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Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

District Population Estimates - Western 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
CPT	Cape Town
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
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
WC	Western Cape

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

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 and metropolitan population.
- The estimates cover all residents of South Africa at the 2025 mid-year point and are based on the latest available information. The estimates may be revised as new data become available. A revised series for the period 2002–2025 accompanies the updated estimates, and comparisons with earlier releases should therefore not be made.
- For 2025, Stats SA estimates the mid-year population of the Western Cape province at 7 627 688 persons, with females accounting for 50,1% (approximately 3,82 million) of the total population.
- The City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality is the most populous area in the province, accounting for 66,0% of the provincial population, while the Central Karoo district municipality is the least populous (1,0%).
- The highest crude birth rate (CBR) can be found in the Central Karoo district municipality with 17,7 births per 1000 persons, whilst the lowest CBR is located in the Overberg district municipality and City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality, approximately 14 births per 1 000 persons
- The highest crude death rate (CDR) can be found in Central Karoo district municipality with 10,5 deaths per 1000 persons, whilst the lowest CDR is located in the City of Cape Town metropolitan municipality with 9 deaths per 1 000 persons for the period 2021–2026.
- The highest proportion of the elderly (65+) can be found in both the Central Karoo and the Garden Route district municipalities. The highest proportion of school-age persons can also be found in the Central Karoo district municipality.

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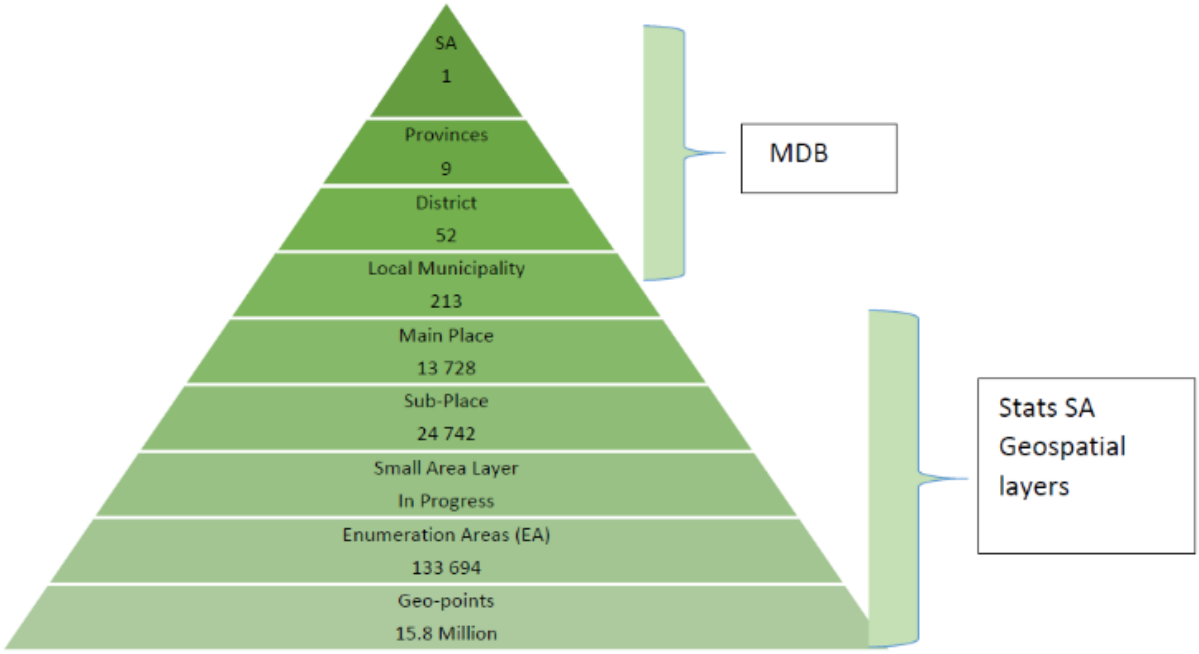
1. Overview

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 (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); 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), 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 Western Cape (WC) districts and metropolitan municipalities. According to the MYPE, WC is the third most populous province in the country with an estimated population of 7 627 688 persons, with five districts and one metro. WC is situated on the south-western coast of SA and constitutes 129 462 km². The neighbouring provinces are the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape.

