Statistics South Africa

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release
P0302

Mid-year population estimates

2015

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Contents

Tables

Figures

Summary

- This release uses the cohort-component methodology to estimate the 2015 mid-year population of South Africa.

- The estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2015 mid-year, and are based on the latest available information. Estimates may change as new data become available.

- For 2015, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population as 54,96 million.

- Approximately fifty-one per cent (approximately 28,07 million) of the population is female.

- Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 13,20 million people (24%) live in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with 10,92 million people (19,9%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,19 million people (2,2%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.

- About 30,2% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8,0% (4,42 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 22,9% (3,80 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 19,7% (3,28 million) live in Gauteng. Of those elderly aged 60 years and older, the highest percentage 26,3% (1,16 million) reside in Gauteng. The proportion of elderly persons aged 60 and older is increasing over time.

- Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. For the period 2011–2016 it is estimated that approximately 243 118 people will migrate from the Eastern Cape; Limpopo is estimated to experience an out-migration of nearly 303 151 people. During the same period, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience an inflow of migrants of approximately 1 169 837 and 350 569 respectively (see migration stream tables for net migration).

- Life expectancy at birth for 2015 is estimated at 60,6 years for males and 64,3 years for females.

- The infant mortality rate for 2015 is estimated at 34,4 per 1 000 live births.

- The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 11,2% of the total South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 6,19 million in 2015. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 16,6% of the population is HIV positive.

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2015

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
African	21 653 500	80,6	22 574 500	80,4	44 228 000	80,5
Coloured	2 334 800	8,7	2 498 100	8,9	4 832 900	8,8
Indian/Asian	688 100	2,6	673 900	2,4	1 362 000	2,5
White	2 201 900	8,2	2 332 200	8,3	4 534 000	8,3
Total	**26 878 300**	**100,0**	**28 078 700**	**100,0**	**54 956 900**	**100,0**

Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2015

	Population estimate	% of total population
Eastern Cape	6 916 200	12,6
Free State	2 817 900	5,1
Gauteng	13 200 300	24,0
KwaZulu-Natal	10 919 100	19,9
Limpopo	5 726 800	10,4
Mpumalanga	4 283 900	7,8
Northern Cape	1 185 600	2,2
North West	3 707 000	6,7
Western Cape	6 200 100	11,3
Total	**54 956 900**	**100,0**

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

In a projection, the size and composition of the future population of an entity such as South Africa is estimated. The mid-year population estimates produced by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) use the cohort-component method. In the cohort-component method, a base population is estimated that is consistent with known demographic characteristics of the country. The cohort base population is projected into the future according to the projected components of change. Agreed levels of fertility, mortality and migration are used as input to the cohort-component method. For the 2015 mid-year estimates, the cohort-component method is used within the Spectrum Policy Modelling system (version 5.30). Spectrum is a Windows-based system of integrated policy models. The DemProj module within Spectrum is used to make the demographic projection, while the AIDS Impact Model (AIM) is used to incorporate the impacts of HIV and AIDS on fertility and mortality.

Stats SA subscribes to the specifications of the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and publishes the mid-year population estimates for the country annually. This release uses the latest available Spectrum Software from Avenir Health. Stats SA used JMP Script Language (JSL) developed by the SAS Institute Inc. to do estimates lower than country level.

2. Demographic and other assumptions

A cohort-component projection requires a base population distributed by age and sex. Levels of mortality, fertility and migration are estimated for the base year and projected for future years. The cohort base population is projected into the future according to the projected components of population change. The DemProj module of Spectrum is used to produce a single year projection, thus the total fertility rate (TFR) and the life expectancy at birth must be provided in the same way. The time series of TFR estimates for all population groups in South Africa are interrogated following a detailed review of demographic projections, and necessary adjustments are made to ensure that the determined time series of TFR estimates (1985–2015) are consistent with published and unpublished TFR estimates from various sources of authors, methods, and data sources, including Census 2011 fertility estimates (see Table 3). Between 2002 and 2015, fertility has declined from an average of 2,79 children per woman to 2,55 children. Other inputs required in DemProj include the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) trend, sex ratios at birth and net international migration. In estimating South Africa's population, international migration is provided as an input into the model (see Table 4).

The life expectancy assumption entered into DemProj is the life expectancy in the absence of AIDS (see Table 3). AIM will calculate the number of AIDS deaths and in this process, a new set of life expectancies is developed (see Table 5), which is then used to select life tables. Previously the East Asian Coale-Demeny model life table which was built into Spectrum was selected. As of this current publication Stats SA is using the country-specific UN Model Life table for South Africa built into Spectrum. Survival rates from the selected life tables were then used to project the population forward.

