

South Africa

MIGRATION PROFILES

Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

States parties to United Nations legal instruments

Year ratified:

-	1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
1996	1951 Refugee Convention
1996	1967 Refugee Protocol
-	1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

Year ratified:

1995	1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
-	1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
2004	2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
2004	2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

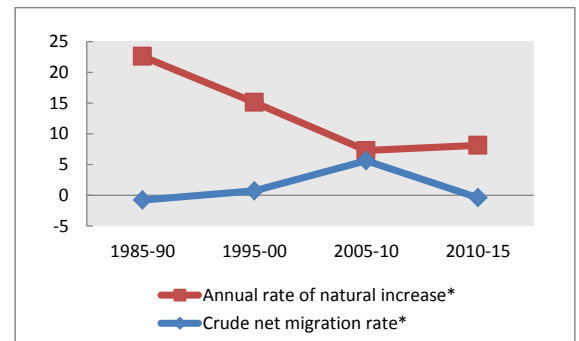
Part II. Population indicators

Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	18 204	21 977	24 953	25 616
Females ('000)	18 589	22 869	26 499	27 160
Total ('000)	36 793	44 846	51 452	52 776
Percentage urban population	52	57	62	63
Percentage rural population	48	43	38	37

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	2.19	1.59	1.29	0.78
Annual rate of natural increase*	22.61	15.12	7.28	8.15
Crude net migration rate*	-0.77	0.74	5.63	-0.38
Total net migration ('000)	-133	159	1403	-100

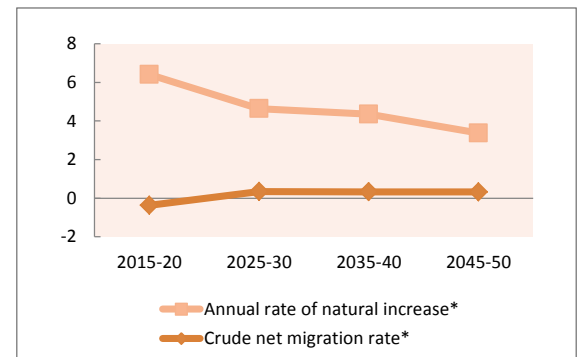
* Per 1,000 population



Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	55 131	58 096	60 938	63 405
Population change during period	1640	1430	1410	1158
Annual rate of natural increase*	6.41	4.64	4.35	3.37
Crude net migration rate*	-0.37	0.35	0.33	0.32

* Per 1,000 population



Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	1164	1417	1241	499
Zero-migration variant	1249	1336	1162	387
Difference	-84	81	79	112

Part III. Development indicators

Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

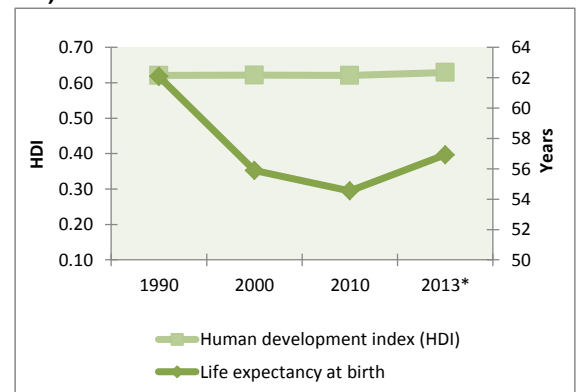
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	62.1	55.9	54.5	56.9
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	..	82.4	93.0	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	70.7	79.9
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	5 760	6 779	10 562	11 440
Human development index (HDI)	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63

* 2013 or latest available

Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	136	344	1119	1115
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	1199	685	1372	1443
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

