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Statistics South Africa
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District Population Estimates - Northern Cape 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
MYPE	Mid-year population estimates
NC	Northern Cape
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.

- In 2025, Stats SA estimates the mid-year population of Northern Cape province at 1 379 183 persons, with females accounting for approximately 50,5% (approximately 0,69 million) of the total population.

- Frances Baard district municipality is the most populous district in the province, accounting for approximately 31,8% of the provincial population, while Namakwa district municipality is the least populous, accounting for 9,4%.

- The highest crude birth rate (CBR) for the period 2021–2026 is observed in John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality with 24,2 births per 1 000 persons, while the lowest CBR of 15,2 births per 1 000 persons is recorded in Namakwa district municipality.

- The highest crude death rate (CDR) can be found in Frances Baard district municipality with 13,1 deaths per 1 000 persons, whilst the lowest CDR is observed in John Taolo Gaetsewe with 9,1 deaths per 1 000 persons for the period 2021–2026

- The highest proportion of the elderly (65+) can be found in Namakwa district municipality, whilst the highest proportion of school-age persons can be found in John Taolo Gaetsewe district municipality.

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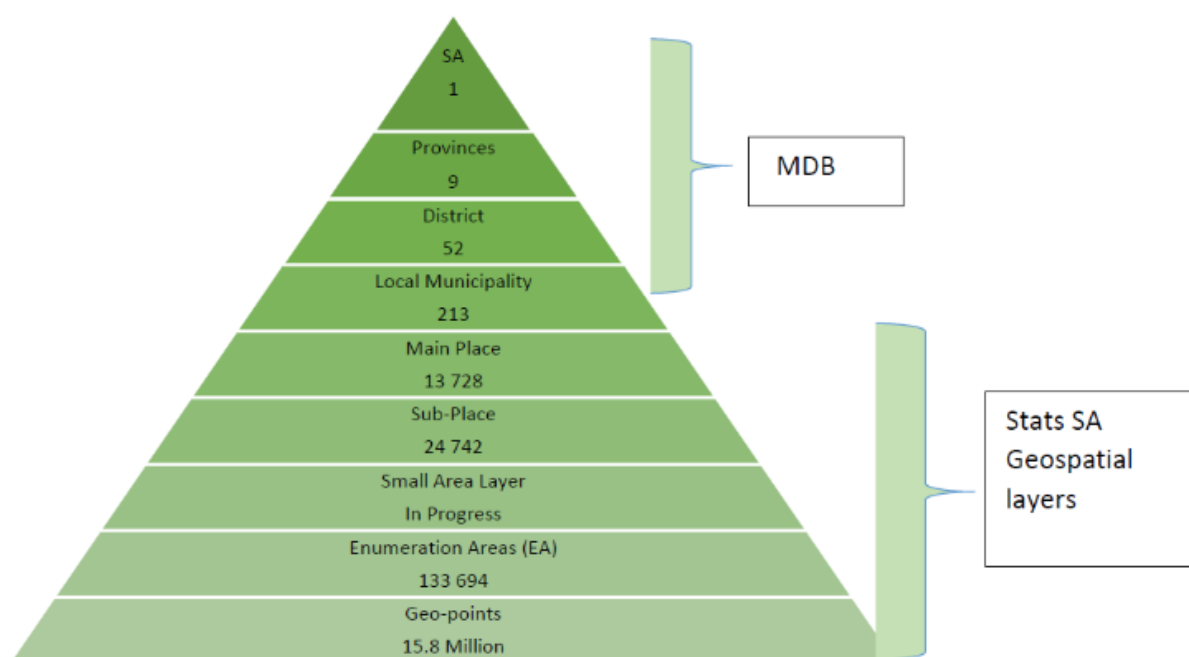
Source: Stats SA (2023) How the count was done.

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); and

▪   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 Councils and Metros

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. Provincial Demographics

This section of the report looks at MYPE indicators for the year 2025 within Northern Cape (NC) districts' municipalities. According to the MYPE 2025 series, NC is the least populous province in the country with an estimated population of 1 379 183 persons, with five districts. NC takes up nearly a third of the country's land area, making it the largest province in South Africa in terms of land. It covers an area of 372 889 km². The province is bordered by Namibia and Botswana to the north, and also by the Free State, North West, Eastern Cape and Western Cape provinces. The western border of the province is formed by the Atlantic Ocean.

3.1. Population in the Northern Cape District Municipalities

Figure 2 below depicts the distribution of the population in the NC by district municipalities. Frances Baard District Municipality has the highest population share at 31,8%, indicating that it is the most populous and likely the main urban and economic hub of the province. This is followed by John Taolo Gaetsewe (21,5%) and ZF Mgcawu (21,4%), which together also account for a significant proportion of the population. Pixley ka Seme contributes 15,9%, while Namakwa has the smallest population share at 9,4%, highlighting its more rural and sparsely populated nature. For the total populations for each district, refer to Appendix F.

Figure 2 – Distribution of population in Northern Cape by district municipality, 2025
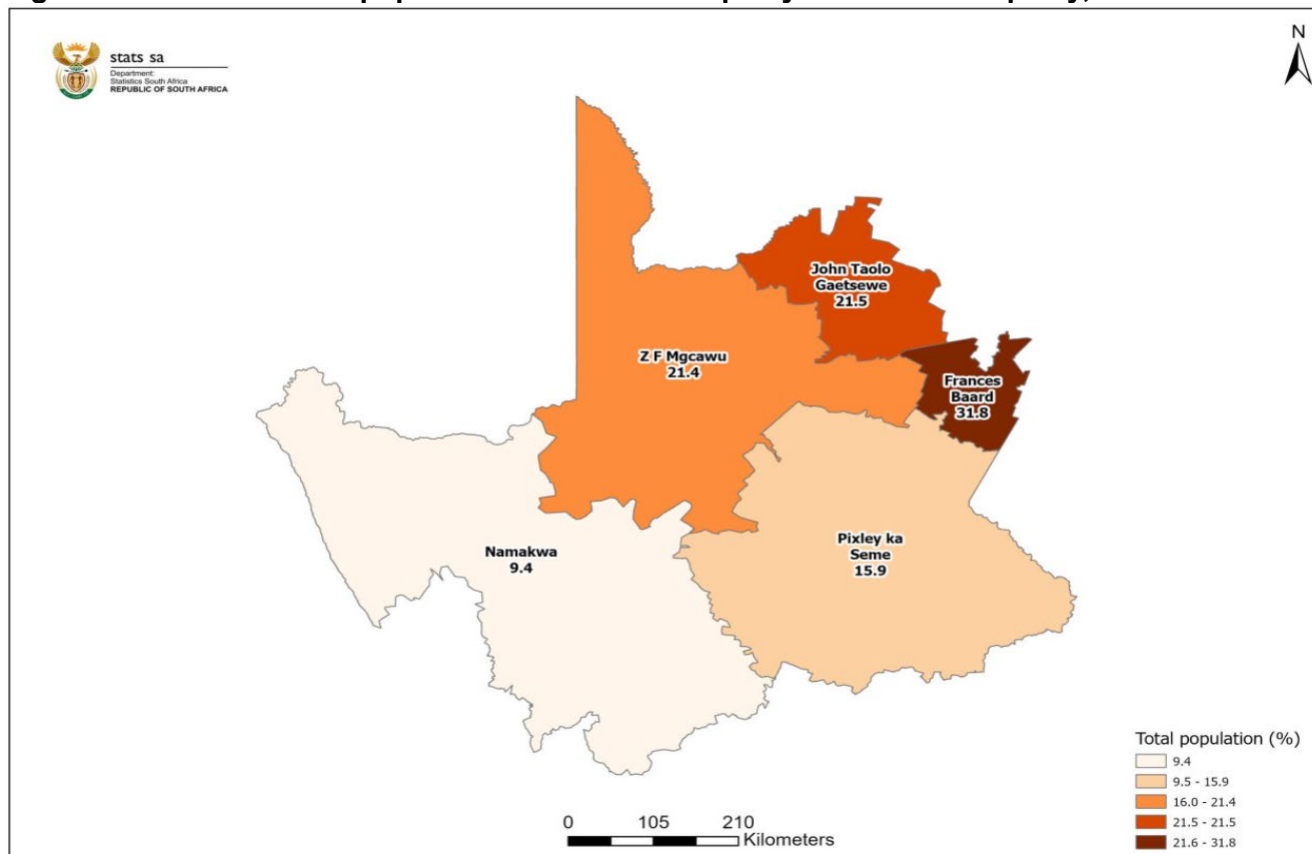
Table 1 presents the population, age structure, as well as other indicators. These indicators include the districts' share of the national and provincial population, as well as sex ratios and annual growth rates of the district municipalities in NC.

