Trends in the percentage of children who are orphaned in South Africa: 1995-2005

Statistics South Africa

Preferred supplier of quality statistics

Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

170 Andries Street
Pretoria 0002
South Africa

User Information Services: (012) 310 8600
Fax: (012) 310 8500
Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

Trends in the percentage of children who are orphaned in South Africa: 1995–2005

Report no. 03-09-06 (2006)
Statistics South Africa
2006

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 001

Authors*:
Barbara A Anderson (University of Michigan and Statistics South Africa)
Heston E Phillips (Statistics South Africa)

Suggested citation:
Anderson Barbara A and Phillips Heston E, 2006. Trends in the percentage of children who are orphaned in South Africa: 1995–2005. Report No. 03-09-06. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa

Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data
Trends in the percentage of children who are orphaned in South Africa: 1995–2005. Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2006. 66p.

ISBN 0-621-36917-9

1. Mortality
2. HIV and AIDS
3. Orphanhood
4. Children
5. Fosterage
6. Living arrangements

I. Statistics South Africa
II. Household Surveys
III. 1995–2005

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:
National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Service, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Nelspruit
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za
Copies are obtainable form: Printing and Distribution, Statistics South Africa
Tel (012) 310 8046
Fax (012) 322 3374
(012) 310 8619
Email publications@statssa.gov.za

* 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. We acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Raphaahlle Ramakgopa and Wiseman Magasela, Department of Social Development, for reviewing the final report.

Executive summary

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 percentage 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 percentage 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 report uses information in the public domain from the 1995–1998 October Household Surveys, the 2001 Census, and the 2002–2005 General Household Surveys to estimate the percentage of children (aged 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, for non-Africans and for Africans in KwaZulu-Natal.

Maternal orphans
From 1995 to 1998, there was no trend in the percentage of children who were maternal orphans, remaining at about 2,5% of all children. The percentage of maternal orphans increased between 2001 and 2005, rising to slightly more than 5%. Even though the percentage of pregnant women in public antenatal clinics who were HIV-positive increased since 1993, the long average lag (8 to 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 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 percentage of children who are paternal orphans is higher than the percentage of children 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 percentage of African children in KwaZulu-Natal who were paternal orphans (about 17,7%) was only slightly higher than the percentage of all African children who were paternal orphans (about 15,2%).

Double orphans and children with at least one dead parent
The percentage of children who were double orphans is mainly determined by the percentage of children who are maternal orphans, while the percentage of children with at least one dead parent is dominated by the percentage of children who are paternal orphans. The percentage of children who were double orphans increased from about 1,4% in 1995 to about 2,7% in 2005. The percentage 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 (aged 0–4) to the care of others. The 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 great-grandparent (61–86%), and almost all others in a household headed by another relative.

Since 2001, institutions played a minor role in the care of orphaned young children. Less than 2% of children lived in institutional settings. The percentage of children in institutional households was as high or higher among children whose mother was alive than among children whose mother was dead.

Introduction

There has been great concern about HIV and 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; South Africa, Department of Social Development, 2005; 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 R364 million to R2,044 million, 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 report, we estimate the percentage 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 percentage of children whose mother is dead and what the trend has been in this percentage (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 percentage 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 childcare 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. 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 Africans, for all non-Africans in South Africa, and for Africans in KwaZulu-Natal. KwaZulu-Natal 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 (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 percentage 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 (SADHS)[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 were alive at the time of the survey. Although an October Household Survey was conducted in 1999, no questions about the 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 question was: '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 stepparents (South Africa, Statistics South Africa, 1996: 19).

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 stepmother. If the questions were interpreted as referring to a foster mother or stepmother, the estimates for the percentage of children orphaned for 1995 would be too low. If this kind of misinterpretation were common in 1995, 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.

[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 original purpose of the questions on orphanhood was to allow an estimation of adult mortality (United Nations, 1983). The idea is that the proportion of women aged 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 aged 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 SADHS asked the orphan questions only for persons under age 15. The purpose of the questions in that survey was to allow an estimation of the percentage 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 the estimation of the percentage of children who are orphans. A special concern has been the estimation of the percentage 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 percentage of children orphaned

Estimates of the percentage of children who are orphans are complicated by the sometimes high percentage of ‘Don’t Know’ responses to the questions about survival of the parent. Not knowing about the survival of a parent is much more common for 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 percentage 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 percentage of ‘Don’t Know’ responses for survival of the mother is for African children aged 0–4 in the 1996 October Household Survey (0,8%). For survival of the father the highest percentage of ‘Don’t Know’ responses is also for African children aged 0–4 in the 1996 October Household Survey (4,6%).

In the 1995 OHS, no 'Don't Know' responses were reported. The metadata for the 1995 October Household Survey reported that there were very few 'Don't Know' responses for the 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 therefore 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. 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 percentage 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 percentage of women who were HIV positive among public antenatal clinic attendees in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa, Department of Health, 2001, 2002a: 6, 2006: 10).

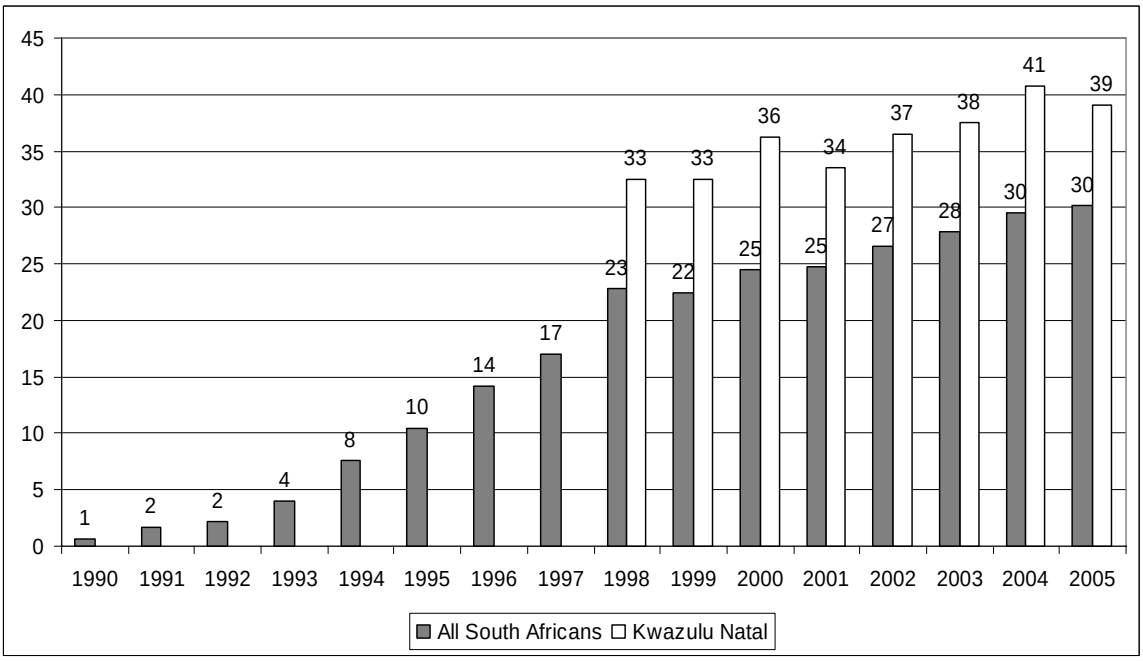


Figure 1. Percentage HIV-positive women among public antenatal clinic attendees in South Africa as a whole and in KwaZulu-Natal

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

Data for KwaZulu-Natal (1998–2005) are shown in Figure 1. Data for KwaZulu-Natal for earlier years were not available. In every year, the percentage of pregnant women in KwaZulu-Natal who were HIV positive has been substantially higher than for those in South Africa as a whole. Every year from 1998 to 2005, the percentage of pregnant

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

women who were HIV positive has been the highest in KwaZulu-Natal compared to the rest of the provinces of South Africa. This is why the percentage of African children who are orphans in KwaZulu-Natal is estimated in this report.

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 childbearing age, or non-pregnant women, typically are based on assumptions about the relation between HIV prevalence in the antenatal clinic attendees and other populations.[5]

Results for all South Africans

Figure 2 shows estimates of the percentage of children aged 0–4, 5–9, and 10–14 whose mother was dead.[6] Estimates for children aged 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 aged 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.

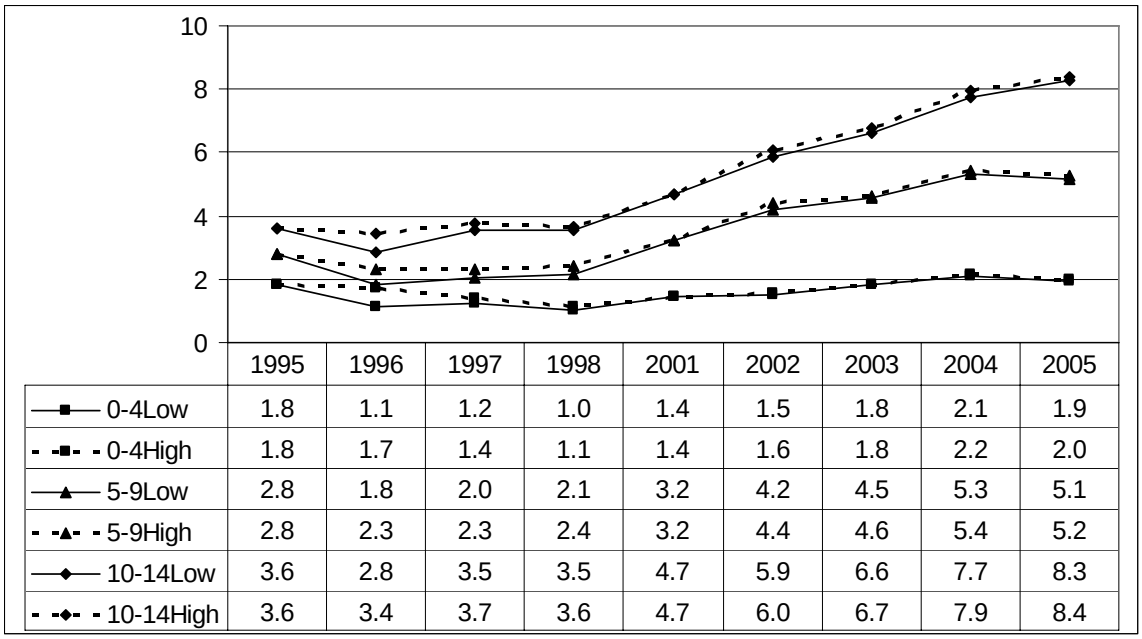
Figure 2 shows no discernable trend from 1995 to 1998. After 1998, the percentage of children who are maternal orphans increases – gradually for children under age 5, more rapidly for children aged 5–9, and even more rapidly for children aged 10–14. There is a slight decline between 2004 and 2005 for those aged 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 those for maternal orphans, due to a higher percentage 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 aged 0–4, the percentage who were maternal orphans increased by 88%, and the percentage who were paternal orphans increased by 14%. For those aged 10–14, the increase in maternal orphans was 135% and for paternal orphans 42%.

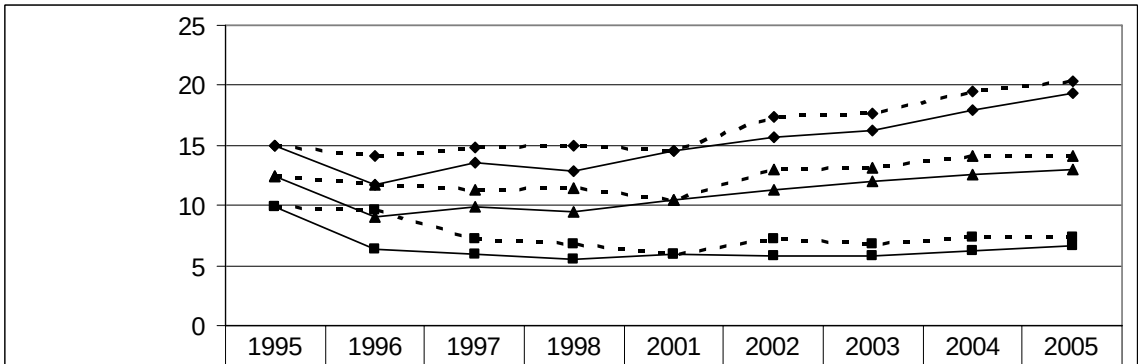
[5] Nelson Mandela Foundation surveys done in 2002 and in 2005 have estimated HIV prevalence for all South Africans and by various characteristics, including population group for those aged 2 or older. These surveys yield estimates of HIV prevalence for the years they were done (Brookes, Shisana and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

