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Statistics South Africa
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District Population Estimates - Gauteng 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
EKU	Ekurhuleni
GP	Gauteng
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JHB	Johannesburg
MACOD	Mortality and causes of death
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
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
TSH	Tshwane
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 16 104 933 people in Gauteng province. The female population accounts for 49,5% (approximately 8 million) of the population.
- The most populous district in the province is City of Johannesburg metropolitan municipality (accounting for 36,6% of the population), whilst the least populated district is West Rand district municipality (6,5%).
- The highest crude birth rate (CBR) for the period 2021–2026 can be found in Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipality with 16,9 births per 1000 persons, whilst the lowest CBR is located in City of Johannesburg metropolitan municipality with 13,0 births per 1000 persons.
- The highest crude death rate (CDR) can be found in Sedibeng district municipality with 9,9 deaths per 1000 persons, whilst the lowest CDR is located in City of Tshwane metropolitan municipality with 6,6 deaths per 1000 persons for the period 2021–2026.
- The highest proportion of the elderly (65+) can be found in Sedibeng district municipality, whilst the highest proportion of school-age persons can also be found in the same district.

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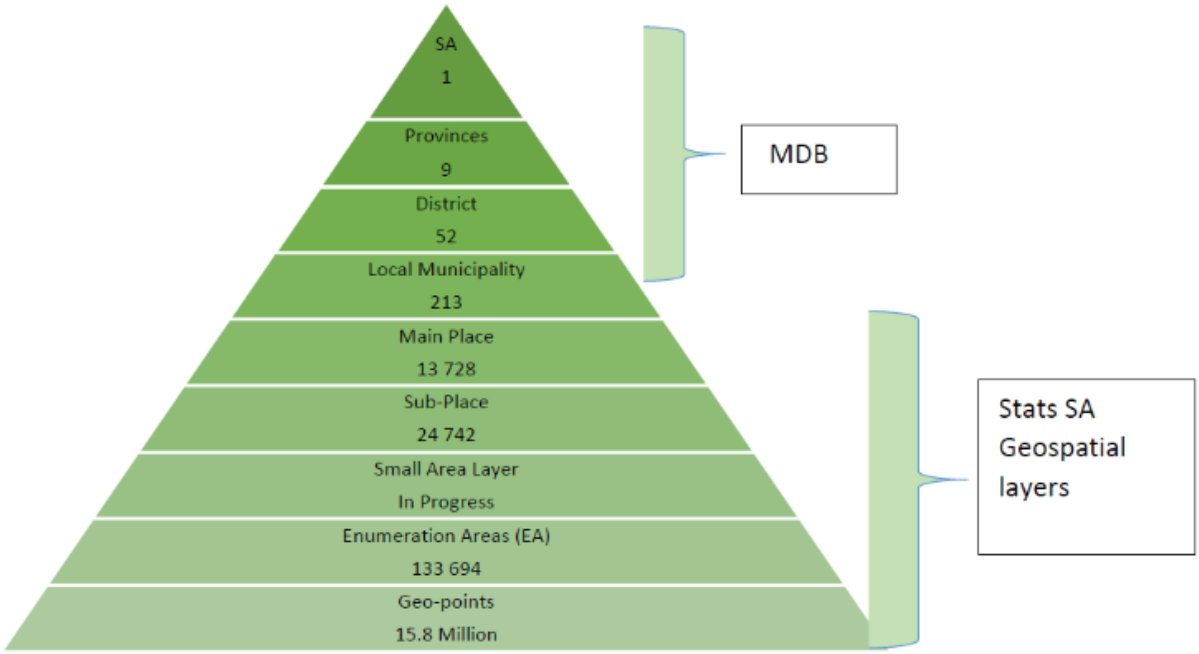
1. Overview

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 metropolitan municipalities or district 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 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 South Africa). Statistics South Africa conducts a Community Survey (CS) 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 projection for females in determining the projection of births is 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 Department of Home Affairs (DHA) 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 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) 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 year 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), 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 the 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 Gauteng (GP) districts and metropolitan municipalities. According to the MYPE, GP is the most populous province in the country with an estimated population of 16 104 933 persons, with two districts and three metros. GP is situated on the north-east of SA and constitutes 18 176 km², making it the smallest province by land area. Neighbouring provinces are Limpopo, North West, Mpumalanga and Free State. Gauteng is the economic hub of South Africa. The province has the highest per capita income and attracts the largest number of migrants seeking work and better opportunities, driven by sectors like finance, real estate, business services, and manufacturing.

3.1. Population in Gauteng district municipalities

Figure 2 below provides the distribution of the population in Gauteng by district and metropolitan municipalities. City of Johannesburg has the largest population in the province with 36,6% people, followed by Ekurhuleni and Tshwane metros with approximately 25,0% each. The West Rand and Sedibeng Districts are the least populous district municipalities in the province, with each contributing only 7,0% to GP. In terms of national share, GP contributes just over a quarter (25,5%) to the country's population.

Figure 2 – Distribution of Population in Gauteng by district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