ZF Mgcawu and John Taolo Gaetsewe districts are experiencing the fastest annual growth rates when compared to other districts (1,6% and 1,4%, respectively). Namakwa shows the slowest growth at 0,6%, aligning with its ageing profile and potentially signalling challenges related to attracting or retaining younger working-age populations. The sex ratios are indicative of the population structure by sex in a population and are influenced significantly by migration as well as mortality. Sex ratios are below 100 across the districts, indicating fewer males than females. These patterns may reflect migration dynamics or differences in mortality between males and females. The sex ratio for John Taolo Gaetsewe district (95 males per 100 females) is the lowest in the province. Pixley ka Seme and Frances Baard district municipalities each have a sex ratio of 99 males per 100 females. It is important to note that sex ratios may differ by age (see Appendix B). The working-age population (15–64 years) also differs across districts, shaping dependency ratios and economic potential. ZF Mgcawu stands out with the highest proportion of working-age residents (67,3%), resulting in the lowest dependency burden and offering the strongest potential for a demographic dividend if jobs and skills development are adequately supported.

Table 1 – District municipality indicators in Northern Cape, 2025

District municipality	Population		Age structure			Percentage to NC	Percentage to national	Sex ratio	Annual growth rate % (2024-2025)
	Male %	Female %	0-14	15-64	65+				
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	49,4	50,6	21,8	66,3	11,9	9,4	0,2	97	0,6
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	49,7	50,3	28,2	62,0	9,8	15,9	0,3	99	1,0
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	49,6	50,4	26,5	67,3	6,1	21,4	0,5	98	1,6
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	49,8	50,2	27,9	64,7	7,3	31,8	0,7	99	0,8
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	48,8	51,2	32,3	60,9	6,8	21,5	0,5	95	1,4

The demographic pillars of fertility, mortality and migration cumulatively impact the growth seen at a district level. John Taolo Gaetsewe has the youngest population, with 32,3% of its residents aged 0–14, making it the district with the greatest youth dependency burden. Namakwa has the smallest proportion of children aged 0-14 (21,8%) and the largest share of people aged 65 and older (11,9%), highlighting a more ageing population. The working-age population (15–64 years) also differs across districts. ZF Mgcawu stands out with the highest proportion of working-age residents (67,3%), resulting in the lowest dependency burden and offering the strongest potential for a demographic dividend if jobs and skills development are adequately supported. Frances Baard, although home to the largest share of the provincial population (31,8%), has a moderately youthful age structure. Meanwhile, Pixley ka Seme shows a relatively young population with a notable 28,2% in the 0–14 age group.

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 five districts in Northern Cape, disaggregated by sex (male and female).

The working-age population (15–64 years) is above 60% across all districts in the Northern Cape, with only slight variations between district municipalities and between males and females. ZF Mgcawu stands out with the highest male working-age percentage at 69.0%, while Pixley ka Seme has the lowest female proportion at 60,1%. For all districts, there is a higher proportion of males in the working-age population relative to females, though marginally.

