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## A demographic profile of the Cape metropolitan area, 1996 and 2021

### Summary

With a total population of 2.56 million in 1996, the Cape Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the third largest metropole in South Africa. It is the second largest contributor to the country's GDP, accounts for 8.0% of employment, and is a popular migration destination, especially from the Eastern Cape. The population of the CMA is demographically young, with more females than males, and it is dominated by the coloured population group. Each of the six local authority areas has its own unique demographic profile. By 2021, between 0.76 million and 1.56 million additional people could be residing in the CMA, with Tygerberg and Central Cape Town expected to experience the highest population growth rates.

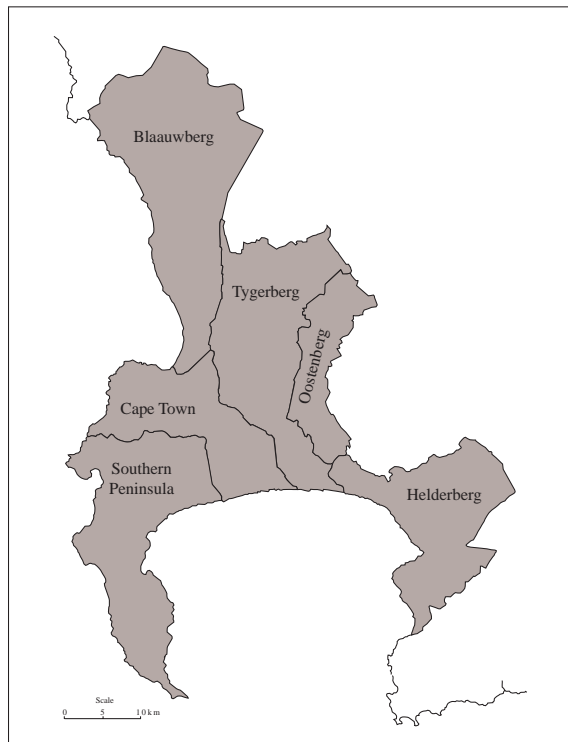
### 'n Demografiese profiel van die Kaapse metropolitaanse gebied, 1996 en 2021

Met 'n bevolking van 2.56 miljoen in 1996 is die Kaapse Metropolitaanse Gebied (KMG) die derde grootste metropool in Suid-Afrika. Die KMG is voorts die tweede grootste bydraer tot die land se BBP, is verantwoordelik vir 8% van werkverskaffing in Suid-Afrika en is 'n gewilde migrasiebestemming, veral vir migrante uit die Ooskaap. Die bevolking van die KMG is demografies jonk met meer vrouens as mans en gedomineer deur die Kleurlingbevolkingsgroep. Elk van die ses plaaslike owerheidsgebiede in die KMG het 'n unieke demografiese profiel. Teen 2021 sal die KMG na verwagting tussen 0.76 miljoen en 1.56 miljoen addisionele inwoners hê. Tygerberg en Sentraal-Kaapstad sal waarskynlik die vinnigste bevolkingsgroei ervaar.

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The Cape Metropolitan Area (CMA),<sup>1</sup> representing 64.6% of the Western Cape's population, and contributing almost three-quarters of the province's Gross Geographic Product (GGP), comprises six local authority areas: Central Cape Town, Tygerberg, Southern Peninsula, Blaauwberg, Oostenberg and Helderberg (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The Cape Metropolitan Area



Source: Bekker & Van Zyl 1998: 1

1 The demographic profile of the Cape metropolitan area provided in this article was prepared by the author for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry as part of a review of the long-term urban demand for water in the Cape Town-Saldanha area. The project was conducted by a team of researchers from the Institute for Futures Research, Ninham Shand (Pty) Ltd and the Palmer Development Group.

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With a total population of 2.56 million in 1996, the CMA is the third largest metropolitan area in South Africa, after the Witwatersrand and Pretoria. The CMA is the second largest contributor to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounts for 8% of employment in South Africa, and has the second largest share of total after-tax income at its disposal (Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 4-11).

