

POPULATION

FIGURE 1: POPULATION PER PROVINCE

Source: Census 2001 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this chart are set out in table 2 of the annexure

The total population of South Africa as measured in the 2001 census was 44.8million, a growth of 10,6% from 40,5 million in 1996. The province with the largest population is still KwaZulu-Natal followed closely by Gauteng, while the province with the smallest population, even though it contains the largest proportion of land is the Northern Cape.

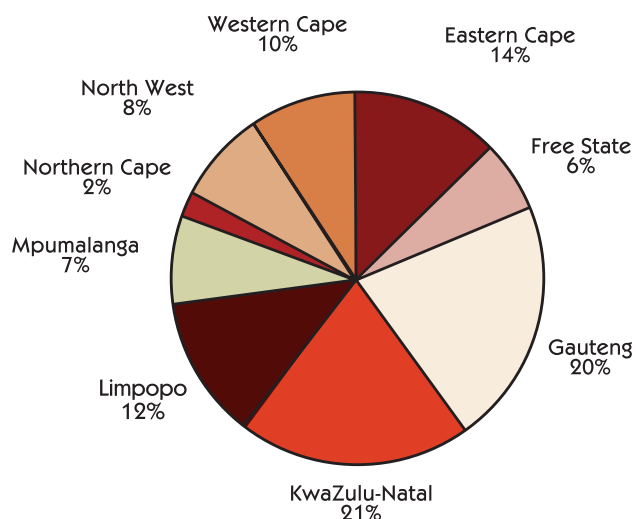


FIGURE 2: RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION FIGURES PER PROVINCE

Source: Census 2001 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this chart are set out in table 3 of the annexure

Africans make up the majority of the population in all the provinces except in the Western Cape and the Northern Cape.

The age and gender composition of a population can have a considerable impact on demographic and socio-economic conditions, both present and future.

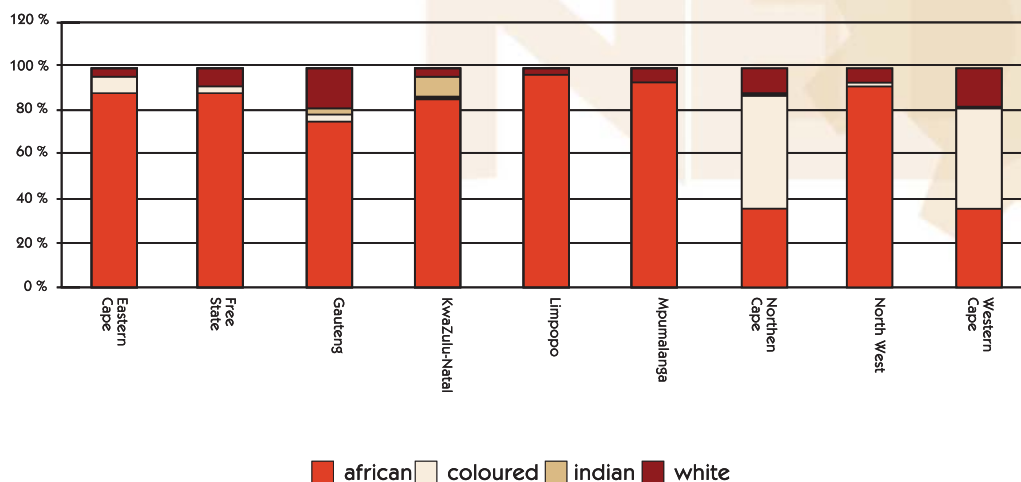
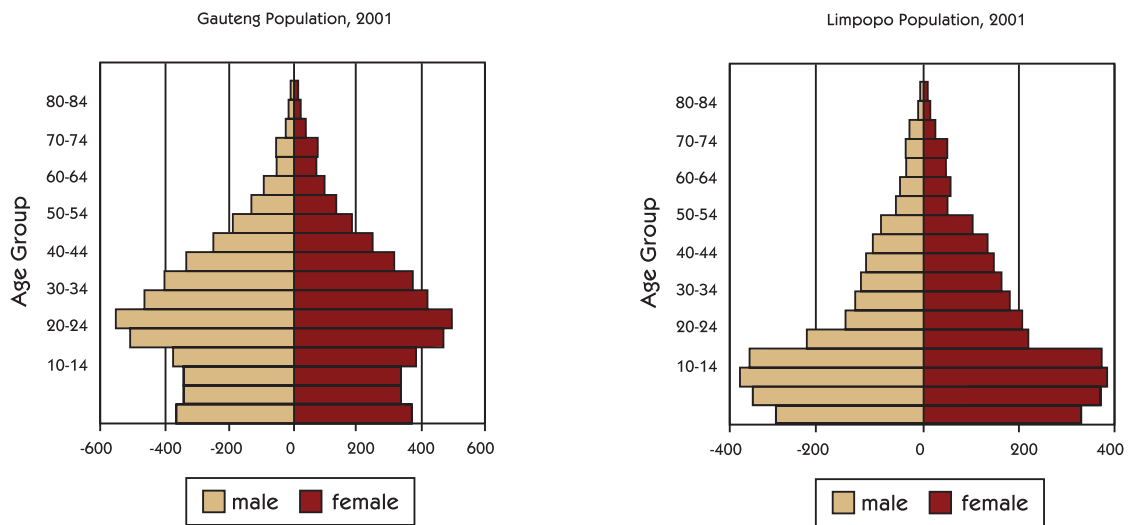