* Estimate



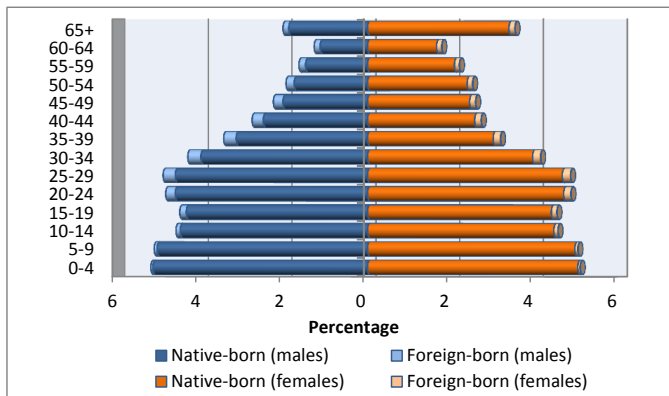
South Africa

Part IV. International migrant stocks

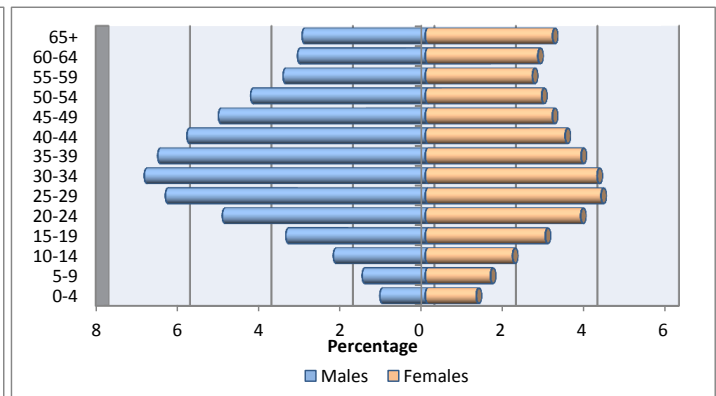
International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	16 536	16 662	33 198	8 238	8 373	16 611	26 708	29 964	56 672
5-9	24 181	22 032	46 213	11 956	11 168	23 124	37 108	38 310	75 418
10-14	33 216	27 182	60 398	16 444	13 990	30 434	54 080	51 333	105 413
15-19	56 697	39 672	96 369	29 290	21 346	50 636	82 079	70 599	152 678
20-24	91 204	53 711	144 915	47 045	29 097	76 142	119 484	91 413	210 897
25-29	113 655	59 209	172 864	63 864	36 056	99 920	153 048	103 397	256 445
30-34	112 961	55 357	168 318	73 491	41 159	114 650	165 486	101 054	266 540
35-39	100 096	48 309	148 405	74 353	43 407	117 760	157 555	91 689	249 244
40-44	84 761	41 647	126 408	67 350	41 553	108 903	140 342	82 284	222 626
45-49	67 361	34 663	102 024	56 929	37 020	93 949	121 801	74 763	196 564
50-54	51 054	28 330	79 384	46 690	31 985	78 675	102 832	68 458	171 290
55-59	37 309	23 796	61 105	36 516	27 276	63 792	83 710	62 993	146 703
60-64	38 996	30 019	69 015	34 114	28 771	62 885	75 185	66 220	141 405
65+	41 636	38 726	80 362	32 898	31 446	64 344	72 500	74 843	147 343
Total	869 663	519 315	1 388 978	599 178	402 647	1 001 825	1 391 918	1 007 320	2 399 238

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Mozambique	462 412
Zimbabwe	358 109
Lesotho	310 925
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	305 660
Namibia	129 488
Total	1 566 594

Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	214 009
Australia	166 731
United States of America	101 959
New Zealand	53 694
Canada	46 187
Total	582 580

Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Somalia	17 864
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13 386
Angola	5 805
Ethiopia	5 538
Total	42 593

Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Total	

Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Zimbabwe	23 273
Namibia	6 821
Lesotho	4 047
Swaziland	3 951
Botswana	3 741
Total	41 833

Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United States of America	1 637
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 414
Australia	844
Cuba	359
India	206
Total	4 460

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

States parties to United Nations legal instruments : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

Males: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Females: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Total population: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Percentage urban population: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

Percentage rural population: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

Annual rate of change: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Annual rate of natural increase: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Crude net migration rate: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Total net migration: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Total population at end of period: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Population change during period: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Medium variant: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Zero-migration variant: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

Adult literacy rate: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Combined gross enrolment ratio in education: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

GDP per capita (PPP in USD): Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



Human development index (HDI): A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

Remittances: Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

Remittance inflows as share of GDP: **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

International migrant stock by age and sex: The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: www.unmigration.org

Migrant stock by origin (2013): The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

Migrant stock by destination (2013): The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

Refugee population by origin (end 2012): Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: www.unhcr.org/statistics.

Refugee population (destination) (end 2012): Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: www.unhcr.org/statistics.

Tertiary students: Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>