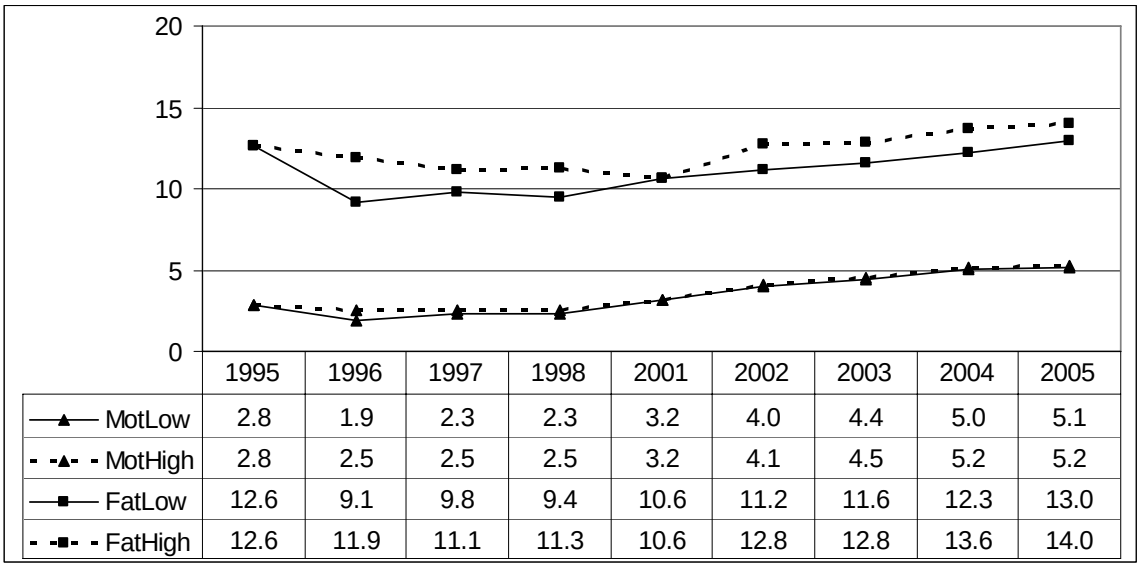
Figure 2. Estimates of percentage of all South Africans with mother dead by age group (maternal orphans)



	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 percentage of all South Africans with father dead by age group (paternal orphans)

Figure 4 shows estimates of the percentage of children aged 0–14 who are maternal orphans and the percentage of children aged 0–14 who are paternal orphans. Although recent concern in South Africa has focused on maternal orphans, and the percentage of children who are maternal orphans has risen more rapidly than the percentage of children who are paternal orphans, the percentage of children who are paternal orphans has been *much* higher than the percentage 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

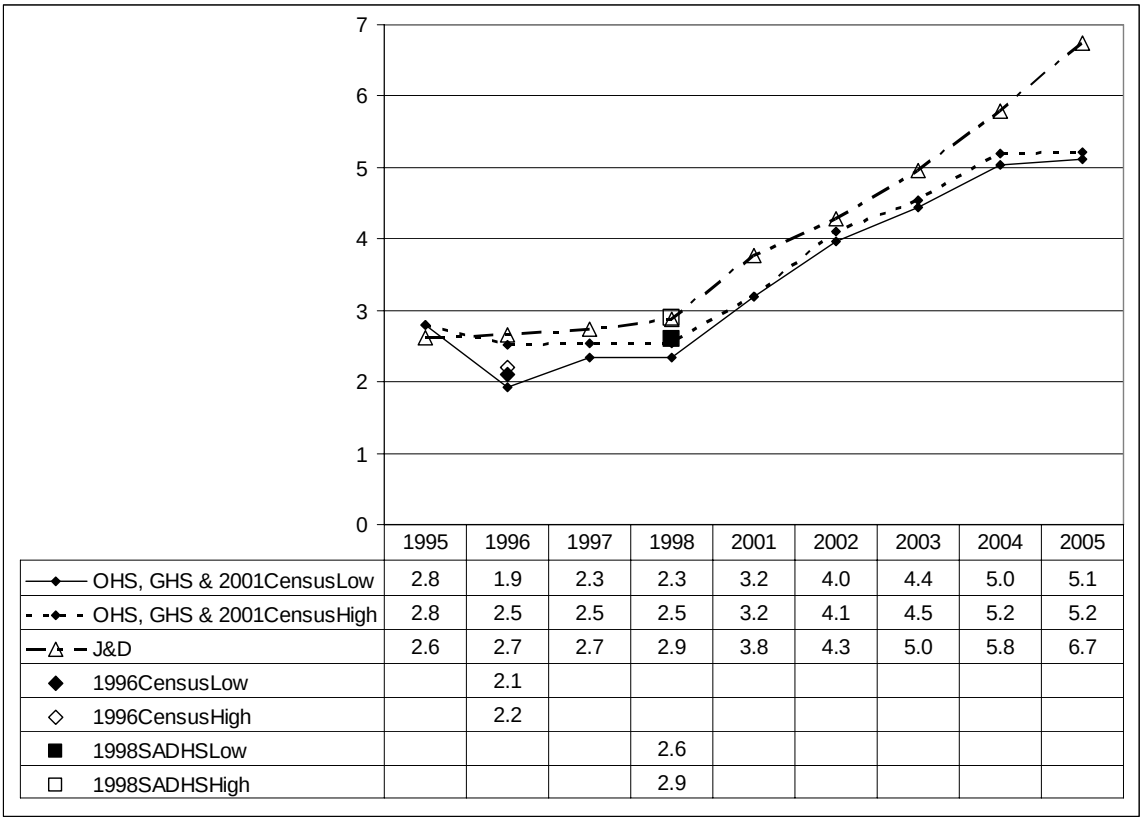
Figure 4. Estimates of percentage of all South Africans aged 0–14 with mother dead (maternal orphans) and with father dead (paternal orphans)

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 percentage 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 in 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 aged 0–4 were more than three times as likely to be paternal orphans than maternal orphans, as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

What would a typical percentage 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 percentage 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 US 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). Statistics South Africa also assumes a lag of 10 years from HIV infection to death in its population estimates for South Africa.

The first AIDS case in South Africa was diagnosed in 1982 (South Africa, DNHPD, 1994). Deaths in the late 1990s from AIDS mainly occurred among 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). The increase in the proportion of pregnant women who are HIV positive in the early 1990s is therefore mirrored in the increased proportion of children who are maternal orphans in 2001 and later.



	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 percentage 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

Are the estimates from the OHSs, 2001 Census and GHSs consistent with other estimates? Figure 5 compares these estimates of the percentage of maternal orphans among children aged 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 aged 0–14 rather than for five-year age groups.[8]

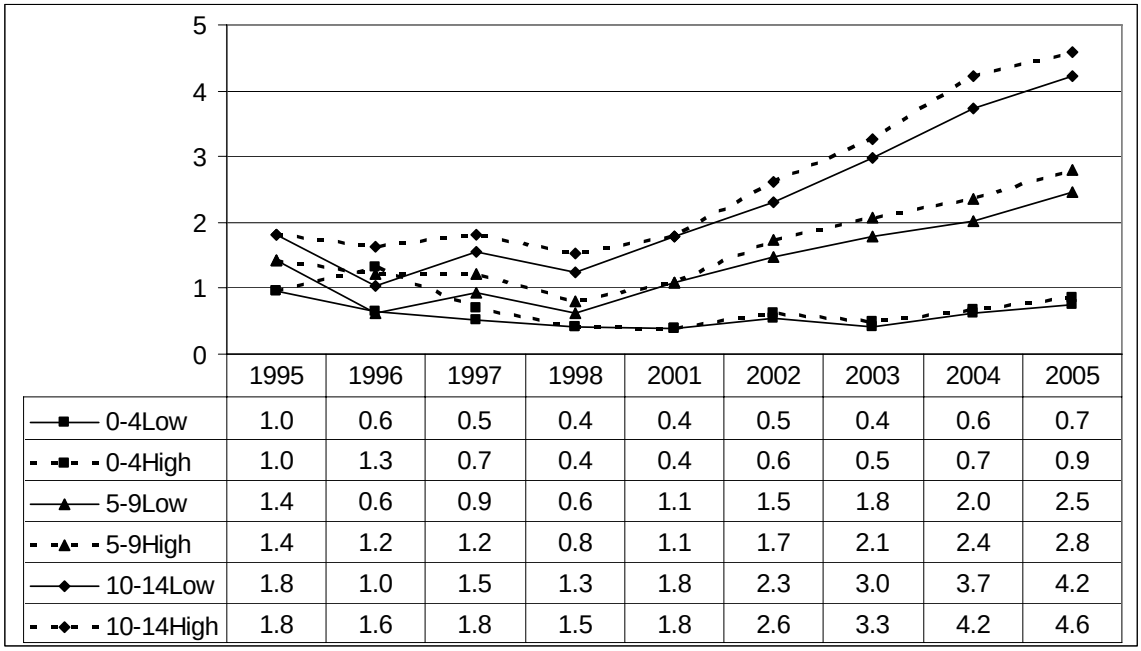
[7] The Nelson Mandela HRSC Study of HIV/AIDS conducted in 2002 also addressed the question of the prevalence of orphans. However, their coverage began with children aged 2. For those aged 10–14, their estimate of the percentage with both parents dead is 3,5%. Their estimate of the percentage with at 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, and the 1998 SADHS estimates are only slightly higher than the range from the 1998 OHS. The Johnson and Dorrington estimates show the same general pattern as the estimates from the OHSs, 2001 Census and GHSs, but from 1996 onward are slightly higher. The OHS, GHS and 2001 Census-based estimates are consistent with estimates from other sources.

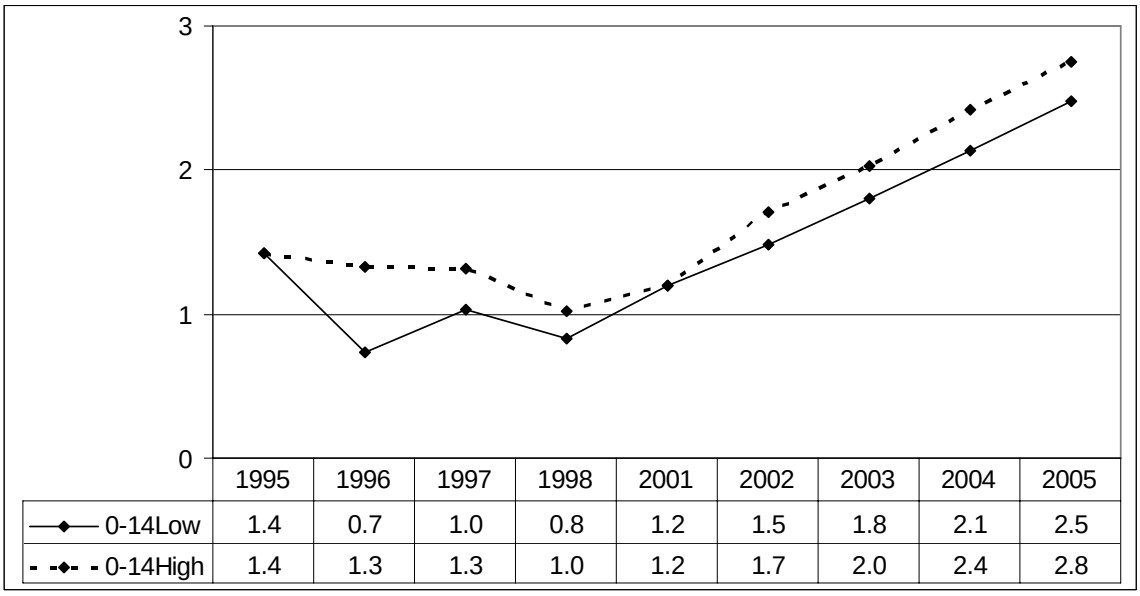
It has been suspected by some that the data from the 1996 OHS are of low quality due to the difficulty of conducting the fieldwork for the 1996 OHS just after the fieldwork for the 1996 Census. Supporting this concern, there is a higher percentage of 'Don't Know' responses in the 1996 OHS than in earlier or later OHS data sets. This high percentage 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.

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



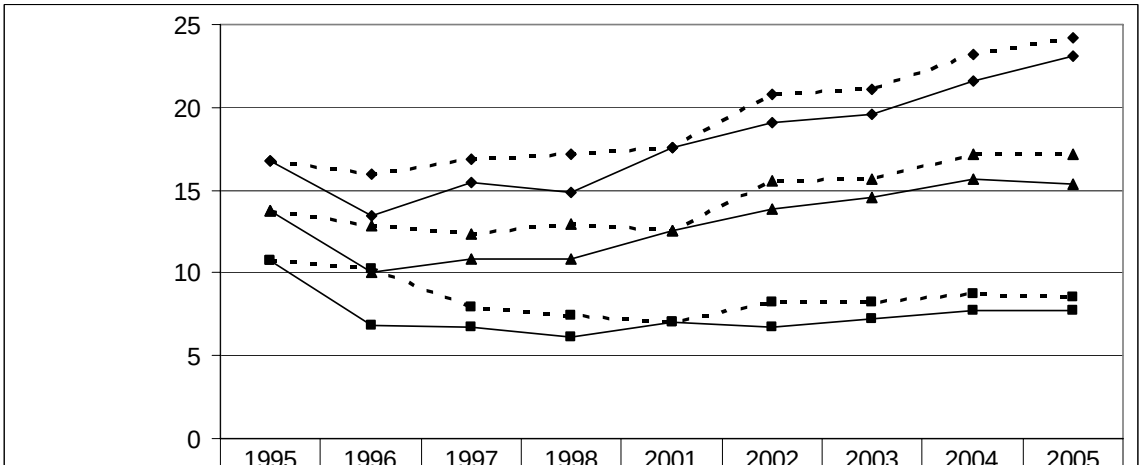
	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
0-4High	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
5-9Low	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5
5-9High	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8
10-14Low	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.2
10-14High	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3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

Figure 6. Estimates of percentage of all South Africans by age group with both parents dead (double orphans)



