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Highlights

Profile of children aged 7–17 years

- The number of children aged between 7 and 17 years in South Africa has increased from 11,1 million in 2010 to 11,2 million in 2015, an increase of around 127 thousand.
- The proportion of children was equally distributed across both sexes in 2015.
- A higher proportion of children lived in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape while the least was reported in Northern Cape in both years (2010 and 2015).

Parental survival

- In 2015, the majority of children (74,8%) aged 7–17 years had both parents alive while 7,3% of them had neither of their parents alive.
- The proportion of children whose parents were not members of the household in 2015 was higher among black African children (28,3%) compared to other population groups.
- It is observed that in 2015, the number of children whose parents were not household members lived with at least one grandparent in a household decreased to 52,9% from 56,5%.

School attendance

- About (98,4%) of children were attending school in 2015, and this number had increased by 2010.
- Slight gender differences were observed between boys and girls not attending school in 2015, while there were no differences in 2010.
- Among children aged 7–17 years who were not attending school, a larger proportion did not complete primary education in 2010 and 2015 respectively.
- Northern Cape, followed by North West were reported as provinces with the highest proportions of children not attending school in 2015.
- In 2015, children who had no parents alive were more likely not to attend school compared to those whose mother or father was the only parent alive.
Children who stayed with both parents or were staying with their mothers were more likely to attend school.

Household and school chores

- The report shows that in 2015, 8,9 million children were involved in household chores. Among the children involved in household chores KwaZulu-Natal (85,6%) reported the highest proportion compared to other provinces and the least was reported in Gauteng (68,7%).
- The most chores reported in 2015 was cleaning and sweeping and it was followed by going to shops.
- About 3,8 million children reported involvement in chores at school in the year 2015. North West and Free State reported the highest proportions in school chores and the least school chores were reported in Western Cape.
- Cleaning and maintaining walls and floors at school were reported as the most chores done by children at school in 2015, Girls reported cleaning and maintaining of walls and floors more than boys.
- Children involved in at least one household chore by parental survival declined for all children in the period 2010 to 2015.

- The younger age group (7-10yrs) reported spending between (0-3hrs) per week doing household chores more than the 15-17 years old reported in 2015. This meant that older children were more likely to spend longer hours on household chores compared to the other age groups.
- The majority of children aged 7–17 years spent an hour per week doing chores at school for both years.

Involvement in economic activities

- 2,4 million of the 11,2 million children aged (7–17 years) in South Africa were engaged in economic activities in 2015.
- Boys and girls aged 15–17 years were more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to other lower age groups.
- For both 2010 and 2015, children who were attending school were less likely to be involved in economic activities than those who were not attending.
- In both 2010 and 2015, the highest proportion of children who were engaged in market production activities were in the Trade industry (58,1% and 49,3% respectively), indicating a decline in the share of children working under trade.
- In 2015, 34,2% of working children were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition. Boys (35,5%) were more likely to be exposed to hazardous conditions compared to girls (32, 9%).

Child Labour

- There was a decline in the number of children who were involved in child labour from 779 000 in 2010 to 577 000 in 2015, this was a difference of 202 000 children.
- Children aged 16-17 years were more likely to be engaged in child labour than the other age groups
- Black African children were more likely to be involved in child labour when compared to other population groups.
- In 2015 the difference between boys and girls involvement in child labour was minimal.
- In KwaZulu-Natal about 1 out of 10 children was engaged in child labour and this was the highest when compared with other provinces.
- Urban areas had the lowest proportion of children involved in child labour at 2,0%

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

Introduction

The Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) reports on activities of young people aged 7–17 years. The survey covers involvement of children in market production activities, production for own final consumption, household chores as well as activities that children engaged in at school. Statistics South Africa collects SAYP information as part of the module of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) every four years. The Survey of Activities of Young People (2015) is the third of its kind to be conducted at a national level by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). This report compares figures of 2010 and 2015 and please note that the 2010 figures have been revised due to re-benchmarking.

The first report was commissioned by the Department of Labour (DoL) in 1999, where Stats SA was responsible for data collection and processing, while the analysis and report writing was the responsibility of DoL with the aim of collecting and reporting on information on children aged 7–17 years' activities, including economic activities which refer to working children. The second report was conducted in 2010 and the 2015 report is intended to provide updated information on activities of children aged 7–17 years in South Africa, including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics and some information on their households. The reference period for some activities is the week preceding the survey interview, and for others it is the past 12 months.

The report will include analysis on child labour. The Child Labour Programme of Action defines child labour as: *Work by children under 18 which is exploitative, hazardous or otherwise inappropriate for their age, detrimental to their schooling, or social, physical, mental, spiritual or moral development.* Additionally, according to the ILO (2013) the term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and is work that is harmful to their physical and mental development. This is work that affects children's health, personal development and interferes with their schooling and has a negative impact on children's well-being. It should also be noted that not all work affects children's development negatively; activities such as helping around the house and earning pocket money outside school hours can equip children with skills and capabilities that would enable them to be productive in their adult life. In that regard a child who works will not necessarily be regarded as being involved in child labour.

The collection of working children information can be used to identify children who are involved in child labour or hazardous activities, monitor and measure the country's progress towards the elimination of child labour. The report will assist in highlighting the effectiveness of the programmes and initiatives such as the Child Labour Programme of Action (CLPA) which was adopted in 2003, and also indicates areas that need greater focus or interventions. The CLPA noted the need for regular monitoring of work-related activities of children and suggested that this be done, among others, through add-on modules to Stats SA's regular labour force survey (LFS), which is currently the QLFS.

The report is structured in the following order (1) introduction of the SAYP; purpose; how the survey was conducted; are (2) the profile of all the children aged 7–17 years; (3) children who are involved in economic activities and their characteristics, including reason for involvement in economic activity; (4) exposure to work that is hazardous; (5) injuries reported; (6) chores in the household and at school; and (7) analysis of child labour in South Africa.

1. 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 the SAYP are:

- To understand the extent of children's involvement in economic activities;
- To analyse the demographic and socio-economic characteristics and their extent to contributing towards their involvement in economic activities;
- To update and expand the existing statistical data on working children (including child labour);
- To identify a specific area that needs intervention to reduce children's involvement in hazardous activities;
- To provide information for the formulation of an informed policy to combat child labour within the country; and
- To monitor the CLPA (South African Child Programme of Action) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG'S).

2. 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 2015 (Q3: 2015). 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.

The QLFS questionnaires for Q3: 2015 were checked for 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. The District Survey Coordinators were responsible for checking all the questionnaires for persons eligible for inclusion in the SAYP, and then the Survey Officers had to go back to the household and individuals and administer the SAYP questionnaire to the relevant respondents.

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.

3. Results

4.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2010 and 2015

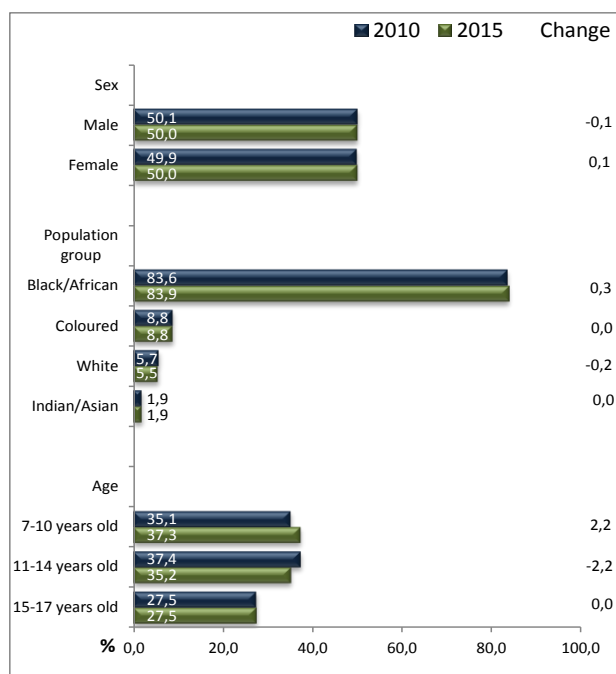


Table 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2010 and 2015

	2010		2015	
	Thous and	Per cent	Thous and	Per cent
Sex	11 058	100,0	11 185	100,0
Male	5 539	50,1	5 594	50,0
Female	5 519	49,9	5 592	50,0
Population group	11 058	100,0	11 185	100,0
Black Africans	9 244	83,6	9 383	83,9
Coloured	973	8,8	980	8,8
Indian/Asian	211	1,9	209	1,9
White	629	5,7	613	5,5
Age group	11 058	100,0	11 185	100,0
7-10 years	3 883	35,1	4 174	37,3
11-14 years	4 136	37,4	3 934	35,2
15-17 years	3 039	27,5	3 077	27,5

Table and Figure 1 show that there were approximately 11,1 million children aged 7–17 years in 2010, and this increased slightly to 11,2 million in 2015. An equal distribution was observed between males and females, with the number of males being only 2 000 more than that of females in 2015 as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Looking at the shares of children among the different population groups, the pattern looks similar between the two years with more than 80% of children being black Africans; they increased slightly by 0,3 of a percentage point, while the other population groups accounted for less than 10% each. Among the different age groups there was a decrease in the proportion of children aged 11–14 years with 2,2 percentage points, those aged 7–10 increased with a similar percentage points of 2,2, and those aged 15–17 years' remained unchanged when comparing 2010 and 2015. For the year 2015, the highest proportion was among children aged 7–10 years (37,3%), followed by the 11–14-year-old (35,2%). However, it should be noted that control totals are usually in 5 year age groups and the age group 7-17 does not align neatly with the 5 year age group, so the change in age structure should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2: Singular ages of children aged 7–17 years, 2010 and 2015

Age (in years)	2010		2015		Change	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
7	939	8,5	989	8,8	50	0,3
8	947	8,6	1 018	9,1	70	0,5
9	985	8,9	1 047	9,4	62	0,5
10	1 012	9,1	1 121	10,0	109	0,9
11	949	8,6	1 050	9,4	100	0,8
12	1 013	9,2	978	8,7	-34	-0,4
13	1 038	9,4	930	8,3	-108	-1,1
14	1 136	10,3	976	8,7	-160	-1,5
15	1 063	9,6	1 055	9,4	-8	-0,2
16	1 030	9,3	1 005	9,0	-25	-0,3
17	946	8,6	1 016	9,1	70	0,5
Total (7-17 years)	11 058	100,0	11 185	100,0	127	0,0

There was an increase in the number of children among the different individual ages below 12 years, and a decline in the number of children among the individual ages between 12 years and 16 years of age. The highest increase was observed among those aged 10 years (0,9 of a percentage point). The highest proportion of children was observed for children aged 14 years (10,3%) in 2010, and in 2015 it was for those aged 10 years at 10,0%. However, it should be noted that single years should be interpreted with caution because population projections and control totals are grouped in 5 year age groups.

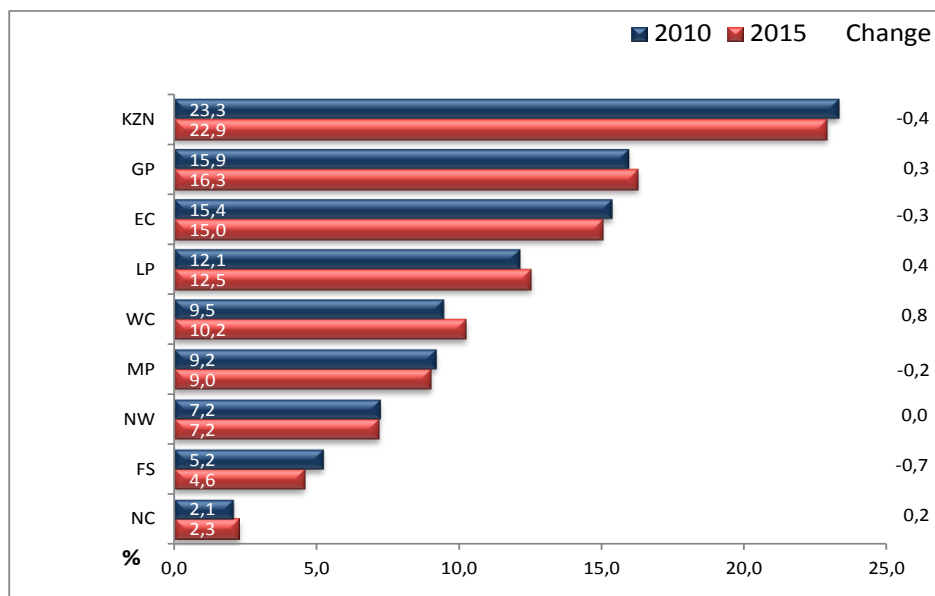
Figure 2: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by province, 2010 and 2015

Figure 2 above shows that the provincial distribution remained similar during the two periods (2010 and 2015), with the largest proportion of children living in KwaZulu-Natal and the least proportion living in the Northern Cape. The figure further indicates that during the period 2010 and 2015, Western Cape had the biggest change compared to all other provinces with its proportion of children increasing by 0,8 of a percentage point to 10,2% in 2015.

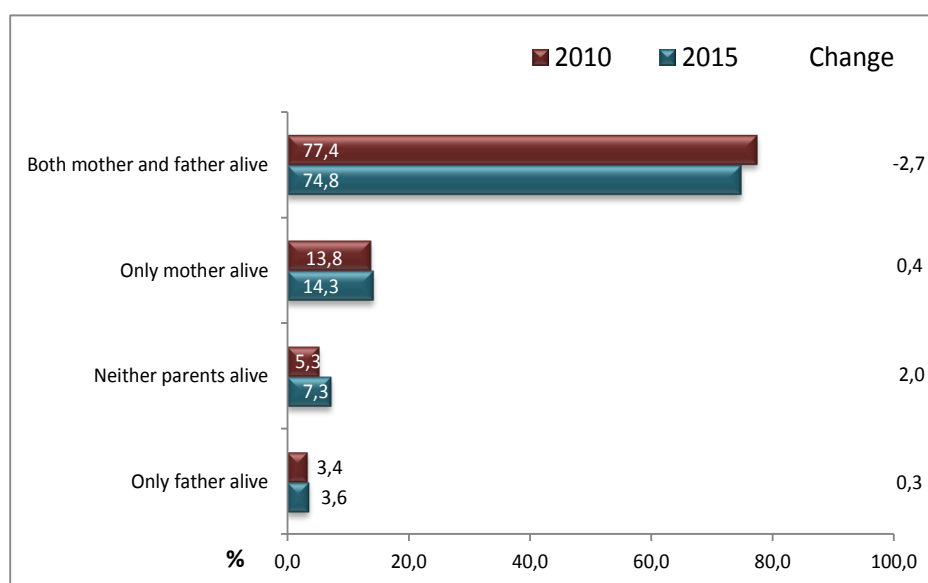
Figure 3: Children aged 7–17 years by parent survival, 2010 and 2015

Figure 3 shows that in both 2010 and 2015 more than 70% of children (7-17 years) had both parents alive, a decline of 2,7 percentage points from 2010. While those who had neither parents alive increased by 2,0 percentage points to 7,3% in 2015.

Table 3: Presence of parents in the household by population group, 2010 and 2015

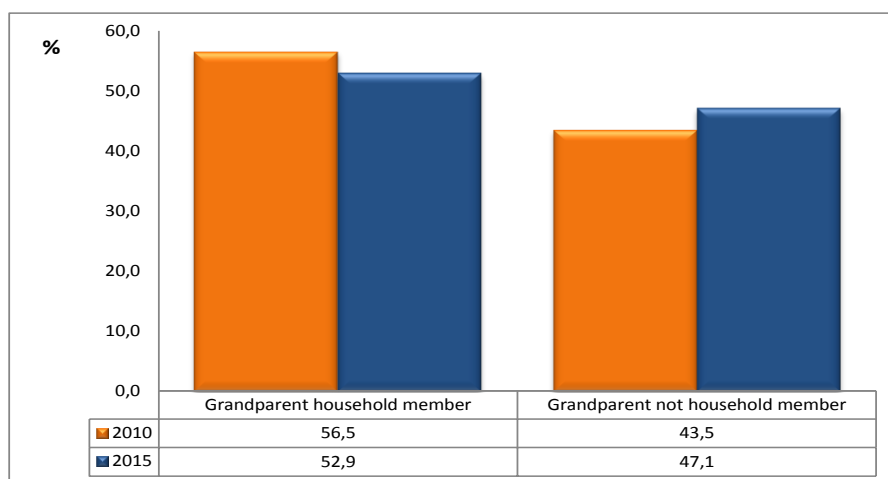
Presence of parents in the household by population group		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	All population groups
		Proportion				
2010	Only mother hhld member	41,9	29,4	11,0	17,6	38,9
	Only father hhld member	3,5	3,8	1,6	2,4	3,4
	Both parents hhld members	29,4	56,2	83,4	76,8	35,5
	Both parents not hhld members but alive	19,1	8,7	1,5	2,7	16,9
	Parents not alive	6,1	1,9	2,5	0,5	5,3
2015	Only mother hhld member	39,4	28,1	14,4	16,2	36,7
	Only father hhld member	3,3	3,6	3,0	5,4	3,5
	Both parents hhld members	29,0	52,6	74,8	75,6	34,5
	Both parents not hhld members but alive	20,4	9,0	6,2	0,9	18,0
	Parents not alive	7,9	6,7	1,6	1,8	7,3

Note: "hhld" refers to household.

According to Table 3, in 2015 a higher proportion among black African children (28,3%), did not have their parents in the household (i.e. neither parents were members of the household or neither were alive) compared to children belonging to the other population groups. Generally the share of children who did not have parents in the household increased in all the population groups, except for white children whose proportion declined by 0,5 of a percentage point between 2010 and 2015. The highest increase was observed among the coloured children and the least among the black African children. Approximately

29% of black African had both parents in the household compared to the 75,6% among whites and 74,8% among Indians in 2015.

