Trends in the Percent of Children who are Orphans in South Africa 1995-2005[*]

Barbara A. Anderson
University of Michigan and Statistics South Africa

Heston E. Phillips
Statistics South Africa

A Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, March 2007

[*] Earlier work on this project was contributed by Johan van Zyl, Human Sciences Research Council and John H. Romani, University of Michigan. Linda Richter, Human Sciences Research Council contributed many helpful ideas. Earlier work was supported by the Human Sciences Research Council. Grant Number R24 HD041028 to the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan partially supported this project.

Executive Summary

All orphaned children suffer in many ways and place a burden on relatives as well as public and private social service agencies. The HIV epidemic has greatly increased the percent of children who are orphans. Protection of children is a special interest of the government of South Africa, with specific rights protected in the constitution. A rise in the percent of children who are maternal orphans is usually interpreted as reflecting HIV mortality. Paternal orphans are the result of HIV and other diseases as well as the effects of unnatural causes of death (homicide, suicide and accidents).

This paper uses information from the 1995-1998 October Household Surveys, the 2001 Census, and the 2002-2005 General Household Surveys to estimate the percent of children (age 0-14) who are maternal orphans, paternal orphans, double orphans (both parents dead), and who have at least one dead parent. Estimates are made for all South Africans, for Africans in South Africa, for non-Africans in South Africa and for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal Province.

Maternal Orphans From 1995-1998, there was no trend in the percent of children (age 0-14) who were maternal orphans, remaining at about 2.5% of all children. The percent of maternal orphans increased 2001-2005, rising to slightly more than 5%. Even though the percent of pregnant women in public antenatal clinics who were HIV-positive increased starting in1993, the long average lag (8-10 years) from becoming HIV positive to death from AIDS probably accounts for the difference in the trend in antennal clinics and the trend in maternal orphans. The trend for maternal orphans for Africans in South Africa was similar to that for all South Africans, but somewhat higher, rising to slightly less than 6%. The increase for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal was even more pronounced, rising to about 8.3%. There was no trend for non-Africans, remaining at 2% or less at all dates. It is not clear whether the low orphanhood levels and lack of trend is due to low levels of HIV among non-Africans or whether HIV rates among non-Africans began to rise at a later date than among Africans and higher orphanhood levels among non-Africans will be seen in the future.

Paternal Orphans The percent of children who are paternal orphans is higher than the percent who are maternal orphans at every date, but there is less evidence of an upward trend in paternal orphans- about 12.5% were paternal orphans in 1995, and about 13.5% were paternal orphans in 2005. In 2005, the percent of African children in Kwazulu-Natal who were paternal orphans (about 17.7%) was only slightly higher than the percent of all African children who were paternal orphans (about 15.2%).

Double Orphans and Children with at Least One Dead Parent The percent of children who were double orphans is mainly determined by the percent of children who are maternal orphans, while the percent of children with at least one dead parent is dominated by the percent of children who are paternal orphans. The percent of children who are double orphans increased from about 1.4% in 1995 to about 2.7% in 2005. The percent of children with at least one parent dead increased from about 14% in 1995 to about 16% in 2005.

Care of Fostered and Orphaned Children By 1998, there is evidence that ill, but alive, mothers were more likely than earlier to foster out even young children (age 0-4) to the care of others. Increase in the fosterage of **young** African children was not a result of increases in labour migration of their mothers. Fostered and orphaned African children were overwhelmingly cared for in a household headed by a grandparent or a greatgrandparent (61-86%), and almost all others in a household headed by another relative. As of 2001, institutions played a minor role in the care of orphaned young children.

There has been great concern about AIDS in South Africa and throughout the world. Besides the tragedy to the affected individual, many others can be adversely affected. The welfare of children orphaned by AIDS has increasingly become a policy concern both in South Africa (Adato *et al.* 2005; Bradshaw *et al.* 2002; Desmond *et al*. 2001; Pharoah 2004; Richter, Manegold and Pather 2004; McGreal 1999; Steinberg *et al. 2*002;) and elsewhere (Ainsworth and Filmer 2002; Hunter and Williamson 2000; UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID 2004; UNICEF 1999, 2000; USAID 2001a, 2001b). At times, the coverage of orphans has been alarmist (Aids to orphan 2001; AIDS orphans strain South Africa 2002; UN Integrated Regional Information Networks 2005).

Child welfare has a special priority in South Africa. The South African Constitution (Chapter 2, Section 28.1), states that:

> "1. Every child has the right
>
> a. To a name and a nationality from birth;
> b. To family care or parental care, or to appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment;
> c. To basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services
> d. To be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degradation."

Orphans are in special danger of the violation of several of these rights. One of the main programs designed to protect the rights and improve the welfare of orphans and other vulnerable children is the foster care grant. From the 2001/02 to the 2005/06 fiscal years, the amount spent on foster care grants increased from 364 million Rand to 2,044 million Rand, an increase by 5.6 times. The expenditures on all social grants increased by 2.5 times in the same period (South Africa, Department of Treasury, 2005: 55). The number of recipients of foster care grants increased from 85,910 in April 2001 to 256,325 in April 2005, almost a tripling (South Africa, Department of Treasury, 2005: 57). The Department of Social Welfare plans to increase the number of foster care grant recipients to 472,138 by the 2009/10 fiscal year (South Africa, Department of Social Development, 2006: 68).

However, as the Minister of Social Development, Dr. Zola Skweyiya stated, referring to orphans and other vulnerable children, “Our challenge is to identify these children so that we have an idea of numbers, in order to plan accordingly” (Skweyiya 2006). It is difficult to develop social policy without a firm idea of the magnitude of the problem that one is facing.

In this paper, we estimate the percent of children who are maternal orphans, paternal orphans, double orphans and those with at least one dead parent, 1995-2005. There has long been interest in knowing the percent of children whose mother is dead and what the trend has been in this percent (Grassly *et al*. 2004; Watts *et al.* 2005). It is thought that the major cause of maternal orphanhood is AIDS. In this situation, a trend in the percent of children who are orphans can reflect a trend in AIDS mortality.

There has also been special interest in whether a child’s mother has died because of the traditionally greater responsibility for child care the mother has than the father and due to the frequency of situations in which the father is separated from his family for long periods of time due to work. Thus, although the death of either parent is a tragedy, the immediate impact of the death of the mother on the care of the child is likely to be more serious than is the death of the father.

We make these estimates for all South Africans, for all Africans in South Africa, for all non-Africans in South Africa, and for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal Province. Kwazulu-Natal Province has the highest level of HIV prevalence of any province in South Africa, and also has the largest population of any province. It is generally thought that HIV infection rose to a significant level first in Kwazulu-Natal Province (Dorrington, Bradshaw and Budlender 2002; Kahn *et al.* 2003; Williams and Campbell 1998). All estimates are for children under age 15. The standard practice in the study of AIDS orphans is to focus on children under

age 15 whose mother has died (Gregson, Garnett and Anderson 1994; Skinner *et al*. 2004; UNICEF 2003).[1]

Data Sources

We use the 1995-1998 October Household Surveys (OHS),[2] the 2001 South African Census and the 2002-2005 General Household Surveys (GHS) to estimate the percent of children who are orphans. No survey or census data were available to make comparable estimates for 1999 and for 2000. Thus, no orphanhood estimates are presented for 1999 or 2000. We compare these estimates with those based on the 1996 South African Census and the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey[3] as well as with estimates based on a model of mortality and orphanhood in South Africa.

Questions about Orphans in South African Surveys and Censuses

Questions were asked in the 1995-1998 October Household Surveys about whether each household member's mother and each household member's father was alive at the time of the survey. Although an October Household Survey was conducted in 1999, no questions about survival of parents were included.

In the 1995 OHS, the question was: Are the parents of … still alive? There was one column for Father and another column for Mother. In the 1996-98 OHS, the questions were: Is the person's own mother (father) still alive? The interviewer instructions for 1996 and later stressed that these questions referred to the person's biological parents, and not to adoptive or step parents (South Africa, Statistics South Africa 1996: 19).

---

[1] Some recent publications have defined orphans or AIDS orphans as those under age 18 whose mother is dead or whose mother has died from HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID 2004; United Nations 2005).

[2] For discussion of OHS datasets see South Africa, Statistics South Africa (2001).

[3] For discussion of the 1998 SADHS, see South Africa, Department of Health (2002b).

The question was made more specific in 1996 because of concerns that if the biological mother or the person's own mother were not explicitly specified in the question wording, a respondent could interpret the question as referring to a foster mother or step mother. If the questions were interpreted as referring to a foster mother or step mother, the estimates for the percent of children orphaned for 1995 would be too low. If this kind of misinterpretation were common in 1995, then there could appear to be an upward trend or a steeper upward trend than actually occurred from 1995 to later years due to the difference in the interpretation of the question in different years. The 1996 Census, the 2001 Census and the General Household Surveys also asked about the survival of each person's biological father and biological mother,

The original purpose of the questions on orphanhood was to allow estimation of adult mortality (United Nations 1983). The idea is that the proportion of women age 20-24 whose mother is alive is an estimate of the probability that a woman will live from the mean age of childbearing (about age 30) for about 22.5 years. When the purpose of the question is estimation of adult mortality, often the question is only asked of respondents at least age 20. Bah (1999) and Udjo (2005) used the 1996 Census data about survival of parents to estimate the level of adult mortality, Dorrington, Moultrie and Timaeus (2004) used the 2001 Census data about survival of parents to estimate the level of adult mortality, and Hosegood, Vanneste, and Timaeus (2004) and Tollman *et al*. (1999) used information about survival of parents to estimate adult mortality in two local surveillance sites in South Africa.

The 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) asked the orphan questions only for persons under age 15. The purpose of the questions in that survey was to allow estimation of the percent of children who were orphaned rather than to estimate adult mortality.

Models used to generate estimates of orphans

Much work on AIDS has relied on estimates based on results of HIV tests of women at public antenatal clinics. Since the proportion of pregnant women who attend public antenatal clinics who are HIV positive might not be the same as that of the total population or of all adults, a great deal of effort has been devoted to modeling HIV status and AIDS mortality for populations as a whole.

In the concern about the effects of AIDS on families and children, there has been interest in estimation of the percent of children who are orphans. A special concern has been estimation of the percent of children who have lost their mother to AIDS (Grassly *et al*. 2004; Grassly and Timaeus 2005; Gregson, Garnett and Anderson 1994; Stover, Ghys and Walker 2004). For South Africa, the estimates by Johnson and Dorrington (2001) have received attention because they are based on an AIDS mortality model developed with the situation in South Africa in mind (Dorrington 1998; Dorrington *et. al* 2001) rather than based on a more general-purpose model (Grassly and Timaeus 2005).

A range of estimates of the percent of children orphaned

Estimates of the percent of children who are orphans are complicated by the sometimes high percent of Don't Know responses to the questions about survival of the parent. Not knowing about survival of a parent is much more common the father than for the mother.

The concern is that if it is not known by the person responding to the interviewer whether a child's father is alive, it is more likely that he is dead than if the survival status of the father is known. Thus, estimates of the percent of children whose father (or mother) was dead were made under two assumptions: (1) a low orphanhood estimate, in which all Don't Know responses are treated as missing data; and (2) a high orphanhood estimate in which all Don't Know responses are treated as if the father (or mother) were dead.

The highest percent of Don't Know responses for survival of mother is for African children age 0-4 in the 1996 October Household survey (.8%). For survival of father the highest percent of Don't Know responses is also for African children age 0-4 in the 1996 October Household Survey (4.6%).

In the 1995 OHS, no Don't Know responses were reported. The metadata for both the 1995 October Household Survey reported that there were very few Don't Know responses for survival of parents.

There were also few Don't Know responses in the 2001 Census data. The values for the 2001 South African Census are based on the redrawn 10% sample available in 2005. The 10% 2001 Census sample reports imputed data for Don't Know responses, and thus no Don't Know responses were reported in the data used for 2001.[4]

Johnson and Dorrington (2001) did not present a range of estimates. Thus in their results a single estimate is presented for a given group in a given year.

Trend in HIV-Positive Women at Public Antenatal Clinics

Figure 1 shows the percent of women who were HIV positive among public antenatal clinic attendees in South Africa (South Africa, Department of Health 2006: 10). It also shows the percent of women who were HIV positive among public antenatal clinic attendees in Kwazulu-Natal Province (South Africa, Department of Health 2001, 2002a: 6, 2006: 10).

In South Africa as a whole, the percent increased from 1992 to 1993 and increased rapidly from 1994 through 1998. After 1998, the increase was more gradual, especially after 2003. The increase in the percent of HIV-positive pregnant women has stimulated much of the interest in orphans.

[4] See Statistics South Africa (2002b) for information about imputation used for the 2001 Census.

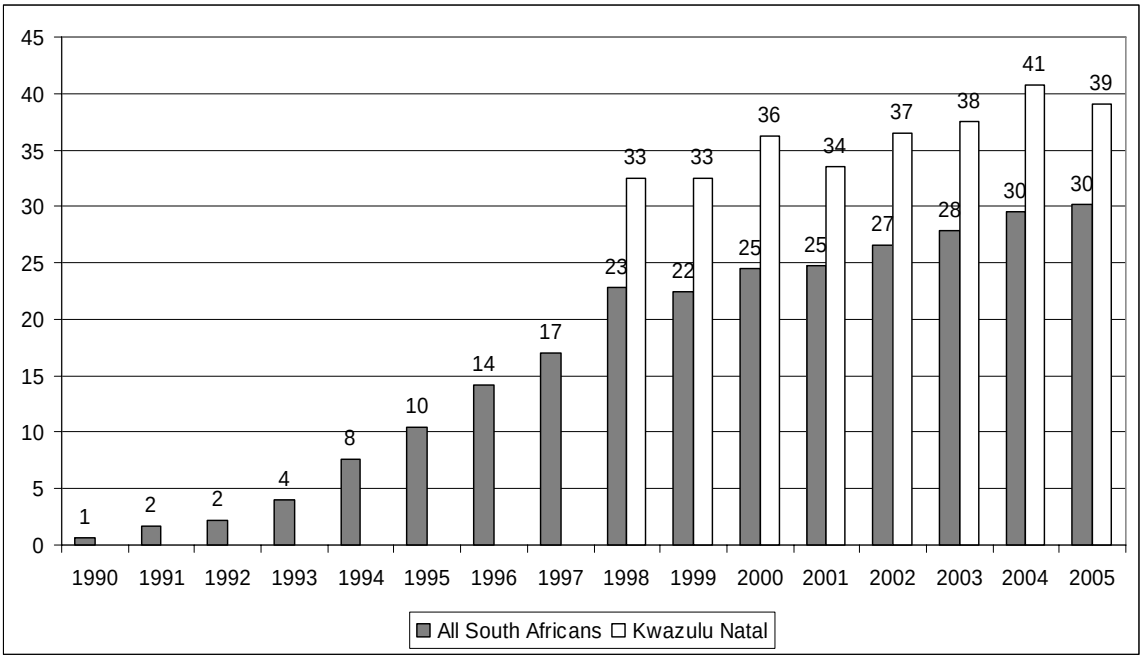


Figure 1. Percent HIV positive among public antenatal clinic attendees in South Africa as a whole and in Kwazulu-Natal Province

Data for Kwazulu-Natal Province are shown in Figure 1 for 1998-2005. Data for Kwazulu-Natal for earlier years have not been located. In every year, the percent of pregnant women in Kwazulu-Natal who were HIV positive has been substantially higher than in South Africa as a whole. Every year 1998-2005, the percent of pregnant women who were HIV positive has been the highest in Kwazulu-Natal of the nine provinces of South Africa. This is why the percent of African children who are orphans in Kwazulu-Natal Province is estimated in this paper.

The antenatal clinic data are the main data on the prevalence of HIV in the population. Estimates of the prevalence of HIV in other populations, such as men, women above or below the childbearing ages or non-pregnant women typically are based on assumptions about the relation between HIV-prevalence in the antenatal clinic attendees and other populations.[5]

[5] Nelson Mandela Foundation surveys done in 2002 and in 2005 have estimated HIV prevalence for all South Africans and by various characteristics, including population group for those age 2 or older. These surveys yield estimates of HIV prevalence for the years they were done (Brookes, Shisana

Results for All South Africans

Figure 2 shows estimates of the percent of children age 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 whose mother was dead.[6] Estimates for children age 0-4 reflect mortality in the most recent period, since the mother needed to be alive at the time the child was born (within the last five years). For children age 10-14, the mother could have died as early as fifteen years earlier. The high and low estimates result from different ways of dealing with Don't Know responses, as explained earlier.

Figure 2 shows no discernable trend from 1995 to 1998. After 1998, the percent of children who are maternal orphans increases – gradually for children under age 5, more rapidly for children age 5-9, and even more rapidly for children age 10-14. There is a slight decline between 2004 and 2005 for those age 5-14. It will be interesting to see what happens in subsequent years.

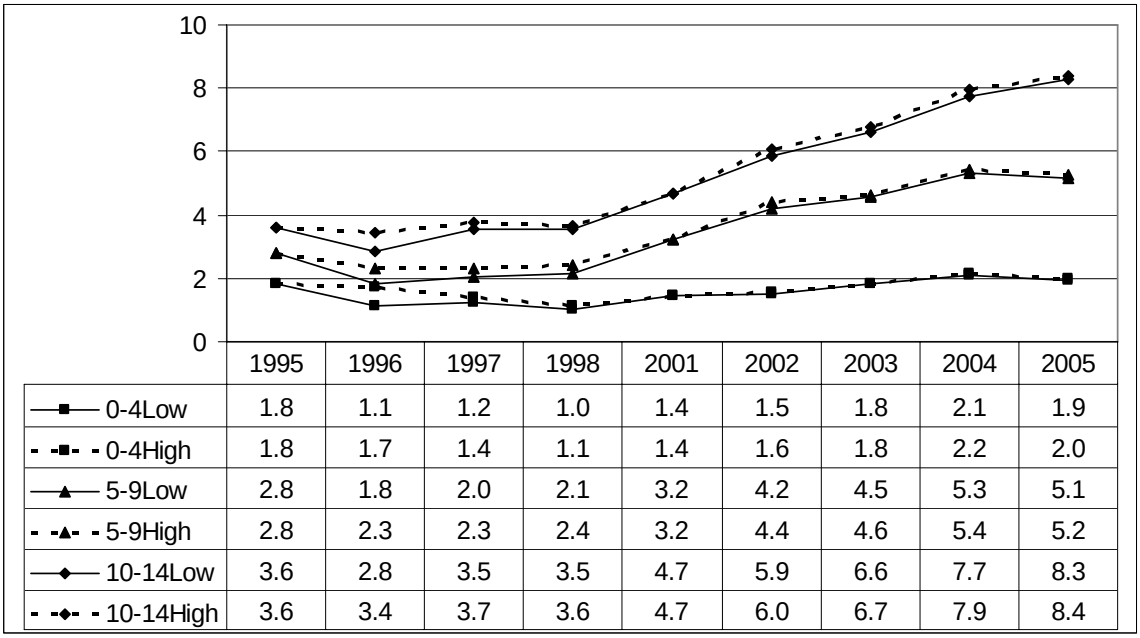
Figure 3 shows estimates for all South Africans for paternal orphans. The ranges of low to high estimates are greater than for maternal orphans, due to a higher percent of Don't Know responses regarding the survival of fathers.

The increase in paternal orphans after 1998 is more gradual than for maternal orphans. For example, from 1998 to 2005, for children age 0-4, the percent who were maternal orphans increased by 88%, and the percent who were paternal orphans increased by 14%. For those 10-14, the increase in maternal orphans was 135% and for paternal orphans was 42%.

---

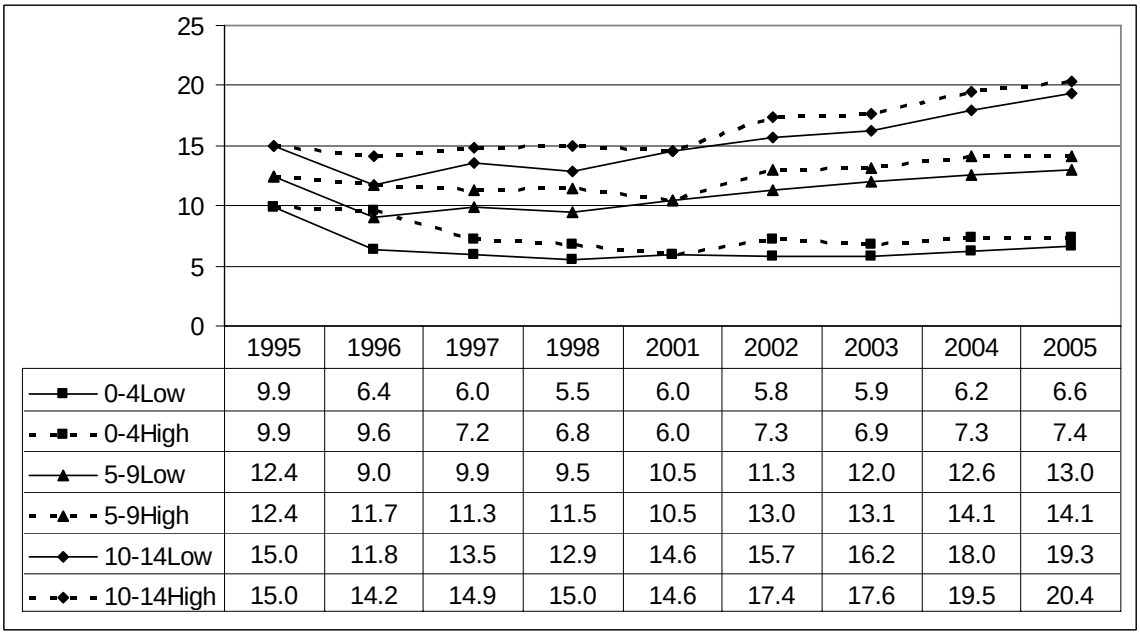
and Richter, 2004; Shisana *et. al.* 2005). The vast majority of attendees at public antenatal clinics are African. Obtaining estimates of HIV prevalence was one of the main objectives of the Nelson Mandela Foundation surveys.

[6] All the estimates of orphanhood shown are based on weighted data. Unweighted data appear in the appendix. The weights are for the given survey or census. The weights used for the OHS 1995 data are those recalculated by Statistics South Africa, based on the 1996 Census. They are also the weights used in South Africa, Statistics South Africa (2001).



