



Statistical release

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Mid-year population estimates

2013

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Contents

Summary.....	2
1. Introduction	4
2. Demographic and other assumptions.....	4
3. National population estimates	6
4. Provincial population estimates.....	9
4.1 Demographic assumptions	9
4.2 Provincial distributions.....	11
4.3 Migration patterns.....	11
4.4 Provincial estimates by age and sex.....	11
References.....	15

Tables

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2013	3
Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2013	3
Table 3: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2002–2013.....	4
Table 4: International migration assumptions for the period 1985–2015	5
Table 5: Assumptions about fertility and mortality levels, 2002–2013.....	5
Table 6: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2013.....	6
Table 7: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2002–2013	6
Table 8: Births and deaths for the period 2002–2013	7
Table 9: Mid-year population estimates by population group, age and sex, 2013	8
Table 10: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2002–2013.....	11
Table 11: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2001–2006.....	12
Table 12: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2006–2011.....	12
Table 13: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2013	13

Figures

Figure 1: Provincial average total fertility rates for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016	9
Figure 2: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016 (males)	10
Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016 (females)	10

Summary

- This release uses the cohort-component methodology to estimate the 2013 mid-year population of South Africa.
- The estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2013 mid-year, and are based on the latest available information. Estimates may change as new data become available.
- For 2013, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population as **52,98** million.
- Approximately fifty-one per cent (approximately 27,16 million) of the population is female.
- Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 12,7 million people (24,0%) live in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with 10,5 million people (19,7%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,16 million people (2,2%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.
- About 29,2% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 7,8% (4,15 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 22% (3,42 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 19,5% (3,01 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 264 449 people will migrate from the Eastern Cape; Limpopo is estimated to experience a net out-migration of nearly 227 919 people. During the same period, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience a net inflow of migrants of approximately 1 046 641 and 307 411 respectively.
- Life expectancy at birth for 2013 is estimated at 57,7 years for males and 61,4 years for females.
- The infant mortality rate for 2013 is estimated at 41,7 per 1 000 live births.
- The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 10%. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 5,26 million in 2013. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 15,9% of the population is HIV positive.

Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2013

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of male population	Number	% of female population	Number	% of total population
African	20 607 800	79,8	21 676 300	79,8	42 284 100	79,8
Coloured	2 306 800	8,9	2 459 400	9,1	4 766 200	9,0
Indian/Asian	669 200	2,6	660 100	2,4	1 329 300	2,5
White	2 239 500	8,7	2 362 900	8,7	4 602 400	8,7
Total	25 823 300	100,0	27 158 700	100,0	52 982 000	100,0

Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2013

	Population estimate	% of total population
Eastern Cape	6 620 100	12,5
Free State	2 753 200	5,2
Gauteng	12 728 400	24,0
KwaZulu-Natal	10 456 900	19,7
Limpopo	5 518 000	10,4
Mpumalanga	4 128 000	7,8
Northern Cape	1 162 900	2,2
North West	3 597 600	6,8
Western Cape	6 016 900	11,4
Total	52 982 000	100,0



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

1. Introduction

Statistics South Africa (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 software from UNAIDS. The HIV epidemic curves were derived using the Estimation and Projection Package which now has been incorporated into SPECTRUM (Version 4.57). 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

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 (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. For a detailed description of the adjustment see, www.statssa.gov.za.

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 2013.

HIV prevalence

Table 3 shows the prevalence estimates and the total number of people living with HIV from 2002 to 2013. The total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa increased from an estimated 4 million in 2002 to 5,26 million by 2013. For 2013 an estimated 10% of the total population is HIV positive. Shisana, et al. (2009) estimated the HIV prevalence for 2008 at 10,9%. Approximately seventeen percent of South African women in their reproductive ages are HIV positive.

