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District Population Estimates – Mpumalanga Report

MYPE 2025 series

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASFR	Age-specific fertility rate
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	Crude death rate
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DHIS	District Health Information System
EA	Enumeration area
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MACOD	Mortality and Causes of Death
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
MP	Mpumalanga
MYPE	Mid-year population estimates
NDoH	National Department of Health
NPR	National Population Register
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TFR	Total fertility rate
VRS	Vital Registration System

Definition of Concepts

Crude birth rate (CBR) – The number of live births per 1 000 population in a given year.

Crude death rate (CDR) – The number of deaths per 1 000 population in a given year.

Dependency ratio – A measure of the number of dependents aged 0–14 and 65 years and older, compared to the total population aged 15–64 years.

Growth rate (GR) – The exponential rate at which the population is increasing or decreasing in a given year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Rate of natural increase (RNI) – The rate at which the population is increasing or decreasing in a given year due to the surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Sex ratio – A measure of the number of males per 100 females in a population.

Summary

- The cohort-component methodology is used to estimate the district population.
- The estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2025 mid-year point and are based on the latest available information. Estimates may change as new data becomes available. The updated estimates are accompanied by an entire series of revised estimates for the period 2002–2025. On this basis, comparisons between this model and previous series should not be made.
- For 2025, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population at 5 076 133 people in Mpumalanga province. The female population accounts for 50,6% (approximately 2,56 million) of the population.
- The most populous district in the province is Ehlanzeni district municipality (accounting for 38,0% of the population), whilst the least populated district is Gert Sibande district municipality (26,9%).
- The highest crude birth rate (CBR) for the period 2021–2026 can be found in Ehlanzeni district municipality with 22,8 births per 1000 persons, whilst the lowest CBR is located in Nkangala district municipality with 14,0 births per 1000 persons
- The highest crude death rate (CDR) can be found in Ehlanzeni district municipality with 19,3 deaths per 1 000 persons, whilst the lowest CDR is located in both Nkangala district municipality with 7,2 deaths per 1 000 persons for the period 2021–2026.
- Ehlanzeni district municipality has the highest proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, as well as the highest proportion of school-age persons in the province.

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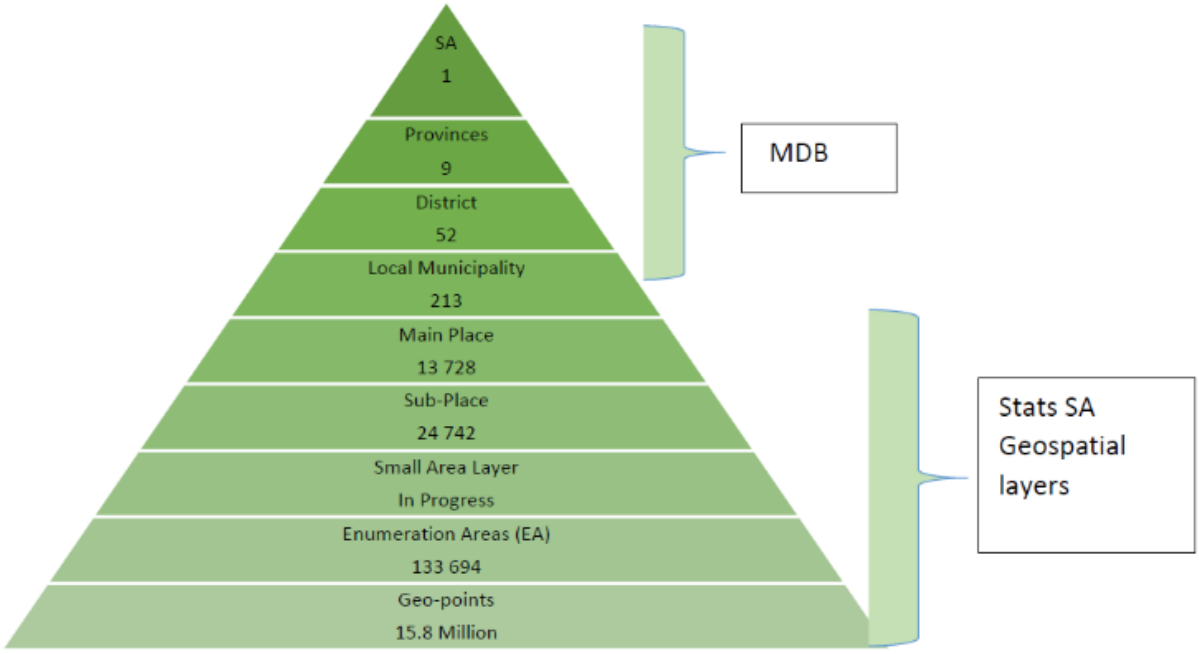
1. Overview

Internationally, the mid-year population estimates (MYPE) are designed to provide population and demographic information between censuses and are done annually to compare population trends over time. Population estimates are typically based on a variety of administrative records, such as births, deaths, school enrolment, housing, etc., to determine population changes since the most recent decennial census (Bryan, 2004). In an effort to plan, budget, and cater for the needs of the population, a spectrum of government agencies, ranging from transport to education and health, require population estimates (Smith and Cody, 2013). International institutions as well as those within the private sector of the country will also require population estimates to monitor, plan, budget and allocate resources (Lomahoza, Brockerhoff and Frye, 2013). Estimates are also used as a uniform denominator for surveys as well as reporting on population-based indicators (Lymer and Brown, 2012).

In planning, it is important to understand the spatial demarcation that exists. South Africa's geographic hierarchy is such that the country is divided into nine provinces (Figure 1). Each province is divided into district municipalities or metropolitan municipalities (52 districts in total). There are currently eight metropolitan municipalities spread out across five of the provinces. Each district in turn is divided into local municipalities. Inclusive of the metro municipalities, there are 213 local municipalities in South Africa. Below the local municipality, the geographical hierarchy is broken down into main place, sub-place, wards and a small area layer, respectively. Given the dependency of small area estimates on the demarcation of South Africa, changes in demarcation over time will affect processes in producing not only small area estimates but also estimates at other aggregate levels (Rayer, 2015).

Figure 1 – Stats SA nested geographical hierarchy



Source: Stats SA (2023) How the count was done.

2. Methodology

2.1 District Estimation

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes national, provincial, district and local municipal population estimates annually.

We distinguish between four levels of geography in our projections. These are:

(a) National population estimates and projections by using the cohort-component method, enabled by the SPECTRUM software;

(b) Provincial projection by applying a UN sub-national method of cohort-component projections (United Nations, 1992).

(c) District projection by applying a UN sub-national method of cohort-component projections (United Nations, 1992).

(d) Local Municipal Population projection by applying a geographical ratio method.

The detailed methodology at national and provincial levels can be found in the MYPE report published by Stats SA (https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0302). Stats SA develops district estimates and projections that are updated annually. It is therefore important to note that population and other demographic data in each release form a new set of time series. **Users should therefore compare the time series data in each statistical release and not data across statistical releases. This publication refers to the MYPE 2025 series.**

When developing the district population estimates and projections, Stats SA uses a cohort-component method. In the projection with base-year 2001 (census based on 2021 boundaries), fertility, mortality and both internal as well as international migration for the projection period are required. The base from which a population projection is done is very important, as it has a big effect on the outcome of a projection. Census information regarding the population structure over time was used as an input in determining the base.

