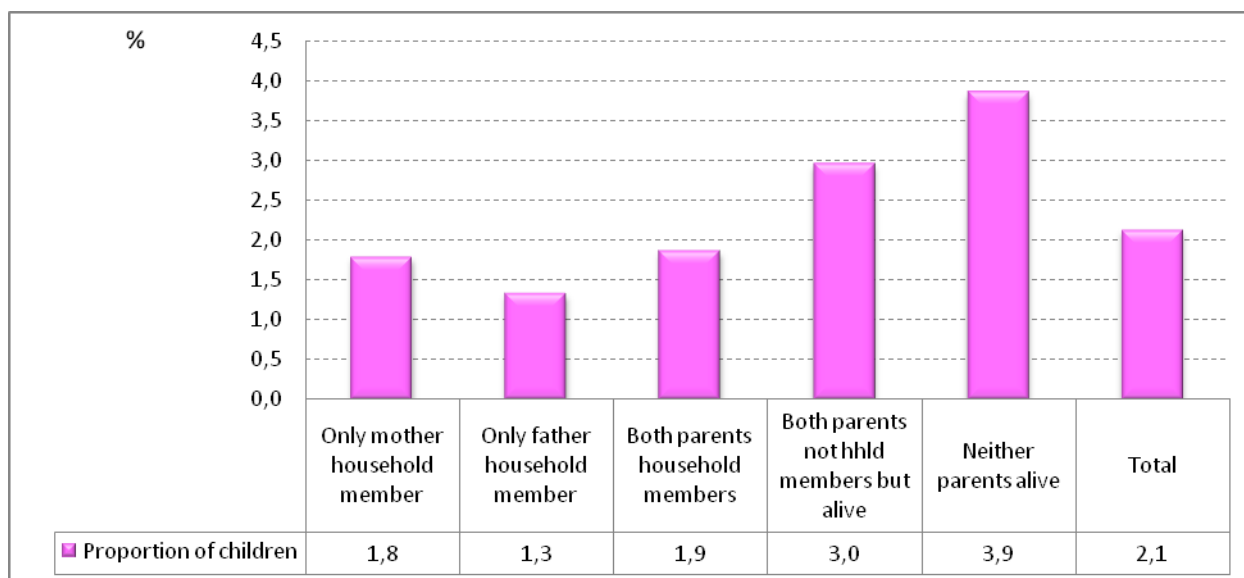
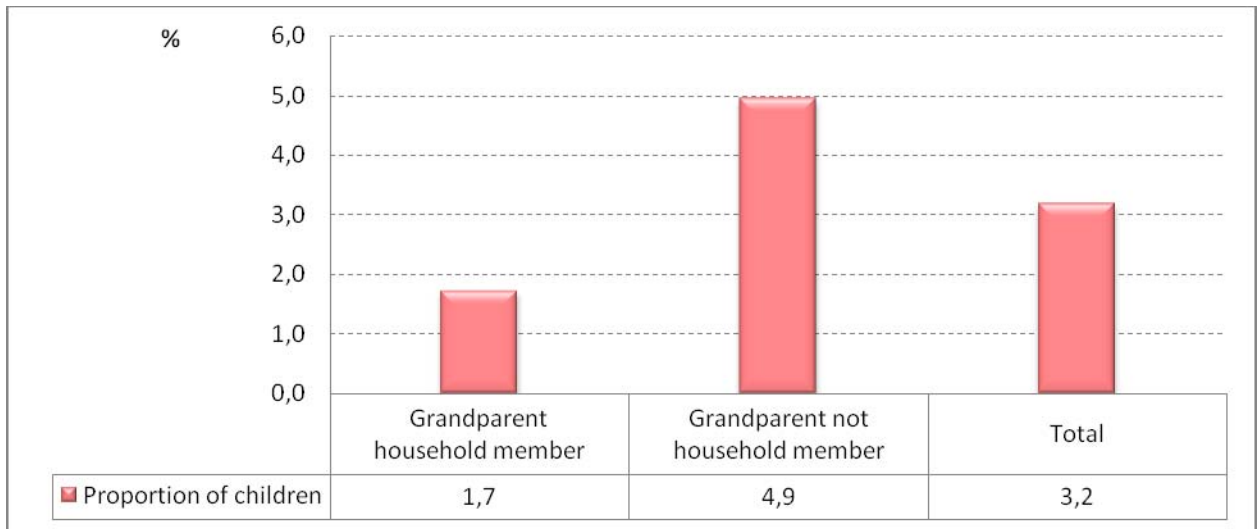


Figure 10 shows that a higher proportion of children not attending school was found among children living in households where both parents were not household members (i.e. 3,9% parents not alive and 3,0% parents alive but not household members).

Figure 11: Proportion of children not attending school among children whose parents were not household members by presence of grandparents in the household



Of the 2,6 million children who did not have any of their parents in the household, 83 000 were not attending school. Those who live with their grandparents were more likely to attend school than those who don't live with their grandparents. Figure 11 suggests that among those who live with their grandparents, 1,7% did not attend school compared to 4,9% among those who have their grandparents as members of their households.

4.3 Involvement in economic activities

4.3.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 12: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in economic activities

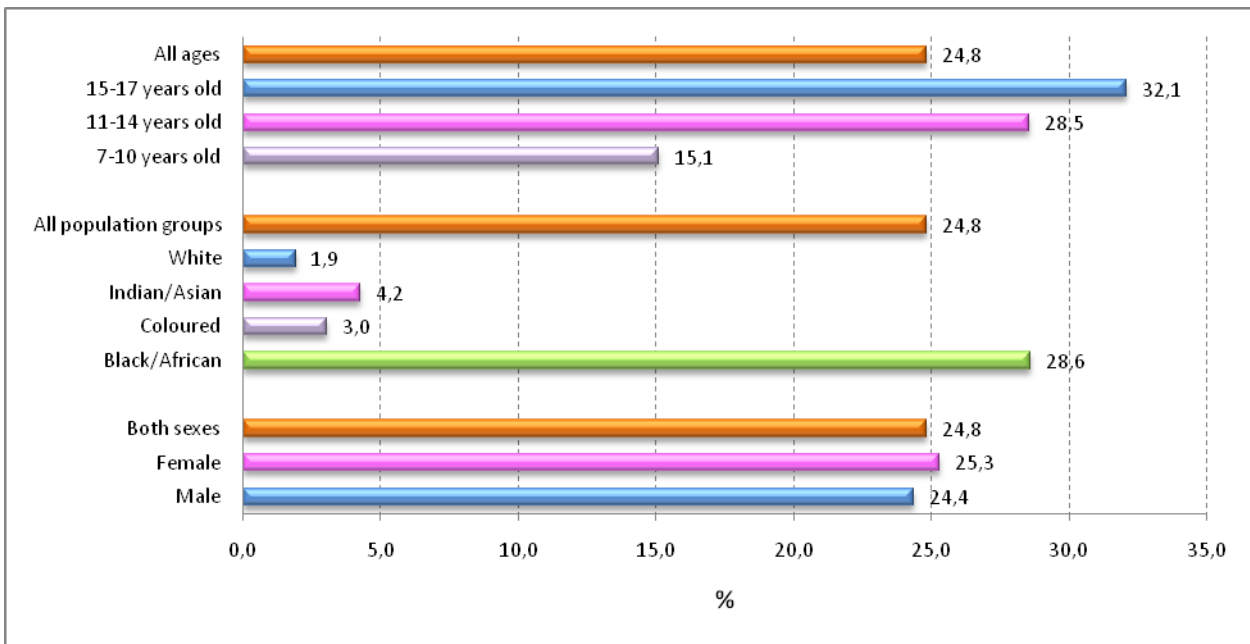
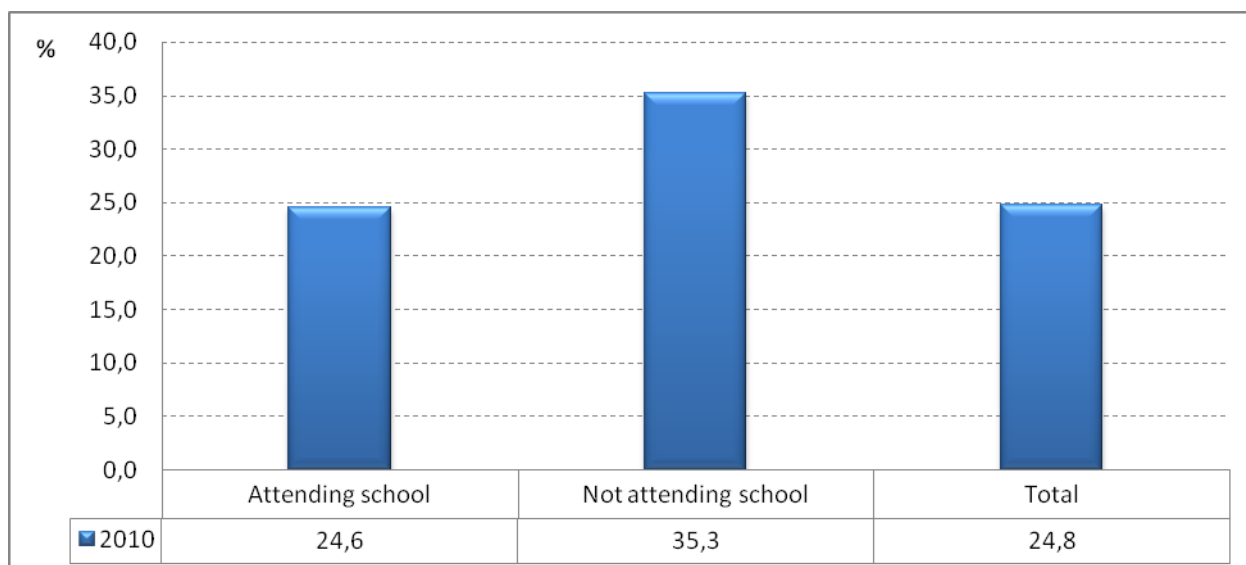


Figure 12 shows that, of the 11,0 million children aged 7–17 years in South Africa in Q3:2010, 24,8% were involved in economic activities – either for market production or for production of goods and services for household use. There wasn't much gender disparity as 25,3% of girls engaged in economic activities compared to 24,4% of boys.

The proportion of black children engaged in economic activities was higher (28,6%) compared to 4,2% of Indian/Asian children, 3,0% of coloured children and 1,9% of white children.

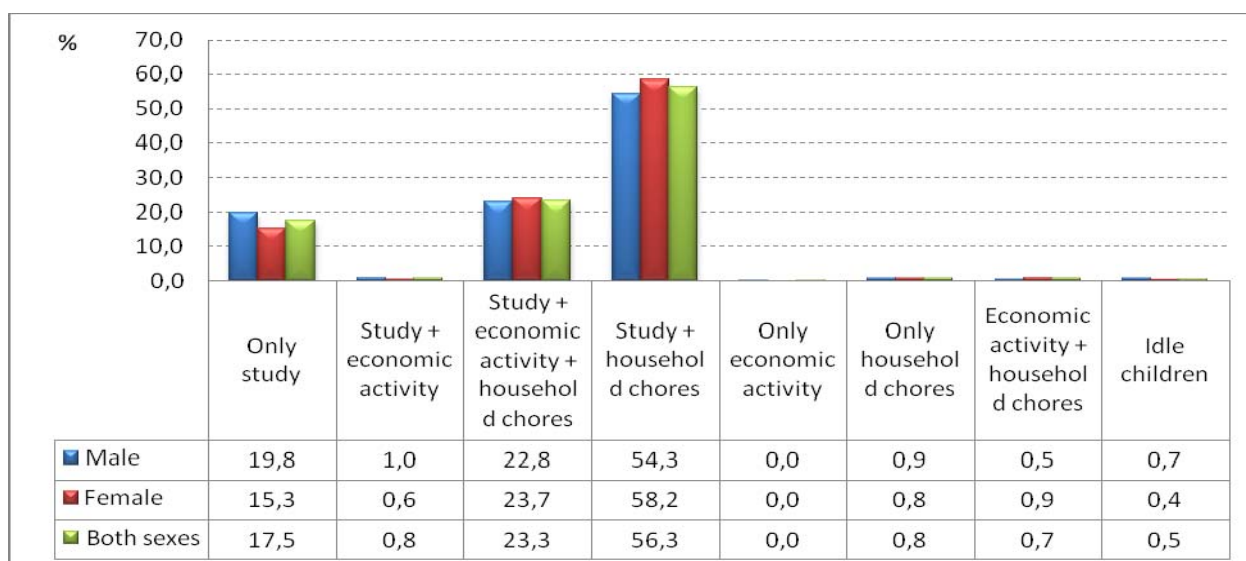
Figure 12 further suggests that the likelihood of involvement in economic activities increased with age. Among children aged 7–10 years, 15,1% were involved in economic activities; among those aged 11–14 years, 28,5% were involved in economic activities, and older children (aged 15–17 years), who were no longer of compulsory school-going age (32,1%), were more involved in economic activities than children in the younger age groups.

