Vulnerable Groups Series I:

The Social Profile of Youth, 2009–2014

Statistics South Africa

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of the Youth, 2009-2014

Statistics South Africa

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Report No. 03-19-01

Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of the Youth, 2009-2014 / Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data
Vulnerable Groups Series I: The Social Profile of the Youth, 2009-2014 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2016

Report Nr: 03-19-01
84 pp

ISBN: 978-0-621-44433-9

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Foreword

For over a decade, Census figures have shown that South Africa has been experiencing a youth bulge. As young adults enter the working age, there is a potential to fully engage them in productive activities. However, when young people cannot find employment; when they cannot earn a living, this youth bulge becomes a demographic time bomb, as large masses of frustrated youth become a product of social and economic uncertainty.

The present report reveals that the youth population grew from 18,5 million to 19,6 million between 2009 and 2014, and constitutes around 36% to the total population. Even though the number of youth increased faster than the general population in most provinces, their overall national growth rate was lower than that of the population as a whole. This was mainly due to lower population growth amongst youth in the most populous provinces, namely Western Cape and Gauteng. This is important, as not only do they represent the future, but also the demographic dividend, as a well-educated and healthy youth population could potentially propel the economy and the country onto a new growth trajectory. However, the question needs to be asked: where are we now? The purpose of this report is to provide a general picture of a wide spectrum of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the youth. As you will see, the analyses in this report highlight areas of success, as well as challenges that perhaps require different and/or more effective interventions. As is the case in the population as a whole, urbanisation and migration have resulted in an influx of young people into provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape, North West and Mpumalanga (Chapter 3). The report therefore recommends that, in order to better meet the needs of youth based in rural areas, youth-related policy development and implementation should form part of rural development interventions.

Of particular interest in the report are issues relating to employment, crime, health and poverty. In terms of the participation of youth in the labour market, the high rates of youth unemployment and its challenges, which are largely structural by nature, are cause for concern in relation to the well-being of youth and the general economic growth in the country. Efforts to tackle the scourge of youth unemployment therefore have to address structural factors relating to education and skills development. For example, Chapter 5 will show that the share of unemployed young people with less than matric remained unchanged at 57% over the last five years of reporting (2009 to 2014). Also, of the 3,7 million unemployed youth in 2014, only 1,6 million (or 48,3%) had worked before. This represents a decline of less than 1 percentage point (0,8) compared to five years earlier. Internship and entrepreneurship are some of the policy measures geared to decrease youth unemployment and increase skills development. However, the study found a decline of 2,7 percentage points in the total share of South African young entrepreneurs between 2009 and 2014. This was driven mostly by a larger decrease in female entrepreneurs than in male entrepreneurs (down by 6,2 percentage points). These trends will be detrimental to the potential growth of the workforce of this country.

As far as social factors of crime and health are concerned, particular attention has to be given to issues involving youth and crime. This report found in Chapter 6 that youth were persistently more likely than adults to be victims and/or perpetrators of assault, robbery and theft of property. On the other hand, the causes of death pertaining to youth (Chapter 7), demonstrate that while the percentages of youth deaths during 2008 and 2013 were less than those observed for the total population, an unacceptably high percentage of young people died from ‘certain infectious and parasitic diseases’ (mostly females) as well as ‘external causes of morbidity and mortality’ (mostly males).

On the positive side, however, this report will also show that:

- the share of the unemployed youth decreased between 2009 and 2014;
- the percentage of youth-headed households declined slightly between the same years of reporting; and
- household expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco accounted for less than 2 per cent of total annual household expenditure among youth-headed households.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Youth in South Africa contribute around 36% to the total population. The country is, however, in the midst of challenging times. Over the last decade, young persons between the ages of 15–34 made up approximately 70% of total unemployment. Additionally, the NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) rate for youth has also remained at around 30% since 2012, with the highest rate recorded at 33,5% in 2013. Quality of education is another challenge as highlighted in the 2015 Gender Series Volume II report (Stats SA, 2015)[1]. The challenges that are facing the South African youth as mentioned above could lead to far-reaching, over-arching socio-economic consequences for young people; putting them at a higher risk of falling into poverty, criminal behaviour, ill health and drug use (Barron, 2014; Hammarstrom, 1994)[2]. Unless ameliorated through effective policy implementation, the current youth situation may lead to long-term detrimental impacts on the general economic, social and physiological well-being amongst our young members of society.

Notwithstanding the challenges facing the young people of today, notable progress in the areas of access to education and skills development have been achieved. This was clearly outlined in the above-mentioned gender publication (Stats SA, 2015). Successes around making education and training are largely as a result of policies around the introduction of free basic education and with the establishment of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges, which has seen an overwhelming increase of young people in tertiary education. Access to free primary health care is another success story, with more young people accessing free primary health care services. However, much remains to be done in terms of reducing the number of youth dying from infectious and parasitic diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), influenza and pneumonia. The number of youth dying from external causes of morbidity and mortality is also of concern (Chapter 7 provides more details).

The 2016 Vulnerable Groups Series I report is the first in its series and focuses on the socio-economic and demographic profile of the youth. It offers a broad understanding of the situation of young people in South Africa by analysing data that highlights some of the concerns, challenges and successes experienced by the youth.

[1] Stats SA, 2015. Gender Series Volume II: Education, 2004–2014

[2] Barron, S. W. 2003. Self-control, social consequences and criminal behaviour: Street youth and the general theory of crime *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 40 (4), pp 403-425
Hammarstrom, A. 1994. Health consequences of youth unemployment, Public health,108 (6), pp 403–412

Legislation and policy frameworks

The situation of youth in this country exists against a backdrop of a strong legal framework in terms of policies and legislation put in place to improve the circumstances for youth in the country.

African Youth Charter, 2006: Is aligned with international agreements and declarations on youth development and flags the sacrifices that youth have made to the liberation and promotion of democratic processes on the continent.

Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003: Mandates all spheres of government and the private sector to promote the constitutional right to equality, increase broad-based and effective participation of black people in the economy, increase employment and promote more equitable income distribution.

Children's Act, 2005: To give effect to certain rights of children as contained in the Constitution; to set out principles relating to the care and protection of children.

Commonwealth Youth Charter, 2005: Provides the parameters within which youth policies in all Commonwealth countries can be developed.

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996: This is the supreme law of the country entrenching specific rights, responsibilities and principles that everybody must uphold. It lays the foundation for youth economic empowerment.

Correctional Services Second Amendment Act, 1996: Regulates the transformation of the Department of Correctional Services into a non-military institution.

Draft National Disability Policy Framework, 2008: Central to developmental local government is a commitment to work with disadvantaged groups to find sustainable solutions to their social, economic and material challenges, and improve the quality of their lives. This includes people with disabilities.

Industrial Policy Action Plan: This is a plan based on the need for sustainable, long-term development that is underpinned by higher growth, exports and labour-intensive, value-adding economic activity in the production sectors, led by manufacturing.

National Development Plan: A long-term South African development plan, developed by the National Planning Commission in collaboration and consultation with South Africans from all walks of life.

National Youth Commission Act, 1996: Provide for the establishment, constitution objects and functions of a National Youth Commission; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008: Aimed at creating and promoting coordination in youth development matters; to provide for the objects and functions of the Agency; to provide for the manner in which it is to be managed and governed; to provide for the regulation of its staff matters and financial affairs.

National Youth Development Policy Framework, 2000–2007: Was designed to accelerate the mainstreaming of youth development as an integral part of the transformation agenda of the democratically elected Government of South Africa.

National Youth Policy, 2009–2014: Promotes integration of delivery mechanisms through the establishment of the NYDA. The policy is an essential planning tool guiding the country on its approach to youth development. In this policy document are inherent commitments by government; young South Africans; and society at large on interventions and services that would have to be rolled out to ensure effective and efficient mainstreaming of our youth development in the socio-economic mainstream.

New Growth Path, 2011: Economic growth path aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity. This framework reflects government's commitment to prioritising employment creation in all economic policies.

White Paper on Families, 2013: The family in South Africa was under threat and many were unable to play its critical roles of socialisation, nurturing, care and protection of family members effectively, due to various factors. These challenges contributed to family disintegration and vulnerability, hence the development of the White Paper to try and address this.

White Paper for Social Welfare, 1997: This white paper describes the principles, guidelines, recommendations, proposed policies and programmes for developmental social welfare in South Africa.

White Paper on Special Needs Education, 2001: It outlines what an inclusive education and training system is, and how we intend to build it. It provides the framework for establishing such an education and training system, details a funding strategy, and lists the key steps to be taken in establishing an inclusive education and training system for South Africa.

World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 1995: The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people. It contains proposals for action, aiming at fostering conditions and mechanisms to promote improved well-being and livelihoods among young people.

Youth Employment Accord, 2013: The Accord sets out the joint commitment to prioritise youth employment and skills development. The Accord is one in a series of social pacts that are intended to help achieve the New Growth Path goal of five million new jobs by 2020.

Skills Accord, 2011: The purpose of the skills accord is to empower South Africans to implement the wide-ranging commitments that are contained in the Accord and mobilise the private sector, organised labour, communities and government in a strong partnership to expand skills in the country as a platform for creating five million new jobs by 2020.

Objective of the report

The purpose of this report is to provide analysis relating to the socio-economic and demographic profile of the youth in South Africa using secondary data from Stats SA. The general analysis in the report covers socio-economic and demographic trends of the youth over a five-year period (i.e. 2009 and 2014). Chapter 1 is introductory and briefly provides context to the socio-economic profile of the youth. Moreover, this chapter seeks to establish the rationale for producing the report by providing a background to the policy framework for the report. The rest of the report focusses on covering various socio-economic and demographic proofing of the youth through different chapters.

Data sources

Stats SA data sources

The current report focuses mainly on presenting data comparing the years 2009 and 2014. However, where data representing the years 2009 and 2014 were not available, the oldest and the most recent survey data available were used. For example, analyses using causes of morbidity and mortality data amongst youth in Chapter 6 primarily focuses on comparisons between the years 2008 and 2013.

The main sources of statistics on household, demographic and labour statistics that will be used in this study are Census 2001 and Census 2011, the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q4: 2009 and Q4: 2014, and the General Household Survey (GHS) 2009 and 2014. The other sources of data used for analysis in this report are the Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2011/12 and 2013/14, 2010 Time Use Survey as well as administrative data from the Department of Home Affairs which was used for the analysis of causes of morbidity and mortality. The census data attempted to cover all households, and were weighted to adjust for the under-count. QLFS, GHS, Time Use Survey and VOCS household surveys each cover approximately 30 000 households that are representative of all nine provinces. Data from all of the four above-mentioned Stats SA surveys are weighted so as to make the results representative of the overall population of the country. Most of the analysis covers comparisons over a 5-year period.

External data sources

One of the major challenges of measuring policy monitoring and implementation progress is the lack of data. Even as the official supplier of statistics in South Africa, Stats SA cannot produce all data required to measure gender-related indicators. Administrative sources of data were therefore also used for data analysis in this report. The main advantage of using administrative sources of data is that information on administrative unit records is available in the form of registers that facilitate extraction of primary data. Another advantage is that, since administrative data is collected usually invoking some statutory or regulatory authority vested with the government organisation, the coverage of data is sometimes better than those derived through sample surveys. Chapter 7 of this report therefore used annual data on the causes of death captured by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), and processed and published by Stats SA.

The use of multiple sources of data (administrative, survey, census) therefore creates an opportunity for Stats SA and stakeholders to expand the much-required information base on statistics relating to youth.

Definitions

- **Gender Parity Ratio (GPR):** Is calculated as the percentage/number of females divided by the percentage/number of males with a particular characteristic. Although these ratios are usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females, the ratios can also be generally applied to calculate gender disparities or gaps on different socio-economic indicators (Koronkiewicz, 2008[3]).

- **Youth:** Generally the youth in this report are defined as persons between the ages 15–34 years. This age group is sometimes disaggregated further to distinguish between younger (15–24) or older (25–34 years) youth.

- **Adults:** Persons aged 35–64 years.

- **Graduates:** Individuals who have completed a university degree.

- **Geo-type:** Census 2011 definitions for urban and rural have been applied. According to Stats SA, an urban area is defined as a continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas.
    - An **urban area** is one which was proclaimed or classified as such (i.e. in an urban municipality under the old demarcation), or classified as such during census demarcation by Stats SA, based on its observation of aerial photographs or on other information.
    - A **rural area** is defined as any area that is not classified as urban. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and rural formal areas.

- **Head of the household:** There are many debates on what constitutes the term '**household head**'. Arguments and discussions around the definition usually deal with the subjective assumptions carried by its interpretation, its implication and influence in socially constructed gender roles (Hedman et al., 1996[4]; Rosenhouse, 1989[5]). Taking into account arguments for and against, Stats SA loosely defines the **head of the household** as the person (male or female) who assumes responsibility for the household. This person can be the chief economic provider, the chief decision-maker or the person designated by other members as the head. Survey officers are instructed to record this person as person '01', in the first column of the questionnaire during data collection. However, given that the definition used for households is based on the four-by-four rule[6], some individuals, especially migrant workers, who may be considered the head of the household by the household, are often excluded from the data as a result of their limited presence within the household. In those cases the acting household head from the household perspective is indicated in the dataset as the household head.

- **Internal migration:** Mostert et al. (1998:168)[7] defines internal migration as the movement between various provinces, regions and cities as well as the movement from rural to urban areas and vice versa. Internal migration refers to a process of crossing boundaries but within the country. A person who leaves an administrative area to live in another administrative area within the same

[3] Koronkiewicz, M. 2008. Gender Parity Index, UNESCO, Bangkok.
[4] Hedman, B., Perucci, F. and Sundstrom, P. 1996. Engendering Statistics: A Tool for Change. Statistics Sweden: Orebro.
[5] Rosenhouse, S. 1989. Identifying the Poor: Is 'Headship' a Useful Concept? LSMS Working Paper No 58, World Bank, Washington DC.
[6] The person should have been present in the household for at least four nights per week for the past four weeks.
[7] Mostert WP, Hofmeyer BE, Oosthuizen JS and Van Zyl JA (1998), Demography: Texbook for the South African student, Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council, 168

country is regarded as an out-migrant in the administrative area of origin and is regarded as an in-migrant in the administrative area of destination.

- **Gross and net migration:** According to Edmonston and Michalowski (2004)[8], gross migration is the absolute sum of immigration and emigration experienced by a country. Gross internal migration is the absolute sum of in-migration and out-migration. Net migration is the difference between the two flows. The level of gross migration is always greater than the level of net migration (it can never be less) because of the tendency for counter streams of returning migrants to develop.

- **Labour market:** Economic activities are those that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. There are two types of economic activities, namely:
    - (1) Market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and
    - (2) Non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household, e.g. subsistence farming).
- The **labour force:** Comprises all persons who are employed plus all persons who are unemployed.
- **Labour force participation rate:** The proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed.
- **Employed persons:** Those aged 15–64 years who, during the reference week, did any work for at least one hour, or had a job or business but were not at work (temporarily absent).
- **Employment-to-population ratio (labour absorption rate):** The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.
- **Not economically active:** Persons aged 15–64 years who are neither employed nor unemployed in the reference week.
- **Unemployment rate:** The proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.
- **Discouraged job-seeker:** A person who was not employed during the reference period, wanted to work, was available to work/start a business but did not take active steps to find work during the last four weeks, provided that the main reason given for not seeking work was any of the following: No jobs available in the area; Unable to find work requiring his/her skills; Lost hope of finding any kind of work.
- **Causes of death** are all those diseases, morbid conditions, or injuries that either resulted in or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries.
- **Poverty line:** This is a monetary threshold which allows for reporting on the levels of poverty. A person falling below the poverty line is said to be living in poverty.

Layout of the remainder of the report

As previously discussed, **Chapter 1** of the report is introductory and provides the background and objective to the report.

[8] Edmonton B. & M. Michalowski (2004) International Migration, [in:] J. S. Siegel & D. A. Swanson (eds) The methods and materials of demography. Elsevier Academic Press; 455-492

Chapter 2 contextualises figures reported in the rest of the publication by detailing the country's demographic profile and changes over the period 2009 to 2014 with a focus on the youth.

Chapter 3 explores issues around migration and youth. Migration involves the movement of individuals over time and the changes of individuals' place of residence.

The analysis in **Chapter 4** deals with household characteristics. This chapter provides information about the number of youth-headed households; characteristics of the household heads; household composition as well as generational household types.

Chapter 5 of this report focuses on economic contribution. This chapter explores the participation of youth in the labour market. Data analysed in this chapter include the analysis of trends in employment and unemployment that are assessed and disaggregated by sex, age and geographic location.

Chapter 6 uses data from Stats SA's Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) collected in 2011/12 and 2013/14 to examine experiences of various types of crimes amongst youth. The types of crimes analysed in this part of the report include assault, robbery and property theft.

Chapter 7 looks at trends in causes of death amongst youth between the years 2008 and 2013. Data sources used in this chapter include the data from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) which is processed and published by Stats SA, as well as data from the General Household Survey.

Chapter 8 is divided into two parts; the first part ascertains living conditions amongst youth in terms of housing and accommodation. Section 1 looks at different types of dwellings that young people reside in as well as issues relating to overcrowding. Section 2 on the other hand takes a closer look at youth and poverty by analysing data around access to food and household income levels.

Chapter 9 concludes the report by summarising some of the main highlight discussions from the publication.

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHY

This section looks at the analysis of the country's demographic changes over the period 2009 to 2014, focusing on youth (15 to 34 years). Demographic changes provide fundamental information pertaining to population growth , various measures of population distribution and the arrangement of the population according to variables such age, population group, sex, disability status and geography type. For the purpose of this report, the analysis of the youth population will be done in relation to the general population as this will provide contextual relevancy to the interpretation of data. This component of the report used internal data sources namely, the General Household Survey (2009 and 2014) and Census 2011.

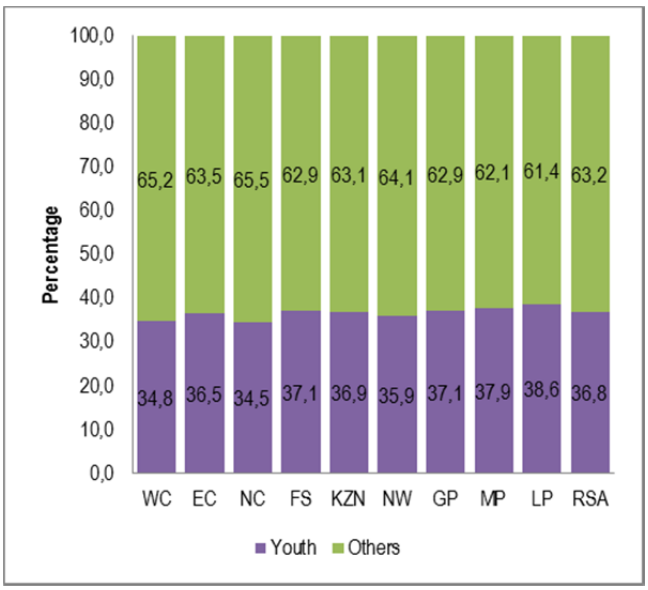
Table 2.1: Distribution of SA and youth population (15–34 years) by province, 2009 and 2014

Province	2009 N ('000)		2014 N ('000)		Exponential growth	
	SA population	Youth population	SA population	Youth population	SA population	Youth population
Western Cape	5 573	1 936	6 130	2 078	9,5	7,0
Eastern Cape	6 490	2 370	6 655	2 478	2,5	4,5
Northern Cape	1 123	387	1 172	411	4,2	5,9
Free State	2 737	1 015	2 757	1 030	0,7	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	10 022	3 698	10 571	3 913	5,3	5,6
North West	3 401	1 222	3 649	1 302	7,0	6,4
Gauteng	11 693	4 333	12 996	4 585	10,6	5,7
Mpumalanga	3 917	1 483	4 181	1 598	6,5	7,5
Limpopo	5 262	2 031	5 585	2 188	6,0	7,5
SA	**50 222**	**18 478**	**53 701**	**19 586**	**6,7**	**5,8**

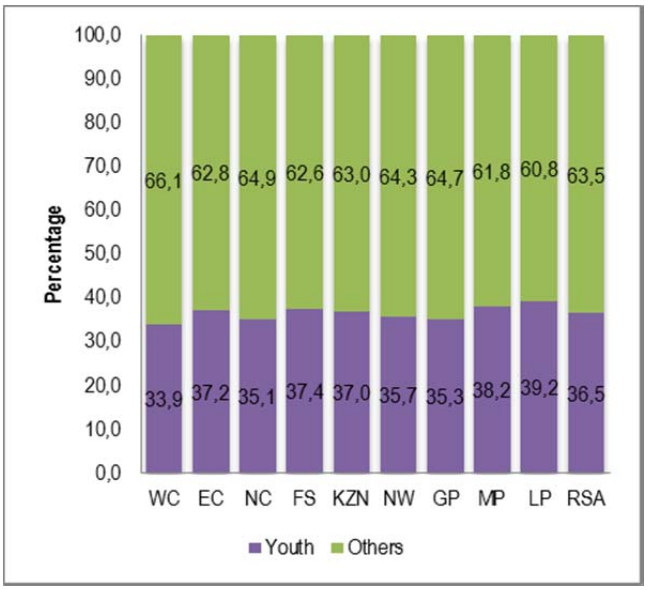
Source: GHS 2009, 2014
****Population growth was calculated using an expanded growth curve model**

The table above shows the percentage growth of the youth population between 2009 and 2014 in relation to the country's overall population. In general, all South African provinces experienced positive growth for both the general and youth population. However, the youth population observed a higher percentage growth than that of the general population in most provinces except Western Cape, Gauteng and North West provinces. Consequently, this resulted in a lower percentage growth observed among the youth population (5.8%) compared to that found for the general population (6,7%).

Figure 2.1: Percentage distribution of youth by province, 2009 and 2014



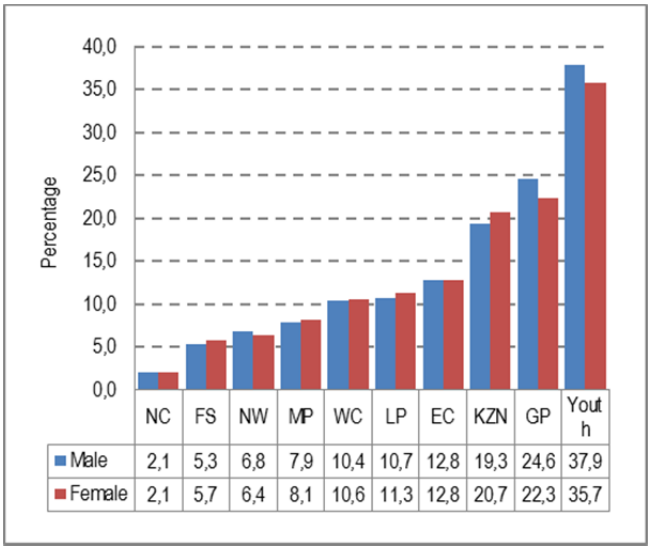
Source: GHS 2009



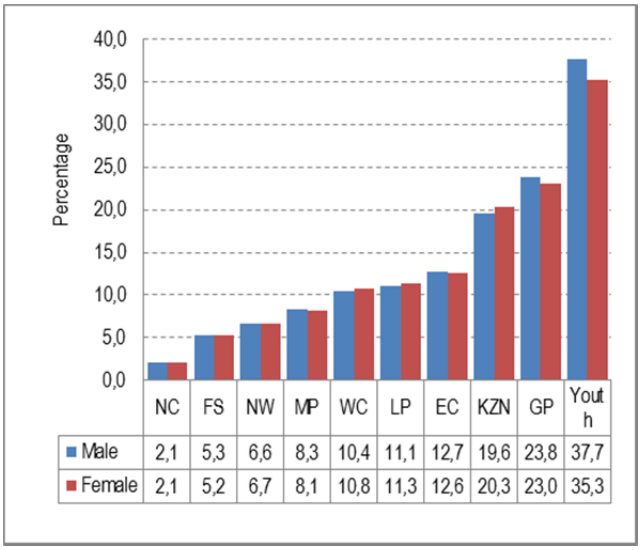
Source: GHS 2014

Figure 2.1 above shows the distribution of the youth population within each province in 2009 and 2014. Between 2009 and 2014, the South African youth population decreased slightly from 36,8% to 36,5%. The drop in the youth population was mostly driven by decreases observed amongst the share of youth in provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape and North West, which declined by 1,8, 0,9 and 0,2 percentage points respectively.

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of youth population by province and sex, 2009 and 2014



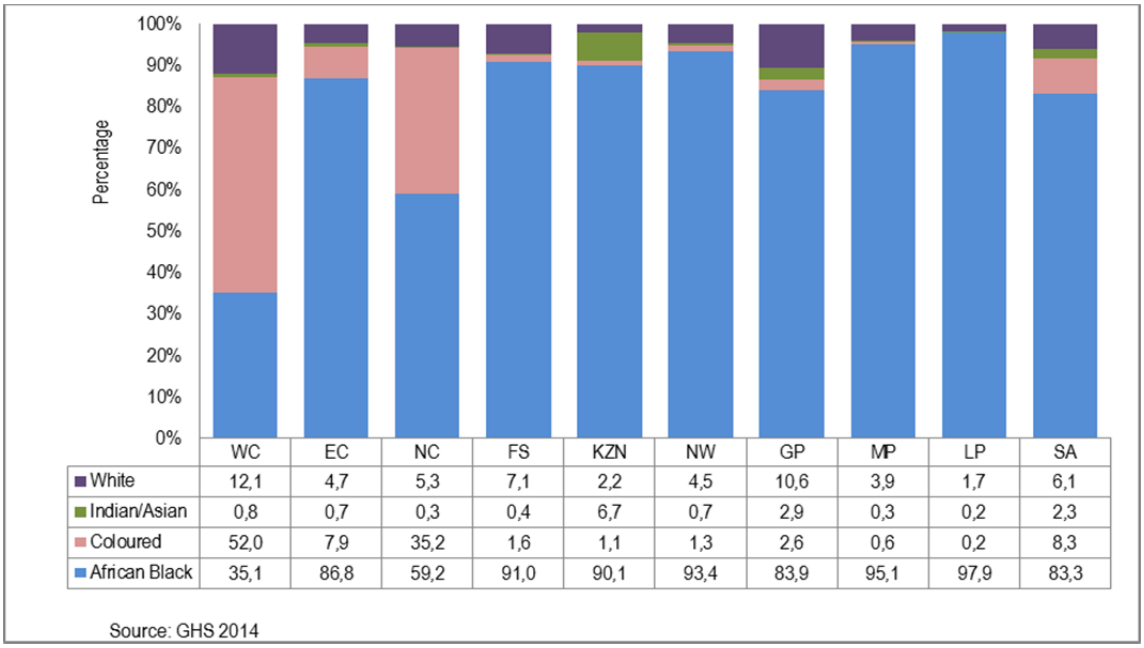
Source: GHS 2009



Source: GHS 2014

Figure 2.2 illustrates the percentage distribution of the youth population by province and sex in 2009 and 2014. In 2014, the youth population declined slightly for both sexes (i.e. dropped by 0,4 and 0,2 percentage points for females and males respectively). The analysis also reveals that nationally, for both years of reporting, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape provinces had higher proportions of youth.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of youth (15–34) by province and population group, 2014



	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
White	12,1	4,7	5,3	7,1	2,2	4,5	10,6	3,9	1,7	6,1
Indian/Asian	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,4	6,7	0,7	2,9	0,3	0,2	2,3
Coloured	52,0	7,9	35,2	1,6	1,1	1,3	2,6	0,6	0,2	8,3
African Black	35,1	86,8	59,2	91,0	90,1	93,4	83,9	95,1	97,9	83,3

Figure 2.3 depicts the distribution of youth by different population categories. In 2014, the youth population accounted for 19,5 million individuals, with black Africans (83,3%) being the dominant population group. The predominance of black Africans was observed across all provinces, except in Western Cape where the coloured population group was in the majority at 52,0%. The population spread of young people is in line with the population dynamics observed in the general population.

Table 2.2: Youth population by age group, geographic type and sex, 2009 and 2014

		2009					
	Geo	Male		Female		Both	
Age group	Type	N('000)	Per cent	N('000)	Per cent	N('000)	Per cent
15–24	Urban	2 789	56,5	2 770	56,5	5 559	56,5
	Rural	2 145	43,5	2 133	43,5	4 278	43,5
	Total	**4 934**	**100,0**	**4 903**	**100,0**	**9 837**	**100,0**
25–34	Urban	2 977	69,1	2 857	66,0	5 834	67,5
	Rural	1 332	30,9	1 474	34,0	2 806	32,5
	Total	**4 309**	**100,0**	**4 331**	**100,0**	**8 640**	**100,0**
15–34	Urban	5 766	62,4	5 627	60,9	11 393	61,7
(youth population)	Rural	3 477	37,6	3 608	39,1	7 085	38,3
	Total	**9 243**	**100,0**	**9 235**	**100,0**	**18 478**	**100,0**
		2014					
15–24	Urban	3 046	59,1	3 044	59,6	6 090	59,4
	Rural	2 107	40,9	2 062	40,4	4 169	40,6
	Total	**5 153**	**100,0**	**5 106**	**100,0**	**10 260**	**100,0**
25–34	Urban	3 277	69,4	3 135	68,1	6 413	68,8
	Rural	1 446	30,6	1 466	31,9	2 912	31,2
	Total	**4 724**	**100,0**	**4 601**	**100,0**	**9 325**	**100,0**
15–34	Urban	6 323	64,0	6 180	63,7	12 503	63,8
(youth population)	Rural	3 553	36,0	3 528	36,3	7 082	36,2
	Total	**9 877**	**100,0**	**9 708**	**100,0**	**19 586**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2009, GHS 2014

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the youth population profiled by age categories, geographic type and sex. In 2009, little differences relating to geographic settlement type existed amongst younger youth (15 to 24 years) by sex. However, in 2014, an increase of 2,6 percentage points among males and 3,1 percentage points among females aged 15 to 24 years was observed for those settling in urban areas when 2009 and 2014 were compared. Between 2009 and 2014, older youth (25 to 34 years) amongst both sexes were more likely to live in urban areas relative to their younger counterparts. Youth from this category observed increases of about 0,3 of a percentage point amongst males and 2,1 percentage points amongst females who had moved to urban areas. These results indicate a larger shift of females moving from rural areas to urban areas amongst both age categories.

Also, between 2009 and 2014, figures revealed that there has been a steady decline across both age groups (and amongst both sexes) who resided in rural areas. It is worth noting that in general, youth prefer to reside in urban areas rather than rural areas due to perceptions that socio-economic conditions are better in urban areas.

Table 2:3: Youth population by population group and age group, 2009 and 2014

	2009					2014				
	15–24		25–34		Youth Population (15–34)	15–24		25–34		Youth population (15–34)
Population group	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	'000
Black African	8 147	82,8	7 060	81,7	15 208	8 552	83,4	7 760	83,2	16 313
Coloured	819	8,3	762	8,8	1 581	877	8,6	749	8,0	1 627
Indian/Asian	217	2,2	226	2,6	443	210	2,1	241	2,6	452
White	653	6,6	592	6,9	1 245	618	6,0	574	6,2	1 193
Total	**9 837**	**19,6**	**8 640**	**17,2**	**18 478**	**10 260**	**19,1**	**9 325**	**17,4**	**19 586**

Source: GHS 2009, GHS 2014

*** The South African population was used as a divisor for the total percentages of youth age categories.**

Table 2.3 illustrates the percentage distribution of the youth population by population group and age groups. Between 2009 and 2014, younger youth 15 to 24 years had a much greater population size relative to the youth aged 25 to 34 years, although the total percentage of younger youth declined by half a percentage point (from 19,6 % to 19,1%).

The black African population group continued to be in the majority among both age categories. It is also the only population group that showed consistent growth over the five-year reporting period. Coloureds observed an increase of 0,3 percentage points for youth aged 15 to 24 years while youth aged 25 to 34 years contracted by 0,8 percentage points. Younger youth declined by 0,1 of a percentage point for Indians/Asians while those aged 25 to 34 years remained static. The white youth population contracted by 0,6 of a percentage point for age group 15 to 24 years and 0,7 of a percentage point for those aged 25 to 34 years. The findings revealed that the white youth population diminished steadily over the five-year reporting period.

Figure 2.4: Exponential growth of youth population among population groups, 2009 and 2014

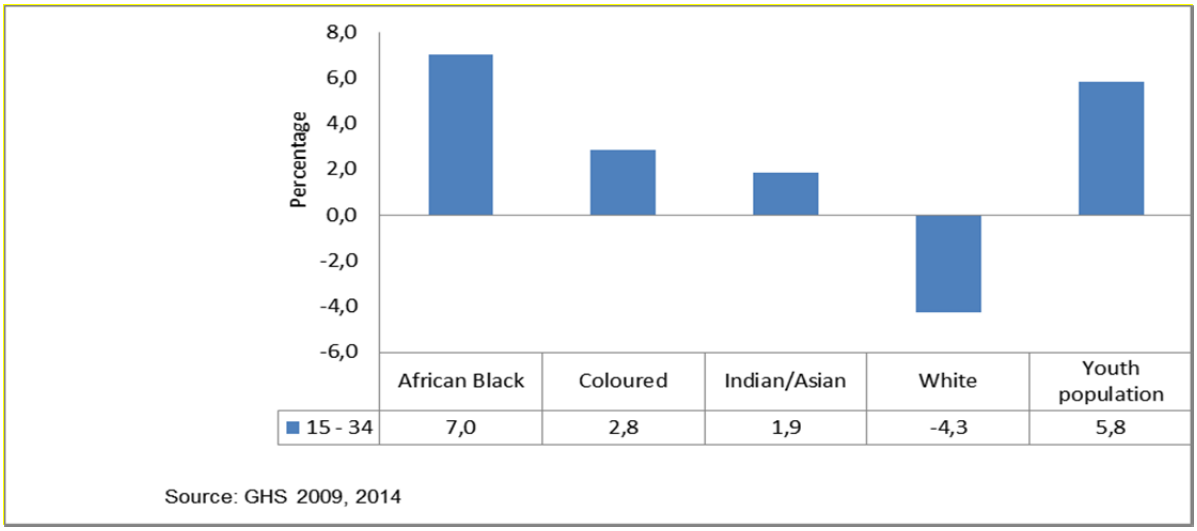


Figure 2.4 depicts the percentage growth of the youth population among different population categories. Between 2009 and 2014, the South African youth population grew by 5.8%. The black African population group recorded the biggest increase (by 7,0%) and contributed the highest on the youth bulge observed in the country over the five-year period. A negative growth was recorded among the white population (declined by 4,3%). This can be attributed to emigration and/or low levels of fertility amongst the white population group.