Table 3: Assumptions of expectation of life at birth without AIDS and fertility

| Year | TFR | Life expectancy at birth without HIV/AIDS | | |
		Male	Female	Total
2002	2,79	61,2	69,3	65,3
2003	2,77	61,6	69,5	65,6
2004	2,75	62,1	69,8	66,0
2005	2,73	62,5	70,1	66,4
2006	2,71	63,0	70,4	66,7
2007	2,7	63,4	70,7	67,1
2008	2,68	63,1	70,9	67,0
2009	2,66	63,3	71,1	67,3
2010	2,64	63,7	71,4	67,6
2011	2,61	64,0	71,7	67,9
2012	2,60	64,3	71,9	68,2
2013	2,58	64,5	72,2	68,4
2014	2,57	64,8	72,4	68,7
2015	2,55	65,2	72,7	69,0

Table 4: International migration assumptions for the period 1985–2015

	African	Indian/Asian	White
1986–2000	828 750	14 476	-304 112
2001–2006	561 398	23 335	-133 782
2006–2011	673 706	34 689	-112 046
2011–2016	779 593	40 929	-95 158

Version 5.30 of Spectrum includes among others, the DemProj Module. The AIDS Impact Model (AIM) has an inbuilt Estimation and Projection package for estimating HIV prevalence and incidence. In the AIDS Impact Model (AIM), several programmatic and epidemiological data inputs are required. These are related to programme coverage of adults and children on antiretroviral treatment (ART) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) treatment. In addition to eligibility for treatment as per national guidelines, the epidemiological inputs include antenatal clinic data (NDoH, 2012). Our assumptions of the HIV epidemic in South Africa are based primarily on the prevalence data collected annually from pregnant women attending public antenatal clinics (ANC) 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 ANC 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. Other inputs in the AIM model include the following:

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 2015.

Indicators of HIV prevalence, incidence and HIV population numbers over time, merely show the impact of HIV on the population. HIV indicators shown in Table 6 are based on the aforementioned assumptions and may differ to HIV indicators published elsewhere.

3. Demographic and other indicators

Table 5 shows the life expectancies that incorporate the impact of AIDS (AIM model). Life expectancy at birth had declined between 2002 and 2005 but expansion of health programmes to prevent mother to child transmission as well as access to antiretroviral treatment, has partly led the increase in life expectancy since 2005. By 2015 life expectancy at birth is estimated at 60,6 years for males and 64,3 years for females. By 2015, there is a stall in life expectancy. This stall may be related to marginal gains in survival rates among infants and children under-5 post HIV interventions in 2005. This may also be in part due to the progression of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as explained in Table 6 below. Infant mortality has declined from an estimated 51 per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 34 per 1 000 live births in 2015. The infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) shown in Table 5 are based on the selected model life table and may differ to similar indices published elsewhere.

Table 5: Demographic indicators, 2002–2015

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Life Expectancy			Infant Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase (%)
		Male	Female	Total				
2002	24,5	52,6	56,4	54,6	51,2	77,2	13,3	1,12
2003	24,4	52,2	55,5	53,9	51,3	77,9	13,9	1,05
2004	24,3	52,9	54,8	53,4	51,7	78,7	14,4	0,99
2005	24,1	52,1	54,7	53,5	52,0	79,1	14,4	0,97
2006	24,0	53,9	56,6	55,3	51,8	78,2	13,0	1,09
2007	23,9	56,2	58,8	57,5	50,0	75,4	11,6	1,23
2008	23,8	57,1	60,3	58,7	48,4	71,6	11,0	1,28
2009	23,7	58,0	61,3	59,7	43,6	66,4	10,5	1,32
2010	23,6	58,3	61,5	60,0	41,0	59,5	10,5	1,31
2011	23,4	58,3	61,1	59,7	39,7	56,4	10,7	1,27
2012	23,2	58,8	61,6	60,2	39,0	54,0	10,6	1,27
2013	23,1	59,7	62,8	61,3	36,4	48,8	10,1	1,30
2014	22,9	60,5	64,5	62,5	35,3	46,5	9,5	1,33
2015	22,7	60,6	64,3	62,5	34,4	45,1	9,6	1,30

Table 6 shows estimates for selected indicators. The highest number of deaths were estimated in 2005. The decline in the percentage of AIDS-related deaths from 2005 can be attributed to the increase in the roll-out of ART. In 2010 and 2011 the number of AIDS-related deaths increased marginally, thereafter declining to 151 040 in 2014, increasing to 162 445 in 2015. Access to antiretroviral treatment has changed historical patterns of mortality. ARVs have extended the lifespan of many in South Africa, who would have otherwise died at an earlier age, evident in the decline of AIDS deaths post-2005; however, a higher number of AIDS-related deaths may be occurring 10 years post-ARV rollout.