Census generally provides fairly accurate data at fine geographical detail; however, it is rather costly and not frequently updated (conducted decennially in SA). Statistics South Africa conducts a Community Survey in order to supply information at lower levels of geography between censuses, the latest being the CS 2016. However, the Community Survey 2016 is also a sample survey that was weighted and thereafter calibrated using the Mid-Year Population estimates (2015 series), and thus, we are unable to use the survey as an independent point. Many countries, including South Africa, are opting for the utilisation of estimation techniques using various data sources to produce estimates at lower levels over a series of time (Smith and Morrison, 2005). The projections are unique for each year due to the assumptions made and the data inputs thereof, i.e. fertility, mortality and migration patterns.

2.2 District Municipality Estimation

For district projections, data on fertility, mortality and migration are prepared over 5-year periods, i.e. 2001-2006, 2006-2011, 2011-2016, 2016-2021, 2021-2026, etc. A cohort component method is used to develop the projection for each 5-year period. There are several principles that must be considered when implementing the cohort component method. To preserve the integrity of the age cohorts as they progress through time, it is helpful to follow basic principles: i.e. the number of years in the projection should be equal to the number of years in the age groups. Also, projections by sex are essential in that the projections for females in determining the projection of births are done separately.

2.3 Age-sex Structures of The Base Population

The base age/sex structures of the district municipalities were determined through an iterative process, using the following datasets:

- The projected 2001 provincial populations by sex and five-year age groups (2021 boundaries),
- The district municipalities and metro populations for Census 2001 by age and sex (2021 boundaries).

The 2025 MYPE series incorporates the 2022 Census district and metro populations' age and sex structure, bearing in mind also the administrative data available.

2.4 Migration Trends Between District Municipalities

When projections for all the regions of a country 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, or to the assumed level of international migration (United Nations, 1992).

Developed by Willekens and Rogers (1978), multi-regional methods require the estimation of separate age and sex specific migration rates between every region of the country and every other region, and such detailed data are rarely available. For example, 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 province. This becomes even higher (90 168) and more complex at a district level where there are 52 districts and metropolitan municipalities.

The census is the primary source of collecting migration stream data. Migration rates from Censuses 2011 and 2022 are applied to the different projection periods with modifications where inconsistencies are found. While initiatives by the Department of Home Affairs are underway to improve the availability of information on movement across borders, census data will continue to remain the primary source of international and internal migration data in the country. Due to the wide-ranging number of streams for each district, migration patterns at district level are not discussed in this report. Narratives on the provincial migration streams can be found in the MYPE 2025 series report (https://www.statssa.gov.za). Migration at district is based on census data and updated using the residual method based on current data on age/ sex structure to determine migration estimates.

2.5 Fertility Estimation of District Municipalities

The following steps were used to obtain a set of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for each district municipality and each metro to be used in these cohort-component projections:

(a) Analyses of the recorded live births datasets (1998 to 2023) were done to adjust for late registration and completeness. The number of births for women in the age groups 15 to 49 was obtained. This was done for each district municipality and metro (Stats SA, 2024).

(b) The total number of births generated from the district municipalities was then compared with the total number of births in each respective province. Proportional adjustments were made if necessary, and TFRs were calculated by applying the births to the specific district municipality or metro population's 15-49 female population.

(c) Using these adjusted TFRs and ASFRs as well as survival ratios, the number of births and the 0–4 projected population were obtained. The projected 0–4 year and 5–9 year populations were checked for consistency. Provision was made to adjust the TFR if inconsistencies were found.

(d) The process above was repeated if inconsistencies were found in (c).

2.6 Mortality Estimation of District Municipalities

The following steps were used to obtain a set of survival ratios for each district municipality and metro, and were used in the cohort-component projections:

(a) Only data up to 2021 (1997-2021) were available at this level to do analyses of the Mortality and Causes of Death (MACOD) datasets to adjust for late registration and completeness (Stats SA, 2025).

(b) The numbers of male and female deaths calculated for each district municipality were then compared with the total number of male and female deaths in each respective province. Proportional adjustments were made if necessary.

(c) Age-specific mortality rates (m(x)) were then calculated.

(d) Using the m(x) rates, separate Life Tables for males and females and for each district municipality were calculated.

(e) Life expectancies at birth, as well as survival ratios by age, can be read from the obtained life tables.

2.7 Data Confrontation at the District Level

The age-sex pattern of mortality is informed by the MACOD data from the Vital Registration System (VRS), the District Health Information System (DHIS), as well as that of censuses. The number of registered deaths processed by Stats SA and those recorded on the National Population Register (NPR) is maintained by the DHA for the period 1997−2021 (Stats SA, 2025). In general, estimated deaths reported in MYPE are always expected to be higher than those in the VRS, as MYPE reports on all deaths occurring and not just those registered. Deaths data from the DHA are collected regardless of citizenship status and birth registration, while the NPR maintained by DHA only includes deaths of South African citizens and permanent residents whose particulars were already on the NPR. Other sources of data used to determine the plausibility of the MYPE age and sex structure include the Independent Electoral Commission Data (IEC) and Department of Basic Education data (DBE).

In October 2010, Stats SA for the first time made available estimates on the District Council level on its website. This was seen as a Beta version and has since been published annually for over a decade. Stats SA has engaged with stakeholders on these projections. The data will be updated when necessary and on the basis of empirical data.

3. Demographics

This section of the report looks at MYPE indicators for the year 2025 within the Mpumalanga (MP) district municipalities. According to the MYPE, MP is the sixth most populous province in the country with an estimated population of 5 076 133 persons, with three districts. It covers an area of 76 495 km². Mpumalanga is located in the eastern part of South Africa, bordering Eswatini and Mozambique. It shares borders with the South African provinces of Limpopo to the north, Gauteng to the west, the Free State to the southwest, and KwaZulu-Natal to the south. Mpumalanga has a significant agricultural and mining sector. Forestry (inclusive of tourism) is a key driver for the development of Mpumalanga's rural economy and a major provider of job opportunities.

3.1. Population in Mpumalanga District Municipalities

Figure 2 below depicts the distribution of the population in the MP by district municipalities. Ehlanzeni district has the largest population share (38,0%) in MP, followed by Nkangala district municipality with 35,1%. Gert Sibande district is the least populous district municipality in the province, contributing 26,9% to MP. In terms of the national share, the MP province contributes 8,0% to the country's population. For the total populations for each district, refer to Appendix F.

Figure 2 – Distribution of population in Mpumalanga by district municipality, 2025

