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Table of Contents

List of tables.....	3
List of figures.....	4
Highlights	6
1. Introduction	8
2. Purpose of the survey	9
3. How SAYP was conducted	9
4. Results	10
4.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years	10
4.2.1 Non- attendance of compulsory school going age children aged 7 to 15 years	16
4.3 Involvement in economic activities	19
4.3.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years	19
4.3.2 Industry and occupation.....	25
4.3.3 Hours of work.....	26
4.4 Hazardous conditions of work.....	28
4.5 Injuries at work.....	30
4.6 Household chores	30
4.8 Child labour in South Africa	39
4.10 Conclusion	43
5. Technical notes.....	45
5.1 Response details	45
5.2 Survey requirements and design	45
5.3 Non-response adjustment.....	45
5.4 Final survey weights	46
6. Definitions	46
Appendix	48

List of tables

	Page
Table 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2015 and 2019.....	10
Table 2: Singular ages of children aged 7–17 years, 2010, 2015 and 2019.....	11
Table 3: Presence of parents in the household by population group, 2010, 2015 and- 2019.....	12
Table 4: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and sex, 2010 - 2019.....	20
Table 5: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and age, 2010 - 2019.....	21
Table 6: Activities by parent survival, 2010 - 2019.....	22
Table 7: Activities of children aged 7–17 years by presence of parents in the household, 2010 – 2019	23
Table 8: Activities of children aged 7–17 years whose parents were not members of the household by presence of grandparents in the household, 2010 – 2019.....	24
Table 9: Working conditions among children engaged in economic activities by sex, 2010 - 2019	29
Table 10: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months, 2010 - 2019.....	30
Table 11: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by sex, 2010 - 2019...31	31
Table 12: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by population group, 2010 - 2019.....	31
Table 13: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by age, 2010 - 2019 ..32	32
Table 14: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by province, 2010 - 2019.....	32
Table 15: Involvement of learners aged 7–17 years in chores at school by sex, population group and age, 2015 and 2019.....	37
Table 16: Child labour composite indicators for the year 2010-2019.....	41

List of figures

	Page
Figure 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2015 and 2019.....	10
Figure 2: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by province, 2015 and 2019	11
Figure 3: Children aged 7–17 years by parent survival, 2015 and 2019.....	12
Figure 4: Presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010, 2015 and 2019.....	13
Figure 5: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years not attending school, 2015 and 2019	13
Figure 6: Children aged 7–17 years not attending school by province, 2015 and 2019	14
Figure 7: Parent survival by school non-attendance, 2015 and 2019	15
Figure 8: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance, 2015 and 2019	15
Figure 9: Proportion of children not attending school among children whose parents were not household members by presence of grandparents in the household in 2010, 2015 and 2019	16
Figure 10: Characteristics of children aged 7-15 years not attending school, 2015 and 2019	16
Figure 11: Children aged 7-15 years not attending school by province, 2015 and 2019	17
Figure 12: Parent survival by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2015 and 2019.....	18
Figure 13: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2015 and 2019	18
Figure 14: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in economic activities	19
Figure 15: Children aged 7-17 years who were involved in economic activities by school attendance, 2015 and 2019	20
Figure 16: Children aged 7–17 years involved in economic activities by type of economic activity and sex, 2010 - 2019	25
Figure 17: Working children by industry, 2010 - 2019	26
Figure 18: Working children by occupation, 2010 - 2019	26
Figure 19: Children working in market activities by industry and hours of work per week, 2015 and 2019.....	27
Figure 20: Reasons of children aged 7–17 years for doing economic work, 2015 and 2019	27
Figure 21: Proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by sex and type of economic activity, 2015 and 2019	28
Figure 22: Proportion of children who were involved in economic activities and were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by age group, 2010 - 2019.....	29
Figure 23: Children engaged in at least one household chore by school attendance, 2010 - 2019	33
Figure 24: Children involved in at least one household chore by Province, 2010 - 2019	33
Figure 25: Children involved in at least one household chore by parents survival and sex, 2010 - 2019	34
Figure 26: Children engaged in at least one household chore by presence of parents in the household, 2010 - 2019	35
Figure 27: Children engaged in at least one household chore by presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010 - 2019.....	35
Figure 28: Number of hours per week spent on household chores by age group, 2010-2019	36
Figure 29: Children involved in household chores by type of activity and sex, 2015 and 2019	36
Figure 30: Proportion of learners involved in at least one chore at school by province, 2010-2019.....	38
Figure 31: Children involved in chores at school by type of activity and sex, 2015 and 2019	38
Figure 32: Number of hours per week spent by learners on chores at school by sex, 2015 and 2019	39
Figure 33: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group, 2015 and 2019	41
Figure 34: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area, 2015 and 2019	42

Appendix

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7 – 17 years by school attendance 2010 – 2019.....	48
Table 2: Characteristics of children 7 – 17 years by activities categories 2010 – 2019.....	50
Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7 – 17 years by involvement in economic activities: one week prior to the interview 2010 – 2019.....	59
Table 4: Children who left school by involvement in economic activities and reasons for leaving school: One week prior to the interview 2010 – 2019.....	63
Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: One week prior to interview 2010 – 2019.....	64
Table 6a: Children involved in at least one market activity by Industry 2010 – 2019.....	66
Table 6b: Children involved in at least one market activity by industry and hours worked per week 2010 – 2019.....	67
Table 7: Children involved in at least one market activity by Occupation 2010 – 2019.....	6
Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions an sex 2010 –2019.....	69
Table 9: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months and sex 2010 – 2019.....	75
Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7 – 17 years by involvement in household chores 2010 – 2019.....	77
Table 10b: Characteristics of children 7 – 17 years by involvement in household chores by type and sex 2010 – 2019.....	78
Table 11a: Involvement of learners aged 7 -17 years in chores at school by sex, population group, age and province 2010 – 2019.....	79
Table 11b: Hours worked on chores at school by children aged 7 – 17 yers who are attending school by sex 2010 – 2019.....	80
Table 11c: Involvement of children in chores at school by sex 2010 – 2019.....	81
Table 12a: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group 2010 – 2019.....	82
Table 12b: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area 2010 – 2019.....	83

Highlights

Profile of children aged 7–17 years

- The number of children aged between 7 - 17 years in South Africa has increased from 11,2 million in 2015 to 11,4 million in 2019.
- An equal distribution was observed between males and females, with the number of males being only 14 000 more than that of females in 2019.
- About 84,6% of the children were black Africans in 2019 which was an increase of 0,7 of a percentage point from 2015 (83,9%).
- A higher proportion of children was reported in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng and Eastern Cape while the least was reported in Northern Cape in both years (2015 and 2019).
- Limpopo reported the largest decline of 2,9 percentage points for children aged 7 – 19.

Parental survival

- The majority of children (87,5%) aged 7–17 years had both parents alive, while 1,8% of them had neither of their parents alive in 2019.
- The proportion of children whose parents were not members of the household in 2019 was higher among black African children (20,2%) compared to other population groups.
- It has been observed that in 2019, the number of children whose parents were not household members who lived with at least one grandparent in a household increased by 13,2 percentage points to 66,1% from 52,9% in 2015.

Household and school chores

- The most chores reported in 2019 was cleaning and sweeping, followed by going to shops with girls reporting the largest proportions for both.
- About 31,7% of children were involved in cleaning chores at school in 2019.
- Cleaning, maintaining walls and floors at school were reported as the main chores done by children at school over the period 2010 – 2019, with girls reporting cleaning and maintaining of walls and floors more than boys.
- North West accounted for the largest share of learners who were involved in at least one chore at school over the period 2010 – 2019.
- The majority of children aged 7–17 years mostly spent an hour per week doing chores at school for both years.

School attendance

- About 98,4% of children attended school in 2019 and this number remained unchanged from 2015.
- The proportion of boys (1,9%) not attending school was about 0,6 of a percentage point higher than that of girls (1,3%) in 2019.
- Western Cape (3,3%) followed by Northern Cape (2,7%) and North West (2,5%) were reported as provinces with the highest proportions of children not attending school in 2019.
- In 2019, children who had no parents alive were more likely not to attend school compared to those whose mother or father were the only parent alive.
- Children who stayed with both parents or were staying with their fathers were more likely to attend school in 2019.

Involvement in economic activities

- 2,2 million of the 11,4 million children of aged (7–17 years) in South Africa were engaged in economic activities in 2019.
- Boys and girls aged 15–17 years were more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to other lower age groups.
- Black African children accounted for a higher number of those involved in economic activities both in 2015 and 2019.
- In 2015 and 2019, children who were attending school were less likely to be involved in economic activities than those who were not attending at all.
- A larger proportion of girls (97,8%) than boys (96,6%) were involved in production of goods for own consumption in 2019.
- Over the period 2010 – 2019, Trade industry reported the highest proportion of children who were engaged in market production activities.
- The proportion of children exposed to at least one hazardous working condition decreased from 34,2% in 2015 to 33,5% in 2019.

Child Labour

- There was a decline in the number of children who were involved in child labour from 779 000 in 2010 to 577 000 in 2015 and 571 000 in 2019.
- Children aged 16-17 years were more likely to be engaged in child labour.
- Compared to other population groups, black African children were more likely to be involved in Child labour.
- In both 2015 and 2019, the difference between boys and girls involvement in child labour was minimal.
- Children in KwaZulu-Natal were more likely than those in other provinces to be involved in child labour at 8,8% in 2019 from 10,0% in 2015.
- At 2,5% urban areas had the lowest proportion of children involved in child labour compared to 8,5% of children in non-urban areas in 2019.

1. Introduction

The 2019 Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) is the fourth of its kind conducted at a national level by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Stats SA collects SAYP information as part of the module of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) every four years. The SAYP reports on activities of young people between the ages 7–17 years for the year 2019. For the first time since its inception, the survey covered children aged 5 and 6 years old. The inclusion of children aged 5 and 6 years olds was done in consideration of the country's reporting requirements to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in measuring child labour. The survey includes involvement of children in market production activities, production for own final consumption, household chores as well as activities that children engaged in at school.

The 2019 SAYP report includes analysis on child labour, which is directed by the South African Child Labour Programme of Action and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals target 8. The Child Labour Programme of Action defines child labour as: *Work by children under 18 which is exploitative, hazardous or otherwise inappropriate for their age, detrimental to their schooling, or social, physical, mental, spiritual or moral development.* Additionally, according to the UNICEF (2021)¹. Goal 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. As this relates to children, target 8.7 of this goal aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, as well as to end all forms of child labour by 2025. Children around the world are considered to be engaged in child labour when they are either too young to work or are carrying out activities that could compromise their physical, mental, social and/or educational development. Child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty, reinforcing social inequality and discrimination.

Child labour is a concern as it deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and is work that is harmful to their physical and mental development. It also affects children's health, personal development, interferes with their schooling, and has a negative impact on children's well-being. Not all work affects children's development negatively; activities such as helping around the house and earning pocket money outside school hours can equip children with skills and capabilities that would enable them to be productive in their adult life. In that regard, a child that works is not necessarily regarded as being involved in child labour.

SAYP collects information on working children which is used to identify children who are involved in child labour or hazardous activities, monitor and measure the country's progress towards the elimination of involvement of children in hazardous economic activities. This report will assist in highlighting the effectiveness of the programmes and initiatives such as the Child Labour Action Plan (CLAP), adopted in the year 2003 and indicates areas that need greater focus or interventions.

The SAYP report outline is as follows: introduction of the SAYP; unpacking of its purpose; how the survey was conducted; and a report on the findings. The findings are reported as follows: (1) the report starts with the profile of all the children aged 7–17 years; (2) then identifies children who are involved in economic activities and their characteristics, including reasons for involvement in economic activity; (3) analysis their of exposure to work that is hazardous; (4) injuries reported; (5) chores in the household and at school; and (6) analysis of child labour in South Africa, after which the report concludes. Data is available for those aged 5 and 6 years and can be provided upon request. Analysis is done for children aged 7-17 years to preserve comparability with previous rounds of the survey.

¹ https://data.unicef.org/sdgs/goal-8-decent-work-economic-growth/#pt_chld_5-17_lbr
Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

2. Purpose of the survey

The main aim of the survey was to collect data on educational activities, economic activities, non-economic activities, health and safety issues and household tasks of individuals aged 5–17 years who live in South Africa.

The specific objectives of the SAYP are:

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

3. How SAYP was conducted

The Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP) comprised two stages. The first stage involved identifying households with children aged 5–17 years during the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) data collection that took place in the third quarter of 2019 (Q3: 2019). The second stage involves a follow-up interview with children in those households to establish what kind of activities they were involved in and several other aspects related to the activities they engaged in.

The screening process for the SAYP was performed to ensure that only households with eligible children aged 5 to 17 years old were revisited. The QLFS data is collected in the middle two weeks of the month throughout the quarter, while SAYP data collection was done in the last week of the month - also throughout the quarter. The District Survey Coordinators were responsible for checking all the questionnaires for children eligible for inclusion in the SAYP, and then the Survey Officers had to go back to the household and individuals and administer the SAYP questionnaire to the relevant respondents.

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

4. Results

4.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2015 and 2019

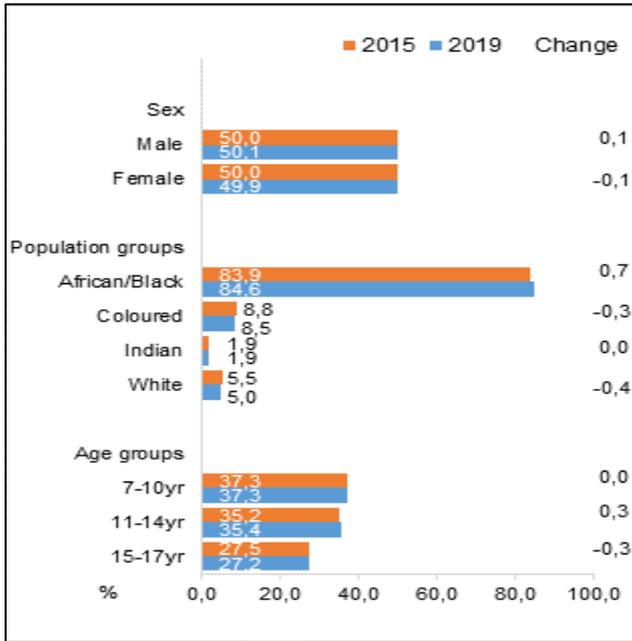


Table 1: Profile of children aged 7–17 years, 2015 and 2019

	2015		2019	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Sex	11 185	100,0	11 388	100,0
Male	5 594	50,0	5 701	50,1
Female	5 592	50,0	5 687	49,9
Population group	11 185	100,0	11 388	100,0
Black Africans	9 383	83,9	9 631	84,6
Coloured	980	8,8	965	8,5
Indian/Asian	209	1,9	218	1,9
White	613	5,5	574	5,0
Age group	11 185	100,0	11 388	100,0
7-10 yrs	4 174	37,3	4 251	37,3
11-14 yrs	3 934	35,2	4 036	35,4
15-17 yrs	3 077	27,5	3 101	27,2

Table 1 and Figure 1 show that there were approximately 11,2 million children aged 7–17 years in 2015, and this increased slightly to 11,4 million in 2019. An equal distribution was observed between males and females, with the number of males being only 14 000 more than that of females in 2019 as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. Looking at the shares of children among the different population groups, the pattern looks similar between the two years with more than 80% being black Africans. The proportion of black Africans increased slightly by 0,7 of a percentage point, while the White and Coloured population groups recorded the decline of 0,4 and 0,3 of a percentage point respectively. Among the different age groups there was a decrease in the proportions of children aged 15–17 years with 0,3 of a percentage point, those aged 11–14 years increased with a similar 0,3 of a percentage point and those aged 7–10 years’ proportion remained unchanged when comparing 2015 and 2019. For the year 2019, the highest proportion was among children aged 7–10 years (37,3%), followed by the 11–14-year-old (35,4%).

Table 2: Singular ages of children aged 7–17 years, 2010, 2015 and 2019

Age	2010		2015		2019		Change 2015-2019	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
7	939	8,5	989	8,8	1 044	9,2	55	0,3
8	947	8,6	1 018	9,1	1 023	9,0	5	-0,1
9	985	8,9	1 047	9,4	1 074	9,4	27	0,1
10	1 012	9,1	1 121	10,0	1 110	9,8	-10	-0,3
11	949	8,6	1 050	9,4	1 029	9,0	-20	-0,3
12	1 013	9,2	978	8,7	1 005	8,8	27	0,1
13	1 038	9,4	930	8,3	1 040	9,1	110	0,8
14	1 136	10,3	976	8,7	961	8,4	-15	-0,3
15	1 063	9,6	1 055	9,4	1 111	9,8	56	0,3
16	1 030	9,3	1 005	9,0	1 014	8,9	8	-0,1
17	946	8,6	1 016	9,1	976	8,6	-40	-0,5
Total	11 058	100,0	11 185	100,0	11 388	100,0	202	0,0

Table 2 shows an increase of 202 000 children between 2015 and 2019. The largest increase was observed among children aged 13 years (110 000) followed by those aged 15 years (56 000) and 7 years (55 000). The number of children decreased among children aged 17 years (40 000), 11 years (20 000), 14 years (15 000) and 10 years (10 000). In 2019, children aged 10 and 15 reported the highest proportion of 9,8% each followed by children aged 9 years (9,4%) and 7 years (9,2%). The proportions of all individual ages in 2019 ranged from 9,0% to 9,8% with the exception of ages 12 (8,8%), 14 (8,4%), 16 (8,9%) and 17 (8,6%).

Figure 2: Distribution of children aged 7–17 years by province, 2015 and 2019

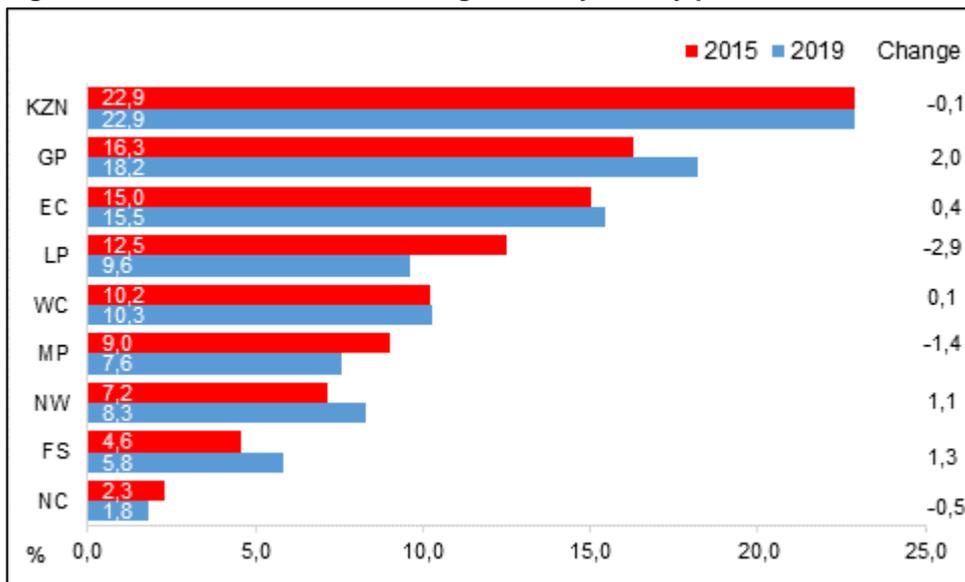


Figure 2 above shows that over the period 2015 - 2019, the highest proportion of children aged 7-17 years was observed in KwaZulu-Natal at 22,9% in both years and the least in Northern Cape at 2,3% in 2015 and 1,8% in 2019. The figure further shows that during the same period, the distribution of children aged 7-17 year in Eastern Cape and Western Cape increased by less than a percentage point (0,4 and 0,1 of a percentage point respectively) as compared to all other provinces, while Limpopo had the highest decrease of 2,9 percentage points.

Figure 3: Children aged 7–17 years by parent survival, 2015 and 2019

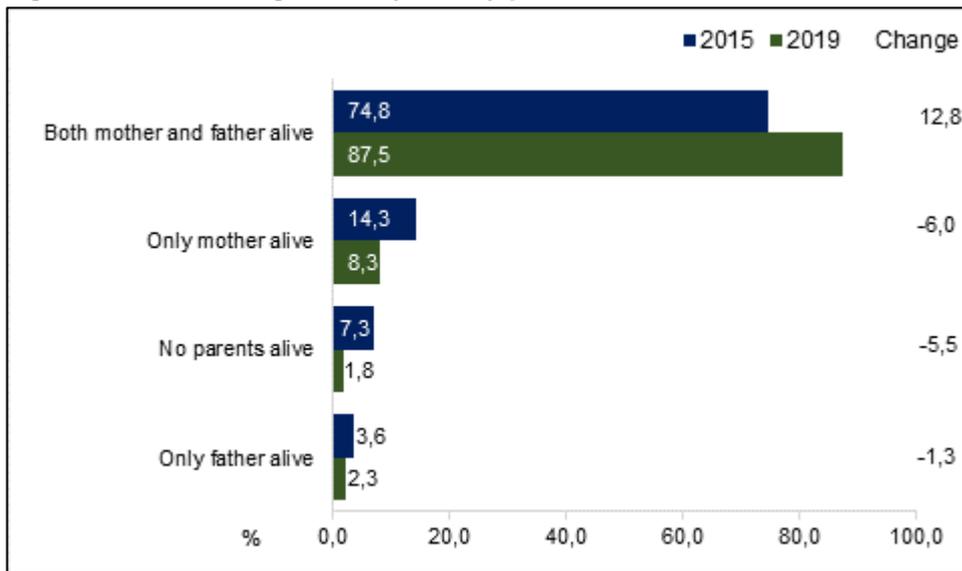


Figure 3 above shows that in both 2015 and 2019 children aged 7-17 years had the highest proportion of both parents still alive which was above 74%, and those with only the father alive had the least proportion which was below 4%. The proportion of children who had both mother and father still alive increased by 12,8 percentage points, while those with no parents alive decreased by 5,5 percentage points and those with only the father alive decreased by 1,3 percentage points.

Table 3: Presence of parents in the household by population group, 2010, 2015 and- 2019

Presence of parents in the household by population group		Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	All population groups
		Proportion				
2010	Only mother hhld member	41,9	29,4	11,0	17,6	38,9
	Only father hhld member	3,5	3,8	1,6	2,4	3,4
	Both parents hhld members	29,4	56,2	83,4	76,8	35,5
	Both parents not hhld members but alive	19,1	8,7	1,5	2,7	16,9
	Parents not alive	6,1	1,9	2,5	0,5	5,3
2015	Only mother hhld member	39,4	28,1	14,4	16,2	36,7
	Only father hhld member	3,3	3,6	3,0	5,4	3,5
	Both parents hhld members	29,0	52,6	74,8	75,6	34,5
	Both parents not hhld members but alive	20,4	9,0	6,2	0,9	18,0
	Parents not alive	7,9	6,7	1,6	1,8	7,3
2019	Only mother hhld member	44,7	28,6	12,7	17,4	41,3
	Only father hhld member	4,3	2,5	2,3	6,0	4,2
	Both parents hhld members	30,8	60,8	80,3	73,1	36,4
	Both parents not hhld members but alive	18,1	7,0	4,7	3,5	16,2
	Parents not alive	2,1	1,1	0,0	0,0	1,8

Note: "hhld" refers to household.