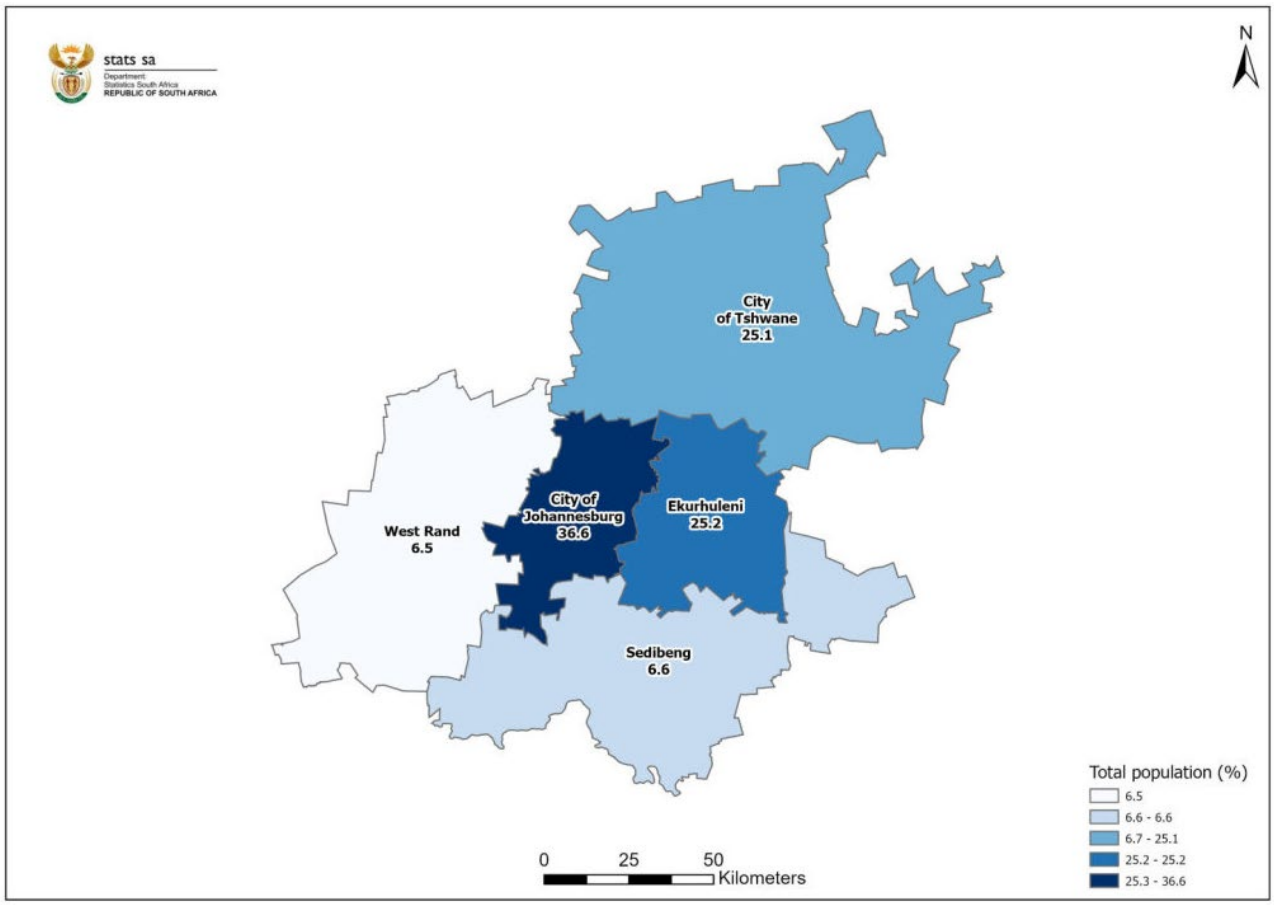


Table 1 below shows the total population age structure as well as other indicators. These indicators include the districts' shares of the national and provincial population, as well as sex ratios and annual growth rates of the metros and district municipalities in GP. City of Johannesburg contributes 9,4% to the national share, while Ekurhuleni and City of Tshwane each contribute approximately 6,4%. Sedibeng and West Rand Districts had a combined national share of only 3,3% in the province. GP has a sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females, which implies that there are more males than females within the province. The sex ratio across Gauteng's district municipalities varies, showing how different economic activities shape the balance between males and females. Districts such as Sedibeng (105), West Rand (108) and Ekurhuleni (108) have more males than females, likely due to industries such as mining, manufacturing, and heavy industrial work that traditionally attract more male labour. These areas continue to experience male-dominated migration patterns, which push their sex ratios above 100 and result in a noticeable male majority in the population. In contrast, City of Johannesburg shows a sex ratio of 97, making it the only municipality in Gauteng where females slightly outnumber males. This reflects Johannesburg's diverse economic base, which includes service sectors, finance, education, and healthcare - industries that tend to attract more women. Meanwhile, Tshwane remains almost balanced at a sex ratio of 101, indicating a more even distribution of males and females.

Table 1 – District/metropolitan municipality indicators in Gauteng, 2025

District municipality	Population		Age structure			Percentage to GP	Percentage to national	Sex ratio	Annual growth rate % (2024-2025)
	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+				
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	51,2	48,8	23,2	68,4	8,4	6,6	1,7	105	1,3
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	52,0	48,0	22,2	70,7	7,1	6,5	1,7	108	1,4
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	51,8	48,2	23,7	69,9	6,3	25,2	6,4	108	1,6
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	49,4	50,6	20,4	72,8	6,9	36,6	9,4	97	1,7
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	50,4	49,6	22,2	71,6	6,2	25,1	6,4	101	2,2

The demographic pillars of fertility, mortality and migration cumulatively impact the growth seen at a district level. Annual population growth rates show that Tshwane (2,2%) and Johannesburg (1,7%) are the fastest-growing metros, driven by continued urbanisation and inward migration (Table 1). Ekurhuleni also shows a strong growth rate (1,6%), while Sedibeng (1,3%) and West Rand (1,4%) show a slower growth rate. The age structure reveals that Johannesburg has the youngest population, with only 20,4% children aged 0–14 and a very high 72,8% in the working-age group (15–64), reflecting its urban economic pull. In contrast, Sedibeng and West Rand have slightly higher percentages of children and older persons, indicating more stable or ageing communities. Tshwane also shows a strong working-age profile (71,6%), reflecting its role as an administrative and academic centre.

3.2. District Population Over Time

Figure 3 shows the percentage distribution of the working-age population (15–64 years) within each district/metropolitan municipality, while Table 2 presents the same distribution across all districts in Gauteng, disaggregated by sex (male and female). The working-age population (15–64 years) is consistently high across all districts in Gauteng, with only slight variations between district municipalities and between males and females.

City of Johannesburg has the highest share at 72,8% of the working-age group, reflecting its role as the province's main economic hub, attracting young, economically active migrants. Similarly, Tshwane (71,6%) and West Rand (70,7%) also have strong working-age populations, indicating active labour markets and continued migration of working adults into these areas. Ekurhuleni follows closely at 69,9%, showing a similar pattern due to its industrial and manufacturing economy. Sedibeng has the lowest proportion at 68,4%, suggesting a relatively older or more settled population, with fewer inflows of young adults compared to the major metros.

When the working-age population is broken down by sex, trends show that males slightly outnumber females in most districts, although the differences are generally minimal. Johannesburg and Tshwane (Johannesburg: 73,3% male vs 72,2% female, Tshwane: 72,2% male vs 71,0% female) reflect a balanced sex ratio amongst males and females in these urban centres. In Sedibeng, the male working-age share is 69,9%, slightly higher than females at 67,0%, while in the West Rand and Ekurhuleni, male proportions (71,2% and 71,1%) remain slightly above female proportions (70,1% and 68,7%, respectively). Overall, the data highlights a province dominated by a youthful, economically active population, with the major metros consistently showing the highest working-age proportions and balanced gender representation, while smaller districts like Sedibeng lag slightly behind due to the slower migration of working-age individuals.