Figure 13: Children aged 7–17 years who were involved in economic activities by school attendance



As expected, children who were not attending school were more involved in economic activities than those who were attending school. Of those not attending school, 35,3% were involved in economic activities compared to 24,6% among those who were attending school.

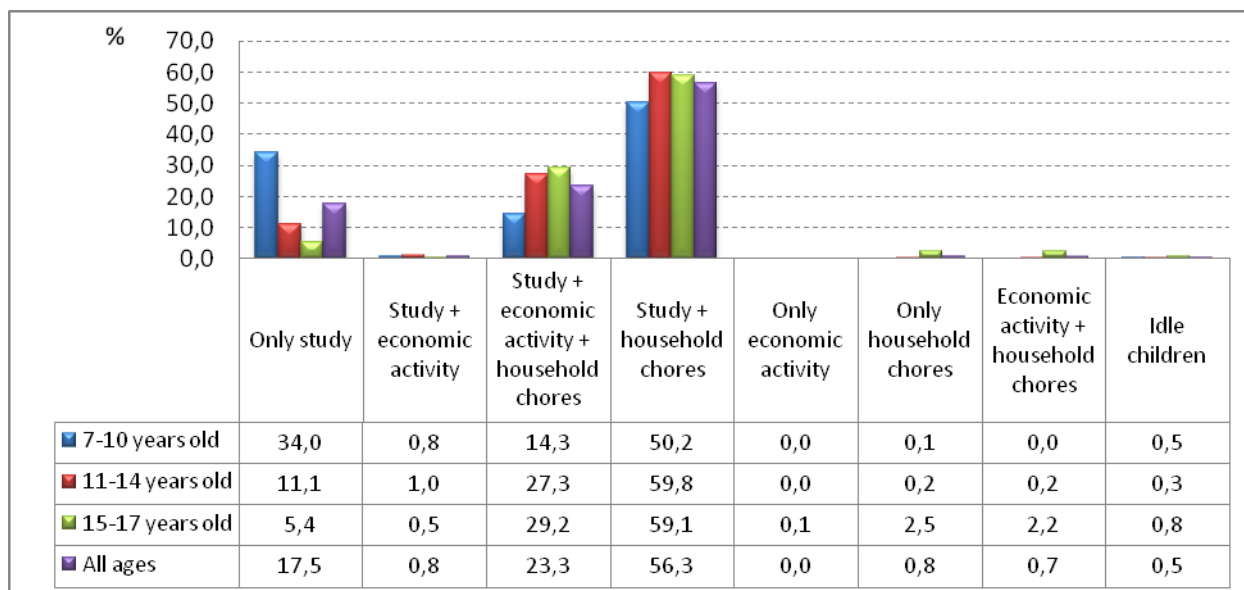
Figure 14: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and sex



A bigger proportion of children (56,3%) only studied and did household chores, followed by those who were involved in all activities (studied, performed economic activities, and did household chores) (23,3%). Those who only studied and did nothing else constituted 17,5% of the children.

There is, however, a slight gender disparity, as 58,2% of girls studied and did household chores compared to 54,3% of boys. Among boys, 19,8% only did their studies and nothing else compared to 15,3% among girls. A small proportion of boys and girls (less than 0,1%) performed only economic activities and nothing else. There were slight gender differences among children who were idle, as 0,7% of boys and 0,4% of girls were idle.

Figure 15: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and age



As expected, the proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else was higher among children aged 7–10 years (34,0%) than among older children and it decreased with age. It seems that as children got older, they were expected to do household chores or get involved in economic activities over and above their studies - the proportion of children who studied and performed either economic activities or household chores increased with age.

Table 1: Activities by parent survival

	Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both mother and father alive	Neither parents alive	Total
Per cent					
Only study	10,3	8,6	19,7	11,3	17,5
Study + economic activity	0,8	0,3	0,8	1,1	0,8
Study + economic activity + household chores	31,8	32,9	20,8	29,3	23,3
Study + household chores	54,3	55,1	56,8	54,5	56,3
Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Only household chores	1,1	1,1	0,7	2,5	0,8
Economic activity + household chores	1,0	1,3	0,6	1,1	0,7
Idle children	0,6	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 1 shows that the majority of children studied and performed household chores irrespective of the parents' survival status – figures varied between 54,3% and 56,8%. Among those who had only a mother alive, the percentage of children studying and performing household chores was 54,3%

The highest proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else was observed among those whose parents were both alive (19,7%).

Among children who had neither of their parents alive, 2,5% engaged only in household chores. This was higher than among children who had at least one parent alive.

Table 2: Activities of children 7–17 years by presence of parents in the household

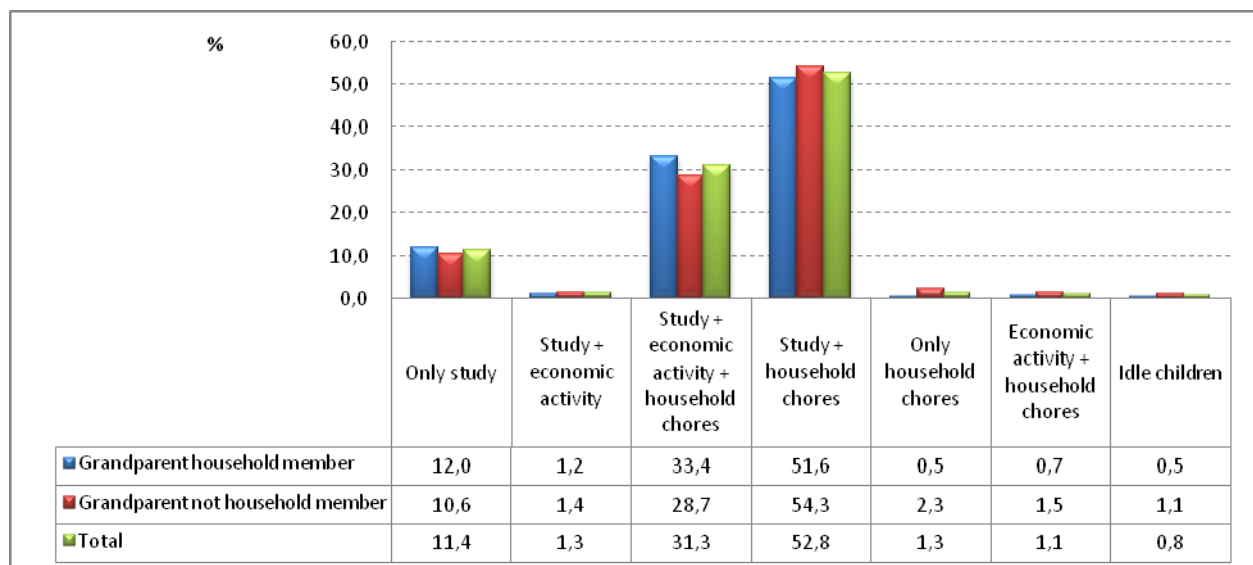
	Only mother household member	Only father household member	Both parents household members	Both parents not household members	Parents not alive	Total
	Per cent					
Only study	16,6	14,7	23,2	11,4	11,3	17,5
Study + economic activity	0,7	1,1	0,5	1,4	1,1	0,8
Study + economic activity + household chores	25,7	20,8	15,2	31,9	29,3	23,3
Study + household chores	55,2	62,1	59,2	52,3	54,5	56,3
Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Only household chores	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,9	2,5	0,8
Economic activity + household chores	0,7	0,4	0,5	1,1	1,1	0,7
Idle children	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The highest proportion of children who studied and performed household chores was observed among those who had only their fathers as members of the household (62,1%).

The proportion of children who only studied was lowest among children whose parents were not alive (11,3%) compared to 23,2% among children who had both parents in the household. A similarly low proportion was observed among children whose parents were both not members of their household (11,4%).

Involvement in all the three activities (study, economic activity, household chores) was higher among children without parents in the household though they were alive (31,9%), followed by 29,3% among children who had neither of their parents alive.

Figure 16: Activities of children aged 7–17 years whose parents are not members of the household, by presence of grandparents in the household

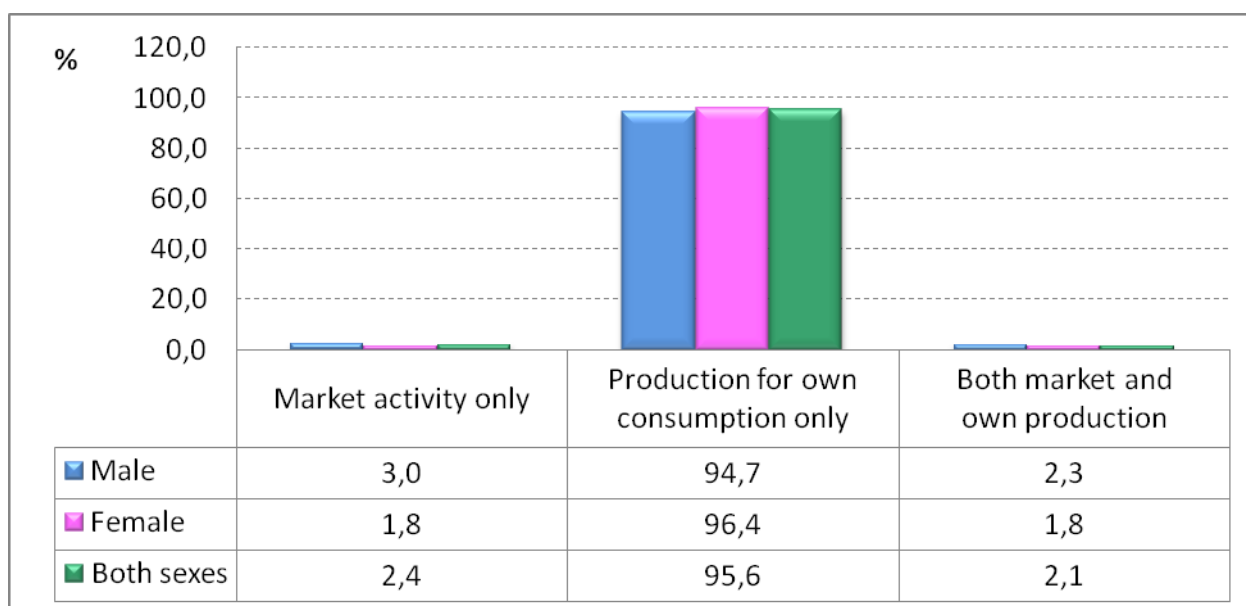


As depicted in Figure 16, for children who did not live with their parents, the presence of a grandparent in the households played a major role – the proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else is slightly higher among children from households with at least one grandparent being a member of the household (12,0%) than among children who did not stay with their grandparents (10,6%).

Although the largest proportion of children studied and performed household chores irrespective of whether they lived with their grandparents or not, the proportion was slightly higher among children who did not live with their grandparents (54,3% compared to 51,6%).

Among children who neither lived with their parents nor their grandparents, 2,3% engaged only in household chores compared to 0,5% among those who lived with their grandparents.

Figure 17: Children aged 7–17 years involved in economic activities by type of economic activity and sex



Of the children who were involved in economic activities, 95,6% were involved in the production of goods and services for household consumption only, 2,4% were involved in market production activities only, while the remaining 2,1% did both market production activities and production of goods and services for own household final consumption.

A bigger proportion among girls (96,4%) than among boys (94,7%) were involved in production of goods and services for their own household final consumption. Among boys who were involved in economic activities 3,0% were involved in market production activities only compared to 1,8% among girls. A larger proportion of boys than girls did both market production activities and production of goods and services for household consumption.

4.3.2 Industry and occupation

Because of a small number of children involved in market production activities, it is not possible to analyse some industries separately, therefore most of the industries have been categorised under 'other'. For the same reason, some occupations have also been grouped together in the "other" category.