Figure 4: Presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010 and 2015



Further investigations were conducted among children whose parents were not part of the household. Figure 4 shows that among children whose parents were not household members, 52,9 % were living with at least one grandparent and this was declined of 3,6 percentage points in 2015.

4.2 Educational Characteristics

Of the 11,2 million children aged 7–17 years old in South Africa, approximately 11,1 million (98,4%) were attending school, while 179 000 (1,6%) were not attending school in 2015. Among those attending school the number of girls (5 505 000) was slightly higher than that of boys (5 501 000). The NDP target that by 2030, South Africans should have access to education and training of the highest quality, leading to significantly improved learning outcomes. To be able to achieve this target its key that school attendance and school enrolment be improved. This section focuses on the profile of those children who were not attending school. This information will be able to assist the policy makers on addressing challenges that leads to non-attendance. The first section will be focusing on children aged 7 to 17 years, while the second part of this section will look at children who are aged 7 to 15 years which is South Africa's compulsory ages for attending school.

4.2.1 Non-attendance of children aged 7 to 17 years

Figure 5: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years not attending school, 2010 and 2015

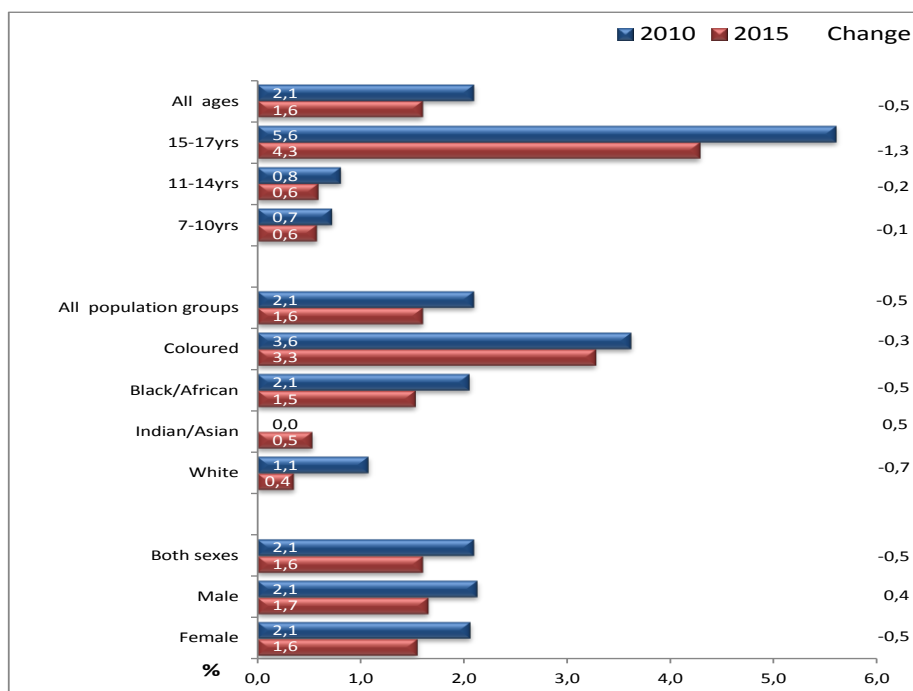


Figure 5 indicates that generally the proportion of children not attending school declined in 2015 among the different demographic characteristics. Overall the proportion of children not attending school in 2015 declined by 0,5 of a percentage point when compared to 2010.

The proportion of those not attending school was highest among those aged 15–17 years old and among the different population groups where coloureds and black Africans were more likely not to attend school. Girls were more likely not to attend school than boys.

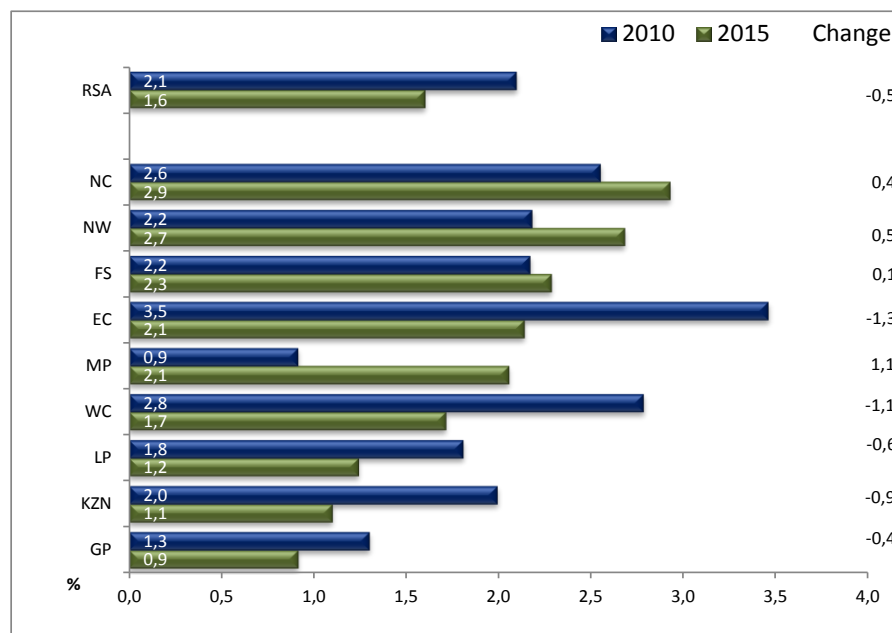
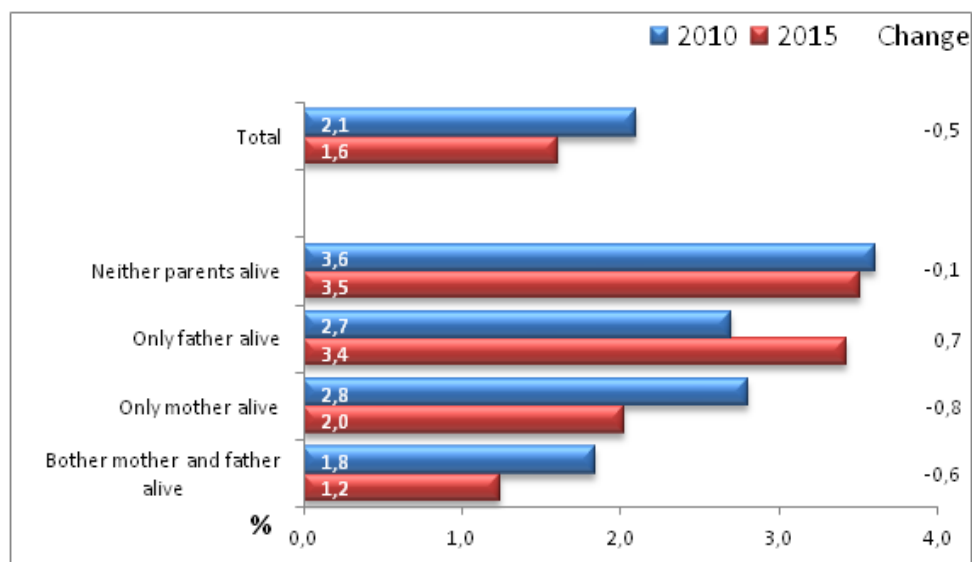
Figure 6: Children aged 7–17 years not attending school by province, 2010 and 2015

Figure 6 points out that the proportion of children not attending school decreased by 0,5 of a percentage point to 1,6% in 2015. The highest proportion of children not attending school in 2015 was among children in the Northern Cape (2,9%), North West (2,7%) and Free State (2,3%). While the lowest proportion of children not attending school was reported among children in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

Figure 7: Parent survival by school non-attendance, 2010 and 2015

In 2015 there was an increase in the proportion of children with only the father alive who were not attending school (0,7 of a percentage point) compared to 2010. It also showed that (3,5%) of children who had both parents not alive or children with only the father alive (3,4%) were likely not to attend school. In 2015 the proportion of children with no parents alive, who were not attending school declined by 0,1 of a percentage point. The figure further demonstrates that the children who had both their parents

alive were most likely to be attending school compared to children with a single parent or those with no parents alive and this was observed in both 2010 and 2015.

Figure 8: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance, 2010 and 2015

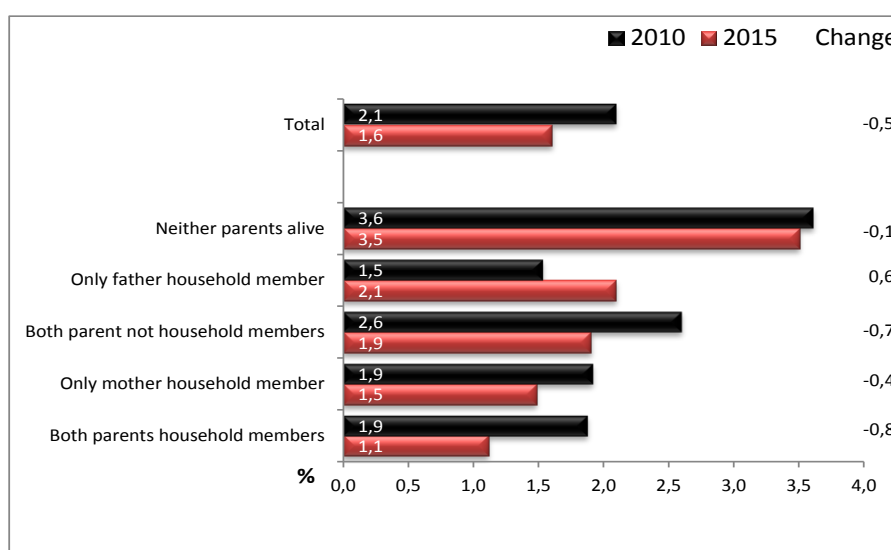
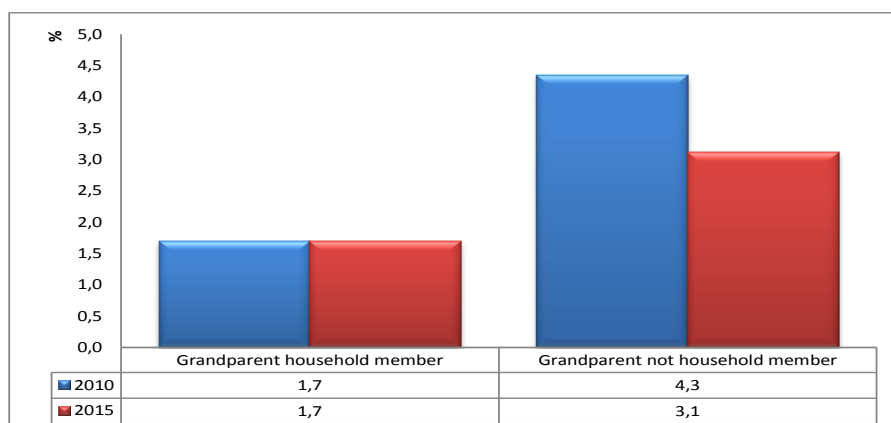


Figure 8 shows that among children with only the father as a member of the household, 2,1% were not attending school and this was an increase by 0, 6 of a percentage point between 2010 and 2015. It was also observed that in 2015 the proportion of children who did not attend school was higher among children with no parents alive (3,5%) and the lowest proportion of children not attending school was observed among children with both parents being household members (1,1%).

Figure 9: Proportion of children not attending school among children whose parents were not household members by presence of grandparents in the household, 2010 and 2015



The presence of a grandparent in the household reduced the likelihood of a child not attending school. Figure 9 shows that the proportion of children who are not attending school is lower among children whose parents are absent but at least one grandparent (1,7%) compared to the 3,1% reported by those whose parents are absent and also no grandparent in the household in 2015.

Comparison between the two periods shows that the proportion of those not attending school among children living with grandparents in the household remained stable, while the proportion of those not attending school among those whose grandparents were not household members declined by 1,2 percentage points to 3,1% in 2015.

4.2.2 Non- attendance of compulsory school going age children aged 7 to 15 years

Primary schooling in South Africa is compulsory for children aged 7 to 15 years. According to the department of Education circular 80 of 1999 Admission policy for ordinary public schools, a learner must only be admitted to Grade 1 in the year that s/he turns seven(7). A learner must attend school until the last school day in which such a learner reaches the age of fifteen (15) or the ninth (9th) grade, whichever occurs first. Also Under no circumstances may under-aged learners be admitted to Grade one (1) and a learner who is 16 years or older and who has never attended school, and who is seeking admission for the first time, or did not make sufficient progress with her/his peer group, must be advised to enrol at an Adult Basic Education Centre. These responses were important steps in addressing some of the barriers to education access. It is in that regard that this study analysed the compulsory school going age in addition to the analysis that was done among the 7 to 17 year olds. This section aims to assess if there were differences in non-attendance between compulsory school going ages and those which were not compulsory.

In 2015, 179 000 (1,6%) of children aged 7 to 17 years were not attending school. Of this, 65 000 (36,3% of those not attending) were aged 7 to 15 years which is regarded as compulsory school going age. The analysis below shows the different characteristics of those not attending school aged 7 to 15 years.

Figure 10: Characteristics of children aged 7-15 years not attending school, 2010 and 2015

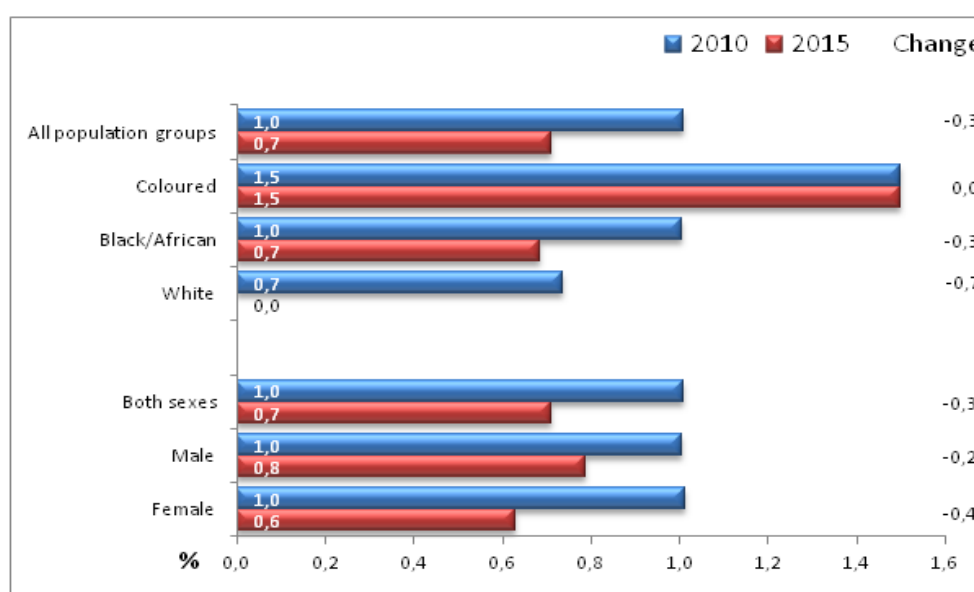
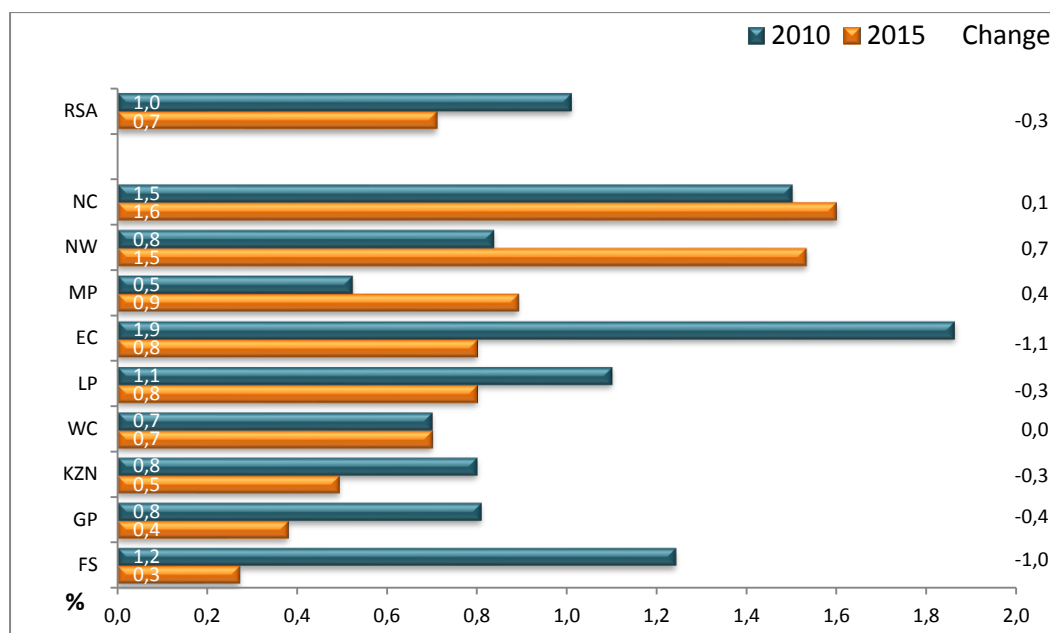
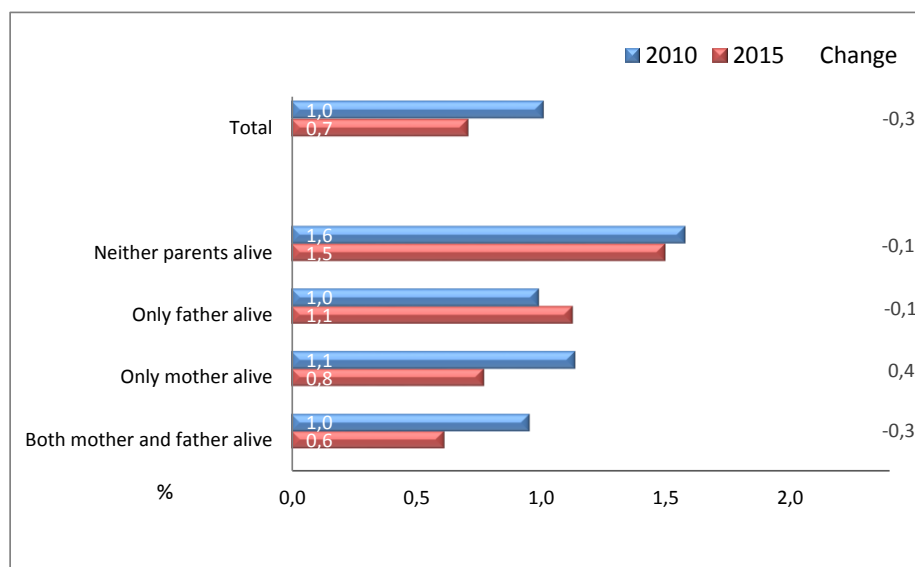


Figure 10 indicates that in 2015 the overall proportion of children aged 7-15 years not attending school declined by 0,3 of a percentage point compared to 2010. It was also observed that among the different population groups, coloureds and black Africans were more likely not to attend school in 2015, while the figure also points out that all white and Indian/Asian children were attending school. All Indian/Asian children were attending school for both 2010 and 2015.

