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Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

District Population Estimates – North West Report

MYPE 2025 series

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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

NDP 2030

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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
NW	North West
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund
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
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 was used to estimate the district population.

- The estimates cover all residents of South Africa at the 2025 mid-year point and are based on the latest available demographic data. The estimates are subject to revision as new information becomes available. The updated estimates are accompanied by a revised time series for the period 2002–2025. Comparisons between this series and previous releases should therefore not be made.

- For 2025, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population of North West province at 4 183 947 persons, with males accounting for 50,8% (approximately 2,1 million) of the total population.

- Bojanala Platinum district municipality is the most populous district in the province, accounting for approximately 47,4% of the provincial population, while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district municipality is the least populous, accounting for 11,4%.

- The highest crude birth rate (CBR) for the period 2021–2026 is observed in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district municipality with 26,1 births per 1 000 persons, while the lowest CBR of 15,0 births per 1 000 persons is recorded in Bojanala district municipality.

- The highest crude death rate (CDR) can be found in Dr Kenneth Kaunda district municipality with 13,1 deaths per 1 000 persons, whilst the lowest CDR is located in Bojanala district municipality with 8,3 deaths per 1 000 persons for the period 2021–2026

- Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati 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.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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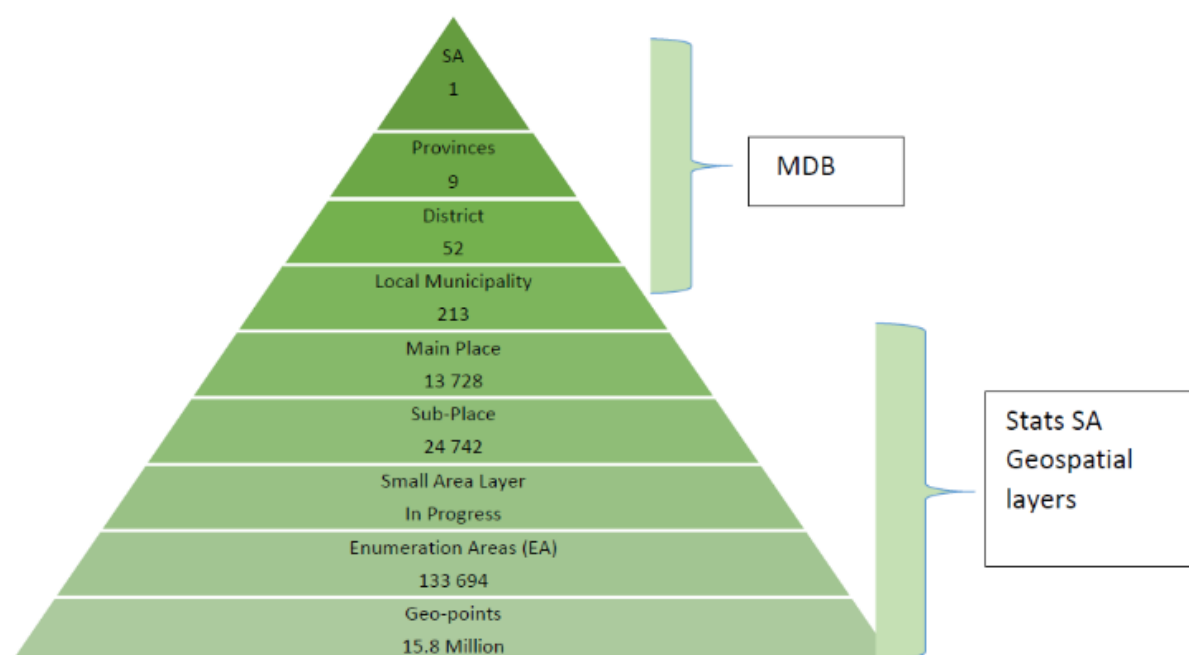
Source: Stats SA (2023) How the count was done.

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 South Africa). Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 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 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 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.

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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)   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. 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 North West (NW) districts municipalities. According to the MYPE, NW is the third least populous province in the country with an estimated population of 4 183 947 persons, with four (4) districts. It covers an area of 104 882 km². North West is located in the northern part of the country and borders Botswana to the north and is bordered by four provinces namely Northern Cape, Free State, Gauteng and Limpopo. The province has a strong mining industry, agriculture and tourism.

3.1. Population in North West District Municipalities

Figure 2 below depicts the distribution of the population in NW by district municipalities. Bojanala Platinum District has the largest population share (47,4%) in NW, followed by Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipalities with 21,9% and 19,3%, respectively. Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District is the least populous district municipality in the province (11,4%). In terms of the national share, NW contributes approximately 6,6% to the country's population. For the total population of each district, refer to Appendix F.