According to Bekker & Van Zyl (1998: 6), the CMA population has been growing at approximately 3% per year over the past 10 to 15 years, which is a higher rate than natural population growth (probably less than 2% per year), indicating that in-migration has significantly affected urban growth in the CMA. Bekker & Van Zyl (1998: 8) argue that the most important factor in this process of migration into the CMA has been a rural-urban stream of Xhosa-speaking households originating in the Eastern Cape. The influence of equivalent streams of coloureds from rural and smaller urban areas in the Western and Northern Cape, though not negligible, has been less since population growth rates in these communities are relatively low and, in fact, declining.

The rate of in-migration into the CMA peaked in the late 1980s and early 1990s and has been decreasing since. The most important reason offered by Bekker & Van Zyl (1998: 8) to explain this shift is that the expectations regarding life chances and living conditions in the CMA have lost much of the allure they had in the early 1990s. Urban unemployment in the CMA, though half the national average, has remained high over the past decade and the unemployed among the settled urban population have superior information about the job market in comparison with the newly-arrived unemployed who know little about local conditions. Accordingly, the latter group is tending to migrate to other places in the province — to smaller cities and towns (eg Mossel Bay, Knysna and George) in particular (Bekker & Van Zyl 1998: 9).

The aim of this article is:

- To provide a 1996 demographic profile of the CMA by addressing demographic issues such as population size, racial composition, age structure and sex composition.
- To summarise the results of high, medium and low projections of

the CMA population, with special reference to the projected population size and population growth rates of the six local authority areas within the CMA.

## 1. Data and projection methodology

The final 1996 population census results<sup>2</sup> were used to compile the 1996 demographic profile of the CMA, and are used as base data for the high, medium and low projections for the six local authority areas within the CMA. The projections were produced by means of FIVFIV98b, a population projection programme of the Population Council in New York. The name is derived from its use of five-year age groups (cohorts) and five-year spans for each projection cycle — hence “five-five”, which is abbreviated to FIVFIV. It uses the cohort-component method, which is the principal method applied for the demographic projections of national populations. It is based on the age and sex structure of the population divided into five-year cohort groups using appropriate fertility, mortality and migration assumptions (Shorter *et al* 1995).

The three sets of population projections (high, medium and low) produced for each local authority area within the CMA were based on three sets of assumptions regarding future trends/levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Due to the fact that each local authority area has its own unique racial composition and each race has its own fertility, mortality and migration rates, separate projections were also made for each population group within the various areas. It is important to note that the high, medium and low projections do not only reflect high, medium and low fertility assumptions, but a combination of fertility, mortality and migration assumptions resulting in high, medium and low population estimates.

2 The author is well aware of the shortcomings of the long-awaited 1996 census results, eg possible under-reporting of 0-4 year-olds especially among blacks/Africans and coloureds, and the possible under-reporting of whites. However, at the time of producing these projections shortly after the census results became available in 1998, no adjustments of the results were available and the deadline of our research project made it impossible to analyse the census results before incorporating the data into our population projections.

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Briefly, the assumptions<sup>3</sup> underlying the high, medium and low population projections are as follows:

- The high population projections do not incorporate the possible demographic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Therefore, life expectancy at birth of males and females of all four population groups increases throughout the projection period (Asians-Indians from 70.2 years in 1996 to 75.6 years in 2021; blacks/Africans from 64.5 to 69.6; coloureds from 64.4 to 72.0; and whites from 73.7 to 76.3). A relatively high degree of in-migration (24 000 blacks/Africans per annum or 120 000 per 5-year projection period of which 55% are males and 45% are females) into the CMA (especially into the Central Cape Town and Tygerberg areas) is assumed. In the case of the other three population groups the assumption was made that there would be no significant gain of migrants during the projection period. Furthermore, steadily declining total fertility rates among females aged 15-49 years in all four race groups were assumed (Asians-Indians from 2.05 in 1996 to 1.61 in 2021; blacks/Africans from 3.69 to 2.44; coloureds from 2.24 to 1.65; and whites from 1.68 to 1.50).
- The medium population projections assume that the HIV/AIDS epidemic will have a significant impact on mortality among blacks-Africans and coloureds (the two population groups with the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS) by lowering life expectancy at birth from 2011 onwards. Therefore, in the case of blacks-Africans life expectancy at birth is expected to increase from 64.5 years in 1996 to 67.1 years in 2011, declining to 64.8 years in 2021, while in the case of coloureds it is expected to increase from 64.4 to 69.5 years and then to decline to 68.0 years. In the case of whites and Asians/Indians, however, the assumption is made that the HIV/AIDS epidemic will not significantly impact on mortality during the projection period. The projections also assume a medium inflow of black/African migrants (18 000 per

