

Demography of South Africa's children

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The UN General Guidelines for Periodic Reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, paragraph 7, says that reports made by states should be accompanied by "detailed statistical information ...

Quantitative information should indicate variations between various areas of the country ... and between groups of children ...".¹

The child population in South Africa

In mid-2018, South Africa's total population was estimated at 57.7 million people,² of whom 19.7 million were children under 18 years. Children therefore make up 34% of the total population.

The distribution of children across provinces is slightly different to that of adults, with a greater share of children living in provinces with large rural populations. Together, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo accommodate almost half of all children in South Africa. Gauteng, the smallest province in terms of physical size, has overtaken KwaZulu-Natal to become the province with the largest child population: 21% of all children in the country live in Gauteng. Gauteng also has the largest share of the adult population (28%) and the largest share of households. The child population of Gauteng has grown by 42% since 2002, making it the fastest growing province.

There have also been striking changes in other provincial child populations since 2002. The number of children living in the Eastern Cape has decreased substantially (by 14%), while the number of children living in the Western Cape has risen by 22%. The North West has also seen a substantial increase of 19% in the child population since 2002. A rise in the child population is partly the result of population movement (for example, when children are part of migrant households or move to join existing urban households), and partly the result of natural population growth (new births within the province).

We can look at inequality by dividing all households into five equal groups or income quintiles, based on total income to the household (including earnings and social grants) and dividing

that by the number of household members, with quintile 1 being the poorest 20% of households, quintile 2 being the next poorest and so on. Quintile 5 consists of the least-poor 20%. Two-thirds of children live in the poorest 40% of households (i.e. the poorest two quintiles).

The gender split is equal for children. In terms of the apartheid-era racial categories, 86% of children are African, 8% are Coloured, 4% White and 2% Indian.

These population estimates are based on the General Household Survey (GHS), which is conducted annually by Statistics South Africa. The GHS collects data on about 20,000 households and over 70,000 individuals. The population numbers derived from the survey are weighted to the mid-year population estimates using weights provided by Statistics South Africa. Using previously weighted data (the 2013 population model), it appeared that the child population had remained fairly stable, with a marginal reduction of 0.2% in the population size between 2002 and 2015. However, there was considerable uncertainty around the official population estimates, particularly in the younger age groups.³ In 2017, Statistics South Africa updated the model and recalibrated the mid-year population estimates all the way back to 2002,⁴ and re-released the data with new weights in 2018. The Children Count team reanalysed all the data retrospectively. Based on the recently revised weights it appears that the child population has grown by 8%, increasing from 18.1 million in 2002 to 19.7 million in 2018.

Table 1a: Distribution of households, adults and children in South Africa, by province, 2018

Province	Households		Adults		Children		% change 2002 – 2018
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Eastern Cape	1,685,149	10	3,994,247	11	2,514,000	13	-14%
Free State	901,319	5	1,869,794	5	1,021,000	5	2%
Gauteng	4,883,861	29	10,475,112	28	4,186,000	21	42%
KwaZulu-Natal	2,904,523	17	7,031,487	19	4,184,000	21	1%
Limpopo	1,578,772	9	3,479,374	9	2,374,000	12	-2%
Mpumalanga	1,288,862	8	2,850,795	8	1,673,000	8	10%
North West	1,209,525	7	2,542,741	7	1,382,000	7	19%
Northern Cape	341,651	2	793,830	2	436,000	2	10%
Western Cape	1,877,193	11	4,679,036	12	1,971,000	10	22%
South Africa	16,670,854	100	37,716,416	100	19,741,000	100	9%

Source: Statistics South Africa (2019) *General Household Survey 2018*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

Children living with their biological parents

Many children in South Africa do not live consistently in the same household as their biological parents. This is a long established feature of childhoods in South Africa, and international studies have shown that the country is unique in the extent that parents are absent from children's daily lives.⁵ Parental absence is related to many factors, including historic population control, labour migration, poverty, housing and educational opportunities, low marriage and cohabitation rates, as well as customary care arrangements.⁶ It is common for relatives to play a substantial role in child-rearing. Many children experience a sequence of different caregivers, are raised without fathers, or live in different households to their biological siblings.