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

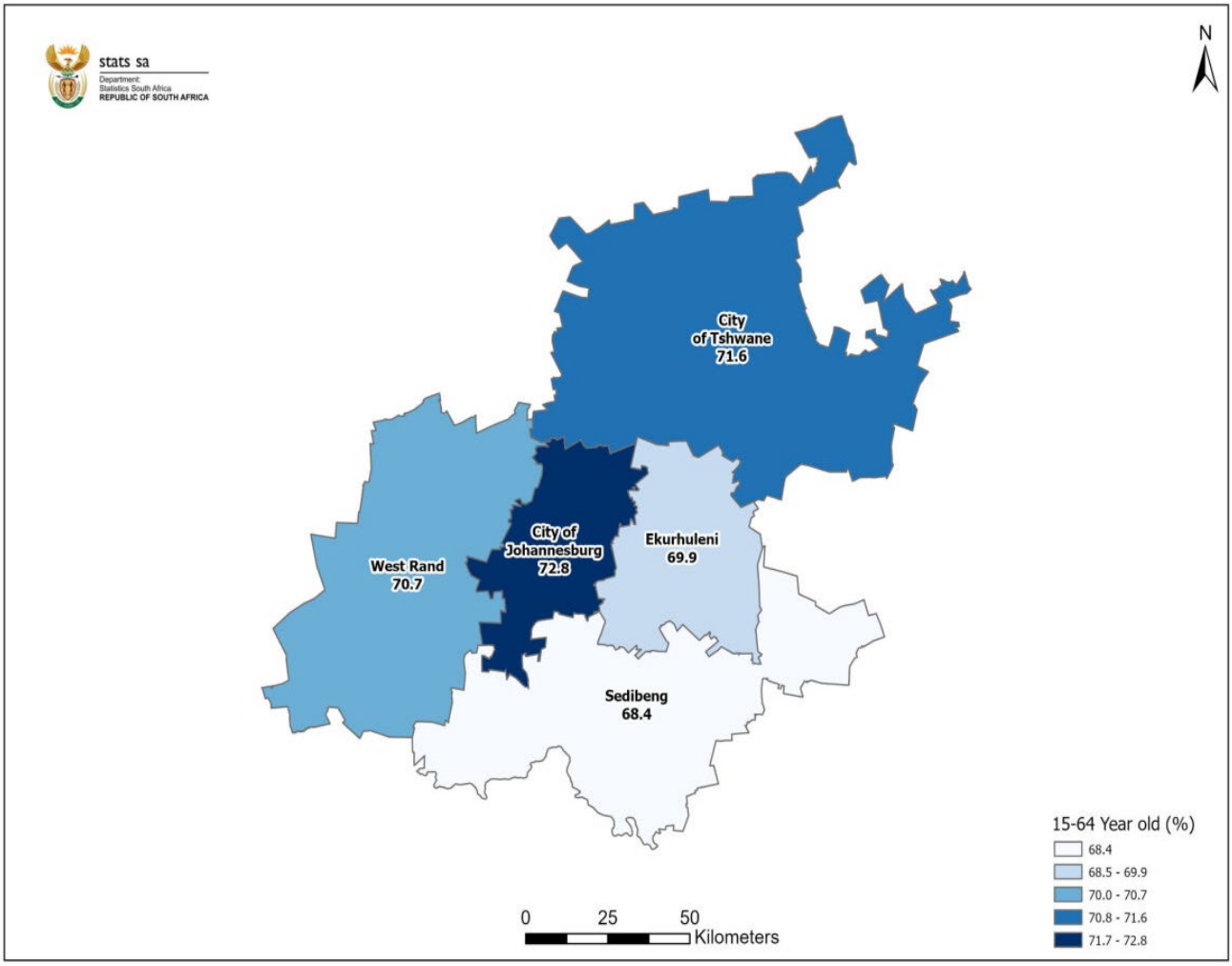


Table 2 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15–64) within each district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

District municipality	Male (%)	Female (%)
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	69,9	67,0
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	71,2	70,1
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	71,1	68,7
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	73,3	72,2
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	72,2	71,0

Figure 4 – Total dependency ratio by district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

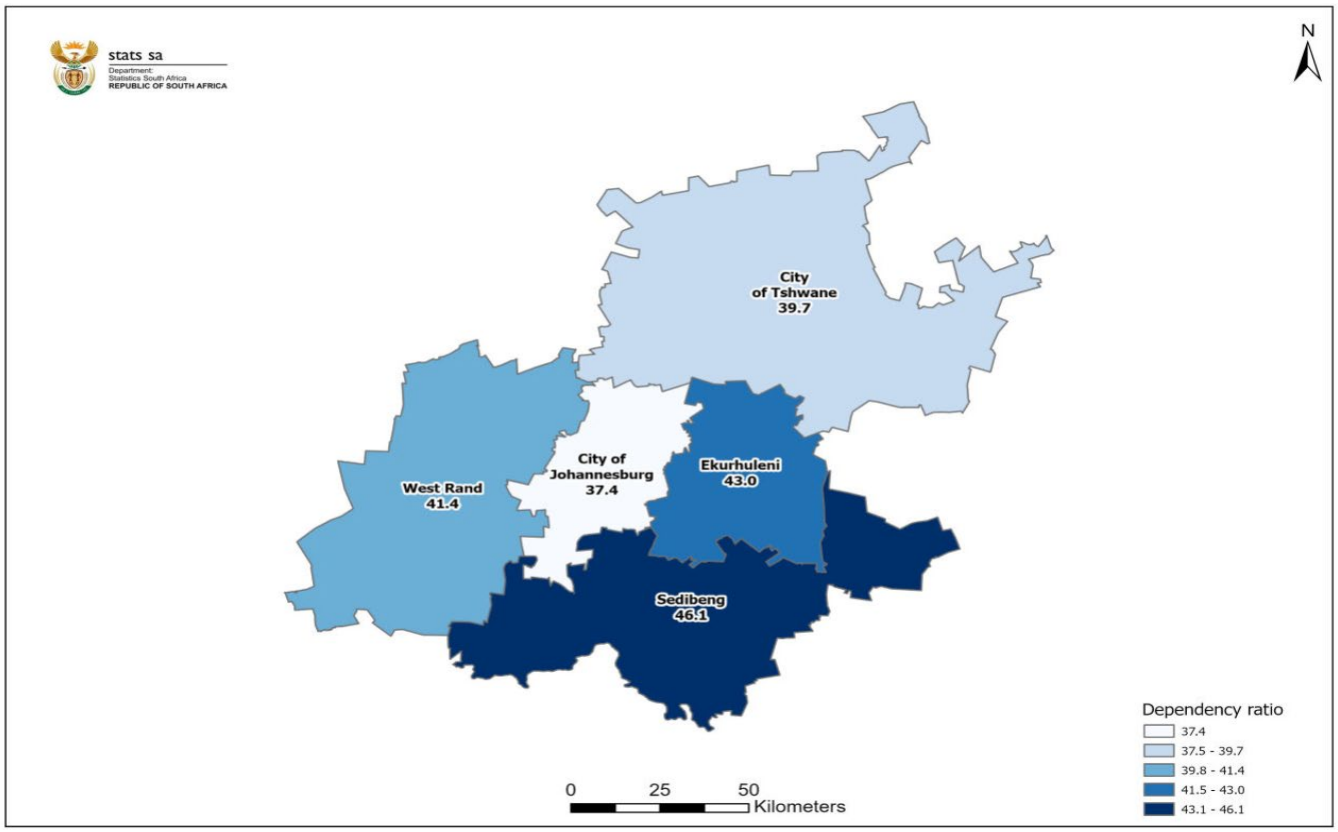


Figure 4 above shows the total dependency ratio by district/metropolitan municipality. The total dependency ratio is the proportion of children and the elderly relative to working-age persons. It should be noted that there are elderly persons who are engaged in work beyond the age of 64; similarly, a significant proportion of those in the working-age of 15–64 is, in fact, unemployed and dependent on those who are working. The dependency ratio is a crude reflection of the burden defined by age. The dependency ratios across the Gauteng district municipalities reflect a low demographic burden on the working-age population (40 elderly and children per 100 working-age adults 15–64 years). A low dependency ratio shows that there is an adequate number of people working who can support the young and elderly population.