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9
0-4High	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0
5-9Low	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1
5-9High	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.2
10-14Low	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.7	8.3
10-14High	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.7	6.0	6.7	7.9	8.4

Figure 2. Estimates of percent of all South Africans with mother dead by age group (Maternal Orphans)

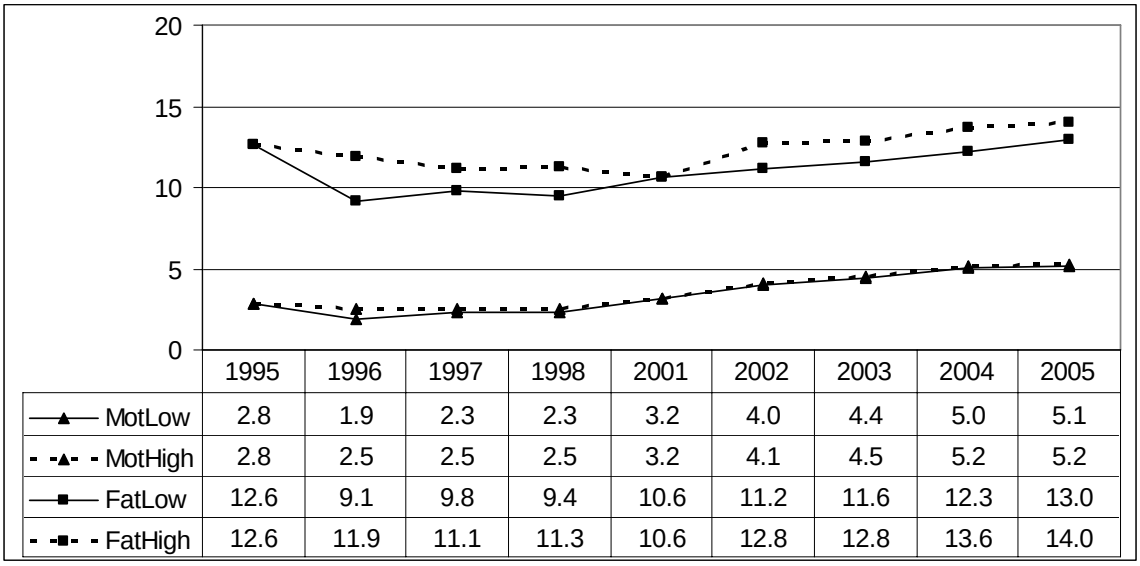


	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	9.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.6
0-4High	9.9	9.6	7.2	6.8	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4
5-9Low	12.4	9.0	9.9	9.5	10.5	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.0
5-9High	12.4	11.7	11.3	11.5	10.5	13.0	13.1	14.1	14.1
10-14Low	15.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	14.6	15.7	16.2	18.0	19.3
10-14High	15.0	14.2	14.9	15.0	14.6	17.4	17.6	19.5	20.4

Figure 3. Estimates of percent of all South Africans with father dead by age group (Paternal Orphans)

Figure 4 shows estimates of the percent of children age 0-14 who are maternal orphans and the percent of children age 0-14 who are paternal orphans. Although recent concern in South Africa has focused on maternal orphans, and the percent of children who

are maternal orphans has risen more rapidly than the percent of children who are paternal orphans, the percent of children who are paternal orphans has been *much* higher than the percent of children who are maternal orphans at all dates.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
MotLow	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.1
MotHigh	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2
FatLow	12.6	9.1	9.8	9.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	12.3	13.0
FatHigh	12.6	11.9	11.1	11.3	10.6	12.8	12.8	13.6	14.0

Figure 4. Estimates of percent of all South Africans Age 0-14 with mother dead (Maternal Orphans) and with father dead (Paternal Orphans)

Mortality rates from unnatural causes of death (homicide, suicide and accidents) are much higher for young adult males than for young adult females, leading to a higher percent of paternal orphans than maternal orphans. In 1997, male death rates were higher than female death rates at all ages. In 1998 and later years, female death rates were higher than male death rates for age 20-24; female death rates exceeded male death rates at age 25-29 in 1999 and later years, and female death rates were higher than male death rates at age 30-34 by 2004. The rise of female death rates above male deaths rates at these young adult ages was due to the more rapid rise in natural cause mortality (mainly from AIDS) for young women than in natural cause mortality for young men after 1997 (Anderson and Phillips 2006). Despite recent large increases in the death rates of young women, even in 2005, children age 0-4 were more than three times as likely to be paternal orphans than to be maternal orphans, as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

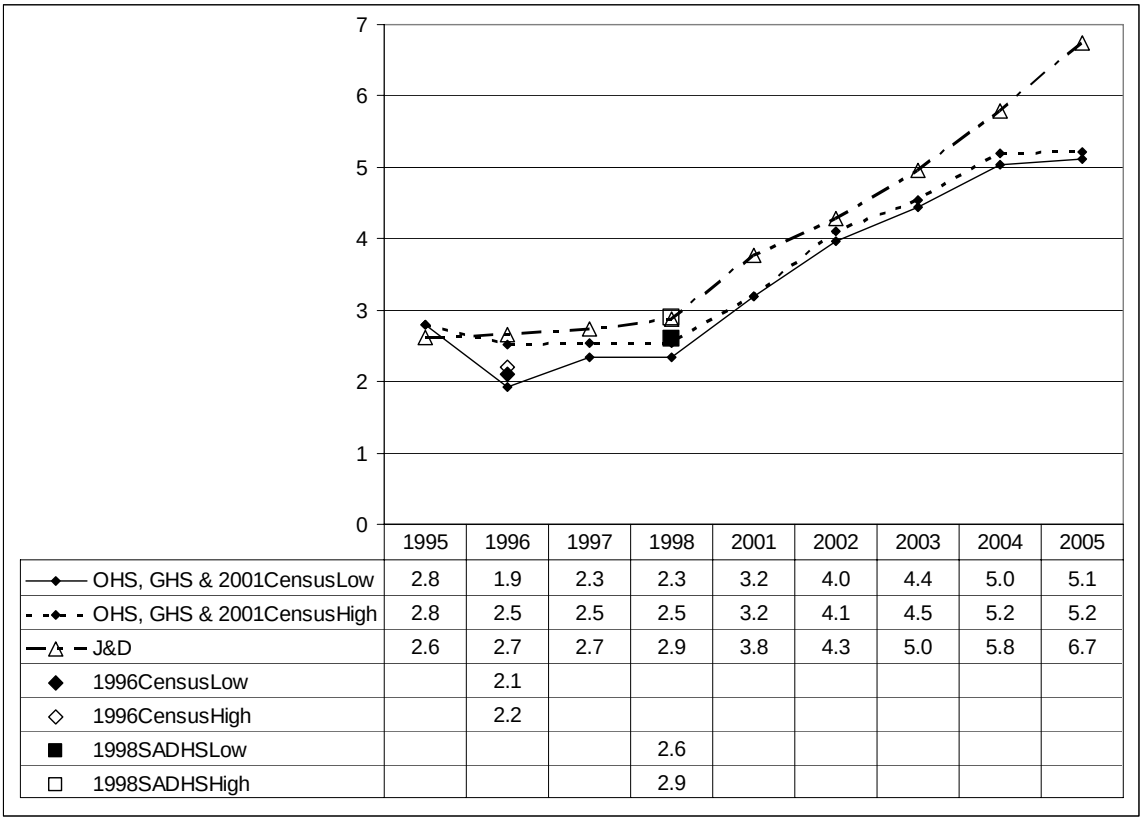
What would a typical percent of maternal orphans be? In developing countries in the absence of AIDS, it is estimated that the mothers of about 2% of children under age 15 are dead (SIDA 2000: 14). By this standard, the level of orphanhood in South Africa in the late 1990s was slightly higher than would be expected in the absence of AIDS. However, by 2001 this level was exceeded.

Why was there no trend in maternal orphanhood through 1998, when from 1995 to 1998, the percent of women at public antenatal clinics who were HIV positive increased from 10% to 23%? The reason is probably the long average lag between becoming HIV positive and dying from AIDS. For estimates relevant to sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, Gregson, Garnett and Anderson (1994: 457) assumed an average period from HIV infection to development of AIDS of eight years for adults, and a mean period from acquisition of AIDS to death of one year, for a total lag from infection with HIV to death from AIDS of 9 years. The U. S. Bureau of the Census in its projections has assumed a median time from HIV infection to development of AIDS of 7.5 years and from AIDS to death of 1 year, for a total lag of 8.5 years, while UNAIDS assumes a lag of 10 years from HIV infection to death from AIDS (Hunter and Williamson 2000: 23).

The first AIDS case in South Africa was diagnosed in 1982 (South Africa, DNHPD 1994). Deaths in the late 1990s from AIDS mainly occurred to people who became HIV positive in the late 1980s. In 1990 only 1% of women attending antenatal clinics in South Africa were HIV positive (South Africa, Department of Health 2000: 7). Thus, the increase in the proportion of pregnant women who are HIV positive in the early 1990s is mirrored in the increased proportion of children who are maternal orphans in 2001 and later.

Are the estimates from the OHS surveys, 2001 Census and GHS surveys consistent with other estimates? Figure 5 compares these estimates of the percent of maternal orphans among children age 0-14 with estimates from the 1996 South African Census and

the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey.[7] It also presents the estimates by Johnson and Dorrington (2001), based on a model of mortality and orphanhood in South Africa. Johnson and Dorrington presented their results for all children age 0-14 rather than for five-year age groups.[8]



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
OHS, GHS & 2001CensusLow	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.1
OHS, GHS & 2001CensusHigh	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2
J&D	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.7
1996CensusLow		2.1							
1996CensusHigh		2.2							
1998SADHSLow				2.6					
1998SADHSHigh				2.9					

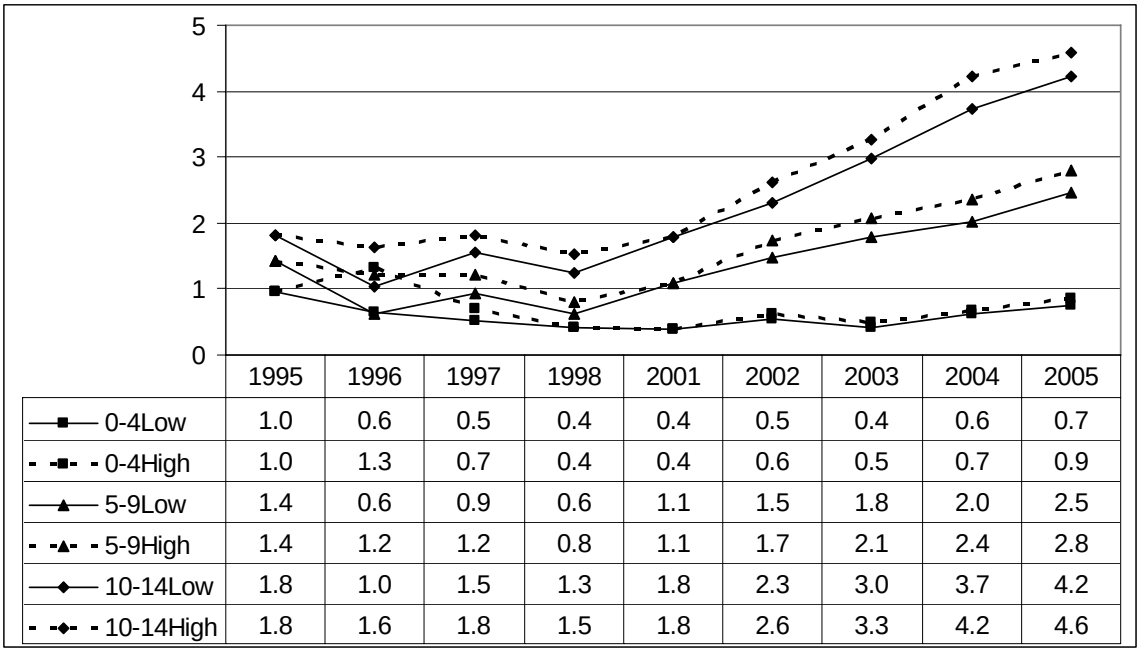
Figure 5. Comparison of estimates of percent maternal orphans among children 0-14 from OHS and GHS surveys and 2001 Census, from Johnson & Dorrington (2001) estimates, from 1996 Census and from 1998 SADHS

[7] The Nelson Mandela HRSC Study of HIV/AIDS conducted in 2002 also addressed the question of the prevalence of orphans. However, their coverage began with children age 2. For those age 10-14, their estimate of the percent with both parents dead is 3.5%. Their estimate of the percent with at least one parent dead was 16.4% (Brookes, Shisana and Richter, 2004: 20). The estimates from the 2002 GHS, respectively, are 2.3%-2.6% and 19.1%-20.8. Thus the GHS estimates yielded somewhat fewer double orphans and somewhat more orphans with at least one dead parent. The publication from the 2005 Nelson Mandela HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS reported orphans only for the age groups 2-14 and 15-18, making it not possible to do a direct comparison with the estimates from the 2005 GHS (Shisana *et al*. 2005: 112).

[8] The numerical values of the estimates from the model were kindly provided by Leigh Johnson and Rob Dorrington.

The 1996 Census estimates are within the estimated range from the 1996 OHS survey, and the 1998 SADHS estimates are only slightly higher than the range from the 1998 OHS survey. The Johnson and Dorrington estimates show the same general pattern as the estimates from the OHS surveys, 2001 Census and GHS surveys, but from 1996 onward are slightly higher. Thus the OHS, GHS and 2001 Census-based estimates are consistent with estimates from other sources.

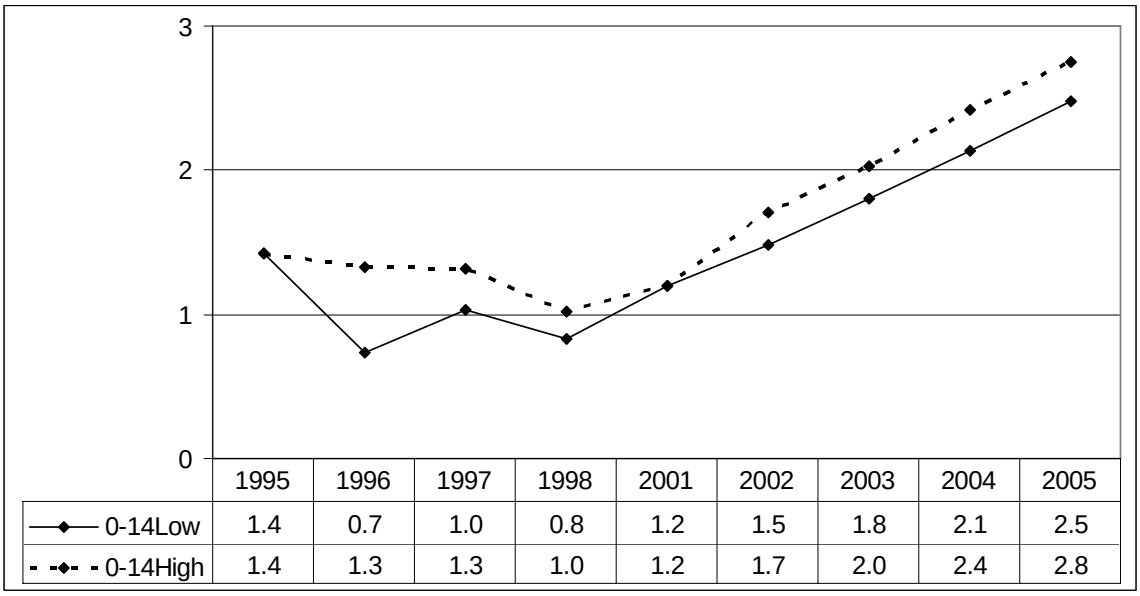
It has been suspected by some that the data from the 1996 OHS are of low quality due to the difficulty of conducting the fieldwork for the 1996 OHS just after the fieldwork for the 1996 Census. Supporting this concern, there is a higher percent of Don't Know responses in the 1996 OHS than in earlier or later OHS data sets. This high percent of Don't Know responses is reflected in the larger range between the high and low orphan estimates for the results from the 1996 OHS than from the OHS in other years. However, the 1996 OHS results are generally consistent with the estimates from earlier and later surveys.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
0-4High	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
5-9Low	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5
5-9High	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8
10-14Low	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.2
10-14High	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.6

Figure 6. Estimates of percent of all South Africans by age group with both parents dead (Double Orphans)

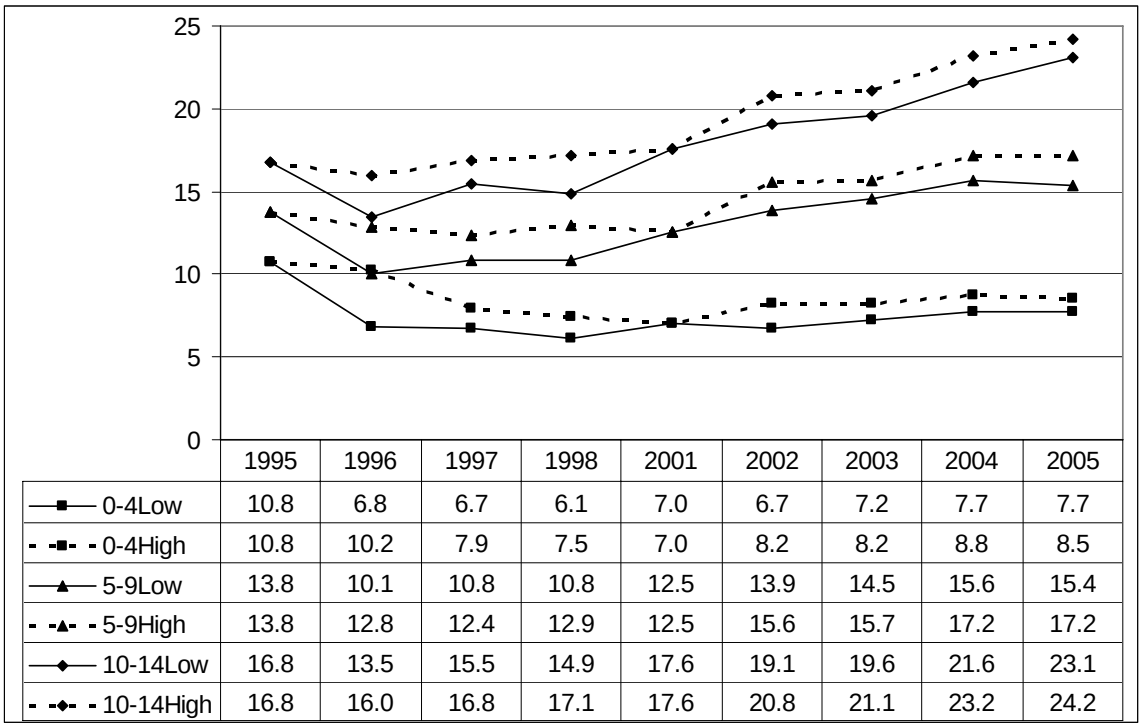
Figure 6 shows the percent of children by age for whom both parents are dead (double orphans) by age of child, and Figure 7 shows the percent of children age 0-14 who are double orphans. The percent of double orphans is low, although it increases after 1998. The percent of double orphans is dominated by the percent of mothers who are dead, since the percent of fathers who are dead is always much higher, as was seen in Figure 4.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14Low	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5
0-14High	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8

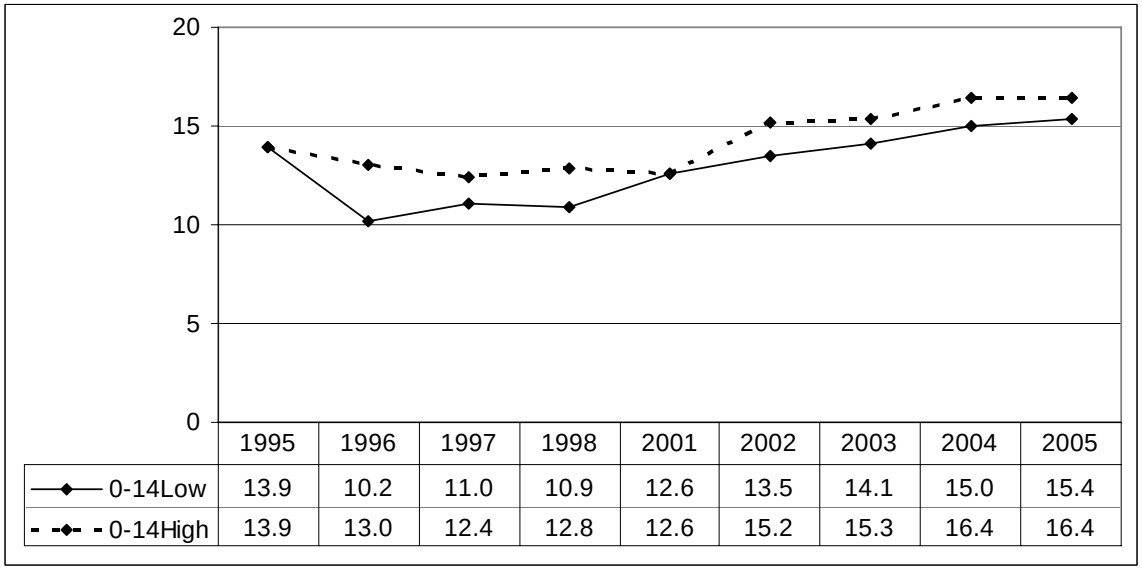
Figure 7. Estimates of percent of all South Africans 0-14 with both parents dead (Double Orphans)

Figure 8 shows the percent of children by age for whom at least one parent is dead, and Figure 9 shows the comparable information for all children age 0-14. These percents are quite high. They are dominated by the percent of fathers who are dead.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	10.8	6.8	6.7	6.1	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.7
0-4High	10.8	10.2	7.9	7.5	7.0	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5
5-9Low	13.8	10.1	10.8	10.8	12.5	13.9	14.5	15.6	15.4
5-9High	13.8	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.5	15.6	15.7	17.2	17.2
10-14Low	16.8	13.5	15.5	14.9	17.6	19.1	19.6	21.6	23.1
10-14High	16.8	16.0	16.8	17.1	17.6	20.8	21.1	23.2	24.2

Figure 8. Estimates of percent of all South Africans with one or both parents dead by age group

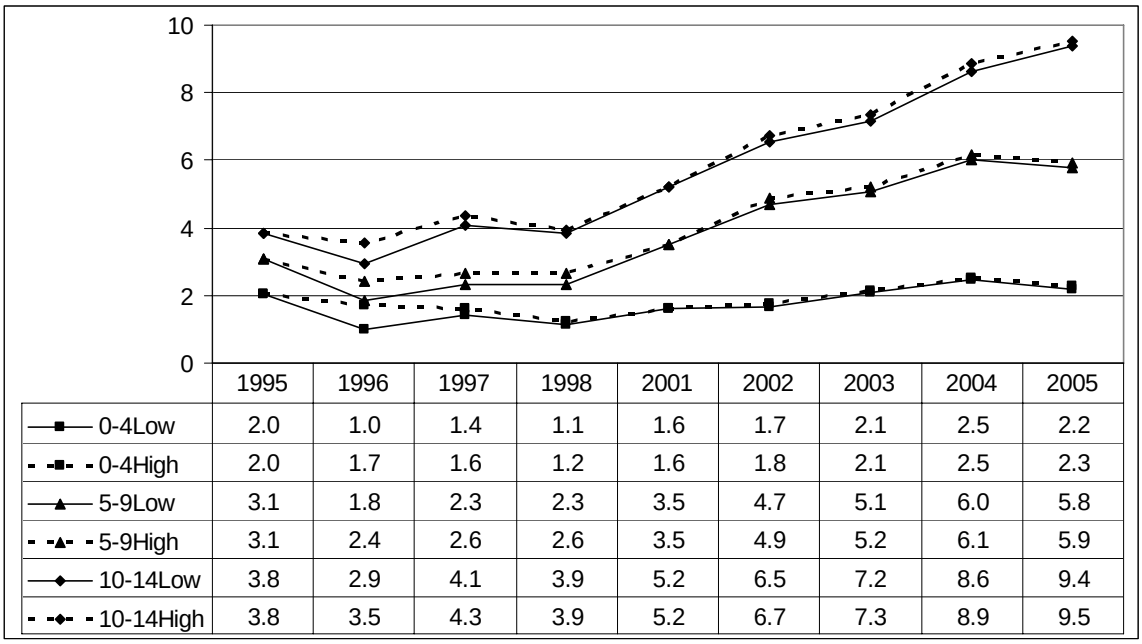


	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14Low	13.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	12.6	13.5	14.1	15.0	15.4
0-14High	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.8	12.6	15.2	15.3	16.4	16.4

Figure 9. Estimates of percent of all South Africans 0-14 with one or both parents dead

Results for Africans

Figure 10 shows the percent of maternal orphans by age of child for all Africans in South Africa. As for South Africans as a whole, there is no trend through 1998, probably due to the long lag from HIV infection to death.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2
0-4High	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3
5-9Low	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.8
5-9High	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.9
10-14Low	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.9	5.2	6.5	7.2	8.6	9.4
10-14High	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.2	6.7	7.3	8.9	9.5

Figure 10. Estimates of percent of Africans with mother dead, by age group (Maternal Orphans)

Fosterage and sick but living mothers

In order for a child to be a maternal orphan, that child's mother needs to be dead. A child's mother could be ill, such as from HIV/AIDS, but alive. In that situation, the mother could be more likely to foster the child to another household.