Figure 2 – Distribution of Population in North West by district municipality, 2025
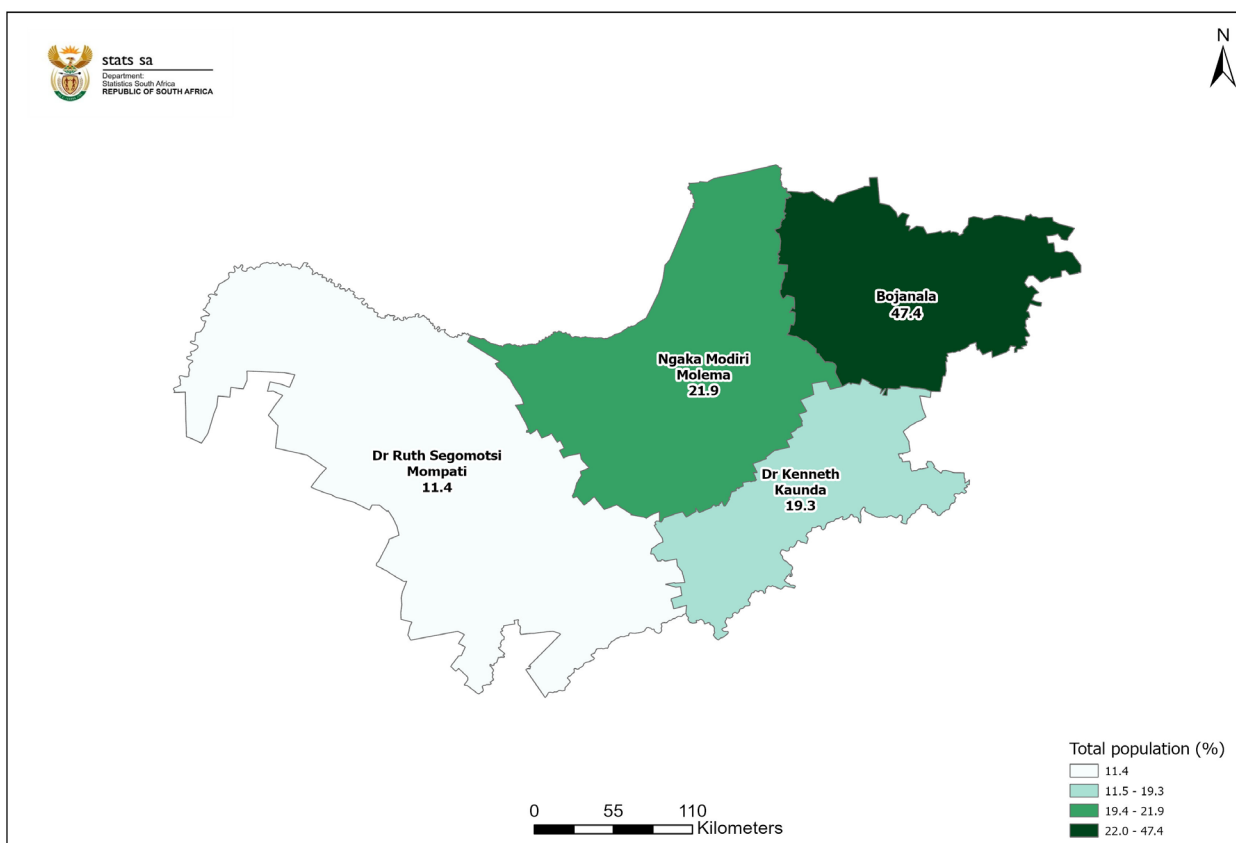
Table 1 below, presents the population, age structure as well as other indicators. These indicators include the districts' shares to the national and provincial population, as well as sex ratios and annual growth rates of district municipalities in NW. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District, contributes less than 1% to the national share. Bojanala Platinum District contributes 3,1% to the national share and comprises over 47% of the NW. The sex ratios are indicative of the population structure by sex and are influenced significantly by migration as well as mortality. Bojanala Platinum District has a sex ratio above 100 indicating higher proportion of males. North West has a significant agricultural and mining sector, which historically has attracted a predominantly male workforce. A high proportion of men have and continue to migrate to these agricultural and mining areas for employment opportunities, which can contribute to a higher proportion of males. In contrast, the sex ratio for Dr Kenneth Kaunda District is 97,3 males per 100 females while Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District has the lowest sex ratio of 90 males per 100 females (indicating a deficit of males in the population). It is important to note that sex ratios may differ by age (see Appendix B). The percentage of male and female merely reiterates distributions identified by the sex ratios.

Table 1 – District municipality indicators in North West, 2025

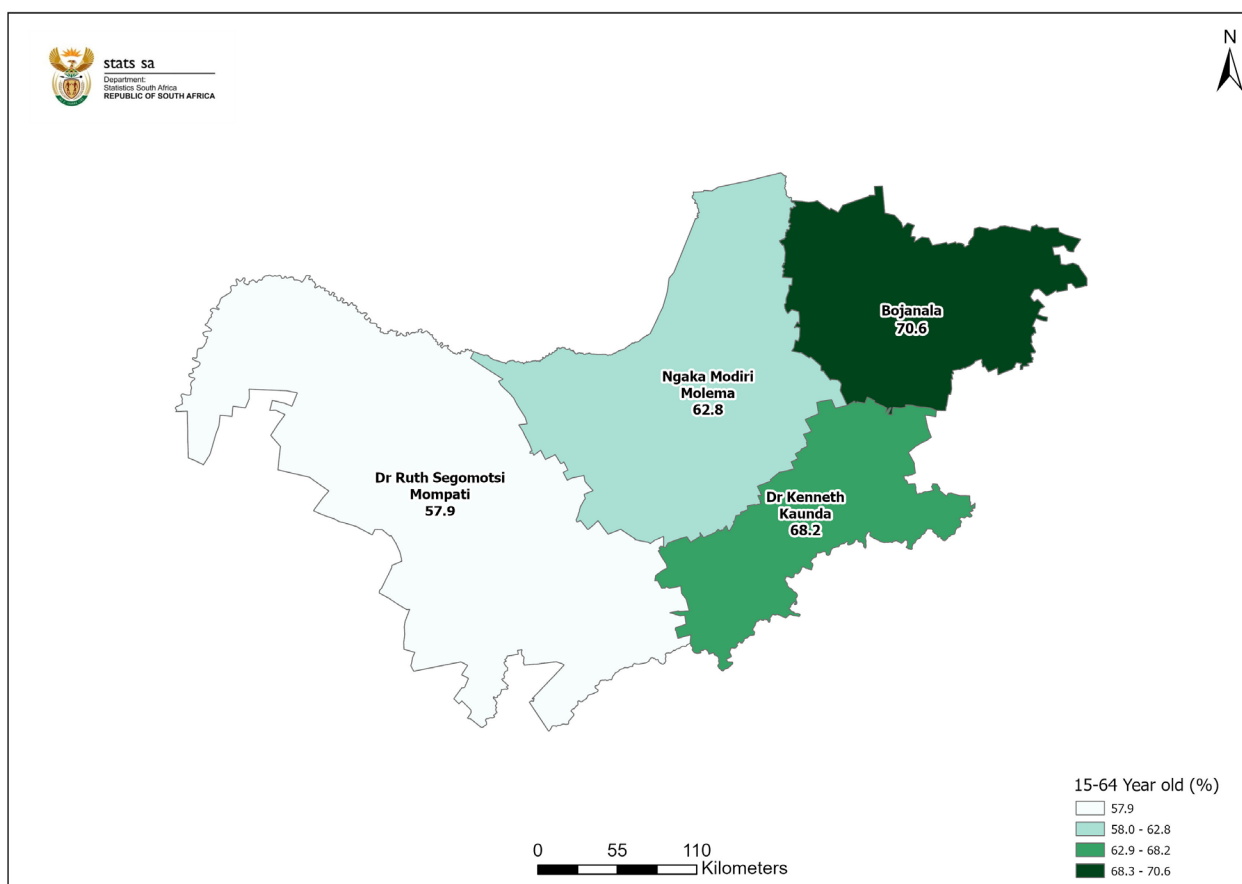| District municipality	population		Age structure			Percentage to NW	Percentage to national	Sex ratio	Annual growth rate % (2024-2025)
	Male %	Female %	0-14	15-64	65+				
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	53,4	46,6	23,0	70,6	6,4	47,4	3,1	114,4	1,9
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	48,5	51,5	30,6	62,8	6,5	21,9	1,5	94,1	0,9
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	47,4	52,6	34,6	57,9	7,5	11,4	0,8	90,0	0,6
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	49,3	50,7	26,2	68,2	5,6	19,3	1,3	97,3	1,4