3.1. Population in Western Cape District Municipalities

Figure 2 provides the distribution of the population in the WC by district and metropolitan municipalities. The City of Cape Town metro (CPT) had, by far, the largest population in the province with approximately 5,0 million (66,0%) people, followed by the Cape Winelands district municipality with 1 014 432 (13,3%). The Central Karoo district was the least populous district municipality in WC, contributing only 1,0% to the WC province. In terms of national share, WC contributed 12,1% to the country's population. For the total populations for each district, refer to Appendix F.

Figure 2 – Distribution of population in Western Cape by district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

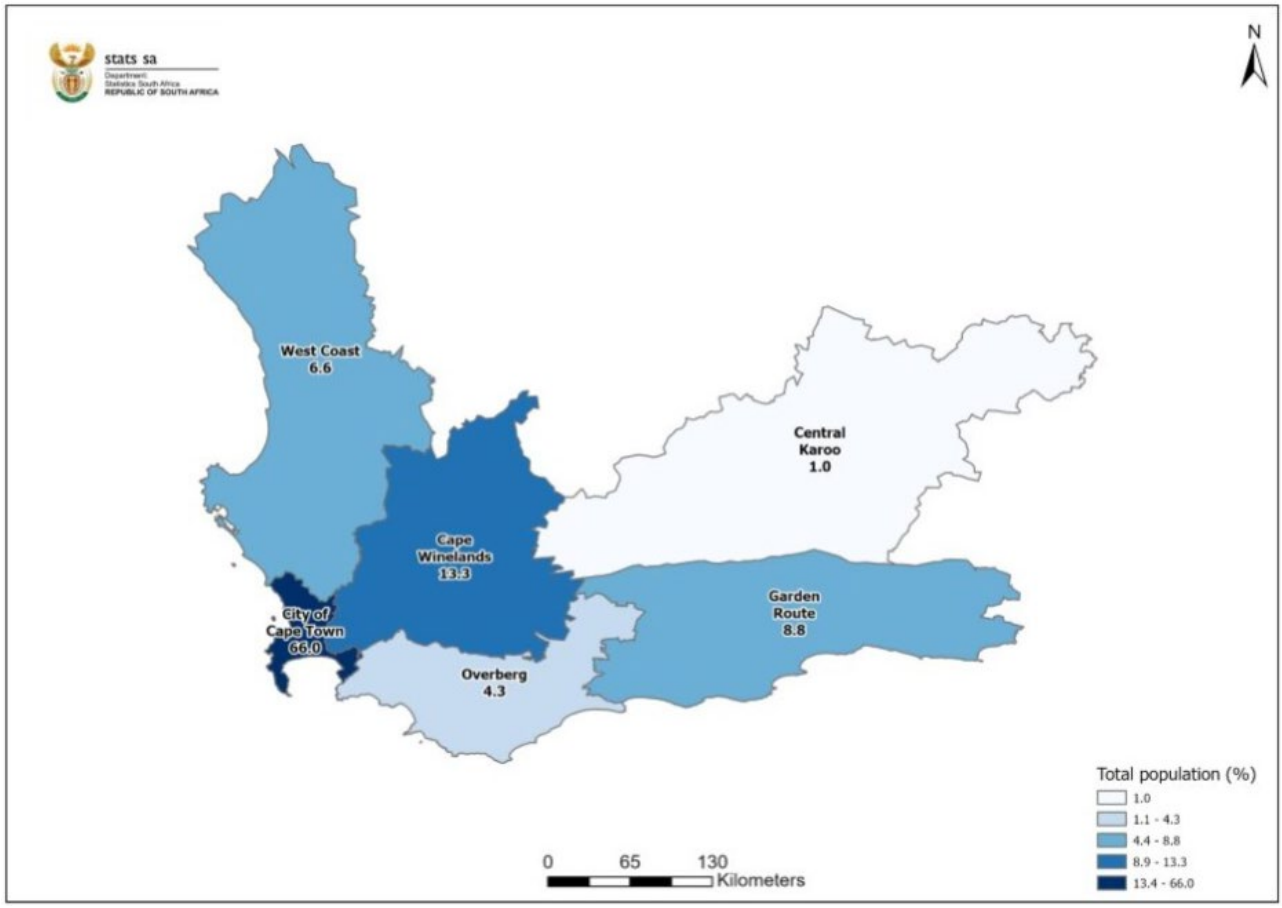


Table 1 shows the population age structure as well as other indicators. These indicators include the district share of the national and provincial population, as well as sex ratios and annual growth rates of the district municipalities in WC. CPT contributes 8,0% to the national share; this is far more than the contributions of other districts, which had national shares ranging between 0,1% and 1,6% in the province. The sex ratios are indicative of the population structure by sex in a population and are influenced significantly by migration as well as mortality. Overberg district municipality has the highest sex ratio with 106 males per 100 females, and this may be related to migration patterns prevalent in the district. West Coast had 101 males per 100 females, while CPT had an equal number of males and females (100 sex ratio). The Central Karoo District Municipality has the lowest sex ratio (90 males per 100 females) of all the districts. It is important to note that sex ratios may differ by age (see Appendix B). The percentage male and female merely reiterate distributions identified by the sex ratios.

Table 1 – District/metropolitan municipality indicators in Western Cape, 2025

District municipality	Population		Age structure			Percentage to WC	Percentage to national	Sex ratio	Annual growth rate % (2024-2025)
	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+				