OHS datasets in 1995, 1997 and 1998 include information from women about each birth, including whether the child was alive at the time of the survey and whether the child was a member of the same household as the mother. The GHS datasets for 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 include for each person information about whether that person's mother lives in the same household. Figure 11 shows the percent of children who were fostered (lived in a different household than their mother) in the OHS and the GHS surveys.

Child fosterage has long been common in South Africa, as elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa (Bledsoe 1994; Kaufman, Maharaj and Richter 1998; LeVine *et al*. 1994; McDaniel and Zulu 1996). Often children are sent to live in a different household due to better schooling opportunities. They also can be sent to a different household to promote moral development, under a belief that adults other than the parents will be less tolerant than parents of unacceptable behavior.

Traditional reasons for fosterage can explain the living arrangements for children of school age, but they cannot explain fosterage of young children – those age 0-4. The changing health situation in South Africa, especially the increase in HIV/AIDS, could account for increasing fosterage of young children (Madhavan 2004). To decide whether this changing situation has affected fosterage, we focus on results for children age 0-4.

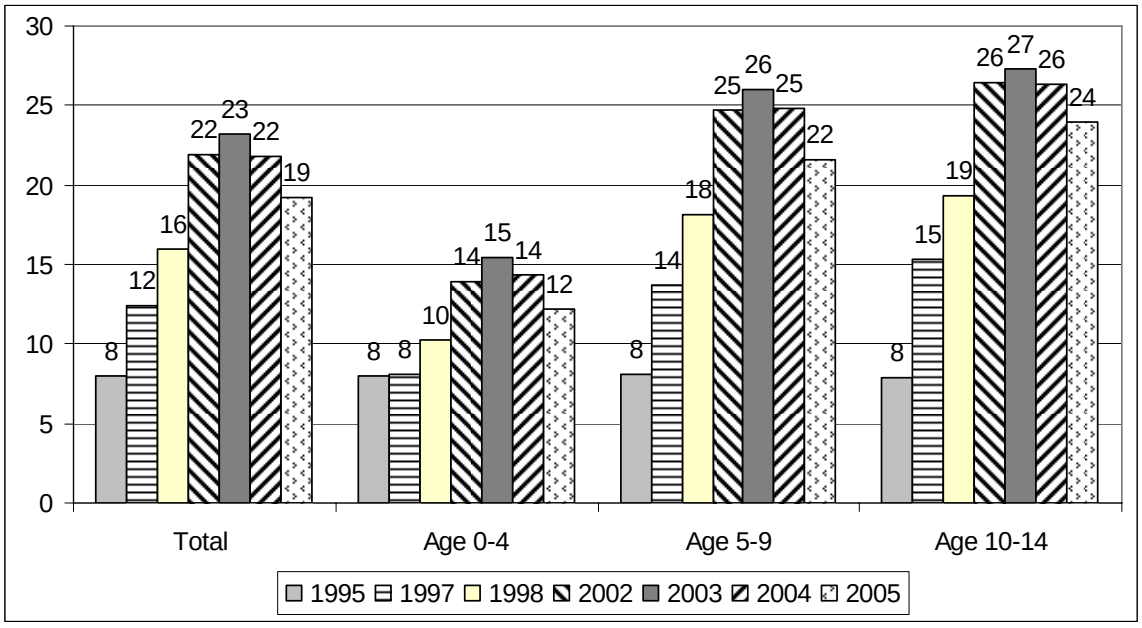


Figure 11. Percent of African children with living mother who reside in a different household than the mother, by age of child

Figure 11 shows that the percent of young children who were fostered increased in the late 1990s and was high in 2002-2005 in comparison to the late 1990s. This is consistent with the idea that an increasing percent of living mothers of young children were too ill to care for those children.

From 2003-2005 the percent of children who were fostered declines in each year, especially for those age 0-4. The grant system expanded after 2002 in a way that should have made it easier for sick but living mothers to obtain a social grant. The number of recipients of child support grants increased from 1,907774 in April 2002 to 5,633647 in April 2005, a tripling in the number of beneficiaries between 2001 and 2005 (South Africa, Department of Treasury, 2005: 57). Further research could indicate whether the expanded grant system played a role in the decline of fosterage of young children after 2002.

The changing relation between illness of the mother and fosterage in the late 1990s can be investigated somewhat more using data from the 1995 and 1998 OHS surveys. The 1995 and the 1998 OHS surveys included a question for each person: Has (the person) been ill or injured during the past month? This question was a lead-in to questions about use of health care. Figures 12 and 13 show for 1995 (in Figure 12) and 1998 (in Figure 13) for children by age, the percent who were fostered (lived in a different household than their mother) by age, according to whether the mother said that she had been ill or injured in the previous month.

It is clear from Figures 12 and 13 that ill (or injured) mothers were much more likely to have their young children fostered in 1998 than in 1995. This could be because mothers who reported having been ill (or injured) recently in 1995 had some conventional illness, such as the flu, while ill mothers in 1998 were more likely to have had AIDS and thus needed to make an arrangement for the care of young children.

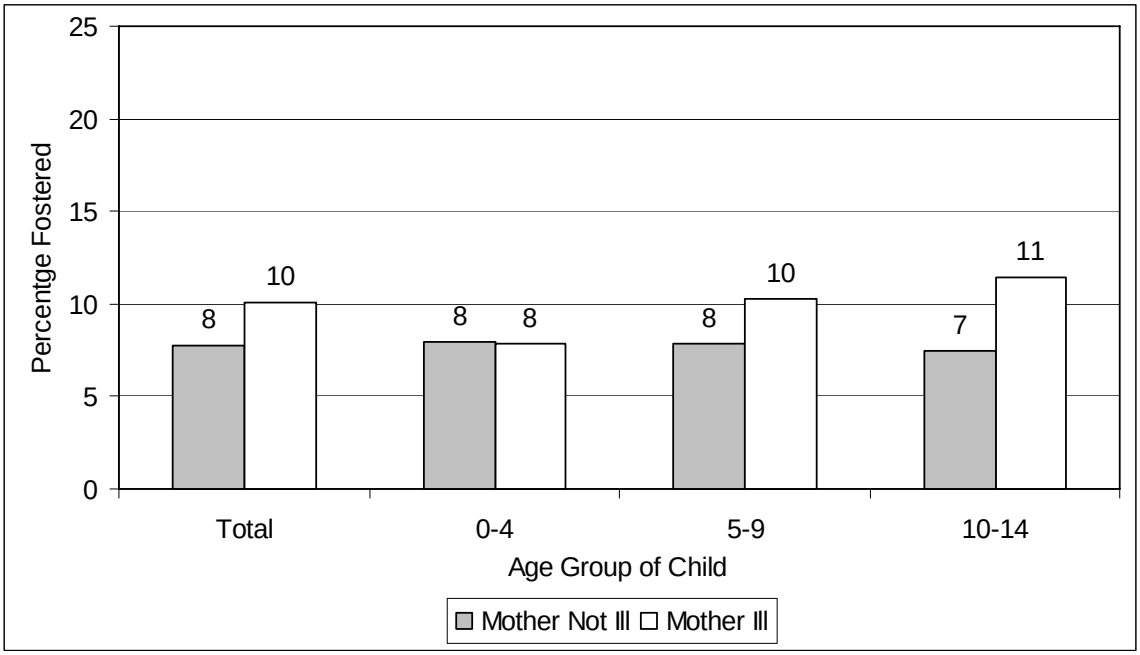


Figure 12. Relation of illness or injury of mother to whether child is fostered, Africans 1995

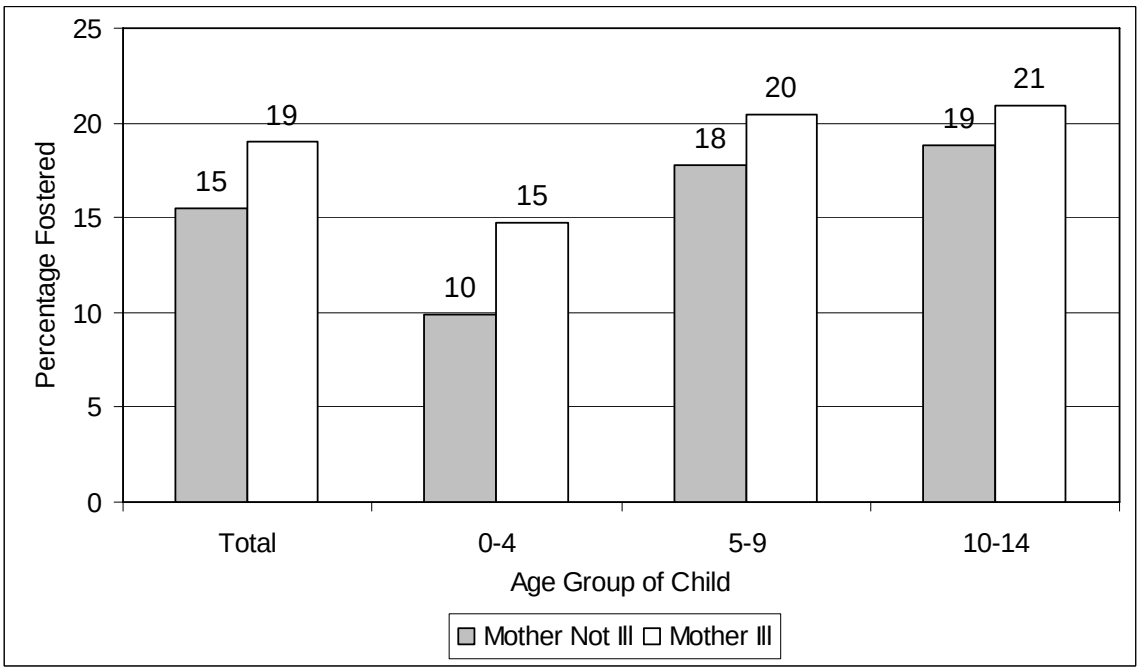
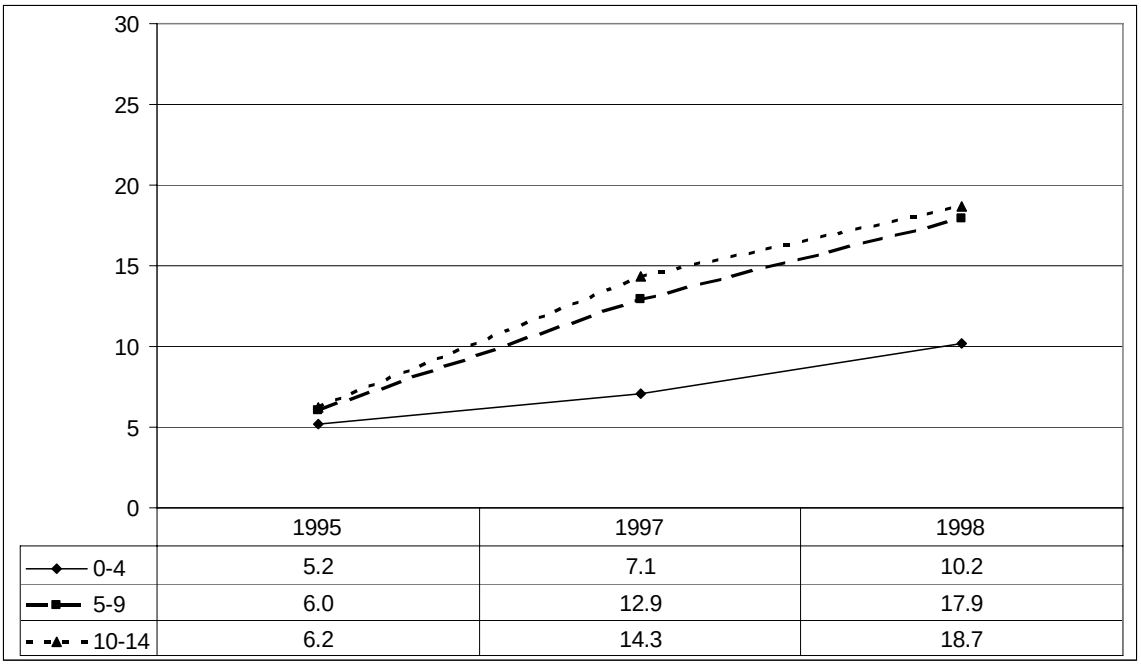


Figure 13. Relation of illness or injury of mother to whether child is fostered, Africans 1998

Fosterage and temporary labour migration of mothers

Some have suggested that the increased fosterage of young children in the late 1990s resulted from an increase in temporary labour migration of their mothers. This can be investigated by looking at whether a child was fostered according to the relation of the child's mother to the head of household.

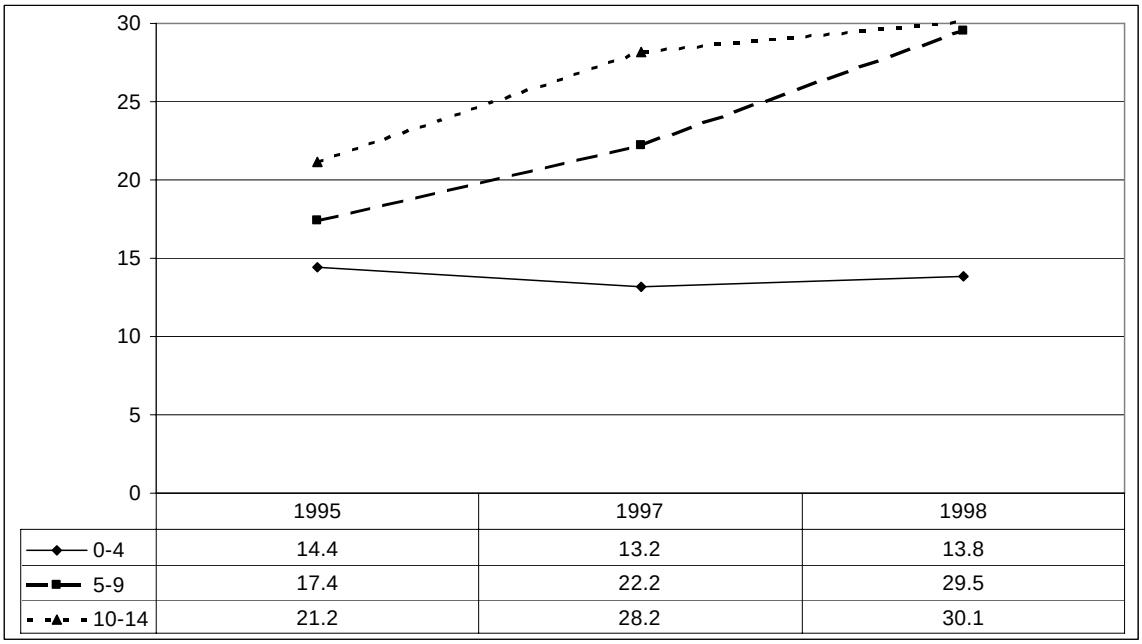


	1995	1997	1998
0-4	5.2	7.1	10.2
5-9	6.0	12.9	17.9
10-14	6.2	14.3	18.7

Figure 14. Percent of Africans with mother who was head of household or spouse of head of household who were fostered out

Figures 14 and 15 show the percent of children who were fostered based on the 1995, 1997 and 1998 OHS surveys by age of child and by the relation of the mother to the head of household. This is shown for mothers who were the Head of Household or the Spouse of the head of household in Figure 14 and for women who were an Other Relative or Not a Relative of the head of household in Figure 15.

A woman who was the Head of Household or the Spouse of the head of household was not likely to be a temporary labour migrant, while a woman who was an Other Relative or Not Related to the head of household was much more likely to be a temporary labour migrant.



	1995	1997	1998
0-4	14.4	13.2	13.8
5-9	17.4	22.2	29.5
10-14	21.2	28.2	30.1

Figure 15. Percent of Africans with mother who was other relative or not a relative of head of household who were fostered out

We see in Figure 14 that there was a substantial increase in the percent of children under age 5 whose mother was the Head of Household or Spouse of the head of household who were fostered in the late 1990's, while in Figure 15, there was no increase in the fosterage of young children whose mother was an Other Relative or Not a Relative of the head of household. These results are consistent with ill mothers (in their own households) fostering their young children out. The young children of those women who likely were temporary labour migrants had a fairly high chance of being fostered (about 14%), but this percent did not increase in the late 1990s.

Living arrangements of young children

Given recent increases in maternal orphanhood and in fosterage of young children, how have the living arrangements of young children changed? Figure 16 shows the distribution of living arrangements of African children age 0-4 among those living in the same household as their mother, those having a living mother but living in a different household (fostered), and those whose mother has died, based on the 2002 through 2005

GHS surveys. The percent of maternal orphans increased from 2002 through 2004 and then declined slightly in 2005. There has been some fluctuation in fosterage. At all recent dates, over 82% of young African children have lived in the same household as their mothers.

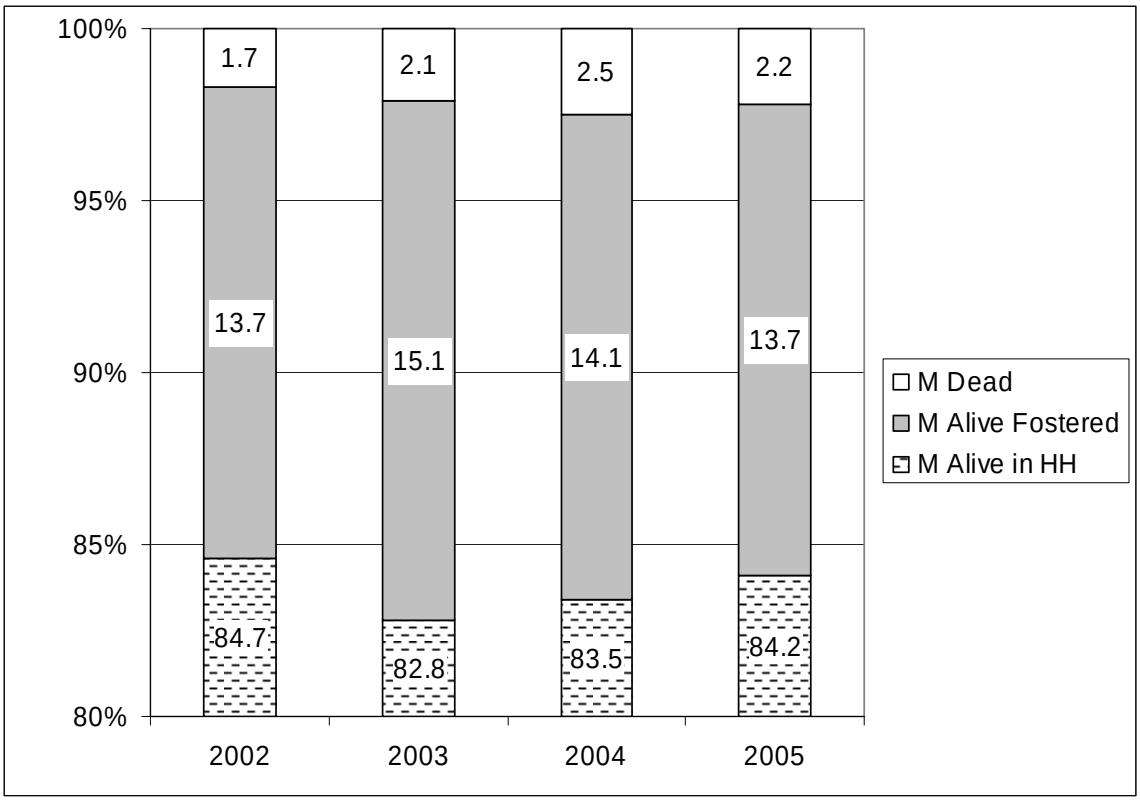


Figure 16. Living arrangements of African children age 0-4

In what kinds of households have young African children who were fostered or who were maternal orphans lived? Figures 17 and 18 show the relation to the head of household of fostered children (Figure 17) and maternal orphans (Figure 18).

At all dates, the overwhelming majority (over 80%) of fostered young African children lived in a household headed by a grandparent or greatgrandparent. A somewhat smaller majority (61-73%) of maternal orphans were in a household headed by a grandparent or greatgrandparent.