Table 3: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2002–2013

Year	Prevalence				Incidence Adult 15-49	HIV population (millions)
	Women 15-49	Adult 15-49	Youth 15-24	Total population		
2002	15,9	15,1	13,6	8,7	1,26	4,00
2003	16,0	15,1	12,8	8,9	1,25	4,10
2004	16,1	15,1	12,0	8,9	1,28	4,18
2005	16,2	15,1	11,4	9,0	1,32	4,25
2006	16,4	15,2	10,9	9,1	1,29	4,34
2007	16,5	15,3	10,5	9,2	1,21	4,46
2008	16,7	15,4	10,1	9,3	1,12	4,59
2009	16,9	15,5	9,7	9,5	1,03	4,74
2010	17,1	15,6	9,3	9,6	0,98	4,88
2011	17,2	15,7	9,0	9,8	0,95	5,01
2012	17,3	15,8	8,7	9,9	0,87	5,13
2013	17,4	15,9	8,5	10,0	0,85	5,26

International migration

The following numbers of migrants were assumed in this projection (see Table 4).

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

Period	African	Asian	White
1985–2000	1 505 600	14 500	(304 100)*
2001–2005	864 000	23 300	(133 800)
2006–2010	974 000	34 700	(112 000)
2011–2015	998 000	40 900	(95 200)

* Numbers in brackets indicate an outflow of people

Expectation of life at birth and total 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 2002 and 2005 but has since increased partly due to the roll-out of antiretrovirals. For 2013 life expectancy at birth is estimated at 57,7 years for males and 61,4 years for females. This increase in life expectancy at birth is expected to continue.

Infant mortality has declined from an estimated 63,5 live births per 1 000 in 2002 to 41,7 per 1 000 live births in 2013.

Fertility has declined from an average of 2,71 children per woman in 2002 to 2,34 children in 2013.

Table 5: Assumptions about fertility and mortality levels, 2002–2013

Year	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate (TFR)	Life expectancy at birth			Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Under 5 mortality	Crude death rate	Rate of natural increase (%)
			Male	Female	Total				
2002	24,5	2,71	50,0	55,2	52,7	63,5	92,9	13,9	1,05
2003	24,2	2,68	49,5	54,4	52,1	62,6	91,9	14,6	0,96
2004	23,6	2,61	49,3	53,9	51,7	60,1	89,3	15,0	0,86
2005	23,1	2,56	49,4	53,6	51,6	58,0	85,4	15,2	0,79
2006	22,8	2,53	50,2	54,6	52,5	55,6	80,9	14,6	0,82
2007	22,6	2,53	51,7	56,1	54,0	53,6	76,7	13,5	0,91
2008	22,5	2,52	53,3	57,6	55,5	50,8	72,3	12,6	0,99
2009	22,3	2,51	54,6	58,8	56,8	49,1	68,5	11,8	1,05
2010	22,2	2,50	55,5	59,5	57,6	47,1	65,2	11,5	1,07
2011	21,6	2,44	56,1	60,0	58,1	45,1	62,1	11,3	1,03
2012	21,0	2,39	56,8	60,5	58,7	43,5	59,5	11,0	1,00
2013	20,5	2,34	57,7	61,4	59,6	41,7	56,6	10,6	0,99

3. National population estimates

Table 6 shows the mid-year estimates by population group and sex. The mid-year population is estimated at 52,83 million. The Black African population group are in the majority (42,28 million) and constitute almost 80% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4,60 million, the coloured population at 4,77 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1,33 million. Just over fifty-one per cent (27,08 million) of the population is female.

Table 6: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2013

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of male population	Number	% of female population	Number	% of total population
African	20 607 800	79,8	21 676 300	79,8	42 284 100	79,8
Coloured	2 306 800	8,9	2 459 400	9,1	4 766 200	9,0
Indian/Asian	669 200	2,6	660 100	2,4	1 329 300	2,5
White	2 239 500	8,7	2 362 900	8,7	4 602 400	8,7
Total	25 823 300	100,0	27 158 700	100,0	52 982 000	100,0

Table 7 shows that the implied rate of growth for the South African population has increased slightly between 2002 and 2013. The estimated overall growth rate increased from approximately 1,30% between 2002–2003 to 1,34% for 2012–2013. Although the rate of natural increase was declining (see Table 5) this increase in population growth can be attributed to the relative high number of international migrants assumed in this projection (see Table 4). The growth rate for females is lower than that of males.