Sedibeng District has the highest dependency ratio at 46,1, meaning that for every 100 working-age people, there are about 46 dependants. This suggests a greater burden on the economically active population and may reflect higher proportions of children or older persons relative to other districts. Ekurhuleni and West Rand follow with dependency ratios of 43,0 and 41,4, respectively, indicating moderately high levels of dependency and a slightly heavier pressure on resources when compared to the major metros. In contrast, the metropolitan municipalities of Johannesburg (37,4) and Tshwane (39,7) have the lowest dependency ratios, meaning they have fewer dependents relative to their working-age populations. This is typical of large urban centres that attract young, economically active migrants in search of employment, resulting in a stronger working-age base and fewer children or elderly people proportionally.

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

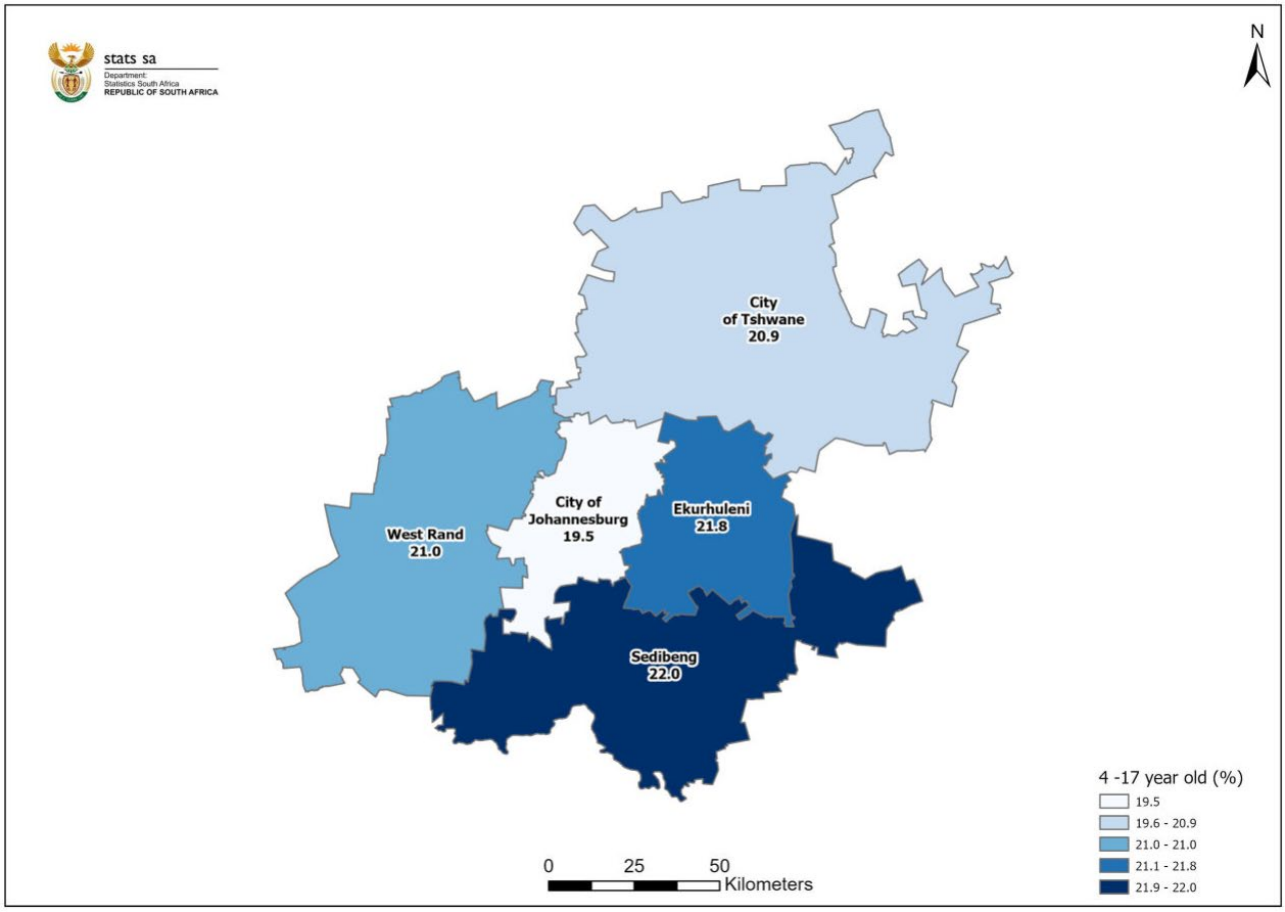


Figure 5 above depicts the percentage of the school-age population by district in GP for the year 2025. The school-age population across the Gauteng district municipalities shows moderate variation, highlighting differing levels of educational demand in the province. The percentages of school-age population per district/metro in GP range between 19,5% and 22,0%. City of Johannesburg Metropolitan has the lowest percentage of school-age population (19,5%), while Sedibeng District had the highest percentage of school-age population (22,0%) compared to all other districts/metros in GP. On average, the percentage of school-age populations has remained fairly constant across the years for each of the districts/metros (Appendix C).