Figure 3 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15–64) within each district municipality, 2025
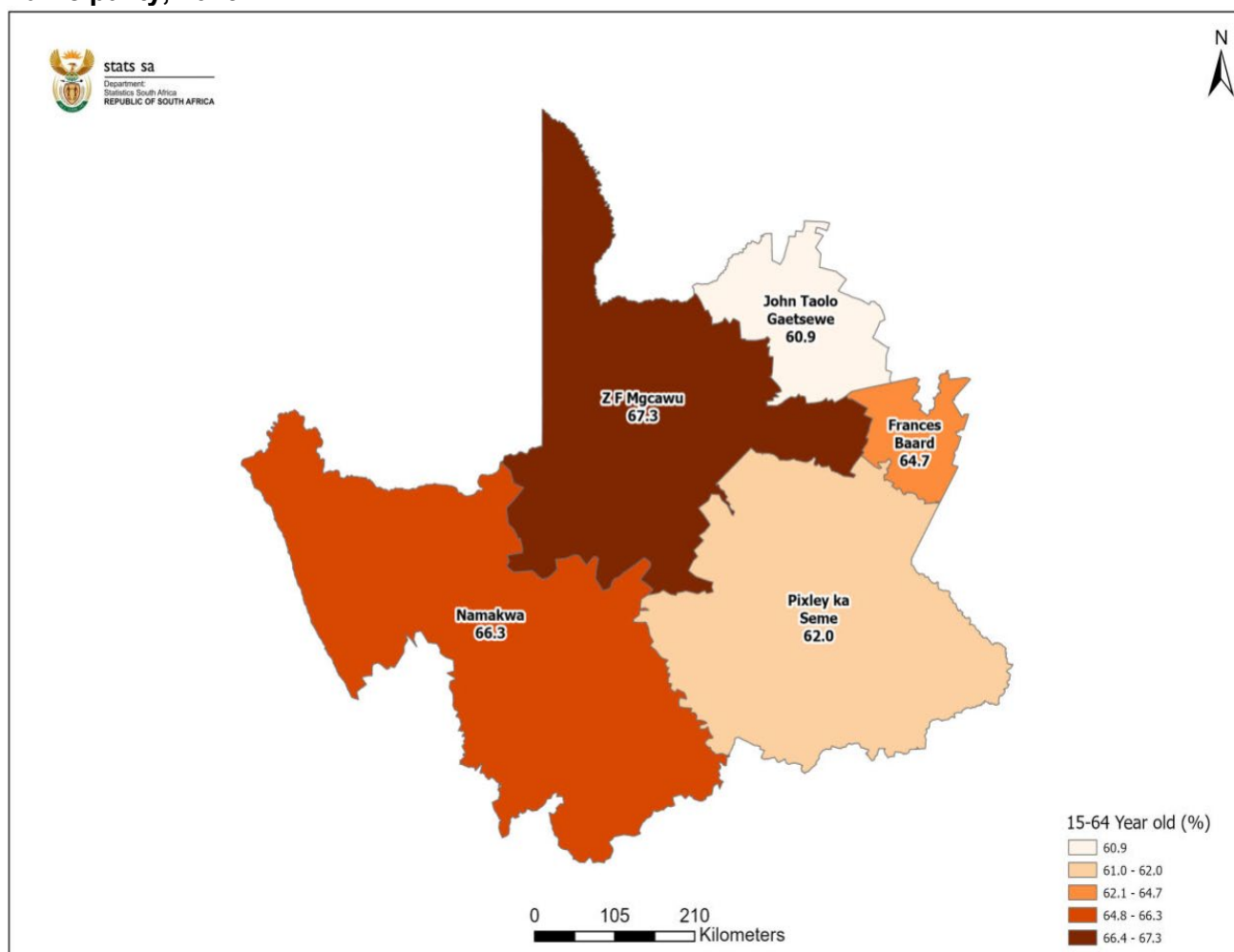
Table 1 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15–64) within each district municipality, 2025

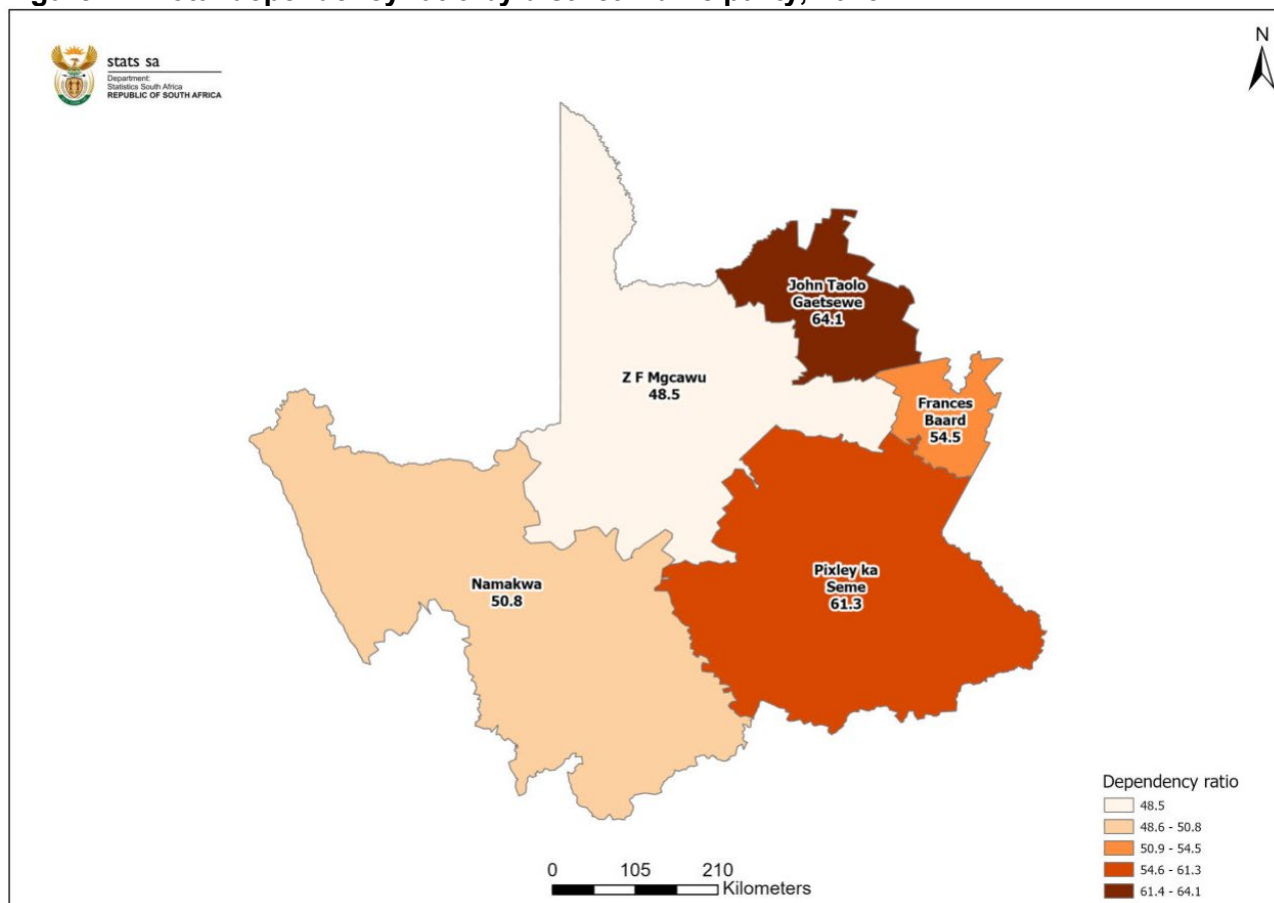| District municipality	Male (%)	Female (%)
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	67,0	65,6
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	64,0	60,1
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	69,0	65,7
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	66,6	62,9
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	62,1	59,9

Figure 4 – Total dependency ratio by district municipality, 2025

Figure 4 shows the total dependency ratio by district 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 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%. ZF Mgcawu district has the lowest dependency ratio (48,5 elderly and children per 100 working-age adults 15–64 years), meaning it has the least burden on its working-age population, consistent with its high share of working-age individuals. In contrast, John Taolo Gaetsewe district has the highest dependency ratio at 64,1 elderly and children per 100 working age adults, showing significant pressure on the working population. Pixley ka Seme also records a high dependency ratio at 61,3 elderly and children per 100 working age adults. Districts with higher working-age percentages tend to have lower dependency ratios, which reflects favourable demographic conditions.