Figure 18: Working children by industry

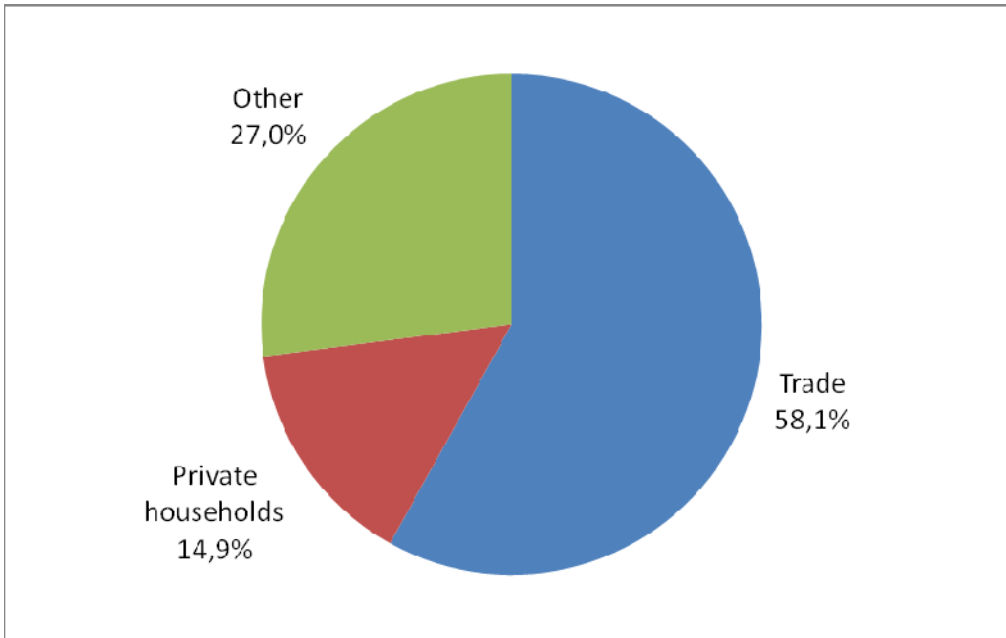
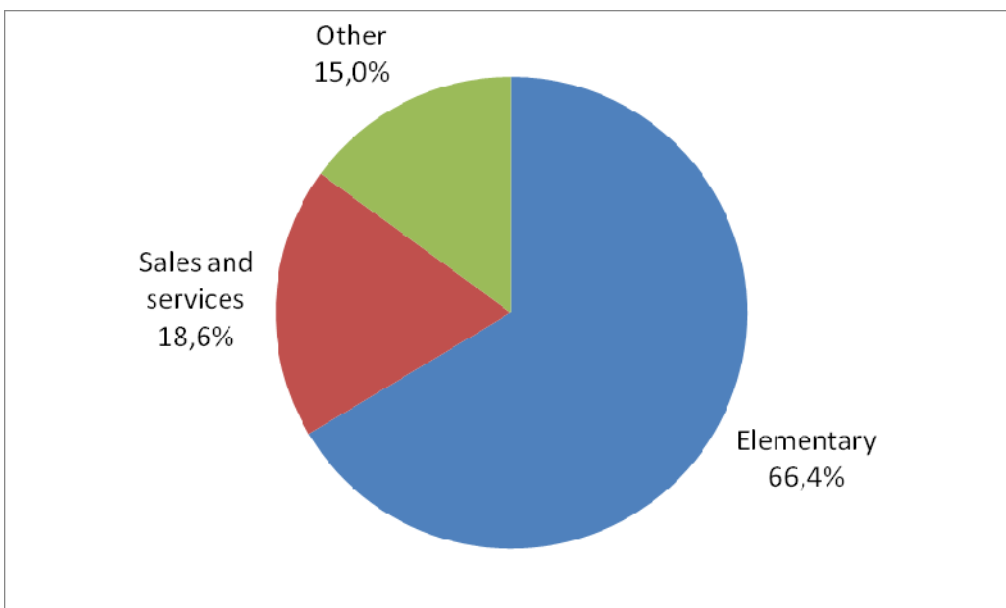


Figure 18 indicates that of the 121 000 children that were involved in market production activities in Q3:2010, the biggest proportion were in the Trade industry (58,1%).

Figure 19: Working children by occupation

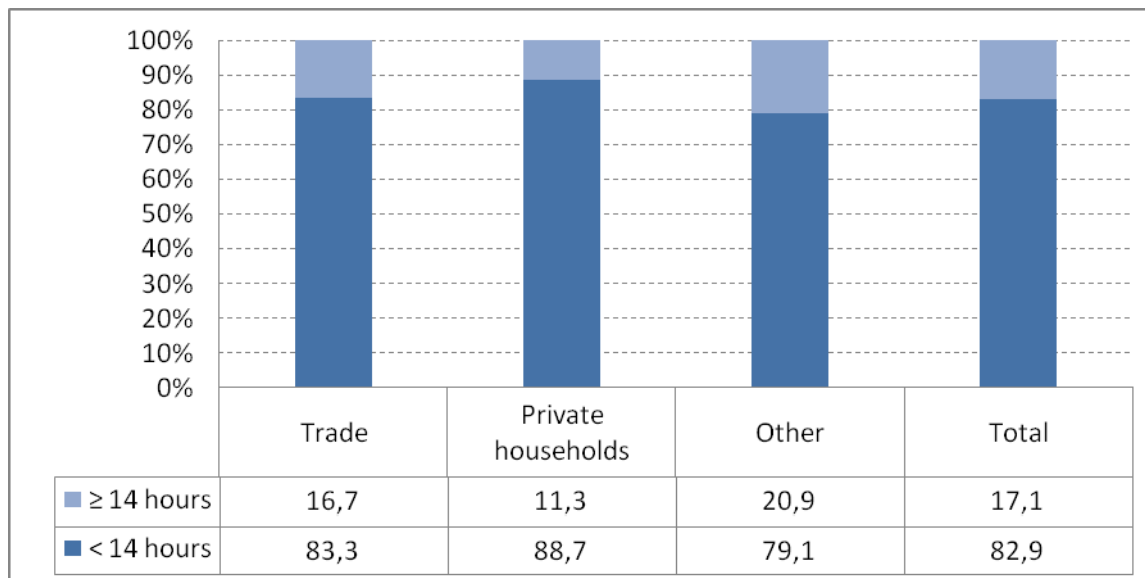


The largest proportion of working children were in Elementary occupations that accounted for 66,4% of total employment, followed by Sales and services with 18,6%.

4.3.3 Hours of work

The analysis that follows, on the hours of work, is based on children aged 7–17 years that were involved in at least one market production activities.

Figure 20: Children working in market activities by industry and hours of work per week



The majority of children (82,9%) who were involved in at least one market activity only worked for less than 14 hours per week. A larger proportion of children who worked more than 14 hours per week is observed within the Trade industry (16,7%). However, this is lower than the national average of 17,1%.

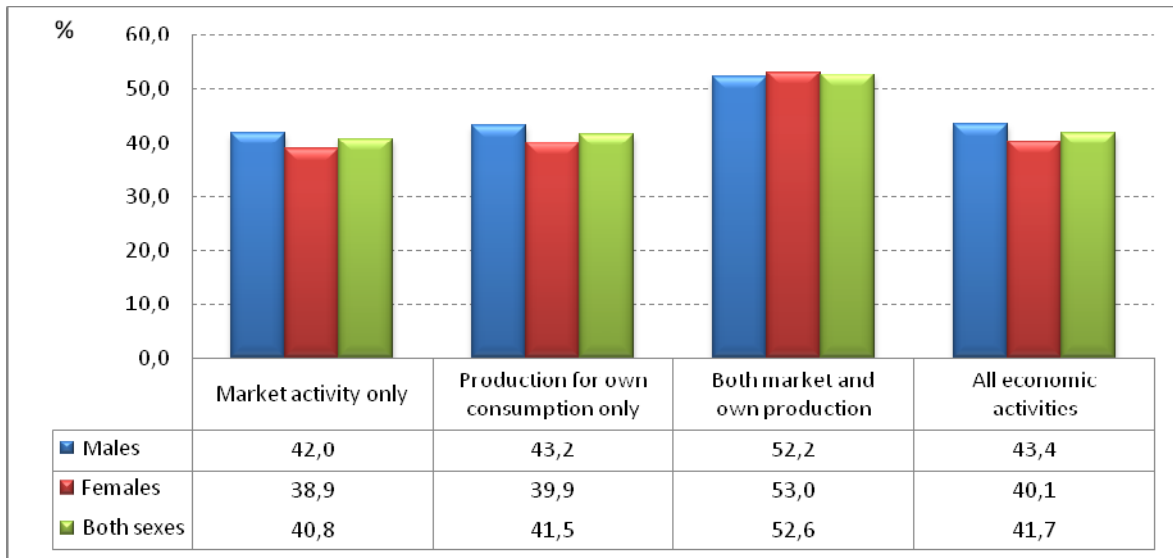
4.4 Hazardous conditions of work

Hazardous work could include any of the following:

- Work environment which is very hot, dusty or cold;
- Work done in bad light or work done close to or with dangerous machinery or tools;
- Work which has caused injury or illness or which made illness worse;
- Doing heavy physical work or working for long hours;
- Doing tiring or noisy work;
- Working in an environment where the child experiences fear that a person may hurt him or her; and
- Working with or near dangerous or poisonous substances or with dangerous animals.

Children who were involved in economic activities were asked if they were exposed to any of the above conditions at work.

Figure 21: Proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by sex and type of economic activity

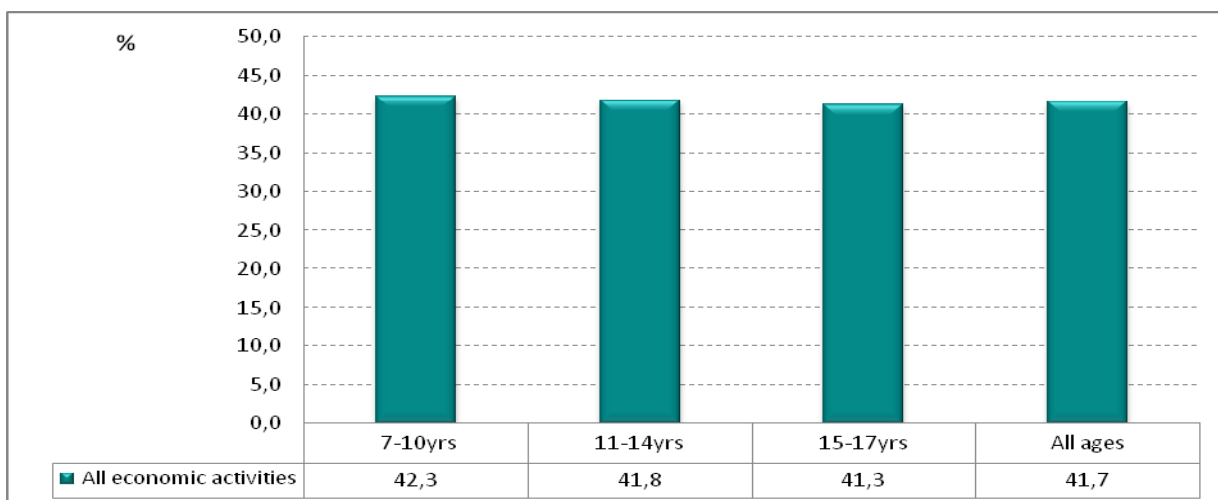


In general, 41,7% of children who were engaged in economic activities were exposed to at least one hazardous condition. Boys were more likely to be exposed to such conditions than girls; with 43,4% of boys reporting being exposed to at least one hazardous condition compared to 40,1% of girls.

Among children who were involved in market activities only, 40,8% were exposed to hazardous conditions when doing such activities. Among boys who were involved in market activities only, 42,0% were exposed to hazardous working conditions compared to 38,9% among girls.

Among children who were involved only in production of activities for own final consumption, 41,5% reported being exposed to hazardous conditions. Boys were more likely to be exposed to such conditions than girls; with 43,2% of boys reporting being exposed to at least one hazardous condition compared to 39,9% of girls.

Figure 22: Proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by age group



According to Figure 22, exposure to hazardous working conditions was more common among all age groups. Among children aged 7-10 years involved in economic activities 42,3% were exposed to hazardous working conditions compared to 41,8% among children aged 11-14 years and 41,3% among children aged 15 -17 years..

Figure 23: Working conditions among children engaged in economic activities by sex

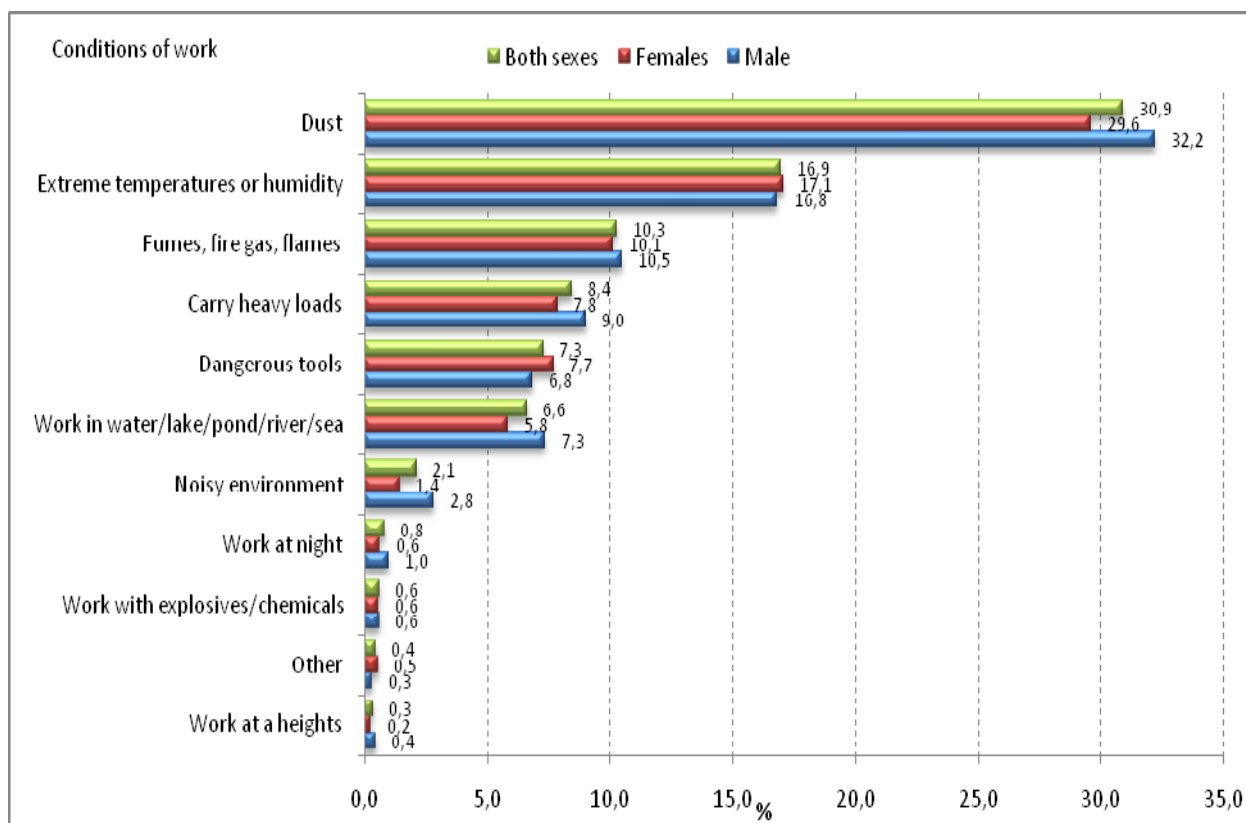


Figure 23 shows that, for most categories, a larger percentage of boys than girls reported that they were exposed to potentially hazardous conditions at work. Exposure to dusty work conditions was the category most frequently mentioned by both boys and girls, followed by extreme temperatures or humidity and fumes, fire, gas and flames. Working at heights was the least mentioned category by both boys and girls.