Figure 2.5: Exponential growth of youth population among population groups by age group, 2009 and 2014

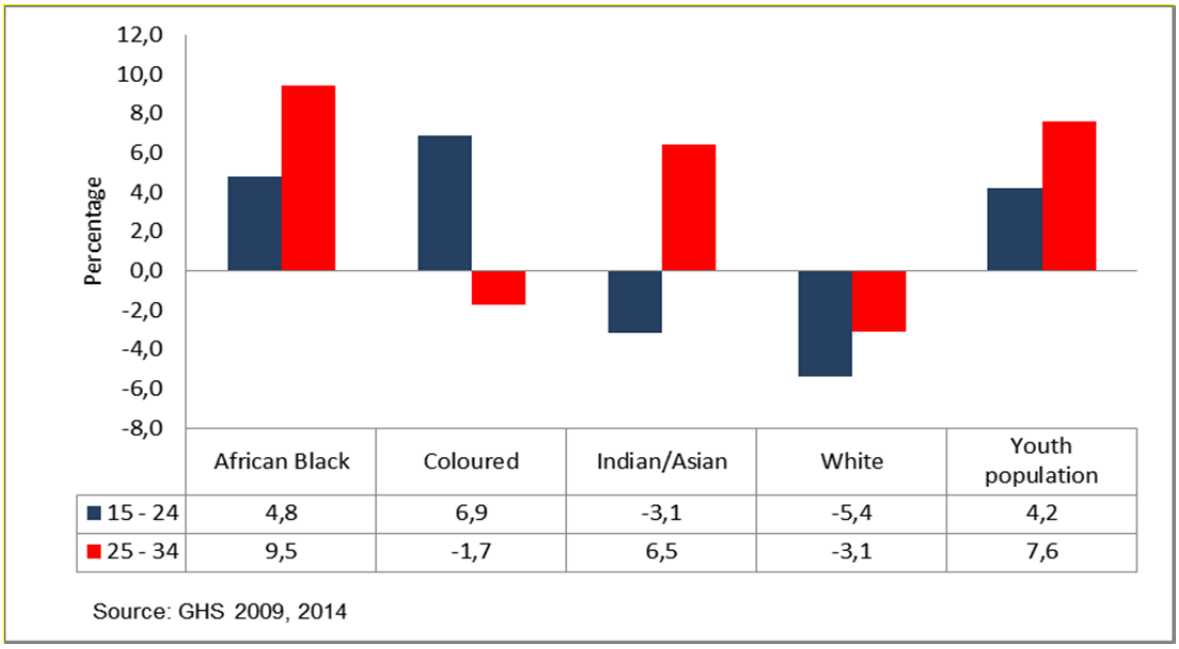


Figure 2.5 depicts the percentage growth of the youth population among different population groups by age categories. Between 2009 and 2014, the South African youth population for age group 15 to 24 years grew by less than 5 per cent (4,2%), whereas the growth observed for the age group 25 to 34 years was 7,6%.

Black Africans showed consistent growth amongst both age categories, although the percentage growth observed among those aged 25 to 34 years was almost double that of their younger counterparts. The population of coloured youth aged 15 to 24 years grew by over 6 per cent (6,9%) while those in the age category 25 to 34 years contracted by 1,7%. Similarly, the younger Indian/Asian population group (15–24 years) also recorded negative growth, while that observed among their older counterparts (25 to 34 years) increased by more than 6 per cent (6,5%). White youth population exhibited negative growth for both age group categories.

Table 2.4: Youth population by province and disability status, 2011

	Not Disabled		Disabled		Total	
Province	**Number**	**Per cent**	**Number**	**Per cent**	**Number**	**Per cent**
Western Cape	1 986	10,9	40	8,4	**2 027**	**10,8**
Eastern Cape	2 077	11,3	64	13,2	**2 141**	**11,4**
Northern Cape	374	2,0	12	2,6	**386**	**2,1**
Free State	924	5,1	36	7,5	**961**	**5,1**
KwaZulu-Natal	3 690	20,2	118	24,5	**3 809**	**20,3**
North West	1 189	6,5	37	7,7	**1 226**	**6,5**
Gauteng	4 716	25,8	100	20,6	**4 816**	**25,6**
Mpumalanga	1 469	8,0	37	7,7	**1 507**	**8,0**
Limpopo	1 874	10,2	38	7,9	**1 912**	**10,2**
SA youth population	**18 303**	**97,4**	**485 945**	**2,6**	**18 789**	**100,0**
South African population	**41 418**	**92,6**	**3 311**	**7,4**	**44 730**	

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.4 shows the proportions of persons aged 15 to 34 years by province and disability status. The analysis derived disability status variable from a disability index; however, only two options were considered, not disabled and disabled, hence the South African population was just over 44 million in 2011.

In 2011, at national level, the proportion of young persons reporting disabilities was about 2,6% (485 000). This was 4,8 percentage points lower than that observed for the general population.

KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng had the highest proportions of young persons living with disabilities (24,5% and 20,6% respectively), followed by Eastern Cape (13,2%). This trend is expected as KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng are the most populous, and account for 42% of South Africa's population. Conversely, the Northern Cape province (2,6%) is the only province that had proportions of young persons with disabilities below 7 per cent, which is also in line with the province's population density.

CHAPTER 3: YOUTH MIGRATION

Migration involves the movement of individuals over space and the change of an individual's place of residence. Migration may be involuntary, where individuals or households are forced to move (for example, in response to forced removals or evictions) or it may be voluntary, where people "choose" to move. Migration may be internal, where people move within the country, or it may be international with people changing their country of residence. Migration may also be permanent because it implies a permanent change of residency, or it may be temporary in that migrants retain membership in their household (or country) of origin, to which they expect to return at some point in the future (Daniela Casale and Dori Posel, 2006).

For young people, the decision to migrate is often related to important life transitions, such as obtaining higher education, starting work or getting married. Internal or international migration can have a positive impact on young people by opening up new opportunities, a path to participate in higher education, a better and decent job, a chance to gain professional experience or to pursue personal development, by building self-confidence, and allowing them to acquire skills and competencies beneficial to themselves and their countries and communities of origin as well as destination[9] (United Nations, Youth and Migration).

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of youth (15–34) by province of birth and usual place of residence, 2011

Province of birth (origin)	Province of enumeration								
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP
	Per cent								
Western Cape	91,3	2,0	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,3	4,1	0,3	0,4
Eastern Cape	15,5	67,5	0,3	0,9	4,8	1,5	8,3	0,9	0,3
Northern Cape	6,2	1,5	72,2	2,3	4,7	3,4	7,2	2,1	0,4
Free State	1,6	0,7	0,7	77,4	1,1	3,2	13,2	1,5	0,6
Kwazulu-Natal	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	88,3	0,3	8,7	1,2	0,1
North West	0,5	0,2	1,8	0,9	0,7	78,7	15,2	1,0	1,0
Gauteng	2,3	1,1	0,3	0,9	1,3	2,0	88,2	2,3	1,6
Mpumalanga	0,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	1,1	1,1	15,2	79,3	1,9
Limpopo	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	1,6	26,5	2,9	67,8

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.1 illustrates the migration flows of youths between and within the nine provinces of South Africa. The analysis showed that in 2011, over three-quarters of young people continued to live in their provinces of birth. Moreover, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng had generally retained their youth. Within these provinces, the Western Cape retained the highest percentage share of 91,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (88,4%) and Gauteng (88,3%). Eastern Cape and Limpopo lost larger proportions of their youth to other provinces as retention percentages within these two provinces were just over two-thirds compared to other provinces. Gauteng received a larger proportion of youth from Limpopo (26,4%), Mpumalanga (15,1%) and Free State (13,1%). On the other hand, the Western Cape received a larger proportion of youth from Eastern Cape (15,5%) and Northern Cape (6,1%). Overall, Western Cape and Gauteng were the most likely to receive migrants.

[9] Youth-migration: http://www.un.org

Internal migration rates

This section further explores different types of migration rates amongst the youth population. The analysis looks at out-migration, in-migration and net migration rates. The out-migration rate is defined as the number of out-migrants per province of birth divided by the youth population per province and multiplied by 1 000. The in-migration rate is defined as the number of in-migrants per province of birth divided by the youth population per province and multiplied by 1 000. Lastly, the net-migration rate is defined as the number of in-migrants minus out-migrants per province of birth divided by the youth population per province multiplied by 1 000.

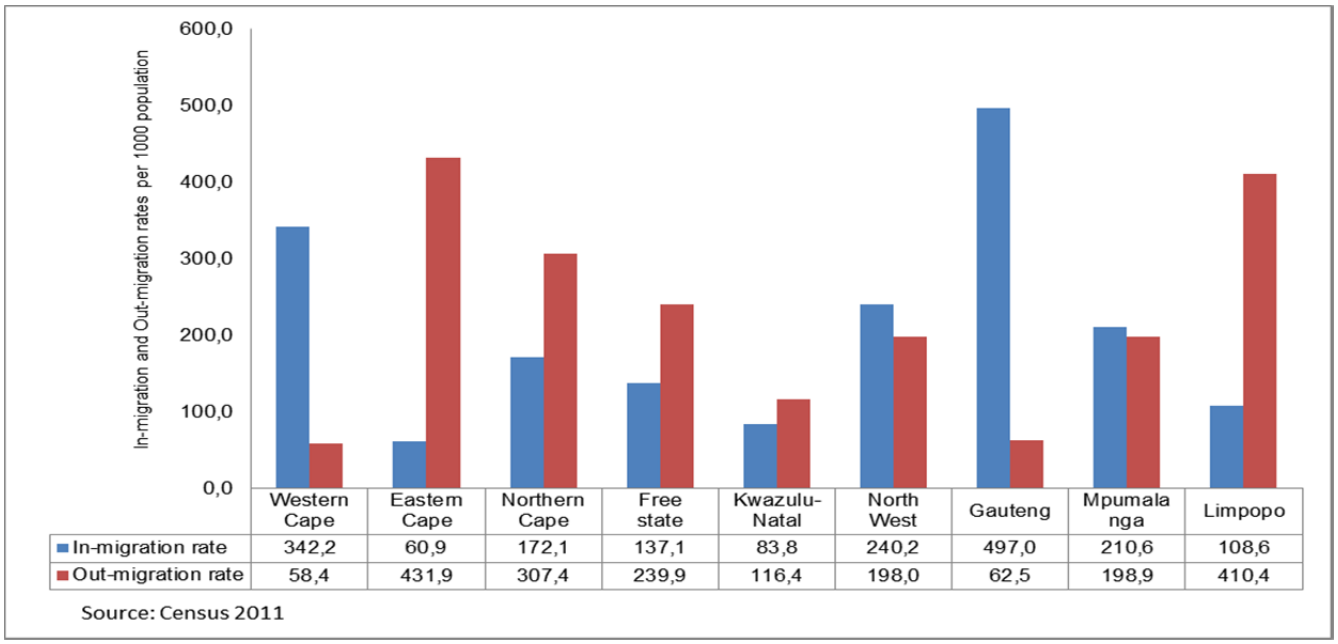
Table 3.2: Number of youth population inflows and outflows by province, 2011

Province	Out-migration	In-migration	Net-migration	Migration turnover
Western Cape	124 800	731 533	606 733	856 333
Eastern Cape	962 111	135 589	-826 522	1 097 700
Northern Cape	122 570	68 632	-53 938	191 202
Free State	240 536	137 442	-103 094	377 978
Kwazulu-Natal	457 568	329 675	-127 893	787 243
North West	249 341	302 509	53 168	551 850
Gauteng	312 770	2 487 478	2 174 708	2 800 248
Mpumalanga	306 775	324 787	18 012	631 562
Limpopo	804 726	212 989	-591 737	1 017 715

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.2 depicts the in- and outflows of youth by province. The analysis showed that Eastern Cape had the biggest net losses. This province lost 962 111 more people than it received as it attained inflows of 135 589, which resulted in a negative net migration of 826 522. Similarly, Limpopo suffered the same challenge of losing its youth to other provinces resulting in a negative net migration of 591 737. This could be an indication of youth leaving their home provinces in search of better socio-economic conditions. In contrast to this, Gauteng had the biggest net gains from internal migration, followed by the Western Cape. Gauteng received 2 487 478 more people than it lost, resulting in a net migration of over two million (2 800 248), while the net migration for the Western Cape was just over six hundred thousand (606 733). The two provinces are perceived to be offering better economic prospects for those seeking employment.

Figure 3.1: Youth In- and out-migration rates by province, 2011



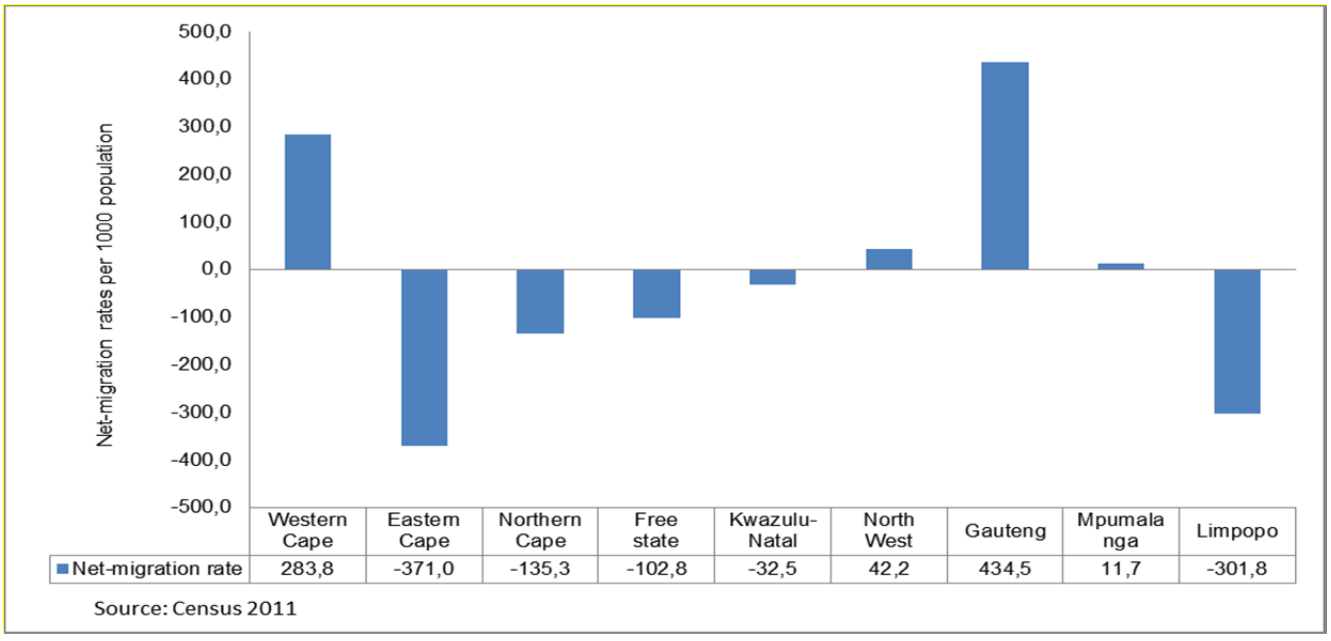
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	Kwazulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
In-migration rate	342,2	60,9	172,1	137,1	83,8	240,2	497,0	210,6	108,6
Out-migration rate	58,4	431,9	307,4	239,9	116,4	198,0	62,5	198,9	410,4

Source: Census 2011

Figure 3.1 shows migration rates by province. Gauteng, Western Cape, North West and Mpumalanga provinces experienced the highest in-migration levels compared to other provinces. Of these, Gauteng had the highest influx of youth from other provinces with an in-migration rate of 497,0. Larger proportions of youth migrated into these provinces and all four of these provinces attained positive net migration. North West and Mpumalanga are mining provinces which contribute a lot in terms of labour migration.

On the contrary, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces lost the largest proportions of their youth to other provinces. These findings can be expected since the economies in these three provinces aren't as thriving and cannot meet the demands of youth in search of better opportunities.

Figure 3.2: Youth Net-migration rates by province, 2011



	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free state	Kwazulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
Net-migration rate	283,8	-371,0	-135,3	-102,8	-32,5	42,2	434,5	11,7	-301,8

Source: Census 2011

Figure 3.2 above depicts provincial net migration rates. The net migration rate reflects the effect of migration on the total population of an area. A positive net migration rate means that the number of people moving into an area exceeds the number of those moving out. Similarly, a negative net migration rate means that an area has lost more residents than it has gained through migration[10].

Provincial variations revealed that Gauteng and Western Cape observed the largest positive net migration rates. This indicates that the two provinces received large proportions of youth from other provinces and observed less out-migrants compared to other provinces. However, Gauteng (434,5) attracted a larger influx of young people compared to Western Cape (283,8).

Eastern Cape, Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces lost more youth than they gained through migration as they have negative net migration rates. This phenomenon is expected from these provinces, especially Eastern Cape and Limpopo as they are perceived to be lacking in terms of affording their youth better socio-economic conditions.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of youth migrants (from province of birth) by province of enumeration and age group, 2011

	15 - 24		25 - 34	
Province of enumeration	**N('000)**	**Per cent**	**N('000)**	**Per cent**
Western Cape	1 003	10,1	1 029	11,7
Eastern Cape	1 285	12,9	846	9,6
Northern Cape	205	2,1	180	2,1
Free State	522	5,2	437	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 135	21,4	1 649	18,8
North West	642	6,4	582	6,6
Gauteng	2 204	22,1	2 627	29,9
Mpumalanga	830	8,3	671	7,6
Limpopo	1 142	11,5	761	8,7
Total	**9 972**	**100,0**	**8 785**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.3 illustrates the flow of youth migrants to their current province of residence by age categories in 2011. Younger youth showed high migration levels in most of the provinces except for Gauteng, as can be observed from the table above. KwaZulu-Natal (21,4%), Gauteng (22,1%) and Eastern Cape (12,9%) observed the largest percentage share of migrants aged 15 to 24 years. However, Gauteng (29,9%) observed the largest percentage share of youth migrants aged 25 to 34 years. The high levels of migration amongst older youth in Gauteng could be attributed to the fact that the province is known to be the country's economic hub and the majority of individuals from this age group are expected to have completed school, and are therefore working or seeking employment.

Overall, the findings revealed that internal migration levels are higher amongst youth aged 15 to 24 years than for youth aged 25 to 34 years.

[10] Helen Ginn Daugherty and Kenneth C.W. Kammeyer. July 1995. An introduction to population, Second edition

CHAPTER 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The household characteristics section provides information about the number of youth-headed households; characteristics of the household heads; household composition as well as the generational household types.

Table 4.1: Proportions of youth-headed households by age groups, 2009 and 2014

	2009							
	SA households		15–24		25–34		15–34	
Province	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent
Western Cape	1 477	74,7	63	4,3	310	21,0	374	25,3
Eastern Cape	1 548	75,2	85	5,5	299	19,3	384	24,8
Northern Cape	275	76,0	14	5,3	51	18,7	65	24,0
Free State	789	72,3	52	6,7	165	21,0	218	27,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 290	73,5	116	5,1	490	21,4	606	26,5
North West	1 009	72,4	54	5,4	223	22,2	278	27,6
Gauteng	3 661	70,9	186	5,1	878	24,0	1 064	29,1
Mpumalanga	980	69,9	75	7,7	219	22,4	295	30,1
Limpopo	1 268	70,6	129	10,2	243	19,2	373	29,4
Total	**13 301**	**72,5**	**779**	**5,9**	**2 882**	**21,7**	**3 661**	**27,5**
2014								
Western Cape	1 720	76,6	45	2,6	357	20,8	402	23,4
Eastern Cape	1 694	75,3	113	6,7	304	18,0	418	24,7
Northern Cape	311	76,9	17	5,5	55	17,7	72	23,1
Free State	883	73,8	58	6,6	173	19,6	231	26,2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 663	74,2	153	5,8	534	20,1	688	25,8
North West	1 176	72,5	61	5,2	262	22,3	323	27,5
Gauteng	4 500	73,7	218	4,8	967	21,5	1 185	26,3
Mpumalanga	1 167	71,6	77	6,6	254	21,8	331	28,4
Limpopo	1 483	71,8	126	8,5	291	19,6	417	28,2
Total	**15 601**	**73,9**	**870**	**5,6**	**3 201**	**20,5**	**4 071**	**26,1**

Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Table 4.1 illustrates the proportions of youth-headed households by province and age groups. This analysis measures the prevalence of households headed by youth between 2009 and 2014 in relation to the total number of households in South Africa. At national level, households increased from 72,5 per cent to 73,9 per cent. The increase was observed across all provinces, however, a substantial increase was observed in Gauteng (2,8 percentage points). The Western Cape and Mpumalanga provinces observed the second largest increases (percentage increases of 1,9 respectively), closely followed by Free State with an increase of 1,5 percentage points.

Between 2009 and 2014, households headed by youth declined slightly for both age categories: 0,3 percentage points for youth aged 15 to 24 years and 1,2 percentage points for those between the ages of 25 and 34 years. A noticeable decline among youth aged 15 to 24 years was observed in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo with equal shares of 1,7 percentage points respectively in all three provinces. Youth in age group 25 to 34 years observed a slight decline within all provinces apart from Limpopo, where there was an increase of 0,4 percentage points.

Although there was a general decline in youth-headed households, older youth (25 to 34 years) were more likely to have youth-headed households than younger youth (15–24 years) within each province. The data above show that in 2014, households headed by youth aged 15 to 24 years accounted for just under 6 per cent (5,6%) of the total households in South Africa, while those headed by their older counterparts accounted for over 20 per cent (20,5%). Overall, households headed by youth (15 to 34 years) in South Africa accounted for 26 per cent of all households in the country.

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of youth-headed households by province and age group, 2009 and 2014

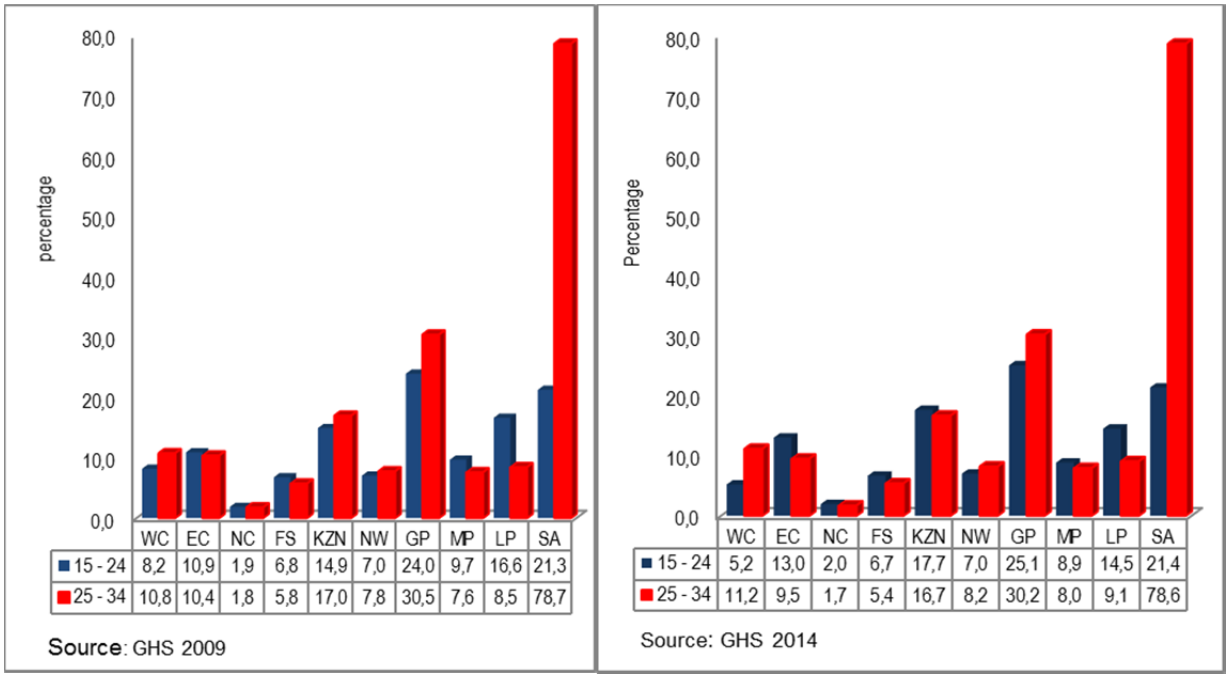


Figure 4.1 depicts the percentage distribution of youth-headed households by province and different age categories. At the national level, more than a fifth (21,4%) of South African households were headed by youth aged 15 to 24 years and over two-thirds (78,6%) were headed by youth aged 25 to 34 years during the year 2014. Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo had the highest percentage shares of youth-headed households among the age group 15 to 24 years. Although Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal continued to maintain the largest shares among older (25–34 years) youth-headed households, the third largest percentage share of older youth-headed households was found in the Western Cape.

Between 2009 and 2014, provincial variations revealed that youth-headed households have experienced erratic growth across all provinces as some provinces had both increases and decreases among the two age group categories. Among the 15–24-year age group, five of the nine provinces recorded increases when the years 2009 and 2014 were compared. The biggest increases were observed in KwaZulu-Natal and in the Eastern Cape (up by 2,8 and 2,1 percentage points respectively). On the other hand, among those aged 25–34, slight decreases were observed in the percentage shares of youth-headed households in most provinces. The largest decline was observed in the Eastern Cape with almost 1 percentage point.

Table 4.2: Youth-headed households by province and age group, 2009 and 2014

Province	2009			2014			Percentage change (15–34)
	Age group			Age group			
	15–24	25–34		15–24	25–34		
	N ('000)	N ('000)	Total N('000)	N ('000)	N ('000)	Total N ('000)	
Western Cape	63	310	374	45	357	402	7,5
Eastern Cape	85	299	384	113	304	418	8,9
Northern Cape	14	51	65	17	55	72	10,8
Free State	52	165	218	58	173	231	6,0
KwaZulu-Natal	116	490	606	153	534	688	13,5
North West	54	223	278	61	262	323	16,2
Gauteng	186	878	1 064	218	967	1 185	11,4
Mpumalanga	75	219	295	77	254	331	12,2
Limpopo	129	243	373	126	291	417	11,8
South Africa	**779**	**2 882**	**3 661**	**870**	**3 201**	**4 071**	**11,2**

Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of youth-headed households by province and age group. At national level, youth-headed households increased by 11,2% (3,6 million to 4 million) from 2009 to 2014. In general, youth-headed households increased across all provinces.

Provincial variations showed that North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga experienced the largest percentage growth of youth-headed households (16,2%, 13,5% and 12,2%) respectively. Free State had the least percentage growth of about 6,0% for youth-headed households.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of youth-headed households by sex and geographic type, (15–34), 2009 and 2014

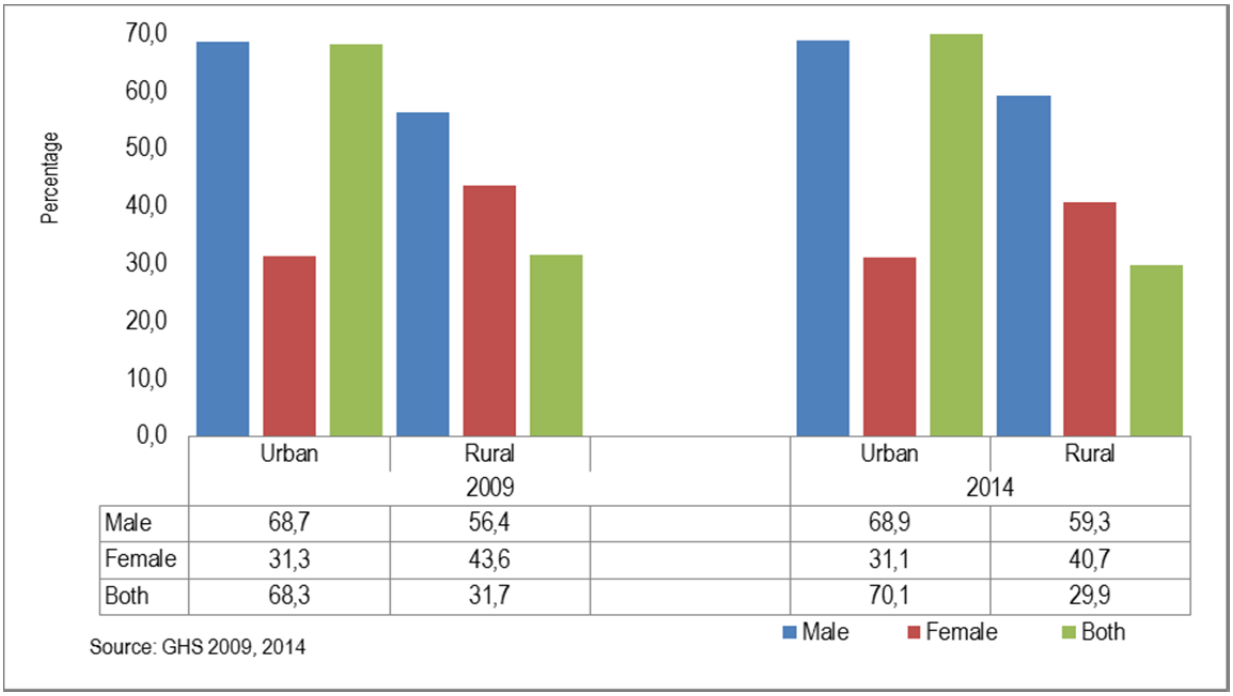


Figure 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of youth-headed households by sex and geographic type over the period of 2009 and 2014. The findings showed that the majority of household heads were males for both urban and rural areas. Male-headed households in both urban and rural areas increased by 0,2 and 2,9 percentage points respectively. In contrast to this, female-headed households observed a decline of the same percentage points observed as increases for males in urban and rural areas. Generally, there was an overall percentage increase of youth-headed households in urban areas while a decline was observed in rural areas (1,8 percentage points respectively) between 2009 and 2014.

Figure 4.3: Percentage distribution of youth by household composition and age group, 2009 and 2014

	South Africa	15 - 24	25 - 34	South Africa	15 - 24	25 - 34
	2009			2014		
complex	3,9	4,0	3,9	3,6	3,5	3,7
extended	53,8	59,8	46,9	58,2	62,8	53,2
nuclear	35,6	33,2	38,5	32,2	30,9	33,7
single	6,7	3,1	10,8	6,0	2,8	9,5

Source: GHS 2009, 2014

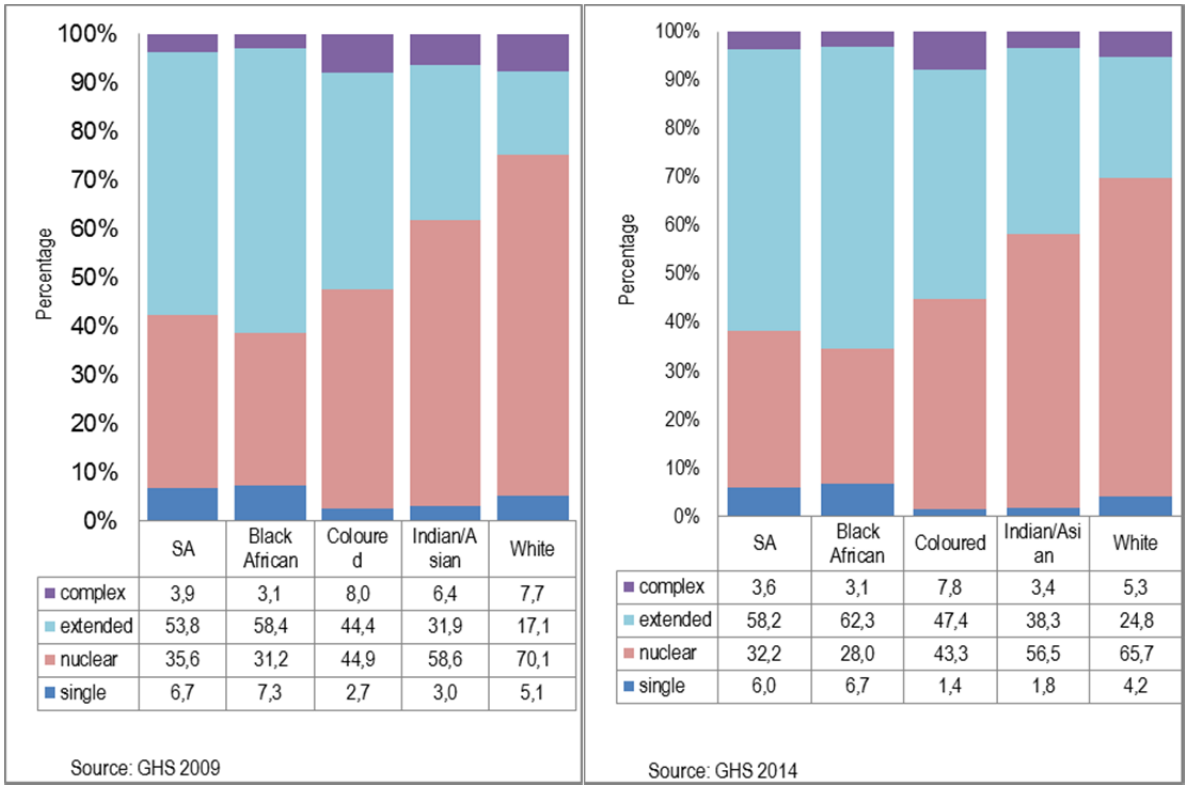
Household composition is derived from information about the relationship of each household member to the head of the household. Households have been categorised into four broad household types: single, nuclear, extended and complex. A single household is a one-person household. Nuclear households are defined as 'households consisting of household heads, their spouses and offspring', while the extended household would include other relatives in addition to the nucleus. Complex households are all households with members who are not related to the household head.[11]

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of youth using age categories and household composition. Younger (15 to 24 years) and older youth (25 to 34 years) were more likely to live in extended households than in any other household type. Between 2009 and 2014, an increase of 6,3 percentage points was observed among older youth, while the increase observed among their younger counterparts was 3 percentage points. The percentage share among younger youth living in these types of households increased by 3,0 percentage points, while that observed for youth aged 25 to 34 years increased by 6,3 percentage points.

[11] United Nations Statistics Division – Demographic and Social Statistics: http://unstats.un.org

Youth aged 25 to 34 years were more likely to live in nuclear households as more than one-third of youth among this age group lived in these types of households. A decline of 4,8 percentage points was, however, observed when comparing 2009 and 2014. The predominance of older youth living in these types of households is expected as this is a fundamental age group where nuclear families are established.

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of youth by household composition and population group, (15–34), 2009 and 2014



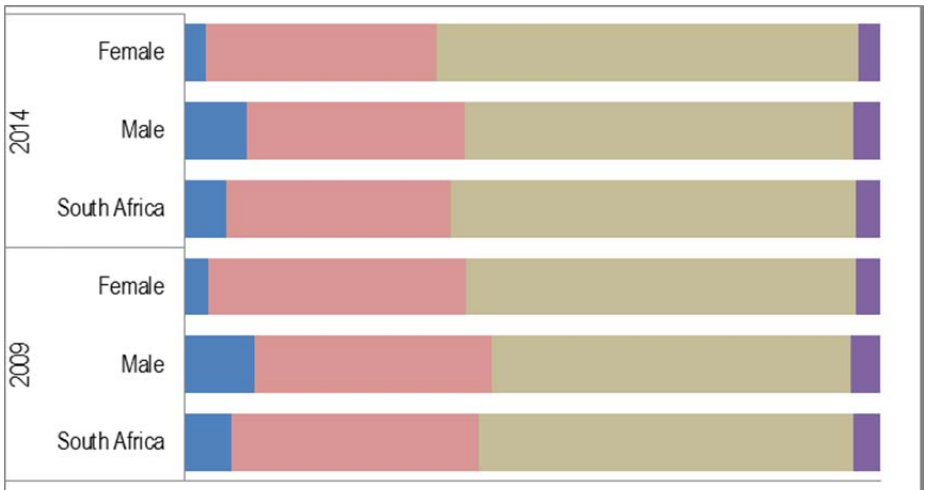
	SA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
complex	3,9	3,1	8,0	6,4	7,7
extended	53,8	58,4	44,4	31,9	17,1
nuclear	35,6	31,2	44,9	58,6	70,1
single	6,7	7,3	2,7	3,0	5,1

	SA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
complex	3,6	3,1	7,8	3,4	5,3
extended	58,2	62,3	47,4	38,3	24,8
nuclear	32,2	28,0	43,3	56,5	65,7
single	6,0	6,7	1,4	1,8	4,2

Figure 4.4 depicts the distribution of youth by household composition and population group. The period 2009 to 2014 saw extended households becoming more common amongst all population groups. In contrast, nuclear, complex and single households have experienced a steady decline across-the-board. This phenomenon was also evident at national level as the nuclear households contracted by 3,4 percentage points, whereas extended households increased by 4,4 percentage points.