The proportion of those aged 7-15 years who were not attending school declined by 0,3 of a percentage point to 0,7% in 2015.

Figure 11: Children aged 7-15 years not attending school by province, 2010 and 2015

All provinces recorded a decline in the proportion of those not attending school except, Northern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga. Eastern Cape experienced the biggest decrease of 1,1 percentage points of children not attending school to 0,8% in 2015 from 1,9% in 2010.

Figure 12: Parent survival by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2010 and 2015

The figure above depicts that among children who had both parents not alive and those who only had the father alive the likelihood of not attending school was higher than the other parental survival statuses. In 2015 the proportion of children not attending school among children with no parents alive, showed a decline of 0,1 of a percentage point from 2010. The lowest proportion of children not attending school was among children with both mother and father alive (0,6%) in 2015.

Figure 13: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2010 and 2015

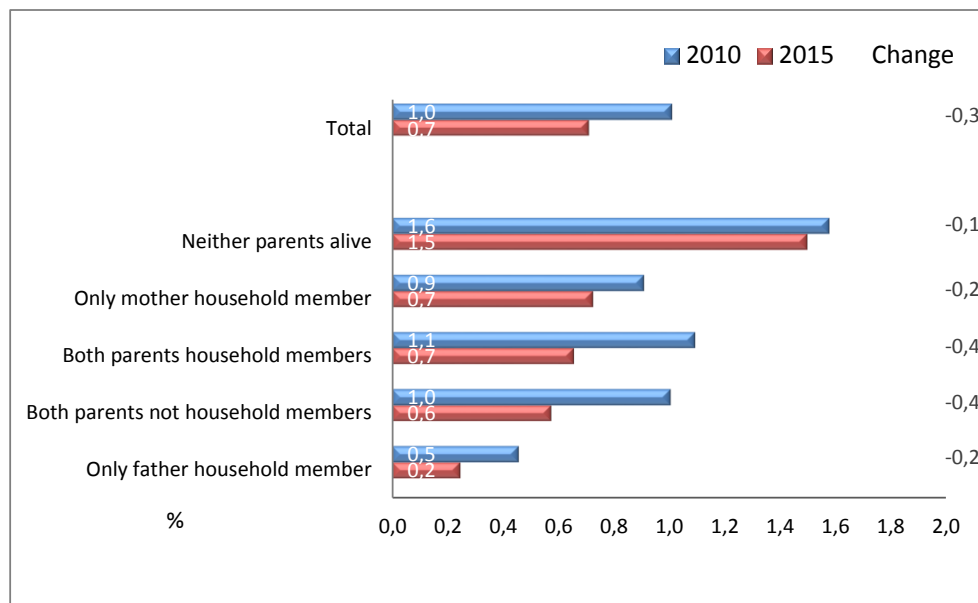


Figure 13 shows that 0,7% of children with only the mother in the household were not attending school, while only 0,2% of those among children with only the father in the household were not attending school. However this should be interpreted with care as there was approximately 4,1 million children who were staying with only the mother compared to 386 000 who were staying with only the father.

4.3 Involvement in economic activities

Children who were involved in either of the following, work for pay or in-kind, running a business or assisting in production for own consumption were regarded as being involved in economic activities.

4.3.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 14: Profile of children aged 7–17 years who were involved in economic activities

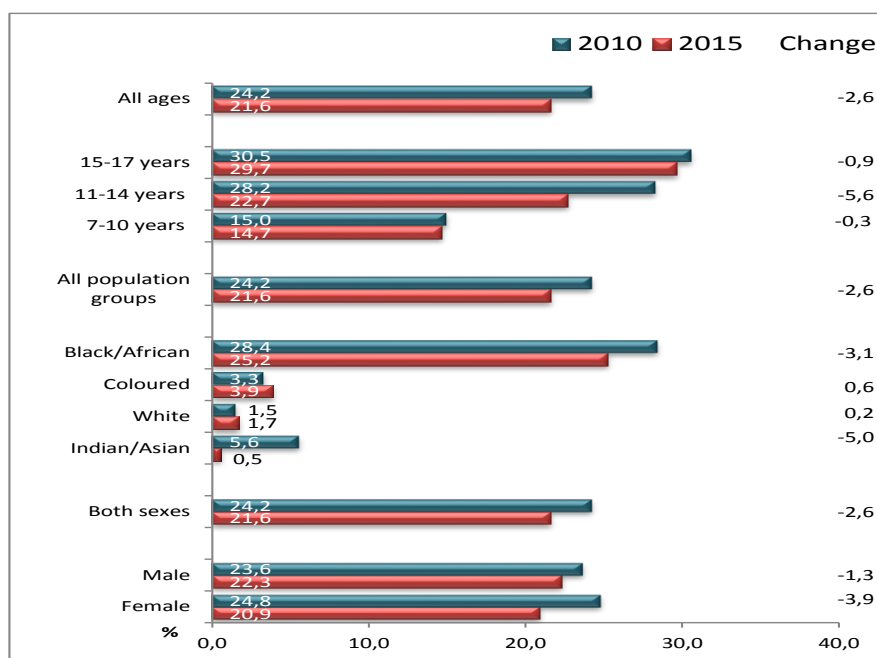


Figure 14 suggests that of the 11,2 million children aged 7–17 years in South Africa, 21,6% were engaged in economic activities (market production or production for own consumption), a decrease of 2,6 percentage points in 2015. It also shows that boys (22,3%) were more likely to be involved in economic activities than girls (20,9%). For both 2010 and 2015 the involvement in economic activity is more prevalent among black African children compared to other population groups. In 2015 more than one-fourth (25,2%) of black African children were involved in economic activities compared to 0,5% among Indian/Asian children.

The figure also shows the involvement in economic activities increases with age. For example 14,7% of children aged 7–10 years in 2015 were engaged in economic activities, and 29,7% among children aged 15–17 years. Declines in the proportion of those involved in economic activities were recorded in all age groups and also in both sexes. Finally a similar pattern of decline was observed among black African and Indian/Asian children while a slight increase was observed among white and coloured children.

Figure 15: Children aged 7-17 years who were involved in economic activities by school attendance, 2010 and 2015

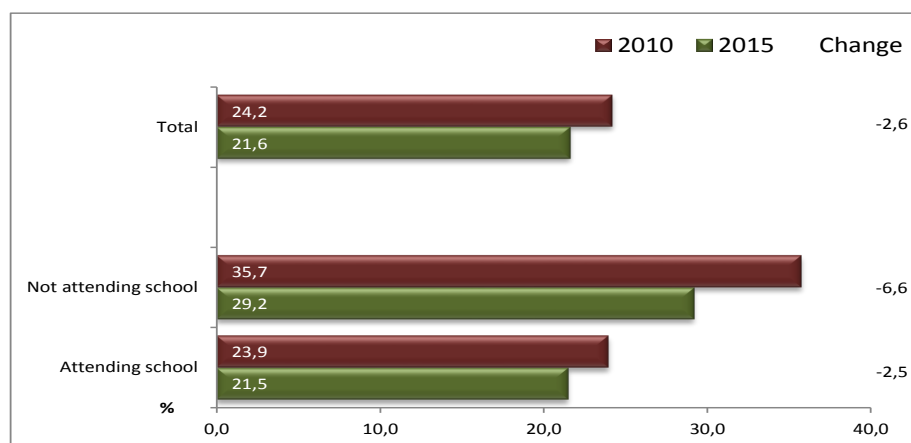


Figure 15 shows that children who were not attending school were more likely to be involved in economic activities than those who were attending school. In 2015, 29,2% of children who were not attending school were engaged in economic activities compared to 21,5% among children who were attending school. The proportion of children who were involved in economic activities among those who were not attending school declined by 6,6 percentage points, however it remained higher compared to those who were attending school.

Table 4: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and sex, 2010 and 2015

Activity and sex		Male	Female	Both sexes
		Proportion (%)		
2010	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	20,3	15,8	18,1
	Study + economic activity	1,0	0,6	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	22,1	23,2	22,7
	Study + household chores	54,6	58,3	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,9	0,9	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	0,5	0,9	0,7
	Idle children	0,6	0,3	0,5
2015	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	21,3	18,0	19,7
	Study + economic activity	1,0	0,3	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	20,8	20,2	20,5
	Study + household chores	55,3	59,9	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,6	0,9	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,5	0,4	0,4
	Idle children	0,5	0,3	0,4

Children were classified in 8 mutually exclusive categories in terms of activities they could engage in. A child could be engaging in studying only or studying & economic activity, etc. The majority of children were involved in studying & household chores for 2010 and 2015. Approximately 19,7% of children were involved in only studying activities. However there is 3,3 percentage points gap between boys and girls.

Table 5: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and age, 2010 and 2015

Activity and age		7-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	All years (7-17)
		Proportion			
2010	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	34,5	11,5	5,9	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,8	1,0	0,5	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	14,1	27,0	27,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	49,9	59,7	60,3	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,1	0,3	2,6	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	0,0	0,2	2,2	0,7
	Idle children	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,5
2015	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	35,2	13,1	6,9	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	13,7	22,1	27,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	49,6	63,7	60,6	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,2	0,3	2,2	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,4
	Idle children	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,4

In 2015 majority of children irrespective of age were involved in both studying and household chores and a similar pattern was observed in 2010. The proportion of children who studied only was highest among the children who were aged 7-10 years and it declined with age.

Table 6: Activities by parent survival, 2010 and 2015

Activity and parental survival		Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both mother and father alive	Neither parents alive	Total
		Proportion				
2010	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	10,5	9,2	20,3	10,8	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,8	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	31,5	33,1	20,1	29,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	54,4	54,6	56,9	54,9	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	1,1	1,1	0,7	2,3	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	1,0	1,2	0,6	1,0	0,7
	Idle children	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5
2015	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	14,5	12,6	21,7	12,1	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	28,0	26,1	17,7	31,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	54,9	56,8	58,7	52,3	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,8	2,1	0,6	1,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,8	0,6	0,3	1,1	0,4
	Idle children	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4

When both parents are alive children are more likely to engage in studying activities only. For example in 2015, 21,7% of children with both parents alive were involved in studying activities only compared to the 12,1% among those with none of the parents alive. The predicament of missing parents was further depicted in children who were involved in economic activities and household chores while they were studying. Approximately 31,7% of children who were without parents were in this category compared to 17,7% among those with both parents alive.

Table 7: Activities of children aged 7–17 years by presence of parents in the household, 2010 and 2015

Activity and 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
		Proportion					
2010	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	16,4	15,3	24,3	11,7	10,8	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,7	1,0	0,6	1,3	1,1	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	25,2	20,4	14,7	31,9	29,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	55,8	61,7	58,6	52,5	54,9	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,9	2,3	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	0,7	0,4	0,5	1,0	1,0	0,7
	Idle children	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,5
2015	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	18,0	16,6	26,3	14,0	12,1	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,9	1,3	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	21,0	21,0	12,5	30,1	31,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	58,7	59,1	59,7	53,3	52,3	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,6	1,1	0,5	1,0	1,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6	1,1	0,4
	Idle children	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,4

There is no notable difference between children whose parents are not alive and those with both parents alive but not part of the household in terms of engaging in economic activities and household chores while studying. For example, in 2015 30,1% of children whose parents were not part of the household but alive were engaged in economic activities, household chores and studying. Almost a similar proportion among those whose parents were not alive were in the same category.

The presence of at least one parent in a household or survival of at least one parent increases the child's involvement in only studying activities rather than a combination studying and work activities. In 2015, approximately 26,3% of children were studying only among those with both parents in the household compared 12,1% among both parents not alive.

Table 8: Activities of children aged 7–17 years whose parents were not members of the household by presence of grandparents in the household

Activity and presence of grandparents in household		Grand-parent household member	Grand-parent not household member	Total
		Proportion		
2010	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	11,7	11,1	11,4
	Study + economic activity	1,2	1,3	1,3
	Study + economic activity + household chores	33,5	28,6	31,4
	Study + household chores	51,9	54,6	53,1
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,5	2,2	1,2
	Economic activity + household chores	0,7	1,5	1,0
	Idle children	0,5	0,7	0,6
2015	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Only study	14,0	12,9	13,5
	Study + economic activity	0,5	0,7	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	32,2	28,8	30,6
	Study + household chores	51,6	54,5	53,0
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,9	1,7	1,3
	Economic activity + household chores	0,6	0,9	0,8
	Idle children	0,2	0,4	0,3

Table 8 depicts that in 2015 children who had at least a grandparent in the household were more likely to be involved in only studying (14,0%) as compared to 12,9% among those who had no parents or grandparents in the household. In contrast, the proportion of children who studied and did household chores was higher among children who did not stay with their grandparents (54,5%) than among children from households with at least a grandparent being a member of the household (51,6%). The proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else increased by 2,3 percentage points from 11,7% in 2010 to 14,0% in 2015 among children who stayed with their grandparents.

Figure 16: Children aged 7–17 years involved in economic activities by type of economic activity and sex, 2010 and 2015

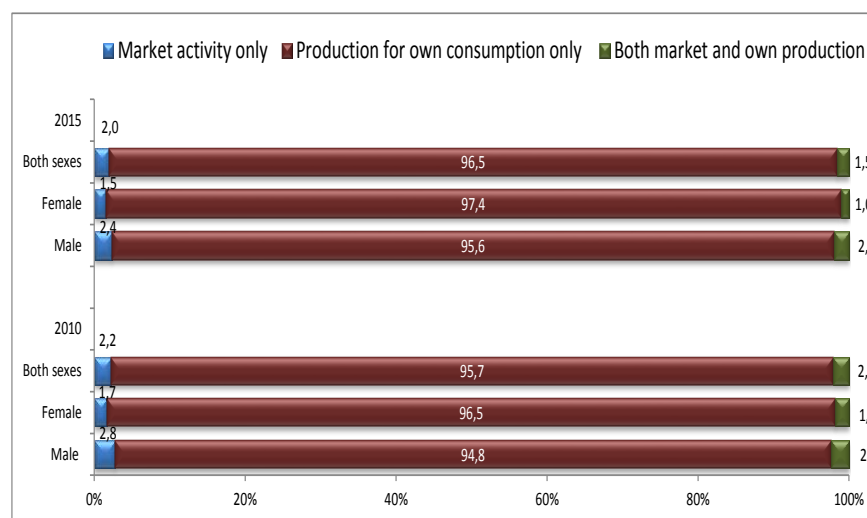


Figure 16 shows that in 2015 the highest number of children engaged in economic activities were involved in only the production of goods and services for household consumption (96,5%); A smaller proportion of children were involved in market activities, however there was a gap between boys and girls of 1,7 percentage points in 2010. The gap widened in 2015 to 1,9 percentage points.

4.3.2 Industry and occupation

This section focuses on the industry and occupation of children who were involved in market production activities. 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 17: Working children by industry, 2010 and 2015

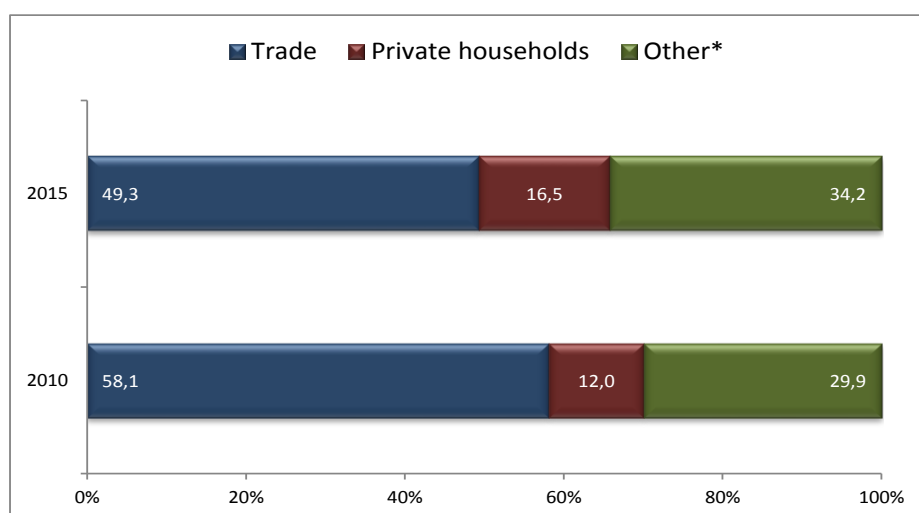


Figure 17 indicates that Trade and Private households contributed over 60% of children who were involved in market production activities in 2015. Although Trade remained the biggest contributor in 2015, its share declined by 8,8 percentage points compared to 2010, while Private households increased by 4,5 percentage points to 16,5%.