Table 6: Births and deaths for the period 2002–2015

Year	Total number of births	Total number of deaths	Total number of AIDS-related deaths	Percentage of AIDS deaths
2002	1 118 916	608 480	271 419	44,6
2003	1 127 380	643 285	306 365	47,6
2004	1 134 751	671 101	334 281	49,8
2005	1 141 351	682 059	345 607	50,7
2006	1 150 015	625 210	289 321	46,3
2007	1 162 056	564 663	228 384	40,4
2008	1 175 212	542 038	195 835	36,1
2009	1 188 662	528 342	179 461	34,0
2010	1 201 175	535 396	183 465	34,3
2011	1 211 011	556 087	200 654	36,1
2012	1 222 324	555 921	197 090	35,5
2013	1 232 668	539 880	177 624	32,9
2014	1 242 070	516 929	151 040	29,2
2015	1 250 782	531 965	162 445	30,5

HIV prevalence

Table 7 shows the prevalence estimates and the total number of people living with HIV from 2002 to 2015. The total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa increased from an estimated 4,02 million in 2002 to 6,19 million by 2015. For 2015, an estimated 11,2% of the total population is HIV positive. Shisana et al. (2012) estimated the HIV prevalence for 2012 at 12,2,%. Approximately one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive ages are HIV positive.

Table 7: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2002–2015

| Year | Prevalence | | | | Incidence 15–49 | HIV population |
	Women 15–49	Adults 15–49	Youth 15–24	Total population		
2002	16,69	14,50	6,75	8,8	1,65	4,02
2003	16,85	14,58	6,35	9,0	1,63	4,14
2004	16,93	14,62	6,07	9,1	1,65	4,25
2005	17,01	14,65	5,91	9,2	1,67	4,35
2006	17,22	14,82	5,82	9,4	1,65	4,51
2007	17,52	15,10	5,76	9,7	1,58	4,71
2008	17,81	15,39	5,71	10,0	1,50	4,93
2009	18,09	15,66	5,69	10,2	1,43	5,13
2010	18,29	15,87	5,70	10,4	1,38	5,32
2011	18,42	16,01	5,64	10,6	1,34	5,48
2012	18,53	16,14	5,61	10,7	1,31	5,65
2013	18,67	16,29	5,60	10,9	1,28	5,83
2014	18,85	16,46	5,59	11,1	1,23	6,02
2015	18,99	16,59	5,59	11,2	1,22	6,19

4.   National population estimates

Table 8 shows the mid-year estimates by population group and sex. The mid-year population is estimated at 54,96 million. The black African population is in the majority (44,23 million) and constitutes approximately 80% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4,53 million, the coloured population at 4,83 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1,36 million. Just over fifty-one per cent (28,08 million) of the population is female.

Table 8: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2015

| Population group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population
African	21 653 500	80,6	22 574 500	80,4	44 228 000	80,5
Coloured	2 334 800	8,7	2 498 100	8,9	4 832 900	8,8
Indian/Asian	688 100	2,6	673 900	2,4	1 362 000	2,5
White	2 201 900	8,2	2 332 200	8,3	4 534 000	8,3
Total	**26 878 300**	**100,0**	**28 078 700**	**100,0**	**54 956 900**	**100,0**

Table 9 shows that the implied rate of growth for the South African population has increased between 2002 and 2015. The estimated overall growth rate increased from approximately 1,28% between 2002 and 2003 to 1,65% for 2014–2015. The growth rate for females is lower than that of males.

Table 9: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2002–2015

Period	Male	Female	Total
2002–2003	1,43	1,15	1,28
2003–2004	1,46	1,17	1,31
2004–2005	1,48	1,20	1,34
2005–2006	1,51	1,23	1,37
2006–2007	1,54	1,26	1,40
2007–2008	1,57	1,30	1,43
2008–2009	1,60	1,33	1,46
2009–2010	1,63	1,36	1,49
2010–2011	1,66	1,39	1,52
2011–2012	1,69	1,42	1,55
2012–2013	1,72	1,45	1,58
2013–2014	1,76	1,48	1,62
2014–2015	1,79	1,52	1,65

Table 10 shows the 2015 mid-year population estimates by age, sex and population group. About 30% of the population is aged 0–14 years and approximately 8,0% is 60 years and older.