According to Table 3, in 2019 a higher proportion of Black African children (20,2%), followed by Coloured children (8,1%) did not have their parents in the household (i.e. neither parents were members of the household or neither were alive) compared to children belonging to the other population groups. There was a reduction in the share of children who did not have parents in the household both in 2010 and 2015 comparing with 2019 for all population groups except for Whites. For Whites, an increase of 0,8 of a percentage point in the number of children without the Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

presence of both parents in 2019 (3,5%) compared to 2015 (2,7%) was recorded. The largest decline in the share of children without both parents in the household was observed among black African and Coloured children. Indian/Asian population group had 80,3% of children who had both parents in the household, followed by white population group (73,1%) compared to Black Africans (30,8%) in 2019. In 2019 no Indian or white children reported to have both parents not alive.

Figure 4: Presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010, 2015 and 2019

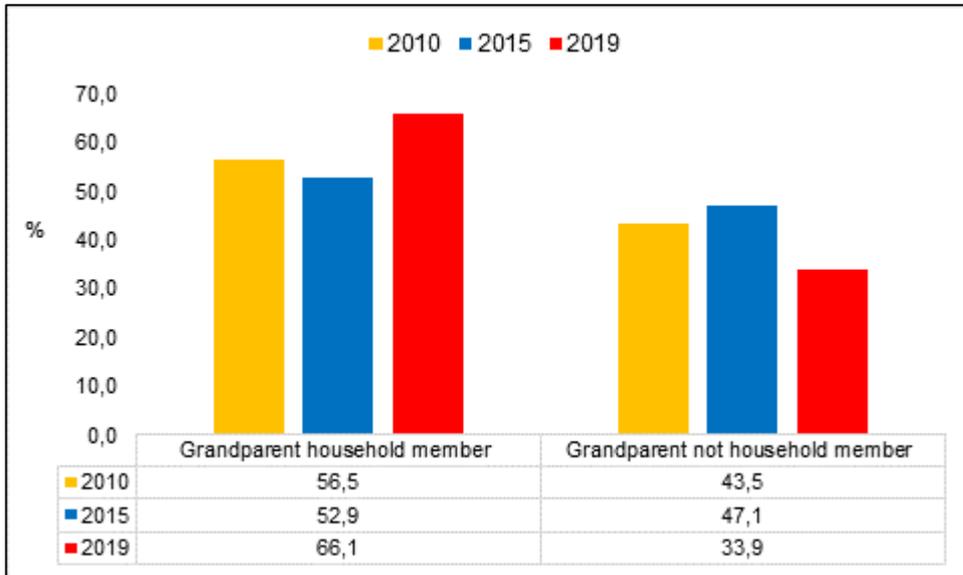
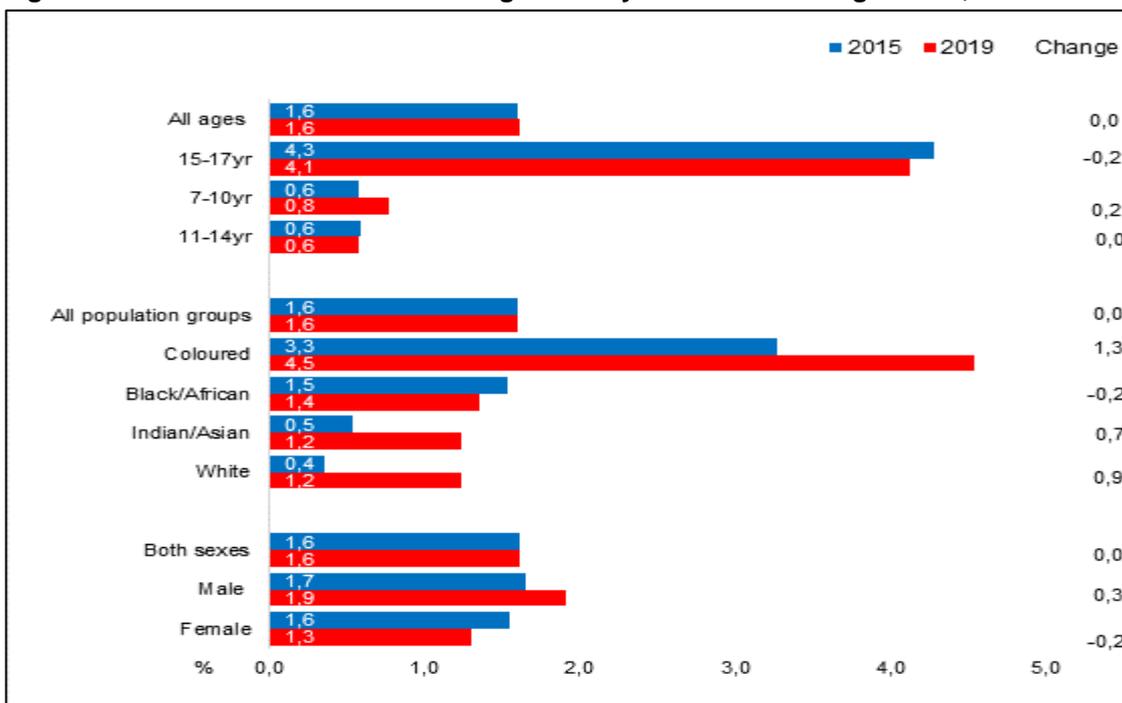


Figure 4 shows an increase in the share of children whose parents were not household members but have at least one grandparent as a household member in 2019 compared to both 2010 and 2015. This share increased by 13,2 percentage points in 2019 compared to 2015.

Figure 5: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years not attending school, 2015 and 2019



According to Figure 5, the overall proportion of children not attending school did not change in 2019 compared to 2015 among the children with different demographic characteristics. The distribution in 2019 is similar to what was observed in 2015. The proportion of those not attending school was highest among those aged 15–17 years old and among the different population groups, Coloureds were more likely to not be attending school. In 2019 males experienced an increase in the proportion of those not attending school increasing by 0,3 of a percentage point while females recorded a decline of 0,2 of a percentage point. The results suggest that non-attendance was higher among children in the older age groups (15-17 years) compared to the younger children (7-14 years) and also it was increasing among boys.

Figure 6: Children aged 7–17 years not attending school by province, 2015 and 2019

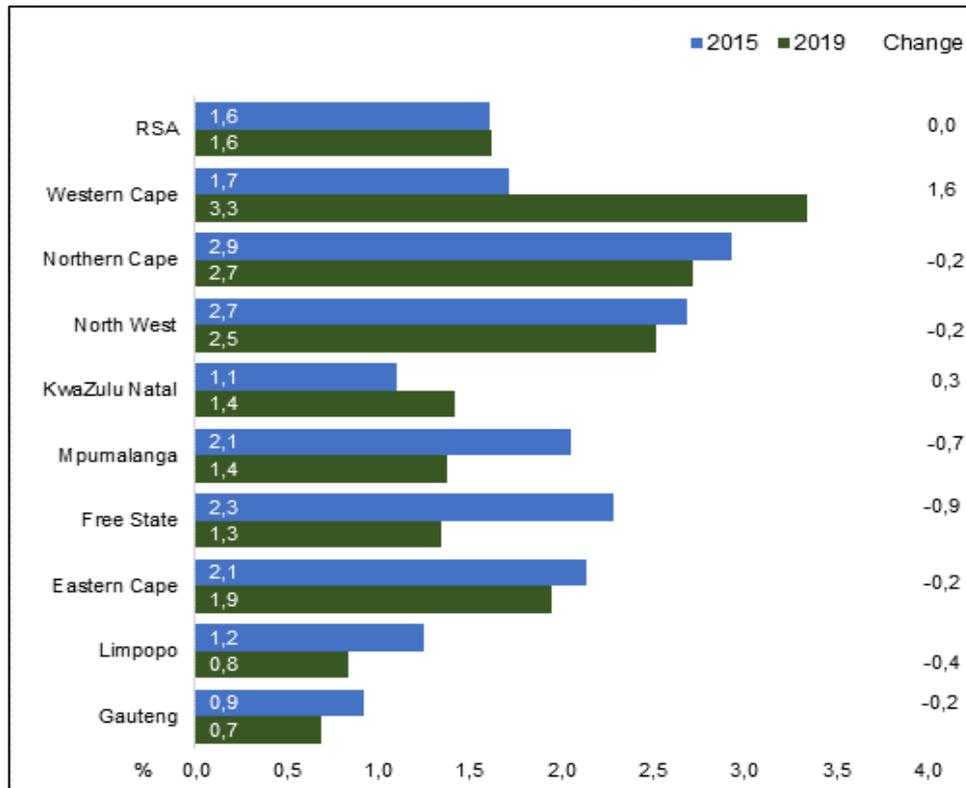
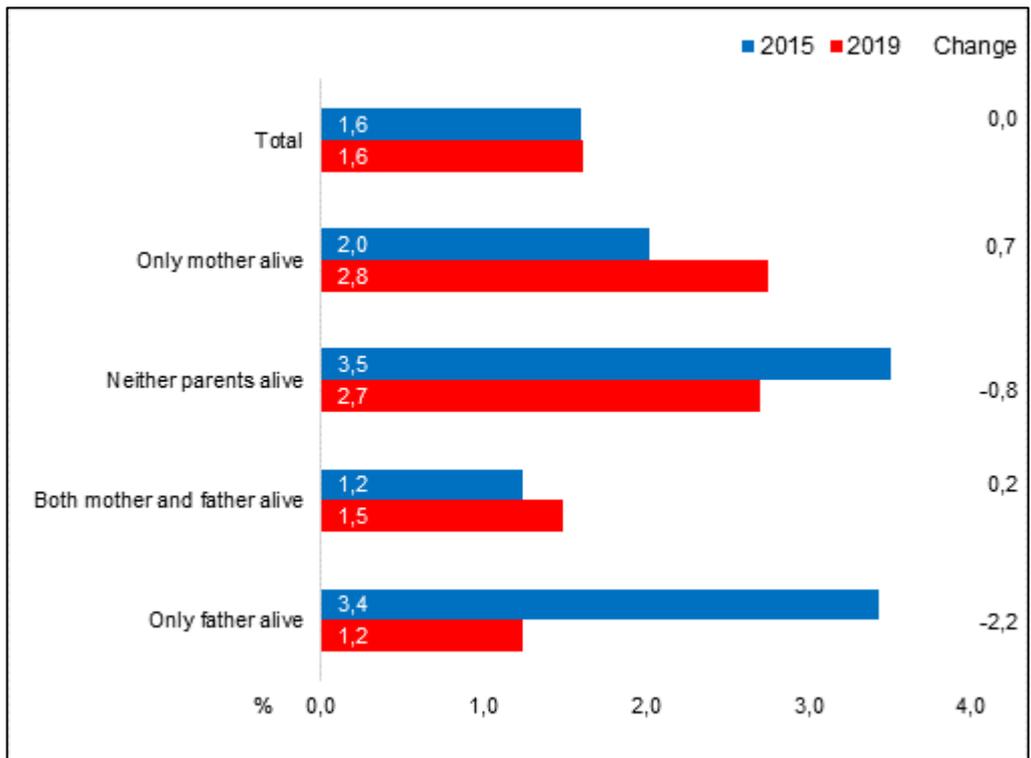


Figure 6 indicates that the overall proportion of children not attending school has remained the same at 1,6% in 2019 compared to 2015. In 2019, the provinces that had the highest share of children not attending school were the Western Cape (3,3%), Northern Cape (2,7%) and the North West (2,5%). Western Cape had the largest proportion of children not attending school in 2019 and also recorded the biggest increase from 2015. KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape are the only two provinces that experienced an increase in the share of children not attending school in 2019 compared to 2015.

Figure 7: Parent survival by school non-attendance, 2015 and 2019



In 2019 there was an increase in the proportion of children who did not attend school among those with only the mother alive (0,7 of a percentage points) compared to 2015. The largest decline in the share of children that did not attend school was among children with only a father alive from 3,4% in 2015 to 1,2% in 2019. Children with only mother alive (2,8%), or both parents not alive (2,7%) were likely not to attend school.

Figure 8: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance, 2015 and 2019

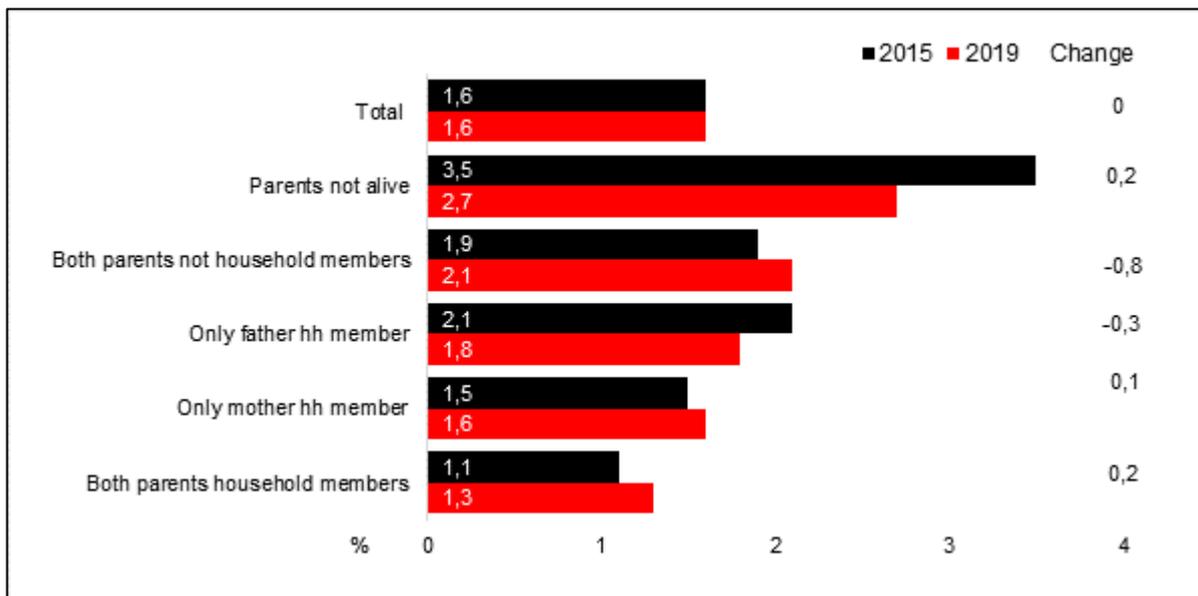


Figure 8 shows that among children with “only father household member”, those who were not attending school their proportion decreased by 0,3 of a percentage point between 2015 and 2019. It was also observed that in 2019 the proportion of children who did not attend school was higher among children with “neither parents alive” (2,7%) and lowest proportion of children not attending school was observed among children with “both parents being household members” (1,3%).

Figure 9: Proportion of children not attending school among children whose parents were not household members by presence of grandparents in the household in 2010, 2015 and 2019

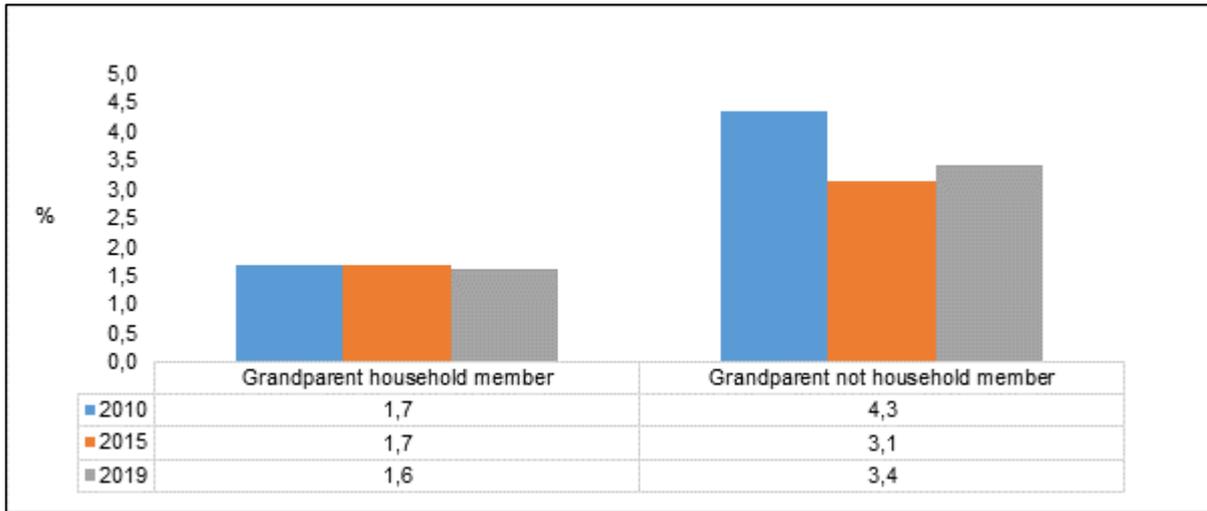
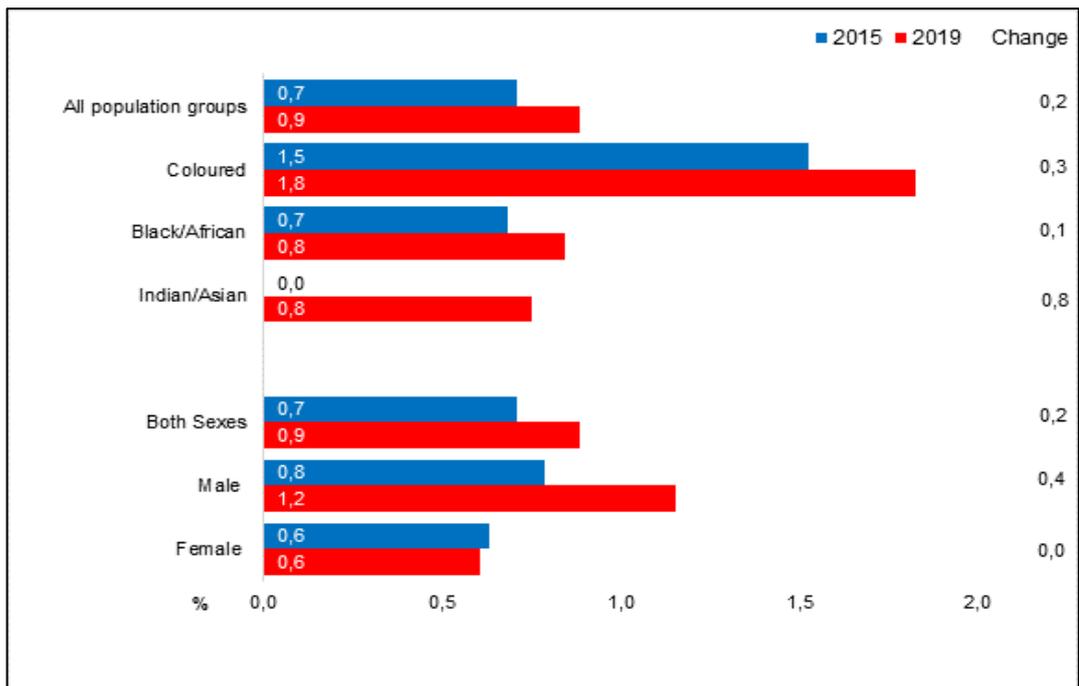


Figure 9 indicates the proportion of children who did not attend school whose parents were not household members by presence of grandparents in 2010, 2015 and 2019. It further shows that the proportion of children whose parents are absent but at least one grandparent is present decreased by 0,1 of a percentage point from 1,7% to 1,6% (2015 to 2019). The proportion of those not attending school whose grandparents were not household member increased by 0,3 of a percentage point from 3,1% to 3,4% over the same period. From 2010 to 2019, children whose grandparents were present decreased by 0,1 of a percentage point whereas those whose grandparent were not household members decreased by 0,9 of a percentage point over the same period.

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

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

Figure 10: Characteristics of children aged 7-15 years not attending school, 2015 and 2019



As indicated in Figure 10, from 2015 to 2019, the overall proportion of children aged 7-15 years not attending school increased by 0,2 of a percentage point from 0,7% to 0,9%. There was also an increase in males not attending school at 0,4 of a percentage point from 0,8% to 1,2% whereas females not attending school showed no change over the same period.

Figure 10 also highlights that the proportion of children who were more likely not be attending school was observed among the coloured population, followed by Indian/Asian and black African population group. Among the white population group, none of the children were reported to be out of school during this period.

Figure 11: Children aged 7-15 years not attending school by province, 2015 and 2019

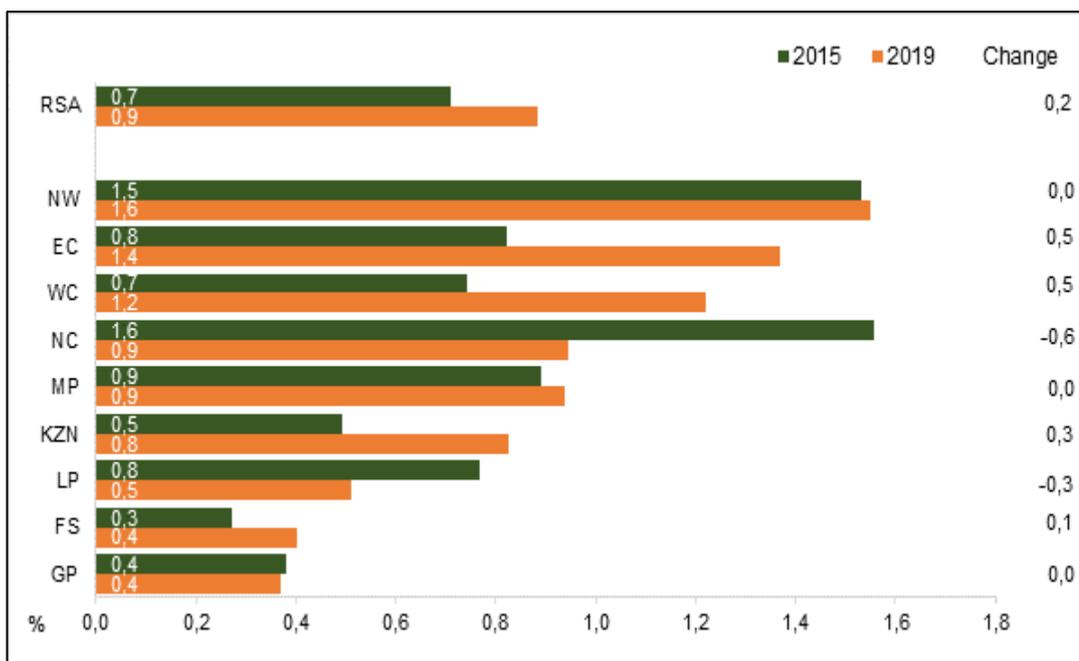
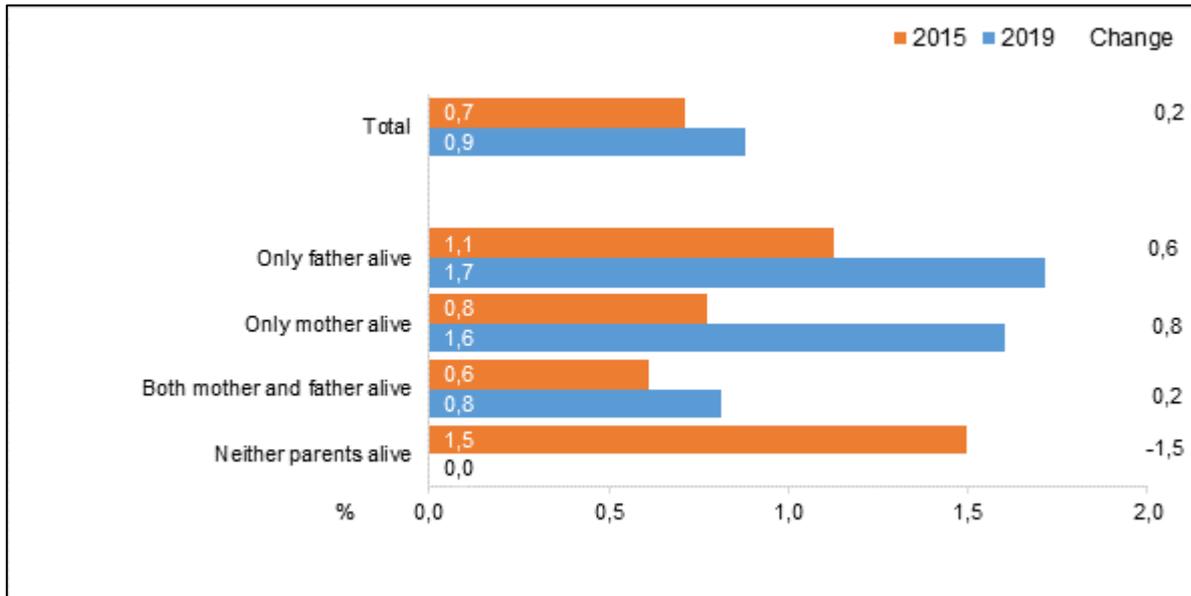


Figure 11 indicates that the proportion of children aged 7 – 15 years who did not attend school in 2019 was highest in North West at 1,6%, followed by Eastern Cape with 1,4% while Free State and Gauteng both recorded the least

proportions of 0,4% each. Western Cape recorded an increase of 0,5 of a percentage point and Northern Cape a decrease of 0,6 of a percent point over the same period.