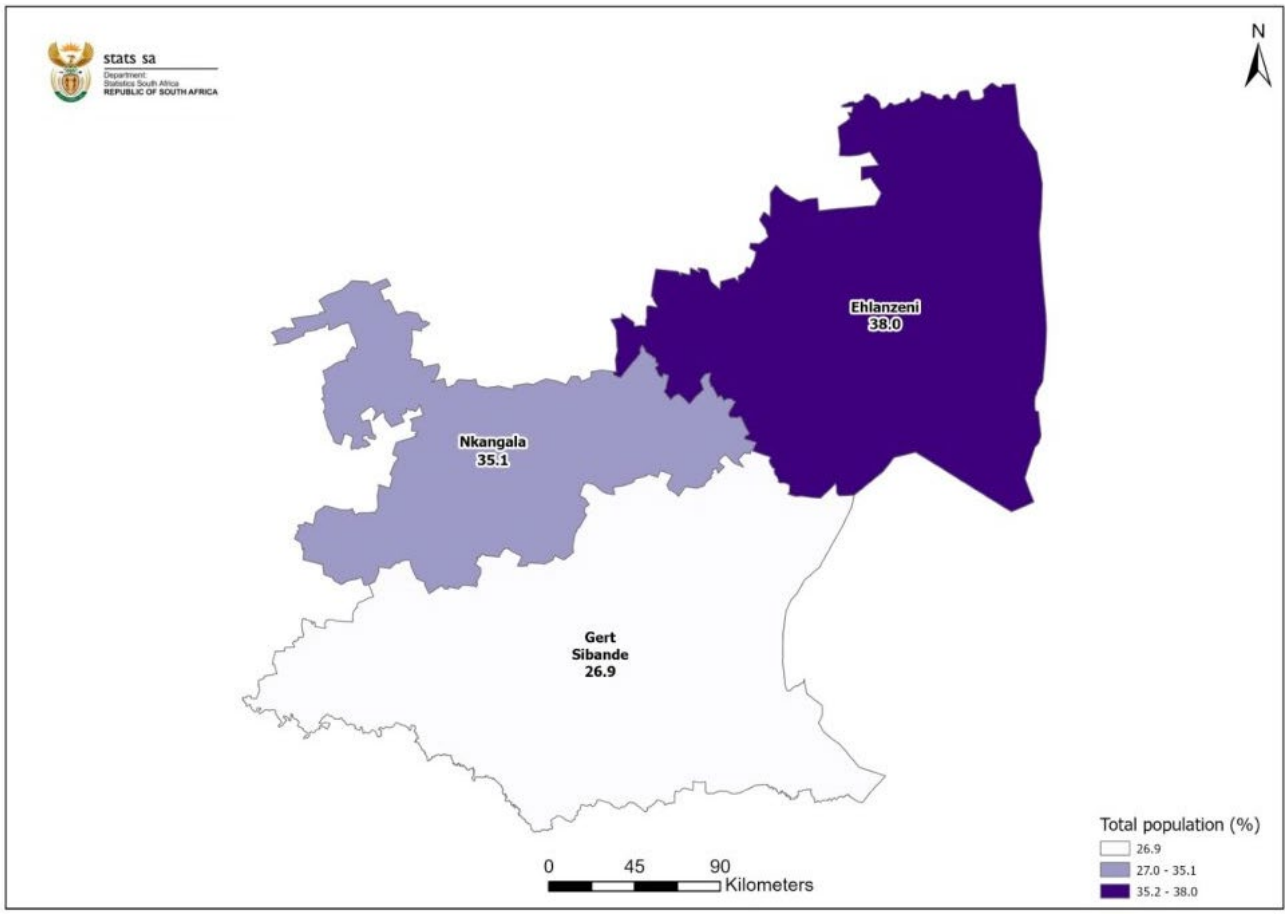


Table 1 presents the population, age structure, as well as other indicators. These indicators include the districts' share of the national and provincial population, as well as sex ratios and annual growth rates of the district municipalities in MP. Ehlanzeni contributed the highest proportion (3,1%) to the national share, and Gert Sibande contributed the least (2,2%).

The sex ratios are indicative of the population structure by sex in a population and are influenced significantly by migration as well as mortality. Overall, the MP province has a sex ratio of 98 males per 100 females, which implies that there are marginally more females than males within the province, however this varies by district. Mpumalanga has a significant agricultural and mining sector, which historically has attracted a predominantly male workforce. In some cases, men might migrate to these areas for employment opportunities, which can contribute to a high sex ratio. Nkangala district has the highest sex ratio with 105 males per 100 females, followed by Gert Sibande with 99 males per 100 females. The sex profile is likely impacted by the driving economic activity in the area. The sex ratio for Ehlanzeni district (91 males per 100 females) is the lowest in the province. The Kruger National Park is located within the Ehlanzeni district, where it serves as a significant source of local economic activity and tourism for the surrounding communities. It is important to note that sex ratios may differ by age (see Appendix B). The percentage of males and females merely reiterates distributions identified by the sex ratios.

Table 1 – District municipality indicators in Mpumalanga, 2025

	Population		Age structure						
District municipality	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+	Percentage to MP	Percentage to national	Sex ratio	Annual growth rate % (2024-2025)
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	49,6	50,4	25,8	68,3	5,9	26,9	2,2	99	1,6
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	51,2	48,8	22,2	71,8	5,9	35,1	2,8	105	1,9
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	47,6	52,4	31,0	62,7	6,3	38,0	3,1	91	0,8

The demographic pillars of fertility, mortality and migration cumulatively impact the growth seen at a district level. From Table 1, all districts in MP show annual population growth, ranging from 0,8% to 1,9%. Nkangala district municipality had higher growth from 2024 to 2025 with an annual growth rate of 1,9%, followed by Gert Sibande district with 1,6%. Ehlanzeni had the least growth with just 0,8%. Lower population growth rate helps ease pressure on resources such as education and health care. The population structures of all the districts indicate a relatively larger percentage of adults aged 15–64 years. Nkangala district had the highest percentage of this population (71,8%) and conversely the lowest percentage of children aged 0–14 years (22,2%) and the elderly (5,9%). Ehlanzeni had the highest percentage of children aged 0–14 years (31,0%), followed by Gert Sibande (25,8%). The 65 years and older population is between 5,9% and 6,3% for all the districts in MP.

3.2. District population over time

Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution of the working-age population (15–64 years) within each district municipality, while Table 2 presents the same distribution for the three districts in Mpumalanga, disaggregated by sex (male and female). The working-age population (15–64 years) is well over a third across all districts in Mpumalanga, with only slight variations between district municipalities and between males and females. Nkangala district had the highest percentage of working-age populations in the province (71,8%), driven by both strong male (73,4%) and female (70,2%) representation. This is followed closely by Gert Sibande (68,3%). Ehlanzeni district, on the other hand, had the lowest percentage of the working-age population (62,7%) in the province.

Figure 3 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15–64) within each district municipality, 2025