	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

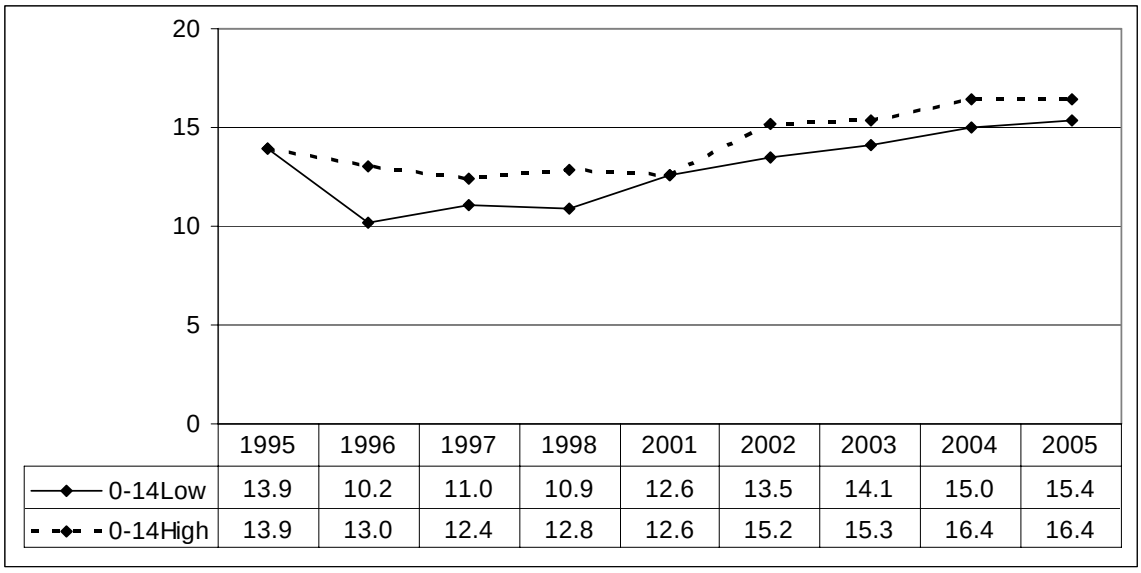
Figure 7. Estimates of percentage of all South Africans 0–14 with both parents dead (double orphans)



	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 percentage of all South Africans with one or both parents dead by age group

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

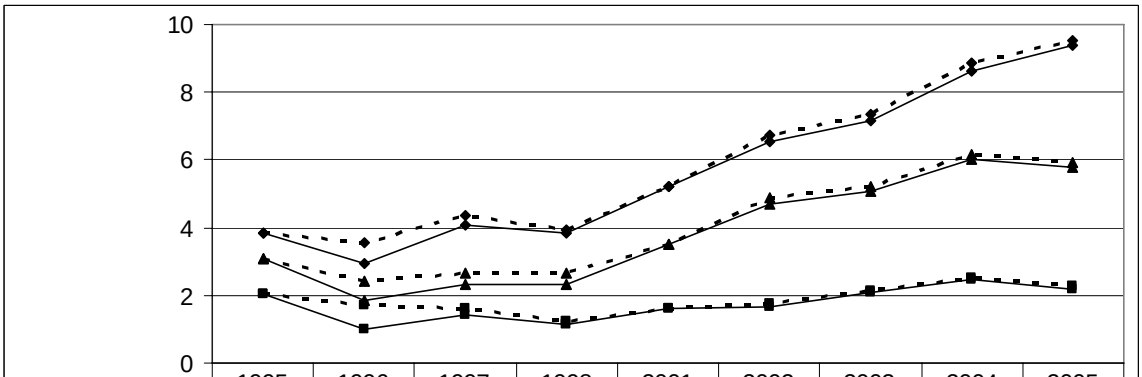


	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14Low	13.9	10.2	11.0	10.9	12.6	13.5	14.1	15.0	15.4
0-14High	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.8	12.6	15.2	15.3	16.4	16.4

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

Results for Africans

Figure 10 shows the percentage 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 percentage 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, for example 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 percentage of children who were fostered (lived in a different household than their mother) in the OHSs and the GHSs.

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 can also 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 behaviour.

Traditional reasons for fosterage can explain the living arrangements for children of school age, but they cannot explain fosterage of young children – those aged 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 aged 0–4.

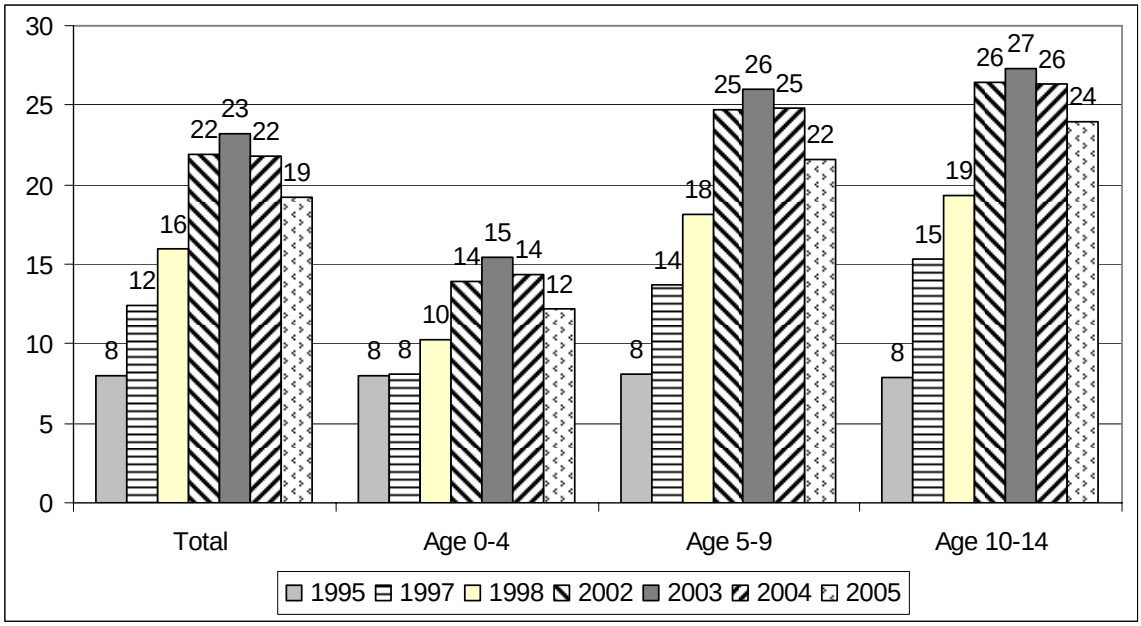


Figure 11. Percentage of African children with living mother who reside in a different household than the mother, by age of child

Figure 11 shows that the percentage 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 percentage of living mothers of young children were too ill to care for those children.

From 2003 to 2005 the percentage of children who were fostered declines in each year, especially for those aged 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 1 907 774 in April 2002 to 5 633 647 in April 2005, tripling 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 OHSs. The 1995 and 1998 OHSs 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) the percentage of children 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 consequently needed to make an arrangement for the care of young children.

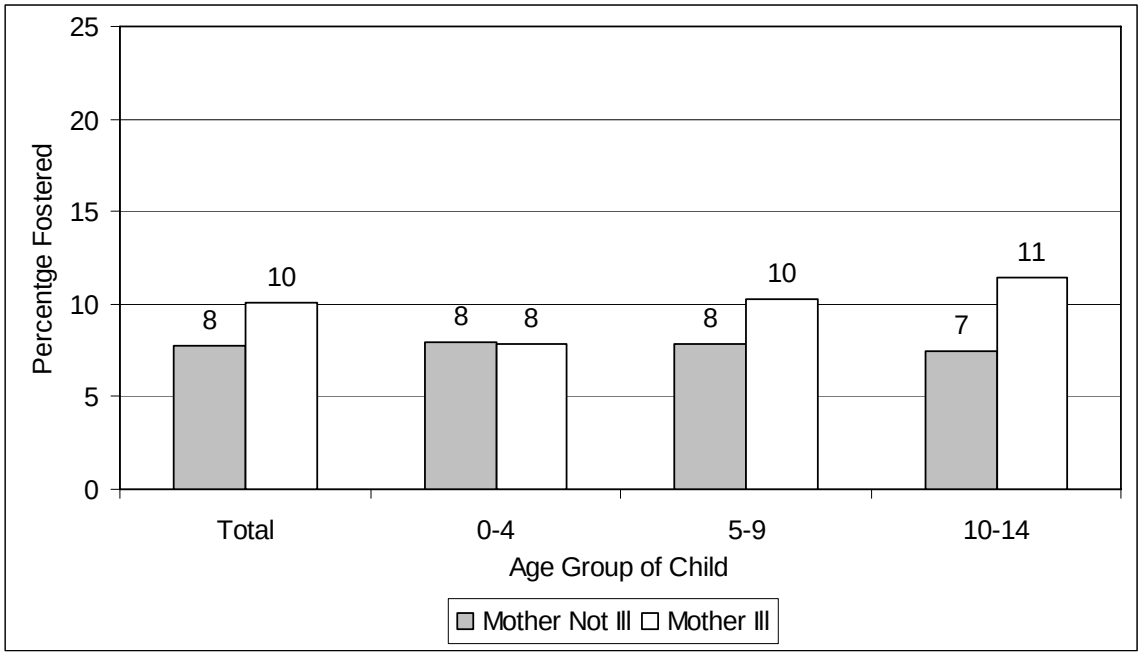


Figure 12. Relation of illness or injury of mother to whether child is fostered, Africans 1995

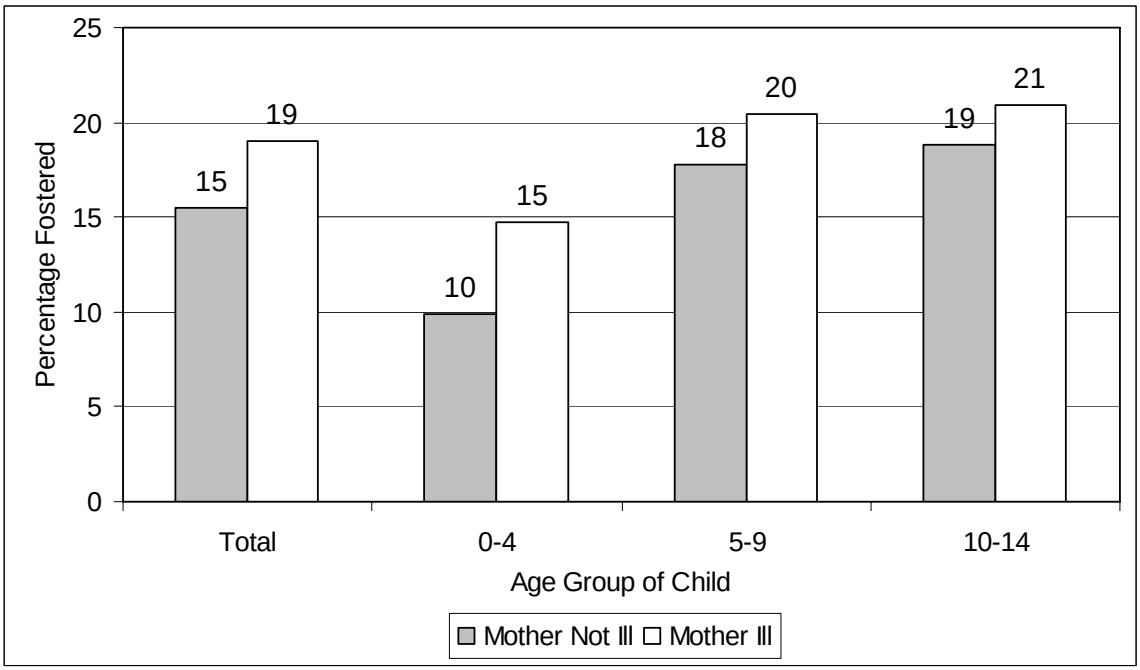
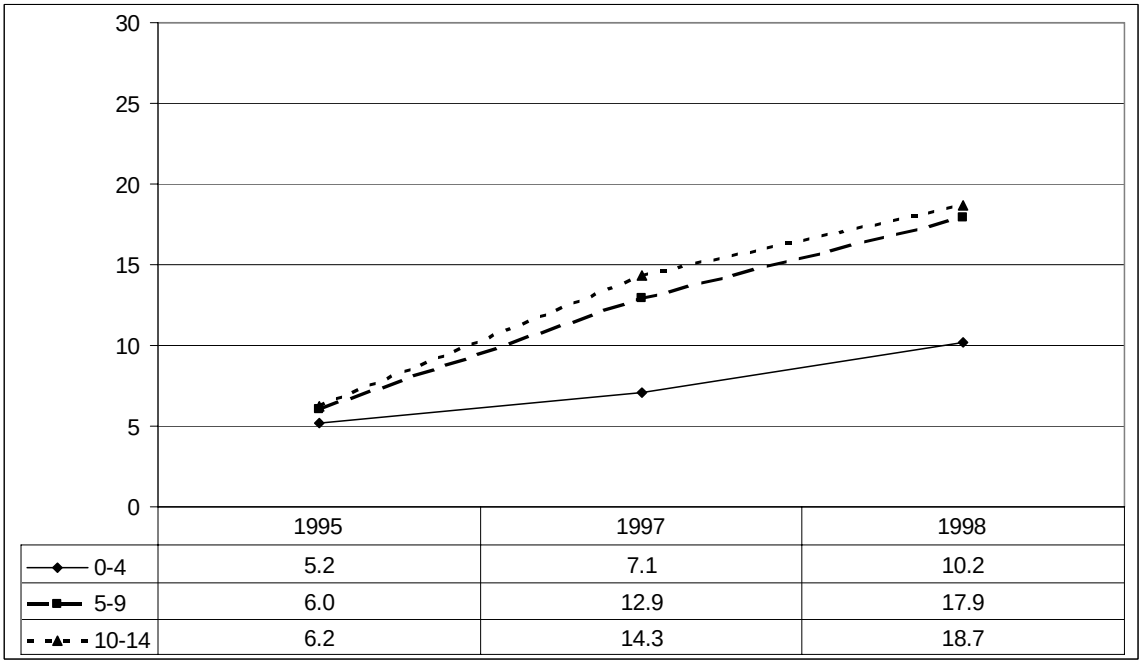


