



**Statistics
South Africa**

Preferred supplier of quality statistics



Statistical release

P0302

Mid-year population estimates

2009

**Embargoed until:
27 July 2009
11:30**

Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel: (012) 310 8600/4892/8390

Forthcoming issue:

Mid-year population estimates, 2010

Expected release date

July 2010

Statistics South Africa • Mbalo-mbalo dza Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo-tiko ta Afrika-Dzonga • Divalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezezibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika
Divalopalo tša Afrika Borwa • Divalopalo tsa Afrika Borwa • Ubalo lwaseMzantsi Afrika • Telubalo eNingizimu Afrika • iNanimbalo leSewula Afrika • Statistiek Suid-Afrika

Contents

Summary.....	3
1. Introduction	5
2. Demographic and other assumptions	5
3. National population estimate, 2009.....	7
4. Medium variant provincial population estimates for 2009.....	10
5. Demographic assumptions.....	10
6. Provincial estimates, 2009	12
References.....	17

Tables

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2009.....	4
Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2009.....	4
Table 3: Estimated number of adults and children receiving ART and the percentage of children receiving cotrimoxazole, 2005–2009	5
Table 4: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2001–2009	6
Table 5: Assumptions about fertility, life expectancy and infant mortality levels, 2001–2009.....	7
Table 6: Population estimates for the low, medium and high variants by population group (millions), 2009.....	7
Table 7: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2009.....	7
Table 8: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2001–2009	8
Table 9: Births and deaths for the period 2001–2009	8
Table 10: Number of persons in need for ART, 2005–2009	8
Table 11: Other HIV related estimates, 2009	8
Table 12: Mid-year population estimates for the medium variant by population group, age and sex, 2009.....	9
Table 13: Population estimates for the low, medium and high variants by province (millions).....	12
Table 14: Estimated provincial migration streams (2006–2011)	13
Table 15: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2001–2009.....	14
Table 16: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2009	15

Figures

Figure 1: Provincial average total fertility rates for the periods 2001–2006 and 2006–2011	10
Figure 2: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006 and 2006–2011 (males).....	11
Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006 and 2006-2011 (females)	11

Summary

- This release uses the cohort-component methodology to estimate the 2009 mid-year population of South Africa.
- The estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2009 mid-year, and are based on the latest available information. Estimates may change as new data become available.
- For 2009, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates three variants of the population. The low variant estimates the population at 48,88 million, and the high variant at 49,68 million. The medium variant of the population estimated at 49,32 million should be regarded as the best estimate of the 2009 mid-year population.
- Fifty-two per cent (approximately 25,45 million) of the population is female.
- Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 10,53 million people (21,4%) live in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with 10,45 million people (21,2%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,15 million people (2,3%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.
- Nearly one-third (31,4%) of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 7,5% (3,7 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 23% (3,54 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 17,9% (2,78 million) live in Gauteng.
- Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population.
- For the period 2006–2011 it is estimated that approximately 390 000 people will migrate from the Eastern Cape; Limpopo is estimated to experience a net outmigration of nearly 200 000 people. During the same period, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience a net inflow of migrants of approximately 450 000 and 140 000 respectively.
- Life expectancy at birth is estimated at 53,5 years for males and 57,2 years for females.
- The infant mortality rate is estimated at 45,7 per 1 000 live births.
- The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 10,6%. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 5,21 million. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 17% of the population is HIV positive.
- For 2009, this release estimates that approximately 1,5 million people aged 15 and older and approximately 106 000 children would be in need of ART.
- The total number of new HIV infections for 2009 is estimated at 413 000. Of these, an estimated 59 000 will be among children.

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2009

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population
African	18 901 000	79,2	20 235 200	79,5	39 136 200	79,3
Coloured	2 137 300	9,0	2 295 800	9,0	4 433 100	9,0
Indian/Asian	635 700	2,6	643 400	2,5	1 279 100	2,6
White	2 194 700	9,2	2 277 400	9,0	4 472 100	9,1
Total	23 868 700	100,0	25 451 800	100,0	49 320 500	100,0

Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2009

	Population estimate	Percentage share of the total population
Eastern Cape	6 648 600	13,5
Free State	2 902 400	5,9
Gauteng	10 531 300	21,4
KwaZulu-Natal	10 449 300	21,2
Limpopo	5 227 200	10,6
Mpumalanga	3 606 800	7,3
Northern Cape	1 147 600	2,3
North West	3 450 400	7,0
Western Cape	5 356 900	10,9
Total	49 320 500	100,0



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) subscribes to the specifications of the IMF’s Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and publishes the mid-year population estimates for the country annually. This release uses the latest available software from UNAIDS. The HIV epidemic curves were derived using the Estimation and Projection Package (EPP-Version 10.0/EPP2009 Beta U). Estimates from EPP were then used as input into SPECTRUM (Version 3.39). Stats SA also used JMP script language (JSL) developed by the SAS institute Inc.