The largest rise in the prevalence of extended households was observed amongst the white and Indian/Asian population groups with 7,7 and 6,4 percentage points respectively. Although a lower increase was observed amongst the black African population group (3,9 percentage points), relative to their white and Indian/Asian counterparts, the group remained more dominant amongst those living in this type of household composition. Similarly, patterns observed in nuclear households showed that this type of household was still prevalent amongst white and Indian/Asian population groups as shown in the graphs above.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of youth by household composition by sex (15–34), 2009 and 2014



	2009			2014		
	South Africa	Male	Female	South Africa	Male	Female
single	6,7	10,0	3,4	6,0	8,8	3,1
nuclear	35,6	34,2	37,1	32,2	31,3	33,2
extended	53,8	51,5	56,0	58,2	55,9	60,6
complex	3,9	4,4	3,5	3,6	4,0	3,2

Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Figure 4.5 depicts the distribution of youth by household composition and sex. The findings show that single person households were more prevalent amongst male youth than their female counterparts. Males were more likely to live in single person households. However, a decline of 1,2 percentage points was observed among this group between 2009 to 2014. This phenomenon of a high proportion of males living in single households can be attributed to migration as males seek better opportunities elsewhere. Also, between the ages of 25 to 45, research has shown that more men live alone than women. This is mainly because many men choose to live alone after a breakdown in a relationship while women tend to live with their children (JRF, 2006)[12].

Between 2009 and 2014, higher proportions among females were more likely to live in nuclear and extended households than their male counterparts. Extended households were the most common among both sexes. The proportion of males who were likely to live in extended households increased by 4,4 percentage points while females increased by 4,6 percentage points.

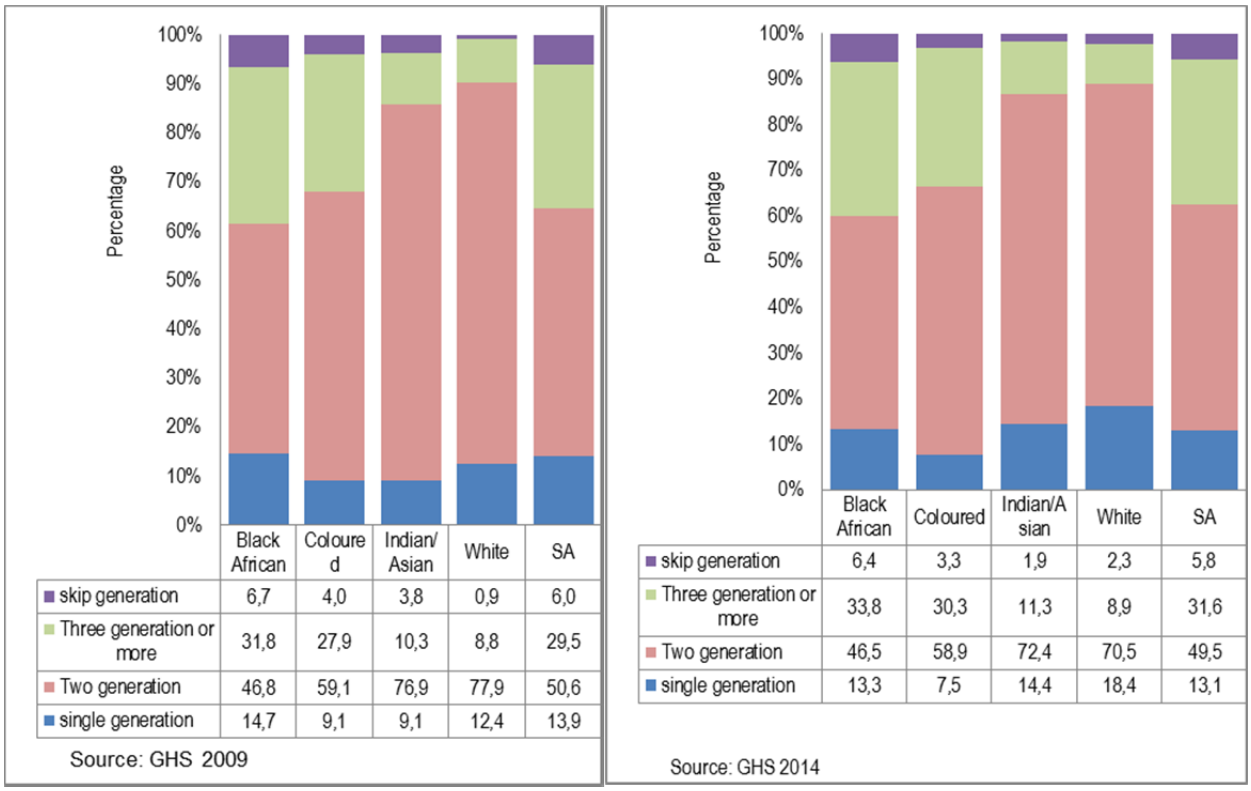
Intergenerational household types

Figure 4.6 below illustrates the distribution of youth across intergenerational household types by population group. The prevalence of intergenerational households differs amongst population groups, and generally income impacts on how the households are structured. Population groups with high incomes tend to have lower proportions of intergenerational households when compared to low and middle income groups.

[12] JRF. 2006. Single person households

Intergenerational households in this report are classified into four main groups i.e. one (single) generation, two generations, two or more generations and skip generations (Wolf and Folbre, 2012)[13]. A one-(or single) generation household consists of people of the same age group: a married or cohabiting couple, a single person, siblings, or roommates. A two-generation family household includes a parent or parents and their child or children under age 25. In more than three-generations households, the ages in the household can range from infancy to extreme old age. Lastly, when grandparents and grandchildren whose parents are dead or unable to care for them form a household, this is defined as a skipped-generation household.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of youth across intergenerational households by population group, 2009 and 2014



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	SA
skip generation	6,7	4,0	3,8	0,9	6,0
Three generation or more	31,8	27,9	10,3	8,8	29,5
Two generation	46,8	59,1	76,9	77,9	50,6
single generation	14,7	9,1	9,1	12,4	13,9

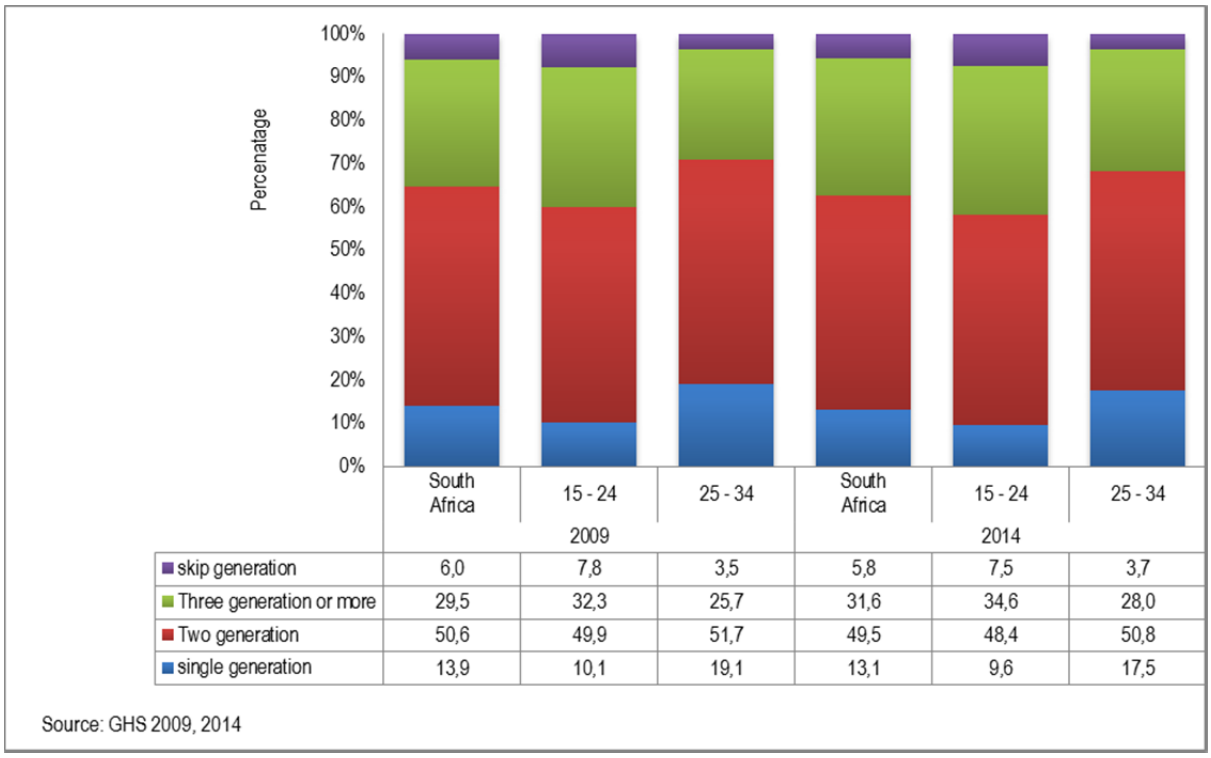
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	SA
skip generation	6,4	3,3	1,9	2,3	5,8
Three generation or more	33,8	30,3	11,3	8,9	31,6
Two generation	46,5	58,9	72,4	70,5	49,5
single generation	13,3	7,5	14,4	18,4	13,1

Data from Figure 4.6 above shows that between 2009 and 2014, there were fairly large differences between population groups with regard to intergenerational households. Compared to youth from other population groups, youth from white and Indian/Asian population groups were most likely to live in single-generation households. The proportion of youth living in single-generation households from these two population groups increased by 6,0 and 5,3 percentage points respectively over the five-year reporting period. Decreases of 1,6 and 1,4 percentage points were observed among coloured and black African youth, respectively. Youth living in two-generation households declined across all population groups. However, the largest decline of about 7 percentage points was observed amongst white youth. This suggests that a larger proportion of white youth were no longer living with their parents compared to five years earlier.

[13] Wolf, D. & Folbre, N. 2012. *Universal Coverage of Long Term care in the United States*, Russel Sage Foundation: ISBN-13 / ISBN-10 978-1-61044-799-7

Compared to youth from other population groups, third or more generation households were more common amongst black African and coloured youth relative to Indian/Asian and white youth. One-third of black African (33,8%) and coloured (30,3%) youth lived in three-generation households in 2014. Although the proportions of youth living in skip-generation households showed indications of declining, black Africans were still more likely to live in this type of household compared to other population groups.

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of youth across intergenerational households by age group, 2009 and 2014



	South Africa	15 - 24	25 - 34	South Africa	15 - 24	25 - 34
	2009			2014		
skip generation	6,0	7,8	3,5	5,8	7,5	3,7
Three generation or more	29,5	32,3	25,7	31,6	34,6	28,0
Two generation	50,6	49,9	51,7	49,5	48,4	50,8
single generation	13,9	10,1	19,1	13,1	9,6	17,5

Source: GHS 2009, 2014

Figure 4.7 shows the distribution of youth across intergenerational household types by age group. During the five-year reporting period, the proportion of youth living in single-generation households declined from 2009 to 2014 for both age groups. Two-generation households were the most prevalent amongst youth of both age groups, although a decline was observed between 2009 and 2014. One third (34,6%) of those aged 15 to 24 years and over a quarter (28,0%) of the 25–34-year age group lived in three-generation households. Both age groups experienced an increase of 2,3 percentage points over the five-year reporting period. Youth living in skip-generation households declined by 0,2 percentage points at national level. Amongst age categories, youth in age group 15 to 24 were more likely to live in skip-generation households (with their grandparents) compared to older youth aged 25 to 34 years.

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of main expenditure groups for youth by age groups, 2010/11

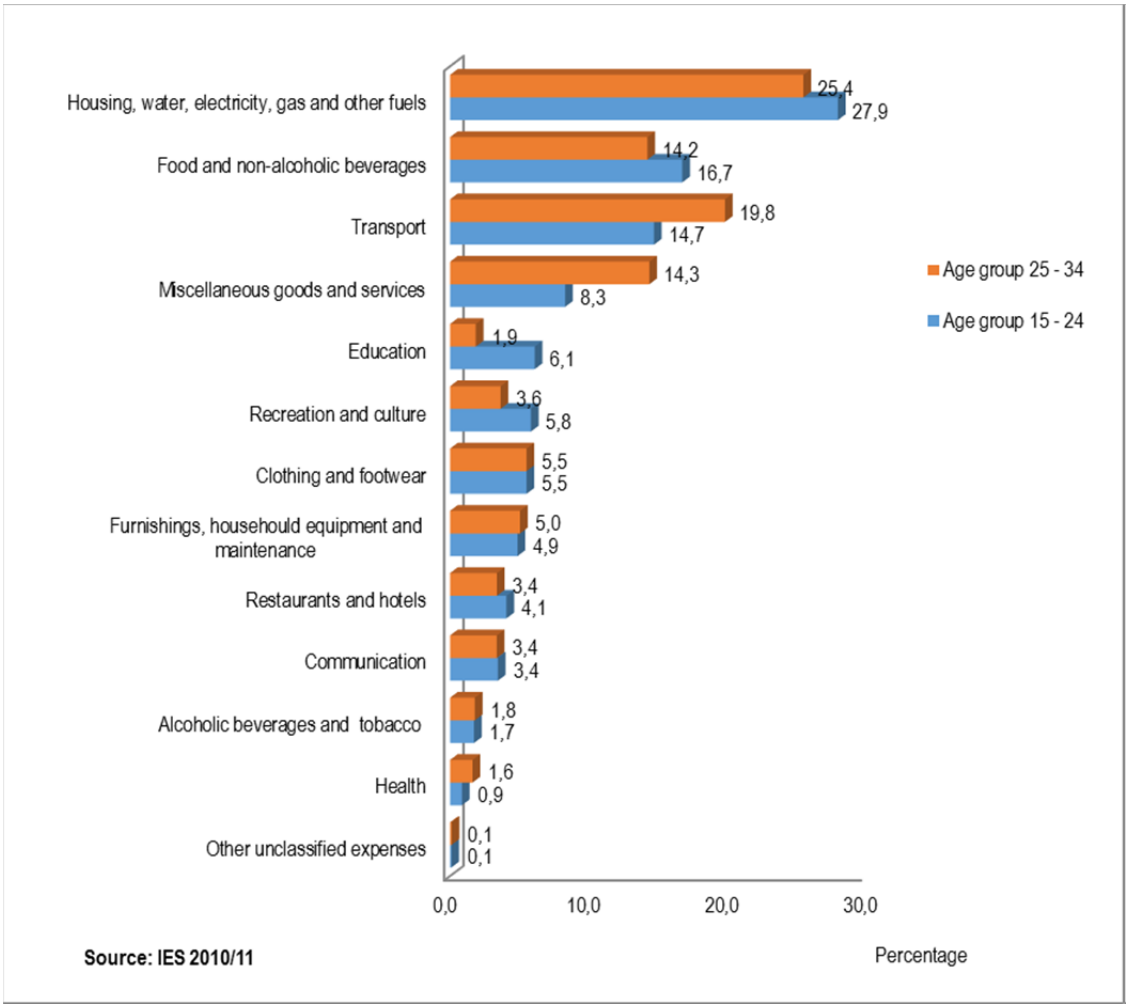


Figure 4.8 illustrates the distribution of main expenditure groups by youth age categories. In 2010/2011, expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels were the largest contributor to total annual household consumption expenditure amongst youth in both age group categories. Over a quarter (25,4%) of total household expenditure for youth aged 25 to 34 and 27,9% for those aged 15 to 24 years was spent on these goods and services.

Among the age group 25 to 34 years, transport was the second largest component of household expenditure, accounting for one in every five rands (19,8%) spent by households within this age group. Transport accounted for one in every seven rands (14,7%) spent by those within the 15–24 year age group.

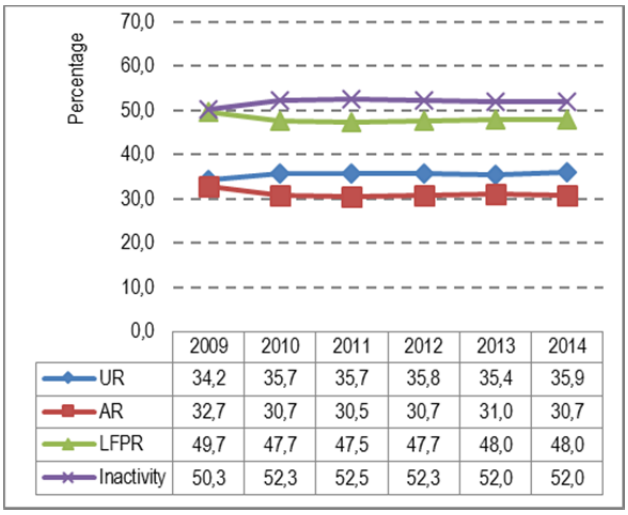
The lowest expenditure amongst both age groups was on health (0,9% and 1,6% respectively for the 15–24 and 25–34-year age groups). The second lowest expenditure among those aged 25–34 years was on education, which accounted for only 1,9%. Expenditure on education among younger youth (15 to 24 years) accounted for 6,1% of total annual household consumption. The results also showed that household expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco virtually accounted for approximately 2% of total annual household expenditure among both age groups.

CHAPTER 5: YOUTH LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION

Unemployment is one of the major and most persistent problems faced by the country. The unemployment of young people who continue to make up the largest proportion in figures of unemployment is of particular concern. Being young involves preparing for the future for adult life. Completing an education, finding a job and gaining social and economic independence are some of the natural life stages for most South Africans. However, for many young people, this is not a straightforward transition. The aim of this chapter is to investigate the recent trends with regard to the participation of youth in the labour market by primarily focusing on youth employment and unemployment.

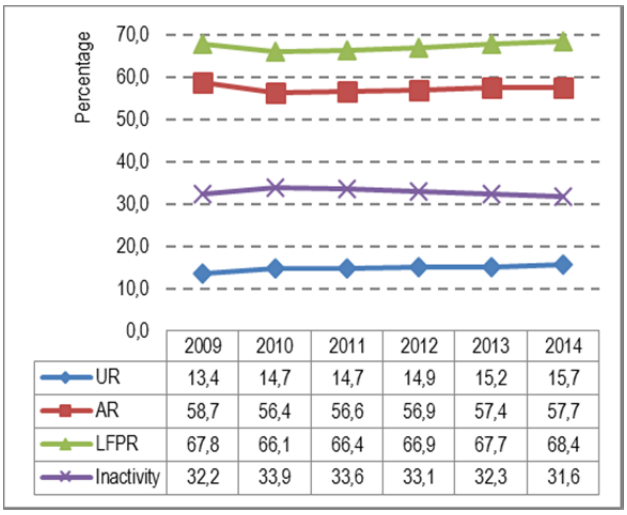
Labour market participation rates

Figure 5.1a: Youth (15–34 years) labour market participation rates, 2009–2014



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
UR	34,2	35,7	35,7	35,8	35,4	35,9
AR	32,7	30,7	30,5	30,7	31,0	30,7
LFPR	49,7	47,7	47,5	47,7	48,0	48,0
Inactivity	50,3	52,3	52,5	52,3	52,0	52,0

Figure 5.1b: Adult (35–64 years) labour market participation rates, 2009–2014



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
UR	13,4	14,7	14,7	14,9	15,2	15,7
AR	58,7	56,4	56,6	56,9	57,4	57,7
LFPR	67,8	66,1	66,4	66,9	67,7	68,4
Inactivity	32,2	33,9	33,6	33,1	32,3	31,6

Source: QLFS 2009–2014

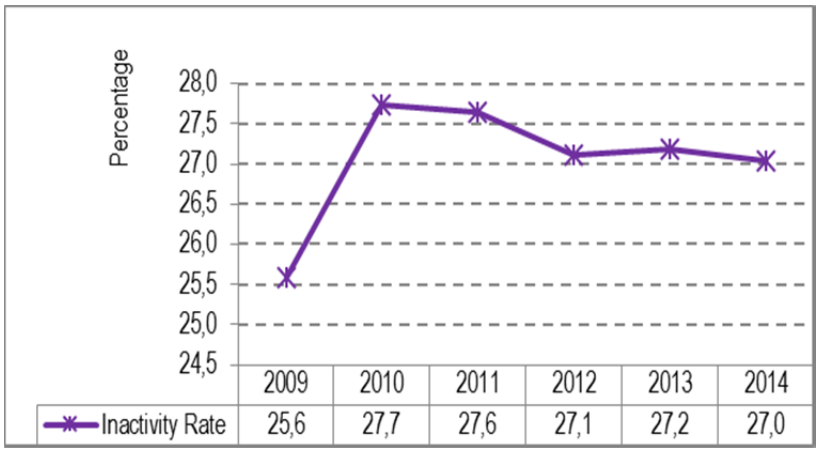
The figures above show labour market participation rates of youth (Figure 5.1a) and adults (Figure 5.1b) over the period 2009 to 2014. The proportion of economically active youth declined over the last five years. Between 2009 and 2014, labour force participation rates (LFPR) amongst adults increased slightly by 0,6 of a percentage point, while that observed amongst youth declined by 1,7 percentage points.

In terms of employment, although a steady decline in the absorption rates (AR) of both adults and youth was noticed from 2009, the drop was largest amongst youth when 2009 and 2014 were compared. AR for adults and youth dropped by 1,0 and 2,0 percentage points respectively.

Figures 5.1a and 5.1b also show that unlike trends presented for adults where the rate of unemployed (UR) is considerably lower than the employment rate (AR), the youth unemployment rate is actually higher than the employment rate.

At an average of around 52%, inactivity rates for young people between the ages of 15–34 years were above those observed for adults. This can be expected since most young people (particularly within the age bracket 15–24 years) are still attending school. However, Figure 5.1c shows that the period 2009 to 2010 was accompanied by a sharp increase of young people aged 25–34 years who were economically inactive. The inactivity rate amongst this group then stabilised at approximately 27,0% from 2010 to 2014.

Figure 5.1c: Inactivity rate for youth aged 25–34 years, 2009–2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

Employment

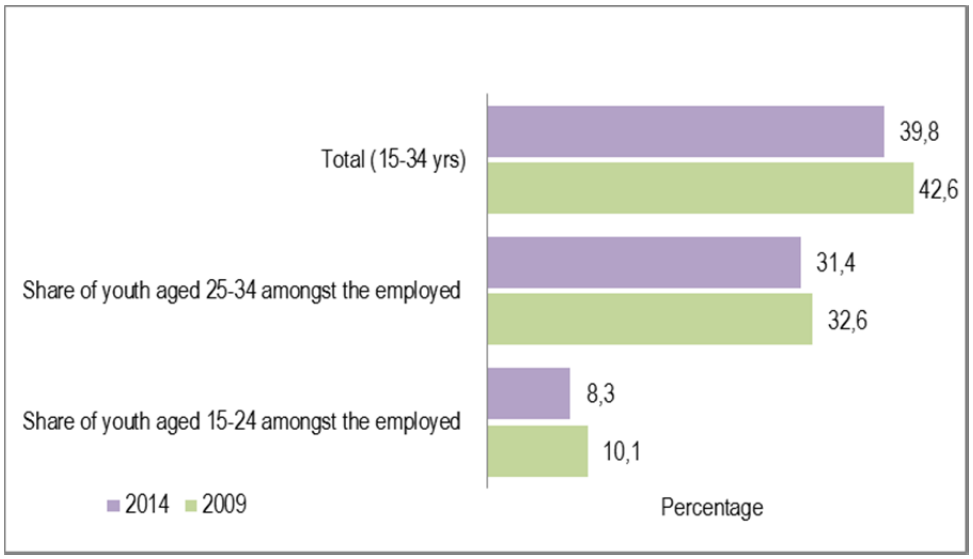
Table 5.1 Employed youth by age and sex, 2009 and 2014

	Male					
	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent
Age group	**2009**		**2014**		**Changes**	
15–24yrs	836	23,6	742	21,1	-94,0	-2,5
25–34yrs	2 699	76,4	2 768	78,9	68,1	2,5
15–34yrs	**3 535**	**100,0**	**3 509**	**100,0**	-25,9	
	Female					
	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent
	2009		**2014**		**Changes**	
15–24yrs	591	23,5	521	20,8	-69,7	-2,7
25–34yrs	1 926	76,5	1 990	79,2	64,7	2,7
15–34yrs	**2 517**	**100,0**	**2 512**	**100,0**	-5,0	
	Both sexes					
	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent	N ('000)	Per cent
	2009		**2014**		**Changes**	
15–24yrs	1 427	23,6	1 263	21,0	-164	-2,6
25–34yrs	4 625	76,4	4 758	79,0	133	2,6
15–34yrs	**6 052**	**100,0**	**6 021**	**100,0**	-31	

Source: QLFS 2009–2014

In 2014, a little more than 6 million young people aged 15–34 years were employed, 31 000 fewer than figures recorded 5 years previously (2009). The observed decline was slightly larger for females than for males.

Figure 5.2: Share of youth amongst the employed, 2009 and 2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

Between 2009 and 2014, the share of the youth (15–34 years) amongst the employed declined by 2,8 percentage points (i.e. from 42,6% to 39,8%). Figure 5.2 shows that the drop was slightly higher amongst those aged 15–24 years (down by 1,8 percentage points) than for those between those aged 25–34 years (a drop of 1,2 percentage points).

Table 5.2: Youth (15–34 years) employment by status in employment, 2009 and 2014

	2009		2014	
Type of employment	**N ('000)**	**Per cent**	**N ('000)**	**Per cent**
Working for someone (employee)	5 367	88,7	5 430	90,2
Employer*	181	3,0	177	2,9
Own-account worker*	428	7,1	366	6,1
Helping without pay in a household business	77	1,3	48	0,8
Total	**6 052**	**100,0**	**6 021**	**100,0**
Youth (15-34yrs) entrepreneurs*	**609**	**10,1**	**543**	**9,0**

Source: QLFS 2009–2014

In 2014, about 2 million employed persons in the country were classified as entrepreneurs, 543 000 of which were youth between the ages of 15–34 years (Table 5.2). Entrepreneurs in this report are defined as employers or the self-employed. Figure 5.3 below reveals that the total share of young entrepreneurs declined by 2,6 percentage points between 2009 and 2014. A noticeable decline was observed amongst young females (down by 6,2 percentage points) as opposed to their male counterparts who recorded a drop of less than a percentage point (0,9).

Figure 5.3: Share of youth (15–34 years) entrepreneurs amongst total entrepreneurs by sex, 2009 and 2014

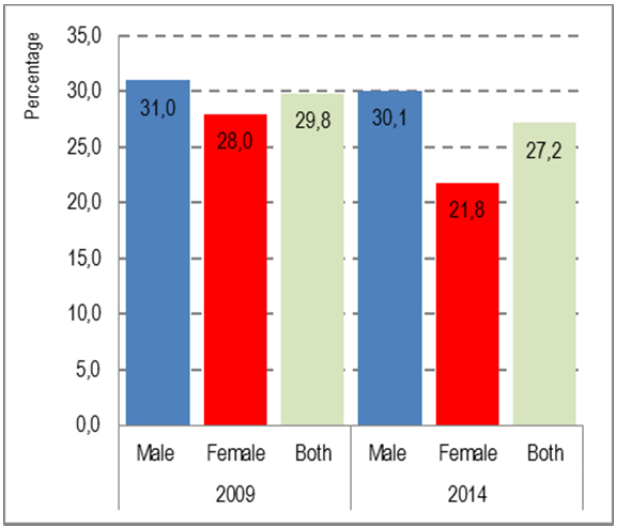


Figure 5.4: Percentage shares of youth entrepreneurs by age, 2009 and 2014

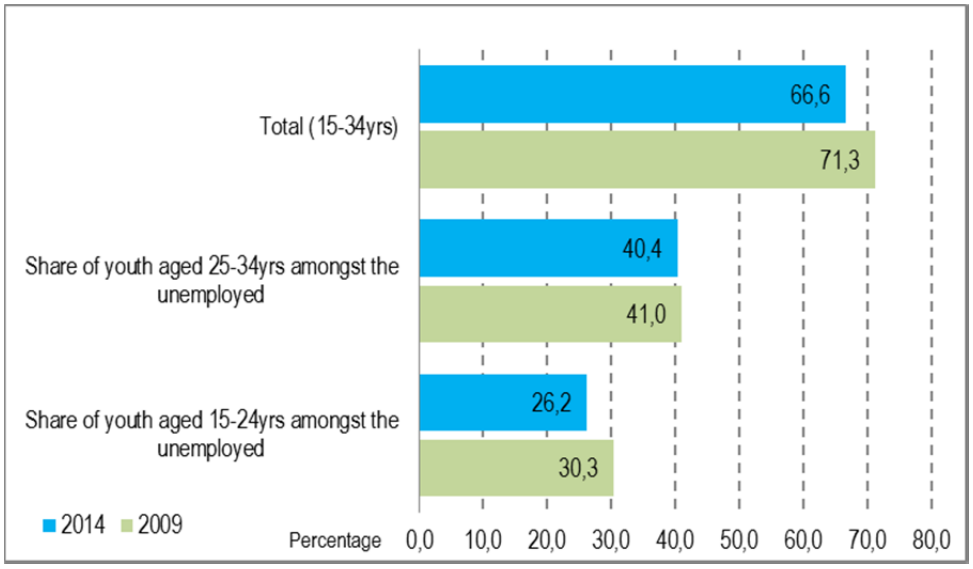
Source: QLFS 2009–2014

Figure 5.4 on the other hand reveals that more than 83% of young entrepreneurs are between the ages of 25 and 34 years. Moreover, the proportion of young entrepreneurs in this age bracket increased by 2,5 percentage points over the reference period (2009 and 2014).

Unemployment

The analysis below summarises trends in unemployment among the youth.

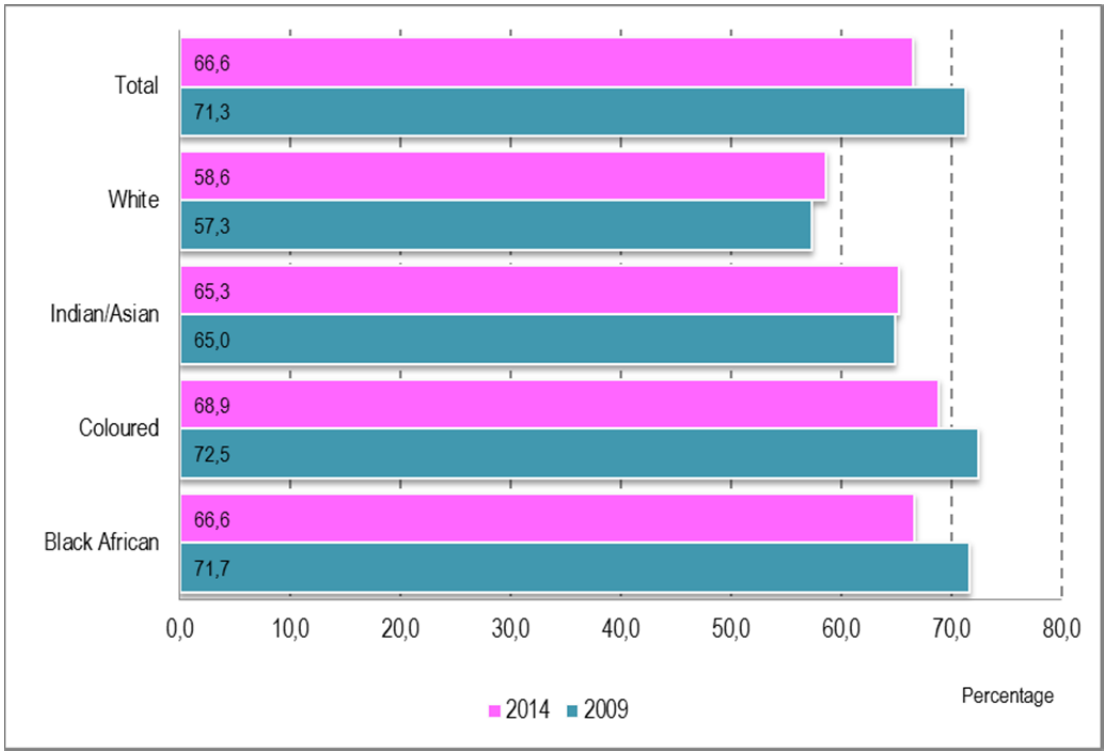
Figure 5.5: Share of youth amongst the unemployed, 2009 and 2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

In 2014, more than 5 million South Africans were unemployed. Young people aged 15–34 years made up approximately three quarters (3,4 million) of the unemployed. Figure 5.5, however, shows that the share of unemployed youth dropped by almost 5 percentage points between the years 2009 and 2014. Although unemployed youth aged between 25–34 years continued to contribute the biggest share of unemployed youth in 2014, the decline in the total share of youth unemployment was driven by younger persons between the ages of 15–24 years. The share of unemployed persons in this age bracket (i.e. 15–24 years) declined by 4,1 percentage points. This was considerably higher when compared to a drop of 0,6 of a percentage point recorded for their older counterparts (25–34 years).

Figure 5.6: Share of unemployed youth (15–34 years) as a proportion of the unemployed by population group, 2009 and 2014



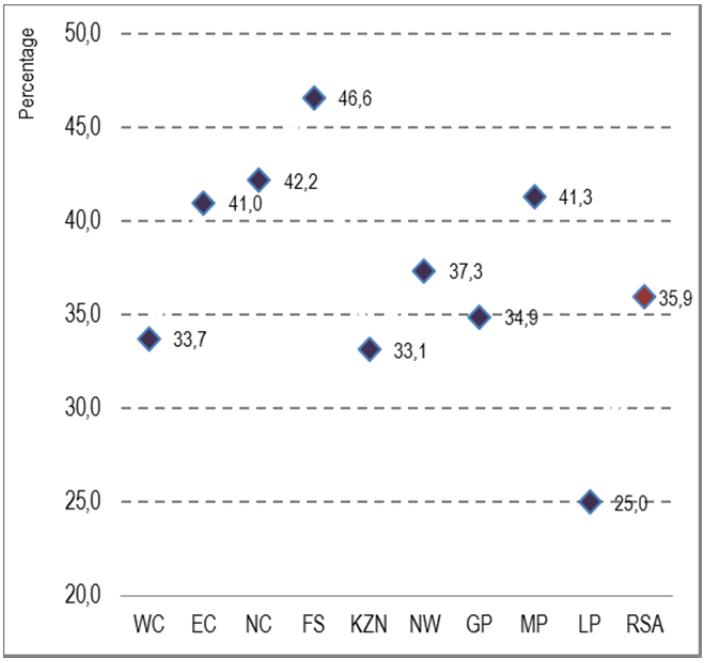
Source: QLFS 2009–2014

The figure above illustrates the share of unemployed youth within each population group in 2009 and 2014. For both years of reporting, the largest share of unemployed youth was recorded amongst coloureds. This was closely followed by the share of youth within the black African population group. However, the shares of both black African and coloured unemployed youth declined between 2009 and 2014 (declines of 5,1 and 3,6 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, increases were observed among the white and Indian/Asian population groups (up by 1,3 and 0,3 percentage points, respectively) during the same period.

Five years on, young people living in rural areas continue to bear the brunt of unemployment. In 2014, the youth unemployment rate in rural areas was almost two percentage points higher than that recorded for youth residing in urban areas (37,2% vs. 35,5%). However, the youth unemployment rate in rural areas declined by 1,7 percentage points between 2009 and 2014, while that of their urban counterparts increased by around three percentage points (2,8 pp) over the same period of reporting.

Figure 5.7 on the right further shows that in 2014, young people living in provinces such as the Free State (46,6%), Northern Cape (42,2%), Mpumalanga (41,3%) and the Eastern Cape (41,0%) were most likely to be unemployed.