Table 7: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2002–2013

Period	Male	Female	Total
2002–2003	1,40	1,21	1,30
2003–2004	1,41	1,21	1,31
2004–2005	1,41	1,22	1,31
2005–2006	1,41	1,22	1,31
2006–2007	1,42	1,22	1,32
2007–2008	1,42	1,23	1,32
2008–2009	1,43	1,23	1,33
2009–2010	1,43	1,24	1,33
2010–2011	1,43	1,24	1,33
2011–2012	1,44	1,24	1,34
2012–2013	1,44	1,25	1,34

Selected indicators

Table 8 shows estimates for selected indicators.

Table 8: Births and deaths for the period 2002–2013

Year	Number of births	Total number of deaths	Total number of AIDS deaths	Percentage AIDS deaths
2002	1 117 731	636 416	257 394	40,4
2003	1 119 820	674 281	295 237	43,8
2004	1 105 534	703 651	325 405	46,2
2005	1 095 999	722 075	344 657	47,7
2006	1 092 768	701 001	324 192	46,2
2007	1 098 959	657 051	280 098	42,6
2008	1 107 603	618 324	240 309	38,9
2009	1 114 301	591 135	211 903	35,8
2010	1 123 409	580 673	201 174	34,6
2011	1 109 926	579 371	200 259	34,6
2012	1 095 669	572 600	191 620	33,5
2013	1 084 397	559 631	178 373	31,9

Table 9 shows the 2013 mid-year population estimates by age, sex and population group for the medium variant. Just under thirty percent of the population is aged 0–14 years and approximately 7,8% is 60 years and older.

Table 9: Mid-year population estimates by population group, age and sex, 2013

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	2 270 435	2 237 183	4 507 618	211 380	208 519	419 899	50 746	49 486	100 232	134 762	130 001	264 763	2 667 323	2 625 189	5 292 512
5–9	2 154 094	2 141 569	4 295 663	216 838	214 607	431 445	47 568	46 708	94 276	137 370	132 481	269 851	2 555 889	2 535 365	5 091 234
10–14	2 120 919	2 122 715	4 243 633	224 923	222 916	447 839	46 780	46 240	93 021	145 839	140 664	286 502	2 538 461	2 532 534	5 070 996
15–19	2 151 533	2 151 444	4 302 977	225 808	223 831	449 639	51 646	51 299	102 946	159 250	153 985	313 235	2 588 237	2 580 560	5 168 797
20–24	2 114 083	2 076 467	4 190 550	210 390	209 350	419 741	55 690	54 231	109 921	159 492	154 828	314 320	2 539 655	2 494 877	5 034 532
25–29	2 010 446	1 965 356	3 975 801	187 014	190 812	377 826	61 566	56 559	118 125	147 915	145 994	293 909	2 406 940	2 358 721	4 765 661
30–34	1 841 283	1 783 505	3 624 787	179 408	190 479	369 887	64 273	56 910	121 184	140 909	142 766	283 675	2 225 873	2 173 660	4 399 533
35–39	1 576 773	1 558 084	3 134 857	182 951	198 314	381 265	58 864	52 370	111 234	141 395	144 541	285 936	1 939 983	1 953 309	3 913 292
40–44	1 218 401	1 336 156	2 554 557	167 949	186 635	354 584	51 384	47 226	98 611	157 049	159 342	316 390	1 594 783	1 729 359	3 324 142
45–49	870 066	1 004 682	1 874 748	139 568	158 084	297 652	45 106	43 623	88 728	175 521	175 872	351 393	1 230 261	1 382 261	2 612 522
50–54	736 695	893 370	1 630 065	118 083	135 796	253 879	38 638	39 291	77 929	172 244	175 849	348 094	1 065 660	1 244 307	2 309 967
55–59	565 426	691 989	1 257 416	89 147	106 626	195 773	32 337	34 722	67 059	162 200	169 446	331 645	849 110	1 002 783	1 851 893
60–64	394 968	516 429	911 397	61 636	79 811	141 448	25 780	29 839	55 619	145 229	155 798	301 026	627 613	781 877	1 409 490
65–69	259 221	495 509	754 730	41 520	53 853	95 373	17 687	20 955	38 643	105 481	135 076	240 557	423 909	705 392	1 129 301
70–74	166 076	346 398	512 473	25 901	36 875	62 775	11 140	14 472	25 613	75 128	102 270	177 398	278 244	500 014	778 259
75–79	97 918	213 772	311 690	15 150	25 279	40 429	6 232	9 254	15 486	45 140	70 017	115 157	164 440	318 323	482 762
80+	59 456	141 714	201 169	9 106	17 612	26 718	3 811	6 865	10 676	34 535	74 000	108 534	106 908	240 191	347 098
Total	20 607 792	21 676 341	42 284 132	2 306 772	2 459 400	4 766 172	669 250	660 051	1 329 302	2 239 457	2 362 929	4 602 386	25 823 270	27 158 721	52 981 991