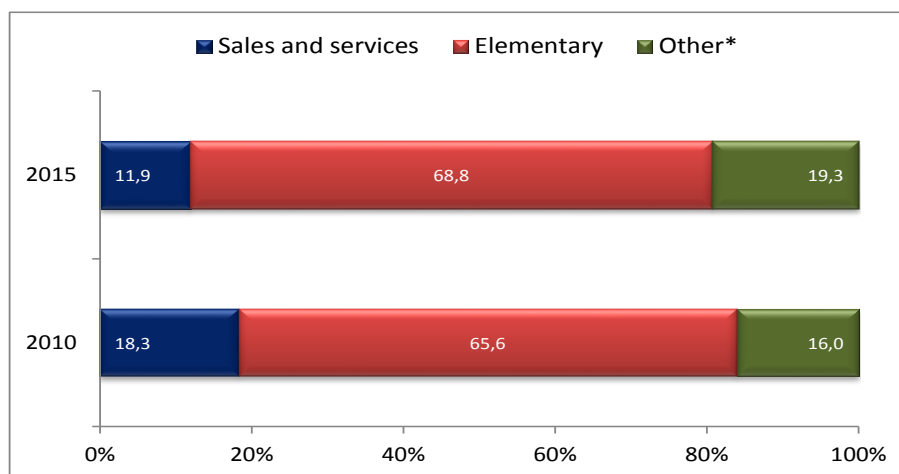
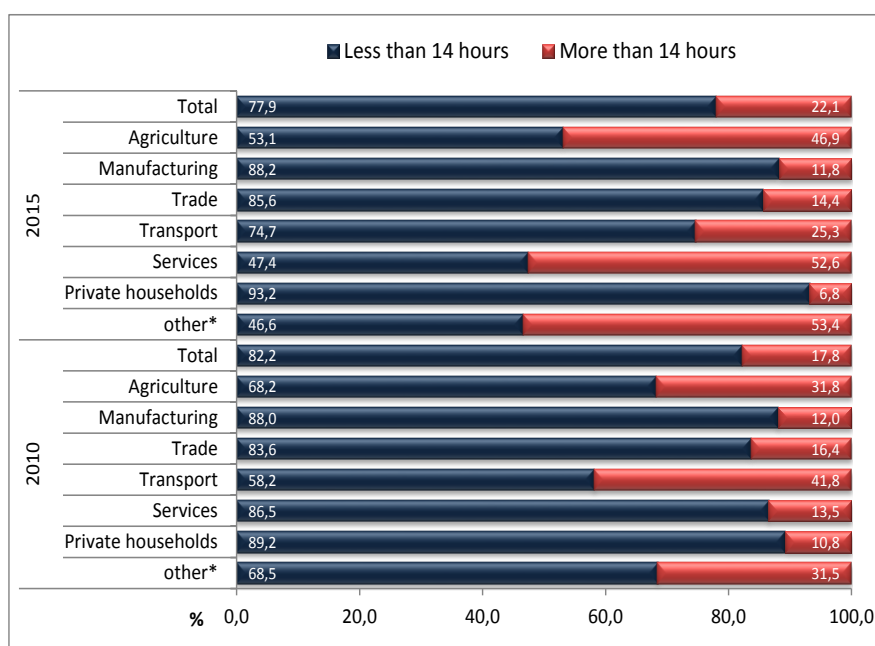
Figure 18: Working children by occupation, 2010 and 2015

Figure 18 shows that the proportion of working children in elementary occupations increased by 3,2 percentage points to 68,8% in 2015, while the proportion of children in sales and service occupations declined by 6,4 percentage points from 18,3% in 2010 to 11,9% in 2015.

4.3.3 Hours of work

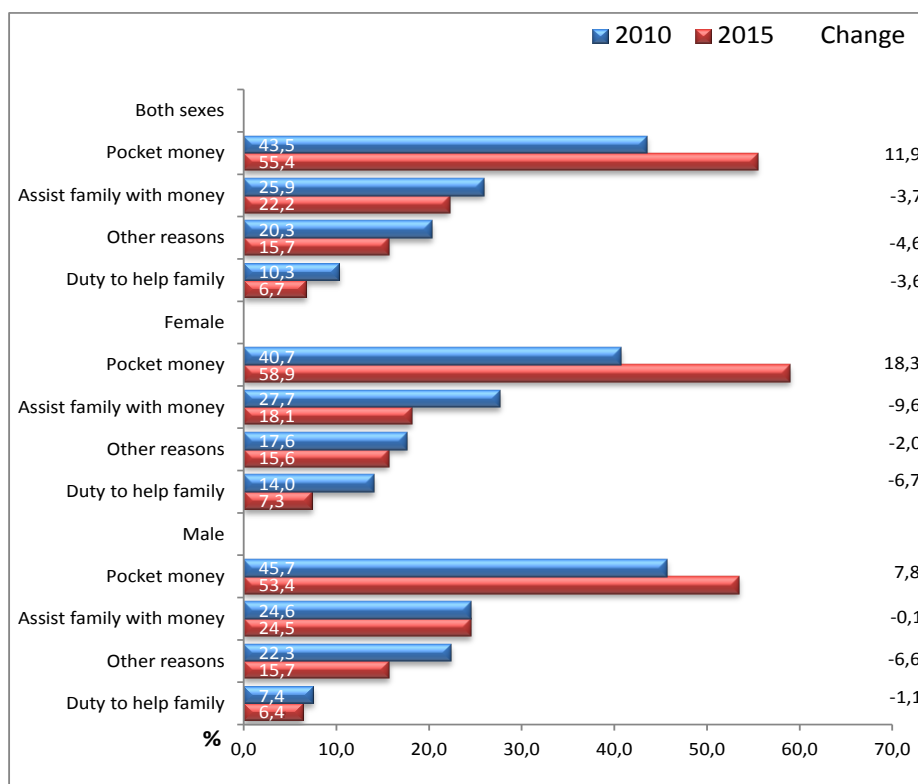
The analysis that follows on the hours of work is based on children aged 7–17 years that were involved in at least one market production activities.

Figure 19: Children working in market activities by industry and hours of work per week, 2010 and 2015

Note: Other includes the remaining industries namely Mining, Utilities, Construction and Finance

Figure 19 above suggests that children working in Services (52,6%), Agriculture (46,9%) and Transport (25,3%) tend to work more hours than children in other industries. There was a shift from what was observed in 2010, where children tend to work more hours in Transport (41,8%), Agriculture (31,8%) and Trade (16,4%).

Figure 20: Reasons why children aged 7–17 years engaged in market activities, 2010 and 2015



Note: Other includes the remaining reasons namely money for school fees, money for food Or essentials, finished schooling, school class not operating and gaining experience

Figure 20 shows that more than 50% of children reported pocket money as the reason for engaging in market activities. Although assisting family with money and duty to help family was the second main reason for engaging in market activities, it declined in 2015, while pocket money increased. A relatively high proportion of boys reported assisting family with money and duty to help family as the main reason for engaging in market production activities compared to girls.

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, 2010 and 2015

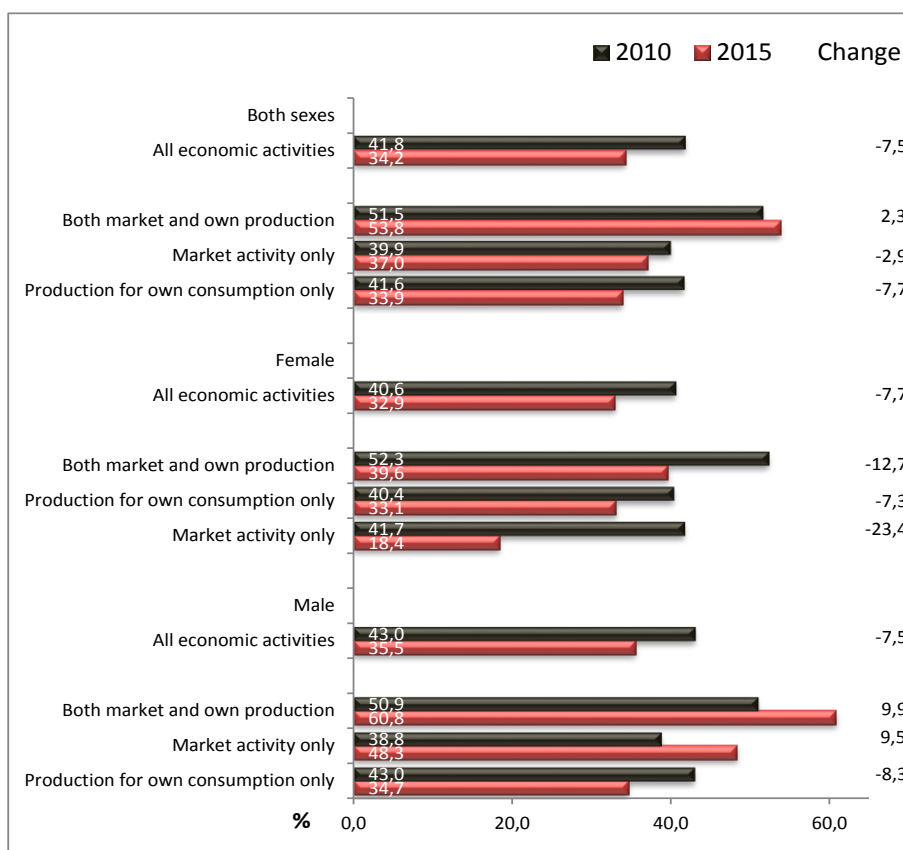


Figure 21 indicates that the proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition decreased from 41,8% in 2010 (7,5 percentage points decrease) to 34,2% in 2015. In 2015 a larger proportion of children who were involved in both market and own production activities were exposed to hazardous working conditions. Boys were more likely to be exposed to hazardous working conditions than girls in both 2010 and 2015.

Compared to 2010, the overall proportion of children who were exposed to hazardous working conditions declined by 7,5 percentage points in 2015. However, the proportion of those who were exposed increased among boys who were involved in market activities.

Figure 22: Proportion of children who were involved in economic activities and were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by age group, 2010 and 2015

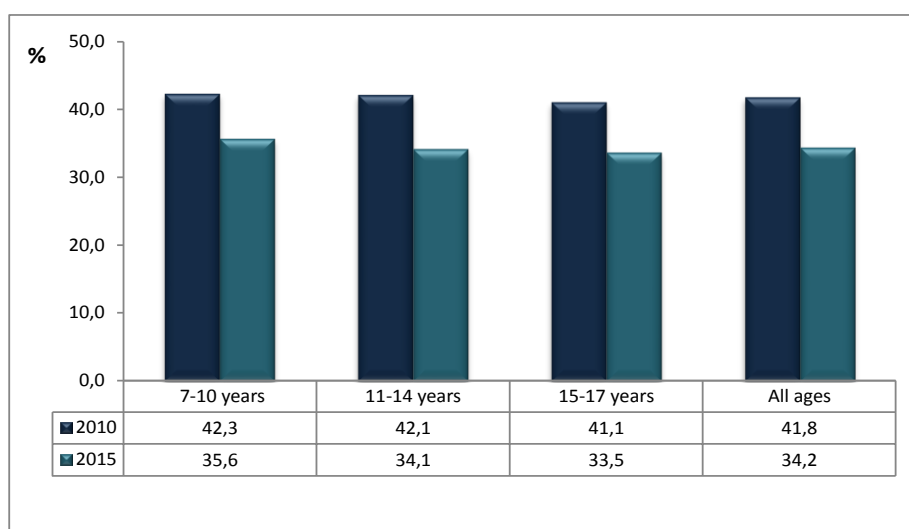


Figure 22 shows that, irrespective of age, children were more likely to be exposed to hazardous working conditions in both 2010 and 2015. For example, just over 30% of children were exposed to hazardous working conditions in 2015 within all age groups.

The proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous condition declined across all age groups, with the largest decrease observed among children aged 11–14 years (8,0 percentage points decline to 34,1%) and among those aged 7–10 years (6,7 percentage points to 35,6%).

Table 9: Working conditions among children engaged in economic activities by sex, 2010 and 2015

Conditions of work	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	2010			2015			Change		
	Per cent (%)								
Work at heights	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	-0,2	0,1	-0,1
Other	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1
Work with explosives/chemicals	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,1	-0,3	-0,5	-0,4
Work at night	1,0	0,6	0,8	1,6	0,8	1,2	0,7	0,1	0,4
Noisy environment	2,8	1,5	2,1	2,0	1,1	1,6	-0,8	-0,4	-0,6
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	7,4	6,2	6,8	5,7	5,4	5,6	-1,7	-0,7	-1,2
Dangerous tools	6,6	7,7	7,2	4,9	4,8	4,9	-1,6	-2,9	-2,3
Carry heavy loads	9,0	8,2	8,6	4,9	4,2	4,6	-4,1	-4,0	-4,0
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	10,1	10,1	10,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	-9,2	-9,2	-9,2
Extreme temperatures or humidity	16,9	17,3	17,1	17,5	16,7	17,1	0,6	-0,6	0,0
Dust	32,1	29,8	30,9	25,5	23,4	24,5	-6,6	-6,4	-6,5

Table 9 shows that in 2015, most children reported being exposed to dusty working conditions (24,5%). This was followed by extreme temperatures or humidity (17,1%) and work in water/lake/pond/river/sea (5,6%). In general boys were most exposed to hazardous working conditions than girls.

4.5 Injuries at work

Table 10: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months

	Market activity only	Production for own consumption only	Both market and own production	Total
Injured in the last 12 months	Thousand			
	2010			
Yes	5	81	5	91
No	119	2 764	131	3 014
Total	124	2 844	137	3 105
	2015			
Yes	4	72	8	84
No	90	2 599	84	2 773
Total	93	2 672	92	2 857

Table 10 shows that of the 2,9 million children who were involved in economic activities, 84 000 of them were injured in the last 12 months; this was a decline of 7 000 from 91 000 in 2010. Those who were involved in market activity and were injured at work in the last 12 months declined from 5 000 in 2010 to 4 000 in 2015.

Most injuries occurred among children that were involved in unpaid work (production for own consumption).

4.6 Household chores

The following section covers analysis on household chores. All children were asked whether they did any household chores during the week preceding the interview.

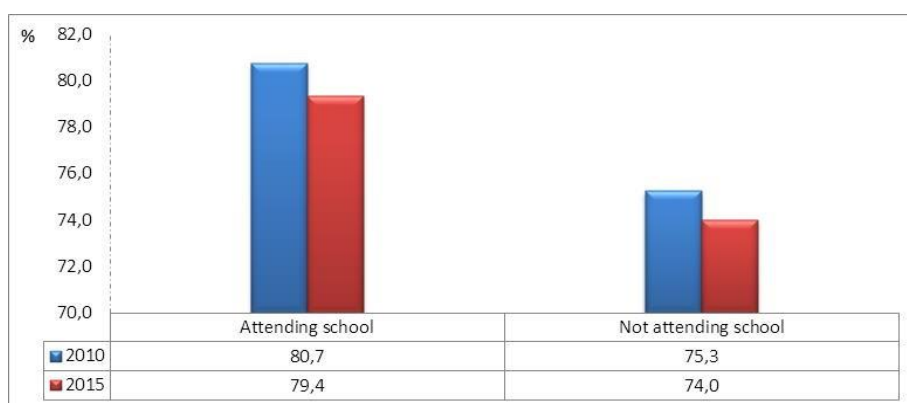
Household chores were defined as doing the following in the child's household: cooking, preparing/serving meals or washing dishes; washing or ironing clothes; going to the shops to buy items for household use; caring for siblings, elderly or sick household members; cleaning and maintenance of the household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

Table 11: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores, 2010 and 2015

	Involved in household chores		Not involved in household chores		Total	Involved in household chores		Not involved in household chores		Total
	000	%	000	%	000	000	%	000	%	000
	2010					2015				
Sex	8 916	80,6	2 141	19,4	11 058	8 867	79,3	2 318	20,7	11 185
Male	4 320	78,0	1 219	22,0	5 539	4 318	77,2	1 276	22,8	5 594
Female	4 597	83,3	922	16,7	5 519	4 549	81,4	1 042	18,6	5 592
Population group	8 916	80,6	2 141	19,4	11 058	8 867	79,3	2 318	20,7	11 185
Black African	7 765	84,0	1 480	16,0	9 244	7 734	82,4	1 649	17,6	9 383
Coloured	743	76,4	230	23,6	973	746	76,2	234	23,8	980
Indian	126	59,5	86	40,5	211	111	53,1	98	46,9	209
White	283	45,0	346	55,0	629	275	44,9	338	55,1	613
Age group	8 916	80,6	2 141	19,4	11 058	8 867	79,3	2 318	20,7	11 185
7-10 yrs	2 490	64,1	1 393	35,9	3 883	2 652	63,5	1 523	36,5	4 174
11-14 yrs	3 606	87,2	530	12,8	4 136	3 389	86,1	545	13,9	3 934
15-17 yrs	2 821	92,8	218	7,2	3 039	2 826	91,9	251	8,1	3 077

Table 11 above shows that in 2010, approximately 8,9 million (80,6%) children assisted with household chores during the reference week. However, this number decreased by 1,3 percentage points to 79,3% in 2015.

Although involvement in household chores declined for both boys and girls in 2015, girls were more likely to be involved in household chores than boys.

Figure 23: Children engaged in at least one household chore by school attendance, 2010 and 2015

Among those who were attending school a higher proportion assisted in household chores (79,4%) and surprisingly a lower proportion (74,0%) was reported among those who were not attending school. A similar pattern was also observed in 2010.