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

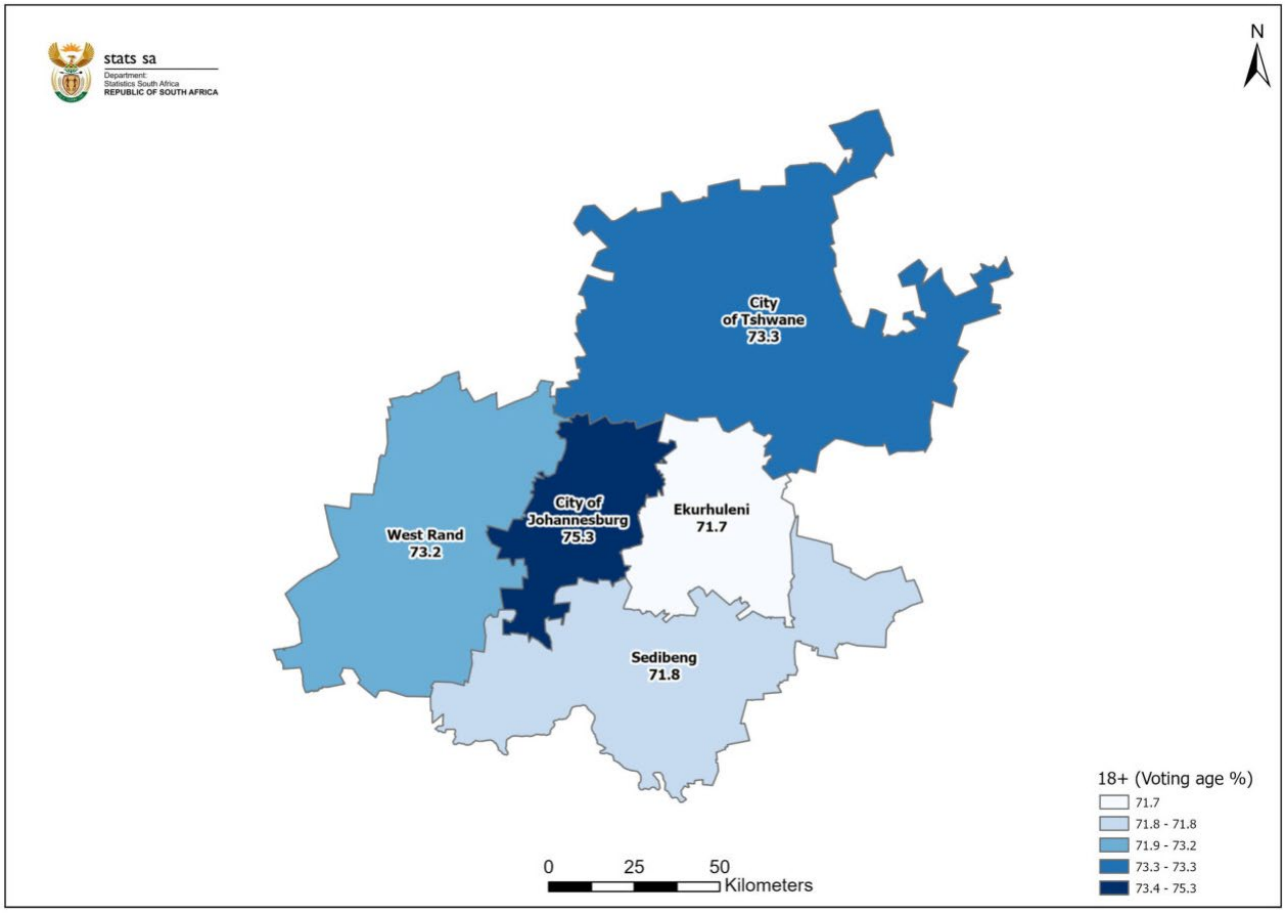


Figure 6 shows the percentage of voting-age population per district/metro in the province. According to the MYPE, the proportion of residents aged 18 and older is relatively high across all GP district municipalities, with percentages ranging from 71,7% to 75,3%. City of Johannesburg has the highest share at 75,3%, followed closely by Tshwane (73,3%) and West Rand (73,2%). These high values reflect the strong pull of urban centres, where adults migrate for employment, education, and economic opportunities. Consistently high voting age proportions suggest a mature population structure with a large working-age base and a relatively smaller youth population. This aligns with Gauteng's status as the country's economic hub. Data over time (2011-2025) indicates that while some districts/metros have seen a fairly constant voting age population over the past decade, the City of Tshwane Metro, West Rand and Ekurhuleni Districts have also seen marginal decreases. (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).

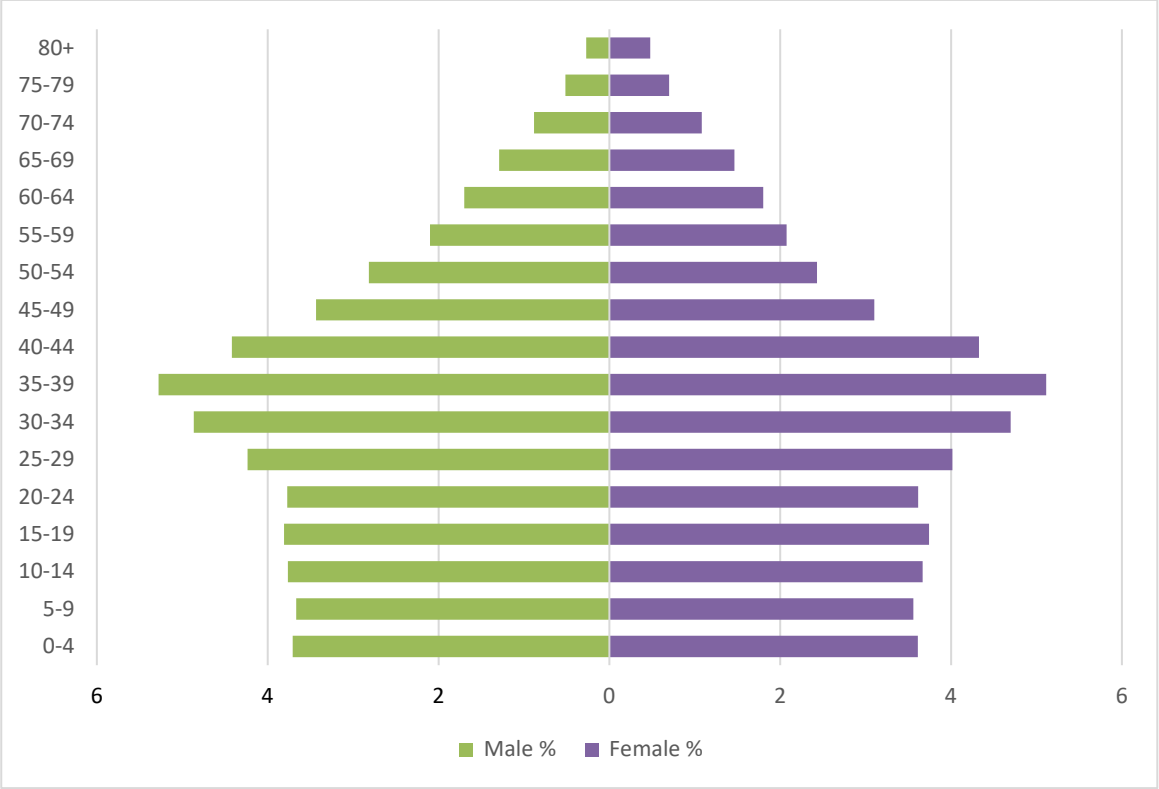
3.3. Population Pyramids

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 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, which occurred 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 for Gauteng (Figure 7) shows a structure dominated by the working-age population, with the largest age groups being those between 25 and 39 years. Both males and females peak in these economically active ages, reflecting Gauteng's strong pull as an economic hub that attracts migrants seeking employment. The base of the pyramid (ages 0–14) is relatively narrower compared to the middle, indicating lower proportions of children and suggesting that birth rates are not as high as in more rural provinces. This contributes to a more rectangular or pillar-like structure rather than a classic youthful pyramid. In the older age groups (60+), the pyramid shows a gradual narrowing, which is typical, but females remain consistently higher than males, especially from age 65 onwards. This reflects female longevity, a common demographic pattern.

The pyramid shows that Gauteng has a mature, urbanised population with a strong working-age majority, moderate youth population, and a growing older population. This demographic profile aligns with a province driven by migration, employment opportunities, and urban lifestyles rather than high fertility. Demographic changes have resulted in increasing numbers and proportions of people who are over 60, especially for district like Sedibeng (12,2%), which have the largest ageing populations in GP (see Appendix A). The 70+ population is quite small, and this, of course, may be as a result of older people migrating back home to more rural districts after going to metros for employment.

