



Vulnerable Groups Series III Report:

The Social Profile of Children aged 7-17 years, 2002-2016

Report 03-19-04

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	9
1.1 LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS.....	10
1.2 OBJECTIVE AND LAYOUT OF THE REPORT	12
1.3 DATA SOURCES.....	13
1.4 DEFINITIONS.....	13
1.5 ABBREVIATIONS.....	14
CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.....	15
2.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	15
2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILD POPULATION	16
2.3 ORPHANHOOD	20
CHAPTER 3: FAMILY AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.....	25
3.1 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	25
3.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	29
3.3 CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	31
3.4 FERTILITY	32
CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION.....	35
4.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	35
4.2 ATTENDANCE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.....	35
4.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	41
4.4 ABSENTEEISM.....	45
4.5 SCHOOL FEES.....	46
CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES.....	48
5.1 INTRODUCTION	48
5.2 ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYMENT STATUS	48
5.3 THE NEET.....	49
5.4 SOCIAL GRANTS.....	51
5.5 FOOD SECURITY	53
5.6 POVERTY	55
5.7 CHILD LABOUR	58

CHAPTER 6: HEALTH CARE	61
6.1 HEALTH STATUS	61
6.2 ACCESS TO MEDICAL AID OR HEALTH INSURANCE	62
6.3 TYPE OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY VISITED	63
6.4 TRAVEL TIME	65
CHAPTER 7: BEHAVIOUR.....	67
7.1 EXPERIENCE OF BULLYING	68
7.2 EXPERIENCES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT	70
7.3 VICTIMS AND PERPETRATION OF CRIME*	71
CHAPTER 8: HOUSEHOLD BASIC SERVICES.....	74
8.1 DWELLING TYPE	74
8.2 SAFE DRINKING WATER	76
8.3 IMPROVED SANITATION	77
8.4 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	78
8.5 OVERCROWDING	79
CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION	80
APPENDIX: CHILDREN INDICATORS.....	83

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Children aged 7–17 as the percentage of the overall population and percentage per province, 2002 and 2016.....	16
Table 2.2: Children aged 7–17 by sex and population group, 2016.....	18
Table 2.3: Children aged 7–17 by sex and geography, 2016.....	19
Table 2.4: Children aged 7–17 by population group and geography type, 2016	19
Table 2.5: Orphans aged 7–17 by sex and province, 2016	20
Table 2.6: Orphans aged 7–17 by population group and sex, 2016.....	22
Table 2.7: Orphans aged 7–17 by type of orphan and sex, 2016	23
Table 2.8: Orphan type (aged 7–17) by geography type, 2016.....	24
Table 3.1: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by presence of biological parents in households and province, 2004 and 2016.....	26
Table 3.2: Distribution of children by household composition and province, 2004 and 2016	29
Table 3.3: Distribution of live births for females aged 12–17 during the 12 months preceding the survey in relation to the total population of females of the same age group, 2016.....	33
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of live births in the 12 months preceding the survey of females between 12 and 17 years by population group, 2016	34
Table 4.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending an educational institution, 2016.....	35
Table 4.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending an educational institution by province and sex, 2002 and 2016	36
Table 4.3: Reasons (percentage distribution) why children aged 7–17 do not attend the nearest school, per province, 2016	40
Table 4.4: Children aged 7–17 who completed Grade 7 by sex, 2016.....	43
Table 4.5: Percentage of children aged 12–17 who completed Grade 7 as their highest level of education by population group and province, 2002 and 2016.....	44
Table 4.6: Absenteeism from school of children aged 7–17 during the past seven days and reasons for absenteeism by geographic area, 2016.....	45
Table 5.1: Children aged 7–17 years	48
Table 5.2: Children aged 15–17 by sex and NEET status, 2012 and 2016.....	49
Table 5.3: NEET rate for persons aged 15–17 by sex and province, 2012 and 2016	50
Table 5.4: Grant beneficiaries by province, 2009 and 2016.....	51
Table 5.5: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by income quintile, 2016	52
Table 5.6: Percentage of households with children aged 7–17 years reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by province, 2009 and 2016	54
Table 5.7: Percentage and number of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty lines by sex, 2006 and 2015	56
Table 5.8: Child labour (7–17 years) in South Africa by age, sex, population group, province and geographical area, 2010 and 2015.....	59

Table 6.1: Children (7–17 years) by health status and province, 2016	61
Table 6.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 with or without access to medical aid or health insurance by province, 2009 and 2016.....	62
Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of reason for not using the nearest health care facility by geography type, 2016	66
Table 7.1: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who have experienced some form of violence at school by in the last 3 months by sex, 2013 and 2016	67
Table 7.2: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied, by sex, 2013 and 2016.....	68
Table 7.3: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied by sex and province, 2016	69
Table 7.4: Children aged 7–17 years attending school who reported to have been bullied, by province, 2016	69
Table 7.5: Experiences of corporal punishment at school in the last 3 months by province, 2016	70
Table 7.6: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who experienced corporal punishment by geotype, 2013 and 2016	71
Table 7.7: Individuals aged 14 years and younger reported as being perpetrators or victims of crime by type of crime, 2016	72
Table 8.1: Distribution of children (7–17 years) by province and dwelling type, 2009 and 2016	74
Table 8.2: Distribution of children by dwelling type and geography type, 2016.....	75
Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 years with access to safe drinking water by province and geography type, 2009 and 2016.....	76
Table 8.4: Household living arrangements for households accommodating at least one child (7–17 years) by household size and geography type, 2009 and 2016.....	79

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by age according to the 2017 MYPE series	15
Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 by province, 2016.....	17
Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 by population group, 2016.....	18
Figure 2.4: Distribution of the child population aged 7–17 years of different population groups across geographic types, 2016	20
Figure 2.5: Percentage distribution of orphans aged 7–17 and likelihood to be an orphan within a province, by province, 2016	21
Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 and children who are orphaned by population group, 2016	22
Figure 2.7: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 who are orphaned by type of orphan, 2016.....	23
Figure 2.8: Percentage distribution of orphan type (aged 7–17) by geography type, 2016	24
Figure 3.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years by presence of parents in households and sex, 2004 and 2016	27
Figure 3.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years by presence of biological parents in households and population group, 2004 and 2016.....	28
Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of children by household composition and population group, 2004.....	30
Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of children by household composition and population group, 2016.....	30
Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 with disabilities by sex, province, school attendance and geography type, Community Survey 2016	31
Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of live births in the 12 months preceding the survey of females between 12 and 17 years, 2016	34
Figure 4.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending educational institutions, 2002 and 2016	35
Figure 4.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who are not attending educational institutions by age and sex, 2002 and 2016.....	37
Figure 4.3: Reasons of children aged 7–17 for not attending an educational institution by geography type, 2016	38
Figure 4.4: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who are attending the school nearest to their house by province, 2009 and 2016	39
Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of the reasons why children aged 7–17 are not attending the school nearest to their house, 2016	40
Figure 4.6: Graphical representation of highest educational attainment of children aged 7–17 by age, 2002 and 2016	41
Figure 4.7: The percentage of children aged 12–17 who attained Grade 7 or higher, per province, 2002 and 2016.....	42
Figure 4.8: Percentage of children aged 12–17) who attained Grade 7 or higher, per province and sex, 2016	43

Figure 4.9: Percentage of children aged 12–17 who attained Grade 7 or higher, by population group, 2002 and 2016.....	44
Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of the reasons why children aged 7–17 were absent from school during past school calendar week, 2016	46
Figure 4.11: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who do not pay fees at their educational institution by geography type, 2002 and 2016.....	46
Figure 4.12: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who do not pay fees at their educational institution by province, 2016.....	47
Figure 5.1: Proportion of children aged 7–7 years residing in households with at least one employed household member within each province, 2016	48
Figure 5.2: Types of social grants being accessed, 2009 and 2016	51
Figure 5.3: Proportion of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult within each province, 2016.....	52
Figure 5.4: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by sex, 2016.....	53
Figure 5.5: Percentage of households with children (7–17 years) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by geo-type, 2016	55
Figure 5.6: Percentage of households with children (7–17 years) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by sex, 2016.....	55
Figure 5.7: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) by geographic indicators, 2006 and 2015	56
Figure 5.8: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) by population group, 2006 and 2015.....	57
Figure 5.9: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) and household income per capita quintile, 2006–2015.....	58
Figure 5.10: Changes in the percentage of children engaged in child labour by province, 2010 and 2015.....	60
Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by sex, 2016.....	63
Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by province, 2016.....	63
Figure 6.3: Changes in the percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by province, 2009 and 2016.....	64
Figure 6.4: Travel time of households with children (7–17 years) to the nearest health care facility by province, 2016.....	65
Figure 6.5: Changes in the percentage distribution of reasons for not using the nearest health care facility, 2009 and 2016	66
Figure 7.1: Changes in the percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported being bullied, by province, 2013 and 2016	69
Figure 7.2: Children aged 7–17 years attending school who reported to have been bullied, by geography type, 2016	69

Figure 7.3: Percentage change of children attending school who reported experiences of corporal punishment by province, 2013 and 2016.....	70
Figure 7.4: Percentage of households reporting perpetrators younger than 15 by the type of crime, 2016.....	72
Figure 7.5: Percentage of households reporting victims younger than 15 by the type of crime, 2016.....	72
Figure 8.1: Distribution of children (7–17 years) by dwelling type, 2009 and 2016	75
Figure 8.2: Distribution of children (7–17 years) with access to safe drinking water by province, 2016.....	77
Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of children (7–17 years) across geography types with improved sanitation by province, 2016	77
Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 years living in dwellings with access to electricity by province and geography type, 2016.....	78

FOREWORD

In an era where information is power, it is imperative to know about the state of children in our country. Where measurement is concerned, the notion that children are a unique and separate sub-population group that requires a specific set of indicators remains dominant in debates. Backing for this viewpoint can be found in the development of the South African Children's Act No. 38 of 2005, as well as in the Act's alignment to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Support is also evident in the adoption of the very concept of 'children's rights'. These policy directives and concepts consist of, by their nature, embracing the autonomy and individuality of children.

It is one of the goals of this report to highlight and strengthen the significance of accepting that children are a unique sub-population group that require and deserve unique policies encouraging their well-being. In many cases, the best interests of the child may not only be in contrast to the interests of his/her family or parents, but may also contest the interest of the aforementioned group (families/parents). Therefore, the endeavour to measure and monitor the state of children in the country is purposeful and is intended to promote not only their well-being, but also influence social, economic and political change processes. The measurement of child indicators must thus raise the child's prominence in policy processes by accentuating the child as a unit of observation, reflecting his/her voice and perceptions, and enhancing children's rights.



Risenga Maluleke

Statistician-General

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Children are a national asset from which development dividends can be derived in future, provided that proper investments are undertaken in the early stages of life. The quality of life led by children and their life experiences are the fundamental determinants of outcomes later in life. Those outcomes range from impaired cognitive development to lower levels of school achievement, from reduced skills and expectations to lower productivity and earnings, from higher rates of unemployment to increased dependence on welfare, from the prevalence of antisocial behaviour to involvement in crime, from the greater likelihood of drug and alcohol abuse to higher levels of teenage births (UNICEF, 2013).¹

Challenges faced by children are multifaceted in nature, as they cut across a range of social and economic domains. These require comprehensive and integrated strategies to help children fulfil their potential and ensure equal access to opportunities by all (OECD, 2016).² Children have been identified as a vulnerable group as many continue to live in poverty and are confronted with large levels of inequality that continue to hinder them from accessing better life opportunities, enhanced educational levels, and improved health outcomes.

The Constitution defines a child as any person under the age of 18. The Children's Act (2005) states that a child is anyone younger than 18 years, and that a child becomes a major when he or she turns 18. This is in accordance with the definition provided in the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), which South Africa ratified in 1995. However, this report will only cover children who are between the ages of 7 and 17 years as a report on children aged 0–6 years was published in February 2018.

There were 11,4 million children aged 7–17 years in 2016. This segment of the child population contributed around 20,6% to the total population in 2016. Approximately 2,2 million of these children are orphans, with paternal orphans being the highest at 59,8%. This phenomenon has been mirrored in the family and social environment chapter, as around 3,6% of children lived with fathers only, whilst 37% lived with mothers only, and just over a quarter (26%) lived with neither parents.

Notable improvements in terms of school attendance have been achieved, as around 11 million (97%) children attended school in 2016. This is indicative of the gains made from the introduction of free basic education policies. Education has again found its expression in Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework under Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Despite the gains achieved in improving school attendance, children with disabilities still struggle to find reasonable accommodation at schools as over 17% of these children who were not attending school from rural areas cited disability as one of the reasons that inhibit them from going to school. It is also

¹ UNICEF Office of Research (2013). 'Child Well-being in Rich Countries: A comparative overview', Innocenti Report Card 11, UNICEF Office of Research, Florence

² OECD, 2016. 'ENHANCING CHILD WELL-BEING TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE GROWTH'

concerning to have the number of children who are not attending any educational or training institution and who were also not in employment double between 2012 and 2016 (from 109 000 in 2012 to 218 000 in 2016).

The majority of children living in mostly rural provinces, such as Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, are residing in households where there is no employed adult person. This is reflected by the high percentage share of children from these provinces who are accessing the child support grant, which serves as a cushion from poverty. Poverty can be the main driver that pushes some children to be involved in criminal activities (Chapter 7: Behaviour), as 10,3% have been found to be perpetrators of crimes.

1.1 LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

With the new laws introduced post-1994, children's rights have found its expression in law and policy reform. This is in accordance with international human rights treaties such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC).

Children's Act, 2005: Provides a comprehensive legal framework for the protection of children from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation, and responds to South Africa's international obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC): This was designed to give effect to the UNCRC, particularly on issues that are pertinent to African circumstances which are not adequately covered under the UNCRC.

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996: Section 28 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of South Africa states that 'every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, health care and social services, as well as the right to be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation'.

Child Justice Act (No. 75 of 2008): A comprehensive law governing the situation of children in conflict with the law in accordance with their rights contained in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Social Assistance Amendment Act (No. 5 of 2010): The Act gives effect to social security grants that would directly benefit children. This was enacted to improve social grant access by those who are vulnerable and in need of social assistance.

Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act (No. 32 of 2007): The Act criminalises acts of sexual penetration and sexual violation with children between the ages of 12 and 16 years, regardless of consent. And it also places a ban on the sexual exploitation of children: child prostitution and

those who engage the services of child prostitutes, as well as those who benefit from the sexual exploitation of a child.

Policy Framework on Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV and Aids: Promotes an enabling environment for more effective delivery on commitments to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS at legislative, policy and programmatic levels.

The Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act (Department of Social Development, Act No. 20 of 1992): Governs the provision of programmes for the prevention and treatment of drug dependency and the regulation of treatment facilities.

The Prevention of Family Violence Act (Republic of South Africa, Act No. 133 of 1993): Provides for the protection of children against violence within the family.

The Abolition of Corporal Punishment (Republic of South Africa, Act No. 33 of 1997): Prohibits corporal punishment as a sentence in both criminal and traditional courts.

The White Paper on Social Welfare (Republic of South Africa, 1997) articulates South Africa's commitment to a developmental approach to the provision of child protection services with an emphasis on prevention, rather than treatment.

The Child Labour Programme of Action 2008–2013 (Department of Labour, 2008): A multi-sectoral plan of action to address the underlying causes of child labour, and to provide support to children forced to engage in paid labour as well as domestic responsibilities.

Service Professions and Occupations Bill (Department of Social Development, 2008): Regulates the registration and functions of child protection professionals.

The Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill (Republic of South Africa, 2010): Criminalises trafficking of persons and makes provision for services for victims of trafficking.

The Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy (Department of Social Development, 2011) (2010): Provides a framework for interventions designed to address a number of the social and economic causes of violence amongst vulnerable children and communities.

Green Paper on Families (Department of Social Development, 2011(a)): Provides a statement of national commitment to, and a call for measures for family preservation and strengthening by addressing underlying social and economic risks such as poverty, gender inequality, unemployment, gender-based violence and child abuse.

1.2 OBJECTIVE AND LAYOUT OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide insight into demographic and socio-economic dynamics of children aged 7–17 years in South Africa. The general analysis in the report covers the trends from 2002 to 2016 where data has shown to be consistent over the period. However, where baseline data cannot be reconciled to 2016, different base years from which the variables of interest have been found to be consistent with the most recent data have been used for comparative analysis, for example: 2004, 2006, 2009 and 2010.

Chapter 1 is introductory and briefly provides the context to the socio-economic profile of children. It also provides the rationale for producing the report.

Chapter 2 provides information on the demographic profile of children over a period of time (2002–2016).

Chapter 3 deals with family and social environment. This chapter looks at the household structure and the environment in which these children live.

Chapter 4 provides analysis on children's education. It covers school enrolments, primary and high school completion rates.

Chapter 5 looks at economic circumstances of children. This chapter explores economic circumstances and material well-being of the households in which these children are found. This includes sources of income, child labour and food insecurity.

Chapter 6 presents information on selected determinants of health care utilisation by children (having health insurance coverage and having a usual source of health care) and selected measures of health care utilisation, such as the distance travelled to the nearest health care facility. It further covers information on chronic and acute illnesses.

Chapter 7 of this report focuses on behavioural patterns. It explores the criminal activities that affect children as both victims and perpetrators. It further looks at bullying and corporal punishment at school.

Chapter 8 covers access to basic household services, including access to adequate housing.

Chapter 9 summarises the main highlights from the report.

Chapter 10 provides the conclusion and recommendations.

1.3 DATA SOURCES

The General Household Survey (GHS) was used as the primary data source to compile this report, focusing on a comparison between the years 2002 and 2016 where data has shown consistency. However, where data is not available or not consistent, an alternative year was used as the baseline, for example 2004 or 2009.

The additional data sources used to enrich the report include the Community Survey (CS) 2016, Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) 2016, and Income and Expenditure Survey (IES).

1.4 DEFINITIONS

Child: A child is anyone under the age of 18 years, but for the purpose of this report, the age group covered is 7–17 years.

Youth: Defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 34 years.

Adults: Persons aged 35–64 years.

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

Geography type (geotype): 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.

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).

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

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).

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.

1.5 ABBREVIATIONS

CS – Community Survey

DSD – Department of Social Development

GHS – General Household Survey

GPR – Gender Parity Ratio

IES – Income and Expenditure Survey

MYPE – Mid-Year Population Estimates

UNCRC – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

VOCS – Victims of Crime Survey

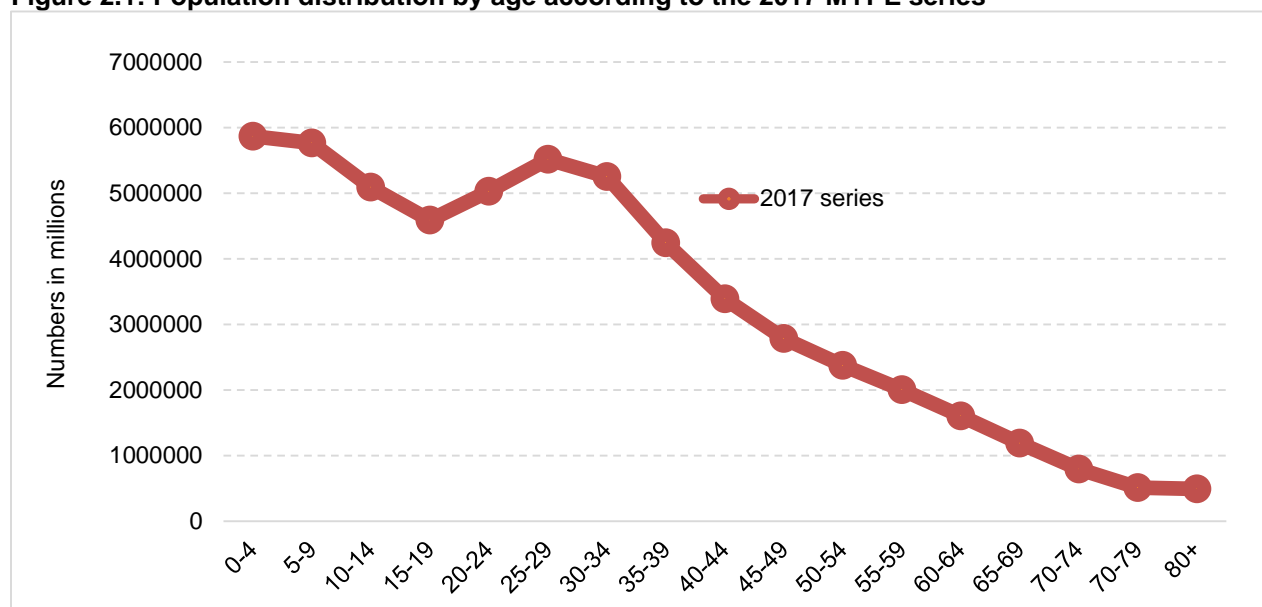
Stats SA – Statistics South Africa

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

South Africa's child population as a proportion of the total population is declining. In 2016, 30% of the country's population was aged between 0 and 14 years; this is four percentage points lower than the percentage point estimate for that same age cohort 20 years earlier (1996). The most recent mid-year population estimates (MYPE) model (Stats SA 2017), was designed in such a way that it mirrors the population profile as found in Census 2011. This population profile differs from previous profiles in that it shows a steep decline in population for the age group 15–19, i.e. the subgroup in the population that was aged 0–4 when Census 2001 was conducted, and aged 10–14 years during Census 2011.

Figure 2.1: Population distribution by age according to the 2017 MYPE series



Source: MYPE 2017

The acknowledgement of this dramatic change by way of adjusting the MYPE 2017 has a definitive impact on the population of children moving into adulthood. Furthermore, for any retrospective analysis, this 'dip' in the child population since 2001 also has to be taken into consideration. The latest revision of the population structure is not yet reflected in the survey data used for this report, as the MYPE was only released after the main data source of this publication, namely the GHS time series, was benchmarked against the MYPE 2013 model.

During 2018 the GHS series will be re-weighted using the MYPE 2017. However, for the purposes of this report the age structure of the child population is still reflected by the MYPE of 2013, as it was used for the benchmarking of the GHS time series to date.

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHILD POPULATION

Table 2.1: Children aged 7–17 as the percentage of the overall population and percentage per province, 2002 and 2016

Children (7-17 years)	2002							
	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Col %
Yes	5 494	50,1	24,9	5 470	49,9	24,8	10 963	23,9
No	16 590	47,6	75,1	18 255	52,4	82,7	34 845	76,1
Total	22 084	48,2	100,0	23 725	51,8	107,4	45 809	100,0
Province								
Western Cape	487	49,3	8,9	501	50,7	9,2	989	9,0
Eastern Cape	901	50,5	16,4	883	49,5	16,2	1 785	16,3
Northern Cape	125	51,2	2,3	119	48,8	2,2	245	2,2
Free State	304	49,6	5,5	308	50,4	5,6	612	5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 251	50,9	22,8	1 208	49,1	22,1	2 459	22,4
North West	350	50,7	6,4	341	49,3	6,2	691	6,3
Gauteng	869	48,8	15,8	911	51,2	16,7	1 780	16,2
Mpumalanga	475	50,1	8,6	473	49,9	8,6	947	8,6
Limpopo	731	50,2	13,3	725	49,8	13,3	1456	13,3
South Africa	5 494	50,1	100,0	5 470	49,9	100,0	10 963	100,0
2016								
Children (7-17 years)	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Col %
	Yes	5 708	50,2	21,2	5 668	49,8	20,1	11 376
No	21 267	48,6	78,8	22 534	51,4	79,9	43 801	79,4
Total	26 975	48,9	100,0	28 202	51,1	100,0	55 177	100,0
Province								
Western Cape	601	51,3	10,5	571	48,7	10,1	1 172	10,3
Eastern Cape	821	49,6	14,4	835	50,4	14,7	1 656	14,6
Northern Cape	122	50,0	2,1	122	50,0	2,2	244	2,1
Free State	271	49,5	4,7	278	50,7	4,9	548	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 263	49,7	22,1	1 281	50,4	22,6	2 543	22,4
North West	387	50,9	6,8	373	49,1	6,6	760	6,7
Gauteng	1 120	50,6	19,6	1 093	49,4	19,3	2 213	19,5
Mpumalanga	465	50,6	8,1	454	49,4	8,0	919	8,1
Limpopo	657	49,8	11,5	661	50,1	11,7	1 319	11,6
South Africa	5 708	50,2	100,0	5 668	49,8	100,0	11 376	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

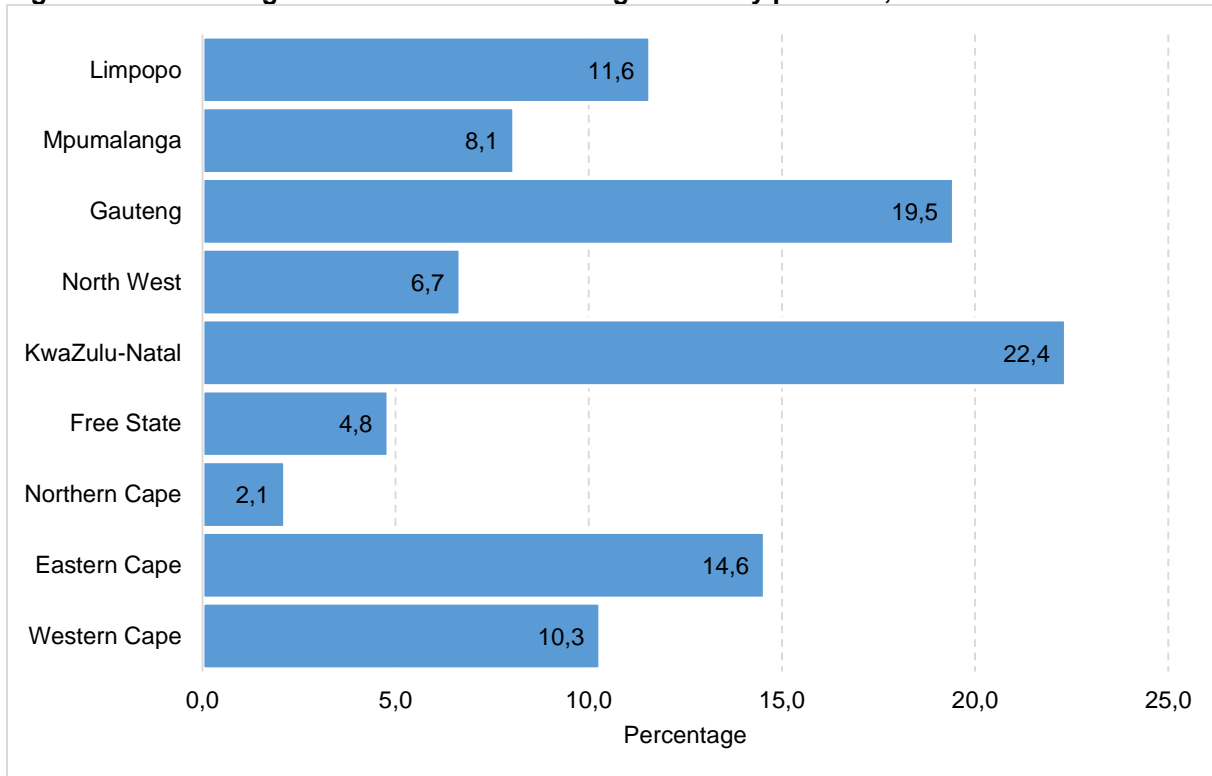
In 2016 there were 11,4 million persons aged between 7 and 17 years in South Africa. This represents a marginal increase in the number of children from 2002, when there were 10,9 million individuals in this age range (Table 2.1). During this time period, there was a decline in the share of this age group in the total population, from 24% to 21%.

With regard to the numbers of individuals in the 7–17 year age range, more than 4 in 10 children in South Africa either live in the biggest rural province (KwaZulu-Natal with 2,5 million) or in the economic heartland of the country (Gauteng with 2,2 million). This is confirmed by Figure 2.2,

which shows that the biggest share of the child population in South Africa lives in KwaZulu-Natal (22,4%), Gauteng (19,5%) and Eastern Cape (14,6%).

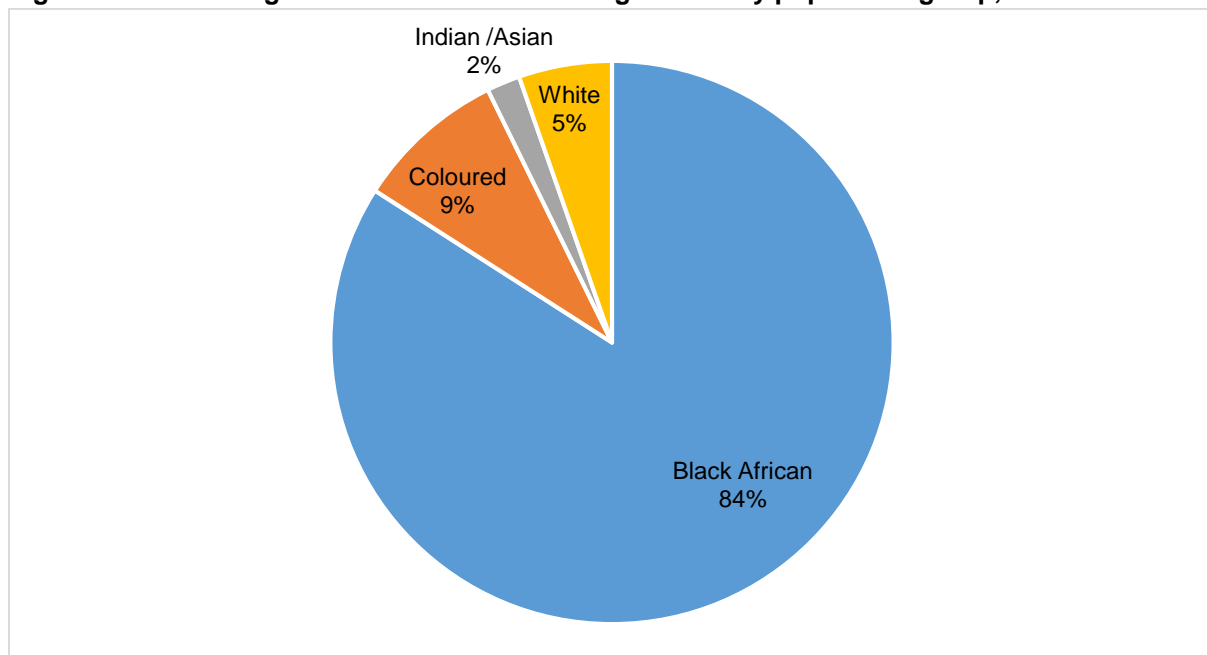
The lowest percentage share of children is found in Northern Cape (2,1%), Free State (4,8%) and North West (6,7%).

Figure 2.2: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 by province, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 by population group, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 summarise the distribution of children across population groups and gender. More than eight in ten South African children are black African (84%), approximately 9% are coloured and 5% are white. The gender distribution amongst black African and Indian/Asian children is 50/50, whilst the coloured and white population groups tend to have slightly less female than male children.

Table 2.2: Children aged 7–17 by sex and population group, 2016

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Black African	4 780	50,0	4 784	50,0	9 564	100
Coloured	506	51,4	480	48,7	985	100
Indian/Asian	109	50,0	109	50,0	218	100
White	314	51,6	295	48,4	609	100
Total	5 708	50,2	5 668	49,8	11 376	100

Source: GHS 2016

Table 2.3: Children aged 7–17 by sex and geography, 2016

Geo-type	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	% Gender share	% Geo-geography share	Number ('000)	% Gender share	% Geo-geography share	Number ('000)	% Geo-geography share
Metro	2 131	50,0	37,3	2 135	50,0	37,7	4 267	37,5
Urban (non-metro)	1 402	49,8	24,6	1 414	50,2	25,0	2 816	24,8
Rural	2 175	50,7	38,1	2 119	49,4	37,4	4 293	37,7
Total	5 708	50,2	100,0	5 668	49,8	100,0	11 376	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 2.3 indicates that the percentage of male and female children is balanced and similar across all the different geography types. Of the 11,4 million children in South Africa, most live in urban areas. A total of 62% live in either metropolitan or other urban areas. A further 4,3 million children (38%) can be found in rural areas.

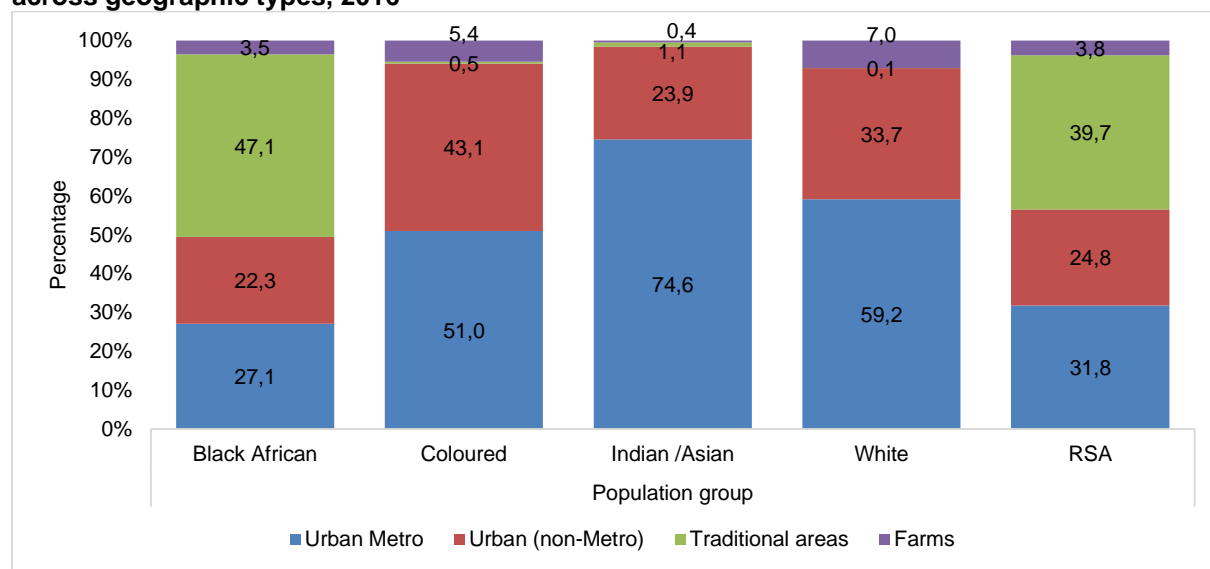
Table 2.4: Children aged 7–17 by population group and geography type, 2016

Population group	Statistic	Geography type			
		Metro	Urban (non-metro)	Rural	Total
Black African	Number '000	2 591	2 133	4 839	9 564
	% share across geotypes	27,1	22,3	50,6	100,0
	% share within geotype	71,7	75,8	97,9	84,1
Coloured	Number '000	502	425	58	985
	% share across geotypes	51,0	43,1	5,9	100,0
	% share within geotype	13,9	15,1	1,2	8,7
Indian/Asian	Number '000	162	52	3	218
	% share across geotypes	74,6	23,9	1,5	100,0
	% share within geotype	4,5	1,9	0,1	1,9
White	Number '000	360	205	43	609
	% share across geotypes	59,2	33,7	7,1	100,0
	% share within geotype	10,0	7,3	0,9	5,4
Total	Number '000	3 616	2 816	4 944	11 376
	% share	31,8	24,8	43,5	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

The child population within and across geography types is summarised in Table 2.4. Within geography types, the child population of a specific population group generally deviates from the national average, with a proportionally large black African child population in rural areas and coloureds, Indians/Asians and whites proportionally more likely to be in metropolitan areas than what their share of the child population suggests.

Figure 2.4: Distribution of the child population aged 7–17 years of different population groups across geographic types, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Even though 43,5% of the entire child population in South Africa find themselves in rural areas (farms and traditional areas), half (50,6%) of black African children live in these areas. Only 7,1% of white children, 5,9% of coloured children and 1,5% of Indian/Asian children lived in rural areas. Most of the children from these population groups were found in metropolitan areas: especially Indian/Asian (74,6%) and white children (59,2%).