Figure 13. Relation of illness or injury of mother to whether child is fostered, Africans 1998

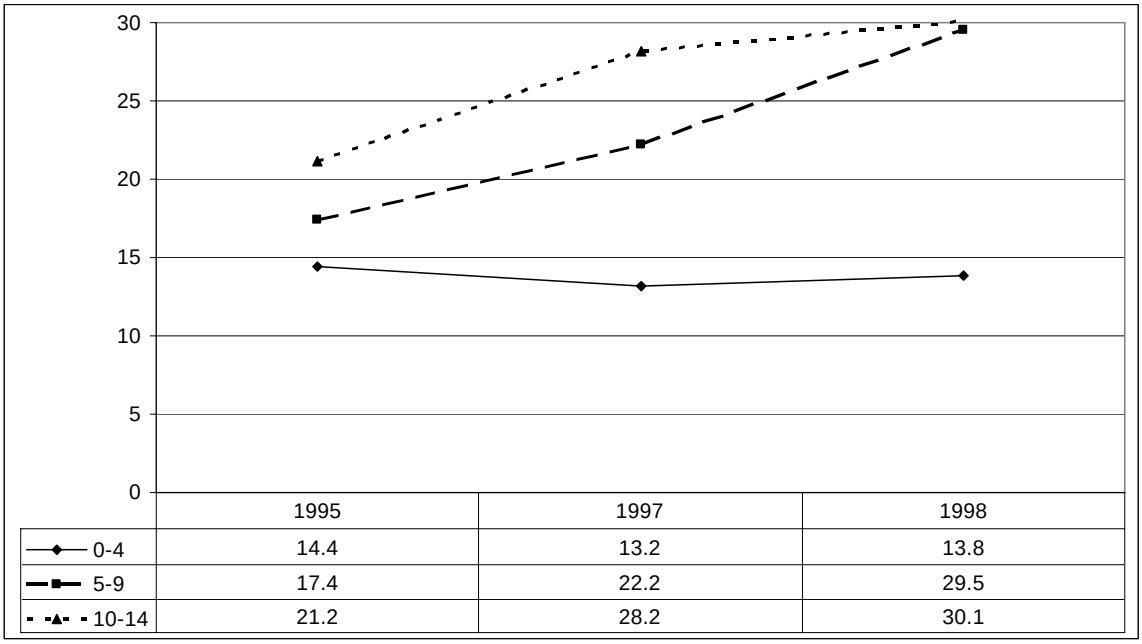
Fosterage and temporary labour migration of mothers

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. Percentage of Africans with mother who was head of household or spouse of head of household who were fostered out



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

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

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

Figure 14 shows that there was a substantial increase in the percentage of children under age 5 whose mother was the 'Head of the household' or 'Spouse of the head of the household' who were fostered in the late 1990s, 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 the household'. These results are consistent with ill mothers (in their own households) fostering out their young children. The young children of those women who likely were temporary labour migrants had a fairly high chance of being fostered (about 14%), but this percentage did not increase in the late 1990s.

Living arrangements of young children

Given the 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 aged 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 GHSs. The percentage 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.

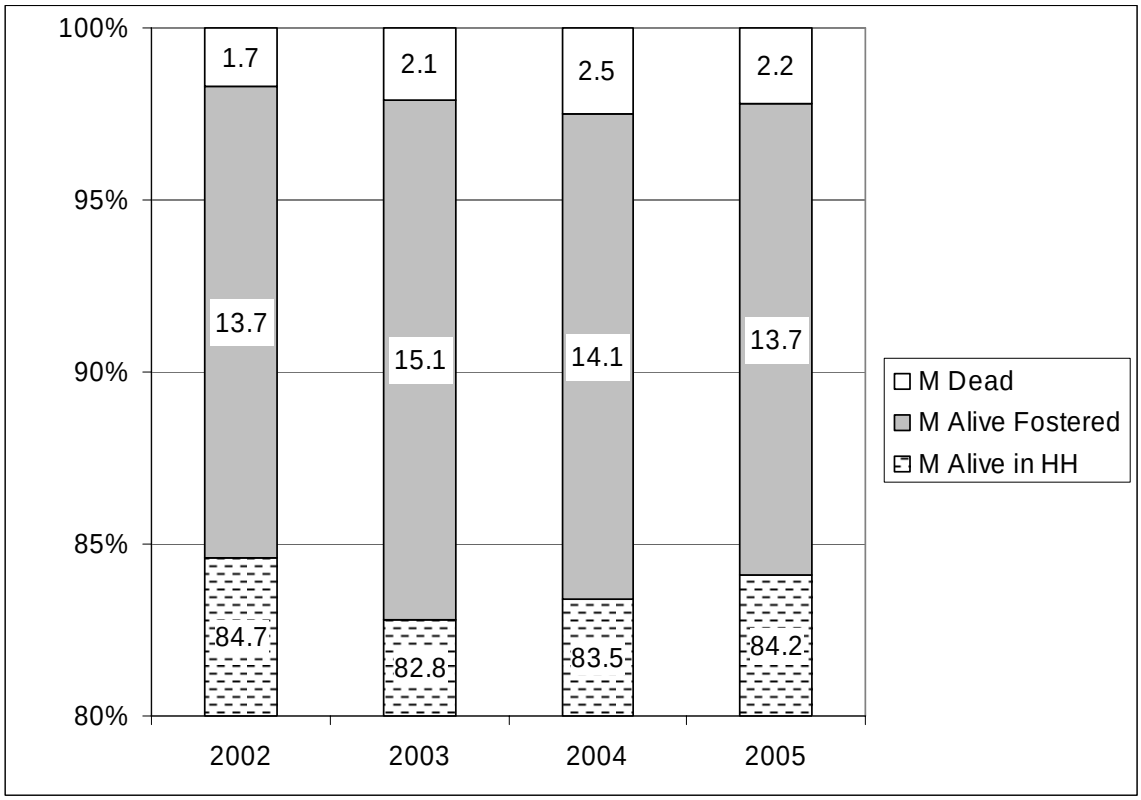


Figure 16. Living arrangements of African children aged 0–4

In what kinds of households did young African children who were fostered or who were maternal orphans live? Figures 17 and 18 show the relation to the head of the 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 great-grandparent. A somewhat smaller majority (61–73%) of maternal orphans were in a household headed by a grandparent or great-grandparent. Maternal orphans were somewhat more likely than fostered children to be in a household headed by another relative (a relative but not a parent, grandparent or great-grandparent). 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).

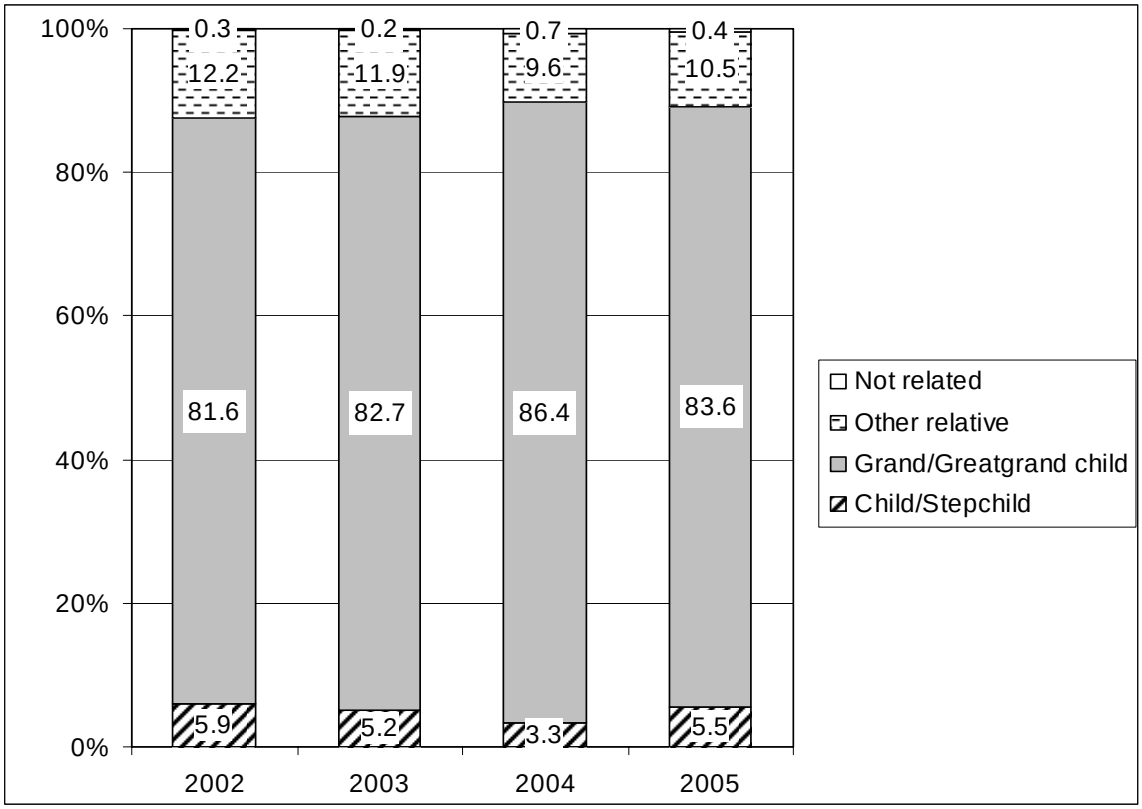


Figure 17. Relation to head of household of fostered African children aged 0–4 whose mother is alive

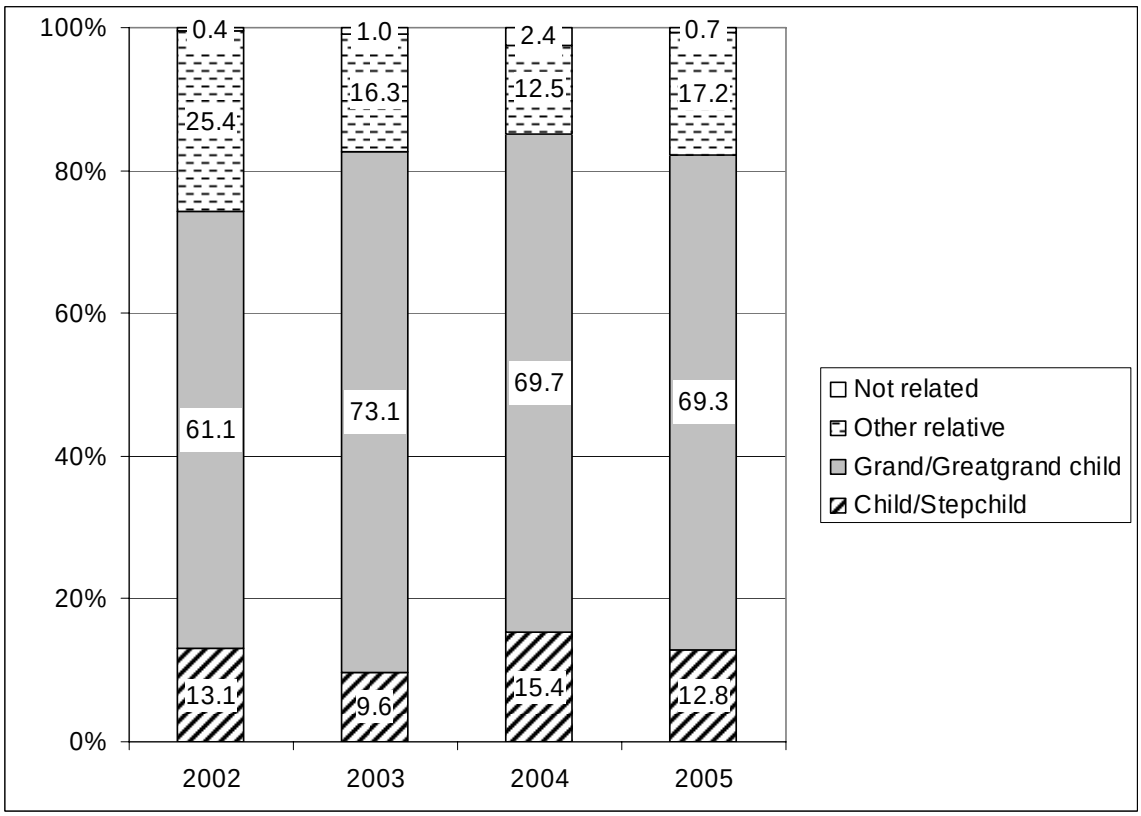


Figure 18. Relation to head of household of African children aged 0–4 whose mother is dead