The demographic pillars of fertility, mortality and migration cumulatively impact the growth seen at a district level. From table 1, NW districts show annual population growth, ranging from 0,6% to 1,9%. This indicates that there is diversity in the growth rate amongst the districts with some having slow growth while others have relatively fast growth. Some possible reasons for slow growth include possible out-migration and/or low fertility in some districts. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had highest growth from 2024 to 2025 (1,9%), followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda District with 1,4%. Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipalities experienced annual growth rate of 0,9% and 0,5% respectively. Lower population growth rate helps ease pressure on resources such as education and health care.

Bojanala Platinum District has the highest percentage of adults aged 15-64 (70,6%) followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda District (68,2%). The proportion of elderly 65 years and older population, ranges between 5,6% and 7,5% for all the districts in NW. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality has the highest percentage of elderly (7,5%) when compared to other districts followed by both Ngaka Modiri Molema and Bojanala (6,5% and 6,4% respectively). Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality also had the lowest proportion of adults aged 15-64 (57,9%). The shares of children 0-14 years ranges from 23,0% in Bojanala Platinum to 34,6% in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District.

3.2. District Population Over Time

Figure 3 below, 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 four districts in the North West, disaggregated by sex (male and female). The working-age population (15–64 years) is high across the Bojanala Platinum and Dr Kenneth Kaunda Districts. Bojanala Platinum District has a strong male representation compared to females (73,0% vs 68,0%). The district has mining as the main driver of the economy which attracts migrants and specifically men. Agriculture and tourism are also notable economic sectors for the district. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District (57,9%) has the lowest overall proportion of working-age individuals. The distribution of the working-age by sex, with the exception of Bojanala Platinum District, differs marginally across the districts.

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

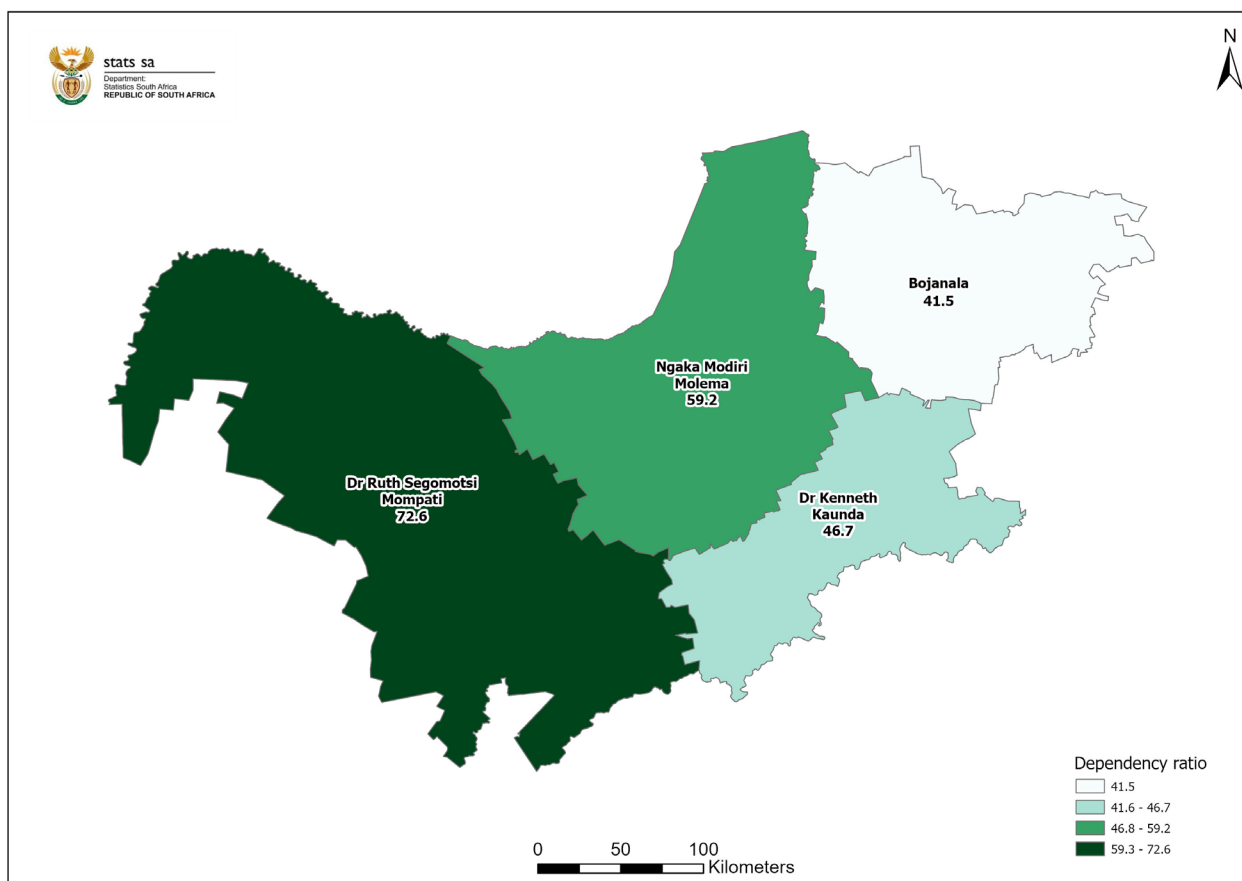| District Municipality	Male (%)	Female (%)
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	73,0	68,0
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	63,7	62,0
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	57,8	58,0
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	68,7	67,6

Figure 4 – Total dependency ratio by district municipality, 2025

Figure 4 above 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 the age of 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). The dependency ratios across the North West district municipalities vary considerably across districts.