2.3 ORPHANHOOD

Table 2.5: Orphans aged 7–17 by sex and province, 2016

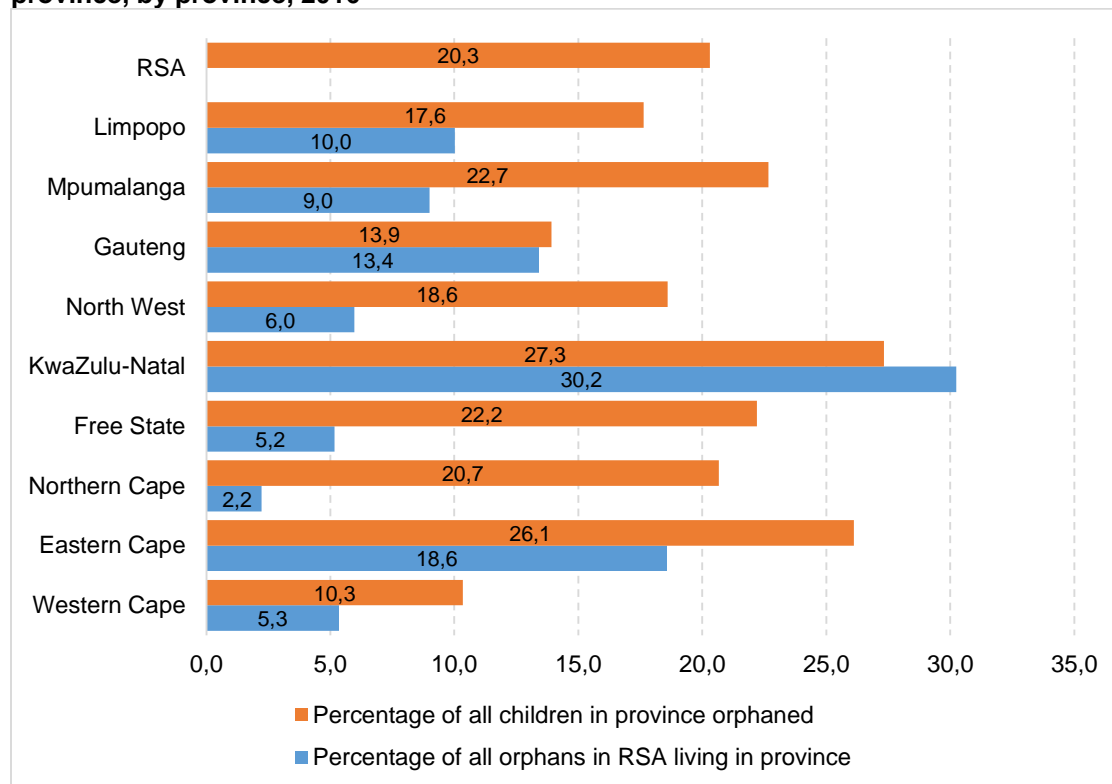
	Male		Female		Equity ratio	Total
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%		Number ('000)
Yes	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	1,0	2 245
No	4 437	50,3	4 382	49,7	1,0	8 819
Total	5 544	50,1	5 520	49,9	1,0	11 064
Province						
Western Cape	59	49,2	61	50,8	1,0	120
Eastern Cape	193	46,3	225	54,0	0,9	417
Northern Cape	27	54,0	22	44,0	1,2	50
Free State	51	44,0	65	56,0	0,8	116
KwaZulu-Natal	342	50,4	337	49,6	1,0	679
North West	66	49,3	68	50,7	1,0	134
Gauteng	146	48,5	155	51,5	0,9	301
Mpumalanga	106	52,5	96	47,5	1,1	202
Limpopo	116	51,6	109	48,3	1,1	225
South Africa	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	1,0	2 245

Source: GHS 2016

*Note: 312 000 children (483 unweighted cases) had Do not know/Unspecified status on whether one or both parents were still alive, and were excluded from analysis.

Table 2.5 and Figure 2.5 show that two in ten children in South Africa are orphans. This represents approximately 2,2 million children. Approximately a million of these children live in either KwaZulu-Natal (679 000) or Eastern Cape (417 000). The probability of an orphan being male or female is equal nationally as well as in most provinces. Northern Cape and Free State are the only two provinces where there are slight gender imbalances. Orphans living in Northern Cape are 1,2 times more likely to be boys than girls, whilst orphans in the Free State are 1,2 times more likely to be girls than boys.

Figure 2.5: Percentage distribution of orphans aged 7–17 and likelihood to be an orphan within a province, by province, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Three out of ten orphans in South Africa live in KwaZulu-Natal. Significant numbers of orphans are also found in Eastern Cape (18,6%) and Gauteng (13,4%). Northern Cape (2,2%), Free State (5,2%) and Western Cape (5,3%) have the smallest share of orphans in the country.

In relation to the likelihood that a child in a specific province is an orphan, those living in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga are the most likely to be orphans. More than a quarter of children in KwaZulu-Natal (27,3%) and Eastern Cape (26,1%) are orphans. Free State (22,2%) and Mpumalanga (22,7%) share the same fate. Children living in Western Cape (10,3%) and Gauteng (13,9%) are the least likely to be orphans.

Table 2.6: Orphans aged 7–17 by population group and sex, 2016

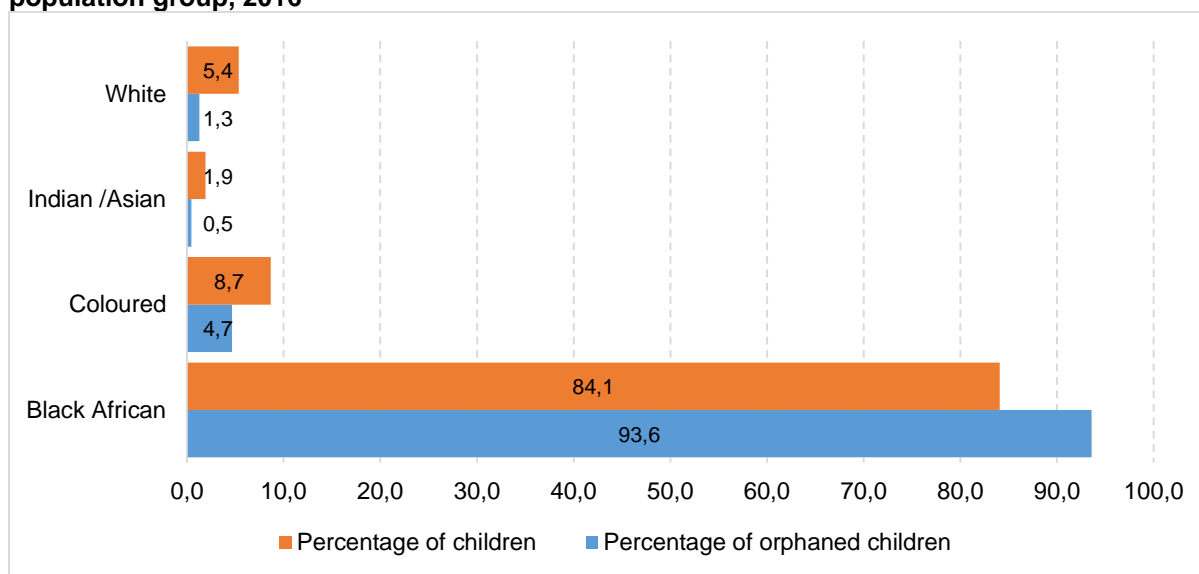
Population group	Male		Female		Orphan-hood equity ratios	Total		
	Number ('000)	Row %	Number ('000)	Row %		Number ('000)	Row %	Col %
Black African	1 035	49,3	1 066	50,7	1,0	2 101	100	93,6
Coloured	56	53,8	48	46,2	1,2	105	100	4,7
Indian/Asian	*	*	*	*	*	10	100	0,5
White	13	43,6	16	56,4	0,8	29	100	1,3
Total	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	1,0	2 245	100	100

Source: GHS 2016

*Numbers too small to provide accurate estimates.

According to Table 2.6, the probability that an orphaned child is male or female is different in all population groups. Amongst black Africans the probability that an orphan is male or female is nearly equal, whilst coloured male children are 1,2 times more likely to be orphaned than females. Amongst the white population the reverse is true: females are 1,2 times more likely to be orphaned than males.

Figure 2.6: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 and children who are orphaned by population group, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

According to Figure 2.6, the majority of orphans are black African (93,6%). This is to some extent expected, as the majority of children are also black African. However, a closer look shows that the probability of being a black African orphan far outstrips the probability of being a black African child.

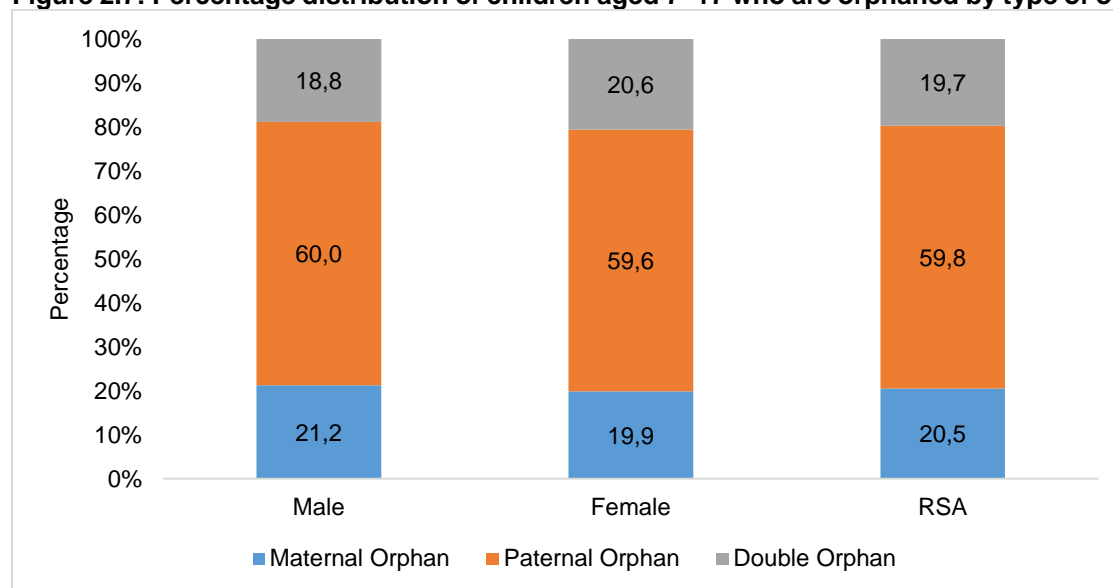
Table 2.7: Orphans aged 7–17 by type of orphan and sex, 2016

Orphanhood	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Col %
Maternal orphan	235	50,9	21,2	226	49,1	19,9	461	20,5
Paternal orphan	664	49,5	60,0	678	50,5	59,6	1 342	59,8
Double orphan	208	47,0	18,8	234	53,0	20,6	442	19,7
Total	1 107	49,3	-	1 138	50,7	-	2 245	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

According to Table 2.7 and Figure 2.7, the different orphan types are evenly distributed amongst males and females, with 6 out of 10 orphans being paternal orphans and two out of ten maternal and double orphans, respectively. The only orphan type where there is a slight difference is for double orphans, where females (21%) have a two percentage point lead on males (19%).

Figure 2.7: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 who are orphaned by type of orphan, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

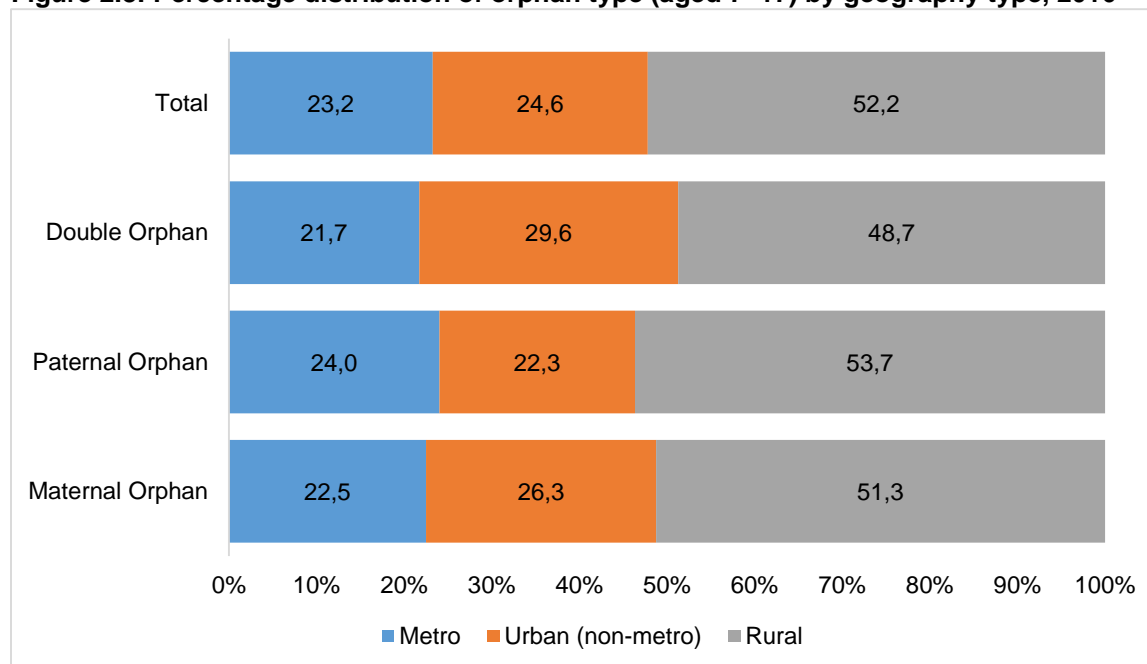
Table 2.8: Orphan type (aged 7–17) by geography type, 2016

Geo-type	Metro			Urban (non-metro)			Rural			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Col %
Maternal orphan	104	22,5	19,9	121	26,3	21,9	236	51,3	20,2	461	20,5
Paternal orphan	322	24,0	61,8	300	22,3	54,4	720	53,7	61,5	1 342	59,8
Double orphan	96	21,7	18,4	131	29,6	23,7	215	48,7	18,4	442	19,7
Total	522	23,2	100,0	552	24,6	100,0	1 172	52,2	100,0	2 245	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

According to Table 2.8 and Figure 2.8, more than half of all orphans (52,2%) live in rural areas. Double orphans are the least likely to live in rural areas (48,7%) and paternal orphans the most likely (53,7%). Approximately 78% of maternal and double orphans are likely to live either in rural or urban (non-metro) areas, compared to 76% of paternal orphans.

Figure 2.8: Percentage distribution of orphan type (aged 7–17) by geography type, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

CHAPTER 3: FAMILY AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Family is considered to be the basic foundation for children all over the world; this is according to the Preamble of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The family is the 'fundamental group of society and the natural environment for growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children'.³

Children undergo a series of developmental stages physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially with parents or family being their first contact, which can greatly affect their development and well-being. It is through learning within the family and parenting that the child develops socially and psychologically (Vaz & Relvas, 2007).

3.1 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Children need to be cared for by adults; this may be in the form of biological parents, relatives or guardians. The following analysis will mainly focus on children living with their biological parents. The presence of biological parents has been categorised into four types: mother only, father only, both parents, and neither parents.

³ Office of the High Commissioner United Nations Human Rights. <http://www.ohchr.org>

Table 3.1: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by presence of biological parents in households and province, 2004 and 2016

Province	2004					2016				
	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with both parents	Lives with neither parent	Total	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with both parents	Lives with neither parent	Total
	Number ('000)					Number ('000)				
WC	333	29	602	108	1 073	382	38	599	139	1 157
EC	629	61	489	515	1 694	615	44	323	644	1 626
NC	69	6	95	60	231	91	9	76	61	238
FS	181	19	239	159	598	198	16	179	136	529
KZN	943	109	781	652	2 486	1 009	108	567	783	2 467
NW	266	22	223	224	734	302	25	235	177	738
GP	587	64	984	249	1 884	672	80	1 073	310	2 135
MP	352	30	299	267	948	322	40	284	245	891
LP	660	31	373	400	1 465	553	37	338	365	1 292
Total	4 021	372	4 084	2 635	11 113	4 144	397	3 674	2 860	11 075
	Per cent					Per cent				
WC	31,1	2,7	56,1	10,1	100,0	33,0	3,3	51,8	12,0	100,0
EC	37,2	3,6	28,8	30,4	100,0	37,8	2,7	19,9	39,6	100,0
NC	30,1	2,8	41,2	26,0	100,0	38,3	3,8	32,1	25,8	100,0
FS	30,3	3,1	39,9	26,7	100,0	37,4	3,0	33,8	25,8	100,0
KZN	38,0	4,4	31,4	26,2	100,0	40,9	4,4	23,0	31,7	100,0
NW	36,2	3,0	30,4	30,5	100,0	40,9	3,3	31,8	24,0	100,0
GP	31,2	3,4	52,2	13,2	100,0	31,5	3,7	50,3	14,5	100,0
MP	37,1	3,2	31,6	28,2	100,0	36,2	4,5	31,8	27,5	100,0
LP	45,1	2,1	25,5	27,3	100,0	42,8	2,9	26,1	28,2	100,0
Total	36,2	3,3	36,8	23,7	100,0	37,4	3,6	33,2	25,8	100,0

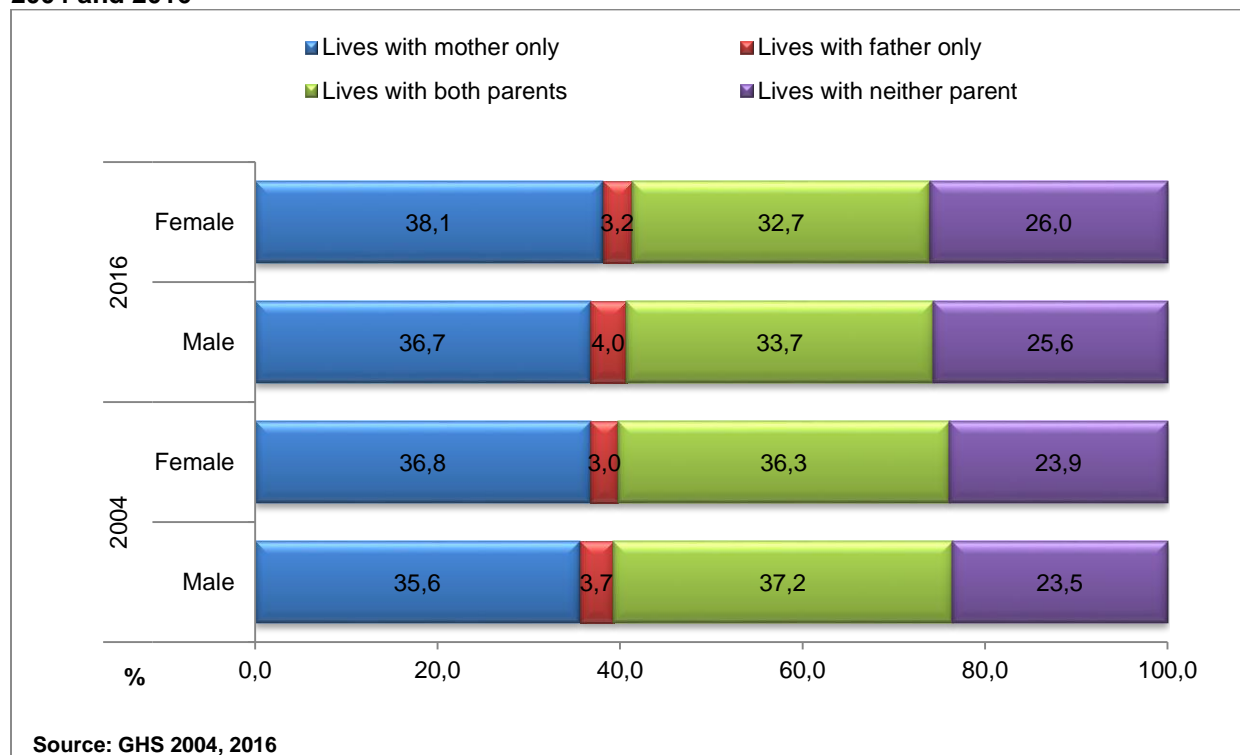
Source: GHS 2004, 2016

*Unspecified responses were excluded.

There are various factors that can contribute towards children living without their biological parents. Table 3.1 above illustrates that between 2004 and 2016, the number of children aged 7–17 years who lived with both their biological parents decreased from 4,0 million to 3,6 million. During 2016, more than one-third (33,2%) of these children dependably lived with both their parents, while one-quarter (25,8%) lived with neither their biological parents. Moreover, children mostly lived with their biological mothers than their fathers. The percentage of children who lived with only their biological mothers increased slightly from 36,2% in 2004 to 37,4% in 2016, along with those who lived with neither biological parents, which increased by 2,1 percentage points during this period.

Over half of Western Cape and Gauteng children lived with both biological parents during the period of analysis. Most provinces observed a decline in the percentage of children who lived with both their biological parents in the household, with the largest decline of 9,1 and 8,9 percentage points observed in Northern Cape and Eastern Cape, respectively.

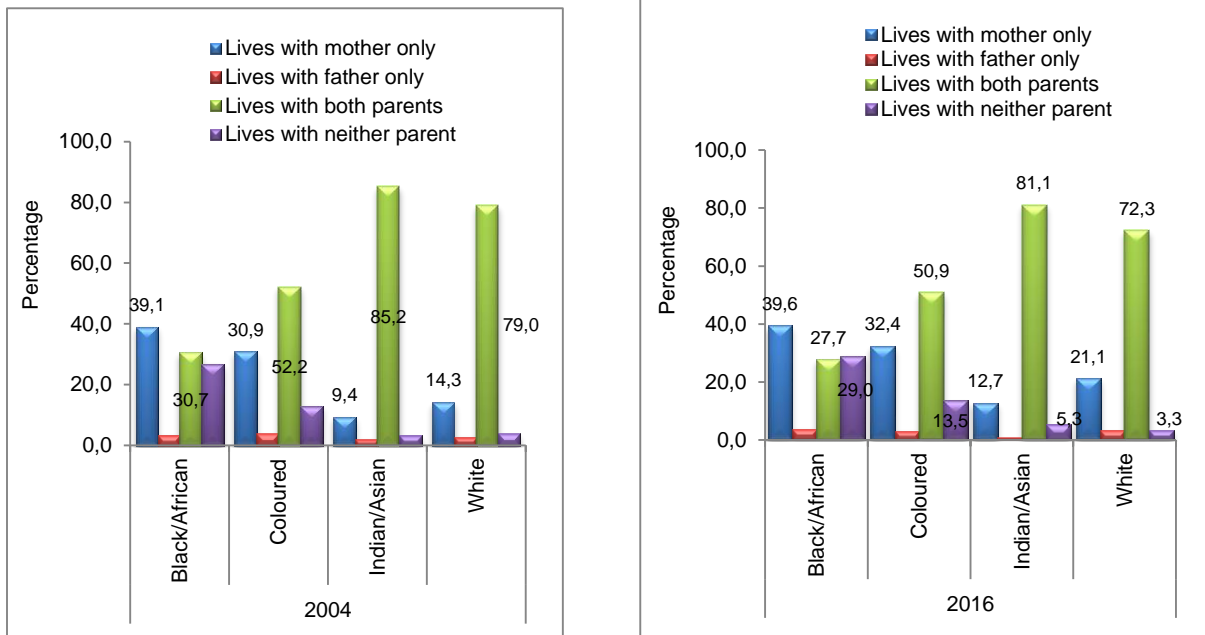
Figure 3.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years by presence of parents in households and sex, 2004 and 2016



Source: GHS 2004, 2016

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of children between the ages of 7 and 17 who reside with their parents by sex. Generally, there was a uniform spread across all categories; most children – regardless of their sex – lived with both biological parents. In 2016, one in four children (26%) lived with neither parents, which entails a regression of 2,1 percentage points for both sexes. The percentage of children residing with their fathers remained relatively small, although males were more likely to live with their fathers than their female counterparts.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years by presence of biological parents in households and population group, 2004 and 2016



Source: GHS 2004, 2016

The presence of biological parents varied substantially by population group. According to the figures above, on average, four in five Indian/Asian biological parents lived with their children between the ages of 7 and 17, the highest among the population groups. Compared to children of the same age group from other population groups, it was common for black African children to live with only their biological mothers. In 2016, nearly two-fifths (39,6%) of black African children aged 7–17 years lived with only their biological mothers, likewise the least (27,7%) to live with both their biological parents. Additionally, almost a third (29,0%) of black African children lived with neither biological parents, the highest compared to coloured (13,5%), Indian/Asian (5,3%) and white (3,3%) children.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Household compositions are derived from information about the relationship of each household member to the household head. 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 households with members who are not related to the household head.

Table 3.2: Distribution of children by household composition and province, 2004 and 2016

Province	2004				2016			
	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
	Number ('000)				Number ('000)			
WC	609	404	60	1 073	642	474	55	1 172
EC	615	1 043	31	1 689	404	1 194	54	1 651
NC	101	122	8	230	81	156	7	244
FS	271	317	5	593	229	302	14	545
KZN	815	1 624	48	2 487	660	1 841	33	2 534
NW	242	484	7	734	291	441	21	753
GP	1 116	745	23	1 884	1 188	974	45	2 207
MP	345	582	21	948	344	556	17	917
LP	496	954	9	1 459	451	849	11	1 311
RSA	4 609	6 275	213	11 097	4 290	6 786	257	11 334
Per cent								
WC	56,8	37,7	5,6	100,0	54,8	40,5	4,7	100,0
EC	36,4	61,7	1,8	100,0	24,5	72,3	3,2	100,0
NC	43,7	52,9	3,3	100,0	33,2	63,8	3,0	100,0
FS	45,7	53,5	0,8	100,0	42,1	55,4	2,5	100,0
KZN	32,8	65,3	1,9	100,0	26,0	72,7	1,3	100,0
NW	33,0	66,0	1,0	100,0	38,7	58,6	2,8	100,0
GP	59,2	39,5	1,2	100,0	53,8	44,1	2,0	100,0
MP	36,3	61,4	2,3	100,0	37,5	60,6	1,9	100,0
LP	34,0	65,4	0,6	100,0	34,4	64,7	0,9	100,0
RSA	41,5	56,5	1,9	100,0	37,9	59,9	2,3	100,0

Source: GHS 2004, 2016

* Single households' information is not part of the analysis as data on child-headed households was not usable.

Table 3.2 shows that in 2016, approximately two-thirds (59,9%) of South African children between the ages of 7 and 17 years lived in extended households, while 37,9% lived in nuclear households and a small margin (2,3%) in complex households. The pattern, however, varies by province; the percentage of children that lived in nuclear households was highest in the metropolitan provinces during this period. Western Cape recorded 56,8% in 2004 and 54,8% in 2016, while Gauteng observed 59,2% and 53,8%, respectively. Children from rural provinces were more likely to live in extended households; the highest was KwaZulu-Natal (72,7%), followed by Eastern Cape (72,3%) and Limpopo (64,7%).

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of children by household composition and population group, 2004

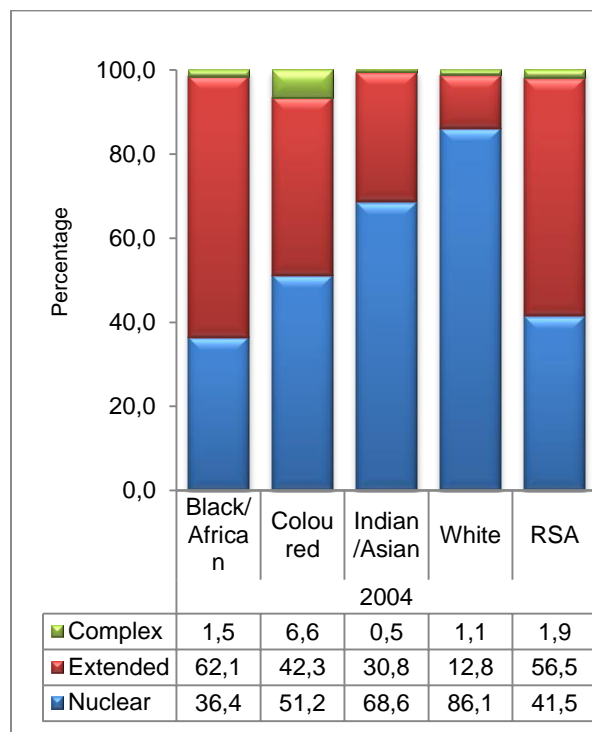
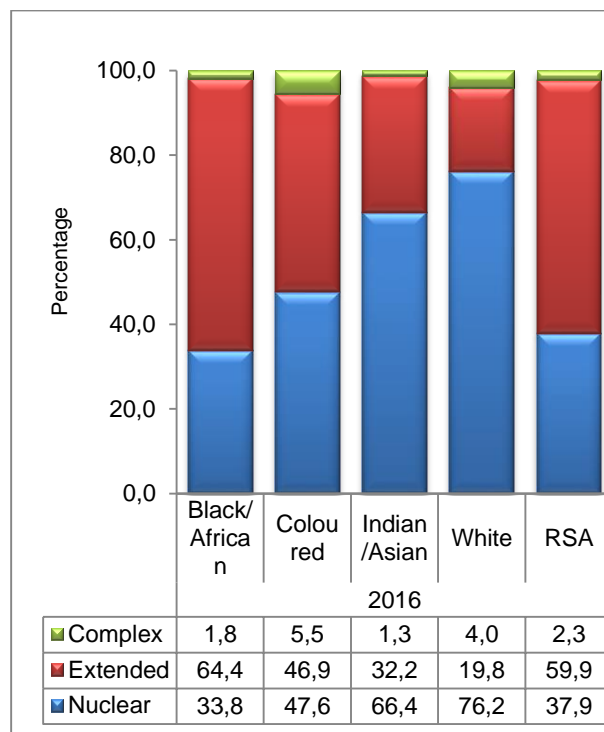


Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of children by household composition and population group, 2016



Source: GHS 2004, 2016

* Single households' information is not part of the analysis as data on child-headed households was not usable.

A significant variation was observed between population groups when exploring living arrangements. This is depicted in Figures 3.3 and 3.4 above. A higher proportion of white and Indian/Asian children between 7 and 17 years lived in nuclear households than black African and coloured children, while the latter were more likely to live in extended households for both years of analysis.

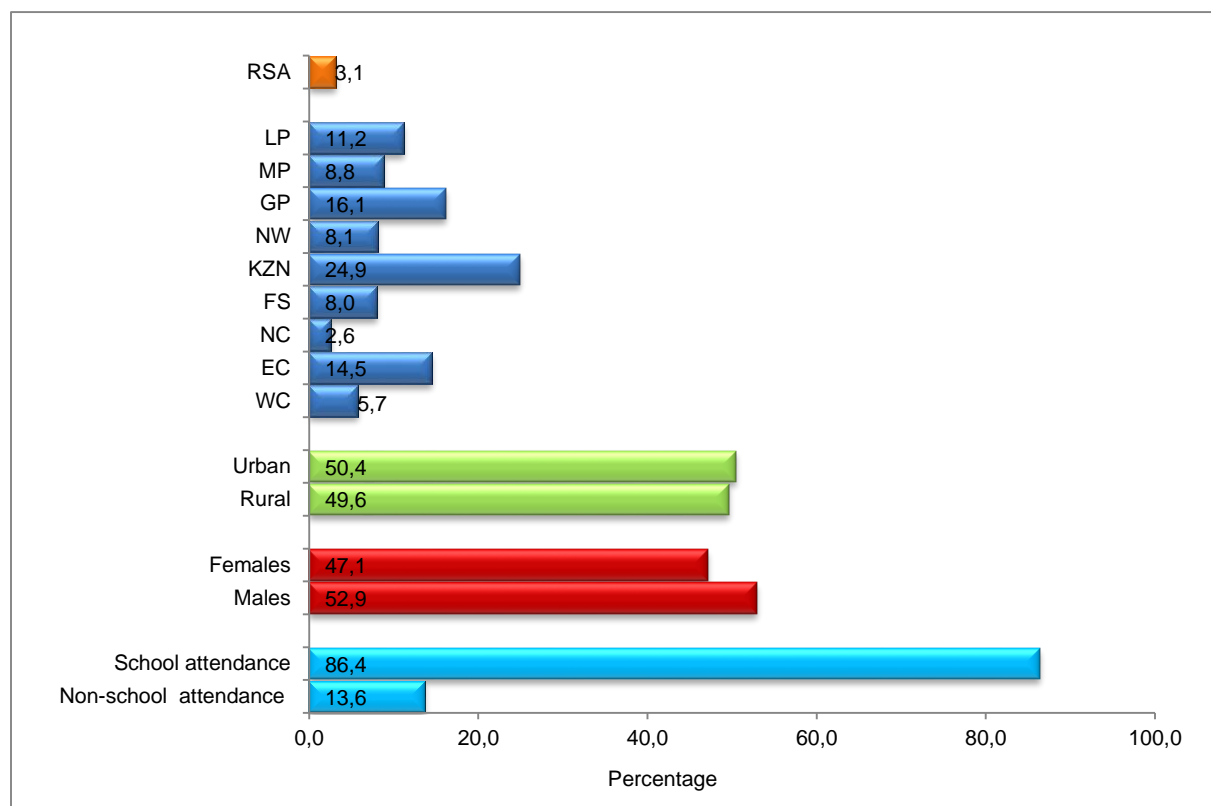
Approximately three-quarters (76,2%) of white children lived in nuclear households compared to only 19,8% in extended households. Similarly, 64,4% of black African children lived in extended households compared to only 33,8% in nuclear households. During this period, an increase of children living in extended households was observed across all population groups.

3.3 CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (WPRPD) recognises disability as an evolving concept; disabilities can be permanent, temporary or episodic.⁴

South Africa ratified to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2007, which advocates the protection of children’s economic and social rights. Its preamble affirms that ‘children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children’.⁵

Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 with disabilities by sex, province, school attendance and geography type, Community Survey 2016



Source: CS 2016

The percentage distribution of children living with disabilities between 7 and 17 years disaggregated by sex, province, geography type and school attendance is presented in Figure 3.5. According to the figure above, 3,1% of South African children aged 7–17 were living with disability, representing 356 000 individuals. The largest percentage of children living with

⁴ White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

⁵ United Nations Division for Social Policy and Development Disability. <http://www.un.org>

disabilities was found in KwaZulu-Natal (24,9%), followed by Gauteng (16,1%) and Eastern Cape (14,5%).

Less than 5% of children in Northern Cape were classified as living with disabilities. There were no variations by geography type for children with disabilities; 50,4% lived in urban and 49,6% in rural areas. Female and male children living with disabilities between the ages of 7 and 17 were 47,1% and 52,9%, respectively.

Universal access to inclusive education for all children including those with disabilities is referred to in the NDP. The government also introduced constitutional protections and policy measures to safeguard every child's right to education free from discrimination. School attendance of children living with disabilities is presented in Figure 3.5. Four in five (86,4%) disabled children attended an educational institution during 2016.

3.4 FERTILITY

The section provides information about live births in the 12 months preceding the survey, number of children ever born, and marital status of mothers between the age of 12 and 17 years in the country. Teen pregnancy is a global issue and South Africa is no exception. Some of the major contributors to teenage pregnancy in the country include gender-based violence, poverty, and lack of access to high quality sexual education and comprehensive reproductive health services.⁶

The Sexual Offences Act as amended in the Constitution states that it is illegal for a child younger than 16 years to consent to sexual intercourse; nonetheless, children engage in sexual activities from an early age.⁷ Although South Africa has achieved gender parity in accessing education according to the Millennium Development Goals, marrying young affects girls' education and their vulnerability to violence. As set out by UNICEF, child marriage often leads to early childbearing, violence against the child wife, lack of access to educational opportunities and limited access to employment opportunities.⁸

⁶ Ibis Reproductive Health. Teen Pregnancy in South Africa: A literature review examining contributing factors and unique interventions, 2013

⁷ Criminal law (sexual offences and related matters) amendment act amendment bill. (2014, pg2).