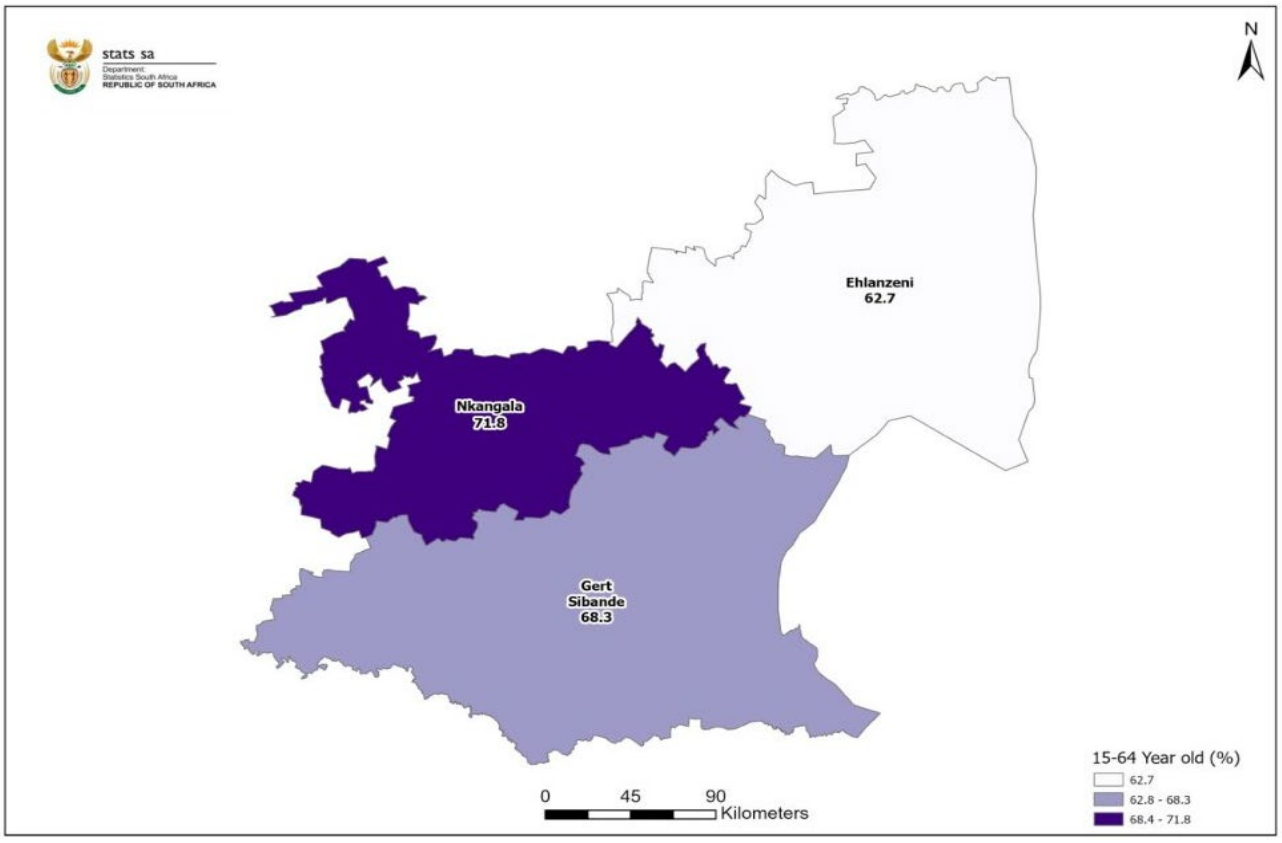


Table 2 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15-64) within each district municipality, 2025

District municipality	Male (%)	Female (%)
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	69,3	67,2
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	73,4	70,2
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	62,4	63,0

Figure 4 – Total dependency ratio by district municipality, 2025

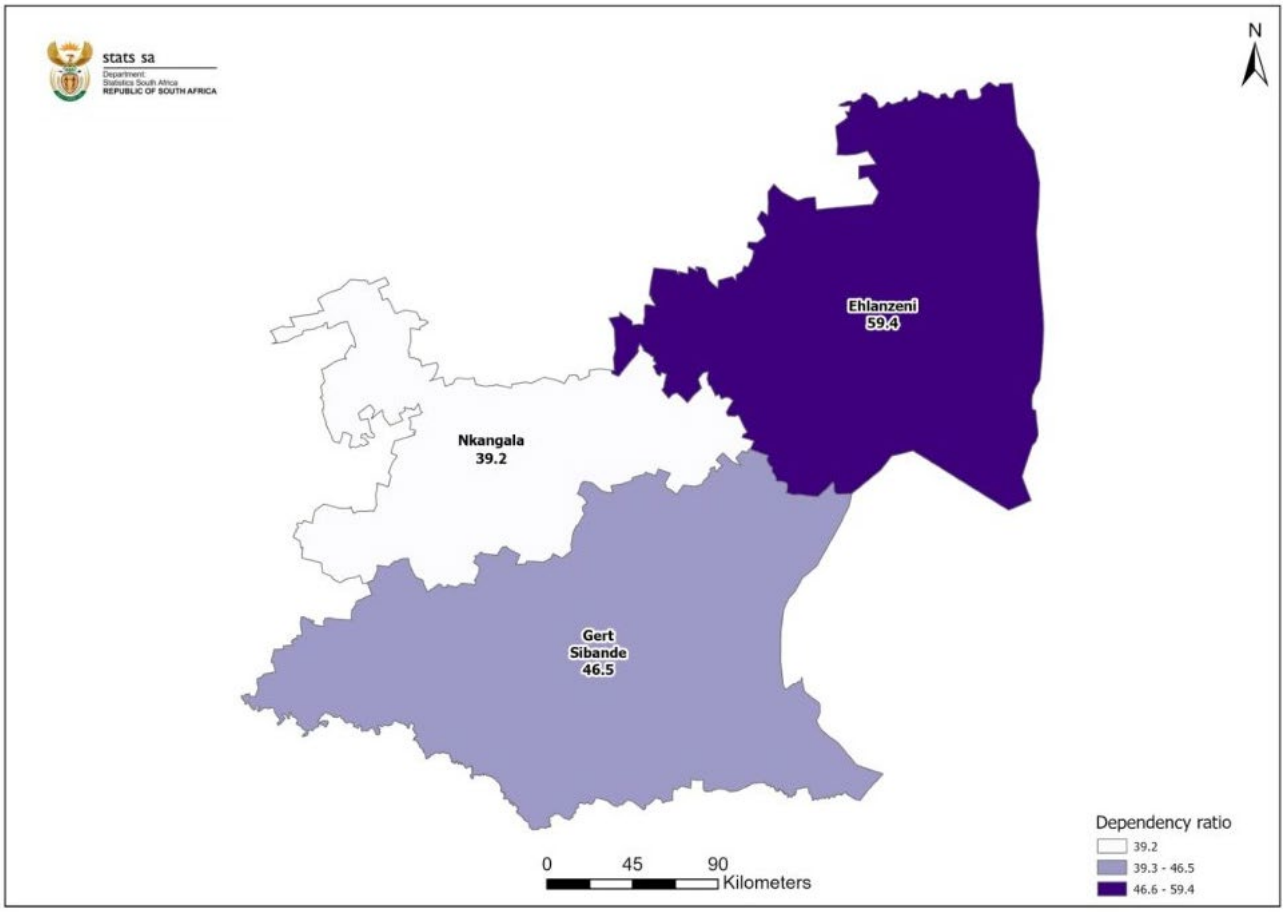


Figure 4 shows the total dependency ratio by district/metropolitan municipality. The total dependency ratio is the proportion of children and the elderly relative to working-age persons. It should be noted that there are elderly persons who are engaged in work beyond age 64; similarly, a significant proportion of those in the working-age of 15–64 are, in fact, unemployed and dependent on those who are working. The dependency ratio is a crude reflection of the burden defined by age. A moderate dependency ratio is generally between 50% and 65%, which is common in many developed countries and signifies a balance between the number of working-age people and the number of dependents (under 15 and over 64).

Ehlanzeni District Municipality records the highest dependency ratio at 59,4 indicating a relatively larger share of children and older persons who rely on working adults. Ehlanzeni indicates a relatively moderate dependency burden. The dependency ratio is lowest in Nkangala district (39,2 elderly and children per 100 working-age adults 15–64 years). Ehlanzeni and Nkangala district municipalities' dependency ratios reflect a low demographic burden on the working-age population.

Figure 5 – Percentage distribution of school-age population (4–17 years) within each district municipality, 2025