Table 10: Mid-year population estimates by population group, age and sex, 2015

Age	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			South Africa		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–4	2 601 221	2 555 287	5 156 508	214 854	211 302	426 156	50 222	48 486	98 708	129 369	125 609	254 978	2 995 665	2 940 685	5 936 350
5–9	2 386 598	2 359 517	4 746 115	216 858	213 809	430 666	49 265	47 800	97 065	133 518	129 860	263 378	2 786 238	2 750 987	5 537 225
10–14	2 175 731	2 166 309	4 342 040	217 286	214 494	431 779	47 267	46 245	93 512	137 213	133 923	271 136	2 577 497	2 560 971	5 138 468
15–19	2 145 271	2 146 949	4 292 220	219 989	217 423	437 412	49 926	49 082	99 007	150 156	145 576	295 733	2 565 342	2 559 030	5 124 373
20–24	2 233 556	2 227 958	4 461 515	213 824	212 189	426 013	55 296	53 008	108 304	155 522	150 893	306 415	2 658 198	2 644 049	5 302 246
25–29	2 238 961	2 198 609	4 437 570	194 766	194 663	389 429	61 856	55 915	117 771	145 480	142 005	287 485	2 641 062	2 591 192	5 232 254
30–34	1 713 580	1 821 594	3 535 173	177 972	188 984	366 955	66 507	57 699	124 206	139 601	141 757	281 358	2 097 659	2 210 034	4 307 693
35–39	1 486 124	1 515 865	3 001 989	181 617	194 871	376 488	62 700	54 305	117 005	138 075	141 364	279 439	1 868 516	1 906 405	3 774 921
40–44	1 216 505	1 228 467	2 444 972	176 444	192 442	368 886	54 377	48 348	102 725	142 613	145 757	288 370	1 589 938	1 615 014	3 204 952
45–49	973 711	1 030 298	2 004 009	145 122	162 240	307 363	47 431	44 343	91 774	167 313	168 121	335 434	1 333 577	1 405 003	2 738 580
50–54	766 368	852 881	1 619 249	123 295	141 298	264 593	40 511	40 257	80 767	164 970	168 007	332 977	1 095 142	1 202 443	2 297 586
55–59	608 181	726 619	1 334 800	95 888	114 046	209 933	33 760	35 450	69 210	159 760	169 239	328 999	897 589	1 045 353	1 942 942
60–64	455 655	583 646	1 039 301	67 233	85 465	152 698	27 161	30 718	57 879	139 518	150 557	290 075	689 567	850 386	1 539 953
65–69	303 136	434 445	737 581	43 233	62 171	105 403	19 694	24 663	44 357	122 761	143 057	265 818	488 824	664 335	1 153 159
70–74	187 916	323 807	511 723	24 728	40 737	65 465	11 899	17 051	28 949	87 294	111 683	198 976	311 836	493 277	805 114
75–79	98 794	215 006	313 800	13 565	28 413	41 978	6 402	11 150	17 552	51 225	77 450	128 675	169 986	332 019	502 005
80+	62 197	187 234	249 431	8 145	23 553	31 698	3 847	9 363	13 210	37 463	87 298	124 762	111 651	307 449	419 100
Total	21 653 502	22 574 493	44 227 995	2 334 818	2 498 098	4 832 916	688 118	673 884	1 362 002	2 201 851	2 332 157	4 534 008	26 878 289	28 078 631	54 956 920

5. Provincial population estimates

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, 2 448 (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., and version 11.01 was used to develop the projection for the 2015 provincial mid-year estimates, using 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

5.1 Demographic assumptions

Figure 1 shows the provincial fertility estimates for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016. For all the provinces it was assumed that the total fertility rates will decline.

Figure 1: Provincial average total fertility rate

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC
2001-2006	3.52	2.57	2.15	3.38	3.03	2.97	2.73	3.10	2.36
2006-2011	3.18	2.39	2.13	3.15	2.93	2.73	2.48	2.84	2.27
2011-2016	3.00	2.26	2.08	2.90	2.89	2.53	2.39	2.57	2.19
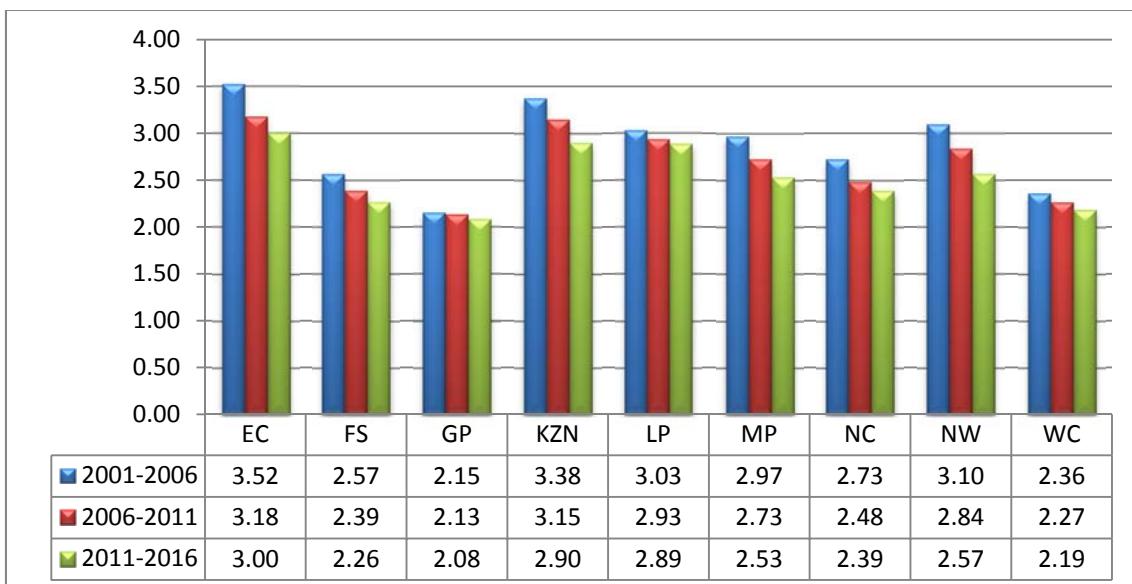
Figures 2 and 3 show the average provincial life expectancies at birth for males and females for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016. The assumptions for this projection were that Western Cape has the highest life expectancy at birth for both males and females, while the Free State has the lowest life expectancy at birth.