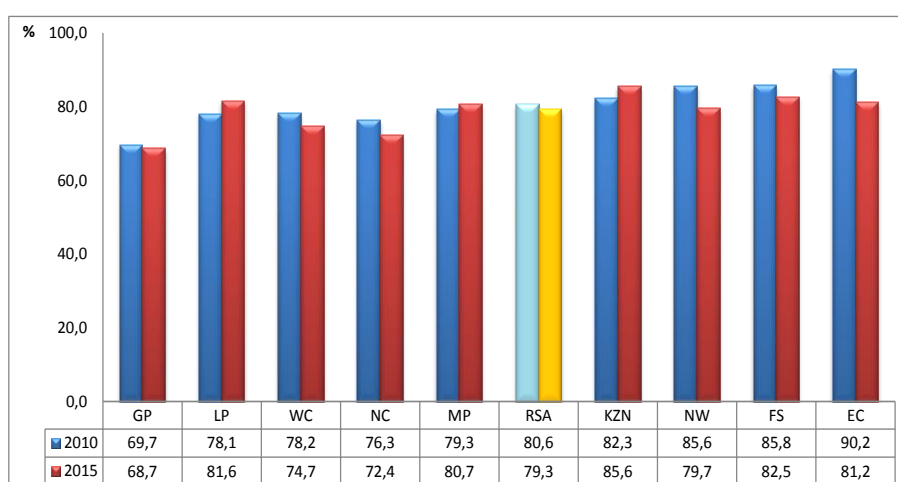
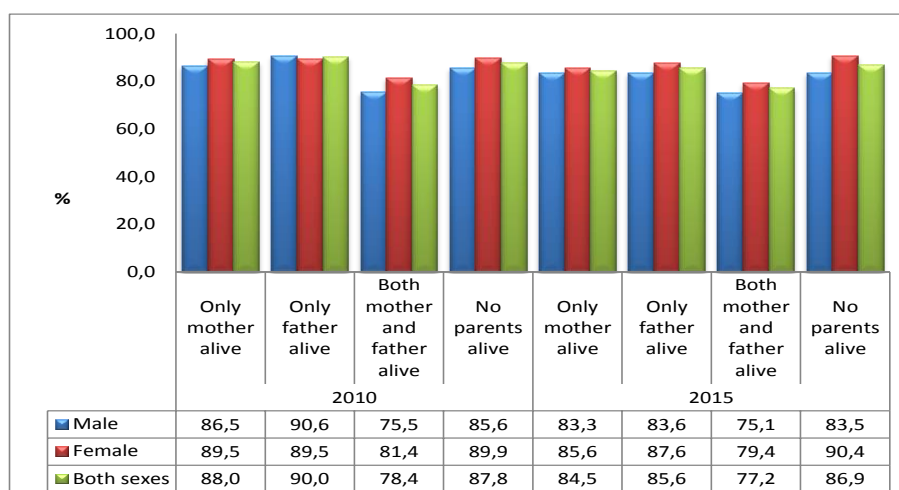
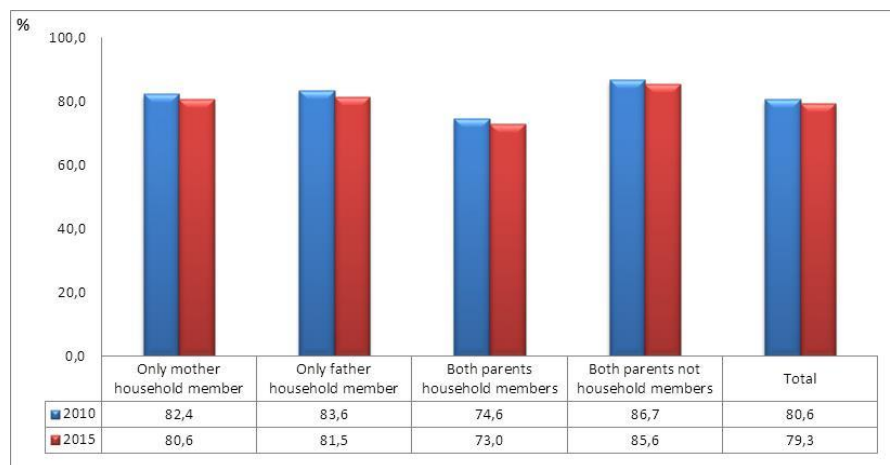
Figure 24: Children involved in at least one household chore by province, 2010 and 2015

Figure 24 shows that the highest proportion of children who were more likely to assist in household chores were in KwaZulu-Natal (85,6%), Free State (82,5%) and Limpopo (81,6%). Children in Gauteng, Northern Cape and Western Cape were less likely to assist in household chores.

Figure 25: Children involved in at least one household chore by parents survival and sex, 2010 and 2015

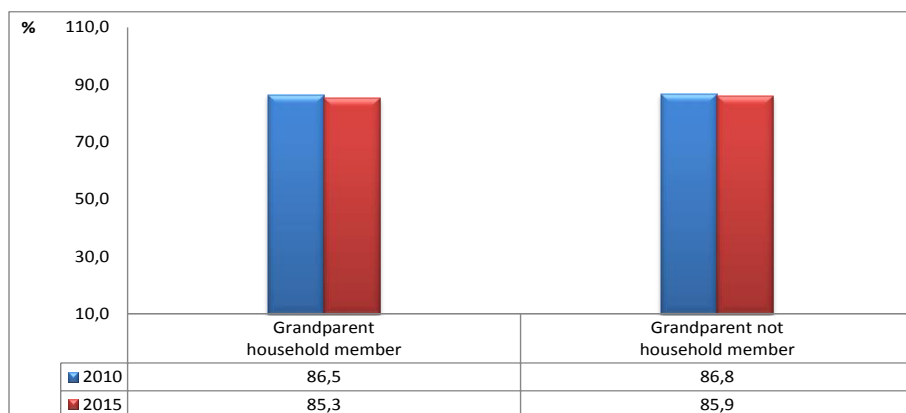
As expected, children without parents were more likely to engage in household chores in 2015. However a different pattern was observed in 2010, where children with father only were more likely to assist with household chores.

Figure 26: Children's involvement in at least one household chore by presence of parents in the household, 2010 and 2015

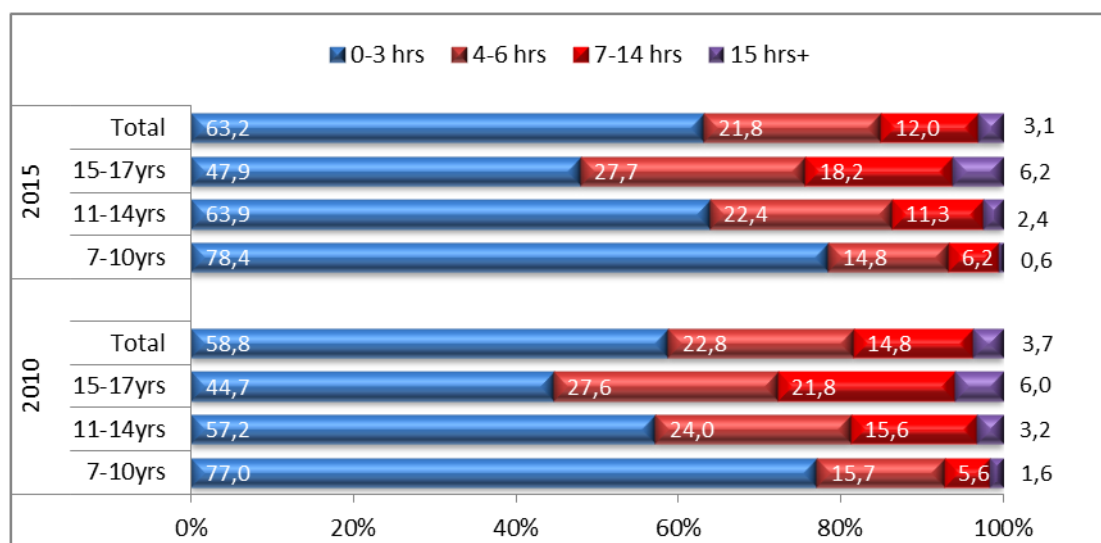


Children with no parents in the household were more likely to assist with household chores than children with both parents in the household. There was a 10 percentage points difference in the proportion of children involved in household chores between the two groups in 2015.

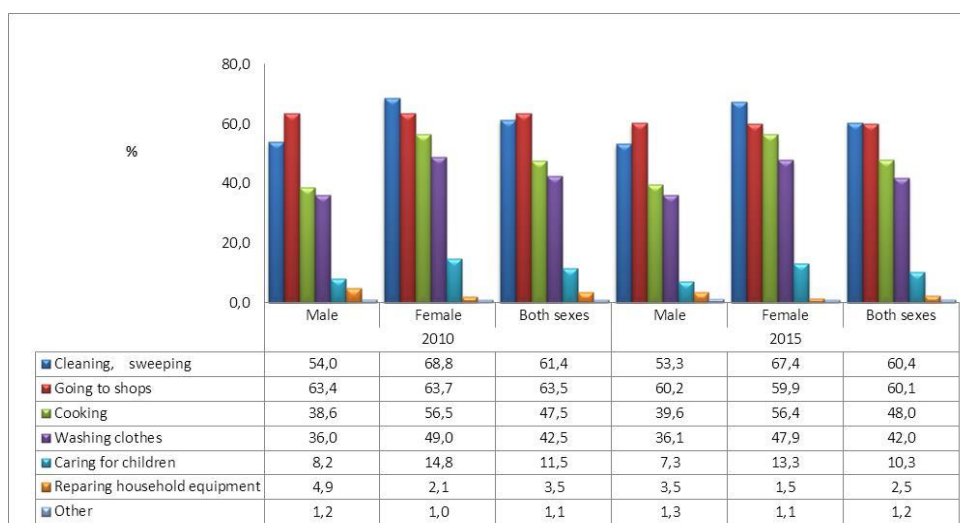
Figure 27: Children's involvement in at least one household chore by presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010 and 2015



There is no notable difference between children living with grandparents and those not living with grandparents in terms of children's involvement in household chores. Almost a similar proportion of children get involved in household chores in the two groups.

Figure 28: Number of hours per week spent on household chores by age group, 2010 and 2015

Most children spent less than 4 hours on household chores in both 2010 and 2015. The amount of hours spent on household chores increases with age. For example, as expected younger children aged 7-10 years tend to spend less hours on household chores while older children aged 15-17 years spent more hours doing household chores.

Figure 29: Children involved in household chores by type of activity and sex, 2010 and 2015

The proportion of both boys and girls who were engaged in cleaning and sweeping decreased between 2010 and 2015 (61,4% in 2010 to 60,4% in 2015). Figure 29 also shows that in both years, girls were more likely to be involved in cleaning, sweeping, cooking and washing clothes and taking care of children in the household as compared to boys. Boys were more likely to be involved in household chores such as repairing household equipment or going to the shops as compared to girls aged 7–17 in the year 2010. Overall, there was a decrease in the proportion of children involved in household chores in all the activities except for children who were involved in cooking, which increased by 0,5 of a percentage point to 48,0% in 2015.

4.7 Chores at school

This section covers the chores which the children aged 7–17 years who were attending school did at school in the week preceding the survey interview. The chores included the following activities at school: cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets); maintenance of school walls, floors, etc ; working in the school garden; helping a teacher with marking; helping teacher at his/her house; and any other activities that are not listed but were done at school.

Table 12: 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	Involved in chores at school		Not involved in chores at school		Total
	000	%	000	%	000	000	%	000	%	000
	2010					2015				
Sex	3 706	34,2	7 120	65,8	10 826	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006
Male	1 686	31,1	3 738	68,9	5 425	1 766	32,1	3 735	67,9	5 501
Female	2 020	37,4	3 382	62,6	5 401	1 997	36,3	3 508	63,7	5 505
Population group	3 706	34,2	7 120	65,8	10 826	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006
Black African	3 521	38,9	5 533	61,1	9 054	3 640	39,4	5 599	60,6	9 239
Coloured	119	12,7	819	87,3	938	75	8,0	872	92,0	948
Indian/Asian	9	4,0	203	96,0	211	13	6,0	195	94,0	208
White	58	9,3	565	90,7	623	35	5,8	576	94,2	611
Age group	3 706	34,2	7 120	65,8	10 826	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006
7-10 yrs	1 167	30,3	2 687	69,7	3 855	1 236	29,8	2 914	70,2	4 150
11-14 yrs	1 522	37,1	2 580	62,9	4 102	1 478	37,8	2 433	62,2	3 911
15-17 yrs	1 017	35,4	1 852	64,6	2 869	1 049	35,6	1 895	64,4	2 945

Table 12 shows that in 2015 one in three children attending school were engaged in school chores in both 2010 and 2015. Girls were more likely to engage in school chores than boys in 2015 and a similar pattern was observed in 2010. In 2015, black African children (39,4%) who were attending school were more likely to be engaged in at least one school chore compared to other population groups. Among the different age groups, those aged 7–10 years were less likely to be involved in school chores than those in other age groups.

Figure 30: Proportion of learners involved in at least one chore at school by province, 2010 and 2015

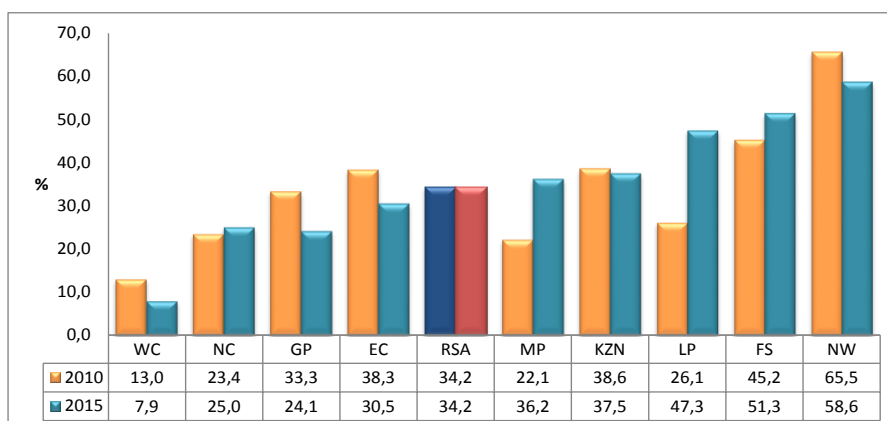
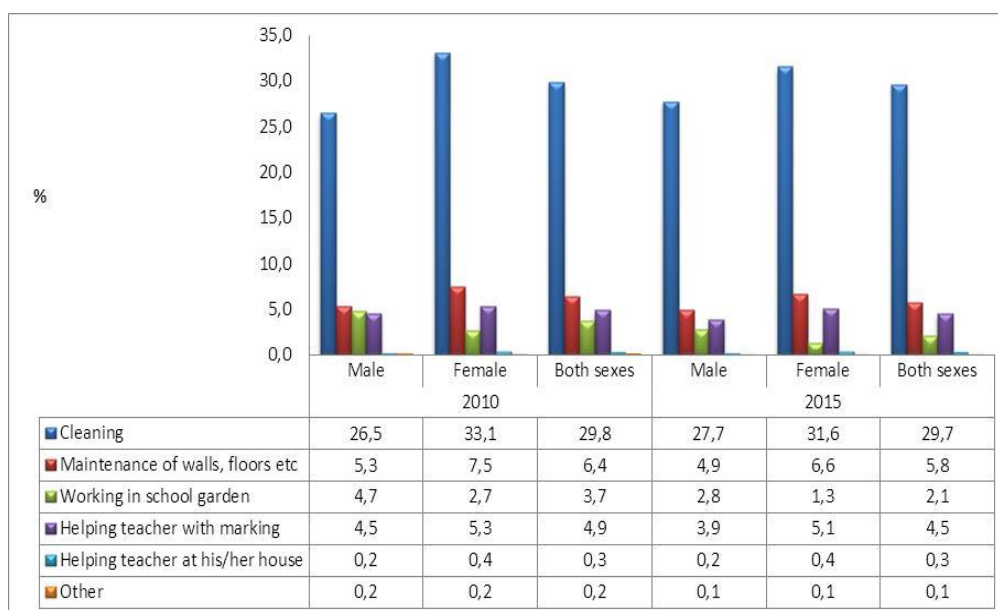


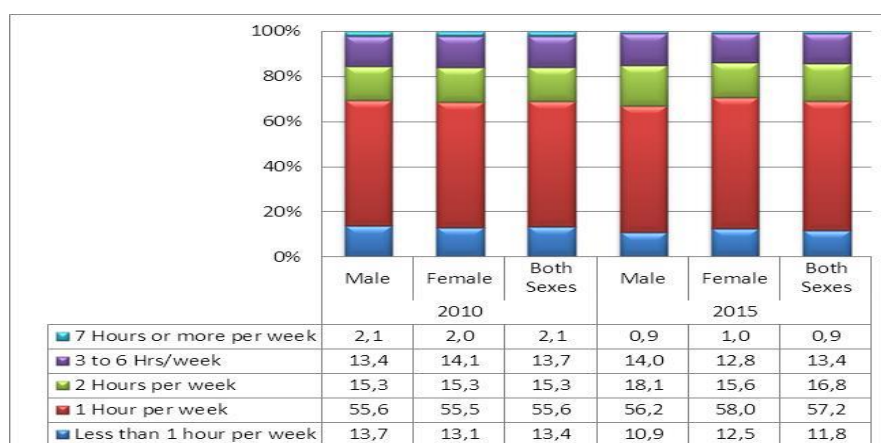
Figure 30 shows that the highest proportion of learners who were more likely to engage in school chores were in North West (58,6%), Free State (51,3%) and Limpopo (47,3%). Furthermore children who attended school in Western Cape, Gauteng and Northern Cape were less likely to be involved in school chores.