⁸ UNICEF. 'Child marriage and the law'. (2008, pg36). <https://www.unicef.org>

Table 3.3: Distribution of live births for females aged 12–17 during the 12 months preceding the survey in relation to the total population of females of the same age group, 2016

Age	Live births in the last 12 months		
	Yes	No	Total
	Number		
12	31	499 606	499 637
13	228	489 046	489 274
14	997	480 972	481 968
15	4 757	511 155	515 912
16	13 536	502 736	516 273
17	24 523	476 865	501 388
Total	44 072	2 960 380	3 004 451
Per cent			
12	0,01		
13	0,05		
14	0,21		
15	0,92		
16	2,62		
17	4,89		
Total	1,47		

Source: CS 2016

The Community Survey 2016 also focused on live births for females between the ages of 12 and 17 years that occurred in the 12 months preceding the survey. Table 3.3 illustrates that over 44 000 girls gave birth during this period, which is equivalent to 1,5% of girls in these age groups. Notable variations were observed among different age groups; the number of live births also increased with age. Among this age group, females aged 17 had higher proportions of births which accounted for 4,9%, followed by those aged 16 (2,6%).

Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of live births in the 12 months preceding the survey of females between 12 and 17 years, 2016

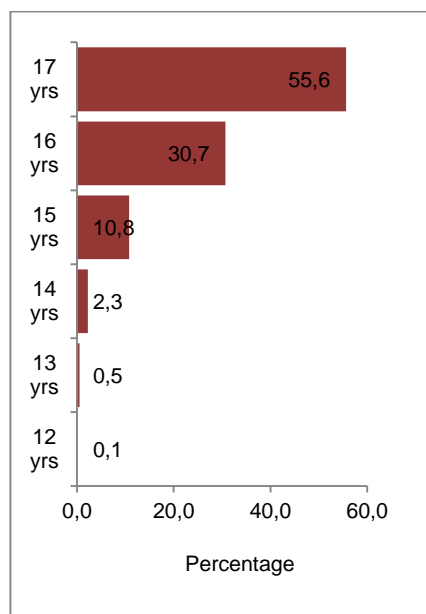


Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of live births in the 12 months preceding the survey of females between 12 and 17 years by population group, 2016

Age	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
12	31	0,0		0,0		0,0		0,0
13	213	0,1	16	0,0		0,0		0,0
14	946	0,2	50	0,1		0,0		0,0
15	4 263	1,0	494	1,1		0,0		0,0
16	12 167	2,8	1 269	2,8	25	0,3	76	0,3
17	21 992	5,2	2 008	4,9	171	1,9	352	1,1
Total	39 612	1,6	3 837	1,5	196	0,3	427	0,3
	%							
12yrs		0,1						
13yrs		0,5		0,4				
14yrs		2,4		1,3				
15yrs		10,8		12,9				
16yrs		30,7		33,1		12,8		17,8
17yrs		55,5		52,3		87,2		82,4

Source: CS 2016

Figure 3.6 shows that among females aged 12–17 years who gave birth during 2016, over half (55,6%) were 17 years, followed by 16 years (30,7%) and 15 years (10,8%). This pattern confirms a positive relationship between the number of live births and age. The percentage of teenage mothers between 12 and 13 years remained below 1%, while 2,3% of those who were 14 years old were already mothers.

Compared to children of the same age group from other population groups, it was more common for black African (40 000) teenagers to become mothers than other population groups. Indian/Asian teenagers were the least likely to be mothers (200). Table 3.4 also shows that Indian/Asian and white teenagers became mothers from the age of 16 years, as compared to black Africans and coloureds.

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Education is not only the most important activity that shapes the lives of children, but it also occupies a significant amount of time of school-going children. Poor progression through the school system, as well as drop-out rates, significantly impacts on the future livelihood outcomes of affected children and their families.

This chapter will take a closer look at the education-related indicators for children.

4.2 ATTENDANCE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

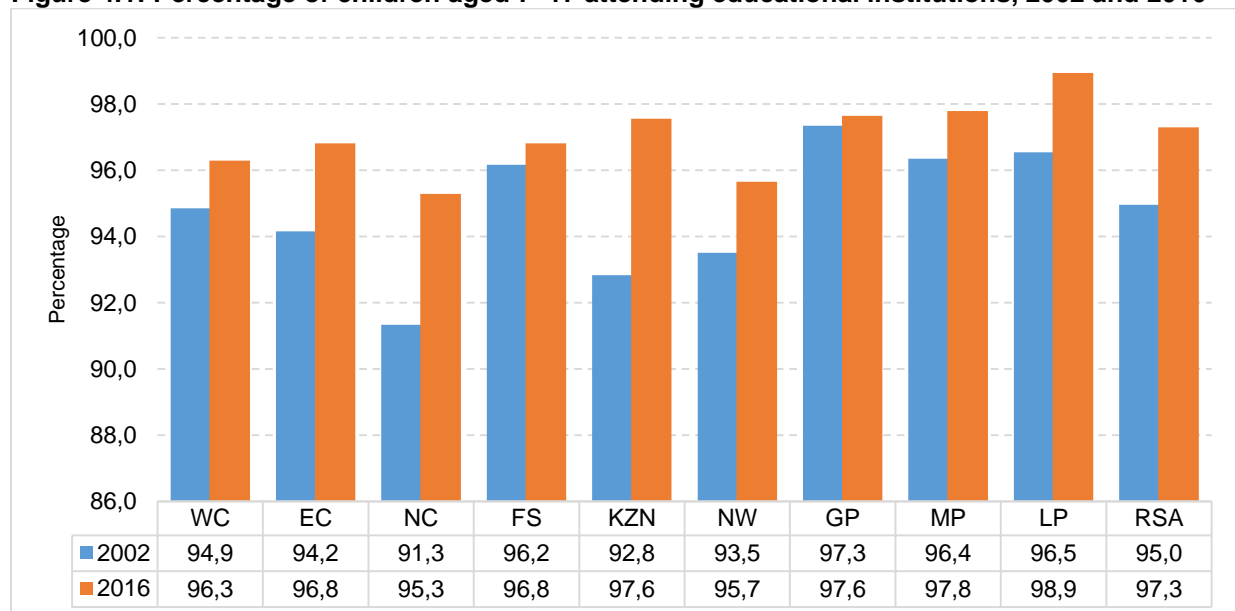
Table 4.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending an educational institution, 2016

Attending educational institution	2016							
	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	Row %	Col %	Number ('000)	%
Yes	5 534	50,1	97,0	5 508	49,9	97,2	11 042	97,1
No	174	52,1	3,0	160	47,9	2,8	334	2,9
Total	5 708	50,2	100,0	5 668	49,8	100,0	11 376	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

According to Table 4.1, male and female children are equally likely to attend school. According to the GHS 2016, only 3% of male and female children aged 7–17 years were not attending school.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending educational institutions, 2002 and 2016



Source: GHS 2016

A comparison between 2002 and 2016 with regard to educational institution attendance of children aged 7–17 years indicates that there has been an increase in attendance during this time period, from 95% to 97,3%. The most significant increases during this time period took place in KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape.

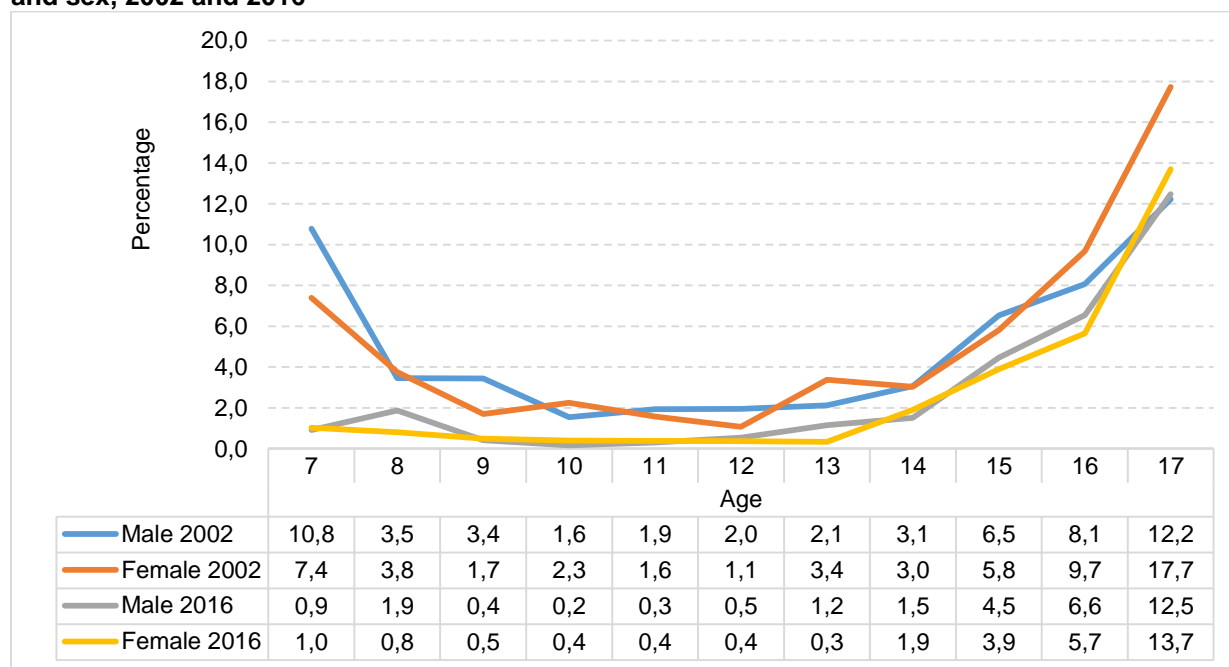
Table 4.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 attending an educational institution by province and sex, 2002 and 2016

Province	Male				Female				Percentage point difference, 2002 and 2016		Percentage point difference, male and female	
	2002		2016		2002		2016		Male	Fe-male	2002	2016
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	% point	% point	% point	% point
WC	461	94,6	579	96,3	477	95,1	550	96,3	1,7	1,2	0,5	0,0
EC	838	93,0	791	96,4	842	95,3	812	97,3	3,4	2,0	2,3	0,9
NC	116	92,6	116	95,0	108	90,0	117	95,6	2,4	5,6	-2,6	0,6
FS	293	96,3	260	96,3	296	96,0	270	97,3	0,0	1,3	-0,3	1,0
KZN	1 168	93,3	1 230	97,5	1 114	92,3	1 248	97,6	4,2	5,3	-1,0	0,1
NW	327	93,4	372	96,1	319	93,6	355	95,2	2,7	1,6	0,2	-0,9
GP	848	97,5	1 078	97,3	885	97,1	1 063	98,0	-0,2	0,9	-0,4	0,7
MP	463	97,5	458	98,7	450	95,2	440	96,9	1,2	1,7	-2,3	-1,8
LP	709	97,0	650	98,9	697	96,1	654	99,0	1,9	2,9	-0,9	0,1
RSA	5 222	95,1	5 534	97,2	5 187	94,8	5 508	97,4	2,1	2,6	-0,3	0,2

Source: GHS 2002, 2016

Table 4.2 provides a comparison between 2002 and 2016 for educational institution attendance. Attendance increased by 5,3 percentage points for females in KwaZulu-Natal and 5,6 percentage points for females in Northern Cape. Amongst males the biggest increases during this time period were in KwaZulu-Natal (4,2 percentage points) and Eastern Cape (3,4 percentage points). Differences between male and female attendance over the reference period were significant in 2002, but these differences were reduced to negligible proportions in 2016 in most provinces. The only exceptions are Eastern Cape and Free State, where girls were marginally more likely to attend than boys, and Mpumalanga and North West where boys were more likely to attend than girls. As can be seen in the graph on the next page, most of the gap reduction can be attributed to increased participation by females and males in the early (7–8 years) and later years (16–17 years).

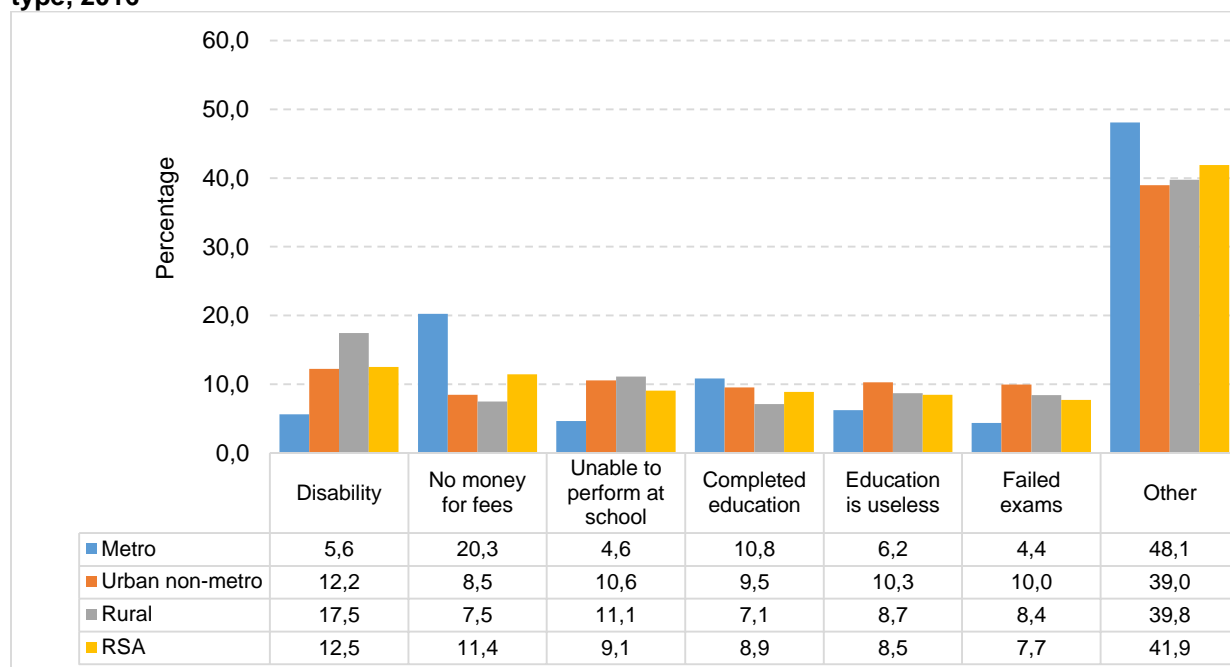
Figure 4.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who are not attending educational institutions by age and sex, 2002 and 2016



Source: GHS 2002, 2016

Figure 4.2 shows that male and female non-attendance has decreased significantly between 2002 and 2016 in all age groups. The most significant gap reduction in male and female attendance over the reference period was for the age group 7–8 years and 16–17 years. In 2002, males were more likely than females to go to school late, whilst females were more likely to not be attending after the age of 15. By 2016 the gap between males and females had narrowed significantly across most age ranges. However, at age 17 girls are still more likely than boys to not attend educational institutions.

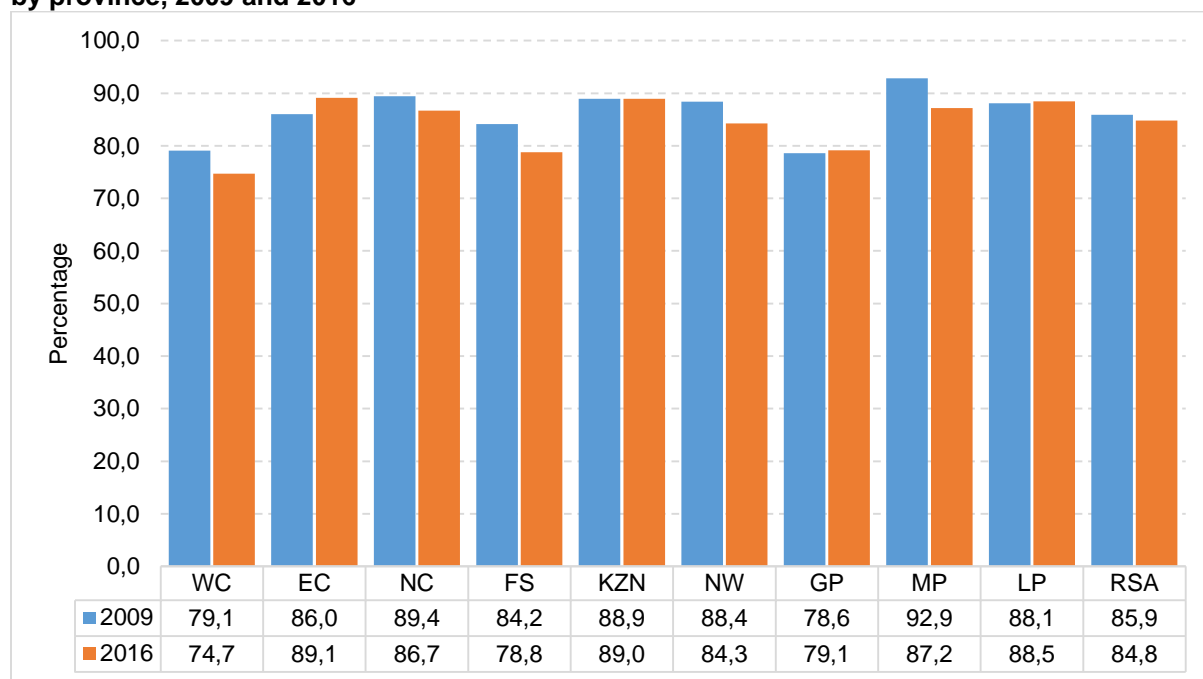
Figure 4.3: Reasons of children aged 7–17 for not attending an educational institution by geography type, 2016



Source: GHS 2002, 2016

Figure 4.3 summarises the reasons why educational institutions were not attended. The most significant reason in metropolitan areas was ‘no money for fees’, ‘completed education’, and the perception that education is useless. In urban areas that are not metros, 12,2% indicated that having a disability prevents them from attending school and approximately one in ten said that they were unable to perform at school, they felt education is useless or they failed exams, respectively. Children who are not attending in rural areas predominantly indicated that they do not attend because they are disabled or unable to perform at school. The category ‘other’ includes a number of smaller subcategories, such as pregnancy/marriage, family commitments, working commitments, etc.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who are attending the school nearest to their house by province, 2009 and 2016

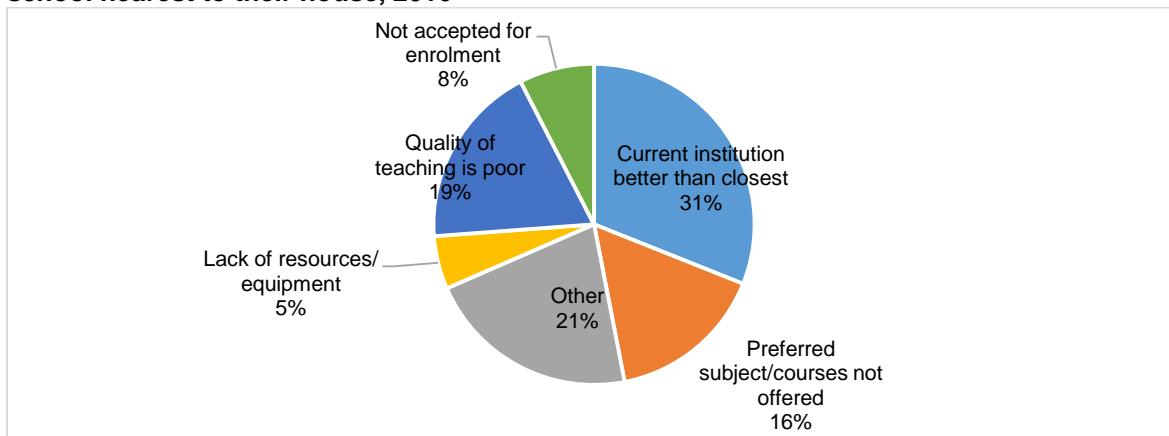


Source: GHS 2016

The practice of parents placing children in schools that are not the nearest to their homes is often driven by a perception that the nearest school is not of the appropriate standard for their child. However, as Figure 4.4 shows, there has actually been an overall decline in the attendance of educational institutions that are not the nearest to the home, from 85,9% to 84,8%.

This reflects a mixed bag of provincial outcomes, with some provinces experiencing a decline in learners who do not attend the closest institution and others who experienced an increase. Provinces where learners were less likely to attend the closest institution to their home in 2016 than in 2009 were: Western Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, North West and Mpumalanga, whilst the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Limpopo remained stable.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of the reasons why children aged 7–17 are not attending the school nearest to their house, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Figure 4.5 shows that one in three learners said that they were attending an institution that is further away from their home because it is better than the nearest institution: 19% indicated that the quality of teaching closer to their home is poor and 16% indicated that their preferred subjects/courses were not offered. Other reasons include overcrowded classes, weak management and poor facilities, amongst others. The provincial distribution of these problems is summarised in Table 4.3. It shows that in the Western Cape a lack of resources/equipment and not being accepted for enrolment were reasons provided by significant percentages of learners. In the case of Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, the poor quality of teaching and a lack of resources/equipment played a significant role in the decision to move elsewhere. A lack of resources/equipment and not being accepted for enrolment were factors that influenced the choices of Gauteng, Northern Cape and North West learners.

Table 4.3: Reasons (percentage distribution) why children aged 7–17 do not attend the nearest school, per province, 2016

Reason	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
Current institution better than closest	1,4	9,8	1,0	6,4	7,6	2,2	7,1	3,3	2,6	5,4
Quality of teaching is poor	8,2	28,8	8,5	18,3	25,1	17,2	12,7	7,4	45,9	18,6
Preferred subject/courses not offered	10,7	8,1	8,4	12,0	6,3	2,9	6,0	14,2	2,7	7,6
Not accepted for enrolment	15,1	7,0	26,3	17,4	13,8	18,1	21,8	19,6	7,1	15,9
Lack of resources/equipment	40,5	25,9	28,0	23,5	32,0	34,2	32,2	25,7	20,4	31,0
Other	24,2	20,5	27,9	22,4	15,3	25,4	20,2	29,7	21,4	21,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

*Unspecified attendance and reasons for not attending were excluded from the analysis.

4.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Figure 4.6: Graphical representation of highest educational attainment of children aged 7–17 by age, 2002 and 2016

2002	Age										
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
None	14,6	5,3	8,9	11,2							
Grd 0	50,1	14,8			12,3						
Grd 1	27,9	45,1	19,1			18,5					
Grd 2		24,8	32,2	17,9			29,3	39,4			
Grd 3	6,8		28,8	33,1	17,8				42,8		
Grd 4		9,0		27,2	31,9	20,2				50,2	35,5
Grd 5			10,2		26,6	30,0	17,0				
Grd 6				9,6		21,6	29,3	19,8			
Grd 7					10,3	6,3	22,1	26,5	18,0		
Grd 8								18,7	28,8	21,5	19,5
Grd 9							8,4		16,1	23,9	20,4
Grd 10								6,6		15,3	17,9
Grd 11									7,0	4,7	
Grd 12											16,0
Other											
2016	Age										
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
None	3,75										
Grd 0	30,39	6,45									
Grd 1	53,2	34,5	9,7	2,13							
Grd 2	11,05	46,74	36,16	11,36	3,83	6,27					
Grd 3	1,43	10,27	44,2	38,03	14,56		7,55				
Grd 4		1,41		37,96	33,22	13,61		9,87	13,1		
Grd 5			8,47	8,23	37,93	32,18	15,53			18,63	
Grd 6						38,4	32,16	14,84			18,21
Grd 7					8,71	7,82	35,32	32,04	18,88		
Grd 8							6,94	32,86	29,11	17,6	
Grd 9								7,08	31,02	32,72	23,46
Grd 10									5,34	25,68	28,58
Grd 11										2,83	21,28
Grd 12											4,59
Other											

Source: GHS 2016

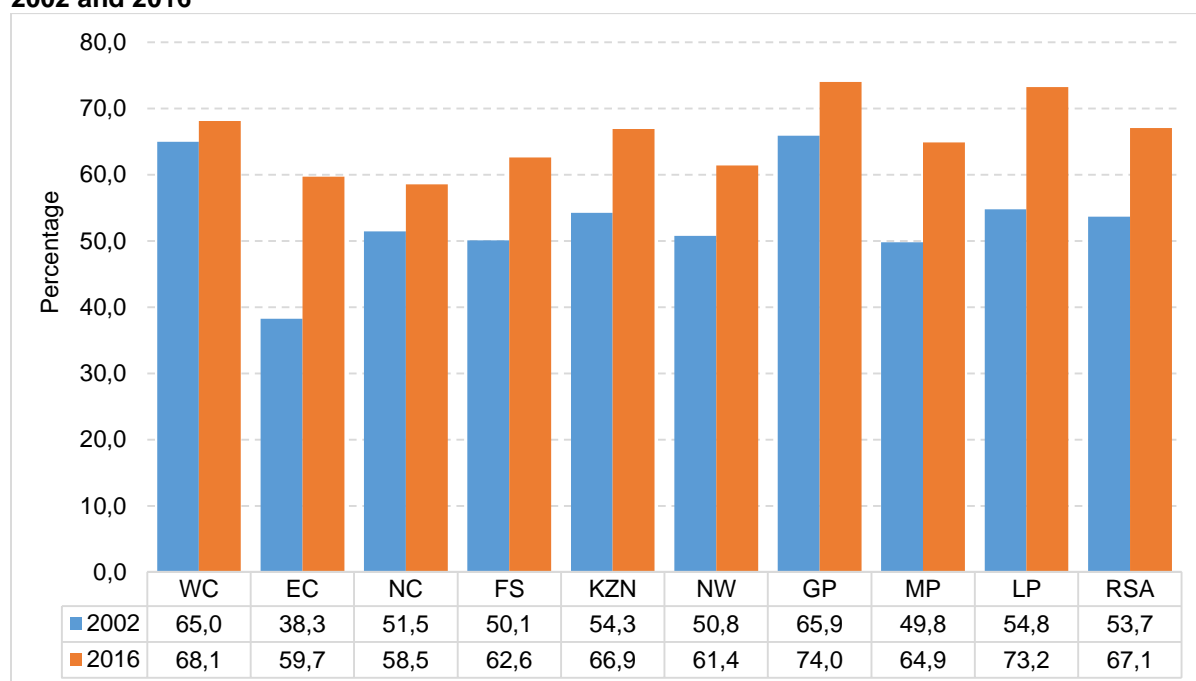
*Percentages between 0 and 1 are not shown in the graphic.

Figure 4.6 represents the highest level of education for children aged 7–17 in 2002 and 2016. It is important to note that if one is in Grade 12, the highest grade that you could achieve before entering Grade 12 is Grade 11. The percentages add up to 100 in each column, however, it should be noted that those in the blue-coloured areas are not shown. The blue-coloured areas represent matrix cells where 0–1% of learners were allocated. The green-coloured areas represent the grades with generally the three highest percentages per age category, i.e. where the bulk of the

learners are located. The pink areas represent transition areas, where relatively few learners find themselves either above or below the majority. The percentages in the pink areas are cumulative for the whole pink range.

It is evident from the graphic representation that there has been a significant shift in through-put per age for learners between 2002 and 2016, with learners moving towards more age-appropriate attainment levels. It is also important to note that in addition to the complete shift of the distribution towards more appropriate attainment levels, there has also been a significant reduction in the percentage of learners who find themselves below the expected attainment band for a specific age.

Figure 4.7: The percentage of children aged 12–17 who attained Grade 7 or higher, per province, 2002 and 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Table 4.4 and Figures 4.7 and 4.8 depict the primary school completion rate for children aged 12–17. According to Figure 4.7, the primary school completion rate for children aged 12–17 has increased from 53,7% in 2002 to 67,1% 2016. This represents a 13,4 percentage point increase nationally. All provinces showed improvement, but those with the most significant change during the reference period include:

- Eastern Cape – 21,5 percentage point change
- Mpumalanga – 15,0 percentage point change
- Limpopo – 18,4 percentage point change

Table 4.4: Children aged 7–17 who completed Grade 7 by sex, 2016

Completed Grade 7	2016							
	Male			Female			Total	
	Number ('000)	Row %	Col%	Number ('000)	Row %	Col%	Number ('000)	%
Yes	1 811	87,8	62,9	2 064	53,3	71,7	3 875	67,1
No	1 086	133,1	37,7	816	42,9	28,3	1 901	32,9
Total	2 897	100,6	100,6	2 879	49,9	100,0	5 776	100,0

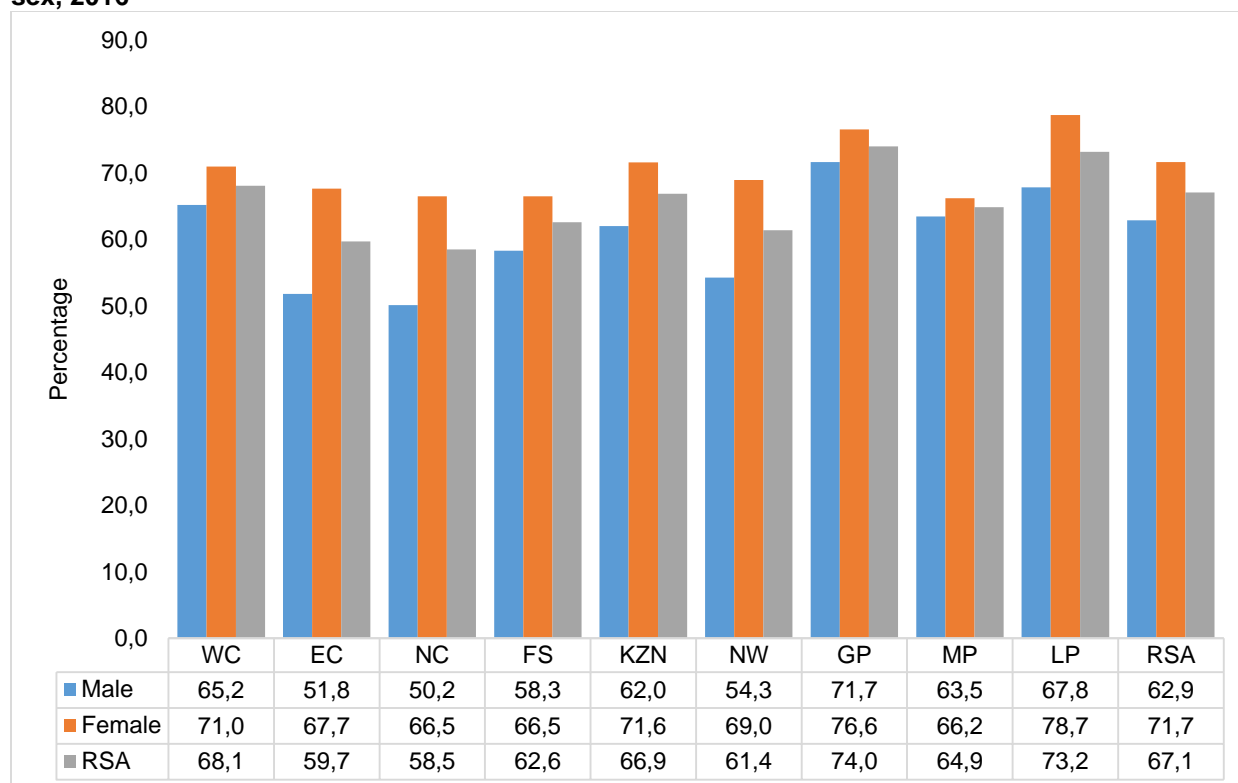
Source: GHS 2016

*Children with unspecified attainment were excluded from the analysis.

Table 4.4 shows that the 2016 primary school completion rates were significantly higher for females than for males, and that more than 200 000 females than males completed Grade 7.

The analysis in Table 4.4 is taken a bit further in Figure 4.8 below, by bringing in the provincial dimension.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of children aged 12–17) who attained Grade 7 or higher, per province and sex, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

According to Figure 4.8, females aged 12–17 are more likely than their male counterparts to attain at least Grade 7. The biggest gender gaps with regard to attainment exist in the Northern Cape (16,4 percentage points), Eastern Cape (15,9 percentage points), North West (14,7 percentage points) and Limpopo (10,9 percentage points). The smallest gender gaps were in Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Western Cape.

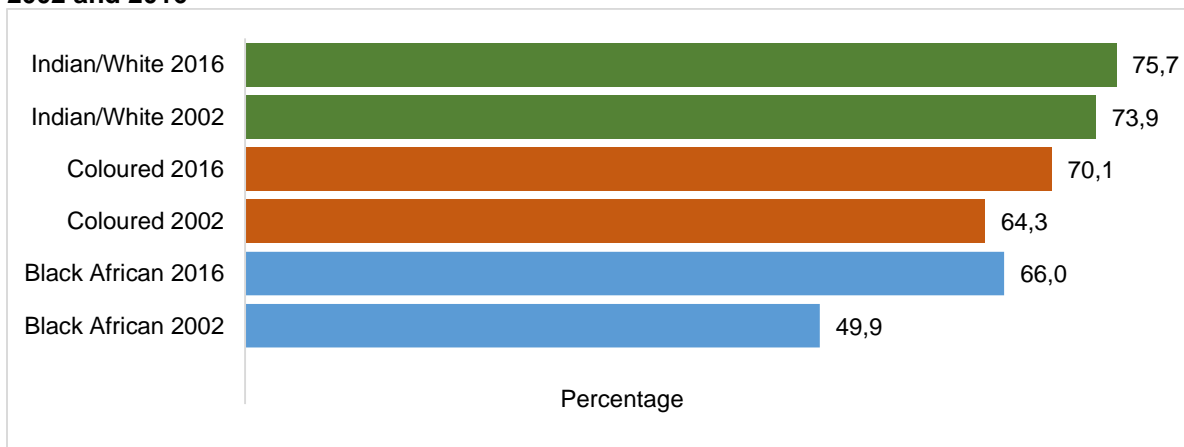
Table 4.5: Percentage of children aged 12–17 who completed Grade 7 as their highest level of education by population group and province, 2002 and 2016

Population group	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002										
Black African	55,5	36,4	45,6	46,5	50,6	48,9	62,8	48,1	54,7	49,9
Coloured	67,7	52,1	53,8	36,3	60,2	58,2	74,4	68,8	*	64,3
Indian/White	71,3	74,6	62,7	79,3	77,7	80,0	73,5	80,3	59,6	73,9
2016										
Black African	63,2	59,2	57,8	61,6	65,8	61,0	72,2	65,2	73,1	66,0
Coloured	71,1	61,3	59,4	65,7	84,8	78,8	82,4	63,2	93,0	70,1
Indian/White	67,7	83,4	66,7	72,5	88,2	71,5	80,5	57,1	68,6	75,7

Source: GHS 2002, 2016

Table 4.5 reflects the percentage of children aged 12–17 who have a highest level of education of at least Grade 7 per population group in 2002 and 2016, per province. The white and Indian population groups were combined for analysis purposes, as there were too few Indians in the subsample to be reported on as a single subgroup. Nationally and across all provinces, the most significant improvement in primary school attainment over the reference period has taken place for the black African population group. Provinces where the biggest strides have been made for black African children were Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal. Coloured children progressed most in Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and North West. Across both time periods, attainment was best amongst the Indian/white population groups, with a marginal increase from 73,9% to 75,7%. In some provinces such as Mpumalanga, North West, Free State and Western Cape, there has been a deterioration in primary school attainment for children aged 12–17 in the Indian/white population group.

Figure 4.9: Percentage of children aged 12–17 who attained Grade 7 or higher, by population group, 2002 and 2016



Source: GHS 2002, 2016

According to Figure 4.9, there has been significant increases in the percentage of children aged 12–17 who have a highest level of education of Grade 7 across the coloured and black African population groups. Amongst whites and Indians there has also been improvements, albeit of relatively small magnitudes.