Figure 2: Provincial average life expectancy at birth (males)

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC
2001-2006	47.2	43.1	55.2	46.1	52.0	49.1	51.7	48.0	58.3
2006-2011	52.9	48.9	59.6	51.0	54.7	53.2	55.1	51.7	61.4
2011-2016	55.3	53.0	61.7	57.0	57.3	55.8	57.9	53.5	63.7
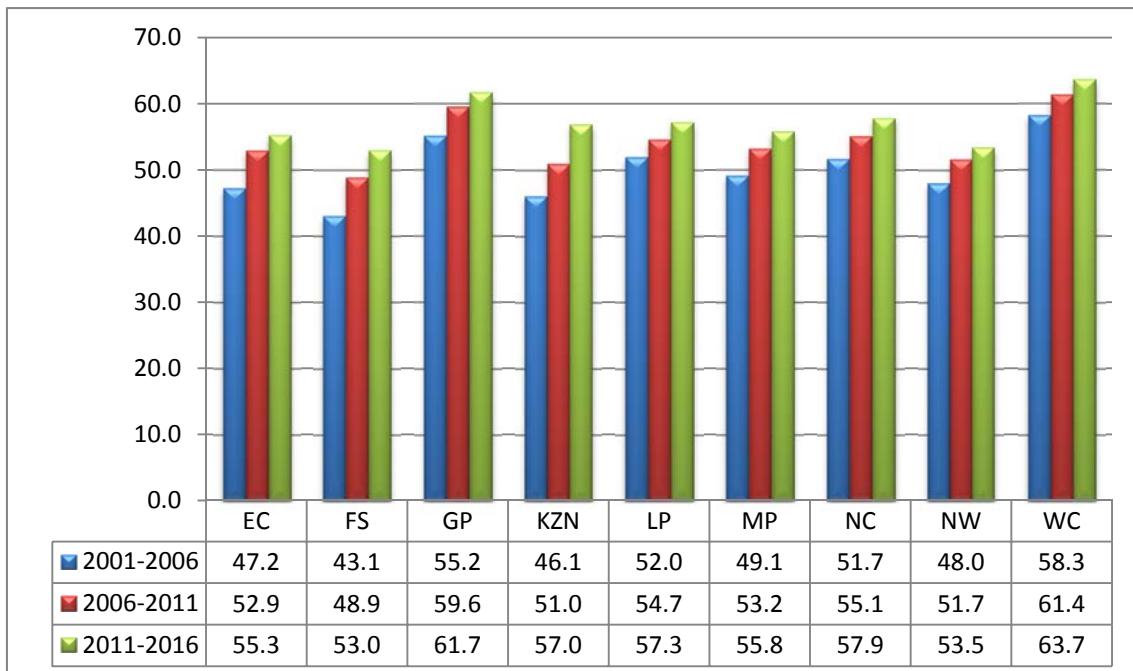
Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth (females)