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	50,2	49,8	22,2	71,2	6,6	6,6	0,8	101	1,6
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	49,8	50,2	21,7	71,1	7,2	13,3	1,6	99	1,5
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	51,4	48,6	21,0	69,8	9,2	4,3	0,5	106	1,6
WC - Garden Route (DC4)	48,7	51,3	23,0	65,8	11,2	8,8	1,1	95	1,0
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	47,3	20,4	26,1	62,7	11,2	1,0	0,1	90	0,5
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	49,9	50,1	21,4	70,6	8,1	66,0	8,0	100	1,7

The demographic pillars of fertility, mortality and migration cumulatively impact the growth seen at a district level. Overall, the Western Cape's population continues to grow, with CPT (1,7%) leading, followed by West Coast and Overberg (1,6%), Cape Winelands (1,5%), Garden Route (1,0%), and Central Karoo (0,5%). The variation reflects differences in economic activity, urbanisation, and migration trends across the districts. The population structure of the Central Karoo district indicates a relatively larger percentage of children (0–14 years) compared to other districts in the province. District municipalities of West Coast, Cape Winelands and CPT had higher percentages of adults aged 15–64 years (71,2%, 71,1% and 70,6% respectively). Garden Route and Central Karoo district municipalities have higher percentages of the elderly aged 65 and over when compared to other districts (11,2%).

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 for the six districts and the metro in the Western Cape, disaggregated by sex (male and female). West Coast District Municipality has the highest proportion at 71,2%, with a relatively balanced distribution between males (71,9%) and females (70,5%). Central Karoo District Municipality has the lowest working-age population at 62,7%, with a slightly lower female percentage (62,6%) than male (62,9%). CPT shows a relatively high working-age share at 70,6%, with males at 71,4% and females at 69,8%, reflecting the economic and urban pull of the metro area. In most districts, males have a slightly higher proportion of the working-age population than females, though the gap is narrow.