Stats SA estimates three variants: high, medium, and low. The medium variant should be regarded as the best estimate of the mid-year population for 2009. The estimates provided in this release may change as new data become available.

2. Demographic and other assumptions

Our knowledge of the HIV epidemic in South Africa is based primarily on the prevalence data collected annually from pregnant women attending public antenatal clinics (ANCs) since 1990. However, antenatal surveillance data produce biased prevalence estimates for the general population because only a select group of people (i.e. pregnant women attending public health services) are included in the sample. To correct this bias, we adjusted the ANCs prevalence estimates by adjusting for relative attendance rates at antenatal clinics and for the difference in prevalence between pregnant women and the general adult population. For a detailed description of the adjustment, see www.statssa.gov.za

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) for adults and children

Those who become infected with HIV do not need treatment with antiretroviral drugs immediately. There is an asymptomatic period during which the body’s immune system controls the HIV infection. After some time the rapid replication of the virus overwhelms the immune system and the patient is in need of antiretroviral treatment (USAID Health Policy Initiative, 2009).

The WHO recommends that cotrimoxazole be provided to all children born to HIV+ mothers until their status can be determined. With normal antibody tests, a child’s HIV status cannot be determined until 18 months of age, because the mother’s antibodies are present in the child’s blood. Thus, all children born to HIV-positive mothers should receive cotrimoxazole until 18 months. For children aged between 18 months and 5 years, the WHO recommends cotrimoxazole should be provided to all children who are HIV positive. After the age of 5 years, children should be on cotrimoxazole if they have progressed to Stage III or IV. If early diagnosis is available, then only HIV-positive children are considered in need of cotrimoxazole (USAID Health Policy Initiative, 2009).

Table 3: Estimated number of adults and children receiving ART and the percentage of children receiving cotrimoxazole, 2005–2009

	Adults (15+ years)	Children	
	Estimated number receiving ART	Estimated number receiving ART	Estimated percentage receiving cotrimoxazole
2005	133 000	7 000	16,6
2006	255 000	19 000	24,4
2007	430 000	32 000	32,2
2008	655 000	55 000	40,0
2009	800 000	70 000	42,5

Median time from HIV infection to death

This release assumed the median time from HIV infection to death in line with the UNAIDS Reference Group recommendation of 10,5 years for men and 11,5 years for women.

Ratio of new infections

Adult HIV incidence is disaggregated into female and male incidence by specifying the ratio of new female infections to new male infections. This report assumes a ratio of female to male prevalence for those aged 15–49 of 1,5 by 2009.

HIV prevalence

Table 4 shows the prevalence estimates and the total number of people living with HIV from 2001 to 2009. The total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa increased from an estimated 4,1 million in 2001 to 5,2 million by 2009. For 2009, an estimated 10,6% of the total population is HIV positive. For 2008, Shisana et al (2009) estimate prevalence at 10,9%. Approximately one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive ages are HIV positive.

Table 4: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2001–2009

Year	Population 15–49 years		Percentage of the total population	Total number of people living with HIV (in millions)
	Percentage of women	Percentage of the population 15–49		
2001	18,5	15,3	9,3	4,19
2002	18,9	15,6	9,6	4,35
2003	19,1	15,9	9,7	4,49
2004	19,3	16,1	9,9	4,61
2005	19,4	16,2	10,0	4,72
2006	19,4	16,4	10,1	4,83
2007	19,5	16,5	10,2	4,94
2008	19,5	16,7	10,4	5,06
2009	19,7	17,0	10,6	5,21

International migration

This release assumes an inflow of one million for the Black/Africa population since 1996. For the same period it assumes an outmigration of 500 000 whites.

Mortality, expectation of life at birth, and fertility

This report makes assumptions about life expectancy at birth by sex and uses a model life table of age-specific mortality rates. Stats SA used the UN East Asia model life tables. Table 5 shows the life expectancies used to generate survival ratios from the UN East Asia model life tables. It also shows the estimates of the fertility assumptions and the infant mortality rates associated with the given mortality pattern. Life expectancy at birth had declined between 2001 and 2005 but has since increased partly due to the roll-out of antiretroviral. For 2009, life expectancy at birth is estimated at 53,3 years for males and 57,2 years for females. This increase in life expectancy at birth is expected to continue.

While still high, infant mortality has declined from an estimated 63 live births per 1 000 in 2001 to 46 per 1 000 live births in 2009.

Fertility has declined from an average of 2,87 children per woman in 2001 to 2,38 children in 2009.