	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC
2001-2006	49.0	46.5	58.0	48.9	55.2	50.8	54.1	49.5	61.9
2006-2011	55.1	50.8	60.6	53.3	58.2	54.9	56.3	52.2	63.7
2011-2016	57.8	54.7	64.3	58.4	60.5	57.2	57.8	56.1	66.0
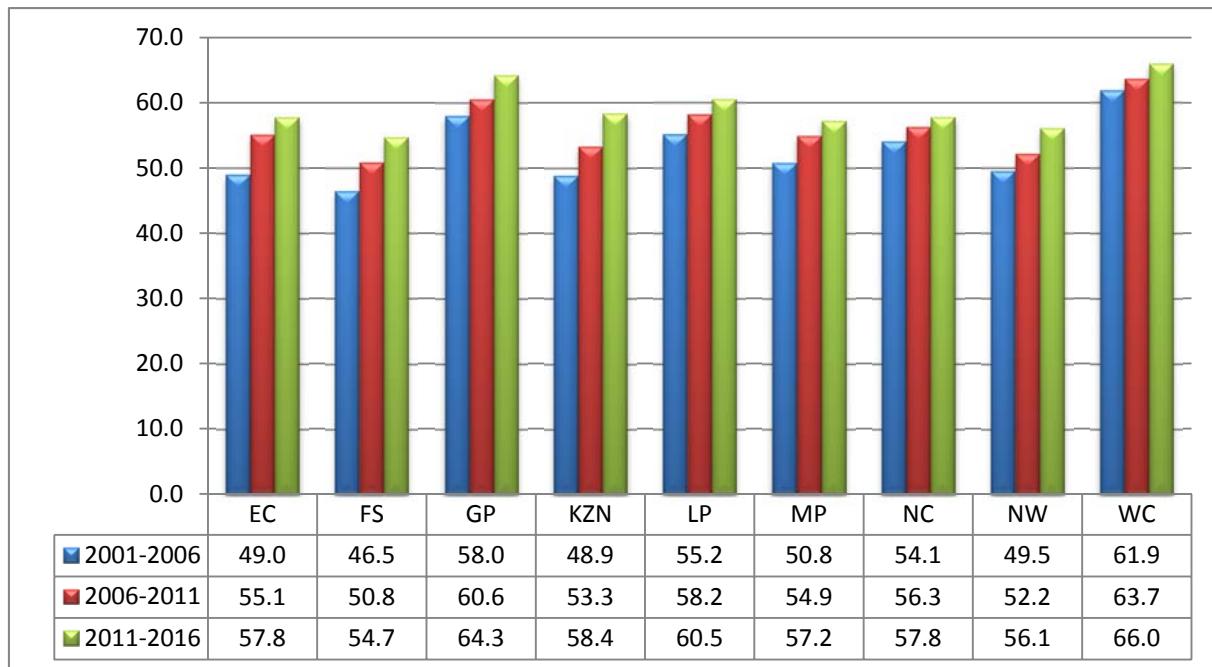
5.2 Provincial distributions

Table 11 shows the estimated percentage of the total population residing in each of the provinces from 2002 to 2015. The provincial estimates show that Gauteng has the largest share of the population, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. By 2015, approximately 11,3% of South Africa's population live in Western Cape. Northern Cape has the smallest population (2,2%). Free State has the second smallest share of the South African population, constituting just over 5% of the population.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2002–2015

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EC	13,1	13,0	13,0	12,9	12,9	12,8	12,8	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,7	12,6	12,6	12,6
FS	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,1
GP	22,7	22,9	23,0	23,1	23,2	23,3	23,4	23,5	23,6	23,7	23,8	23,9	23,9	24,0
KZN	19,9	19,9	19,9	19,9	19,9	19,8	19,8	19,8	19,8	19,8	19,8	19,8	19,9	19,9
LP	10,6	10,6	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,4	10,4	10,4	10,4	10,4
MP	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8
NC	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
NW	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,7
WC	11,0	11,0	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,2	11,3	11,3	11,3	11,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

5.3 Migration patterns

From Census 2011, it was possible to determine out-migration rates for each province. Applying these rates to the age structures of the province, it was possible to establish migration streams between the provinces. The result of these analyses is shown in Tables 12, 13 and 14. Although the assumptions imply that Gauteng and Western Cape received the highest number of migrants, Mpumalanga and North West provinces also received positive net migration. The Eastern Cape, Free State and Limpopo experienced the largest outflows.

5.4 Provincial estimates by age and sex

Table 15 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 separately.

About 30,2% of the population is aged younger than 15 years, and approximately 8,0% (4,42 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 22,9% (3,80 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 19,7% (3,28 million) live in Gauteng. The province with the smallest population, namely Northern Cape, has 28% of its population aged younger than 15 years, and nearly one-tenth of the population aged 60 years and older.

Table 12: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2001–2006

Province in 2001	Province in 2006									Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC			
EC	-	8 919	66 722	42 087	6 463	8 052	3 650	17 868	75 586	229 347	155 951	-73 396
FS	6 648	-	60 561	6 880	5 383	8 869	6 058	19 457	9 688	123 544	105 886	-17 658
GP	49 197	39 777	-	66 985	84 747	78 675	12 589	99 664	90 217	521 851	955 898	434 047
KZN	16 482	8 606	133 462	-	6 234	23 012	2 020	8 156	19 311	217 283	190 756	-26 527
LIM	3 497	4 728	203 745	6 038	-	29 669	1 856	21 432	8 372	279 337	199 567	-79 770
MP	4 303	5 060	102 401	12 273	23 688	-	1 940	12 014	7 830	169 509	200 751	31 242
NC	3 740	7 460	16 309	4 936	2 116	3 751	-	10 974	16 025	65 311	62 140	-3 171
NW	4 211	10 568	96 494	4 966	16 218	9 683	18 079	-	7 395	167 614	231 352	63 738
WC	50 868	6 459	61 887	12 920	5 723	6 662	12 633	7 074	-	164 226	286 673	122 447
Outside SA	17 004	14 309	214 318	33 671	48 995	32 379	3 315	34 712	52 248			