Figure 5.7: Youth (15–34 years) unemployment rate by province, 2014



Source: QLFS 2014

Youth unemployment and education attainment

Figure 5.8a: Share of unemployed youth (15–34 years) by highest level of education, 2009

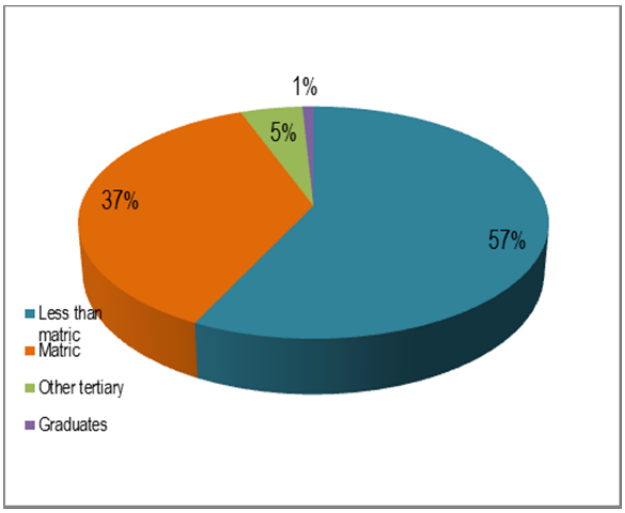
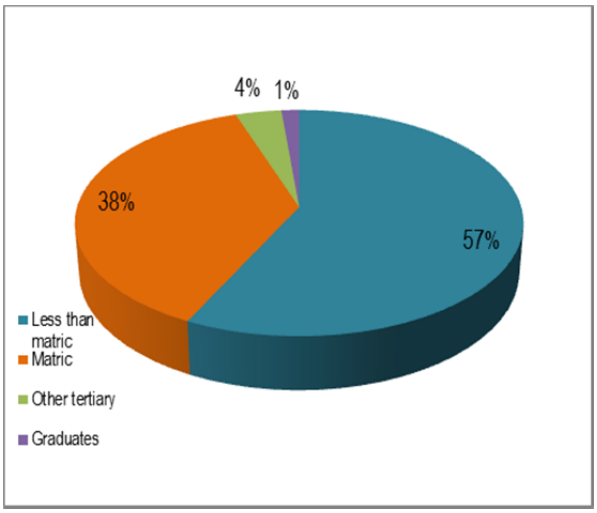


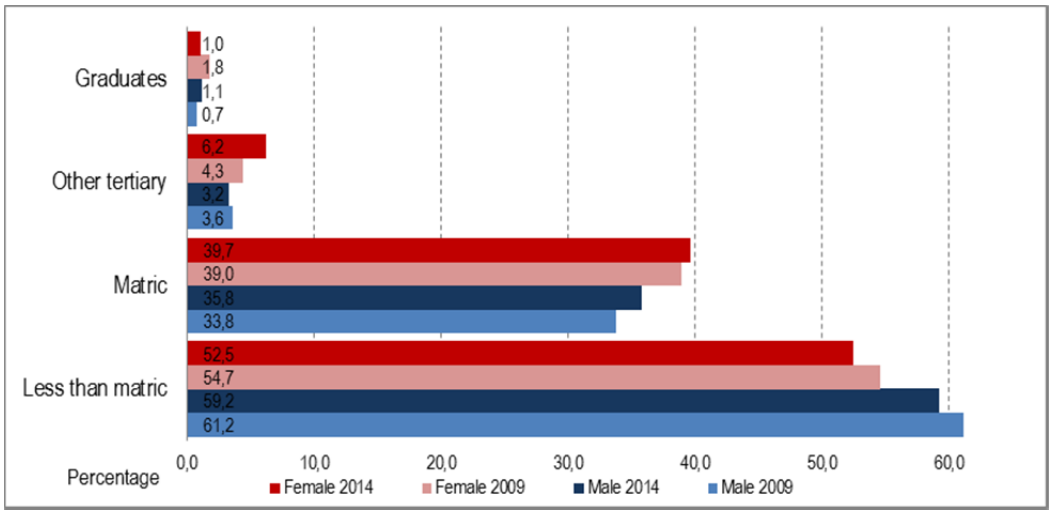
Figure 5.8b: Share of unemployed youth (15–34 years) by highest level of education, 2014



***Total includes the category "other".**
Source: QLFS 2009–2014

The two figures above (Figures 5.8a and 5.8b) illustrate that since 2009, youth with less than matric were most likely to be unemployed. Moreover, the share of unemployed young people with less than matric remained unchanged at 57% over the last five years of reporting (2009 and 2014). Young graduates (those who qualified with a degree tertiary qualification) were least likely to be unemployed. However, the share of unemployed graduates also remained the same over the same period of reporting, at 1%. Over the 5-year period of reporting, a slight decline of a percentage point was observed amongst the share of young unemployed persons who had obtained a non-degree tertiary qualification.

Figure 5.9: Percentage of unemployed youth (15–34 years) by highest level of education and sex, 2009 and 2014



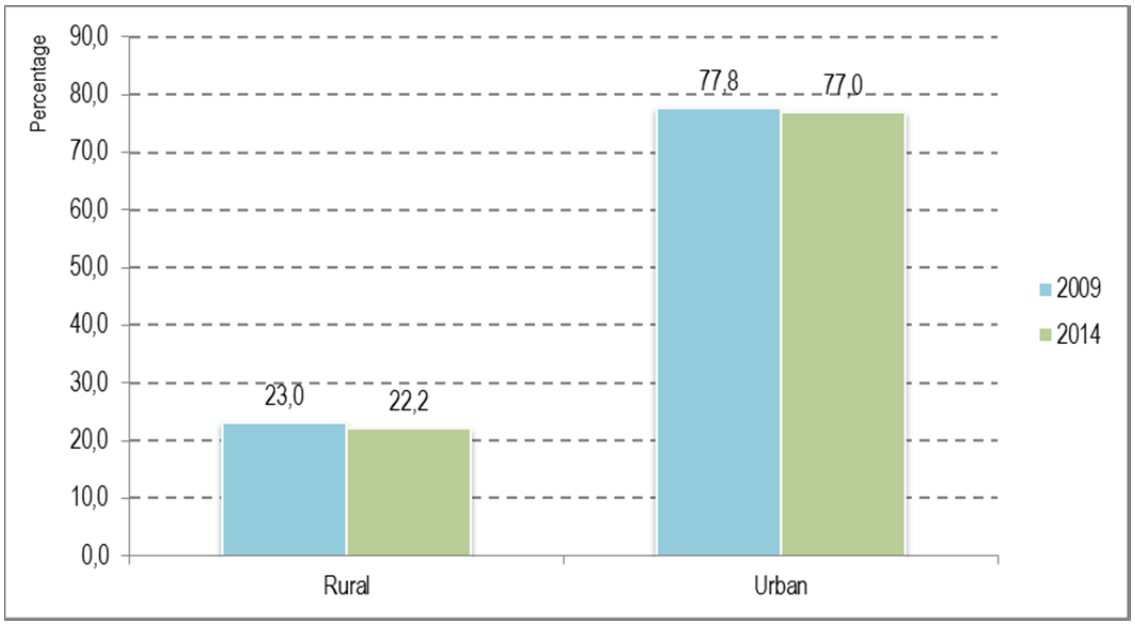
*** Total includes the category "other".**
Source: QLFS 2009–2014

In both 2009 and 2014 gender differences were observed in youth unemployment when educational attainment was considered. Young males who had achieved less than matric or a degree tertiary qualification (graduates) were more likely to be unemployed compared to their female counterparts. In contrast, a higher proportion of females who had attained a matric or a non-degree tertiary qualification were unemployed as opposed to their male counterparts. With a Gender Parity Ratio (GPR) of 1,9, gender disparities were largest amongst those who had attained a non-degree tertiary qualification. Within this group, females were almost twice as likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts.

Unemployed youth and work experience

Of the 3,7 million unemployed youth in 2014, around 1,6 million (or 48,3%) had worked before. This was a decline of about 1 percentage point (0,8) compared to five years earlier (i.e. 49,2% in 2009).

Figure 5.10: Percentage of unemployed youth who have some work experience by geo-type, 2009 and 2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

Figure 5.10 shows that for both 2009 and 2014, for every ten unemployed youth in rural areas, only two had some work experience.

Youth and discouragement

Figure 5.11a: Share of discouraged youth (15–34 years), 2009

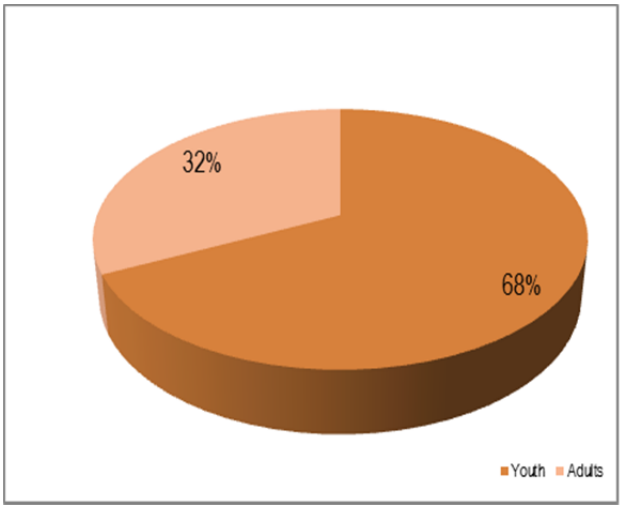
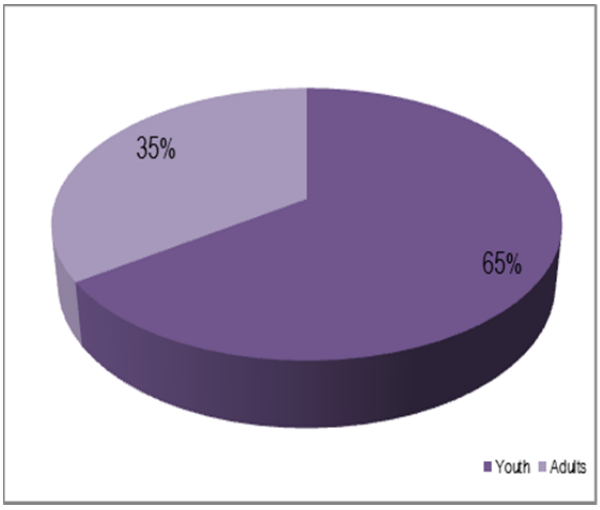


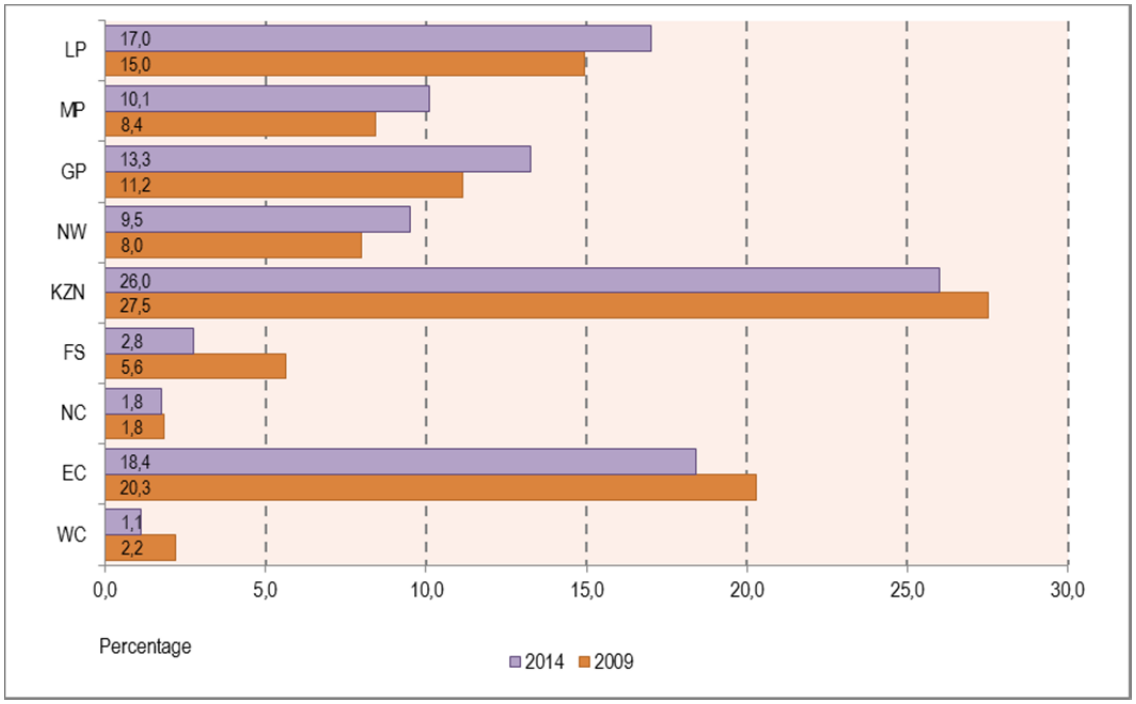
Figure 5.11b: Share of discouraged youth (15–34 years), 2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

As shown in Figures 5.11a and 5.11b, the share of young people aged 15–34 years among persons classified as discouraged work-seekers decreased from 68% in 2009 to 65% in 2014 (an increase of 3 percentage points). Figure 5.12 below further shows that KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo had the highest proportions of young discouraged work-seekers. Four of the nine provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and North West) recorded increases in youth discouragement, with the largest increase observed in Gauteng and Limpopo (increases of 2,1 percentage points respectively).

Figure 5.12: Percentage of youth discouraged work-seekers by province, 2009 and 2014



Source: QLFS 2009–2014

Youth culture and creativity

This section looks at mean minutes per day spent by youth engaging in different activities. The analysis of youth culture and creativity is crucial as it sheds light on the types of activities young people occupy their time with. This is particularly important as high rates of unemployment amongst youth could expose them to dangerous activities such as crime and substance abuse, which in turn can place their lives in danger. This section of the report used data from the 2010 Time Use Survey.

Table 5.3: Mean minutes per day spent by youth in relation to adults on social and leisure activities by sex, 2010

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	15–34 yrs	35 yrs +	15–34 yrs	35 yrs +	15–34 yrs	35 yrs +
Social and Leisure activities	**Mean minutes per day spent**					
Participating in cultural activities	112	155	116	140	114	146
Participating in religious activities	99	128	111	116	106	121
Socialising with both family & non-family	152	142	130	134	141	138
Arts, music, hobbies	96	121	76	116	89	118
Indoor & outdoor sports participation	120	80	81	65	113	74
Games & other pastimes	132	92	106	94	124	93
Spectator to sports, exhibitions, concerts	145	130	108	94	134	116
Travel related to social & cultural	68	76	66	68	67	72
Waiting for social & cultural travel	41	61	36	34	38	41
Social, cultural, recreational n.e.c	139	98	54	124	93	111
Reading	64	71	69	74	66	72
Watching TV & video	173	163	163	151	168	157
Listening to music or radio	85	90	77	77	82	84
Accessing information by computer	125	85	69	82	103	84
Visiting library	59	33	25	32	39	32
Travel related to mass media use	39	58	36	29	38	45
Mass media use & entertainment	90	26	47	42	74	34
Average	**102**	**95**	**81**	**87**	**93**	**90**

Source: Time Use Survey 2010

Table 5.3 looks at social and leisure activities that youth engage in, by sex. In 2010, males aged 15 to 34 years were more likely to engage in social and leisure activities compared to females. On average, males spent 21 minutes more than their female counterparts on social and leisure activities (102 mean minutes per day for males compared to 81 for females). The table above also shows notably differences in the time spent engaging in different activities by both males and females who are aged 15 to 34 years. For example, considering the top three activities, males spent much of their time watching TV (173 minutes), socialising (152 minutes), and spectator to sports, exhibitions, and concerts (145 minutes). However, even though females had watching TV as the activity which they engaged in more, it is interesting to note that they still spent 10 minutes less than their males counterparts (173 mean minutes per day for males compared to 163 for females). Females also spent their time engaging in cultural activities, such as weddings, funerals and birthday celebrations.

Adults (males and females aged 35 years and older) showed no variation in terms of the top three activities mentioned above. However, for adults, males spent 12 minutes more watching TV than their female counterparts (163 mean minutes per day for males compared to 151 for females). Also, males spent 15 more minutes engaging in cultural activities than their female counterparts (155 mean minutes per day for males compared to 140 for females). Both males and females ranked socialising with both family and non-family third. However, males spent 8 more minutes socialising than their female counterparts (142 mean minutes per day for males compared to 134 for females). Notably, this analysis showed significant variation in terms of time spent by different groups engaging in the activities presented in Table 5.3 above. Also, the analysis showed that as people grow older the importance placed on certain activities change to reflect their transition from youth to adulthood.

CHAPTER 6: YOUTH AND CRIME

Research shows that young people constitute the majority of both victims of crime (Muncie, 2009)[14]. In South Africa, strategies and interventions (mostly related to training and education) are spearheaded by various government and civil society groups in order to reduce levels and exposure to crime amongst youth. This chapter uses data from Stats SA's Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) collected in 2011 and 2013/14 to examine experiences of various types of crimes amongst the youth. VOCS 2012 was collected between January and March 2012 and refers to crime experienced in 2011, while in 2013, Stats SA refers to data collected from April 2013 to March 2014 with the revolving reference period of 12 months within the preceding years. The types of crimes analysed in this part of the report include assault, robbery (excluding residential robbery and car/trucks hijackings) and property theft (excluding pick pocketing and bag snatching). During data collection, respondents are asked to indicate if they had experienced the above-mentioned types of crime in the past five years, starting from the date of the interview. Experiences in the past 5 years were analysed instead of those occurring in the past 12 months throughout the report as the data captured a larger group. These questions are only administered to persons aged 16 years and older. Youth in this chapter are therefore defined as those falling between the ages of 16 and 34 years.

Assault

The analysis below focuses on crimes relating to assault. Respondents in this section are therefore asked to indicate if they have experienced assault crimes during the five years preceding the date of the interview. The analysis looks at changes occurring between the years 2011 and 2013/14.

Table 6.1: Victims of assault by age and sex, 2011 and 2013/14

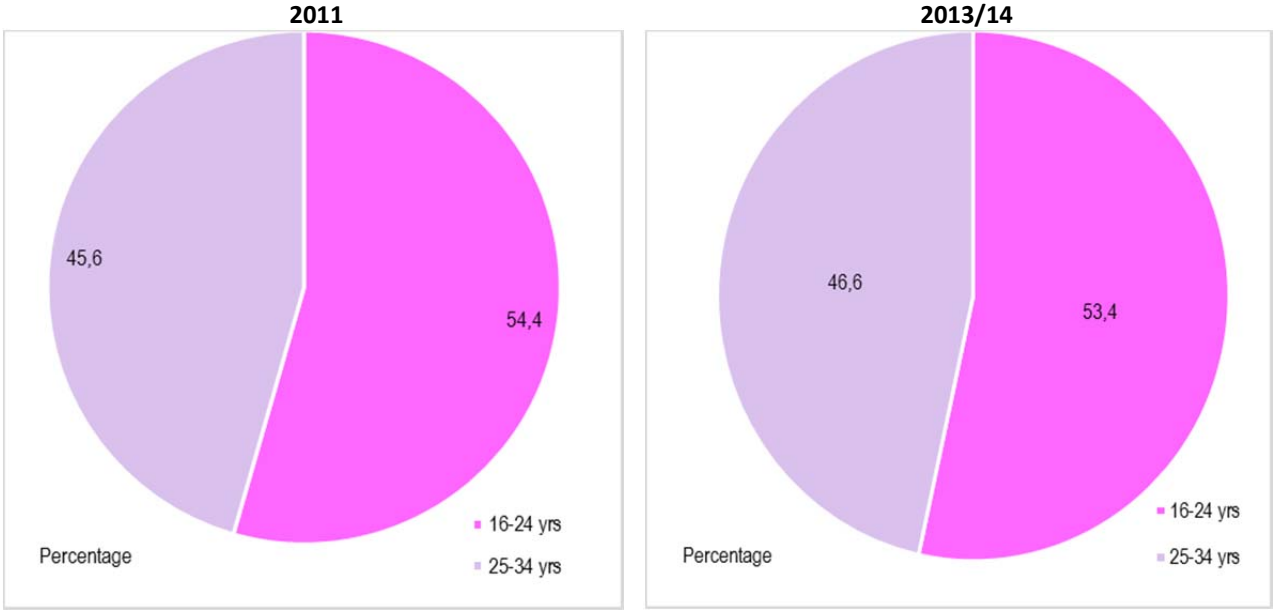
Victims of assault	2011						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	16-34yrs	35yrs +	16-34yrs	35yrs +	16-34yrs	35yrs +	
	N('000)						
No	8 487	7 173	8 748	8 467	17 235	15 640	32 875
Yes	382	244	270	170	652	414	1 066
Total	8 869	7 417	9 018	8 637	17 887	16 054	33 941
Yes*(Per cent)	35,8	22,9	25,3	15,9	61,2	38,8	100,0
Victims of assault	**2013/14**						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	16-34yrs	35yrs +	16-34yrs	35yrs +	16-34yrs	35yrs +	
	N('000)						
No	8 629	7 542	8 868	8 760	17497	16 302	33 799
Yes	380	167	255	118	635	286	920
Total	9 009	7 709	9 123	8 878	18 132	16 587	34 719
Yes*(Per cent)	41,3	18,2	27,7	12,9	69,0	31,0	100,0

Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

[14] Muncie, J. 2009. Youth and Crime, 2nd edition, London, UK: Sage Publication Ltd.

Table 6.1 shows that during the year 2013/14, 2,7% of people reported to have been victims of assault crimes, 0,4 percentage points lower than three years prior (2011). For both years of reporting, a higher percentage of youth aged 16–34 years were more likely to have been victims of assault than adults (i.e. persons aged 35 years or more). Moreover, the proportion of youth who experienced assault increased by 7,8 percentage points between the years 2011 and 2013/14 (i.e. from 61,2% to 69,0%). When looking at gender differences in 2013/14, young males were almost twice more likely to be victims of assault than their female counterparts. Between 2011 and 2013/14 an increase of 5,7 percentage points was observed in the percentage of young males reporting being victims of assault (from 35,8% in 2011 to 41,3% in 2013/14). Contrary, in 2013/14 the percentage of young female victims of assault was almost half the percentage reported two years earlier (i.e. 27,7% for females vs. 41,3 for males).

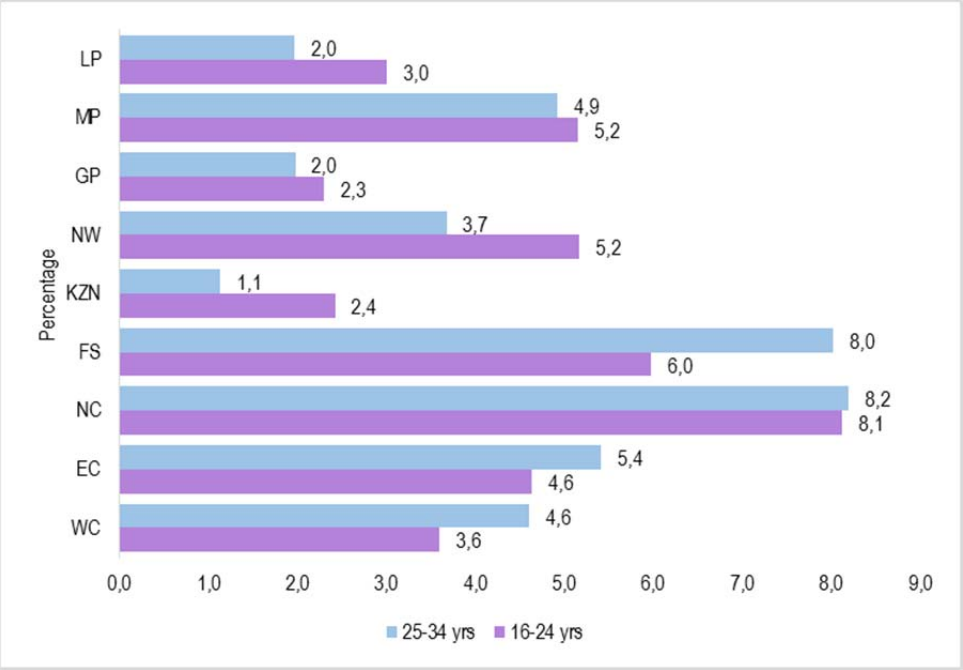
Figure 6.1: Percentage of youth who experienced assault crimes by age, 2011 and 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

Table 6.1 above showed that a higher percentage of victims of assault were youth. Figure 6.1 above further disaggregates youth by age. The results show that in both 2011 and 2013/14, a higher percentage share of victims of assault were between the ages of 16–24 years. However, in 2013/14, the share of young victims in this age group declined slightly when compared to three years prior (i.e. from 54,4% in 2011 to 53,4% in 2013/14).

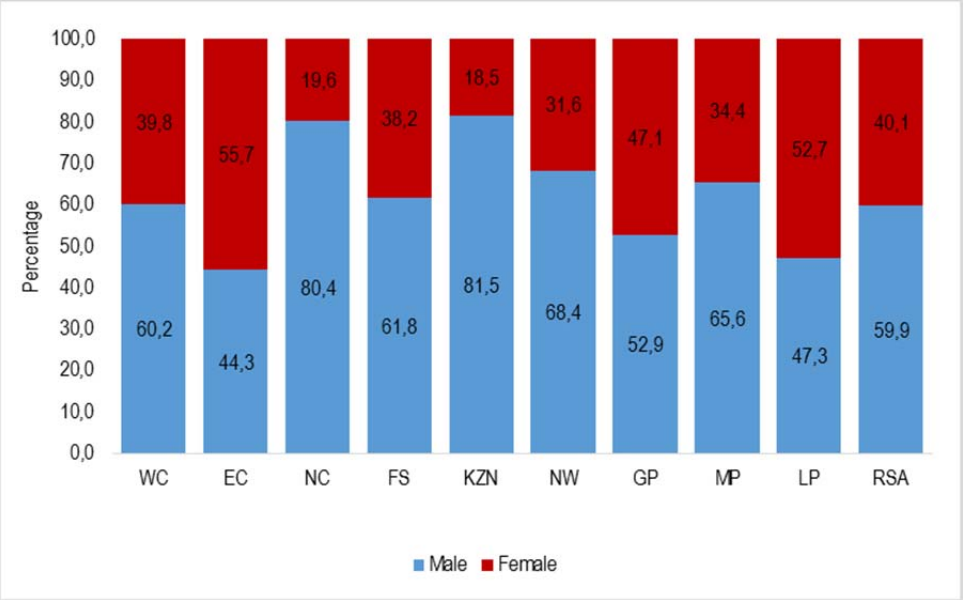
Figure 6.2: Percentage of youth who experienced assault by province and age, 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2013/14

Figure 6.2 depicts the percentages of young victims of assault by age and province. Older youth (25–34 years) were likely to have been victims of assault in Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape. Those aged between 16 and 24 years were dominant in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. On the other hand, virtually an equal percentage of both younger and older youth reported assault victimisation in Northern Cape.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of youth (16–34 years) who experienced assault by sex and province, 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2013/14

Figure 6.3 above shows that in 2013/14 within almost all the provinces, males were more likely to have been victims of assault than their female counterparts. The highest percentage share of female victims was found amongst youth living in Eastern Cape (55,7%), followed by those residing in the Limpopo (52,7%) and Gauteng (47,1%).

Figure 6.4a: Percentage of victims of assault by province 16 years and above, 2013/14

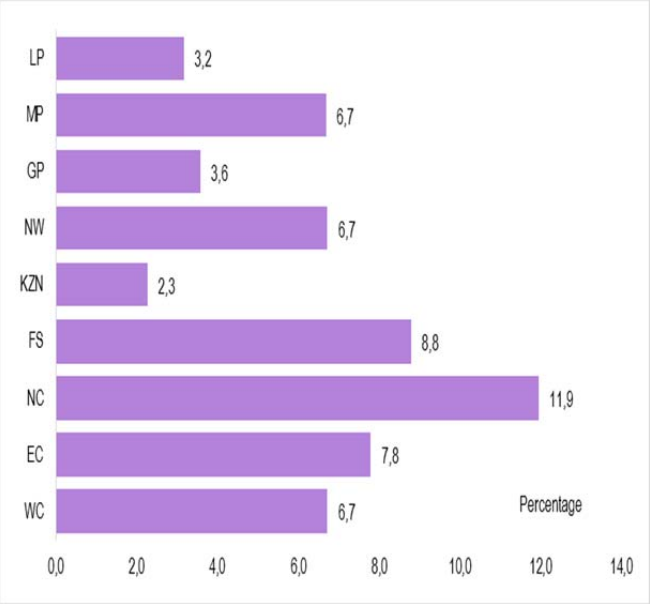
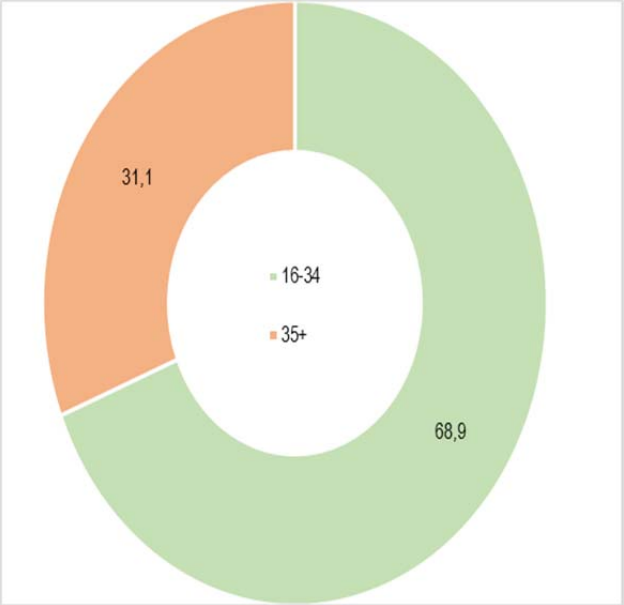


Figure 6.4b: Percentage of victims of assault (16 years and above) by age, 2013/14

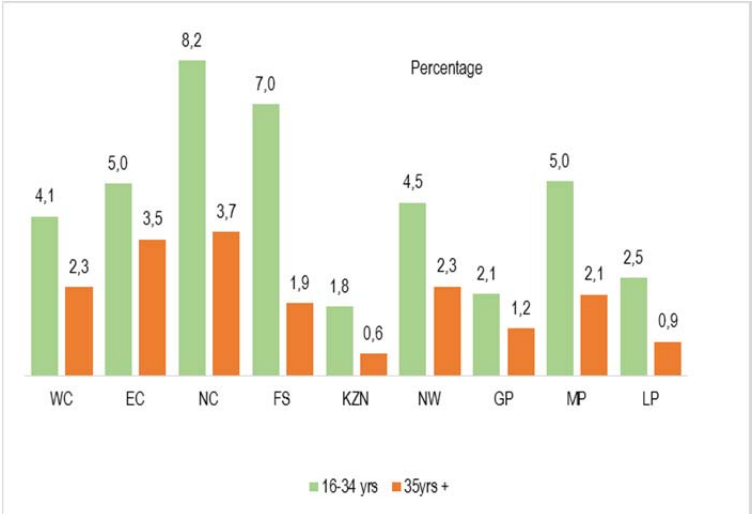


Source: VOCS 2013/14

Figure 6.4a shows that in 2013/14, the highest percentage of people classified as victims of assault was found in Northern Cape (11,9%), Free State (8,8%), and Eastern Cape (7,8%). On the other hand, Figure 6.4b reveals that youth (16–34 years) make up almost 69% of all assault victims for persons aged 16 years and above.

Figure 6.4c: Percentage of victims of assault by age and province, 2013/14

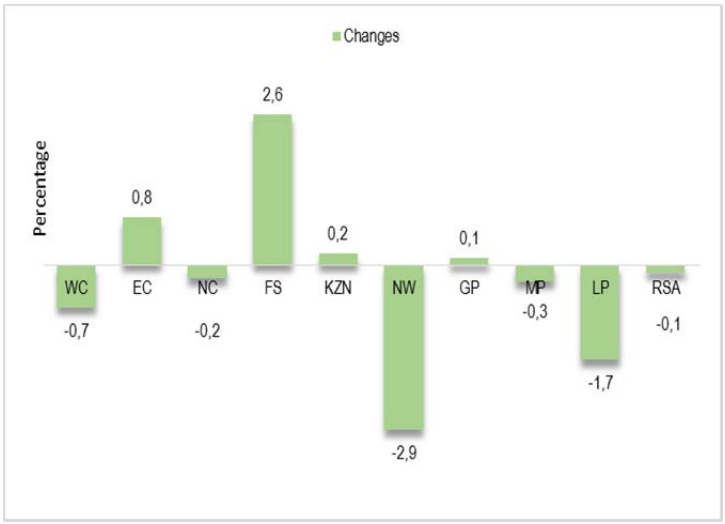
Figure 6.4c further disaggregates data by province and age. In 2013/14, young people (16–34 years) living in all nine provinces constituted a higher percentage of victims of assault. Youth residing in provinces such as Northern Cape, Free State, North West and Mpumalanga were particularly over-represented amongst persons reporting assault crimes when compared to their adult counterparts.



Source: VOCS 2013/14

The percentage young people aged 16–34 years who experienced assault was 3,6 in 2011 and 3,5% in 2013/14. Figure 6.5 shows that the decline was driven by notable decreases in North West, Limpopo and the Western Cape. In contrast, the percentage of youth victims of assault increased the most for those living in Free State and the Eastern Cape over the same period of reporting.

Figure 6.5: Percentage changes in victims of assault between 2011 and 2013/14 by province: Youth (16–34 years)



Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

Robbery

This section examines data relating to victims of robbery between the periods 2011 and 2013/14.

Table 6.2: Victims of robbery by age and sex, 2011 and 2013/14

Victims of robbery	2011						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	
	N('000)						
No	8 604	7 202	8 897	8 526	17 501	15 728	33 229
Yes	283	208	142	125	424	332	756
Total	8 887	7 410	9 038	8 651	17 925	16 061	33 986
Yes*(Per cent)	37,4	27,5	18,8	16,5	56,1	43,9	100,0
Victims of robbery	**2013/14**						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	
	N('000)						
No	8 758	7 551	8 952	8 740	17 710	16 292	34 002
Yes	256	159	180	116	436	276	711
Total	9 014	7 711	9 132	8 857	18 146	16 567	34 713
Yes*(Per cent)	35,9	22,4	25,3	16,4	61,2	38,8	100,0

Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

Table 6.2 shows that between 2011 and 2013/14, the percentage of people who were victims of robbery remained virtually unchanged (from 2,2 % in 2011 to 2,0 in 2013/14) per cent. In 2013/14, the percentage of young victims of robbery was almost double that of their adult counterparts. This resulted in the widening of the difference between young and adult victims, which increased from 12,2 percentage points

in 2011 to 22,4 percentage points in 2013/14. The table above also depicts a large increase amongst young female victims of robbery. In 2013/14 the percentage of young female victims of robbery was 6,5 percentage points higher than the figure reported three years earlier (2011). In contrast, a slight decline of 1,5 percentage points was observed amongst their male counterparts.