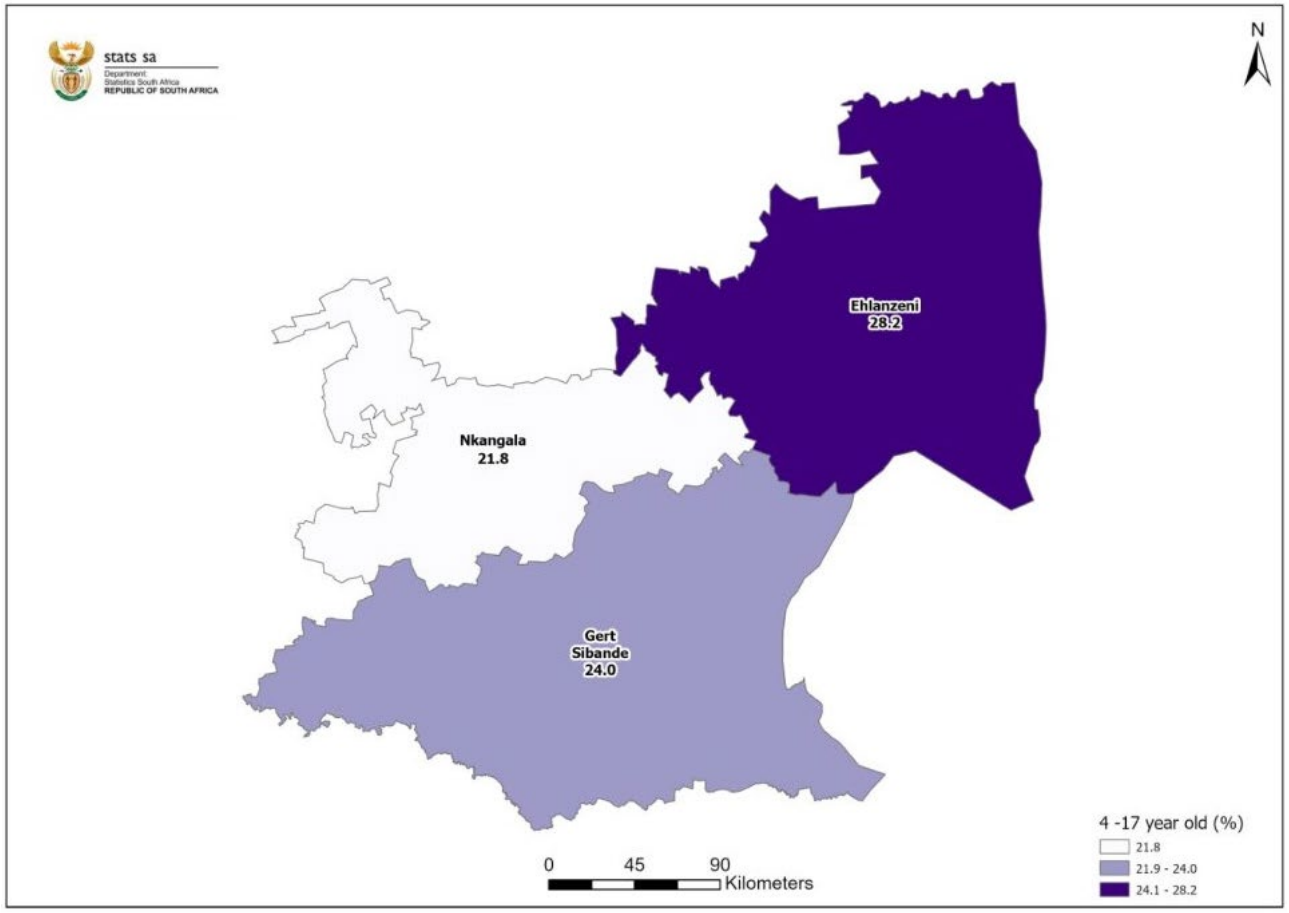


Figure 5 above depicts the percentage of the school-age population by district in MP for the year 2025. The school-age population across the Mpumalanga district municipalities shows moderate variation, highlighting differing levels of educational demand in the province.

Ehlanzeni District Municipality has the highest proportion of school-age residents at 28,2%, suggesting a greater need for schooling infrastructure and youth services. Gert Sibande follows with 24,0%, also reflecting a relatively youthful population. Nkangala has the lowest share at 21,8%. Although the differences are not extreme, the data indicate that certain districts—particularly Ehlanzeni —may require proportionally higher investment in education facilities and programmes to accommodate their younger population. Over the years, the school-age populations across all districts have remained fairly constant (Appendix C).

Figure 6 – Percentage distribution of voting-age population (18 years and older) within each district municipality, 2025

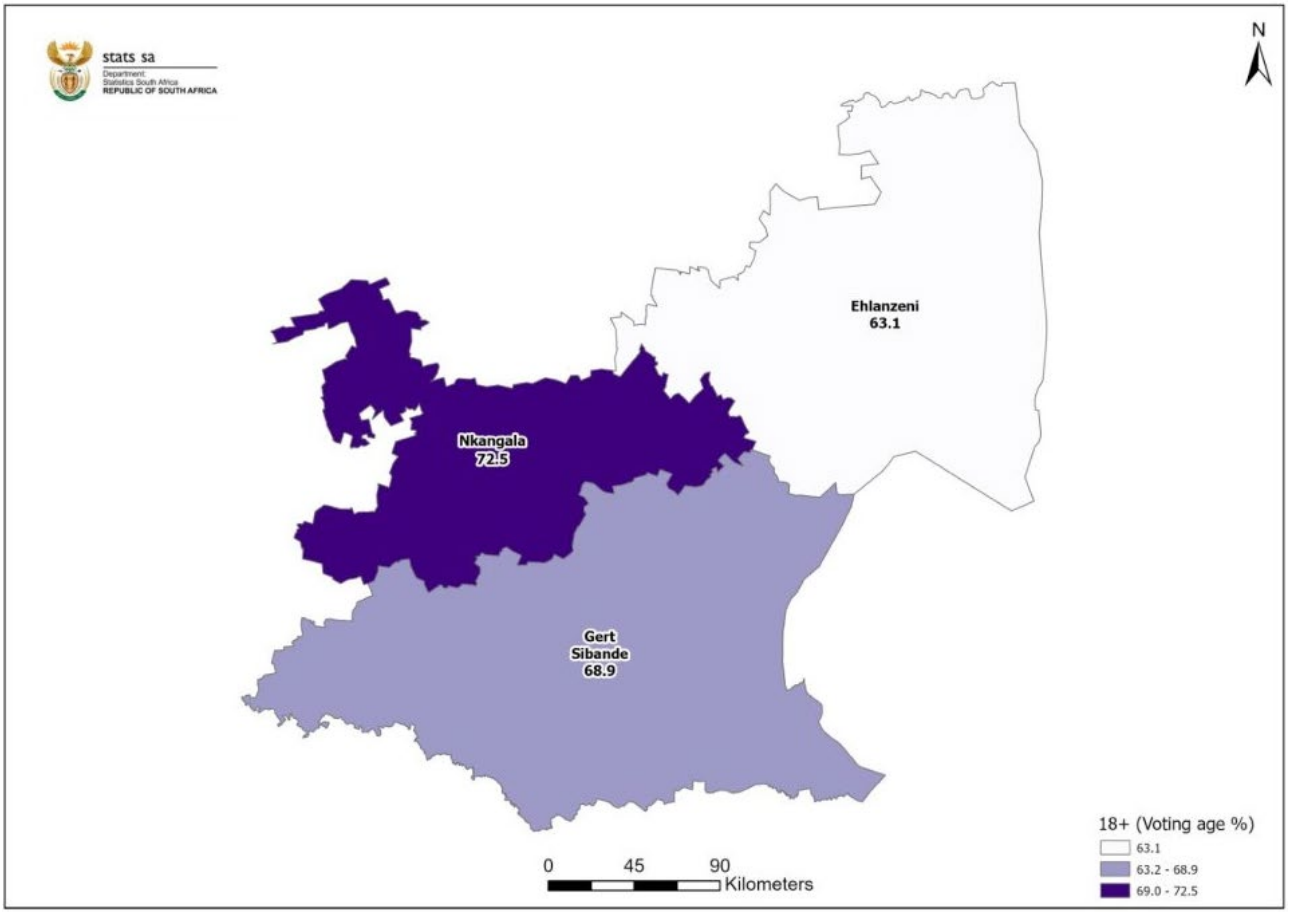


Figure 6 shows the percentage of voting-age population per district in the province. According to the MYPE, the proportion of residents aged 18 and older is relatively high across all MP district municipalities. Nkangala District Municipality records the highest voting-age share at 72,4%, followed by Gert Sibande at 68,9%. These districts, therefore, have the largest pool of potential voters and a comparatively mature age structure. Ehlanzeni has the lowest proportions, though still above 63,0%.