Table 13: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2006–2011

Province in 2006	Province in 2011									Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC			
EC	-	9 393	70 200	44 316	6 837	8 512	3 875	18 788	79 418	241 339	173 464	-67 875
FS	7 012	-	63 762	7 257	5 689	9 361	6 399	20 524	10 231	130 236	118 297	-11 938
GP	54 228	43 867	-	73 881	93 470	86 810	13 890	109 944	99 537	575 626	1 072 834	497 208
KZN	17 454	9 094	141 168	-	6 629	24 387	2 147	8 659	20 501	230 039	214 593	-15 446
LIM	3 729	5 025	215 792	6 435	-	31 550	1 982	22 778	8 908	296 199	229 192	-67 007
MP	4 661	5 468	110 280	13 241	25 540	-	2 101	12 971	8 463	182 725	225 339	42 614
NC	4 050	8 081	17 672	5 326	2 301	4 061	-	11 875	17 394	70 760	68 111	-2 649
NW	4 563	11 396	103 933	5 369	17 523	10 470	19 537	-	8 009	180 800	259 206	78 406
WC	55 193	7 026	67 361	14 075	6 232	7 259	13 748	7 710	-	178 605	321 641	143 036
Outside SA	22 575	18 950	282 665	44 691	64 970	42 929	4 431	45 958	69 180			

Table 14: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2011–2016

Province in 2011	Province in 2016									Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC			
EC	-	9 468	70 694	44 642	6 898	8 586	3 912	18 925	79 992	243 118	189 975	-53 143
FS	7 303	-	66 386	7 558	5 930	9 754	6 670	21 383	10 657	135 643	129 461	-6 182
GP	59 017	47 755	-	80 442	101 765	94 529	15 124	119 709	108 387	626 727	1 169 837	543 109
KZN	18 312	9 538	148 197	-	6 983	25 623	2 260	9 107	21 581	241 601	234 570	-7 032
LIM	3 821	5 147	220 808	6 590	-	32 300	2 033	23 331	9 121	303 151	255 794	-47 357
MP	4 929	5 776	116 445	13 984	26 966	-	2 223	13 711	8 939	192 972	246 664	53 692
NC	4 441	8 858	19 372	5 836	2 527	4 453	-	13 022	19 070	77 578	73 573	-4 005
NW	4 906	12 236	111 569	5 770	18 816	11 248	21 018	-	8 618	194 181	283 498	89 317
WC	59 727	7 617	73 057	15 277	6 761	7 880	14 912	83 72	-	193 605	350 569	156 964
Outside SA	27 519	23 067	343 308	54 471	79 146	52 292	5 422	55 937	84 204			

Table 15: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2015

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	441 124	430 427	871 550	137 992	136 756	274 748	594 170	584 418	1 178 589	688 836	674 346	1 363 182	358 142	352 166	710 308
5–9	411 764	403 287	815 051	130 116	131 659	261 775	546 398	540 928	1 087 326	649 085	639 374	1 288 459	312 064	307 460	619 524
10–14	368 775	364 568	733 344	128 621	130 939	259 560	508 433	503 979	1 012 412	576 193	573 862	1 150 055	288 015	285 624	573 639
15–19	340 119	340 773	680 893	138 969	138 833	277 802	521 134	514 325	1 035 459	535 310	543 614	1 078 923	308 824	309 486	618 310
20–24	368 945	372 651	741 596	139 978	138 574	278 553	570 869	560 721	1 131 590	542 874	555 656	1 098 529	309 900	311 717	621 617
25–29	341 389	345 424	686 813	139 898	135 870	275 767	628 458	611 394	1 239 852	507 041	515 668	1 022 708	279 698	282 679	562 377
30–34	237 761	261 912	499 672	109 081	113 689	222 771	552 519	571 510	1 124 029	382 427	427 672	810 099	205 257	225 136	430 393
35–39	174 077	190 253	364 330	93 415	97 398	190 813	576 510	549 899	1 126 409	312 608	343 850	656 457	159 362	184 208	343 570
40–44	132 518	155 808	288 326	79 072	83 858	162 930	529 694	473 681	1 003 375	252 378	282 170	534 548	118 011	148 533	266 544
45–49	111 603	146 128	257 731	70 339	75 915	146 254	441 326	394 428	835 754	197 424	242 456	439 880	93 609	125 417	219 026
50–54	93 501	134 552	228 053	58 526	63 685	122 212	357 282	328 822	686 104	163 434	214 719	378 152	74 651	109 725	184 376
55–59	81 948	126 917	208 864	49 039	54 877	103 916	291 042	285 715	576 757	134 364	184 923	319 287	59 922	94 279	154 202
60–64	65 282	102 977	168 259	38 656	46 586	85 242	216 732	225 399	442 131	108 875	153 202	262 077	48 407	82 796	131 203
65–69	47 011	81 970	128 981	26 626	36 478	63 104	150 557	168 098	318 654	81 425	128 499	209 924	34 916	64 816	99 731
70–74	32 673	67 738	100 411	16 969	27 125	44 094	93 450	118 008	211 457	49 915	92 645	142 560	22 003	49 430	71 433
75–79	22 903	59 949	82 852	8 692	17 783	26 475	45 149	61 989	107 139	28 253	63 437	91 690	13 573	42 809	56 382
80+	12 396	47 063	59 458	4 370	17 557	21 927	29 573	53 740	83 313	17 623	54 923	72 545	13 072	51 086	64 158
Total	3 283 788	3 632 397	6 916 185	1 370 360	1 447 582	2 817 941	6 653 296	6 547 053	13 200 349	5 228 062	5 691 015	10 919 077	2 699 426	3 027 366	5 726 792