4.4 ABSENTEEISM

Table 4.6: Absenteeism from school of children aged 7–17 during the past seven days and reasons for absenteeism by geographic area, 2016

		Geography			Total
		Metro	Urban (non-metro)	Traditional/rural	
Yes	N ('000)	210	122	215	548
	%	6,9	5,4	5,4	5,9
No	N ('000)	2 849	2 159	3 796	8 804
	%	93,1	94,7	94,6	94,1
Total	N ('000)	3 059	2 281	4 011	9 352
Reasons for being absent					
Illness/injury		32,9	24,1	20,6	26,2
Writing exams		20,9	19,8	32,4	25,1
Did not want to go to school		5,1	5,9	7,9	6,3
The weather was bad		5,9	0,0	1,5	2,9
Other		35,2	50,2	37,8	39,5
Total		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

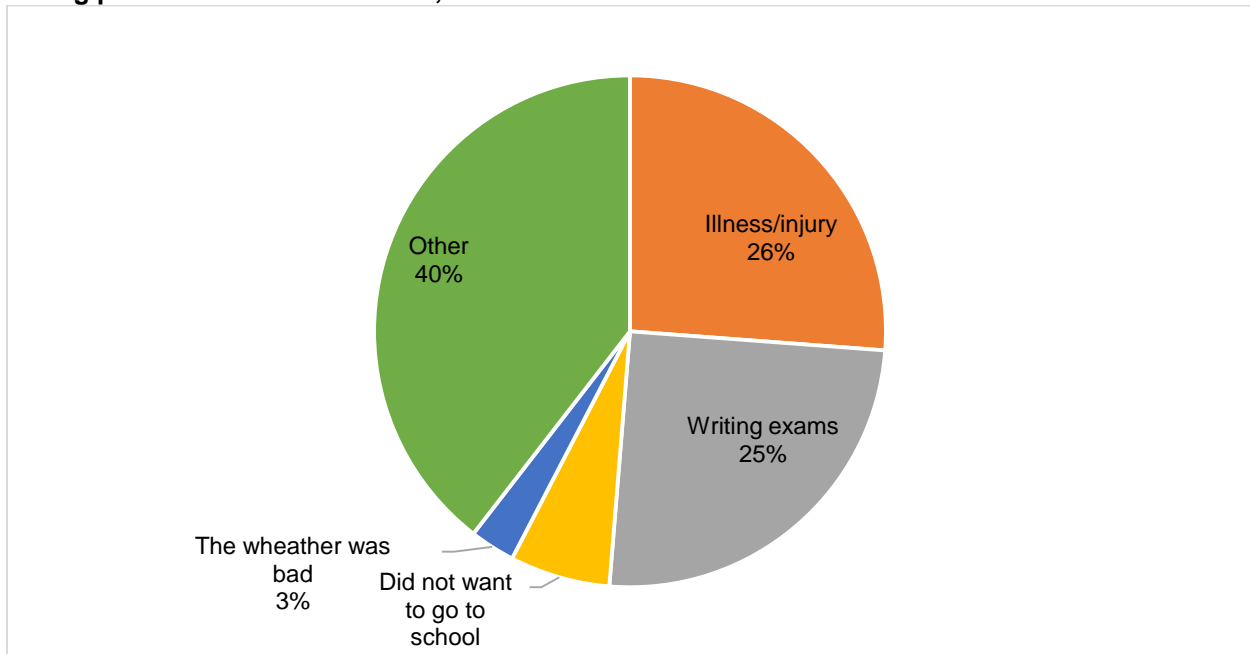
Source: GHS 2016

*Unspecified absenteeism was excluded from the analysis.

According to Table 4.6, at any given time period over the course of the January to December data collection period, 6% of children aged 7–17 are absent from school. Absenteeism is greatest in metros (6,9%), less likely but similar in rural and urban non-metro areas (5,4%).

The main reasons for being absent from school include a combination of less frequently cited reasons grouped as 'Other', followed by illness/injury and writing exams. Figure 4.10 summarises the national totals for reasons why a child aged 7–17 was absent from school.

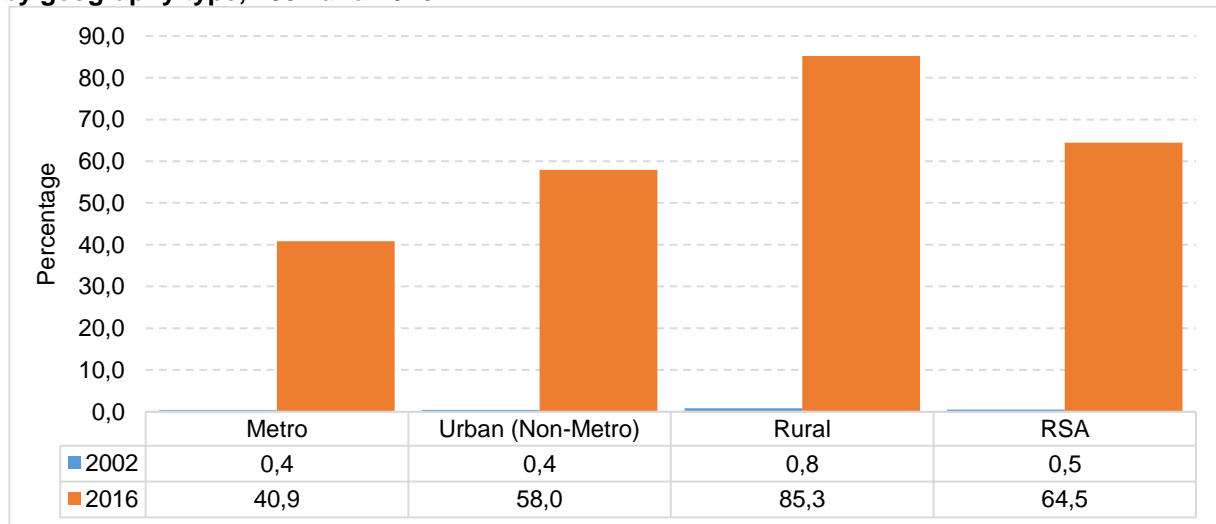
Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of the reasons why children aged 7–17 were absent from school during past school calendar week, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

4.5 SCHOOL FEES

Figure 4.11: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who do not pay fees at their educational institution by geography type, 2002 and 2016

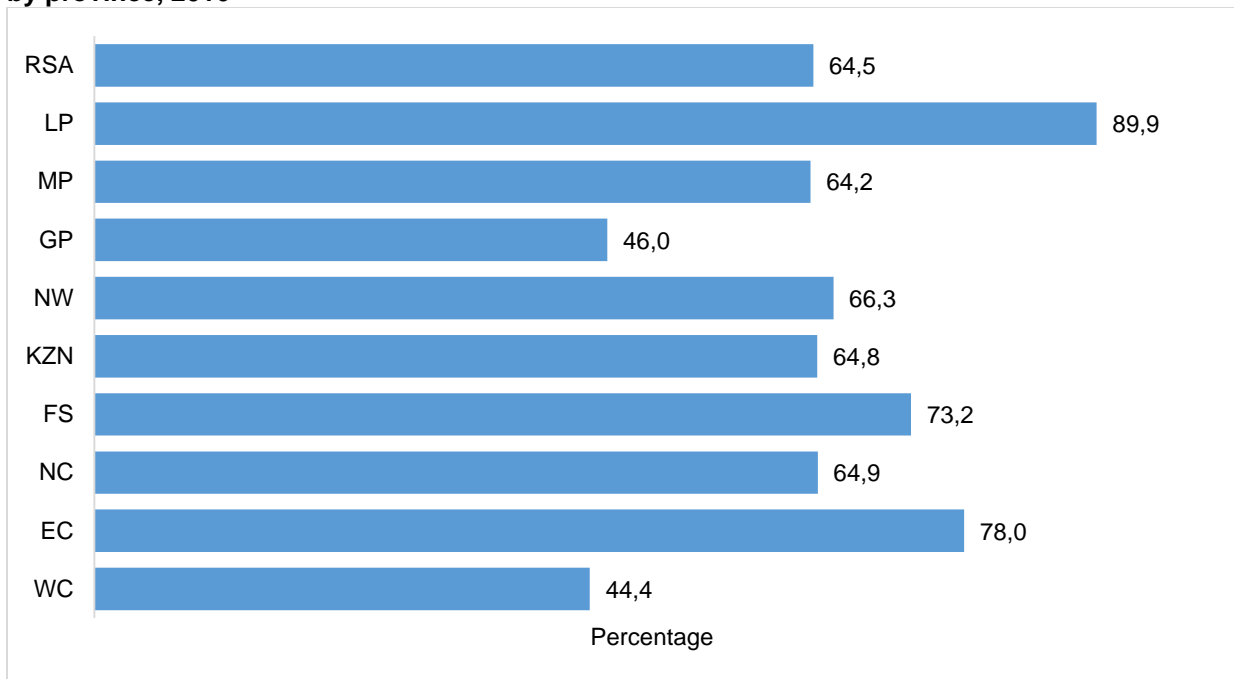


Source: GHS 2002, 2016

It is evident that a lot of progress has been made in increasing access as well as throughput through the education system. Much of this progress was achieved because children from poor households were targeted with social assistance programmes, such as the subsidisation of the cost of schooling as part of the ‘no-fee’ system, as well as the school nutrition programme. Figure

4.11 shows the extent to which this programme has reached learners, especially in rural areas. By 2016, 64,5% of all learners aged 7–17 were attending no-fee schools in contrast to the 0,5% of children in 2002. In rural areas, 85% of learners do not pay school fees, whilst 58% in urban (non-metro areas) and 40,9% in metros do not pay school fees. Figure 4.12 looks at non-payment of school fees from a provincial perspective. It is evident that provinces such as Limpopo, Eastern Cape and Free State who have significant rural populations also have the highest rates of benefiting from the no-fee school system. Children living in relatively wealthy provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape are the least likely to benefit from the no-fee school system.

Figure 4.12: Percentage of children aged 7–17 who do not pay fees at their educational institution by province, 2016



Source: GHS, 2016

CHAPTER 5: ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The economic circumstances of children can encompass quality of life attributes as well as the opportunities and privileges afforded within society.⁹ Research shows that economic deprivation is not singular but rather comprises multiple physical and social factors. Accordingly, children's economic circumstances can be a consistent and reliable predictor of a vast array of outcomes across their life span. The focus of this chapter is therefore to ascertain the economic status of children in the country by looking at seven key interrelated areas, i.e. the employment of adults within the household, the proportion of children who are not in education, employment or training (the NEET), the impact of social grants as a poverty alleviation strategy, issues around food security and, lastly, children at risk by examining data relating to child labour.

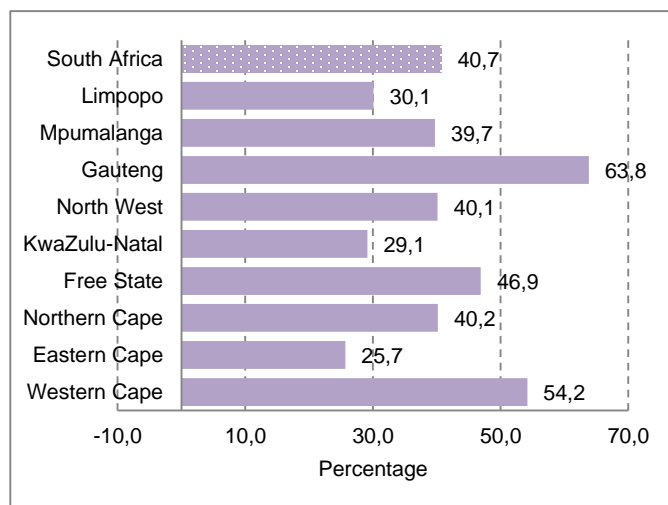
5.2 ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 5.1: Children aged 7–17 years who live in households with at least one employed household member by province, 2016

Province	Number of children in South Africa	Living in hh* with at least one employed adult hh member
	Number ('000)	
WC	1 172	635
EC	1 656	425
NC	244	98
FS	548	257
KZN	2 543	741
NW	760	305
GP	2 213	1 412
MP	919	365
LP	1 319	397
RSA	11 376	4 635

* hh = household

Figure 5.1: Proportion of children aged 7–17 years residing in households with at least one employed household member within each province, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

In 2016, there were 11,4 million children aged 7–17 years in the country, of which a little more than 4,6 million (40,7%), resided in households where, at best, only one adult household member was employed. The majority of children living in households with at least one employed adult

⁹ DeCarlo Santiago, C., Wadsworth, M.E. & Stump, J. (2011). Socioeconomic status, neighborhood disadvantage, and poverty-related stress: Prospective effects on psychological syndromes among diverse low-income families. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 32, 218-230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2009.10.008>

member lived in the country's leading economic provincial hubs, i.e. Gauteng (63,8%) and Western Cape (54,2%). On the other hand, children residing in rural provinces (i.e. provinces with a larger rural geo-spatial coverage, e.g. Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo) mostly lived in households where no adult household member was in employment.

5.3 THE NEET

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 contain figures of children aged 15–17 years who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) for the years 2012 and 2016. Table 5.2 shows the absolute number of the NEET population, while Table 5.3 depicts the share of the NEET population (those aged between 15 and 17 years) as a proportion of all children aged 15–17 years within each province. This is known as the NEET rate.

Table 5.2: Children aged 15–17 by sex and NEET status, 2012 and 2016

Sex	2012			2016		
	NEET	Not NEET	Total	NEET	Not NEET	Total
	N ('000)					
Male	50	721	771	109	1 454	1 563
Female	59	727	786	109	1 440	1 549
Total	109	1 448	1 557	218	2 895	3 112

Source: QLFS: Q3 2012; Q3 2016

The total number of children aged 15–17 years who were not attending any educational or training institution, and who were also not in employment, doubled between 2012 and 2016, increasing from 109 000 in 2012 to 218 000 in 2016. However, Table 5.3 below shows that the NEET rate remained unchanged at 7% over the same period.

Table 5.3: NEET rate for persons aged 15–17 by sex and province, 2012 and 2016

Province	2012			2016		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Per cent					
Western Cape	12,5	8,5	10,4	12,5	9,1	10,8
Eastern Cape	9,9	9,2	9,5	6,2	6,7	6,4
Northern Cape	8,8	9,4	9,1	7,8	6,8	7,3
Free State	3,8	5,9	4,7	4,7	9,7	7,4
KwaZulu-Natal	6,0	7,0	6,5	6,1	7,0	6,5
North West	4,0	6,8	5,5	10,7	9,8	10,3
Gauteng	5,5	7,5	6,5	7,2	5,2	6,2
Mpumalanga	5,4	10,6	8,1	4,6	5,1	4,9
Limpopo	3,6	4,4	4,0	4,8	7,0	5,9
Total	6,5	7,5	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0

Source: QLFS: Q3 2012; Q3 2016

In 2016, provinces with the highest NEET rate included the Western Cape (10,8%) and North West (10,3%). The NEET rate increased in four of the nine provinces (Western Cape, Free State, North West, Limpopo) with the largest increase observed in North West (up by 4,8 percentage points). Amongst those provinces that recorded declines (i.e. Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga), the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga provinces recorded the biggest declines (decreases of around 3 percentage points, respectively).

With respect to the gender distribution of the NEET population, no gender inequalities were observed in the national rate in 2016. However, more females in the Free State were NEET compared to their male counterparts (a difference of 5,1%), while the gender gap in the NEET rate was widest in favour of males in the Western Cape with a difference of 3,4%.

5.4 SOCIAL GRANTS

Since the first democratic elections in the country, South Africa has, as one of its poverty alleviation strategies, progressively been expanding the coverage of social grants. According to the Constitution in the country, the government is mandated to ensure the welfare of its citizens, while Section 27(1) of the Constitution further stresses that every citizen has the right to “health care, food, water and social security”. Research shows that expenditure on social grants has increased considerably over the years, and that millions of South African households with children have become reliant on money received from the social grant system.¹⁰ This section assesses children in relation to social grants.

Table 5.4: Grant beneficiaries by province, 2009 and 2016

Children aged 7–17 who are beneficiaries of social grants					Change between 2009 and 2016
	2009		2016		
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	
Yes	5 029	44,8	7 472	65,7	20,9
No	6 195	55,2	3 904	34,3	-20,9
Total	11 224	100,0	11 376	100,0	
Children aged 7–17 who are beneficiaries of social grants by province					Change between 2009 and 2016
	2009		2016		
	N('000)	%	N ('000)	%	%
Western Cape	318	6,3	567	7,6	1,3
Eastern Cape	905	18,0	1 307	17,5	-0,5
Northern Cape	136	2,7	182	2,4	-0,3
Free State	265	5,3	377	5,0	-0,2
KwaZulu-Natal	1 259	25,0	1 911	25,6	0,5
North West	365	7,3	522	7,0	-0,3
Gauteng	601	11,9	930	12,4	0,5
Mpumalanga	482	9,6	667	8,9	-0,7
Limpopo	699	13,9	1 010	13,5	-0,4
South Africa	5 029	100,0	7 472	100,0	

Source: GHS 2016

Figure 5.2: Types of social grants being accessed, 2009 and 2016

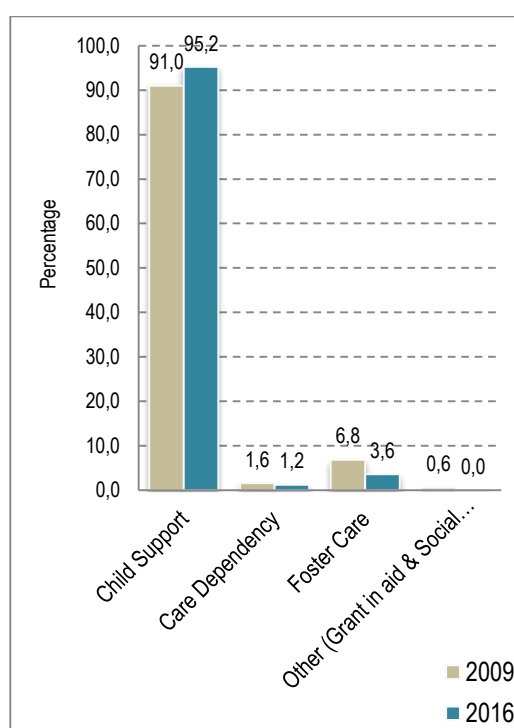
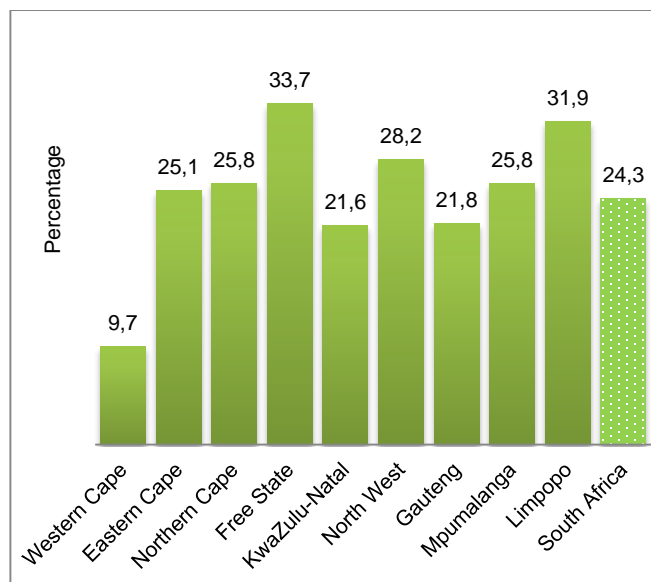


Table 5.4 indicates that in 2016, around two-thirds (65,7%) of South African children aged 7–17 years of age received government social grants, an increase of almost 21 percentage points compared to 2009. Figure 5.2 reveals that since 2009, the most accessed government social grant has been the child support grant, which grew by more than 4 percentage points over the 8-year period of reporting. On the other hand, the percentages of those accessing other types of social grants declined over the same period. The period 2009–2016 also saw KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo having the highest number of social grant beneficiaries. However,

¹⁰ Takunda, S., Amiena B. & Seeraj, M. (2007). The Impact of Social Grants on Poverty Reduction in South Africa, *Journal of Economics*, Volume 8 (1), 33-49.

over the same period the percentage of beneficiaries declined across all provinces except Western Cape, where a slight increase of 1,3 percentage points was observed.

Figure 5.3: Proportion of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult within each province, 2016



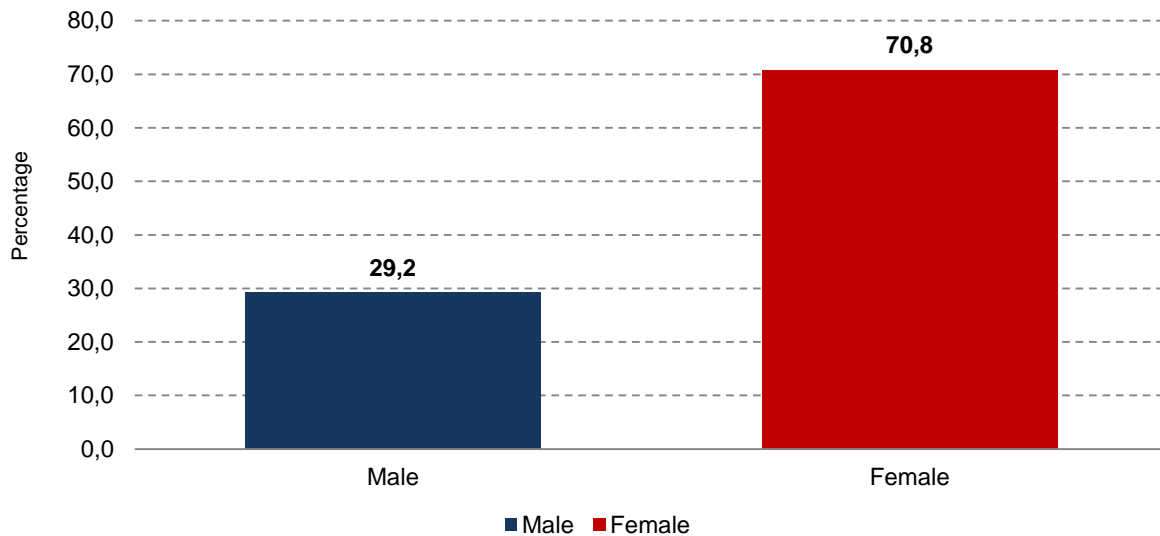
Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.5: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by income quintile, 2016

Income quintile	2016	
	Number ('000)	%
< R2 000	653	36,0
R2 001-R4 000	428	23,6
R4 001-R6 000	432	23,8
R6 001-R15 000	254	14,0
R15 000 +	48	2,6
Total	1 814	100,0

Of the estimated 7,5 million child (7–17 years) grant beneficiaries in 2016, almost a quarter (24,3%) or 1,8 million resided in households with no employed adult household member (Figure 5.3). Table 5.5 further reveals that the majority of these beneficiaries lived in households with a monthly income of not more than R4 000 (60%). Figure 5.3 also shows that the proportion of child social grant beneficiaries living in households where no adult member was employed was highest in six of the nine provinces. Free State (33,7%), Limpopo (31,9%), North West, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape (25,8%, respectively) as well as Eastern Cape (25,1%) recorded percentages higher than the national average (of child social grant beneficiaries residing in households with no employed adult household member).

Figure 5.4: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by sex, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Great gender disparities were observed with regard to the sex of the household head in households with no employed adult persons containing child social grant beneficiaries. With a percentage point difference of 41,6% between male and female household heads, child (7–17 years) social grant beneficiaries living in households with no employed adult were overwhelmingly living in households headed by a female.

5.5 FOOD SECURITY

Studies show that childhood is a crucial phase of physical and social-emotional development, and that food insecurity, particularly in the early years of life, has compound effects on other risk factors associated with poverty, such as reduced access to health care and unstable or unsafe housing.¹¹ Poor nutrition and food insecurity are further associated with poorer physical and mental health in all age groups, but in young children they can deeply affect well-being and development in ways that can endure for a lifetime.¹³ Promoting food security and advocating for mainstreaming children’s right to food into national plans and policies are therefore key elements in the fight against undernutrition.

¹¹ Metallinos-Katsara, E., Must, A. & Gorman, K. (2012). A longitudinal study of food insecurity on obesity in preschool children. *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics*, 112(12): 1949-1958.

¹³ Ivers, C.L & Cullen, K.A. (2011). Food insecurity: Special considerations for women. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 94(6). Retrieved from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3226027/>

Table 5.6: Percentage of households with children aged 7–17 years reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by province, 2009 and 2016

Province	2009		2016		Change between 2009 and 2016	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Western Cape	73	6,9	99	12,0	26	5,1
Eastern Cape	146	13,9	67	8,2	-79	-5,7
Northern Cape	24	2,3	29	3,5	5	1,3
Free State	124	11,8	52	6,3	-72	-5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	249	23,8	237	28,9	-12	5,1
North West	87	8,3	66	8,1	-20	-0,2
Gauteng	166	15,8	173	21,0	7	5,2
Mpumalanga	111	10,6	67	8,2	-44	-2,4
Limpopo	69	6,6	31	3,8	-38	-2,8
South Africa	1 048	100,0	822	100,0	-226	0,0

Source: GHS 2016

In 2016, 822 000 South African households with children between the ages of 7 and 17 years reported to have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity. This figure declined by 226 000 from the year 2009. The percentages of households reporting experiences of food insecurity were highest in the country's two most populated provinces, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. This was true for both 2009 and 2016. In 2009, Eastern Cape recorded the third biggest percentage of households reporting food insecurity. However, eight years on (2016), the province has been replaced by Western Cape with the third highest percentage of households reporting experiences of food insecurity. The percentage of households reporting experiences of food insecurity grew the largest for Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape (with increases of just over 5 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, notable decreases were observed for households located in Eastern Cape and Free State where declines of more than 5,5 percentage points were recorded, respectively.

Figures 5.5 and 5.6, further reveal that in 2016, the highest percentages of households who reported moderate to severe experiences of hunger were found amongst those that were geographically located in rural areas (Figure 5.5) as well as those headed by females (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.5: Percentage of households with children (7–17 years) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by geo-type, 2016

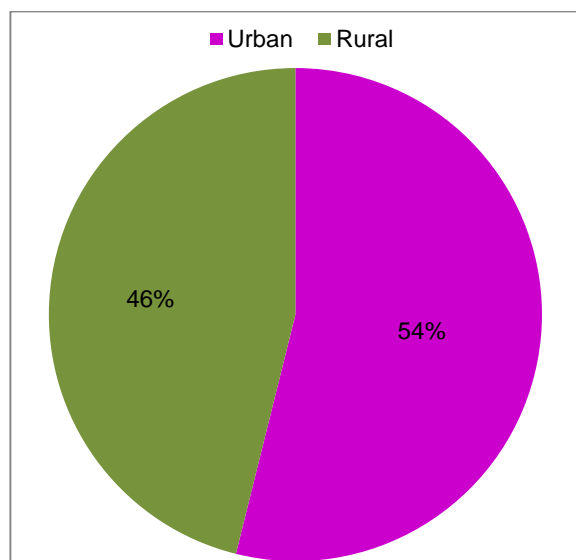
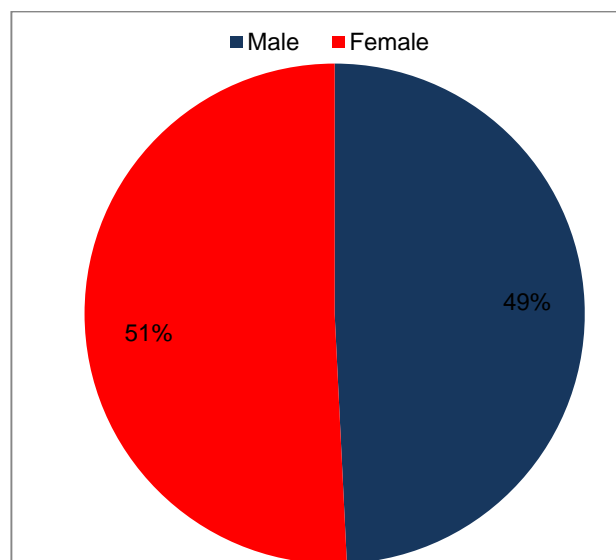


Figure 5.6: Percentage of households with children (7–17 years) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by sex, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

5.6 POVERTY

Stats SA employs an internationally recognised approach – the cost-of-basic-needs approach – to produce three poverty lines, namely the food poverty line (FPL), the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL), and the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) (Stats SA, 2017).¹³ These lines capture different degrees of poverty and allow the country to measure and monitor poverty at different levels. The FPL is the rand value below which individuals are unable to purchase or consume enough food to supply them with the minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for adequate health. The LBPL and UBPL are derived using the FPL as a base, but also include a non-food component. Individuals at the LBPL do not have command over enough resources to purchase or consume both adequate food and non-food items, and are therefore forced to sacrifice food to obtain essential non-food items. Meanwhile, individuals at the UBPL can purchase both adequate levels of food and non-food items. The first table discussed under this section of the report ascertains levels of poverty for children between the ages of 7 and 17 years against the three poverty lines in order to provide context. However, due to the LBPL being widely accepted in recent years as the preferred threshold that is commonly used to inform South Africa’s

¹³ Stats SA. (2017). Poverty Trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015, Report No. 03-10-06, ISBN: 978-0-621-45754-4

poverty reduction strategic plans and targets¹ (e.g. NDP, MTSF, SDGs), the rest of the analyses in this section focuses on the LBPL.

Table 5.7: Percentage and number of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty lines by sex, 2006 and 2015

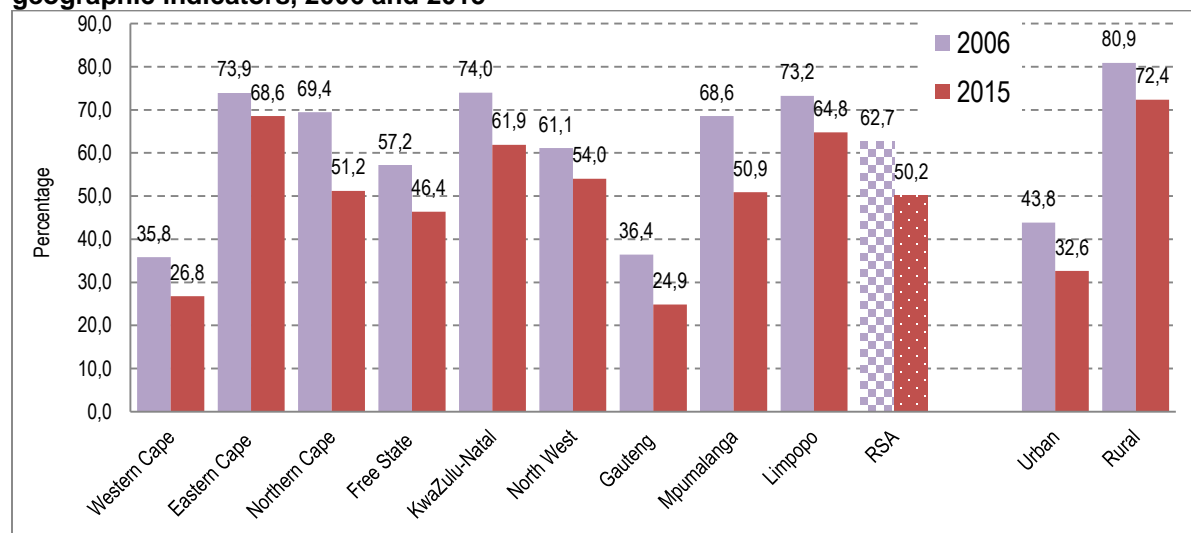
Sex	2006						2015					
	Food		LBPL		UBPL		Food		LBPL		UBPL	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Male	2 105 070	36,5	3 563 171	61,8	4 429 712	76,8	1 815 248	31,5	2 824 952	49,1	3 750 547	65,1
Female	2 013 673	37,9	3 378 220	63,6	4 150 598	78,1	1 887 798	33,1	2 921 290	51,3	3 801 584	66,7
RSA	4 123 281	37,2	6 946 365	62,7	8 585 692	77,5	3 703 046	32,3	5 746 243	50,2	7 552 131	65,9

Source: IES 2005/06 and 2014/15

Table 5.7 shows that between 2006 and 2015, more than 30% of children aged 7–17 years in the country lived under extreme levels of poverty, i.e. when applying the FPL (under R441 ppm in 2015 prices). The percentage of children living under the FPL has, however, declined by 4,8 percentage points over the 9-year period of reporting, i.e. from 37,2% in 2006 to 32,3% in 2006. In 2015, more than half of children (7–17 years) lived below the LBPL. This was, however, a decrease of 12,5 percentage points compared to 9 years prior (62,7% in 2006).

Table 5.7 further shows that irrespective of the poverty line being used, a slightly higher percentage of girl children lived below the poverty line than boys. The observed differences in the percentages of girls and boys living below the poverty line also increased between 2009 and 2015. This was also true regardless of the type of poverty line applied. The largest gender differences were observed when applying the LBPL; at 1,8 percentage points in 2006, increasing to 2,2 percentage points in 2015 (in favour of boys for both years).

Figure 5.7: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) by geographic indicators, 2006 and 2015



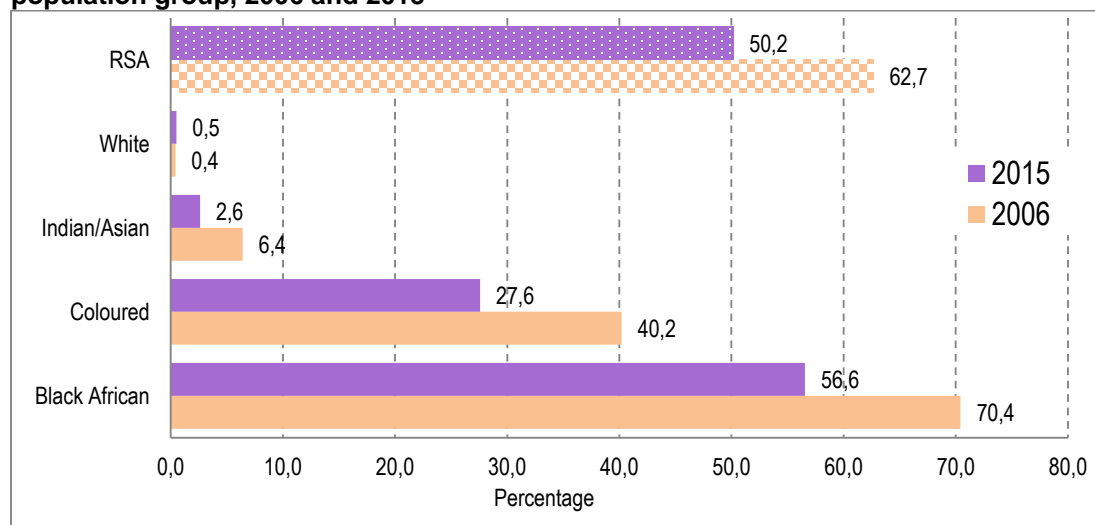
Source: IES 2005/06 and 2014/15

In 2015, the percentage of children between the ages of 7 and 17 years living below the LBPL was higher than the national average in four of the nine provinces: Eastern Cape (68,6%),

Limpopo (64,8%), KwaZulu-Natal (61,9%) and North West (54,0%). This is shown in Figure 5.7. Eastern Cape and Limpopo had further maintained the highest percentages of children living under the LBPL over the years 2009 and 2015. The percentages of children living below the poverty line declined in all provinces, with the biggest decreases recorded for those residing in Mpumalanga and North West with a difference of 18 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 5.7 also shows that poverty is geographically disproportionately a burden to those living in rural areas. In both 2006 and 2015, the percentage of children living below the LBPL residing in rural areas was more than twice that reported of those found in urban areas. Moreover, the decline in the recorded national figure of children living below the LBPL over the 9-year period of reporting was mostly contributed to by the drop in percentages observed in urban areas. The percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the LBPL in urban areas decreased by 11,2 percentage points, while that of their rural counterparts dropped by 8,6 percentage points.