Figure 5 – Percentage distribution of school-age population (4–17 years) within each district municipality, 2025
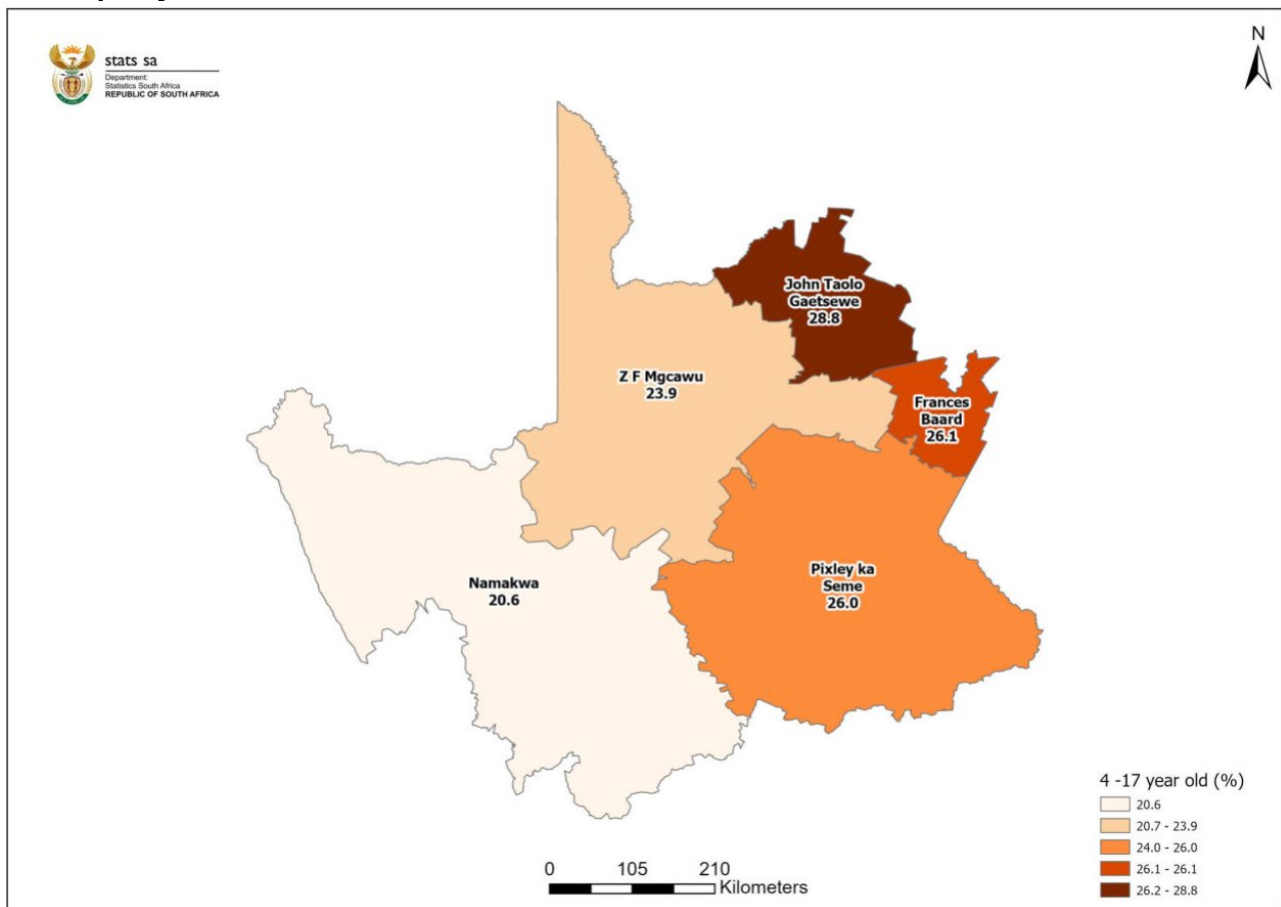
Figure 5 depicts the percentage of the school-age population by district in NC for the year 2025. The proportion of those 18 and over is fairly high, ranging from 20,6% to 28,8% across the five districts, indicating a youthful population structure across the NC province. John Taolo Gaetsewe district had the highest percentage of school-age population (28,8%). Frances Baard and Pixley ka Seme also follow closely, with approximately 26,0% each, reflecting strong demand for basic education services. Namakwa district has the lowest percentage of school-age population (20,6%), which may indicate a slightly older population profile compared to the other districts. Despite this variation, all districts show a significant presence of the youth, reinforcing the need for continued investment in education, early childhood development, and youth-focused services across NC. 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

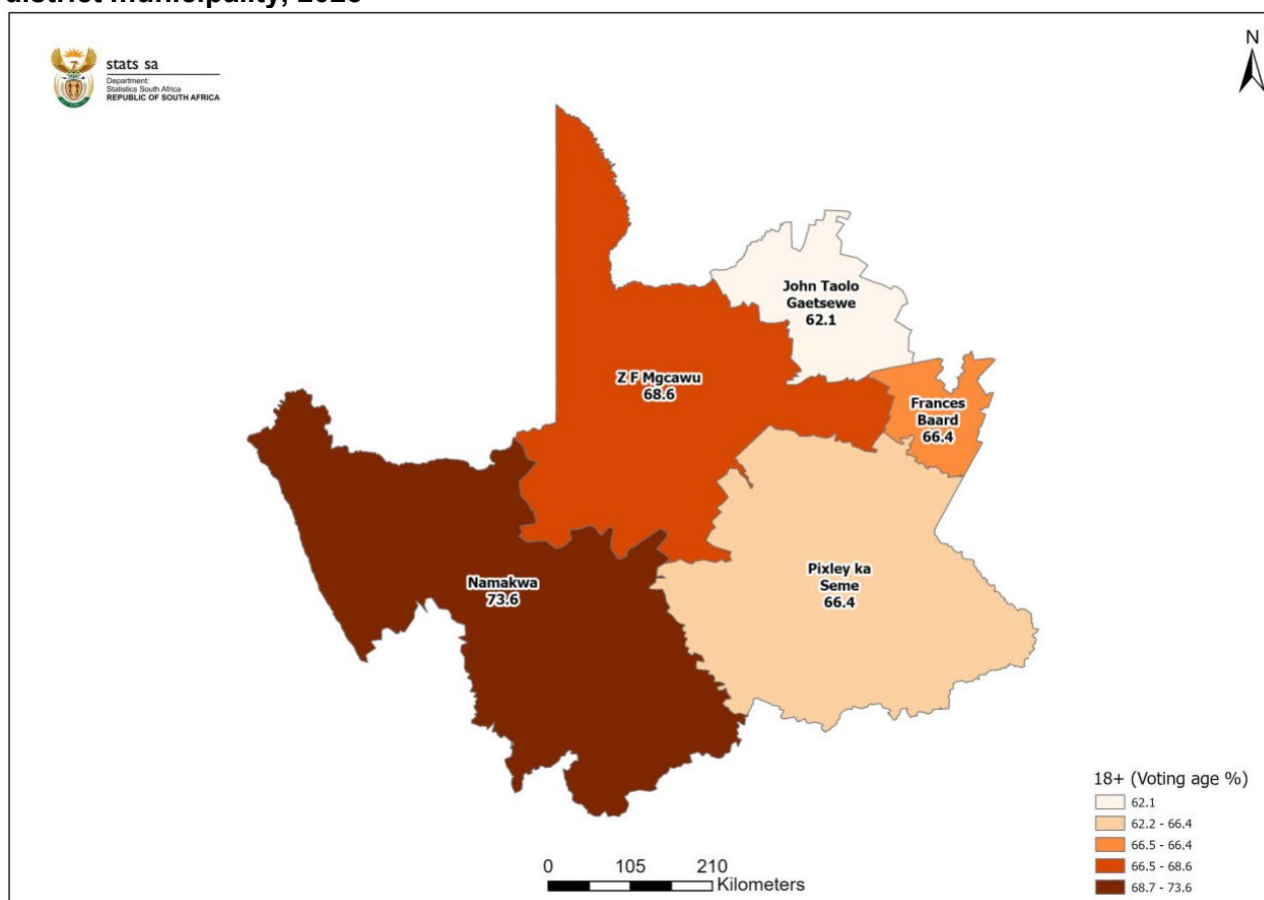Figure 6 shows the percentage of voting-age population per district in the province. According to the MYPE, the proportion of residents aged 18 and older is relatively high across all NC district municipalities.