About 30,9% of children engaged in economic activities reported being exposed to dusty working conditions, while only 0,3% of children reported being exposed to working at heights. Boys (32,2%) were more exposed to dusty working conditions than girls (29,6%).

4.5 Injuries at work

Table 3: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last twelve months

Injured in the last 12 months	Market activity only	Production for own consumption only	Both market and own production	Total
	Thousand			
Yes	6	79	5	90
No	117	2 810	140	3 067
Total	124	2 889	144	3 157
Per cent				
Yes	7,1	87,6	5,2	100,0
No	3,8	91,6	4,6	100,0
Total	3,9	91,5	4,6	100,0

Of the 3,2 million children who were involved in economic activities in the 12 months preceding the survey interview, 90 000 (2,9%) reported being injured as a result of their involvement in economic activities. 7,1% of children involved only in market activities indicated that they had been injured as a result of the work they were doing, while 87,6% of those involved in the production of goods and services for own household final use reported being injured in the last twelve months.

4.6 Household chores

The analysis that follows is based on children aged 7–17 years regarding household chores. All children were asked whether they did any household chores during the week preceding the interview.

Household chores were defined as doing the following in the child’s household: cooking, preparing/serving meals or washing dishes; washing or ironing clothes; going to the shops to buy items for household use; caring for siblings, elderly or sick household members; cleaning and maintenance of the household dwelling; and/or service or repairing of household durables (e.g. TVs, fridges, stoves, etc.).

Table 4: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores

	Involved in household chores		Not involved in household chores		Total
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand
Sex	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004
Male	4 341	78,5	1 190	21,5	5 531
Female	4 583	83,7	890	16,3	5 473
Population group	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004
Black African	7 879	83,9	1 508	16,1	9 387
Coloured	663	75,6	213	24,4	876
Indian	138	66,9	68	33,1	205
White	244	45,6	291	54,4	535
Age groups	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004
7–10 yrs	2 481	64,7	1 355	35,3	3 836
11–14 yrs	3 610	87,5	515	12,5	4 125
15–17 yrs	2 833	93,1	210	6,9	3 043

Table 4 shows that of the 11,0 million children in South Africa aged between 7 and 17 years in Q3:2010, approximately 8,9 million (81,1%) were involved in at least one household chore during the reference week period.

The table shows that 83,7% of girls were involved in at least one household chore compared to 78,5% of boys. It also indicates that 45,6% of white children were involved in at least one household chore compared to 83,9% of black children.

Table 4 further indicates that children between the ages of 15 and 17 years (93,1%) were more likely to be involved in household chores than children aged between 11 and 14 years (87,5%) and younger children aged between 7 and 10 years (64,7%). This means that the older the children were, the more likely were the chances of them doing household chores.

Figure 24: Children engaged in at least one household chore by school attendance

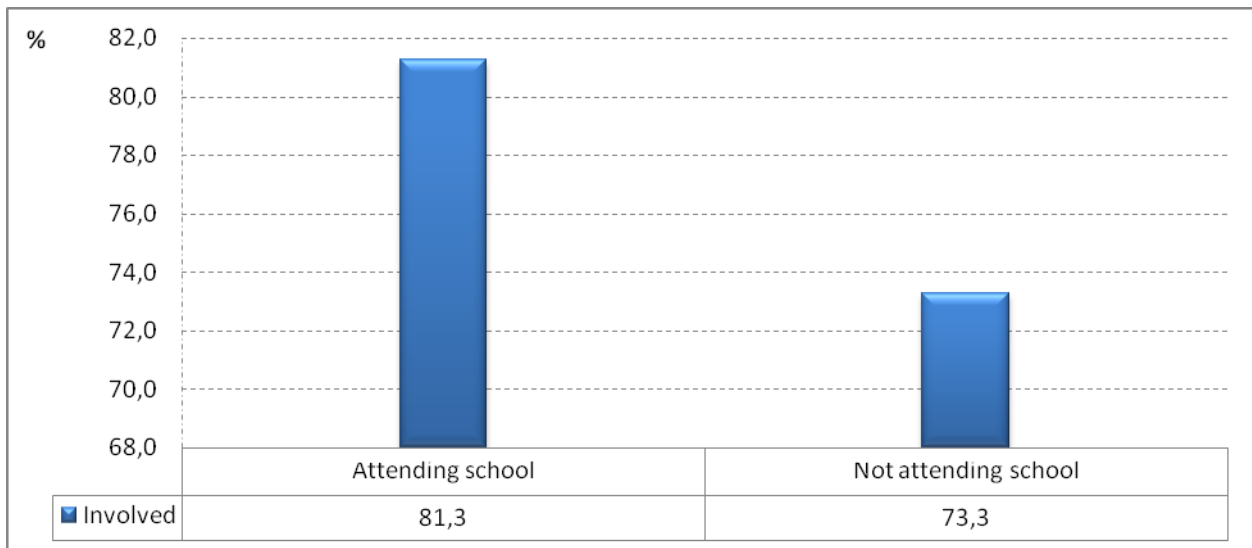


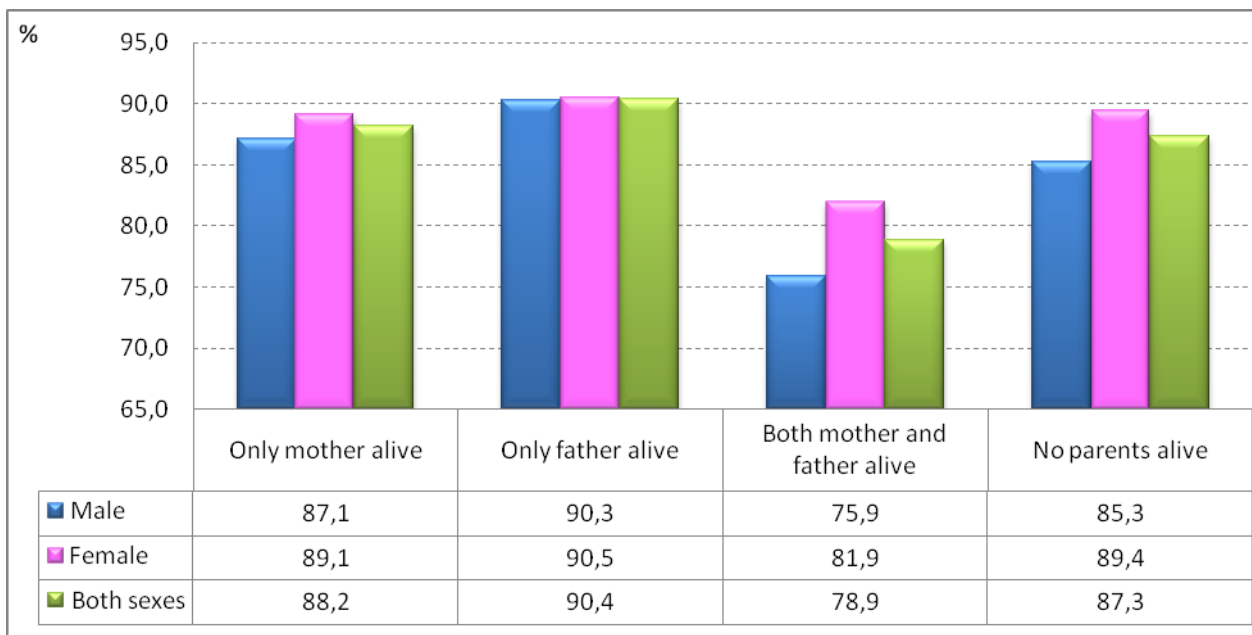
Figure 24 shows that among children attending school, 81,3% were involved in at least one household chore as compared to 73,3% of children who were not attending school. One would have expected the proportion of children who were involved in household chores to be higher among children who were not attending school than among those who were attending school.

Figure 25: Children involved in at least one household chore by province



Figure 25 shows that the highest proportion of children involved in at least one household chore was found among children in Eastern Cape, where 90,8% of children aged 7–17 years were engaged in such activities. Other provinces with high proportions of children involved in at least one household chore were Free State (85,8%), North West (85,8%) and KwaZulu-Natal (83,1%). The province with the lowest proportion of children involved in household chores was Gauteng with 70,7%.

Figure 26: Children involved in at least one household chore by parents survival and sex



According to Figure 26, the incidence of children being involved in household chores was lower among children whose parents were both alive compared to others.

Figure 26 further indicates that among girls whose parents were both alive, 81,9% did at least one household chore compared to 75,9% of boys. In households where neither parents were alive, 89,4% of girls did at least one household chore compared to 85,3% of boys.

Figure 27: Children's involvement in at least one household chore by presence of parents in the household

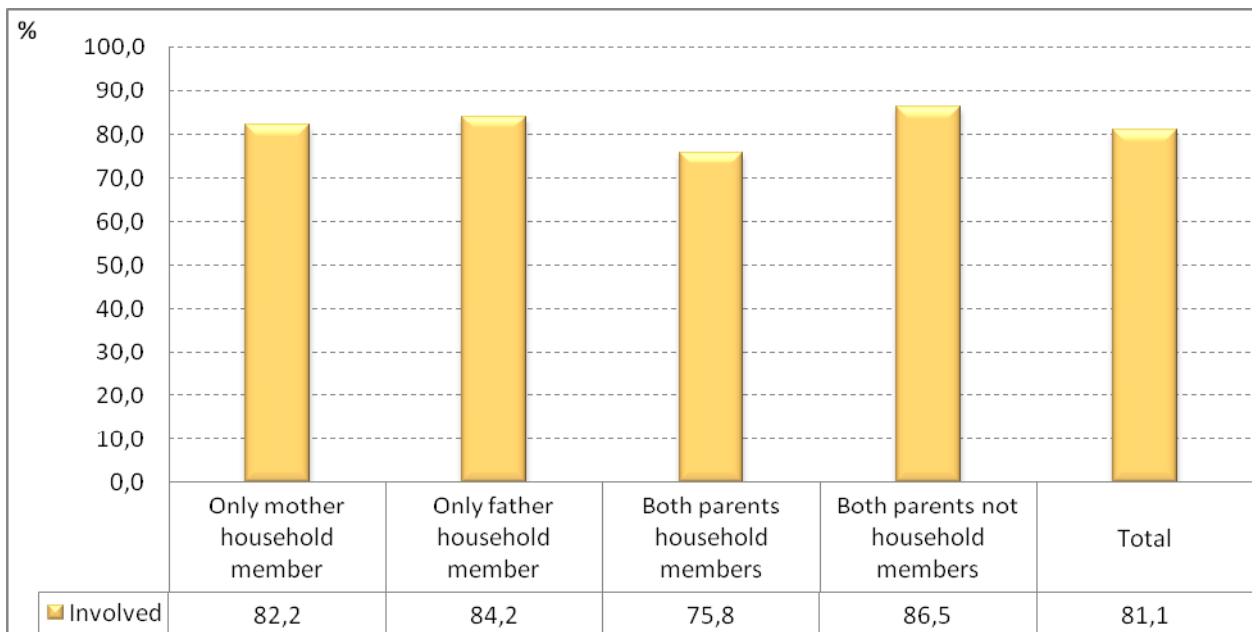


Figure 27 shows that the lowest proportion (75,8%) of children involved in household chores was found among children in households where both parents were household members, and the highest proportion (86,5%) of children involved in household chores was found in households where both parents were not household members.