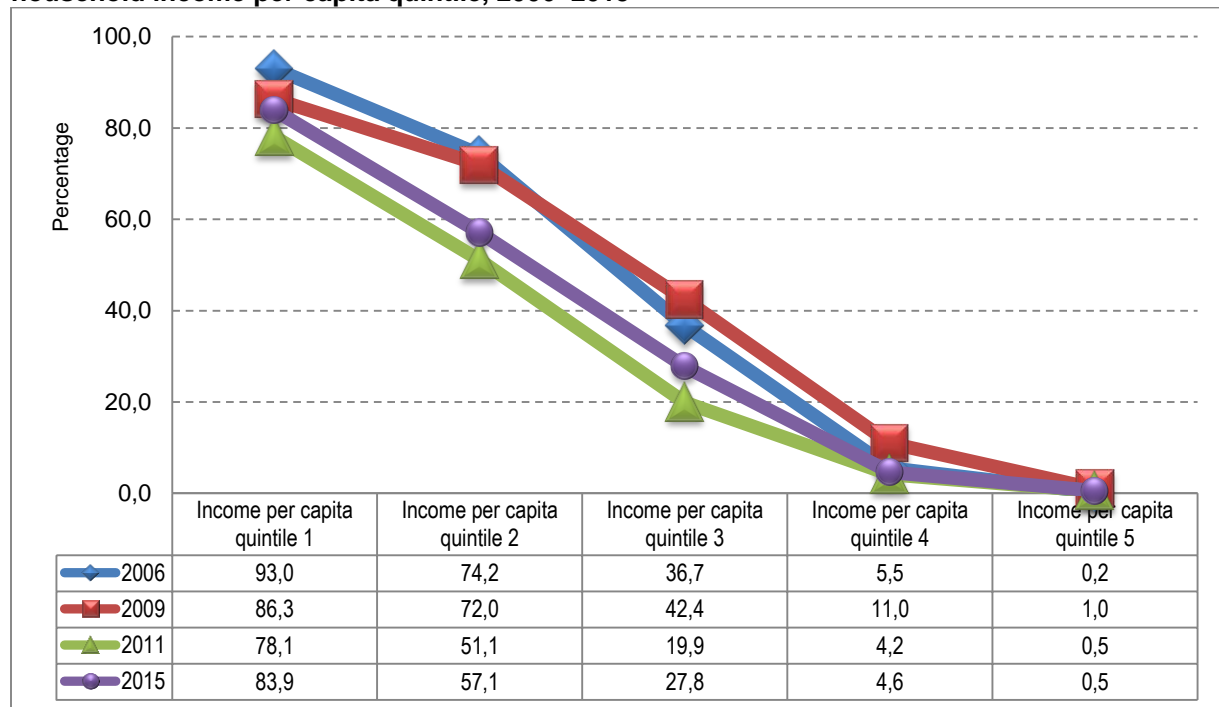
Figure 5.8: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) by population group, 2006 and 2015



Source: IES 2005/06 and 2014/15

Between 2006 and 2015, the percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the LBPL declined the most among the black African (down by 13,9 percentage points) and coloured (down by 12,6 percentage points) population groups. However, over the same period of reporting, black African children continued to maintain higher percentages of children living below the LBPL compared to the national average (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.9: Percentage of children aged 7–17 years living below the poverty line (LBPL) and household income per capita quintile, 2006–2015



Source: IES 2005/06 and 2014/15

Figure 5.9 indicates that the percentage of children (7–17 years) living below the poverty line (LBPL) declines with an increase in household income. Over the period 2006–2015, a larger percentage of children living below the poverty line resided in households with an income per capita within the first quintile.

5.7 CHILD LABOUR

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.¹⁴ Child labour is considered exploitative and legislation across the world prohibits the practice.¹⁵ This section looks at child labour in South Africa.

¹⁴ "What is child labour?". International Labour Organization. 2012

¹⁵ "Convention on the Rights of the Child". United Nations. Archived from the original on 3 October 2006. Retrieved 2006-10-05.

Table 5.8: Child labour (7–17 years) in South Africa by age, sex, population group, province and geographical area, 2010 and 2015

Variables	2010				2015			
	Yes	No	Total	%	Yes	No	Total	%
	Number ('000)				Number ('000)			
Sex								
Female	409	5 110	5 519	7,4	281	5 310	5 592	5,0
Male	370	5 169	5 539	6,7	296	5 298	5 594	5,3
Population group								
Black African	737	8 507	9 244	8,0	550	8 833	9 383	5,9
Coloured	25	948	973	2,6	16	964	980	1,6
Indian/Asian	9	203	211	4,0	1	208	209	0,4
White	8	621	629	1,3	10	604	613	1,6
Age group								
7-9 yrs.	127	2 745	2 871	4,4	83	2 971	3 054	2,7
10-15 yrs.	458	5 753	6 211	7,4	316	5 794	6 110	5,2
16-17 yrs.	194	1 782	1 976	9,8	178	1 843	2 021	8,8
Province								
Western Cape	27	1 019	1 046	2,6	17	1 128	1 145	1,5
Eastern Cape	258	1 441	1 699	15,2	80	1 601	1 681	4,8
Northern Cape	6	225	232	2,6	3	252	255	1,2
Free State	17	563	580	3,0	7	503	510	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	333	2 246	2 578	12,9	257	2 307	2 563	10,0
North West	23	778	801	2,9	12	791	803	1,5
Gauteng	31	1 733	1 763	1,7	27	1 792	1 820	1,5
Mpumalanga	46	971	1 017	4,5	74	933	1 008	7,4
Limpopo	38	1 303	1 341	2,8	100	1 301	1 401	7,1
Geographical area								
Urban	193	5 645	5 838	3,3	117	5 900	6 017	2,0
Non-urban	586	4 634	5 220	11,2	460	4 708	5 168	8,9
Total	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2

Source: SAYP 2010, 2015

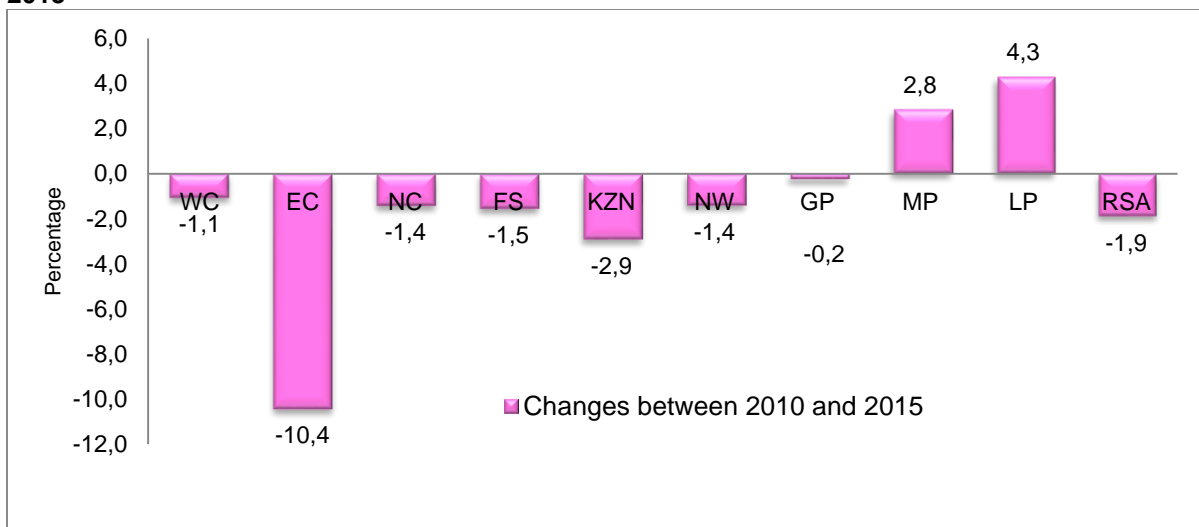
Table 5.8 shows that more than half a million (577 000) or 5,2% of children between the ages of 7 and 17 years were engaged in child labour in 2015. The total percentage of children in child labour declined by 1,9 percentage points between 2010 and 2015 (from 7,0% in 2010 to 5,2% in 2015). The gender gap with regard to the extent to which boys and girls were involved in child labour narrowed over the 5-year period of reporting. In 2010, a slightly higher percentage of girls were involved in child labour than boys. Five years on (2015), the percentages of girls and boys in child labour was virtually equal.

The period 2010–2015 also saw the largest percentages of children engaged in child labour recorded amongst the black African population group, at 8,0% in 2010 and 5,9% in 2015. Changes in reported child labour cases were observed for the four different population groups when the years 2010 and 2015 were compared. Declines were recorded for all population groups, except

among the white population group, where a slight increase of 0,3 of a percentage point was experienced. Table 5.8 further reveals that the extent to which children were engaged in child labour increased with age, with older children between the ages of 16 and 17 years most vulnerable. This was true for both 2010 and 2015.

The provincial analysis in Table 5.8 also depicts a shift in the concentration of reported child labour cases. In 2010, the two leading provinces with the highest percentages of children involved in child labour were observed amongst those living in Eastern Cape (15,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (12,9%). Five years later (2015), KwaZulu-Natal maintained its position as the province with the most reported child labour cases (10,0%). However, Mpumalanga (7,4%) and Limpopo (7,1%) replaced Eastern Cape in the top three leading provinces with the highest percentages of reported child labour cases. Figure 5.10 below indicates that the decline in the overall (national) percentage of reported child labour cases was driven by decreases observed in seven out of the nine provinces. This was particularly true for Eastern Cape where the percentage of child labour cases dropped by a noticeable 10,4 percentage points. On the other hand, Limpopo and Mpumalanga were the only provinces where increases were observed in the percentage of child labour cases (up by 4,3 and 2,8 percentage points, respectively). With regard to urban and non-urban geospatial disaggregation, the results in Table 5.8 show that in both 2010 and 2015, children residing in non-urban areas were most vulnerable.

Figure 5.10: Changes in the percentage of children engaged in child labour by province, 2010 and 2015



Source: SAYP 2010, 2015

CHAPTER 6: HEALTH CARE

Children's access to health care is critical to their health and development.¹⁶ With a substantial number of children without medical/health insurance, a larger percentage of children in the country (particularly those residing in lower-income households) remain vulnerable. This chapter examines health care access for children and covers analysis in areas such as children's health status, medical and health insurance, the type of healthcare facility visited and distances travelled to health care facilities. The analysis discussed is disaggregated by geographical (province and geotype) coverage.

6.1 HEALTH STATUS

Table 6.1: Children (7–17 years) by health status and province, 2016

Province	Acute illness		Chronic illness		Children aged 7-17 in RSA		Proportion reporting acute illnesses within a province		Proportion reporting chronic illnesses within a province	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	%	%		
WC	83	9,0	71	17,9	1 172	10,3	7,1	6,1		
EC	118	12,8	53	13,4	1 656	14,6	7,1	3,2		
NC	22	2,4	15	3,8	244	2,1	9,0	6,1		
FS	49	5,3	22	5,6	548	4,8	8,9	4,0		
KZN	155	16,8	73	18,4	2 543	22,4	6,1	2,9		
NW	52	5,6	21	5,3	760	6,7	6,8	2,8		
GP	291	31,6	92	23,2	2 213	19,5	13,1	4,2		
MP	82	8,9	27	6,8	919	8,1	8,9	2,9		
LP	68	7,4	22	5,6	1 319	11,6	5,2	1,7		
RSA	921	100,0	396	100,0	11 376	100,0	8,1	3,5		

Source: GHS 2016

The year 2016 saw more than 900 000 (8,1%) and almost 400 000 (3,5%) South African children aged 7–17 years reporting to have suffered acute or chronic illnesses, respectively. The highest proportion of children who reported acute illnesses was noted amongst those residing in Gauteng (13,1%), Northern Cape, Free State and Mpumalanga (each with around 9%, respectively). Children living in Northern Cape were the most likely to suffer from chronic illnesses (6,1%), along with those living in Western Cape (6,1%).

¹⁶ Sochalski, J. & Villarruel, A.M. (1999). Improving access to health care for children. *Journal for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing*, 4(4), 147-166.

6.2 ACCESS TO MEDICAL AID OR HEALTH INSURANCE

Table 6.2: Percentage of children aged 7–17 with or without access to medical aid or health insurance by province, 2009 and 2016

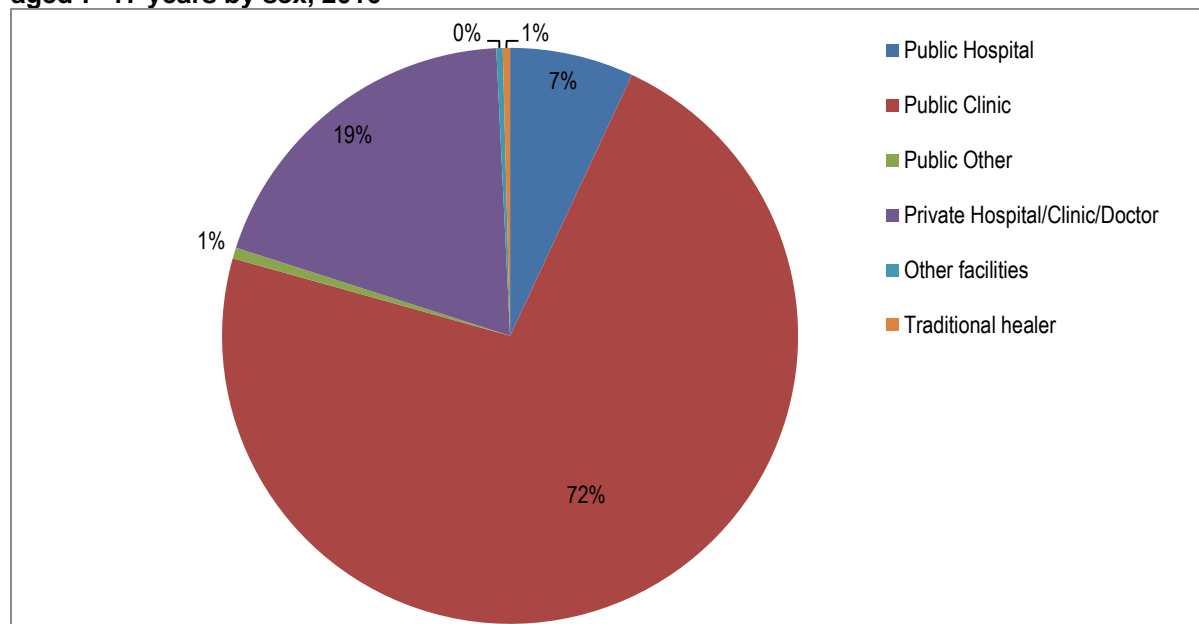
Province	Without access to medical/health insurance		With access to medical/health insurance		Total	Proportion without access to medical/health insurance	Without access to medical/health insurance		With access to medical/health insurance		Total	Proportion without access to medical/health insurance
	2009						2016					
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
WC	829	8,7	251	15,4	1 079	76,8	933	9,7	239	14,2	1 172	79,6
EC	1 526	16,0	143	8,8	1 670	91,4	1 517	15,8	120	7,1	1 637	92,7
NC	220	2,3	32	2,0	252	87,3	209	2,2	34	2,0	243	86,0
FS	473	5,0	99	6,1	572	82,7	453	4,7	89	5,3	542	83,6
KZN	2 271	23,8	247	15,2	2 518	90,2	2 296	23,9	223	13,3	2 519	91,1
NW	625	6,6	98	6,0	723	86,5	658	6,9	99	5,9	757	86,9
GP	1 420	14,9	538	33,0	1 957	72,5	1 553	16,2	629	37,4	2 182	71,2
MP	877	9,2	104	6,4	982	89,4	781	8,1	123	7,3	904	86,4
LP	1 295	13,6	119	7,3	1 414	91,6	1 187	12,4	124	7,4	1 311	90,5
RSA	9 536	100,0	1 631	100,0	11	85,4	9 587	100,0	1 681	100,0	268	85,1
RSA	9 536	85,4	1 631	14,6			9 587	85,1	1 681	14,9		

Source: GHS 2009, 2016

In 2016, around 9,6 million (85,1%) children between the ages of 7 and 17 had no access to medical aid or health insurance. This was 50 000 more than the figure reported in 2009. Table 6.2 shows that children who lacked access to medical/health insurance were predominantly found among those living in provinces such as Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, where more than 90% of children reported no access. KwaZulu-Natal also experienced the largest decline in the percentage of children with access to medical/health insurance (down by around 2 percentage points). The largest increase was observed for those residing in Gauteng (up by 4,5 percentage points).

6.3 TYPE OF HEALTH CARE FACILITY VISITED

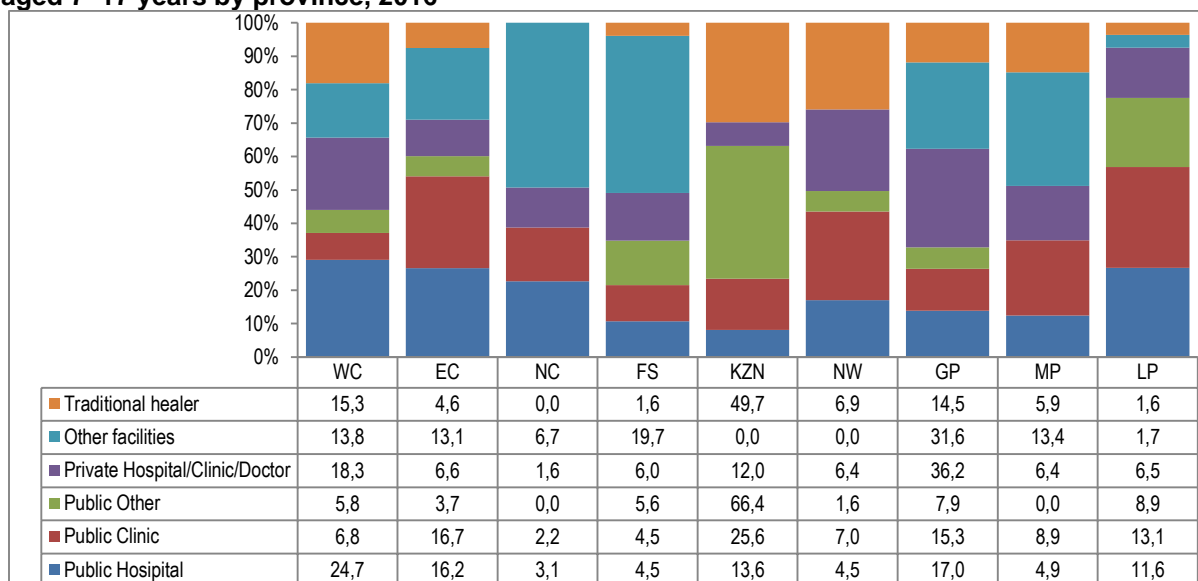
Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by sex, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

The majority (80%) of households with children aged 7–17 years seeking medical attention sought assistance from a public health care facility, with approximately 7 in 10 households visiting a public clinic during 2016. Less than 20% sought medical assistance from a facility in the private health care sector.

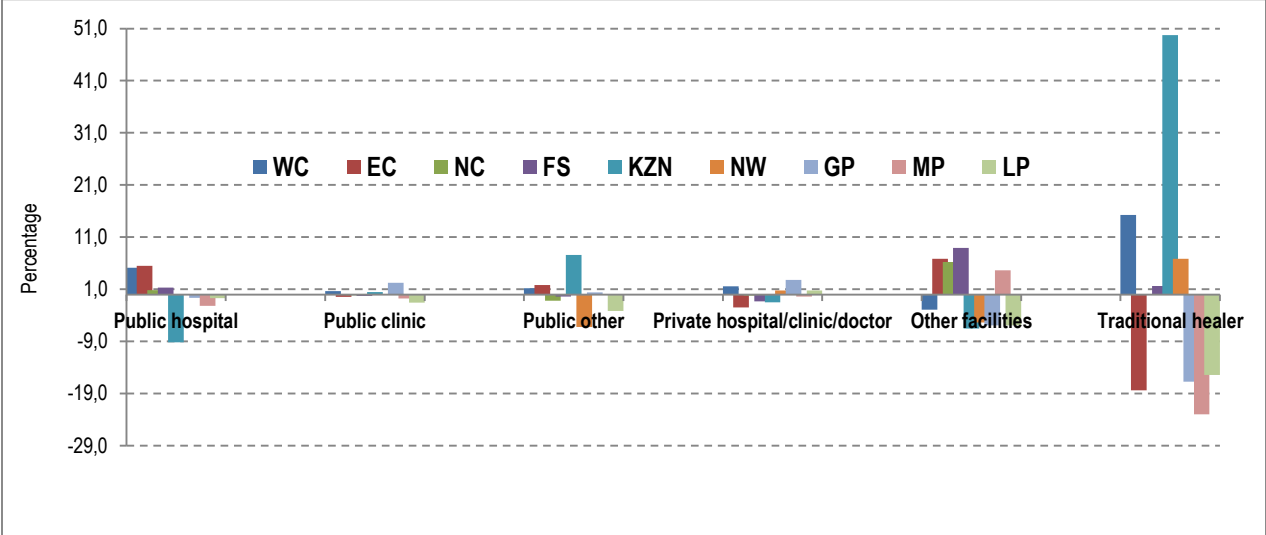
Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by province, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Although nationally, the majority of households with children visited public clinics in 2016, variations were observed when disaggregating the data provincially. Among those seeking medical attention from the private health care sector, the majority lived in Gauteng (36,2%) and Western Cape (18,3%). On the other hand, seeking treatment from providers such as traditional healers or other public health care facilities was particularly popular in KwaZulu-Natal. Nearly half of all households who sought health care from a traditional healer (49,7%) and more than two-thirds (66,4%) of those using alternative public health care services (e.g. mobile clinics) were located in KwaZulu-Natal. The use of public hospitals was highest for households found in Western Cape (24,7%).

Figure 6.3: Changes in the percentage distribution of type of health care facility visited by households with children aged 7–17 years by province, 2009 and 2016



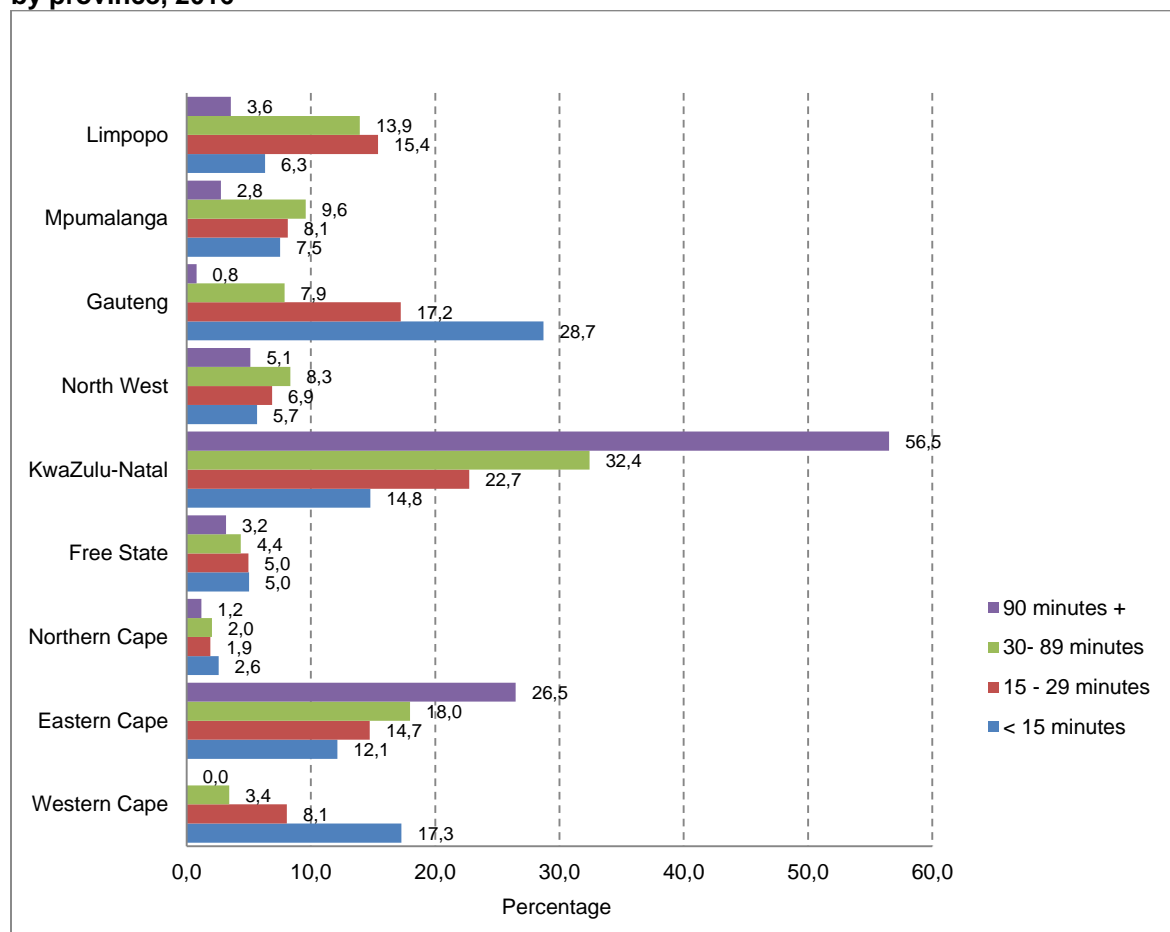
Source: GHS 2009, 2016

Figure 6.3 shows that between 2009 and 2016, the percentage of households with children using public hospitals increased the most for those living in Eastern Cape and Western Cape (up by around 5 percentage points, respectively) and declined the most for those in KwaZulu-Natal, which dropped by 9,2 percentage points. Very little changes were observed in the use of private health care and public clinics across the provinces. Marginal increases were nonetheless recorded in the use of private healthcare in Gauteng at around 3 percentage points, while the largest decline (2,5 percentage points) was observed for households situated in Eastern Cape. Similarly, the percentage of households with children (7–17) accessing public health care for medical purposes increased by minimal percentage points (around 2) for those located in Gauteng and declined the most in Limpopo (down by 1,6 percentage points). In general, the use of health care facilities declined in Limpopo. This included a drop of 3,2 percentage points in the use of other public health care facilities, a decline of 5,9 percentage points in non-public facilities, as well as a drop of 15,4 percentage points in the access of traditional healers. The most noticeable changes in the percentage distribution of health care facilities being visited across the different provinces was for those accessing traditional healers for health care. Substantial increases were observed for households in KwaZulu-Natal, which increased by almost 50

percentage points. This was followed by those located in Western Cape and North West (approximately 15 and 7 percentage points, respectively). In contrast, the large decreases of households seeking medical attention from the same provider (traditional healers) were recorded for households in Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo (declines of 23, 18, 17 and 15 percentage points, respectively).

6.4 TRAVEL TIME

Figure 6.4: Travel time of households with children (7–17 years) to the nearest health care facility by province, 2016



Source: GHS

In 2016, most households with children travelled less than 30 minutes to get to the nearest health facility (80%). Approximately 44% travelled between 15 and 29 minutes, while around 36% travelled not more than 14 minutes. The provincial disaggregation in travel time, however, shows that the national figure was mainly driven by figures reported in households located in Gauteng, Western Cape and Limpopo. Households with children situated in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape largely reported travel times of 90 minutes or longer to get to the nearest health facility.

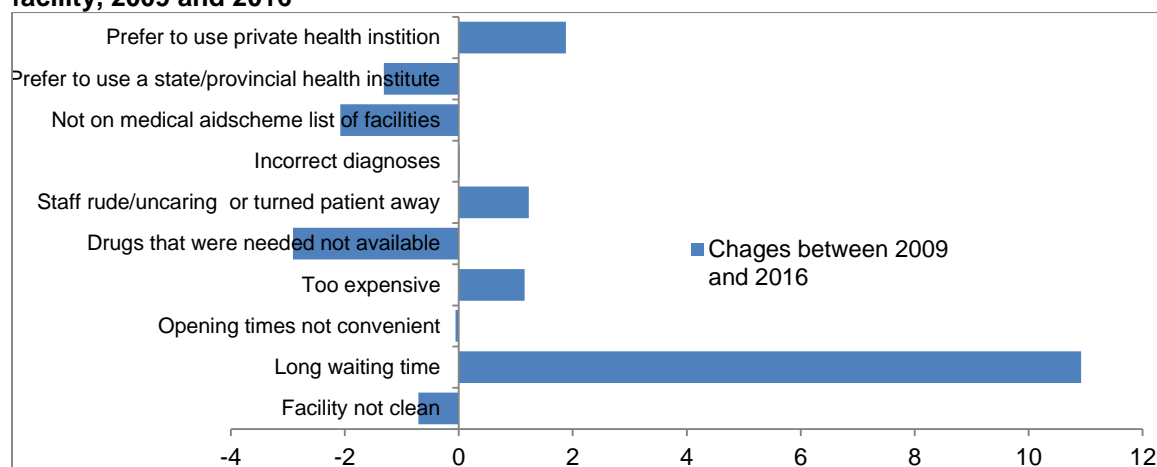
Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of reason for not using the nearest health care facility by geography type, 2016

Reasons	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Facility not clean	2	0,5	2	1,3	4	0,7
Long waiting time	91	19,5	50	33,6	141	22,9
Opening times not convenient	9	2,0	8	5,1	17	2,8
Too expensive	11	2,4	3	1,8	14	2,3
Drugs that were needed not available	31	6,7	12	7,9	43	7,0
Staff rude/uncaring or turned patient away	19	4,1	7	5,0	27	4,3
Incorrect diagnoses	0	0,0	1	0,8	1	0,2
Not on medical aid scheme list of facilities	11	2,4	2	1,6	14	2,2
Prefer to use a state/provincial health institute	20	4,2	10	7,0	30	4,9
Prefer to use private health institution	203	43,6	25	16,7	228	37,1
Other	67	14,4	29	19,2	96	15,6
Total	466	100,0	149	100,0	614	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 6.3 shows that households with children aged 7–17 years located in urban areas who reported not visiting the nearest health care facility mostly preferred using private health care institutions. On the other hand, those located in rural areas were discouraged from using a nearby health care facility by the anticipation of long waiting times.

Figure 6.5: Changes in the percentage distribution of reasons for not using the nearest health care facility, 2009 and 2016



Source: GHS 2009, 2016

Between 2009 and 2016, increases were observed in the percentage of households stating reasons such as: long waiting times, preferences in the use of private health care facilities, negative attitudes from health care staff, and expensive medical services as impediments for using the nearest health care facilities. The biggest change was observed for those with concerns regarding long waiting times, which grew by 11 percentage points. In contrast, the largest decline was observed for those reporting the unavailability of medicine. The percentage of households providing this reason dropped by 3 percentage points between 2009 and 2016.

CHAPTER 7: BEHAVIOUR

Studies show that children’s behavioural problems are not necessarily a product of simple chains of causality. For example, in children whose main problem is aggressive behaviour – e.g. manifested in bullying behaviour – the aggression may have a number of different causes. For some, the aggression may be linked to one or a combination of the following factors: individual, economical, physical or psycho-social characteristics.¹⁷ In certain circumstances, family issues may be more important, e.g. domestic violence within the family may be echoed by aggression in the children. In another case, it may be social issues. For example, exposure to a violent community environment may have a significant impact. Furthermore, in families where unemployment, poor housing, and financial difficulties combine to preoccupy the adults, there may be little time and energy available for appropriate parenting. This chapter therefore covers the behaviour of children at school and outside the school environment by looking at experiences of bullying and corporal punishment, as well as reports regarding children who are victims or perpetrators of violence.

Table 7.1: Percentage of children (7–17 years) who have experienced some form of violence at school by in the last 3 months by sex, 2013 and 2016

Experienced any form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse in the last 3 months	Gender				Total	
	Male		Female		Number ('000)	Percentage
	Number ('000)	Percentage	Number ('000)	Percentage		
	2016					
Yes	626	50,2	622	49,8	1 248	11,5
No	4 770	50,1	4 746	49,9	9 516	87,7
Do not know	49	53,6	43	46,4	92	0,8
Total	5 446	50,2	5 410	49,8	10 856	100,0
	2013					
Yes	827	50,8	801	49,2	1 629	15,2
No	4 494	50,0	4 502	50,0	8 996	83,9
Do not know	57	57,3	43	42,7	100	0,9
Total	5 378	50,1	5 347	49,9	10 725	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

In 2016, 11,5% (1,2 million) children attending school aged 7–17 years, reported to have experienced some form of violence at school in the three months prior to the survey period. This was a decline from 15,2% three years prior (2013). This is shown in Table 7.1.

¹⁷ Campbell, S.B. (1995). Behavior problems in preschool children: A review of recent research. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 36(1), 113-149.

7.1 EXPERIENCE OF BULLYING

Bullying has been found to have a negative impact on everyone involved, i.e. the target (victim), the bully and the school. Students who are bullied were found to be more likely to feel disconnected from school and school-related activities and have poorer academic outcomes.¹⁸ More recent studies have also revealed that bullying can have negative effects that last long into adulthood.¹⁹

Table 7.2: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied, by sex, 2013 and 2016

Bullied in the last 3 months	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	2013						2016					
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Yes	99	49,0	103	51,0	201	12,3	92	47,7	101	52,3	193	15,4
No	732	51,0	704	49,0	1 436	87,7	539	50,6	526	49,4	1 065	84,7
Total	831	50,7	806	49,3	1 637	100,0	631	50,1	627	49,9	1 257	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

*Note: Do not know and Unspecified cases not included.

Of the 1,2 million children who reported experiences of violence, around 15% reported being bullied in 2016 (Table 7.2). With a percentage point difference of 4,6 between males and females, a higher percentage of females (52,3%) reported being bullied than males (47,7%). The situation was particularly true for females residing in Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga, where around two-thirds of children who reported bullying experiences were female (Table 7.3). In contrast, more males than females living in Eastern Cape, Western Cape, and Northern Cape reported experiences of being bullied.

Table 7.3 below further shows that the percentage of children who reported being bullied increased by 3 percentage points between 2013 and 2016 in the country. The largest increase was observed amongst those living in Gauteng (7,9 percentage points), while noticeable declines were shown for children residing in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga with declines of 7,8 and 6,1 percentage points, respectively (Figure 7.1).

¹⁸ Smokowski, P.R. & Kopasz, K.H. (2005). Bullying in school: An overview of types, effects, family characteristics, and intervention strategies. *Children & Schools*, 27(2), 101-110.

¹⁹ Wolke, D. & Lereya, S.T. (2015). Long-term effects of bullying. *Archives of disease in childhood*, 100(9), 879-885

Table 7.3: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied by sex and province, 2016

Province	Male		Female		Total	
	2016					
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
WC	27	54,4	23	45,6	50	26,0
EC	12	57,2	9	42,9	21	10,8
NC	5	54,6	4	45,4	9	4,8
FS	4	43,8	5	56,2	9	4,9
KZN	4	38,4	6	61,6	9	4,9
NW	7	33,4	14	66,6	21	11,0
GP	28	48,6	30	51,4	58	30,0
MP	2	34,6	3	65,4	5	2,5
LP	3	32,5	7	67,5	10	5,1
RSA	92	47,7	101	52,3	193	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

Figure 7.1: Changes in the percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who reported being bullied, by province, 2013 and 2016

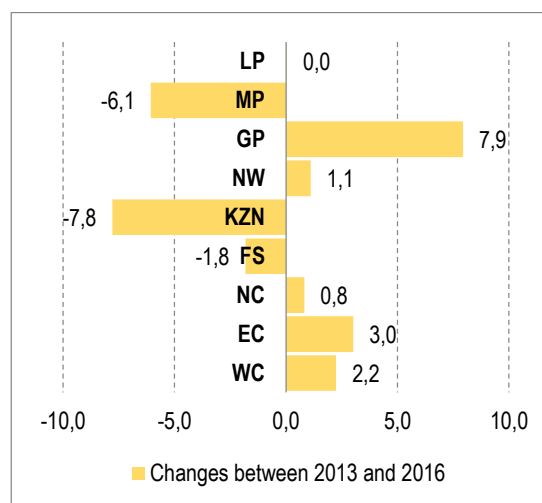


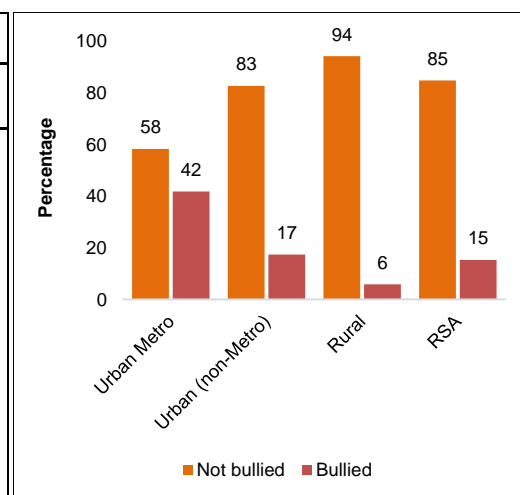
Figure 7.2 below shows that in 2016, the highest percentages of children reporting bullying were found in urban metros. This was also reflected in that the majority of children who reported being bullied lived in provinces consisting of a larger urban metro population and big cities, i.e. Western Cape (70,9%) and Gauteng (58,7%) (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Children aged 7–17 years attending school who reported to have been bullied, by province, 2016

Province	Not bullied		Experienced bullying		Total	
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%
Western Cape	20	29,1	50	70,9	70	100
Eastern Cape	275	92,9	21	7,1	296	100
Northern Cape	23	72,2	9	27,8	32	100
Free State	74	89,1	9	10,9	83	100
KwaZulu-Natal	388	97,7	9	2,3	397	100
North West	73	77,7	21	22,3	94	100
Gauteng	41	41,3	58	58,7	99	100
Mpumalanga	56	91,7	5	8,3	61	100
Limpopo	114	92,0	10	8,0	124	100
South Africa	1 065	84,7	193	15,3	1 258	100

Source: GHS 2016

Figure 7.2: Children aged 7–17 years attending school who reported to have been bullied, by geography type, 2016



7.2 EXPERIENCES OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Corporal punishment in school refers to disciplinary action that is physical in nature and delivered by teachers or school administrators as punishment for some type of student misbehaviour. Examples of corporal punishment include but are not limited to: spanking (usually with an object such as a paddle or stick); slapping (on the face or hands is most common); and pinching (anywhere on the body).²⁰ The corporal punishment might be applied in the classroom in front of other students or privately in the principal's office. Though corporal punishment in South African schools is illegal, the data suggests the continuation of the practice at schools.