Namakwa district (73,6%) has the highest proportion of persons of voting age compared to all other districts, followed by ZF Mgcawu (68,6%). Frances Baard and Pixley ka Seme each have 66,4% while John Taolo Gaetsewe has the lowest proportion of voting-age persons (62,1%). Data over time (2012–2025) indicates that while some districts have seen a stable voting age population over the past decade, ZF Mgcawu and Namakwa districts have seen marginal increases over time (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 population pyramid. As a result, this shape communicates information about that specific population, not only currently, but 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 and Swanson, 2004).

The NC population pyramid (as seen in Figure 7) shows a population that is predominantly young but gradually shifting towards an ageing structure. The base of the pyramid, representing ages 0–14, is relatively wide, indicating high fertility rates over the last 15 years resulting in a sizeable child population. This youthful base will age into higher numbers of younger working-age groups (15–34) into the future, highlighting a potentially large labour force in the coming years, provided adequate support in education, skills development, and employment is provided.

Towards the upper age groups, the structure gradually narrows, especially from age 50 years and onwards, reflecting higher mortality levels at older ages. Females become increasingly dominant in the older age groups, a pattern consistent with longer female life expectancy. The proportion of the elderly (65+) is slowly increasing, pointing to a population that is very much ageing, ranking NC as the province with the 3rd highest proportion of elderly. This transition implies growing demand for health services, chronic disease management, and social support for older persons. The population pyramids for all the districts show a similar age structure (see Appendix A).

Figure 7 – Population pyramid for Northern Cape province, 2025
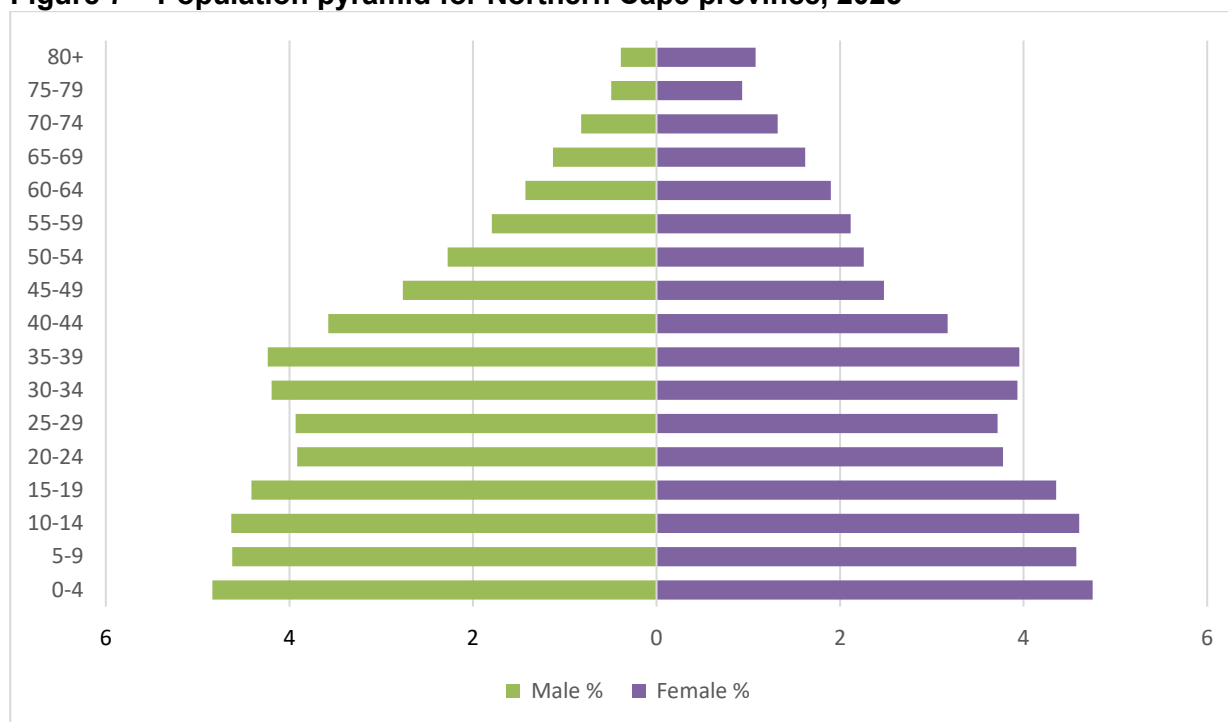
3.4. Fertility and Mortality