Figure 28: Children’s involvement in at least one household chore by presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members

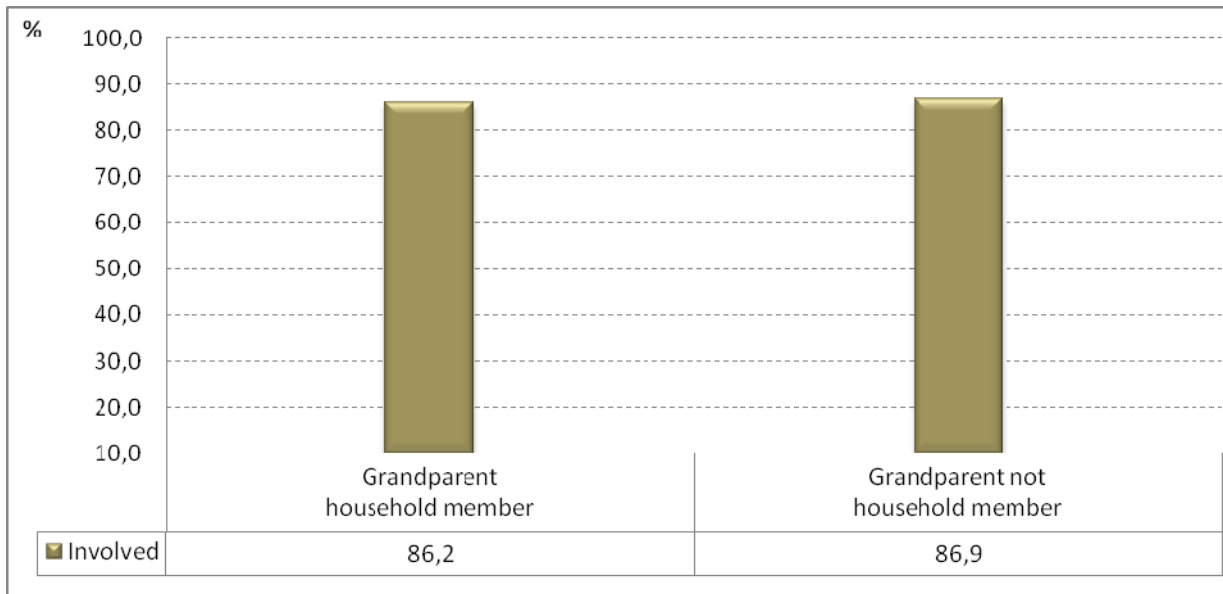


Figure 28 shows that among children whose parents were not household members (either living elsewhere or not alive), the proportion of those who were involved in at least one household chore was slightly higher (86,9) among those whose grandparents were not members of their households compared to 86,2% among children who lived with their grandparents.

Figure 29: Number of hours per week spent on household chores by age group

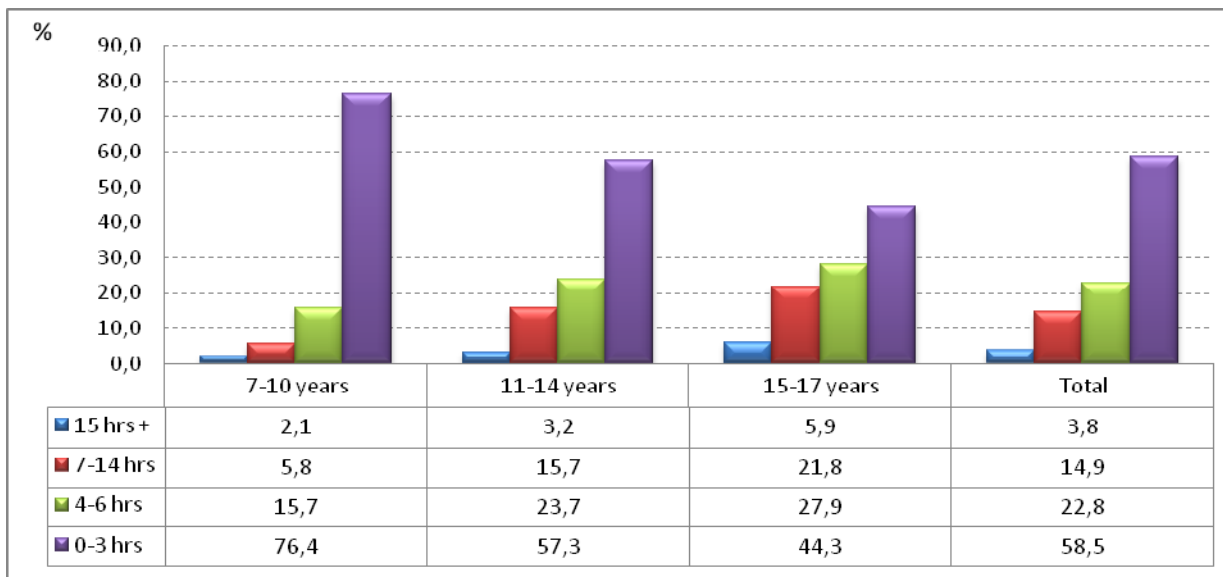


Figure 29 shows that 58,5% of children involved in at least one household chore were spending between 0 and 3 hours per week performing chore(s), while 22,8% were spending between 4 and 6 hours per week, and 3,8% were spending more than 14 hours per week on these activities. Among children aged 7–10 years, 76,4% were spending between 0 and 3 hours per week performing household chore(s); 15,7% were spending between 4 and 6 hours per week on these activities, while 2,1% were spending 15 hours or more per week performing chore(s).

Figure 30: Children involved in household chores by type of activity and sex

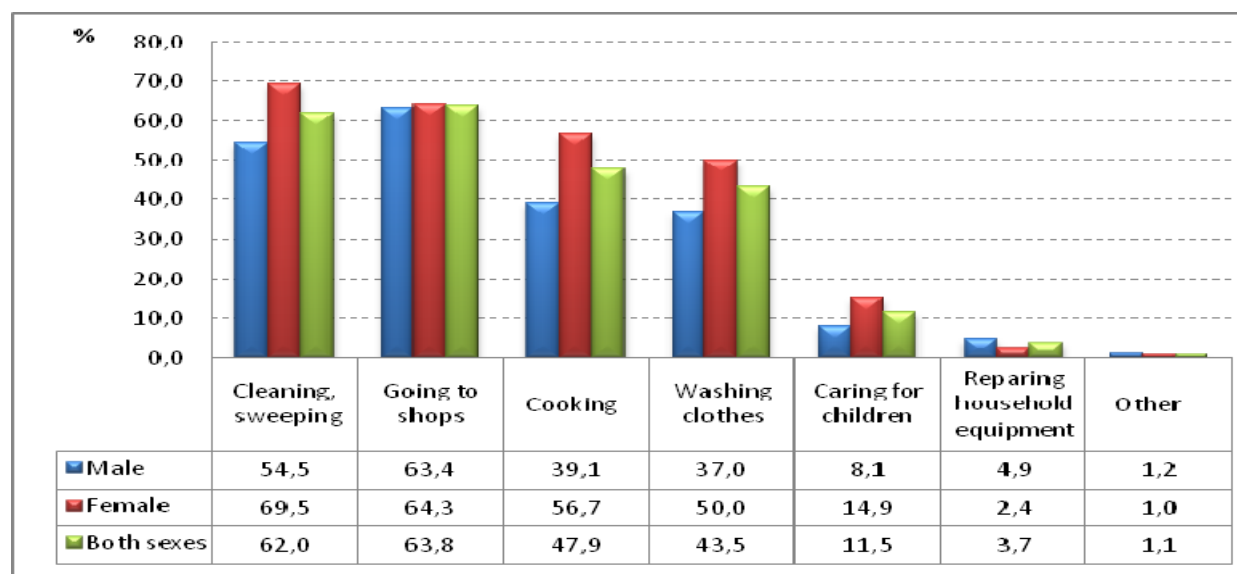


Figure 30 shows that among girls, 69,5% were involved in cleaning and sweeping compared to 54,5% boys. Girls (14,9%) were more likely than boys (8,1%) to be involved in taking care of children. Girls (50,0%) were also more likely than boys (37,0%) to be involved in washing clothes. On the other hand, boys (4,9%) were more likely to help in repairing of household equipment than girls (2,4%).

4.7 Chores at school

The analysis in this section is on the chores that children aged 7–17 years who were attending school did at school in the week preceding the survey interview.

Children who were attending school were asked if they did the following activities at school: cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets); maintenance of school walls, floors, etc; working in school garden; helping a teacher with marking; helping teacher at his/her house; and any other activities that are not listed but they did at school.

Table 5: Involvement of learners aged 7–17 years in chores at school; by sex, population group and age

	Involved in chores at school		Not involved in chores at school		Total
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	
Sex	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769
Male	1 695	31,3	3 718	68,7	5 413
Female	2 010	37,5	3 347	62,5	5 356
Population group	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769
Black African	3 526	38,4	5 665	61,6	9 192
Coloured	104	12,4	739	87,6	843
Indian/Asian	20	9,7	185	90,3	205
White	54	10,2	475	89,8	529
Age groups	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769
7–10 yrs	1 162	30,5	2 647	69,5	3 809
11–14 yrs	1 532	37,4	2 560	62,6	4 091
15–17 yrs	1 011	35,2	1 858	64,8	2 869

Of the 11,0 million children who were aged 7-17 years in Q3:2010, 10,8 million (or 97,9%) were attending school. Table 5 shows that of the 10,8 million children aged 7 to 17 years who were attending school, about 3,7 million (34,4%) were involved in at least one chore at school in the reference week.

The table further shows that more girls (37,5%) than boys (31,3%) did at least one chore at school. Among Indian/Asian children who were attending school 9,7% were involved in at least one chore at school compared to 38,4% among black African children. In terms of age, those aged 11 to 14 years were more involved in chores at school than children in other age groups.

Figure 31: Proportion of learners involved in at least one chore at school by province

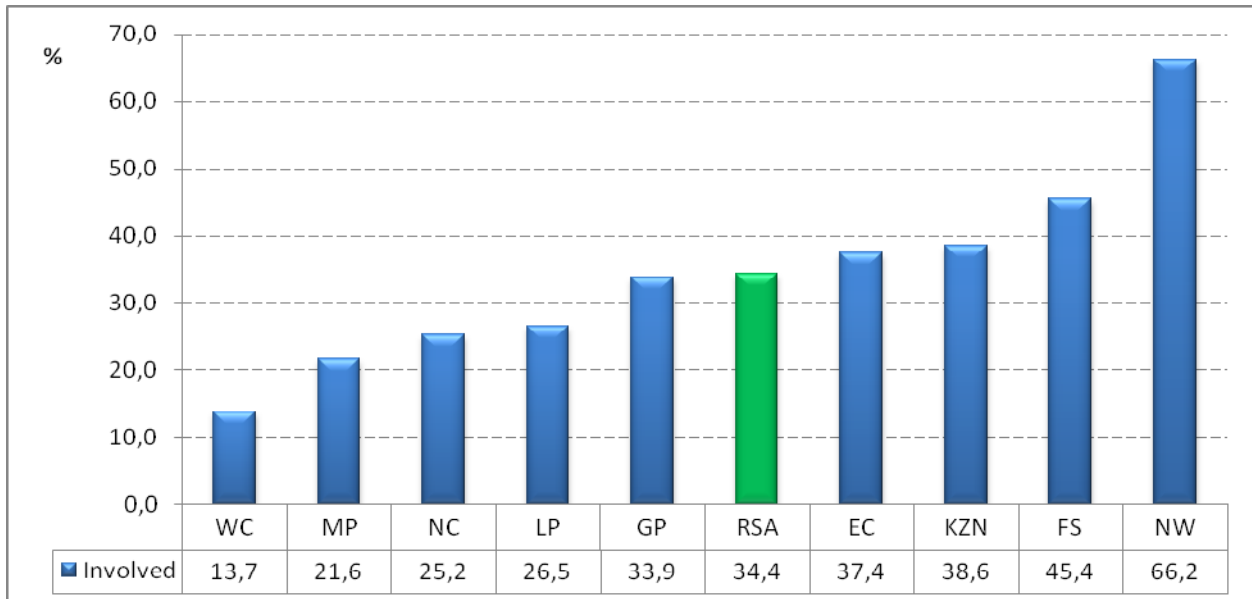


Figure 31 shows that the highest proportion of children involved in at least one chore at school was observed among children in North West (66,2%). Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape also had proportions of children involved in at least one chore at school that were higher than the national average (45,4%, 38,6% and 37,4% respectively). Western Cape had the lowest proportion of children involved in chores at school with 13,7% involved in such activities.