Figure 7 – Population pyramid for Gauteng 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

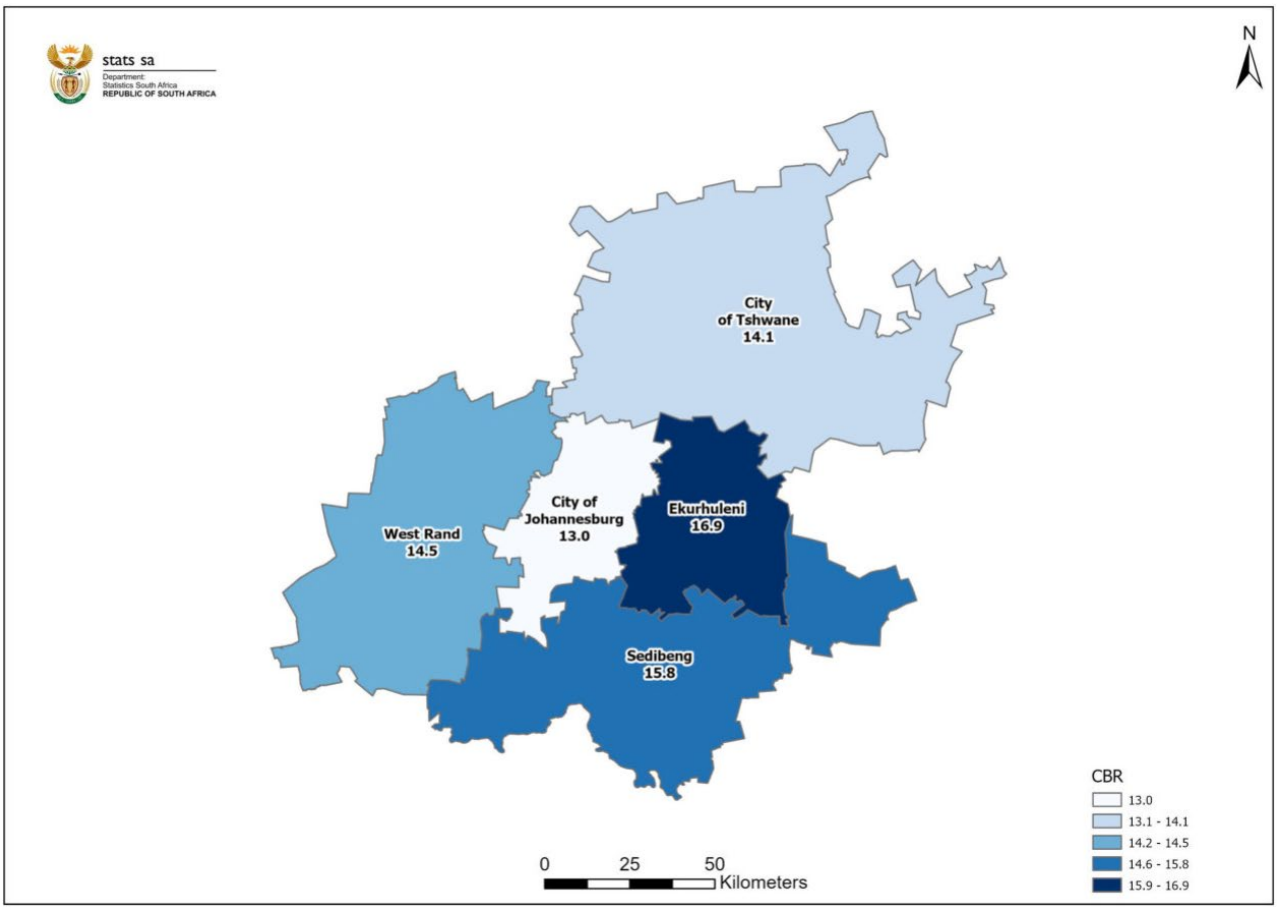


Figure 8 above shows the crude birth rate (CBR) by district/metropolitan municipalities in GP for the period 2021–2026. The CBR across the district municipalities of GP varies, reflecting differences in demographic patterns, socio-economic conditions, and levels of urbanisation. The crude birth rates across Gauteng's municipalities range from 13,0 to 16,9 births per 1 000 people, showing moderate variation. Ekurhuleni has the highest CBR (16,9), indicating a relatively more youthful and growing population, possibly driven by migrant families and a higher proportion of women of reproductive age. Sedibeng (15,8) and West Rand (14,5) also show moderately high birth rates. The lowest CBR is in City of Johannesburg (13,0), which is typical of highly urbanised areas where economic pressures, lifestyle patterns, female education and employment can often contribute to fewer births. The CBR data suggests moderate population growth, with some metro/district municipalities experiencing higher fertility than others.