3 For a more detailed discussion of the various assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality (including the impact of HIV/AIDS) and migration used in the high, medium and low projections, the author may be contacted by e-mail (barbel@ifr.sun.ac.za or bbh@maties.sun.ac.za) or telephone 021-9184151.

annum or 90 000 per 5-year projection period of which 55% are males and 45% are females) into the CMA (especially into the Central Cape Town and Tygerberg areas). In the case of the other three population groups the assumption was made that there would be no significant gain of migrants during the projection period. Slightly lower fertility rates than the high population projections, especially in the case of black/African and coloured females are assumed. In the case of Asians/Indians the total fertility rate is expected to decline from 2.05 in 1996 to 1.61 in 2021, while in the case of blacks/Africans it will decline from 3.53 to 2.04, in the case of coloureds from 2.21 to 1.65 and in the case of whites from 1.68 to 1.50.

- The low population projections assume that the HIV/AIDS epidemic already exerts a significant impact on mortality (lower life expectancy at birth) among blacks/Africans and coloureds (the two population groups with the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS) in 1996 and that this impact will increase drastically during the projection period. Therefore, life expectancy at birth among blacks/Africans is expected to decline from 54.7 years in 1996 to 44.7 years in 2011, followed by an increase to 49.2 years by 2021. In the case of coloureds, life expectancy at birth is expected to decline from 59.6 years in 1996 to 56.0 years in 2011, followed by an increase to 60.7 years in 2021. In the case of whites and Asians/Indians, however, the assumption is made that the HIV/AIDS epidemic will not significantly impact on mortality during the projection period. The projections also assume a low inflow of black/African migrants (12 000 per annum or 60 000 per five-year projection period of which 55% are males and 45% are females) into the CMA (especially into the Central Cape Town and Tygerberg areas), and fertility trends similar to those of the medium population projections.

## 2. A 1996 demographic profile of the CMA

### 2.1 Population size

According to the final 1996 census results, the CMA had a total population of 2.56 million in 1996, which is 64.6% of the total population of the Western Cape province. Within the CMA, Central Cape Town has the largest population, 946 005, followed by Tygerberg with a population of 785 233 (Table 1).

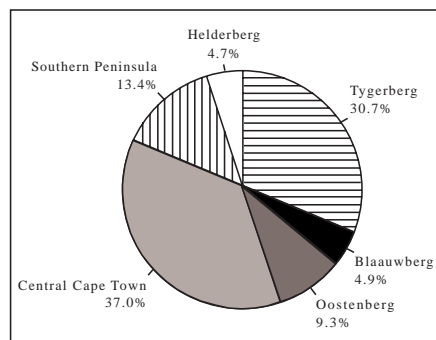
Table 1: Population distribution of the CMA by local authority area, 1996

Local authority	Total population
Tygerberg	785 233
Blaauwberg	125 033
Oostenberg	239 444
Central Cape Town	946 005
Southern Peninsula	342 122
Helderberg	119 639
Cape Metropolitan Area	2 557 476
Total Western Cape	3 956 880

Sources: StatsSA 1998: 4; StatsSA 1999.

Together Central Cape Town and Tygerberg house 67.7% of the population of the CMA. The two smallest local authority areas within the CMA in terms of population size are Helderberg and Blaauwberg with 119 639 and 125 033 inhabitants respectively (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportions of the CMA population by local authority area, 1996



Source: StatsSA 1999.

## 2.2 Racial composition

The coloured population group dominates in the CMA, as well as in the whole province. Approximately 50% of the population within the CMA is coloured, while 26% are blacks/Africans, 22% whites and 1.6% Asians/Indians (Table 2). Within the CMA, Oostenberg has the largest proportion of coloureds (63.8%), Blaauwberg the largest proportion of whites (40.9%), Tygerberg the largest proportion of blacks/Africans (35.4%) and Southern Peninsula the largest proportion of Asians/Indians (2.5%) (Table 2). However, in absolute numbers, Central Cape Town leads with the largest number of coloureds (495 475), blacks/Africans (306 125) and Asians/Indians (21 704), while Tygerberg leads with the largest number of whites (178 175).