Figure 32: Children involved in chores at school by type of activity and sex

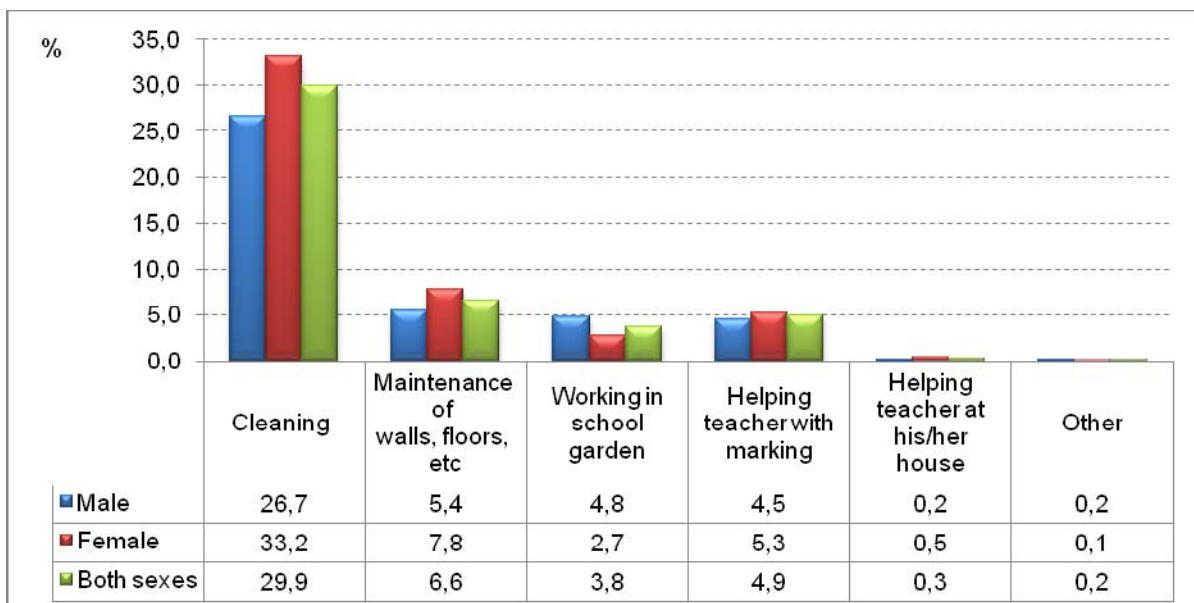
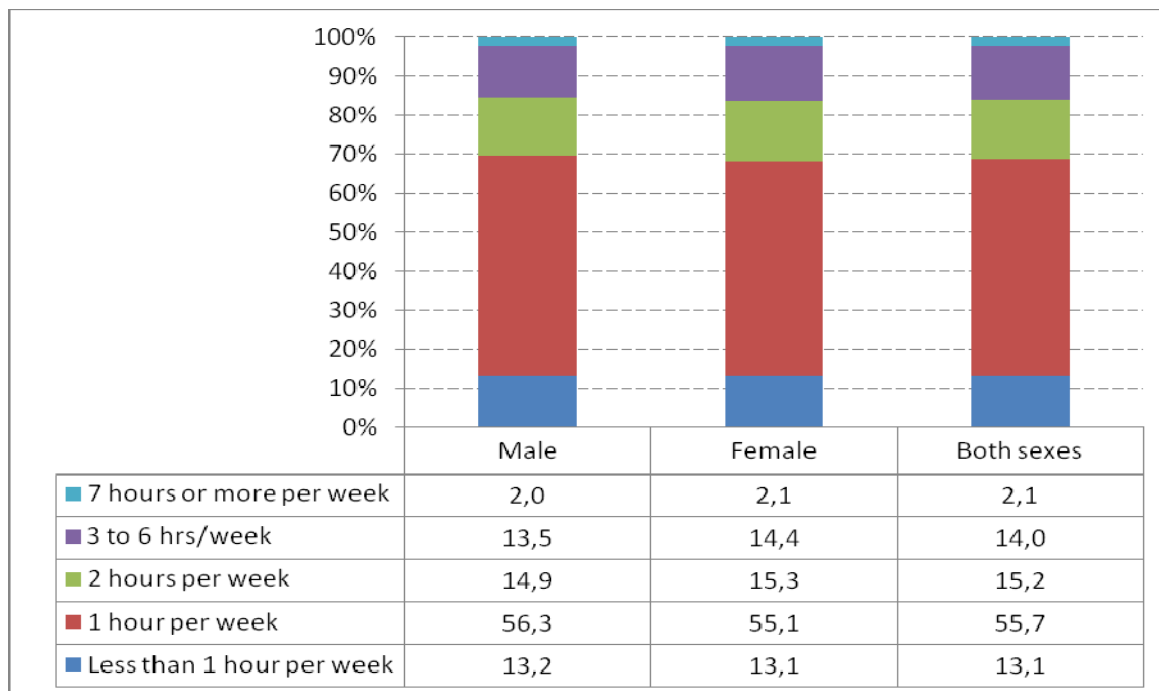


Figure 32 shows that among girls, 33,2% were involved in cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets) compared to 26,7% among boys. Girls (7,8%) were more likely than boys (5,4%) to be involved in maintaining walls and floors; while boys (4,8%) were more likely than girls (2,7%) to be involved in working in the school garden.

Figure 33: Number of hours per week spent by learners on chores at school by sex



According to Figure 33, just under 70% of children who did at least one chore at school, irrespective of sex, spent 1 hour or less per week doing such activities. Only about 2,1 % of children spent 7 hours or more per week doing chores at school.

4.8 Conclusion

The analysis in this report indicates that in Q3:2010, the population of children aged 7–17 years in South Africa was 11,0 million. These children were almost equally distributed across both genders, with a higher proportion (23,9% or 2,6 million) living in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng (16,8% or 1,8 million).

The results further showed that 97,9% of the children in South Africa was attending school. There was no gender disparities found in school non-attendance, suggesting that both boys and girls were receiving similar opportunities to attend school. The likelihood of not attending school was highest among children who had no parents alive (3,9%), followed by those who reported one parent alive, suggesting that family dynamics could play a role in children’s educational attainment.

In terms of economic involvement, 24,8% of South African children were involved in economic activities, with the biggest proportion (58,1%) of them engaged in activities within the Trade industry and working in Elementary occupations (66,4% of total employment). Children who were not attending school were more involved in economic activities than those who were attending school.

A great concern was the results indicating that 41,7% of children who were engaged in economic activities were exposed to at least one hazardous condition. This suggests a need for further investigation into the conditions under which this group of children could be working. Approximately 8,9 million (81,1%) children in the country were involved in at least one household chore; and 81,3% of children attending school were also involved in household chores. Lastly, of the children who were attending school, 34,4% did at least one chore at school and most of them engaged in such activities for 1 hour or less per week.



Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

5. Technical notes

5.1 Response details

Table 6: Response rates by province

Province	Jul-Sep 2010
Western Cape	84,9
Eastern Cape	93,2
Northern Cape	82,8
Free State	94,3
KwaZulu-Natal	94,0
North West	96,1
Gauteng	87,0
Mpumalanga	94,5
Limpopo	95,1
RSA	92,3

5.2 Survey requirements and design

During the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of quarter three 2010, children aged, 7 to 17 years were screened and later interviewed for Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP). The SAYP interviews were not conducted at the same time with QLFS. This resulted in the reduction of SAYP persons as compared to the ones identified during QLFS screening. This was due to persons refusing to participate in SAYP, persons not at home during SAYP interviews, demolished structures, vacant dwellings, etc. If all qualifying SAYP children identified in QLFS responded positively during SAYP interviews, there would be no adjustment of SAYP weights. The final SAYP weights would be the same as the QLFS calibrated weights. The SAYP weight adjustment accounts for those persons who qualified for SAYP, but refused to take part or were not available for interviews and those that were considered to be other non-response.

5.3 Non-response adjustment

The non-response adjustment is done through the creation of adjustment classes. The adjustment classes are created using Response Homogeneity Groups (RHGs), where respondents have the same characteristics with non-respondents in the group. The response rate (which is the ratio of responses to all eligible units in the sample) is calculated within each class. The inverse of the response rate (adjustment factor) is calculated within each class, and the result is multiplied by the QLFS 2010 person's weights of the responding units to get the adjusted SAYP person weights for responding units. Children identified as ineligible for SAYP were not considered when calculating weights adjustment. In short, the weights of responding children are inflated to account for eligible children that did not respond during SAYP data collection.

5.4 Final survey weights

The final SAYP weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the QLFS person weight and the non-response adjustment factor. The sum of QLFS person weight qualifying for SAYP (for both respondents and non-respondents, excluding the out-of-scope persons) must be equal to the sum of final SAYP person weight.

6. Definitions

This section contains concepts and definitions used in the SAYP report.

Child:

A child is anyone under the age of 18 years, but for the purpose of this survey the age group of 7 to 17 years will be interviewed.

Time reference:

Time reference in this report is defined in two ways, i.e. 'current' and 'in the last 12 months'. 'Current' refers to one week prior to the interview.

Household:

A person or a group of people living together, sharing resources and staying together for at least four nights on average a week for the past four weeks. They basically live together as a unit. They usually 'eat from the same pot'.

Members of a household:

Persons who meet the criteria of belonging to a household as mentioned above.

Attending school:

Persons who meet the criteria are presently attending school or any educational institution.

Economic activity:

Specifically, contributing or available to contribute to the production of goods and services according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA, 1993). This includes work for pay or in-kind; unpaid work in a family business; and domestic work in other households.

Market activity:

Work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit. In this survey this includes:

- Working for someone for pay (including domestic work)
- Running a business, big or small – alone or with partners
- Helping unpaid in a household business

Production for own consumption only:

Work done for the benefit of the household e.g. subsistence farming

Household tasks:

They include doing the following in the child's household: preparing and serving meals; washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings or sick household members; cleaning and maintenance of the household dwelling; and cleaning, service and repairing of household durables (e.g. TVs, fridges, stoves, etc.).

ECD:

Early Childhood Development – programmes aimed at enhancing the development of a child's cognitive, emotional and physical skills, either at home or at an ECD centre.

Work:

Any activity carried out by the respondent during the reference week: for pay as an employee; for profit as an employer or self-employed person; or for household gain (where household gain includes activities such as subsistence farming).

Appendices

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by school attendance						
	Attending school		Not attending school		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Sex	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
Male	5 413	97,9	118	2,1	5 531	100,0
Female	5 356	97,9	117	2,1	5 473	100,0
Population groups	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
Black/African	9 192	97,9	195	2,1	9 387	100,0
Coloured	843	96,2	33	3,8	876	100,0
Indian/Asian	205	100,0		0,0	205	100,0
White	529	98,8	6	1,2	535	100,0
Age groups	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
7-10 years old	3 809	99,3	27	0,7	3 836	100,0
11-14 years old	4 091	99,2	33	0,8	4 125	100,0
15-17 years old	2 869	94,3	174	5,7	3 043	100,0
Education level	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
No schooling	653	95,1	34	4,9	687	100,0
Less than primary completed	6 473	98,6	89	1,4	6 561	100,0
Primary completed	1 177	97,2	34	2,8	1 211	100,0
Secondary	2 406	97,2	70	2,8	2 476	100,0
Secondary completed	39	87,7	5	12,3	44	100,0
Tertiary	2	100,0		0,0	2	100,0
Other	21	87,7	3	12,3	24	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by school attendance (concluded)						
	Attending school		Not attending school		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	Thousand
Province	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
Western Cape	969	97,1	29	2,9	998	100,0
Eastern Cape	1 655	96,6	59	3,4	1 714	100,0
Northern Cape	225	97,7	5	2,3	230	100,0
Free State	583	97,3	16	2,7	599	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 574	97,9	54	2,1	2 628	100,0
North West	717	98,0	15	2,0	732	100,0
Gauteng	1 824	98,7	25	1,3	1 848	100,0
Mpumalanga	886	99,1	8	0,9	894	100,0
Limpopo	1 337	98,2	24	1,8	1 361	100,0
Parent survival	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
Only mother alive	1 491	97,2	43	2,8	1 534	100,0
Only father alive	392	96,9	13	3,1	404	100,0
Both mother and father alive	8 273	98,2	155	1,8	8 427	100,0
No parents alive	614	96,1	25	3,9	639	100,0
Presence of parents in the household	10 769	97,9	235	2,1	11 004	100,0
Only mother household member	4 168	98,2	76	1,8	4 244	100,0
Only father household member	382	98,7	5	1,3	387	100,0
Both parents household members	3 696	98,1	70	1,9	3 767	100,0
Both parents not household members	1 910	97,0	58	3,0	1 968	100,0
Parents not alive	614	96,1	25	3,9	639	100,0
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 524	96,8	83	3,2	2 607	100,0
Grandparent household member	1 400	98,3	24	1,7	1 425	100,0
Grandparent not household member	1 123	95,1	58	4,9	1 182	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories									
	Only study	Study +economic activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle children	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Sex	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
Male	1 093	55	1 263	3 003	3	47	28	40	5 531
Female	836	34	1 298	3 188	1	45	51	20	5 473
Population groups	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
Black/African	1 376	79	2 529	5 208	2	65	77	51	9 387
Coloured	201	3	20	619	1	22	2	8	876
Indian/Asian	64	4	5	133					205
White	288	3	7	231	1	6			535
Age groups	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
7-10 years old	1 304	30	548	1 926		6	1	20	3 836
11-14 years old	459	43	1 124	2 465		10	10	13	4 125
15-17 years old	166	16	889	1 799	3	77	68	26	3 043
Education level	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
No schooling	281	4	75	294		5	3	26	687
Less than primary completed	1 378	67	1 521	3 507	2	34	36	16	6 561
Primary completed	93	6	338	740		16	14	3	1 211
Secondary	160	11	622	1 612	1	33	24	11	2 476
Secondary completed	10		3	25		4	2		44
Tertiary				2					2
Other	7		2	12		1		2	24