Table 5: Assumptions about fertility, life expectancy and infant mortality levels, 2001–2009

	Total fertility rate (TFR)	Male life expectancy at birth	Female life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality rate (IMR)
2001	2,87	52,3	57,5	63,4
2002	2,80	51,4	56,3	61,3
2003	2,73	50,8	55,3	59,0
2004	2,67	50,3	54,6	56,2
2005	2,61	50,7	54,7	52,6
2006	2,55	51,4	55,5	49,8
2007	2,48	52,2	56,1	48,1
2008	2,41	53,3	57,2	46,4
2009	2,38	53,5	57,2	45,7

3. National population estimate, 2009

Table 6 shows the population estimates for the three variants. Detailed information about the low and high variants is available at www.statssa.gov.za

Table 6: Population estimates for the low, medium and high variants by population group (millions), 2009

	High	Medium	Low
African	39,38	39,14	38,98
Coloured	4,45	4,43	4,36
Indian/Asian	1,30	1,28	1,26
White	4,55	4,47	4,27
Total	49,68	49,32	48,88

Table 7 shows the mid-year estimates by population group and sex. The mid-year population is estimated at 49,32 million. Africans are in the majority (39,14 million) and constitute just more than 79% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4,47 million, the coloured population at 4,43 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1,28 million. Fifty-two per cent (25,45 million) of the population is female.

Table 7: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2009

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population
African	18 901 000	79,2	20 235 200	79,5	39 136 200	79,3
Coloured	2 137 300	9,0	2 295 800	9,0	4 433 100	9,0
Indian/Asian	635 700	2,6	643 400	2,5	1 279 100	2,6
White	2 194 700	9,2	2 277 400	9,0	4 472 100	9,1
Total	23 868 700	100,0	25 451 800	100,0	49 320 500	100,0

Table 8 shows that the implied rate of growth for the South African population has declined between 2001 and 2009. The estimated overall growth rate declined from approximately 1,38% between 2001–2002 to 1,07% for 2007–2009. The growth rate for females is lower than that of males.

Table 8: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2001–2009

	2001–2002	2002–2003	2003–2004	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007	2007–2008	2008–2009
Male	1,47	1,36	1,27	1,23	1,22	1,19	1,20	1,17
Female	1,30	1,19	1,10	1,05	1,03	1,01	1,02	0,99
Total	1,38	1,27	1,18	1,14	1,12	1,10	1,10	1,07

Tables 9, 10 and 11 show estimates for selected indicators¹.

Table 9: Births and deaths for the period 2001–2009

	Number of Births	Total number of deaths	AIDS deaths	Percentage AIDS deaths
2001	1 138 600	523 900	202 200	38,6
2002	1 132 500	562 400	236 900	42,1
2003	1 120 400	596 600	267 700	44,9
2004	1 109 200	626 200	293 900	46,9
2005	1 096 600	634 100	298 600	47,1
2006	1 083 900	628 600	289 800	46,1
2007	1 064 900	621 600	279 600	45,0
2008	1 049 300	602 800	257 500	42,7
2009	1 044 900	613 900	263 900	43,0

From the Spectrum model, the need for ART may be determined. These estimates are shown in Table 10. The need for ART has increased between 2005 and 2009. By 2009, it is estimated that approximately 1,6 million people are in need of ART.

Table 10: Number of persons in need for ART, 2005–2009

Year	Adults (15+ years)	Children
2005	1 156 000	73 000
2006	1 242 000	75 000
2007	1 329 000	82 000
2008	1 420 000	91 000
2009	1 524 000	106 000

Table 11: Other HIV related estimates, 2009

Indicator	Estimate
AIDS orphans	1, 91 million
Number of new HIV infections among adults aged 15+	354 000
New infections among children	59 000

Table 12 shows the 2009 mid-year population estimates by age, sex and population group for the medium variant. Approximately one-third of the population is aged 0–14 years and approximately 7,5% is older than 60 years.

¹ Births, deaths and AIDS deaths as well as the need for ART and the estimated number of orphans refer to events from July_{t-1} to July_t. New infections refer to events during the calendar year.