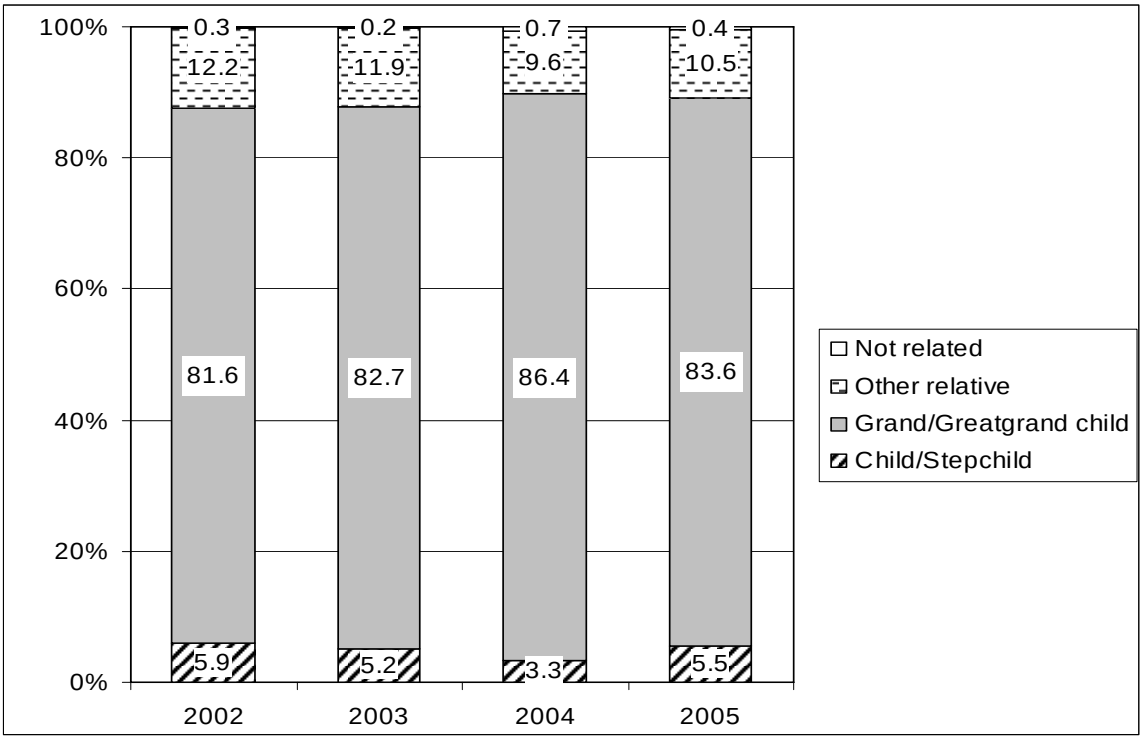


Figure 17. Relation to head of household of fostered African children age 0-4 (Whose mother is alive)

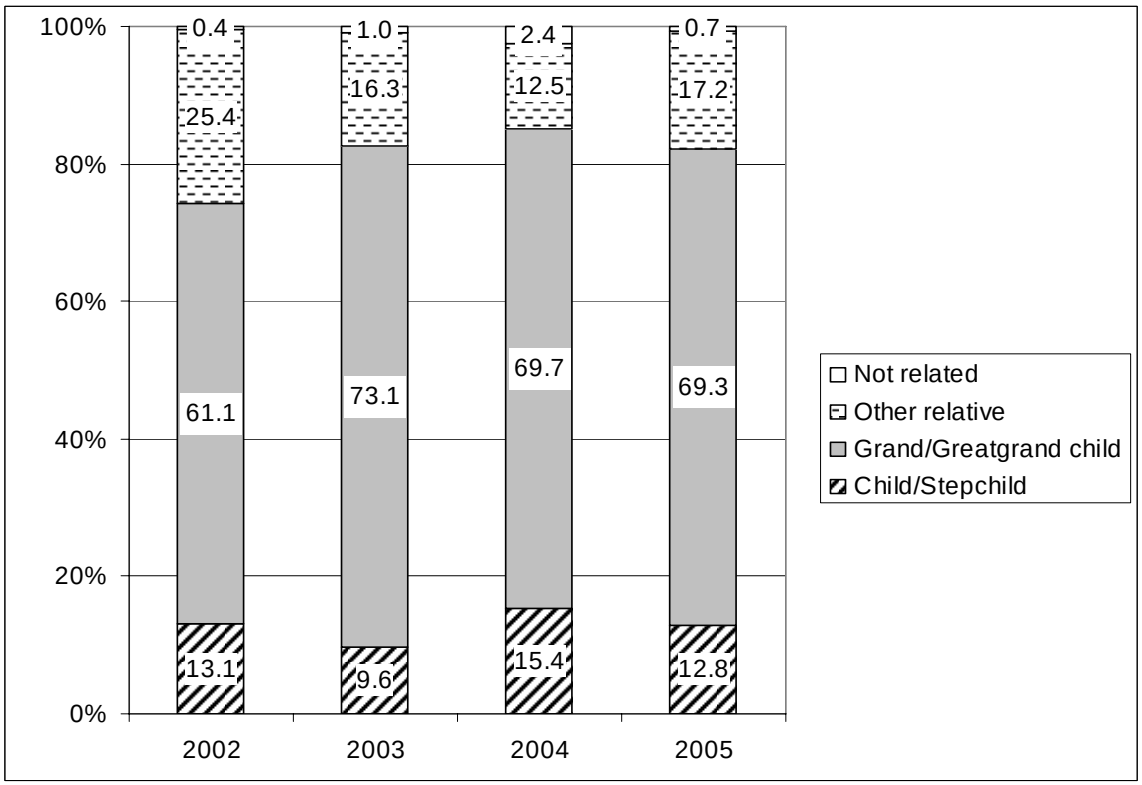


Figure 18. Relation to head of household of African children age 0-4 whose mother is dead

Maternal orphans were somewhat more likely than fostered children to be in a household headed by an other relative (a relative but not a parent, grandparent or greatgrandparent). At all dates, fostered children and maternal orphans were very unlikely to be in a household headed by a non-relative. These findings are consistent with the concern that the burden of care of young children with ill or dead mothers has increasingly fallen on the elderly, especially on grandmothers (Drew, Makufa, and Foster 1998; Heuveline 2004; Nyambedha, Wandibba, and Aagaard-Hansen 2003).

Orphans in institutions

The OHS and GHS surveys only included non-institutional households, and thus did not include orphans in institutions. The 2001 South African Census covered both non-institutional and institutional households. To maintain comparability with the OHS and GHS surveys, the data from the 2001 Census that we use elsewhere in this paper refer to non-institutional households. However, to investigate orphans in institutions, data for all children age 0-14 in the 2001 Census were examined, both those residing in non-institutional households and those residing in institutional households.

Table 1. Percent of African children in institutional households by age of child and survival of mother, 2001

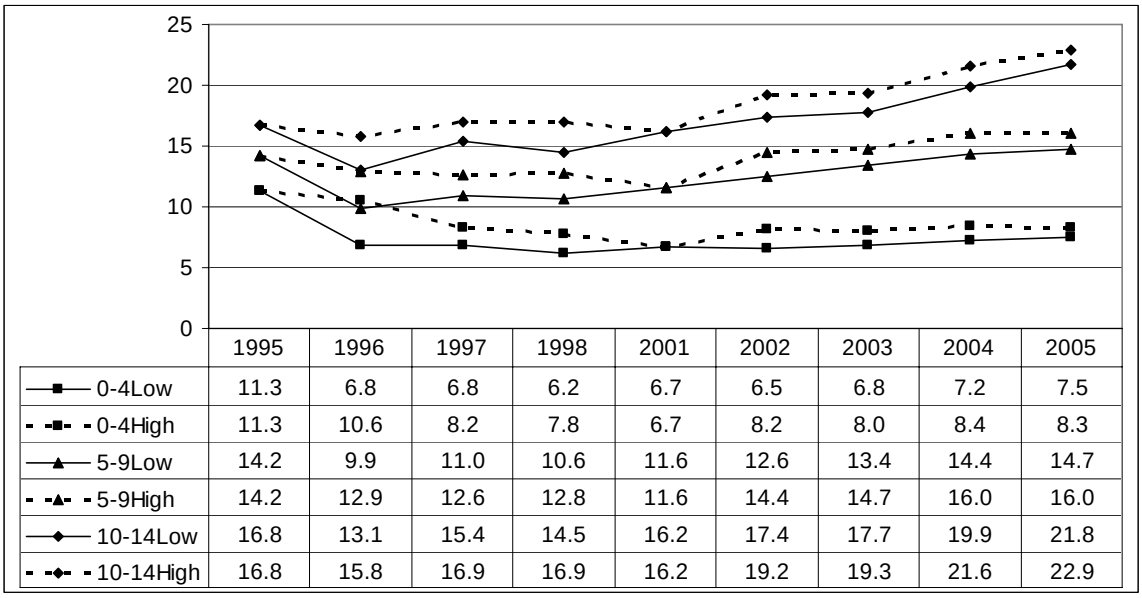
	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 0-14
Mother Alive	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Mother Dead	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%

Table 1 shows the percent of African children who lived in institutional households according to whether the mother was alive or dead, based on the 2001 South African Census. Less than 2% of children lived in institutional settings in any category considered in Table 1. The percent of children in institutional households was as high or higher among children whose mother was alive than among children whose mother was dead. Thus, we do not seem to be getting a misleading picture by looking only at children in non-institutional households in the surveys. Virtually all African children, whether or not their mother was

alive, lived in non-institutional households. Thus, through 2001, although some have advocated construction of more orphanages in South Africa (Mturi and Nzimande 2003) it seems that little of the burden of care of orphans had been assumed by institutions such as orphanages.

African paternal orphans

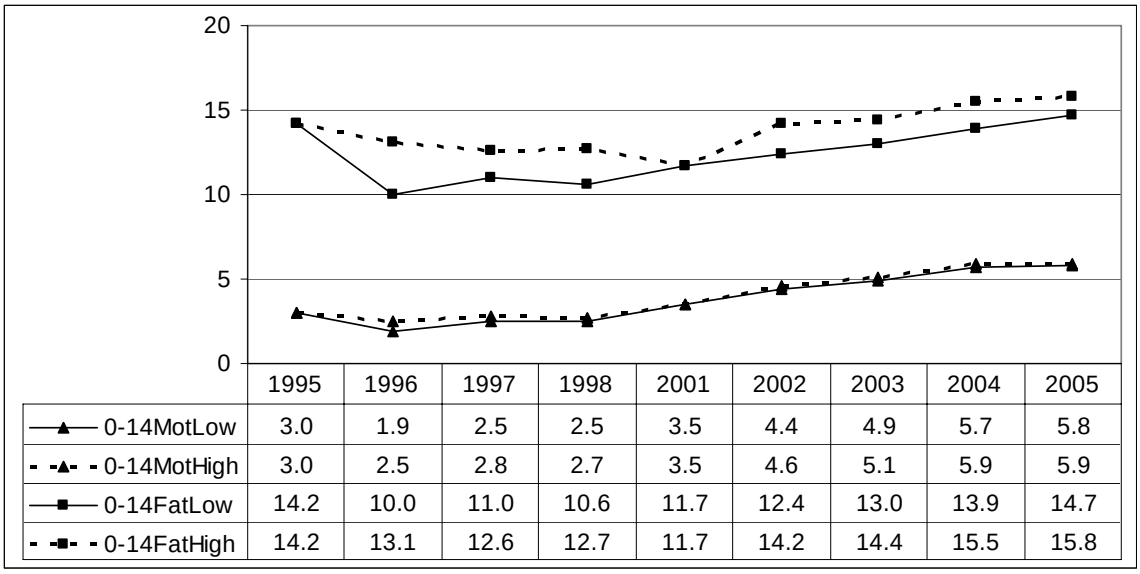
Figure 19 shows the percent of African children by age who were paternal orphans. Although the percent of children who were paternal orphans increased after 1998, the upward trend is much more gradual than for maternal orphans.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	11.3	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5
0-4High	11.3	10.6	8.2	7.8	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.3
5-9Low	14.2	9.9	11.0	10.6	11.6	12.6	13.4	14.4	14.7
5-9High	14.2	12.9	12.6	12.8	11.6	14.4	14.7	16.0	16.0
10-14Low	16.8	13.1	15.4	14.5	16.2	17.4	17.7	19.9	21.8
10-14High	16.8	15.8	16.9	16.9	16.2	19.2	19.3	21.6	22.9

Figure 19. Estimates of percent of Africans with father dead by age group (Paternal Orphans)

The higher level of orphanhood and the steeper rise for paternal orphans than maternal orphans is also clear in Figure 20 which shows the percent of those age 0-14 who are maternal orphans and the percent who are paternal orphans. Why is the trend for paternal orphans so different than the trend for maternal orphans?



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14MotLow	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.8
0-14MotHigh	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.9
0-14FatLow	14.2	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.9	14.7
0-14FatHigh	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.7	14.2	14.4	15.5	15.8

Figure 20. Estimates of percent of Africans age 0-14 with mother dead (Maternal Orphans) and with father dead (Paternal Orphans)

Difference in trends in mortality for males and females

Males typically have higher death rates than females. In South Africa, among young adults, female death rates have been rising more rapidly than male death rates, probably due to higher HIV-related death rates for young adult females than for young adult males (Anderson and Phillips, 2006).

Figure 21 shows the death rates for each year 1997-2004 for females age 30-34 and for males age 35-39 (Anderson and Phillips 2006: 7-8).[9] Although the increases for each sex are striking, the increase for females was 365% and for males was 172%. We are looking at age 30-34 for females because the mean age of childbearing in South Africa is about 30. We are looking at males five years older than females because fathers are typically somewhat older than mothers. The more rapid increase in mortality for young adult

[9] The number of deaths in the publicly released cause of death data 1997-2004 was used for total deaths for numerators for each age-sex group for each year, as adjusted for the completeness of death registration. Mid-year estimates of the population of South Africa by age and sex were used for denominators. For discussion of the cause of death data, see South Africa, Statistics South Africa (2002a, 2005, 2006).

women than for young adult men could be the reason why the rise in maternal orphans is more rapid than the rise in paternal orphans after 1998, as shown in Figure 20.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Male Death Rate Age 35-39	916	1104	1315	1604	1859	2083	2343	2498
Female Death Rate Age 30-34	489	648	803	1073	1336	1680	1997	2267

Figure 21. Death rates from all causes for females age 30-34 and males age 35-39: 1997-2004

Results for non-Africans

In South Africa, non-African does not mean "white." In South Africa in 2004, 79% of the South African population was comprised of Africans. Among non-Africans, 45% were white, 41% were Coloured (a mixed race category), and 14% were Asians (mainly of Indian background but including Chinese and several other Asian groups).

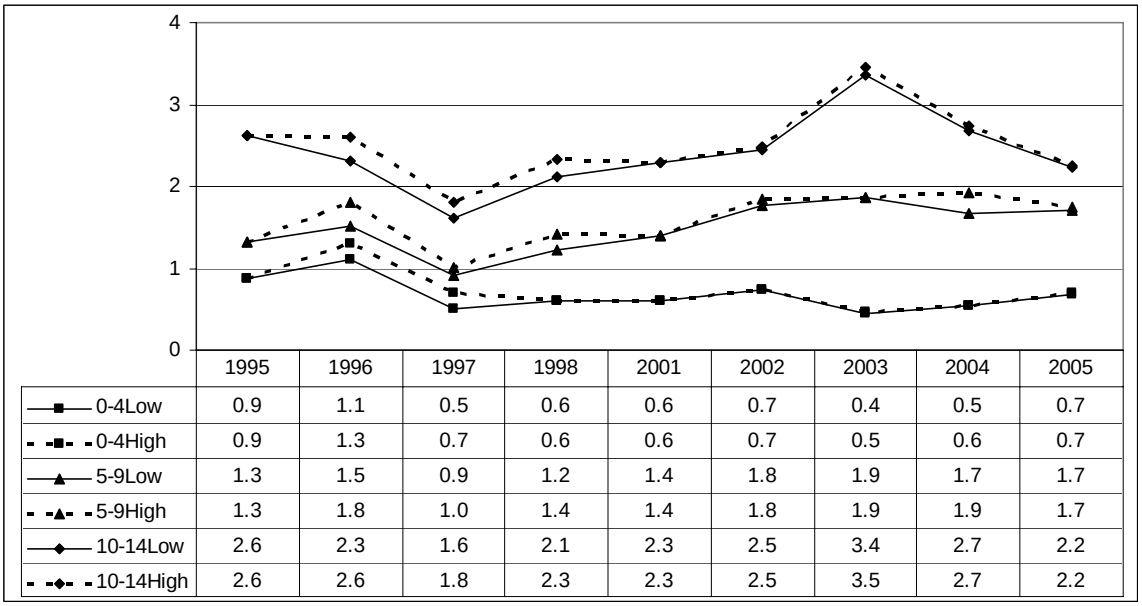
As indicated in Table 2, the socio-economic characteristics of the groups within the non-African category are more similar to each other than to the African group. Each of the three non-African groups have characteristics shown in Table 2 that are more similar to the weighted average of the three non-African groups as a whole than to the African group.

Thus, the three non-African groups are considered together for reasons of similarity of characteristics and also because there are not always sufficient cases in the surveys for reliable separate estimates of orphans for all four groups. In the 2005 GHS, there were data for 6,116 non-African children age 0-14.

Table 2. Characteristics of various groups in South Africa and of non-Africans as a whole: 2004

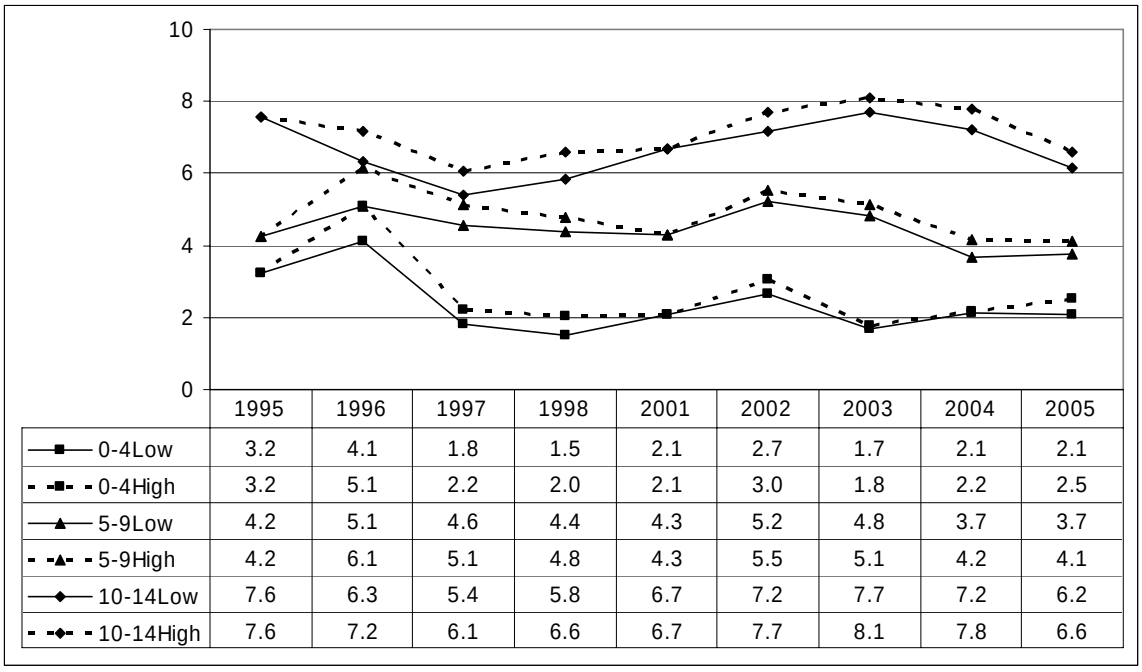
	% Urban	% with Clean Drinking Water	% with Household Head 5+ Years of Education	% with a Flush or Chemical Toilet
African	50%	82%	69%	45%
White	90%	99%	99%	100%
Coloured	81%	98%	81%	87%
Asian	97%	100%	93%	99%
Weighted Average of Non-African Groups	87%	99%	91%	95%

Figure 22 shows the percent of children who were maternal orphans by age and Figure 23 shows the percent of children who were paternal orphans by age for non-Africans. The percent of maternal and paternal orphans for non-Africans age 0-14 is shown in Figure 24.



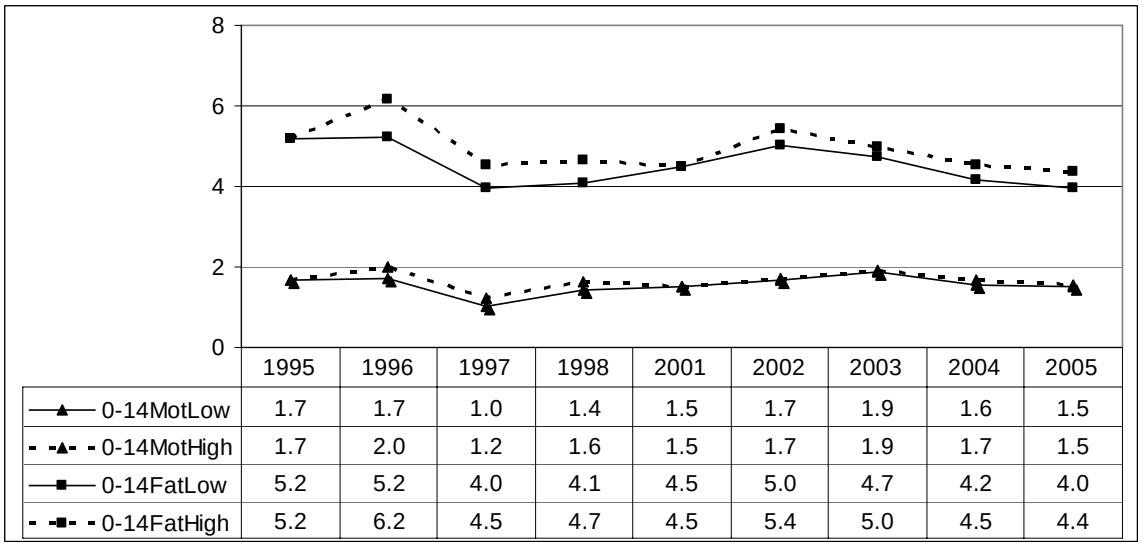
	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
0-4High	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
5-9Low	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
5-9High	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
10-14Low	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.2
10-14High	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.2

Figure 22. Estimates of percent of non-Africans with mother dead by age group (Maternal Orphans)



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
0-4High	3.2	5.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.2	2.5
5-9Low	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.7
5-9High	4.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.5	5.1	4.2	4.1
10-14Low	7.6	6.3	5.4	5.8	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	6.2
10-14High	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.6

Figure 23. Estimates of percent of non-Africans with father dead by age group (Paternal Orphans)



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14MotLow	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
0-14MotHigh	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
0-14FatLow	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0
0-14FatHigh	5.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.4

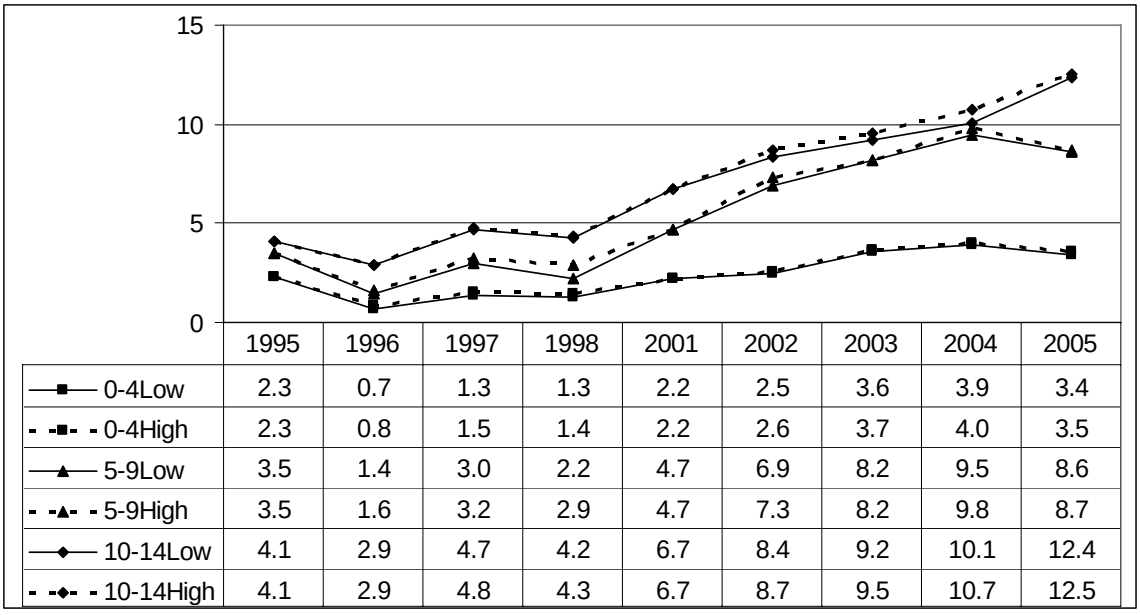
Figure 24. Estimates of percent of non-Africans age 0-14 with mother dead (Maternal Orphans) and with father dead (Paternal Orphans)

There is no upward trend for maternal or paternal orphans among non-Africans, although there is fluctuation due to small sample sizes. The lack of a trend could be due to

a lag from HIV infection to a substantial number of deaths, as was seen for all South Africans and for Africans in South Africa, or it could be that HIV infection levels for non-Africans are very low.[10] At this time, the answer is not known.

Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Within South Africa, the level of HIV is highest and has risen most rapidly in Kwazulu-Natal Province (Lurie *et al*. 1997; South Africa, Department of Health 2000). Also Kwazulu-Natal has the largest population of any province. Thus, the orphanhood estimates that are based on surveys for Kwazulu-Natal have a level of accuracy that would not be true for smaller provinces.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.4
0-4High	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.5
5-9Low	3.5	1.4	3.0	2.2	4.7	6.9	8.2	9.5	8.6
5-9High	3.5	1.6	3.2	2.9	4.7	7.3	8.2	9.8	8.7
10-14Low	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2	6.7	8.4	9.2	10.1	12.4
10-14High	4.1	2.9	4.8	4.3	6.7	8.7	9.5	10.7	12.5

Figure 25. Estimates of percent of Africans in Kwazulu-Natal with mother dead (Maternal Orphans) by age group

Figure 25 shows the percent of African children in Kwazulu-Natal who are maternal orphans by age. There was a rapid increase for children over age 5 after 1998. For children age 0-4 there was a more gradual increase.

[10] The Nelson Mandela HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS in 2005 found for those aged 15-49 the percent HIV positive was: Africans 19.9%, White .5%, Coloured 3.2%, Indian 1.0%, indicating a low HIV prevalence among non-Africans (Shisana *et al*. 2005:40 : 40)

Why is there at most a gradual upward trend in maternal orphans for children age 0-4?

The reason for the at most gradual upward trend in maternal orphanhood for children age 0-4 stems from some basic demographic considerations. By definition, a woman is alive at the time a child is born. If a woman has a child age 0-4, that child was born on average 2.5 years in the past. Thus the chance that a child age 0-4 is a maternal orphan is the chance that the child's mother died within 2.5 years after the birth.

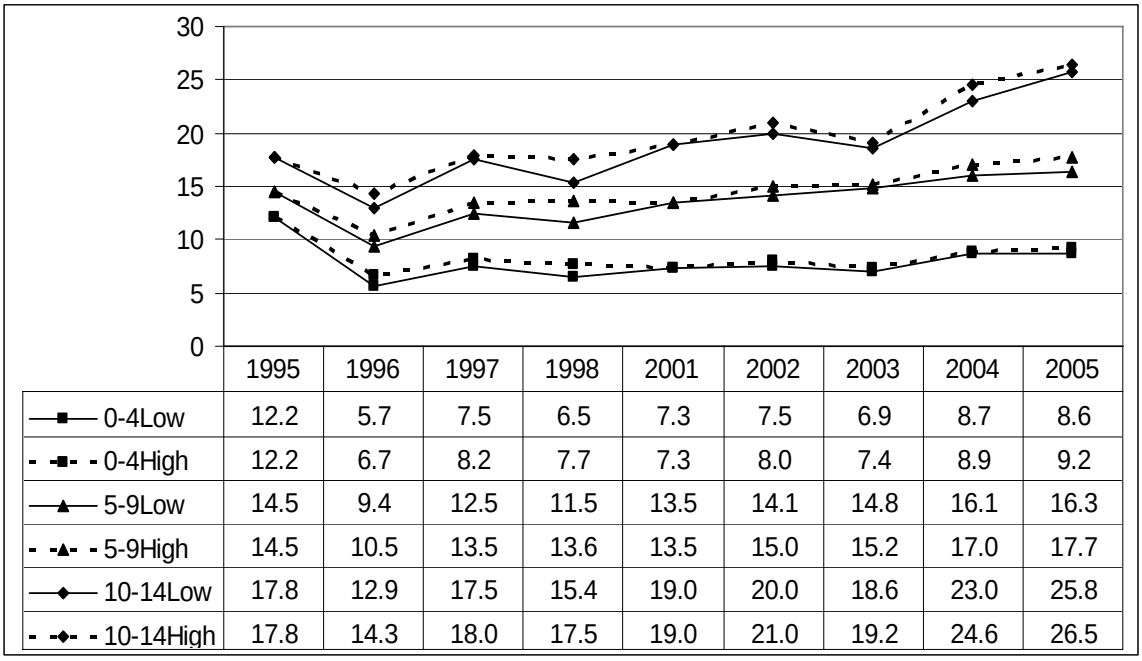
Table 3. Life table results for South African females 2002

Age of Child	Average Age of Mother	Percent Dying by Given Age Among Women Alive at Age 30
	30.0	0.0%
0-4	32.5	2.5%
5-9	37.5	8.0%
10-14	42.5	13.8%

Table 3 shows the life table percent dying among those alive at age 30, based on the cause of death data for females for 2002. This is examined for those alive at age 30, since the mean age of childbearing in South Africa is about 30. From these calculations, about 2.5% would be dead by age 32.5, about 8% by age 37.5 and about 13.8% by age 42.5. Thus, even with very high death rates the percent of those age 0-4 who are maternal orphans will be relatively low.

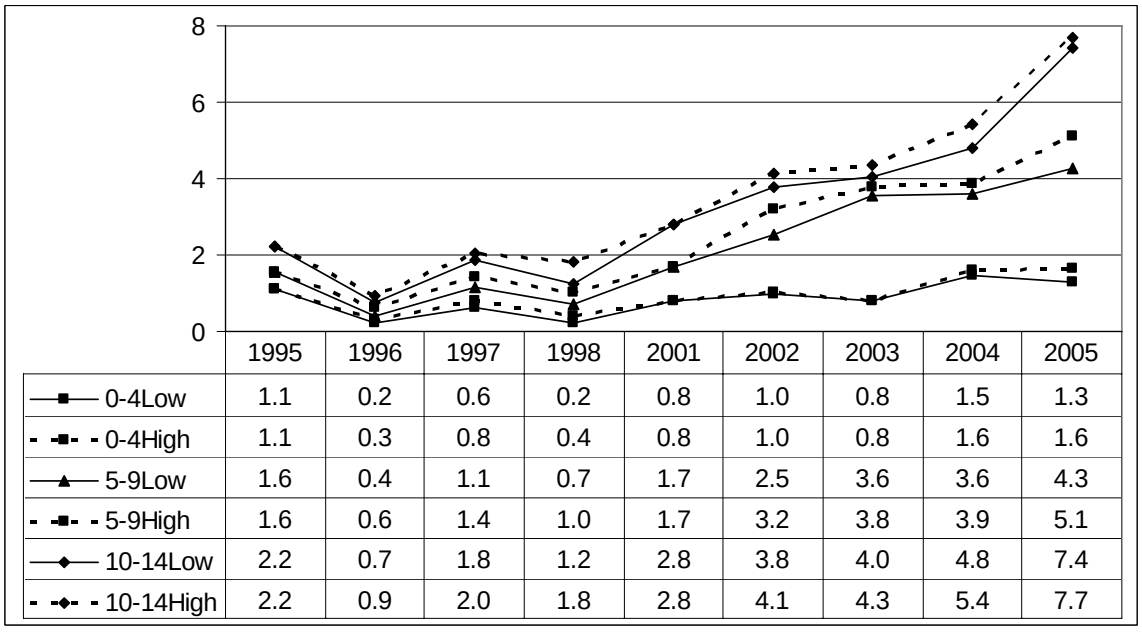
Paternal orphans and double orphans among Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Figure 26 shows the percent of African children in Kwazulu-Natal by age who were paternal orphans. Although the percent for each age group is high, the upward trend is much more gradual than for maternal orphans. Figure 27 shows that the percent of double orphans is low but increasing, especially for those age 5-14.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	12.2	5.7	7.5	6.5	7.3	7.5	6.9	8.7	8.6
0-4High	12.2	6.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.4	8.9	9.2
5-9Low	14.5	9.4	12.5	11.5	13.5	14.1	14.8	16.1	16.3
5-9High	14.5	10.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	15.0	15.2	17.0	17.7
10-14Low	17.8	12.9	17.5	15.4	19.0	20.0	18.6	23.0	25.8
10-14High	17.8	14.3	18.0	17.5	19.0	21.0	19.2	24.6	26.5

Figure 26. Estimates of percent of Africans in Kwazulu-Natal with father dead by age group (Paternal Orphans)

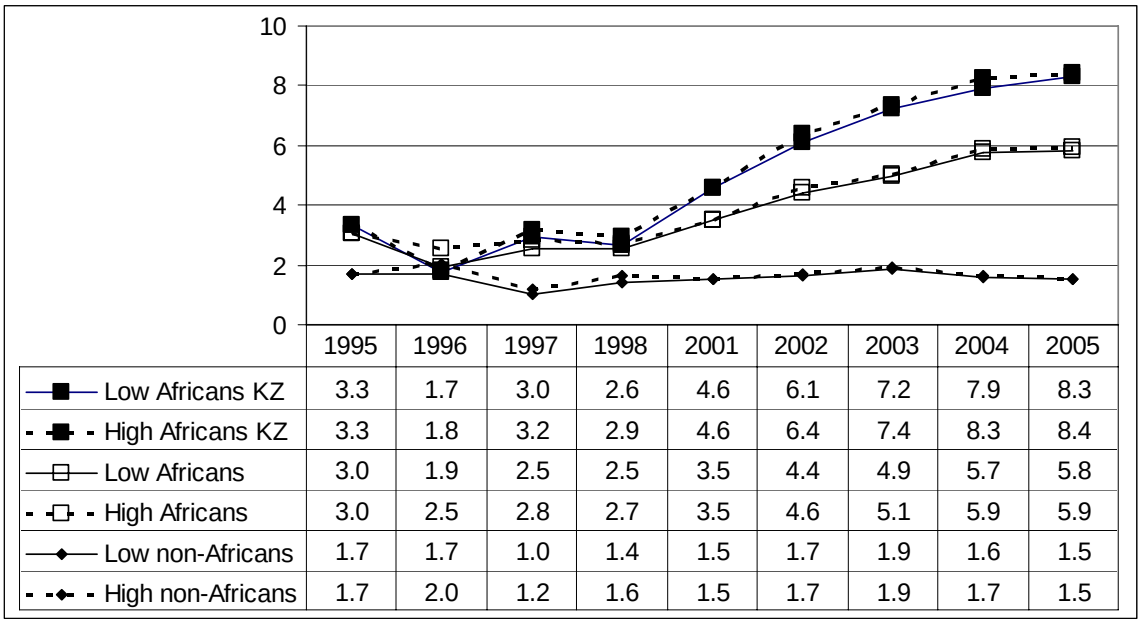


	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
0-4High	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6
5-9Low	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	4.3
5-9High	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.8	3.9	5.1
10-14Low	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.8	7.4
10-14High	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.1	4.3	5.4	7.7

Figure 27. Estimates of percent of Africans in Kwazulu-Natal by age group with both parents dead (Double Orphans)

Comparison among Africans in Kwazulu-Natal, all Africans in South Africa and all non-Africans in South Africa

Figure 28 compares the percent of 0-14 year olds who are maternal orphans for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal, Africans in all of South Africa and non-Africans in all of South Africa. The difference between Africans in Kwazulu-Natal and Africans in all of South Africa shows the pattern we would expect given the higher HIV prevalence for women in public antenatal clinics in Kwazulu-Natal than in South Africa as a whole.



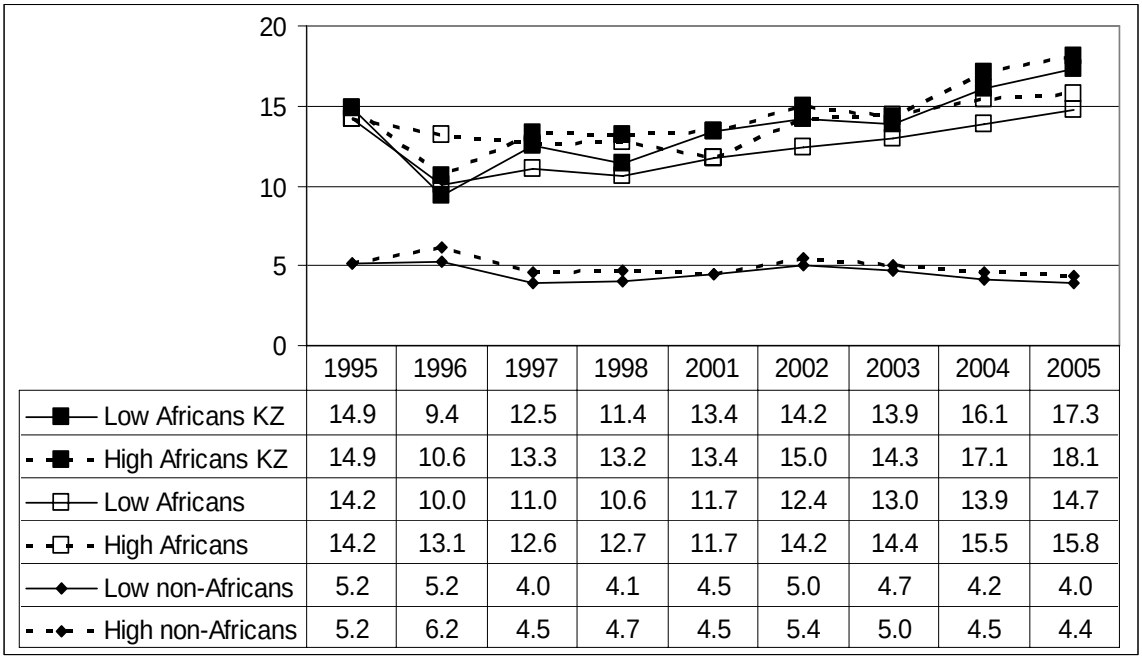
	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Low Africans KZ	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.6	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.9	8.3
High Africans KZ	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.3	8.4
Low Africans	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.8
High Africans	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.9
Low non-Africans	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
High non-Africans	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5

Figure 28. Comparison of the percent of 0-14 year olds who are maternal orphans

Figure 29 shows comparable information for paternal orphans. The level of paternal orphans for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal and for Africans in all of South Africa is almost the same.

Why is the 2005 value for maternal orphans for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal compared to Africans in South Africa as a whole (high estimates 42% more) so much more than for African paternal orphans (high estimates15% more) in Kwazulu-Natal compared to Africans in South Africa as a whole? It is possible that the percent of adult African women in Kwazulu-Natal who are HIV positive exceeds that for African women in South Africa as a

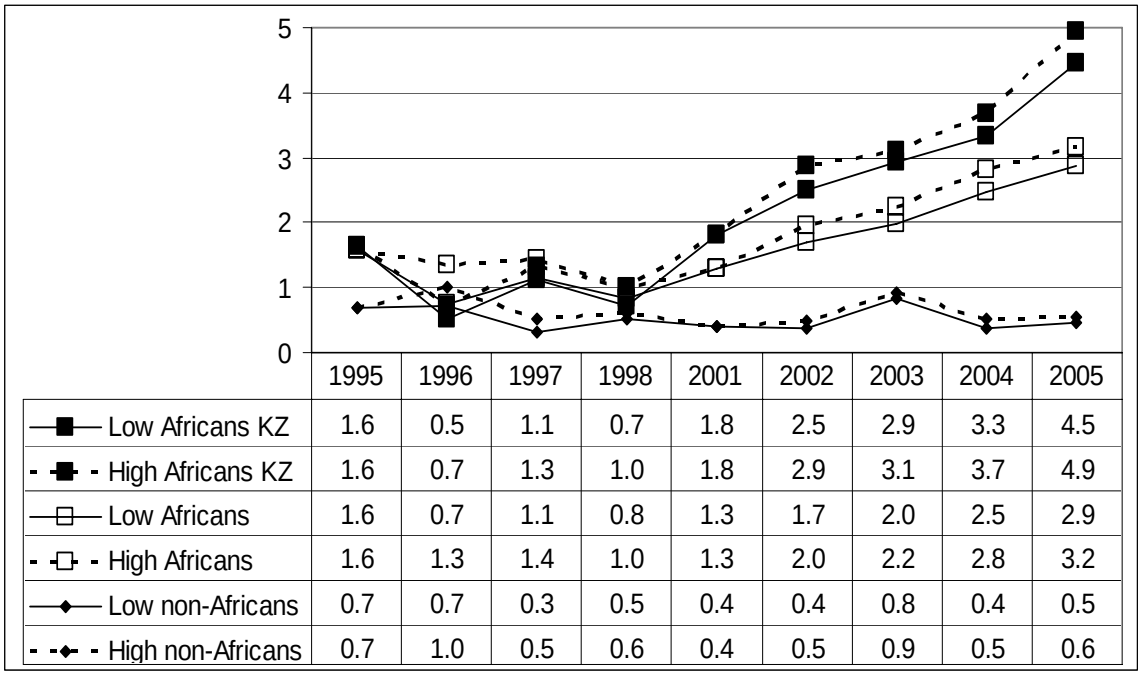
whole to a greater extent than for African men. We do not know whether this is the reason, or whether other factors are also important.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Low Africans KZ	14.9	9.4	12.5	11.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	16.1	17.3
High Africans KZ	14.9	10.6	13.3	13.2	13.4	15.0	14.3	17.1	18.1
Low Africans	14.2	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.9	14.7
High Africans	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.7	14.2	14.4	15.5	15.8
Low non-Africans	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0
High non-Africans	5.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.4

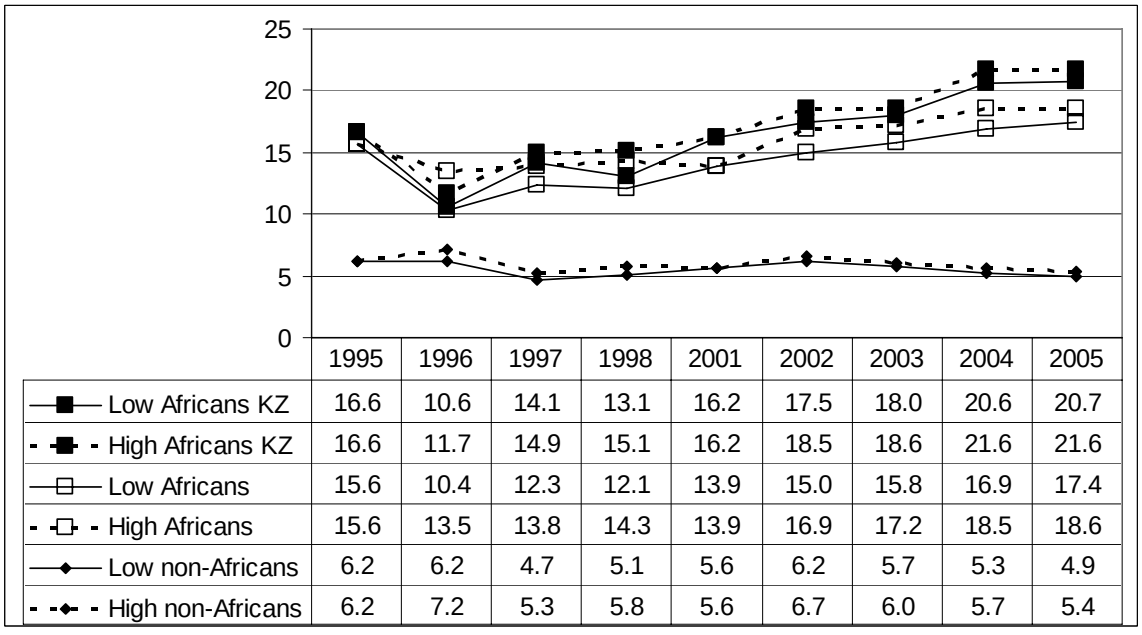
Figure 29. Comparison of the percent of 0-14 year olds who are paternal orphans

Figure 30 shows the percent of children age 0-14 who were double orphans among the three groups. The increase in double orphans among Africans in Kwazulu-Natal is striking. The percent of children who were double orphans among Africans in Kwazulu-Natal was 53% higher than for Africans in South Africa as a whole (comparison of high estimates), mainly because the percent of maternal orphans among Africans in Kwazulu-Natal was much higher than the percent of maternal orphans for Africans in South Africa as a whole.