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories (continued)									
	Only study	Study +economic activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle children	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Province	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
Western Cape	205	2	30	732	1	15	2	10	998
Eastern Cape	139	9	795	712		16	33	10	1 714
Northern Cape	45	2	51	126		3	1	1	230
Free State	78	2	44	459		9	2	5	599
KwaZulu-Natal	397	30	927	1 220		17	21	16	2 628
North West	98	2	155	462		7	5	3	732
Gauteng	532	2	36	1 253	1	14	4	7	1 848
Mpumalanga	170	11	85	622		3	2	2	894
Limpopo	264	29	438	606	1	9	9	6	1 361
Parent survival	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
Only mother alive	159	13	487	832	1	17	15	9	1 534
Only father alive	35	1	133	223		4	5	3	404
Both mother and father alive	1 664	68	1 754	4 788	2	55	52	45	8 427
No parents alive	72	7	187	348		16	7	2	639
Presence of parents in the household	1 929	89	2 561	6 191	3	93	79	59	11 004
Only mother household member	703	31	1 091	2 343	2	27	29	19	4 244
Only father household member	57	4	81	240		3	2		387
Both parents household members	872	19	574	2 231	1	29	20	20	3 767
Both parents not household members	225	27	628	1 029		18	21	19	1 968
Parents not alive	72	7	187	348		16	7	2	639

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories (concluded)									
	Only study	Study +economic activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle children	Total
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Among children whose parents are not household members	297	34	816	1 377		34	28	21	2 607
Grandparent household member	172	17	476	735		6	10	7	1 425
Grandparent not household member	125	17	339	642		27	18	13	1 182

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: current (one week prior to the interview)						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Sex	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Male	1 349	24,4	4 182	75,6	5 531	100,0
Female	1 384	25,3	4 089	74,7	5 473	100,0
Population groups	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Black/African	2 687	28,6	6 700	71,4	9 387	100,0
Coloured	27	3,0	850	97,0	876	100,0
Indian/Asian	9	4,2	197	95,8	205	100,0
White	10	1,9	525	98,1	535	100,0
Age groups	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
7-10 years old	579	15,1	3 257	84,9	3 836	100,0
11-14 years old	1 177	28,5	2 947	71,5	4 125	100,0
15-17 years old	977	32,1	2 067	67,9	3 043	100,0
Education level	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
No schooling	81	11,8	606	88,2	687	100,0
Less than primary completed	1 627	24,8	4 935	75,2	6 561	100,0
Primary completed	359	29,6	852	70,4	1 211	100,0
Secondary	659	26,6	1 817	73,4	2 476	100,0
Secondary completed	5	12,0	39	88,0	44	100,0
Tertiary			2		2	100,0
Other	2	8,2	22	91,8	24	100,0
School attendance	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Attending school	2 650	24,6	8 119	75,4	10 769	100,0
Not attending school	83	35,3	152	64,7	235	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: current (one week prior to the interview) – (concluded)						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Province	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Western Cape	36	3,6	962	96,4	998	100,0
Eastern Cape	837	48,8	877	51,2	1 714	100,0
Northern Cape	55	23,8	175	76,2	230	100,0
Free State	48	8,0	551	92,0	599	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	977	37,2	1 651	62,8	2 628	100,0
North West	162	22,1	570	77,9	732	100,0
Gauteng	43	2,3	1 806	97,7	1 848	100,0
Mpumalanga	98	10,9	796	89,1	894	100,0
Limpopo	477	35,0	884	65,0	1 361	100,0
Parents	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Only mother alive	517	33,7	1 017	66,3	1 534	100,0
Only father alive	139	34,5	265	65,5	404	100,0
Both mother and father alive	1 876	22,3	6 552	77,7	8 427	100,0
No parents alive	201	31,5	438	68,5	639	100,0
Presence of parents in the household	2 733	24,8	8 271	75,2	11 004	100,0
Only mother household member	1 153	27,2	3 091	72,8	4 244	100,0
Only father household member	86	22,3	300	77,7	387	100,0
Both parents household members	615	16,3	3 152	83,7	3 767	100,0
Both parents not household members	677	34,4	1 291	65,6	1 968	100,0
Parents not alive	201	31,5	438	68,5	639	100,0
Among children whose parents are not household members	878	33,7	1 728	66,3	2 607	100,0
Grandparent household member	504	35,4	921	64,6	1 425	100,0
Grandparent not household member	374	31,6	808	68,4	1 182	100,0

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3b: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: In the last 12 months						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Boys	1 553	28,1	3 978	71,9	5 531	100,0
Girls	1 616	29,5	3 858	70,5	5 473	100,0
Population groups	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Black/African	3 097	33,0	6 290	67,0	9 387	100,0
Coloured	40	4,5	837	95,5	876	100,0
Indian/Asian	17	8,1	189	91,9	205	100,0
White	15	2,8	520	97,2	535	100,0
Age groups	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
7-10 years old	659	17,2	3 177	82,8	3 836	100,0
11-14 years old	1 343	32,6	2 781	67,4	4 125	100,0
15-17 years old	1 166	38,3	1 877	61,7	3 043	100,0
Education level	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
No schooling	90	13,1	597	86,9	687	100,0
Less than primary completed	1 838	28,0	4 723	72,0	6 561	100,0
Primary completed	430	35,5	781	64,5	1 211	100,0
Secondary	798	32,2	1 678	67,8	2 476	100,0
Secondary completed	8	18,8	36	81,2	44	100,0
Tertiary	1	43,6	1	56,4	2	100,0
Other	4	15,3	20	84,7	24	100,0
School attendance	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Attending school	3 068	28,5	7 702	71,5	10 769	100,0
Not attending school	101	43,1	134	56,9	235	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 3b: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: In the last 12 months (concluded)						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Province	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Western Cape	61	6,1	937	93,9	998	100,0
Eastern Cape	905	52,8	809	47,2	1 714	100,0
Northern Cape	57	24,8	173	75,2	230	100,0
Free State	72	12,0	527	88,0	599	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 073	40,8	1 555	59,2	2 628	100,0
North West	188	25,7	544	74,3	732	100,0
Gauteng	60	3,2	1 789	96,8	1 848	100,0
Mpumalanga	164	18,4	730	81,6	894	100,0
Limpopo	589	43,3	772	56,7	1 361	100,0
Parents survival	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Only mother alive	581	37,9	953	62,1	1 534	100,0
Only father alive	156	38,7	248	61,3	404	100,0
Both mother and father alive	2 193	26,0	6 234	74,0	8 427	100,0
No parents alive	238	37,3	400	62,7	639	100,0
Presence of parents in the household	3 169	28,8	7 835	71,2	11 004	100,0
Only mother household member	1 313	30,9	2 931	69,1	4 244	100,0
Only father household member	104	26,9	283	73,1	387	100,0
Both parents household members	735	19,5	3 032	80,5	3 767	100,0
Both parents not household members	779	39,6	1 189	60,4	1 968	100,0
Parents not alive	238	37,3	400	62,7	639	100,0
Among children whose parents are not household members	1 017	39,0	1 590	61,0	2 607	100,0
Grandparent household member	564	39,6	861	60,4	1 425	100,0
Grandparent not household member	453	38,3	729	61,7	1 182	100,0

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 4: Children who left school by involvement in economic activities and reasons for leaving school: current (one week prior to the interview)						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Reasons for leaving school						
Completed school	1	25,3	4	74,7	5	100,0
Too old		0,0	1	100,0	1	100,0
Disable	1	15,9	4	84,1	4	100,0
Illness	8	51,8	8	48,2	16	100,0
No school/school too far	3	40,3	5	59,7	8	100,0
Cannot afford schooling	6	32,8	12	67,2	18	100,0
Family did not allow schooling	2	100,0		0,0	2	100,0
Failed repeatedly	8	45,9	9	54,1	17	100,0
Education not valuable	12	35,8	22	64,2	34	100,0
School not safe	1	44,2	1	55,8	2	100,0
To receive job related training						
To work	2	37,3	3	62,7	4	100,0
To help at home with household tasks	0	43,2	0	56,8	0	100,0
Parents died	1	15,1	8	84,9	10	100,0
To look after siblings						
Looking after a sick family member	0	100,0		0,0	0	100,0
Pregnant	14	46,7	16	53,3	30	100,0
Looking after children	2	68,4	1	31,6	4	100,0
Expelled	1	23,5	4	76,5	5	100,0
Other	14	61,8	8	38,2	22	100,0
Total	78	42,4	106	57,6	184	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: current (one week prior to the interview)							
	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand
Sex	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Male	40	3,0	1 277	94,7	31	2,3	1 349
Female	25	1,8	1 334	96,4	25	1,8	1 384
Population groups	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Black/African	47	1,8	2 585	96,2	55	2,0	2 687
Coloured	11	39,5	15	55,8	1	4,6	27
Indian/Asian	2	27,4	6	72,6		0,0	9
White	5	45,2	6	54,8		0,0	10
Age groups	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
7-10 years old	12	2,1	559	96,5	8	1,4	579
11-14 years old	25	2,1	1 131	96,1	21	1,8	1 177
15-17 years old	28	2,9	922	94,4	26	2,7	977
Education level	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
No schooling	3	3,5	77	95,0	1	1,5	81
Less than primary completed	31	1,9	1 564	96,2	32	1,9	1 627
Primary completed	11	3,0	342	95,2	6	1,8	359
Secondary	20	3,0	622	94,4	17	2,5	659
Secondary completed	1	11,5	5	88,5		0,0	5
Tertiary							
Other			2	100,0			2
School attendance	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Attending school	60	2,3	2 540	95,9	50	1,9	2 650
Not attending school	5	6,3	72	86,6	6	7,1	83

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: current (one week prior to the interview) (concluded)							
	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand
Province	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Western Cape	15	42,6	21	57,4		0,0	36
Eastern Cape	20	2,4	800	95,6	16	1,9	837
Northern Cape	2	3,1	51	93,6	2	3,3	55
Free State	2	3,2	45	93,6	2	3,3	48
KwaZulu-Natal	9	1,0	942	96,4	26	2,7	977
North West	4	2,7	156	96,3	2	1,0	162
Gauteng	4	8,9	39	91,1		0,0	43
Mpumalanga	5	5,2	92	94,1	1	0,7	98
Limpopo	4	0,7	466	97,6	8	1,7	477
Parents survival	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Only mother alive	10	1,9	496	95,9	11	2,2	517
Only father alive	1	0,5	136	97,9	2	1,6	139
Both mother and father alive	48	2,6	1 788	95,3	40	2,1	1 876
No parents alive	6	3,2	192	95,5	3	1,3	201
Presence of parents in the household	65	2,4	2 612	95,6	56	2,1	2 733
Only mother household member	24	2,1	1 101	95,4	29	2,5	1 153
Only father household member	4	5,0	80	92,9	2	2,1	86
Both parents household members	23	3,7	578	93,9	15	2,4	615
Both parents not household members	8	1,1	661	97,6	8	1,3	677
Parents not alive	6	3,2	192	95,5	3	1,3	201
Among children whose parents are not household members	14	1,6	853	97,2	11	1,3	878
Grandparent household member	5	1,1	494	97,9	5	1,0	504
Grandparent not household member	8	2,3	359	96,1	6	1,6	374

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 6a: Children involved in at least one market activity by industry		
	At least one market activity	
	Thousand	Percent
Total	121	100,0
Agriculture	8	6,6
Mining		0,0
Manufacturing	4	3,6
Utilities		0,0
Construction	6	5,3
Trade	70	58,1
Transport	2	1,4
Finance	1	1,0
Community and social services	11	9,1
Private households	18	14,9

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 6b: Children involved in at least one market activity by industry and hours worked per week						
	At least one market activity					
	<14 hours/week		≥ 14 hours/week		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Total	100	82,9	21	17,1	121	100,0
Agriculture	6	69,4	2	30,6	8	100,0
Mining						
Manufacturing	4	86,1	1	13,9	4	100,0
Utilities						
Construction	4	67,1	2	32,9	6	100,0
Trade	59	83,3	12	16,7	70	100,0
Transport	1	69,8	1	30,2	2	100,0
Finance	1	100,0		0,0	1	100,0
Community and social services	10	89,6	1	10,4	11	100,0
Private households	16	88,7	2	11,3	18	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 7: Children involved in at least one market activity by occupation		
	At least one market activity	
	Thousand	Percent
Total	121	100,0
Manager	0	0,4
Professional	1	0,4
Technician	1	0,9
Clerk	1	0,7
Sales and services	23	18,6
Skilled agriculture	5	4,1
Craft and related trade	6	5,0
Plant and machine operator	1	0,9
Elementary	80	66,4
Domestic	3	2,5