4. 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.

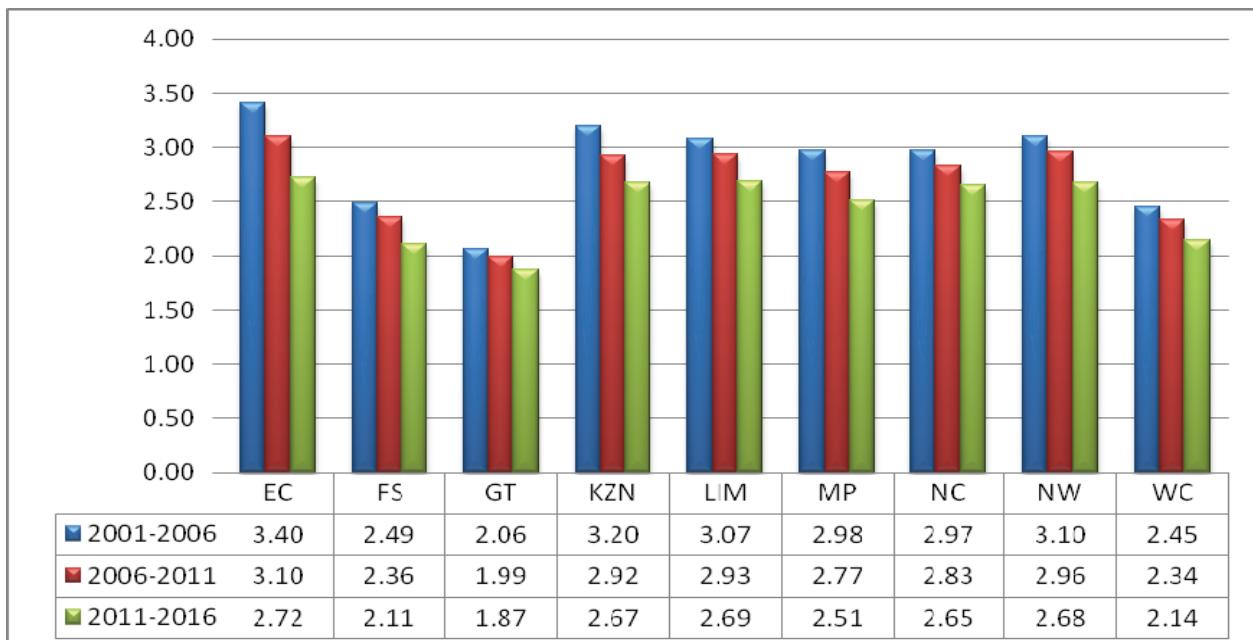
Multi-regional methods require the estimation of separate age-specific migration rates between every region of the country and every other region and such detailed data are rarely available. Although it is possible to estimate some of the missing data (see Willekens et al., 1979) the task of preparing 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 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. 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 10.01 was used to develop the projection for the 2013 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