The MP province shows a consistently high representation of persons aged 18 and over within its population, which has implications for electoral participation, service planning, and economic activity across the province. Data over time (2011–2025) indicates that while some districts have seen a constant voting-age population over the past decade, a few have seen a marginal increase (see Appendix C). Note, the voting-age population and school-going age merely refer to persons who qualify to attend school or vote due to age (regardless of citizenship or school attendance).

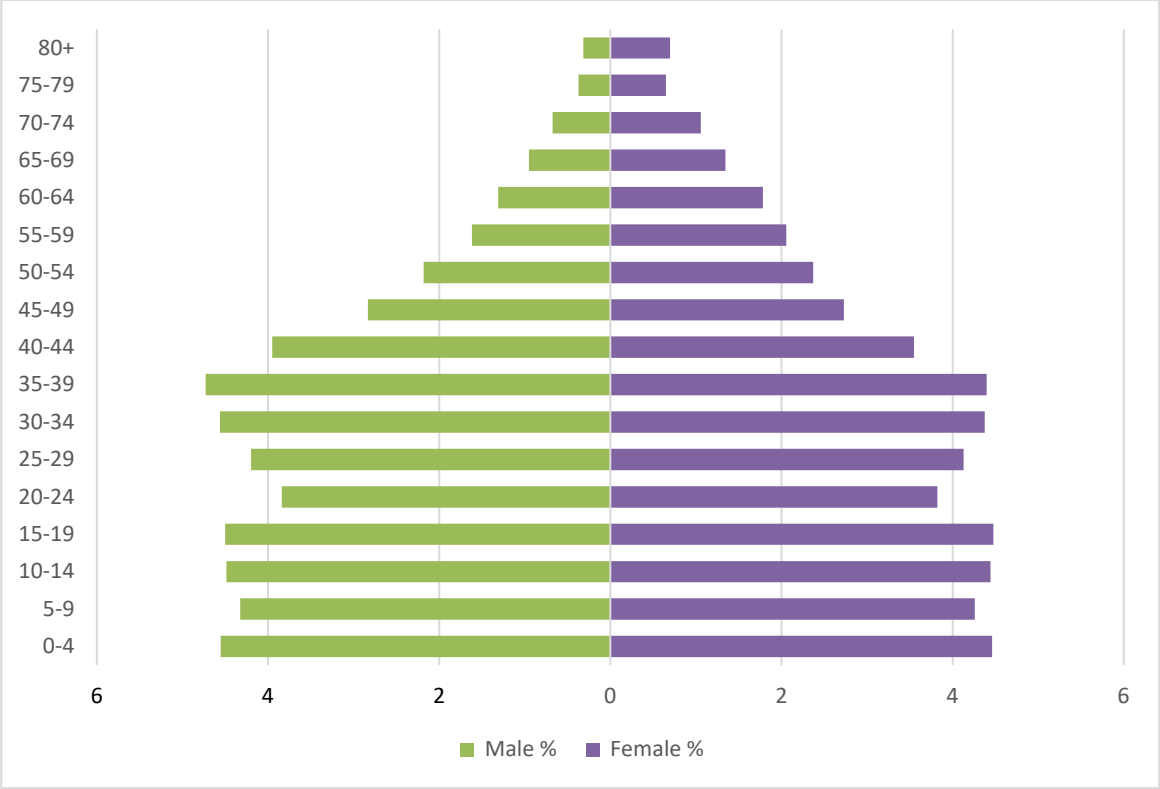
3.3. Population Pyramids

The age and sex structure of the population defines the ultimate shape of the pyramid. As a result, this shape communicates information about that specific population, not only currently, but it is also reflective of past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. For example, adults now aged 40–45 were 25–29 during the peak of the AIDS deaths occurring in 2006. Their current size and composition of the population will reflect that experience. A broad-based pyramid indicates that young people make up a large proportion of the population while a narrow top indicates that older people make up a relatively small proportion of the population. The pyramid may also tell us if at older ages women are more in the population. A bulge or indentation in the pyramid may also indicate changes in the population as a result of fertility, mortality and/ or changes resulting from migration (Siegel & Swanson, 2004).

The population pyramid (Figure 7) graphically illustrates the age structure of the Mpumalanga province (MP) in 2025. The population pyramid for Mpumalanga in 2025 reflects a youthful population structure, characterised by noticeably wider bars for the age 0-19 and in the working-age groups (30-39). These broad age groups indicate sustained population growth driven by high past fertility and a large youth cohort entering or already within schooling and early labour-market ages. There is a gradual decline in population share from age 40 and over, which is expected as mortality increases with age. However, the structure still maintains a relatively broad working-age group (20-39), with a potential for future expansion given the broad base, which is crucial for the province's labour supply and economic participation.

At older ages (60+), the pyramid narrows significantly, reflecting lower life expectancy, though females consistently outnumber males in these older categories-a trend commonly associated with female survival advantage. The consistent female predominance across most adult age groups suggests underlying demographic factors such as differences in mortality, migration patterns, and health outcomes. In conclusion, the MP pyramid highlights a growing province with a strong youth bulge, a sizeable labour-force base, and an ageing population that remains comparatively small but gradually expanding. The population pyramids for all districts can be found in Appendix A.

Figure 7 – Population pyramid for Mpumalanga province, 2025



3.4. Fertility and Mortality

Crude birth and death rates are basic measures of both fertility and mortality. Both of these measures are referred to as crude, as they do not reflect the nuances of the fertility and mortality by sex and age, but rather as measures reflective of an entire population. These indicators can loosely be defined as total births/deaths per 1000 population. These measures provide trends in mortality and fertility over time. The district estimates are based on a 5-year cohort component method and as such input data is required in 5-year periods.