Orphans in institutions

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

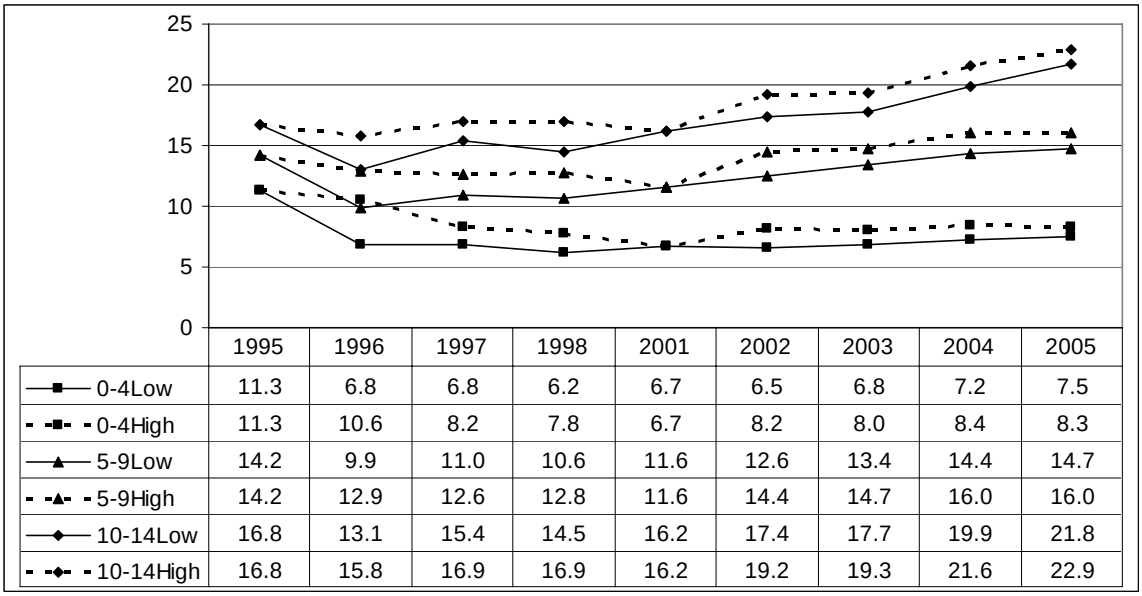
Table 1. Percentage of African children in institutional households by age of child and survival of mother, 2001

	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 percentage 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 percentage 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.

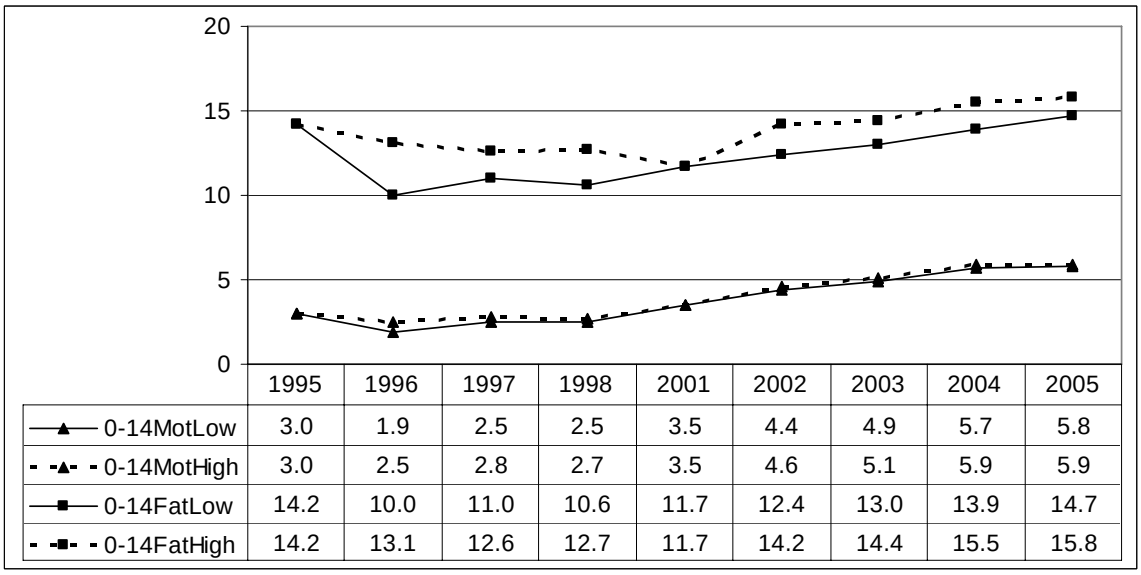
African paternal orphans

Figure 19 shows the percentage of African children by age who were paternal orphans. Although the percentage of children who were paternal orphans increased after 1998, the upward trend is much more gradual than that 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 percentage of Africans with father dead by age group (paternal orphans)



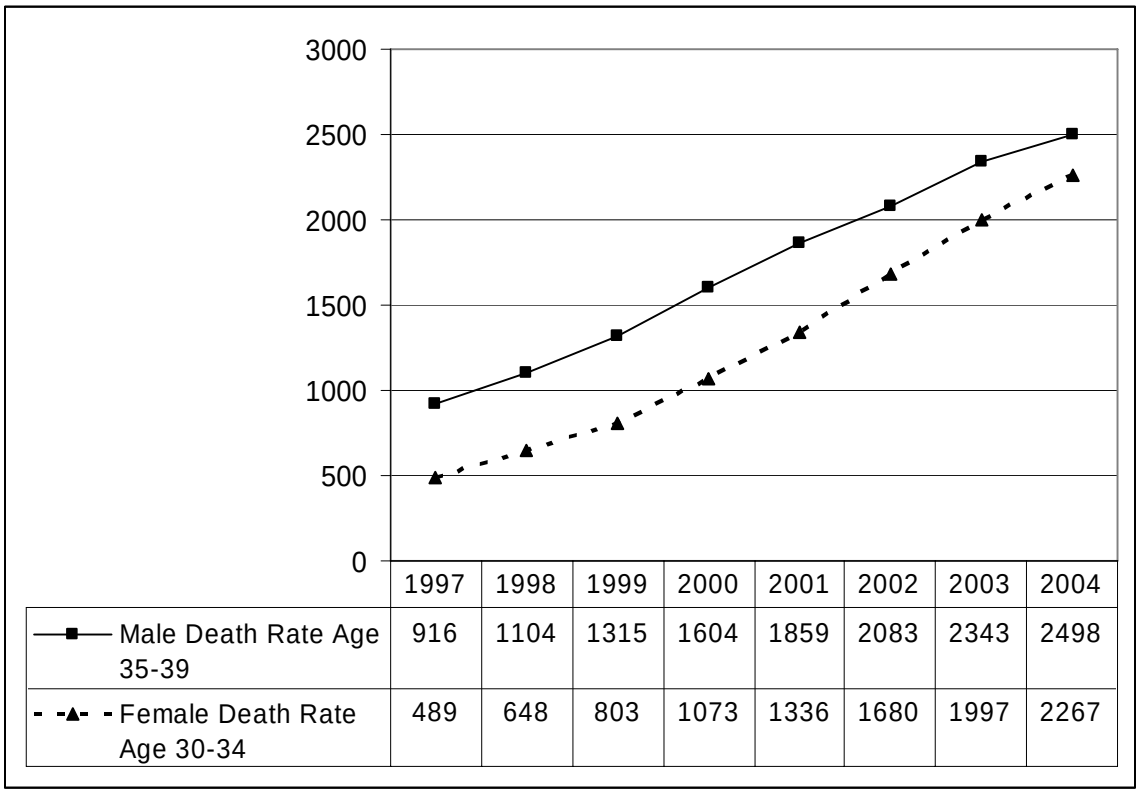
	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14MotLow	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.8
0-14MotHigh	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.9	5.9
0-14FatLow	14.2	10.0	11.0	10.6	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.9	14.7
0-14FatHigh	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.7	11.7	14.2	14.4	15.5	15.8

Figure 20. Estimates of percentage of Africans aged 0–14 with mother dead (maternal orphans) and with father dead (paternal orphans)

The higher level of orphanhood and the steeper rise in paternal orphans than in maternal orphans is also clear in Figure 20, which shows the percentage of those aged 0–14 who are maternal orphans and the percentage who are paternal orphans. Why is the trend for paternal orphans so different from the trend for maternal 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).



	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 aged 30–34 and males aged 35–39: 1997–2004

Figure 21 shows the death rates for each year (1997–2004) for females aged 30–34 and for males aged 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 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 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.

Results for non-Africans

In South Africa, non-African does not mean 'white'. In South Africa in 2004, 79% of the South African population comprised Africans. Among non-Africans, 45% were white, 41% were coloured, and 14% were Indian/Asian.

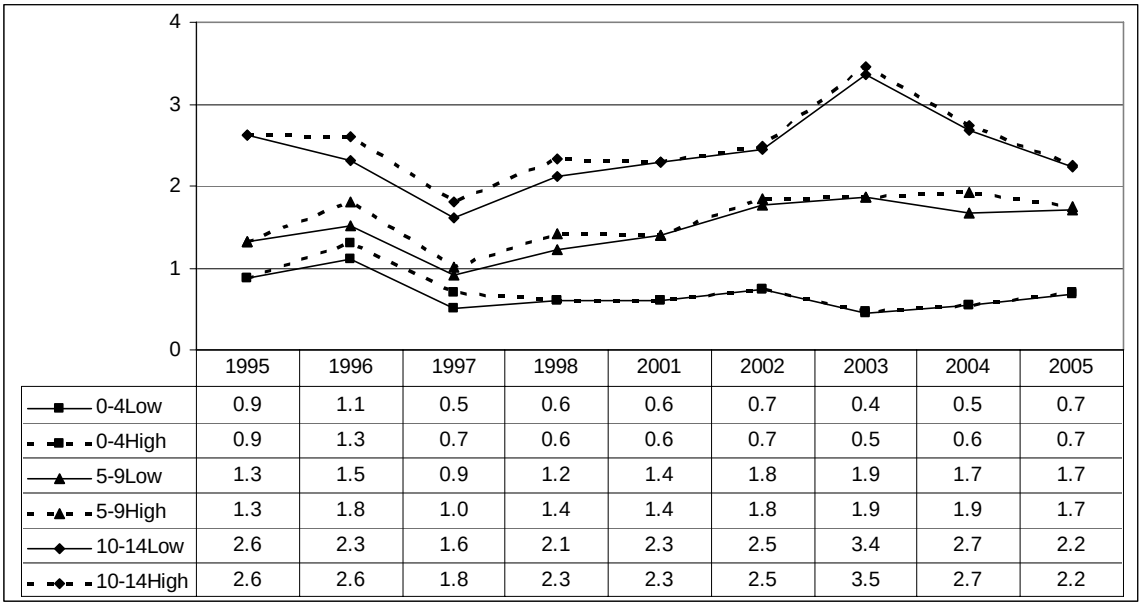
[9] The number of deaths in the publicly released cause of death data 1997–2004 was used for total deaths for numerators for each age-sex group for each year, as adjusted for the completeness of death registration. Mid-year estimates of the population of South Africa by age and sex were used as denominators.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

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%
Indian/Asian	97%	100%	93%	99%
Weighted average of non-African groups	87%	99%	91%	95%

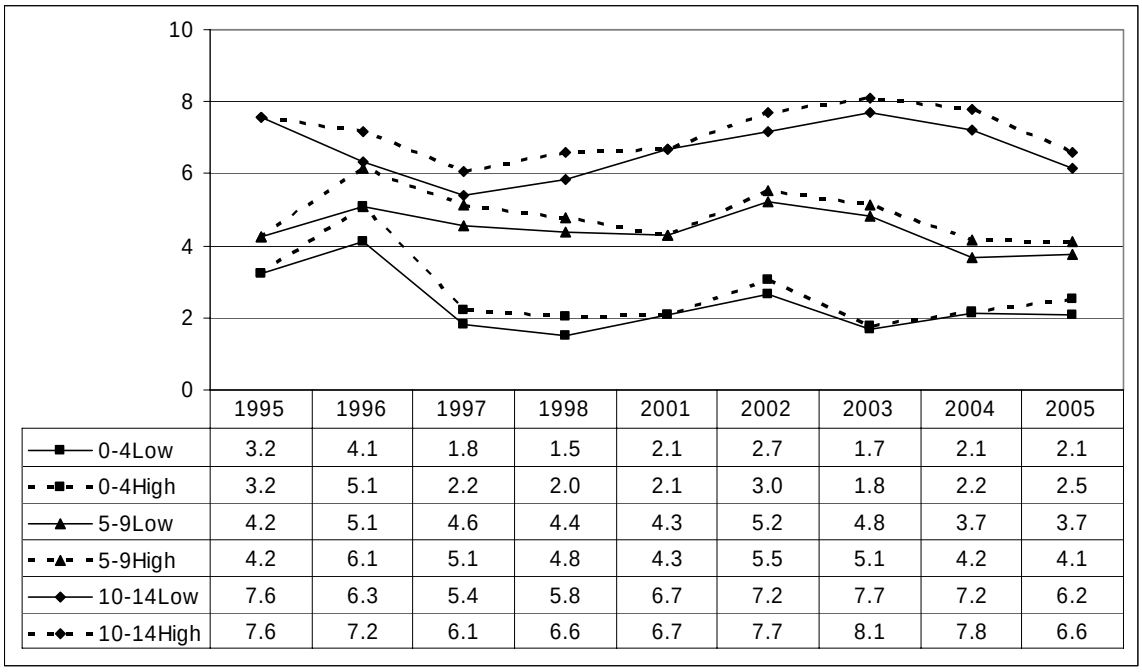
As indicated in Table 2, the socio-economic characteristics of the groups within the non-African category are more similar to each other than to the African group. Each of the three non-African groups have characteristics shown in Table 2 that are more similar to the weighted average of the three non-African groups as a whole than to the African group. Therefore 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 aged 0–14.