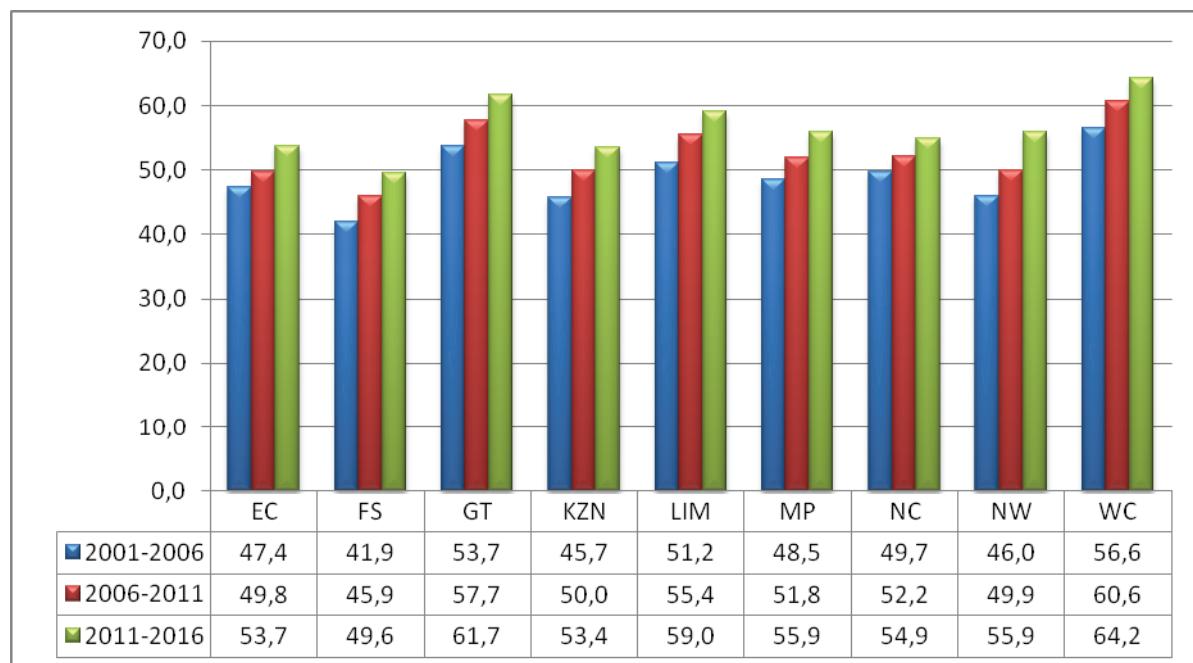
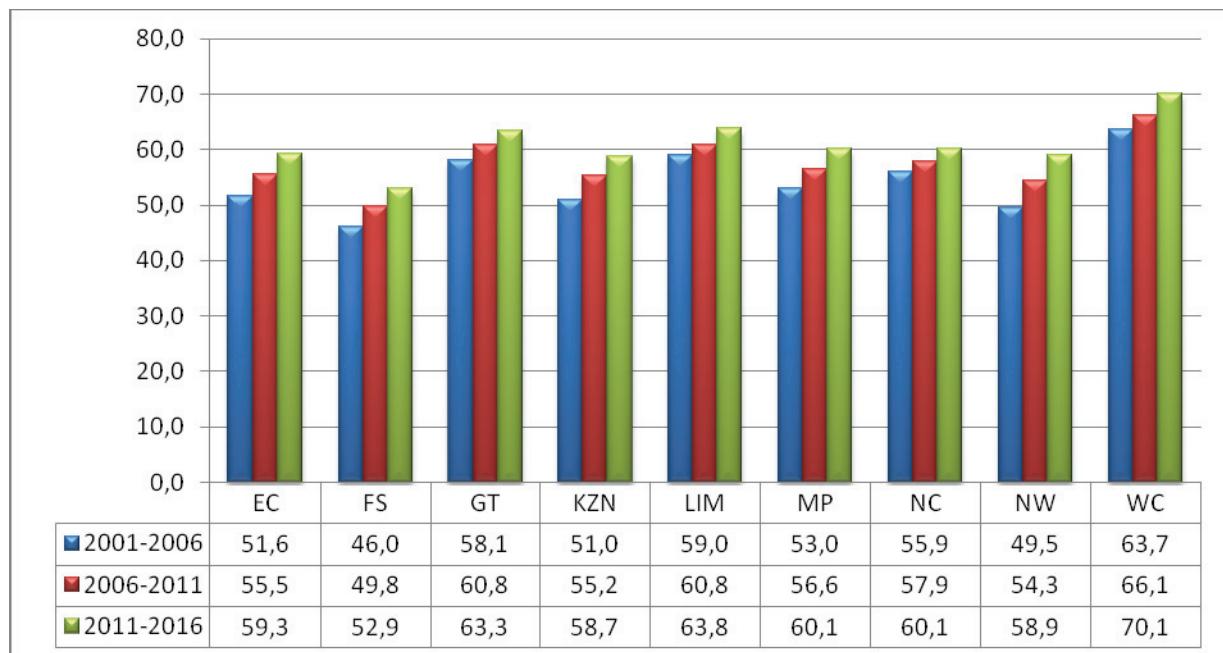
4.1 Demographic assumptions