Figure 6.6a: Percentage of youth who experienced robbery crimes by age, 2013/14

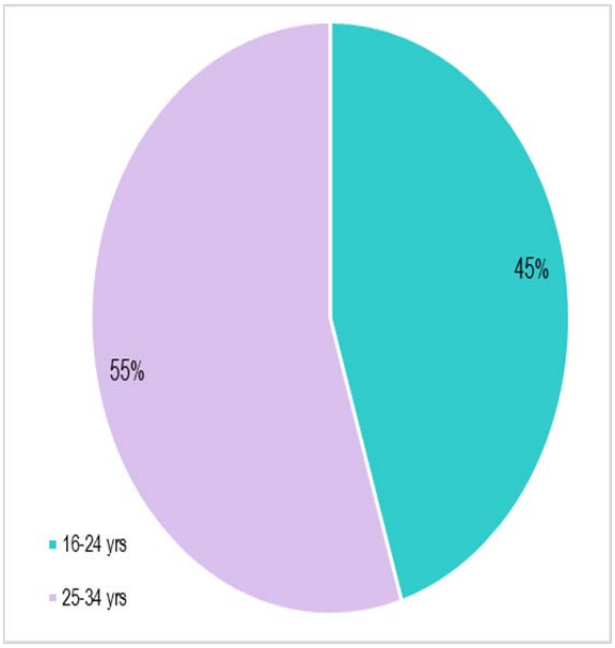
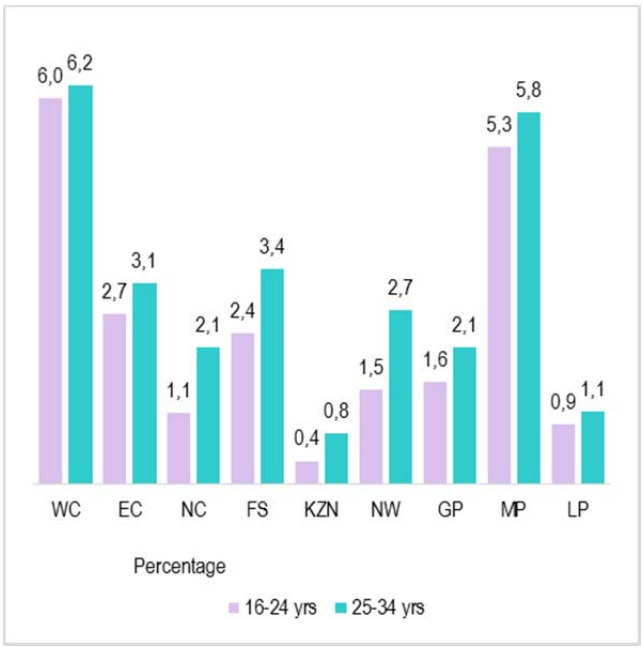


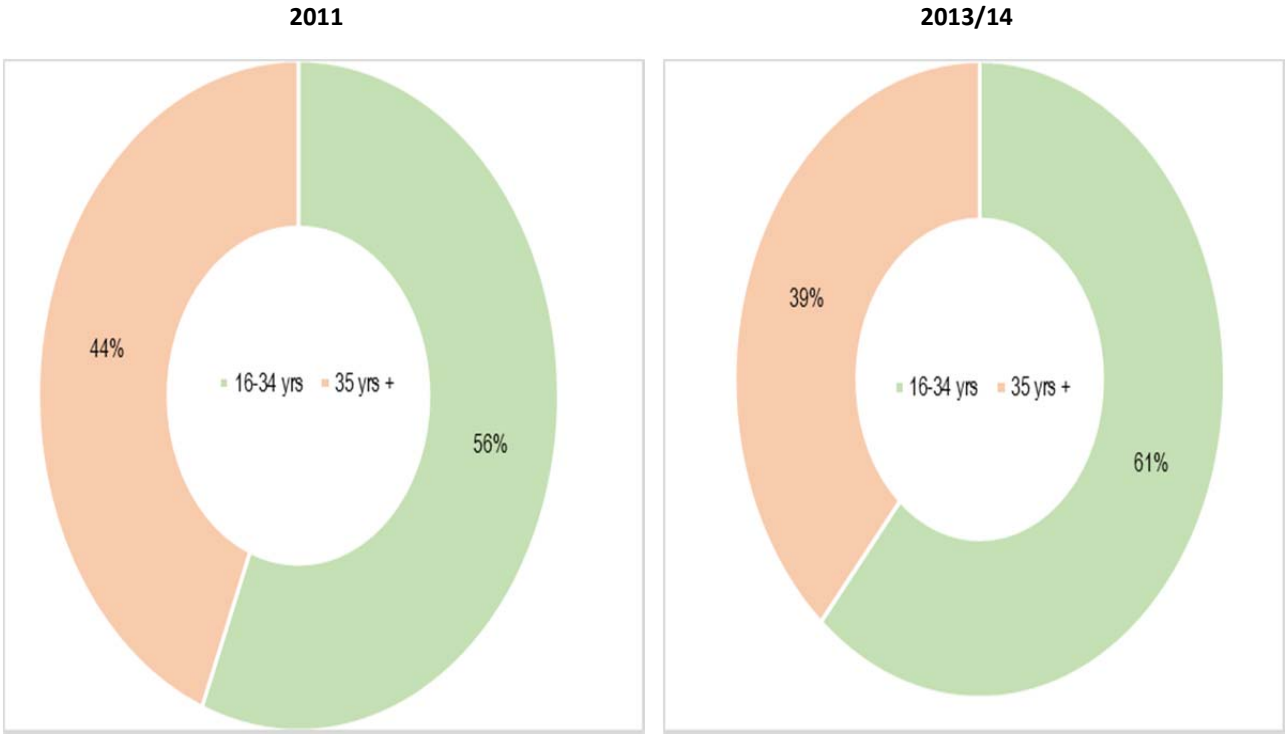
Figure 6.6b: Percentage of youth who experienced robbery crimes by province and age, 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2013/14

Contrary to age-related trends observed amongst young victims of assault crimes, a higher proportion of young victims of robbery were between the ages of 25–34 years (Figure 6.6a). As depicted in Figure 6.6b, youth were most likely to be victims of robbery in the Western Cape, followed by Mpumalanga. In 2013/14, the difference between older and younger victims of robbery was more pronounced in North West, Northern Cape Free State where older youth (those aged 25–34 years) experienced robbery when compared to their younger counterparts.

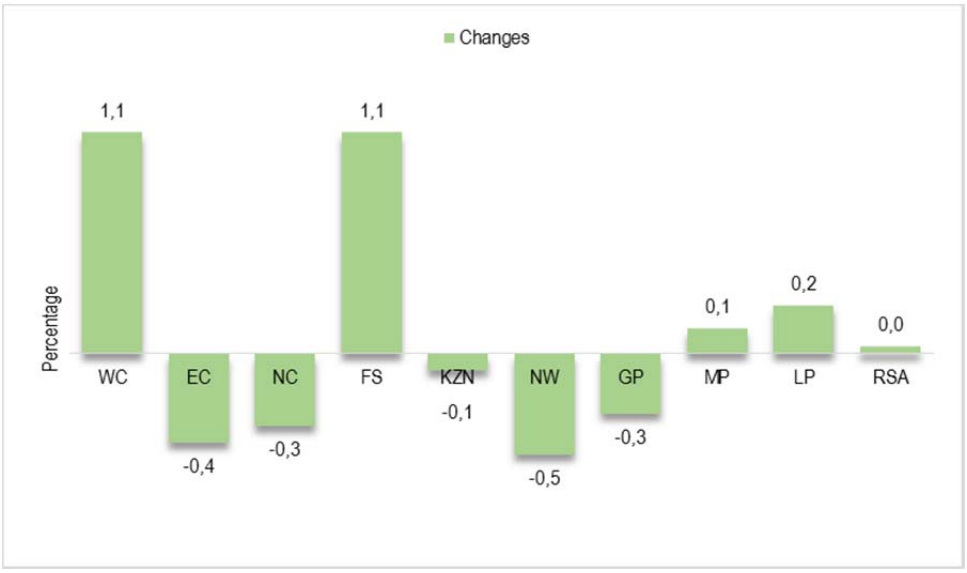
Figure 6.7: Percentage of persons aged 16 years and above who experienced robbery by age, 2011/12 and 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

Figure 6.7 depicts the share of youth (16–34 years) amongst all reported cases of victims of robbery for persons 16 years and above. Between 2011 and 2012/13, the share of youth victims of robbery dropped by 5 percentage points. Figure 6.8 below, shows that the percentage of young people experiencing robbery declined in five of the nine provinces (North West, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal).

Figure 6.8: Percentage changes in victims of robbery between 2011 and 2013/14 by province: Youth (16–34 years)



Source: VOCS 2011 and 2013/14

Property theft

The analysis below focuses on crimes relating to property theft. Similar to crimes discussed above, respondents in this section were asked to indicate if they had experienced property theft during the past five years from the date of the interview. Unlike the two previously discussed crimes (assault and robbery), the analysis in this section denotes changes between the years 2012 and 2013/14. This is due to the fact that questions and definitions on property theft in VOCS were only consolidated during the 2012/13 data collection.

Table 6.3: Victims of property theft by age and sex, 2012 and 2013/14

Victims of property theft	2012						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	16-34yrs	35yrs+	
	N('000)						
No	8 226	6 985	8 349	8 240	16 576	15 224	31 800
Yes	664	440	709	420	1 373	861	2 234
Total	8 890	7 425	9 058	8 660	17 948	16 085	34 033
Yes*(Per cent)	29,7	19,7	31,7	18,8	61,5	38,5	100,0
Victims of property theft	**2013/14**						
	Male		**Female**		**Total**		**Total**
	16-34yrs	**35yrs+**	**16-34yrs**	**35yrs+**	**16-34yrs**	**35yrs+**	
	N('000)						
No	8 477	7 377	8 593	8 477	17 070	15 854	32 924
Yes	629	378	621	480	1 250	858	2 108
Total	9 106	7 755	9 214	8 957	18 320	16 712	35 032
Yes*(Per cent)	**29,9**	**17,9**	**29,4**	**22,8**	**59,3**	**40,7**	**100,0**

Source: VOCS 2012 and 2013/14

The year 2013/14 saw a slight decline in the percentage of victims of property theft. In 2011, 6,6% of South Africans aged 16 years and above were victims of property theft. This figure, however, dropped by 0,6 of a percentage point reaching 6,0% in 2013/14. Again, as observed in the analysis of assault and robbery, young people between the ages of 16 and 34 years were more likely to report being victims of property theft than adults. However, unlike reports on assault and robbery where the proportion of victims increased over the three year period of reporting, a drop of 2,2 percentage points was observed amongst young victims of property theft (when 2012 and 2013/14 were compared). Also, unlike trends observed in assault and robbery in 2013/14, both young males and females were more likely to be victims of property theft.

Figure 6.9a: Percentage of victims of property theft (16 years and above) by age, 2013/14

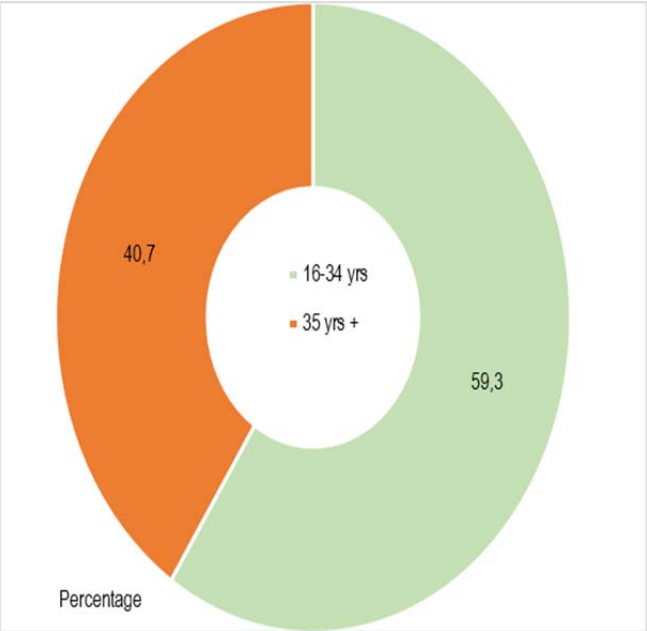
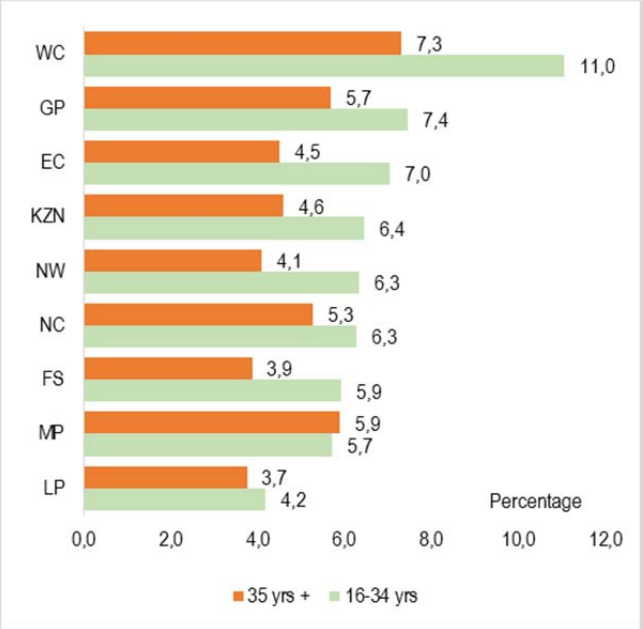


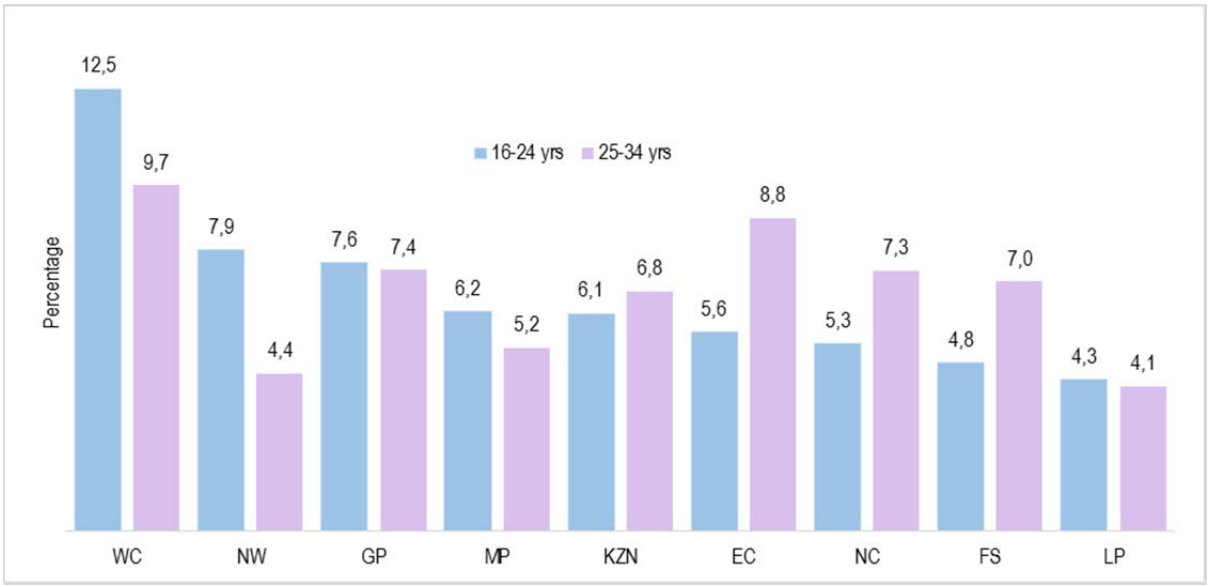
Figure 6.9b: Percentage of victims of property theft by age and province, 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2013/14

Figures 6.9a and 6.9b repeat a trend observed in the two previously discussed crimes in this chapter (assault and robbery). In 2013/14, youth (aged 16–34) were overrepresented amongst people aged 16 years and above reporting experiences of property theft (Figure 6.9a). The highest percentages of young victims of property theft were concentrated in four provinces i.e. Western Cape, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (Figure 6.9b).

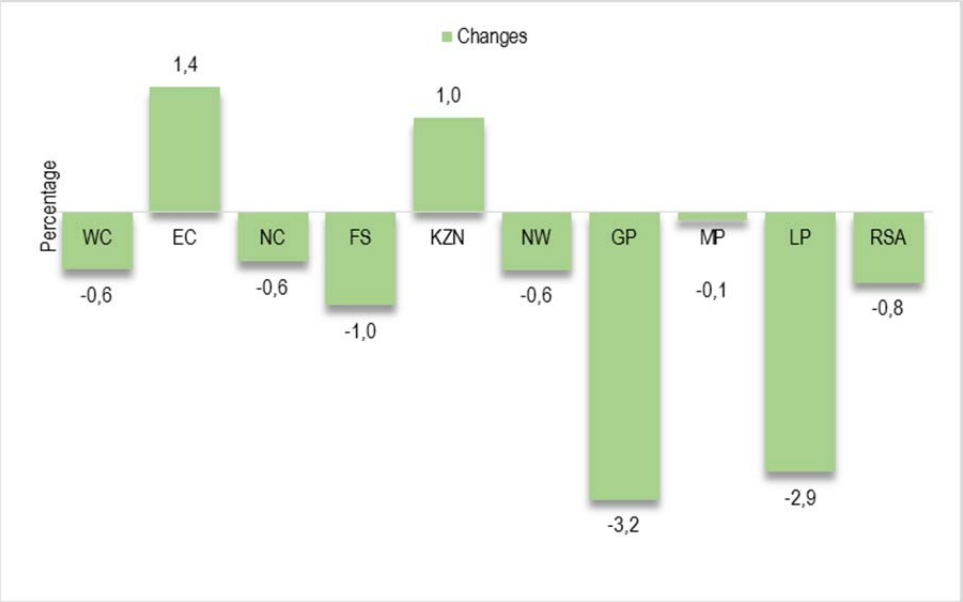
Figure 6.10: Percentage of youth who experienced property theft by age and province, 2013/14



Source: VOCS 2013/14

Figure 6.10 depicts variations in terms of experiences of property theft amongst youth for the year 2013/14. A higher percentage of younger youth aged 16–24 years were more likely to be victims of property theft in Western Cape, North West and Gauteng. In contrast, victims of property theft-related crimes were more likely to be older (aged 25–34 years) particularly in Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and the Free State. Gauteng on the other hand, had an almost equal distribution of both younger and older youth reporting experiences of property theft.

Figure 6.11: Percentage changes in victims of property theft between 2012 and 2013/14 by province: Youth (16–34 years)

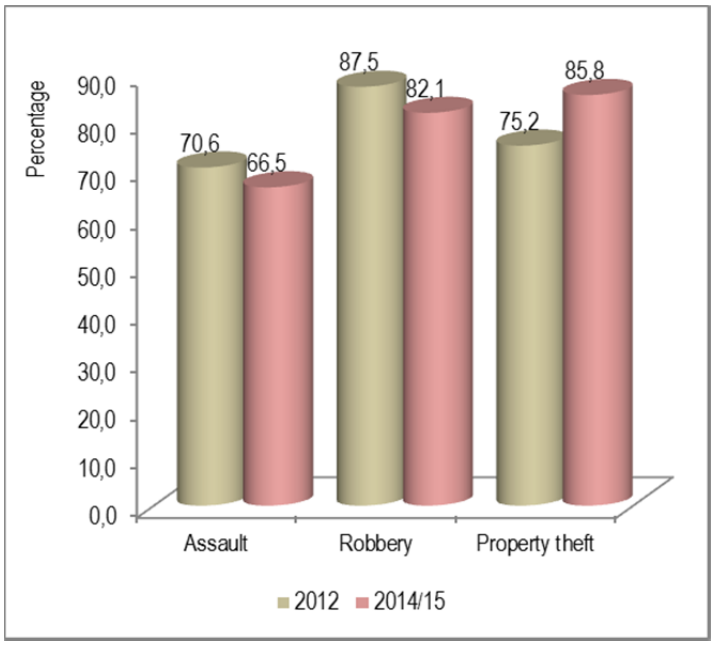


Source: VOCS 2012 and 2013/14

Figure 6.9a showed that in 2013/14, the percentage of youth (16–34 years) reporting being victims of property theft was 6,8%. This was 0,8 of a percentage point lower than the figure reported two years earlier (7,6% in 2012). Between 2012 and 2013/14, the percentage of youth victims of property theft declined the most for those living in Gauteng and Limpopo (Figure 6.11).

Perpetrators: Assault, robbery and property theft

Figure 6.12: Perpetrators (16-34 yrs.) by type of crime: 2012 and 2014/15



Source: VOCS 2012 and 2014/15

Figure 6.12 shows that in 2012 the highest percentage of youth perpetrators was recorded amongst those committing robbery (87,5%). A year later (2014/15), those committing property theft had the highest percentage (85,8%). Between 2012 and 2014/15, a decline was observed among youth assault and robbery perpetrators (4,1 and 5,4 percentage points respectively). However, a noticeable increase of more than 10 percentage points was observed among those committing property thefts over the same period of reporting.

Table 6.4: Perpetrators by type of crime and age, 2012 and 2014/15

Type of crime	16–34 yrs.		35+ yrs.		Age unknown		Total	16–34 yrs.		35+ yrs.		Age unknown		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	2012							2014/15						
	N'(000)							N'(000)						
Assault	284	31	81	24	18	8	**446**	233	13	91	6	27	0	**370**
Robbery	75	2	8	0	3	0	**88**	95	1	11	0	10	0	**117**
Property theft	170	21	32	18	13	0	**254**	181	6	19	1	10	1	**218**
	Per cent							Per cent						
Assault	63,7	7,0	18,2	5,4	4,0	1,8	**100,0**	63,0	3,5	24,6	1,6	7,3	0,0	**100,0**
Robbery	85,2	2,3	9,1	0,0	3,4	0,0	**100,0**	81,2	0,9	9,4	0,0	8,5	0,0	**100,0**
Property theft	66,9	8,3	12,6	7,1	5,1	0,0	**100,0**	83,0	2,8	8,7	0,5	4,6	0,5	**100,0**

Source: VOCS 2012 and 2013/14

Table 6.4 shows that for both years of reporting, a higher percentage of youth was more likely to be recorded as perpetrators of assault, robbery and property theft crimes. The percentage of females committing all three crimes declined (mostly for property theft perpetrators which went down by 5,5 percentage points). On the other hand, young males perpetrating assault and property theft increased by 0,7 and 16,1 percentage points respectively.

CHAPTER 7: MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

This chapter looks at trends in the causes of death between 2008 and 2013, using the data in respect of deaths that occurred during those years. Specific emphasis is given to the youth. For the purposes of this report, youth are defined as those between and including the ages of 15 and 34. Comparisons are, however, made initially with those in the 0–14, 35–64, and 65 and older age groups. Various comparisons are made between the sexes of the deceased.

This section presents information on causes of death for all deaths that occurred in 2012; were registered at the Department of Home Affairs (DHA); and were processed by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in 2013. Data for the year of comparison (2008) was updated for late registrations or delayed transfer of forms. It has been included in this section for the purposes of trends analysis in order to establish prevailing patterns. Data for 2013 still has to be revised and updated for late registrations. Deaths are mainly condensed into three groups of causes of death as per the Global Burden of Disease cause list namely: communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and external causes of mortality.

A comparison of the number of deaths by age groups and sex

Table 7.1 below shows the distribution of the population among the relevant age groups as measured during the 2008 and 2013 General Household Surveys (GHS), together with the distribution of deaths across the population, by age groups. The youth made up 37,4% and 36,6% of the total population during the years 2008 and 2013. It will be noted that the percentage of deaths for youths in the population as a whole for both 2008 and 2013 were lower than the percentages of youth in the general population. The highest percentages of deaths in comparison with their contribution to the population as a whole were in respect of persons in the 35 to 64 age group in both 2008 and 2013.

Table 7.1: Comparison of the population and deaths by age groups

	2008		2013	
Age groups	**Population**	**Deaths**	**Population**	**Deaths**
0–14	32,2	13,9	29,2	11,9
15–34	37,4	21,1	36,6	16,4
35–64	25,8	40,8	29,1	40,4
65 and higher	4,6	24,2	5,2	31,3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: GHS, 2008; 2013 and Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Tables 7.2a and 7.2b on the other hand, further show the number of deaths that occurred by age group and sex in 2008 and 2013 respectively. A total of 606 699 deaths were reported for 2008 and this decreased to 473 537 during 2013. The absolute total number of deaths for each age group also decreased between 2008 and 2013. The absolute number of deceased youth declined from 128 004 in 2008 to 77 822 in 2013; a decrease of 39,2%.

Table 7.2a: Deaths by age groups, 2008

Age groups	N'(000)	Per cent	Males	Females
0–14	84 370	13,9	14,5	51,7
15–34	128 004	21,1	19,4	15,8
35–64	247 484	40,8	45,5	15,3
65 and higher	146 841	24,2	20,6	17,2
Total	**606 699**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Table 7.2b: Deaths by age groups, 2013

Age groups	N'(000)	Per cent	Males	Females
0–14	56 341	11,9	12,0	11,3
15–34	77 822	16,4	16,9	15,9
35–64	191 224	40,38	45,2	35,4
65 and higher	148 150	31,29	25,9	37,4
Total	**473 537**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Table 7.2a shows that the youth made up 21,1% of all recorded deaths for 2008 and Table 7.2b shows that this percentage decreased to 16,4% in 2013. A total of 19,4% and 16,9% of all male deaths were for the age group 15–34 in 2008 and 2013. The comparative percentages for females were 15,8% in 2008 and 15,9% in 2013.

Most common broad underlying causes of death – A comparison among all age groups

As mentioned, the data received from the DHA is summarised on various levels. Table 7.3a reflects and compares the most common broad underlying causes of death that occurred during 2008 in respect of all age groups by sex. Table 7.3b provides the information for 2013. (These tables exclude causes of death that were overall insignificant. The data shows the descriptions under which the various, more specific, causes of death have been summarised.)

Table 7.3a: Most common broad underlying causes of death by sex and age group, 2008

	Age groups							
	Males				Females			
	Per cent							
2008	0–14	15–34	35–64	65+	0–14	15–34	35–64	65+
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	25,3	30,7	30,6	8,8	26,6	43,8	30,1	6,7
External causes of morbidity and mortality	6,3	34,7	10,1	3,8	5,3	6,4	3,8	2,4
Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified	10,9	8,9	12,4	16,2	11,3	12,5	12,9	19,2
Diseases of the respiratory system	12,7	9,6	13,7	14,1	14,3	14,1	13,1	10,6
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,1	3,1	11,8	28,4	1,1	3,8	13,3	34,0
Diseases of the blood and immune mechanism	1,8	3,7	3,2	0,6	2,0	6,4	4,5	0,7
Neoplasms	0,4	1,5	5,9	12,6	0,5	1,7	7,9	9,0

Source: Causes of death 2008

In 2008 and 2013, the two leading causes of death amongst youth was "Certain infectious and parasitic diseases" and "External causes of morbidity and mortality". "Certain infectious and parasitic diseases", was a major cause of death for females in the 15 to 34 age group during 2008 and 2013. The main leading cause of death for males was external causes of morbidity and mortality over the same years of reporting. A considerably larger percentage of females had, however, died of this cause than males.

Table 7.3a shows that in 2008, most males (34,7%) between the ages of 15 and 34 died due to external causes of morbidity and mortality. This increased to 43,2% in 2013 as depicted in Table 7.3b. The deaths of only 6,4% of females in this age group was attributed to this cause in 2008 and 10,4% in 2013. The percentages for both males and females increased over the five-year period. The percentages in respect of this cause of death that were measured for the other age groups were found to be relatively low, except for males between the ages of 35 and 64 – 10,1% for 2008 and 11,4% for 2013.

Table 7.3b: Most common broad underlying causes of death by sex and age group, 2013

	Age groups							
	Males				Females			
2013	0–14	15–34	35–64	65+	0–14	15–34	35–64	65+
	Per cent							
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	16,1	27,4	29,2	8,9	17,1	44,8	28,3	7,3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	8,8	43,2	11,4	3,8	7,0	10,4	4,4	2,5
Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified	10,8	8,2	11,3	14,2	11,8	10,6	10,9	16,9
Diseases of the respiratory system	9,2	5,5	10,9	13,5	10,2	9,2	9,4	10,0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,2	3,3	13,4	27,6	1,5	4,7	15,5	33,1
Diseases of the blood and immune mechanism	0,8	2,5	2,8	0,7	1,0	5,3	3,5	0,7
Neoplasms	0,8	2,0	8,0	14,1	0,8	3,4	11,6	10,0

Source: Causes of death, 2013

Deaths that were attributed to symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified mainly applied to persons 65 and older for both males and females. Male deaths within the age group 15 to 34 were the least likely to fall under this classification for both 2008 (Table 7.3a) and 2013 (Table 7.3b).

Females (14,1% in 2008 and 9,2% in 2013) in the age group 15 to 34 were more prone to dying as a result of diseases of the respiratory system than males, with 9,6% of deaths in 2008 and 5,5% of all deaths in 2013 attributed to this cause. The data show that this cause of death was more prevalent among all other age groups during 2008.

Increases in the percentage of total deaths ascribed to diseases of the circulatory system correlated with an increase in age for both males and females. In 2008, 28,4% of males who were 65 and older succumbed to these diseases. This decreased slightly to 27,6% in 2013. Females aged 65 or older showed similar percentages: 34,0% in 2008 and 33,1% in 2013. This can be compared to those in the 15 to 34 age group: males, 3,1% in 2008 and 3,3% in 2013 and females, 3,8% in 2008 and 4,7% in 2013.

Both males and females in the age groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 64 were mainly affected by diseases of the blood and immune mechanism. Similar to the findings in respect of those who succumbed to diseases of the circulatory system, the percentage of deaths emanating from neoplasms increased with age. A substantial change is seen when comparing the 15 to 34 and 35 to 64 age groups. In 2008, 1,5% of males in the 15 to 34 age group and 5,9% of those in the 35 to 64 age group were reported as having died from neoplasms. This pattern was repeated in 2013 with 2,0% for the 15–34-year-olds compared to 8,0% for those aged 35–64 years.

Causes of death of youth (15 to 34 years)

Figures 7.1a and 7.1b show the percentage of youth deaths, by age and sex during the years 2008 and 2013, respectively. The figures show that the percentage of deaths increased progressively with an increase in age.

Figure 7.1a: Percentage of youth deaths by age and sex, 2008

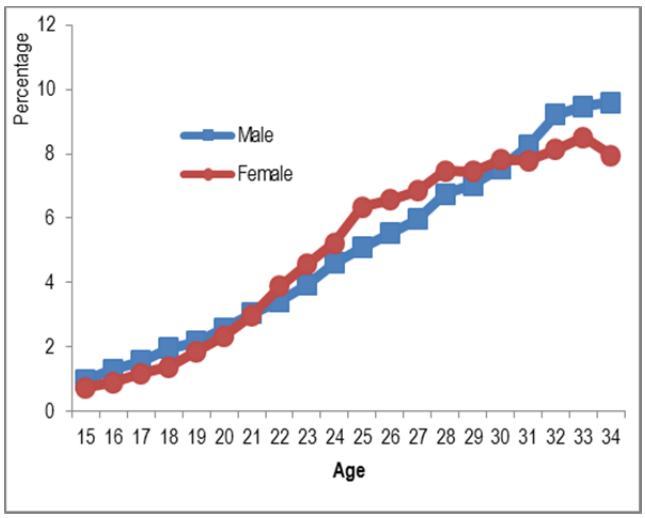
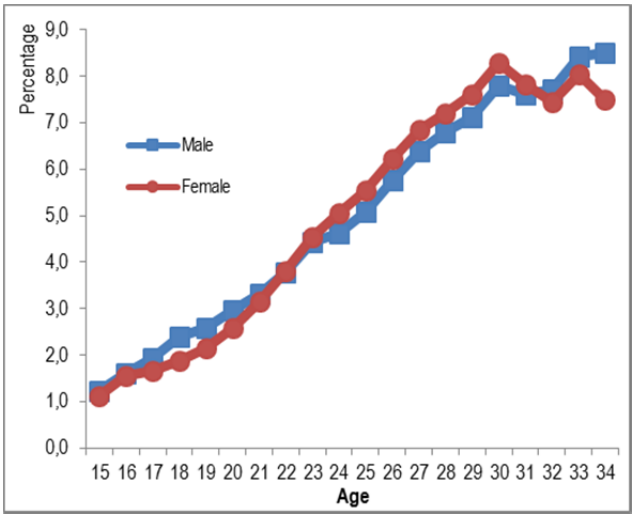


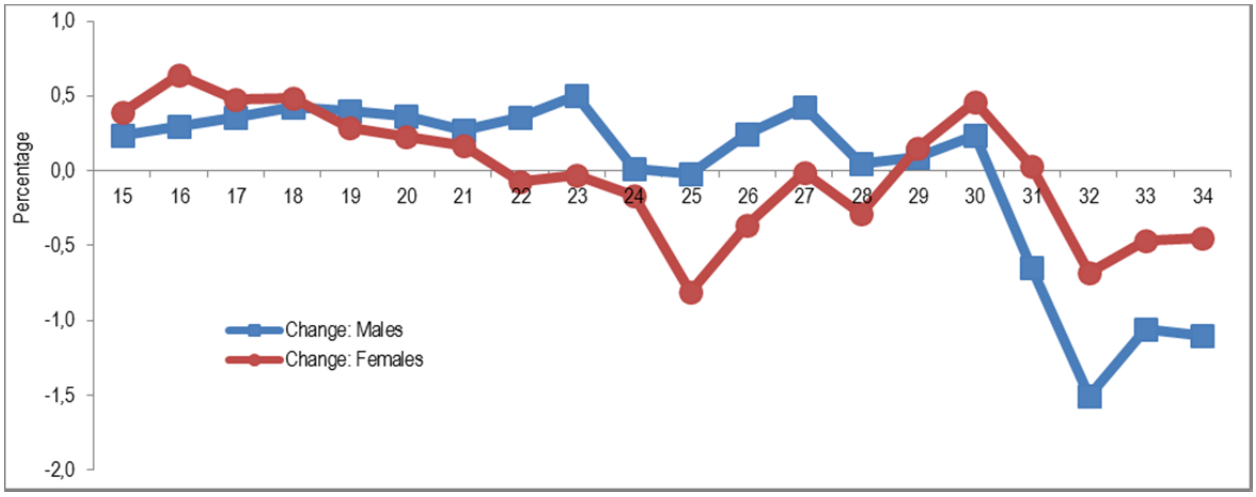
Figure 7.1b: Percentage of youth deaths by age and sex, 2013



Source: Causes of death 2008, 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

The figures above reveal that a higher percentage of females than males died between the ages of 22 and 31 during both 2008 and 2013. Figure 7.2 below shows more clearly the differences between 2008 and 2013 in the percentages of males and females who died at each level of age between 15 and 34. The percentages of males who died between the ages of 15 and 30 increased between 2008 and 2013. Thereafter the rates of death decreased until the age of 34. The rate of death increased for females between the ages of 15 and 21 and decreased between the ages of 22 and 34.

Figure 7.2: Youth: Change in the percentage distribution of deaths between the ages of 15 and 34, 2008 and 2013



Source: Causes of death 2008, 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Tables 7.4 shows all the broad underlying causes of death in respect of youth by sex for 2008 and 2013, expanding to a wider variety of causes of death and restricting the information to youth only as depicted previously in Tables 7.3a and 7.3b.