Table 2: Racial distribution of the CMA population by local authority area, 1996

Local authority	Asians/Indians		Blacks/Africans		Coloureds		Whites	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tygerberg	7 115	0,9	278 361	35,4	321 582	41,0	178 175	22,7
Blaauwberg	755	0,6	10 019	8,0	63 067	50,5	51 192	40,9
Oostenberg	854	0,4	31 605	13,2	152 689	63,8	54 296	22,6
Cent Cape Town	21 704	2,3	306 125	32,4	495 475	52,4	122 701	12,9
Southern Peninsula	8 476	2,5	23 191	6,8	200 489	58,6	109 966	32,1
Helderberg	633	0,5	16 211	13,6	55 393	46,3	47 402	39,6
CMA	39 537	1,6	665 512	26,0	1 288 695	50,4	563 732	22,0
Total Western Cape	41 714	1,0	853 232	21,6	2 214 462	56,0	847 472	21,4

Sources: StatsSA 1998: 8; StatsSA 1999.

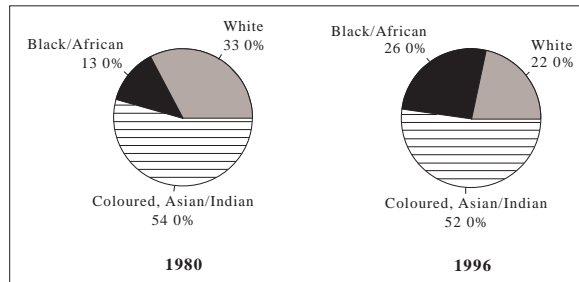
It is interesting to note that since 1980, the racial composition of the CMA has changed considerably (Figure 3). The proportion of the combined coloured and Asian/Indian population has declined slightly from 54% in 1980 to 52% in 1996, while the proportion of blacks/Africans has doubled from 13% to 26%, and that of whites has decreased from 33% to 22%. This indicates a significant shift towards a higher proportion of blacks/Africans taking up residence in the CMA over the 1980-1996 period (Bekker & Van Zyl 1998: 7). However, it is worth noting that the number of black/African residents in Cape Town was probably significantly under-enumerated in the 1980 and 1985 censuses. Nonetheless, the increase in the proportion of blacks/Africans in the CMA since 1980 results mainly from



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the in-migration of blacks/Africans, especially from the Eastern Cape.

Figure 3: Racial composition of the CMA, 1980 and 1996



Sources: Bekker & Van Zyl 1998: 1; StatsSA 1999.

### 2.3 Sex composition

In 1996, 48.4% of the CMA population was male and 51.6% female, resulting in a sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 93.8. In absolute numbers this means that the female population exceeds the male population by 80 376. The 1996 sex ratio of the CMA is considerably lower than the sex ratio of 1991 (103) and that of 1980 (101).

All local authority areas within the CMA have larger proportions of female residents than male residents, giving sex ratios below 100 (Table 3). The highest sex ratio within the CMA is found in the Southern Peninsula (96.8), followed by Oostenberg with a sex ratio of 96.2. Helderberg has the lowest sex ratio (92.6), or the largest female-to-male population. The Helderberg area is a popular retirement area and it is a demographic reality that females have a longer life expectancy at birth than males, hence the relatively low sex ratio in this area.

Table 3: Sex composition of the CMA population by local authority area, 1996

Local authority	%Male	%Female	Sex ratio <sup>1</sup>
Tygerberg	48,1	51,9	92,7
Blaauwberg	48,7	51,3	94,9
Oostenberg	49,0	51,0	96,2
Central Cape Town	48,3	51,7	93,4
Southern Peninsula	49,2	50,8	96,8

Local authority	%Male	%Female	Sex ratio <sup>1)</sup>
Helderberg	48,1	51,9	92,6
Cape Metropolitan Area	48,4	51,6	93,8
Total Western Cape	48,9	51,1	95,8

<sup>1</sup> Sex ratio = males per 100 females.

Sources: StatsSA 1998 & StatsSA 1999.