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 rates for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016



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, 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016 (males)**Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth, 2001–2006, 2006-2011 and 2011–2016 (females)**

4.2 Provincial distributions

Table 10 shows the estimated percentage of the total population residing in each of the provinces from 2002 to 2013. The provincial estimates show that Gauteng has the largest share of the population followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Approximately 11% of South Africa's population lives in Western Cape. Northern Cape has the smallest population. Free State has the second smallest share of the South African population, constituting just over 5% of the population.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2002–2013

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Eastern Cape	13,7	13,6	13,5	13,4	13,3	13,1	13,0	12,9	12,8	12,7	12,6	12,5
Free State	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,7	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,2
Gauteng	21,9	22,1	22,3	22,5	22,7	22,9	23,1	23,3	23,5	23,7	23,8	24,0
KwaZulu-Natal	20,4	20,3	20,2	20,2	20,1	20,1	20,0	20,0	19,9	19,8	19,8	19,7
Limpopo	10,6	10,6	10,6	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,5	10,4	10,4	10,4
Mpumalanga	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8
Northern Cape	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2
North West	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,8
Western Cape	10,6	10,7	10,7	10,8	10,9	11,0	11,0	11,1	11,2	11,2	11,3	11,4
Total	100,0											

4.3 Migration patterns

From Censuses 2001 and 2011 as well as the Community Survey that Stats SA undertook in 2007, 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 11 and 12 below. Although the assumptions still imply that Gauteng and Western are the only provinces that receive 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 outflow.

4.4 Provincial estimates by age and sex

Table 13 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.

It was indicated earlier, about 29,17% of the population is younger than 15 years and approximately 7,8% (4,15 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years approximately 22% (3,42 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 19,48% (3,01 million) live in Gauteng. The province with the smallest population namely Northern Cape has thirty percent of its population aged younger than 15 years.