Figure 12: Parent survival by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2015 and 2019



As depicted in Figure 12, the proportions of children aged 7 – 15 years who did not attend school and had “only father alive” increased by 0,6 of a percentage point from 1,1% in 2015 to 1,7% in 2019. There was a significant decrease in the proportion of children not attending school among children with “neither parents alive” from 1,5% to 0,0% in 2019. The figures further indicate that there was an increase of 0,2 of a percentage point, from 0,6% to 0,8%, among children who had “both mother and father alive” not attending school.

Figure 13: Parent survival and member of household by school non-attendance among the 7-15 years, 2015 and 2019

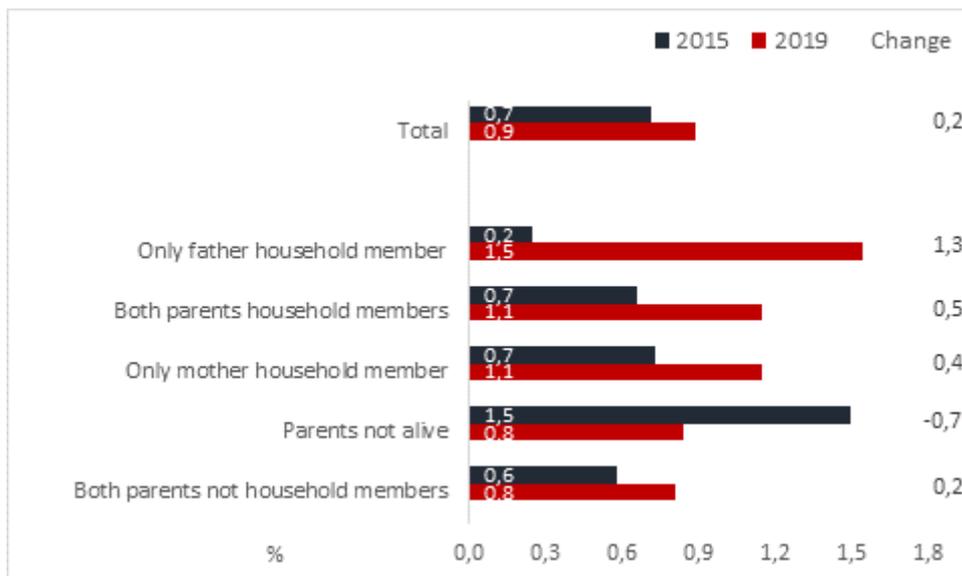


Figure 13 shows that among children with only the father as a member of the household, the proportion of children not attending school had the largest increase of 1,3 percentage points from 0,2% in 2015 to 1,5% in 2019. It is also noticeable that, for children who had neither parent alive, the proportion of school non-attendance decreased by 0,7 of a percentage point between 2015 and 2019. For children with both parents as household members, school non-attendance had a second highest increase of 0,5 of a percentage point, followed by those with only the mother as a household member with 0,4 of a percentage point increase in 2019.

4.3 Involvement in economic activities

Economic activities are defined in the system of national accounts, which includes the following work for pay or in-kind; unpaid works in a family business; and domestic work in other households.

4.3.1 Profile of children aged 7–17 years

Figure 14: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in economic activities

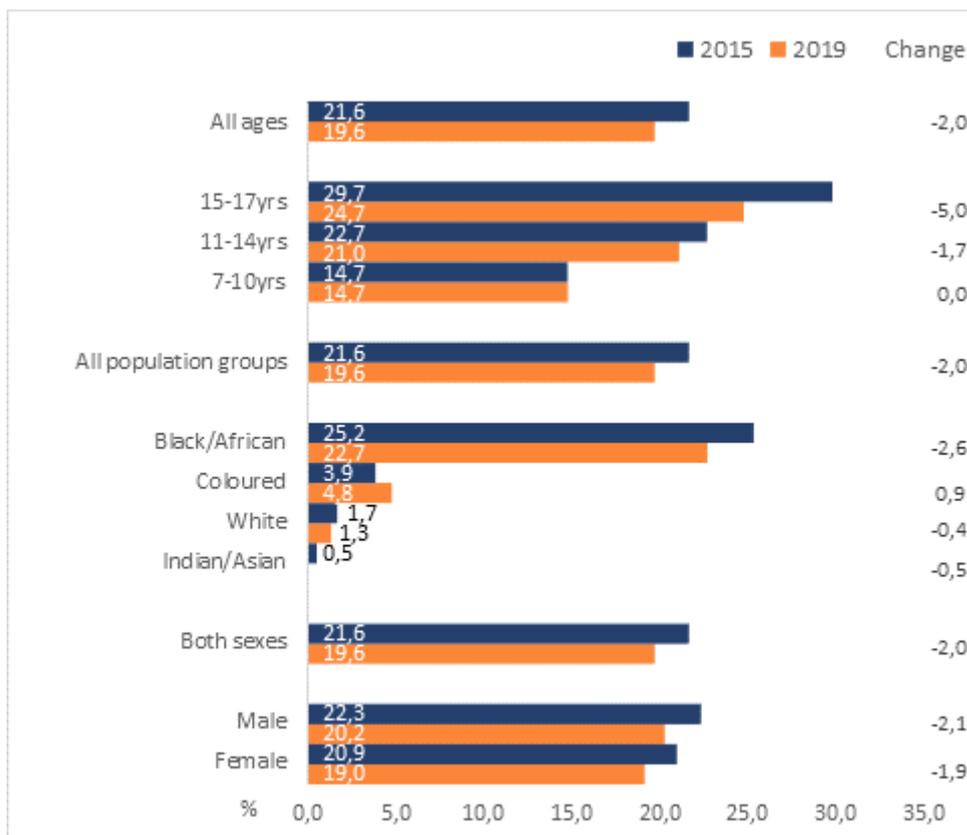


Figure 14 suggests that 19,6% of children aged 7–17 years in South Africa were engaged in economic activities (market production or production for own consumption) in 2019, this was a decline from 21,6% in 2015. It also shows that boys (20,2%) were more likely to be involved in economic activities than girls (19,0%). For both 2015 and 2019 the involvement in economic activity is more prevalent among black African children compared to the other population groups. About one in five (22,7%) of black African children were involved in economic activities compared to 1,3% among white children in 2019. The figure also shows the positive correlation between age and involvement in economic activities. In this regard, children aged 15–17 years were more likely to be involved in economic activities compared to those aged 7-10 years.

Over the period 2015–2019, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities decreased by 2,0 percentage points from 21,6% to 19,6% as shown in Figure 14. Additionally, there were declines among both sexes and population groups with the exception of coloured children; their proportions increased by 0,9 of a percentage point. Among age groups, the highest decreases were among those aged 15–17 years (5,0 percentage points). In population groups, the highest decreases were among black African children (2,6 percentage points) and among males the decline was by 2,1 percentage points.

Figure 15: Children aged 7-17 years who were involved in economic activities by school attendance, 2015 and 2019

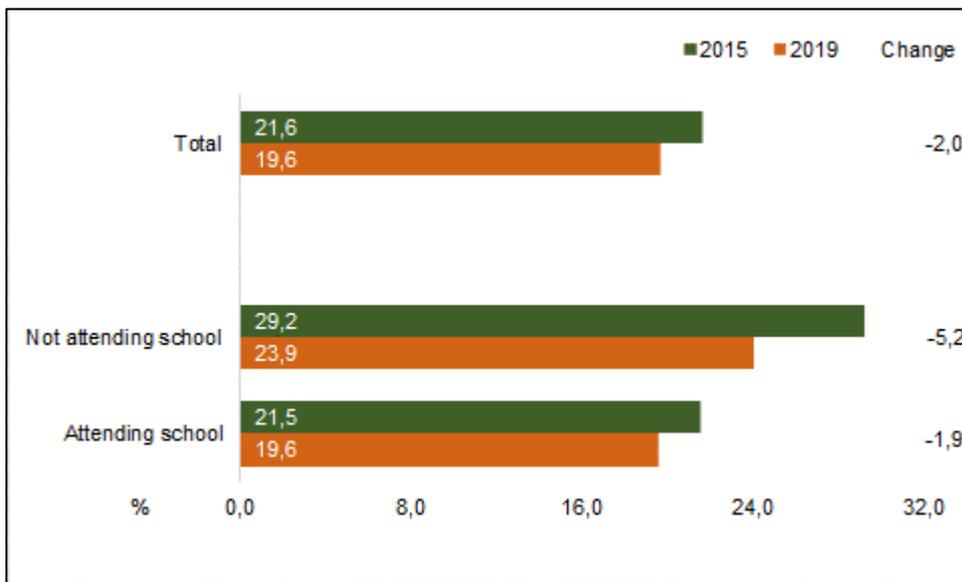


Figure 15 shows that children who were not attending school were more likely to be involved in economic activities than those who were attending school for both periods. In 2019, 23,9% of children who were not attending school were engaged in economic activities compared to 19,6% among children who were attending school. The proportion of children who were involved in economic activities among those who were not attending school declined by 5,2 percentage points however it remained the highest compared to those who were attending school.

Table 4: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and sex, 2010 - 2019

Activity and sex	2010			2015			2019		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Proportion (%)			Proportion (%)			Proportion (%)		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Only study	20,3	15,8	18,1	21,3	18,0	19,7	19,1	16,1	17,6
Study + economic activity	1,0	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,3	0,6	0,9	0,4	0,6
Study + economic activity + household chores	22,1	23,2	22,7	20,8	20,2	20,5	18,9	18,3	18,6
Study + household chores	54,6	58,3	56,4	55,3	59,9	57,6	59,2	63,9	61,5
Only economic activity	0,1	0	0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Only household chores	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,8
Economic activity + household chores	0,5	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3
Idle children	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4

Children were classified in eight mutually exclusive categories in terms of activities they could engage in. A child could be engaging in studying only or studying + economic activity etc. Throughout the period 2010, 2015 and 2019, the majority of children were involved in studying + household chores. Between 2010 and 2019, the proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else decreased for boys while it slightly increased for girls, but comparisons between 2015 and 2019 show a decline for both boys and girls. The overall percentage for children who only studied has been decreasing from 18,1% in 2010 to 17,6% in 2019. However, the share of boys and girls who were involved in studying + household chores increased from 57,6% in 2015 to 61,5% in 2019.

In 2019, majority of the children (61,5%) were studying and doing household chores compared to 17,6% of those who were only studying. The proportion of children involved in all activities has decreased from 22,7% in 2010 to 20,5% in 2015, and again down to 18,6% in 2019. Comparisons between sexes show that in 2019 males (0,9%) were slightly more likely to do household chores than their female counterparts (0,7%). In addition, 19,1% of boys Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

only studied as compared to 16,1% among girls. Gender differences were less pronounced among children who were involved in both economic activities and household chores (0,4% among boys and 0,3% among girls). Lastly, boys were more likely to be idle (0,5%) compared to girls (0,3%) as has been reported in 2015 and 2019.

Table 5: Profile of children aged 7–17 years by activity and age, 2010 - 2019

Activity and age		7-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	All years (7-17)
		Proportion			
2010	Total	100	100	100	100
	Only study	34,5	11,5	5,9	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,8	1	0,5	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	14,1	27	27,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	49,9	59,7	60,3	56,4
	Only economic activity	0	0,0	0,1	0
	Only household chores	0,1	0,3	2,6	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	0	0,2	2,2	0,7
	Idle children	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,5
2015	Total	100	100	100	100
	Only study	35,2	13,1	6,9	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	13,7	22,1	27,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	49,6	63,7	60,6	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,2	0,3	2,2	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,4
	Idle children	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,4
2019	Total	100	100	100	100
	Only study	32,3	11,1	6,0	17,6
	Study + economic activity	1,1	0,4	0,3	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	13,5	20,6	23,2	18,6
	Study + household chores	52,4	67,4	66,5	61,5
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,1	0,2	2,6	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,1	0,0	1,1	0,3
	Idle children	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,4

Table 5 shows that, in 2019 among all children aged 7–17 years in South Africa, more than 7 million (or 61,5%) studied and engaged in household chores – while the share of children who only studied was largest among those aged 7–10 years. The share of children who studied and engaged in household chores was higher in all the age groups, but the largest share was among those aged 11–14 years (67,4%) in the same period.

Trends over the period 2010–2019 indicate decreases in the proportion of children aged 7–17 years being involved in most activities – except for those who only studied and those who engaged in household chores, where the proportions increased. The largest decrease was observed among children who studied, did household chores and were engaged in economic activities (4,1 percentage points) from 22,7% in 2010 to 18,6% in 2019. As expected, as children grew older they were expected to do household chores or get involved in economic activities over and above their studies. Table 5 indicates that the proportion of children who studied and performed either economic activities or household chores increased with age.

Table 6: Activities by parent survival, 2010 - 2019

Activity and parental survival		Only mother alive	Only father alive	Both mother and father alive	Neither parents alive	Total
		Proportion				
2010	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	10,5	9,2	20,3	10,8	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,8	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	31,5	33,1	20,1	29,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	54,4	54,6	56,9	54,9	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	1,1	1,1	0,7	2,3	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	1	1,2	0,6	1	0,7
	Idle children	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5
2015	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	14,5	12,6	21,7	12,1	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	28,0	26,1	17,7	31,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	54,9	56,8	58,7	52,3	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,8	2,1	0,6	1,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,8	0,6	0,3	1,1	0,4
	Idle children	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
2019	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	8,5	8,9	11,9	19,0	17,6
	Study + economic activity	0,2	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	29,6	34,4	25,8	16,7	18,6
	Study + household chores	58,2	54,5	59,6	62,1	61,5
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	1,6	0,0	0,9	0,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	1,6	1,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
	Idle children	0,5	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,4

Table 6 above suggests that the proportion of children aged 7–17 years who only studied and did household chores was highest among all the children irrespective of their parents' survival status, ranging from 56,4% to 61,5% in 2019. Although those with neither parents alive had the highest proportion at 62,1% compared to other parents survival statuses. In the year 2019, children who had neither parents alive were more likely to focus on only studying (19,0%), which increased by 8,2 percentage points compared to 2010.

Throughout the period of analysis, the proportion of children aged 7-17 years who were studying, doing household chores, and engaged in economic activity has declined, from 22,7% in 2010 to 18,6% in 2019. Children who had only mother alive were more likely to be idle compared to other parents statuses.

Table 7: Activities of children aged 7–17 years by presence of parents in the household, 2010 – 2019

Activity and presence of parents in the household		Only mother	Only father	Both parents	Both parents not	Parents not alive	Total
		household member	household member	household members	household members		
		Proportion					
2010	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	16,4	15,3	24,3	11,7	10,8	18,1
	Study + economic activity	0,7	1,0	0,6	1,3	1,1	0,8
	Study + economic activity + household chores	25,2	20,4	14,7	31,9	29,6	22,7
	Study + household chores	55,8	61,7	58,6	52,5	54,9	56,4
	Only economic activity	0,1	0	0	0	0	0
	Only household chores	0,7	1	0,8	0,9	2,3	0,9
	Economic activity + household chores	0,7	0,4	0,5	1	1	0,7
Idle children	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,5	
2015	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	18,0	16,6	26,3	14,0	12,1	19,7
	Study + economic activity	0,9	1,3	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	21,0	21,0	12,5	30,1	31,7	20,5
	Study + household chores	58,7	59,1	59,7	53,3	52,3	57,6
	Only economic activity	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
	Only household chores	0,6	1,1	0,5	1,0	1,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6	1,1	0,4
Idle children	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,4	
2019	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Only study	11,0	9,4	17,3	6,5	19,0	17,6
	Study + economic activity	0,6	0,9	0,6	1,2	0,6	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	28,6	12,2	14,8	37,7	16,7	18,6
	Study + household chores	57,7	76,3	65,2	52,6	62,1	61,5
	Only economic activity	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,7	0,0	1,4	1,0	0,8	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,5	1,2	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,3
Idle children	0,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,4	

Children aged 7–17 years who studied and did household chores accounted for the largest share of all children who were involved in activities throughout the period under review. They were followed by those who were involved in all activities (study, economic activity and household chores). A higher proportion of children who did all the activities (37,7% in 2019) was among those who had both parents not members of the households.

Table 7 shows that children whose parents were both household members were more likely to be engaged in only studying in the years 2010 and 2015 – while in 2019 children whose parents were not alive were more likely to be engaged in studying only.

Table 8: Activities of children aged 7–17 years whose parents were not members of the household by presence of grandparents in the household, 2010 – 2019

Activity and presence of grandparents in household		Grand-parent household member	Grand-parent not household member	Total
		Proportion		
2010	Total	100	100	100
	Only study	11,7	11,1	11,4
	Study + economic activity	1,2	1,3	1,3
	Study + economic activity + household chores	33,5	28,6	31,4
	Study + household chores	51,9	54,6	53,1
	Only economic activity	0	0	0
	Only household chores	0,5	2,2	1,2
	Economic activity + household chores	0,7	1,5	1
	Idle children	0,5	0,7	0,6
2015	Total	100	100	100
	Only study	14,0	12,9	13,5
	Study + economic activity	0,5	0,7	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	32,2	28,8	30,6
	Study + household chores	51,6	54,5	53,0
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,9	1,7	1,3
	Economic activity + household chores	0,6	0,9	0,8
	Idle children	0,2	0,4	0,3
2019	Total	100	100	100
	Only study	16,6	19,4	18,4
	Study + economic activity	0,7	0,6	0,6
	Study + economic activity + household chores	22,1	15,5	17,8
	Study + household chores	59,3	62,9	61,6
	Only economic activity	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Only household chores	0,6	0,9	0,8
	Economic activity + household chores	0,3	0,4	0,3
	Idle children	0,3	0,4	0,4

Table 8 depicts that in 2015 children who had at least a grandparent in the household were more likely to be involved in only studying (14,0%) as compared to 12,9% among those who had no parents or grandparents in the household, however, in 2019 the opposite was observed. In 2019 the proportion of children who studied and did household chores was higher among children who did not stay with their grandparents (62,9%) than among children from households with at least a grandparent being a member of the household (59,3%).

The proportion of children who only studied and did nothing else increased by 7,0 percentage points from 11,4% in 2010 to 18,4% in 2019. In 2010, 2015 and 2019 the proportion of children who were engaged in all activities has been declining (31,4%, 30,6% and 17,8%). Generally, the presence of a grandparent in the household was related to a higher proportion of children who only studied.

Figure 16: Children aged 7–17 years involved in economic activities by type of economic activity and sex, 2010 - 2019

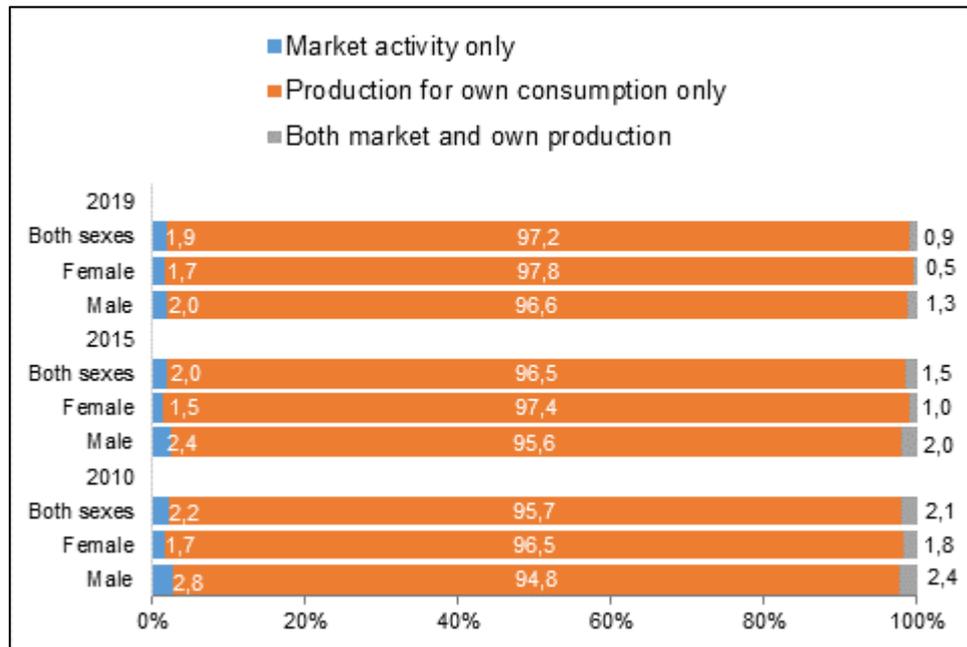


Figure 16 shows that majority of children engaged in economic activities were involved in production of goods for own consumption. In 2019, the highest number of children engaged in economic activities were involved in the production of goods and services for household consumption only (97,2%); subsequently, children who were involved in economic activities were involved in market production activities and those involved in both market and own production activities (1,9% and 0,9% respectively).

Girls had a larger proportion (97,8%) than boys (96,6%) when comparing among the sexes of children who were involved in production of goods and services for their own household final consumption. Among boys who were involved in economic activities, 2,0% were involved in market production activities only relative to 1,7% among girls. In 2019, more boys compared to girls were involved in both market production activities and production of goods and services for household consumption.

Between 2015 and 2019, the proportion of children who were involved in market activities only and in both market and own production activities declined by 0,1 and 0,6 of a percentage point respectively. During the same period, the proportion of those who were involved in the production of goods and services for their own consumption increased by 0,7 of a percentage point from 96,5% to 97,2%.

4.3.2 Industry and occupation

This section focuses on the analysis of working children by industry and by occupation. Because of a small number of children involved in market production activities, it is not possible to analyse some industries separately, therefore most of the industries have been categorised under ‘other’. For the same reason, some occupations were grouped together in the “other” category.