Table 12: Mid-year population estimates for the medium variant by population group, age and sex, 2009

Age	African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			South Africa		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 165 000	2 139 400	4 304 400	209 800	207 300	417 100	50 000	48 700	98 700	126 400	122 300	248 700	2 551 200	2 517 700	5 068 900
5-9	2 217 000	2 192 400	4 409 400	212 000	209 900	421 900	46 300	45 000	91 300	133 000	129 000	262 000	2 608 300	2 576 300	5 184 600
10-14	2 230 700	2 205 500	4 436 200	210 400	208 200	418 600	51 000	49 700	100 700	148 000	143 700	291 700	2 640 100	2 607 100	5 247 200
15-19	2 197 500	2 178 600	4 376 100	206 200	205 000	411 200	54 900	53 900	108 800	161 500	156 700	318 200	2 620 100	2 594 200	5 214 300
20-24	2 042 000	2 068 200	4 110 200	191 000	193 700	384 700	61 000	58 400	119 400	155 400	151 200	306 600	2 449 400	2 471 500	4 920 900
25-29	1 742 700	1 906 700	3 649 400	179 300	191 900	371 200	64 400	60 200	124 600	139 700	138 600	278 300	2 126 100	2 297 400	4 423 500
30-34	1 493 800	1 638 900	3 132 700	182 300	198 000	380 300	55 800	53 700	109 500	133 100	132 700	265 800	1 865 000	2 023 300	3 888 300
35-39	1 191 800	1 355 000	2 546 800	173 700	191 300	365 000	45 300	45 400	90 700	140 100	139 700	279 800	1 550 900	1 731 400	3 282 300
40-44	799 900	925 000	1 724 900	143 800	161 000	304 800	40 800	41 800	82 600	166 200	164 700	330 900	1 150 700	1 292 500	2 443 200
45-49	719 800	855 400	1 575 200	125 600	142 000	267 600	38 300	39 500	77 800	168 800	170 600	339 400	1 052 500	1 207 500	2 260 000
50-54	640 500	769 500	1 410 000	99 800	115 100	214 900	34 800	36 300	71 100	168 200	174 500	342 700	943 300	1 095 400	2 038 700
55-59	498 500	611 600	1 110 100	73 000	87 700	160 700	30 100	32 500	62 600	152 900	158 800	311 700	754 500	890 600	1 645 100
60-64	363 100	480 700	843 800	50 200	65 200	115 400	23 500	26 700	50 200	138 500	151 200	289 700	575 300	723 800	1 299 100
65-69	256 200	352 900	609 100	35 000	46 000	81 000	17 200	20 300	37 500	110 800	123 400	234 200	419 200	542 600	961 800
70-74	171 300	260 000	431 300	23 700	35 300	59 000	11 100	14 400	25 500	71 800	87 100	158 900	277 900	396 800	674 700
75-79	103 100	168 500	271 600	13 200	22 200	35 400	6 700	9 400	16 100	42 400	61 100	103 500	165 400	261 200	426 600
80+	68 100	126 900	195 000	8 300	16 000	24 300	4 500	7 500	12 000	37 900	72 100	110 000	118 800	222 500	341 300
Total	18 901 000	20 235 200	39 136 200	2 137 300	2 295 800	4 433 100	635 700	643 400	1 279 100	2 194 700	2 277 400	4 472 100	23 868 700	25 451 800	49 320 500

All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred.

4. Medium variant provincial population estimates for 2009

When provincial population estimates are desired and the appropriate data are available, a multi-regional approach should be considered, as this is the only way to guarantee that the total migration flows between regions will sum to zero (United Nations, 1992). The methods developed for this purpose by Willekens and Rogers (1978) have not been widely used in developing countries, partly due to the lack of adequate migration data and the difficulty of applying these methods.

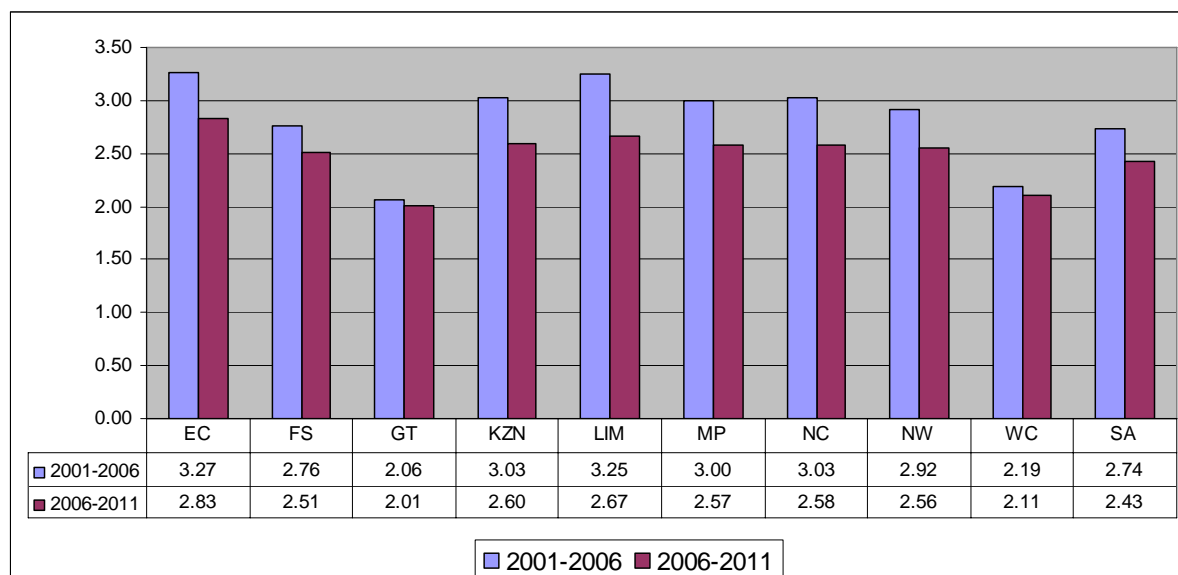
Multi-regional methods require the estimation of separate age-specific migration rates between every region of the country and every other region, and such detailed data are rarely available. Although it is possible to estimate some of the missing data (see Willekens et al, 1979), the task of preparing data can become overwhelming if there are many regions. If there are only a few streams, however, the multi-regional method is the best method to use. In South Africa, 2448 (9x8x17x2) migration streams are derived if the multi-regional model is applied in calculating migration streams by age group (17 in total), and sex for each of the nine provinces.