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality records the highest dependency ratio at 72,6 for every 100 working-age people, indicating a relatively larger share of children and older persons who rely on working adults.

This dependency is well above what can be considered a moderate dependency, signalling a demographic profile that places a significant burden on the working-age population. Ngaka Modiri Molema follows with a dependency ratio of 59,2 per 100 working-age people. Bojanala Platinum District presents a slightly more favourable structure at 41,5 per 100 working-age people. This is, of course expected as the district has the highest working-age population, indicating a strong labour force and low pressures on workers and social services.

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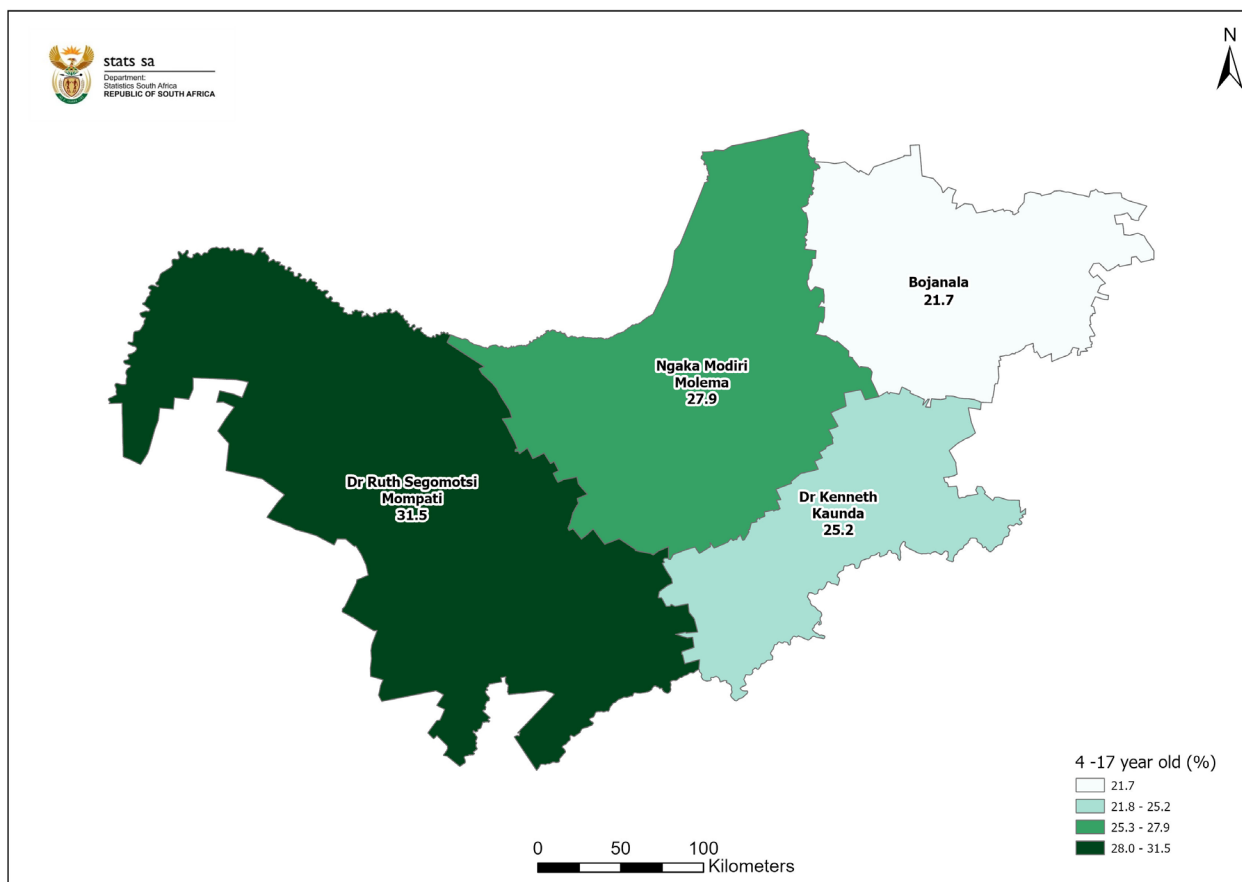

Figure 5 above depicts the percentage of the school-age population by district in NW for the year 2025. The school-age population across the North West district municipalities highlights differing levels of educational demand in the province. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality has the highest proportion of school-age residents at 31,5%, suggesting a greater need for schooling infrastructure and youth services.

Ngaka Modiri Molema follows with 27,9%, also reflecting a relatively youthful population. Bojanala Platinum has the lowest share at 21,7%. Districts with higher proportions for school going age population may require higher investment in education facilities and programmes to accommodate their younger populations. Over the years, the school-age populations across most districts have shown a decline (Appendix C).