Parental absence does not necessarily mean parental abandonment. Many parents continue to support and see their children regularly even if they have to live elsewhere.⁷

Virtually all children live with at least one adult, and nearly 90% of children live in households where there are two or more co-resident adults. This indicator examines co-residence between children and their biological parents specifically. Although many children live with just one of their biological parents (usually the mother), this does not mean that the mother is a "single parent" as she is not necessarily the only adult caregiver in the household. In most cases, there are other adult household members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents who may contribute to the care of children.

The share of children living with both parents decreased from 39% in 2002 to 34% in 2018. Forty-three percent of all children (8.5 million children) live with their mothers but not with their fathers. Only 3% of children live in households where their fathers are present and their mothers absent. Twenty percent do not have

either of their biological parents living with them. This does not necessarily mean that they are orphaned: most children without any co-resident parents have at least one parent who is alive but living elsewhere.

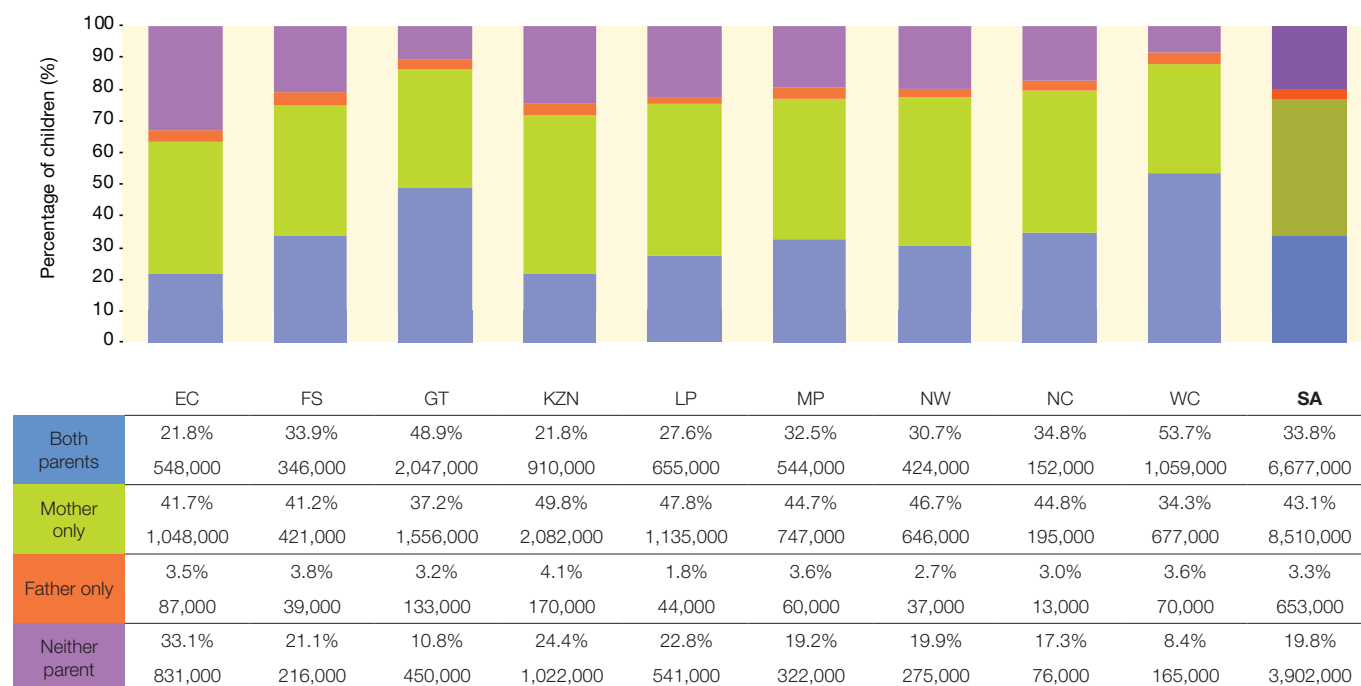
There is substantial provincial variation within these patterns. In the Western Cape and Gauteng, the share of children living with both parents is significantly higher than the national average, with around half of children resident with both parents (54% and 49%, respectively). Similarly, the number of children living with neither parent is relatively low in these two provinces (8% and 11%, respectively). In contrast, a third of children (33%) in the Eastern Cape live with neither parent. These patterns are consistent from 2002 to 2018.

Children in the poorest 20% of households are least likely to live with both parents: only 15% have both parents living with them, compared with 74% of children in the wealthiest 20% of households.