## 2.4 Age structure

In general, the population of the CMA is demographically young, with 28.4% aged 0-14, 66.5% of intermediate age (15-64) and only 5.1% aged 65 years or older.

Within the CMA, Helderberg, known for its large retired population, has the oldest population with 19.1% aged 65 or older and only 18.2% aged 0-14. By contrast, Oostenberg has a very young population, consisting of 31.4% children and only 2.8% over 65 (Table 4).

Table 4: Age structure of the population of the CMA by local authority area, 1996

Local authority	% of total population		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years
Tygerberg	29,6	66,3	4,1
Blaauwberg	28,8	66,4	4,8
Oostenberg	31,4	65,8	2,8
Central Cape Town	28,0	66,7	5,3
Southern Peninsula	25,9	67,0	7,1
Helderberg	18,2	62,7	19,1
Cape Metropolitan Area	28,4	66,5	5,1
Total Western Cape	29,2	65,6	5,2

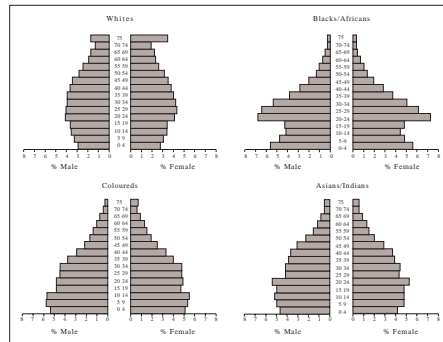
Source: StatsSA 1999.

The four population groups within the CMA, as in the rest of South Africa, reveal significant differences in their age structures (see Figure 4). The age pyramid of the blacks/Africans has a broad base and narrow apex, which reflects a high percentage of children (28.4%) and a low percentage of the aged (5.1%), hence a demographically young population group. This is typical of populations in developing countries. The age pyramid also reveals extraordinarily high proportions of blacks/Africans aged 20-34 years, which results from a combination of relatively high in-migration rates of young

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black/African people to the CMA and under-reporting of children in the 1996 census.

Figure 4: Age pyramids of the four population groups in the CMA, 1996



Source: Compiled from StatsSA 1999.

The age profile of the white population group (a demographically older population) has a narrow base and a broad apex — a more rectangular shape — which reflects low fertility rates, giving a small proportion of the population aged 0-14 (18.9%) and a relatively large proportion of elderly people (12.2%). This is typical of developed countries where population ageing is already a reality. The longer life expectancy of white women can clearly be seen in the age pyramid.

The age structures of the Asian/Indian and coloured population groups are, demographically speaking, in an intermediate phase between those of blacks/Africans and whites. Both population groups reveal early signs of population ageing in that the bases of their age pyramids are becoming narrower, indicating declining fertility rates. A relatively small proportion of both Asians/Indians and coloureds are 65 or older (3.9% and 3.6% respectively), with slightly more women than men in this category.

### 3. Population projection results (1996-2021)

#### 3.1 Cape metropolitan area

The population of the CMA is expected to increase from 2.56 million in 1996 to between 3.32 million and 4.12 million by the year 2021

(Table 5). According to the high population projection which assumes a high net in-migration rate of 24 000 people per annum, along with declining fertility rates and increasing life expectancies at birth (thus no impact of HIV/AIDS), the annual population growth rate of the CMA population is estimated to decline from 2.5% for the period 1996-2001 to 1.4% for the period 2016-2021. In terms of the medium population projection, with a net in-migration rate of 18 000 people per annum and lower life expectancies at birth from 2011 onwards as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the CMA population is expected to grow at 2.2% per annum during the 1996-2001 period, declining to 1.1% per annum during the 2016-2021 period. According to the low population projection, the annual population growth rate of the CMA is estimated to decrease from 1.8% during 1996-2001 to 0.6% during the 2016-2021 period (Table 5). These low population growth rates are the result of a low inflow of migrants into the CMA and low life expectancies at birth from 1996 onwards as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Table 5: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of the Cape Metropolitan Area, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	2 557 476	2 557 476	2 557 476
2001	2 892 143	2 856 515	2 793 916
2006	3 220 440	3 134 502	2 970 827
2011	3 534 086	3 385 586	3 101 089
2016	3 833 152	3 618 087	3 221 191
2021	4 117 977	3 814 868	3 319 499
Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	2,5	2,2	1,8
2001-2006	2,2	1,9	1,2
2006-2011	1,9	1,6	0,9
2011-2016	1,6	1,3	0,8
2016-2021	1,4	1,1	0,6

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-19.