Figure 17: Working children by industry, 2010 - 2019

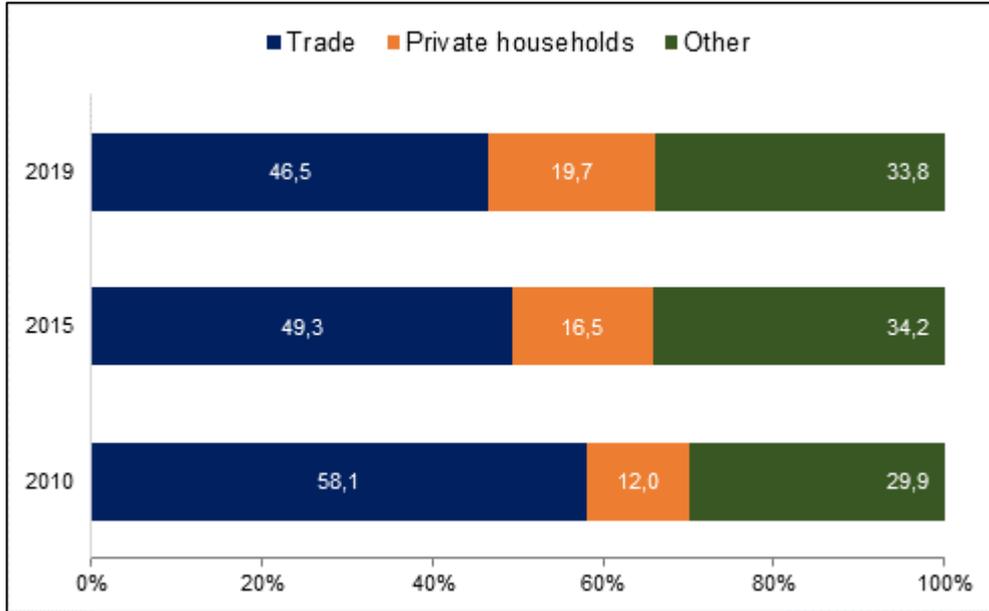


Figure 17 indicates that the proportion of children who were involved in market production activities in the trade industry have been declining from 58,1% in 2010 to 49,3% in 2015 and 46,5% in 2019. The opposite is observed for the children working in private households which increased from 12,0% in 2010 to 16,5% in 2015 and 19,7% in 2019. The proportion of children involved in production activities in the trade industry declined by 11,6 percentage points in 2019 from 58,1% in 2010, while those who were involved in production activities in private households increased in the same period (7,7 percentage points) to 19,7%.

Figure 18: Working children by occupation, 2010 - 2019

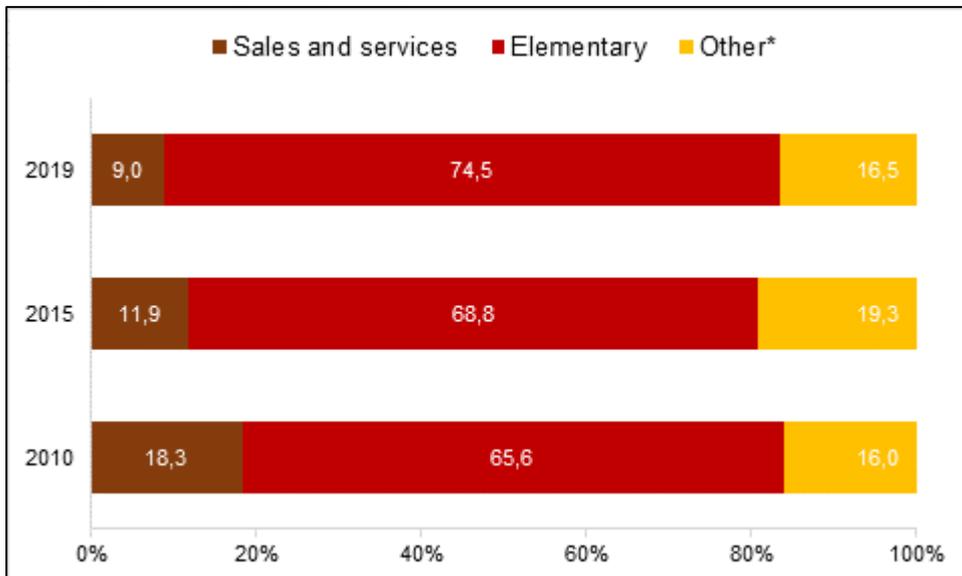


Figure 18 shows that the proportion of children in elementary occupations increased from 65,6% in 2010 to 68,8% in 2015 and 74,5% in 2019. Over the period 2010 – 2019, the proportion of working children in elementary occupations increased by 8,9 percentage points. On the other hand, about 9,0% of working children were in sales and services in 2019, a decline from 18,3% in 2010 and 11,9% in 2015.

4.3.3 Hours of work

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

Figure 19: Children working in market activities by industry and hours of work per week, 2015 and 2019

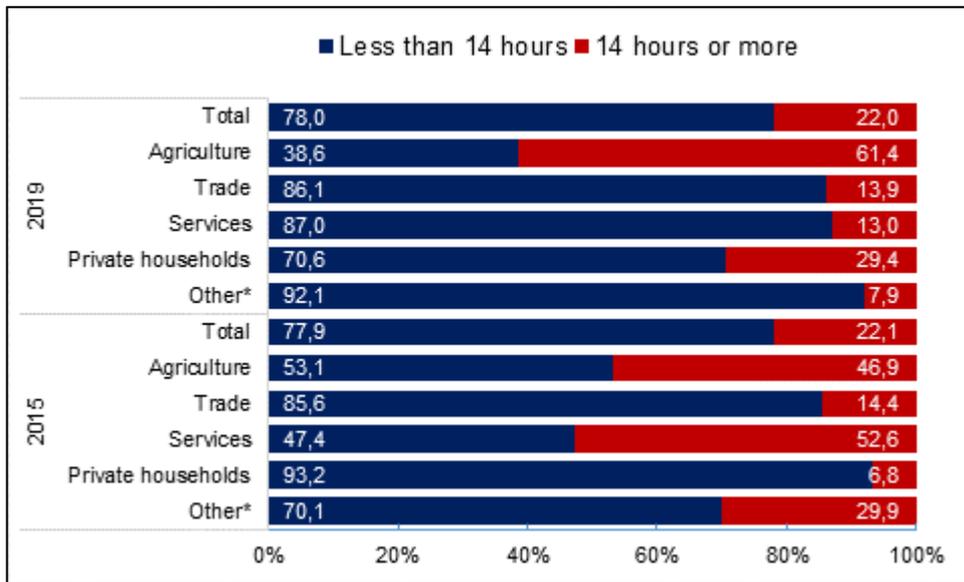


Figure 19 above demonstrates that in 2019 the largest proportions of children who worked less than 14 hours per week were in Community and social services (87,0%) and Trade (86,1%). These proportions were higher than the national figure which was situated at 78,0% in the same period. In contrast, Agriculture and Private households industries accounted for the largest share of children who worked more than 14 hours per week (61,4% and 29,4% respectively). The proportion of children who worked less than 14 hours per week in Community and social services increased by 39,6 percentage points from 47,4% in 2015 to 87,0% in 2019.

Comparison made between 2015 and 2019 show that the proportion of children who were engaged in market activities and worked less than 14 hours per week increased by 0,1 of a percentage point from 77,9% to 78,0% - while those who worked at least 14 hours per week decreased from 22,1% to 22,0%.

Figure 2021: Reasons of children aged 7–17 years for doing economic work, 2015 and 2019

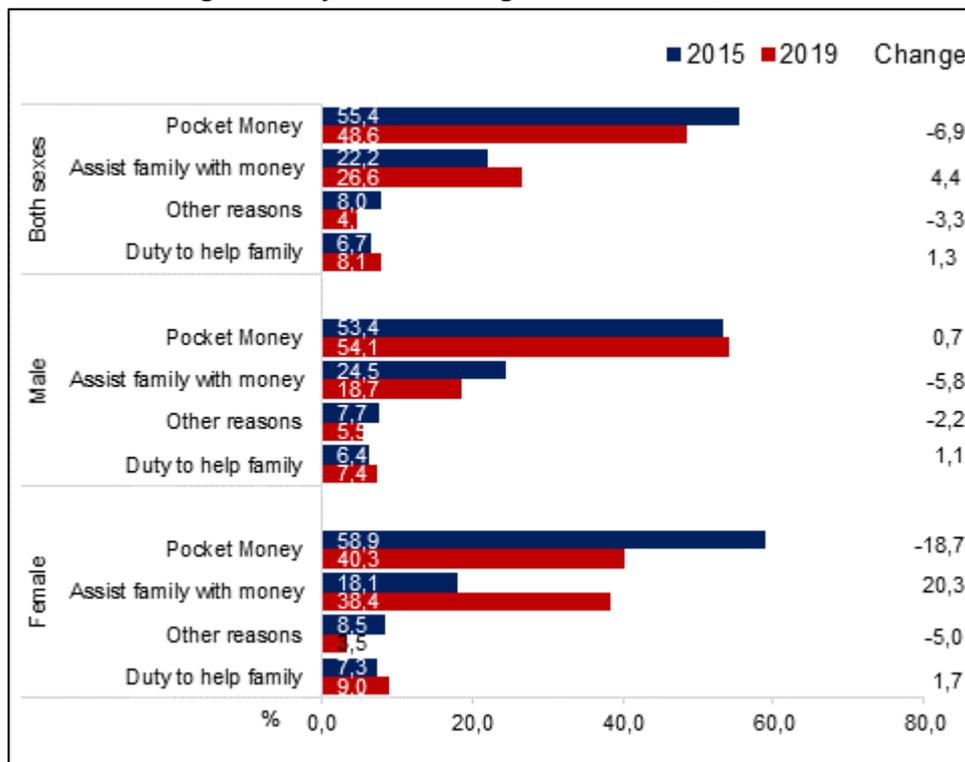


Figure 20 shows that working for pocket money was the leading reason for children’s involvement in economic activities, followed by assisting family with money, then other reasons and lastly the duty to help the family. Even though the majority of children performed some market activity for reasons of obtaining pocket money, a decrease of 6,9 percentage points from 55,4% in 2015 to 48,6% in 2019 was observed. Girls who mentioned that they worked for pocket money recorded the largest decline of 18,7 percentage points to 40,3% in 2019 while boys highlighted 0,7 of a percentage point increase from 53,4% in 2015 to 54,1% in 2019. In 2019, boys were more likely to work for pocket money compared to girls, while girls on the other hand were more likely to work for assisting the family compared to boys. Over the period 2015 – 2019, girls reported an increase of 20,3 percentage points from 18,1% to 38,4% for those who highlighted that they worked to assist family with money.

4.4 Hazardous conditions of work

Hazardous work could include any of the following:

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

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

Figure 22: Proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by sex and type of economic activity, 2015 and 2019

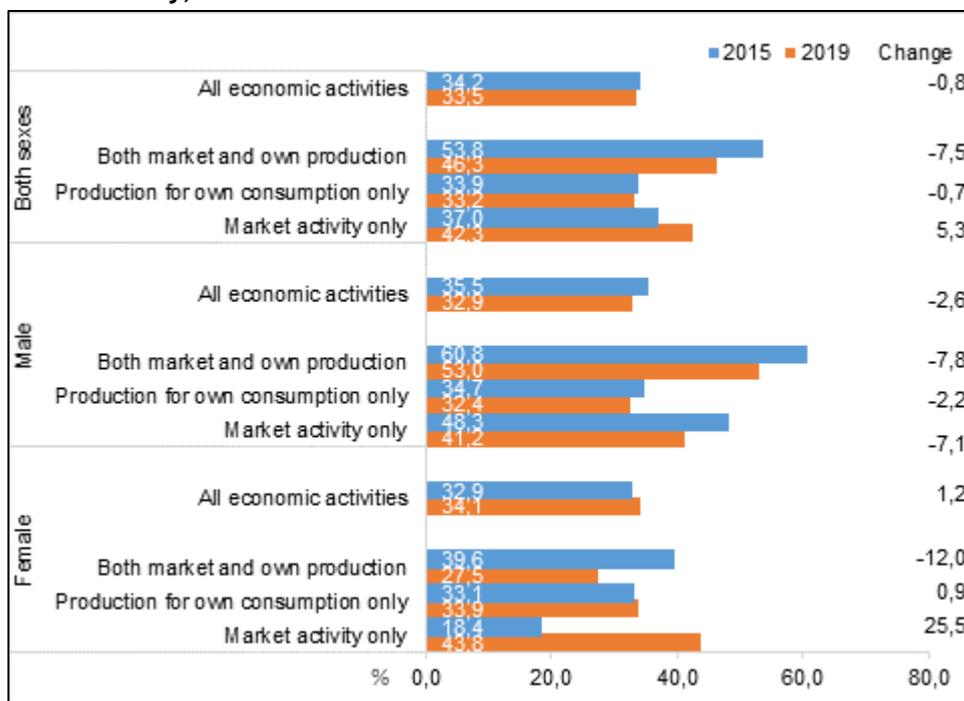
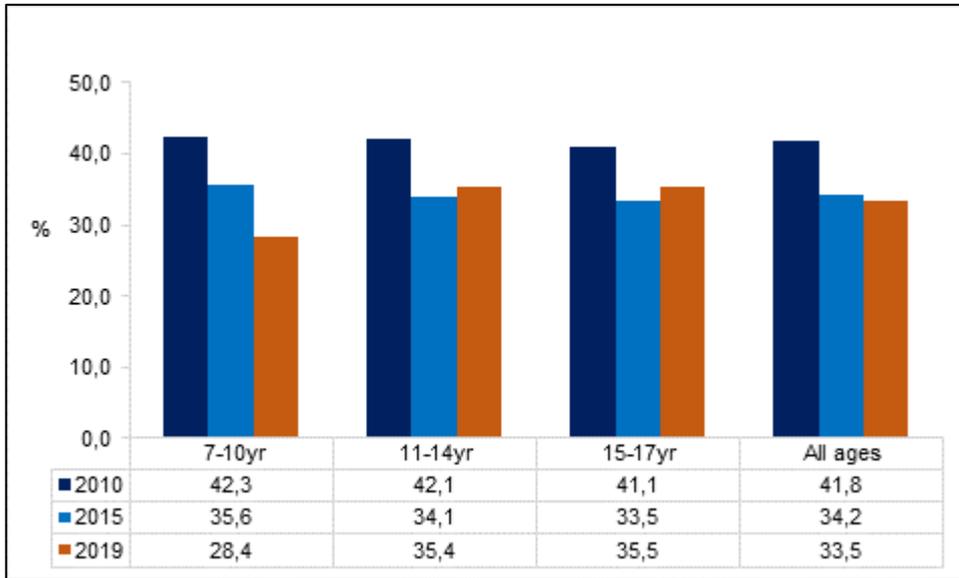


Figure 21 indicates that the proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition decreased from 34,2% in 2015 (0,8 of a percentage point) to 33,5% in 2019. Furthermore, girls (34,1%) were more likely to be exposed to hazardous conditions compared to boys (32,9%) when both engaged in all economic activities in 2019. In both 2015 and 2019, boys who were engaged in both market activities and production for own consumption (or household use) accounted for the largest share of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous condition (60,8% and 53,0% respectively). However, decline in the proportion of boys who were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition was recorded in all types of activities among boys. The proportion of Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

girls who were engaged in market activity only increased by 25,5 percentage points from 18,4% in 2015 to 43,8% in 2019, while for those involved in both market and production for own consumption declined by 12,0 percentage points from 39,6% in 2015 to 27,5% in 2019.

Figure 23: Proportion of children who were involved in economic activities and were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition by age group, 2010 - 2019



About 33,5% of children aged 7-17 years were exposed to at least one hazardous working condition in 2019. The proportion of children who were exposed to hazardous condition declined from 41,8% in 2010 and 34,2% in 2015. The results highlight that the proportions for children who were exposed to hazardous working condition were above 40,0% across all age groups in 2010. Working children aged 7–10 years (28,4%) accounted for the lowest share of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous condition in 2019 compared to the results of 2010 and 2015 where the same age group recorded the largest compared to other age groups.

Trends over the period 2010–2019 indicate that the proportion of children who were exposed to at least one hazardous condition declined across all age groups, with the largest decrease observed among children aged 7–10 years (12,9 percentage points decline from 42,3% to 28,4%). The lowest decline was among those aged 15–17 years (5,6 percentage points from 41,1% to 35,5%). Between 2015 and 2019, the proportions for children exposed to hazardous working conditions increased for those aged 11-14 years and 15-17 years.

Table 9: Working conditions among children engaged in economic activities by sex, 2010 - 2019

	2010			2015			2019		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Per cent (%)								
Dust	32,1	29,8	30,9	25,5	23,4	24,5	20,3	22,3	21,2
Fumes, fire, gas, flames	10,1	10,1	10,1	0,8	0,9	0,9	2,0	1,9	1,9
Loud noise	2,8	1,5	2,1	2,0	1,1	1,6	1,8	0,8	1,3
Temperature	16,9	17,3	17,1	17,5	16,7	17,1	15,8	17,6	16,7
Dangerous tools	6,6	7,7	7,2	4,9	4,8	4,9	1,6	1,4	1,5
Work at heights	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	2,4	2,5	2,4
Work in water	7,4	6,2	6,8	5,7	5,4	5,6	8,5	8,8	8,6
Work at night	1,0	0,6	0,8	1,6	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,1	0,5
Carry heavy loads	9,0	8,2	8,6	4,9	4,2	4,6	4,7	4,5	4,6

Over the period 2010 – 2019, exposure to dusty working conditions is the category most frequently mentioned by both sexes followed by extreme temperatures or humidity and work in water/lake/pond/river/sea. In 2019, a larger percentage of girls (22,3%) than boys (20,3%) reported that they were exposed to dusty working conditions. However, Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

the percentages for both boys and girls working in this type of condition declined over the period 2010 – 2019. In 2010 and 2019, girls reported larger percentages (17,3% and 17,6% respectively) of those exposed to extreme temperatures or humidity than boys (16,9% and 15,8% respectively). The results show that the proportion of boys and girls who got exposed to loud noise working conditions declined over the period 2010 – 2019.

4.5 Injuries at work

Table 10: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months, 2010 - 2019

Injured in the last 12 months	Market activity only	Production for own consumption only	Both market and own production	Total
	Thousand			
	2010			
Yes	5	81	5	91
No	119	2 764	131	3 014
Total	124	2 844	137	3 105
	2015			
Yes	4	72	8	84
No	90	2 599	84	2 773
Total	93	2 672	92	2 857
	2019			
Yes	3	53	4	60
No	80	2 355	69	2 505
Total	83	2 408	74	2 565

The number of children who were involved in economic activities decreased from 3,1 million in 2010 to 2,9 million in 2015 and 2,6 million in 2019. Out of 2,6 million children who were involved in economic activities in 2019, about 60 000 were injured in the last 12 months; this was a decline of 31 000 from 91 000 in 2010 and 24 000 from 84 000 in 2015. Even though the number of children who were injured in the last 12 months have been declining, the results show that those who are involved in economic activities for production for own consumption only were vulnerable. The number of those who were involved in production for own consumption only and were injured ranged from 81 000 in 2010 to 53 000 in 2019. On the other hand, those who were involved in market activity only and in both market and own production only recorded numbers below 10 000 over the period 2010-2019.

4.6 Household chores

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

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

Table 11: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by sex, 2010 - 2019

	2010			2015			2019		
	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total
Thousand ('000)									
Male	4 320	1 219	5 539	4 318	1 276	5 594	4 530	1 171	5 701
Female	4 597	922	5 519	4 549	1 042	5 592	4 730	957	5 687
Both sexes	8 916	2 141	11 058	8 867	2 318	11 185	9 260	2 128	11 388
Per cent (%)									
Male	78,0	22,0	100,0	77,2	22,8	100,0	79,5	20,5	100,0
Female	83,3	16,7	100,0	81,4	18,6	100,0	83,2	16,8	100,0
Both sexes	80,6	19,4	100,0	79,3	20,7	100,0	81,3	18,7	100,0

Females were more likely to be involved in household chores over the period 2010-2019. About 9,3 million (81,3%) children were reportedly involved in household chores in 2019. The percentages for both males and females decreased between 2010 and 2015 while an increase was observed over the period 2015-2019. The percentage for males who were involved in household chores increased by 2,3 percentage points while for females the increase of 1,8 percentage points was observed over the period 2015-2019.

Table 12: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by population group, 2010 - 2019

	2010			2015			2019		
	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involvement in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total
Thousand ('000)									
African	7 765	1 480	9 244	7 734	1 649	9 383	8 184	1 446	9 631
Coloured	743	230	973	746	234	980	748	217	965
Indian/Asian	126	86	211	111	98	209	76	141	218
White	283	346	629	275	338	613	251	323	574
All	8 916	2 141	11 058	8 867	2 318	11 185	9 260	2 128	11 388
Per cent (%)									
African	84,0	16,0	100,0	82,4	17,6	100,0	85,0	15,0	100,0
Coloured	76,4	23,6	100,0	76,2	23,8	100,0	77,5	22,5	100,0
Indian/Asian	59,5	40,5	100,0	53,1	46,9	100,0	35,1	64,9	100,0
White	45,0	55,0	100,0	44,9	55,1	100,0	43,8	56,2	100,0
All	80,6	19,4	100,0	79,3	20,7	100,0	81,3	18,7	100,0

Table 12 highlights that Africans followed by Coloured population group were more likely to be involved in household chores compared to Indian and White population groups. The percentage of Africans involved in household chores decreased from 84,0% in 2010 to 82,4% in 2015 and increased to 85,0% in 2019. Among the White population group, those who were involved in household chores declined from 45,0% in 2010 to 44,9% and 43,8% in 2015 and 2019 respectively. Indians recorded the largest decline (24,4 percentage points) from 59,5% in 2010 to 35,1% in 2019.

Table 13: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by age, 2010 - 2019

	2010			2015			2019		
	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total
Thousand ('000)									
7-10yrs	2 490	1 393	3 883	2 652	1 523	4 174	2 807	1 444	4 251
11-14yrs	3 606	530	4 136	3 389	545	3 934	3 560	475	4 036
15-17yrs	2 821	218	3 039	2 826	251	3 077	2 893	208	3 101
All	8 916	2 141	11 058	8 867	2 318	11 185	9 260	2 128	11 388
Per cent (%)									
7-10yrs	64,1	35,9	100,0	63,5	36,5	100,0	66,0	34,0	100,0
11-14yrs	87,2	12,8	100,0	86,1	13,9	100,0	88,2	11,8	100,0
15-17yrs	92,8	7,2	100,0	91,9	8,1	100,0	93,3	6,7	100,0
All	80,6	19,4	100,0	79,3	20,7	100,0	81,3	18,7	100,0

Involvement in household chores increases with age as reflected in Table 13. Children aged 15-17 years who were involved in household chores recorded 92,8% in 2010, 91,9% in 2015 and 93,3% in 2019. Among children aged 7-10, those involved in household chores were 64,1% in 2010, 63,5% in 2015 and 66,0% in 2019; this age group recorded the lowest percentage of those involved in household chores in all years as compared to other age groups.