Table 7.4: Youth: Main underlying causes of death by sex, 2008 and 2013

Youth: Main groups of the underlying causes of death	Deceased						
	Male	Female	Unspecified	Male	Female	Unknown	Unspecified
	2008			2013			
	Per cent						
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	30,7	43,8	26,5	27,4	44,8	60,0	30,4
Neoplasms	1,5	1,7	1,9	2,0	3,4	0,0	1,6
Diseases of the blood and immune mechanism	3,7	6,4	3,9	2,5	5,3	0,0	3,0
Endocrine; nutritional and metabolic diseases	0,9	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,5	0,0	0,5
Mental and behavioural disorders	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Diseases of the nervous system	3,6	3,9	2,6	3,2	3,4	0,0	1,1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Diseases of the circulatory system	3,1	3,8	5,2	3,3	4,7	0,0	5,7
Diseases of the respiratory system	9,6	14,1	16,8	5,5	9,2	0,0	6,8
Diseases of the digestive system	2,0	2,3	0,0	2,0	2,5	0,0	1,4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0,1	0,2	1,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system etc.	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0,9	1,0	1,9	1,0	1,5	0,0	0,8
Pregnancy; childbirth and puerperium	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0
Congenital malformations	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3
Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified	8,9	12,5	17,4	8,2	10,6	20,0	13,3
External causes of morbidity and mortality	34,7	6,4	20,7	43,2	10,4	20,0	34,2
Total (Per cent)	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Total N'(000)	**60 437**	**67 412**	**155 000**	**41 791**	**35 653**	**10 000**	**368 000**

Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Around 35% of males died from external causes of morbidity and mortality during 2008. This number increased to 43,2% in 2013, whereas the deaths of only 6,4% of females in 2008 and 10,4% in 2013 could be attributed to this cause. The most prevalent reason given for the death of females was certain infectious and parasitic diseases – 43,8% in 2008 and 44,8% in 2013. This reason was given for 30,7% of males in 2008 and 27,4% in 2013. The second highest cause of death for females in 2008 was found to be in respect of diseases of the respiratory system at 14,1%. This percentage decreased to 9,2% in 2013 when it was overtaken by "symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified"(10,6%) and "external causes of morbidity and mortality" at 10,4%.

Youth: Top eight causes of death

The analysis below shows the distribution of the top eight most common causes of death in respect of youth for 2008 and 2013.

Figure 7.3a: Top eight causes of death for youth, 2008

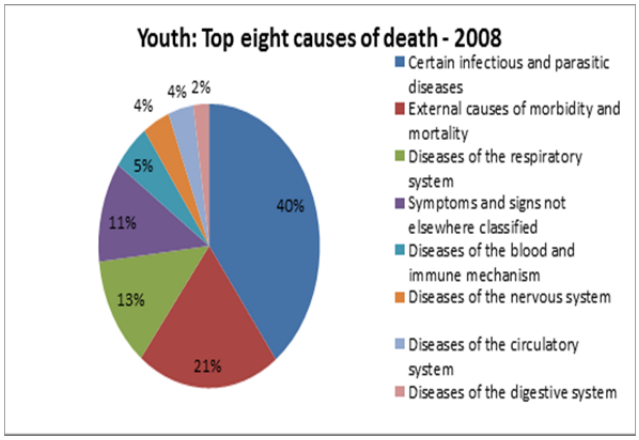
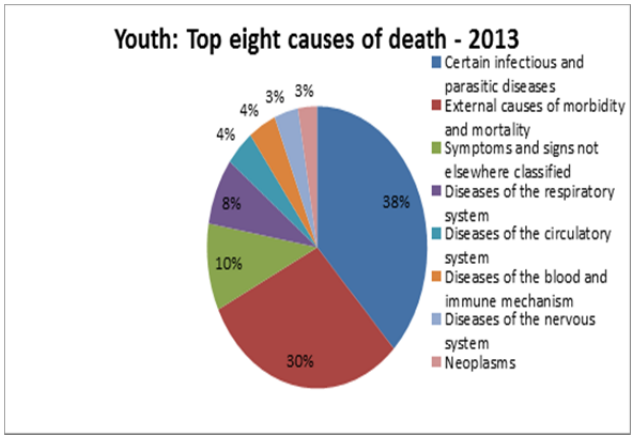


Figure 7.3b: Top eight causes of death for youth, 2013



Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Figures 7.3a and 7.3b above show that more than 50% of all deaths were due to either "certain infectious and parasitic diseases" or "external causes of morbidity and mortality" during both 2008 and 2013. The contribution of the latter cause increased substantially in 2013. The third most common reason was "diseases of the respiratory system", followed in fourth place by "symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified".

Figure 7.4a: Top eight causes of youth deaths by age, 2008

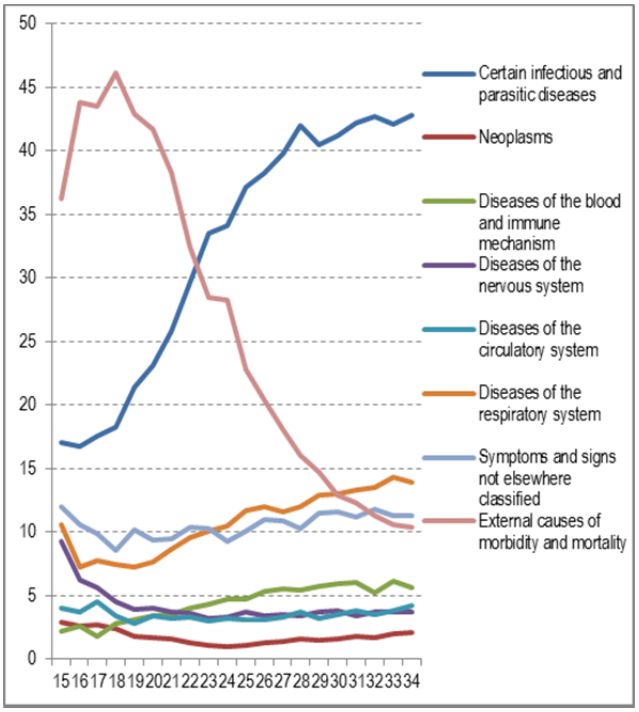
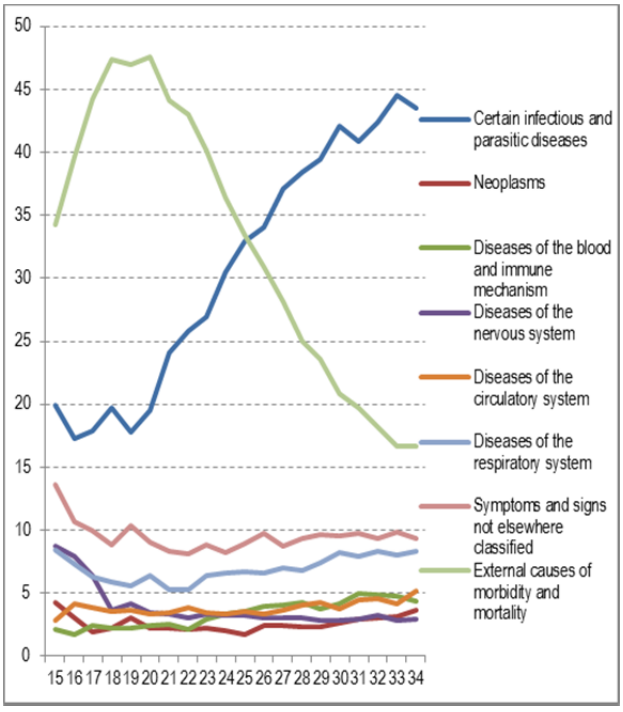


Figure 7.4b: Top eight causes of youth deaths by age, 2013

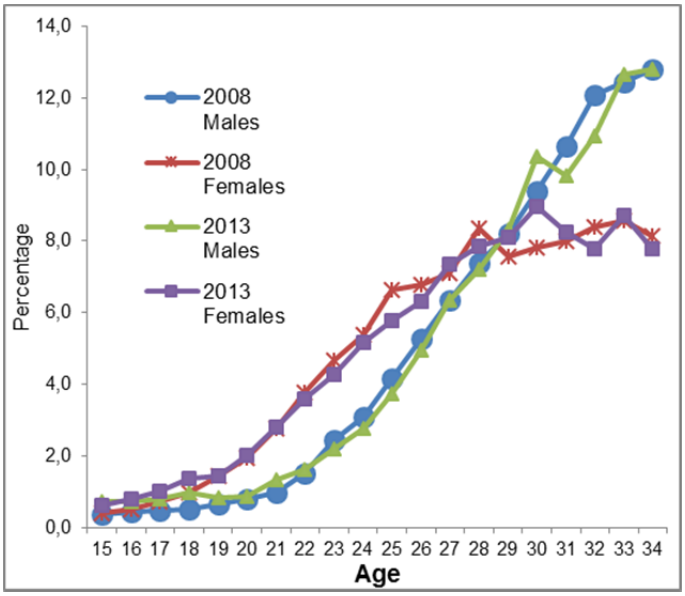


Figures 7.4a and 7.4b show the effect that age had on the top causes of death for 2008 and 2013 respectively. For both years of reporting, the effects of "certain infectious and parasitic diseases" increased with age, and peaked at the age of 28 years. Deaths from "external causes of morbidity and mortality", conversely, decreased with age, showing a peak at the age of 18 years and decreased rapidly from the age of 19 years. "Diseases of the respiratory system" showed a slight upward trend with age. Age showed little effect on the other causes of death.

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases

This section discusses the top four most common causes of youth deaths, namely: "certain infectious and parasitic diseases", "diseases of the respiratory system", "symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified" and "external causes of morbidity and mortality". The analysis breaks down the underlying causes that are summarised under the heading of "certain infectious and parasitic diseases".

Figure 7.5: Youth: Certain infections and parasitic diseases by sex, 2008 and 2013



Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Figure 7.5 shows the percentages of males and females by age that died of certain infectious and parasitic diseases during the years 2008 and 2013. The rates of death of both males and females increased with age. The proportion of deaths per age of females exceeded that of males and increased at a higher rate until the age of 28 in 2008 and until the age of 30 in 2013. The rates of death by age exhibited the same pattern in both 2008 and 2013.

Table 7.5: Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (youth 15–34) by sex, 2008 and 2013

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2008		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Per cent			
Intestinal infectious diseases	13,9	17,7	6,6	7,9
Tuberculosis	57,3	49,7	43,1	37,4
Other bacterial diseases	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,5
Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
Viral infections of the central nervous system	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
Viral infections characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2
Viral hepatitis	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	11,6	12,6	28,2	29,0
Other viral diseases	8,2	10,3	14,2	17,3
Mycoses	2,9	2,8	1,3	1,1
Protozoal diseases	2,8	3,6	2,7	3,8
Helminthiases	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0
Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2
Other infectious diseases	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Total (Per cent)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total N'(000)	**18 548**	**29 503**	**11 448**	**15 960**

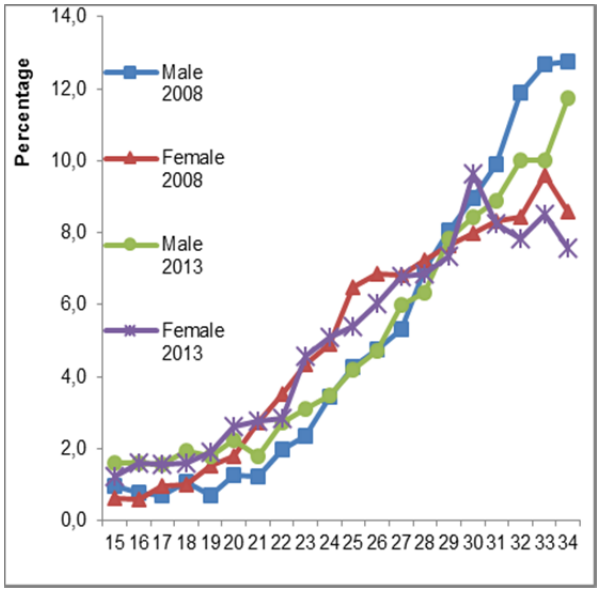
Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Table 7.5 summarises the infectious and parasitic diseases underlying causes of deaths amongst young males and females during 2008 and 2013. The highest cause of deaths for both males and females in 2008 was tuberculosis (males: 57,3% and females: 49,7%). This trend continued in 2013 with males at 43,1% and females at 37,4%. There was, however, a decrease in respect of both sexes. Albeit at lower levels for both males (13,9%) and females (17,7%) in 2008, was that of intestinal infectious diseases. Deaths resulting from this cause decreased substantially in 2013: 6,6% for males and 7,9% for females. Ninety-three per cent of males and 99,6% of females died from "Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin" during 2008 and 99,3% of males and 99,0% of females in 2013. The third highest cause for both males and females during 2008 was human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease at 11,6% for males and 12,6% for females. This disease was the cause of 28,2% of male and 29,0% of female deaths during 2013; a substantial increase since 2008. Other viral diseases were the cause of 8,2% and 10,3% of the deaths of male and female youth during 2008. This increased to 14,2% of male deaths and 17,3% of female deaths during 2013, where this disease replaced "intestinal infectious diseases" as the second highest reason for the youth deaths.

Diseases of the respiratory system

Figure 7.6 and Table 7.6 show that the percentages of deaths of males and females who succumbed to diseases of the respiratory system during 2008 and 2013 increased with age. The percentage of females exceeded that of males during 2008 as from the age of 17 and continued to do so until the age of 29. Thereafter, the percentage of male deaths exceeded that of females until the age of 34. During 2013, the percentage of female deaths exceeded that of males from the age of 19 until the age of 31 whereafter the percentages of male deaths were higher and, once again, at a higher rate.

Figure 7.6: Diseases of respiratory system by sex and age, 2013



Source: Causes of death 2008, 2013

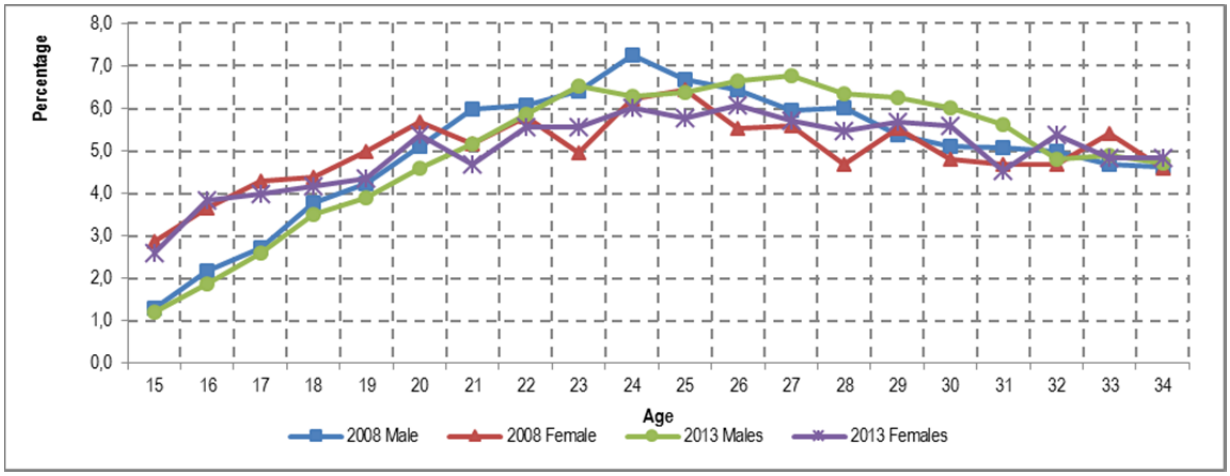
Table 7.6: Diseases of respiratory system by sex, 2008 and 2013

Diseases of the respiratory system - 2008	Sex - 2008		Sex - 2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Per cent			
Acute upper respiratory infections	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3
Influenza and pneumonia	67,7	69,5	61,5	66,1
Other acute lower respiratory infections	11,9	12,3	15,4	13,4
Other diseases of upper respiratory tract	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	6,9	5,6	7,8	8,3
Lung diseases due to external agents	1,2	0,6	1,3	0,7
Other respiratory diseases principally affecting the interstitium	3,4	3,8	2,6	2,8
Suppurative and necrotic conditions of lower respiratory tract	0,8	0,3	0,9	0,2
Other diseases of pleura	1,1	1,0	1,3	0,7
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6,6	6,5	7,9	7,2
Total (Per cent)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total N('000)	**5 817**	**9 470**	**2 314**	**3 273**

The major underlying reasons for deaths that were classified as being due to diseases of the respiratory system are reflected in Figure 7.6 and Table 7.6. This reason was "Influenza and pneumonia". The percentage of males and females exceeded 60% during both 2008 and 2013 (Table 7.6). These, however, declined slightly in 2013. The second most prominent reason related to "other acute lower respiratory infections". The percentages of male deaths in 2008 (11,9%) increased considerably to 15,4% in 2013 and that of females increased slightly from 12,3% to 13,4% (Table 7.6).

External causes of morbidity and mortality

Figure 7.7: Youth: External causes of morbidity and mortality 2008 and 2013: Proportions of death by age

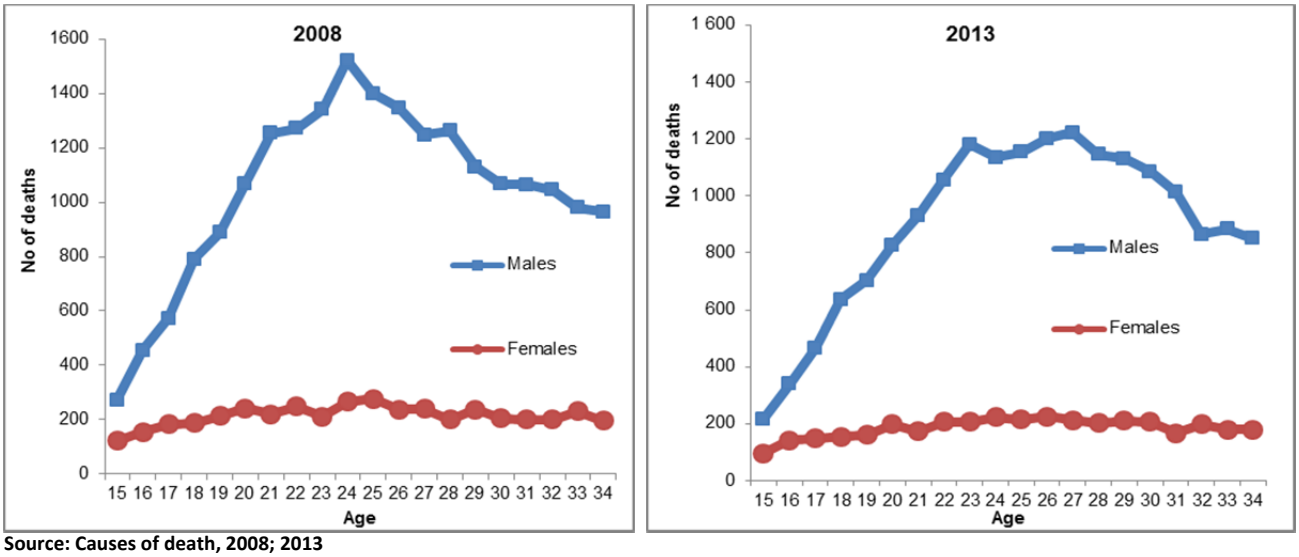


Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013
Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

Figure 7.7 displays the percentages of total deaths amongst youth by age and sex for 2008 and 2013. A uniform pattern is found for both sexes during both years with the percentage of deaths increasing from the age of 15 to the mid-twenties and then, at the age of 34, decreasing to a value similar to that found at

the age of 20. It can be noted that the percentages of male deaths were lower than that of females between the ages of 15 and 20, but increased at a faster rate.

Figure 7.8: Youth: Death from external causes of morbidity and mortality: Actual number of deaths by age, 2008 and 2013



Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013

Note: Data for 2008 have been updated with late registrations

The notable difference between males and females in the actual numbers of deaths, which resulted from external causes of mortality and morbidity, can be seen in Figure 7.8 above. This difference is not evident when viewing proportions. The steep angle of the slope in respect of males shows that there is a substantial increase in the number of deaths with an increase in age until the age of 24 in 2008 and the age of 23 in 2013.

Table 7.7: External causes of morbidity and mortality, 2008 and 2013

	2008		2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
External causes of mortality & morbidity	Per cent			
Transport accidents	9,7	13,5	10,7	15,2
Other external causes of accidental injury	59,8	61,7	53,0	51,9
Intentional self-harm	0,9	1,3	1,6	1,7
Assault	16,1	8,4	17,4	8,6
Event of undetermined intent	13,1	13,3	16,7	19,2
Complications of medical and surgical care	0,3	1,9	0,6	3,3
Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
Total (Per cent)	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Total N('000)	**20 939**	**4 278**	**18 048**	**3 708**

Source: Causes of death, 2008; 2013

Table 7.7 provides the immediate underlying causes of death due to external causes of morbidity and mortality that occurred during 2008 and 2013. Most of the reasons for male and female deaths in this regard were as a result of "other external causes of accidental injury"; 59,8% and 53,0% for males in 2008 and 2013 and 61,7% and 51,9% for females. Decreases are, however, evident between 2008 and 2013. The

second highest cause for males was “assault” at 16,1% in 2008 and 17,4% in 2013. The second highest cause of death for females in 2008 were “event of undetermined intent” at 13,3% in 2008 and 15,2% in 2013, followed closely by “events of undetermined intent” – 13,3% in 2008 and 19,2% in 2013.

The underlying reasons for “other causes of accidental injury” for both males and females in 2008 were “exposure to unspecified factors” at 52,8% for males and 55,6% for females. The second highest reason was from the “discharge from firearms”: 22,8% for males and 15,1% for females. The third reason was from “accidental hanging”: 13,72% for males and 11,78% for females.

The main reason for assault is assault with a sharp object for both males (90,8%) and females (82,4%).

Of the underlying causes of death in respect of “other causes of accidental injury”, 52,8% of males died during 2008 from exposure to unspecified factors. This decreased to 44,4% in 2013. The comparative percentages for females were 55,6% and 49,0%. Of male deaths during 2008, 22,8% were ascribed to the “discharge of firearms”. This percentage remained constant at 22,6% during 2013. Corresponding percentages for females were 15,1% and 11,4%. In 2008, 13,7% of males died from “other accidental hanging or strangulation” and 19,4% died of this cause in 2013. The percentages of females in this regard were 11,8% and 17,1%.

Main causes of death by province where death occurred

The following tables show the percentages of the top four causes of youth deaths as percentages of all the causes of death for males and females within each province (Table 7.8) for 2008 and 2013.

Table 7.8: Top 4 causes of youth deaths by province of occurrence and sex, 2008 and 2013

2008

Youth province of death: Top 4 underlying causes of deaths, 2008	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases		Diseases of the respiratory system		Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified		External causes of morbidity and mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Province	Per cent							
Western Cape	23,3	53,8	2,7	4,3	6,9	7,1	55,8	15,2
Eastern Cape	26,8	42,7	7,2	10,6	12,1	18,1	38,2	6,2
Northern Cape	29,2	38,6	10,4	13,9	11,0	14,9	35,2	8,9
Free State	30,8	39,4	14,9	20,5	8,5	9,3	26,7	4,7
KwaZulu-Natal	39,8	52,8	8,2	10,8	8,6	12,0	29,6	5,1
North West	30,1	38,1	12,5	18,3	7,7	12,8	31,9	5,8
Gauteng	24,7	37,3	10,0	15,8	8,7	11,9	38,5	7,9
Mpumalanga	33,2	43,6	13,8	17,9	6,0	7,0	28,7	5,0
Limpopo	25,3	35,3	13,3	17,6	11,0	16,2	31,7	6,2
Outside SA	14,8	28,3	1,2	9,4	37,0	34,0	33,3	7,6

Source: Causes of death, 2008

2013

Youth province of death: Top 4 underlying causes of deaths, 2013	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases		Diseases of the respiratory system		Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified		External causes of morbidity and mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Province	Per cent							
Western Cape	19,2	48,0	1,9	3,5	5,2	6,5	62,9	17,6
Eastern Cape	25,8	45,0	3,7	5,8	11,6	17,8	45,1	10,4
Northern Cape	25,7	50,5	7,0	6,2	6,4	8,9	47,1	14,2
Free State	25,2	40,2	7,4	10,7	8,6	9,2	41,4	11,4
KwaZulu-Natal	37,6	55,1	4,3	6,2	6,1	7,6	37,5	9,1
North West	28,2	41,3	9,6	14,3	8,2	10,4	38,2	8,9
Gauteng	21,9	35,6	6,5	11,1	10,4	11,8	43,1	11,2
Mpumalanga	30,4	45,7	7,6	12,1	5,5	6,9	39,0	9,1
Limpopo	26,1	42,1	6,8	13,1	9,1	10,9	38,3	8,2
Outside SA	18,9	14,8	2,7	7,4	27,0	48,2	46,0	7,4

Source: Causes of death, 2013

Certain infectious and parasitic diseases by province

During 2008, the percentages of youth deaths resulting from “certain infectious and parasitic diseases” were higher for females than for males across all provinces. This was also the case for persons who died outside of South Africa.

The highest percentage of males who died from this cause during 2008 was found in KwaZulu-Natal, at 39,8%, and the lowest was found among those who had died outside of South Africa (14,8%). The second highest at 33,2% was found in Mpumalanga and the North West and in the Free State at 30,1% and 30,8% respectively. The Western Cape had the lowest percentage of all the provinces – 23,3%. There was a general drop in these percentages in 2013, but with KwaZulu-Natal at 37,6% still the highest, Mpumalanga (30,4%) still the second highest and the North West (28,2%) is shown to be the third highest. The lowest percentage was in respect of those who died outside of South Africa (18,9%). The Western Cape remained the lowest among all the provinces at 19,2%.

Among females, in contrast with the findings for males for 2008, females were most likely to succumb to these diseases in the Western Cape at 53,8%. This was closely followed by KwaZulu-Natal at 52,8%. The third highest was found in Mpumalanga (43,6%). Although the lowest percentage was found in respect of those who had died outside of South Africa, at 28,3%, this was much higher than that found for males. KwaZulu-Natal at 55,1% was found to have the highest percentage for this cause of death for females in 2013. This was followed by the Northern Cape at 50,5% and Western Cape at 48,0%. The percentage of those who had died outside of South Africa dropped to 14,8%.

Diseases of the respiratory system by province

A higher percentage of female than male youth deaths resulted from diseases of the respiratory system during both 2008 and 2013 across all provinces.

The Free State, at 14,9%, showed the highest percentage of male deaths during 2008. This was followed by Mpumalanga at 13,8% and Limpopo at 13,3%. The lowest percentage of deaths due to this cause was found among those who had died outside of South Africa (1,2%). Western Cape had the lowest percentage of deaths with 2,7%.

There was a general decrease in the percentage of male deaths resulting from these diseases across all provinces during 2013. North West showed the highest percentage at 9,6% and Western Cape had the lowest percentage at 1,9%.

Female deaths from these diseases during 2008 also had the highest percentage in the Free State (20,5%), followed closely by North West (18,3%), Mpumalanga (17,9%) and Limpopo (17,6%). The lowest finding was in the Western Cape (4,3%). As with males, there was a general downward trend in the percentages of all deaths in each province due to these diseases during 2013. The highest percentage was found in North West (14,3%) and the lowest in the Western Cape (3,5%).

Systems and signs not elsewhere classified by province

As with the two groups of diseases discussed above, it was found that females had a higher percentage than males in 2008. The percentages for both males and females, however, decreased in 2013 in all provinces. 2013 showed females with only slightly higher percentages than males. The percentages of deaths across provinces showed a similar pattern for males and females in both 2008 and 2013. The percentages of males and females who had succumbed to these symptoms and signs were substantially higher for those who had died outside of South Africa.

External causes of mortality and morbidity by province

Males were more susceptible to dying from external causes of mortality and morbidity than females in both 2008 and 2013 in all provinces. There was, however, a general increase in the percentages of both males and females who died in this regard between 2008 and 2013 across all provinces. The Western Cape reflected the highest percentage of deaths in 2008 and 2013 for both males (55,8% in 2008 and 62,9% in 2013) and females (15,2% in 2008 and 17,6% in 2013). The second highest measurements for males in 2008 were found in Gauteng (38,5%) and the Eastern Cape (38,2%). The second and third highest percentages for males during 2013 were found in the Northern Cape (47,1%) and the Eastern Cape (45,1%). The second highest measurements in respect of females were found in the Northern Cape: 8,9% in 2008 and 14,2% in 2013.

One of the major specific causes of death due to “external causes of mortality and morbidity” is stated as “exposure to unspecific factors”. Although more detail about this aspect is not provided in the data, other more specific causes are given.

The data show that Limpopo consistently had the highest percentage of youth deaths due to vehicle accidents for both males and females. Deaths as a result of “motor- or non-motor vehicle accidents” were 32,9% for males and 35,5% for females. The percentages are almost the same in 2013: 31,0% for males and 35,2% for females. The Western Cape consistently had the lowest rate of youth deaths due to vehicle accidents: males – 2,5% in 2008 and 2,1% in 2013. Female percentages were 4,0% in 2008 and 2,3% in 2013.

“Death from the discharge of firearms” was highest in KwaZulu-Natal at 21,7% for males in 2008 and 15,7% for females in that year. The highest percentage (22,7%) of male deaths in this regard shifted to the Western Cape in 2013. The highest percentage of females was in Gauteng at 8,8%.

Of males in 2008, 15,1% met their demise through “other accidental hanging or strangulation.” Western Cape also had the highest proportion of male hangings or strangulations in 2013 at 15,0%. Female deaths due to this reason were highest in KwaZulu-Natal: 9,2% in 2008 and 12,9% in 2013.

Male deaths as a result of “assault by sharp object” was highest in the Western Cape in 2008 at 24,6% and in 2013 at 25,1%. The highest percentage among females was found in the Free State at 12,3% in 2008 and in the Northern Cape at 11,3% in 2013.

Youth Death Occurrence

This section focuses on households with youth by looking at the occurrence of a youth death within a household. The analysis uses data from Census 2011. Figures are examined by social, economic and demographic variables.

Table 7.9: A comparison of the characteristics of the household heads of youth containing households who had no or some youth deaths, 2011

Characteristics of the household head	Household with youth and no youth death		Household with youth and one or more youth deaths	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age of the household head				
younger than 34	4 136 099	41,9	2 058	28,9
35-59 years	4 243 898	43,0	3 077	43,2
60 and older	1 491405	15,1	1 984	27,9
Total	9 871402	100,0	7 119	100,0
Sex of the household head				
Male	5 705 308	57,4	3 061	42,7
Female	4 232 991	42,6	4 102	57,3
Total	9 938 299	100,0	7 163	100,0
Population group of the household head				
Black African	8 155 020	82,1	6 769	94,5
White	771 422	7,8	277	3,9
Coloured	237 004	2,4	33	0,5
Indian/Asian	717 036	7,2	70	1,0
Other	5 781 6,7	0,6	14	0,2
Total	9 938 299	100,0	7 163	100,0
Geographical location of the household head				
Western Cape	1 096 774	11,0	357	5,0
Eastern Cape	1 117 537	11,2	1 276	17,8
Northern Cape	199 970	2,0	140	2,0
Free State	561 622	5,7	514	7,2
Kwa-Zulu Natal	1 809 868	18,2	2 198	30,7
North West	691 790	7,0	514	7,2
Gauteng	2 674 043	26,9	937	13,1
Mpumalanga	766 733	7,7	647	9,0
Limpopo	1 019 961	10,3	580	8,1
Total	9 938 298	100,0	7 163	100,0

Source: Census 2011

In 2011, around 7 163 households with youth reported at least one youth death in the household. Reporting a youth death among households with youth increased with the age of the head of the household. During 2011, a higher percentage of households headed by older persons aged 60 years or more were more likely to report a youth death (27,9%) compared to those headed by their younger counterparts. In terms of gender differentials, female headed households with youth reported a higher percentage of youth deaths than those headed by males. Households with youth reporting at least one youth death occurrence were also mostly headed by black Africans (94,5%). Provincial variations revealed that the percentages of households with youth reporting a youth death in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Mpumalanga were higher than that for households with youth, but without youth deaths. Youth deaths mostly occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (30,7%), the Eastern Cape (17,8%) and Gauteng (13,1%).

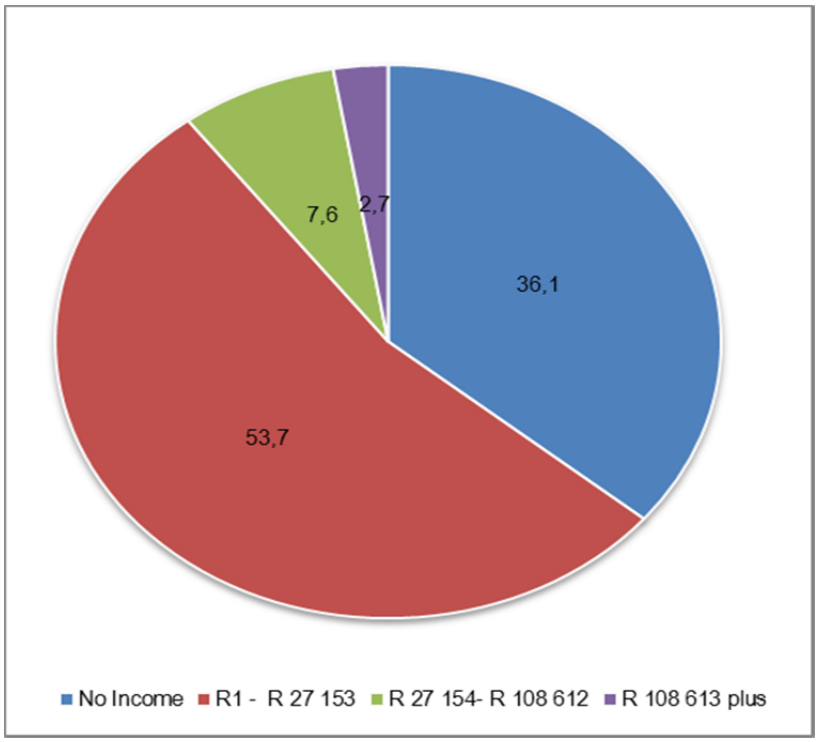
Table 7.10: A comparison of housing and service delivery of youth containing households who had no or some youth deaths, 2011

Housing and Service delivery	Household with youth and no youth death		Household with youth and one or more youth deaths	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Type of dwelling				
Formal	7659121	77,1	5139	71,7
Traditional	797128	8,0	1115	15,6
Informal	1398210	14,1	877	12,2
Other	83841	0,8	32	0,4
Total	9938300	100,0	7163	100,0
Type of water				
Piped water	8415255	84,8	5475	76,4
Other	1512506	15,2	1688	23,6
Total	9927761	100,0	7163	100,0
Type of sanitation				
Flush toilet or improved pit latrine	7011041	70,5	4178	58,3
Other	2927258	29,5	2986	41,7
Total	9938299	100,0	7163	100,0
Type of refuse removal				
Municipality (once a week)	6098289	61,4	3225	45,0
Other	3840010	38,6	3939	55,0
Total	9938299	100,0	7163	100,0
Availability of energy lighting				
Yes	8453505	85,1	5863	81,8
No	1484795	14,9	1300	18,2
Total	9938300	100,0	7163	100,0

Source: Census 2011

The table above looks at the effects of housing and service delivery and the reporting of youth deaths for households with youth. The figures show that the percentages of households with youth reporting a youth death for those living in traditional housing and using sources of water other than piped water was higher than that for households with youth, but without youth deaths. The results further show that inadequate refuse removal, the lack of sanitation and energy lighting were all positively related to increased chances of reporting youth death among households with youth who reported death.

Figure 7.9: Households with youth and youth death occurrence by income value of the household head, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Amongst households with youth that reported at least one youth death, a larger proportion lived in households with an annual income of less than R27 153.

South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI)

The South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) consists of four dimensions with 10 indicators spread across them. The four dimensions are: health, education, standard of living and economic activity. The ten indicators received a binary value with a value 1 if the household was considered deprived in that respect as well as a weight. The indicators were then multiplied with the weights and all values were added to arrive at a headcount. The percentage of individuals who were deprived, based on a cut-off of 33% (headcount) was then calculated.