Less than one-third (29%) of African children live with both their parents, while the vast majority of Indian and White children (85% and 78%, respectively) reside with both biological parents. Almost a quarter of all African children do not live with either parent and a further 46% live with their mothers but not their fathers. These figures are striking for the way in which they suggest the limited presence of biological fathers in the home lives of large numbers of children.

Younger children are more likely than older children to have co-resident mothers, while older children are more likely to be living with neither parent. While 12% of children aged 0 – 5 years (875,000) live with neither parent, this increases to 27% (1.6 million) of children aged 12 – 17 years.

Figure 1a: Children living with their biological parents, by province, 2018



Source: Statistics South Africa (2019) *General Household Survey 2018*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

Orphaned children

An orphan is defined as a child under the age of 18 years whose mother, father or both biological parents have died (including those whose living status is reported as unknown, but excluding those whose living status is unspecified). For the purpose of this indicator, orphans are defined in three mutually exclusive categories:

- A maternal orphan is a child whose mother has died but whose father is alive.
- A paternal orphan is a child whose father has died but whose mother is alive.
- A double orphan is a child whose mother and father have both died.

The total number of orphans is the sum of maternal, paternal and double orphans.

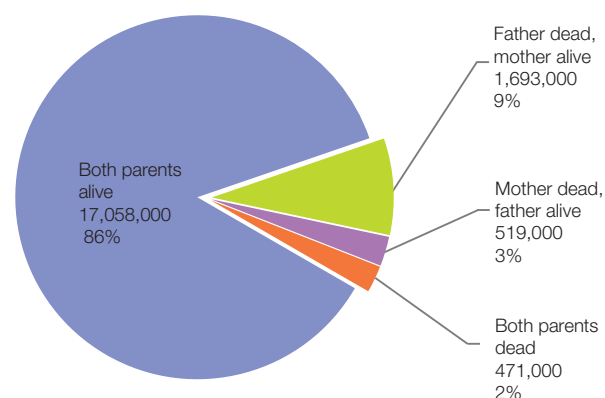
In 2018, there were 2.7 million orphans in South Africa. This includes children without a living biological mother, father or both parents, and is equivalent to 14% of all children in South Africa. The majority (63%) of all orphans in South Africa are paternal orphans (with living mothers).

The total number of orphans increased by over a million between 2002 and 2009, after which the trend was reversed. By 2017, orphan numbers had fallen to below 2002 levels. This was largely the result of improved access to antiretrovirals.

Orphan status is not necessarily an indicator of the quality of care that children receive. It is important to disaggregate the total orphan figures because the death of one parent may have different implications for children than the death of both parents. In particular, it seems that children who are maternally orphaned are at risk of poorer outcomes than paternal orphans – for example, in relation to education.⁸

In 2018, 3% of all children in South Africa were maternal orphans with living fathers, 9% were paternal orphans with living mothers, and a further 2% were recorded as double orphans. This means that 5% of children in South Africa (nearly a million