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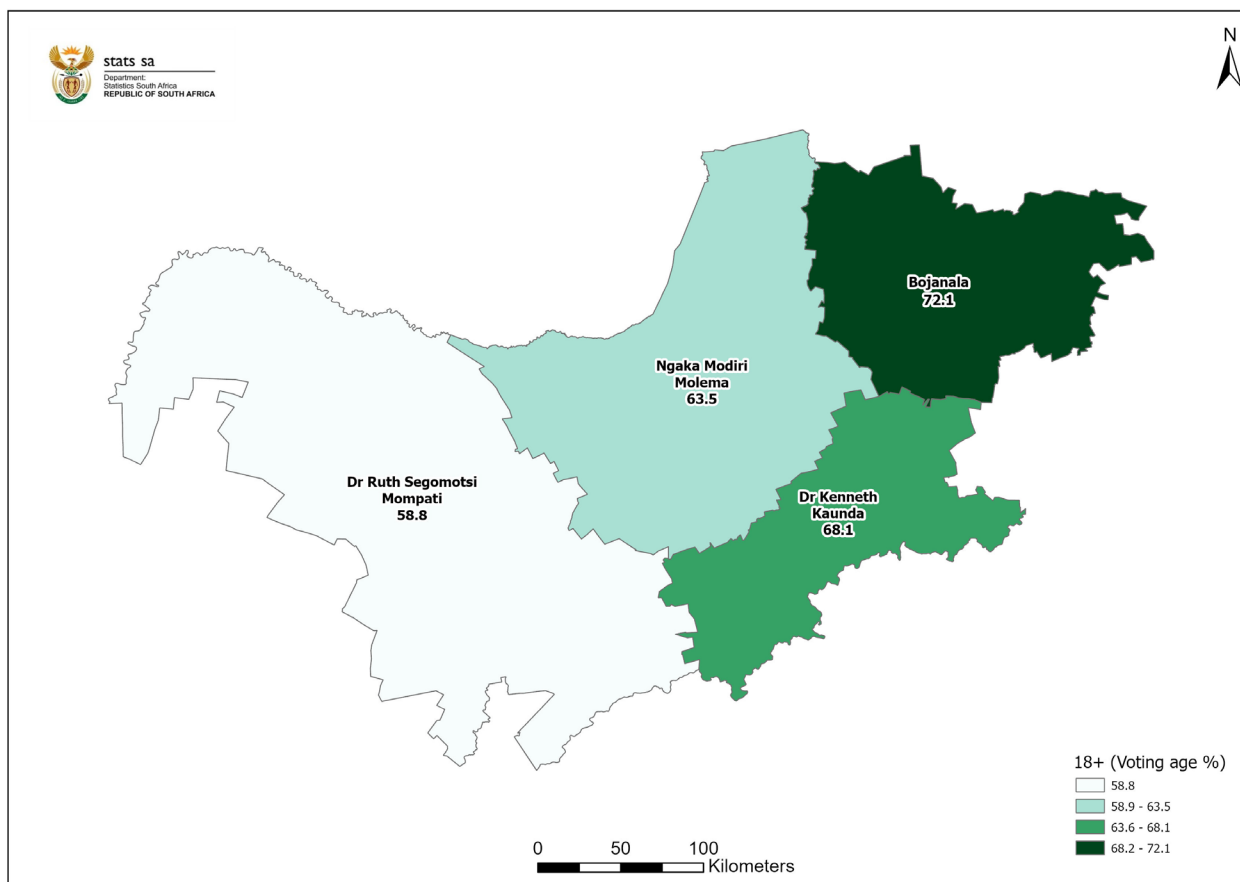

Figure 6 above shows the percentage of voting-age population per district in the province. According to the MYPE, the proportion of residents aged 18 and older is relatively high across most NW district municipalities. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality records the highest voting age share at 72,1%, followed by Dr Kenneth Kaunda at 68,1% and Ngaka Modiri Molema at 63,5%. These districts, therefore, have the largest pool of potential voters and a comparatively mature age structure. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (58,8%) has the lowest proportion of voting age population compared to other districts in NW. The province shows a consistently high representation of persons aged 18 and older within its population, which has implications for electoral participation, service planning, and economic activity across the province. Data over time (2012–2025) indicates that overall, districts in NW have seen an increase in voting age population over the past decade (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 occurring in 2006. The 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 North West in 2025. The base of the pyramid shows that 26,6% of the province's population is between 0 and 14 years. The broad base of the pyramid with an indentation in the 5–9 age group may indicate that there have been some fluctuations in births over the last 15 years. There was a decline in births within the 15-year period, which may have resulted in the indentation that is seen on children 5-9 years. The protraction seen in ages 30–44 may be a result of in-

migration into the province from people seeking employment and better economic opportunities. This is seen for both males and females, however more pronounced in males. Overall, the pyramid shows higher proportions of males than females in most age groups until ages 55–59. This is where the female population starts to surpass the male population. This trend is consistent with the higher life expectancy of females compared to males. The pyramid reflects a youthful population at the bottom, with a notable increase in female dominance in the older age categories, indicating typical demographic aging patterns in North West. The population pyramids for all districts can be found in Appendix A.

Figure 7 – Population pyramid for North West province, 2025
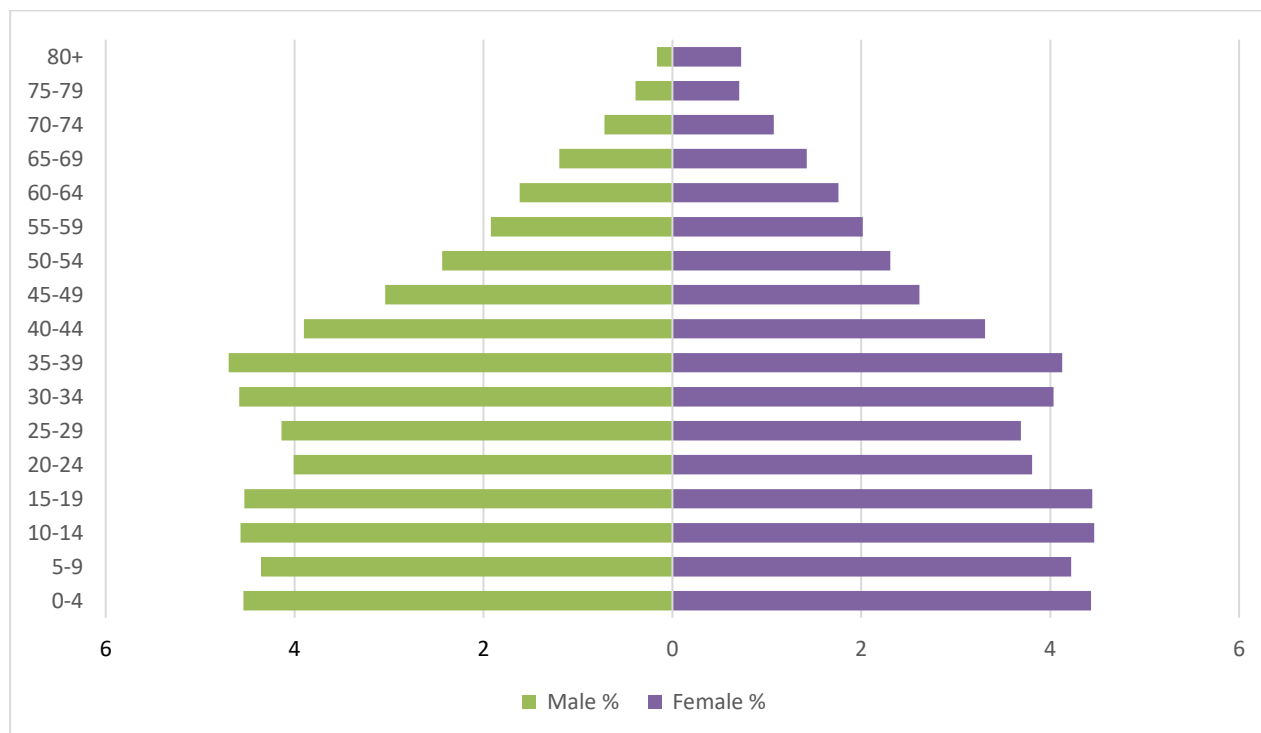
3.4. Fertility and Mortality