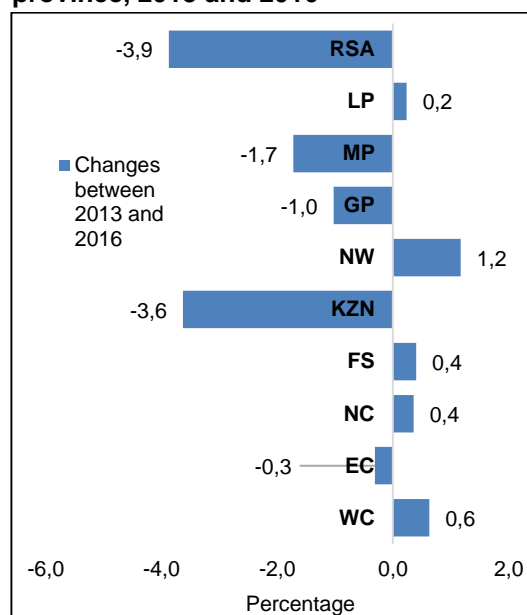
Of the 1,2 million children who reported experiences of violence in Table 1, around 1, 1 million (86,8%) reported to have experienced corporal punishment by a teacher. This is depicted in Table 7.5. The percentages of children reporting experiences of corporal punishment was particularly high in three of the nine provinces in 2016, i.e. KwaZulu-Natal (29,7%), Eastern Cape (23,3%) and Limpopo (9,5%). Figure 7.3 further shows that while marginal increases in experiences of corporal punishment were observed in some provinces, notable decreases were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga (dropped by around 3,6 and 1,7 percentage points, respectively).

Table 7.5: Experiences of corporal punishment at school in the last 3 months by province, 2016

Province	2016					
	Experienced corporal punishment by teacher				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number ('000)	Percentage	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	23	1,8	47	3,8	69	5,6
Eastern Cape	291	23,3	3	0,3	294	23,6
Northern Cape	25	2,0	7	0,5	32	2,5
Free State	75	6,0	8	0,7	83	6,7
KwaZulu-Natal	370	29,7	24	1,9	394	31,6
North West	84	6,7	10	0,8	94	7,5
Gauteng	43	3,5	54	4,4	98	7,8
Mpumalanga	54	4,3	6	0,5	60	4,8
Limpopo	119	9,5	6	0,5	124	10,0
RSA ('000)	1 083	86,8	165	13,2	1 248	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Figure 7.3: Percentage change of children attending school who reported experiences of corporal punishment by province, 2013 and 2016



Source: GHS 2013; 2016

²⁰ Morrell, R. 2001. Corporal punishment in South African schools: A neglected explanation for its existence. *South African Journal of Education*, 21(4), 292-299.

Table 7.6: Percentage of children (7–17 years) attending school who experienced corporal punishment by geotype, 2013 and 2016

Geotype	2016						
	Corporal punishment				Total		
	Yes		No				
	Number ('000)	Percentage	Number ('000)	Percentage	Number ('000)	Percentage	
URBAN Metro	139	11,2	90	7,2	230	18,4	
URBAN (non-Metro)	266	21,3	38	3,0	303	24,3	
RURAL	678	54,3	38	3,0	715	57,3	
Total	1 083	86,8	165	13,2	1 248	100,0	
Geotype	2013						
	URBAN Metro	155	9,5	87	5,4	242	14,9
	URBAN (non-Metro)	308	18,9	35	2,1	343	21,1
	RURAL	1 013	62,2	30	1,9	1 043	64,1
	Total	1 476	90,6	153	9,4	1 629	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

In contrast to trends observed in bullying, the majority of children who reported experiences of corporal punishment lived in rural areas. This was true for both 2013 and 2016. However, while increases of around 2 percentage points were respectively recorded in metros and urban-non metros, the percentage of children reporting experiences of corporal punishment declined considerably for those residing in rural areas between 2013 and 2016 (a drop of about 8 percentage points).

7.3 VICTIMS AND PERPETRATION OF CRIME*

This section analyses data from the 2016 Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) in order to ascertain the extent to which children are involved or affected by crime (i.e. as perpetrators or victims of crime).

*The estimates provide reasonable indication of the percentage of individuals under the age of 15 who are perpetrators or victims of crime. However, the standard errors are too large for one to have full confidence in these estimates, i.e. the sample size is not large enough to estimate with high precision.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of households reporting perpetrators younger than 15 by the type of crime, 2016

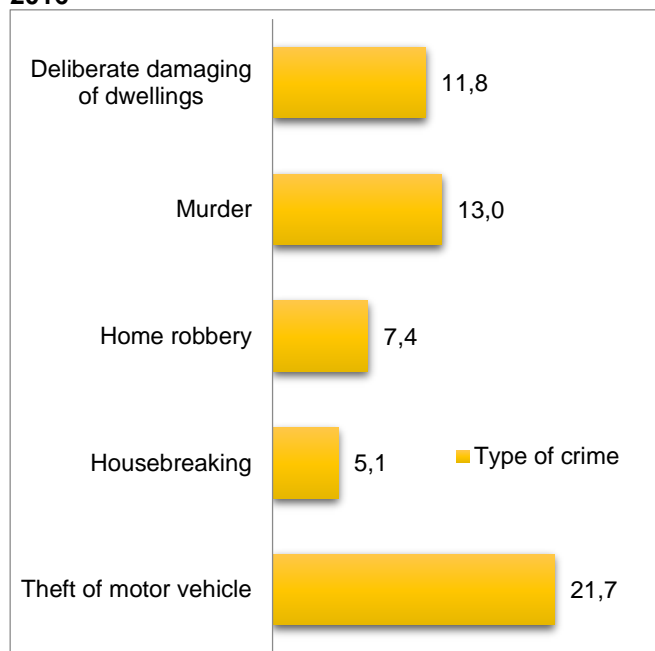
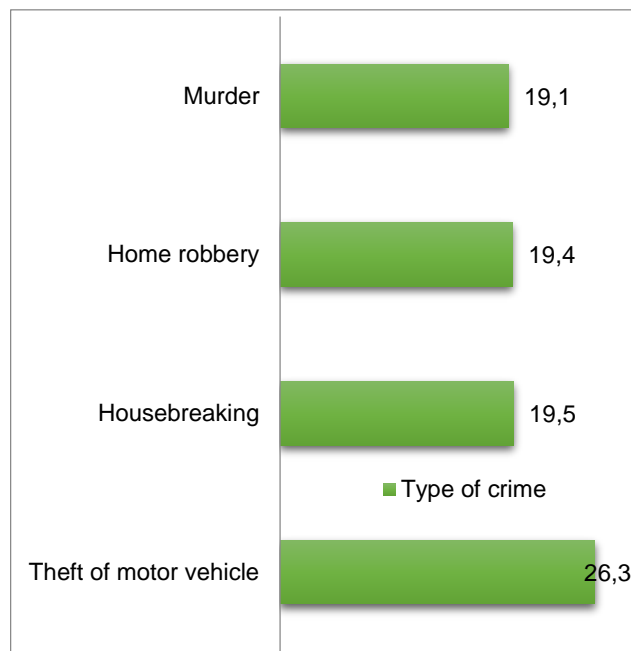


Figure 7.5: Percentage of households reporting victims younger than 15 by the type of crime, 2016



Source: VOCS 2016

Among households, 10,3% of reported perpetrators were aged 14 years and younger. Figure 7.4 further shows that the percentage of households reporting young offenders was highest among those perpetrating motor vehicle thefts (21,7%). This was followed by those involved in murder (13%) and those engaged in the deliberate damaging of dwellings at 11,8%. With regard to households reporting being victims of crime, 19,8% were reported to be younger than 15 years. Children who were victims of crime were also predominately affected by motor vehicle theft (Figure 7.5).

Table 7.7: Individuals aged 14 years and younger reported as being perpetrators or victims of crime by type of crime, 2016

Type of crime	Individuals younger than 15 years who are perpetrators of crime		Individuals younger than 15 years who are victims of crime	
	Number	%	Number	%
Theft of personal property	2 111	0,6	17 030	2,6
Hijacking of motor vehicle	4 376	9,0	0	0,0
Robbery	1 202	0,4	27 244	6,2
Sexual offence	0	0,0	10 482	29,0
Assault	1 664	0,4	30 554	8,0
Consumer fraud	2 344	4,4	10 035	10,0
Total	11 697	1,0	95 344	5,8

Source: VOCS 2016

Table 7.7 depicts the number and percentage of individuals aged 14 years and younger who were reported to be either perpetrators or victims of crime by the type of crime committed or experienced.

The results show that the highest percentage of child offenders (younger than 15) was found amongst those perpetrating motor vehicle hijackings at 9,9%, with a slightly lower proportion observed among those conducting consumer fraud-related crimes (4,4%). On the other hand, for those who reported to be victims of crime, greater percentages were noted among those who were victims of sexual offences (29%). This was followed by children who were victims of consumer fraud and assault with 10% and 8%, respectively.

CHAPTER 8: HOUSEHOLD BASIC SERVICES

This section of the report presents information on access to basic services and adequate housing by households that comprise children aged 7–17 years. Basic services are considered a basic human right that every citizen of the country ought to enjoy, and it is also enshrined in the Constitution to ensure that it is upheld.

8.1 DWELLING TYPE

Table 8.1: Distribution of children (7–17 years) by province and dwelling type, 2009 and 2016

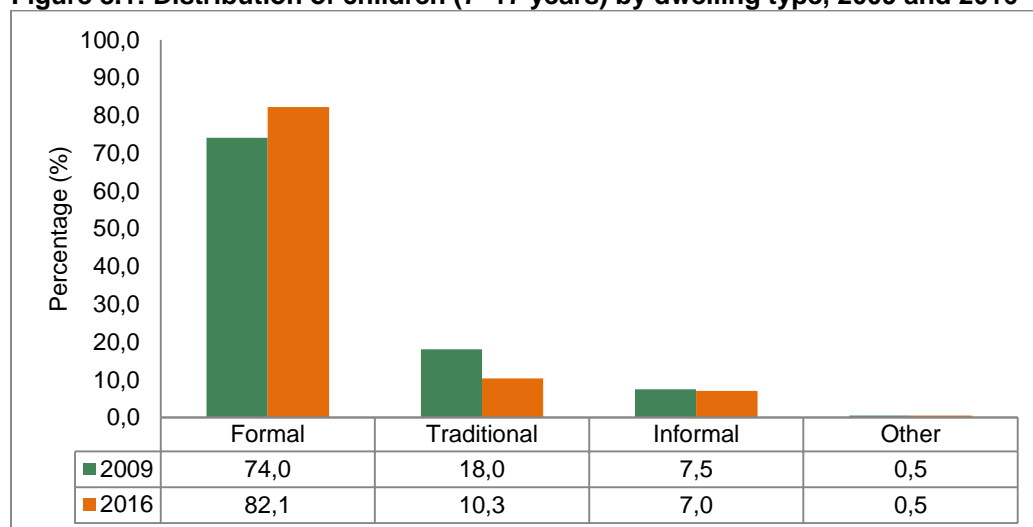
Province	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	Per cent				
	2009				
WC	84,4	0,1	13,2	2,3	100,0
EC	45,9	51,1	2,9	0,1	100,0
NC	86,0	5,9	8,1	0,0	100,0
FS	81,8	3,1	14,7	0,4	100,0
KZN	59,2	36,8	3,6	0,4	100,0
NW	89,7	0,9	9,4	0,0	100,0
GP	84,3	0,0	15,1	0,6	100,0
MP	85,8	8,3	5,7	0,3	100,0
LP	90,0	7,8	2,0	0,2	100,0
RSA	74,0	18,0	7,5	0,5	100,0
2016					
WC	82,0	0,1	14,7	3,2	100,0
EC	67,5	28,5	3,9	0,1	100,0
NC	84,5	1,8	13,5	0,3	100,0
FS	82,5	1,9	15,4	0,2	100,0
KZN	74,7	22,9	2,4	0,0	100,0
NW	85,0	0,9	14,2	0,0	100,0
GP	90,0	0,2	9,1	0,8	100,0
MP	89,0	6,3	4,7	0,0	100,0
LP	94,9	2,7	2,4	0,1	100,0
RSA	82,1	10,3	7,0	0,5	100,0

Source: GHS 2009, 2016

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of children aged 7–17 years by province and dwelling type. Between 2009 and 2016, six out of the nine provinces experienced increases in the proportion of children residing in formal dwellings. Of these provinces, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal observed the largest increases (21,6 and 15,5 percentage points, respectively), and these are the provinces which are regarded as predominantly rural. These findings are further supported by a pronounced decline in the proportion of children residing in traditional dwellings from the two provinces, where decreases of 22,6 and 13,9 percentage points were recorded. There was a variation in the proportion of households

with children residing in informal dwellings, as some provinces have increased whilst others have declined. North West, Western Cape and Free State had the largest proportions of children who are residing in this type of dwelling for both years of reporting. These proportions further increased in 2016 by 4,8, 1,5 and 0,7 percentage points, respectively. Northern Cape also experienced the largest increase in the proportion of children residing in informal dwellings, from 8,1% in 2009 to 13,5% in 2016 (5,4 percentage points). This increase was the highest recorded increase when compared to increases observed in other provinces.

Figure 8.1: Distribution of children (7–17 years) by dwelling type, 2009 and 2016



Source: GHS 2009, 2016

Generally, the proportion of children who were residing in formal dwellings increased as observed in Figure 8.1 above. This denotes a shift from the occupation of traditional and informal dwellings by households containing children to formal dwellings. The proportion of households with children who resided in formal dwellings went up by 8,1 percentage points, whilst that observed in traditional dwellings dropped by 7,7 percentage points. The large decline in the occupation of traditional dwellings by households containing children could be related to the positive gains made in improving access to adequate housing through the RDP, which has expanded to rural areas.

Table 8.2: Distribution of children by dwelling type and geography type, 2016

Geography type	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N('000)				
Metro	3 159	10	397	51	3 616
Urban (Non-metro)	2 508	58	245	4	2 816
Rural	3 678	1 107	155	4	4 944
Total	9 345	1 175	797	59	11 376
	Per cent				
Metro	87,4	0,3	11,0	1,4	100,0
Urban (Non-metro)	89,1	2,1	8,7	0,1	100,0
Rural	74,4	22,4	3,1	0,1	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

The proportion of households with children occupying formal dwellings was higher across all geography types, although urban (non-metro) observed the largest percentage. In 2016, the percentage difference amongst households occupying formal dwellings in urban (non-metro) and rural areas was 15%, which contracted by 9,% from 2009 (24% in 2009). As expected, the highest proportion of households with children occupying traditional dwellings was found in rural areas. However, a drop of 12,8 percentage points amongst these households was observed between 2009 and 2016. This also denotes a shift towards occupation in formal dwellings. Informal and other dwelling types were mostly prominent in metro areas. The occupation of informal dwellings by households containing children declined by a negligible percentage point of 1,6, whilst the occupation of other dwellings increased by 0,1 of a percentage point from 2009.

8.2 SAFE DRINKING WATER

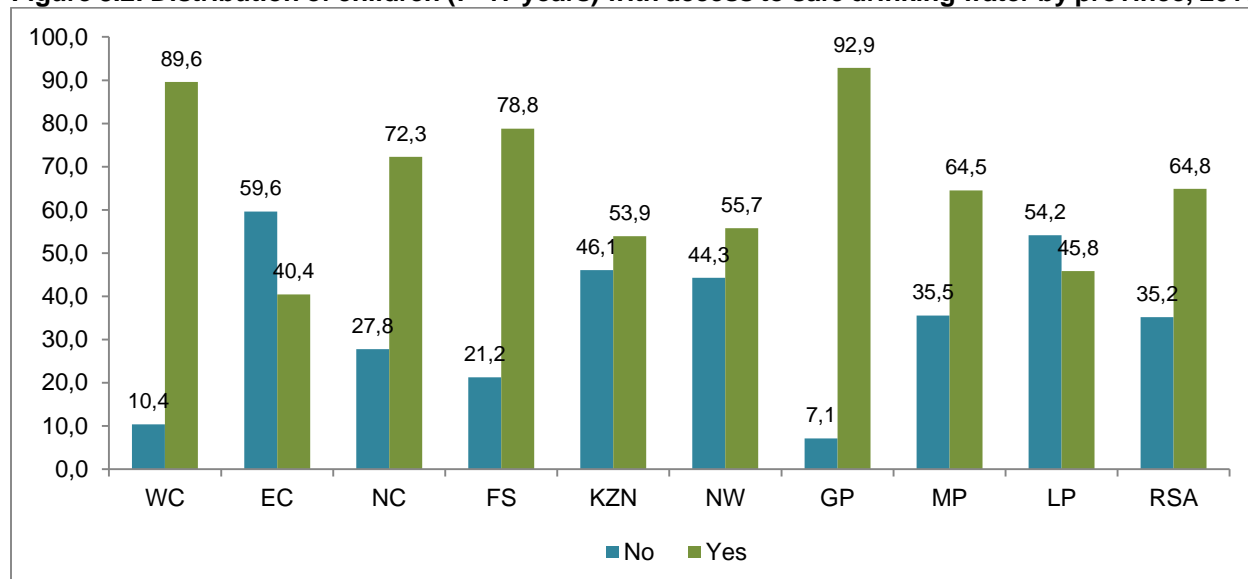
Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 years with access to safe drinking water by province and geography type, 2009 and 2016

Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	2009			2016		
WC	93,7	6,3	100,0	95,5	4,5	100,0
EC	84,9	15,1	100,0	81,3	18,7	100,0
NC	88,1	11,9	100,0	84,8	15,2	100,0
FS	84,6	15,4	100,0	90,2	9,8	100,0
KZN	66,2	33,9	100,0	59,9	40,2	100,0
NW	61,9	38,2	100,0	62,0	38,0	100,0
GP	97,6	2,4	100,0	97,0	3,0	100,0
MP	42,6	57,4	100,0	37,7	62,3	100,0
LP	22,5	77,6	100,0	33,0	67,0	100,0
RSA	75,8	24,2	100,0	75,8	24,2	100,0

Source: GHS 2009, 2016

There was a large variation in terms of access to safe drinking water across and within provinces, as depicted in Table 8.3 above. Between 2009 and 2016, the data shows that households that contained children in urban areas within Limpopo had the lowest access to safe drinking water in relation to other provinces in both years of reporting. However, there was an increase of 10,5 percentage points in 2016, which reflected as a decrease of the same percentage points in rural areas. Notably, rural areas across most provinces and in both years showed consistency in poor access to safe drinking water by households, except for those located in Mpumalanga and Limpopo. At national level, access to safe drinking water within both geography types remained static.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of children (7–17 years) with access to safe drinking water by province, 2016

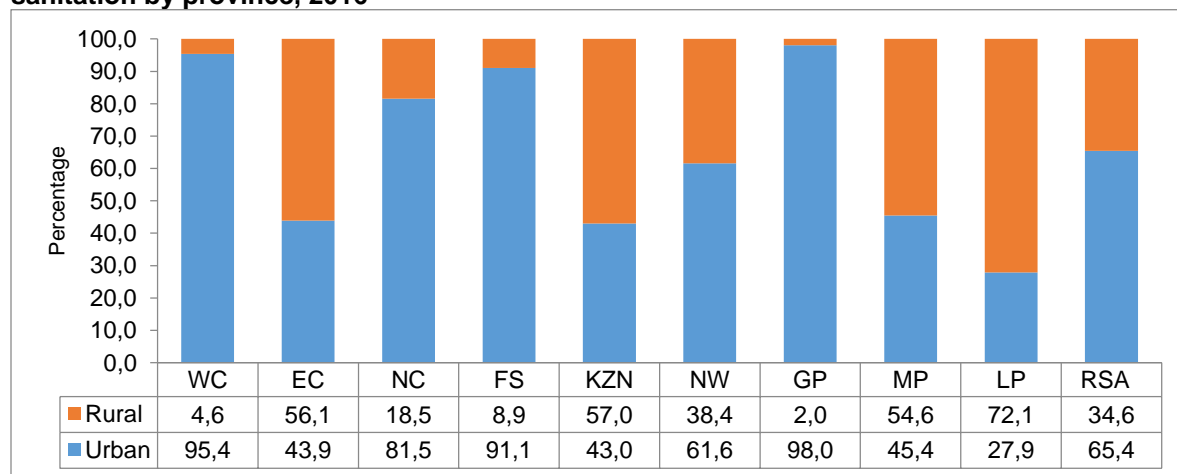


Source: GHS 2016

Analysing access to safe drinking water across provinces, Gauteng (92,9%) had the largest percentage of households containing children with access to safe drinking water in 2016 whilst Eastern Cape (40,4%) recorded the lowest access .

8.3 IMPROVED SANITATION

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of children (7–17 years) across geography types with improved sanitation by province, 2016



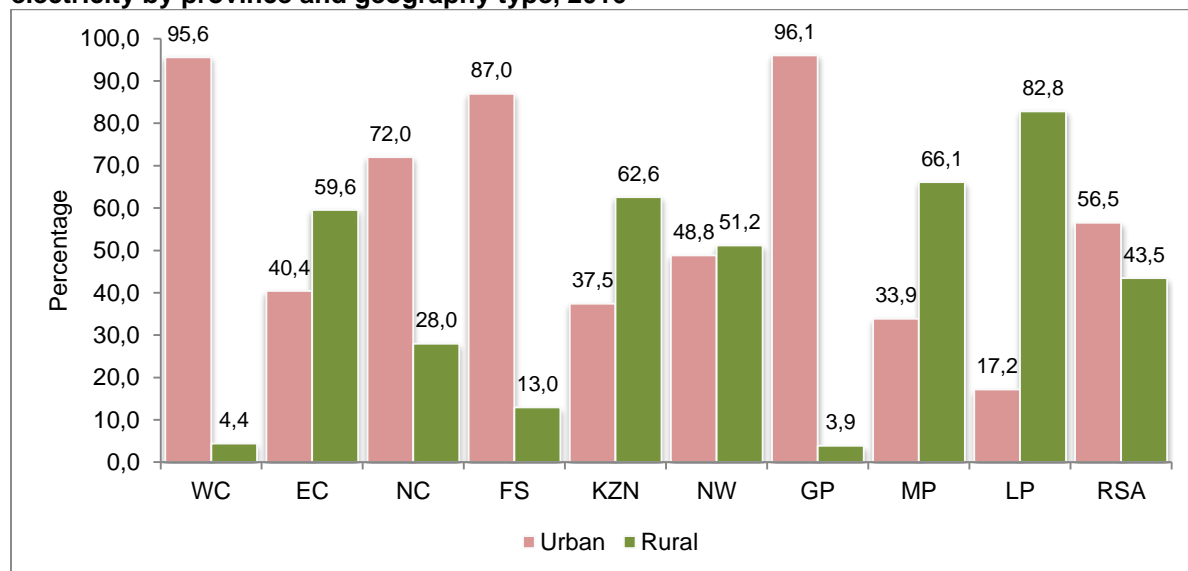
Source: GHS 2016

Access to improved sanitation is driven by geographic variations across the provinces as depicted in Figure 8.3 above. Provinces which were less urban achieved higher access in improved sanitation in rural areas whilst the contrary was true for provinces which were mostly urbanised.

Nationally, almost two-thirds of households containing children located in urban areas had access to improved sanitation.

8.4 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Figure 8.4: Percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 years living in dwellings with access to electricity by province and geography type, 2016



Source: GHS 2016

Figure 8.4 depicts the percentage distribution of children aged 7–17 years living in households with access to electricity, by province and geography type. In 2016, a larger proportion of children from households that were found in urban areas and across mostly urbanised provinces had access to electricity connected to the mains. However, North West showed a narrow gap of 2,4 percentage points higher in rural areas, whilst Limpopo recorded an overwhelming 83% of households containing children with access to electricity in rural areas. The same pattern was also observed in 2009.

At national level, a larger proportion of households containing children with access to electricity were found in urban areas compared to rural areas (13 percentage points difference). Furthermore, the observed percentage point difference between the two settlement types increased over the 8-year period of reporting, from a difference of 3,5 percentage points in 2009 to the aforementioned difference of 13 percentage points noted in 2016.

8.5 OVERCROWDING

Table 8.4: Household living arrangements for households accommodating at least one child (7–17 years) by household size and geography type, 2009 and 2016

Household size	Urban					Rural				
	1 room multiple use	1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 or more bedroom	Total	1 room multiple use	1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 or more bedroom	Total
2009										
1 to 2	5,0	41,1	35,0	19,0	100,0	1,2	38,6	30,0	30,2	100,0
3 to 4	3,5	22,3	32,5	41,7	100,0	1,6	29,4	33,7	35,3	100,0
5	2,7	21,0	33,1	43,3	100,0	2,1	21,4	36,3	40,2	100,0
6+	2,7	16,8	36,1	44,4	100,0	1,8	13,8	27,6	56,9	100,0
Total N ('000)	176	1 181	1 988	2 469	5 814	96	1 041	1 648	2 639	5 424
2016										
1 to 2	22,4	20,6	37,7	19,3	100,0	10,9	23,6	30,9	34,7	100,0
3 to 4	11,0	11,9	37,9	39,2	100,0	7,3	16,6	30,7	45,4	100,0
5	7,8	12,1	35,1	44,9	100,0	4,5	11,0	34,7	49,8	100,0
6+	5,7	9,2	36,9	48,2	100,0	2,2	5,9	24,3	67,6	100,0
Total N ('000)	551	717	2 373	2 790	6 432	201	481	1 367	2 895	4 944

Source: GHS 2009, 2016

Table 8.4 shows the percentage of children aged 7–17 years living in households accommodating at least one child by geography type and household size. The concept of *One room multiple use* describes a situation where one room is utilised for multiple uses by a household. The uses for the room include – but is not limited – cooking, sleeping and bathing. Between 2009 and 2016, the proportion of children living in one room multiple use accommodations increased across the various types of household sizes, and for both urban and rural geography types. This situation is, however, particularly concerning for bigger households. One room multiple use increased by 5,1 percentage points among the households comprising children which had five members, and by 3 percentage points for those with at least six members in urban areas between 2009 and 2016. A similar pattern emerged in rural areas. However, the observed increases were not as prominent when compared to urban areas. The use of accommodations with one bedroom declined for both geography types, in both years of reporting. On the other hand, the use of three or more bedroom accommodations by households containing children were more common when compared to accommodations with other types of rooms. The proportion of households with children living in three-bedroom accommodation also increased with an increase in household size. This pattern was exhibited for both urban and rural areas and in both years of reporting.

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report was to highlight issues pertaining to the social and economic well-being of children aged between 7 and 17 years. The report provided insights on areas where commendable successes have been achieved, but also flagged the slow performance in some areas of concern.

Between 2002 and 2016, the child population (7–17 years) increased from 10,9 million to 11,4 million (increase of 3,8%). However, during this period the child population declined from 24% to 20% of the total population. This decline was mostly driven by Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Free State, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape, which experienced percentage decreases in the child population. The analyses also revealed that the largest percentage of children were found in the country's most populous provinces, i.e. KwaZulu-Natal (22,4%) and Gauteng (19,5%). A larger percentage of the child population lived in urban areas in 2016. On the other hand, black African children contributed over 50% of those who were living in rural areas. This is in line with orphanhood findings, where the majority of orphans were black Africans and mostly found in the most rural provinces, KwaZulu-Natal (679 000) and Eastern Cape (417 000).

With regard to family and social environment, between 2004 and 2016 the percentage of children living with mothers only increased from 36% to 37%, whilst those living with fathers only remained at less than 4%. Analyses on orphanhood status (Chapter 2) showed that two-thirds of children reported to be paternal orphans and of these, the majority were black African; this affirmed the high percentages of children living with mothers only. Also, the percentage of children living with neither parent increased by 2 percentage points over the same period. Gauteng and Western Cape were the only provinces where the majority of children resided with families that comprised both parents. However, this family setup was only prevalent among Indian/Asian and white population groups, as the majority of black African children mostly lived with mothers only. Over this period, black African children were more likely to live in extended households compared to Indian/Asian and white children, who were highly dominant in nuclear households.

This chapter also analysed issues pertaining to disability and fertility. Children living with disabilities accounted for just over 3% of the child population aged 7–17 years, and these were mainly found in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and Eastern Cape. The analyses revealed that higher proportions of males (53%) were living with disabilities compared to females (47%). In terms of fertility, the focus was on girls between 12 and 17 who had live births in the last 12 months preceding the survey and the number of children ever born. Over 44 000 (1,5%) girls had live births over this period, and the number increased with age as those who were 16–17 years observed higher percentages. Analyses showed that black African girls were more susceptible to teenage pregnancies when compared to other population groups. Indians/Asians and white girls were more likely to get pregnant at the age of 16 years.

In terms of education, significant strides have been made in improving school attendance as around 11 million (97%) children were attending school in 2016. This was the case for both males and females as no gender disparities were revealed during analyses. Of those who were not attending any educational institution from rural areas, 18% cited disability as one of the reasons that inhibit them from going to school. Nationally, comparing all reasons provided for not attending school, disability still rated higher at 13%. This could be linked to the lack of reasonable accommodation for affected children. Providing reasonable accommodation ensures seamless integration of children with disabilities in a normal school environment, particularly in rural areas.

The analyses further revealed that the placement of children at schools that are not nearest to their homes was often driven by perceptions about the standard of those schools. Provincial variations revealed that Eastern Cape and Limpopo indicated 'poor quality of teaching' as the main reason for children attending schools not closest to their homes, whilst the rest of the provinces indicated 'the lack of resources/equipment' as a major reason contributing to this trajectory.

Efforts directed towards improving quality of education for all young South Africans have yielded positive gains as school completion rates at basic education level have improved. The primary school completion rate for children aged 12–17 increased from 53,7% in 2002 to 67,1% in 2016. This increase was mainly driven by increases observed in Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. However, gender disparities were biased towards females in 2016, where over 71% of females completed Grade 7 compared to 63% for boys.

In relation to economic status, in 2016 the majority of children living in households with at least one employed adult member lived in Gauteng (63,8%) and Western Cape (54,2%), whilst most rural provinces [Eastern Cape (17,5%), KwaZulu-Natal (25,6%) and Limpopo (13,5%)] generally lived in households where no adult household member was in employment. This was further supported by high percentage shares of children from these provinces who were accessing child support grants.

The State provides a financial safety net through provision of social grants to families or people who cannot adequately fend for themselves. However, the growing reliance on the social grant system will eventually render it unsustainable as additional resources will be required to keep up with the demand. This heavy reliance on social welfare services can further be linked to unemployment (as indicated by the high percentage of those accessing social grants and living in households where no adult member was employed), and poor levels of education. The NEET indicator was analysed to ascertain the levels of idle children who were between the ages of 15 and 17 years. The analyses revealed that the number of children who were not attending any educational or training institution, and who were also not in employment, doubled between 2012 and 2016 (from 109 000 in 2012 to 218 000 in 2016).

Poor levels of education, unemployment and limited opportunities are some of the factors that induce high levels of poverty. Data analyses showed that more than 30% of children aged 7–17 years in the country lived under extreme levels of poverty when applying the FPL between 2006 and 2015. Poverty feminisation also emerged, where girl children represented disproportionately larger percentages, and this was the case regardless of the poverty line employed. Social inequality in terms of population groups was evidenced as a higher percentage of black African children continued to live below the LBPL compared to the national average. Consequently, between 2010 and 2015, a large percentage of black African children engaged in child labour

activities compared to other population groups, although there was a decline of 2 percentage points in 2015. This violation of children's rights was more prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal (10%), Mpumalanga (7,4%) and Limpopo (7,1%).

In terms of health, in 2016 more than 900 000 and almost 400 000 children aged 7–17 years were reported to have suffered from acute or chronic illnesses. Chronic illnesses are those illnesses that persist for a longer time, and sometimes a lifetime. These could require some adjustments psychologically by both the patient and family members, and also resources to be channelled towards managing the illness, if necessary. Data exploration revealed that only a small fraction of children had access to medical aid or health insurance. In 2016, around 9,6 million (85,1%) children between 7 and 17 years had no access to medical aid or health insurance. These children were predominantly found in Eastern Cape (92,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (91,1%) and Limpopo (90,5%). As a result, the majority (80%) of households with children aged 7–17 years seeking medical attention sought assistance from public health care facilities. Of these households, those located in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape largely reported travel times of 90 minutes or longer to get to the nearest health care facility.

Chapter 7 focused on the behaviour of children at school as well as their involvement as either victims or perpetrators of crime between 2013 and 2016. When the data was analysed in relation to bullying, gender differences were evident as more girl children were more likely to be bullied compared to boys. Several provinces demonstrated the continued use of corporal punishment at schools despite policy that bans this form of punishment. Corporal punishment can be harmful to children as it has been linked to the exacerbation of aggressive and resentful behaviour amongst children, which could eventually act as a catalyst for learners to drop out of school. In terms of involvement in crime – whether as a victim or perpetrator – in 2016, the highest percentage of child offenders (younger than 15) was found amongst those perpetrating motor vehicle hijackings at 9,9%, with a slightly lower proportion observed among those conducting consumer fraud-related crimes (4,4%). However, for those who reported to be victims of crime, a greater percentage was observed among those who were victims of sexual offences (29%).

Lastly, Chapter 8 examined access to adequate housing and basic services by children. Generally, a laudable progress has been made in terms of access to adequate housing and basic services across the country. The programme of building RDP houses appears to have been beneficial to households that did not have adequate housing. This programme has also been expanded to include the most rural provinces. As a result, the percentage of children occupying formal dwellings has increased from 74% to 82% between 2009 and 2016. These findings were further supported by a pronounced decline of 8% in the occupation of traditional dwellings.