### 3.2 Tygerberg

In 1996, 30.7% of the total population of the CMA (or 785 233 people) resided in Tygerberg. It is estimated that by the year 2021 this local authority could be home to between 35.5% and 34.5% of the population — an estimated population of between 1.11 million and 1.46 million (Table 6). Due to the assumption that 50% of all in-migrants to the CMA will settle in the Tygerberg area, this area is estimated to experience the highest annual population growth rates in the CMA during the projection period. According to the high population projection, the annual population growth rate is expected to decrease from 3.3% in 1996-2001 to 1.9% in 2016-2021. The estimated annual growth rates according to the medium and low projections for the same two periods are 2.9% and 2.3% respectively or 1.4% and 0.9% respectively (Table 6).

Table 6: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of Tygerberg, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	785 233	785 233	785 233
2001	924 530	907 312	880 520
2006	1 064 076	1 023 346	954 917
2011	1 200 411	1 130 835	1 013 144
2016	1 333 200	1 232 005	1 067 485
2021	1 462 491	1 321 825	1 114 421
Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	3,3	2,9	2,3
2001-2006	2,9	2,4	1,6
2006-2011	2,4	2,0	1,2
2011-2016	2,1	1,7	1,1
2016-2021	1,9	1,4	0,9

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-20.

### 3.3 Blaauwberg

The population of Blaauwberg, the second smallest local authority within the CMA, is estimated to grow slightly during the projection period. The population is projected to increase from 125 033 in 1996 to between 144 627 and 155 027 by the year 2021 (Table 7). The an-

nual population growth rates are expected to decline from between 1.3% and 1.1% for 1996-2001 to between 0.5% and 0.2% for 2016-2021 (Table 7). These low growth rates result mainly from the racial composition of this area. Whites, a population group with very low total fertility rates, comprise almost 41% of the total population of Blaauwberg, while blacks/Africans, the population group with the highest total fertility rates comprise only 8%. Furthermore, the assumption was made that migration into this area will not have a significant impact on population growth during the projection period.

Table 7: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of Blaauwberg, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	125 033	125 033	125 033
2001	133 197	133 072	132 230
2006	140 114	139 618	137 086
2011	145 945	144 913	140 170
2016	150 984	149 645	142 926
2021	155 027	152 788	144 627
Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	1,3	1,3	1,1
2001-2006	1,0	1,0	0,7
2006-2011	0,8	0,7	0,4
2011-2016	0,7	0,6	0,4
2016-2021	0,5	0,4	0,2

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-20.

### 3.4 Oostenberg

In 1996, 239 444 people resided in Oostenberg. By 2021 between 288 420 and 315 964 people could be living in the area. According to the population projections, Oostenberg is expected to experience fairly low population growth rates during the projection period. The annual population growth rates are projected to decline from between 1.6% and 1.4% in the period 1996-2001 to between 0.7% and 0.3% in the

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period 2016-2021 (Table 8). Once again, the assumption was made that migration into this area will not significantly affect population growth during the projection period. The difference in population size between the high, medium and low projections can mainly be attributed to the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on life expectancy at birth, especially among blacks-Africans and coloureds in this area.

Table 8: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of Oostenberg, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	239 444	239 444	239 444
2001	259 199	259 010	256 750
2006	276 472	275 372	268 596
2011	291 515	288 972	276 405
2016	304 793	301 295	283 567
2021	315 964	310 030	288 420
Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	1,6	1,6	1,4
2001-2006	1,3	1,2	0,9
2006-2011	1,1	1,0	0,6
2011-2016	0,9	0,8	0,5
2016-2021	0,7	0,6	0,3

Source: Institute of Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-21.