Figure 1b: Children living in South Africa, by orphanhood status, 2018

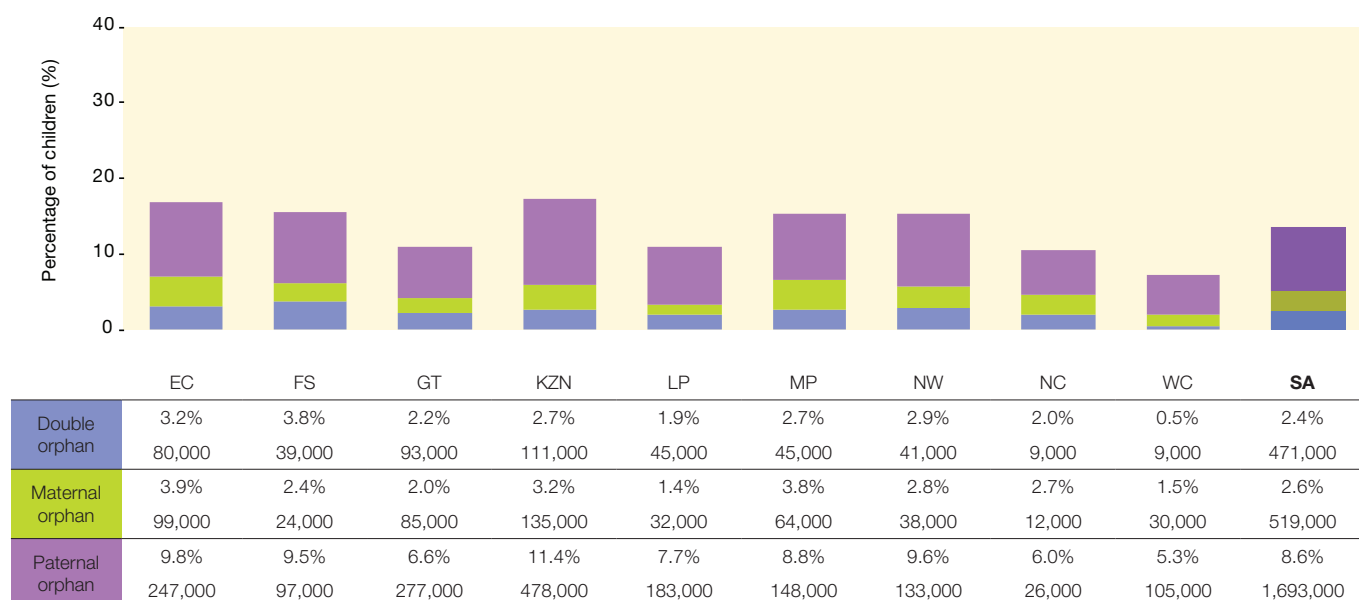


Source: Statistics South Africa (2019) *General Household Survey 2018*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall, Children's Institute, UCT.

children) did not have a living biological mother and twice that number did not have a living biological father. The numbers of paternal orphans are high because of the higher mortality rates of men in South Africa, as well as the frequent absence of fathers in their children's lives (1.8% or 353,000 children have fathers whose vital status is reported to be "unknown", compared with 0.3% or 66,000 children whose mothers' status is unknown).

The number and share of children who are double orphans more than doubled between 2002 and 2009, from 361,000 to 866,000, after which the rates fell again.⁹ In 2018, 471,000 children had lost both their parents. Orphaning rates are particularly high in provinces that contain the former homelands, as these areas bear a large burden of care for orphaned children. In terms of orphan numbers, double orphans are concentrated mostly

Figure 1c: Number and percentage of orphans, by province, 2018



Source: Statistics South Africa (2019) *General Household Survey 2018*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children's Institute, UCT.

in three provinces: KwaZulu-Natal (24% of double orphans), Gauteng (24%) and the Eastern Cape (17%). Together these three provinces are home to 60% of all double orphans.

KwaZulu-Natal has one of the largest child population and the highest orphan numbers, with 17% of children in that province recorded as orphans who have lost a mother, a father or both parents. Orphaning rates in the Eastern Cape (17%) are similarly high. Other provinces with high orphaning rates (above the national average) are the Free State (16%), Mpumalanga (15%) and North West (15%). The lowest orphaning rates are in Gauteng (11% of children have lost at least one parent), and the Western Cape (7%). However it should be remembered that the orphans of parents who died in these provinces may be living with relatives in other provinces, and so might be counted in the

orphanning populations of the Eastern Cape or Mpumalanga, for example.

The poorest households carry the greatest burden of care for orphans. Close to half (48%) of all orphans are resident in the poorest 20% of households. Seventeen percent of children in the poorest 20% of households are orphans, compared with the richest 20% where total orphaning rates are around 4%.

The likelihood of orphaning increases with age. Across all age groups, the main form of orphaning is paternal orphaning, which increases from 4% among children under six years of age, to 15% among children aged 12 – 17 years. While less than 1% of children under six years are maternal orphans, this increases to 5% in children aged 12 – 17 years.

Child-only households

A child-only household is defined as a household in which all members are younger than 18 years. These households are also commonly referred to as “child-headed households”, although this definition differs from the one contained in the Children’s Act. The Children’s Act definition of a child-headed household includes households where there are adults who may be too sick or too old to effectively head the household, and a child over 16 years bears this responsibility.

While orphaning undoubtedly places a large burden on families, there is little evidence to suggest that their capacity to care for orphans has been saturated, as commentators feared in the past. Rather than seeing increasing numbers of orphaned children living on their own, the vast majority of orphans live with adult family members.