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Low Africans KZ	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.5
High Africans KZ	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.9
Low Africans	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.9
High Africans	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.2
Low non-Africans	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
High non-Africans	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6

Figure 30. Comparison of the percent of 0-14 year olds who are double orphans



	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Low Africans KZ	16.6	10.6	14.1	13.1	16.2	17.5	18.0	20.6	20.7
High Africans KZ	16.6	11.7	14.9	15.1	16.2	18.5	18.6	21.6	21.6
Low Africans	15.6	10.4	12.3	12.1	13.9	15.0	15.8	16.9	17.4
High Africans	15.6	13.5	13.8	14.3	13.9	16.9	17.2	18.5	18.6
Low non-Africans	6.2	6.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.9
High non-Africans	6.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.4

Figure 31. Comparison of the percent of 0-14 year olds for whom one or both parents are dead

Figure 31 compares the percent of 0-14 year old children for whom one or both parents were dead for the three groups considered. The values for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal are somewhat higher than for Africans in South Africa as a whole.

Concluding Comments

HIV/AIDS is a serious problem in South Africa. Antenatal clinic data indicated a rising level of HIV infection since the early or mid-1990s. With a long average lag from HIV infection to death, the effects of HIV on mortality by age and sex became apparent by the late 1990s (Anderson and Phillips 2006).

Although there is no empirical evidence of an impact of HIV on orphanhood through 1998, by 2001 HIV impacted the percent of African children who are maternal orphans. Even earlier, HIV/AIDS led to increased fosterage of young African children while their mothers were alive but ill. To date, relatives have taken over almost all of the care of fostered and orphaned African children.

African paternal orphans are at a much higher level than African maternal orphans. The level of paternal orphans is influenced by causes in addition to HIV/AIDS, such as violent and accidental death.

To date, there has been no trend in orphans among non-Africans. Whether non-African orphans increase in the future is yet to be seen.

REFERENCES

Adato, M, Kadiyala, S., Roopnaraine, T., Biermayr-Jenzano, P, and Norman, A. 2005. *Children in the shadow of AIDS: Studies of vulnerable children and orphans in three provinces in South Africa*, Washington, D. C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

AIDS orphans strain South Africa. *San Francisco Chronicle*, 2002, 11 July.

Aids to orphan a third of S. African children. *Daily Mail & Guardian*. 2001, 30 August.

Ainsworth, M., and Filmer, D. 2002. *Poverty, AIDS and children's schooling: A targeting dilemma*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2885, September.

Anderson, B. A., and Phillips, H. E. 2006. *Adult Mortality (Age 15-64) Based on Death Notification Data in South Africa: 1997-2004*. Pretoria; Statistics South Africa.

Bah, S. 1999. *Diagnostic tests on assessing the quality of maternal orphanhood data from the 1996 South African Census and implications for the indirect estimation of adult mortality.* Revised version of a paper presented at the Arminal Roundtable Conference on the Reception of the Census of 1996, East London, 9-11 April 1999.

Bledsoe, C. 1994. The social construction of reproductive outcomes: Social marginalization in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Locoh, T., and Hertrich, V. (eds.). *The onset of fertility transition in Sub-Sahara Africa* (pp. 221-234). Liege: Ordina.

Bradshaw, D., Johnson, L., Schneider, H., Bourne, D., and Dorrington, R. 2002. *Orphans of the AIDS epidemic: The time to act is now*. MRC Policy Brief No. 2, May. Available at http://www.mrc.ac.za Accessed on 3 October 2006.

Brookes, H., Shisana,, O. and Richter, L. 2004. *The national household HIV prevalence and risk survey of South African children*. Cape Town: HRSC Press.

Desmond, C., Michael, K. and Gow, J. 2001*. The hidden battle: HIV/AIDS in the family and community.* Paper of the Health & HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD), University of Natal, Durban.

Dorrington, R. E. 1998. ASSA 600: An AIDS model of the third kind? *Transactions of the Actuarial Society of South Africa*, 12: 99-153.

Dorrington R., Bradshaw D. and Budlender D. 2002. *HIV/AIDS profile in the provinces of South Africa: Indicators for 2002.* Cape Town: Centre for Actuarial Research, Medical Research Council and the Actuarial Society of South Africa.

Dorrington, R., Bourne, D., Bradshaw, D., Laubscher, R, and Timaeus, I. 2001. *The Impact of HIV/AIDS on adult mortality in South Africa*. Technical Report (July). Pretoria: Medical Research Council, South Africa.

Dorrington, R., Moultrie, T., and Timaeus, I. 2004. *Estimation of mortality using the South African Census 2001 data*, CARE Monograph No. 11, Capetown: Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Capetown.

Drew, R. S., Makufa, C., and Foster. G. 1998. Strategies for providing care and support to children orphaned by AIDS. *AIDS Care*, 10: 9-15.

Grassly, N. C., Lewis, J. J. C., Mahy, M., Walker, N., and Timaeus, I. M. 2004. Comparison of household-survey estimates with projections of mortality and orphan numbers in sub-Saharan Africa n the era of HIV/AIDS. *Population Studies*, 58: 207-217.

Grassly, N. C., and Timaeus, I. M. 2005. Methods to estimate the number of orphans as a result of AIDS and other causes in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, 39: 365-375.

Gregson, S., Garnett, G. P., and Anderson, R. 1994. Assessing the potential impact of the HIV-1 epidemic on orphanhood and the demographic structure of populations in sub-Saharan Africa. *Population Studies,* 48: 435-458.

Heuveline, P. 2004. Impact of the HIV epidemic on population and household structure: the dynamics and evidence to date. *AIDS*, 18 Supplement 2: S45-S53.

Hosegood, V., Vanneste, A., and Timaeus, I. 2004. Levels and causes of adult mortality in rural South Africa: the Impact of AIDS, *AIDS,* 18: 663-671.

Hunter, S., and Williamson, J. 2000. *Children on the brink: Updated estimates & recommendations for intervention.* United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Washington, D.C.: The Synergy Project.

Johnson, L., and Dorrington, R. 2001. *The impact of AIDS on orphanhood in South Africa: A quantitative analysis*, CARE Monograph No. 4, Capetown: Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Capetown.

Kahn, K., Collinson, M., Tollman, S., Wolff, B., Garenne, M., and Clark, S. 2003. *Health consequences of migration: Evidence from South Africa's rural northeast (Agincourt).* A paper presented at the Conference on African Migration in Comparative Perspective, Johannesburg 4-7 June. Available at http://time.dufe.edu.cn/wencong/africanmigration/5Kahn.pdf Accessed on 4 October 2006.

Kaufman, C. E., Maharaj, P. and Richter, L. 1998. *Fosterage and children's schooling in South Africa*. A paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Chicago, 2-4 April.

LeVine, R. A.,Dixon, S., LeVine, S., Richman, A., Leiderman, P. H., Keefer, C. H. and Brazelton, T. B. 1994. *Child care and culture: Lessons from Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lurie, M., Harrison, A., Wilkinson, D., and Abdool Karim, S. 1997. Circular migration and sexual networking in rural Kwazulu/Natal: Implications for the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. *Health Transition Review*. 7 (Supplement 3), 17-27.

Madhavan, S. 2004. Fosterage patterns in the age of AIDS: Continuity and change. *Social Science and Medicine*, 7: 1443-1454.

McDaniel, A., and Zulu. E. 1996. Mothers, fathers, and children: Regional patterns in child-parent residence in sub-Saharan Africa, *African Population Studies*. 11: 1-18.

McGreal, C. 1999. SA faces spectre of a million Aids orphans. *Daily Mail & Guardian.* August 3. Available at http://www.mg.co.za/mg/news/99aug1/3aug-aids.html Accessed on 15 March 2002.

Mturi, A, and Nzimande, N. 2003. HIV/AIDS and child labour in South Africa; A rapid assessment. *Paper No. 4 IPEC/ILO*, School of Development Studies University of Natal.

Nyambedha, E. O., Wandibba, S., and Aagaard-Hansen, J. 2003. Changing patterns of orphan care due to HIV epidemic in western Kenya. *Social Science and Medicine*, 57: 301-311.

Pharoah, R. (ed*). A generation at risk? HIV/AIDS, vulnerable children and security in southern Africa*. Institute for security studies monograph, no. 109. Pretoria: HSRC Press.

Richter, R., Manegold, J. and Pather, R. 2004*. Family and community interventions for children affected by AIDS*. Pretoria; HSRC Press.

Shisana, O., Rehle, T., Simbayi, L. C., Parker, W., Zuma, K., Bhana, A., Connoly, C., Jooste, S., Pillay, V., *et al*. 2005. *South African national HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, behavious and Communication Survey, 2005*. Cape Town; HSRC Press.

SIDA. 2000. *HIV/AIDS in the world today – a summary of trends and demographic implications*. Health Division Document 2000:1. Stockholm: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

Skweyiya, Z. 2006, *Opening address by the Minister of Social Development, Dr. Zola Skweyiya to the Conference on orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS*, July 12. Available at http://www.welfare.gov.za/media/2006/july/ovcconf.htm Accessed on 3 October 2006.

Skinner, D. Tsheko, N., Mtero-Munyati, S., Segwabe, M., Chibatamoto, P, Mfecane, S., Chandiwana, B., Nkomo, N., Tlou, S. and Chitiyo, G. 2004*. Defining orphaned and vulnerable children*. HSRC Occasional Paper. Pretoria: Human Sciences Research Council.

South Africa, Department of Health. 2000. *HIV/AIDS/STD strategic plan for South Africa 2000-2005*. Pretoria: Author. Available at http://www.doh.gov.za/docs/index.html Accessed on 3 October 2006.

South Africa, Department of Health. 2001. *National HIV and syphilis prevalence survey South Africa 2000*. Pretoria: Author. Available at http://www.doh.gov.za/docs/reports/2000/hivreport.html Accessed on 22 September 2006.

South Africa, Department of Health. 2002a. *National HIV and syphilis prevalence survey South Africa 2001*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Department of Health. 2002b. *South Africa demographic and health survey 1998 – Full report*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Department of Health. 2006. *National HIV and syphilis prevalence survey South Africa 2005*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Department of National Health and Population Development (DNHPD). 1994. *Epidemiological Comments,* 21, 286.

South Africa, Department of Social Development. 2006. *Strategic plan 2006/7 – 2009/10.* Pretoria: Author. Available at http://www.socdev.gov.za/documents/2006/stratplan.pdf Accessed on 26 October, 2006.

South Africa, Department of Treasury. 2005. *Provincial budgets and expenditure review: 2001/02-2007/08*. Pretoria: Author (September).

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 1996. *October Household Survey 1996. Manual for fieldworkers*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2000. *Recorded deaths, 1996*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2001. *South Africa in transition: Selected findings from the October Household Survey of 1999 and changes that have occurred between 1995 and 1999*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2002a*. Causes of death in South Africa 1997-2001: Advance release of recorded causes of death*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2002b. *Census 2001: Metadata. Introduction.* Pretoria: Author. Available at http://www.statssa.gov.za/census01/html/C2001metadata.asp Accessed on 13 November 2006.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2005. *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 1997-2003*. *Initial findings from death notification*. Pretoria: Author.

South Africa, Statistics South Africa. 2006. *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa, 2003 and 2004*. *Findings from death notification*. Statistical Release No. P0309.3. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Steinberg, M., Johnson, S., Schierhout, S. and Ndegwa, D. 2002. *Hitting home: How households cope with the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic*. Cape Town: Henry J. Kaiser Foundation & Health Systems Trust. October.

Stover, J., Ghys, P, and Walker, N. 2004. Testing the accuracy of demographic estimates in countries with generalized epidemics. *AIDS*, 18 Supplement 2: S67-S73.

Tollman, S., Kahn, K., Garenne, M, and Gear, J. 1999. Reversal in mortality trends: evidence from the Agincourt field site, South Africa, 1992-1995. *AIDS*, 13: 1091-1097.

Udjo, E. O. 2005. An examination of recent census and survey data on mortality within the context of HIV/AIDS. In, Zuberi, T., Sibanda, A., and Udjo, E. (eds). *The demography of South Africa*. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, pp. 90-119.

United Nations. 1983. *Indirect techniques for demographic estimation.* United Nations: New York**.**

United Nations. 2005*. Population, development and HIV/AIDS with particular emphasis on poverty: The concise report*. United Nations: New York.

UNAIDS, UNICEF and USAID. 2004. *Children on the brink: A joint report of new orphan estimates and a framework for action*. New York: UNICEF.

UNICEF. 1999. *Children orphaned by AIDS: Front-line responses from eastern and southern Africa.* New York: UNICEF.

UNICEF. 2000. *The progress of nations 2000*. New York: UNICEF.

UNICEF. 2003. *Africa's* o*rphaned generations*. New York: UNICEF.

UN Integrated Regional Information Networks. 2005. *Ethiopia: Nearly half of Children orphaned by HV/AIDS*. October 26. Author.

USAID. 2001a. *OVC Update (Orphans and vulnerable children)*. Issue 1 (August). Available at http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/TechAreas/ChildrenAffected/index.html Accessed on 15 March 2002.

USAID. 2001b. *Responding to the education needs of children and adolescents affected by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Report on Town Hall Meeting, 23 October, Washington, D.C., USAID. Available at http://www.synergyaids.com/3502_Town_Hall_Meeting_Education_edit.pdf Accessed on 4 October 2006.

Watts, H., Lopman, B., Nyamukapa, C., and Gregson, S. 2005. Rising incidence and prevalence of orphanhood in manicaland, Zimbabwe, 1998 to 2003, *AIDS*, 19: 717-725.

Williams, B., and Campbell, C. 1998. Understanding the epidemic of HIV in South Africa. *South African Medical Journal* 88: 247-251.

Appendix: Unweighted and Weighted Estimates of the Percent of Children Who are Orphans: All South Africans, Africans, non-Africans and Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Appendix Table SA1. Unweighted Data for Survival of Mother from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole

All South Africans																		
Mother	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	12296	98.2	7595	97.4	15197	97.3	8422	97.3	361493	98.6	9429	98.4	8500	98.0	8445	97.8	9981	97.5
2 No (N)	225	1.8	79	1.0	202	1.3	92	1.1	5209	1.4	147	1.5	166	1.9	182	2.1	238	2.3
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	56	0.7	35	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.0	7	0.1	8	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	70	0.9	183	1.2	132	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	12	0.1
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	14532	97.3	8388	96.8	16485	96.4	9461	96.3	391958	96.9	10407	95.4	8500	98.0	9092	94.4	10942	93.8
2 No (N)	402	2.7	162	1.9	367	2.1	225	2.3	12728	3.1	482	4.4	166	1.9	520	5.4	694	6.0
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	53	0.6	46	0.3	25	0.3	0	0.0	20	0.2	4	0.0	17	0.2	20	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	58	0.7	210	1.2	114	1.2	0	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.0
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	15160	96.3	8701	95.7	16798	95.1	9572	95.1	400399	95.3	11571	93.5	11317	92.8	10633	91.6	12027	90.0
2 No (N)	576	3.7	258	2.8	645	3.7	362	3.6	19849	4.7	774	6.3	862	7.1	951	8.2	1301	9.7
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	63	0.7	48	0.3	16	0.2	0	0.0	22	0.2	18	0.1	26	0.2	22	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	69	0.8	175	1.0	110	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	12	0.1
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	41988	97.2	24684	96.6	48480	96.2	27455	96.2	1153850	96.8	31407	95.6	29647	95.1	28170	94.3	32950	93.4
2 No (N)	1203	2.8	499	2.0	1214	2.4	679	2.4	37786	3.2	1403	4.3	1493	4.8	1653	5.5	2233	6.3
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	172	0.7	129	0.3	47	0.2	0	0.0	47	0.1	31	0.1	50	0.2	50	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	197	0.8	568	1.1	356	1.2	0	0.0	11	0.0	9	0.0	6	0.0	28	0.1

Appendix Table SA2. Unweighted Data for Survival of Father from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole

All South Africans																	
Father	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	11366	90.8	6823	87.5	14251	91.3	7914	91.5	344641	94.0	8886	92.7	8060	92.9	7985	92.5	9432	92.1
2 No (N)	1155	9.2	480	6.2	916	5.9	464	5.4	22061	6.0	541	5.6	520	6.0	555	6.4	707	6.9
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	320	4.1	224	1.4	122	1.4	0	0.0	148	1.5	94	1.1	94	1.1	89	0.9
Missing+Other	0	0.0	177	2.3	226	1.4	152	1.8	0	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.1
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	13163	88.1	7475	86.3	14958	87.4	8575	87.3	362058	89.5	9460	86.7	8983	87.2	8254	85.7	9852	84.5
2 No (N)	1771	11.9	750	8.7	1624	9.5	898	9.1	42628	10.5	1230	11.3	1179	11.4	1202	12.5	1633	14.0
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	288	3.3	290	1.7	214	2.2	0	0.0	220	2.0	143	1.4	173	1.8	168	1.4
Missing+Other	0	0.0	148	1.7	236	1.4	138	1.4	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	13408	85.2	7617	83.8	14794	83.7	8399	83.5	358514	85.3	10189	82.4	10023	82.2	9304	80.1	10478	78.4
2 No (N)	2328	14.8	1072	11.8	2345	13.3	1271	12.6	61734	14.7	1930	15.6	1960	16.1	2076	17.9	2663	19.9
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	273	3.0	307	1.7	250	2.5	0	0.0	248	2.0	215	1.8	231	2.0	215	1.6
Missing+Other	0	0.0	129	1.4	220	1.2	140	1.4	0	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	37937	87.8	21915	85.8	44003	87.3	24888	87.2	1065213	89.4	28535	86.8	10023	32.1	25543	85.5	29762	84.4
2 No (N)	5254	12.2	2302	9.0	4885	9.7	2633	9.2	126423	10.6	3701	11.3	1960	6.3	3833	12.8	5003	14.2
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	881	3.4	821	1.6	586	2.1	0	0.0	616	1.9	215	0.7	498	1.7	472	1.3
Missing+Other	0	0.0	454	1.8	682	1.4	430	1.5	0	0.0	16	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0	24	0.1

Appendix Table SA3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

All South Africans Mother & Father	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	11254	89.7	6778	86.9	14126	90.5	7839	90.6	341069	93.0	8791	91.7	7935	91.5	7855	91.0	9280	90.6
2-Both Dead	113	0.9	41	0.5	83	0.5	34	0.4	1637	0.4	48	0.5	38	0.4	52	0.6	92	0.9
3-MAlive FDead	1042	8.3	439	5.6	832	5.3	427	4.9	20424	5.6	492	5.1	482	5.6	500	5.8	613	6.0
4-MDead FAlive	112	0.9	30	0.4	108	0.7	54	0.6	3572	1.0	93	1.0	120	1.4	126	1.5	140	1.4
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	261	3.3	183	1.2	115	1.3	0	0.0	140	1.5	83	1.0	89	1.0	81	0.8
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	6	0.1	7	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.0	6	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	6	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	50	0.6	33	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	24	0.2	189	2.4	243	1.6	173	2.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.0	19	0.2
5-9																		
1-Both Alive	12964	86.8	7354	84.9	14737	86.2	8406	85.6	353808	87.4	9156	83.9	8709	84.5	7951	82.6	9502	81.5
2-Both Dead	203	1.4	57	0.7	163	1.0	67	0.7	4478	1.1	167	1.5	173	1.7	196	2.0	321	2.8
3-MAlive FDead	1568	10.5	692	8.0	1453	8.5	828	8.4	38150	9.4	1054	9.7	1004	9.7	1004	10.4	1307	11.2
4-MDead FAlive	199	1.3	94	1.1	193	1.1	141	1.4	8250	2.0	291	2.7	269	2.6	294	3.1	340	2.9
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	239	2.8	246	1.4	193	2.0	0	0.0	195	1.8	116	1.1	137	1.4	130	1.1
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	11	0.1	1	0.0	17	0.2	0	0.0	23	0.2	23	0.2	30	0.3	31	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	15	0.2	8	0.0	18	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.1	3	0.0	9	0.1	8	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	2	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	38	0.4	33	0.2	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.1	7	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	3	0.0	161	1.9	259	1.5	148	1.5	0	0.0	8	0.1	3	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.1

Appendix Table SA3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole (Age 10-14 and 0-14)

All South Africans	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
10-14		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	13124	83.4	7432	81.8	14430	81.7	8181	81.3	346301	82.4	9737	78.7	9556	78.3	8849	76.2	9865	73.8
2-Both Dead	292	1.9	88	1.0	272	1.5	133	1.3	7636	1.8	300	2.4	369	3.0	457	3.9	655	4.9
3-MAlive FDead	2036	12.9	982	10.8	2065	11.7	1135	11.3	54098	12.9	1624	13.1	1588	13.0	1610	13.9	2002	15.0
4-MDead FAlive	284	1.8	154	1.7	348	2.0	205	2.0	12213	2.9	439	3.5	458	3.8	445	3.8	593	4.4
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	211	2.3	246	1.4	221	2.2	0	0.0	208	1.7	173	1.4	173	1.5	157	1.2
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	15	0.2	23	0.1	23	0.2	0	0.0	35	0.3	35	0.3	49	0.4	51	0.4
7-MDK FAlive	1	0.0	17	0.2	7	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0	12	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	**2**	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.1	6	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	43	0.5	37	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0	9	0.1	7	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	8	0.1	147	1.6	234	1.3	146	1.5	0	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.0	17	0.1
0-14																		
1-Both Alive	37342	86.4	21564	84.4	43293	85.9	24426	85.6	1041178	87.4	27684	84.2	26200	84.0	24655	82.5	28647	81.2
2-Both Dead	608	1.4	186	0.7	518	1.0	234	0.8	13751	1.2	515	1.6	580	1.9	705	2.4	1068	3.0
3-MAlive FDead	4646	10.7	2113	8.3	4350	8.6	2390	8.4	112672	9.5	3170	9.6	3074	9.9	3114	10.4	3922	11.1
4-MDead FAlive	595	1.4	278	1.1	649	1.3	400	1.4	24035	2.0	823	2.5	847	2.7	865	2.9	1073	3.0
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	711	2.8	675	1.3	529	1.9	0	0.0	543	1.7	372	1.2	399	1.3	368	1.0
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	32	0.1	41	0.1	44	0.2	0	0.0	64	0.2	66	0.2	83	0.3	88	0.2
7-MDK FAlive	1	0.0	38	0.1	17	0.0	29	0.1	0	0.0	23	0.1	13	0.0	22	0.1	21	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0	5	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	131	0.5	103	0.2	13	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	13	0.0	16	0.1	16	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	35	0.1	497	1.9	736	1.5	467	1.6	0	0.0	22	0.1	10	0.0	8	0.0	45	0.1

Appendix Table Af1. Unweighted Data for Survival of Mother from 1995-2005 for Africans