FIGURE 3: GAUTENG AND LIMPOPO, 2001



Source: Census 2001 (Stats SA)

The figures used in this chart are set out in table 4 of the annexure

A population pyramid graphically displays a population’s age and gender composition by showing numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The composition of different populations can differ markedly from region to region. In the picture above, Gauteng and Limpopo are used as examples to illustrate the contrasting structures of their population.

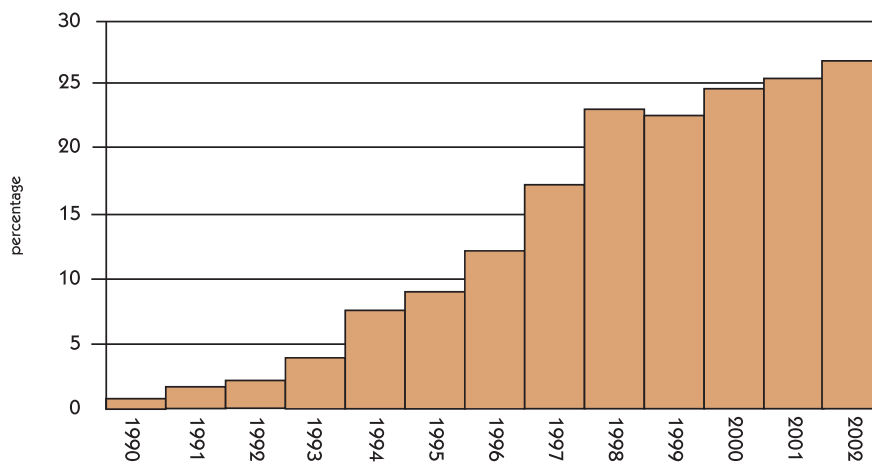
Gauteng has relatively smaller numbers of people in the younger age groups, which is indicative of a constrictive (slow growth) profile; Limpopo in contrast, has relatively large numbers of inhabitants in the younger age groups, suggesting an expansive (rapid growth) profile.

There are more men in Gauteng in the economically active age group (15-65 years) than women (4% less women), mainly due to the presence of migrant workers from other regions; in contrast, Limpopo has a higher female-male ratio (29% higher) in this age group, reflecting the absence of men. The possibility is that these men are ostensibly migrant workers present in other provinces.

These two observations also have a direct bearing on the dependency ratio, i.e. the number of persons supported by every economically active person. This ratio is obviously much higher in Limpopo than in Gauteng.

These demographic characteristics have a direct influence on the socio-economic conditions in an area. For example, the number of hospital beds, educational facilities, old-age homes, and so on, that should be provided for are all derived from these projections.

FIGURE 4: NATIONAL HIV PREVALENCE TRENDS AMONG ANTENATAL CLINIC ATENDEES IN SOUTH AFRICA (1990-2002)



Source: Department of Health, 2002

The figures used in this chart are set out in table 5 of the annexure

Currently, the annual survey of women attending antenatal clinics by the Department of Health provides the most representative and reliable set of data concerning the HIV epidemic in South Africa. The anonymous testing of a sample of women at selected public antenatal clinics during October each year provides information on HIV prevalence rates among women attending these clinics. As the vast majority of the women attending public sector clinics are black, the survey results provide good coverage of pregnant black women. Unfortunately, the white, coloured and Asian population groups, as well as wealthier part of the black population group, are under-represented in the survey, as they generally tend to attend private sector clinics.

The latest antenatal clinic survey revealed that 26.5% of women attending public sector antenatal clinics were infected with HIV by late 2002 (see figure 4). HIV infection rates for men are not measured in the antenatal clinic survey, but are generally projected to be somewhat lower compared to that of women.