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



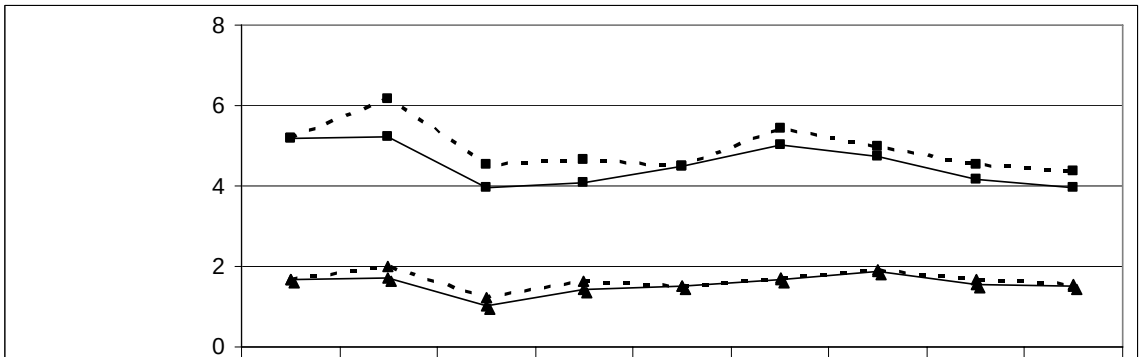
	1995	1996	1997	1998	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-4Low	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
0-4High	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
5-9Low	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
5-9High	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7
10-14Low	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.2
10-14High	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.5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

Figure 22. Estimates of percentage 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 percentage 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 percentage of non-Africans aged 0–14 with mother dead (maternal orphans) and with father dead (paternal orphans)

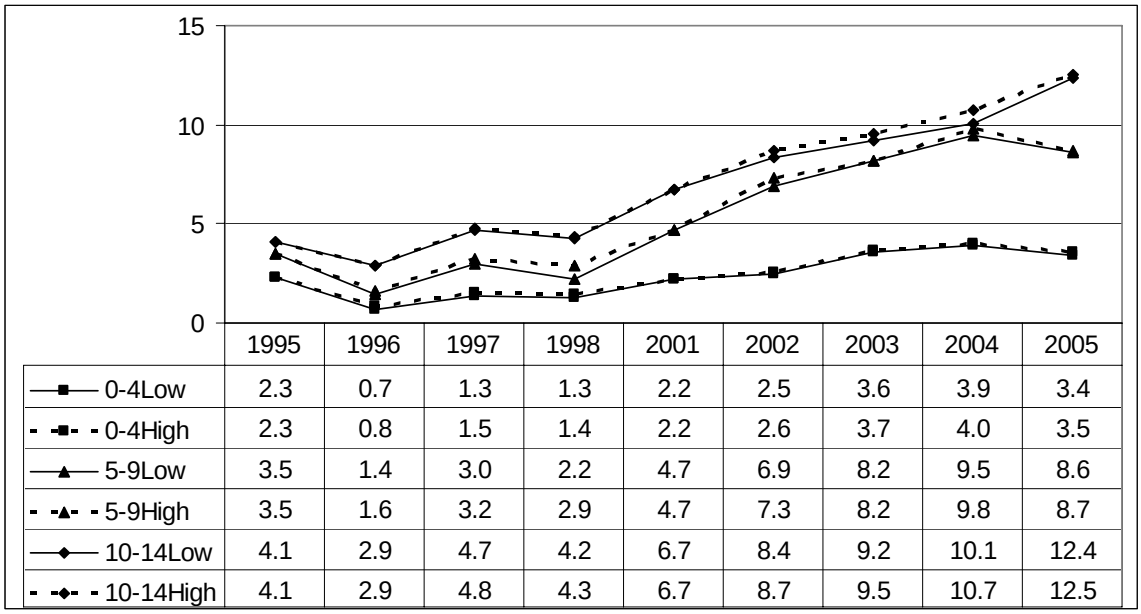
There is no upward trend for maternal or paternal orphans among non-Africans, although there is fluctuation due to small sample sizes. The lack of a trend could be due to a lag from HIV infection to a substantial number of deaths, as was seen for all South Africans and for Africans, or it could be that HIV infection levels for non-Africans are very low[10]. At this time, the answer is not known.

[10] The Nelson Mandela HSRC Study of HIV/AIDS in 2005 found for those aged 15–49 the percentage HIV positive was: Africans 19,9%, white 0,5%, coloured 3,2%, Indian/Asian 1,0%, indicating a low HIV prevalence among non-Africans (Shisana et al., 2005:40 : 40).

Results for Africans in KwaZulu-Natal

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

Figure 25 shows the percentage 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 aged 0–4 there was a more gradual increase.



	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 percentage of Africans in KwaZulu-Natal with mother dead (maternal orphans) by age group

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

The reason for the at most gradual upward trend in maternal orphanhood for children aged 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 aged 0–4, that child was born on average 2,5 years in the past. Thus the chance that a child aged 0–4 is a maternal orphan is the chance that the child's mother died within 2,5 years after the birth.

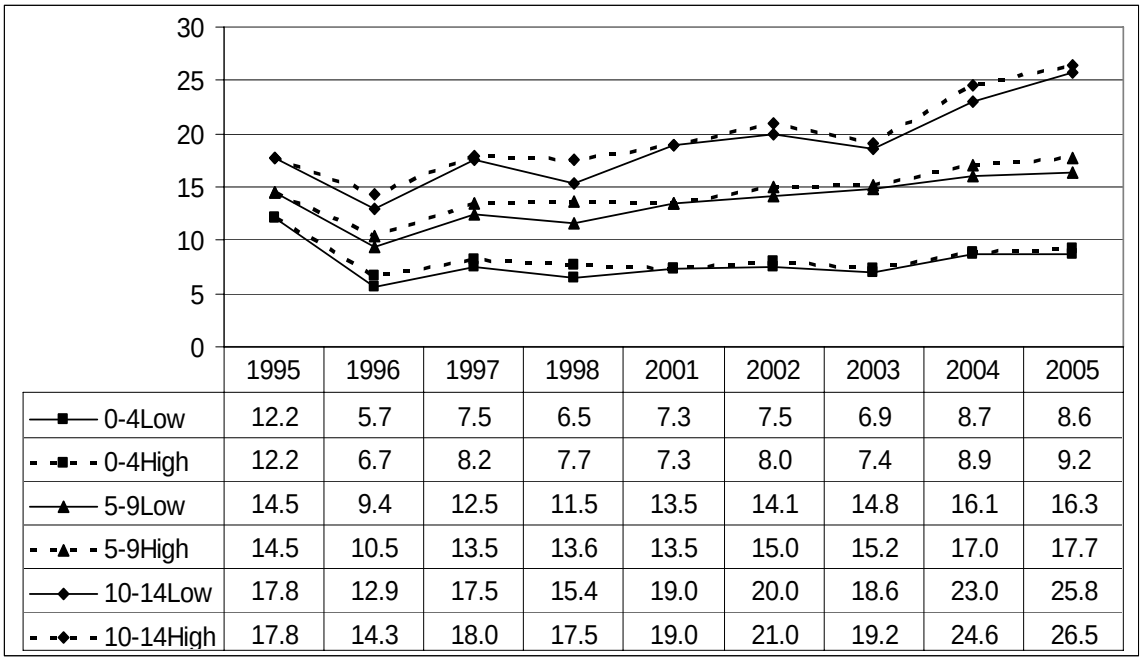
Table 3. Life table results for South African females 2002

Age of child	Average age of mother	Percentage 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 percentage 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 percentage of those aged 0–4 who are maternal orphans will be relatively low.

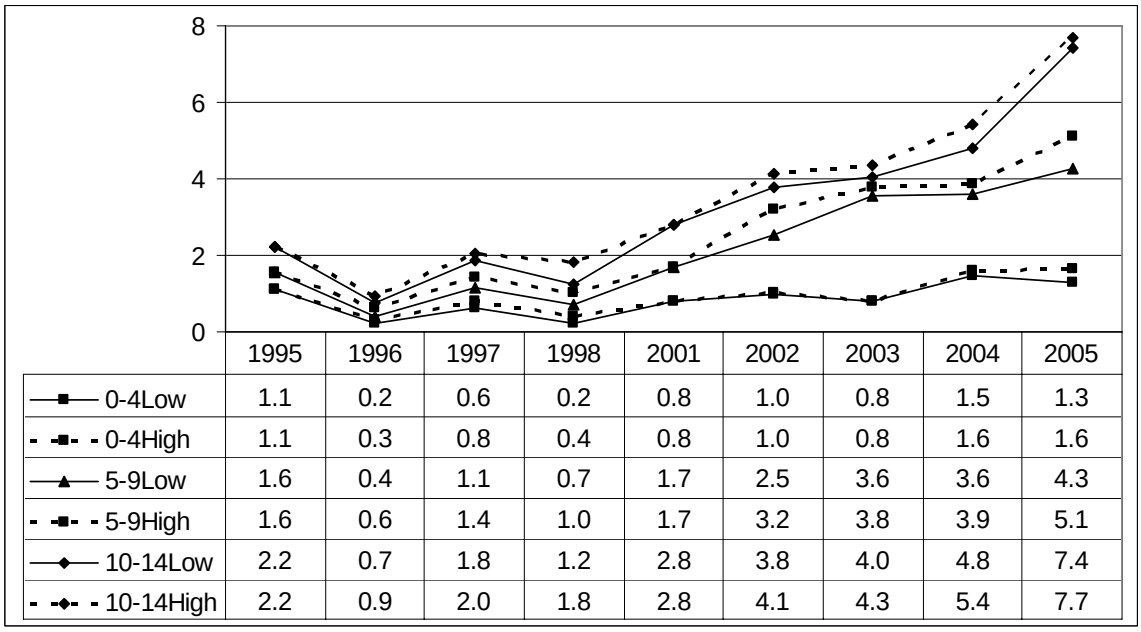
Paternal orphans and double orphans in KwaZulu-Natal

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

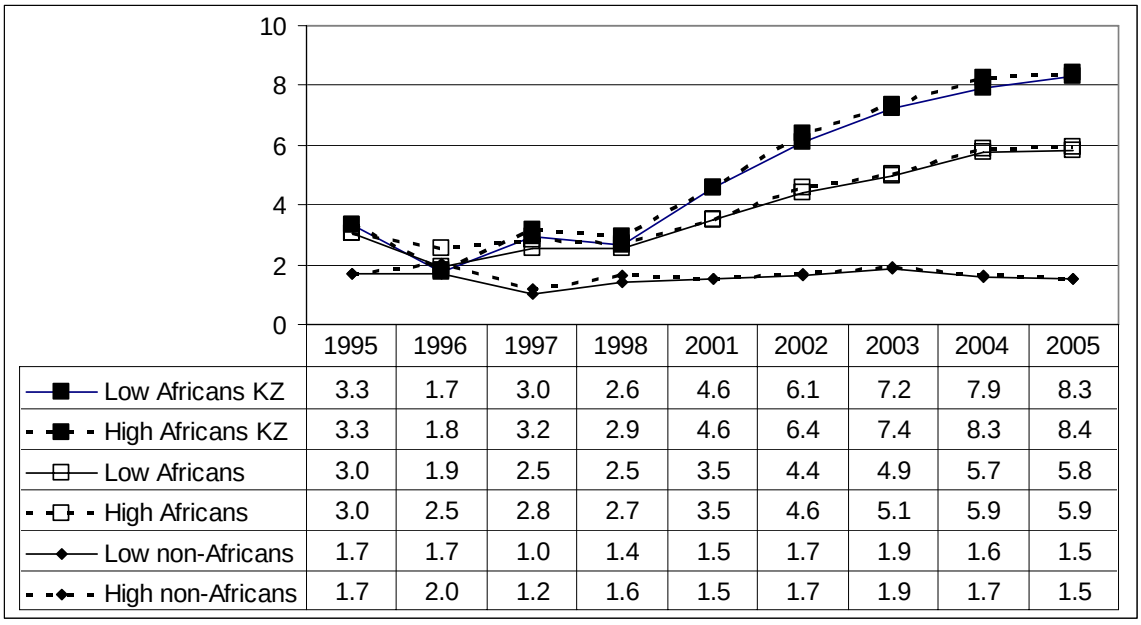
Figure 27. Estimates of percentage of Africans in KwaZulu-Natal by age group with both parents dead (double orphans)

Comparison among Africans in KwaZulu-Natal, all Africans and non-Africans

Figure 28 compares the percentage 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.