Figure 31: Children involved in chores at school by type of activity and sex, 2010 and 2015



Approximately 30% of learners were more likely to be involved in cleaning the school than to help the teacher at his/her house (0,3%) in both 2010 and 2015. Girls were more likely to assist in cleaning the school than boys in both periods, while boys (2,8%) were more likely to assist in working in the school garden than girls (1,3%).

Figure 32: Number of hours per week spent by learners on chores at school by sex, 2010 and 2015



Among learners who were involved in school chores, more than 50% (irrespective of sex) spent an hour per week on chores while less than a percent of learners spent 7 hours or more per week. The proportion of those who spent seven or more hours a week on school chores declined by 1,2 percentage points in 2015 to 0,9%.

4.8 Child labour in South Africa

In analysing Child labour, a number of fundamental questions need to be addressed first, this includes questions such as what types of children's productive activity should be considered, in what settings and performed beyond what level of intensity. While international child labour standards provide a broad legal definition of child labour (see Definitions section), there is at present no internationally agreed statistical measurement standard of child labour to provide guidance on these issues.

It is in that regard that the Department of Labour which is mandated with the prevention, reduction and eventual elimination of child labour, developed the Child Labour Program Action. The CLPA serves to focus and guide the efforts of a number of Government departments and civil society groups, including business organisations, labour federations and organisations serving the interest of these children. The key elements for the CLPA are:

- Targeting the implementation of Government and other stakeholders' programmes and policies on poverty, employment, labour and social matters more effectively in areas where the work children do has serious negative effects on them
- Promoting new legislative measures against worst forms of child labour
- Strengthening of national capacity to enforce legislative measures
- Increasing public awareness and social mobilisation against worst forms of child labour.

To monitor its progress, a set of indicators were established which could be measured through the use of surveys such as the SAYP. Any child who is rated as being vulnerable in respect of any one of the indicators is counted as being in child labour. How the indicators were computed is outlined below and any involvement in one or more of these types it would then mean that the child would be regarded as being engaged in child labour.

The composite child labour indicator combines the indicators below:

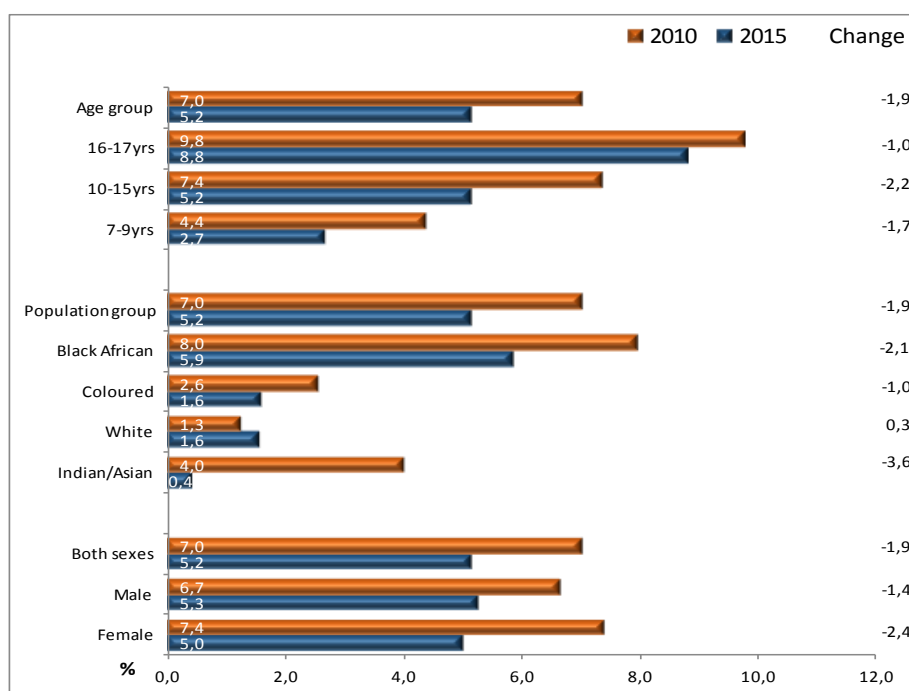
- *Indicator 1:* Where the child is reported as doing work that is prohibited by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA), excluding its regulations. This is where a child has answered 'yes' to doing any of the following types of "market" work: (a) working for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (including domestic work), or (b) helping without pay in any kind of business run by the child's household. Running their own business is not considered, although it is classified as "market" work, as it is not prohibited by the BCEA;
 - For a child 15 years old and younger, this includes all such work, irrespective of the number of hours worked, over the last 12 months;
 - For a child of 16 or 17 years old, this includes these kinds of work only if the child worked more than 40 hours in the last 7 days.
- *Indicator 2:* Where the child has worked long hours on all types of work combined. Hours that a child is reported as working are counted regarding the following kinds of work: (a) any type of "market" work; (b) any type of non-market "economic" work, including fetching water and firewood; (c) any household tasks, including housework, caring for children and others, and shopping for household use, plus (d) school-related work unrelated to study, such as maintenance and cleaning. The hours used in the calculations refer to the hours worked during the preceding week. Different hour-based cut-offs are used for different age groups, since children have different levels of vulnerability when they are younger compared to when they are older. The cut-offs are as follows:
 - For children under 10, 14 hours per week;
 - For children 10-15, 21 hours per week;
 - For children 16 or 17 years old, when attending school, 21 hours per week; when not attending school, 40 hours per week, which is the maximum normal hours proposed to be set in new BCEA regulations.
- *Indicator 3:* Where the child was doing "market" work that interfered with schooling:
 - Where the child is 15 years or younger (and thus subject to the provisions on compulsory schooling), if the child does not attend school and is engaged in any type of "market" work; or
 - Where the child was 16 or 17 years, and was attending school, but was doing more than 21 hours on "market" work (because this is likely to impact on homework or school)
- *Indicator 4:* Where the child was absent from school or experienced difficulties at school because of work-related activities:
 - If the child was absent from school for more than five days in the past year, because the child was working in a household or non-household business, helping at home with household tasks, looking after siblings, looking after a sick household member, or looking after their own children
- *Indicator 5:* Where the child was doing hazardous work, namely:
 - If the child suffered an injury that prevented them from going to work in the last 12 months while doing work activities; or
 - Worked with explosives or chemicals, carried heavy loads at work, worked at night, or operated any machinery or heavy equipment or power tools at work.

Table 13: Child labour composite indicators for the year 2010 and 2015

Child labour composite indicator	2010	2015	Changes (2015-2010)
	Thousand		
<i>Where a child is appeared to be doing work prohibited by Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA)</i>	122	81	-41
<i>Where a child appear to have worked long hours on all types of work combined</i>	417	349	-68
<i>Where a child was doing 'market activities' that interfered with schooling</i>	11	1	-10
<i>Where a child appeared to be absent from school or experienced difficulties at school because of work-related activities</i>	35	4	-31
<i>Where a child was doing hazardous work</i>	291	203	-88
Overall (at least one of the options in the indicators)	779	577	-202

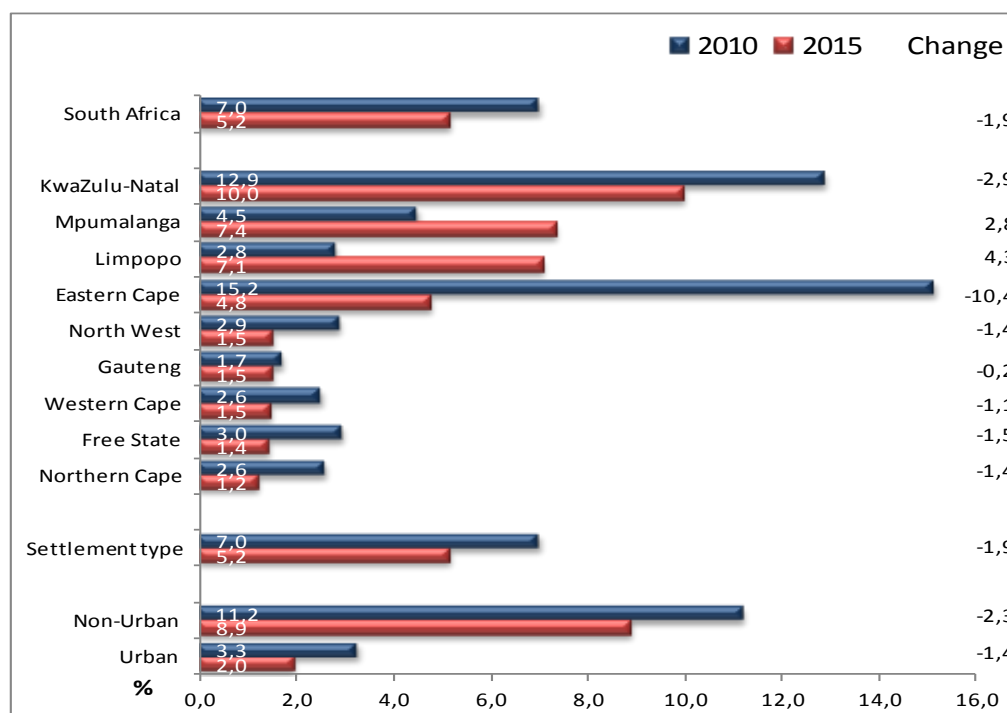
Table 13 above shows that, the number of children who were involved in child labour has declined with an estimated 202 000 from 779 000 in 2010 to 577 000 in 2015. Further analysis indicates the following;

- The number of children who appeared to be doing work prohibited by the BCEA declined by 41 000 in 2015.
- Children who appeared to have worked excessive hours for their age when all types of work is combined declined by 68 000 to 349 000 in 2015.
- Those who were doing market production activities that interfered with their schooling declined by 10 000 to 1 000 in 2015 from 11 000 in 2010.
- Children who appeared to be absent from school or experienced difficulties at school because of work-related activities declined by 31 000 to just 4 000 in 2015.
- The number of children who reported being injured at work also declined by 88 000 to 202 000 in 2015.

Figure 33: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group, 2010 and 2015

Approximately 5,2% of children aged 7-17 years were involved in child labour, this was a decline of 1,9 percentage points in 2015 compared to 2010. In all age groups, child labour declined in 2015 compared to 2010. Figure 33 shows that child labour among children increases with age. For example, children aged 16-17 years were more likely to be involved in child labour activities than children those aged 7-9 years.

The proportion of children in child labour declined for all population groups, with the exception of white children whose proportion increased by 0,3 of a percentage point. The largest decrease was among Indian/Asian children (3,6 percentage points). In 2010 girls were more likely to be engaged in child labour than boys, while in 2015 the opposite was true.

Figure 34: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area, 2010 and 2015

In 2015, approximately 577 000 (5,2%) children aged 7-17 years were reported to be involved in child labour, a decrease of 1,9 percentage points from 2010. Children in KwaZulu-Natal (10,0%) were more likely to be in child labour than those of other provinces. Northern Cape (1,2%) had the least number of children who were involved in child labour.

The biggest decline in child labour was recorded in the Eastern Cape with a decline of 10,4 percentage points to 4,8% in 2015. Children in non-urban areas were more likely to be involved in child labour at 8,9% compared to those in urban areas at 2,0% in 2015.

4.9 Conclusion

The SAYP 2015 analysis has shown that there have been some changes since the 2010 SAYP was conducted. Additionally, the survey has been able to add to the understanding of the extent of children's (aged 7–17) involvement in economic activities, including their demographic and socio-economic characteristics and their level of involvement in economic activities.

The study reported that there were 11,1 million children aged 7-17 years in 2010 and this number increased to 11,2 million in 2015, with KZN having the largest share which accounted for more than 20%. Given that education is key in the improvement of the living standard of people it is important that its status quo is understood to guide policy makers and affected parties in decision making. It was noted that there was a decline of 0,5 of a percentage point in proportion of children not attending school from 2010 to 2015 which is positive in a country where its constitution says all children have the rights to quality education. Eastern Cape had the highest proportion of children not attending school in 2010 but experienced a largest decrease of 1,3 percentage points to 2,1% in 2015. While Mpumalanga recorded the largest increase in the proportion of children aged 7-17 years who were not attending school with an increase of 1,1 percentage points to 2,1% in 2015.

Parent survival is important in children school attendance, the report indicates that children who had both parents not alive were likely not to attend school followed by children who had only father alive in both years (2010 and 2015). Although SAYP reports on children aged between 7-17 years, it was important that it also analyse school attendance of children aged 7-15 years, as this is the compulsory school going- age in South Africa. Analysis in those aged 7-15 year old showed that among the different population groups, coloureds and black Africans were more likely to not be attending school in 2015, whereas all whites and Indians/Asians were attending school in the same year (2015). The school attendance showed similar patterns among children aged 7-17 and children aged 7-15 years in population group and sex to both years (2010 and 2015).

Economic and non-economic activities that were being performed by children aged 7-17 years in 2015 were also compared with those in 2010. In 2015, 21,6% of the 11,2 million children aged 7-17 years were engaged in economic activities compared to 2010 (24,2%). Accordingly children who were involved in economic activities were more likely not to be attending school. Children who were involved in market production activities were more likely to be in Trade industry than in any other industries. Children reported the main reasons for involvement in economic activities were to get pocket money and also to assist their family with money.

In terms of household and school chores that children were involved in, girls were more likely to be involved in at least one household chore compared to boys in both years (2010 and 2015). Additionally children aged 15-17 years were more likely to be involved in household chores than other age groups. Girls were more likely to be involved in cleaning the school, while boys were more likely to be working in the school garden compared to girls.

Lastly the report also reported involvement in child labour which looked at children from being involved in hazardous or exploitative work. Nationally the number of children involved in child labour declined by 202 thousand which led to a Child labour rate of 5,2% among children aged 7 to 17 year. Provincially, Eastern Cape had the highest percentage of child labour in 2010 but it experienced the highest percentage point's decline of 10, 4 percentage points to 4, 8% in 2015. In 2015 KwaZulu-Natal had the highest proportion of child labour at 10,0%, followed by Mpumalanga at 7,4% in 2015. Geographically, children in non-urban areas were more likely to be involved in child labour compared to those in urban areas.

This survey analysis which monitors young people's activities and their impact in South Africa is vital as it will allow the policy makers and other government departments or agencies to review and develop relevant policies and programmes that will enhance the lives and address challenges that are affecting the young people of the country.

4. Technical notes

5.1 Response details

Table 5.1: Response rates by province

Province	Jul–Sep 2015
Western Cape	87,9
Eastern Cape	90,1
Northern Cape	90,5
Free State	86,9
KwaZulu-Natal	89,7
North West	91,6
Gauteng	73,0
Mpumalanga	93,7
Limpopo	96,5
RSA	87,7

5.2 Survey requirements and design

During the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of quarter three of 2015, children aged 7–17 years were screened and later interviewed for the Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP). The SAYP interviews were not conducted at the same time as the 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 2015 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 the 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 the final SAYP person weight.

5. Definitions

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

Attending school:

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

Child:

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

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.

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.

Household:

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

Household tasks:

These 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.).

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

Members of a household:

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

Production for own consumption only:

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

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.

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).

International legal standards relating to child labour

Three main international conventions – the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) and ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) – define child labour in legal terms and provide a framework for efforts against it. ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) targets as child labour 1) all forms of “employment or work” carried out by children below a minimum cut-off age (at least 12 years in less developed countries); 2) all forms except “light” employment or work carried out by children below a second higher cut-off age (at least 14 years in less developed countries); and 3) any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young person’s below the age of 18 years.

ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) targets as worst forms of child labour (a) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; (d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognises the child’s right to be protected from forms of work that are likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. In order to achieve this goal, the CRC calls on States Parties to set minimum ages for admission to employment, having regard to other international instruments. in family settings and second relating to work outside the System of National Account

ILO Child Labour Measurement Framework

Child labour under the SNA production boundary is a subset of children in employment. It includes those in worst forms of child labour and children in employment below the minimum age.

The international standards include provisions for a broader definition of child labour under the SNA general production boundary. Under this definition, child labour also includes **hazardous unpaid household services**, i.e., unpaid household services performed (a) for long hours, (b) in an unhealthy environment, involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads, (c) in dangerous locations, and so on.

The new international standards provide a sound general framework for measuring child labour, within which details such as the choice between the SNA production boundary or the general production boundary, the age limit below which employment should be regarded as child labour, the number of hours of work that determines long hours for children can be specified in light of particular measurement objectives and national circumstances.

Appendix

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by school attendance, 2010 and 2015

	Attending school		Not attending school		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Sex	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
Male	5 425	5 501	114	93	5 539	5 594
Female	5 401	5 505	118	87	5 519	5 592
Population groups	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
Black African	9 054	9 239	190	144	9 244	9 383
Coloured	938	948	35	32	973	980
Indian/Asian	211	208		1	211	209
White	623	611	7	2	629	613
Age groups	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
7-10 years old	3 855	4 150	28	24	3 883	4 174
11-14 years old	4 102	3 911	34	23	4 136	3 934
15-17 years old	2 869	2 945	170	132	3 039	3 077
Education level	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
No schooling	661	569	35	33	696	602
Less than primary completed	6 516	6 586	87	53	6 603	6 640
Primary completed	1 159	1 089	33	31	1 192	1 120
Secondary	2 425	2 722	69	56	2 494	2 778
Secondary completed	42	22	5	3	47	25
Tertiary	2	1			2	1
Other	21	17	3	3	25	19

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 to totals.