APPENDIX: CHILDREN INDICATORS

2. DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Population distribution

Table 2..11: Children (7 and 17 of age) as the proportion of the overall population, 2002

Children (7- 17 years)	2002							
	Male			Female			Total	
	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Col %
Yes	5 494	50,1	24,9	5 470	49,9	24,8	10 963	23,9
No	16 590	47,6	75,1	18 255	52,4	82,7	34 845	76,1
Total	22 084	48,2	100,0	23 725	51,8	107,4	45 809	100,0
Province								
Western Cape	487	49,3	8,9	501	50,7	9,2	989	9,0
Eastern Cape	901	50,5	16,4	883	49,5	16,2	1 785	16,3
Northern Cape	125	51,2	2,3	119	48,8	2,2	245	2,2
Free State	304	49,6	5,5	308	50,4	5,6	612	5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 251	50,9	22,8	1 208	49,1	22,1	2 459	22,4
North West	350	50,7	6,4	341	49,3	6,2	691	6,3
Gauteng	869	48,8	15,8	911	51,2	16,7	1 780	16,2
Mpumalanga	475	50,1	8,6	473	49,9	8,6	947	8,6
Limpopo	731	50,2	13,3	725	49,8	13,3	1 456	13,3
RSA ('000)	5 494	50,1	100,0	5 470	49,9	100,0	10 963	100,0

Source: General Household Survey 2002

Table 2.1.1: Children (7 and 17 of age) as the proportion of the overall population, 2016

Children (7- 17 years)	2016							
	Male			Female			Total	
	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Col %
Yes	5 708	50,2	21,2	5 668	49,8	20,1	11 376	20,6
No	21 267	48,6	78,8	22 534	51,4	79,9	43 801	79,4
Total	26 975	48,9	100,0	28 202	51,1	100,0	55 177	100,0
Province								
Western Cape	601	51,3	10,5	571	48,7	10,1	1 172	10,3
Eastern Cape	821	49,6	14,4	835	50,4	14,7	1 656	14,6
Northern Cape	122	50,0	2,1	122	50,0	2,2	244	2,1
Free State	271	49,5	4,7	278	50,7	4,9	548	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 263	49,7	22,1	1 281	50,4	22,6	2 543	22,4
North West	387	50,9	6,8	373	49,1	6,6	760	6,7
Gauteng	1 120	50,6	19,6	1 093	49,4	19,3	2 213	19,5
Mpumalanga	465	50,6	8,1	454	49,4	8,0	919	8,1
Limpopo	657	49,8	11,5	661	50,1	11,7	1 319	11,6
RSA	5 708	50,2	100,0	5 668	49,8	100,0	11 376	100,0

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 2.1.2: Children (7 and 17 of age) by sex and population group, 2016

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
2016						
Black African	4 780	50	4 784	50	9 564	100
Coloured	506	51,4	480	48,7	985	100
Indian /Asian	109	50	109	50	218	100
White	314	51,6	295	48,4	609	100
RSA	5 708	50,2	5 668	49,8	11 376	100

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 2.1.3: Children (7 and 17 of age) by sex and geography, 2016

Geo-type	Male			Female			Total	
	N ('000)	% Gender share	% Geography share	N ('000)	% Gender share	% Geography share	N ('000)	% Geography share
2016								
Metro	2 131	50	37,3	2 135	50	37,7	4 267	37,5
Urban (Non-metro)	1 402	49,8	24,6	1 414	50,2	25	2 816	24,8
Rural	2 175	50,7	38,1	2 119	49,4	37,4	4 293	37,7
Total	5 708	50,2	100	5 668	49,8	100	11 376	100

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 2.1.4: Children (7 and 17 of age) by population group and geography, 2016

Population Group	Statistic	Metro	Urban (Non-metro)	Rural	Total
African	N ('000)	2 591	2 133	4 839	9 564
	% share across Geo-types	27,1	22,3	50,6	100
	% share within Geo-type	71,7	75,8	97,9	84,1
Coloured	N ('000)	502	425	58	985
	% share across Geo-types	51	43,1	5,9	100
	% share within Geo-type	13,9	15,1	1,2	8,7
Indian/Asian	N ('000)	162	52	3	218
	% share across Geo-types	74,6	23,9	1,5	100
	% share within Geo-type	4,5	1,9	0,1	1,9
White	N ('000)	360	205	43	609
	% share across Geo-types	59,2	33,7	7,1	100
	% share within Geo-type	10	7,3	0,9	5,4
Total	N ('000)	3 616	2 816	4 944	11 376
	% share Total	31,8	24,8	43,5	100

Source: General Household Survey 2016

2.2 Orphanhood status

Table 2.2.1: Orphans (7 and 17 of age) by sex and province, 2016

Orphans (7- 17 years)	2016				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Yes	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	2 245
No	4 437	50,3	4 382	49,7	8 819
Total	5 544	50,1	5 520	49,9	11 064
Province					
Western Cape	59	49,2	61	50,8	120
Eastern Cape	193	46,3	225	54,0	417
Northern Cape	27	54,0	22	44,0	50
Free State	51	44,0	65	56,0	116
KwaZulu-Natal	342	50,4	337	49,6	679
North West	66	49,3	68	50,7	134
Gauteng	146	48,5	155	51,5	301
Mpumalanga	106	52,5	96	47,5	202
Limpopo	116	51,6	661	293,8	225
RSA	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	2 245

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Note: 312 000 children (483 unweighted cases) had do not know/unspecified status on whether one or both parents were still alive and were excluded from analysis

Table 2.2.2: Orphans (7 and 17 of age) by population group and sex , 2016

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
	2016					
Black African	1 035	49,3	1 066	50,7	2 101	100
Coloured	56	53,8	48	46,2	105	100
Indian /Asian	2	23	8	77	10	100
White	13	43,6	16	56,4	29	100
Total	1 107	49,3	1 138	50,7	2 245	100

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 2.2.3: Orphans (7 and 17 of age) by type of orphan-hood and sex , 2016

Orphan-hood	Male			Female			Total	
	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Row %	Col %	N ('000)	Col %
	2016							
Maternal Orphan	235	50,9	21,2	226	49,1	19,9	461	20,5
Paternal Orphan	664	49,5	60	678	50,5	59,6	1 342	59,8
Double Orphan	208	47	18,8	234	53	20,6	442	19,7
Total	1 107	49,3	-	1 138	50,7	-	2 245	100

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 2.2.4: Orphan type by geo type, 2016

Geo-type	Metro			Urban(Non-metro)			Rural			Total	
	N ('000)	Row %	Col%	N ('000)	Row %	Col%	N ('000)	Row %	Col%	N ('000)	Col%
	2016										
Maternal Orphan	104	22,5	19,9	121	26,3	21,9	236	51,3	20,2	461	20,5
Paternal Orphan	322	24,0	61,8	300	22,3	54,4	720	53,7	61,5	1 342	59,8
Double Orphan	96	21,7	18,4	131	29,6	23,7	215	48,7	18,4	442	19,7
Total	522	23,2	100,0	552	24,6	100,0	1 172	52,2	100,0	2 245	100,0

Source: General Household Survey 2016

3. FAMILY AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Household composition

Table 3.1.1: Distribution of children (7-17 years) by household composition and sex, 2004

Sex	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
	N('000)			
Male	2 366	3 126	106	5 597
Females	2 243	3 149	107	5 500
Both	4 609	6 275	213	11 097
Per cent				
Male	42,3	55,8	1,9	100,0
Females	40,8	57,3	1,9	100,0
Both	41,5	56,5	1,9	100,0

Source: GHS 2004

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

Table 3.1.1: Distribution of children (7-17 years) by house hold composition and sex, 2016

Sex	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
	N('000)			
Male	2 177	3 401	104	5 681
Females	2 114	3 386	153	5 652
Both	4 290	6 786	257	11 334
Per cent				
Male	38,3	59,9	1,8	100,0
Females	37,4	59,9	2,7	100,0
Both	37,9	59,9	2,3	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

Table 3.1.2: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by house hold composition and population group ,2004

HH composition	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	N('000)				
Nuclear	3 348	483	152	626	4 609
Extended	5 714	399	68	93	6 275
Complex	142	62	1	8	213
Total	9 204	944	221	728	11 097
	Per cent				
Nuclear	36,4	51,2	68,6	86,1	41,5
Extended	62,1	42,3	30,8	12,8	56,5
Complex	1,5	6,6	0,5	1,1	1,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2004

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

Table 3.1.2: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by house hold composition and population group, 2016

HH composition	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	N('000)				
Nuclear	3 214	469	145	463	4 290
Extended	6 134	462	70	120	6 786
Complex	175	54	3	25	257
Total	9 524	984	218	608	11 334
	Per cent				
Nuclear	33,8	47,6	66,4	76,2	37,9
Extended	64,4	46,9	32,2	19,8	59,9
Complex	1,8	5,5	1,3	4,0	2,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

Table 3.1.3: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by house hold composition and province ,2004

Province	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
	N('000)			
Western Cape	609	404	60	1 073
Eastern Cape	615	1 043	31	1 689
Northern Cape	101	122	8	230
Free State	271	317	5	593
KwaZulu-Natal	815	1 624	48	2 487
North West	242	484	7	734
Gauteng	1 116	745	23	1 884
Mpumalanga	345	582	21	948
Limpopo	496	954	9	1 459
RSA ('000)	4 609	6 275	213	11 097
	Per cent			
Western Cape	56,8	37,7	5,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	36,4	61,7	1,8	100,0
Northern Cape	43,7	52,9	3,3	100,0
Free State	45,7	53,5	0,8	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	32,8	65,3	1,9	100,0
North West	33,0	66,0	1,0	100,0
Gauteng	59,2	39,5	1,2	100,0
Mpumalanga	36,3	61,4	2,3	100,0
Limpopo	34,0	65,4	0,6	100,0
RSA ('000)	41,5	56,5	1,9	100,0

Source: GHS 2004

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

Table 3.1.3: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by house hold composition and province ,2016

Province	Nuclear	Extended	Complex	Total
	N('000)			
Western Cape	642	474	55	1 172
Eastern Cape	404	1 194	54	1 651
Northern Cape	81	156	7	244
Free State	229	302	14	545
KwaZulu-Natal	660	1 841	33	2 534
North West	291	441	21	753
Gauteng	1 188	974	45	2 207
Mpumalanga	344	556	17	917
Limpopo	451	849	11	1 311
RSA	4 290	6 786	257	11 334
Per cent				
Western Cape	54,8	40,5	4,7	100,0
Eastern Cape	24,5	72,3	3,2	100,0
Northern Cape	33,2	63,8	3,0	100,0
Free State	42,1	55,4	2,5	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	26,0	72,7	1,3	100,0
North West	38,7	58,6	2,8	100,0
Gauteng	53,8	44,1	2,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	37,5	60,6	1,9	100,0
Limpopo	34,4	64,7	0,9	100,0
RSA	37,9	59,9	2,3	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Child headed households where excluded

***Single households have been excluded in the analysis as the data for child headed households was not usable

3.2 Presence of parental in the household

Table 3.2.1: Children (7 and 17 of age) by presence of parents in households and sex, 2004

Living arrangements	Male	Females	Both
	N('000)		
lives with mother only	1 997	2 024	4 021
lives with father only	206	166	372
lives with both parents	2 086	1 998	4 084
lives with neither parent	1 321	1 314	2 635
Total	5 611	5 502	11 113
	Per cent		
lives with mother only	35,6	36,8	
lives with father only	3,7	3,0	
lives with both parents	37,2	36,3	
lives with neither parent	23,5	23,9	
Total	100,0	100,0	

Source: GHS 2004

***Unspecified responses were excluded

Table 3.2.1: Children (7 and 17 of age) by presence of parents in households and sex, 2016

Living arrangements	Male	Females	Both
	N('000)		
lives with mother only	2 038	2 106	4 144
lives with father only	219	177	397
lives with both parents	1 868	1 806	3 674
lives with neither parent	1 422	1 437	2 860
Total	5 548	5 527	11 075
Per cent			
lives with mother only	36,7	38,1	
lives with father only	4,0	3,2	
lives with both parents	33,7	32,7	
lives with neither parent	25,6	26,0	
Total	100,0	100,0	

Source: GHS 2016

***Unspecified and not applicable responses were excluded

Table 3.2.2: Children (7 and 17 of age) by presence of parents in households and population group, 2004

Living arrangements	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	N('000)				
lives with mother only	3 605	292	21	104	4 021
lives with father only	310	37	5	21	372
lives with both parents	2 830	493	187	575	4 084
lives with neither parent	2 477	123	7	28	2 635
Total	9 223	944	219	728	11 113
	Per cent				
lives with mother only	39,1	30,9	9,4	14,3	
lives with father only	3,4	3,9	2,1	2,8	
lives with both parents	30,7	52,2	85,2	79,0	
lives with neither parent	26,9	13,0	3,3	3,9	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Source: GHS 2004

***Unspecified responses were excluded

Table 3.2.2: Children (7 and 17 of age) by presence of parents in households and population group, 2016

Living arrangements	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	N('000)				
lives with mother only	3 678	312	27	127	4 144
lives with father only	344	31	2	20	397
lives with both parents	2 576	490	171	436	3 674
lives with neither parent	2 699	130	11	20	2 860
Total	9 297	963	211	603	11 075
Per cent					
lives with mother only	39,6	32,4	12,7	21,1	
lives with father only	3,7	3,2	0,9	3,2	
lives with both parents	27,7	50,9	81,1	72,3	
lives with neither parent	29,0	13,5	5,3	3,3	
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Source: GHS 2016

***Unspecified and not applicable responses were excluded

Province	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with both parents	Lives with neither parent	Total
	N('000)				
Western Cape	333	29	602	108	1 073
Eastern Cape	629	61	489	515	1 694
Northern Cape	69	6	95	60	231
Free State	181	19	239	159	598
KwaZulu-Natal	943	109	781	652	2 486
North West	266	22	223	224	734
Gauteng	587	64	984	249	1 884
Mpumalanga	352	30	299	267	948
Limpopo	660	31	373	400	1 465
Total	4 021	372	4 084	2 635	11 113
	Per cent				
Western Cape	31,1	2,7	56,1	10,1	100,0
Eastern Cape	37,2	3,6	28,8	30,4	100,0
Northern Cape	30,1	2,8	41,2	26,0	100,0
Free State	30,3	3,1	39,9	26,7	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	38,0	4,4	31,4	26,2	100,0
North West	36,2	3,0	30,4	30,5	100,0
Gauteng	31,2	3,4	52,2	13,2	100,0
Mpumalanga	37,1	3,2	31,6	28,2	100,0
Limpopo	45,1	2,1	25,5	27,3	100,0
Total	36,2	3,3	36,8	23,7	100,0

Source: GHS 2004

***Unspecified responses were excluded

Table 3.2.3: Children aged 7 - 17 years by presence of parents in households and province, 2016

Province	Lives with mother only	Lives with father only	Lives with both parents	Lives with neither parent	Total
	N('000)				
Western Cape	382	38	599	139	1 157
Eastern Cape	615	44	323	644	1 626
Northern Cape	91	9	76	61	238
Free State	198	16	179	136	529
KwaZulu-Natal	1 009	108	567	783	2 467
North West	302	25	235	177	738
Gauteng	672	80	1 073	310	2 135
Mpumalanga	322	40	284	245	891
Limpopo	553	37	338	365	1 292
RSA	4 144	397	3 674	2 860	11 075
Per cent					
Western Cape	33,0	3,3	51,8	12,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	37,8	2,7	19,9	39,6	100,0
Northern Cape	38,3	3,8	32,1	25,8	100,0
Free State	37,4	3,0	33,8	25,8	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	40,9	4,4	23,0	31,7	100,0
North West	40,9	3,3	31,8	24,0	100,0
Gauteng	31,5	3,7	50,3	14,5	100,0
Mpumalanga	36,2	4,5	31,8	27,5	100,0
Limpopo	42,8	2,9	26,1	28,2	100,0
RSA	37,4	3,6	33,2	25,8	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Unspecified and not applicable responses were excluded

Table 3.2.4: Children aged 7 - 17 years by presence of parents in households and geo type, 2004

Living arrangements	Urban	Rural	Total
	N('000)		
lives with mother only	1 785	2 233	4 018
lives with father only	186	186	372
lives with both parents	2 521	1 561	4 081
lives with neither parent	897	1 736	2 634
Total	5 389	5 716	11 105
Per cent			
lives with mother only	33,1	39,1	36,2
lives with father only	3,4	3,2	3,3
lives with both parents	46,8	27,3	36,8
lives with neither parent	16,7	30,4	23,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2004

***Unspecified and not applicable responses were excluded

Table 3.2.4: Children aged 7-17 years by presence of parents in households and geo type, 2016

Living arrangements	Urban	Rural	Total
	N('000)		
lives with mother only	2 161	1 983	4 144
lives with father only	232	165	397
lives with both parents	2 683	991	3 674
lives with neither parent	1 197	1 662	2 860
Total	6 273	4 802	11 075
Per cent			
lives with mother only	34,5	41,3	37,4
lives with father only	3,7	3,4	3,6
lives with both parents	42,8	20,6	33,2
lives with neither parent	19,1	34,6	25,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Unspecified and not applicable responses were excluded

3.3 Fertility

Table 3.3.1: Births for females aged 12- 17 years, 2016

Had birth in the last 12 months		Age						Total
		12	13	14	15	16	17	
Yes	Number	31	228	997	4 757	13 536	24 523	44 072
	Col %	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,9	2,6	4,9	1,5
	Row %	0,1	0,5	2,3	10,8	30,7	55,6	100,0
No	Number	499 606	489 046	480 972	511 155	502 736	476 865	2 960 380
	Col %	100,0	100,0	99,8	99,1	97,4	95,1	98,5
	Row %	16,9	16,5	16,2	17,3	17,0	16,1	100,0
Total	Number	499 637	489 274	481 968	515 912	516 273	501 388	3 004 451
	Row %	16,6	16,3	16,0	17,2	17,2	16,7	100,0

Community Survey 2016

Table 3.3.2: Distribution of births for females aged 12- 17 years by geo-type, 2016

Age	Urban		Traditional		Farms		Total	
	Yes	%	Yes	%	Yes	%	Yes	%
12	17	0,1	14	0,1		0,0	31	0,1
13	147	0,8	82	0,4		0,0	228	0,5
14	473	2,4	479	2,2	44	1,9	997	2,3
15	2 192	11,2	2 410	10,9	155	6,8	4 757	10,8
16	5 476	28,0	7 092	31,9	968	42,5	13 536	30,7
17	11 280	57,6	12 134	54,6	1 110	48,8	24 523	55,6
Total	19 585	100,0	22 211	100,0	2 276	100,0	44 072	100,0

Community Survey 2016

Table 3.3.3: Percentage of children ever born by mothers' age, 2016

Age	Number of children			Total
	1	2	3	
15	6 779	312	0	7 091
16	22 549	837	153	23 539
17	46 245	2 584	403	49 232
Total	75 573	3 733	556	79 862
	Per cent			
15	95,6	4,4	0,0	100,0
16	95,8	3,6	0,6	100,0
17	93,9	5,2	0,8	100,0
Total	94,6	4,7	0,7	100,0

Community Survey 2016

Table 3.3.4: Percentage of children ever born by mothers' age and geo-type, 2016

Age	Number of children						Total	
	1		2		3		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
	Urban							
15	3 028	94,4	178	5,6	0	0,0	3 206	100,0
16	9 486	94,2	526	5,2	53	0,5	10 065	100,0
17	20 125	92,8	1 361	6,3	189	0,9	21 675	100,0
Total	32 639	93,4	2 064	5,9	242	0,7	34 945	100,0
	Rural							
15	3 751	96,5	135	3,5	0	0,0	3 886	100,0
16	13 063	96,9	311	2,3	100	0,7	13 474	100,0
17	26 120	94,8	1 223	4,4	213	0,8	27 556	100,0
Total	42 934	95,6	1 669	3,7	313	0,7	44 916	100,0

Table 3.3.5: Percentage of children ever born by mothers' age and population group, 2016

Age (Years)	1		2		3		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African								
15	6 150	95,4	298	4,6	0	0	6 448	100,0
16	20 112	95,9	701	3,3	153	0,7	20 966	100,0
17	42 554	94,2	2 221	4,9	397	0,9	45 172	100,0
Total	68 817	94,8	3 221	4,4	551	0,8	72 589	100,0
Coloured								
15	606	97,7	14	2,3	0	0,0	620	100,0
16	2 092	96,4	79	3,6	0	0,0	2 171	100,0
17	3 082	91,8	271	8,1	5	0,1	3 358	100,0
Total	5 781	94,0	364	5,9	5	0,1	6 150	100,0
Indian/Asian								
15	23	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	23	100,0
16	105	77,2	31	22,8	0	0,0	136	100,0
17	130	76,0	41	24,0	0	0,0	171	100,0
Total	257	78,1	72	21,9	0	0,0	329	100,0
White								
15	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
16	239	90,2	26	9,8	0	0,0	265	100,0
17	478	90,4	51	9,6	0	0,0	529	100,0
Total	718	90,4	76	9,6	0	0,0	794	100,0

3.4 Disability

Table 3.4.1: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by their disability status, CS 2016

Province	Male			Female		
	Not disabled	Disabled	Total	Not disabled	Disabled	Total
	N ('000)					
Western Cape	558	11	569	560	9	569
Eastern Cape	876	28	904	870	24	894
Northern Cape	119	5	124	115	4	119
Free State	273	15	288	278	14	292
KwaZulu-Natal	1 275	47	1 323	1 270	42	1 311
North West	371	15	387	370	13	383
Gauteng	1 051	28	1 080	1 053	29	1 082
Mpumalanga	453	16	469	454	15	469
Limpopo	669	22	690	659	18	677
RSA ('000)	5 646	188	5 834	5 628	168	5 796
Per cent						
Western Cape	98,0	2,0	100,0	98,4	1,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	96,9	3,1	100,0	97,3	2,7	100,0
Northern Cape	95,8	4,2	100,0	96,5	3,5	100,0
Free State	94,8	5,2	100,0	95,4	4,6	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	96,4	3,6	100,0	96,8	3,2	100,0
North West	96,0	4,0	100,0	96,5	3,5	100,0
Gauteng	97,4	2,6	100,0	97,3	2,7	100,0
Mpumalanga	96,6	3,4	100,0	96,7	3,3	100,0
Limpopo	96,8	3,2	100,0	97,3	2,7	100,0
RSA	96,8	3,2	100,0	97,1	2,9	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.2: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) by single age and disability status , CS 2016

Age	Not disabled	Disabled	Total
	N ('000)		
7	1 096	44	1 140
8	1 074	41	1 115
9	1 074	39	1 113
10	1 104	36	1 140
11	1 060	33	1 093
12	977	30	1 006
13	953	29	982
14	940	26	965
15	1 005	27	1 032
16	1 015	26	1 041
17	976	25	1 001
Total	11 274	356	11 630
	Per cent		
7	96,1	3,9	100,0
8	96,3	3,7	100,0
9	96,5	3,5	100,0
10	96,8	3,2	100,0
11	97,0	3,0	100,0
12	97,1	2,9	100,0
13	97,1	2,9	100,0
14	97,3	2,7	100,0
15	97,3	2,7	100,0
16	97,5	2,5	100,0
17	97,5	2,5	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.3: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) with disabilities by population group and sex, CS 2016

Population group	Male	Females	Total
	N ('000)		
African/Black	169	152	321
Coloured	11	10	21
Indian/Asian	2	2	5
White	6	4	10
Total	188	168	356
Per cent			
African/Black	52,6	47,4	100,0
Coloured	54,1	46,0	100,0
Indian/Asian	50,4	49,6	100,0
White	58,9	41,1	100,0
Total	52,9	47,1	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.4: Distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) with disabilities by province and geography type, CS 2016

Province	2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total
	N ('000)		
Western Cape	20	1	20
Eastern Cape	18	34	52
Northern Cape	6	3	9
Free State	24	4	29
KwaZulu-Natal	28	61	89
North West	12	17	29
Gauteng	56	1	57
Mpumalanga	12	20	31
Limpopo	4	36	40
RSA ('000)	179	177	356
	Per cent		
Western Cape	96,5	3,5	100,0
Eastern Cape	34,6	65,4	100,0
Northern Cape	64,7	35,3	100,0
Free State	85,6	14,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	31,1	68,9	100,0
North West	41,7	58,3	100,0
Gauteng	97,4	2,6	100,0
Mpumalanga	37,6	62,5	100,0
Limpopo	10,7	89,3	100,0
RSA	50,4	49,6	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.5: Distribution of children (7-17yrs) with disabilities by province and school attendance, CS 2016

Province	School attendance		
	No	Yes	Total
	N ('000)		
Western Cape	3	17	20
Eastern Cape	10	42	52
Northern Cape	1	8	9
Free State	2	27	29
KwaZulu-Natal	14	75	89
North West	3	26	29
Gauteng	6	51	57
Mpumalanga	4	27	31
Limpopo	4	36	40
RSA ('000)	48	308	356
Per cent			
Western Cape	6,8	5,5	
Eastern Cape	21,1	13,5	
Northern Cape	2,3	2,7	
Free State	4,3	8,6	
KwaZulu-Natal	29,1	24,3	
North West	6,0	8,4	
Gauteng	12,2	16,6	
Mpumalanga	9,2	8,8	
Limpopo	9,0	11,6	
RSA	13,6	86,4	

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.6: Distribution of children (7-17yrs) with disabilities by sex and school attendance, CS 2016

Sex	School attendance		
	No	Yes	Total
	N ('000)		
Male	28	161	188
Females	21	147	168
Both	48	308	356
Per cent			
Male	14,7	85,3	100,0
Females	12,3	87,7	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 3.4.7: Distribution of children (7-17yrs) with disabilities by highest level of education and geotype, CS 2016

Source: Community Survey 2016

Highest level of education	Urban	Rural	Total
	N ('000)		
No schooling	6	5	11
Some primary	111	118	229
Completed primary	10	9	18
Some secondary	34	32	66
Grade 12	1	0	1
Tertiary	0	0	0
Total	161	164	325
Per cent			
No schooling	3,6	3,1	
Some primary	68,8	71,8	
Completed primary	6,0	5,3	
Some secondary	21,2	19,6	
Grade 12	0,4	0,3	
Tertiary	0,0	0,0	
Total	100,0	100,0	

Table 3.4.8: Distribution of children (7-17yrs) with disabilities by highest level of education and sex, CS 2016

Source: Community Survey 2016

Highest level of education	Male	Females	Total
	N ('000)		
No schooling	6	4	11
Some primary	124	105	229
Completed primary	9	9	18
Some secondary	29	37	66
Grade 12	0	1	1
Tertiary	0	0	0
Total	169	156	325
Per cent			
No schooling	3,8	2,8	
Some primary	73,1	67,4	
Completed primary	5,5	5,8	
Some secondary	17,4	23,6	
Grade 12	0,2	0,4	
Tertiary	0,0	0,0	
Total	100,0	100,0	

Table 3.4.9: Distribution of children (7-17yrs) with disabilities by province and highest level of education, CS 2016

Province	No schooling	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Grade 12	Tertiary	Total
	N ('000)						
Western Cape	823	11 169	1 019	3 531	72	0	16 613
Eastern Cape	2 153	33 223	2 510	8 968	62	0	46 915
Northern Cape	469	6 277	466	1 471	16	0	8 698
Free State	759	19 328	1 656	5 278	75	29	27 125
KwaZulu-Natal	1 970	55 579	4 493	18 989	480	14	81 526
North West	1 180	19 416	1 750	4 337	76	0	26 759
Gauteng	1 615	35 470	3 048	11 221	167	20	51 541
Mpumalanga	876	20 716	1 642	5 661	46	0	28 942
Limpopo	987	27 535	1 782	6 742	64	0	37 110
RSA ('000)	10 833	228 714	18 366	66 197	1 057	62	325 229
	Per cent						
Western Cape	5,0	67,2	6,1	21,3	0,4	0,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	4,6	70,8	5,4	19,1	0,1	0,0	100,0
Northern Cape	5,4	72,2	5,4	16,9	0,2	0,0	100,0
Free State	2,8	71,3	6,1	19,5	0,3	0,1	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	2,4	68,2	5,5	23,3	0,6	0,0	100,0
North West	4,4	72,6	6,5	16,2	0,3	0,0	100,0
Gauteng	3,1	68,8	5,9	21,8	0,3	0,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	3,0	71,6	5,7	19,6	0,2	0,0	100,0
Limpopo	2,7	74,2	4,8	18,2	0,2	0,0	100,0
RSA	3,3	70,3	5,6	20,4	0,3	0,0	100,0

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 4.1.1: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) attending an educational institution by province and sex, 2002 and 2016

Province	Males				Females				Percentage point diff 2002 and 2016		Percentage point diff Males and Females	
	2002		2016		2002		2016		Males	Females	2002	2016
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	% points	% points	% points	% points
Western Cape	461	94,6	579	96,3	477	95,1	550	96,3	1,7	1,2	0,5	0
Eastern Cape	838	93	791	96,4	842	95,3	812	97,3	3,4	2	2,3	0,9
Northern Cape	116	92,6	116	95	108	90	117	95,6	2,4	5,6	-2,6	0,6
Free State	293	96,3	260	96,3	296	96	270	97,3	0	1,3	-0,3	1
KwaZulu-Natal	1 168	93,3	1 230	97,5	1 114	92,3	1 248	97,6	4,2	5,3	-1	0,1
North West	327	93,4	372	96,1	319	93,6	355	95,2	2,7	1,6	0,2	-0,9
Gauteng	848	97,5	1 078	97,3	885	97,1	1 063	98	-0,2	0,9	-0,4	0,7
Mpumalanga	463	97,5	458	98,7	450	95,2	440	96,9	1,2	1,7	-2,3	-1,8
Limpopo	709	97	650	98,9	697	96,1	654	99	1,9	2,9	-0,9	0,1
Total	5 222	95,1	5 534	97,2	5 187	94,8	5 508	97,4	2,1	2,6	-0,3	0,2

Source: General Household Survey 2016

4. EDUCATION

4.1 School attendance

Table 4.1.2: Percentage of children (aged 7 and 17) who are attending the school nearest to their house by sex

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2009	79,1	86,0	89,4	84,2	88,9	88,4	78,6	92,9	88,1	85,9
2016	74,7	89,1	86,7	78,8	89,0	84,3	79,1	87,2	88,5	84,8

Source: General Household Survey 2016

4.2 Highest level of education

Source: General Household Survey 2016

Table 4.2.1: Percentage of children aged 12 - 17 who have completed Grade 7 as their highest level of education per population group and province, 2002 and 2016

Population Group	Province									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002										
Black African	55,5	36,4	45,6	46,5	50,6	48,9	62,8	48,1	54,7	49,9
Coloured	67,7	52,1	53,8	36,3	60,2	58,2	74,4	68,8	0,0	64,3
Indian/White	71,3	74,6	62,7	79,3	77,7	80,0	73,5	80,3	59,6	73,9
2016										
Black African	63,2	59,2	57,8	61,6	65,8	61,0	72,2	65,2	73,1	66,0
Coloured	71,1	61,3	59,4	65,7	84,8	78,8	82,4	63,2	93,0	70,1
Indian/White	67,7	83,4	66,7	72,5	88,2	71,5	80,5	57,1	68,6	75,7

Figure 4.2.2: The percentage of children aged 12 to 17 who have attained Grade 7 or higher, per province 2002 and 2016

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	65,0	38,3	51,5	50,1	54,3	50,8	65,9	49,8	54,8	53,7
2016	68,1	59,7	58,5	62,6	66,9	61,4	74,0	64,9	73,2	67,1
Difference	3,1	21,5	7,1	12,5	12,7	10,6	8,1	15,0	18,4	13,4

Source: General Household Survey 2016

5. ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

5.1 Social grants

Table 5.1.1: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant, 2009

Social grant beneficiaries	2009				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Yes	2 565	45,3	2 464	44,3	5 029
No	3 098	54,7	3 097	55,7	6 195
Total	5 663	100,0	5 561	100,0	11 224

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.1.1: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant, 2016

Social grant beneficiaries	2016				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Yes	3 691	49,4	3 781	50,6	7 472
No	2 017	51,7	1 887	48,3	3 904
Total	5 708	50,2	5 668	49,8	11 376

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.2: Percentage distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant by province, 2009

Province	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	318	6,3
Eastern Cape	905	18,0
Northern Cape	136	2,7
Free State	265	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	1 259	25,0
North West	365	7,3
Gauteng	601	11,9
Mpumalanga	482	9,6
Limpopo	699	13,9
Total	5 029	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.1.2: Percentage distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant by province, 2016

Province	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	567	7,6
Eastern Cape	1 307	17,5
Northern Cape	182	2,4
Free State	377	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	1 911	25,6
North West	522	7,0
Gauteng	930	12,4
Mpumalanga	667	8,9
Limpopo	1 010	13,5
Total	7 472	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.3: Percentage distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant by type of grant and sex, 2009

Type of social grant	2009				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Care dependency	49	1,9	31	1,2	80
Child support	2 333	91,0	2 243	91,0	4 576
Foster care	167	6,5	176	7,1	343
Other (Grant in aid & Social relief)	15	0,6	15	0,6	30
Total	2 565	100,0	2 464	100,0	5 029

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.1.3: Percentage distribution of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grant by type of grant and sex, 2016

Type of social grant	2016				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Child Support	3 500	94,8	3 615	95,6	7 114
Care Dependency	49	1,3	41	1,1	91
Foster Care	142	3,8	125	3,3	267
Other (Grant in aid & Social relief)	0	0,0	1	0,0	1
Total	3 691	100,0	3 781	100,0	7 472

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.4: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by province, 2016

Province	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	55	3,0
Eastern Cape	328	18,1
Northern Cape	47	2,6
Free State	127	7,0
KwaZulu-Natal	413	22,8
North West	147	8,1
Gauteng	203	11,2
Mpumalanga	172	9,5
Limpopo	322	17,8
Total	1 814	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.5: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by sex, 2016

Children receiving social grants and living in households with no employed adult	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Male	530	29,2
Female	1 284	70,8
Total	1 814	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.6: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by income quintile, 2016

Children receiving social grants and living in households with no employed adult	2016	
	N ('000)	%
< R2000	653	36,0
R2001 - R4000	428	23,6
R4001 - R6000	432	23,8
R6001 - R15000	254	14,0
R15000 +	48	2,6
Total	1 814	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.1.7: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who are beneficiaries of social grants and living in households with no employed adult by sex, 2016

Children receiving social grants and living in households with no employed adult	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Male	530	29,2
Female	1 284	70,8
Total	1 814	100

Source: GHS 2016

5.2 Employed household member

Table 5.2.1: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) who live in households with employed household members by province, 2016

Province	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	635	13,7
Eastern Cape	425	9,2
Northern Cape	98	2,1
Free State	257	5,5
KwaZulu-Natal	741	16,0
North West	305	6,6
Gauteng	1 412	30,5
Mpumalanga	365	7,9
Limpopo	397	8,6
Total	4 635	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.3.1: Percentage of children (7-17 years) living below the poverty line by sex, province, population group, geographical type and income quintile

Disaggregation	Percentage and numbers of children aged 7- 17 years living below the poverty lines											
	2006						2015					
	Food		LBPL		UBPL		Food		LBPL		UBPL	
	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%	Level	%
Sex												
Male	2 105 070	36,5	3 563 171	61,8	4 429 712	76,8	1 815 248	31,5	2 824 952	49,1	3 750 547	65,1
Female	2 013 673	37,9	3 378 220	63,6	4 150 598	78,1	1 887 798	33,1	2 921 290	51,3	3 801 584	66,7
Province												
Western Cape	140 900	15,5	324 994	35,8	535 043	59	150 193	13,4	299 746	26,8	498 855	44,6
Eastern Cape	856 957	46,1	1 373 455	73,9	1 580 183	85,1	837 286	48,7	1 179 722	68,6	1 384 992	80,5
Northern Cape	106 707	41,7	177 773	69,4	218 503	85,3	72 401	30,9	119 874	51,2	160 184	68,5
Free State	183 419	27,9	375 719	57,2	484 848	73,8	142 570	26,6	248 874	46,4	362 770	67,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 223 025	48,5	1 865 770	74	2 163 592	85,8	1 060 886	41,1	1 599 622	61,9	1 999 837	77,4
North West	265 799	35,3	460 885	61,1	565 271	75	236 444	32,1	397 948	54	515 577	70
Gauteng	218 309	13	610 220	36,4	941 299	56,1	280 838	12,5	559 795	24,9	939 328	41,7
Mpumalanga	365 413	42,5	589 513	68,6	711 185	82,7	310 146	32,6	483 683	50,9	640 805	67,4
Limpopo	762 754	47,8	1 168 035	73,2	1 385 768	86,9	612 281	46,3	856 979	64,8	1 049 783	79,4
Population Group												
African/Black	3 954 739	42,4	6 560 930	70,4	7 937 396	85,2	3 558 720	36,7	5 477 342	56,6	7 091 136	73,2
Coloured	164 506	17,9	369 041	40,2	579 376	63,1	141 073	15	260 083	27,6	437 489	46,4
Indian/Asian	3 605	1,8	12 961	6,4	58 910	29,2	1 465	0,7	5 758	2,6	16 855	7,7
White			2 724	0,4	9 301	1,4	1 787	0,3	3 059	0,5	6 651	1,1
Settlement type												
Urban	1 090 412	20	2 390 765	43,8	3 411 830	62,6	1 111 294	17,4	2 086 611	32,6	3 164 599	49,5
Rural	3 032 869	53,9	4 555 599	80,9	5 173 862	91,9	2 591 752	51,2	3 659 631	72,4	4 387 532	86,8
Income per capita quintile												
Income per capita quintile 1	2 970 484	68,6	4 028 275	93	4 272 737	98,7	2 539 733	61,9	3 443 423	83,9	3 894 636	94,9
Income per capita quintile 2	978 270	32,9	2 205 730	74,2	2 771 803	93,3	929 717	30,9	1 715 150	57,1	2 467 847	82,1
Income per capita quintile 3	166 495	9,5	644 198	36,7	1 281 650	73	212 889	11,4	518 646	27,8	977 508	52,3
Income per capita quintile 4	8 032	0,7	66 252	5,5	256 035	21,4	19 323	1,4	63 240	4,6	183 476	13,3
Income per capita quintile 5			1 909	0,2	3 467	0,4	1 384	0,1	5 784	0,5	28 664	2,6