Table 11: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2001–2006

Province In 2001	Province in 2006					
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP
EC	-	7109	86 352	53 288	7 315	7 762
FS	4 401	-	40 242	4 730	2 961	5 053
GP	35 392	18 844	-	32 685	49 938	49 119
KZN	13 706	4 078	126 154	-	3 818	18 656
LP	1 861	2 728	171 710	3 094	-	22 711
MP	1 932	2 141	76 894	8 333	17 751	-
NC	2 946	4 596	11 829	4 209	1 526	2 971
NW	2 153	4 992	87 354	2 789	10 819	5 938
WC	39 311	2 184	30 965	6 233	2 203	2 657
Outside SA	25 277	18 698	400 617	57 583	62 341	52 197
					4 706	55 588
						76 547

Table 12: Estimated provincial migration streams, 2006–2011

Province	Province in 2011					
	In 2006	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP
EC	-	6 223	75 560	46 651	6 422	6 803
FS	4 517	-	41 143	4 833	3 046	5 194
GP	15 193	24 625	-	20 325	21 504	42 360
KZN	13 090	3 894	121 528	-	3 505	17 091
LP	1 938	4 102	158 076	2 861	-	31 627
MP	2 925	3 924	82 814	10 238	18 138	-
NC	3 090	6 096	12 082	3 434	1 263	2 814
NW	2 753	7 091	94 023	2 282	11 044	6 068
WC	26 055	2 838	30 259	5 084	2 154	3 662
Outside SA	35 053	17 950	431 157	69 899	97 915	60 524
					7 081	70 049
						107 015

Table 13: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2013

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	376 854	369 019	745 873	124 728	123 296	248 025	517 229	508 108	1 025 336	590 574	581 339	1 171 913	319 891	315 893	635 784
5–9	366 118	367 252	733 370	121 130	122 352	243 482	501 437	487 409	988 846	570 951	568 091	1 139 042	283 516	284 278	567 794
10–14	350 145	344 306	694 451	135 332	134 855	270 187	495 062	501 825	996 887	554 663	553 745	1 108 408	291 928	291 670	583 597
15–19	365 480	359 032	724 512	141 297	139 661	280 958	507 184	513 733	1 020 917	553 191	557 259	1 110 450	314 602	314 019	628 622
20–24	340 585	344 134	684 720	134 486	132 517	267 002	570 217	542 933	1 113 150	509 769	515 598	1 025 367	289 921	295 229	585 150
25–29	286 856	298 410	585 266	126 573	124 243	250 815	605 201	564 892	1 170 093	455 794	470 134	925 927	253 646	262 168	515 813
30–34	233 636	242 212	475 847	114 684	113 394	228 078	632 117	578 934	1 211 051	398 357	415 720	814 077	212 109	225 079	437 188
35–39	176 500	194 048	370 548	97 016	100 750	197 765	638 987	569 397	1 208 384	327 825	354 372	682 197	155 621	186 052	341 673
40–44	135 232	174 986	310 218	80 553	91 338	171 891	538 997	500 884	1 039 881	247 297	303 807	551 104	112 739	155 001	267 740
45–49	107 505	151 628	259 133	65 089	74 485	139 574	400 656	380 128	780 785	186 410	247 970	434 380	85 162	124 404	209 567
50–54	99 954	151 869	251 823	57 531	66 642	124 173	337 409	332 800	670 210	164 591	228 587	393 178	72 335	111 223	183 557
55–59	85 658	129 479	215 137	47 359	55 632	102 991	259 905	261 847	521 752	135 068	183 317	318 384	59 536	91 893	151 429
60–64	65 713	101 415	167 127	35 203	44 623	79 825	183 555	193 538	377 093	107 346	151 780	259 126	46 732	74 813	121 545
65–69	46 739	94 565	141 303	23 678	40 210	63 888	118 554	167 067	285 620	74 336	140 853	215 189	32 286	66 452	98 738
70–74	37 105	80 270	117 375	15 274	27 626	42 900	70 334	105 165	175 499	48 286	98 684	146 970	22 729	51 379	74 107
75–79	26 974	60 096	87 070	8 604	17 303	25 907	35 341	53 139	88 479	29 724	64 013	93 736	15 970	41 962	57 932
80+	17 163	39 202	56 365	4 289	11 390	15 680	19 867	34 587	54 455	20 100	47 359	67 459	14 850	42 881	57 731
Total	3 118 215	3 501 922	6 620 137	1 332 826	1 420 316	2 753 142	6 432 053	6 296 385	12 728 438	4 974 281	5 482 627	10 456 907	2 583 572	2 934 395	5 517 968