Table 14: Characteristics of children aged 7–17 years by involvement in household chores by province, 2010 - 2019

	2010			2015			2019		
	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total	Involved in household chores	Not involved in household chores	Total
Thousand ('000)									
WC	817	228	1 046	855	290	1 145	847	326	1 173
EC	1 534	166	1 699	1 364	316	1 681	1 566	195	1 761
NC	177	55	232	184	70	255	158	46	204
FS	498	83	580	421	89	510	565	101	666
KZN	2 123	456	2 578	2 194	369	2 563	2 257	347	2 603
NW	686	115	801	640	163	803	708	238	945
GP	1 229	535	1 763	1 251	569	1 820	1 577	499	2 076
MP	806	211	1 017	813	194	1 008	704	157	861
LP	1 048	294	1 341	1 143	257	1 401	880	219	1 098
RSA	8 916	2 141	11 058	8 867	2 318	11 185	9 260	2 128	11 388
Per cent (%)									
WC	78,2	21,8	100,0	74,7	25,3	100,0	72,2	27,8	100,0
EC	90,2	9,8	100,0	81,2	18,8	100,0	88,9	11,1	100,0
NC	76,3	23,7	100,0	72,4	27,6	100,0	77,4	22,6	100,0
FS	85,8	14,2	100,0	82,5	17,5	100,0	84,8	15,2	100,0
KZN	82,3	17,7	100,0	85,6	14,4	100,0	86,7	13,3	100,0
NW	85,6	14,4	100,0	79,7	20,3	100,0	74,9	25,1	100,0
GP	69,7	30,3	100,0	68,7	31,3	100,0	75,9	24,1	100,0
MP	79,3	20,7	100,0	80,7	19,3	100,0	81,8	18,2	100,0
LP	78,1	21,9	100,0	81,6	18,4	100,0	80,1	19,9	100,0
RSA	80,6	19,4	100,0	79,3	20,7	100,0	81,3	18,7	100,0

In both 2010 and 2019, Eastern Cape recorded the highest percentage of children involved in household chores (90,2% in 2010 and 88,9% in 2019). The province that recorded the highest percentage of children who were involved in household chore in 2015 was KwaZulu-Natal (85,6%) followed by Free State (82,5%), Limpopo (81,6%) and Eastern Cape (81,2%). Western Cape recorded the percentage below 80,0% for children who were involved in household chores over the period 2010-2019 with the lowest recorded in 2019 (72,2%).

Figure 24: Children engaged in at least one household chore by school attendance, 2010 - 2019

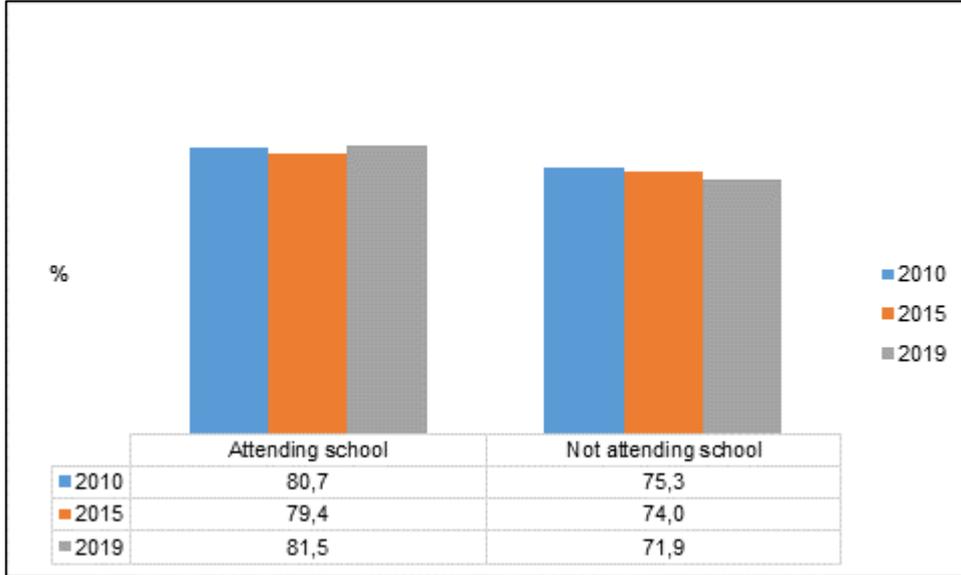


Figure 23 shows that irrespective of whether children were attending school or not, a higher proportion of them engaged in at least one household chore. Between 2010 and 2019 the proportion of children attending school, who were engaged in at least one household chore increased by 0,8 of a percentage point from 80,7% to 81,5% while the proportion of children not attending school decreased by 3,4 percentage points from 75,3% to 71,9% during the same period.

Figure 25: Children involved in at least one household chore by Province, 2010 - 2019

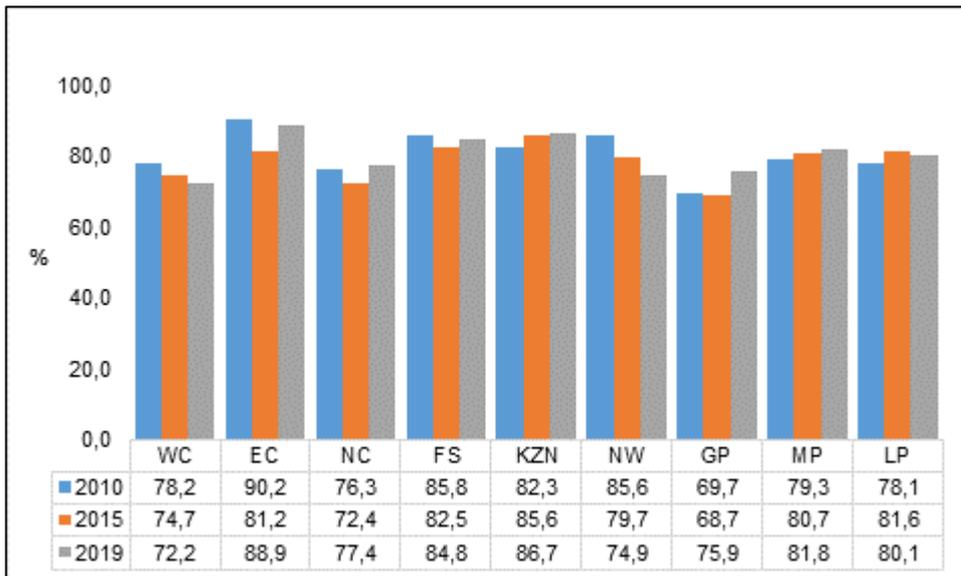
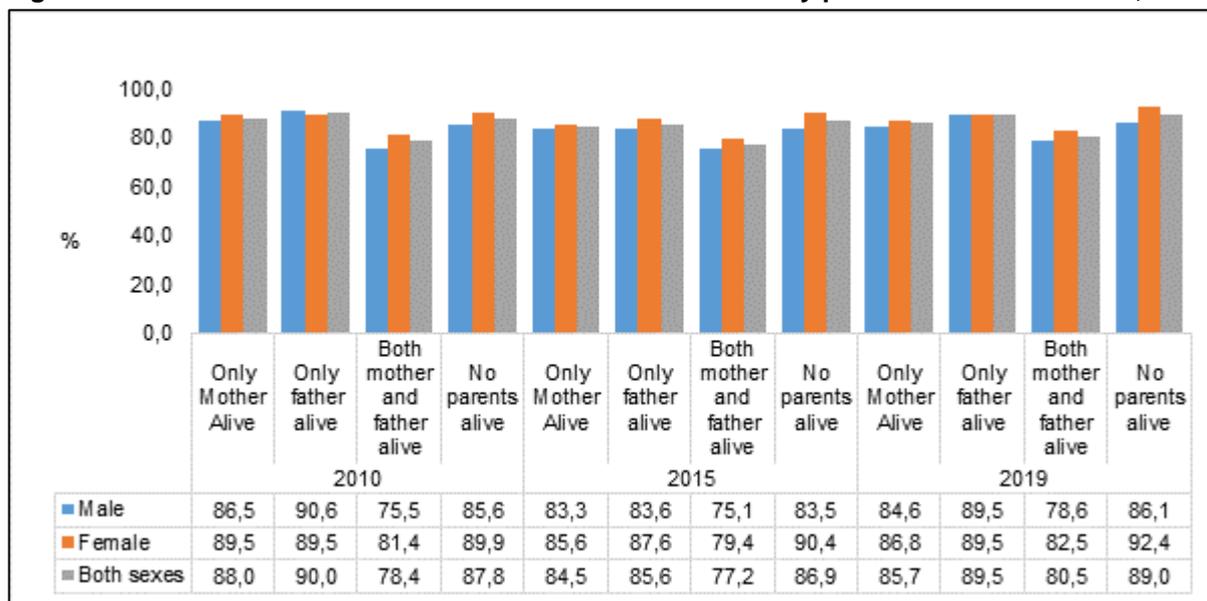


Figure 24 shows that the proportion of children engaged in at least one household chore was higher than 72,0% in all provinces in 2019. In 2010, Eastern Cape province had the highest proportion (at 90,2%) of children involved in at least one chore followed by Free-State and North-West at 85,8% and 85,6% respectively. In 2015, KwaZulu-Natal province had the highest proportion (at 85,6%) of children involved in at least one chore followed by Free State and

Limpopo at 82.5% and 81.6% respectively. In 2019, Eastern Cape province had the highest proportion (at 88,9%) of children involved in at least one chore followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Free-State at 86,7% and 84,8% respectively. There is an increase in six provinces between the year 2015 and 2019. The highest increase was observed in Eastern Cape (7,8 percentage points) followed by Gauteng and Northern Cape at 7,1 and 5,1 percentage points respectively between the year 2015 and 2019. KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga Provinces have the lowest decreases at 1,1 and 1,0 percentage point respectively.

Figure 26: Children involved in at least one household chore by parents survival and sex, 2010 - 2019



According to Figure 25, the proportion of children involved in at least one household chore was high for the whole period under review, regardless of their parental survival and sex statuses, with proportions of 75% and higher in all categories. However, in households where there were no parents alive or only the father was alive, children tended to be more engaged in household chores compared to children from other households. What can also be noted is that in households where there were no parents alive, female children were more likely to engage in household chores than boy children.

Figure 27: Children engaged in at least one household chore by presence of parents in the household, 2010 - 2019

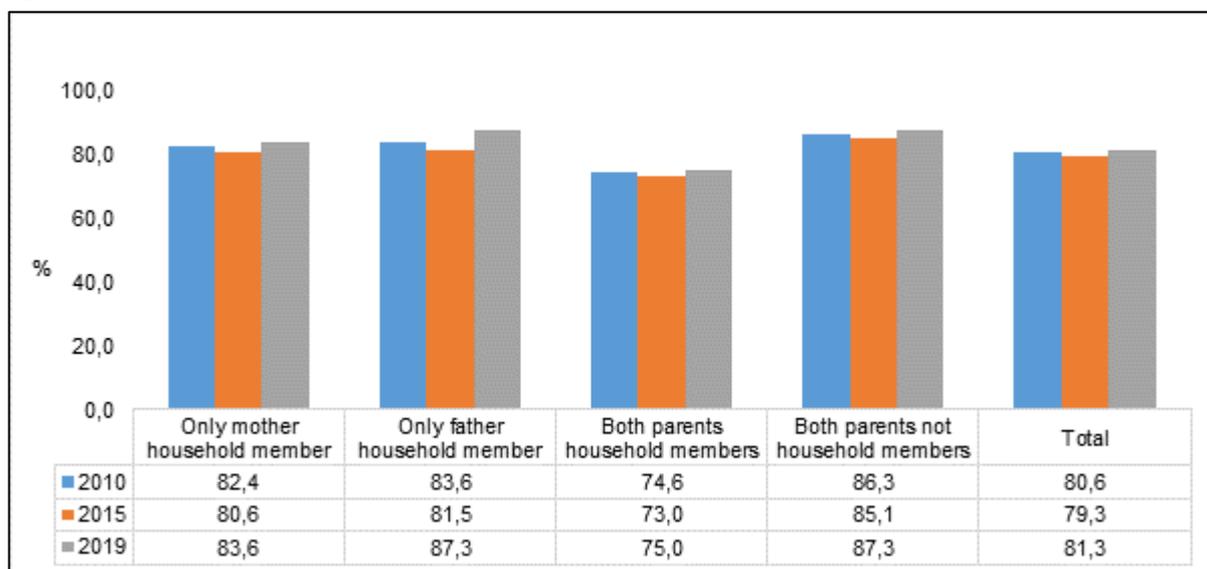


Figure 26 shows that the lowest proportion (75,0%) of children involved in household chores was found among children in households where both parents were household members, and the highest proportion (87,3%) of children involved in household chores was found in households where both parents were not household members in 2019. This phenomenon was true for 2010 and 2015 as well.

Figure 28: Children engaged in at least one household chore by presence of grandparents in the household among children whose parents were not household members, 2010 - 2019

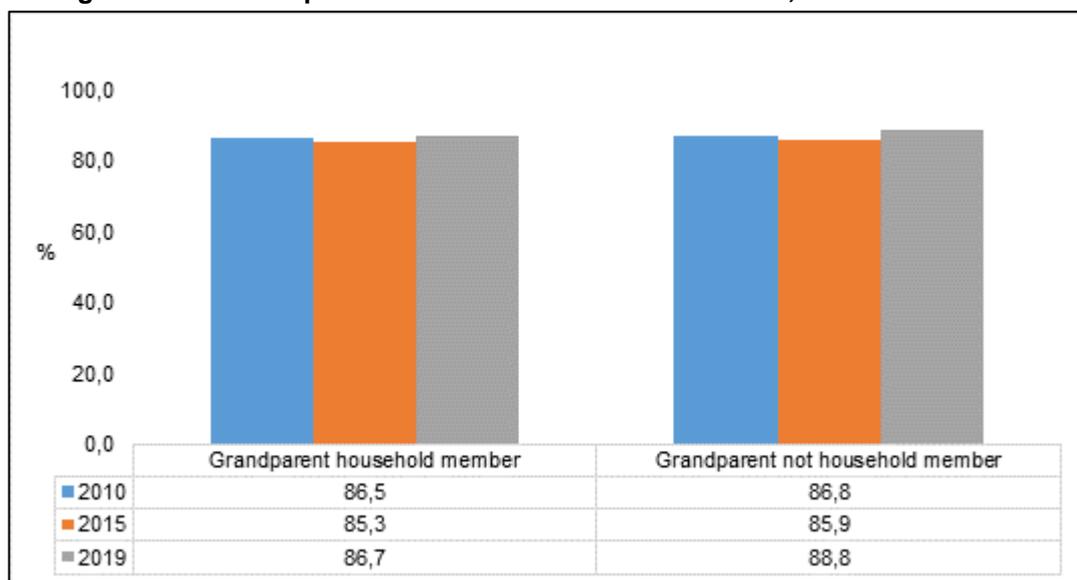


Figure 27 shows that among children whose parents were not household members (either living elsewhere or not alive), the proportion of those who were involved in at least one household chore was slightly higher (88,8) among those whose grandparents were not members of their households compared to 86,7% among children who lived with their grandparents in 2019. The proportion of children engaged in at least one household chore where grandparents were present in the household increased by 1,4 percentage points between 2015 and 2019 while the proportion among children where grandparents were not present in the household increased by 2,9 percentage points during the same period.

Figure 29: Number of hours per week spent on household chores by age group, 2010-2019

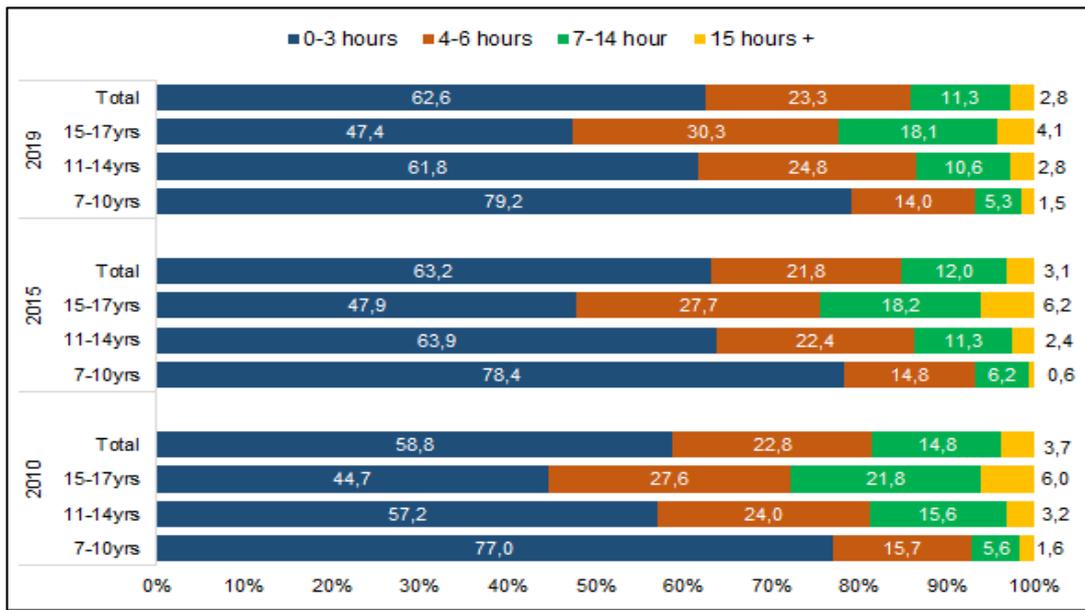


Figure 28 shows that 62,6% of children involved in at least one household chore were spending between 0 and 3 hours per week performing chore(s), while 23,3% were spending between 4 and 6 hours per week, and 2,8% were spending more than 14 hours per week on these activities in 2019. Among children aged 7–10 years, 79,2% were spending between 0 and 3 hours per week performing household chore(s); 14,8% were spending between 4 and 6 hours per week on these activities, while 0,6% were spending 15 hours or more per week performing chore(s). Generally there has been a decline in the proportion of children spending long hours on household chores over time, which is beneficial to them as they would have more time for studying.

Figure 30: Children involved in household chores by type of activity and sex, 2015 and 2019

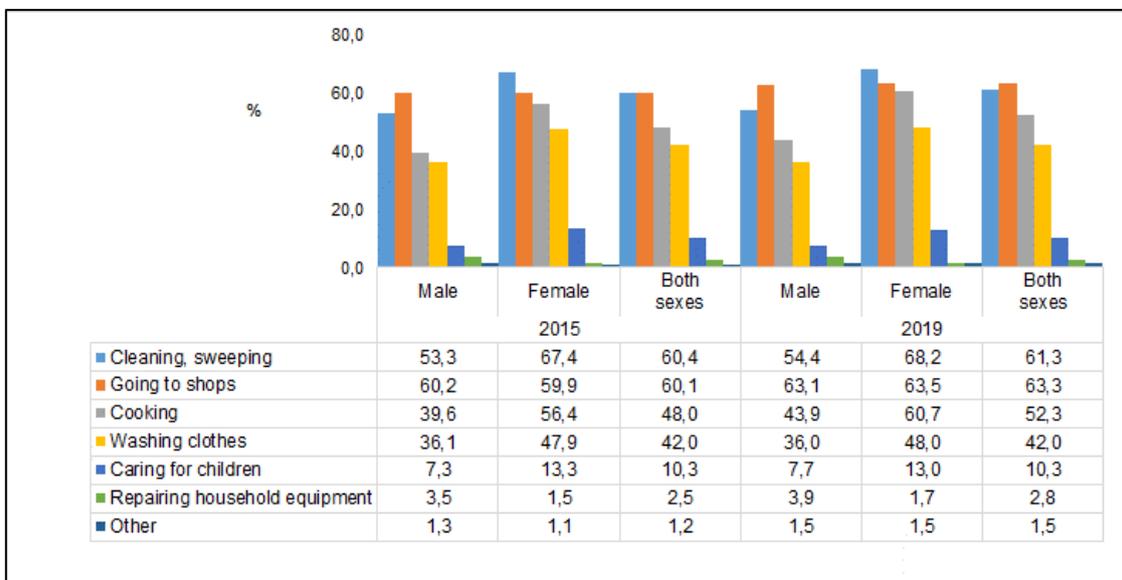


Figure 29 shows that in both 2015 and 2019 female children who were involved in household chores were more likely than male children to be engaged in cleaning, sweeping, cooking, washing clothes, caring for children. In 2019, 68,2% (67,4% in 2010) of female children were involved in cleaning and sweeping compared to 54,4% (53,3% in 2010) of male children. Male children were more likely than female children to be involved in repairing household equipment and going to shops in the same periods. The proportion of children involved in household chores increased in all activities except washing clothes and caring for children which remained unchanged between 2015 and 2019.

Table 15: Involvement of learners aged 7–17 years in chores at school by sex, population group and age, 2015 and 2019

	Involved in chores at school		Not involved in chores at school		Total	Involved in chores at school		Not involved in chores at school		Total
	000	%	000	%		000	000	%	000	
	2015					2019				
Sex	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006	4 116	36,7	7 088	63,3	11 204
Male	1 766	32,1	3 735	67,9	5 501	1 915	34,3	3 676	65,7	5 591
Female	1 997	36,3	3 508	63,7	5 505	2 201	39,2	3 411	60,8	5 613
Population group	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006	4 116	36,7	7 088	63,3	11 204
Black African	3 640	39,4	5 599	60,6	9 239	3 943	41,5	5 557	58,5	9 501
Coloured	75	8	872	92,0	948	115	12,5	806	87,5	921
Indian/Asian	13	6	195	94,0	208	14	6,7	201	93,3	215
White	35	5,8	576	94,2	611	44	7,8	523	92,2	567
Age group	3 763	34,2	7 243	65,8	11 006	4 116	36,7	7 088	63,3	11 204
7-10 yrs	1 236	29,8	2 914	70,2	4 150	1 338	31,7	2 880	68,3	4 218
11-14 yrs	1 478	37,8	2 433	62,2	3 911	1 672	41,7	2 341	58,3	4 012
15-17 yrs	1 049	35,6	1 895	64,4	2 945	1 106	37,2	1 867	62,8	2 974

Table 12 depicts that there has been a slight difference between the trends observed in 2015 and 2019. In the year 2019, 4,1 million of children aged 7–17 years were involved in chores at school out of the total of approximately 11,2 million who were attending school. The findings also suggest that of the 4,1 million children aged 7–17 years who were involved in chores at school, about 2,2 million were female children in the year 2019 and 1,9 million were male children (compared to roughly 2 million female children and 1,8 million male children in 2015).

Table 12 also shows that in 2019, black African children (41,5%) who were attending school were more likely to be engaged in at least one chore at school compared to other population groups, and this was similar to what was observed in 2015. Among the different age groups, those aged 7–10 years were less likely to be involved in chores at school than those in other age groups (Table 12).

Figure 31: Proportion of learners involved in at least one chore at school by province, 2010-2019

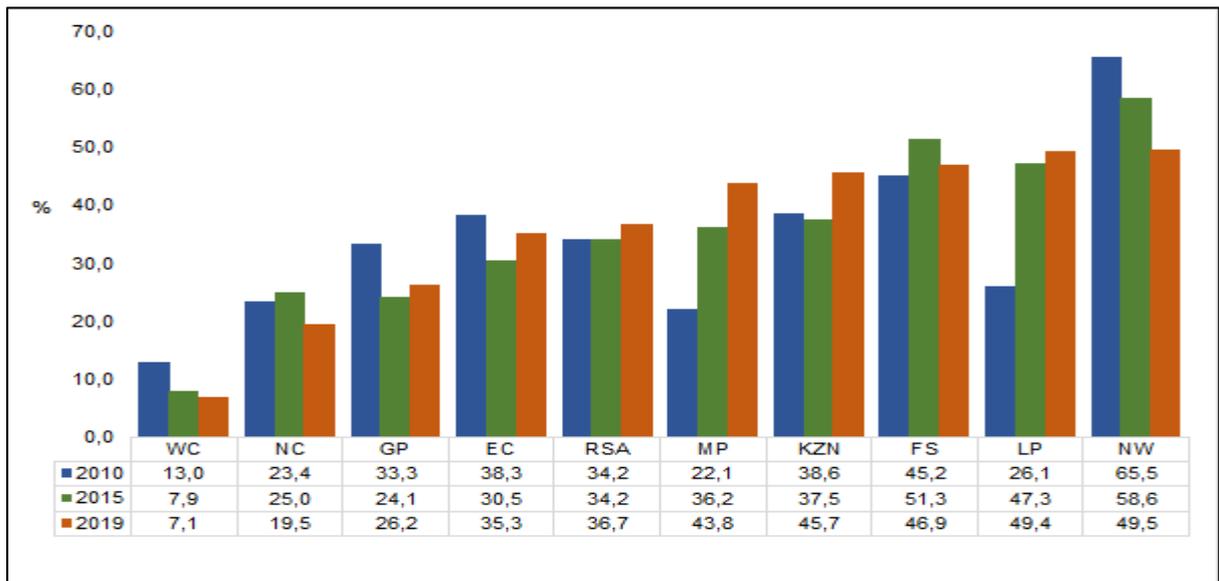


Figure 30 shows that in 2010, 2015 and 2019, North West accounted for the largest share of learners who were involved in at least one chore at school (65,5%, 58,6% and 49,5% respectively). Western Cape had the lowest proportion of children involved in chores at school, with 13,0% involved in such activities in 2010 and 7,1% in 2019 (down by 5,9 percentage points). Between 2010 and 2019, North West, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal had proportions of children involved in at least one chore at school that were higher than the national average. Nationally, there was no change in the proportion of learners who were involved in at least one chore at school between 2010 and 2015 and the proportion increased to 36,7% in 2019.