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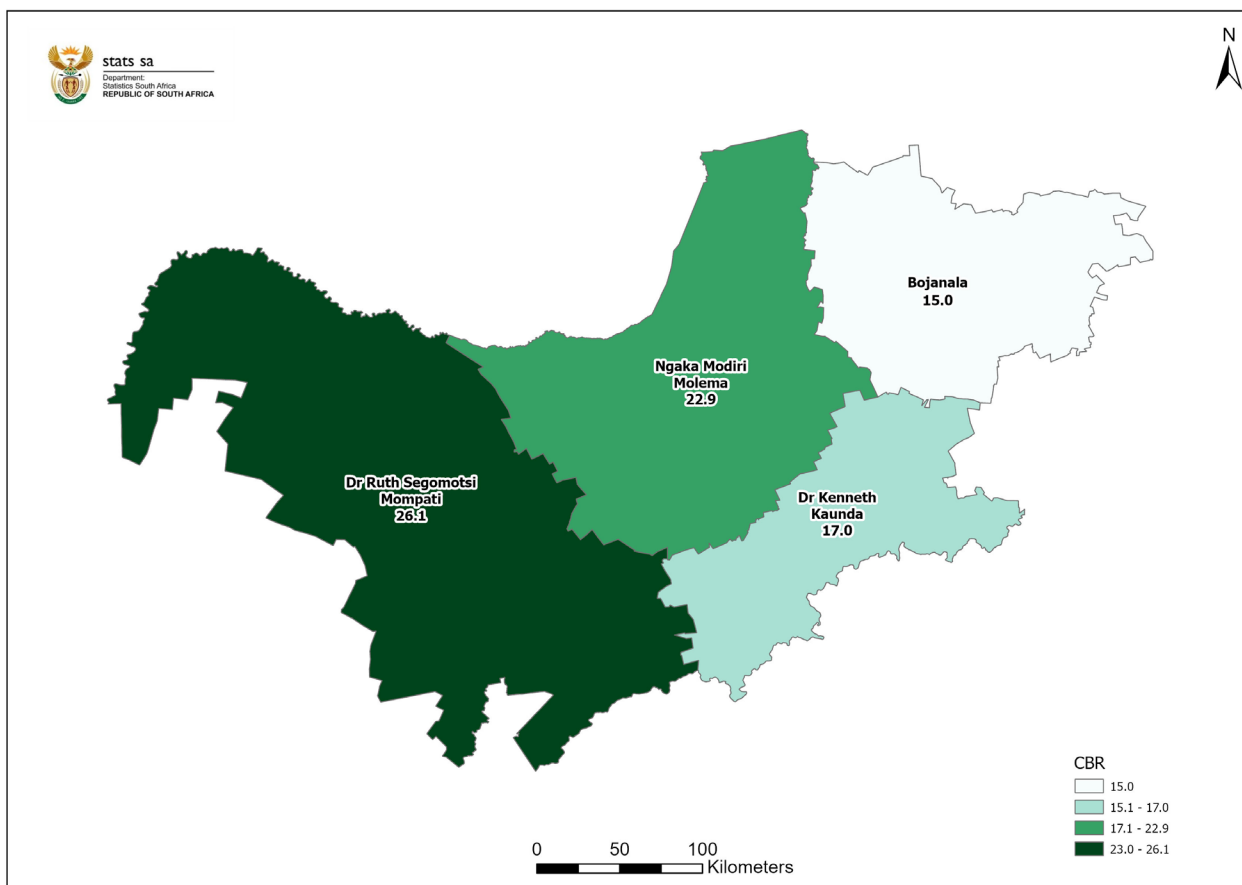
Figure 8 – Crude birth rate (CBR), 2021–2026 period