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	Thousand			Thousand			Thousand			Thousand		
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous conditions	26	38	65	1 085	1 527	2 612	29	27	56	1 141	1 592	2 733
Dust	15	50	65	807	1 805	2 612	22	34	56	844	1 889	2 733
Fumes, fire gas, flames	3	62	65	278	2 334	2 612		56	56	281	2 452	2 733
Noisy environment	7	58	65	43	2 569	2 612	7	49	56	57	2 676	2 733
Extreme temperatures or humidity	5	60	65	450	2 162	2 612	8	48	56	463	2 270	2 733
Dangerous tools	3	62	65	193	2 419	2 612	3	53	56	199	2 534	2 733
Work underground		65	65		2 612	2 612		56	56	1	2 732	2 733
Work at a heights	1	64	65	7	2 605	2 612	1	55	56	9	2 724	2 733
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	63	65	176	2 436	2 612	2	54	56	180	2 553	2 733
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		65	65	2	2 609	2 612		56	56	3	2 730	2 733
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	64	65	15	2 597	2 612		56	56	16	2 717	2 733
Work at night	4	61	65	17	2 595	2 612		56	56	22	2 711	2 733
Carry heavy loads	11	54	65	208	2 404	2 612	11	45	56	230	2 503	2 733
Operate machinery	1	64	65	1	2 611	2 612		56	56	2	2 731	2 733
Other		64	65	11	2 601	2 612		56	56	12	2 721	2 733
Males												
At least one hazardous conditions	17	23	40	552	726	1 277	16	15	31	585	764	1 349
Dust	12	28	40	408	870	1 277	14	17	31	434	914	1 349
Fumes, fire gas, flames	2	38	40	139	1 139	1 277		31	31	141	1 208	1 349
Noisy environment	6	35	40	26	1 252	1 277	6	25	31	38	1 311	1 349
Extreme temperatures or humidity	3	37	40	219	1 058	1 277	4	27	31	227	1 122	1 349
Dangerous tools	2	39	40	89	1 189	1 277	2	29	31	92	1 257	1 349
Work underground		40	40		1 277	1 277		31	31		1 349	1 349
Work at a heights		40	40	4	1 273	1 277	1	30	31	6	1 343	1 349
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	39	40	96	1 181	1 277	1	30	31	99	1 250	1 349
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		40	40	2	1 275	1 277		31	31	2	1 346	1 349
Work with explosives/chemicals		40	40	8	1 270	1 277		31	31	8	1 341	1 349
Work at night	1	39	40	12	1 265	1 277		31	31	13	1 335	1 349
Carry heavy loads	8	32	40	109	1 168	1 277	4	27	31	121	1 227	1 349
Operate machinery		40	40		1 277	1 277		31	31	1	1 348	1 349
Other		40	40	4	1 273	1 277		31	31	4	1 345	1 349

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex (concluded)												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	Thousand			Thousand			Thousand			Thousand		
Females												
At least one hazardous conditions	10	15	25	533	802	1 334	13	12	25	556	828	1 384
Dust	2	22	25	399	936	1 334	8	17	25	409	975	1 384
Fumes, fire gas, flames	1	24	25	139	1 196	1 334		25	25	140	1 244	1 384
Noisy environment	1	23	25	17	1 317	1 334	1	24	25	20	1 365	1 384
Extreme temperatures or humidity	2	23	25	230	1 104	1 334	4	21	25	236	1 148	1 384
Dangerous tools	1	24	25	104	1 230	1 334	1	24	25	107	1 277	1 384
Work underground		24	25		1 334	1 334		25	25	1	1 383	1 384
Work at a heights		24	25	3	1 332	1 334		25	25	3	1 381	1 384
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	24	25	80	1 255	1 334		25	25	81	1 303	1 384
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		25	25		1 334	1 334		25	25	1	1 383	1 384
Work with explosives/chemicals		24	25	7	1 327	1 334		25	25	8	1 376	1 384
Work at night	3	22	25	5	1 329	1 334		25	25	9	1 376	1 384
Carry heavy loads	4	21	25	98	1 236	1 334	7	18	25	109	1 276	1 384
Operate machinery		24	25	1	1 334	1 334		25	25	1	1 383	1 384
Other		24	25	7	1 328	1 334		25	25	8	1 376	1 384

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 9: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months and sex								
	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Injured in the last 12 months								
Yes	6	7,1	79	87,6	5	5,2	90	100,0
No	117	3,8	2 810	91,6	140	4,6	3 067	100,0
Total	124	3,9	2 889	91,5	144	4,6	3 157	100,0
Among those that were injured								
Sex								
Male	5	13,7	31	80,9	2	5,5	39	100,0
Female	1	2,2	48	92,7	3	5,1	52	100,0
Total	6	7,1	79	87,6	5	5,2	90	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by involvement in household chores						
	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Sex	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Male	4 341	78,5	1 190	21,5	5 531	100,0
Female	4 583	83,7	890	16,3	5 473	100,0
Population groups	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Black/African	7 879	83,9	1 508	16,1	9 387	100,0
Coloured	663	75,6	213	24,4	876	100,0
Indian/Asian	138	66,9	68	33,1	205	100,0
White	244	45,6	291	54,4	535	100,0
Age groups	2 481	64,7	1 355	35,3	3 836	100,0
7-10 years old	3 610	87,5	515	12,5	4 125	100,0
11-14 years old	2 833	93,1	210	6,9	3 043	100,0
15-17 years old	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Education level	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
No schooling	376	54,8	311	45,2	687	100,0
Less than primary completed	5 098	77,7	1 463	22,3	6 561	100,0
Primary completed	1 108	91,5	103	8,5	1 211	100,0
Secondary	2 291	92,5	184	7,5	2 476	100,0
Secondary completed	34	77,2	10	22,8	44	100,0
Tertiary	2	100,0			2	100,0
Other	14	60,3	9	39,7	24	100,0
School attendance	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Attending school	8 752	81,3	2 017	18,7	10 769	100,0
Not attending school	172	73,3	63	26,7	235	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by involvement in household chores (concluded)						
	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	Thousand
Province	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Western Cape	780	78,1	219	21,9	998	100,0
Eastern Cape	1 556	90,8	158	9,2	1 714	100,0
Northern Cape	182	79,0	48	21,0	230	100,0
Free State	514	85,8	85	14,2	599	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 185	83,1	443	16,9	2 628	100,0
North West	628	85,8	104	14,2	732	100,0
Gauteng	1 307	70,7	542	29,3	1 848	100,0
Mpumalanga	712	79,6	182	20,4	894	100,0
Limpopo	1 062	78,0	299	22,0	1 361	100,0
Hours worked per week	8 924	100,0			8 924	100,0
<14 hours/week	8 495	100,0			8 495	100,0
≥ 14 hours/week	429	100,0			429	100,0
Parent survival	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Only mother alive	1 352	88,2	182	11,8	1 534	100,0
Only father alive	365	90,4	39	9,6	404	100,0
Both mother and father alive	6 649	78,9	1 778	21,1	8 427	100,0
No parents alive	558	87,3	81	12,7	639	100,0
Presence of parents in the household	8 924	81,1	2 080	18,9	11 004	100,0
Only mother household member	3 489	82,2	755	17,8	4 244	100,0
Only father household member	326	84,2	61	15,8	387	100,0
Both parents household members	2 854	75,8	912	24,2	3 767	100,0
Both parents not household members	1 697	86,2	271	13,8	1 968	100,0
Parent not alive	558	87,3	81	12,7	639	100,0
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 255	86,5	352	13,5	2 607	100,0
Grandparent household member	1 228	86,2	197	13,8	1 425	100,0
Grandparent not household member	1 026	86,9	155	13,1	1 182	100,0

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 10b: Involvement of children in at least one household chore by sex						
	Yes		No		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes						
Cooking	5 266	47,9	5 738	52,1	11 004	100,0
Cleaning, sweeping	6 819	62,0	4 185	38,0	11 004	100,0
Washing clothes	4 783	43,5	6 221	56,5	11 004	100,0
Caring for children	1 266	11,5	9 738	88,5	11 004	100,0
Repairing household equipment	404	3,7	10 600	96,3	11 004	100,0
Going to shops	7 023	63,8	3 981	36,2	11 004	100,0
Other	117	1,1	10 887	98,9	11 004	100,0
Male						
Cooking	2 161	39,1	3 370	60,9	5 531	100,0
Cleaning, sweeping	3 015	54,5	2 516	45,5	5 531	100,0
Washing clothes	2 046	37,0	3 485	63,0	5 531	100,0
Caring for children	448	8,1	5 083	91,9	5 531	100,0
Repairing household equipment	273	4,9	5 258	95,1	5 531	100,0
Going to shops	3 505	63,4	2 026	36,6	5 531	100,0
Other	64	1,2	5 466	98,8	5 531	100,0
Female						
Cooking	3 105	56,7	2 368	43,3	5 473	100,0
Cleaning, sweeping	3 804	69,5	1 669	30,5	5 473	100,0
Washing clothes	2 737	50,0	2 736	50,0	5 473	100,0
Caring for children	818	14,9	4 655	85,1	5 473	100,0
Repairing household equipment	131	2,4	5 342	97,6	5 473	100,0
Going to shops	3 518	64,3	1 955	35,7	5 473	100,0
Other	53	1,0	5 420	99,0	5 473	100,0

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 11a: Involvement of learners aged 7-17 years in chores at school by sex, population group, age and province						
	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Sex	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769	100,0
Male	1 695	31,3	3 718	68,7	5 413	100,0
Female	2 010	37,5	3 347	62,5	5 356	100,0
Population groups	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769	100,0
Black/African	3 526	38,4	5 665	61,6	9 192	100,0
Coloured	104	12,4	739	87,6	843	100,0
Indian/Asian	20	9,7	185	90,3	205	100,0
White	54	10,2	475	89,8	529	100,0
Age groups	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769	100,0
7-10 years old	1 162	30,5	2 647	69,5	3 809	100,0
11-14 years old	1 532	37,4	2 560	62,6	4 091	100,0
15-17 years old	1 011	35,2	1 858	64,8	2 869	100,0
Province	3 705	34,4	7 065	65,6	10 769	100,0
Western Cape	133	13,7	836	86,3	969	100,0
Eastern Cape	619	37,4	1 036	62,6	1 655	100,0
Northern Cape	57	25,2	168	74,8	225	100,0
Free State	265	45,4	318	54,6	583	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	993	38,6	1 581	61,4	2 574	100,0
North West	475	66,2	242	33,8	717	100,0
Gauteng	618	33,9	1 206	66,1	1 824	100,0
Mpumalanga	192	21,6	695	78,4	886	100,0
Limpopo	354	26,5	983	73,5	1 337	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 11b: Hours worked on chores at school by children aged 7-17 years who are attending school by sex		
	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes	3 705	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	486	13,1
1 hour per week	2 062	55,7
2 hours per week	562	15,2
3 to 6 hrs/week	518	14,0
7 hours or more per week	77	2,1
Male	1 695	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	223	13,2
1 hour per week	955	56,3
2 hours per week	253	14,9
3 to 6 hrs/week	229	13,5
7 hours or more per week	35	2,0
Female	2 010	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	263	13,1
1 hour per week	1 107	55,1
2 hours per week	308	15,3
3 to 6 hrs/week	289	14,4
7 hours or more per week	42	2,1

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

Table 11c: Involvement of children in at least one household chore by sex						
	Yes		No		Total	
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
Both sexes						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	3 225	29,9	7 545	70,1	10 769	100,0
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	712	6,6	10 058	93,4	10 769	100,0
Working in school garden	407	3,8	10 363	96,2	10 769	100,0
Helping teacher with marking	528	4,9	10 241	95,1	10 769	100,0
Helping teacher at his/her house	38	0,3	10 732	99,7	10 769	100,0
Other	19	0,2	10 750	99,8	10 769	100,0
Male						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 444	26,7	3 969	73,3	5 413	100,0
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	295	5,4	5 118	94,6	5 413	100,0
Working in school garden	261	4,8	5 152	95,2	5 413	100,0
Helping teacher with marking	245	4,5	5 168	95,5	5 413	100,0
Helping teacher at his/her house	12	0,2	5 401	99,8	5 413	100,0
Other	12	0,2	5 401	99,8	5 413	100,0
Female						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 780	33,2	3 576	66,8	5 356	100,0
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	417	7,8	4 940	92,2	5 356	100,0
Working in school garden	146	2,7	5 211	97,3	5 356	100,0
Helping teacher with marking	283	5,3	5 073	94,7	5 356	100,0
Helping teacher at his/her house	25	0,5	5 331	99,5	5 356	100,0
Other	7	0,1	5 349	99,9	5 356	100,0

For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.