Table 13: Provincial mid-year population estimates by age and sex, 2013 (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	223 591	220 991	444 582	58 701	57 860	116 561	187 419	184 922	372 341	268 336	263 761	532 097	2 667 323	2 625 189	5 292 512	
5–9	209 749	207 372	417 121	55 888	56 478	112 366	179 448	179 178	358 626	267 632	262 956	530 587	2 555 869	2 535 365	5 091 234	
10–14	218 267	218 172	436 439	58 998	58 097	117 094	172 944	171 990	344 934	261 124	257 875	518 998	2 538 461	2 532 534	5 070 996	
15–19	220 504	219 719	440 223	58 186	56 036	114 222	171 564	166 735	338 299	256 229	254 367	510 595	2 588 237	2 580 560	5 168 797	
20–24	210 106	202 054	412 161	53 368	50 788	104 156	172 928	160 766	333 694	258 275	250 857	509 133	2 539 655	2 494 877	5 034 532	
25–29	198 381	186 174	384 556	50 879	47 215	98 094	169 178	150 549	319 727	260 434	254 936	515 369	2 406 940	2 358 721	4 765 661	
30–34	173 425	164 944	338 369	46 741	42 982	89 722	158 602	136 411	295 014	256 203	253 984	510 187	2 225 873	2 173 660	4 399 533	
35–39	139 921	144 339	284 261	40 463	38 792	79 255	137 638	122 695	260 333	246 012	242 864	488 876	1 959 983	1 953 309	3 913 292	
40–44	108 540	126 217	234 756	35 109	36 610	71 718	115 234	109 139	224 373	221 082	231 378	452 460	1 594 783	1 729 359	3 324 142	
45–49	84 187	99 091	183 278	28 268	30 197	58 466	95 347	86 583	181 931	177 635	187 774	365 410	1 230 261	1 382 261	2 612 522	
50–54	71 959	83 108	155 067	25 143	27 493	52 636	87 072	77 088	164 159	149 666	165 498	315 164	1 065 660	1 244 307	2 309 967	
55–59	57 723	65 765	123 488	21 226	23 485	44 711	67 153	62 450	129 603	115 483	128 916	244 399	849 110	1 002 783	1 851 893	
60–64	42 200	50 604	92 804	15 931	18 809	34 740	45 396	47 366	92 761	85 539	98 930	184 468	627 613	781 877	1 409 490	
65–69	27 178	43 124	70 302	11 066	17 858	28 924	30 851	45 168	76 019	59 221	90 096	149 317	423 909	705 392	1 129 301	
70–74	17 657	31 605	49 262	7 452	12 683	20 135	20 240	33 100	53 339	39 168	59 504	98 672	278 244	500 014	778 259	
75–79	10 414	22 117	32 531	4 227	7 327	11 554	10 402	19 033	29 435	22 783	33 333	56 116	164 440	318 323	482 762	
80+	9 083	19 689	28 772	2 516	6 043	8 559	6 247	16 755	23 001	12 793	22 284	35 077	106 908	240 191	347 098	
Total	2 022 885	2 105 085	4 127 970	574 162	588 752	1 162 914	1 827 662	3 597 589	2 957 614	3 059 312	6 016 926	25 823 270	27 158 721	52 981 991		

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 (012) 310 8490 (library)

Fax number: (086) 670 9723 (technical enquiries)

Email address: diegoi@statssa.gov.za (technical)
louisvt@statssa.gov.za (technical)
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