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by school attendance, 2010 and 2015 (concluded)

	Attending school		Not attending school		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Province	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
Western Cape	1 017	1 125	29	20	1 046	1 145
Eastern Cape	1 640	1 645	59	36	1 699	1 681
Northern Cape	226	247	6	7	232	255
Free State	568	499	13	12	580	510
KwaZulu-Natal	2 527	2 535	51	28	2 578	2 563
North West	784	781	17	22	801	803
Gauteng	1 740	1 803	23	17	1 763	1 820
Mpumalanga	1 008	987	9	21	1 017	1 008
Limpopo	1 317	1 383	24	17	1 341	1 401
Parent survival	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
Only mother alive	1 486	1 564	43	32	1 529	1 596
Only father alive	365	394	10	14	375	408
Both mother and father alive	8 406	8 258	158	104	8 564	8 363
No parents alive	569	790	21	29	591	819
Presence of parents in the household	10 826	11 006	232	179	11 058	11 185
Only mother household member	4 215	4 041	82	61	4 297	4 102
Only father household member	372	378	6	8	378	386
Both parents household members	3 848	3 816	74	43	3 922	3 859
Both parents not household members	1 822	1 980	49	38	1 870	2 019
Parents not alive	569	790	21	29	591	819
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 391	2 770	70	67	2 461	2 837
Grandparent household member	1 367	1 475	24	25	1 391	1 501
Grandparent not household member	1 024	1 295	46	42	1 070	1 337

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–7 years by activities categories, 2010

	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
	2010								
	Thousand								
Sex	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Male	1 125	55	1 222	3 022	3	48	28	35	5 539
Female	871	32	1 283	3 215	1	48	51	18	5 519
Population groups	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Black African	1 353	76	2 467	5 157	2	64	76	48	9 244
Coloured	219	4	24	690	2	26	2	5	973
Indian/Asian	81	5	7	119	0	0	0	0	211
White	343	3	6	271	1	6	0	0	629
Age groups	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
7-10 years old	1 340	32	547	1 936		5	1	22	3 883
11-14 years old	477	41	1 117	2 468		12	10	12	4 136
15-17 years old	180	15	840	1 834	4	79	68	19	3 039
Education level	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
No schooling	295	4	78	285		6	3	26	696
Less than primary completed	1 411	67	1 503	3 535	2	36	35	15	6 603
Primary completed	98	6	322	734		15	15	2	1 192
Secondary	171	11	598	1 645	2	35	25	7	2 494
Secondary completed	14	0	3	25	0	4	2	0	47
Tertiary	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other	8	0	2	12	0	1	0	3	25

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by activities categories, 2010

	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
	2010								
	Thousand								
Province	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Western Cape	218	3	24	771	1	19	3	6	1 046
Eastern Cape	147	9	770	715		16	32	10	1 699
Northern Cape	51	3	43	129		3	1	1	232
Free State	78	2	39	448		8	2	3	580
KwaZulu-Natal	410	30	911	1 177		16	20	16	2 578
North West	110	2	158	514		9	5	3	801
Gauteng	525	2	38	1 174	1	12	4	6	1 763
Mpumalanga	197	11	96	703		4	3	2	1 017
Limpopo	261	26	424	606	1	9	9	6	1 341
Parent survival	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Only mother alive	160	13	481	832	2	17	16	9	1 529
Only father alive	34	2	124	204		4	5	1	375
Both mother and father alive	1 738	67	1 725	4 876	2	62	52	41	8 564
No parents alive	64	7	175	324		13	6	2	591
Presence of parents in the household	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Only mother household member	704	31	1 081	2 399	2	29	31	20	4 297
Only father household member	58	4	77	233		4	2		378
Both parents household members	953	22	575	2 299	1	33	21	19	3 922
Both parents not household members	218	25	597	982	0	16	19	13	1 870
Parents not alive	64	7	175	324	0	13	6	2	591

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by activities categories, 2010 (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
	2010								
	Thousand								
Among children whose parents are not household members	282	31	772	1 307	0	30	25	15	2 461
Grandparent household member	163	17	466	722	0	6	10	7	1 391
Grandparent not household member	119	14	306	585	0	23	16	7	1 070

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by activities categories, 2015

	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
	2015								
	Thousand								
Sex	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Male	1 190	55	1 162	3 093	4	36	26	27	5 594
Female	1 009	18	1 130	3 349	1	49	21	15	5 592
Population groups	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Black African	1 545	64	2 258	5 373	4	61	42	37	9 383
Coloured	222	6	27	693		22	5	5	980
Indian/Asian	97	0	0	111	1	0	0	0	209
White	335	3	7	266	0	2	0	0	613
Age groups	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
7-10 years old	1 469	38	572	2 071	1	6	2	15	4 174
11-14 years old	517	20	868	2 506		12	4	8	3 934
15-17 years old	214	15	852	1 865	4	67	42	18	3 077
Education level	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
No schooling	274	6	57	232	1	8	1	23	602
Less than primary completed	1 596	48	1 253	3 689	1	24	20	8	6 640
Primary completed	98	4	294	693		13	10	8	1 120
Secondary	223	15	686	1 799	1	37	16	3	2 778
Secondary completed	0	0	1	21	1	2	0	0	25
Tertiary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	9	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	19

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by activities categories, 2015

	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
	2015								
	Thousand								
Province	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Western Cape	280	5	29	811	0	13	2	4	1 145
Eastern Cape	298	13	552	781	0	16	15	5	1 681
Northern Cape	64	4	37	142	0	4	1	2	255
Free State	86	1	12	400	0	6	3	3	510
KwaZulu-Natal	337	21	911	1 266	2	8	9	9	2 563
North West	152	6	125	499	1	11	5	4	803
Gauteng	564		26	1 213		10	1	5	1 820
Mpumalanga	185	5	198	599	1	9	7	4	1 008
Limpopo	234	18	401	731		8	4	5	1 401
Parent survival	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Only mother alive	231	10	447	876	0	13	12	6	1 596
Only father alive	52	4	107	232	1	9	2	2	408
Both mother and father alive	1 818	54	1 480	4 907	3	48	24	30	8 363
No parents alive	99	4	259	428	1	15	9	4	819
Presence of parents in the household	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Only mother household member	739	36	860	2 407	2	26	13	19	4 102
Only father household member	64	5	81	228	1	4	1	2	386
Both parents household members	1 014	15	483	2 304	1	19	11	13	3 859
Both parents not household members	283	13	608	1 075	0	21	13	5	2 019
Parents not alive	99	4	259	428	1	15	9	4	819

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 to totals.

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by activities categories, 2015 (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
	2015								
	Thousand								
Among children whose parents are not household members	382	17	868	1 503	1	36	22	9	2 837
Grandparent household member	209	8	483	775	0	13	9	3	1 501
Grandparent not household member	173	9	385	728	1	23	12	6	1 337

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 to totals.

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities, 2010 and 2015: One week prior to the interview						
	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Sex	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Male	1 309	1 248	4 230	4 346	5 539	5 594
Female	1 367	1 169	4 152	4 423	5 519	5 592
Population groups	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Black African	2 622	2 367	6 622	7 016	9 244	9 383
Coloured	32	38	941	942	973	980
Indian/Asian	12	1	200	208	211	209
White	10	10	620	603	629	613
Age groups	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
7-10 years old	581	612	3 302	3 562	3 883	4 174
11-14 years old	1 168	892	2 968	3 043	4 136	3 934
15-17 years old	927	913	2 112	2 164	3 039	3 077
Education level	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
No schooling	84	66	612	537	696	602
Less than primary completed	1 606	1 322	4 997	5 317	6 603	6 640
Primary completed	343	309	848	811	1 192	1 120
Secondary	636	717	1 858	2 061	2 494	2 778
Secondary completed	4	2	43	23	47	25
Tertiary	0	1	2	0	2	1
Other	2		23	19	25	19
School attendance	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Attending school	2 593	2 365	8 233	8 641	10 826	11 006
Not attending school	83	52	149	127	232	179

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 to totals.

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities: One week prior to the interview 2010 and 2015

	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Province	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Western Cape	32	36	1 014	1 109	1 046	1 145
Eastern Cape	811	580	888	1 100	1 699	1 681
Northern Cape	48	43	184	212	232	255
Free State	43	16	537	495	580	510
KwaZulu-Natal	960	943	1 618	1 621	2 578	2 563
North West	166	137	635	666	801	803
Gauteng	45	27	1 718	1 792	1 763	1 820
Mpumalanga	111	211	906	796	1 017	1 008
Limpopo	460	423	882	978	1 341	1 401
Parent survival	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Only mother alive	511	470	1 018	1 126	1 529	1 596
Only father alive	130	114	244	294	375	408
Both mother and father alive	1 847	1 560	6 717	6 802	8 564	8 363
No parents alive	187	273	404	546	591	819
Presence of parents in the household	2 675	2 417	8 382	8 768	11 058	11 185
Only mother household member	1 146	911	3 151	3 191	4 297	4 102
Only father household member	83	88	295	298	378	386
Both parents household members	619	510	3 304	3 349	3 922	3 859
Both parents not household members	641	635	1 229	1 384	1 870	2 019
Parents not alive	187	273	404	546	591	819
Among children whose parents are not household members	828	907	1 633	1 930	2 461	2 837
Grandparent household member	493	500	898	1 000	1 391	1 501
Grandparent not household member	336	407	734	930	1 070	1 337

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 to totals.

Table 3b: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities in the last 12 months, 2010 and 2015

	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Sex	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Male	1 521	1 493	4 017	4 101	5 539	5 594
Female	1 595	1 389	3 924	4 203	5 519	5 592
Population groups	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Black African	3 031	2 801	6 214	6 582	9 244	9 383
Coloured	48	60	925	920	973	980
Indian/Asian	22	1	189	208	211	209
White	15	19	614	594	629	613
Age groups	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
7-10 years old	664	746	3 219	3 428	3 883	4 174
11-14 years old	1 338	1 043	2 797	2 892	4 136	3 934
15-17 years old	1 114	1 093	1 926	1 984	3 039	3 077
Education level	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
No schooling	93	87	602	515	696	602
Less than primary completed	1 825	1 559	4 779	5 081	6 603	6 640
Primary completed	409	360	782	760	1 192	1 120
Secondary	776	872	1 718	1 907	2 494	2 778
Secondary completed	8	2	39	23	47	25
Tertiary	1	1	1		2	1
Other	4	1	21	18	25	19
School attendance	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Attending school	3 016	2 811	7 810	8 195	10 826	11 006
Not attending school	100	70	132	109	232	179

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 to totals.

Table 3b: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities in the last 12 months, 2010 and 2015

	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Province	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Western Cape	61	51	985	1 094	1 046	1 145
Eastern Cape	872	664	827	1 017	1 699	1 681
Northern Cape	51	57	181	198	232	255
Free State	63	20	518	490	580	510
KwaZulu-Natal	1 053	1 064	1 525	1 499	2 578	2 563
North West	194	168	607	635	801	803
Gauteng	62	41	1 701	1 779	1 763	1 820
Mpumalanga	187	262	830	745	1 017	1 008
Limpopo	572	555	769	846	1 341	1 401
Parent survival	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Only mother alive	577	542	952	1 054	1 529	1 596
Only father alive	146	135	229	273	375	408
Both mother and father alive	2 172	1 878	6 392	6 484	8 564	8 363
No parents alive	222	327	369	492	591	819
Presence of parents in the household	3 116	2 882	7 942	8 304	11 058	11 185
Only mother household member	1 314	1 083	2 983	3 020	4 297	4 102
Only father household member	101	101	277	285	378	386
Both parents household members	742	623	3 180	3 236	3 922	3 859
Both parents not household members	738	747	1 132	1 271	1 870	2 019
Parents not alive	222	327	369	492	591	819
Among children whose parents are not household members	960	1 074	1 501	1 763	2 461	2 837
Grandparent household member	552	580	838	920	1 391	1 501
Grandparent not household member	408	494	663	843	1 070	1 337

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 to totals.

Table 4: Children who left school by involvement in economic activities and reasons for leaving school: One week prior to the interview, 2010 and 2015

	Involved		Not involved		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Reasons for leaving school						
Completed school	1	1	4	1	5	2
Too old	0	0	1	0	1	0
Disabled	1	1	4	2	4	4
Illness	8	8	7	5	15	13
No school/school too far	3	1	3	2	6	2
Cannot afford schooling	6	4	11	5	17	10
Family did not allow schooling	2	0	0	0	2	0
Failed repeatedly	8	6	9	15	17	21
Education not valuable	13	9	21	17	33	26
School not safe	1	0	1	1	2	1
To receive job-related training	0	0	0	0	0	0
To work	2	1	3	1	5	2
To help at home with household tasks	0	0	0	2	1	2
Parents died	1	0	6	2	8	2
To look after siblings	0	1	0	0	0	1
Looking after a sick family member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnant	16	6	18	16	34	22
Looking after children	2	2	1	1	3	3
Expelled	1	2	4	3	6	5
Other	13	6	8	14	20	20
Total	78	50	101	88	180	137

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 to totals.

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: One week prior to the interview , 2010 and 2015

	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand							
Sex	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Male	36	29	1 241	1 193	31	25	1 309	1 248
Female	24	18	1 319	1 139	24	12	1 367	1 169
Population groups	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Black African	41	33	2 527	2 298	54	36	2 622	2 367
Coloured	12	8	18	29	2	1	32	38
Indian/Asian	3	1	9	0	0	0	12	1
White	4	5	6	5	0	0	10	10
Age groups	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
7-10 years old	10	3	561	604	9	6	581	612
11-14 years old	21	11	1 125	865	22	15	1 168	892
15-17 years old	29	33	873	863	25	16	927	913
Education level	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
No schooling	3	1	80	64	1	0	84	66
Less than primary completed	26	16	1 548	1 288	32	18	1 606	1 322
Primary completed	9	8	328	293	6	8	343	309
Secondary	21	20	599	685	16	12	636	717
Secondary completed	1	1	4	1	0	0	4	2
Tertiary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
School attendance	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Attending school	54	38	2 488	2 294	50	32	2 593	2 365
Not attending school	6	9	71	39	5	5	83	52

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 to totals.

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: One week prior to the interview) (concluded) , 2010 and 2015

	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand							
Province	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Western Cape	14	12	18	24	0	1	32	36
Eastern Cape	17	8	778	569	16	3	811	580
Northern Cape	2	1	43	41	2	0	48	43
Free State	1	1	40	13	2	1	43	16
KwaZulu-Natal	8	7	927	922	25	13	960	943
North West	4	3	160	133	2	1	166	137
Gauteng	4	5	41	19	0	3	45	27
Mpumalanga	6	2	104	201	1	8	111	211
Limpopo	4	6	448	410	8	7	460	423
Parent survival	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Only mother alive	9	4	490	453	12	12	511	470
Only father alive	1	3	127	108	2	3	130	114
Both mother and father alive	46	37	1 761	1 504	39	19	1 847	1 560
No parents alive	3	3	181	267	3	3	187	273
Presence of parents in the household	60	47	2 560	2 333	56	37	2 675	2 417
Only mother household member	21	17	1 096	877	29	17	1 146	911
Only father household member	5	5	76	81	2	2	83	88
Both parents household members	24	15	581	490	14	5	619	510
Both parents not household members	7	8	625	617	9	10	641	635
Parents not alive	3	3	181	267	3	3	187	273
Among children whose parents are not household members	11	11	806	884	12	13	828	907
Grandparent household member	5	3	481	493	6	5	493	500
Grandparent not household member	5	8	325	391	5	8	336	407

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 to totals.

Table 6a: Children involved in at least one market activity by industry, 2010 and 2015

	At least one market activity			
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
	2010		2015	
Total	116	100,0	84	100,0
Agriculture	9	7,7	9	10,6
Mining	0	0,0	0	0,0
Manufacturing	5	4,2	6	7,4
Utilities	0	0,0	0	0,0
Construction	6	5,5	3	3,8
Trade	67	58,1	42	49,3
Transport	2	1,5	2	2,1
Finance	1	1,1	2	2,3
Community and social services	11	9,9	7	8,1
Private households	14	12,0	14	16,5

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 6b: Children involved in at least one market activity by industry and hours worked per week, 2010 and 2015

	At least one market activity					
	<14 hours/week		>14 hours/week		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Total	95	66	21	19	116	84
Agriculture	6	5	3	4	9	9
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	4	5	1	1	5	6
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	2	2	2	6	3
Trade	56	36	11	6	67	42
Transport	1	1	1	0	2	2
Finance	1	1		1	1	2
Community and social services	10	3	2	4	11	7
Private households	12	13	2	1	14	14

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 to totals.