Figure 8 above, shows the crude birth rate (CBR) by district municipalities in NW for the period 2021–2026. The CBR across the district municipalities of NW varies, reflecting differences in demographic patterns, socio-economic conditions, and levels of urbanisation. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati records the highest CBR at 26,1 births per 1 000 people, suggesting higher fertility levels often seen in rural areas. Ngaka Modiri Molema recorded the second highest CBR in the province with 22,9 births per 1000 people. In contrast, Bojanala Platinum District has the lowest CBR of 15,0 births per 1000 people, which aligns with the trend of low fertility often seen in settings where access to healthcare, education, and employment tends to reduce birth rates. The CBR distribution suggests a province with fluctuating fertility, with some districts still experiencing higher birth rates compared to others.
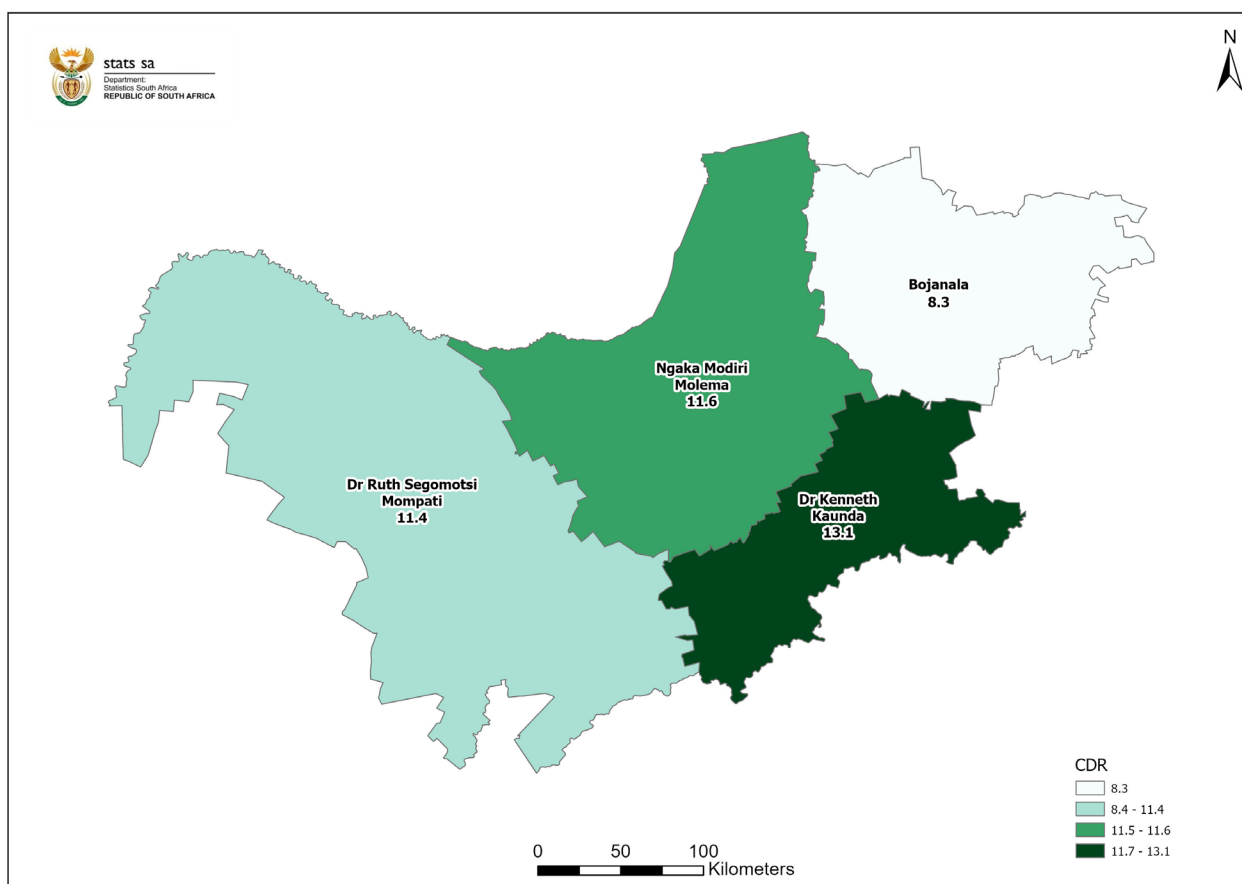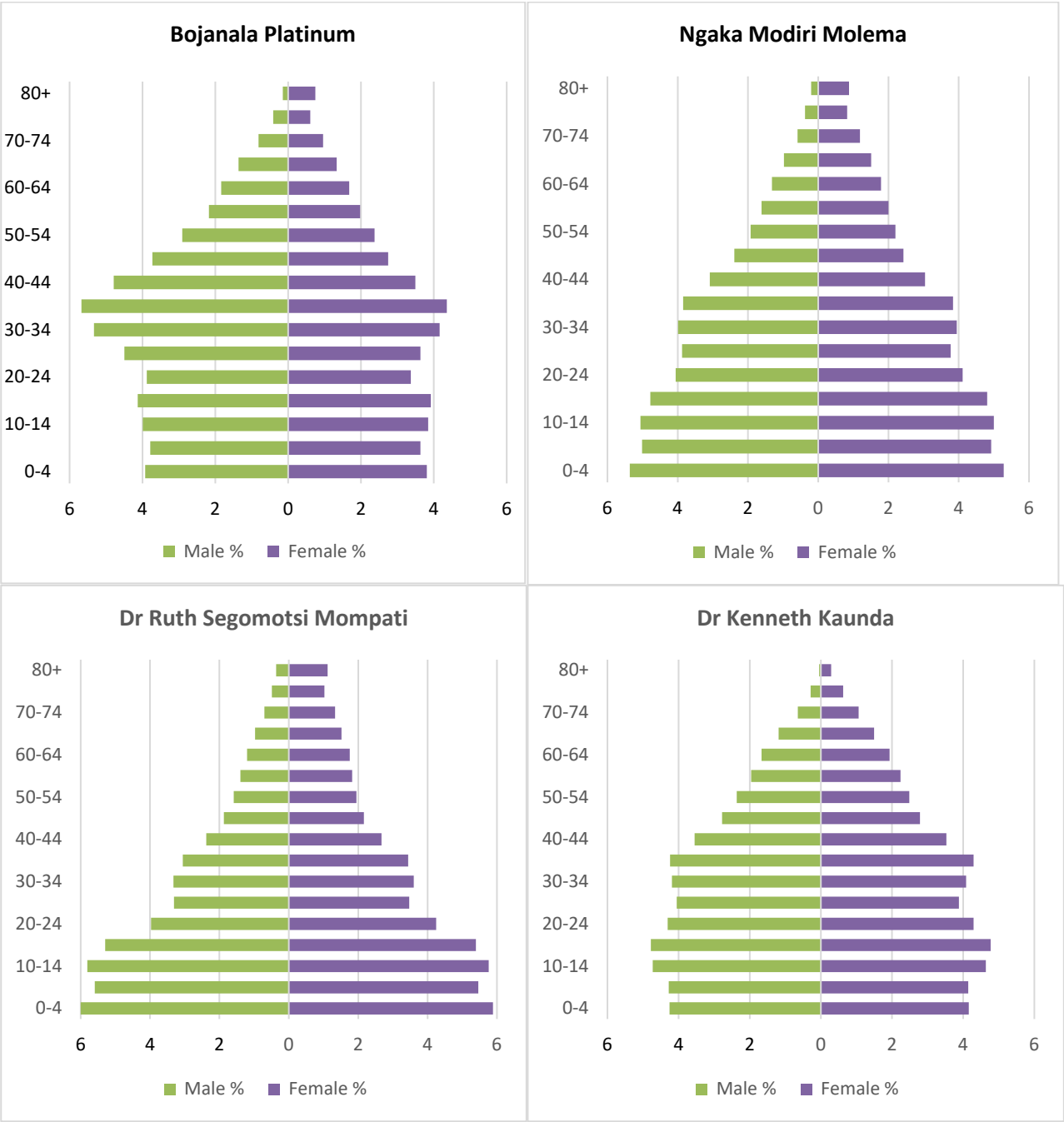
Figure 9 – Crude death rate (CDR), 2021–2026 period

Figure 9 above, displays CDR for districts in North West for the period 2021–2026. Dr Kenneth Kaunda shows the highest CDR at 13,1 deaths per 1,000 people. Ngaka Modiri Molema (11,6) and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati (11,4) also show relatively high mortality levels, pointing to similar structural and socio-economic challenges that may contribute to poorer health outcomes in these districts. Bojanala Platinum District shows the lowest CDR of 8,3 death per 1,000 people.