The cohort-component approach suggested by the United Nations (United Nations, 1992) was used to undertake the provincial projections for this report. The programming was done through JMP script language (JSL). JMP was developed by the SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC. JMP is not a part of the SAS System, though portions of JMP were adapted from routines in the SAS System, particularly for linear algebra and probability calculations. Version 8.01 was used to develop the projection for the 2009 provincial mid-year estimates and used the matrix algebra approach. A detailed description of the methodology that Stats SA used for the provincial projections is available at: www.statssa.gov.za

5. Demographic assumptions

Figure 1 shows the provincial fertility estimates for the periods 2001–2006 and 2006–2011. For all the provinces it was assumed that the total fertility rates will decline, although the declines in Gauteng and Western Cape were much smaller because the rates were already on low levels.

Figure 1: Provincial average total fertility rates for the periods 2001–2006 and 2006–2011



Figures 2 and 3 show the average provincial life expectancies at birth for males and females for the periods 2001–2006 and 2006–2011. The assumptions for this projection were that Western Cape has the highest life expectancy at birth for both males and females; while KwaZulu-Natal has the lowest life expectancy at birth.

Figure 2: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006 and 2006–2011 (males)

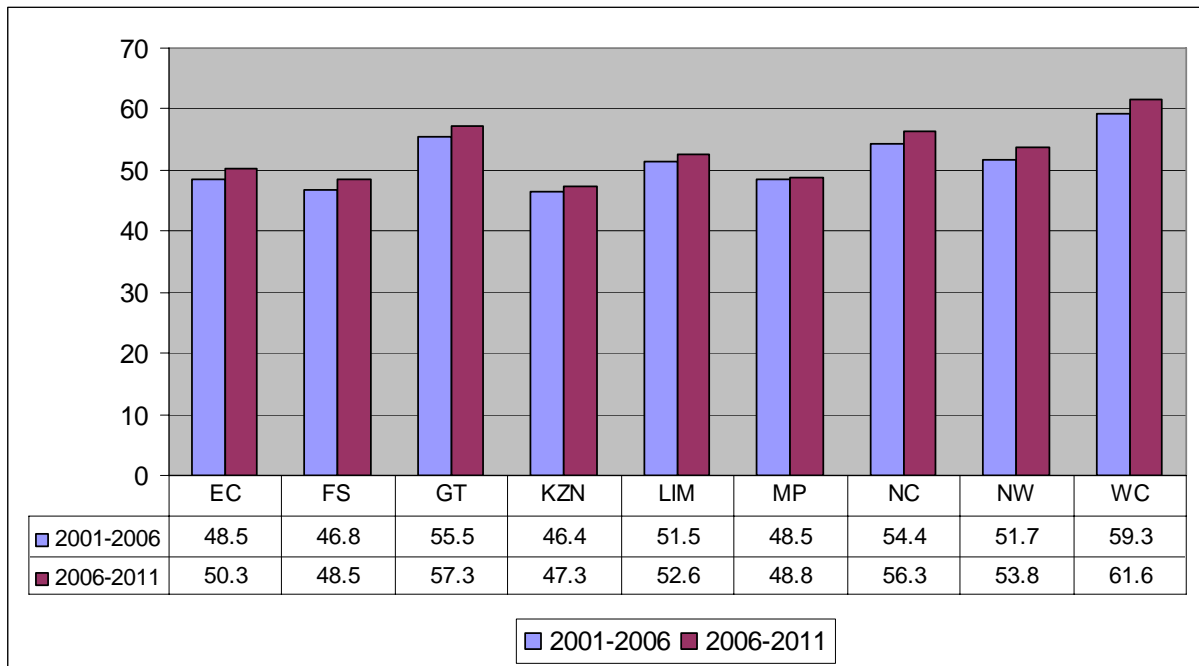
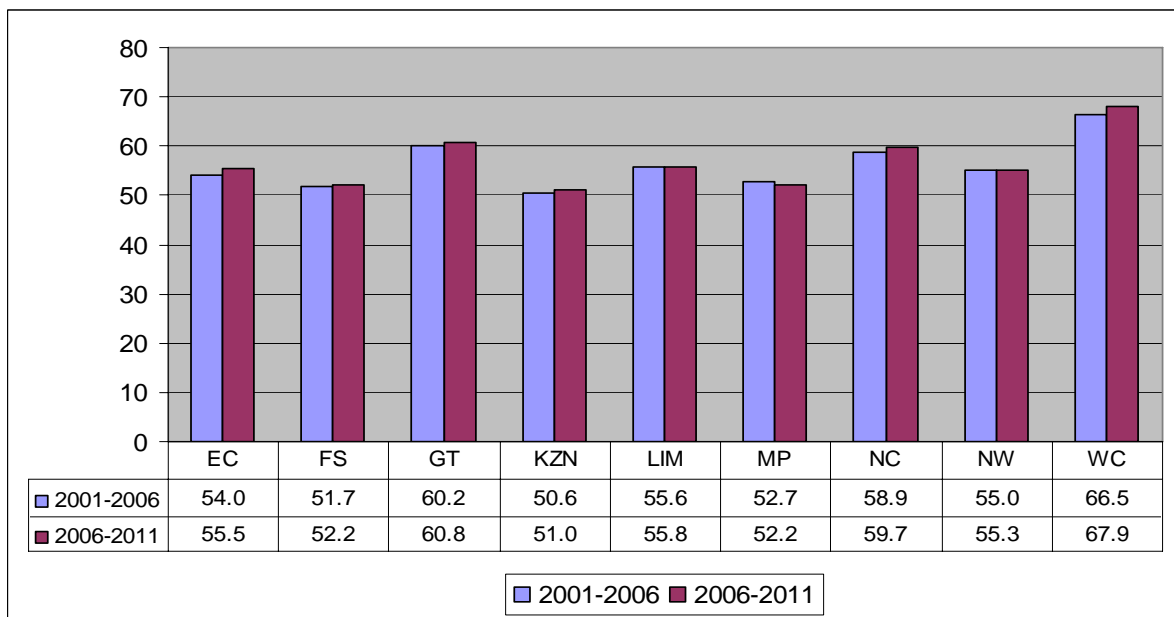


Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006 and 2006-2011 (females)



At provincial level, migration plays an important role in the growth of provinces. This is especially the case in the Eastern Cape (out-flow), Gauteng and Western Cape (inflow). Table 14 shows the migration streams between provinces in the period 2006–2011.