Total	4 123 281	37,2	6 946 365	62,7	8 585 692	77,5	3 703 046	32,3	5 746 243	50,2	7 552 131	65,9
--------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------	------------------	-------------

Source: IES

5.3 Poverty

Table 5.3.2: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by sex 2009

Children experiencing moderate to severe hunger	2009				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Yes	544	18,7	504	17,9	1 048
No	2 362	81,3	2 303	82,1	4 665
Total	2 906	100,0	2 807	100,0	5 713

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.3.2: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by sex 2016

Children experiencing moderate to severe hunger	2016				
	Male		Female		Total
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)
Yes	404	11,8	417	12,4	822
No	3 025	88,2	2 936	87,6	5 961
Total	3 429	100,0	3 353	100,0	6 782

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.3.3: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by province, 2009

Province	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	73	6,9
Eastern Cape	146	13,9
Northern Cape	24	2,3
Free State	124	11,8
KwaZulu-Natal	249	23,8
North West	87	8,3
Gauteng	166	15,8
Mpumalanga	111	10,6
Limpopo	69	6,6
Total	1 048	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.3.3: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by province, 2016

Province	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	99	12,0
Eastern Cape	67	8,2
Northern Cape	29	3,5
Free State	52	6,3
KwaZulu-Natal	237	28,9
North West	66	8,1
Gauteng	173	21,0
Mpumalanga	67	8,2

Limpopo	31	3,8
Total	822	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 5.3.4: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by geo-type, 2009

Children experiencing moderate to severe hunger	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Urban	552	52,7
Rural	496	47,3
Total	1 048	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 5.3.4: Percentage household with children (7 and 17 of age) reporting moderate to severe food insecurity by geo-type

Children experiencing moderate to severe hunger	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Urban	443	53,9
Rural	379	46,1
Total	822	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

5.4 Child labour

Table 5.4.1: Child labour (children aged 7-17yrs) in South Africa by sex, 2010 and 2015

Sex	2010			
	Yes	No	Total	Percent
	N ('000)			
Both Sexes	779	10 279	11 058	7,0
Female	409	5 110	5 519	7,4
Male	370	5 169	5 539	6,7
	2015			
Both Sexes	577	10 608	11 185	5,2
Female	281	5 310	5 592	5,0
Male	296	5 298	5 594	5,3

Source: SAYP 2010 and 2015

Table 5.4.2: Child labour (children aged 7-17yrs) in South Africa by race, 2010 and 2015

Race	2010			
	Yes	No	Total	Percent
	N ('000)			
All population groups	779	10 279	11 058	7,0
Black/African	737	8 507	9 244	8,0
Coloured	25	948	973	2,6
Indian/Asian	9	203	211	4,0
White	8	621	629	1,3
	2015			
All population groups	577	10 608	11 185	5,2
Black/African	550	8 833	9 383	5,9

Table 5.4.3: Child labour (children aged 7-17yrs) in South Africa by province, 2010 and 2015

Province	2010				2015			
	Yes	No	Total	Percent	Yes	No	Total	Percent
	N ('000)				N ('000)			
South Africa	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2
Western Cape	27	1 019	1 046	2,6	17	1 128	1 145	1,5
Eastern Cape	258	1 441	1 699	15,2	80	1 601	1 681	4,8
Northern Cape	6	225	232	2,6	3	252	255	1,2
Free State	17	563	580	3,0	7	503	510	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	333	2 246	2 578	12,9	257	2 307	2 563	10,0
North West	23	778	801	2,9	12	791	803	1,5
Gauteng	31	1 733	1 763	1,7	27	1 792	1 820	1,5
Mpumalanga	46	971	1 017	4,5	74	933	1 008	7,4
Limpopo	38	1 303	1 341	2,8	100	1 301	1 401	7,1

Source: SAYP 2010 and 2015

Coloured	16	964	980	1,6
Indian/Asian	1	208	209	0,4
White	10	604	613	1,6

Source: SAYP 2015 and 2010

Table 5.4.4: Child labour (children aged 7-17yrs) in South Africa by age, 2010 and 2015

Age group	2010			
	Yes	No	Total	Percent
	N ('000)			
7-9yrs	127	2 745	2 871	4,4
10-15yr	458	5 753	6 211	7,4
16-17yr	194	1 782	1 976	9,8
7-17yrs	779	10 279	11 058	7,0
2015				
7-9yrs	83	2 971	3 054	2,7
10-15yr	316	5 794	6 110	5,2
16-17yr	178	1 843	2 021	8,8
7-17yrs	577	10 608	11 185	5,2

Source: SAYP 2010 and 2015

Table 5.4.5: Child labour (children aged 7-17yrs) in South Africa by geo-type, 2010 and 2015

Geographical type	2010			
	Yes	No	Total	Percent
	N ('000)			
Urban	193	5 645	5 838	3,3
Non-urban	586	4 634	5 220	11,2
Both	779	10 279	11 058	7,0
2015				
Urban	117	5 900	6 017	2,0
Non-urban	460	4 708	5 168	8,9
Both	577	10 608	11 185	5,2

Source: SAYP 2010 and 2015

6. HEALTHCARE

6.1 Access to health facilities

Table 6.1.1: Percentage distribution of type of healthcare facility visited by children (7-17 years) by gender, 2009

Type of facility	2009					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Public Hospital	608	10,8	545	9,9	1 153	10,3
Public Clinic	3 863	68,7	3 845	69,6	7 708	69,2
Public Other	18	0,3	19	0,4	37	0,3
Private Hospital/Clinic/Doctor	1 096	19,5	1 082	19,6	2 177	19,5
Other facilities	35	0,6	28	0,5	63	0,6
Traditional healer	3	0,0	4	0,1	7	0,1
Total	5 622	100,0	5 523	100,0	11 145	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 6.1.1: Percentage distribution of type of healthcare facility visited by children (7-17 years) by gender, 2016

Type of facility	2016					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Public Hospital	406	7,1	383	6,8	790	7,0
Public Clinic	4 086	71,8	4 131	73,0	8 217	72,4
Public Other	33	0,6	37	0,7	70	0,6
Private Hospital/Clinic/Doctor	1 130	19,9	1 058	18,7	2 189	19,3
Other facilities	20	0,4	21	0,4	41	0,4
Traditional healer	18	0,3	28	0,5	46	0,4
Total	5 694	100,0	5 659	100,0	11 353	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 6.1.2: Percentage distribution of type of healthcare facility visited by children (7-17 years) by province, 2009

Province	Public Hospital	Public Clinic	Public Other	Private Hospital/Clinic/Doctor	Other facilities	Traditional healer	Total
	N ('000)						
Western Cape	225	473	2	365	11	0	1 076
Eastern Cape	123	1 324	1	197	4	2	1 650
Northern Cape	26	184	0	40	0	0	251
Free State	37	370	2	159	7	0	574
KwaZulu-Natal	263	1 937	22	292	4	0	2 519
North West	52	545	3	124	3	0	727
Gauteng	203	1 004	3	727	24	2	1 962
Mpumalanga	82	743	0	149	6	2	981
Limpopo	142	1 128	5	125	5	1	1 405
RSA ('000)	1 153	7 708	37	2 177	63	7	11 145
Per cent							
Western Cape	19,5	6,1	4,7	16,8	16,7	0,0	9,7
Eastern Cape	10,7	17,2	1,9	9,0	6,2	23,0	14,8
Northern Cape	2,2	2,4	1,2	1,8	0,5	0,0	2,2
Free State	3,2	4,8	6,0	7,3	10,8	0,0	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal	22,8	25,1	58,8	13,4	6,5	0,0	22,6
North West	4,5	7,1	7,8	5,7	5,4	0,0	6,5
Gauteng	17,6	13,0	7,5	33,4	37,5	31,2	17,6
Mpumalanga	7,1	9,6	0,0	6,8	8,8	28,8	8,8
Limpopo	12,3	14,6	12,1	5,7	7,6	17,0	12,6

Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Source: GHS 2009

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 6.1.2: Percentage distribution of type of healthcare facility visited by children (7-17 years) by province

Province	N ('000)						
	Public Hospital	Public Clinic	Public Other	Private Hospital/Clinic/ Doctor	Other facilities	Traditional healer	Total
Western Cape	195	557	4	401	6	7	1 170
Eastern Cape	128	1 372	3	144	5	2	1 654
Northern Cape	24	182	0	36	3	0	244
Free State	36	370	4	130	8	1	548
KwaZulu-Natal	107	2 101	47	262	0	23	2 540
North West	36	577	1	141	0	3	758
Gauteng	134	1 254	6	791	13	7	2 205
Mpumalanga	39	731	0	141	5	3	919
Limpopo	91	1 074	6	143	1	1	1 316
RSA ('000)	790	8 217	70	2 189	41	46	11 353
Per cent							
Western Cape	24,7	6,8	5,8	18,3	13,8	15,3	10,3
Eastern Cape	16,2	16,7	3,7	6,6	13,1	4,6	14,6
Northern Cape	3,1	2,2	0,0	1,6	6,7	0,0	2,2
Free State	4,5	4,5	5,6	6,0	19,7	1,6	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	13,6	25,6	66,4	12,0	0,0	49,7	22,4
North West	4,5	7,0	1,6	6,4	0,0	6,9	6,7
Gauteng	17,0	15,3	7,9	36,2	31,6	14,5	19,4
Mpumalanga	4,9	8,9	0,0	6,4	13,4	5,9	8,1
Limpopo	11,6	13,1	8,9	6,5	1,7	1,6	11,6

Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Source: GHS 2009

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 6.1.3: Travel time by households with children (7 and 17 of age) to the nearest healthcare facility, 2009

Travel time by households with children to the nearest healthcare facility	2009	
	N ('000)	%
< 15 minutes	3 528	31,8
15 - 29 minutes	4 370	39,4
30 - 89 minutes	2 778	25,0
90 minutes +	423	3,8
Total	11 100	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

***Do not know and unspecified were excluded

Table 6.1.3: Travel time by households with children (7 and 17 of age) to the nearest healthcare facility, 2016

Travel time by households with children to the nearest healthcare facility	2016	
	N ('000)	%
< 15 minutes	4 025	35,6
15 - 29 minutes	5 007	44,3
30 - 89 minutes	2 015	17,8
90 minutes +	253	2,2
Total	11 300	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

*****Do not know and unspecified were excluded**

Table 6.1.4: Travel time by households with children (7 and 17 of age) to the nearest healthcare facility by province, 2009

Province	2009									
	< 15 minutes		15 - 29 minutes		30- 89 minutes		90 minutes +		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	563	16,0	413	9,5	86	3,1	5	1,1	1 067	9,6
Eastern Cape	349	9,9	554	12,7	595	21,4	149	35,3	1 647	14,8
Northern Cape	107	3,0	93	2,1	41	1,5	8	1,8	250	2,2
Free State	215	6,1	228	5,2	118	4,2	12	2,7	573	5,2
KwaZulu-Natal	607	17,2	1 036	23,7	741	26,7	131	30,9	2 515	22,7
North West	254	7,2	270	6,2	177	6,4	20	4,8	721	6,5
Gauteng	872	24,7	724	16,6	334	12,0	20	4,7	1 949	17,6
Mpumalanga	245	6,9	502	11,5	207	7,5	25	5,8	979	8,8
Limpopo	316	9,0	550	12,6	479	17,2	55	12,9	1 399	12,6
Total	3 528	100,0	4 370	100,0	2 778	100,0	423	100,0	11 100	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

***Do not know and unspecified were excluded

Table 6.1.5: Travel time by households with children (7 and 17 of age) to the nearest healthcare facility by province, 2016

Province	2016									
	< 15 minutes		15 - 29 minutes		30- 89 minutes		90 minutes +		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	696	17,3	404	8,1	69	3,4	0	0,0	1 169	10,3
Eastern Cape	488	12,1	738	14,7	362	18,0	67	26,5	1 654	14,6
Northern Cape	104	2,6	95	1,9	41	2,0	3	1,2	243	2,2
Free State	202	5,0	249	5,0	88	4,4	8	3,2	546	4,8
KwaZulu-Natal	595	14,8	1 138	22,7	653	32,4	143	56,5	2 529	22,4
North West	228	5,7	344	6,9	168	8,3	13	5,1	753	6,7
Gauteng	1 156	28,7	862	17,2	159	7,9	2	0,8	2 179	19,3
Mpumalanga	303	7,5	407	8,1	193	9,6	7	2,8	910	8,1
Limpopo	254	6,3	771	15,4	281	13,9	9	3,6	1 315	11,6
RSA	4 025	100,0	5 007	100,0	2 015	100,0	253	100,0	11 300	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Do not know and unspecified were excluded

6.2 Reasons for not using nearest health care facility

Table 6.2.1: Percentage distribution of reason of children (7-17 years) for not using the nearest health care facility by province, 2009

Reason	2009									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
	N ('000)									
Facility not clean	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	10
Long waiting time	16	6	1	5	21	3	30	5	3	88
Opening times not convenient	2	2	0	1	7	4	3	1	0	21
Too expensive	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	8
Drugs needed not available	1	30	1	7	9	8	10	1	6	73
Staff rude	7	3	0	1	6	1	2	3	1	23
Incorrect diagnoses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Not on medical aid scheme list	2	1	0	1	9	4	11	0	4	32
Prefer provincial institute	8	1	1	3	17	1	7	0	8	46
Prefer private institutions	54	28	2	27	48	20	44	13	24	259
Other	12	49	0	6	78	9	19	0	2	174
Per cent										
Facility not clean	32,1	0,0	8,6	0,0	9,5	2,1	3,8	38,1	5,8	100,0
Long waiting time	17,7	7,1	1,0	5,3	23,3	3,0	33,8	5,7	3,1	100,0
Opening times not convenient	11,1	10,6	2,2	3,0	34,0	18,1	14,8	6,2	0,0	100,0
Too expensive	24,7	0,0	0,0	21,1	0,0	0,0	22,4	23,7	8,2	100,0
Drugs needed not available	0,9	41,2	1,1	10,2	11,7	11,5	14,3	1,4	7,8	100,0
Staff rude	30,6	13,1	0,6	3,6	26,1	4,6	7,3	11,2	2,9	100,0
Incorrect diagnoses	0,0	0,0	24,0	0,0	45,5	0,0	30,5	0,0	0,0	100,0
Not on medical aid scheme list	7,7	2,1	0,0	3,0	28,5	12,6	34,2	0,0	11,9	100,0
Prefer provincial institute	17,4	1,5	1,9	6,9	36,3	2,8	15,4	0,0	17,9	100,0
Prefer private intuition	20,8	10,8	0,9	10,3	18,4	7,8	16,9	4,9	9,2	100,0
Other	6,9	27,8	0,0	3,5	44,6	4,9	11,0	0,2	1,2	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 6.2.1: Percentage distribution of reason of children (7-17 years) for not using the nearest health care facility by province, 2016

Reason	2016									
	N ('000)									
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
Facility not clean	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Long waiting time	34	14	12	15	24	10	17	6	8	141
Opening times not convenient	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	6	17
Too expensive	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	14
Drugs needed not available	5	14	4	5	1	4	6	0	5	43
Staff rude	5	3	0	1	2	5	8	3	0	27
Incorrect diagnoses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Not on medical aid scheme list	7	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	14
Prefer provincial institute	4	2	5	4	4	4	7	0	0	30
Prefer private intuition	39	8	7	17	26	43	52	18	17	228
Other	4	11	2	5	19	6	41	6	0	96
	Per cent									
Facility not clean	0,0	0,0	26,5	20,9	18,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,8	100,0
Long waiting time	24,5	9,8	8,4	10,8	17,2	7,3	12,0	4,6	5,4	100,0
Opening times not convenient	5,4	21,9	4,2	7,7	0,0	4,4	9,1	12,0	35,2	100,0
Too expensive	23,7	10,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	46,3	19,4	0,0	100,0
Drugs needed not available	11,5	33,4	8,3	11,4	1,5	8,6	14,7	0,0	10,5	100,0
Staff rude	17,9	10,1	1,5	4,4	6,2	18,1	29,0	12,8	0,0	100,0
Incorrect diagnoses	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0
Not on medical aid scheme list	47,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,8	6,6	30,4	0,0	4,4	100,0
Prefer provincial institute	13,2	6,3	15,8	12,6	13,6	14,4	24,1	0,0	0,0	100,0
Prefer private intuition	17,0	3,5	3,3	7,5	11,5	19,0	23,0	7,8	7,4	100,0
Other	4,1	11,6	2,5	5,4	19,9	6,5	43,3	6,8	0,0	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Not applicable and Unspecified are not included

Table 6.2.2: Percentage distribution of reason of children (7-17 years) not using the nearest health care facility by geo-type, 2009

Reason	2009					
	Geo-type					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Facility not clean	10	2,2	0	0,0	10	1,4
Long waiting time	70	15,0	18	6,8	88	12,0
Opening times not convenient	14	3,0	7	2,5	21	2,8
Too expensive	6	1,3	2	0,9	8	1,1
Drugs that were needed not available	47	10,0	26	9,6	73	9,9
Staff rude/uncaring or turned patient away	18	3,9	5	1,8	23	3,1
Incorrect diagnoses	1	0,3	0	0,0	1	0,2
Not on medical aid scheme list of facilities	23	5,0	8	3,0	32	4,3
Prefer to use a state/provincial health institute	36	7,6	10	3,8	46	6,2
Prefer to use private health intuition	188	40,5	71	26,2	259	35,2
Other	52	11,1	123	45,3	174	23,7
Total	465	100,0	270	100,0	736	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 6.2.2: Percentage distribution of reason of children (7-17 years) for not using the nearest health care facility by geo-type, 2016

Reason	2016					
	Geo-type					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Facility not clean	2	0,5	2	1,3	4	0,7
Long waiting time	91	19,5	50	33,6	141	22,9
Opening times not convenient	9	2,0	8	5,1	17	2,8
Too expensive	11	2,4	3	1,8	14	2,3
Drugs that were needed not available	31	6,7	12	7,9	43	7,0
Staff rude/uncaring or turned patient away	19	4,1	7	5,0	27	4,3
Incorrect diagnoses	0	0,0	1	0,8	1	0,2
Not on medical aid scheme list of facilities	11	2,4	2	1,6	14	2,2
Prefer to use a state/provincial health institute	20	4,2	10	7,0	30	4,9
Prefer to use private health intuition	203	43,6	25	16,7	228	37,1
Other	67	14,4	29	19,2	96	15,6
Total	466	100,0	149	100,0	614	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

6.3 Perceived health status

Table 6.3.1: Percentage of Children perceived to have poor/ fair or good/ excellent health by geo-type

Health in General	2016					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Excellent	2 694	43,0	1 557	32,2	4 251	38,3
Very Good	1 526	24,3	1 020	21,1	2 545	22,9
Good	1 942	31,0	2 135	44,2	4 077	36,7
Fair	83	1,3	86	1,8	169	1,5
Poor	21,57	0,3	32,41	0,7	54	0,5
Total	6 266	100,0	4 829	100,0	11 095	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

***Not sure and Unspecified are not included

6.4 Access to medical aid or health insurance

Table 6.4.1: Percentage of Children with access to medical aid or health insurance, 2009

Access to medical aid or health insurance	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Yes	1 631	14,6
No	9 536	85,4
Total	11 167	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 6.4.1: Percentage of Children with access to medical aid or health insurance, 2016

Access to medical aid or health insurance	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Yes	9 587	85,1
No	1 681	14,9
Total	11 268	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 6.4.2: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) with access to medical aid or health insurance by province, 2009

Province	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	251	15,4
Eastern Cape	143	8,8
Northern Cape	32	2,0
Free State	99	6,1
KwaZulu-Natal	247	15,2
North West	98	6,0
Gauteng	538	33,0
Mpumalanga	104	6,4
Limpopo	119	7,3
Total	1 631	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 6.4.2: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) with access to medical aid or health insurance by province, 2016

Province	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	239	14,2
Eastern Cape	120	7,1
Northern Cape	34	2,0
Free State	89	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	223	13,3
North West	99	5,9
Gauteng	629	37,4
Mpumalanga	123	7,3
Limpopo	124	7,4
Total	1 681	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 6.4.3: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) with access to medical aid or health insurance by geo-type, 2009

Access to medical aid or health insurance	2009	
	N ('000)	%
Urban	1 368	83,9
Rural	263	16,1
Total	1 631	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 6.4.3: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) with access to medical aid or health insurance by geo-type, 2016

Access to medical aid or health insurance	2016	
	N ('000)	%
Urban	1 442	85,8
Rural	239	14,2
Total	1 681	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

6.5 Acute or Chronic illness

Table 6.5.1: Percentage of children (7 and 17 of age) with acute or chronic illness by province, 2016

Province	2016					
	Acute illness		Chronic illness		Total	
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	83	9,0	71	17,9	154	11,7
Eastern Cape	118	12,8	53	13,4	171	13,0
Northern Cape	22	2,4	15	3,8	37	2,8
Free State	49	5,3	22	5,6	71	5,4
KwaZulu-Natal	155	16,8	73	18,4	228	17,3
North West	52	5,6	21	5,3	73	5,5
Gauteng	291	31,6	92	23,2	383	29,1
Mpumalanga	82	8,9	27	6,8	109	8,3
Limpopo	68	7,4	22	5,6	90	6,8
Total	921	100,0	396	100,0	1 317	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

7. BEHAVIOUR

7.1 Bullying at school

Table 7.1.1: Percentage of children (7-17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied in a 3 months before the survey by sex

Bullied in the last 3 months	2016					
	Gender				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Col (%)
Yes	91	47,8	99	52,2	190	15,2
No	536	50,6	523	49,4	1 058	84,8
Total	626	50,2	622	49,8	1 248	100,0
	2013					
Yes	96	48,5	102	51,5	199	12,2
No	731	51,1	699	48,9	1 430	87,8
Total	827	50,8	801	49,2	1 629	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and Unspecified are not included

Table 7.1.2: Percentage of children (7-17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied in the last 3 months before the survey by sex and province

Province	2016						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Col (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Col (%)
Western Cape	26	53,4	23	46,6	49	25,8	24	51,3	23	48,7	47	23,8
Eastern Cape	12	57,1	9	42,9	21	11,0	7	46,9	8	53,1	16	8,0
Northern Cape	5	54,6	4	45,4	9	4,9	5	67,3	3	32,7	8	3,9
Free State	4	43,8	5	56,2	9	5,0	6	46,7	7	53,3	13	6,3
KwaZulu-Natal	4	38,4	6	61,6	9	5,0	15	62,4	9	37,6	24	12,2
North West	7	34,6	13	65,4	20	10,8	7	37,3	12	62,7	19	9,7
Gauteng	28	49,3	29	50,7	57	29,9	23	51,6	21	48,4	44	22,1
Mpumalanga	2	34,6	3	65,4	5	2,5	5	30,6	12	69,4	17	8,8
Limpopo	3	32,5	7	67,5	10	5,2	3	31,7	7	68,3	10	5,2
RSA	91	47,8	99	52,2	190	100,0	96	48,5	102	51,5	199	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 7.1.3: Percentage of children (7-17 years) attending school who reported to have been bullied in a 3 months before the survey by geo-type

Geotype	2016					
	Not bullied		Bullied		RSA	
	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Col (%)
Urban Metro	134	58,3	96	41,7	230	18,4
Urban (non-Metro)	251	82,7	53	17,3	303	24,3
Rural	674	94,2	42	5,8	715	57,3
RSA	1 058	84,8	190	15,2	1 248	100,0
	2013					
Urban Metro	147	39,3	95	39,3	242	14,9
Urban (non-Metro)	288	16,1	55	16,1	343	21,1
Rural	995	4,6	48	4,6	1 043	64,1
RSA	1 430	12,2	199	12,2	1 629	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

7.2 Forms of violence at school

Table 7.2.1: Percentage of children (7-17 years) who experienced any form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse in a 3 months before the survey by sex

Experienced any form of violence, corporal punishment or verbal abuse in the last 3 months	2016					
	Gender				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Row (%)	N ('000)	Col (%)
Yes	626	50,2	622	49,8	1 248	11,6
No	4 770	50,1	4 746	49,9	9 516	88,4
Total	5 396	50,1	5 368	49,9	10 764	100,0
	2013					
Yes	827	50,8	801	49,2	1 629	15,3
No	4 494	50,0	4 502	50,0	8 996	84,7
Total	5 321	50,1	5 304	49,9	10 625	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 7.2.2: Percentage of children (7-17 years) who experienced corporal punishment by a teacher in a 3 months before the survey by province

Province	2016					
	Experienced corporal punishment by teacher				Total	
	Yes		No			
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
Western Cape	23	1,8	47	3,8	69	5,6
Eastern Cape	291	23,3	3	0,3	294	23,6
Northern Cape	25	2,0	7	0,5	32	2,5
Free State	75	6,0	8	0,7	83	6,7
KwaZulu-Natal	370	29,7	24	1,9	394	31,6
North West	84	6,7	10	0,8	94	7,5
Gauteng	43	3,5	54	4,4	98	7,8
Mpumalanga	54	4,3	6	0,5	60	4,8
Limpopo	119	9,5	6	0,5	124	10,0
RSA ('000)	1 083	86,8	165	13,2	1 248	100,0
	2013					
Western Cape	19	1,2	48	3,0	68	4,1
Eastern Cape	385	23,6	6	0,4	390	24,0
Northern Cape	26	1,6	5	0,3	32	1,9
Free State	91	5,6	6	0,4	97	6,0
KwaZulu-Natal	542	33,3	17	1,1	560	34,4
North West	90	5,5	7	0,5	97	6,0
Gauteng	73	4,5	41	2,5	115	7,0
Mpumalanga	98	6,0	11	0,7	109	6,7
Limpopo	151	9,3	11	0,6	161	9,9
RSA ('000)	1 476	90,6	153	9,4	1 629	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

Table 7.2.3: Percentage of children (7-17 years) who experienced corporal punishment by teacher in a 3 months before the survey by geotype

Geotype	2016					
	Corporal punishment				Total	
	Yes		No			
	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%	N ('000)	%
URBAN Metro	139	11,2	90	7,2	230	18,4
URBAN (non-Metro)	266	21,3	38	3,0	303	24,3
RURAL	678	54,3	38	3,0	715	57,3
Total	1 083	86,8	165	13,2	1 248	100,0
	2013					
URBAN Metro	155	9,5	87	5,4	242	14,9
URBAN (non-Metro)	308	18,9	35	2,1	343	21,1
RURAL	1 013	62,2	30	1,9	1 043	64,1
Total	1 476	90,6	153	9,4	1 629	100,0

Source: GHS 2013, 2016

***Do not know and unspecified are not included

8. HOUSEHOLDS BASIC SERVICES

8.1 Dwelling type

Table 8.1.1: Distribution of children by dwelling type and geography type, 2009

Geo-type	2009				
	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Urban	4 980	115	674	44	5 814
Rural	3 340	1 908	165	11	5 424
Total	8 321	2 024	839	54	11 238
	Per cent				
Urban	85,7	2,0	11,6	0,8	100,0
Rural	61,6	35,2	3,0	0,2	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.1.1: Distribution of children by dwelling type and geography type, 2016

Geo-type	2016				
	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Urban	5 667	68	642	55	6 432
Rural	3 678	1 107	155	4	4 944
	Per cent				
Urban	88,1	1,1	10,0	0,9	100,0
Rural	74,4	22,4	3,1	0,1	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 8.1.2: Distribution of children by dwelling type and sex, 2009

Sex	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Male	4 187	1 045	415	24	5 671
Female	4 134	979	424	30	5 567
Both	8 321	2 024	839	54	11 238
	Per cent				
Male	73,8	18,4	7,3	0,4	100,0
Female	74,3	17,6	7,6	0,5	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.1.2: Distribution of children by dwelling type and sex, 2016

Sex	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Male	4 696	577	405	29	5 708
Female	4 648	598	392	30	5 668
	Per cent				
Male	82,3	10,1	7,1	0,5	100,0
Female	82,0	10,6	6,9	0,5	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

Table 8.1.3: Distribution of children by Province and dwelling type, 2009

Province	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Western Cape	916	1	144	25	1 086
Eastern Cape	771	858	49	1	1 679
Northern Cape	218	15	21	0	253
Free State	470	18	84	2	574
KwaZulu-Natal	1 500	932	91	10	2 533
North West	656	6	69	0	731
Gauteng	1 661	0	298	11	1 970
Mpumalanga	848	82	56	2	989
Limpopo	1 281	111	28	2	1 423
RSA	8 321	2 024	839	54	11 238
	Per cent				
Western Cape	84,4	0,1	13,2	2,3	100,0
Eastern Cape	45,9	51,1	2,9	0,1	100,0
Northern Cape	86,0	5,9	8,1	0,0	100,0
Free State	81,8	3,1	14,7	0,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	59,2	36,8	3,6	0,4	100,0
North West	89,7	0,9	9,4	0,0	100,0
Gauteng	84,3	0,0	15,1	0,6	100,0
Mpumalanga	85,8	8,3	5,7	0,3	100,0
Limpopo	90,0	7,8	2,0	0,2	100,0

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.1.3: Distribution of children by Province and dwelling type, 2016

Province	Formal	Traditional	Informal	Other	Total
	N ('000)				
Western Cape	961	1	172	37	1 172
Eastern Cape	1 118	473	64	1	1 656
Northern Cape	206	4	33	1	244
Free State	452	10	85	1	548
KwaZulu-Natal	1 901	583	60	0	2 543
North West	646	7	108	0	760
Gauteng	1 991	4	201	17	2 213
Mpumalanga	818	58	43	0	919
Limpopo	1 251	35	31	1	1 319
	Per cent				
Western Cape	82,0	0,1	14,7	3,2	100,0
Eastern Cape	67,5	28,5	3,9	0,1	100,0
Northern Cape	84,5	1,8	13,5	0,3	100,0
Free State	82,5	1,9	15,4	0,2	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	74,7	22,9	2,4	0,0	100,0
North West	85,0	0,9	14,2	0,0	100,0
Gauteng	90,0	0,2	9,1	0,8	100,0
Mpumalanga	89,0	6,3	4,7	0,0	100,0
Limpopo	94,9	2,7	2,4	0,1	100,0

Source: GHS 2016

8.2 Accommodation

Table 8.2.1: Household living arrangement for households accommodating at least one child aged 7 to 17 years, 2009

Household size	Urban					Rural				
	1 room multiple use	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 or more bedroom	Total	1 room multiple use	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 or more bedroom	Total
1 to 2	5,0	41,1	35,0	19,0	100,0	1,2	38,6	30,0	30,2	100,0
3 to 4	3,5	22,3	32,5	41,7	100,0	1,6	29,4	33,7	35,3	100,0
5	2,7	21,0	33,1	43,3	100,0	2,1	21,4	36,3	40,2	100,0
6+	2,7	16,8	36,1	44,4	100,0	1,8	13,8	27,6	56,9	100,0
Total N ('000)	176	1 181	1 988	2 469	5 814	96	1 041	1 648	2 639	5 424

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.2.1: Household living arrangement for households accommodating at least one child aged 7 to 17 years, 2016

Household size	Urban					Rural				
	1 room multiple use	1 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	1 room multiple use	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 or more bedrooms	Total
1 to 2	22,4	20,6	37,7	19,3	100,0	10,9	23,6	30,9	34,7	100,0
3 to 4	11,0	11,9	37,9	39,2	100,0	7,3	16,6	30,7	45,4	100,0
5	7,8	12,1	35,1	44,9	100,0	4,5	11,0	34,7	49,8	100,0
6+	5,7	9,2	36,9	48,2	100,0	2,2	5,9	24,3	67,6	100,0
Total N ('000)	551	717	2 373	2 790	6 432	201	481	1 367	2 895	4 944

Source: GHS 2016

8.3 Safe drinking water

Table 8.3.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years with access to safe drinking water, 2009

Province	2009		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	93,7	6,3	100,0
Eastern Cape	84,9	15,1	100,0
Northern Cape	88,1	11,9	100,0
Free State	84,6	15,4	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	66,2	33,9	100,0
North West	61,9	38,2	100,0
Gauteng	97,6	2,4	100,0
Mpumalanga	42,6	57,4	100,0
Limpopo	22,5	77,6	100,0
RSA N ('000)	5 145	1 646	6 791

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.3.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years with access to safe drinking water, 2016

Province	2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	95,5	4,5	100,0
Eastern Cape	81,3	18,7	100,0
Northern Cape	84,8	15,2	100,0
Free State	90,2	9,8	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	59,9	40,2	100,0
North West	62,0	38,0	100,0
Gauteng	97,0	3,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	37,7	62,3	100,0
Limpopo	33,0	67,0	100,0
RSA N ('000)	5 588	1 788	7 376

Source: GHS 2016

8.4 Access to electricity

Table 8.4.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years living in dwellings with electricity that is connected to mains electricity suppliers, 2009

Province	2009		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	93,6	6,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	31,7	68,3	100,0
Northern Cape	73,6	26,4	100,0
Free State	83,4	16,6	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	36,6	63,4	100,0
North West	40,0	60,0	100,0
Gauteng	95,7	4,3	100,0
Mpumalanga	34,5	65,5	100,0
Limpopo	10,7	89,3	100,0
RSA N('000)	5 814	5 424	11 238

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.4.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years living in dwellings with electricity that is connected to mains electricity suppliers, 2016

Province	2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	95,6	4,4	100,0
Eastern Cape	40,4	59,6	100,0
Northern Cape	72,0	28,0	100,0
Free State	87,0	13,0	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	37,5	62,6	100,0
North West	48,8	51,2	100,0
Gauteng	96,1	3,9	100,0
Mpumalanga	33,9	66,1	100,0
Limpopo	17,2	82,8	100,0
RSA N ('000)	6 432	4 944	11 376

Source: GHS 2016

8.5 Access to improved sanitation

Table 8.5.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years living in dwelling with flush toilets with or offsite disposal, 2009

Province	2009		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	94,4	5,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	54,7	45,3	100,0
Northern Cape	80,8	19,2	100,0
Free State	94,8	5,2	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	51,8	48,2	100,0
North West	55,9	44,1	100,0
Gauteng	98,9	1,2	100,0
Mpumalanga	62,2	37,8	100,0
Limpopo	25,0	75,0	100,0
RSA N ('000)	5 254	2 033	7 286

Source: GHS 2009

Table 8.5.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 7 to 17 years living in dwelling with flush toilets with or offsite disposal, 2016

Province	2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Western Cape	95,4	4,6	100,0
Eastern Cape	43,9	56,1	100,0
Northern Cape	81,5	18,5	100,0
Free State	91,1	8,9	100,0
KwaZulu-Natal	43,0	57,0	100,0
North West	61,6	38,4	100,0
Gauteng	98,0	2,0	100,0
Mpumalanga	45,4	54,6	100,0
Limpopo	27,9	72,1	100,0
RSA N ('000)	5 951	3 144	9 095

Source: GHS 2016

ISBN: 978-0-621-46068-1