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

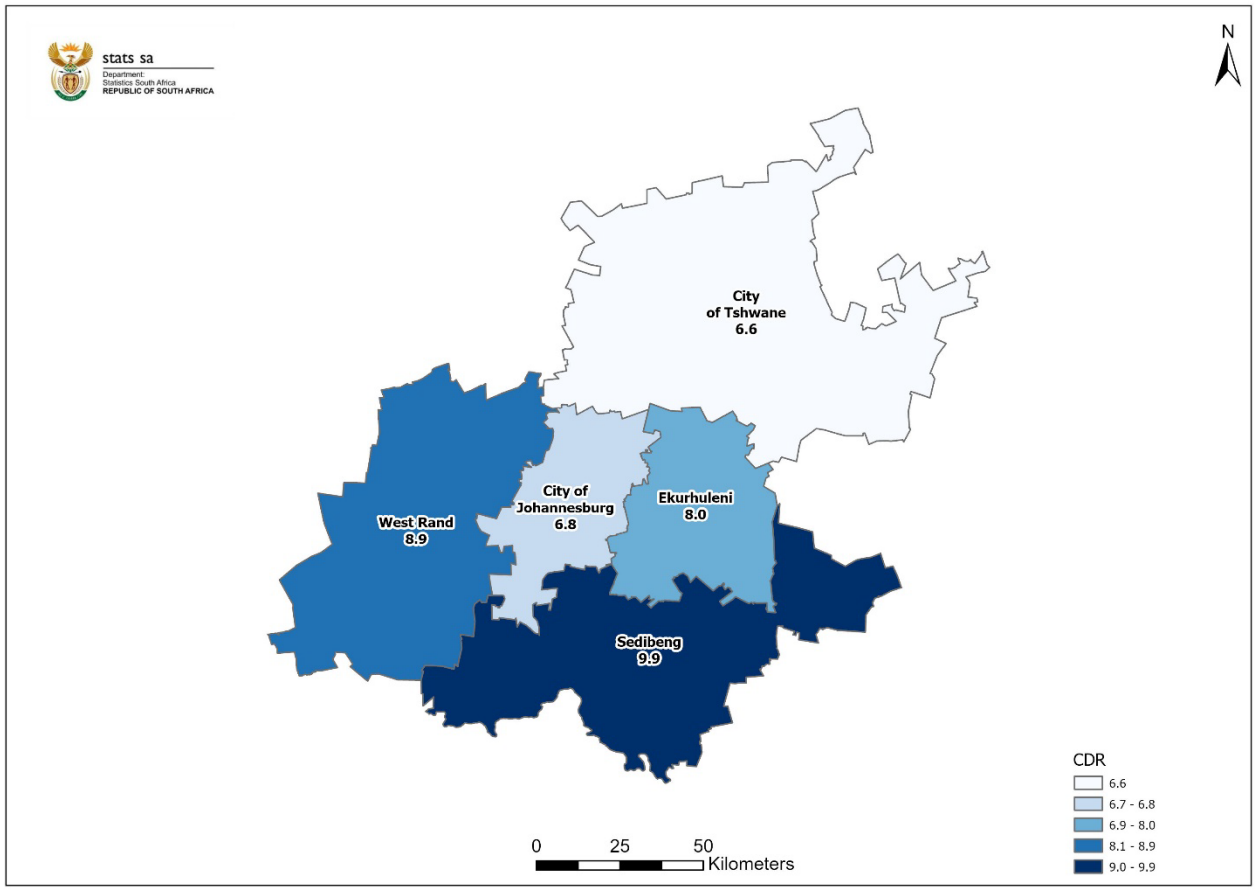
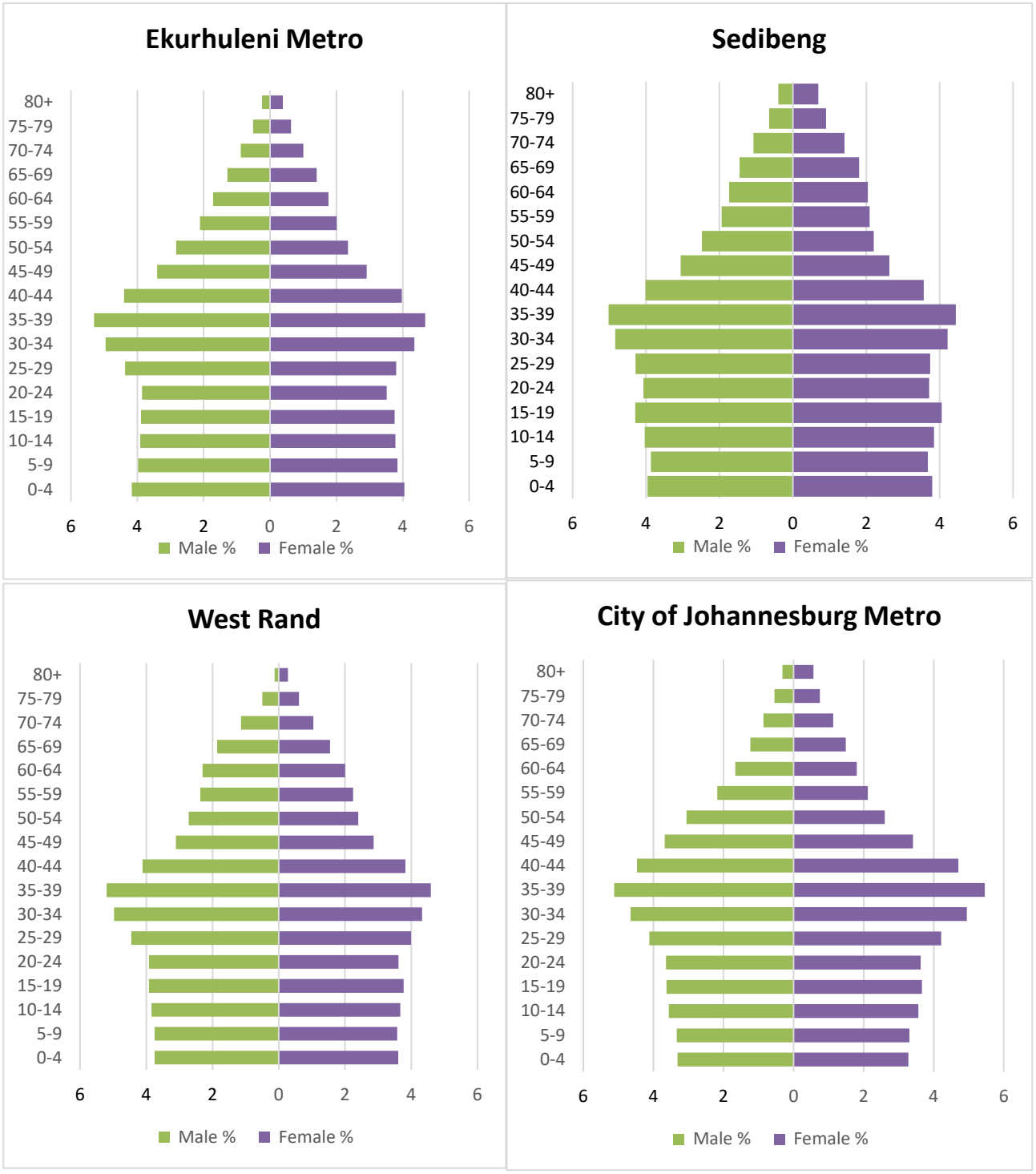


Figure 9 above displays CDR for districts in Gauteng for the period 2021–2026. The crude death rates show less variation, ranging from 6,6 to 9,9 deaths per 1 000 people. Sedibeng has the highest CDR (9,9), which may reflect an older population structure, health system challenges, or socio-economic inequalities affecting mortality. West Rand (8,9) and Ekurhuleni (8,0) also have relatively higher death rates compared to the metropolitan cores. On the other hand, City of Johannesburg and City of Tshwane have the lowest CDRs (6,8 and 6,6 respectively), likely linked to better access to healthcare facilities, younger populations, and improved living conditions. The CDR pattern indicates that mortality is generally low in Gauteng, with higher rates in districts experiencing more socio-economic strain.

According to Appendix D, which indicates the CBR & CDR over time 2011-2026, in general, CDR has remained somewhat constant across the districts/metro between 2011 and 2026. Much of the health gains in South Africa were made following the access and utilisation of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (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 to have declined over time between 2011 and 2026.