6. Provincial estimates, 2009

The three variants of projections were also done for the provinces (see Table 13). As in the case of the national projection, detailed tabulations will only be given for the medium variant. A revised time series for the 2001–2009 population estimates (all three variants) are available at: www.statssa.gov.za

Table 13: Population estimates for the low, medium and high variants by province (millions)

	High variant	Medium variant	Low variant
Eastern Cape	6,70	6,65	6,59
Free State	2,92	2,90	2,88
Gauteng	10,61	10,53	10,44
KwaZulu-Natal	10,52	10,44	10,35
Limpopo	5,27	5,23	5,18
Mpumalanga	3,64	3,61	3,57
Northern Cape	1,15	1,15	1,14
North West	3,48	3,45	3,42
Western Cape	5,39	5,36	5,31
Total	49,68	49,32	48,88

Table 14: Estimated provincial migration streams (2006–2011)

Prov. in 2006	Province in 2011									Out-migration	In-migration	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC			
EC	-	14 700	93 400	84 200	10 200	12 500	3 400	27 900	143 800	390 100	116 500	-273 600
FS	7 600	-	57 500	5 900	9 700	6 400	5 200	23 900	9 700	125 900	94 100	-31 800
GP	31 500	31 000	-	56 400	33 300	40 900	7 600	47 400	46 900	295 000	741 900	446 900
KZN	18 600	8 500	117 100	-	6 300	17 000	1 800	7 800	18 100	195 200	207 300	12 100
LP	3 700	5 600	210 000	5 900	-	28 200	900	27 300	5 100	286 700	97 500	-189 200
MP	6 500	4 000	100 200	15 400	17 000	-	5 200	11 600	6 700	166 600	122 800	-43 800
NC	12 100	7 200	12 300	2 100	3 000	2 600	-	11 400	15 900	66 600	41 100	-25 500
NW	5 200	16 900	109 500	23 600	13 300	11 600	10 200	-	3 600	193 900	161 800	-32 100
WC	31 300	6 200	41 900	13 800	4 700	3 600	6 800	4 500	-	112 800	249 800	137 000

All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred.