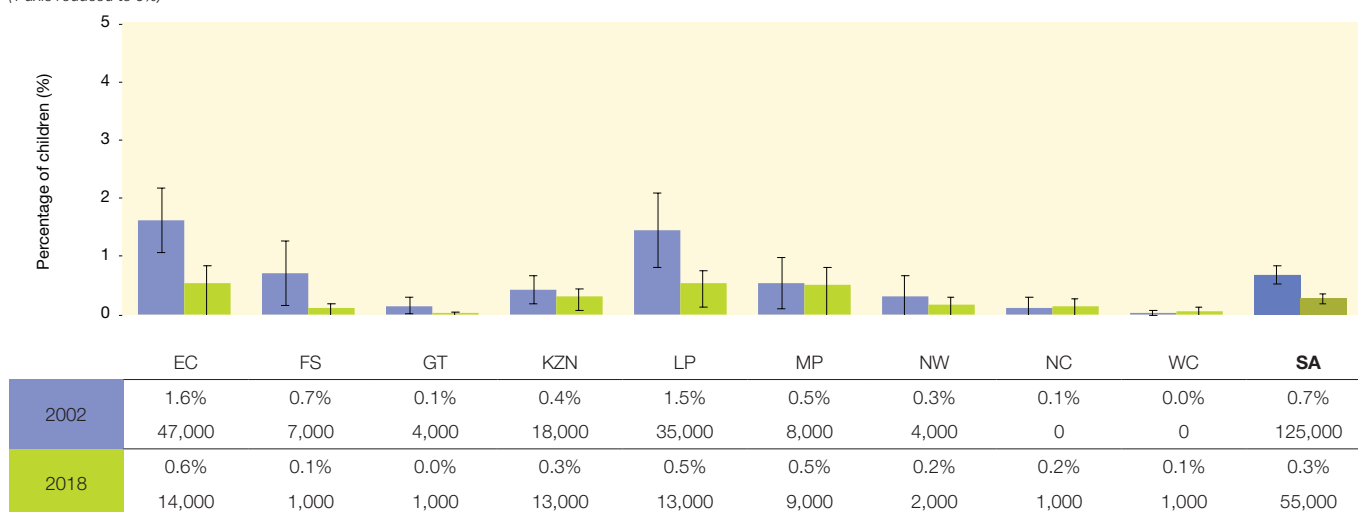
There were about 55,000 children living in a total of 33,000 child-only households across South Africa in 2018. This equates to 0.3% of all children. While children living in child-only households are rare relative to those residing in other household forms, the number of children living in this extreme situation is of concern.

Importantly, however, there has been no increase in the share in 2018. If anything, the number has dropped. Predictions of rapidly increasing numbers of child-headed households as a result of HIV are at this point unrealised. An analysis of national household surveys to examine the circumstances of children in child-headed households in South Africa revealed that most children in child-only households are not orphans¹⁰ and 84% have a living mother. These findings suggest that social processes other than HIV-related mortality may play important roles in the formation of these households. For example, leaving teenage boys to look after a rural homestead while parents migrate for work may be a livelihood strategy for the household.

While it is not ideal for any child to live without an adult resident, it is positive that more than half (58%) of all children living in child-only households are aged 15 years and above and a quarter are 17 years old. Children can work legally from the age of 15, and from 16 they can obtain an identity document and receive grants on behalf of younger children. Only 4% of children in child-headed households are under six years of age.

Figure 1d: Children living in child-only households, 2002 & 2018

(Y-axis reduced to 5%)



Source: Statistics South Africa (2003; 2019) *General Household Survey 2002*; *General Household Survey 2018*. Pretoria: Stats SA. Analysis by Katharine Hall & Winnie Sambu, Children’s Institute, UCT.

Research suggests that child-only households are frequently temporary arrangements, and often exist just for a short period, for example while adult migrant workers are away, or for easy access to school during term time, or after the death of an adult and prior to other arrangements being made to care for the children (such as other adults moving in or the children moving to live with other relatives).¹¹

Over 70% of all children in child-only households live in three provinces: the Eastern Cape, Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. From 2002 to 2018, these provinces have consistently been home to the majority of children living in child-only households.

Relative to children in mixed-generation households, child-only households are vulnerable in a number of ways. Child-

only households are predominantly clustered in the poorest households; 88% of children living in child-only households are in the poorest 20% of households. In addition to the absence of adult members who may provide care and security, they are at risk of living in poorer conditions, with poor access to services, less (and less reliable) income, and low levels of access to social grants.

There has been very little robust data on child-headed households in South Africa to date. The figures should be treated with caution as the number of child-only households forms just a very small sub-sample of the General Household Survey. In 2018, only 101 children (unweighted) were identified as being in child-headed households, out of a sample of over 25,000 children.

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