For the period 2010-2019, Western Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and North West recorded decreases in the proportion of children engaged in chores at school while Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Limpopo recorded increases in the proportion of children involved in chores at school.

Figure 32: Children involved in chores at school by type of activity and sex, 2015 and 2019

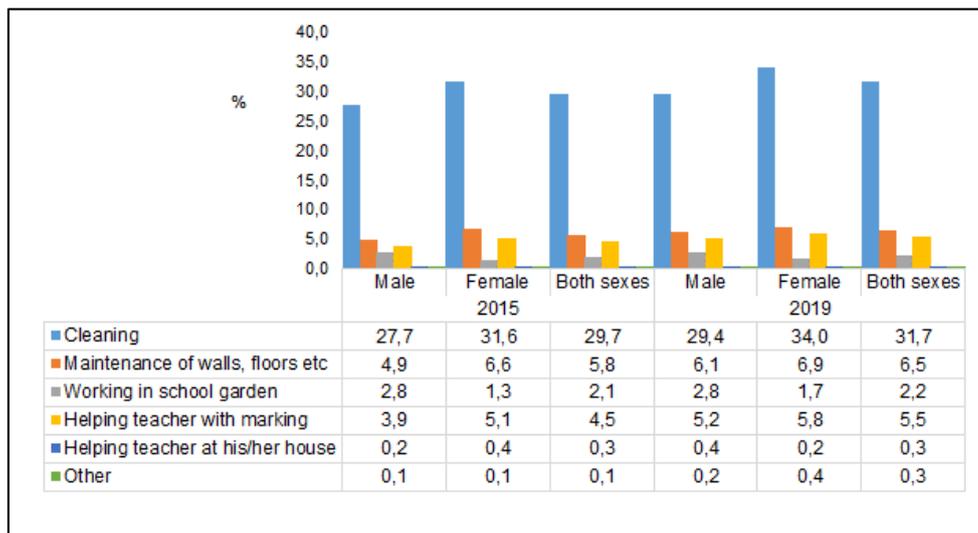
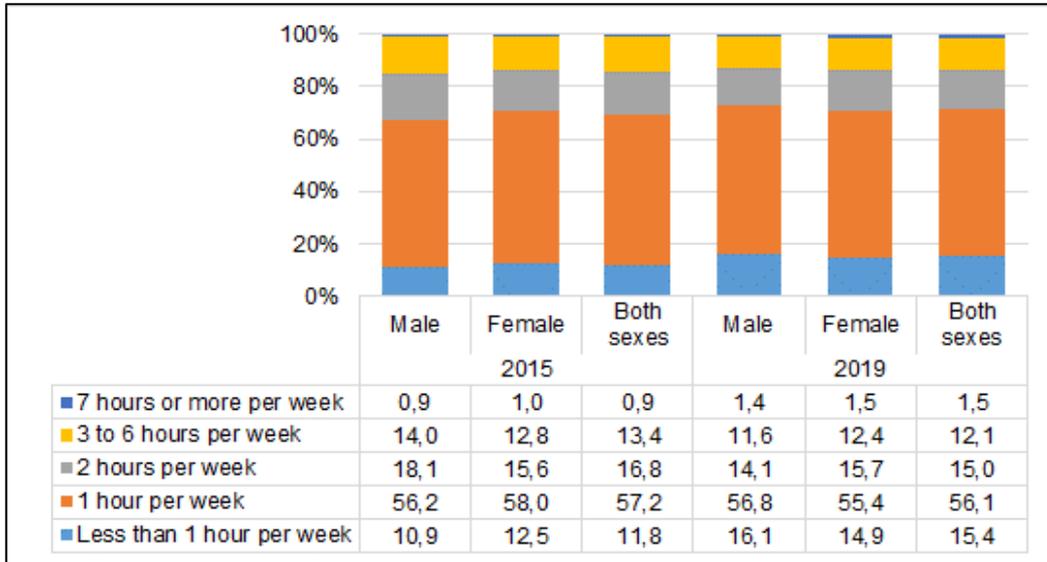


Figure 31 shows that a higher proportion of children (31,7%) were involved in cleaning chores at school in 2019, which is slightly higher than in 2015 (29,7%). Also, the proportion was higher for female children when compared to male children in both 2015 and 2019, except in the categories of working in the school garden and helping teacher at his/her house where it shows that male children were higher compared to female children. Male children (2,8% in both 2015 and 2019) were more likely than female children (1,3% in 2015 and 1,7% in 2019) to be engaged in working in the school garden, while female children were more likely to be involved in the rest of the activities when compared Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

to male children. Overall, the proportion of children aged 7–17 years who were involved in chores at school increased in all activities over the period 2015 to 2019, except helping teacher at his/her house which remained unchanged. The biggest increase was observed in children involved in cleaning at school (2,1 percentage points) from 29,7% to 31,7%.

Figure 33: Number of hours per week spent by learners on chores at school by sex, 2015 and 2019



As depicted in Figure 32, more than 50% of children did at least one chore at school for an hour per week, irrespective of gender, and this proportion declined from 57,2% in 2015 to 56,1% in 2019 (down by 1,1 percentage points). The least proportion of children attending school spent at least 7 hours or more per week on chores at school, and it increased from 0,9% in 2015 to 1,5% in 2019 (up by 0,6 of a percentage point). The proportion of children who spent less than 1 hour per week doing chores at school has also increased from 11,8% in 2015 to 15,4% in 2019 (up by 3,6 percentage points).

4.8 Child labour in South Africa

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

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

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

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

The composite child labour indicator combines the indicators below:

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

Table 16: Child labour composite indicators for the year 2010-2019

Child labour composite indicator	2010	2015	2019	Changes (2010-2019)
	Thousand			
Where a child is reported as doing work prohibited by Basic Employment Act	122	81	83	-39
Where a child has worked long hours on all types of work combined	417	349	320	-97
Where a child was doing 'market' that interfered with schooling	14	3	3	-10
Where a child was absent from school or experienced difficulties at school because of work-related activities	35	4	8	-27
Where a child was doing hazardous work	291	203	193	-99
Overall (at least one of the options in the indicators)	779	577	571	-208

Table 16 above shows that, overall, the number of children who were involved in child labour has declined with an estimated 208 000 from 779 000 in 2010 to 571 000 in 2019. Further analysis of child labour indicates the following:

- The number of children who appeared to be doing work prohibited by the BCEA declined with 39 000 between 2010 and 2019. Comparisons between 2015 and 2019 show that the number of children under this indicator increased by 2 000.
- The children who appeared to be working excessive hours for their age when all types of work are combined, declined with 97 000, their total being 320 000 in 2019.
- Those whose school work was affected by the work they did also declined to just 3 000 children in 2019 from 14 000 in 2010.
- Children who appeared to be absent from school because of work-related activities also declined with 27 000 to just 8 000 in 2019.
- Lastly, the number of those who reported being injured at work also went down to 193 000 in 2019, after a decline of 99 000 (compared to 2010).

Figure 34: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group, 2015 and 2019

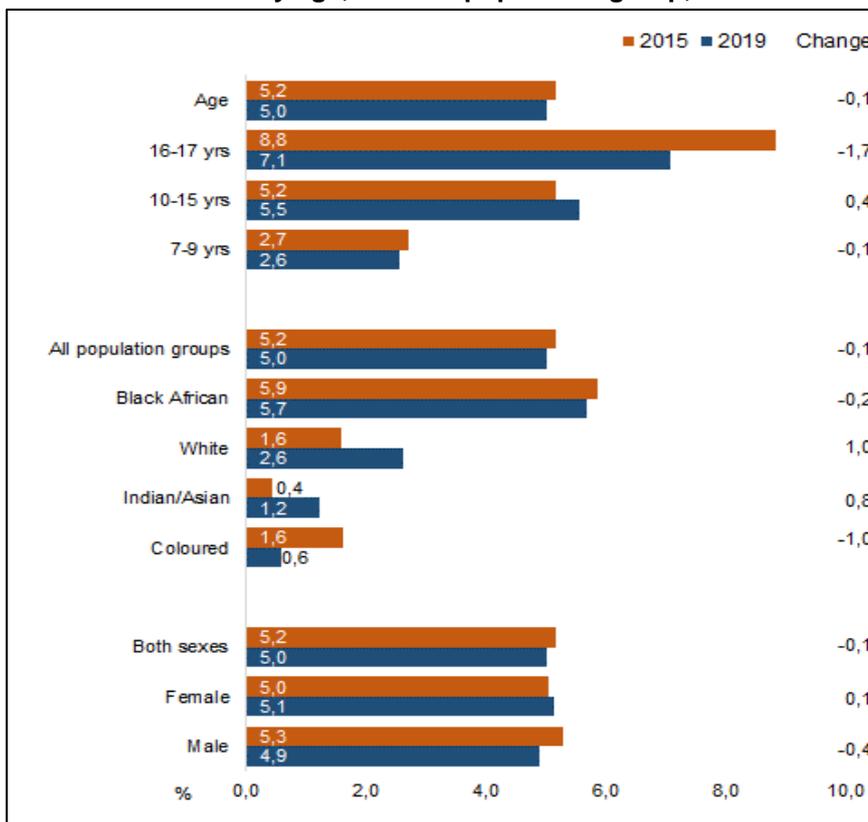
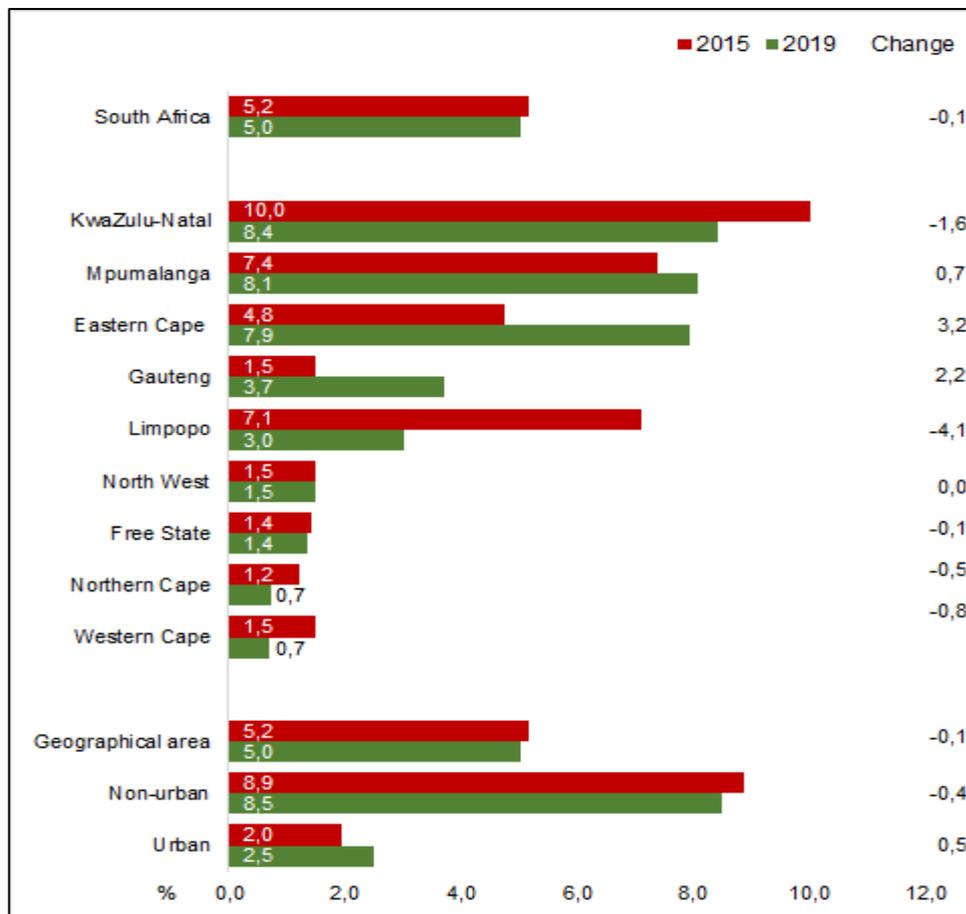


Figure 33 shows that in both 2015 and 2019 there is a positive relationship between the prevalence of child labour and age. In 2019, it is observed that the prevalence of child labour increases noticeably with age, from 2,6% among the youngest children (7–9 years) to 7,1% in the oldest age group. Black African children (5,7%) were more likely to be working than children from other population groups. Contrary to 2015, female children (5,1%) were more likely to be working than male children (4,9%) in the year 2019.

Comparisons between 2015 and 2019 show a decrease in the proportion of children in child labour of 0,1 of a percentage point to 5,0%. Child labour decreased across all age groups, except among children aged 10–15 years which increased by 0,4 of a percentage points. The largest decrease was among children aged 16-17 years (down by 1,7 percentage points). The proportion of children in child labour declined in all population groups, with the exception of white and Indian/Asian children whose proportion increased by 1,0 percentage point and 0,8 of a percentage point, respectively. The largest decrease was among coloured children (1,0 percentage point). Male children in child labour largely decreased by 0,4 of a percentage point while female children in child labour increased by 0,1 of a percentage point between 2015 and 2019.

Figure 35: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area, 2015 and 2019



According to Figure 4 above, the prevalence of child labour in 2019 was estimated at 5,0% (or 571 000 number of children) from 5,2% (or 577 000 number of children) in 2015, and this was a decrease of 0,1 of a percentage point. For the year 2019, children aged 7-17 years in KwaZulu-Natal were more likely than those of other provinces to be in child labour as indicated by the rate of 8,4% (from 10,0% in 2015). Western Cape had the least number of children who were involved in Child labour at 0,7% among children aged 7 to 17 years.

Between 2015 and 2019, the number of children in child labour decreased in five provinces while remained unchanged in North West. The largest decline was observed in Limpopo (down by 4,1 percentage points) followed by KwaZulu-Natal (down by 1,6 percentage points). The largest increases were observed in Eastern Cape (up by 3,2 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 2,2 percentage points). Geographically, children in non-urban areas were more likely to be involved in child labour at 8,5% in 2019 (8,9% in 2015) compared to those in urban areas at 2,5% in 2019 (2,0% in 2015).

4.10 Conclusion

The Survey of Activities of Young People which collects information on child labour, started by reporting on the profile of children aged 7-17 years which showed that their total number increased to 11,4 million in 2019 from 11,2 million in 2015. KwaZulu-Natal had the largest share which amounted to 22,9% in both years, while Gauteng province experienced the largest change in the proportion of children aged 7-17 years which increased with 2% from 16,3% in 2015 to 18,2% in 2019. There was an equal distribution observed between males and females, with the number of males being only 14 000 more than that of females in 2019. The population distribution of children aged 7-17 followed similar trends as the overall population with Black African children having the biggest share which was above 80%.

A look at parental survival showed that the majority of children had both parents alive at 87,5% and this figure increased by 12, 8 percentage points from 2015. Similar to previous years, 2019 showed that Black African children (20,2%), followed by Coloured children (8,1%) did not have their parents in the household (i.e. neither parents were members of the household or neither were alive) compared to children belonging to the other population groups. The share of children who stayed with at least one grandparent in the household in 2019 compared to both 2010 and 2015 increased among children whose parents were not part of the household.

The analysis of school attendance showed that the proportion of children not attending school did not change in 2019 when comparing with 2015 among children with different demographic characteristics. Parental survival was important in children school attendance, the report indicates that children with only the mother alive were more likely not to attend school followed by children who had both parents not alive and this was the case for both 2015 and 2019. Provincially, Western Cape (3, 3%) had the highest proportion of children not attending school in 2019, followed by Northern Cape (2, 7%) and North West at 2, 5%. Additionally, Western Cape also recorded the largest increase in proportion of children aged 7-17 years who were not attending school increasing by 1,6 percentage points to 3,3 % in 2019.

Additional study on school attendance was conducted on children aged 7-15 years because it was important that analyses on school attendance of children aged 7-15 years be included, as this is the compulsory school going-age in South Africa. Overall the proportion of children aged 7-15 years not attending school increased by 0,2 of a percentage point from 0,7% to 0,9% during the period 2015 to 2019. While the proportion of males not attending school also increased and the proportion of females not attending school showed no change over the same period.

Children involvement in economic activities which include work for pay or in-kind; unpaid work in a family business; and domestic work in other households showed that over the period 2015–2019, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities decreased by 2,0 percentage points from 21,6% to 19,6%. There were also declines in the economic participation among both sexes and population groups with the exception of coloured children.

In terms of household chores for both 2015 and 2019 female children who were involved in household chores were more likely than male children to be engaged in cleaning, sweeping, cooking, washing clothes, caring for children. While male children were more likely than female children to be involved in repairing household equipment and going to shops in the same periods. At school more than 50% of children who did at least one chore at school for an hour per week, irrespective of gender, and their proportion declined from 57,2% in 2015 to 56,1% in 2019 (down by 1,1 percentage points). A higher proportion of children (31,7%) were involved in cleaning chores at school in 2019, which is slightly higher than in 2015 (29,7%).

The study also reported on industry and occupation which showed that the proportion of children who were involved in market production activities in the trade industry have declined from 49,3% in 2015 to 46,5% in 2019, while those who were involved in production activities in private households increased in the same period (7,7 percentage points) to 19,7%. The majority of children worked in the elementary occupations which increased by 8,9 percentage points to 74,5% and children working in sales accounted for 9,0% in 2019. Children reported the main reasons for involvement in economic activities as to get pocket money and to assist their family with money.

On child labour which reports on children involved in Hazardous or exploitative work the analysis showed a decreased of 0,2 of a percentage point from 5,2% in 2015 to 5,0% in 2019. For 2019, children aged 7-17 years in KwaZulu-Survey of Activities of Young People, 2019

Natal were more likely than other provinces to be involved in child labour, and Western Cape had the least number of children who were involved in child labour. Geographically, children in non-urban areas were more likely to be involved in child labour compared to those in urban areas.

Lastly, the survey has been able to add to the understanding of children's (aged 7–17) demographic and socio-economic characteristics and their contribution towards their involvement in economic activities. The study also showed that children who were involved in economic activity were more likely not to be attending school. While on the positive, the study showed that the involvement of children in child labour is on the decline.

5. Technical notes

5.1 Response details

Table 5.1: Response rates

Province / Metropolitan Area	Response Rates
National	75.43
Western Cape	65.09
Non Metro	69.56
City of Cape Town	62.67
Eastern Cape	81.75
Non Metro	83.92
Buffalo City	68.22
Nelson Mandela Bay	79.12
Northern Cape	61.63
Free State	91.12
Non Metro	91.34
Mangaung	90.52
KwaZulu-Natal	79.96
Non Metro	84.14
eThekweni	66.01
North West	86.42
Gauteng	71.15
Non Metro	88.85
Ekurhuleni	64.34
City of Johannesburg	62.49
City of Tshwane	80.48
Mpumalanga	68.72
Limpopo	70.41

5.2 Survey requirements and design

During the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of quarter three of 2019, children aged 5–17 years were screened and later interviewed for the Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP). The SAYP interviews were not conducted at the same time as the QLFS. This may result in the reduction of SAYP persons as compared to the ones identified during QLFS screening. This is due to persons refusing to participate in SAYP, persons not at home during SAYP interviews, demolished structures, vacant dwellings, etc. If all qualifying SAYP children identified in QLFS responded positively during SAYP interviews, there would be no adjustment of SAYP weights. The final SAYP weights would be the same as the QLFS calibrated weights. The SAYP weight adjustment accounts for those persons who qualified for SAYP, but refused to take part or were not available for interviews and those that were considered to be other non-response.

5.3 Non-response adjustment

The non-response adjustment is done through the creation of adjustment classes. The adjustment classes are created using Response Homogeneity Groups (RHGs), where respondents have the same characteristics with non-respondents in the group. The response rate (which is the ratio of responses to all eligible units in the sample) is calculated within each class. The inverse of the response rate (adjustment factor) is calculated within each class, and the result is multiplied by the QLFS 2019 person's weights of the responding units to get the adjusted SAYP person weights for responding units. Children identified as ineligible for SAYP were not considered when calculating weights adjustment. In short, the weights of responding children are inflated to account for eligible children that did not respond during SAYP data collection.

5.4 Final survey weights

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

6. Definitions

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

Attending school:

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

Child:

A child is anyone under the age of 18 years, but for the purpose of this survey the age group of 5–17 years will be interviewed.