Africans																		
Mother Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	9214	97.9	6442	97.2	12742	97.1	7008	97.2	304870	98.4	7620	98.2	6825	97.7	6848	97.5	8204	97.2
2 No (N)	196	2.1	70	1.1	183	1.4	83	1.2	4841	1.6	133	1.7	157	2.2	170	2.4	221	2.6
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	55	0.8	29	0.2	6	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	3	0.0	6	0.1	7	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	63	1.0	168	1.3	113	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0	10	0.1
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	10897	96.9	7096	96.7	13772	96.1	7929	96.1	330254	96.5	8529	94.8	7992	94.8	7414	93.8	8961	93.1
2 No (N)	350	3.1	136	1.9	332	2.3	206	2.5	11865	3.5	443	4.9	425	5.0	480	6.1	642	6.7
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	50	0.7	39	0.3	22	0.3	0	0.0	18	0.2	9	0.1	12	0.2	16	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	54	0.7	190	1.3	96	1.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	11287	96.1	7275	95.6	13824	95.6	7943	94.9	334684	94.8	9492	92.8	9294	92.0	8678	90.6	9848	88.9
2 No (N)	455	3.9	218	2.9	577	4.0	324	3.9	18289	5.2	715	7.0	788	7.8	879	9.2	1203	10.9
3DK (DK)	1	0.0	57	0.7	40	0.3	11	0.1	0	0.0	20	0.2	15	0.1	23	0.2	20	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	59	0.8	16	0.1	94	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.1
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	31398	96.9	20813	96.5	40338	95.9	22875	96.0	969808	96.5	25641	95.0	24111	94.5	22940	93.6	27013	92.7
2 No (N)	1001	3.1	424	2.0	1092	2.6	613	2.6	34995	3.5	1291	4.8	1370	5.4	1529	6.2	2066	7.1
3DK (DK)	2	0.0	162	0.8	108	0.3	39	0.2	0	0.0	43	0.2	27	0.1	41	0.2	43	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	176	0.8	514	1.2	303	1.3	0	0.0	10	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0	23	0.1

Appendix Table Af2. Unweighted Data for Survival of Father from 1995-2005 for Africans

Africans																		
Father Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**				**%**
1Yes (Y)	8351	88.7	5731	86.4	11847	90.3	6521	90.4	288864	93.3	7130	91.9	6419	91.8	6429	91.5	7687	91.1
2 No (N)	1059	11.3	437	6.6	863	6.6	437	6.1	20847	6.7	484	6.2	477	6.8	504	7.2	664	7.9
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	303	4.6	210	1.6	116	1.6	0	0.0	141	1.8	92	1.3	92	1.3	83	1.0
Missing+Other	0	0.0	159	2.4	202	1.5	136	1.9	0	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	9643	85.7	6242	85.1	12379	86.4	7102	86.1	302243	88.3	7655	85.1	7212	85.6	6627	83.8	7932	82.4
2 No (N)	1604	14.3	687	9.4	1481	10.3	823	10.0	39876	11.7	1123	12.5	1079	12.8	1119	14.2	1524	15.8
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	271	3.7	263	1.8	204	2.5	0	0.0	212	2.4	135	1.6	160	2.0	159	1.7
Missing+Other	0	0.0	136	1.9	210	1.5	119	1.4	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	9743	83.0	6271	82.4	11988	82.1	6853	81.9	295829	83.8	8234	80.5	8106	80.3	7450	77.7	8398	75.8
2 No (N)	1999	17.0	975	12.8	2142	14.7	1168	14.0	57144	16.2	1758	17.2	1788	17.7	1911	19.9	2477	22.4
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	257	3.4	281	1.9	231	2.8	0	0.0	235	2.3	204	2.0	220	2.3	200	1.8
Missing+Other	0	0.0	106	1.4	186	1.3	120	1.4	0	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.1
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	27737	85.6	18244	84.6	36214	86.1	20476	85.9	886936	88.3	23019	85.3	21737	85.2	20506	83.7	24017	82.4
2 No (N)	4662	14.4	2099	9.7	4486	10.7	2428	10.2	117867	11.7	3365	12.5	3344	13.1	3534	14.4	4665	16.0
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	831	3.9	754	1.8	551	2.3	0	0.0	588	2.2	431	1.7	472	1.9	442	1.5
Missing+Other	0	0.0	401	1.9	598	1.4	375	1.6	0	0.0	13	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	21	0.1

Appendix Table Af3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for Africans (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

Africans																		
Mother & Father	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	8254	87.7	5690	85.8	11738	89.5	6459	89.6	285575	92.2	7046	90.8	6304	90.2	6308	89.8	7547	89.4
2-Both Dead	99	1.1	35	0.5	81	0.6	31	0.4	1552	0.5	46	0.6	38	0.5	49	0.7	86	1.0
3-MAlive FDead	960	10.2	402	6.1	781	6.0	403	5.6	19295	6.2	437	5.6	439	6.3	452	6.4	576	6.8
4-MDead FAlive	97	1.0	27	0.4	92	0.7	48	0.7	3289	1.1	82	1.1	111	1.6	117	1.7	129	1.5
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	245	3.7	176	1.3	109	1.5	0	0.0	134	1.7	82	1.2	88	1.3	76	0.9
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	6	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	49	0.7	27	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	170	2.6	219	1.7	150	2.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	15	0.2
5-9																		
1-Both Alive	9478	84.3	6140	83.7	12181	85.0	6951	84.3	294632	86.1	7383	82.1	6965	82.7	6354	80.4	7618	79.2
2-Both Dead	185	1.6	52	0.7	151	1.1	62	0.8	4254	1.2	159	1.8	161	1.9	188	2.4	303	3.1
3-MAlive FDead	1419	12.6	634	8.6	1322	9.2	758	9.2	35622	10.4	955	10.6	916	10.9	930	11.8	1216	12.6
4-MDead FAlive	165	1.5	75	1.0	171	1.2	127	1.5	7611	2.2	262	2.9	243	2.9	265	3.4	309	3.2
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	227	3.1	226	1.6	185	2.2	0	0.0	189	2.1	110	1.3	130	1.6	124	1.3
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	9	0.1	10	0.1	17	0.2	0	0.0	21	0.2	21	0.2	27	0.3	28	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	15	0.2	7	0.0	17	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.0	8	0.1	4	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.1
9-Both DK	0	0.0	35	0.5	27	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	149	2.0	233	1.6	126	1.5	0	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1

Appendix Table Af3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for Africans (Age 10-14 and 0-14)

Africans	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
10-14		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	9523	81.1	6112	80.3	11668	79.9	6661	80.5	284767	80.7	7822	76.4	7686	76.1	7044	73.5	7852	70.9
2-Both Dead	235	2.0	73	1.0	248	1.7	117	1.4	7227	2.0	284	2.8	342	3.4	434	4.5	622	5.6
3-MAlive FDead	1764	15.0	900	11.8	1886	12.9	1048	12.7	49917	14.1	1468	14.3	1443	14.3	1468	15.3	1849	16.7
4-MDead FAlive	220	1.9	130	1.7	305	2.1	83	1.0	11062	3.1	400	3.9	411	4.1	398	4.2	530	4.8
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	199	2.6	228	1.6	203	2.5	0	0.0	200	2.0	165	1.6	165	1.7	144	1.3
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	14	0.2	22	0.2	23	0.3	0	0.0	31	0.3	35	0.3	47	0.5	49	0.4
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	15	0.2	6	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	**2**	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.1	6	0.1
9-Both DK	0	0.0	40	0.5	30	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.1	7	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	124	1.6	200	1.4	126	1.5	0	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0	15	0.1
0-14																		
1-Both Alive	27255	84.1	17942	83.2	35587	84.6	20071	84.2	864974	86.1	22251	82.5	20955	82.1	19706	80.4	23017	79.0
2-Both Dead	519	1.6	160	0.7	480	1.1	210	0.9	13033	1.3	489	1.8	541	2.1	671	2.7	1011	3.5
3-MAlive FDead	4143	12.8	1936	9.0	3989	9.5	2209	9.3	104834	10.4	2860	10.6	2798	11.0	2850	11.6	3641	12.5
4-MDead FAlive	482	1.5	232	1.1	568	1.4	358	1.5	21962	2.2	744	2.8	765	3.0	780	3.2	968	3.3
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	671	3.1	630	1.5	497	2.1	0	0.0	523	1.9	357	1.4	383	1.6	344	1.2
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	29	0.1	38	0.1	44	0.2	0	0.0	57	0.2	64	0.3	78	0.3	83	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	36	0.2	15	0.0	24	0.1	0	0.0	20	0.1	13	0.1	19	0.1	15	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1	5	0.0	11	0.0	13	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	124	0.6	84	0.2	10	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	11	0.0	15	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	443	2.1	652	1.6	402	1.7	0	0.0	18	0.1	8	0.0	4	0.0	38	0.1

Appendix Table nAf1. Unweighted Data for Survival of Mother from 1995-2005 for non-Africans

non-Africans																		
Mother Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	3082	99.1	1153	98.5	2455	98.4	1414	98.1	56623	99.4	1809	99.2	1675	99.3	1597	99.2	1777	98.9
2 No (N)	29	0.9	9	0.1	19	0.1	9	0.1	368	0.1	14	0.2	9	0.1	12	0.2	17	0.2
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Missing+Other	0	0.0	7	0.1	15	0.1	19	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	3626	98.6	1292	97.5	2713	97.8	1537	97.5	61704	98.6	1878	97.8	1838	97.8	1678	97.3	1981	97.2
2 No (N)	52	1.4	26	2.0	35	1.3	19	1.2	863	1.4	39	2.0	40	2.1	40	2.3	52	2.6
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	3	0.2	7	0.3	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.3	4	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	4	0.3	20	0.7	18	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	3873	96.9	1426	96.2	2974	96.9	1629	96.5	65715	97.7	2079	97.1	2023	96.3	1955	96.3	2179	95.5
2 No (N)	121	3.0	40	2.7	68	2.2	38	2.3	1560	2.3	59	2.8	74	3.5	72	3.5	98	4.3
3DK (DK)	4	0.1	6	0.4	8	0.3	5	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	10	0.7	19	0.6	16	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	10590	97.9	3871	97.3	8142	97.6	4580	97.3	184042	98.5	5766	98.0	5536	97.7	5230	97.5	5937	97.1
2 No (N)	202	1.9	75	1.9	122	1.5	66	1.4	2791	1.5	112	1.9	123	2.2	124	2.3	167	2.7
3DK (DK)	20	0.2	10	0.3	21	0.3	8	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.2	7	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	21	0.5	54	0.6	53	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.1	5	0.1

Appendix Table nAf2. Unweighted Data for Survival of Father from 1995-2005 for non-Africans

non-Africans																		
Father Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	3015	96.3	1092	93.3	2404	96.4	1393	96.6	55777	97.9	1756	96.3	1641	97.3	1556	96.6	1745	97.1
2 No (N)	96	3.1	43	3.7	53	2.1	27	1.9	1214	2.1	57	3.1	43	2.6	51	3.2	43	2.4
3DK (DK)	20	0.6	17	1.5	14	0.6	6	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.3
Missing+Other	0	0.0	18	1.5	24	1.0	16	1.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	3520	95.4	1233	93.1	2579	92.9	1473	93.4	59815	95.6	1805	94.0	1771	94.3	1627	94.3	1920	94.2
2 No (N)	167	4.5	63	4.8	143	5.2	75	4.8	2752	4.4	107	5.6	100	5.3	83	4.8	109	5.3
3DK (DK)	2	0.1	17	1.3	27	1.0	10	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.4	8	0.4	13	0.8	9	0.4
Missing+Other	0	0.0	12	0.9	26	0.9	19	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	3665	91.8	1346	90.8	2806	91.4	1546	91.6	62685	93.2	1955	91.4	1917	91.3	1854	91.3	2080	91.2
2 No (N)	329	8.2	97	6.5	203	6.6	103	6.1	4590	6.8	172	8.0	172	8.2	165	8.1	186	8.2
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	16	1.1	26	0.8	19	1.1	0	0.0	13	0.6	11	0.5	11	0.5	15	0.7
Missing+Other	0	0.0	23	1.6	34	1.1	20	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	10200	94.3	3671	92.3	7789	93.4	4412	93.7	178277	95.4	5516	93.8	5329	94.1	5037	93.9	5745	93.9
2 No (N)	592	5.5	203	5.1	399	4.8	205	4.4	8556	4.6	336	5.7	315	5.6	299	5.6	338	5.5
3DK (DK)	29	0.3	50	1.3	67	0.8	35	0.7	0	0.0	28	0.5	21	0.4	26	0.5	30	0.5
Missing+Other	0	0.0	53	1.3	84	1.0	55	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	3	0.0

Appendix Table nAf3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for non-Africans (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

non-Africans																	
Mother & Father	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	3000	96.4	1088	93.0	2388	95.7	130	67.7	55494	97.4	5433	92.4	1631	96.7	1547	96.1	1733	96.4
2-Both Dead	14	0.5	6	0.5	2	0.1	3	1.6	85	0.1	26	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.2	6	0.3
3-MAlive FDead	82	2.6	37	3.2	51	2.0	24	12.5	1129	2.0	310	5.3	43	2.6	48	3.0	37	2.1
4-MDead FAlive	15	0.5	3	0.3	16	0.6	6	3.1	283	0.5	79	1.3	9	0.5	9	0.6	11	0.6
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	16	1.4	7	0.3	6	3.1	0	0.0	20	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.3
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	19	1.6	24	1.0	23	12.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2
5-9																		
1-Both Alive	3486	94.5	1214	91.6	2556	92.1	1455	92.3	59176	94.6	1773	92.3	1744	92.8	1597	92.6	1884	92.4
2-Both Dead	18	0.5	5	0.1	12	0.1	5	0.1	224	0.1	8	0.1	12	0.1	8	0.1	18	0.2
3-MAlive FDead	149	4.0	58	0.8	131	0.9	70	0.8	2528	0.7	99	1.1	88	1.0	74	0.9	91	0.9
4-MDead FAlive	34	0.9	19	0.3	22	0.2	14	0.2	639	0.2	29	0.3	26	0.3	29	0.4	31	0.3
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	12	0.2	20	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	6	0.1
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	12	0.2	26	0.2	22	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0

Appendix Table nAf3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for non-Africans (Age 10-14 and 0-14)

Non-Africans	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
10-14		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	3601	90.2	1320	89.1	2762	90.0	1520	90.0	61534	91.5	1915	89.5	1870	89.0	1805	88.9	2013	88.3
2-Both Dead	57	1.4	15	1.0	24	0.8	16	0.9	409	0.6	16	0.7	27	1.3	23	1.1	33	1.4
3-MAlive FDead	272	6.8	82	5.5	179	5.8	87	5.2	4181	6.2	156	7.3	145	6.9	142	7.0	153	6.7
4-MDead FAlive	64	1.6	24	1.6	43	1.4	22	1.3	1151	1.7	39	1.8	47	2.2	47	2.3	63	2.8
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	12	0.8	18	0.6	18	1.1	0	0.0	8	0.4	8	0.4	8	0.4	13	0.6
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	3	0.2	7	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	23	1.6	34	1.1	20	1.2		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1
0-14																		
1-Both Alive	10087	93.5	3622	91.1	7706	92.4	4355	92.5	176204	94.3	5433	92.4	5245	92.6	4949	92.2	5630	92.1
2-Both Dead	89	0.8	26	0.7	38	0.5	24	0.5	718	0.4	26	0.4	39	0.7	34	0.6	57	0.9
3-MAlive FDead	503	4.7	177	4.5	361	4.3	181	3.8	7838	4.2	310	5.3	276	4.9	264	4.9	281	4.6
4-MDead FAlive	113	1.0	46	1.2	81	1.0	42	0.9	2073	1.1	79	1.3	82	1.4	85	1.6	105	1.7
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	40	1.0	45	0.5	32	0.7	0	0.0	20	0.3	15	0.3	16	0.3	24	0.4
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	7	0.2	19	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	54	1.4	84	1.0	65	1.4	0	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.0	4	0.1	7	0.1

Appendix Table KZ1. Unweighted Data for Survival of Mother from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Africans in KZ																	
Mother Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1Yes (Y)	2110	97.5	986	97.7	2849	96.8	1318	96.8	70237	97.8	1504	97.4	1334	96.2	1328	96.0	2473	96.1
2 No (N)	54	2.5	8	0.8	40	1.4	21	1.5	1607	2.2	38	2.5	50	3.6	53	3.8	93	3.6
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	14	1.4	48	1.6	20	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	2475	96.6	1178	96.2	2980	95.5	1378	96.6	75173	95.3	1681	92.1	1544	92.1	1401	90.4	2944	91.1
2 No (N)	88	3.4	22	1.8	88	2.8	35	2.5	3686	4.7	135	7.4	132	7.9	142	9.2	276	8.5
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	3	0.2	9	0.3	9	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.5	7	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	21	1.7	44	1.4	5	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	2572	95.8	1219	95.5	2984	94.1	1398	94.9	73892	93.3	1836	91.3	1824	90.3	1743	88.9	3193	86.3
2 No (N)	111	4.1	36	2.8	146	4.6	68	4.6	5322	6.7	170	8.4	191	9.5	205	10.5	489	13.2
3DK (DK)	1	0.0	1	0.1	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.3	4	0.2	12	0.6	7	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	21	1.6	36	1.1	5	0.3	0	0.0		0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.2
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	7157	96.6	3383	96.4	8813	96.5	4094	95.9	219302	95.4	5021	93.3	4702	92.5	4472	91.4	8610	90.6
2 No (N)	253	3.4	66	1.9	274	3.0	122	2.9	10615	4.6	343	6.4	373	7.3	400	8.2	858	9.0
3DK (DK)	1	0.0	5	0.1	20	0.2	13	0.3	0	0.0	16	0.3	5	0.1	22	0.4	16	0.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	56	1.6	28	0.3	40	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	17	0.2

Appendix Table KZ2. Unweighted Data for Survival of Father from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Africans in KZ																		
Father Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		%		**%**
1Yes (Y)	1903	87.9	900	89.2	2647	89.9	1234	90.7	66591	92.7	1423	92.2	1283	92.5	1248	90.2	2336	90.8
2 No (N)	261	12.1	58	5.7	213	7.2	86	6.3	5253	7.3	109	7.1	97	7.0	131	9.5	218	8.5
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	12	1.2	21	0.7	17	1.2	0	0.0	11	0.7	7	0.5	5	0.4	17	0.7
Missing+Other	0	0.0	39	3.9	62	2.1	24	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	2190	85.4	1051	85.9	2654	85.0	1228	86.1	68225	86.5	1539	84.3	1431	85.3	1272	82.1	2606	80.7
2 No (N)	373	14.6	114	9.3	382	12.2	158	11.1	10634	13.5	265	14.5	236	14.1	258	16.6	580	18.0
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	12	1.0	34	1.1	35	2.5	0	0.0	21	1.2	10	0.6	20	1.3	42	1.3
Missing+Other	0	0.0	47	3.8	51	1.6	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	2202	82.1	1055	82.6	2547	80.3	1193	80.6	64189	81.0	1582	78.6	1625	80.5	1456	74.2	2717	73.5
2 No (N)	481	17.9	167	13.1	543	17.1	234	15.8	15025	19.0	403	20.0	382	18.9	466	23.8	936	25.3
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	20	1.6	26	0.8	37	2.5	0	0.0	26	1.3	12	0.6	39	2.0	44	1.2
Missing+Other	0	0.0	35	2.7	55	1.7	17	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	6295	85.0	3006	85.6	7848	85.0	3655	85.6	199005	86.6	4544	84.4	4339	85.4	3976	81.2	7659	80.6
2 No (N)	1115	15.0	339	9.7	1138	12.3	478	11.2	30912	13.4	777	14.4	715	14.1	855	17.5	1734	18.3
3DK (DK)	0	0.0	44	1.3	81	0.9	89	2.1	0	0.0	58	1.1	29	0.6	64	1.3	103	1.1
Missing+Other	0	0.0	121	3.4	168	1.8	47	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1

Appendix Table KZ3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

Africans in KZ Mother & Father	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
0-4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		%		**%**
1-Both Alive	1874	86.6	892	88.4	2626	89.2	1215	89.3	65534	91.2	1398	90.5	1239	89.3	1213	87.6	2278	88.5
2-Both Dead	25	1.2	2	0.2	18	0.6	4	0.3	550	0.8	14	0.9	9	0.6	19	1.4	37	1.4
3-MAlive FDead	236	10.9	56	5.6	194	6.6	82	6.0	4703	6.5	94	6.1	88	6.3	110	7.9	180	7.0
4-MDead FAlive	29	1.3	6	0.6	21	0.7	16	1.2	1057	1.5	24	1.6	41	3.0	34	2.5	54	2.1
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	11	1.1	15	0.5	15	1.1	0	0.0	11	0.7	7	0.5	5	0.4	15	0.6
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	1	0.1	6	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	41	4.1	63	2.1	26	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2
5-9																		
1-Both Alive	2142	83.6	1031	84.2	2595	83.1	1199	84.0	65922	83.6	1459	79.9	1356	80.9	1188	76.6	2474	76.6
2-Both Dead	40	1.6	7	0.6	32	1.0	10	0.7	1383	1.8	50	2.7	54	3.2	58	3.7	133	4.1
3-MAlive FDead	333	13.0	107	8.7	348	11.2	148	10.4	9251	11.7	208	11.4	182	10.9	199	12.8	446	13.8
4-MDead FAlive	48	1.9	14	1.1	55	1.8	20	1.4	2303	2.9	78	4.3	74	4.4	80	5.2	130	4.0
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	9	0.7	25	0.8	29	2.0	0	0.0	14	0.8	6	0.4	14	0.9	24	0.7
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.4	4	0.2	4	0.3	13	0.4
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.3	1	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
9-Both DK	0	0.0	2	0.2	8	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.2
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	52	4.2	56	1.8	7	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1

Appendix Table KZ3. Unweighted Data for Survival of Both Parents from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal (Age 10-14 and 0-14)

Africans in KZ	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
10-14		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	2151	80.2	1028	80.5	2459	77.5	1153	77.9	61116	77.2	1488	74.0	1523	75.4	1348	68.7	2504	67.7
2-Both Dead	60	2.2	10	0.8	57	1.8	21	1.4	2249	2.8	76	3.8	86	4.3	95	4.8	274	7.4
3-MAlive FDead	421	15.7	157	12.3	484	15.3	212	14.3	12776	16.1	325	16.2	296	14.7	370	18.9	659	17.8
4-MDead FAlive	51	1.9	22	1.7	87	2.7	37	2.5	3073	3.9	90	4.5	99	4.9	102	5.2	202	5.5
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	15	1.2	22	0.7	29	2.0	0	0.0	22	1.1	5	0.2	25	1.3	30	0.8
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.2	6	0.3	8	0.4	13	0.4
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.3	3	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.1
9-Both DK	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.3	1	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	41	3.2	55	1.7	19	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	0.2
0-14																		
1-Both Alive	6167	83.2	2951	84.1	7680	83.2	3567	83.6	192572	83.8	4345	80.7	4118	81.0	3749	76.6	7256	76.4
2-Both Dead	125	1.7	19	0.5	107	1.2	35	0.8	4182	1.8	140	2.6	149	2.9	172	3.5	444	4.7
3-MAlive FDead	990	13.4	320	9.1	1026	11.1	442	10.4	26730	11.6	627	11.7	566	11.1	679	13.9	1285	13.5
4-MDead FAlive	128	1.7	42	1.2	163	1.8	73	1.7	6433	2.8	192	3.6	214	4.2	216	4.4	386	4.1
5-MAlive FDK	0	0.0	35	1.0	62	0.7	73	1.7	0	0.0	47	0.9	18	0.4	44	0.9	69	0.7
6-MDead FDK	0	0.0	4	0.1	3	0.0	14	0.3	0	0.0	11	0.2	10	0.2	12	0.2	28	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.2	5	0.1
8-MDK FDead	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1	5	0.1
9-Both DK	0	0.0	4	0.1	16	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.2	6	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0	0.0	134	3.8	174	1.9	52	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.0	17	0.2