Crude birth and death rates are basic measures of fertility and mortality, respectively. 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
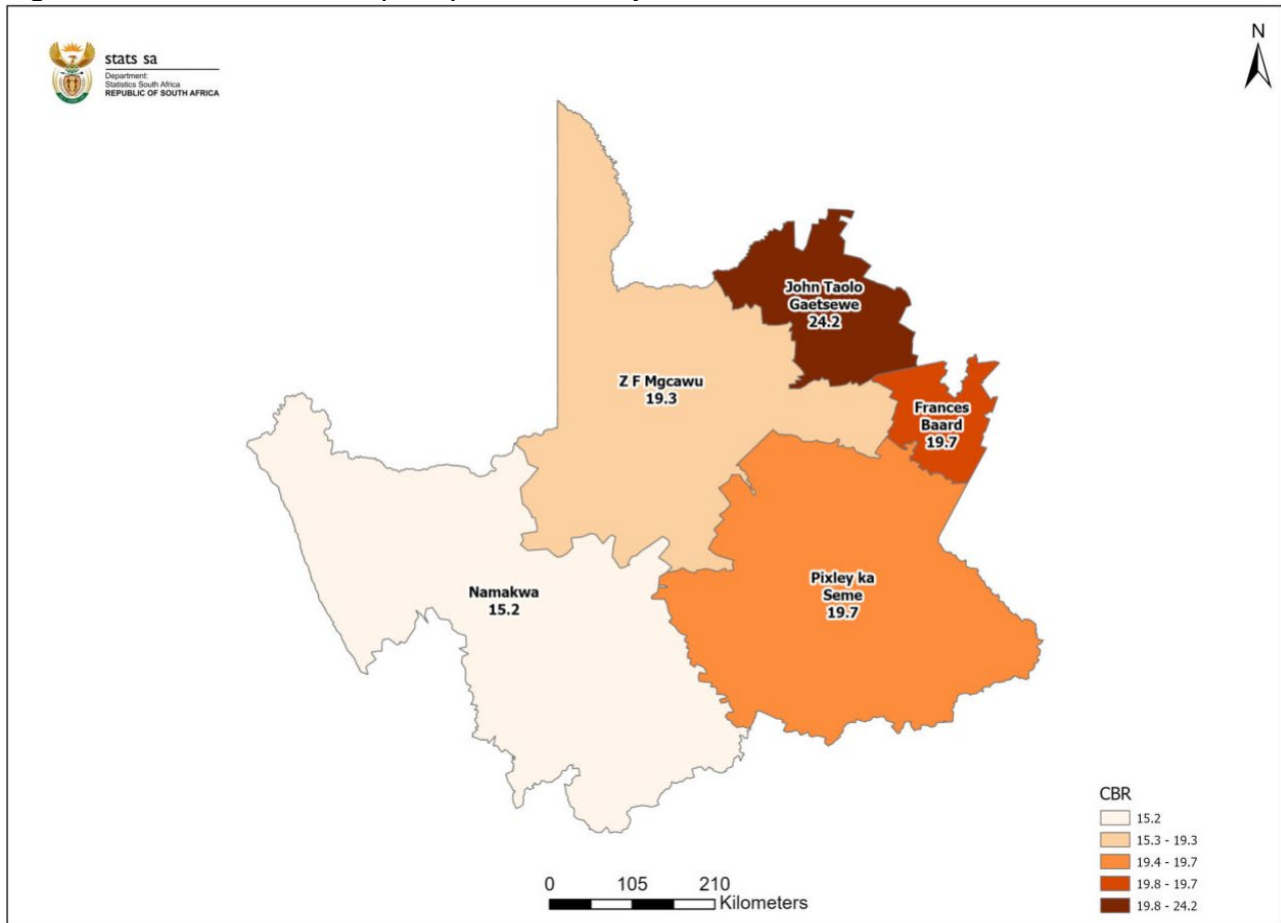
The crude birth rates (CBR) (Figure 8) across the Northern Cape district municipalities for the 2021–2026 period shows moderate variation, with values ranging from 15,2 to 24,2 births per 1 000 people. In general, the province reflects relatively high birth rates, above that of the national level, suggesting a steady rate of natural population growth (RNI) within the province. Pixley ka Seme, Francis Baard and ZF Mgcawu indicate similar birth rates influenced by shared socioeconomic and cultural characteristics. John Taolo Gaetsewe has the highest CBR with 24,2 births per 1 000 people, while Namakwa district has the lowest (15,2 births per 1000 people).

Figure 9 – Crude death rate (CDR), 2021–2026 period
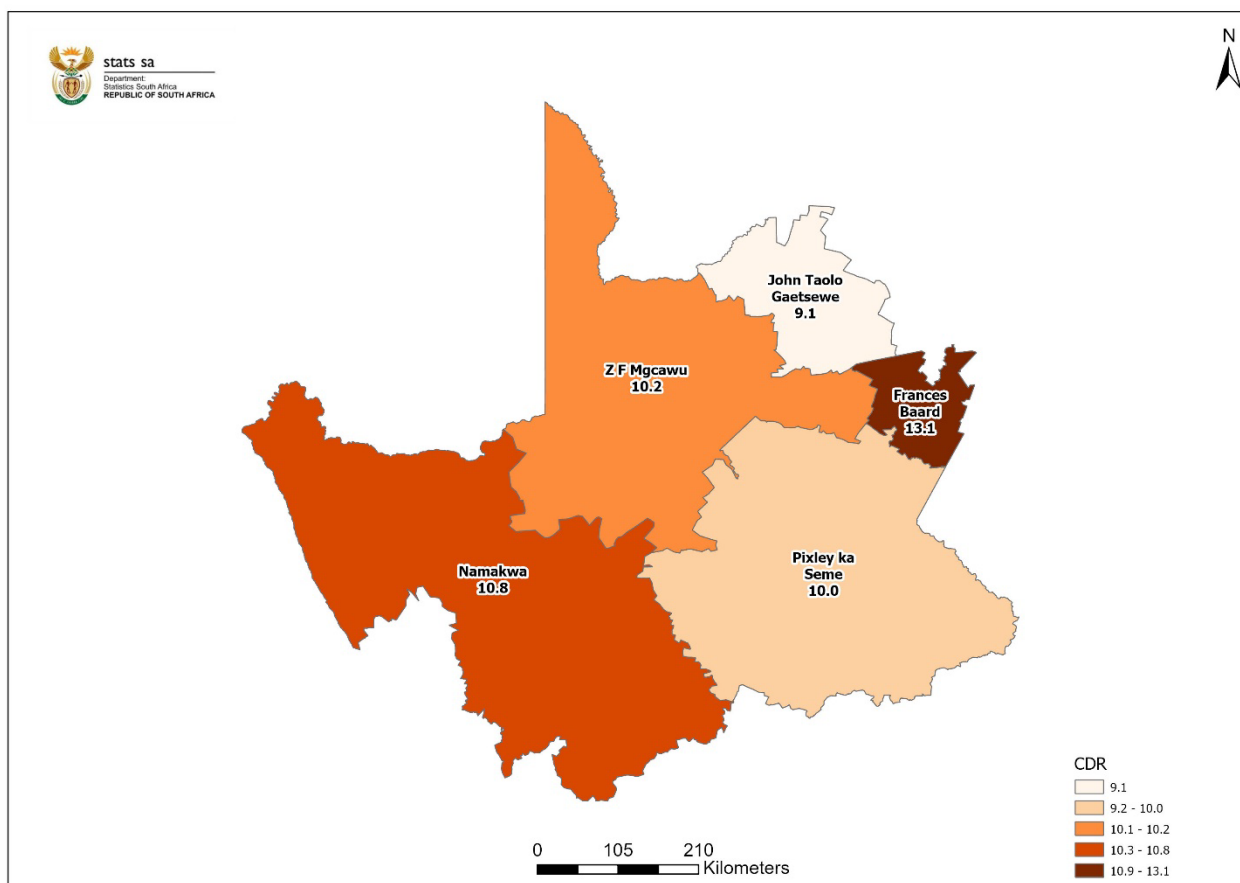
Figure 9 above displays CDR for districts in NC for the period 2021–2026, ranging from 9,1 to 13,1 deaths per 1 000 people. John Taolo Gaetsewe district has the lowest CDR (9,1 deaths per 1000 people), when compared to other districts within the province, suggesting relatively favourable mortality conditions that contribute to a lower risk of deaths. Frances Baard district has the highest CDR of all districts with 13,1 deaths per 1000 people, reflecting comparatively poorer mortality outcomes. The difference in CDR values across districts highlights disparities in health and socio-economic conditions within the province.