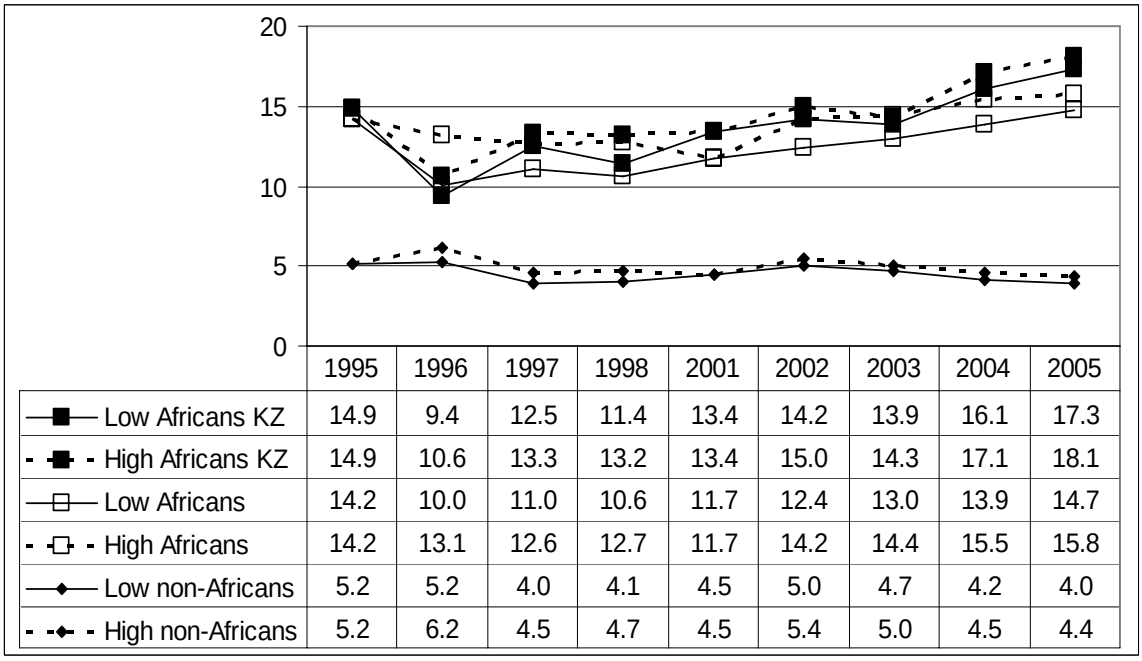
Figure 29 shows comparable information for paternal orphans. The level of paternal orphans in KwaZulu-Natal and for Africans in all of South Africa is almost the same.

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 estimates 15% more) in KwaZulu-Natal compared to Africans in South Africa as a whole? It is possible that the percentage 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	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

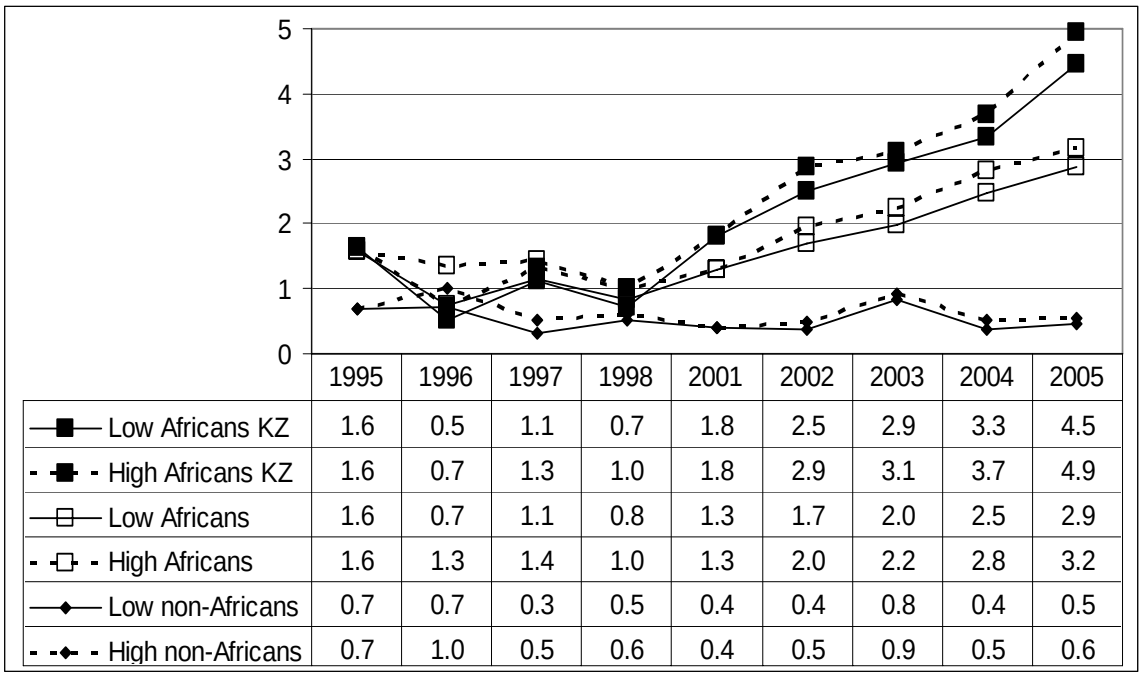
Figure 28. Comparison of the percentage of 0–14-year-olds who are maternal orphans



	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

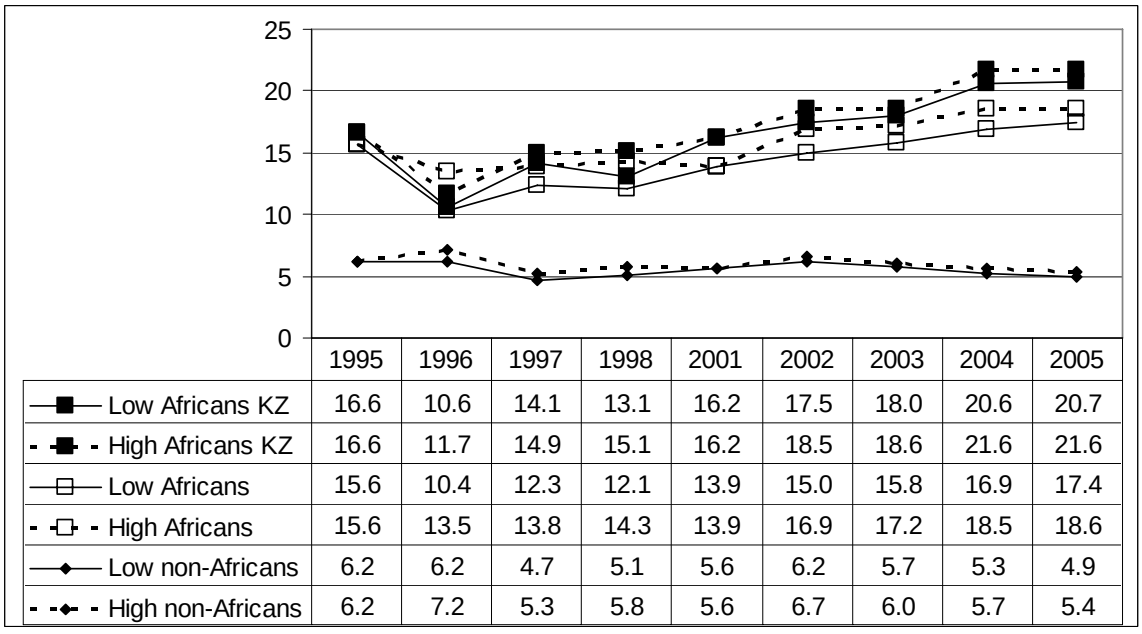
Figure 29. Comparison of the percentage of 0–14-year-olds who are paternal orphans

Figure 30 shows the percentage of children aged 0–14 who were double orphans among the three groups. The increase in double orphans in KwaZulu-Natal is striking. The percentage of children who were double orphans in KwaZulu-Natal was 53% higher than for Africans as a whole (comparison of high estimates), mainly because the percentage of maternal orphans among Africans in KwaZulu-Natal was much higher than the percentage 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 percentage 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 percentage of 0–14-year-olds of whom one or both parents are dead

Figure 31 compares the percentage of 0–14-year-old children of 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 percentage 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 DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

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

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

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 HE, 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 RE, 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, Cape Town: Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Cape Town.

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

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

Grassly NC and Timaeus IM, 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 GP 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 and recommendations for intervention.* United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Washington, DC: 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, Cape Town: Centre for Actuarial Research, University of Cape Town.

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 CE, 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 RA, Dixon S, LeVine S, Richman A, Leiderman, PH, Keefer CH and Brazelton TB, 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 EO, 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*)*, 2004. *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 LC, Parker W, Zuma K, Bhana A, Connoly C, Jooste S, Pillay V et al., 2005. *South African national HIV prevalence, HIV incidence, behaviours 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, 2005. *Policy framework for orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.* Pretoria: Author. Available at http://www.socdev.gov.za/documents/2006/ Accessed on 26 October, 2006.

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 EO, 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.: ME 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 orphaned generations*. New York: UNICEF.

UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, 2005. *Ethiopia: Nearly half of Children orphaned by HIV/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, DC, 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 percentage 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, 1995–2005 for South Africa as a whole

All South Africans																	
Mother	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	12 296	98,2	7 595	97,4	15 197	97,3	8 422	97,3	361 493	98,6	9 429	98,4	8 500	98,0	8 445	97,8	9 981	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	14 532	97,3	8 388	96,8	16 485	96,4	9 461	96,3	391 958	96,9	10 407	95,4	8 500	98,0	9 092	94,4	10 942	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	15 160	96,3	8 701	95,7	16 798	95,1	9 572	95,1	400 399	95,3	11 571	93,5	11 317	92,8	10 633	91,6	12 027	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	41 988	97,2	24 684	96,6	48 480	96,2	27 455	96,2	1 153 850	96,8	31 407	95,6	29 647	95,1	28 170	94,3	32 950	93,4
2 No (N)	1 203	2,8	499	2,0	1 214	2,4	679	2,4	37 786	3,2	1 403	4,3	1 493	4,8	1 653	5,5	2 233	6,3
3 Don't know (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, 1995–2005 for South Africa as a whole

All South Africans																		
Father	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	11 366	90,8	6 823	87,5	14 251	91,3	7 914	91,5	344 641	94,0	8 886	92,7	8 060	92,9	7 985	92,5	9 432	92,1
2 No (N)	1 155	9,2	480	6,2	916	5,9	464	5,4	22 061	6,0	541	5,6	520	6,0	555	6,4	707	6,9
3 Don' t know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	13 163	88,1	7 475	86,3	14 958	87,4	8 575	87,3	362 058	89,5	9 460	86,7	8 983	87,2	8 254	85,7	9 852	84,5
2 No (N)	1 771	11,9	750	8,7	1 624	9,5	898	9,1	42 628	10,5	1 230	11,3	1 179	11,4	1 202	12,5	1 633	14,0
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	13 408	85,2	7 617	83,8	14 794	83,7	8 399	83,5	358 514	85,3	10 189	82,4	10 023	82,2	9 304	80,1	10 478	78,4
2 No (N)	2 328	14,8	1 072	11,8	2 345	13,3	1 271	12,6	61 734	14,7	1 930	15,6	1 960	16,1	2 076	17,9	2 663	19,9
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	37 937	87,8	21 915	85,8	44 003	87,3	24 888	87,2	1 065 213	89,4	28 535	86,8	10 023	32,1	25 543	85,5	29 762	84,4
2 No (N)	5 254	12,2	2 302	9,0	4 885	9,7	2 633	9,2	126 423	10,6	3 701	11,3	1 960	6,3	3 833	12,8	5 003	14,2
3 Don't know (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, 1995–2005 for South Africa as a whole (Age 0–4 and 5–9)

All South Africans Mother (M) & Father (F)	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	11 254	89,7	6 778	86,9	14 126	90,5	7 839	90,6	341 069	93,0	8 791	91,7	7 935	91,5	7 855	91,0	9 280	90,6
2-Both Dead	113	0,9	41	0,5	83	0,5	34	0,4	1 637	0,4	48	0,5	38	0,4	52	0,6	92	0,9
3-MAlive FDead	1 042	8,3	439	5,6	832	5,3	427	4,9	20 424	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	3 572	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 Don't know (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 Missing + 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	12 964	86,8	7 354	84,9	14 737	86,2	8 406	85,6	353 808	87,4	9 156	83,9	8 709	84,5	7 951	82,6	9 502	81,5
2-Both Dead	203	1,4	57	0,7	163	1,0	67	0,7	4 478	1,1	167	1,5	173	1,7	196	2,0	321	2,8
3-MAlive FDead	1 568	10,5	692	8,0	1 453	8,5	828	8,4	38 150	9,4	1 054	9,7	1 004	9,7	1 004	10,4	1 307	11,2
4-MDead FAlive	199	1,3	94	1,1	193	1,1	141	1,4	8 250	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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, 1995–2005 for South Africa 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	13 124	83,4	7 432	81,8	14 430	81,7	8 181	81,3	346 301	82,4	9 737	78,7	9 556	78,3	8 849	76,2	9 865	73,8
2-Both Dead	292	1,9	88	1,0	272	1,5	133	1,3	7 636	1,8	300	2,4	369	3,0	457	3,9	655	4,9
3-MAlive FDead	2 036	12,9	982	10,8	2 065	11,7	1 135	11,3	54 098	12,9	1 624	13,1	1 588	13,0	1 610	13,9	2 002	15,0
4-MDead FAlive	284	1,8	154	1,7	348	2,0	205	2,0	12 213	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	37 342	86,4	21 564	84,4	43 293	85,9	24 426	85,6	1 041 178	87,4	27 684	84,2	26 200	84,0	24 655	82,5	28 647	81,2
2-Both Dead	608	1,4	186	0,7	518	1,0	234	0,8	13 751	1,2	515	1,6	580	1,9	705	2,4	1 068	3,0
3-MAlive FDead	4 646	10,7	2 113	8,3	4 350	8,6	2 390	8,4	112 672	9,5	3 170	9,6	3 074	9,9	3 114	10,4	3 922	11,1
4-MDead FAlive	595	1,4	278	1,1	649	1,3	400	1,4	24 035	2,0	823	2,5	847	2,7	865	2,9	1 073	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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, 1995–2005 for Africans