Table 15 shows the estimated percentage of the total population residing in each of the provinces from 2001 to 2009. The provincial estimates show that since 2008, Gauteng had the largest share of the population, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Approximately 11% of South Africa's population live in Western Cape. Northern Cape has the smallest population. Free State has the second smallest share of the South African population, constituting approximately 6% of the population.

Table 15: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2001–2009

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Eastern Cape	14,5	14,3	14,2	14,1	13,9	13,8	13,7	13,6	13,5
Free State	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,9
Gauteng	20,0	20,2	20,4	20,5	20,7	20,9	21,0	21,2	21,4
KwaZulu-Natal	21,3	21,3	21,2	21,2	21,2	21,2	21,2	21,2	21,2
Limpopo	11,0	11,0	10,9	10,9	10,8	10,8	10,7	10,7	10,6
Mpumalanga	7,5	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,4	7,3	7,3
Northern Cape	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3
North West	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,0
Western Cape	10,1	10,2	10,3	10,4	10,5	10,6	10,7	10,8	10,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 16 shows the detailed provincial population estimates by age and sex. Where necessary the totals by age were reconciled with the national totals, for males and females separately².

Nearly one-third (31,4%) of the population is younger than 15 years and approximately 7,5% (3,7 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15, approximately 23% (3,54 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 17,9% (2,78 million) live in Gauteng. The smallest province, Northern Cape, has nearly one-third (32%) of its population aged younger than 15 years.

² Due to the rounding off of data in the tables to the nearest 100, the population totals by sex and age may not always correspond with the totals presented elsewhere.

Table 16: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2009

Age	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng			KwaZulu-Natal			Limpopo		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	364 000	370 300	734 300	153 200	151 300	304 500	475 500	458 000	933 500	579 700	577 600	1 157 300	290 800	291 200	582 000
5-9	362 800	353 300	716 100	150 000	150 900	300 900	484 200	471 300	955 500	589 800	585 400	1 175 200	312 700	301 800	614 500
10-14	404 300	376 900	781 200	146 600	149 000	295 600	446 800	446 100	892 900	604 700	598 500	1 203 200	345 300	324 200	669 500
15-19	429 900	405 000	834 900	148 800	150 800	299 600	426 200	426 600	852 800	599 600	597 600	1 197 200	348 600	328 600	677 200
20-24	360 900	352 700	713 600	143 100	146 500	289 600	468 800	467 300	936 100	542 100	554 000	1 096 100	288 500	282 000	570 500
25-29	258 200	279 700	537 900	120 600	134 400	255 000	525 200	526 000	1 051 200	445 600	499 800	945 400	205 300	232 300	437 600
30-34	193 200	219 700	412 900	101 300	117 800	219 100	549 600	523 900	1 073 500	366 200	416 000	782 200	151 700	189 800	341 500
35-39	153 100	188 600	341 700	87 200	104 300	191 500	467 300	448 600	915 900	291 300	343 400	634 700	116 200	156 600	272 800
40-44	116 400	149 200	265 600	70 000	81 000	151 000	332 100	320 600	652 700	201 900	251 000	452 900	86 400	115 400	201 800
45-49	113 700	151 500	265 200	64 800	74 500	139 300	291 700	291 300	583 000	183 100	236 800	419 900	78 700	108 900	187 600
50-54	110 600	148 700	259 300	59 300	67 900	127 200	253 700	260 800	514 500	162 200	209 500	371 700	71 000	97 600	168 600
55-59	92 400	121 700	214 100	48 300	56 500	104 800	193 500	203 600	397 100	135 600	174 000	309 600	60 500	82 700	143 200
60-64	72 800	100 300	173 100	36 200	45 400	81 600	142 200	159 300	301 500	106 600	147 600	254 200	47 200	65 600	112 800
65-69	59 500	85 500	145 000	25 600	32 600	58 200	97 000	111 400	208 400	74 900	107 900	182 800	35 800	50 500	86 300
70-74	47 300	76 100	123 400	15 900	22 700	38 600	56 400	68 200	124 600	48 400	79 600	128 000	26 400	43 500	69 900
75-79	28 400	43 400	71 800	10 400	17 000	27 400	32 700	45 400	78 100	27 100	50 500	77 600	16 000	31 800	47 800
80+	20 500	38 000	58 500	6 400	12 100	18 500	22 300	37 700	60 000	19 200	42 100	61 300	14 000	29 600	43 600
Total	3 188 000	3 460 600	6 648 600	1 387 700	1 514 700	2 902 400	5 265 200	5 266 100	10 531 300	4 978 000	5 471 300	10 449 300	2 495 100	2 732 100	5 227 200

All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred and may therefore lead to small differences in the overall totals by age and sex.