According to Appendix D, which indicates the CBR and CDR over time, CDR has remained relatively constant across the districts between 2011 and 2026. Much of the health gains in SA were made following the access and utilisation of HIV and AIDS treatment programs 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 to have declined over time between 2011 and 2026.

Appendices

Appendix A – Population pyramids per district municipality, 2025

Namakwa

Pixley ka Seme

ZF Mgcawu

Frances Baard

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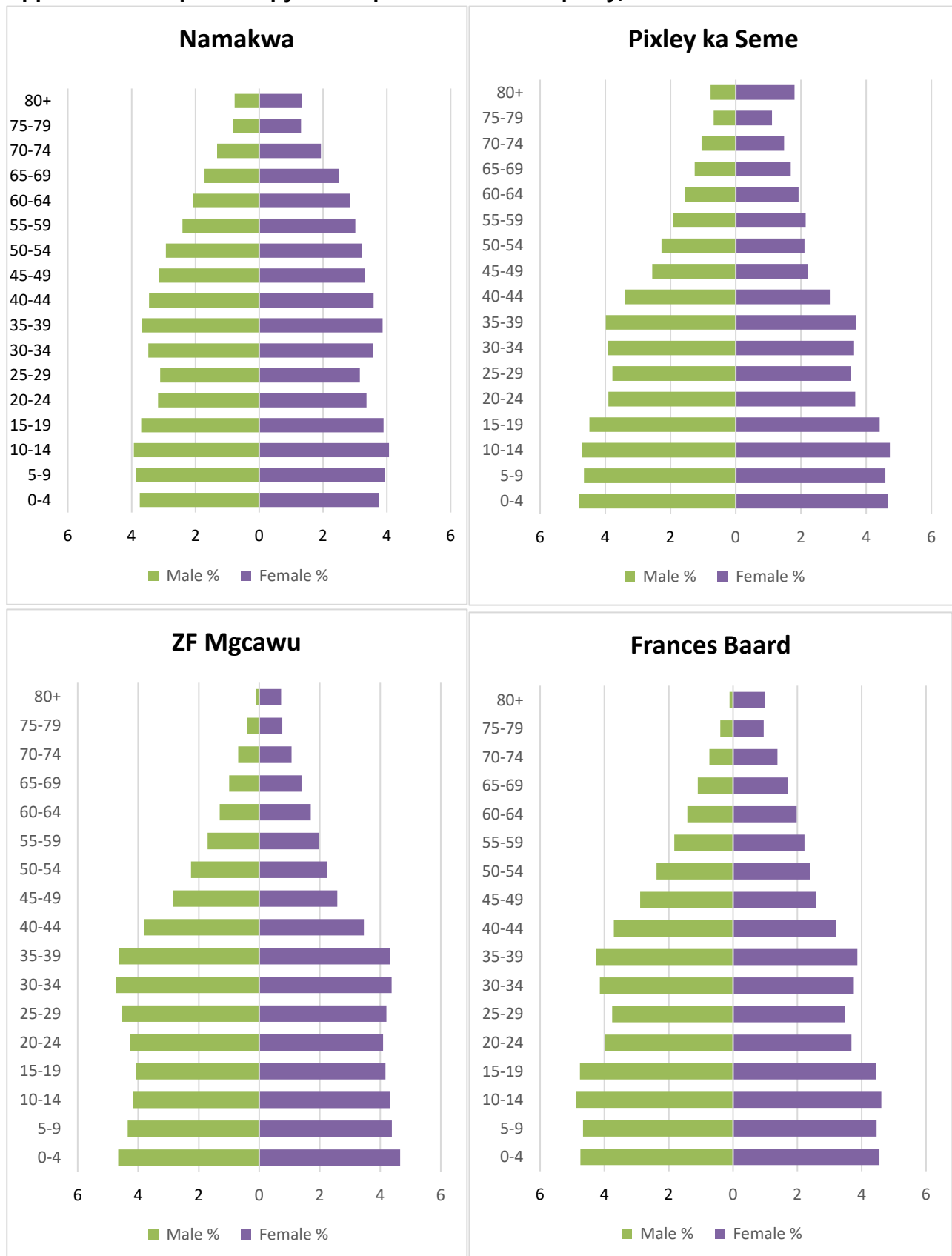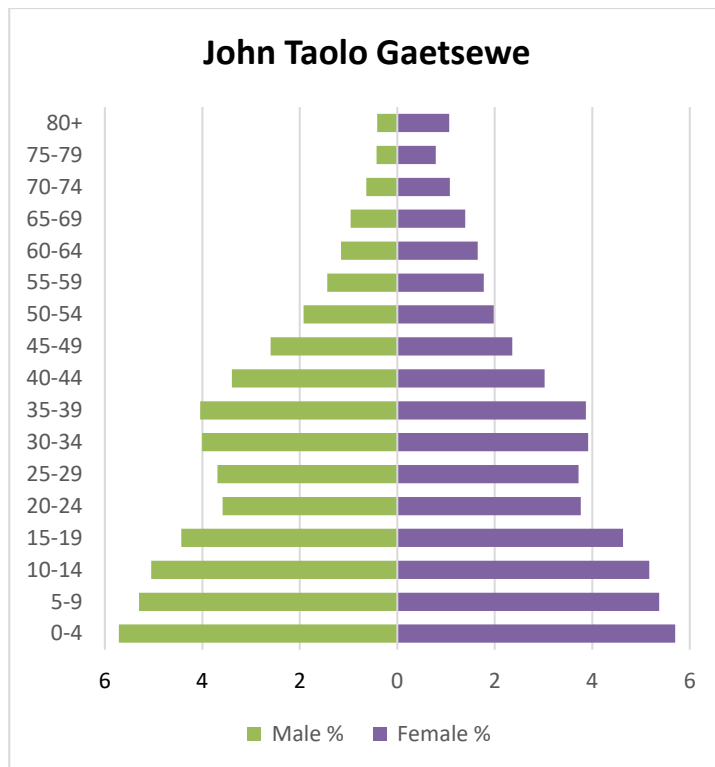
Appendix B – Sex ratios by age groups and district municipality, 2025

	NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)
0-4	100	103	100	104	100
5-9	100	101	99	105	99
10-14	99	100	97	106	98
15-19	102	102	98	107	96
20-24	102	107	105	108	95
25-29	104	107	108	108	99
30-34	100	108	108	110	102
35-39	99	108	107	110	104
40-44	104	117	110	116	112
45-49	109	116	111	112	110
50-54	104	108	101	99	97
55-59	88	90	86	82	81
60-64	81	81	77	72	70
65-69	76	75	71	64	69
70-74	75	71	65	53	59
70-79	71	61	51	42	54
80+	127	43	15	11	38

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

District municipality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Old age dependency ratio														
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	11,8	12,0	12,3	12,6	13,1	13,9	14,6	15,3	15,9	16,3	16,6	17,1	17,5	18,0
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	11,5	11,8	12,1	12,4	12,8	13,3	13,7	14,1	14,6	14,8	15,0	15,3	15,6	15,9
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	7,7	7,7	7,8	7,9	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,4	8,6	8,7	8,8	8,9	9,0	9,1
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	9,6	9,8	9,9	10,1	10,4	10,6	10,7	10,9	11,0	11,0	11,1	11,2	11,3	11,4
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	9,0	9,1	9,2	9,3	9,5	9,7	9,9	10,0	10,3	10,3	10,5	10,7	10,9	11,1
School-going age 4-17														
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	24,0	23,7	23,3	23,1	22,9	22,5	22,2	21,9	21,7	21,6	21,4	21,1	20,9	20,6
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	27,1	26,9	26,8	26,7	26,7	26,6	26,6	26,6	26,5	26,6	26,5	26,4	26,2	26,0
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	25,6	25,3	25,0	24,7	24,5	24,4	24,4	24,3	24,2	24,2	24,3	24,2	24,1	23,9
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	26,3	26,4	26,4	26,5	26,7	26,8	26,9	27,0	26,9	26,9	26,8	26,6	26,4	26,1
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	29,4	29,1	28,8	28,7	28,7	28,6	28,5	28,6	28,5	28,7	28,7	28,7	28,8	28,8
Voting age population (18+)														
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	69,4	69,8	70,2	70,5	71,0	71,5	71,9	72,2	72,5	72,5	72,7	73,0	73,3	73,6
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	64,3	64,5	64,6	64,7	64,9	65,1	65,3	65,4	65,5	65,4	65,6	65,8	66,1	66,4
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	66,5	66,7	66,9	67,2	67,4	67,6	67,7	67,9	68,0	68,0	68,0	68,2	68,4	68,6
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	64,9	65,0	65,0	65,0	65,1	65,2	65,3	65,3	65,3	65,2	65,4	65,8	66,1	66,4
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	60,9	61,2	61,4	61,5	61,7	62,0	62,1	62,1	62,0	61,7	61,7	61,8	61,9	62,1

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

District municipality	CBR			CDR		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	16,6	15,4	15,2	11,2	10,7	10,8
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	22,4	20,8	19,7	9,9	9,7	10,0
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	21,2	19,9	19,3	11,0	10,5	10,2
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	23,2	21,0	19,7	12,2	13,8	13,1
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	26,0	25,4	24,2	9,8	9,3	9,1

Appendix E – Population estimates by district, 2002–2025

	NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)		NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)		NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)		NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)		NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2002	60 827	59 144	84 352	88 921	98 915	102 387	169 989	190 949	100 593	110 192
2003	60 725	59 076	85 072	89 368	100 552	103 590	170 884	191 511	102 270	111 506
2004	60 634	59 050	85 926	89 926	102 338	104 942	172 186	192 383	104 113	112 960
2005	60 554	59 067	86 921	90 597	104 279	106 451	173 887	193 564	106 124	114 545
2006	60 473	59 113	88 014	91 349	106 334	108 087	175 869	194 975	108 206	116 209
2007	60 541	59 289	88 858	92 185	107 894	109 797	178 052	196 157	109 617	117 650
2008	60 694	59 509	89 782	93 113	109 632	111 663	180 300	197 464	111 172	119 279
2009	60 901	59 721	90 729	94 044	111 472	113 584	182 512	198 720	112 755	120 958
2010	61 154	59 903	91 697	94 942	113 413	115 519	184 714	199 874	114 344	122 633
2011	61 471	60 104	92 747	95 898	115 522	117 582	187 061	201 141	116 003	124 410
2012	61 619	60 342	94 000	96 972	117 586	119 668	189 685	202 777	118 019	126 305
2013	61 743	60 602	95 283	98 070	119 758	121 862	192 364	204 472	120 072	128 236
2014	61 891	60 925	96 681	99 269	122 138	124 260	195 274	206 389	122 277	130 314
2015	61 976	61 228	98 023	100 410	124 512	126 659	198 074	208 215	124 388	132 307
2016	61 980	61 491	99 248	101 449	126 798	128 995	200 660	209 872	126 317	134 150
2017	62 332	62 077	100 559	102 611	129 086	131 284	202 786	211 393	128 478	136 142
2018	62 677	62 637	101 891	103 763	131 435	133 617	205 047	212 930	130 751	138 245
2019	62 995	63 163	103 192	104 889	133 795	135 975	207 338	214 445	133 050	140 417
2020	63 249	63 663	104 382	105 996	136 033	138 316	209 447	215 914	135 236	142 617
2021	63 104	63 766	105 006	106 540	137 630	140 035	210 566	216 280	136 790	144 214
2022	63 158	64 123	105 814	107 302	139 505	142 015	212 227	216 957	138 570	145 986
2023	63 343	64 582	106 774	108 218	141 620	144 216	214 157	217 964	140 483	147 907
2024	63 607	65 074	107 825	109 198	143 907	146 532	216 248	219 124	142 478	149 892
2025	63 927	65 588	108 935	110 220	146 320	148 931	218 433	220 396	144 517	151 918

Appendix F – District municipality population in Northern Cape, 2025

District municipality	Population					Age structure			Age structure %		
	Total	Male	Female	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
NC - Namakwa District Municipality (DC6)	129 515	63 927	65 588	49,4	50,6	28 237	85 862	15 415	21,8	66,3	11,9
NC - Pixley ka Seme District Municipality (DC7)	219 155	108 935	110 220	49,7	50,3	61 697	135 899	21 559	28,2	62,0	9,8
NC - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (DC8)	295 250	146 320	148 931	49,6	50,4	78 330	198 783	18 137	26,5	67,3	6,1
NC - Frances Baard District Municipality (DC9)	438 829	218 433	220 396	49,8	50,2	122 522	284 063	32 244	27,9	64,7	7,3
NC - John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (DC45)	296 434	144 517	151 918	48,8	51,2	95 747	180 676	20 012	32,3	60,9	6,8

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