Figure 8 – Crude birth rate (CBR), 2021–2026 period

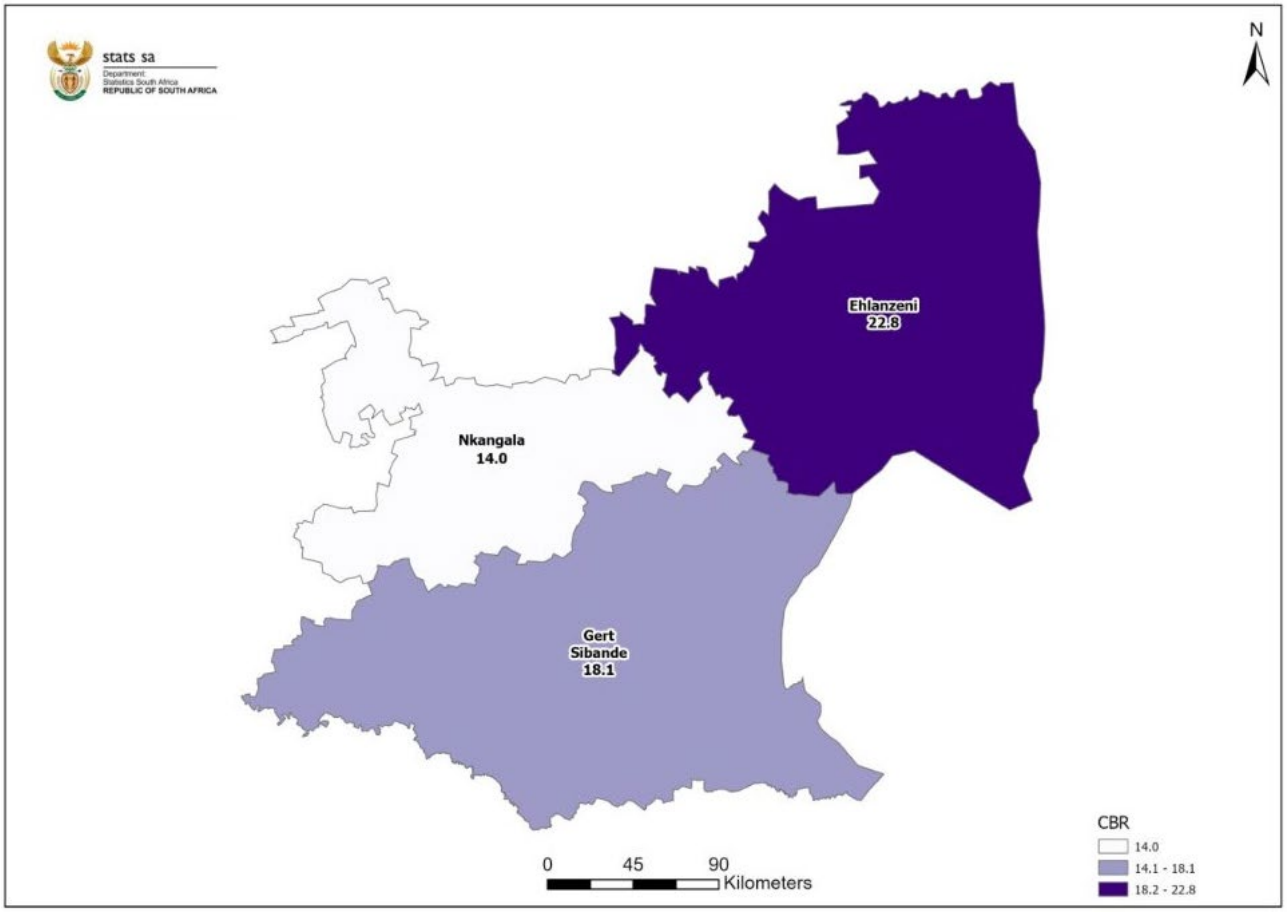


Figure 8 above shows the crude birth rate (CBR) by district/metropolitan municipalities in MP for the period 2021–2026. The CBR across the district municipalities of the MP province varies, reflecting differences in demographic patterns, socio-economic conditions, and levels of urbanisation. Ehlanzeni had the highest CBR, with approximately 23 births per 1 000 people, suggesting higher fertility levels in the more rural areas. Gert Sibande district had a little over 18 births per 1 000 people while Nkangala had the lowest birth rate (14 births per 1000 people). The lower crude death rates (CDRs) indicate a gradual demographic transition that may reflect improved family planning and changing socio-economic dynamics.

Figure 9 – Crude death rate (CDR), 2021–2026 period

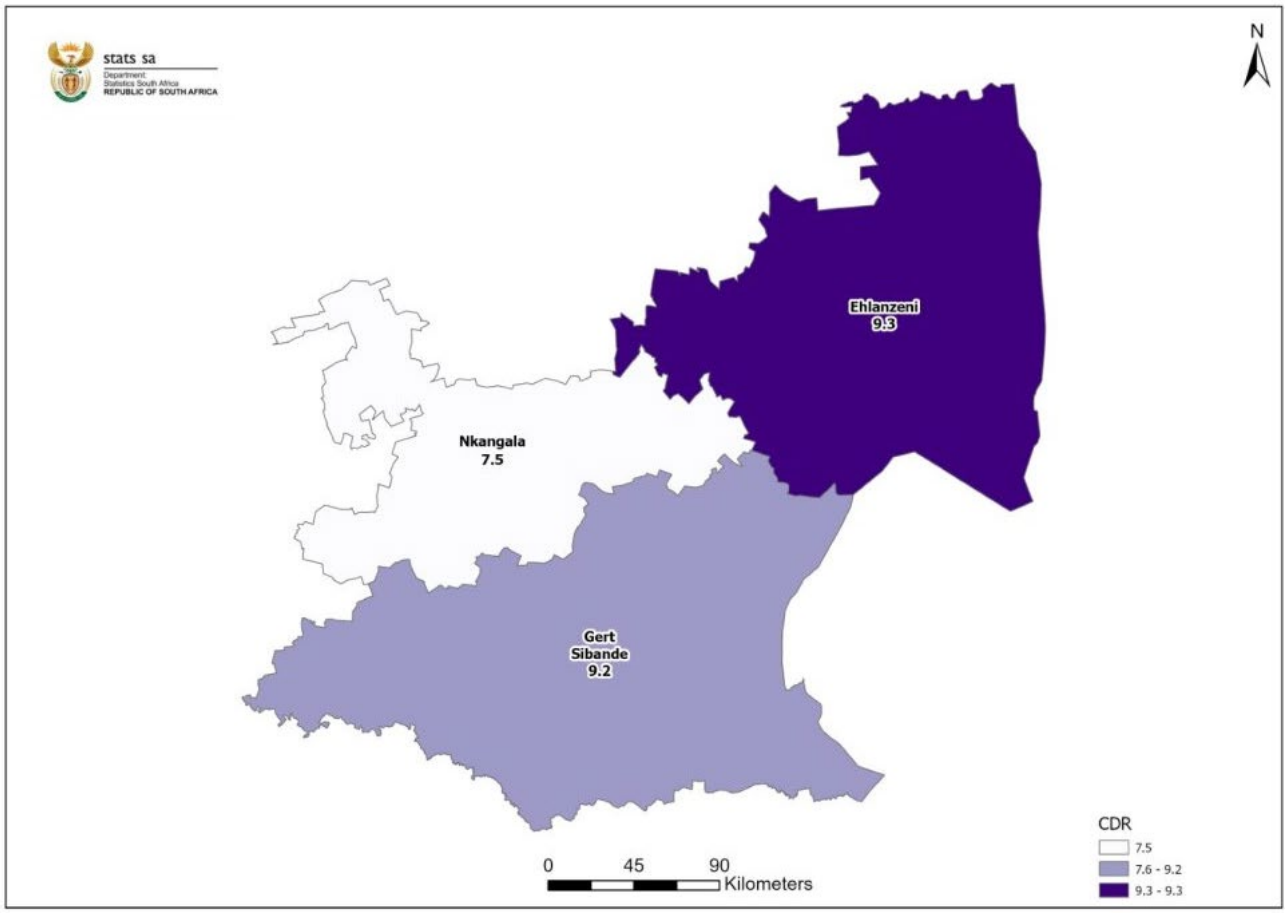
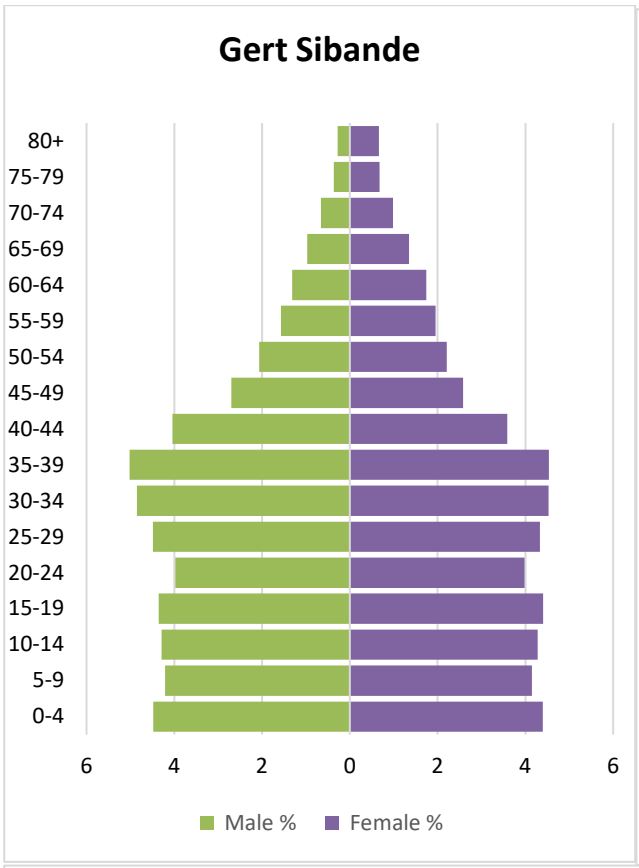