#### 4.5 Central Cape Town

Central Cape Town, the largest local authority within the CMA in terms of population size, had a total population of 946 005 in 1996. This is almost 37% of the total CMA population. According to the high population projection, which assumes a high net in-migration rate of 12 000 people per annum and no impact from HIV/AIDS, the population could increase to 1.64 million by the year 2021. This results in an annual population growth rate of 2.9% for the period 1996-2001, declining to 1.7% for the period 2016-2021 (Table 9). If the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is incorporated into the pro-

jection together with a relatively low inflow of migrants into the area (6 000 per annum), the population of Central Cape Town is expected to increase to 1.27 million by the year 2021. Correspondingly, the annual population growth rates are expected to decline from 2.0% to 0.7% between 1996 and 2021.

Table 9: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of Central Cape Town, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	946 005	946 005	946 005
2001	1 091 675	1 074 092	1 044 840
2006	1 237 517	1 195 632	1 120 007
2011	1 378 351	1 306 476	1 176 016
2016	1 513 427	1 409 099	1 227 627
2021	1 644 120	1 498 182	1 271 490
Period	Population growth (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	2,9	2,6	2,0
2001-2006	2,5	2,2	1,4
2006-2011	2,2	1,8	1,0
2011-2016	1,9	1,5	0,9
2016-2021	1,7	1,2	0,7

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-22.

### 3.6 Southern Peninsula

The population of the Southern Peninsula is estimated to increase from 342 122 in 1996 to between 370 673 and 399 060 by the year 2021 (Table 10). According to all three population projections, this area can expect to experience only very slow population growth during the projection period. This is because total fertility rates in the area are fairly low and will continue to decline, as a result of the racial composition of the area. Furthermore, the assumption was made that migration into the Southern Peninsula will not significantly impact on population growth during the projection period.



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Table 10: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of the Southern Peninsula, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	342 122	342 122	342 122
2001	358 309	357 945	355 433
2006	372 044	370 875	363 400
2011	383 331	380 990	367 174
2016	392 461	389 332	370 169
2021	399 060	393 342	370 673
Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	0,9	0,9	0,8
2001-2006	0,8	0,7	0,4
2006-2011	0,6	0,5	0,2
2011-2016	0,5	0,4	0,2
2016-2021	0,3	0,2	0,03

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-23.

### 3.7 Helderberg

In 1996, 119 639 people resided in Helderberg. According to the population projections, Helderberg is not expected to experience rapid population growth during the projection period. By 2021, the population is projected to be between 129 868 and 141 315 (Table 11). This means that Helderberg is expected to grow by between 0.9% and 0.7% per annum during the period 1996-2001. By 2021, the annual population growth rate is projected to be between 0.4% and 0.1%.

Table 11: Estimated population size and annual population growth rate of Helderberg, 1996-2021

Year	Population size		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996	119 639	119 639	119 639
2001	125 233	125 084	124 143
2006	130 217	129 659	126 821
2011	134 533	133 400	128 180
2016	138 287	136 711	129 417
2021	141 315	138 701	129 868

Period	Population growth rate (%)		
	High estimate	Medium estimate	Low estimate
1996-2001	0,9	0,9	0,7
2001-2006	0,8	0,7	0,4
2006-2011	0,7	0,6	0,2
2011-2016	0,6	0,5	0,2
2016-2021	0,4	0,3	0,1

Source: Institute for Futures Research *et al* 2000: 5-23.

#### 4. Conclusion

The main findings of this demographic analysis of the CMA are the following:

- The population of the CMA, which has a fairly young population age structure, is expected to continue growing at approximately 1.6% per annum during the 1996-2021 period. This growth will result not only from natural increase, but also from in-migration, especially from the Eastern Cape.
- By 2021, between 0.76 million and 1.56 million additional people could be residing in the CMA.
- Tygerberg and Central Cape Town are expected to experience the highest population growth rates in the CMA. These two areas will also continue to house the largest populations in the CMA.
- The inflow of migrants into the CMA, especially from the Eastern Cape, is expected to continue at a fairly constant rate during the projection period.
- The majority of migrants are expected to settle in Tygerberg and Central Cape Town.
- Fertility is expected to continue to decline among all four population groups in the CMA, resulting in declining population growth rates.
- The incidence of HIV/AIDS in the CMA, especially among blacks-Africans and coloureds, is expected to increase exponentially during the projection period, resulting in higher mortality rates, declining life expectancies at birth and lower population growth rates.

Haldenwang/Cape metropolitan area

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