Appendix Table SA4. Survival of Mother and Survival of Father Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole

Parent Alive		**Mother**									**Father**							
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1Yes (Y)	98.2	97.5	97.3	97.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	97.8	97.9	90.1	88.3	91.4	91.5	94.0	92.7	93.1	92.7	92.5
2 No (N)	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	9.9	6.0	5.8	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.5
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.8
Missing+Other	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	9.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.6
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	9.9	9.6	7.2	6.8	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.4
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	97.2	97.1	96.5	96.4	96.8	95.6	95.3	94.5	94.7	87.6	86.9	87.6	87.3	89.5	87.0	86.9	85.9	85.8
2 No (N)	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1	12.4	8.6	9.6	9.2	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.4	12.8
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.3
Missing+Other	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1	12.4	9.0	9.9	9.5	10.5	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.0
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.2	12.4	11.7	11.3	11.5	10.5	13.0	13.1	14.1	14.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	96.4	95.9	95.2	95.3	95.3	93.9	93.2	92.0	91.6	85.0	84.7	84.0	83.8	85.4	82.6	82.4	80.5	79.6
2 No (N)	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.7	8.3	15.0	11.3	13.1	12.4	14.6	15.4	15.9	17.6	19.1
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3
Missing+Other	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.6	7.7	8.3	15.0	11.8	13.5	12.9	14.6	15.7	16.2	18.0	19.3
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.7	6.0	6.7	7.9	8.4	15.0	14.2	14.9	15.0	14.6	17.4	17.6	19.5	20.4
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	97.2	96.8	96.3	96.3	96.8	95.9	95.4	94.8	94.7	87.4	86.6	87.7	87.3	89.4	87.2	87.2	86.3	86.0
2 No (N)	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	12.6	8.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.8
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.2
Missing+Other	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	12.6	9.1	9.8	9.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	12.3	13.0
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.2	12.6	11.9	11.1	11.3	10.6	12.8	12.8	13.6	14.0

Appendix Table SA5 . Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

All South Africans									
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	89.2	87.8	90.6	90.6	93.0	91.7	91.8	91.2	91.3
2-Both Dead	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
3-MAlive FDead	8.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.8
4-MDead FAlive	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	89.2	93.2	93.3	93.9	93.0	93.3	92.8	92.3	92.3
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	8.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	10.8	6.8	6.7	6.1	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.7
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	89.2	89.8	92.1	92.5	93.0	91.8	91.8	91.2	91.5
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	8.9	8.4	6.5	6.4	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.5
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.2
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	10.8	10.2	7.9	7.5	7.0	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5
5-9									
1-Both Alive	86.2	85.6	86.4	85.6	87.5	84.3	84.3	82.8	83.4
2-Both Dead	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.4
3-MAlive FDead	11.0	8.0	8.6	8.5	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.3
4-MDead FAlive	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.4
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.0
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	86.2	89.9	89.2	89.2	87.5	86.1	85.5	84.4	84.6
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	11.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.5
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	13.8	10.1	10.8	10.8	12.5	13.9	14.5	15.6	15.4
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	86.2	87.2	87.6	87.1	87.5	84.4	84.3	82.8	83.4
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.6	9.4	11.2	11.0	11.7	11.3
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	13.8	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.5	15.6	15.7	17.2	17.2

Appendix Table SA5 . Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for South Africans as a Whole (Age1 0-14 and 0-14)

All South Africans Mother & Father	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14									
1-Both Alive	83.2	82.7	82.0	81.7	82.4	79.2	78.9	76.7	75.8
2-Both Dead	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.2
3-MAlive FDead	13.2	10.3	11.6	11.1	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.9	14.9
4-MDead FAlive	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.9
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	83.2	86.5	84.5	85.1	82.4	80.9	80.4	78.4	76.9
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.2
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	13.2	10.8	12.0	11.6	12.8	13.4	13.2	14.2	15.1
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	16.8	13.5	15.5	14.9	17.6	19.1	19.6	21.6	23.1
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	83.2	84.0	83.2	82.9	82.4	79.2	78.9	76.8	75.8
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.6
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	13.2	12.6	13.1	13.5	12.8	14.7	14.3	15.3	15.8
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	16.8	16.0	16.8	17.1	17.6	20.8	21.1	23.2	24.2
0-14									
1-Both Alive	86.1	85.3	86.3	85.7	87.4	84.8	84.6	83.6	83.5
2-Both Dead	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4
3-MAlive FDead	11.2	8.0	8.5	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.3
4-MDead FAlive	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.9
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	86.1	89.8	89.0	89.3	87.4	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.7
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	11.2	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.5
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	13.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	12.6	13.5	14.1	15.0	15.4
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	86.1	87.0	87.6	86.9	87.4	84.8	84.7	83.6	83.5
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	11.2	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.4	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.2
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.8	12.6	15.2	15.3	16.4	16.4

Appendix Table Af4 and nAf4. Survival of Mother Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans

	African									Non-African								
Mother Alive	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1Yes (Y)	98.0	97.4	97.1	97.2	98.4	98.2	97.8	97.5	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.6	98.0	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.3
2 No (N)	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing+Other	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	96.9	96.8	96.1	96.2	96.5	95.0	94.8	93.9	94.1	98.7	98.1	98.4	97.3	98.6	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.2
2 No (N)	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Missing+Other	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.9	5.2	6.1	5.9	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	96.2	95.6	94.7	94.9	94.8	93.2	92.6	91.1	90.4	97.4	97.1	97.5	96.7	97.7	97.5	96.5	97.2	97.7
2 No (N)	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.8	5.2	6.5	7.1	8.6	9.4	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.2
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing+Other	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.9	5.2	6.5	7.2	8.6	9.4	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.2
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.8	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.2	6.7	7.3	8.9	9.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.2
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	97.0	96.6	96.0	96.1	96.5	95.4	94.9	94.1	94.0	98.3	97.7	98.1	97.3	98.5	98.3	98.1	98.3	98.4
2 No (N)	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missing+Other	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.036	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.9	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5

Appendix Table Af5 and nAf5. Survival of Father Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans

	African									Non-African								
Father Alive	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1Yes (Y)	88.7	87.2	90.2	90.4	93.3	91.8	92.0	91.6	91.6	96.8	93.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	96.7	98.2	97.8	97.4
2 No (N)	11.3	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	3.2	4.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
3DK (DK)	0.0	3.9	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Missing+Other	0.0	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	11.3	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	11.3	10.6	8.2	7.8	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.3	3.2	5.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.8	2.2	2.5
5-9																		
1Yes (Y)	85.8	85.5	86.2	85.9	88.4	85.5	85.3	84.0	83.9	95.8	93.2	94.0	94.0	95.7	94.5	94.9	95.7	95.9
2 No (N)	14.2	9.4	10.6	10.2	11.6	12.3	13.2	14.1	14.5	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.6	3.7
3DK (DK)	0.0	3.3	1.8	2.4	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Missing+Other	0.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	14.2	9.9	11.0	10.6	11.6	12.6	13.4	14.4	14.7	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.7
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	14.2	12.9	12.6	12.8	11.6	14.4	14.7	16.0	16.0	4.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.5	5.1	4.2	4.1
10-14																		
1Yes (Y)	83.2	83.0	82.0	81.9	83.8	80.8	80.7	78.4	77.1	92.4	91.9	92.8	92.2	93.3	92.3	91.9	92.2	93.4
2 No (N)	16.8	12.5	14.9	13.9	16.2	17.0	17.4	19.5	21.4	7.6	6.2	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.2	6.1
3DK (DK)	0.0	3.1	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Missing+Other	0.0	14.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	16.8	13.1	15.4	14.5	16.2	17.4	17.7	19.9	21.8	7.6	6.3	5.4	5.8	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	6.2
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	16.8	15.8	16.9	16.9	16.2	19.2	19.3	21.6	22.9	7.6	7.2	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.6
0-14																		
1Yes (Y)	85.8	85.2	86.2	85.8	88.3	85.7	85.6	84.5	84.1	94.8	92.7	94.5	94.2	93.3	94.5	95.0	95.4	95.6
2 No (N)	14.2	9.5	10.7	10.2	11.7	12.2	12.8	13.6	14.5	5.2	5.1	3.9	4.0	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.2	3.9
3DK (DK)	0.0	3.4	1.7	2.3	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Missing+Other	0.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
N/(Y+N)	14.2	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.9	14.7	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.0
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.7	14.2	14.4	15.5	15.8	5.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.4

Appendix Table Af6 and nAf6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans (Age 0-4)

	African									non-African								
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	87.7	86.7	89.4	89.5	92.2	90.7	90.5	89.9	90.2	96.4	93.0	96.4	96.1	97.4	96.2	97.7	97.3	97.1
2-Both Dead	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
3-MAlive FDead	10.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.6	2.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.7
4-MDead FAlive	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4																		
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	87.7	92.7	92.5	93.1	92.2	92.5	91.7	91.2	91.3	96.4	95.6	97.8	98.1	97.4	96.8	97.9	97.4	97.6
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	10.2	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	2.7	3.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.1	1.7
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	12.3	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.8	7.5	8.3	8.8	8.7	3.6	4.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.4
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9																		
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	87.7	88.9	91.1	91.6	92.2	90.8	90.5	89.9	90.4	96.4	94.6	97.4	97.6	97.4	96.4	97.8	97.3	97.1
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	10.2	9.2	7.3	7.3	6.2	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.4	2.7	4.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.2
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	12.3	11.1	8.9	8.4	7.8	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.6	3.6	5.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.9

Appendix Table Af6 and nAf6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans (Age 5-9)

	African									non-African								
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
5-9	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	84.4	84.2	84.8	84.2	86.1	82.6	82.4	80.5	81.2	94.8	92.1	93.5	92.7	94.7	93.1	94.0	94.4	94.7
2-Both Dead	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5
3-MAlive FDead	12.5	8.7	9.5	9.5	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.8	11.7	3.9	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	3.3
4-MDead FAlive	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.7	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4																		
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	84.4	89.0	87.8	87.9	86.1	84.6	83.7	82.2	82.6	94.8	93.7	95.0	94.6	94.7	93.5	94.3	95.2	95.2
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	12.5	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.4	12.0	11.9	3.9	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.2	3.3
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	15.6	11.0	12.2	12.1	13.9	15.4	16.3	17.8	17.4	5.2	6.3	5.0	5.4	5.3	6.5	5.7	4.8	4.8
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9																		
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	84.4	85.9	86.1	85.5	86.1	82.7	82.4	80.5	81.3	94.8	92.7	94.4	94.1	94.7	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.8
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	12.5	11.6	11.2	11.9	10.4	12.4	12.4	13.3	12.8	3.9	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.5
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.1
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	15.6	14.1	13.9	14.5	13.9	17.3	17.6	19.5	18.7	5.2	7.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.9	6.0	5.5	5.2

Appendix Table Af6 and nAf6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans (Age 10-14)

	African									non-African								
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
10-14	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	81.4	80.9	79.7	79.6	80.6	77.0	76.9	74.3	72.8	90.9	90.5	91.7	90.8	91.6	90.6	90.2	90.3	91.8
2-Both Dead	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.2	4.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.6
3-MAlive FDead	14.8	11.5	13.2	12.5	14.2	14.3	14.2	15.2	16.6	6.5	5.3	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.6
4-MDead FAlive	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.4	1.5	2.5	0.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4																		
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	81.4	85.1	82.4	83.3	80.6	78.9	78.5	76.1	74.0	90.9	92.3	93.6	92.9	91.6	91.1	90.6	91.0	92.3
M+FDead(2/Tot)	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.6
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	14.8	12.1	13.7	13.1	14.2	14.7	14.5	15.6	16.9	6.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.6
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	18.6	14.9	17.6	16.7	19.4	21.1	21.5	23.9	26.0	9.1	7.7	6.4	7.1	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.0	7.7
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9																		
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	81.4	82.4	80.8	80.8	80.6	77.1	76.9	74.3	72.9	90.9	91.4	92.9	91.1	91.6	90.6	90.2	90.4	91.9
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.5	4.8	5.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.7
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	14.8	14.2	14.9	15.2	14.2	16.2	15.8	16.8	17.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.9	6.3	6.9	5.9
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	18.6	17.6	19.2	19.2	19.4	22.9	23.1	25.7	27.1	9.1	8.6	7.1	8.9	8.4	9.4	9.8	9.6	8.1

Appendix Table Af6 and nAf6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans and non-Africans (Age 0-14)

	African									non-African								
Mother & Father 0-14	**1995 %**	**1996 %**	**1997 %**	**1998 %**	**2001 %**	**2002 %**	**2003 %**	**2004 %**	**2005 %**	**1995 %**	**1996 %**	**1997 %**	**1998 %**	**2001 %**	**2002 %**	**2003 %**	**2004 %**	**2005 %**
1-Both Alive	84.4	83.9	84.7	84.2	86.1	83.1	82.8	81.4	81.4	93.8	91.8	93.8	93.0	94.4	93.3	94.0	94.2	94.6
2-Both Dead	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
3-MAlive FDead	12.6	8.0	9.5	9.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.6	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.5
4-MDead FAlive	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	2.7	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions																		
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4																		
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	84.4	89.6	87.7	87.9	86.1	85.0	84.2	83.1	82.6	93.8	93.8	95.3	94.9	94.4	93.8	94.3	94.7	95.1
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	12.6	8.5	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.8	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.5
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	15.6	10.4	12.3	12.1	13.9	15.0	15.8	16.9	17.4	6.2	6.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.9
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9																		
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	84.4	86.5	86.2	85.7	86.1	83.1	82.8	81.5	81.4	93.8	92.8	94.7	94.2	94.4	93.3	94.0	94.3	94.6
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	12.6	11.0	11.1	11.7	10.4	12.3	12.1	12.6	12.6	4.5	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	15.6	13.5	13.8	14.3	13.9	16.9	17.2	18.5	18.6	6.2	7.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.4

Appendix Table KZ4. Survival of Mother Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Africans in Kwazulu-Natal									
Mother Alive	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1Yes (Y)	97.7	98.0	96.6	97.2	97.8	97.4	96.2	96.0	96.3
2 No (N)	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.4
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Missing+Other	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	2.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.4
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.7	4.0	3.5
5-9									
1Yes (Y)	96.5	96.8	95.3	96.8	95.3	92.6	91.7	90.2	91.2
2 No (N)	3.5	1.4	2.9	2.2	4.7	6.9	8.2	9.5	8.6
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
Missing+Other	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	3.5	1.4	3.0	2.2	4.7	6.9	8.2	9.5	8.6
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.5	1.6	3.2	2.9	4.7	7.3	8.2	9.8	8.7
10-14									
1Yes (Y)	95.9	95.1	94.0	94.7	93.3	91.3	90.5	89.2	87.4
2 No (N)	4.1	2.8	4.6	4.2	6.7	8.4	9.2	10.0	12.4
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Missing+Other	0.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.2	6.7	8.4	9.2	10.1	12.4
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	4.1	2.9	4.8	4.3	6.7	8.7	9.5	10.7	12.5
0-14									
1Yes (Y)	96.7	96.6	95.3	96.2	95.4	93.6	92.6	91.7	91.4
2 No (N)	3.3	1.7	2.9	2.6	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.9	8.3
3DK (DK)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Missing+Other	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	3.3	1.7	3.0	2.6	4.6	6.1	7.2	7.9	8.3
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	3.3	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.6	6.4	7.4	8.3	8.4

Appendix Table KZ5. Survival of Father Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal

Africans in Kwazulu-Natal									
Father Alive	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1Yes (Y)	87.8	90.1	89.6	90.8	92.7	92.0	92.6	91.1	90.7
2 No (N)	12.2	5.4	7.3	6.3	7.3	7.4	6.9	8.7	8.5
3DK (DK)	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Missing+Other	0.0	3.5	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	12.2	5.7	7.5	6.5	7.3	7.5	6.9	8.7	8.6
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	12.2	6.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.4	8.9	9.2
5-9									
1Yes (Y)	85.5	86.5	85.0	86.1	86.5	85.0	84.8	83.0	82.3
2 No (N)	14.5	9.0	12.1	11.2	13.5	14.0	14.7	15.9	16.1
3DK (DK)	0.0	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6
Missing+Other	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	14.5	9.4	12.5	11.5	13.5	14.1	14.8	16.1	16.3
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	14.5	10.5	13.5	13.6	13.5	15.0	15.2	17.0	17.7
10-14									
1Yes (Y)	82.2	83.6	80.3	81.6	81.0	79.0	80.8	75.4	73.5
2 No (N)	17.8	12.4	17.0	14.8	19.0	19.7	18.5	22.6	25.6
3DK (DK)	0.0	1.6	0.6	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.9
Missing+Other	0.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	17.8	12.9	17.5	15.4	19.0	20.0	18.6	23.0	25.8
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	17.8	14.3	18.0	17.5	19.0	21.0	19.2	24.6	26.5
0-14									
1Yes (Y)	85.1	86.7	85.0	85.9	86.6	85.0	85.7	82.9	81.8
2 No (N)	14.9	9.0	12.1	11.0	13.4	14.0	13.8	15.9	17.1
3DK (DK)	0.0	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.0
Missing+Other	0.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
N/(Y+N)	14.9	9.4	12.5	11.4	13.4	14.2	13.9	16.1	17.3
(N+DK)/(Y+N+DK)	14.9	10.6	13.3	13.2	13.4	15.0	14.3	17.1	18.1

Appendix Table KZ6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal (Age 0-4 and 5-9)

Africans in Kwazulu-Natal									
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0-4	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	86.6	89.4	88.9	89.5	91.2	90.4	89.7	88.6	88.7
2-Both Dead	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
3-MAlive FDead	11.0	5.1	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.1	7.1
4-MDead FAlive	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.4	1.9
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
9-Both DK	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	3.6	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	86.6	93.9	91.7	92.5	91.2	91.1	90.3	89.0	89.6
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.3
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	11.0	5.4	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.1	7.2
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.8	2.4	1.9
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	13.4	6.1	8.3	7.5	8.8	8.9	9.7	11.0	10.4
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	86.6	92.8	91.1	91.1	91.2	90.4	89.8	88.6	88.9
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	11.0	6.3	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.6
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.5	1.9
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	13.4	7.2	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.6	10.2	11.4	11.1
5-9									
1-Both Alive	83.6	85.4	83.1	84.2	83.6	80.9	80.3	77.2	78.7
2-Both Dead	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.5	3.6	4.2
3-MAlive FDead	12.9	8.6	11.0	10.6	11.7	11.1	11.2	12.3	11.9
4-MDead FAlive	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.9	4.1	4.4	5.7	3.6
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9-Both DK	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	83.6	89.7	85.7	87.1	83.6	82.0	80.7	78.1	80.0
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	4.3
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	12.9	9.0	11.3	11.0	11.7	11.3	11.3	12.5	12.1
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.2	2.9	4.2	4.4	5.8	3.6
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	16.4	10.3	14.3	12.9	16.4	18.0	19.3	21.9	20.0
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	83.6	88.7	84.7	84.5	83.6	80.9	80.4	77.2	78.7
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.8	3.9	5.1
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	12.9	9.8	12.0	12.7	11.7	11.8	11.4	13.1	12.5
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.9	4.1	4.4	5.9	3.6
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	16.4	11.3	15.3	15.5	16.4	19.1	19.6	22.8	21.3

Appendix Table KZ6. Orphanhood Estimates in Weighted Data from 1995-2005 for Africans in Kwazulu-Natal (Age 10-14 and 0-14)

Africans in Kwazulu-Natal									
Mother & Father	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
10-14	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1-Both Alive	80.4	81.1	77.6	78.9	77.2	74.4	75.7	70.1	68.6
2-Both Dead	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.7	7.4
3-MAlive FDead	15.5	11.6	15.2	13.6	16.1	15.9	14.5	17.9	18.2
4-MDead FAlive	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.8
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.6
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
9-Both DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	80.4	85.2	79.8	82.0	77.2	75.6	76.4	71.8	69.4
M+FDead(2/Tot)	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.8	7.4
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	15.5	12.2	15.6	14.1	16.1	16.2	14.6	18.3	18.4
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	19.6	14.8	20.2	18.0	22.8	24.4	23.6	28.2	30.6
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	80.4	83.9	79.0	79.8	77.2	74.4	75.7	70.1	68.7
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.1	4.3	5.4	7.7
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	15.5	13.3	16.2	15.8	16.1	16.9	14.8	19.2	18.8
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.8
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	19.6	16.1	21.0	20.2	22.8	25.6	24.3	29.9	31.3
0-14									
1-Both Alive	83.4	85.2	83.3	83.9	83.8	81.5	81.4	78.3	78.3
2-Both Dead	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.4
3-MAlive FDead	13.3	8.5	10.9	10.3	11.6	11.4	10.9	12.6	12.6
4-MDead FAlive	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5
5-MAlive FDK	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6
6-MDead FDK	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
7-MDK FAlive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
8-MDK FDead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
9-Both DK	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
10-One/Both M+Other	0.0	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% Orphaned Under Various Assumptions									
DK As Missing Total is Sum 1-4									
M+FAlive(1/Tot)	83.4	89.4	85.9	86.9	83.8	82.5	82.0	79.4	79.3
M+FDead(2/Tot)	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.5
MAlive FDead(3/Tot)	13.3	8.9	11.2	10.7	11.6	11.5	11.0	12.8	12.8
MDead FAlive(4/Tot)	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.5
M and/or FDead((2+3+4))/Tot)	16.6	10.6	14.1	13.1	16.2	17.5	18.0	20.6	20.7
DK as Dead Total is Sum 1-9									
M+F Alive(1/Tot)	83.4	88.3	85.1	84.9	83.8	81.5	81.4	78.4	78.4
M+FDead((2+6+8+9)/Tot)	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.9
MAlive Fdead((3+5)/Tot)	13.3	9.8	11.8	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.2	13.4	13.2
Mdead FAlive((4+7)/Tot)	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	3.5
M and/or FDead((Sum 2-9))/Tot)	16.6	11.7	14.9	15.1	16.2	18.5	18.6	21.6	21.6