The following indicators were in turn used to calculate the following MPI measures:

- Headcount (H) – the percentage of learners that are deprived according to the multidimensional poverty index. The index defines a learner as multi-dimensionally deprived if the composite score for all the indicators is above 50%.
- Intensity (A) – the intensity of poverty for the deprived learners as indicated by the headcount is measured by the proportion of deprivations those deprived people are experiencing.
- South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (HxA) – a product of the headcount and the intensity.

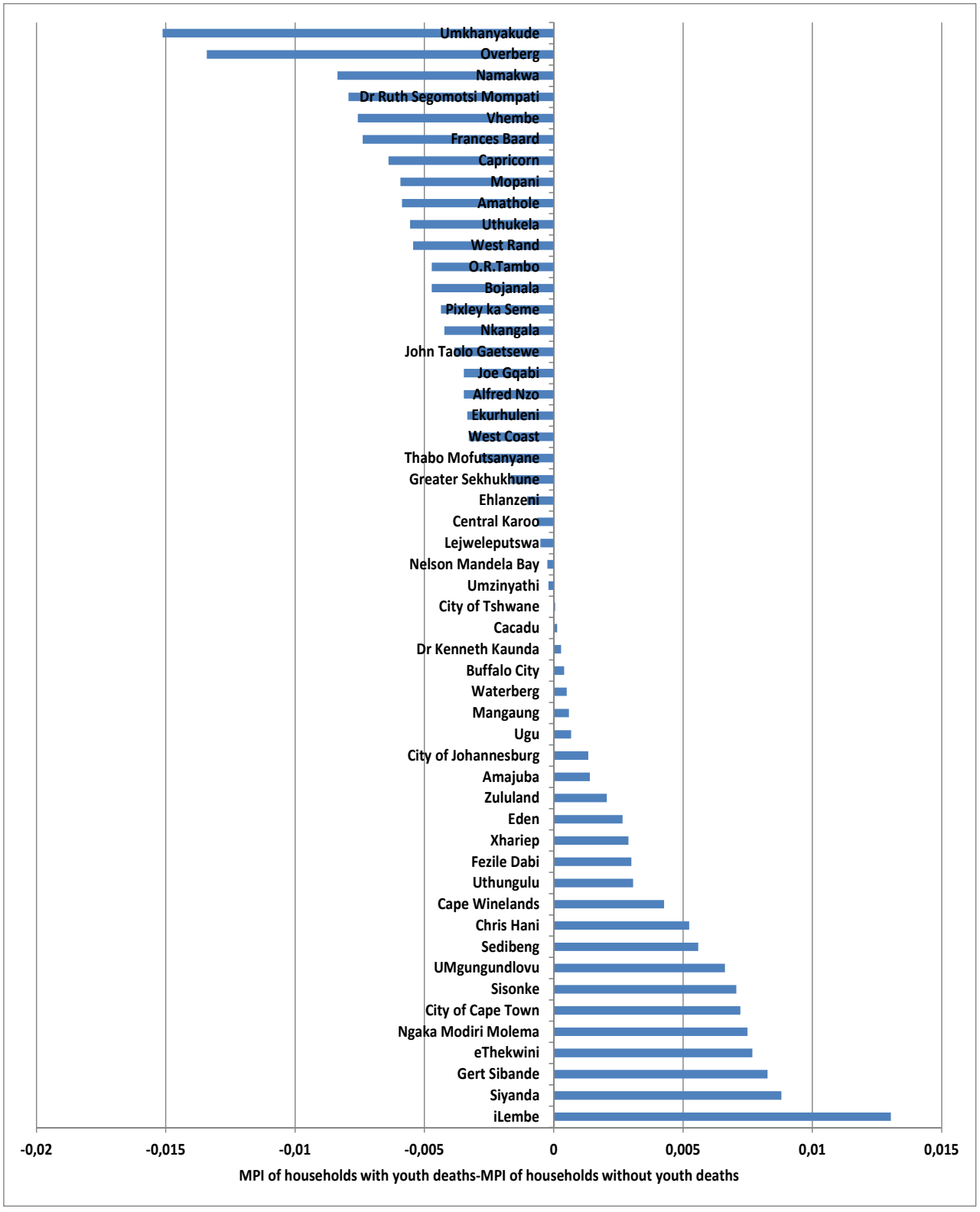
Table 7.11: District councils for which youth containing households with youth deaths had higher SAMPIs than youth containing households without youth deaths, 2011

Province	Number of District councils	Number of district councils where households with youth deaths had higher MPIs than households without youth deaths	Percentage of DCs in province
Kwa-Zulu Natal	11	8	72,7
Free State	5	3	60,0
Gauteng	5	3	60,0
North West	4	2	50,0
Western Cape	6	3	50,0
Eastern Cape	8	3	37,5
Mpumalanga	3	1	33,3
Limpopo	5	1	20,0
Northern Cape	5	1	20,0
RSA	52	25	48,1

Source: SAMPI as derived from Census 2011

Table 7.11 summarises the SAMPI for each province as the number of district councils where youth containing households, who experienced youth deaths in the year preceding Census 2011, had higher SAMPI scores than youth containing households who did not have youth deaths during the same period. The findings indicate that youth containing households who experienced youth deaths lived in poor households than those who did not in at least half of the district municipalities in the country. In Kwazulu-Natal three quarters of the district municipalities were classified as such, followed by Free State and Gauteng with 60% each and North West and Western Cape with at least half of the municipalities affected in this way. The graph on the next page illustrates these differences for all the DCs in the country. If the differences are negative as in the top half of the graph, it actually means that the SAMPI for youth containing households without youth deaths was higher than for those with youth deaths.

Figure 7.10: District councils for which MPIs for youth containing households, with youth deaths, were higher than for youth containing households, without youth deaths, 2011



Source: SAMPI as derived from Census 2011

Table 7.12: The top 40 municipalities for which SAMPIs for youth containing households, with youth deaths, were higher than that of youth containing households without youth deaths

Province	Municipality	SAMPI value differences when comparing youth containing households with and without deaths	Rank of the SAMPI value differences
Northern Cape	!Kheis	0,050631	1
Limpopo	Mookgopong	0,04749	2
Limpopo	Musina	0,034611	3
Western Cape	Hessequa	0,026674	4
Free State	Tokologo	0,026412	5
Gauteng	Midvaal	0,026188	6
KwaZulu-Natal	Mandeni	0,025502	7
Western Cape	Kannaland	0,024396	8
Eastern Cape	Inkwanca	0,022446	9
Free State	Metsimaholo	0,02134	10
Free State	Mohokare	0,020392	11
North West	Tswaing	0,020317	12
Mpumalanga	Umjindi	0,019642	13
KwaZulu-Natal	Ntambanana	0,018933	14
Eastern Cape	Ikwezi	0,017164	15
KwaZulu-Natal	Dannhauser	0,016569	16
Limpopo	Bela-Bela	0,014512	17
KwaZulu-Natal	Endumeni	0,014431	18
Northern Cape	Kai !Garib	0,014362	19
Free State	Tswelopele	0,014331	20
Mpumalanga	Msukaligwa	0,013402	21
KwaZulu-Natal	Msinga	0,01325	22
Free State	Phumelela	0,012223	23
Eastern Cape	Tsolwana	0,011659	24
Eastern Cape	Senqu	0,011598	25
KwaZulu-Natal	Vulamehlo	0,011482	26
Eastern Cape	Sundays River Valley	0,011061	27
Western Cape	Breede Valley	0,011044	28
Mpumalanga	Dipaleseng	0,010836	29
Eastern Cape	Intsika Yethu	0,010689	30
Limpopo	Elias Motsoaledi	0,010627	31
Mpumalanga	Lekwa	0,01054	32
North West	Tlokwe City Council	0,010515	33
North West	Kagisano/Molopo	0,010332	34
KwaZulu-Natal	Ingwe	0,010245	35
North West	Ratlou	0,010126	36
Limpopo	Molemole	0,009499	37
KwaZulu-Natal	Impendle	0,008513	38
KwaZulu-Natal	eDumbe	0,008228	39
Limpopo	Thabazimbi	0,008215	40

Source: SAMPI as derived from Census 2011

Table 7.12 summarises the top 40 municipalities where the SAMPI was higher for youth containing households with youth deaths than those without youth deaths. It shows that even though Limpopo did not feature at the top when the summarised differences for DCs per province were presented, two of the top three municipalities, namely Mookgopong and Musina were from this particular province.

CHAPTER 8: YOUTH: LIVING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY

Chapter 8 is divided into two parts. The first part describes living conditions amongst youth in terms of housing and accommodation. Section 1 looks at different types of dwellings that young people reside in, as well as issues related to overcrowding. Section 2 on the other hand takes a closer look at youth and poverty by analysing data around access to food and household income levels. The analysis in this chapter is important so as to determine the extent to which young people in the country are experiencing basic human rights. Data presented in this segment of the report are taken from the General Household Survey (2009, 2010 and 2014), the Living Conditions Survey (2008/9) and the Income and Expenditure Survey (2010/11).

Housing

Table 8.1: Distribution of households with youth by type of main dwelling and province, 2009 and 2014

	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Total	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Total
	2009				2014			
Province	Per cent							
Western Cape	81,8	0,0	18,2	**100,0**	87,0	0,0	13,0	**100,0**
Eastern Cape	51,8	43,4	4,8	**100,0**	61,3	33,5	5,2	**100,0**
Northern Cape	87,4	5,4	7,2	**100,0**	88,9	1,7	9,3	**100,0**
Free State	82,2	3,4	14,4	**100,0**	85,0	2,4	12,6	**100,0**
KwaZulu-Natal	62,8	32,0	5,3	**100,0**	74,2	21,0	4,8	**100,0**
North West	84,4	1,0	14,6	**100,0**	83,4	1,1	15,4	**100,0**
Gauteng	80,0	0,0	19,9	**100,0**	84,1	0,1	15,8	**100,0**
Mpumalanga	85,2	8,2	6,5	**100,0**	90,2	5,3	4,5	**100,0**
Limpopo	90,1	7,0	2,9	**100,0**	94,1	2,8	3,1	**100,0**
RSA	**75,7**	**13,0**	**11,3**	**100,0**	**81,5**	**8,9**	**9,6**	**100,0**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 8.1 above illustrates the type of main dwelling occupied by households with at least one member between the ages 15 to 34 in 2009 and 2014. In 2009, a substantial majority of youth resided in formal dwellings; this proportion increased by more than 5 percentage points between 2009 and 2014 (i.e. from 75,7% to 81,5%). In contrast, the proportion of youth-accommodating households living in traditional and informal dwelling types decreased during this period (decreases of around 4 and 2 percentage points respectively).

For both years of reporting, traditional dwellings in high income provinces such as Gauteng and the Western Cape accounted for less than a per cent of youth-accommodating households. The highest prevalence of households with youth living in traditional dwellings was observed within the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal in both years. On the other hand, in 2014, the largest shares of households with youth residing in informal dwellings were recorded amongst those living in provinces such as Gauteng (15,8%), North West (15,4%), Western Cape (13,0%) and the Free State (12,6%).

Between 2009 and 2014, the share of households with youth which resided in formal dwellings increased within all provinces except in the North West, which declined by a percentage point (1). The largest increase was observed among households in KwaZulu-Natal (down by 11,4 percentage points), Eastern Cape (up by 9,5 percentage points) and the Western Cape (up by 5,2 percentage points). As mentioned above, households with youth living in traditional dwellings declined. The decline was driven by noticeable decreases within the Eastern Cape (down by 9,9 percentage points), Limpopo (down by 4,2 percentage points) and the Northern Cape (down by 3,7 percentage points). Similarly, the percentage of households with youth residing in informal dwellings dropped in five of the nine provinces. The decline was most substantial amongst households in provinces such as the Western Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga (decreases of about 5,4 and 2 percentage points respectively). With a percentage point increase of 2,1, the largest increase of households with youth residing in informal dwellings was observed within the Northern Cape.

Youth and accommodation

The analysis below looks at youth and issues of accommodation and living arrangements. For the purposes of this report, poor accommodation and housing conditions are defined as situations where six or more people occupy or share a bedroom.

Table 8.2: Household living arrangements for households accommodating at least one youth by geo-type, 2009 and 2014

Household size	Urban				Rural			
	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total
2009								
1 to 2	59,7	25,8	14,5	**100,0**	56,3	24,2	19,5	**100,0**
3 to 4	29,3	31,6	39,0	**100,0**	30,4	33,6	36,0	**100,0**
5	20,4	36,1	43,5	**100,0**	21,1	35,2	43,7	**100,0**
6+	16,3	37,8	45,9	**100,0**	13,5	28,3	58,1	**100,0**
2014								
1 to 2	41,1	38,1	20,8	**100,0**	35,6	34,5	29,8	**100,0**
3 to 4	17,0	39,1	43,9	**100,0**	17,1	35,8	47,1	**100,0**
5	15,3	36,4	48,3	**100,0**	12,8	33,3	53,9	**100,0**
6+	9,8	37,7	52,5	**100,0**	7,1	24,4	68,6	**100,0**

Source: GHS: 2009, 2014

When examining how youth is affected by overcrowding, data on the size of the household and number of bedrooms in the house were analysed. The figures above suggest an association between the number of bedrooms in a house and the size of households in which at least one youth resides.

In both years, we note a higher proportion of one- and two-person households distributed in one-bedroom dwellings. The data also show that in both geo-types, a higher proportion of multi-person households with more than two persons occupy three or more bedroom dwellings. Also, these proportions increase as the number of household members increases. That is, the proportion of five-person households occupying a three or more bedroom house as compared to a house with fewer bedrooms is higher than that of three- to four-person households. This deviation is better observed for rural households.

Interesting to note is the decrease observed in proportions of overcrowding (six or more person households occupying one-bedroom dwellings) during the period 2009 and 2014. In 2009, 16,3 per cent of six or more person households in the urban area occupied one-bedroom dwellings; this reduced to 9,8 per cent in 2014. In the rural geo-type, this proportion decreased from 13,5 to 7,1 per cent.

Youth and poverty

This section tracks the situation of youth in terms of poverty. This is first achieved by establishing household incomes for households in which youth reside. The last two subsections in this chapter then move on to analysing trends in the percentage of youth living below the poverty line and ends with determining those experiencing hunger.

Household income: Quintiles

Table 8.3: Household income quintiles for households in which youth reside, 2014

	Q5 (above R15 000 +)	Q4 (between R6 001-R15 000)	Q3 (between R4 001-R6 000)	Q2 (R2 001-R4 000)	Q1 (below R2 000)	Total
N'(000)						
At least one youth (15–34 yrs.) hh member						
Rural	444	1 265	1 091	1 769	2 513	**7 082**
Urban	2 783	3 584	2 162	1 915	2 054	**12 504**
Total	**3 227**	**4 849**	**3 253**	**3 684**	**4 566**	**19 586**
No youth in the hh						
Rural	392	1 009	909	1 389	1 894	**5 593**
Urban	3 545	3 826	2 021	1 882	1 798	**13 071**
Total	**3 937**	**4 835**	**2 931**	**3 270**	**3 692**	**18 664**
Per cent						
At least one youth (15–34 yrs.) hh member						
Rural	6,3	17,9	15,4	25	35,5	**100,0**
Urban	22,3	28,7	17,3	15,3	16,4	**99,9**
Total	**16,5**	**24,8**	**16,6**	**18,8**	**23,3**	**100,0**
No youth in the hh						
Rural	7	18	16,3	24,8	33,9	**100,0**
Urban	27,1	29,3	15,5	14,4	13,8	**100,0**
Total	**21,1**	**25,9**	**15,7**	**17,5**	**19,8**	**100,0**

Source: GHS: 2014

The table above depicts the household income of households where at least one member of the household is a youth aged 15–34 years, as well as those without youth residing in them. The figures in the above-mentioned table are further disaggregated by geographical location. It can be seen that in 2014, a higher percentage of households with youth lived in households with an income below R15 000. The biggest gap between households with youth and those without youth was found amongst those with a household income in the lowest quintile (Q1) i.e. those with an income below R2 000. The percentage of households with at least one youth as a household member was around 4 percentage points higher than that recorded for households without youth members.

When focussing on households with at least one youth as a household member, geographic location disaggregation shows that the household income amongst rural households was worse off than that observed amongst their urban counterparts. A higher percentage among households with youth in rural areas reported household incomes falling in the first and second quintiles. Moreover, the largest gaps for these households were observed for those in quintile 1 and 5. The percentage amongst rural households where at least one youth household member resided with incomes below R2 000 was 19 percentage points higher than similar households in urban areas. Likewise, those reporting incomes above R15 000 stood at 16 percentage points higher than figures reported for the same households in urban areas.

Sources of household income

Table 8.4: Percentage of households with youth aged 15–34 years by income source and province, 2009–2014

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	South Africa (HH with youth)	South Africa (Non-youth hh)
2009											
Salaries/wages/commission	64,8	40,1	52,5	43,6	49,6	46,8	63,2	45,6	29,3	**50,8**	**56,4**
Income from a business	6	9	6,1	8,4	6,8	7,7	8,1	8,5	6,9	**7,6**	**6,4**
Remittances	6	24,6	13,1	18,5	19,1	21,4	11,2	21,7	31	**17,7**	**7,4**
Pensions	0,4	0,5	1,4	0,4	0,8	0,7	1,1	0,1	0,4	**0,7**	**9,8**
Grants	16,2	23,7	20	26,8	22,2	21,4	12,6	23,3	30,1	**20,3**	**17,4**
Sales of farming products and services	0,2	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,1	0	0,2	0,7	**0,4**	**0,2**
Other income sources	5,3	0,9	5,2	1,1	0,8	0,8	2,7	0,7	0,8	**1,9**	**1,7**
No income	1	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,2	1,2	1,1	0	0,8	**0,7**	**0,6**
2014											
Salaries/wages/commission	66,2	41,4	53,9	41,3	52	48	61,3	40,4	36	**51,1**	**55,4**
Income from a business	6,2	6,2	4,7	7,7	6,2	6,9	10,8	8,9	6,6	**7,9**	**8,2**
Remittances	8,5	25,7	13	20,5	17,4	20,8	12,4	21,5	28	**18,0**	**6,7**
Pensions	0,5	0,4	0,3	1	1,9	0,6	1,4	3,1	1,3	**1,3**	**2,3**
Grants	16,2	24	23,5	26	20,1	19,6	10,6	24,3	25,7	**18,9**	**25,1**
Sales of farming products and services	0	0,7	1,1	0,8	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,6	0,8	**0,5**	**0,1**
Other income sources	2,2	0,8	1,8	0,7	0,3	1,5	2,4	0,6	1,3	**1,4**	**1,6**
No income	0,1	0,7	1,7	1,9	1,6	1,9	0,9	0,6	0,3	**1,0**	**0,8**

Source: GHS: 2009; 2014

The main source of income in all provinces for households with youth (Table 8.4) was salaries/wages/commission. The Western Cape and Gauteng had almost two-thirds of households with youth reporting their main source of income as salaries/wages/commission while it was around 50% for both the Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. This was true for both reporting years with some increases in 2014 for the aforementioned provinces. Gauteng households whose main source of income was salaries/wages/commission, declined by 1,9 percentage points. Limpopo was the only province where salaries/wages/commission was not the main source of income in 2009. This category was preceded by remittances and grants. The picture, however, changed in 2014 and salaries/wages and commission became the leading main sources of income.

Table 8.4 also shows that households with youth which reported having no income were less than two per cent in each province. Additionally, the percentage of households with no income increased in all provinces except the Western Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng (dropped by 1,9, 0,5 and 0,2 percentage points respectively). The largest increase of no income households with youth was observed in the Free State (1,4 percentage points).

Between 2009 and 2014, provincial variations relating to changes in sources of income for households with youth were evident. The largest increases in the percentage of households with youth reporting remittances as a source of income was observed within the Western Cape and the Free State (2,5 and 2,0 percentage points respectively). On the other hand, households with youth reporting income from a business increased the most within Gauteng (2,7 percentage points). Households within Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal recorded the biggest increase for those reporting salaries/wages/commission as sources of income (6,7 and 2,4 percentage points). A noticeable increase in the percentage of households with youth citing social grants as a source of income was observed within the Northern Cape. In terms of decreases, a substantial percentage of households with youth within Mpumalanga reported salaries/wages/commission as a source of income declined (down by more than 5 percentage points). On the other hand, households citing grants as a source of income dropped significantly amongst those in Limpopo.

Youth living below the poverty line

The analysis below focusses on youth and poverty by focusing on those living below the poverty line. The findings illustrated in this sub-section were obtained from the Living Conditions Survey of 2008/09 and the Income and Expenditure Survey of 2010/11. The data show findings for persons living below the Upper Bound Poverty Level (UBPL). The UBPL at Statistics South Africa refers to people who live in poverty, but can generally purchase both food and non-food items. It differs from the Lower Bound Poverty Line in that in Lower Bound, people do not have enough money to purchase food and non-food items, and must sacrifice one thing to get another.

Table 8.5: Percentage of people other than youth living below poverty line, 2010/11

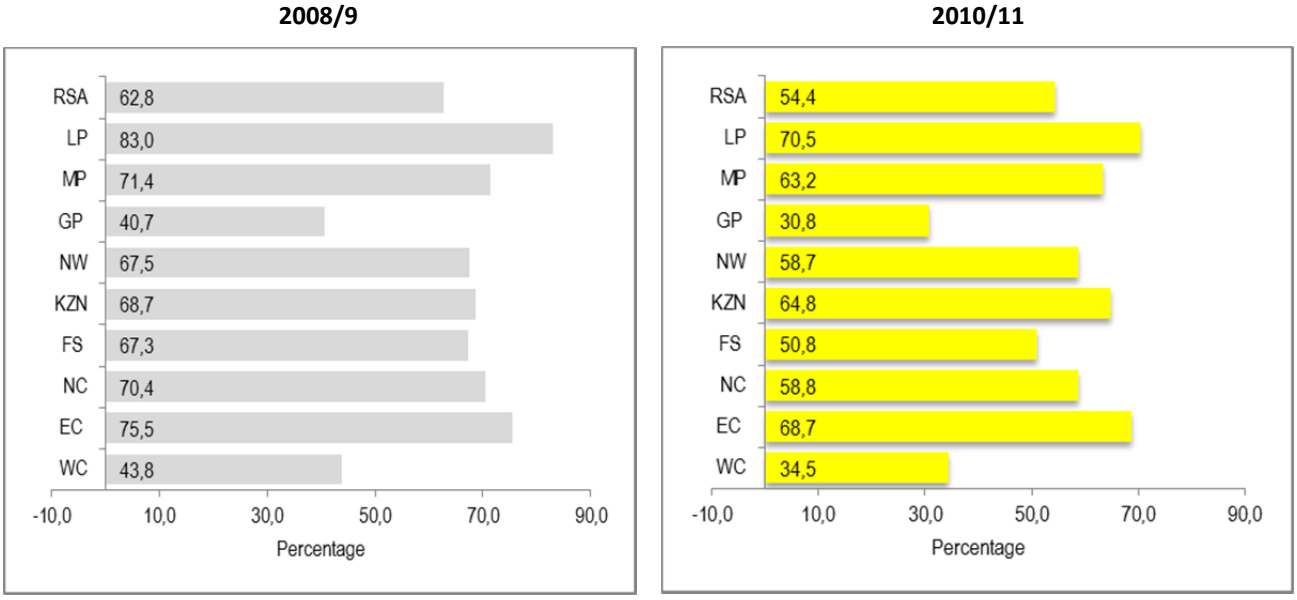
Province	Sex		Total average
	Male	Female	
Western Cape	33,0	34,6	**33,8**
Eastern Cape	67,2	68,0	**67,6**
Northern Cape	56,5	58,8	**57,7**
Free State	50,8	55,4	**53,1**
KwaZulu-Natal	63,4	66,2	**64,8**
North West	58,1	61,8	**59,9**
Gauteng	31,0	31,4	**31,2**
Mpumalanga	60,4	64,6	**62,5**
Limpopo	69,3	70,9	**70,1**
RSA	**52,1**	**54,7**	**53,4**

Source: IES 2010/11: Upper Bound Poverty Line

Table 8.5 on the left shows the percentages of persons other than youth living below the poverty line, while Figure 8.1 below calculates the same figures only for the youth. Both data are disaggregated by province. It can be seen that in 2010/11, an average of around 53% of persons other than youth lived below the poverty line (Table 8.5). Females were more likely to live below the poverty line than males. Provincial variations show high prevalence of poverty for those living in provinces such as Limpopo, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

The analysis focussing on youth below (Figure 8.1) shows that in most provinces, the youth were more likely to live in poverty than the non-youth. Figure 8.1 also follows a similar trend to that depicted for the population (Table 8.5) in terms of poverty line trends by provinces. For example, Limpopo recorded the highest proportions of youth living below the poverty line; significant decreases were, however, observed between 2008/11 and 2010/11.

Figure 8.1: Youth living below poverty line by sex and province, LCS 2008/9 and IES 2010/11

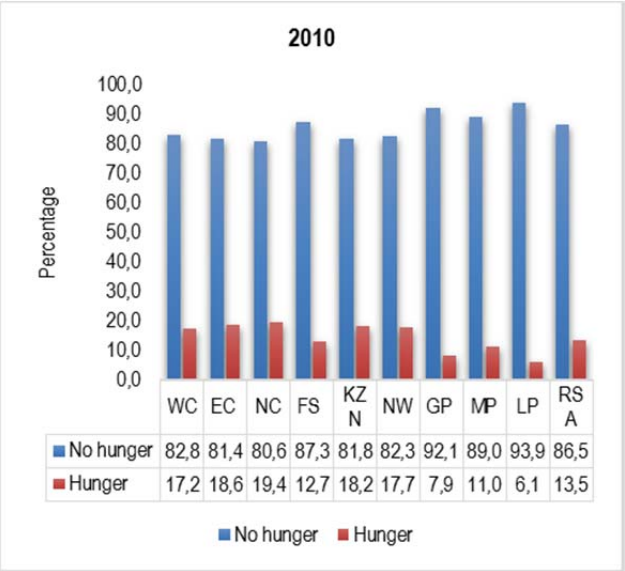


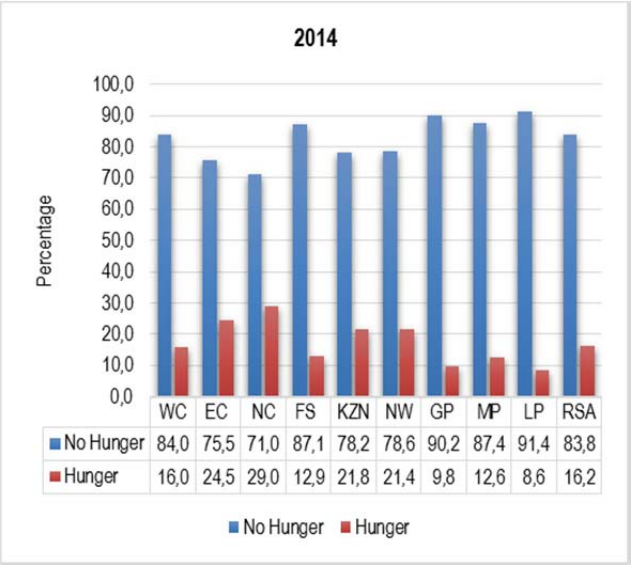
Source: LCS 2008/09; IES 2010/11

Between 2008/9 and 2010/11, the percentage of youth living below the poverty line declined across all nine provinces. The largest drop was observed amongst those residing in the Free State (down by almost 17 percentage points). This was closely followed by noticeable decreases amongst youth living in Limpopo (12,5 percentage points), Northern Cape (11,6 percentage points) and Gauteng (9,9 percentage points).

Households that experienced hunger

Figure 8.2: Youth in households that experienced hunger by province, 2010 and 2014





Source: GHS 2010; 2014

Table 8.6: Percentage of households without youth members experiencing hunger, 2014

	No hunger	Hunger
WC	84,9	15,1
EC	82,6	17,4
NC	81,9	18,1
FS	89,5	10,5
KZN	82,0	18,0
NW	83,4	16,6
GP	91,9	8,1
MP	89,4	10,6
LP	93,8	6,2
RSA	**87,1**	**12,9**

Source: GHS 2014

Table 8.6 to the left shows that in 2014, the percentage of households with no youth members who reported experiences of hunger was 12,9%. The highest percentages were observed in KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape. Figure 8.2 above, however, indicates that in the same year (2014), the figure for households with at least one youth household member reporting experiences of hunger was more than 3 percentage points higher than that reported for households without youth members.

The analysis on households with youth and experiences of hunger above (Figure 8.2) further shows that in 2010 the highest percentages of such households were found mainly in Northern Cape (19,4%), Eastern Cape (18,6%) and KwaZulu-Natal (18,2%). Those least likely to report hunger were observed in Limpopo (6,1%), Gauteng (7,9%) and Mpumalanga (11%). Household hunger experiences increased between 2010 and 2014, mostly in the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape (by around 10 and 6 percentage points, respectively).

Interestingly, increases were also observed in provinces that reported the least hunger in 2010, with 2,1% in Limpopo, 1,9% in Gauteng and 1,6% in Mpumalanga.

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report was to provide analyses relating to the situation of the youth in this country. Different chapters in the report covered various demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the youth. Various areas where good progress has been made as well as continued concerns and challenges were identified.

In terms of the demographic profile of the youth, the period between 2009 and 2014 saw the percentage of the youth population (those aged 15–34 years) in South Africa growing from 18,5 million to 19,6 million. In general, all South African provinces experienced positive growth for both the general and youth population. However, the youth population grew more rapidly than the general population in most provinces, except in Western Cape, Gauteng and North West. This resulted in a lower percentage growth observed among the youth population (6,0%) compared to that found for adults (6,9%).

The growth observed in the youth population was mostly driven by those aged 25–34 years which increased by 7,9% (vs. 4,3% observed for those between 15–24 years). In addition, the black African population group recorded the biggest increase (by 7,3%) and contributed the most to the youth bulge between 2009 and 2014. The white youth population declined by 4,2%.

In terms of migration patterns, Chapter 3 showed that in 2014, over three-quarters of young people continued to live in their provinces of birth. However, Eastern Cape and Limpopo lost larger proportions of their youth to other provinces as their retention percentages were just over two-thirds compared to other provinces. Gauteng, Western Cape, North West and Mpumalanga provinces had the highest in-migration rates compared to other provinces.

In relation to household characteristics (Chapter 4), the analysis in the report showed that households headed by youth accounted for 26,1% in 2014. Those aged 25–34 years accounted for a higher percentage of youth-headed households (20,5%) compared to their younger counterparts (15–24 years) at 5,6%. The share of youth-headed households was higher for those in urban areas compared to rural areas (70,1% vs. 29,9%). Youth-headed households increased in urban areas during that period while a decline was recorded in rural areas (1,8 percentage points respectively). The findings further showed that the majority of youth household heads were males for both urban and rural areas. Male-headed households in both urban and rural areas increased by 0,2 and 2,9 percentage points respectively.

When the data was examined in relation to household composition trends and factors of intergeneration, compared to youth from other population groups, white and Indian/Asian youth were most likely to live in single-generation households. Black African and coloured youth were more likely to live in third or more generation households, relative to Indian/Asian and white youth. Although the proportions of youth living in skip-generation households declined slightly, black Africans were still more likely to live in this type of household compared to other population groups. Lastly, in 2010/2011, expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels were the largest contributors to total annual household consumption expenditure amongst youth. The lowest expenditure amongst both age groups was on health.

The second half of the report (Chapters 5–8) dealt with employment, crime, health and poverty. In terms of the participation of the youth, the primary labour market concern is the high rate of unemployment among youth. The share of unemployed youth remained persistent at around 70% of the unemployed. High rates of unemployment among youth are also reflected in higher prevalence of poverty as shown in Chapter 8.

On the bright side, the share of unemployed youth dropped by almost 5 percentage points between 2009 and 2014. Although youth aged between 25–34 years continued to contribute the biggest share of unemployed youth in 2014, the decline in the total share of youth unemployment was driven by younger persons between the ages of 15–24 years (declined by 4,1 percentage points). This was considerably higher when compared to a drop of 0,6 of a percentage point recorded for their older counterparts (25–34 years).

Efforts directed towards tackling the scourge of youth unemployment have to address structural factors contributing to this troubling phenomenon. The structural factors mentioned above relate mainly to education, skills insofar as work experience is concerned and race. For example, Chapter 5 showed that unemployed youth were mostly most likely to have a highest level of education of less than matric. Moreover, the share of unemployed young people with less than matric remained unchanged at 57% over the last five years of reporting (2009 and 2014). Also, of the 3,7 million unemployed youth in 2014, only 1,6 million (or 48,3%) had worked before, a decline of less than 1 percentage point (0,8) compared to five years earlier (i.e. 49,2% in 2009). Internship and entrepreneurship are some of the policy measures geared towards decreasing youth unemployment and skills development. However, the total share of young entrepreneurs declined by 2,7 percentage points between 2009 and 2014. This was driven mostly by a larger decrease amongst female entrepreneurs (down by 6,2 percentage points) than males (down by 0,9). Lastly, historical racial aspects continue to define employment outcomes in that, for both years of reporting, the largest share of the unemployed youth was found amongst the coloured and black African population groups. On the positive side, the shares of both black African and coloured unemployed youth declined between 2009 and 2014 (declines of 5,1 and 3,6 percentage points, respectively).The above-mentioned elements of youth unemployment are linked to worrying trends observed in labour force participation rates, inactivity rates and discouraged work-seekers. For example, between 2009 and 2014, labour force participation rates (LFPR) amongst adults increased slightly by 0,6 of a percentage point, while that observed amongst youth declined by 1,9 percentage points; the inactivity rate amongst youth has remained stubborn at approximately 27,0% from 2010 to 2014; and an increase in the share of discouraged work-seekers amongst the youth declined from 32% in 2009 to 35% in 2014. These trends could have detrimental effects on the future work force of this country.

Insofar as social factors are concerned, issues involving youth and crime are of particular importance. This report showed (Chapter 6) that youth were persistently more likely to be victims and/or perpetrators of assault, robbery and theft of property than adults. In both 2011 and 2013/14, younger youth between the ages of 16–24 years were more likely to be victims of assault and property theft crimes, while those experiencing robbery were older (25–34 years). Gender variations were also observed in terms of young victims of crime. In 2013/14, in most provinces, males were more likely to be victims of assault than their female counterparts. The highest percentage share of female victims was found amongst youth living in Eastern Cape (55,7%), followed by amongst those residing in the Limpopo (52,7%) and Gauteng (47,1%). Further geographical trends showed that the share of youth victims (16–34 years) of assault increased the most for those living in Free State and the Eastern Cape. In terms of robbery, the percentage of young people experiencing robbery declined in five of the nine provinces (North West, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal). Also, between 2012 and 2013/14, the percentage of youth victims of property theft declined the most for those living in Gauteng and Limpopo (down by 3,2 and 2,9 percentage points respectively).

In terms of perpetrators, results discussed in this report revealed a higher percentage of youth recorded as perpetrators of assault, robbery and property theft crimes than adults. There was a decrease in the period 2012/13 and 2013/14 in youth assault and robbery perpetrators (4,1 and 5,4 percentage points respectively), while a noticeable increase of over 16 percentage points was observed among those committing assault.