According to Appendix D, which indicates the CBR and CDR over time 2011–2026. Much of the health gains in South Africa (SA) 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 therapy (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 marginally declined over time between 2011 and 2026.

Appendices

Appendix A – Population pyramids per district municipality, 2025

Bojanala Platinum

Male %   Female %

Ngaka Modiri Molema

Male %   Female %

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati

Male %   Female %

Dr Kenneth Kaunda

Male %   Female %

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

	NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)
0-4	103	102	102	102
5-9	104	102	102	103
10-14	104	101	101	102
15-19	105	99	98	100
20-24	115	99	93	100
25-29	124	103	95	104
30-34	128	101	92	103
35-39	130	100	89	99
40-44	137	101	89	100
45-49	136	99	87	100
50-54	122	87	82	95
55-59	110	80	77	88
60-64	109	74	68	87
65-69	102	65	64	80
70-74	84	49	53	61
70-79	68	46	47	46
80+	20	23	33	18

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

District municipalities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Old age dependency														
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	7,6	7,5	7,5	7,6	7,7	7,8	7,9	8,0	8,2	8,3	8,4	8,6	8,8	9,0
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	9,1	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,4	9,5	9,7	9,8	9,9	9,9	10,0	10,1	10,3	10,4
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	11,3	11,4	11,6	11,8	12,0	12,2	12,3	12,5	12,6	12,6	12,6	12,8	12,9	13,0
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	7,0	7,1	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,6	7,7	7,8	7,9	8,0	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,3
School going age (4-17)														
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	22,7	22,8	22,8	22,9	23,0	23,1	23,1	23,0	22,7	22,6	22,5	22,3	22,1	21,7
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	29,4	29,2	29,0	28,9	28,9	28,7	28,7	28,7	28,6	28,6	28,5	28,3	28,1	27,9
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	32,3	32,2	32,1	32,1	32,3	32,3	32,4	32,5	32,6	32,7	32,4	32,1	31,8	31,5
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	25,3	25,5	25,6	25,8	26,0	26,2	26,4	26,5	26,4	26,3	26,3	26,0	25,6	25,2
Voting age population (18+)														
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	68,9	69,1	69,3	69,6	70,0	70,3	70,5	70,7	70,8	70,9	70,9	71,2	71,6	72,1
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	61,4	61,7	61,9	62,1	62,3	62,5	62,7	62,8	62,8	62,7	62,9	63,1	63,3	63,5
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	57,5	57,8	57,8	57,7	57,7	57,8	57,9	57,9	57,9	57,8	58,1	58,5	58,7	58,8
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	66,3	66,3	66,2	66,2	66,2	66,2	66,3	66,4	66,6	66,7	66,9	67,2	67,6	68,1

Appendix D – Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by district municipalities in NW, 2011–2026

District municipality	CBR			CDR		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	17,6	16,0	14,8	9,0	8,7	8,2
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	24,3	23,1	22,8	12,2	12,4	11,6
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	28,0	25,5	26,0	12,6	12,7	11,4
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	20,9	17,8	16,9	13,1	13,4	13,0

Appendix E – Population estimates by district, 2002–2025

	NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)		NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)		NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)		NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2002	579 270	566 358	380 961	398 702	216 857	230 051	292 280	295 486
2003	595 955	577 661	380 954	399 364	215 132	229 537	294 967	298 960
2004	613 659	589 830	381 565	400 787	213 941	229 604	298 240	302 948
2005	632 274	602 853	382 760	402 934	213 250	230 215	302 046	307 445
2006	651 461	616 495	384 188	405 588	212 802	231 199	306 238	312 312
2007	671 599	631 114	386 327	408 460	213 230	232 537	310 414	316 963
2008	692 725	646 978	388 643	411 469	213 513	233 711	314 772	321 923
2009	714 400	663 457	390 804	414 234	213 461	234 501	319 144	326 931
2010	736 644	680 291	392 794	416 654	213 080	234 879	323 567	331 914
2011	759 935	698 198	394 870	419 167	212 546	235 119	328 280	337 261
2012	782 105	715 992	398 286	423 012	213 215	236 216	333 416	342 728
2013	803 938	733 481	401 803	427 067	213 988	237 472	338 691	348 413
2014	826 245	751 370	405 772	431 652	215 054	239 068	344 413	354 578
2015	847 917	768 679	409 421	436 031	215 956	240 562	350 015	360 676
2016	868 760	785 304	412 485	439 978	216 529	241 809	355 347	366 563
2017	889 936	800 646	416 404	443 911	217 622	243 104	360 594	371 668
2018	912 277	816 889	420 578	447 938	218 785	244 319	366 003	376 837
2019	935 380	833 771	424 697	451 867	219 819	245 337	371 378	381 954
2020	958 189	851 016	428 340	455 619	220 542	246 156	376 341	386 868
2021	976 609	864 633	429 851	457 002	220 088	245 547	379 437	389 891
2022	995 644	878 618	432 809	460 172	220 916	246 191	383 101	393 771
2023	1 016 104	893 779	436 368	463 990	222 077	247 260	387 558	398 433
2024	1 037 464	909 515	440 303	468 117	223 445	248 546	392 574	403 562
2025	1 059 418	925 663	444 453	472 454	224 927	249 974	397 998	409 059

Appendix F – District municipality population in North West, 2025

District municipality	Population					Age structure			Age structure %		
	Total	Male	Female	Male %	Female %	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
NW - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (DC37)	1 985 081	1 059 418	925 663	53,4	46,6	456 135	1 402 399	126 547	23	70,6	6,4
NW - Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (DC38)	916 907	444 453	472 454	48,5	51,5	281 004	575 879	60 023	30,6	62,8	6,5
NW - Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DC39)	474 901	224 927	249 974	47,4	52,6	164 116	275 072	35 713	34,6	57,9	7,5
NW - Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DC40)	807 057	397 998	409 059	49,3	50,7	211 344	550 164	45 549	26,2	68,2	5,6

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