ECD:

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

Economic activity:

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

Household:

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

Household tasks:

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

Market activity:

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

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

Members of a household:

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

Production for own consumption only:

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

Time reference:

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

Work:

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

International legal standards relating to child labour

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

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

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

ILO Child Labour Measurement Framework

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

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

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

Appendix

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by school attendance									
	Attending school			Not attending school			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Sex	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male	5 425	5 501	5 591	114	93	109	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female	5 401	5 505	5 613	118	87	74	5 519	5 592	5 687
Population groups	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
Black/African	9 054	9 239	9 501	190	144	130	9 244	9 383	9 631
Coloured	938	948	921	35	32	44	973	980	965
Indian/Asian	211	208	215		1	3	211	209	218
White	623	611	567	7	2	7	629	613	574
Age groups	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
7-10 years old	3 855	4 150	4 218	28	24	33	3 883	4 174	4 251
11-14 years	4 102	3 911	4 012	34	23	23	4 136	3 934	4 036
15-17 years old	2 869	2 945	2 974	170	132	128	3 039	3 077	3 101
Education level	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
No schooling	661	569	587	35	33	40	696	602	628
Less than primary completed	6 516	6 586	6 611	87	53	49	6 603	6 640	6 660
Primary completed	1 159	1 089	1 097	33	31	25	1 192	1 120	1 122
Secondary	2 425	2 722	2 797	69	56	58	2 494	2 778	2 855
Secondary completed	42	22	17	5	3	8	47	25	26
Tertiary	2	1					2	1	
Other	21	17	94	3	3	3	25	19	98
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 1: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by school attendance (concluded)									
	Attending school			Not attending school			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Province	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
Western Cape	1 017	1 125	1 134	29	20	39	1 046	1 145	1 173
Eastern Cape	1 640	1 645	1 727	59	36	34	1 699	1 681	1 761
Northern Cape	226	247	198	6	7	6	232	255	204
Free State	568	499	657	13	12	9	580	510	666
KwaZulu-Natal	2 527	2 535	2 567	51	28	37	2 578	2 563	2 603
North West	784	781	921	17	22	24	801	803	945
Gauteng	1 740	1 803	2 062	23	17	14	1 763	1 820	2 076
Mpumalanga	1 008	987	849	9	21	12	1 017	1 008	861
Limpopo	1 317	1 383	1 089	24	17	9	1 341	1 401	1 098
Parent survival	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother alive	1 486	1 564	919	43	32	26	1 529	1 596	945
Only father alive	365	394	259	10	14	3	375	408	263
Both mother and father alive	8 406	8 258	9 821	158	104	149	8 564	8 363	9 970
No parents alive	569	790	205	21	29	6	591	819	210
Presence of parents in the household	10 826	11 006	11 204	232	179	184	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother household member	4 215	4 041	4 630	82	61	74	4 297	4 102	4 705
Only father household member	372	378	472	6	8	9	378	386	481
Both parents household members	3 848	3 816	4 093	74	43	56	3 922	3 859	4 149
Both parents not household members	1 822	1 980	1 804	49	38	39	1 870	2 019	1 843
Parents not alive	569	790	205	21	29	6	591	819	210
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 391	2 770	2 009	70	67	45	2 461	2 837	2 053
Grandparent household member	1 367	1 475	1 335	24	25	21	1 391	1 501	1 357
Grandparent not household member	1 024	1 295	673	46	42	23	1 070	1 337	697
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.									
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

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

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

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2010 (continued)									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Province	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Western Cape	218	3	24	771	1	19	3	6	1 046
Eastern Cape	147	9	770	715		16	32	10	1 699
Northern Cape	51	3	43	129		3	1	1	232
Free State	78	2	39	448		8	2	3	580
KwaZulu-Natal	410	30	911	1 177		16	20	16	2 578
North West	110	2	158	514		9	5	3	801
Gauteng	525	2	38	1 174	1	12	4	6	1 763
Mpumalanga	197	11	96	703		4	3	2	1 017
Limpopo	261	26	424	606	1	9	9	6	1 341
Parent survival	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Only mother alive	160	13	481	832	2	17	16	9	1 529
Only father alive	34	2	124	204		4	5	1	375
Both mother and father alive	1 738	67	1 725	4 876	2	62	52	41	8 564
No parents alive	64	7	175	324		13	6	2	591
Presence of parents in the household	1 996	88	2 505	6 237	4	96	79	53	11 058
Only mother household member	704	31	1 081	2 399	2	29	31	20	4 297
Only father household member	58	4	77	233		4	2		378
Both parents household members	953	22	575	2 299	1	33	21	19	3 922
Both parents not household members	218	25	597	982		16	19	13	1 870
Parents not alive	64	7	175	324		13	6	2	591
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2010 (Concluded)									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Among children whose parents are not household members	282	31	772	1 307	0	30	25	15	2 461
Grandparent household member	163	17	466	722	0	6	10	7	1 391
Grandparent not household member	119	14	306	585		23	16	7	1 070
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2015									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Sex	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Male	1 190	55	1 162	3 093	4	36	26	27	5 594
Female	1 009	18	1 130	3 349	1	49	21	15	5 592
Population groups	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Black/African	1 545	64	2 258	5 373	4	61	42	37	9 383
Coloured	222	6	27	693		22	5	5	980
Indian/Asian	97			111	1				209
White	335	3	7	266		2			613
Age groups	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
7-10 years old	1 469	38	572	2 071	1	6	2	15	4 174
11-14 years	517	20	868	2 506		12	4	8	3 934
15-17 years old	214	15	852	1 865	4	67	42	18	3 077
Education level	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
No schooling	274	6	57	232	1	8	1	23	602
Less than primary completed	1 596	48	1 253	3 689	1	24	20	8	6 640
Primary completed	98	4	294	693		13	10	8	1 120
Secondary	223	15	686	1 799	1	37	16	3	2 778
Secondary completed			1	21	1	2			25
Tertiary			1						1
Other	9			8		2		1	19
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2015 (continued)									
	Only Study	Study + economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Province	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Western Cape	280	5	29	811		13	2	4	1 145
Eastern Cape	298	13	552	781		16	15	5	1 681
Northern Cape	64	4	37	142		4	1	2	255
Free State	86	1	12	400		6	3	3	510
KwaZulu-Natal	337	21	911	1 266	2	8	9	9	2 563
North West	152	6	125	499	1	11	5	4	803
Gauteng	564		26	1 213		10	1	5	1 820
Mpumalanga	185	5	198	599	1	9	7	4	1 008
Limpopo	234	18	401	731		8	4	5	1 401
Parent survival	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Only mother alive	231	10	447	876		13	12	6	1 596
Only father alive	52	4	107	232	1	9	2	2	408
Both mother and father alive	1 818	54	1 480	4 907	3	48	24	30	8 363
No parents alive	99	4	259	428	1	15	9	4	819
Presence of parents in the household	2 199	73	2 292	6 442	5	85	48	42	11 185
Only mother household member	739	36	860	2 407	2	26	13	19	4 102
Only father household member	64	5	81	228	1	4	1	2	386
Both parents household members	1 014	15	483	2 304	1	19	11	13	3 859
Both parents not household members	283	13	608	1 075		21	13	5	2 019
Parents not alive	99	4	259	428	1	15	9	4	819
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2015 (Concluded)									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Among children whose parents are not household members	382	17	868	1 503	1	36	22	9	2 837
Grandparent household member	209	8	483	775		13	9	3	1 501
Grandparent not household member	173	9	385	728	1	23	12	6	1 337
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2019									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Sex	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
Male	1 088	49	1 078	3 376	5	54	22	29	5 701
Female	915	24	1 041	3 632		39	18	18	5 687
Population groups	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
Black/African	1 337	68	2 079	6 017	3	56	33	38	9 631
Coloured	207	1	37	676	1	29	6	7	965
Indian/Asian	140			75		1		1	218
White	319	4	3	241		7			574
Age groups	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
7-10 years old	1 371	48	572	2 227		4	4	25	4 251
11-14 years	447	16	829	2 720	1	9	2	12	4 036
15-17 years old	185	10	718	2 061	4	80	34	10	3 101
Education level	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
No schooling	270	6	67	244	1	4	5	31	628
Less than primary completed	1 421	58	1 165	3 967	3	25	13	8	6 660
Primary completed	110	3	277	707	1	13	8	3	1 122
Secondary	160	5	604	2 028		43	12	3	2 855
Secondary completed	1		1	16		7	1		26
Tertiary									
Other	41	2	6	45		1		3	98
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2019 (continued)									
	Only Study	Study + economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Province	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
Western Cape	317	1	32	783	1	31		6	1 173
Eastern Cape	152	32	683	859		10	14	11	1 761
Northern Cape	36	8	40	114		2	2	2	204
Free State	97	1	35	525		4	1	4	666
KwaZulu-Natal	323	13	874	1 357		13	13	11	2 603
North West	225	3	109	583	3	12	3	6	945
Gauteng	495	1	14	1 552		10	1	3	2 076
Mpumalanga	148	7	117	577	1	8	2	2	861
Limpopo	210	7	215	658		4	3	2	1 098
Parent survival	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
Only mother alive	121	5	248	545		8	9	9	945
Only father alive	22	4	65	169			1	2	263
Both mother and father alive	1 839	63	1 759	6 160	5	82	26	36	9 970
No parents alive	22	1	48	134		3	3		210
Presence of parents in the household	2 003	73	2 119	7 009	5	93	39	47	11 388
Only mother household member	715	33	1 021	2 861	2	37	14	21	4 705
Only father household member	51	5	74	343			3	5	481
Both parents household members	1 010	16	444	2 623	2	37	7	10	4 149
Both parents not household members	205	19	532	1 048	1	16	12	10	1 843
Parents not alive	22	1	48	134		3	3		210
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 2: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by activities categories 2019 (Concluded)									
	Only Study	Study +economic Activity	Study + economic activity+ household chores	Study+ household chores	Only economic activity	Only household chores	Economic activity+ household chores	Idle Children	Total
	Thousand								
Among children whose parents are not household members	227	20	580	1 182	1	19	15	10	2 053
Grandparent household member	157	14	393	771	1	5	8	8	1 357
Grandparent not household member	70	5	187	410		13	8	2	697
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: One week prior to the interview									
	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Sex	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male	1 309	1 248	1 154	4 230	4 346	4 547	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female	1 367	1 169	1 083	4 152	4 423	4 604	5 519	5 592	5 687
Population groups	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Black/African	2 622	2 367	2 183	6 622	7 016	7 448	9 244	9 383	9 631
Coloured	32	38	46	941	942	918	973	980	965
Indian/Asian	12	1		200	208	218	211	209	218
White	10	10	8	620	603	567	629	613	574
Age groups	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
7-10 years old	581	612	624	3 302	3 562	3 627	3 883	4 174	4 251
11-14 years	1 168	892	848	2 968	3 043	3 188	4 136	3 934	4 036
15-17 years old	927	913	765	2 112	2 164	2 336	3 039	3 077	3 101
Education level	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
No schooling	84	66	79	612	537	549	696	602	628
Less than primary completed	1 606	1 322	1 239	4 997	5 317	5 421	6 603	6 640	6 660
Primary completed	343	309	289	848	811	833	1 192	1 120	1 122
Secondary	636	717	621	1 858	2 061	2 234	2 494	2 778	2 855
Secondary completed	4	2	1	43	23	24	47	25	26
Tertiary		1		2			2	1	
Other	2		8	23	19	90	25	19	98
School attendance	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Attending school	2 593	2 365	2 193	8 233	8 641	9 011	10 826	11 006	11 204
Not attending school	83	52	44	149	127	140	232	179	184

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

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7-17, by involvement in economic activities: One week prior to the interview (concluded)									
	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand									
Province	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Western Cape	32	36	36	1 014	1 109	1 138	1 046	1 145	1 173
Eastern Cape	811	580	729	888	1 100	1 032	1 699	1 681	1 761
Northern Cape	48	43	50	184	212	154	232	255	204
Free State	43	16	37	537	495	629	580	510	666
KwaZulu-Natal	960	943	901	1 618	1 621	1 703	2 578	2 563	2 603
North West	166	137	118	635	666	827	801	803	945
Gauteng	45	27	15	1 718	1 792	2 061	1 763	1 820	2 076
Mpumalanga	111	211	126	906	796	735	1 017	1 008	861
Limpopo	460	423	225	882	978	873	1 341	1 401	1 098
Parent survival	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother alive	511	470	262	1 018	1 126	683	1 529	1 596	945
Only father alive	130	114	70	244	294	193	375	408	263
Both mother and father alive	1 847	1 560	1 853	6 717	6 802	8 117	8 564	8 363	9 970
No parents alive	187	273	52	404	546	159	591	819	210
Presence of parents in the household	2 675	2 417	2 237	8 382	8 768	9 151	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother household member	1 146	911	1 070	3 151	3 191	3 635	4 297	4 102	4 705
Only father household member	83	88	82	295	298	399	378	386	481
Both parents household members	619	510	469	3 304	3 349	3 680	3 922	3 859	4 149
Both parents not household members	641	635	564	1 229	1 384	1 279	1 870	2 019	1 843
Parents not alive	187	273	52	404	546	159	591	819	210
Among children whose parents are not household members	828	907	616	1 633	1 930	1 437	2 461	2 837	2 053
Grandparent household member	493	500	415	898	1 000	941	1 391	1 501	1 357
Grandparent not household member	336	407	201	734	930	496	1 070	1 337	697

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

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities in the last 12 months									
	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Sex	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male	1 521	1 493	1 342	4 017	4 101	4 358	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female	1 595	1 389	1 239	3 924	4 203	4 449	5 519	5 592	5 687
Population groups	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Black/African	3 031	2 801	2 508	6 214	6 582	7 123	9 244	9 383	9 631
Coloured	48	60	56	925	920	908	973	980	965
Indian/Asian	22	1	2	189	208	216	211	209	218
White	15	19	15	614	594	560	629	613	574
Age groups	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
7-10 years old	664	746	724	3 219	3 428	3 527	3 883	4 174	4 251
11-14 years	1 338	1 043	986	2 797	2 892	3 050	4 136	3 934	4 036
15-17 years old	1 114	1 093	871	1 926	1 984	2 230	3 039	3 077	3 101
Education level	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
No schooling	93	87	90	602	515	537	696	602	628
Less than primary completed	1 825	1 559	1 417	4 779	5 081	5 243	6 603	6 640	6 660
Primary completed	409	360	335	782	760	787	1 192	1 120	1 122
Secondary	776	872	726	1 718	1 907	2 129	2 494	2 778	2 855
Secondary completed	8	2	1	39	23	24	47	25	26
Tertiary	1	1		1			2	1	
Other	4	1	11	21	18	86	25	19	98
School attendance	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Attending school	3 016	2 811	2 529	7 810	8 195	8 675	10 826	11 006	11 204
Not attending school	100	70	52	132	109	131	232	179	184
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 3a: Characteristics of children 7–17 by involvement in economic activities in the last 12 months									
	Involved			Not Involved			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand									
Province	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Western Cape	61	51	41	985	1 094	1 132	1 046	1 145	1 173
Eastern Cape	872	664	781	827	1 017	979	1 699	1 681	1 761
Northern Cape	51	57	58	181	198	146	232	255	204
Free State	63	20	50	518	490	616	580	510	666
KwaZulu-Natal	1 053	1 064	1 040	1 525	1 499	1 563	2 578	2 563	2 603
North West	194	168	141	607	635	804	801	803	945
Gauteng	62	41	22	1 701	1 779	2 055	1 763	1 820	2 076
Mpumalanga	187	262	160	830	745	700	1 017	1 008	861
Limpopo	572	555	288	769	846	811	1 341	1 401	1 098
Parent survival	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother alive	577	542	294	952	1 054	651	1 529	1 596	945
Only father alive	146	135	83	229	273	180	375	408	263
Both mother and father alive	2 172	1 878	2 144	6 392	6 484	7 826	8 564	8 363	9 970
No parents alive	222	327	60	369	492	150	591	819	210
Presence of parents in the household	3 116	2 882	2 581	7 942	8 304	8 807	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother household member	1 314	1 083	1 231	2 983	3 020	3 474	4 297	4 102	4 705
Only father household member	101	101	98	277	285	383	378	386	481
Both parents household members	742	623	542	3 180	3 236	3 607	3 922	3 859	4 149
Both parents not household members	738	747	650	1 132	1 271	1 193	1 870	2 019	1 843
Parents not alive	222	327	60	369	492	150	591	819	210
Among children whose parents are not household members	960	1 074	711	1 501	1 763	1 343	2 461	2 837	2 053
Grandparent household member	552	580	480	838	920	876	1 391	1 501	1 357
Grandparent not household member	408	494	231	663	843	466	1 070	1 337	697

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

Table 4: Children who left school by involvement in economic activities and reasons for leaving school: One week prior to the interview									
	Involved			Not involved			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Reasons for leaving school									
Completed school	1	1	1	4	1	6	5	2	7
Too Old				1		1	1		1
Disable	1	1		4	2		4	4	
Illness	8	8	3	7	5	11	15	13	15
No school/school too far	3	1	1	3	2		6	2	1
Cannot afford schooling	6	4	5	11	5	4	17	10	10
Family did not allow schooling	2	0					2	0	
Failed repeatedly	8	6	7	9	15	7	17	21	14
Education not valuable	13	9	9	21	17	13	33	26	22
School not safe	1			1	1	2	2	1	2
To receive job related training									
To work	2	1	3	3	1	9	5	2	12
To help at home with household tasks	0			0	2		1	2	
Parents died	1		1	6	2	3	8	2	4
To look after siblings		1						1	
Looking after a sick family member	0						0		
Pregnant	16	6	1	18	16	7	34	22	8
Looking after children	2	2		1	1		3	3	
Expelled	1	2	1	4	3	14	6	5	15
Other	13	6	2	8	14	15	20	20	17
Total	78	50	35	101	88	92	180	137	127
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.									
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals									

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: One week prior to the interview												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own production			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand											
Sex	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Male	36	29	24	1 241	1 193	1 115	31	25	15	1 309	1 248	1 154
Female	24	18	19	1 319	1 139	1 059	24	12	5	1 367	1 169	1 083
Population groups	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Black/African	41	33	33	2 527	2 298	2 131	54	36	19	2 622	2 367	2 183
Coloured	12	8	6	18	29	38	2	1	2	32	38	46
Indian/Asian	3	1		9						12	1	
White	4	5	3	6	5	4				10	10	8
Age groups	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
7-10 years old	10	3	6	561	604	617	9	6		581	612	624
11-14 years	21	11	14	1 125	865	823	22	15	11	1 168	892	848
15-17 years old	29	33	22	873	863	734	25	16	9	927	913	765
Education level	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
No schooling	3	1	2	80	64	76	1		1	84	66	79
Less than primary completed	26	16	19	1 548	1 288	1 216	32	18	5	1 606	1 322	1 239
Primary completed	9	8	3	328	293	278	6	8	8	343	309	289
Secondary	21	20	19	599	685	595	16	12	7	636	717	621
Secondary completed	1	1		4	1	1				4	2	1
Tertiary					1						1	
Other				2		8				2		8
School attendance	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Attending school	54	38	35	2 488	2 294	2 141	50	32	17	2 593	2 365	2 193
Not attending school	6	9	8	71	39	33	5	5	4	83	52	44

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

Table 5: Characteristics of children involved in economic activities by type of economic activity: One week prior to the interview (concluded)												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own production			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand												
Province	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Western Cape	14	12	4	18	24	32		1		32	36	36
Eastern Cape	17	8	4	778	569	722	16	3	3	811	580	729
Northern Cape	2	1	1	43	41	49	2			48	43	50
Free State	1	1	4	40	13	31	2	1	2	43	16	37
KwaZulu-Natal	8	7	8	927	922	886	25	13	7	960	943	901
North West	4	3	6	160	133	111	2	1	1	166	137	118
Gauteng	4	5	7	41	19	9		3		45	27	15
Mpumalanga	6	2	5	104	201	118	1	8	3	111	211	126
Limpopo	4	6	5	448	410	216	8	7	4	460	423	225
Parent survival	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Only mother alive	9	4	3	490	453	258	12	12	2	511	470	262
Only father alive	1	3	3	127	108	65	2	3	2	130	114	70
Both mother and father alive	46	37	36	1 761	1 504	1 801	39	19	16	1 847	1 560	1 853
No parents alive	3	3	1	181	267	49	3	3	1	187	273	52
Presence of parents in the household	60	47	42	2 560	2 333	2 174	56	37	21	2 675	2 417	2 237
Only mother household member	21	17	11	1 096	877	1 052	29	17	6	1 146	911	1 070
Only father household member	5	5	1	76	81	79	2	2	2	83	88	82
Both parents household members	24	15	20	581	490	444	14	5	5	619	510	469
Both parents not household members	7	8	8	625	617	549	9	10	7	641	635	564
Parents not alive	3	3	1	181	267	49	3	3	1	187	273	52
Among children whose parents are not household members	11	11	9	806	884	599	12	13	8	828	907	616
Grandparent household member	5	3	4	481	493	408	6	5	4	493	500	415
Grandparent not household member	5	8	6	325	391	191	5	8	4	336	407	201
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.												
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add to totals												

Table 6a: Children involved in at least one market activity by Industry						
	At least one market activity					
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
	2010		2015		2019	
Total	116	100,0	84	100,0	63	100,0
Agriculture	9	7,7	9	10,6	8	12,0
Mining		0,0		0,0		0,0
Manufacturing	5	4,2	6	7,4	1	1,3
Utilities		0,0		0,0		0,0
Construction	6	5,5	3	3,8	3	4,6
Trade	67	58,1	42	49,3	29	46,5
Transport	2	1,5	2	2,1	0	0,3
Finance	1	1,1	2	2,3	2	2,7
Community and social services	11	9,9	7	8,1	8	12,8
Private households	14	12,0	14	16,5	12	19,7

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

Table 6b: Children involved in at least one market activity by Industry and hours worked per week									
	At least one market activity								
	<14 hours/week			>13 hours/week			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand									
Total	95	66	49	21	19	14	116	84	63
Agriculture	6	5	3	3	4	5	9	9	8
Mining									
Manufacturing	4	5	0	1	1	0	5	6	1
Utilities									
Construction	4	2	3	2	2		6	3	3
Trade	56	36	25	11	6	4	67	42	29
Transport	1	1	0	1	0		2	2	0
Finance	1	1	2		1		1	2	2
Community and social services	10	3	7	2	4	1	11	7	8
Private households	12	13	9	2	1	4	14	14	12

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

Table 7: Children involved in at least one market activity by Occupation						
	At least one market activity					
	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousand	Percent
	2010		2015		2019	
Total	116	100,0	84	100,0	63	100,0
Manager	1	0,5		0,0		0,0
Professional	1	0,6		0,0	0	0,6
Technician	1	1,0	2	2,0	3	4,5
Clerk	1	0,6	1	1,3		0,0
Sales and services	21	18,3	10	11,9	6	9,0
Skilled agriculture	5	4,7	3	3,3	2	2,5
Craft and related trade	6	5,5	7	7,8	2	3,3
Plant and machine operator	1	1,0	0	0,6		0,0
Elementary	76	65,6	58	68,8	47	74,5
Domestic	3	2,3	4	4,2	3	5,5
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.						