Appendices

Appendix A – Population pyramids per district/metropolitan municipality, 2025



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

	GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)
0-4	104	104	103	101	104
5-9	105	105	104	101	104
10-14	105	105	104	100	104
15-19	106	104	104	99	102
20-24	110	109	110	100	102
25-29	115	111	115	98	104
30-34	115	115	114	94	103
35-39	113	113	113	94	104
40-44	113	107	111	95	102
45-49	116	108	117	108	109
50-54	113	113	121	117	110
55-59	93	106	105	102	96
60-64	85	115	97	92	90
65-69	81	120	92	83	86
70-74	76	109	87	76	80
70-79	71	81	81	72	68
80+	57	45	62	56	55

Appendix C – Population by selected age groups and indicators per district/metropolitan municipality over time in Gauteng, 2012–2025

District municipality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Old Age Dependency Ratio														
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	8,6	8,9	9,1	9,4	9,8	10,1	10,4	10,7	11,0	11,2	11,5	11,7	12,0	12,2
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	5,6	5,7	5,9	6,1	6,3	6,7	7,0	7,4	7,8	8,2	8,6	9,1	9,6	10,0
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	6,0	6,2	6,4	6,6	6,8	7,1	7,3	7,5	7,8	8,0	8,3	8,5	8,8	9,1
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,9	7,1	7,4	7,7	7,9	8,2	8,4	8,6	8,9	9,2	9,5
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	6,5	6,6	6,7	6,9	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,8	7,9	8,0	8,3	8,4	8,6
School-going age 4-17														
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	21,7	21,9	21,9	22,1	22,3	22,6	22,7	22,7	22,6	22,5	22,6	22,5	22,3	22,0
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	20,8	21,0	21,0	21,0	21,1	21,2	21,3	21,2	21,1	21,1	21,3	21,2	21,1	21,0
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	20,6	20,8	20,9	21,0	21,2	21,6	21,8	21,8	21,7	21,8	22,0	22,0	21,9	21,8
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	19,4	19,6	19,6	19,7	19,8	20,1	20,2	20,2	20,1	20,0	20,2	20,1	19,8	19,5
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	20,1	20,3	20,3	20,3	20,5	20,9	21,2	21,2	21,1	21,1	21,3	21,3	21,2	20,9
Voting-age population (18+)														
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	70,7	70,8	70,8	70,9	71,0	71,0	71,0	71,0	71,0	70,9	70,9	71,1	71,4	71,8
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	71,9	71,9	72,0	72,2	72,4	72,5	72,6	72,6	72,6	72,5	72,4	72,6	72,9	73,2
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	71,5	71,4	71,4	71,5	71,6	71,5	71,4	71,4	71,3	71,2	71,0	71,1	71,3	71,7
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	73,4	73,3	73,4	73,6	73,8	73,9	74,0	74,1	74,2	74,3	74,3	74,5	74,9	75,3
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	72,4	72,5	72,5	72,6	72,7	72,6	72,5	72,5	72,5	72,4	72,3	72,5	72,8	73,3

Appendix D – Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by district/metropolitan municipalities in GP, 2011-2026

District municipality	CBR			CDR		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	17,8	16,7	15,8	10,8	10,5	9,9
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	16,5	15,7	14,5	10,3	9,4	8,9
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	18,9	18,3	16,9	8,5	8,3	8,0
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	15,9	14,1	13,0	6,6	6,8	6,8
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	16,7	15,7	14,1	6,6	7,0	6,6

Appendix E – Population estimates by district/metropolitan municipality, 2002–2025

	GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)		GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)		GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)		GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)		GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2002	409 018	416 279	372 804	340 886	1 227 542	1 148 522	1 668 582	1 620 772	1 065 543	1 044 060
2003	412 438	418 491	377 346	346 645	1 263 281	1 183 940	1 716 888	1 660 632	1 098 943	1 078 985
2004	416 406	421 392	382 262	352 637	1 300 994	1 221 536	1 767 514	1 702 754	1 134 609	1 116 218
2005	420 893	424 988	387 486	358 930	1 340 458	1 261 357	1 820 249	1 747 345	1 172 355	1 155 727
2006	425 770	429 137	393 047	365 515	1 381 321	1 303 040	1 874 756	1 794 178	1 211 655	1 197 074
2007	429 520	431 339	398 728	371 154	1 416 521	1 338 880	1 930 492	1 856 465	1 246 823	1 234 904
2008	433 130	433 456	404 928	377 580	1 454 067	1 377 173	1 990 234	1 923 754	1 283 249	1 274 471
2009	436 427	435 161	411 470	384 451	1 493 044	1 416 707	2 052 739	1 994 384	1 320 265	1 314 816
2010	439 474	436 369	418 355	391 583	1 533 488	1 456 981	2 118 067	2 067 516	1 358 046	1 355 623
2011	442 579	437 563	425 799	399 341	1 576 338	1 499 590	2 187 437	2 145 278	1 397 545	1 398 427
2012	449 202	443 885	434 900	407 441	1 617 070	1 534 524	2 250 298	2 212 322	1 443 142	1 442 225
2013	455 536	450 075	443 883	415 381	1 657 389	1 569 356	2 312 717	2 279 229	1 489 377	1 486 972
2014	462 009	456 507	453 141	423 511	1 698 907	1 605 490	2 376 870	2 347 978	1 537 652	1 533 928
2015	468 007	462 617	462 040	431 279	1 739 136	1 640 665	2 439 507	2 415 625	1 585 801	1 581 075
2016	473 409	468 312	470 457	438 595	1 777 501	1 674 463	2 499 865	2 481 708	1 633 251	1 627 976
2017	481 498	474 029	479 388	445 933	1 815 589	1 706 485	2 550 824	2 541 150	1 678 478	1 670 012
2018	490 143	480 112	488 806	453 715	1 855 869	1 740 553	2 603 501	2 602 498	1 725 929	1 714 107
2019	499 018	486 321	498 409	461 693	1 897 061	1 775 528	2 656 508	2 664 492	1 774 487	1 759 280
2020	507 636	492 535	507 635	469 593	1 937 069	1 810 382	2 707 119	2 725 989	1 822 207	1 804 618
2021	513 570	496 219	514 179	475 319	1 967 293	1 836 966	2 743 493	2 774 451	1 861 024	1 841 910
2022	520 329	501 145	521 061	481 569	1 998 785	1 865 288	2 780 839	2 823 909	1 902 035	1 880 764
2023	527 700	506 647	528 595	488 277	2 032 555	1 895 280	2 822 520	2 877 143	1 944 964	1 921 485
2024	535 356	512 306	536 427	495 086	2 067 489	1 925 650	2 866 738	2 932 001	1 988 946	1 962 839
2025	543 142	518 043	544 395	501 914	2 102 970	1 956 087	2 912 447	2 987 875	2 033 510	2 004 551

Appendix F – District/metropolitan municipality population in Gauteng, 2025

District municipality	Population					Age structure			Age structure %		
	Total	Male	Female	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
GP - Sedibeng District Municipality (DC42)	1 061 185	543 142	518 043	51,2	48,8	246 011	726 372	88 802	23,2	68,4	8,4
GP - West Rand District Municipality (DC48)	1 046 310	544 395	501 914	52,0	48,0	232 205	739 824	74 281	22,2	70,7	7,1
GP - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)	4 059 057	2 102 970	1 956 087	51,8	48,2	963 013	2 838 639	257 404	23,7	69,9	6,3
GP - City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)	5 900 321	2 912 447	2 987 875	49,4	50,6	1 201 046	4 292 805	406 470	20,4	72,8	6,9
GP - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)	4 038 061	2 033 510	2 004 551	50,4	49,6	897 231	2 891 134	249 695	22,2	71,6	6,2

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