Table 16: Provincial mid-year population estimates by age and sex, 2009 (concluded)

Age	Mpumalanga			Northern Cape			North West			Western Cape			All provinces		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	193 100	190 900	384 000	59 200	58 000	117 200	184 700	177 400	362 100	250 900	243 000	493 900	2 551 100	2 517 700	5 068 800
5-9	207 400	208 200	415 600	63 900	63 300	127 200	180 500	186 100	366 600	257 000	256 000	513 000	2 608 300	2 576 300	5 184 600
10-14	212 900	214 900	427 800	63 200	62 800	126 000	170 500	181 300	351 800	245 700	253 400	499 100	2 640 000	2 607 100	5 247 100
15-19	206 600	205 800	412 400	58 700	58 000	116 700	166 800	174 800	341 600	234 900	247 000	481 900	2 620 100	2 594 200	5 214 300
20-24	192 500	192 200	384 700	52 600	52 700	105 300	157 400	165 200	322 600	243 600	258 900	502 500	2 449 500	2 471 500	4 921 000
25-29	155 900	168 300	324 200	44 100	46 200	90 300	139 500	149 300	288 800	231 800	261 400	493 200	2 126 200	2 297 400	4 423 600
30-34	125 100	142 900	268 000	38 200	41 800	80 000	130 200	137 600	267 800	209 500	233 800	443 300	1 865 000	2 023 300	3 888 300
35-39	101 100	121 800	222 900	34 000	37 800	71 800	115 300	121 400	236 700	185 300	208 900	394 200	1 550 800	1 731 400	3 282 200
40-44	75 800	89 100	164 900	27 700	30 400	58 100	95 100	91 600	186 700	145 200	164 200	309 400	1 150 600	1 292 500	2 443 100
45-49	69 200	79 100	148 300	25 900	28 700	54 600	94 000	84 000	178 000	131 400	152 700	284 100	1 052 500	1 207 500	2 260 000
50-54	61 300	68 400	129 700	24 900	27 600	52 500	84 400	76 200	160 600	115 900	138 700	254 600	943 300	1 095 400	2 038 700
55-59	49 400	56 300	105 700	20 500	23 300	43 800	61 000	60 200	121 200	93 400	112 300	205 700	754 600	890 600	1 645 200
60-64	35 100	42 400	77 500	16 300	19 500	35 800	44 700	48 700	93 400	74 200	95 000	169 200	575 300	723 800	1 299 100
65-69	25 200	31 300	56 500	12 600	15 200	27 800	32 900	38 200	71 100	55 900	70 000	125 900	419 400	542 600	962 000
70-74	16 500	24 000	40 500	8 400	10 100	18 500	20 400	25 400	45 800	38 200	47 200	85 400	277 900	396 800	674 700
75-79	8 600	14 700	23 300	5 500	7 300	12 800	12 800	18 300	31 100	23 900	32 800	56 700	165 400	261 200	426 600
80+	7 600	13 200	20 800	3 500	5 700	9 200	9 000	15 500	24 500	16 200	28 600	44 800	118 700	222 500	341 200
Total	1 743 300	1 863 500	3 606 800	559 200	588 400	1 147 600	1 699 200	1 751 200	3 450 400	2 553 000	2 803 900	5 356 900	23 868 700	25 451 800	49 320 500

All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred.

References

Shisana, O., Rehle, T. *et al.*, 2009. South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, Behaviour and Communication Survey, 2008: A Turning Tide among Teenagers? HSRC Press, Cape Town.

Stover J and Kirmeyer S, March 2009. Demproj Version 4. A computer program for making population projections (The Spectrum system of policy models).

UNAIDS, 2009. Spectrum Version 3.39. United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

UNAIDS, 2009. EPP Version 10.0/2009 Beta U. United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

United Nations, 1992. *Preparing Migration Data for Subnational Population Projections*. Department of International and Economic and Social Affairs. United Nations, New York.

USAID Health Policy Initiative. AIM: A Computer Program for Making HIV/AIDS Projections and Examining the Demographic and Social Impacts of AIDS, March 2009.

Willekens F and Rogers A, 1978. *Spatial Population Analysis: Methods and Computer Programs*. International Institute for Applied System Analysis. Research Report, RR 78-18. Laxenberg, Austria.

Willekens F, Por A and Raquillet R, 1978. *Entropy, multiproportional, and quadratic techniques for inferring detailed migration patterns from aggregate data*. International Institute for Applied System Analysis. Working Paper, WP-79-88. Laxenberg, Austria.