Africans																						
Mother Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	9 214	97,9	6 442	97,2	12 742	97,1	7 008	97,2	304 870	98,4	7 620	98,2	6 825	97,7	6 848	97,5	8 204	97,2
2 No (N)	196	2,1	70	1,1	183	1,4	83	1,2	4 841	1,6	133	1,7	157	2,2	170	2,4	221	2,6
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	10 897	96,9	7 096	96,7	13 772	96,1	7 929	96,1	330 254	96,5	8 529	94,8	7 992	94,8	7 414	93,8	8 961	93,1
2 No (N)	350	3,1	136	1,9	332	2,3	206	2,5	11 865	3,5	443	4,9	425	5,0	480	6,1	642	6,7
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	11 287	96,1	7 275	95,6	13 824	95,6	7 943	94,9	334 684	94,8	9 492	92,8	9 294	92,0	8 678	90,6	9 848	88,9
2 No (N)	455	3,9	218	2,9	577	4,0	324	3,9	18 289	5,2	715	7,0	788	7,8	879	9,2	1 203	10,9
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	31 398	96,9	20 813	96,5	40 338	95,9	22 875	96,0	969 808	96,5	25 641	95,0	24 111	94,5	22 940	93,6	27 013	92,7
2 No (N)	1 001	3,1	424	2,0	1 092	2,6	613	2,6	34 995	3,5	1 291	4,8	1 370	5,4	1 529	6,2	2 066	7,1
3 Don't know (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		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**				**%**
1 Yes (Y)	8 351	88,7	5 731	86,4	11 847	90,3	6 521	90,4	288 864	93,3	7 130	91,9	6 419	91,8	6 429	91,5	7 687	91,1
2 No (N)	1 059	11,3	437	6,6	863	6,6	437	6,1	20 847	6,7	484	6,2	477	6,8	504	7,2	664	7,9
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	9 643	85,7	6 242	85,1	12 379	86,4	7 102	86,1	302 243	88,3	7 655	85,1	7 212	85,6	6 627	83,8	7 932	82,4
2 No (N)	1 604	14,3	687	9,4	1 481	10,3	823	10,0	39 876	11,7	1 123	12,5	1 079	12,8	1 119	14,2	1 524	15,8
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	9 743	83,0	6 271	82,4	11 988	82,1	6 853	81,9	295 829	83,8	8 234	80,5	8 106	80,3	7 450	77,7	8 398	75,8
2 No (N)	1 999	17,0	975	12,8	2 142	14,7	1 168	14,0	57 144	16,2	1 758	17,2	1 788	17,7	1 911	19,9	2 477	22,4
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	27 737	85,6	18 244	84,6	36 214	86,1	20 476	85,9	886 936	88,3	23 019	85,3	21 737	85,2	20 506	83,7	24 017	82,4
2 No (N)	4 662	14,4	2 099	9,7	4 486	10,7	2 428	10,2	117 867	11,7	3365	12,5	3344	13,1	3 534	14,4	4 665	16,0
3 Don't know (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 (M) & Father (F)	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
0–4		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1-Both Alive	8 254	87,7	5 690	85,8	11 738	89,5	6 459	89,6	285 575	92,2	7 046	90,8	6 304	90,2	6 308	89,8	7 547	89,4
2-Both Dead	99	1,1	35	0,5	81	0,6	31	0,4	1 552	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	19 295	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	3 289	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	9 478	84,3	6 140	83,7	12 181	85,0	6 951	84,3	294 632	86,1	7 383	82,1	6 965	82,7	6 354	80,4	7 618	79,2
2-Both Dead	185	1,6	52	0,7	151	1,1	62	0,8	4 254	1,2	159	1,8	161	1,9	188	2,4	303	3,1
3-MAlive FDead	1 419	12,6	634	8,6	1 322	9,2	758	9,2	35 622	10,4	955	10,6	916	10,9	930	11,8	1 216	12,6
4-MDead FAlive	165	1,5	75	1,0	171	1,2	127	1,5	7 611	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	9 523	81,1	6 112	80,3	11 668	79,9	6 661	80,5	284 767	80,7	7 822	76,4	7 686	76,1	7 044	73,5	7 852	70,9
2-Both Dead	235	2,0	73	1,0	248	1,7	117	1,4	7 227	2,0	284	2,8	342	3,4	434	4,5	622	5,6
3-MAlive FDead	1 764	15,0	900	11,8	1 886	12,9	1 048	12,7	49 917	14,1	1 468	14,3	1 443	14,3	1 468	15,3	1 849	16,7
4-MDead FAlive	220	1,9	130	1,7	305	2,1	83	1,0	11 062	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	27 255	84,1	17 942	83,2	35 587	84,6	20 071	84,2	864 974	86,1	22 251	82,5	20 955	82,1	19 706	80,4	23 017	79,0
2-Both Dead	519	1,6	160	0,7	480	1,1	210	0,9	13 033	1,3	489	1,8	541	2,1	671	2,7	1 011	3,5
3-MAlive FDead	4 143	12,8	1 936	9,0	3 989	9,5	2 209	9,3	104 834	10,4	2 860	10,6	2 798	11,0	2 850	11,6	3 641	12,5
4-MDead FAlive	482	1,5	232	1,1	568	1,4	358	1,5	21 962	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	3 082	99,1	1 153	98,5	2 455	98,4	1 414	98,1	56 623	99,4	1 809	99,2	1 675	99,3	1 597	99,2	1 777	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	3 626	98,6	1 292	97,5	2 713	97,8	1 537	97,5	61 704	98,6	1 878	97,8	1 838	97,8	1 678	97,3	1 981	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	3 873	96,9	1 426	96,2	2 974	96,9	1 629	96,5	65 715	97,7	2 079	97,1	2 023	96,3	1 955	96,3	2 179	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	10 590	97,9	3 871	97,3	8 142	97,6	4 580	97,3	184 042	98,5	5 766	98,0	5 536	97,7	5 230	97,5	5 937	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
3 Don't know (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		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	3 015	96,3	1 092	93,3	2 404	96,4	1 393	96,6	55 777	97,9	1 756	96,3	1 641	97,3	1 556	96,6	1 745	97,1
2 No (N)	96	3,1	43	3,7	53	2,1	27	1,9	1 214	2,1	57	3,1	43	2,6	51	3,2	43	2,4
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	3 520	95,4	1 233	93,1	2 579	92,9	1 473	93,4	59 815	95,6	1 805	94,0	1 771	94,3	1 627	94,3	1 920	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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	3 665	91,8	1 346	90,8	2 806	91,4	1 546	91,6	62 685	93,2	1 955	91,4	1 917	91,3	1 854	91,3	2 080	91,2
2 No (N)	329	8,2	97	6,5	203	6,6	103	6,1	4 590	6,8	172	8,0	172	8,2	165	8,1	186	8,2
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	10 200	94,3	3 671	92,3	7 789	93,4	4 412	93,7	178 277	95,4	5 516	93,8	5 329	94,1	5 037	93,9	5 745	93,9
2 No (N)	592	5,5	203	5,1	399	4,8	205	4,4	8 556	4,6	336	5,7	315	5,6	299	5,6	338	5,5
3 Don't know (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 (M) & Father (F)	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	3 000	96,4	1 088	93,0	2 388	95,7	130	67,7	55 494	97,4	5 433	92,4	1 631	96,7	1 547	96,1	1 733	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	1 129	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	3 486	94,5	1 214	91,6	2 556	92,1	1 455	92,3	59 176	94,6	1 773	92,3	1 744	92,8	1 597	92,6	1 884	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	2 528	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	3 601	90,2	1 320	89,1	2 762	90,0	1 520	90,0	61 534	91,5	1 915	89,5	1 870	89,0	1 805	88,9	2 013	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	4 181	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	1 151	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	10 087	93,5	3 622	91,1	7 706	92,4	4 355	92,5	176 204	94,3	5 433	92,4	5 245	92,6	4 949	92,2	5 630	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	7 838	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	2 073	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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 KZN																		
Mother Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	2 110	97,5	986	97,7	2 849	96,8	1 318	96,8	70 237	97,8	1 504	97,4	1 334	96,2	1 328	96,0	2 473	96,1
2 No (N)	54	2,5	8	0,8	40	1,4	21	1,5	1 607	2,2	38	2,5	50	3,6	53	3,8	93	3,6
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	2 475	96,6	1 178	96,2	2 980	95,5	1 378	96,6	75 173	95,3	1 681	92,1	1 544	92,1	1 401	90,4	2 944	91,1
2 No (N)	88	3,4	22	1,8	88	2,8	35	2,5	3 686	4,7	135	7,4	132	7,9	142	9,2	276	8,5
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	2 572	95,8	1 219	95,5	2 984	94,1	1 398	94,9	73 892	93,3	1 836	91,3	1 824	90,3	1 743	88,9	3 193	86,3
2 No (N)	111	4,1	36	2,8	146	4,6	68	4,6	5 322	6,7	170	8,4	191	9,5	205	10,5	489	13,2
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	7 157	96,6	3 383	96,4	8 813	96,5	4 094	95,9	219 302	95,4	5 021	93,3	4 702	92,5	4 472	91,4	8 610	90,6
2 No (N)	253	3,4	66	1,9	274	3,0	122	2,9	10 615	4,6	343	6,4	373	7,3	400	8,2	858	9,0
3 Don't know (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 KZN																		
Father Alive	**1995**		**1996**		**1997**		**1998**		**2001**		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**	
0–4		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		%		**%**
1 Yes (Y)	1 903	87,9	900	89,2	2 647	89,9	1 234	90,7	66 591	92,7	1 423	92,2	1 283	92,5	1 248	90,2	2 336	90,8
2 No (N)	261	12,1	58	5,7	213	7,2	86	6,3	5 253	7,3	109	7,1	97	7,0	131	9,5	218	8,5
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	2 190	85,4	1 051	85,9	2 654	85,0	1 228	86,1	68 225	86,5	1 539	84,3	1 431	85,3	1 272	82,1	2 606	80,7
2 No (N)	373	14,6	114	9,3	382	12,2	158	11,1	10 634	13,5	265	14,5	236	14,1	258	16,6	580	18,0
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	2 202	82,1	1 055	82,6	2 547	80,3	1 193	80,6	64 189	81,0	1 582	78,6	1 625	80,5	1 456	74,2	2 717	73,5
2 No (N)	481	17,9	167	13,1	543	17,1	234	15,8	15 025	19,0	403	20,0	382	18,9	466	23,8	936	25,3
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (Y)	6 295	85,0	3 006	85,6	7 848	85,0	3 655	85,6	199 005	86,6	4 544	84,4	4 339	85,4	3 976	81,2	7 659	80,6
2 No (N)	1115	15,0	339	9,7	1 138	12,3	478	11,2	30 912	13,4	777	14,4	715	14,1	855	17,5	1 734	18,3
3 Don't know (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 KZN Mother (M) & Father (F)	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
0–4		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1-Both Alive	1 874	86,6	892	88,4	2 626	89,2	1 215	89,3	65 534	91,2	1 398	90,5	1 239	89,3	1 213	87,6	2 278	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	4 703	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	1 057	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	2 142	83,6	1 031	84,2	2 595	83,1	1 199	84,0	65 922	83,6	1 459	79,9	1 356	80,9	1 188	76,6	2 474	76,6
2-Both Dead	40	1,6	7	0,6	32	1,0	10	0,7	1 383	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	9 251	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	2 303	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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 KZN	1995		1996		1997		1998		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
10–14		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**		**%**
1-Both Alive	2 151	80,2	1 028	80,5	2 459	77,5	1 153	77,9	61 116	77,2	1 488	74,0	1 523	75,4	1 348	68,7	2 504	67,7
2-Both Dead	60	2,2	10	0,8	57	1,8	21	1,4	2 249	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	12 776	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	3 073	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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	6 167	83,2	2 951	84,1	7 680	83,2	3 567	83,6	192 572	83,8	4 345	80,7	4 118	81,0	3 749	76,6	7 256	76,4
2-Both Dead	125	1,7	19	0,5	107	1,2	35	0,8	4 182	1,8	140	2,6	149	2,9	172	3,5	444	4,7
3-MAlive FDead	990	13,4	320	9,1	1 026	11,1	442	10,4	26 730	11,6	627	11,7	566	11,1	679	13,9	1 285	13,5
4-MDead FAlive	128	1,7	42	1,2	163	1,8	73	1,7	6 433	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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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 Africa 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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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 (M) & Father (F)	**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 Don't know	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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 Don't know	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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 (Age 10–14 and 0–14)

All South Africans Mother (M) & Father (F)	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 Don't know	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
10-One/Both Missing + 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 Don't know	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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																		
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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 (M) & Father (F)	**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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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
MDead 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
MDead 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 (M) & Father (F)	**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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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 (M) & Father (F)	**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 Don't know	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 Missing + 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 (M) & Father (F)	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
0–14	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
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 Don't know	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	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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									
1 Yes (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
3 Don't know (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 (M) & Father (F)	**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 Don't know	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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 Don't know	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
10-One/Both Missing + 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 (M) & Father (F)	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 Don't know	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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 Don't know	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
10-One/Both Missing + 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