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex 2010												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous conditions	24	36	60	1 066	1 494	2 560	29	27	56	1 118	1 557	2 675
Dust	12	48	60	794	1 766	2 560	22	33	56	828	1 848	2 675
Fumes, fire gas, flames	3	57	60	266	2 294	2 560	0	56	56	269	2 406	2 675
Noisy environment	8	52	60	42	2 518	2 560	7	49	56	57	2 619	2 675
Extreme temperatures or humidity	6	54	60	443	2 116	2 560	8	48	56	457	2 218	2 675
Dangerous tools	2	58	60	186	2 374	2 560	3	52	56	192	2 484	2 675
Work underground	0	60	60	0	2 559	2 560	0	56	56	1	2 675	2 675
Work at a heights	1	59	60	7	2 553	2 560	1	55	56	9	2 666	2 675
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	58	60	177	2 383	2 560	2	54	56	181	2 494	2 675
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	60	60	3	2 557	2 560	0	55	56	3	2 672	2 675
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	59	60	13	2 547	2 560	0	56	56	14	2 662	2 675
Work at night	5	55	60	17	2 543	2 560	0	56	56	22	2 654	2 675
Carry heavy loads	8	52	60	211	2 349	2 560	11	45	56	230	2 445	2 675
Operate machinery	1	59	60	1	2 558	2 560		56	56	2	2 674	2 675
Other	0	60	60	11	2 549	2 560	0	55	56	12	2 664	2 675
Males												
At least one hazardous conditions	14	22	36	533	708	1 241	16	15	31	563	745	1 309
Dust	9	27	36	397	844	1 241	14	17	31	421	888	1 309
Fumes, fire gas, flames	2	35	36	130	1 111	1 241		31	31	132	1 177	1 309
Noisy environment	6	30	36	24	1 217	1 241	6	25	31	37	1 272	1 309
Extreme temperatures or humidity	3	33	36	213	1 028	1 241	4	27	31	221	1 088	1 309
Dangerous tools	1	35	36	83	1 158	1 241	2	29	31	86	1 223	1 309
Work underground		36	36		1 241	1 241		31	31		1 309	1 309
Work at a heights	0	36	36	4	1 237	1 241	1	31	31	5	1 303	1 309
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	35	36	94	1 147	1 241	2	30	31	97	1 212	1 309
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation	0	36	36	2	1 239	1 241		31	31	3	1 306	1 309
Work with explosives/chemicals	0	36	36	6	1 236	1 241	0	31	31	6	1 303	1 309
Work at night	1	35	36	11	1 230	1 241		31	31	13	1 296	1 309
Carry heavy loads	5	32	36	108	1 133	1 241	5	26	31	118	1 191	1 309
Operate machinery	0	36	36	0	1 241	1 241		31	31	1	1 308	1 309
Other		36	36	4	1 237	1 241		31	31	4	1 304	1 309

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

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex 2010 (Concluded)												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Both market and own Production		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Females												
At least one hazardous conditions	10	14	24	532	786	1 319	13	12	24	555	812	1 367
Dust	2	22	24	397	922	1 319	8	16	24	407	959	1 367
Fumes, fire gas, flames	1	22	24	136	1 183	1 319	0	24	24	137	1 229	1 367
Noisy environment	2	22	24	18	1 301	1 319	1	23	24	20	1 346	1 367
Extreme temperatures or humidity	3	21	24	230	1 089	1 319	4	21	24	236	1 130	1 367
Dangerous tools	1	22	24	103	1 216	1 319	2	23	24	106	1 261	1 367
Work underground	0	23	24	0	1 318	1 319	0	24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Work at a heights	0	23	24	3	1 316	1 319	0	24	24	4	1 363	1 367
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	23	24	83	1 235	1 319	1	24	24	84	1 282	1 367
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		24	24	0	1 318	1 319	0	24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Work with explosives/chemicals	0	23	24	7	1 311	1 319		24	24	7	1 359	1 367
Work at night	3	20	24	5	1 313	1 319	0	24	24	9	1 358	1 367
Carry heavy loads	4	20	24	103	1 216	1 319	6	19	24	112	1 254	1 367
Operate machinery	0	23	24	1	1 318	1 319		24	24	1	1 366	1 367
Other	0	23	24	6	1 312	1 319	0	24	24	7	1 360	1 367
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.												
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex, 2015												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous conditions	17	30	47	790	1 542	2 333	20	17	37	828	1 589	2 417
Dust	11	36	47	570	1 762	2 333	10	28	37	591	1 826	2 417
Fumes, fire gas, flames	0	47	47	20	2312	2333		37	37	21	2 396	2 417
Noisy environment	4	43	47	31	2302	2333	3	34	37	38	2 379	2 417
Extreme temperatures or humidity	10	37	47	393	1939	2333	10	27	37	414	2 003	2 417
Dangerous tools	3	45	47	112	2220	2333	3	34	37	118	2 299	2 417
Work underground		47	47		2333	2333		37	37		2 417	2 417
Work at a heights	1	46	47	6	2327	2333		37	37	6	2 410	2 417
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	3	44	47	126	2206	2333	6	31	37	135	2 282	2 417
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		47	47	3	2329	2333		37	37	3	2 414	2 417
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	46	47		2333	2333	1	36	37	2	2 415	2 417
Work at night	2	45	47	23	2310	2333	4	33	37	29	2 387	2 417
Carry heavy loads	3	44	47	100	2232	2333	7	30	37	110	2 307	2 417
Operate machinery	3	45	47	4	2328	2333	1	37	37	7	2 409	2 417
Other		47	47	13	2320	2333		37	37	13	2 404	2 417
Males												
At least one hazardous conditions	14	15	29	414	780	1 193	15	10	25	443	805	1 248
Dust	10	19	29	300	893	1193	8	17	25	318	930	1 248
Fumes, fire gas, flames	0	29	29	10	1183	1193		25	25	10	1 237	1 248
Noisy environment	3	26	29	20	1173	1193	2	23	25	25	1 222	1 248
Extreme temperatures or humidity	8	22	29	203	991	1193	8	17	25	218	1 030	1 248
Dangerous tools	3	27	29	56	1138	1193	3	22	25	62	1 186	1 248
Work underground		29	29		1193	1193		25	25		1 248	1 248
Work at a heights	1	28	29	1	1192	1193		25	25	2	1 246	1 248
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	1	29	29	66	1127	1193	4	21	25	71	1 176	1 248
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		29	29	3	1191	1193		25	25	3	1 245	1 248
Work with explosives/chemicals	1	28	29		1193	1193	1	24	25	2	1 246	1 248
Work at night	1	29	29	17	1176	1193	2	23	25	20	1 228	1 248
Carry heavy loads	3	27	29	53	1140	1193	5	20	25	61	1 186	1 248
Operate machinery	3	27	29	2	1191	1193	1	24	25	6	1 242	1 248
Other		29	29	6	1188	1193		25	25	6	1 242	1 248
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex 2015 (Concluded)												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Females												
At least one hazardous conditions	3	14	18	377	763	1139	5	7	12	385	784	1 169
Dust	1	17	18	270	869	1139	2	11	12	273	896	1 169
Fumes, fire gas, flames		18	18	10	1129	1139		12	12	10	1 159	1 169
Noisy environment	1	17	18	11	1128	1139	1	11	12	13	1 156	1 169
Extreme temperatures or humidity	2	15	18	191	948	1139	3	10	12	195	974	1 169
Dangerous tools		18	18	56	1083	1139		12	12	56	1 113	1 169
Work underground		18	18		1139	1139		12	12		1 169	1 169
Work at a heights		18	18	4	1135	1139		12	12	4	1 165	1 169
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea	2	16	18	60	1079	1139	1	11	12	63	1 106	1 169
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		18	18	1	1138	1139		12	12	1	1 168	1 169
Work with explosives/chemicals		18	18		1139	1139		12	12		1 169	1 169
Work at night	2	16	18	6	1133	1139	2	10	12	9	1 160	1 169
Carry heavy loads		18	18	47	1092	1139	2	11	12	49	1 120	1 169
Operate machinery		18	18	2	1137	1139		12	12	2	1 167	1 169
Other		18	18	7	1132	1139		12	12	7	1 162	1 169
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex, 2019												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Both sexes												
At least one hazardous conditions	18	24	42	721	1 453	2 174	10	11	21	748	1 488	2 237
Dust	13	30	42	460	1 714	2 174	2	18	21	475	1 761	2 237
Fumes, fire gas, flames	3	39	42	38	2135	2174	2	19	21	43	2 194	2 237
Noisy environment	7	35	42	21	2152	2174	1	20	21	29	2 207	2 237
Extreme temperatures or humidity	10	32	42	361	1813	2174	3	18	21	373	1 863	2 237
Dangerous tools	4	39	42	28	2145	2174	2	19	21	33	2 203	2 237
Work underground		42	42	0	2173	2174		21	21	0	2 236	2 237
Work at a heights		42	42	54	2120	2174		21	21	54	2 182	2 237
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea		42	42	193	1981	2174		21	21	193	2 043	2 237
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		42	42	2	2171	2174		21	21	2	2 234	2 237
Work with explosives/chemicals	2	40	42	0	2173	2174		21	21	2	2 235	2 237
Work at night	1	41	42	7	2167	2174	3	17	21	11	2 225	2 237
Carry heavy loads	1	41	42	98	2075	2174	3	18	21	102	2 134	2 237
Operate machinery	0	42	42	35	2139	2174		21	21	35	2 201	2 237
Other		42	42	8	2166	2174	0	21	21	8	2 229	2 237
Males												
At least one hazardous conditions	10	14	24	362	753	1 115	8	7	15	379	774	1 154
Dust	5	18	24	226	889	1115	2	13	15	234	920	1 154
Fumes, fire gas, flames	2	22	24	20	1095	1115	2	14	15	23	1 131	1 154
Noisy environment	2	22	24	17	1097	1115	1	14	15	20	1 133	1 154
Extreme temperatures or humidity	4	19	24	175	939	1115	3	13	15	183	971	1 154
Dangerous tools	4	20	24	13	1102	1115	2	14	15	18	1 136	1 154
Work underground		24	24	0	1115	1115		15	15	0	1 154	1 154
Work at a heights		24	24	27	1088	1115		15	15	27	1 126	1 154
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea		24	24	98	1017	1115		15	15	98	1 055	1 154
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		24	24	1	1114	1115		15	15	1	1 153	1 154
Work with explosives/chemicals	2	22	24	0	1115	1115		15	15	2	1 152	1 154
Work at night	1	23	24	7	1108	1115	2	13	15	10	1 144	1 154
Carry heavy loads	1	23	24	50	1065	1115	3	12	15	54	1 100	1 154
Operate machinery	0	23	24	17	1098	1115		15	15	17	1 137	1 154
Other		24	24	5	1110	1115		15	15	5	1 149	1 154
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.												
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 8: Children involved in economic activities by exposure to hazardous working conditions and sex, 2019 (Concluded)												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own Production			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand												
Females												
At least one hazardous conditions	8	10	19	359	700	1059	2	4	5	369	714	1 083
Dust	7	11	19	234	825	1059		5	5	241	842	1 083
Fumes, fire gas, flames	1	17	19	19	1040	1059		5	5	20	1 063	1 083
Noisy environment	5	14	19	4	1055	1059		5	5	9	1 074	1 083
Extreme temperatures or humidity	5	13	19	185	874	1059		5	5	191	892	1 083
Dangerous tools		19	19	15	1043	1059		5	5	15	1 068	1 083
Work underground		19	19		1059	1059		5	5		1 083	1 083
Work at a heights		19	19	27	1032	1059		5	5	27	1 056	1 083
Work in water/lake/pond/river/sea		19	19	95	964	1059		5	5	95	988	1 083
Work with insufficient lighting/insufficient ventilation		19	19	1	1058	1059		5	5	1	1 082	1 083
Work with explosives/chemicals		19	19		1059	1059		5	5		1 083	1 083
Work at night		19	19		1059	1059	1	4	5	1	1 081	1 083
Carry heavy loads		19	19	48	1010	1059		5	5	48	1 034	1 083
Operate machinery		19	19	18	1041	1059		5	5	18	1 065	1 083
Other		19	19	3	1056	1059	0	5	5	3	1 080	1 083
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 9: Involvement of children in economic activities by whether they were injured at work in the last 12 months and sex												
	Market activity only			Production for own consumption only			Both market and own production			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand												
Injured in the last 12 months												
Yes	5	4	3	81	72	53	5	8	4	91	84	60
No	119	90	80	2764	2599	2355	131	84	69	3014	2773	2505
Total	124	93	83	2844	2672	2408	137	92	74	3105	2857	2565
Among those that were injured												
Sex												
Male	4	2	3	33	39	28	3	6	4	40	48	34
Female	1	1		48	33	25	3	1	1	51	36	26
Total	5	4	3	81	72	53	5	8	4	91	84	60
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.												

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by involvement in household chores									
	Engaged in at least one household chore			Not engaged in household chores			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Sex	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male	4 320	4 318	4 530	1 219	1 276	1 171	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female	4 597	4 549	4 730	922	1 042	957	5 519	5 592	5 687
Population groups	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Black/African	7 765	7 734	8 184	1 480	1 649	1 446	9 244	9 383	9 631
Coloured	743	746	748	230	234	217	973	980	965
Indian/Asian	126	111	76	86	98	141	211	209	218
White	283	275	251	346	338	323	629	613	574
Age groups	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
7-10 years old	2 490	2 652	2 807	1 393	1 523	1 444	3 883	4 174	4 251
11-14 years	3 606	3 389	3 560	530	545	475	4 136	3 934	4 036
15-17 years old	2 821	2 826	2 893	218	251	208	3 039	3 077	3 101
Education level	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
No schooling	371	298	319	325	304	308	696	602	628
Less than primary completed	5 108	4 986	5 170	1 495	1 653	1 490	6 603	6 640	6 660
Primary completed	1 086	1 010	1 005	106	110	117	1 192	1 120	1 122
Secondary	2 303	2 537	2 688	191	241	167	2 494	2 778	2 855
Secondary completed	33	24	25	14	1	1	47	25	26
Tertiary	2	1					2	1	
Other	14	10	52	11	9	45	25	19	98
School attendance	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Attending school	8 742	8 734	9 128	2 084	2 272	2 076	10 826	11 006	11 204
Not attending school	175	133	132	57	47	52	232	179	184

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

Table 10a: Characteristics of children 7-17 years by involvement in household chores (concluded)									
	Engaged in at least one household chore			Not engaged in household chores			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Province	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Western Cape	817	855	847	228	290	326	1 046	1 145	1 173
Eastern Cape	1 534	1 364	1 566	166	316	195	1 699	1 681	1 761
Northern Cape	177	184	158	55	70	46	232	255	204
Free State	498	421	565	83	89	101	580	510	666
KwaZulu-Natal	2 123	2 194	2 257	456	369	347	2 578	2 563	2 603
North West	686	640	708	115	163	238	801	803	945
Gauteng	1 229	1 251	1 577	535	569	499	1 763	1 820	2 076
Mpumalanga	806	813	704	211	194	157	1 017	1 008	861
Limpopo	1 048	1 143	880	294	257	219	1 341	1 401	1 098
Hours worked per week	8 916	8 867	9 260				8 916	8 867	11 388
<14 hours/week	8 494	8 542	8 945				8 494	8 542	8 945
>13 hours/week	422	325	315				422	325	315
Parent survival	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother alive	1 345	1 348	810	183	248	135	1 529	1 596	945
Only father alive	337	349	235	37	59	28	375	408	263
Both mother and father alive	6 715	6 458	8 027	1 849	1 904	1 942	8 564	8 363	9 970
No parents alive	518	711	187	72	108	23	591	819	210
Presence of parents in the household	8 916	8 867	9 260	2 141	2 318	2 128	11 058	11 185	11 388
Only mother household member	3 540	3 306	3 934	757	796	771	4 297	4 102	4 705
Only father household member	316	315	420	62	71	61	378	386	481
Both parents household members	2 927	2 817	3 110	995	1 042	1 038	3 922	3 859	4 149
Both parents not household members	1 615	1 718	1 608	256	301	235	1 870	2 019	1 843
Parents not alive	518	711	187	72	108	23	591	819	210
Among children whose parents are not household members	2 133	2 429	1 796	328	409	258	2 461	2 837	2 053
Grandparent household member	1 204	1 280	1 177	187	220	180	1 391	1 501	1 357
Grandparent not household member	929	1 148	619	141	188	78	1 070	1 337	697

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

Table 10b : Involvement in household chores by type and sex									
	Yes			No			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Both sexes									
Cooking	5 254	5 373	5 954	5 804	5 812	5 434	11 058	11 185	11 388
Cleaning, sweeping	6 785	6 750	6 979	4 273	4 435	4 409	11 058	11 185	11 388
Washing clothes	4 697	4 695	4 783	6 361	6 490	6 604	11 058	11 185	11 388
Caring for children	1 272	1 153	1 173	9 786	10 033	10 215	11 058	11 185	11 388
Repairing household equipment	390	279	320	10 668	10 906	11 068	11 058	11 185	11 388
Going to shops	7 026	6 721	7 209	4 032	4 464	4 178	11 058	11 185	11 388
Other	123	131	172	10 935	11 054	11 215	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male									
Cooking	2 136	2 218	2 502	3 403	3 376	3 199	5 539	5 594	5 701
Cleaning, sweeping	2 989	2 979	3 101	2 550	2 614	2 599	5 539	5 594	5 701
Washing clothes	1 993	2 019	2 051	3 546	3 575	3 649	5 539	5 594	5 701
Caring for children	453	407	436	5 086	5 187	5 264	5 539	5 594	5 701
Repairing household equipment	273	194	221	5 266	5 399	5 479	5 539	5 594	5 701
Going to shops	3 512	3 369	3 596	2 027	2 225	2 105	5 539	5 594	5 701
Other	66	71	88	5 473	5 523	5 613	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female									
Cooking	3 118	3 156	3 453	2 402	2 436	2 235	5 519	5 592	5 687
Cleaning, sweeping	3 796	3 771	3 877	1 723	1 820	1 810	5 519	5 592	5 687
Washing clothes	2 705	2 677	2 732	2 815	2 915	2 955	5 519	5 592	5 687
Caring for children	819	746	737	4 700	4 846	4 951	5 519	5 592	5 687
Repairing household equipment	117	85	99	5 402	5 507	5 589	5 519	5 592	5 687
Going to shops	3 514	3 352	3 614	2 005	2 240	2 073	5 519	5 592	5 687
Other	57	61	85	5 462	5 531	5 603	5 519	5 592	5 687

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

Table 11a: Involvement of learners aged 7-17 years in chores at school by sex, population group, age and province									
	Engaged in at least one household chore			Not engaged in household chores			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
Thousand									
Sex	3 706	3 763	4 116	7 352	7 422	7 271	11 058	11 185	11 388
Male	1 686	1 766	1 915	3 853	3 828	3 785	5 539	5 594	5 701
Female	2 020	1 997	2 201	3 499	3 594	3 486	5 519	5 592	5 687
Population groups	3 706	3 763	4 116	7 352	7 422	7 271	11 058	11 185	11 388
Black/African	3 521	3 640	3 943	5 723	5 743	5 688	9 244	9 383	9 631
Coloured	119	75	115	854	905	850	973	980	965
Indian/Asian	9	13	14	203	196	203	211	209	218
White	58	35	44	571	578	530	629	613	574
Age groups	3 706	3 763	4 116	7 352	7 422	7 271	11 058	11 185	11 388
7-10 years old	1 167	1 236	1 338	2 715	2 938	2 913	3 883	4 174	4 251
11-14 years	1 522	1 478	1 672	2 614	2 457	2 364	4 136	3 934	4 036
15-17 years old	1 017	1 049	1 106	2 022	2 027	1 995	3 039	3 077	3 101
Province	3 706	3 763	4 116	7 352	7 422	7 271	11 058	11 185	11 388
Western Cape	132	89	80	913	1 056	1 093	1 046	1 145	1 173
Eastern Cape	629	502	609	1 071	1 179	1 151	1 699	1 681	1 761
Northern Cape	53	62	39	179	193	165	232	255	204
Free State	257	256	308	324	254	358	580	510	666
KwaZulu-Natal	975	949	1 173	1 603	1 614	1 430	2 578	2 563	2 603
North West	513	458	457	288	345	489	801	803	945
Gauteng	580	435	540	1 183	1 384	1 536	1 763	1 820	2 076
Mpumalanga	223	357	371	794	651	489	1 017	1 008	861
Limpopo	344	654	538	998	746	560	1 341	1 401	1 098

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

Table 11b: Hours worked on chores at school by children aged 7-17 years who are attending school by sex						
	2010		2015		2019	
	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Both sexes	3 706	100,0	3 763	100,0	4 116	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	496	13,4	443	11,8	635	15,4
1 hour per week	2 059	55,6	2 151	57,2	2 309	56,1
2 hours per week	566	15,3	631	16,8	616	15,0
3 to 6 hours per week	509	13,7	503	13,4	496	12,1
7 hours or more per week	76	2,1	35	0,9	60	1,5
Male	1 686	100,0	1 766	100,0	1 915	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	231	13,7	192	10,9	308	16,1
1 hour per week	938	55,6	992	56,2	1 088	56,8
2 hours per week	257	15,3	320	18,1	270	14,1
3 to 6 hours per week	225	13,4	247	14,0	223	11,6
7 hours or more per week	35	2,1	15	0,9	26	1,4
Female	2 020	100,0	1 997	100,0	2 201	100,0
Less than 1 hour per week	265	13,1	250	12,5	327	14,9
1 hour per week	1 122	55,5	1 159	58,0	1 221	55,4
2 hours per week	309	15,3	312	15,6	345	15,7
3 to 6 hours per week	284	14,1	257	12,8	274	12,4
7 hours or more per week	41	2,0	20	1,0	34	1,5
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.						
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.						

Table 11c: Involvement of children in chores at School by sex									
	Yes			No			Total		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2019
	Thousand								
Both sexes									
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	3 228	3 266	3 555	7 598	7 741	7 649	10 826	11 006	11 204
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	698	635	728	10 128	10 371	10 476	10 826	11 006	11 204
Working in school garden	403	227	252	10 423	10 779	10 952	10 826	11 006	11 204
Helping teacher with marking	533	497	615	10 293	10 509	10 589	10 826	11 006	11 204
Helping teacher at his/her house	36	37	30	10 790	10 969	11 174	10 826	11 006	11 204
Other	21	11	35	10 805	10 995	11 169	10 826	11 006	11 204
Male									
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 439	1 526	1 645	3 986	3 975	3 946	5 425	5 501	5 591
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	290	270	339	5 135	5 231	5 252	5 425	5 501	5 591
Working in school garden	257	154	155	5 167	5 347	5 437	5 425	5 501	5 591
Helping teacher with marking	246	215	289	5 179	5 286	5 302	5 425	5 501	5 591
Helping teacher at his/her house	13	13	20	5 412	5 488	5 572	5 425	5 501	5 591
Other	13	8	10	5 412	5 494	5 582	5 425	5 501	5 591
Females									
Cleaning at school (including cleaning of toilets)	1 789	1 739	1 910	3 612	3 766	3 703	5 401	5 505	5 613
Maintenance of school walls, floors, etc	408	365	389	4 994	5 140	5 224	5 401	5 505	5 613
Working in school garden	146	73	97	5 256	5 432	5 515	5 401	5 505	5 613
Helping teacher with marking	287	282	326	5 114	5 223	5 287	5 401	5 505	5 613
Helping teacher at his/her house	24	24	10	5 378	5 481	5 602	5 401	5 505	5 613
Other	9	4	25	5 393	5 501	5 588	5 401	5 505	5 613
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates.									
Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.									

Table 12a: Child labour in South Africa by age, sex and population group									
	2010			2015			2019		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Thousand									
Sex	779	10 279	11 058	577	10 608	11 185	571	10 817	11 388
Male	370	5 169	5 539	296	5 298	5 594	280	5 421	5 701
Female	409	5 110	5 519	281	5 310	5 592	292	5 396	5 687
Population groups	779	10 279	11 058	577	10 608	11 185	571	10 817	11 388
Black/African	737	8 507	9 244	550	8 833	9 383	548	9 083	9 631
Coloured	25	948	973	16	964	980	6	959	965
Indian/Asian	9	203	211	1	208	209	3	215	218
White	8	621	629	10	604	613	15	559	574
For all values of 10 000 or lower the sample size is too small for reliable estimates. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.									

Table 12b: Child labour in South Africa by province and geographical area												
	2010				2015				2019			
	Yes	No	Total	Per cent	Yes	No	Total	Per cent	Yes	No	Total	Per cent
	Thousand				Thousand				Thousand			
Province	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2	571	10 817	11 388	5,0
Western Cape	27	1 019	1 046	2,6	17	1 128	1 145	1,5	8	1 165	1 173	,7
Eastern Cape	258	1 441	1 699	15,2	80	1 601	1 681	4,8	140	1 621	1 761	7,9
Northern Cape	6	225	232	2,6	3	252	255	1,2	1	202	204	,7
Free State	17	563	580	3,0	7	503	510	1,4	9	657	666	1,4
KwaZulu-Natal	333	2 246	2 578	12,9	257	2 307	2 563	10,0	219	2 384	2 603	8,4
North West	23	778	801	2,9	12	791	803	1,5	14	931	945	1,5
Gauteng	31	1 733	1 763	1,7	27	1 792	1 820	1,5	77	1 999	2 076	3,7
Mpumalanga	46	971	1 017	4,5	74	933	1 008	7,4	69	791	861	8,1
Limpopo	38	1 303	1 341	2,8	100	1 301	1 401	7,1	33	1 065	1 098	3,0
Geographical area	779	10 279	11 058	7,0	577	10 608	11 185	5,2	571	10 817	11 388	5,0
Urban	193	5 645	5 838	3,3	117	5 900	6 017	2,0	163	6 421	6 584	2,5
Non-urban	586	4 634	5 220	11,2	460	4 708	5 168	8,9	408	4 396	4 803	8,5

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