Table 15: Provincial mid-year population estimates by age and sex, 2015 (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	240 145	236 984	477 129	57 623	56 536	114 159	191 727	190 488	382 215	285 907	278 564	564 472	2 995 665	2 940 685	5 936 350
5–9	223 556	221 370	444 926	54 275	53 371	107 646	186 762	186 067	372 828	272 219	267 471	539 690	2 786 238	2 750 987	5 537 225
10–14	212 835	212 261	425 096	55 339	54 815	110 153	177 261	176 977	354 239	262 025	257 946	519 971	2 577 497	2 560 971	5 138 468
15–19	220 954	222 345	443 299	59 749	58 882	118 631	172 993	169 030	342 024	267 290	261 742	529 032	2 565 342	2 559 030	5 124 373
20–24	219 232	214 889	434 121	57 879	54 828	112 707	178 775	169 841	348 616	269 746	265 171	534 917	2 658 198	2 644 049	5 302 246
25–29	220 327	206 731	427 058	57 832	52 721	110 552	185 447	168 493	353 940	280 974	272 212	553 186	2 641 062	2 591 192	5 232 254
30–34	172 863	171 824	344 687	46 579	43 945	90 523	151 184	140 836	292 020	239 988	253 509	493 497	2 097 659	2 210 034	4 307 693
35–39	143 765	143 897	287 662	40 111	37 798	77 909	138 333	121 765	260 098	230 335	237 338	467 673	1 868 516	1 906 405	3 774 921
40–44	114 322	120 565	234 887	34 495	33 309	67 803	116 645	103 415	220 060	212 804	213 675	426 479	1 589 938	1 615 014	3 204 952
45–49	92 904	102 367	195 271	31 006	31 069	62 075	103 030	89 675	192 705	192 338	197 546	389 884	1 333 577	1 405 003	2 738 580
50–54	75 588	83 593	159 181	25 602	26 463	52 065	88 098	74 410	162 508	158 461	166 474	324 934	1 095 142	1 202 443	2 297 586
55–59	59 426	66 432	125 858	22 262	23 958	46 220	73 024	63 627	136 651	126 562	144 624	271 186	897 589	1 045 353	1 942 942
60–64	46 080	54 752	100 833	17 908	20 567	38 476	51 213	51 468	102 681	96 412	112 639	209 051	689 567	850 386	1 539 953
65–69	30 566	40 137	70 703	12 854	16 357	29 211	34 261	39 590	73 851	70 608	88 391	158 999	488 824	664 335	1 153 159
70–74	18 615	29 645	48 260	8 898	13 102	22 000	22 462	32 617	55 079	46 852	62 967	109 820	311 836	493 277	805 114
75–79	9 956	22 277	32 233	4 897	8 013	12 910	10 301	19 795	30 096	26 261	35 967	62 228	169 986	332 019	502 005
80+	9 130	23 554	32 683	3 745	8 843	12 588	5 685	21 664	27 350	16 059	29 019	45 078	111 651	307 449	419 100
Total	2 110 263	2 173 624	4 283 888	591 052	594 577	1 185 628	1 887 202	1 819 760	3 706 962	3 054 841	3 145 256	6 200 098	26 878 289	28 078 631	54 956 920

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	louisvt@statssa.gov.za (technical)
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