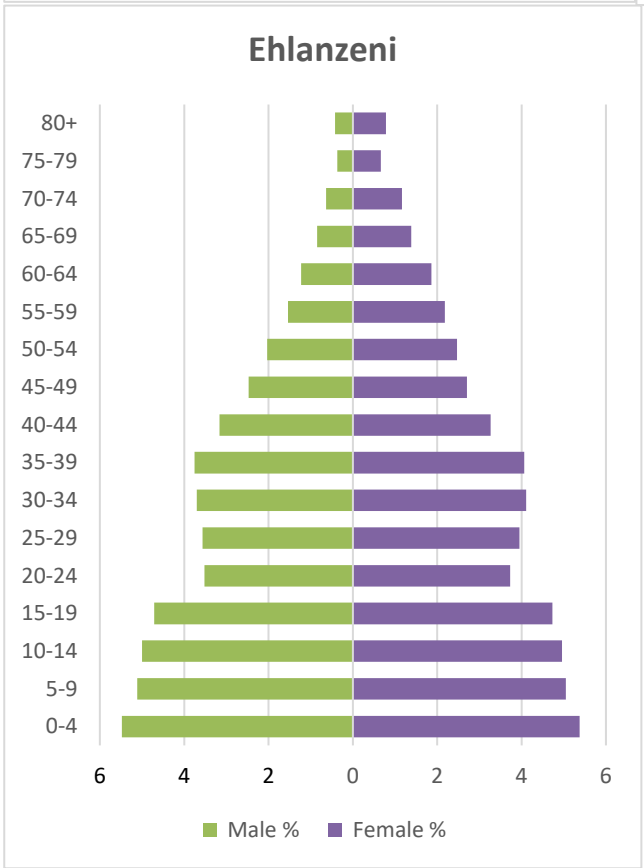
Figure 9 above displays CDR for districts in Mpumalanga for the period 2021–2026. Both Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande district municipalities recorded about 9 deaths per 1 000 people, while Nkangala district experiences very low levels of mortality with almost 7,5 deaths 1 000 people.

According to Appendix D, which indicates the CBR and CDR over time from 2011 to 2026, CDR has generally remained relatively constant across the districts/metro between 2011 and 2026. Much of the health gains in SA were made following the access and utilisation of the HIV and AIDS treatment program since 2005. By 2011, access to antiretroviral treatment (ART) was universal in SA. In contrast, the height of the COVID-19 pandemic (pre-vaccine) between March 2020 and July 2021 resulted in a significant number of deaths in SA. This has seen some districts having CDR levels marginally higher in the period 2016–2021. CBR, on the other hand, has shown a decline over time between 2011 and 2026.

Appendices

Appendix A – Population pyramids per district municipality, 2025





Appendix B – Sex ratios by age groups and district municipality, 2025

	MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)
0-4	102	102	102
5-9	101	102	101
10-14	100	102	101
15-19	99	103	100
20-24	100	107	94
25-29	104	112	90
30-34	107	116	90
35-39	111	119	92
40-44	113	124	97
45-49	105	115	92
50-54	93	102	83
55-59	80	87	71
60-64	75	81	66
65-69	72	80	61
70-74	67	74	54
70-79	54	61	56
80+	42	36	54

Appendix C – Population by selected age groups and indicators per district municipality over time in Mpumalanga, 2012-2025

District municipality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Old Age Dependency Ratio														
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	7,1	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,5	7,6	7,8	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,3	8,5	8,6	8,7
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	6,8	6,8	6,9	7,0	7,1	7,3	7,4	7,6	7,7	7,8	7,9	8,0	8,1	8,3
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	8,1	8,2	8,3	8,5	8,6	8,8	9,0	9,3	9,5	9,6	9,6	9,7	9,8	10,0
School-going age 4-17														
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	27,3	27,0	26,7	26,5	26,3	26,0	25,7	25,3	25,0	24,8	24,7	24,5	24,3	24,0
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	25,5	25,3	25,0	24,9	24,8	24,6	24,4	24,1	23,7	23,4	23,2	22,8	22,3	21,8
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	29,3	29,0	28,8	28,8	28,8	28,6	28,4	28,3	28,1	28,2	28,2	28,2	28,3	28,2
Voting-age population (18+)														
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	64,2	64,7	65,2	65,7	66,3	66,9	67,3	67,6	67,8	67,8	67,9	68,2	68,5	68,9
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	66,2	66,7	67,3	67,8	68,5	69,0	69,6	70,0	70,4	70,7	71,0	71,4	71,9	72,5
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	60,8	61,2	61,6	61,9	62,4	62,9	63,1	63,2	63,0	62,7	62,6	62,7	62,9	63,1

Appendix D – Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by district municipality in MP, 2011–2026

District municipality	CBR			CDR		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	19,5	18,5	18,1	9,9	9,1	9,2
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	17,3	14,5	14,0	7,9	7,7	7,5
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	24,1	23,9	22,8	9,0	9,3	9,3

Appendix E – Population estimates by district, 2002–2025

	MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)		MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)		MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2002	449 074	486 362	511 547	546 438	762 159	856 477
2003	456 337	493 380	525 243	557 390	765 244	858 612
2004	463 912	500 648	539 902	568 980	768 554	860 760
2005	471 806	508 159	555 497	581 174	772 013	862 734
2006	479 690	515 746	571 612	593 748	774 728	864 076
2007	488 725	522 341	589 521	606 397	780 235	868 032
2008	498 679	530 006	608 410	620 320	787 394	874 091
2009	509 109	538 235	627 781	634 941	795 296	881 270
2010	519 939	546 808	647 594	650 009	803 759	889 091
2011	531 447	556 213	668 243	666 160	813 259	898 306
2012	542 432	565 878	687 588	681 627	823 380	908 240
2013	553 074	575 277	706 420	696 668	832 522	917 116
2014	563 871	584 836	725 416	711 867	841 519	925 723
2015	573 964	593 693	743 615	726 304	848 895	932 594
2016	583 142	601 663	760 830	739 856	854 295	937 487
2017	593 639	610 853	777 868	754 074	860 950	945 231
2018	605 210	621 123	795 835	769 323	869 469	954 778
2019	617 231	631 922	814 066	784 999	878 658	965 137
2020	628 817	642 436	831 412	800 115	887 295	975 030
2021	637 441	650 332	844 560	811 817	891 906	980 951
2022	646 743	659 050	859 450	824 491	897 753	987 848
2023	656 895	668 599	875 798	838 534	904 137	995 586
2024	667 635	678 541	893 166	853 342	910 701	1 003 535
2025	678 768	688 744	911 230	868 698	917 175	1 011 517

Appendix F – District municipality population in Mpumalanga, 2025

District Municipality	Population					Age structure			Age structure %		
	Total	Male	Female	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
MP - Gert Sibande District Municipality (DC30)	1 367 513	678 768	688 744	49,6	50,4	352 827	933 412	81 274	25,8	68,3	5,9
MP - Nkangala District Municipality (DC31)	1 779 928	911 230	868 698	51,2	48,8	395 985	1 278 413	105 530	22,2	71,8	5,9
MP - Ehlanzeni District Municipality (DC32)	1 928 692	917 175	1 011 517	47,6	52,4	597 543	1 210 096	121 053	31,0	62,7	6,3

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