Table 7: Children involved in at least one market activity by occupation, 2010 and 2015

	At least one market activity			
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
	2010		2015	
Total	116	100,0	84	100,0
Manager	1	0,5	0	0,0
Professional	1	0,6	0	0,0
Technician	1	1,0	2	2,0
Clerk	1	0,6	1	1,3
Sales and services	21	18,3	10	11,9
Skilled agriculture	5	4,7	3	3,3
Craft and related trade	6	5,5	7	7,8
Plant and machine operator	1	1,0	0	0,6
Elementary	76	65,6	58	68,8
Domestic	3	2,3	4	4,2

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, 2010

	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
	2010											
	Thousand											
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous condition												
Dust	12	48	60	794	1 766	2 560	22	33	56	828	1 848	2 675
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	3	57	60	266	2 294	2 560	0	56	56	269	2 406	2 675
Noisy environment	8	52	60	42	2 518	2 560	7	49	56	57	2 619	2 675
Extreme temperatures or humidity	6	54	60	443	2 116	2 560	8	48	56	457	2 218	2 675
Dangerous tools	2	58	60	186	2 374	2 560	3	52	56	192	2 484	2 675
Work underground	0	60	60	0	2 559	2 560	0	56	56	1	2 675	2 675
Work at heights	1	59	60	7	2 553	2 560	1	55	56	9	2 666	2 675
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	58	60	177	2 383	2 560	2	54	56	181	2 494	2 675
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	60	60	3	2 557	2 560	0	55	56	3	2 672	2 675
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	59	60	13	2 547	2 560	0	56	56	14	2 662	2 675
Work at night	5	55	60	17	2 543	2 560	0	56	56	22	2 654	2 675
Carry heavy loads	8	52	60	211	2 349	2 560	11	45	56	230	2 445	2 675
Operate machinery	1	59	60	1	2 558	2 560	0	56	56	2	2 674	2 675
Other	0	60	60	11	2 549	2 560	0	55	56	12	2 664	2 675
Males												
At least one hazardous condition												
Dust	9	27	36	397	844	1 241	14	17	31	421	888	1 309
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	2	35	36	130	1 111	1 241	0	31	31	132	1 177	1 309
Noisy environment	6	30	36	24	1 217	1 241	6	25	31	37	1 272	1 309
Extreme temperatures or humidity	3	33	36	213	1 028	1 241	4	27	31	221	1 088	1 309
Dangerous tools	1	35	36	83	1 158	1 241	2	29	31	86	1 223	1 309
Work underground	0	36	36	0	1 241	1 241	0	31	31	0	1 309	1 309
Work at heights	0	36	36	4	1 237	1 241	1	31	31	5	1 303	1 309
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	35	36	94	1 147	1 241	2	30	31	97	1 212	1 309
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	36	36	2	1 239	1 241	0	31	31	3	1 306	1 309
Work with explosives/chemicals	0	36	36	6	1 236	1 241	0	31	31	6	1 303	1 309
Work at night	1	35	36	11	1 230	1 241	0	31	31	13	1 296	1 309
Carry heavy loads	5	32	36	108	1 133	1 241	5	26	31	118	1 191	1 309
Operate machinery	0	36	36	0	1 241	1 241	0	31	31	1	1 308	1 309
Other	0	36	36	4	1 237	1 241	0	31	31	4	1 304	1 309

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 to totals.

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex, 2010 (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
	2010											
	Thousand											
Females												
At least one hazardous condition												
Dust	2	22	24	397	922	1 319	8	16	24	407	959	1 367
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	1	22	24	136	1 183	1 319	0	24	24	137	1 229	1 367
Noisy environment	2	22	24	18	1 301	1 319	1	23	24	20	1 346	1 367
Extreme temperatures or humidity	3	21	24	230	1 089	1 319	4	21	24	236	1 130	1 367
Dangerous tools	1	22	24	103	1 216	1 319	2	23	24	106	1 261	1 367
Work underground	0	23	24	0	1 318	1 319	0	24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Work at heights	0	23	24	3	1 316	1 319	0	24	24	4	1 363	1 367
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	23	24	83	1 235	1 319	1	24	24	84	1 282	1 367
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	24	24	0	1 318	1 319	0	24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Work with explosives/chemicals	0	23	24	7	1 311	1 319	0	24	24	7	1 359	1 367
Work at night	3	20	24	5	1 313	1 319	0	24	24	9	1 358	1 367
Carry heavy loads	4	20	24	103	1 216	1 319	6	19	24	112	1 254	1 367
Operate machinery	0	23	24	1	1 318	1 319		24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Other	0	23	24	6	1 312	1 319	0	24	24	7	1 360	1 367

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 to totals.

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex 2015												
	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
	2015											
	Thousand											
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous conditions												
Dust	11	36	47	570	1 762	2 333	10	28	37	591	1 826	2 417
Fumes, fire gas, flames	0	47	47	20	2 312	2 333	0	37	37	21	2 396	2 417
Noisy environment	4	43	47	31	2 302	2 333	3	34	37	38	2 379	2 417
Extreme temperatures or humidity	10	37	47	393	1 939	2 333	10	27	37	414	2 003	2 417
Dangerous tools	3	45	47	112	2 220	2 333	3	34	37	118	2 299	2 417
Work underground	0	47	47	0	2 333	2 333	0	37	37	0	2 417	2 417
Work at a heights	1	46	47	6	2 327	2 333	0	37	37	6	2 410	2 417
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	3	44	47	126	2 206	2 333	6	31	37	135	2 282	2 417
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	47	47	3	2 329	2 333	0	37	37	3	2 414	2 417
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	46	47	0	2 333	2 333	1	36	37	2	2 415	2 417
Work at night	2	45	47	23	2 310	2 333	4	33	37	29	2 387	2 417
Carry heavy loads	3	44	47	100	2 232	2 333	7	30	37	110	2 307	2 417
Operate machinery	3	45	47	4	2 328	2 333	1	37	37	7	2 409	2 417
Other	0	47	47	13	2 320	2 333	0	37	37	13	2 404	2 417
Males												
At least one hazardous conditions												
Dust	10	19	29	300	893	1 193	8	17	25	318	930	1 248
Fumes, fire gas, flames	0	29	29	10	1 183	1 193	0	25	25	10	1 237	1 248
Noisy environment	3	26	29	20	1 173	1 193	2	23	25	25	1 222	1 248
Extreme temperatures or humidity	8	22	29	203	991	1 193	8	17	25	218	1 030	1 248
Dangerous tools	3	27	29	56	1 138	1 193	3	22	25	62	1 186	1 248
Work underground	0	29	29	0	1 193	1 193	0	25	25	0	1 248	1 248
Work at a heights	1	28	29	1	1 192	1 193	0	25	25	2	1 246	1 248
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	29	29	66	1 127	1 193	4	21	25	71	1 176	1 248
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	29	29	3	1 191	1 193	0	25	25	3	1 245	1 248
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	28	29		1 193	1 193	1	24	25	2	1 246	1 248
Work at night	1	29	29	17	1 176	1 193	2	23	25	20	1 228	1 248
Carry heavy loads	3	27	29	53	1 140	1 193	5	20	25	61	1 186	1 248
Operate machinery	3	27	29	2	1 191	1 193	1	24	25	6	1 242	1 248
Other	0	29	29	6	1 188	1 193	0	25	25	6	1 242	1 248

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

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex, 2015(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
	2010											
	Thousand											
Females												
At least one hazardous condition												
Dust	1	17	18	270	869	1 139	2	11	12	273	896	1 169
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	0	18	18	10	1 129	1 139	0	12	12	10	1 159	1 169
Noisy environment	1	17	18	11	1 128	1 139	1	11	12	13	1 156	1 169
Extreme temperatures or humidity	2	15	18	191	948	1 139	3	10	12	195	974	1 169
Dangerous tools	0	18	18	56	1 083	1 139	0	12	12	56	1 113	1 169
Work underground	0	18	18	0	1 139	1 139	0	12	12	0	1 169	1 169
Work at heights	0	18	18	4	1 135	1 139	0	12	12	4	1 165	1 169
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	16	18	60	1 079	1 139	1	11	12	63	1 106	1 169
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	18	18	1	1 138	1 139	0	12	12	1	1 168	1 169
Work with explosives/chemicals	0	18	18	0	1 139	1 139	0	12	12	0	1 169	1 169
Work at night	2	16	18	6	1 133	1 139	2	10	12	9	1 160	1 169
Carry heavy loads	0	18	18	47	1 092	1 139	2	11	12	49	1 120	1 169
Operate machinery	0	18	18	2	1 137	1 139	0	12	12	2	1 167	1 169
Other	0	18	18	7	1 132	1 139	0	12	12	7	1 162	1 169

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 to totals.

Table 9: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months and sex, 2010 and 2015

	Market activity only		Production for own consumption only		Both market and own production		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand							
Injured in the last 12 months								
Yes	5	4	81	72	5	8	91	84
No	119	90	2 764	2 599	131	84	3 014	2 773
Total	124	93	2 844	2 672	137	92	3 105	2 857
Among those that were injured								
Sex								
Male	4	2	33	39	3	6	40	48
Female	1	1	48	33	3	1	51	36
Total	5	4	81	72	5	8	91	84

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 to totals.

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by involvement in household chores, 2010 and 2015						
	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Sex	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Male	4 320	4 318	1 219	1 276	5 539	5 594
Female	4 597	4 549	922	1 042	5 519	5 592
Population groups	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Black African	7 765	7 734	1 480	1 649	9 244	9 383
Coloured	743	746	230	234	973	980
Indian/Asian	126	111	86	98	211	209
White	283	275	346	338	629	613
Age groups	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
7-10 years old	2 490	2 652	1 393	1 523	3 883	4 174
11-14 years old	3 606	3 389	530	545	4 136	3 934
15-17 years old	2 821	2 826	218	251	3 039	3 077
Education level	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
No schooling	371	298	325	304	696	602
Less than primary completed	5 108	4 986	1 495	1 653	6 603	6 640
Primary completed	1 086	1 010	106	110	1 192	1 120
Secondary	2 303	2 537	191	241	2 494	2 778
Secondary completed	33	24	14	1	47	25
Tertiary	2	1	0	0	2	1
Other	14	10	11	9	25	19
School attendance	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Attending school	8 742	8 734	2 084	2 272	10 826	11 006
Not attending school	175	133	57	47	232	179

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 to totals.

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7–17 years by involvement in household chores, 2010 and 2015 (concluded)

	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Province	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Western Cape	817	855	228	290	1 046	1 145
Eastern Cape	1 534	1 364	166	316	1 699	1 681
Northern Cape	177	184	55	70	232	255
Free State	498	421	83	89	580	510
KwaZulu-Natal	2 123	2 194	456	369	2 578	2 563
North West	686	640	115	163	801	803
Gauteng	1 229	1 251	535	569	1 763	1 820
Mpumalanga	806	813	211	194	1 017	1 008
Limpopo	1 048	1 143	294	257	1 341	1 401
Hours worked per week	8 916	8 867	0	0	8 916	8 867
<14 hours/week	8 494	8 542	0	0	8 494	8 542
>13 hours/week	422	325	0	0	422	325
Parent survival	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Only mother alive	1 345	1 348	183	248	1 529	1 596
Only father alive	337	349	37	59	375	408
Both mother and father alive	6 715	6 458	1 849	1 904	8 564	8 363
No parents alive	518	711	72	108	591	819
Presence of parents in the household	8 916	8 867	2 141	2 318	11 058	11 185
Only mother household member	3 540	3 306	757	796	4 297	4 102
Only father household member	316	315	62	71	378	386
Both parents household members	2 927	2 817	995	1 042	3 922	3 859
Both parents not household members	1 615	1 718	256	301	1 870	2 019
Parents not alive	518	711	72	108	591	819
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 133	2 429	328	409	2 461	2 837
Grandparent household member	1 204	1 280	187	220	1 391	1 501
Grandparent not household member	929	1 148	141	188	1 070	1 337

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 to totals.

Table 10b: Involvement in household chores by type and sex, 2010 and 2015						
	Yes		No		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Both sexes						
Cooking	5 254	5 373	5 804	5 812	11 058	11 185
Cleaning, sweeping	6 785	6 750	4 273	4 435	11 058	11 185
Washing clothes	4 697	4 695	6 361	6 490	11 058	11 185
Caring for children	1 272	1 153	9 786	10 033	11 058	11 185
Repairing household equipment	390	279	10 668	10 906	11 058	11 185
Going to shops	7 026	6 721	4 032	4 464	11 058	11 185
Other	123	131	10 935	11 054	11 058	11 185
Male						
Cooking	2 136	2 218	3 403	3 376	5 539	5 594
Cleaning, sweeping	2 989	2 979	2 550	2 614	5 539	5 594
Washing clothes	1 993	2 019	3 546	3 575	5 539	5 594
Caring for children	453	407	5 086	5 187	5 539	5 594
Repairing household equipment	273	194	5 266	5 399	5 539	5 594
Going to shops	3 512	3 369	2 027	2 225	5 539	5 594
Other	66	71	5 473	5 523	5 539	5 594
Female						
Cooking	3 118	3 156	2 402	2 436	5 519	5 592
Cleaning, sweeping	3 796	3 771	1 723	1 820	5 519	5 592
Washing clothes	2 705	2 677	2 815	2 915	5 519	5 592
Caring for children	819	746	4 700	4 846	5 519	5 592
Repairing household equipment	117	85	5 402	5 507	5 519	5 592
Going to shops	3 514	3 352	2 005	2 240	5 519	5 592
Other	57	61	5 462	5 531	5 519	5 592

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 to totals.

Table 11a: Involvement of learners aged 7–17 years in chores at school by sex, population group, age and province, 2010 and 2015

	Engaged in at least one household chore		Not engaged in household chores		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Sex	3 706	3 763	7 352	7 422	11 058	11 185
Male	1 686	1 766	3 853	3 828	5 539	5 594
Female	2 020	1 997	3 499	3 594	5 519	5 592
Population groups	3 706	3 763	7 352	7 422	11 058	11 185
Black African	3 521	3 640	5 723	5 743	9 244	9 383
Coloured	119	75	854	905	973	980
Indian/Asian	9	13	203	196	211	209
White	58	35	571	578	629	613
Age groups	3 706	3 763	7 352	7 422	11 058	11 185
7-10 years old	1 167	1 236	2 715	2 938	3 883	4 174
11-14 years old	1 522	1 478	2 614	2 457	4 136	3 934
15-17 years old	1 017	1 049	2 022	2 027	3 039	3 077
Province	3 706	3 763	7 352	7 422	11 058	11 185
Western Cape	132	89	913	1 056	1 046	1 145
Eastern Cape	629	502	1 071	1 179	1 699	1 681
Northern Cape	53	62	179	193	232	255
Free State	257	256	324	254	580	510
KwaZulu-Natal	975	949	1 603	1 614	2 578	2 563
North West	513	458	288	345	801	803
Gauteng	580	435	1 183	1 384	1 763	1 820
Mpumalanga	223	357	794	651	1 017	1 008
Limpopo	344	654	998	746	1 341	1 401

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 to totals.

Table 11b: Hours worked on chores at school by children aged 7–17 years who are attending school by sex, 2010 and 2015

	2010	Per cent	2015	Per cent
	Thousand			
Both sexes	3 706	100,0	3 763	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	496	13,4	443	11,8
1 hour per week	2 059	55,6	2 151	57,2
2 hours per week	566	15,3	631	16,8
3 to 6 hours per week	509	13,7	503	13,4
7 hours or more per week	76	2,1	35	0,9
Male	1 686	100,0	1 766	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	231	13,7	192	10,9
1 hour per week	938	55,6	992	56,2
2 hours per week	257	15,3	320	18,1
3 to 6 hours per week	225	13,4	247	14,0
7 hours or more per week	35	2,1	15	0,9
Female	2 020	100,0	1 997	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	265	13,1	250	12,5
1 hour per week	1 122	55,5	1 159	58,0
2 hours per week	309	15,3	312	15,6
3 to 6 hours per week	284	14,1	257	12,8
7 hours or more per week	41	2,0	20	1,0

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 to totals.

Table 11c: Involvement of children in chores at school by sex, 2010 and 2015

	Yes		No		Total	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Thousand					
Both sexes						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	3 228	3 266	7 598	7 741	10 826	11 006
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc.	698	635	10 128	10 371	10 826	11 006
Working in school garden	403	227	10 423	10 779	10 826	11 006
Helping teacher with marking	533	497	10 293	10 509	10 826	11 006
Helping teacher at his/her house	36	37	10 790	10 969	10 826	11 006
Other	21	11	10 805	10 995	10 826	11 006
Male						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 439	1 526	3 986	3 975	5 425	5 501
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc.	290	270	5 135	5 231	5 425	5 501
Working in school garden	257	154	5 167	5 347	5 425	5 501
Helping teacher with marking	246	215	5 179	5 286	5 425	5 501
Helping teacher at his/her house	13	13	5 412	5 488	5 425	5 501
Other	13	8	5 412	5 494	5 425	5 501
Females						
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 789	1 739	3 612	3 766	5 401	5 505
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc.	408	365	4 994	5 140	5 401	5 505
Working in school garden	146	73	5 256	5 432	5 401	5 505
Helping teacher with marking	287	282	5 114	5 223	5 401	5 505
Helping teacher at his/her house	24	24	5 378	5 481	5 401	5 505
Other	9	4	5 393	5 501	5 401	5 505

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 to totals.

Table 12a: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group, 2010 and 2015						
	2010			2015		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	Thousand					
Both sexes	779	10 279	11 058	577	10 608	11 185
Female	409	5 110	5 519	281	5 310	5 592
Male	370	5 169	5 539	296	5 298	5 594
All population groups	779	10 279	11 058	577	10 608	11 185
Black/ African	737	8507	9 244	550	8833	9 383
Coloured	25	948	973	16	964	980
Indian/ Asian	9	203	211	1	208	209
White	8	621	629	10	604	613
Age	779	10 279	11 058	577	10 608	11 185
7-9 yrs	127	2 745	2 871	83	2 971	3 054
10-15 yrs	458	5 753	6 211	316	5 794	6 110
16-17 yrs	194	1 782	1 976	178	1 843	2 021

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 to totals.

Table 12b: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area, 2010 and 2015								
	2010				2015			
	Child labour							
	Yes	No	Total	Per cent	Yes	No	Total	Per cent
	Thousand				Thousand			
South Africa	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2
Western Cape	27	1 019	1 046	2,6	17	1 128	1 145	1,5
Eastern Cape	258	1 441	1 699	15,2	80	1 601	1 681	4,8
Northern Cape	6	225	232	2,6	3	252	255	1,2
Free State	17	563	580	3,0	7	503	510	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	333	2 246	2 578	12,9	257	2 307	2 563	10,0
North West	23	778	801	2,9	12	791	803	1,5
Gauteng	31	1 733	1 763	1,7	27	1 792	1 820	1,5
Mpumalanga	46	971	1 017	4,5	74	933	1 008	7,4
Limpopo	38	1 303	1 341	2,8	100	1 301	1 401	7,1
Geographical area	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2
Urban	193	5 645	5 838	3,3	117	5 900	6 017	2,0
Non-urban	586	4 634	5 220	11,2	460	4 708	5 168	8,9

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 to totals.