

# Introducing Children Count – *Abantwana Babalulekile*

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South Africa's commitment to the realisation of socio-economic rights is contained in the Constitution, the highest law of the land, which includes provisions to ensure that no person should be without the basic necessities of life. These are specified in the Bill of Rights, particularly section 26 (access to adequate housing); section 27 (health care, sufficient food, water and social security); section 28 (the special rights of children) and section 29 (education).

Children are specifically mentioned, and are also included under the general rights: every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services. These form part of what are collectively known as socio-economic rights. While these rights are guaranteed by the Constitution, *how well is South Africa doing in realising these rights for all children?* In order to answer this question, it is necessary to monitor the situation of children, which means there is a need for regular information that is specifically about them.

## A rights-based approach

*Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile*, an ongoing data and advocacy project of the Children's Institute, was established in 2005 to monitor progress for children. It provides reliable and accessible child-centred information which can be used to inform the design and targeting of policies, programmes and interventions, and as a tool for tracking progress in the realisation of children's rights.

## Child-centred data

Any monitoring project needs regular and reliable data, and South Africa is fortunate to be a fairly data-rich country. There is an array of administrative data sets, and the national statistics body, Statistics South Africa, undertakes regular national population surveys which provide useful information on a range of issues. However, most information about the social and economic situation of people living in South Africa does not focus on children, but rather counts all individuals or households. This is the standard way for central statistics organs to present national data, but it is of limited use for those interested in understanding the situation of children.

"Child-centred" data does not only mean the use of data about children specifically. It also means using national population or household data, but analysing it at the level of the child. This is important, because the numbers can differ enormously depending on the unit of analysis. For example, national statistics describe the unemployment rate, but only a child-centred analysis can tell how many children live in households where no adult is employed. National statistics show what proportion of households is without adequate sanitation, but when a child-centred analysis is used, the proportion is significantly higher.

## Monitoring inequality

As national data tend to mask inequalities between different groups of children, *Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile* also disaggregates data by province, race, age and gender. This issue also tracks the relationship between income inequality and children's living conditions and access to services using income quintiles to compare the situation of children in the poorest 20% of households (quintile 1) with those in the richest 20% (quintile 5). For example: nearly all children (97%) in the richest 20% of households have adequate water, but this applies to less than half (46%) of children in the poorest quintile.

## Counting South Africa's children

*Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile* presents child-centred data on many of the areas covered under socio-economic rights. As new data become available with the release of national surveys and other data sources, it is possible to track changes in the conditions of children and their access to services over time. This year, national survey data are presented for each year from 2002 to 2010, and many of the indicators in this issue compare the situation of children over this nine-year period.

The tables on the following pages give basic information about children's demographics, care arrangements, income poverty and social security, education, health and nutritional status, housing and basic services. Each table is accompanied by commentary that provides context and gives a brief interpretation of the data. The data are presented for all children in South Africa and, where possible, by province and income quintile.

The indicators in this *South African Child Gauge* are a sub-set of the *Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile* indicators on demographics and socio-economic rights. The project's website contains the full range of indicators and more detailed data, as well as links to websites and useful documents. It can be accessed at [www.childrencount.ci.org.za](http://www.childrencount.ci.org.za).

## Confidence intervals

Sample surveys are subject to error. The proportions or percentages simply reflect the mid-point of a possible range, but the true values could fall anywhere between the upper and lower bounds. The confidence intervals indicate the reliability of the estimate at the 95% level. This means that, if independent samples were repeatedly taken from the same population, we would expect the proportion to lie between upper and lower bounds of the confidence interval 95% of the time.

It is important to look at the confidence intervals when assessing whether apparent differences between provinces or sub-groups are

real: the wider the confidence interval, the more uncertain the proportion. Where confidence intervals overlap for different sub-populations or time periods, it is not possible to claim that there is a real difference in the proportion, even if the mid-point proportions differ. In the accompanying bar graphs, the confidence intervals are represented by vertical lines ( I ) at the top of each bar.

## Data sources and citations

*Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile* uses a number of data sources. Some are administrative databases used by government departments (Health, Education, and Social Development) to record and monitor the services they deliver. Some of the HIV/AIDS and child mortality data are from the ASSA2008 Aids and Demographic model, a statistical model developed by the Actuarial Society of South Africa, which uses many different types of data sources to derive estimates of the incidence of HIV, and treatment needs.

Most of the indicators presented were developed specifically for this project. Data sources are carefully considered before inclusion, and the strengths and limitations of each are outlined on pp. 103 – 105, and on the project website. Definitions and technical notes for the indicators are included in the accompanying commentary, and can also be found on the website.

As the Children Count data are derived from different sources, it is important to include details of the original data source in references. Here are a few examples of how to reference Children Count data correctly:

*When referencing from the Demography domain in this publication, for example:*

Statistics South Africa (2011) General Household Survey 2010. Pretoria: Stats SA. Cited in: Meintjes H & Hall K (2012) Demography of South Africa's children. In: Hall K, Woolard I, Lake L & Smith C (eds) *South African Child Gauge 2012*. Cape Town: Children's Institute, University of Cape Town.

*When referencing from the online Income and Social Grants domain section, for example:*

South African Social Security Agency (2012) SOCPEN database. Cited in: Hall K (2012) Income and Social Grants – Child Support Grant. *Children Count – Abantwana Babalulekile* website, Children's Institute, University of Cape Town. Viewed at: [www.childrencount.ci.org.za/indicator.php?id=2&indicator=10](http://www.childrencount.ci.org.za/indicator.php?id=2&indicator=10).

Each domain is introduced below and key findings are highlighted.

## Demography of South Africa's children

(pages 82 – 85)

This section provides child population figures and gives a profile of South Africa's children and their care arrangements, including children's co-residence with biological parents, the number and proportion of orphans and children living in child-only households. There were 18.5 million children in South Africa in 2010. Twenty-one percent of children are orphans who have lost a mother, father or both parents; 24% of children do not live with either of their biological parents; and 0.5% of children live in child-only households.

## Income poverty, unemployment and social grants

(pages 86 – 90)

In 2010, nearly two-thirds of children (60%) lived below the poverty line (with a per capita income below R575 per month), and 35% lived in households where no adults were employed. Social assistance grants are therefore an important source of income for caregivers to meet children's basic needs. In July 2012, over 11 million children received the Child Support Grant; 573,000 children received the Foster Child Grant; and a further 117,000 children received the Care Dependency Grant.

## Child health

(pages 91 – 94)

This section monitors child health through a range of indicators. The official under-five mortality rate was 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2009 and the infant mortality rate was 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 2011, an estimated 450,000 children under 15 years (3%) were estimated to be HIV positive. Nearly 37% of children travel far to reach their health care facility and 17% of children live in households that reported child hunger.

## Children's access to education

(pages 95 – 97)

Many children in South Africa have to travel long distances to school. One in six children (16%) live far from their primary school and this increases to one in five children (22%) in high school. Despite these barriers, South Africa has made significant strides in improving access to education with a gross attendance rate of 97% in 2010. However, this does not necessarily translate into improved educational outcomes.

## Children's access to housing

(pages 98 – 100)

This section presents data on children living in rural or urban areas, and in adequate housing. The latest available data show that, in 2010, 53% of children were living in urban areas, and 73% of children lived in formal housing. Just under two million children lived in backyard dwellings and shacks in informal settlements, and one in four children (23%) lived in overcrowded households.

## Children's access to basic services

(pages 101 – 102)

Without water and sanitation, children face substantial health risks. In 2010, less than two-thirds of children (64%) had access to drinking water on site, while children's access to adequate toilet facilities rose to 67%.