Lastly, Chapter 7 examined the causes of death pertaining to youth. The percentages of youth deaths during 2008 and 2013 were less than that observed for the total population. Youth made up 21,1% of all recorded deaths for 2008. This percentage decreased to 16,4% in 2013 (16,9% for males and 15,9% for females). The two leading causes of death amongst youth were 'certain infectious and parasitic disease' (e.g. tuberculosis (TB), intestinal infectious diseases, HIV, viral diseases) and "external causes of morbidity and mortality' (i.e. unnatural death e.g. car accidents, murder). Male youths mainly succumbed to "external causes of morbidity and mortality' in both 2008 (34,7%)and 2013 (43,2%). The main cause of death for female youth was found to be 'certain infectious and parasitic disease' – 43,8% in 2008 and 44,8% in 2013. The deaths of both male and female youth increased year-by-year as they progressed in age.

Recommendations

This section provides recommendations for some of the issues highlighted in the report.

Youth and unemployment

The analysis of this report revealed that the youth population has grown by 6,0% between 2009 and 2014, which should be a good sign in terms of the demographic development of the country. The country is currently experiencing a youth bulge: a demographic dividend that can be leveraged on. For the demographic dividend to materialise, there must be in place a conducive policy environment, including: sufficient flexibility in the labour market to allow its expansion through creation of adequate employment opportunities; macroeconomic policies that permit and encourage investment. However, the analysis of this report showed that the youth continue to bear the brunt of high levels of unemployment when compared to adults. This was evidenced by persistent high unemployment rates among the youth. The plight of rural provinces was reflected by the fact that youth from rural areas experienced even higher unemployment levels than youth from urban areas (37,2% vs. 35,5%). This can be expected considering the slower-paced economic development in rural areas, which in turn lead to higher proportions of young people migrating to big cities (see migration section) in pursuit of better economic prospects. In terms of gender disparities, females continue to have high levels of unemployment when compared to their male counterparts. This was also evident in the declining levels of entrepreneurship among young people which saw females experiencing a bigger percentage point decrease than males (6,2% compared to 0,9%. Levels of education and work experience are still the major catalysts for employment market penetration. The following recommendations are suggested in terms of youth and unemployment:

- Encourage and improve on the implementation of programmes that promote internship opportunities.
- Create enabling environments that attract young people into starting businesses. The report showed a decline in entrepreneurs in the country. Small businesses can provide new employment opportunities and contribute to the growth of the country's economy.
- Encourage rural development to bridge the gap between urban and rural economies in terms of employment.

- Accelerate the implementation of some policies that will promptly advocate for gender equality and women empowerment. The analysis revealed that women are still confronted by high levels of unemployment when compared to men. The country has made some strides in some aspects concerning this issue. However, a lot can still be done to ensure that women do not continue to be the marginalised group.

Youth and crime

The findings in this report showed that young people constitute the majority of both victims and perpetrators of crime in the country. The analysis revealed that assault, robbery and property theft were more prevalent among young people than for adults. Of these, assault and robbery among youth was on the rise. Young males were more likely to be victims than their female counterparts in most provinces except in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo. In terms of age differences, younger youth (16 to 24 years) were particularly vulnerable to assault and property theft. Older youth (25 to 34 years) were more vulnerable to robbery. Research has indicated that the youth face high risks of being vulnerable to crime due to two main factors: the indirect association between crime and unemployment, and due to the fact that they are more mobile in nature. It is therefore recommended that:

- Supportive environments which will enable victims to feel part of the criminal justice system be created so as to allow young people to become a part of efforts aimed at finding solutions to crime.
- Promote socio-economic stability: persistent unemployment and low levels of incomes among the young that could increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activities.
- Establish and increase access to a wide range of recreational facilities and services of particular interest to young people.

Youth and poverty

A higher percentage of households with youth in rural areas was likely to report household incomes falling in the first and second quintiles, i.e. those falling below R2 000 (quintile 1) and between R2 001 and R4 001 (quintile 2). Across all provinces, higher proportions of households with youth indicated a greater reliance on salaries/wages/commission, followed by social grants. These results could also be linked to the high levels of unemployment observed among young people. Although the percentage of youth living below the poverty line declined between 2008/9 and 2010/11, female youth continued to be most likely to live below the poverty line. In light of the discussion above, the following interventions are recommended:

- Provide vocational skills for unemployed youth, school leavers and graduates of tertiary institutions. This will improve the chances of young people to penetrate the labour market, whether as the self-employed (which will lower heavy reliance on salaries/wages) or as employees. Creating employment amongst youth will have a great impact on lowering the burden on the social grant system.
- Create an enabling environment that will propel young people to consider education as the best tool to poverty alleviation.

Youth and health

Insofar as health outcomes are concerned, particular attention was given to the leading causes of death among the youth. The results showed that while the percentages of youth deaths during 2008 and 2013 were less than that observed for the total population, an unacceptable high percentage of young people died from 'certain infectious and parasitic diseases' as well as 'external causes of morbidity and mortality' (mostly males). As indicated above, "Certain infectious and parasitic diseases" include but are not limited to: intestinal infectious diseases, TB and HIV. It is therefore recommended that:

- Sexual and reproductive health education should continue to remain a focus of all stakeholders in health care for the youth, educating particularly from a younger age. This will ensure that young people receive regular messages that could lead to sexual behavioural changes over time.
- External causes of morbidity and mortality can be mitigated by ensuring that young people have access to life skills training, advocating positive responsible behaviour and promoting parental involvement in the lives of young people.

APPENDIX

YOUTH INDICATORS

1. DEMOGRAPHY

Table 1.1: Distribution of youth by population group and geography type, 2009 and 2014

	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Population group	2009								2014							
African/Black	4 254	73,8	3 358	96,6	4 096	72,8	3 498	97,0	4 768	75,4	3 463	97,5	4 645	75,2	3 435	97,4
Coloured	706	12,3	71	2,1	738	13,1	64	1,8	759	12,0	49	1,4	762	12,3	55	1,6
Indian/Asian	223	3,9	3	0,1	216	3,8	0	0,0	231	3,7	1	0,0	215	3,5	2	0,1
White	581	10,1	43	1,2	575	10,2	44	1,2	564	8,9	38	1,1	555	9,0	35	1,0
Youth Population	**5 766**	**38,4**	**3 477**	**37,2**	**5 627**	**36,3**	**3 608**	**34,9**	**6 323**	**37,3**	**3 553**	**38,4**	**6 180**	**35,7**	**3 528**	**34,6**
SA Population	**15 035**		**9 345**		**15 495**		**10 346**		16 943		**9 256**		**17 308**		**10 192**	

GHS 2009; 2011

Table 1.2: Distribution of youth population by province, geography type and gender, 2009 and 2014

	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Province	2009								2014							
Western Cape	904	15,7	56	1,6	924	16,4	51	1,4	976	15,4	51	1,5	1 005	16,3	43	1,2
Eastern Cape	541	9,4	645	18,6	540	9,6	643	17,8	607	9,6	647	18,2	620	10,0	602	17,1
Northern Cape	143	2,5	48	1,4	135	2,4	59	1,6	166	2,6	43	1,2	162	2,6	38	1,1
Free State	389	6,8	96	2,8	446	7,9	82	2,3	444	7,0	80	2,3	429	7,0	75	2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	871	15,1	916	26,4	901	16,0	1 009	28,0	1 040	16,4	899	25,3	993	16,1	979	27,8
North West	282	4,9	349	10,0	270	4,8	320	8,9	293	4,6	361	10,2	297	4,8	350	9,9
Gauteng	2 184	37,9	91	2,6	1 975	35,1	82	2,3	2 307	36,5	45	1,3	2 199	35,6	33	0,9
Mpumalanga	296	5,1	435	12,5	286	5,1	464	12,9	345	5,5	469	13,2	301	4,9	481	13,6
Limpopo	152	2,6	837	24,1	147	2,6	894	24,8	141	2,2	953	26,8	169	2,7	923	26,2
Youth Population	**5 766**	**38,4**	**3 477**	**37,2**	**5 627**	**36,3**	**3 608**	**34,9**	**6 323**	**37,3**	**3 553**	**38,4**	**6 180**	**35,7**	**3 528**	**34,6**
SA Population	**15 035**		**9 345**		**15 495**		**10 346**		**16 943**		**9 256**		**17 308**		**10 192**	

GHS 2009; 2011

2. YOUTH MIGRATION

Table 2.1: Youth by province of birth and province of usual residence, 2011

	Province of usual residence (destination)									
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Province of birth (origin)	'000									
Western Cape	1 298	28	8	5	9	4	57	5	6	**1 422**
Eastern Cape	455	1 991	8	27	140	45	242	26	10	**2 944**
Northern Cape	27	7	318	10	21	15	31	9	2	**439**
Free State	17	8	8	820	11	34	138	16	6	**1 057**
KwaZulu-Natal	24	16	3	11	3 445	13	333	45	5	**3 896**
North West	6	2	21	10	8	919	176	11	12	**1 165**
Gauteng	61	28	7	24	35	54	2 328	60	41	**2 637**
Mpumalanga	9	5	2	5	16	16	223	1 174	27	**1 478**
Limpopo	7	3	2	7	9	39	654	72	1 687	**2 480**
	%									
Western Cape	91	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	**100**
Eastern Cape	15	68	0	1	5	2	8	1	0	**100**
Northern Cape	6	2	72	2	5	3	7	2	0	**100**
Free State	2	1	1	78	1	3	13	2	1	**100**
KwaZulu-Natal	1	0	0	0	88	0	9	1	0	**100**
North West	1	0	2	1	1	79	15	1	1	**100**
Gauteng	2	1	0	1	1	2	88	2	2	**100**
Mpumalanga	1	0	0	0	1	1	15	79	2	**100**
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	3	68	**100**

CENSUS 2011

Table 2.2: Youth migrants (province of birth) by province of usual residence, age and sex (share of youth migrants), 2011

	15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Province of usual residence	'000								
Western Cape	218	229	252	260	253	265	210	217	**1 905**
Eastern Cape	358	347	275	287	215	241	167	197	**2 088**
Northern Cape	52	51	49	50	46	47	40	41	**375**
Free State	124	125	128	130	111	116	91	95	**919**
KwaZulu-Natal	531	538	499	533	434	479	321	358	**3 693**
North West	154	148	157	154	146	142	123	116	**1 139**
Gauteng	411	428	571	570	610	590	519	485	**4 183**
Mpumalanga	201	204	196	198	174	180	130	137	**1 419**
Limpopo	303	297	244	254	175	216	133	175	**1 797**
Total	**2 352**	**2 366**	**2 371**	**2 435**	**2 163**	**2 275**	**1 734**	**1 821**	**17 518**
	%								
Western Cape	9,3	9,7	10,6	10,7	11,7	11,6	12,1	11,9	**10,9**
Eastern Cape	15,2	14,7	11,6	11,8	10	10,6	9,6	10,8	**11,9**
Northern Cape	2,2	2,1	2,1	2	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,2	**2,1**
Free State	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,3	5,1	5,1	5,2	5,2	**5,2**
KwaZulu-Natal	22,6	22,7	21,1	21,9	20,1	21	18,5	19,7	**21,1**
North West	6,5	6,2	6,6	6,3	6,7	6,2	7,1	6,4	**6,5**
Gauteng	17,5	18,1	24,1	23,4	28,2	25,9	29,9	26,7	**23,9**
Mpumalanga	8,6	8,6	8,3	8,1	8	7,9	7,5	7,5	**8,1**
Limpopo	12,9	12,6	10,3	10,4	8,1	9,5	7,7	9,6	**10,3**
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	**100,0**

CENSUS 2011

3. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.1: Distribution of youth headed households by gender and geo type, 2009 and 2014

	Urban		Rural			Urban		Rural		
	'000	%	'000	%	Total ('000)	'000	%	'000	%	Total ('000)
Gender	**2009**					**2014**				
Male	1 718	68,7	654	56,4	2 372	1 967	68,9	721	59,3	2 688
Female	782	31,3	506	43,6	1 288	886	31,1	496	40,7	1 382
Total	**2 500**	**68,3**	**1 160**	**31,7**	**3 661**	2 854	70,1	1 217 7	29,9	4 071

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.2: Distribution of youth household composition by population group, 2009 and 2014

	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Household composition	**2009**								**Total**
Single	1 111	7,3	43	2,7	13	3,0	64	5,1	**1 231**
Nuclear	4 733	31,2	708	44,9	260	58,6	871	70,1	**6 572**
Extended	8 858	58,4	700	44,4	142	31,9	213	17,1	**9 911**
Complex	474	3,1	125	8,0	28	6,4	95	7,7	**723**
Total	**15 176**	**82,3**	**1 575**	**8,5**	**443**	**2,4**	**1243**	**6,7**	**18 437**
	Black African		**Coloured**		**Indian/Asian**		**White**		
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	
	2014								**Total**
Single	1 083	6,7	23	1,4	8	1,8	51	4,2	**1 166**
Nuclear	4 558	28,0	703	43,3	256	56,5	783	65,7	**6 301**
Extended	10 139	62,3	771	47,4	173	38,3	295	24,8	**11 378**
Complex	497	3,1	127	7,8	15	3,4	63	5,3	**703**
Total	**16 278**	**100,0**	**1 624**	**100,0**	**452**	**100,0**	**1 192**	**100,0**	**19 546**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.3: Distribution of youth household composition by age group, 2009 and 2014

	15–24		25–34			15–24		25–34		
	Number	%	Number	%	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Total
Household composition	2009					2014				
Single	301	3,1	929	10,8	**1231**	282	2,8	883	9,5	**1 166**
Nuclear	3 255	33,2	3 318	38,5	**6572**	3 168	30,9	3 133	33,7	**6 301**
Extended	5 869	59,8	4 043	46,9	**9911**	6 426	62,8	4 952	53,2	**11 378**
Complex	388	4,0	335	3,9	**723**	362	3,5	341	3,7	**703**
Total	**9 813**	**53,2**	**8 624**	**46,8**	**18437**	**10 238**	**100,0**	**9 309**	**100,0**	**19 546**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.4: Youth household composition by age group, 2009 and 2014

	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
Household composition	2009				Total	2014				Total
Single	919	10,0	311	3,4	**1 231**	869	8,8	297	3,1	**1 166**
Nuclear	3 151	34,2	3 421	37,1	**6 572**	3 087	31,3	3 213	33,2	**6 301**
Extended	4 746	51,5	5 166	56,0	**9 911**	5 505	55,9	5 872	60,6	**11 378**
Complex	401	4,4	321	3,5	**723**	393	4,0	309	3,2	**703**
Total	**9 218**	**50,0**	**9 220**	**50,0**	**18 437**	**9 855**	**100,0**	**9 692**	**100,0**	**19 546**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.5: Distribution of youth household composition by geo type, 2009 and 2014

	Urban		Rural			Urban		Rural		
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
Household composition	2009				Total	2014				Total
Single	864	7,6	367	5,2	**1231**	809	6,5	356	5,0	**1166**
Nuclear	4687	41,2	1885	26,7	**6572**	4754	38,1	1546	21,9	**6301**
Extended	5267	46,3	4645	65,7	**9911**	6374	51,1	5004	70,8	**11378**
Complex	548	4,8	175	2,5	**723**	539	4,3	163	2,3	**703**
Total	**11365**	**61,6**	**7072**	**38,4**	**18437**	**12477**	**100,0**	**7070**	**100,0**	**19546**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.6: Distribution of youth across intergenerational households types by population group, 2009 and 2014

	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Intergenerational household type	2009								Total
Single generation	1 794	14,7	116	9,1	31	9,1	123	12,4	**2 064**
Two generation	5 708	46,8	757	59,1	263	76,9	775	77,9	**7 504**
Three generation or more	3 884	31,8	357	27,9	35	10,3	87	8,8	**4 364**
Skip generation	812	6,7	52	4,0	13	3,8	9	0,9	**885**
Total	**12 198**	**100,0**	**1 283**	**100,0**	**342**	**100**	**995**	**100**	**14 817**

	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
	2014								Total
Single generation	1 870	13,3	109	7,5	54	14,4	172	18,4	**2 205**
Two generation	6 525	46,5	848	58,9	273	72,4	659	70,5	**8 305**
Three generation or more	4 745	33,8	436	30,3	43	11,3	83	8,9	**5 306**
Skip generation	895	6,4	47	3,3	7	1,9	21	2,3	**970**
Total	**14 034**	**100,0**	**1 439**	**100**	**376**	**100,0**	**936**	**100,0**	**16 786**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.7: Distribution of youth across intergenerational households types by gender, 2009 and 2014

	Male		Female			Male		Female		
Intergenerational household type	Number	%	Number	%	Total	Number	%	Number	%	Total
	2009					2014				
Single generation	1 059	15,5	1 005	12,6	**2 064**	1 150	14,9	1 055	11,7	**2 205**
Two generation	3 492	51,2	4 012	50,1	**7 504**	3 837	49,6	4 467	49,4	**8 305**
Three generation or more	1 854	27,2	2 510	31,4	**4 364**	2 279	29,5	3 028	33,5	**5 306**
Skip generation	409	6,0	476	6,0	**885**	468	6,1	502		**970**
Total	**6 814**	**100,0**	**8 003**	**100,0**	**14 817**	**7 734**	**100,0**	**9 051**	**94,5**	**16 786**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 3.8: Distribution of youth across intergenerational households types by age group, 2009 and 2014

	15–24		25–34			15–24		25–34		
Intergenerational households	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Total**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Total**
	2009					**2014**				
Single generation	854	10,1	1 210	19,1	**2 064**	882	9,6	1 322	17,5	**2 205**
Two generation	4 228	49,9	3 276	51,7	**7 504**	4 468	48,4	3 837	50,8	**8 305**
Three generation or more	2 735	32,3	1 628	25,7	**4 364**	3 187	34,6	2 119	28,0	**5 306**
Skip generation	661	7,8	224	3,5	**885**	689	7,5	281	3,7	**970**
Total	**8 479**	**100,0**	**6 339**	**100,0**	**14 817**	**9 226**	**100,0**	**7 559**	**100,0**	**16 786**

GHS 2009; 2014

4. YOUTH LABOUR MARKET

Table 4.1: Employment status of youth (15-34) by sex and age group, 2009 and 2014

	Male		Female		Both		Male		Female		Both	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Status	**2009**						**2014**					
15–24												
Employed	836	16,9	591	12,1	1 427	14,5	742	14,4	521	10,2	1 263	12,3
Unemployed	686	13,9	649	13,2	1 335	13,6	685	13,3	645	12,6	1 330	13,0
Discouraged	233	4,7	250	5,1	484	4,9	355	6,9	350	6,9	705	6,9
Other NEA	3 179	64,4	3 413	69,6	6 592	67,0	3 370	65,4	3 589	70,3	6 959	67,8
Total	**4 934**	**100,0**	**4 903**	**100,0**	**9 837**	**100,0**	**5 152**	**100,0**	**5 105**	**100,0**	**10 257**	**100,0**
25–34												
Employed	2 699	62,6	1926	44,4	4 625	53,5	2 768	58,6	1 990	43,2	4 758	51,0
Unemployed	908	21,1	898	20,7	1 806	20,9	1 027	21,7	1 020	22,2	2 047	21,9
Discouraged	228	5,3	330	7,6	558	6,5	419	8,9	461	10,0	880	9,4
Other NEA	474	11,0	1 180	27,2	1 653	19,1	510	10,8	1 131	24,6	1 642	17,6
Total	**4 310**	**100,0**	**4 333**	**100,0**	**8 642**	**100,0**	**4 724**	**100,0**	**4 602**	**100,0**	**9 326**	**100,0**
15–34												
Employed	3 535	38,2	2 517	27,2	6 052	32,7	3 509	35,5	2 512	25,9	6 021	30,7
Unemployed	1 594	17,2	1 547	16,7	3 141	17,0	1 712	17,3	1 665	17,1	3 377	17,2
Discouraged	462	5,0	580	6,3	1 042	5,6	774	7,8	811	8,4	1 584	8,1
Other NEA	3 653	39,5	4 593	49,7	8 245	44,6	3 881	39,3	4 720	48,6	8 601	43,9
Total	**9 244**	**100,0**	**9 236**	**100,0**	**18 480**	**100,0**	**9 876**	**100,0**	**9 707**	**100,0**	**19 583**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.2: Employment status of female youth by sex and highest level of education attained, 2009 and 2014

	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates	Other	Total	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates	Other	Total
	2009						2014					
Status	'000											
Employed	956	1 024	359	163	14	**2 517**	953	1 063	269	201	25	**2 512**
Unemployed	813	613	96	16	8	**1 547**	910	649	72	29	4	**1 665**
Discouraged	407	155	13	3	3	**580**	538	249	16	5	2	**811**
Other NEA	3 575	900	67	27	24	**4 593**	3 478	1 113	58	41	30	**4 720**
Total	**5 751**	**2 692**	**536**	**208**	**49**	**9 236**	**5 880**	**3 074**	**416**	**277**	**61**	**9 707**
	%											
Employed	16,6	38,0	67,1	78,3	28,8	**27,2**	16,2	34,6	64,8	72,7	40,6	**25,9**
Unemployed	14,1	22,8	18,0	7,6	17,4	**16,7**	15,5	21,1	17,4	10,7	6,6	**17,1**
Discouraged	7,1	5,7	2,4	1,3	5,5	**6,3**	9,2	8,1	3,9	1,8	3,5	**8,4**
Other NEA	62,2	33,4	12,6	12,8	48,3	**49,7**	59,2	36,2	13,9	14,8	49,3	**48,6**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.3: Employment status of male youth by sex and highest level of education attained, 2009 and 2014

	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates	Other	Total	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates	Other	Total
	2009						2014					
Status	'000											
Employed	1 762	1 253	348	135	37	**3 535**	1 760	1 255	270	192	34	**3 509**
Unemployed	976	539	57	11	10	**1 594**	1 014	613	55	20	10	**1 712**
Discouraged	347	103	6	1	4	**462**	550	207	11	3	2	**774**
Other NEA	3 021	560	27	20	24	**3 653**	3 120	679	34	15	32	**3 881**
Total	**6 107**	**2 455**	**438**	**167**	**76**	**9 244**	**6 445**	**2 753**	**371**	**229**	**78**	**9 876**
	%											
Employed	29	51,0	79,3	80,8	48,6	**38,2**	27,3	45,6	72,8	83,6	43,0	**35,5**
Unemployed	16	22,0	13,1	6,7	13,7	**17,2**	15,7	22,3	14,9	8,5	12,9	**17,3**
Discouraged	6	4,2	1,5	0,4	5,6	**5,0**	8,5	7,5	3,1	1,5	2,6	**7,8**
Other NEA	49	22,8	6,2	12,0	32,1	**39,5**	48,4	24,7	9,2	6,4	41,5	**39,3**
Total	**100**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.4: Entrepreneurship status of employed persons by sex, 2009 and 2014

		Male		Female		Both		Male		Female		Both	
		2009						2014					
Age group	Entrepreneurship status	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15–24	Non-Entrepreneurs	777	93,0	549	92,8	1 326	92,9	687	92,6	497	95,4	1 184	93,7
	Entrepreneurs	59	7,0	43	7,2	101	7,1	55	7,4	24	4,6	79	6,3
	Total	**836**	**100,0**	**591**	**100,0**	**1 427**	**100,0**	**742**	**100,0**	**521**	**100,0**	**1 263**	**100,0**
25–34	Non-Entrepreneurs	2 372	87,9	1 745	90,6	4 117	89,0	2 433	87,9	1 861	93,5	4 294	90,2
	Entrepreneurs	327	12,1	180	9,4	508	11,0	334	12,1	130	6,5	464	9,8
	Total	**2 699,5**	**100,0**	**1 925,6**	**100,0**	**4 625**	**100,0**	**2 768**	**100,0**	**1 990**	**100,0**	**4 758**	**100,0**
15–34	Non-Entrepreneurs	3 149	89,1	2 294	91,1	5 443	89,9	3 120	88,9	2 358	93,9	5 478	91,0
	Entrepreneurs	386	10,9	223	8,9	609	10,1	389	11,1	154	6,1	543	9,0
	Total	**3 535,2**	**100,0**	**2 516,8**	**100,0**	**6 052**	**100,0**	**3 509**	**100,0**	**2 512**	**100,0**	**6 021**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.5: Youth Entrepreneurs by sex, age group and population group, 2009 and 2014

Age group	Population group	Male		Female		Both		Male		Female		Both	
		2009						2014					
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15–24	African/Black	52	56,9	40	43,1	92	100,0	49	69,98	21	30,0	70	100,0
	Coloured	2	77,6	0	22,4	2	100,0	2	70,03	1	30,0	3	100,0
	Indian/Asian	1	89,6	0	10,4	1	100,0	1	38,75	1	61,3	2	100,0
	White	3	61,7	2	38,3	6	100,0	3	77,55	1	22,4	4	100,0
	Total	**59**	**58,0**	**43**	**42,0**	**101**	**100,0**	**55**	**69,45**	**24**	**30,6**	**79**	**100,0**
25–34	African/Black	245	60,7	159	39,3	404	100,0	274	71,53	109	28,5	384	100,0
	Coloured	19	80,6	4	19,4	23	100,0	9	67,72	5	32,3	14	100,0
	Indian/Asian	16	86,2	3	13,8	19	100,0	19	85,77	3	14,2	22	100,0
	White	47	76,6	14	23,4	61	100,0	32	71,04	13	29,0	44	100,0
	Total	**327**	**64,5**	**180**	**35,5**	**508**	**100,0**	**334**	**72,05**	**130**	**28,0**	**464**	**100,0**
15–34	African/Black	298	60,0	199	40,0	496	100,0	323	71,29	130	28,7	453	100,0
	Coloured	20	80,4	5	19,6	25	100,0	11	68,08	5	31,9	17	100,0
	Indian/Asian	18	86,4	3	13,6	21	100,0	20	81,18	5	18,8	24	100,0
	White	51	75,4	17	24,6	67	100,0	35	71,62	14	28,4	49	100,0
	Total	**386**	**63,4**	**223**	**36,6**	**609**	**100,0**	**389**	**71,67**	**154**	**28,3**	**543**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.6: Youth Entrepreneurs by sex, age group and geo-type, 2009 and 2014

		Male		Female		Both		Male		Female		Both	
		2009						2014					
Age group	Geo-type	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15–24	Urban	37	62,9	27	63,5	64	63,2	35	62,9	15	63,0	50	62,9
	Rural	22	37,1	16	36,5	37	36,8	20	37,1	9	37,0	29	37,1
	Total	**59**	**100,0**	**43**	**100,0**	**101**	**100,0**	**55**	**100,0**	**24**	**100,0**	**79**	**100,0**
25–34	Urban	245	75,0	115	63,9	361	71,0	234	69,9	82	63,3	316	68,0
	Rural	82	25,0	65	36,1	147	29,0	101	30,1	48	36,7	148	32,0
	Total	**327**	**100,0**	**180**	**100,0**	**508**	**100,0**	**334**	**100,0**	**130**	**100,0**	**464**	**100,0**
15–34	Urban	282	73,1	142	63,8	425	69,7	268	68,9	97	63,3	365	67,3
	Rural	104	26,9	81	36,2	184	30,3	121	31,1	57	36,7	178	32,7
	Total	**386**	**100,0**	**223**	**100,0**	**609**	**100,0**	**389**	**100,0**	**154**	**100,0**	**543**	**100,0**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.7: Unemployed youth with tertiary qualifications who reported to have some work experience, by field of study, geo-type and sex, 2014

	Male				Female			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
Field of study	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Social studies/Health sciences	5	32,2	2	40,3	6	26,2	1	37,4
Arts and education/Hospitality	0	1,5	0	2,9	1	2,2	0	0,0
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	3	16,2	1	23,3	11	43,6	0	21,0
Physical and mathematical sciences/Engineering	7	40,5	1	29,9	3	12,7	0	22,7
Agriculture/Other	2	9,6	0	3,6	4	15,2	0	18,8
Total	**17**	**100,0**	**4**	**100,0**	**24**	**100,0**	**2**	**100,0**

QLFS2014.Q3

Table 4.8: Discouraged Youth (15-34 years) by sex and province, 2009 and 2014

	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
	2009			2014		
Province	'000					
Western Cape	10	13	23	8	10	18
Eastern Cape	108	103	211	171	121	292
Northern Cape	8	12	19	12	16	28
Free State	21	38	59	18	26	44
KwaZulu-Natal	141	145	287	188	224	412
North West	33	50	83	69	82	151
Gauteng	49	67	116	107	104	210
Mpumalanga	29	58	88	66	94	160
Limpopo	62	94	156	135	135	269
South Africa	**462**	**580**	**1042**	**774**	**811**	**1584**

QLFS 2009.Q3; QLFS2014.Q3

5. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Table 5.1: Number of deaths by age groups, 2008 and 2013

		Percent				Percent		
	Frequency	Males	Females	Total	Frequency	Males	Females	Total
Age group	2008				2013			
0-14	84 370	14,5	51,7	13,9	56 341	12,0	11,3	11,9
15-34	128 004	19,4	15,8	21,1	77 822	16,9	15,9	16,4
35-64	247 484	45,5	15,3	40,8	191 224	45,2	35,4	40,4
65+	146 841	20,6	17,2	24,2	148 150	25,9	37,4	31,3
Total	**606 699**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**473 537**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: Causes of death 2008; 2013

Table 5.2: Youth: Main underlying causes of death by sex, 2008 and 2013

	2008			2013			
	Male	Female	Unspecified	Male	Female	Unknown	Unspecified
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	18 548	29 503	41	11 448	15 960	6	112
Neoplasms	890	1 175	3	826	1 206	0	6
Diseases of the blood and immune mechanism	2 219	4 330	6	1 052	1 894	0	11
Endocrine; nutritional and metabolic diseases	556	942	2	463	526	0	2
Mental and behavioural disorders	57	73	0	52	29	0	0
Diseases of the nervous system	2 159	2 614	4	1 351	1 205	0	4
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	3	3	0	2	1	0	0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	9	11	0	4	7	0	0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1 883	2 579	8	1 389	1 682	0	21
Diseases of the respiratory system	5 817	9 470	26	2 314	3 273	0	25
Diseases of the digestive system	1 222	1 569	0	830	887	0	5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	77	98	2	39	60	0	0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system etc.	78	192	0	51	143	0	3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	527	696	3	425	516	0	3
Pregnancy; childbirth and puerperium	1	1 423	0	0	725	0	0
Congenital malformations	50	46	1	63	54	0	1
Symptoms and signs not elsewhere classified	5 398	8 409	27	3 434	3 777	2	49
External causes of morbidity and mortality	20 939	4 278	32	18 048	3 708	2	126
Total	**60 433**	**67 411**	**155**	**41 791**	**35 653**	**10**	**368**

Source: Causes of death 2008; 2013

Table 5.3: Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (youth 15-34) by sex, 2008 and 2013

Underlying causes of death	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2008		2013	
Intestinal infectious diseases	2 571	5 211	758	1 262
Tuberculosis	10 628	14 675	4 931	5 975
Other bacterial diseases	409	636	276	391
Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission	5	15	9	6
Viral infections of the central nervous system	36	50	22	20
Viral infections characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions	59	107	25	34
Viral hepatitis	49	48	46	40
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	2 144	3 706	3 230	4 635
Other viral diseases	1 516	3 042	1 620	2 764
Mycoses	531	834	143	169
Protozoal diseases	527	1 060	308	604
Helminthiases	11	16	17	7
Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases	45	73	43	32
Other infectious diseases	16	23	11	14

Source: Causes of death 2008; 2013

Table 5.4: External causes of morbidity and mortality, 2008 and 2013

Causes of death	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2008		2013	
Transport accidents	2 038	578	1 933	565
Other external causes of accidental injury	12 525	2 639	9 557	1 923
Intentional self-harm	195	55	283	64
Assault	3 372	357	3 136	320
Event of undetermined intent	2 740	568	3 022	710
Complications of medical and surgical care	59	79	114	124
Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	10	2	3	2
Total	**20 939**	**4 278**	**18 048**	**3 708**

Source: Causes of death 2008; 2013

6. LIVING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY

Table 6.1: Main dwelling type occupied by youth by province, 2009 and 2014

		2009					2014				
		Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
Province		Thousand									
1	WC	767	0	212	21	**1 000**	955	0	192	38	**1 186**
2	EC	600	387	73	3	**1 063**	736	331	85	2	**1 153**
3	NC	165	9	15	0	**189**	172	4	22	7	**205**
4	FS	448	16	82	1	**548**	520	13	86	1	**620**
5	KZN	1 097	409	135	7	**1 648**	1 430	347	162	2	**1 941**
6	NW	563	4	128	3	**699**	627	7	156	1	**789**
7	GP	1 961	1	608	20	**2 591**	2 415	3	602	47	**3 066**
8	MP	607	59	60	7	**733**	745	37	56	0	**839**
9	LP	860	66	46	2	**974**	1 014	29	45	1	**1 089**
Total		**7 068**	**953**	**1 359**	**65**	**9 445**	**8 614**	**771**	**1 406**	**98**	**10 890**

GHS 2009; 2014

Table 6.2: Household living arrangements for households accommodating at least one youth, 2009 and 2014

	2009							
	No bedroom	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 bedrooms	6 or more	Total
Household size	Thousand							
1	70	924	221	81	21	5	15	**1 337**
2	54	695	388	207	38	7	7	**1 396**
3	63	581	531	411	123	27	9	**1 744**
4	37	416	527	465	167	31	13	**1 657**
5	30	251	433	372	114	35	8	**1 243**
6 or more	43	310	679	613	276	81	65	**2 067**
Total	**298**	**3 176**	**2 779**	**2 150**	**740**	**186**	**116**	**9 445**
	2014							
	No bedroom	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 bedrooms	6 or more	Total
Household size	Thousand							
1	607	555	257	92	26	3	3	**1 543**
2	381	401	509	261	69	11	4	**1 636**
3	283	325	630	492	134	25	14	**1 903**
4	193	276	693	632	196	34	11	**2 035**
5	805	192	469	434	181	38	18	**1 413**
6 or more	89	205	733	732	373	140	87	**2 359**
Total	**2 359**	**1 953**	**3 292**	**2 642**	**978**	**252**	**137**	**10 889**

Source: GHS: 2009; 2014

Table 6.3: Households with youth aged 15-34 years by income source and province, 2009 and 2014

	2009									
	WC	**EC**	**NC**	**FS**	**KZN**	**NW**	**GT**	**MP**	**LP**	**RSA**
Income source	**Thousands**									
Salaries/Wages/Commission	317	206	44	137	395	167	837	185	152	**2 439**
Income from a Business	29	46	5	27	54	27	107	34	36	**366**
Remittances	29	126	11	58	152	76	148	88	161	**850**
Pensions	2	2	1	1	7	2	15	0	2	**33**
Grants	79	122	17	85	176	76	167	94	156	**972**
Sales of farming products and services	1	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	4	**17**
Other Income sources	26	4	4	4	6	3	36	3	4	**90**
No income	5	2	1	2	2	4	15	0	4	**33**
Total	**488**	**513**	**85**	**316**	**796**	**357**	**1 324**	**405**	**519**	**4 802**
	2014									
	WC	**EC**	**NC**	**FS**	**KZN**	**NW**	**GT**	**MP**	**LP**	**RSA**
Income source	**Thousands**									
Salaries/Wages/Commission	347	239	54	138	471	208	904	197	213	**2 770**
Income from a Business	33	36	5	26	57	30	159	43	39	**426**
Remittances	45	148	13	68	158	90	183	104	165	**975**
Pensions	3	2	0	3	17	2	21	15	8	**72**
Grants	85	138	24	87	182	85	157	118	151	**1 027**
Sales of farming products and services	0	4	1	3	5	3	4	3	5	**27**
Other Income sources	11	5	2	2	3	7	35	3	8	**75**
No income	0	4	2	6	14	8	13	3	2	**53**
Total	**524**	**576**	**101**	**333**	**906**	**434**	**1 475**	**486**	**590**	**5 426**

Source: GHS: 2009; 2014

ISBN: 978-0-621-44433-9