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

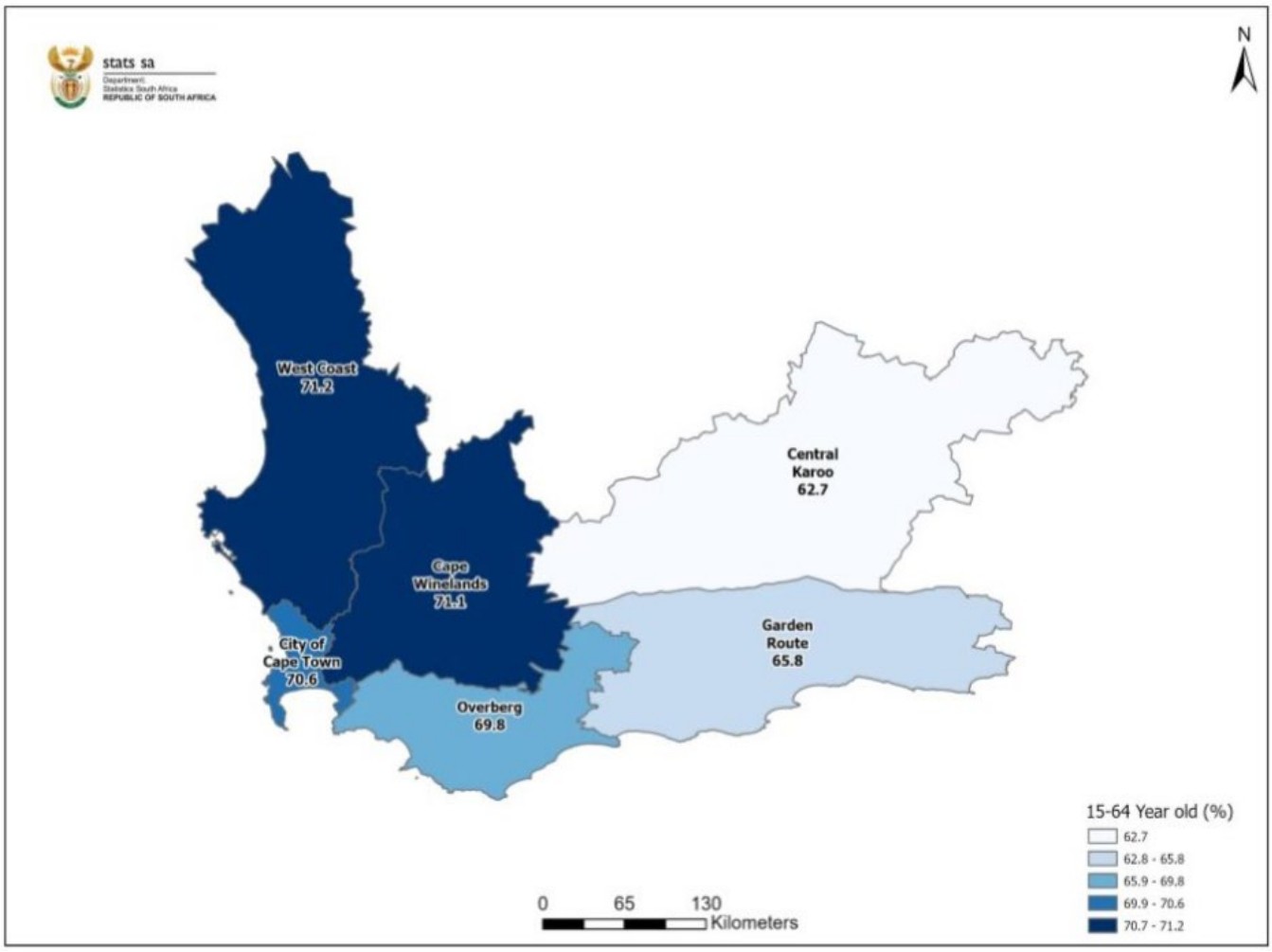


Table 1 – Percentage distribution of working-age population (15–64) within each district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

District Municipality	Male (%)	Female (%)
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	71,9	70,5
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	72,0	70,2
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	71,0	68,5
WC - Garden Route (DC4)	66,4	65,2
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	62,9	62,6
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	71,4	69,8

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

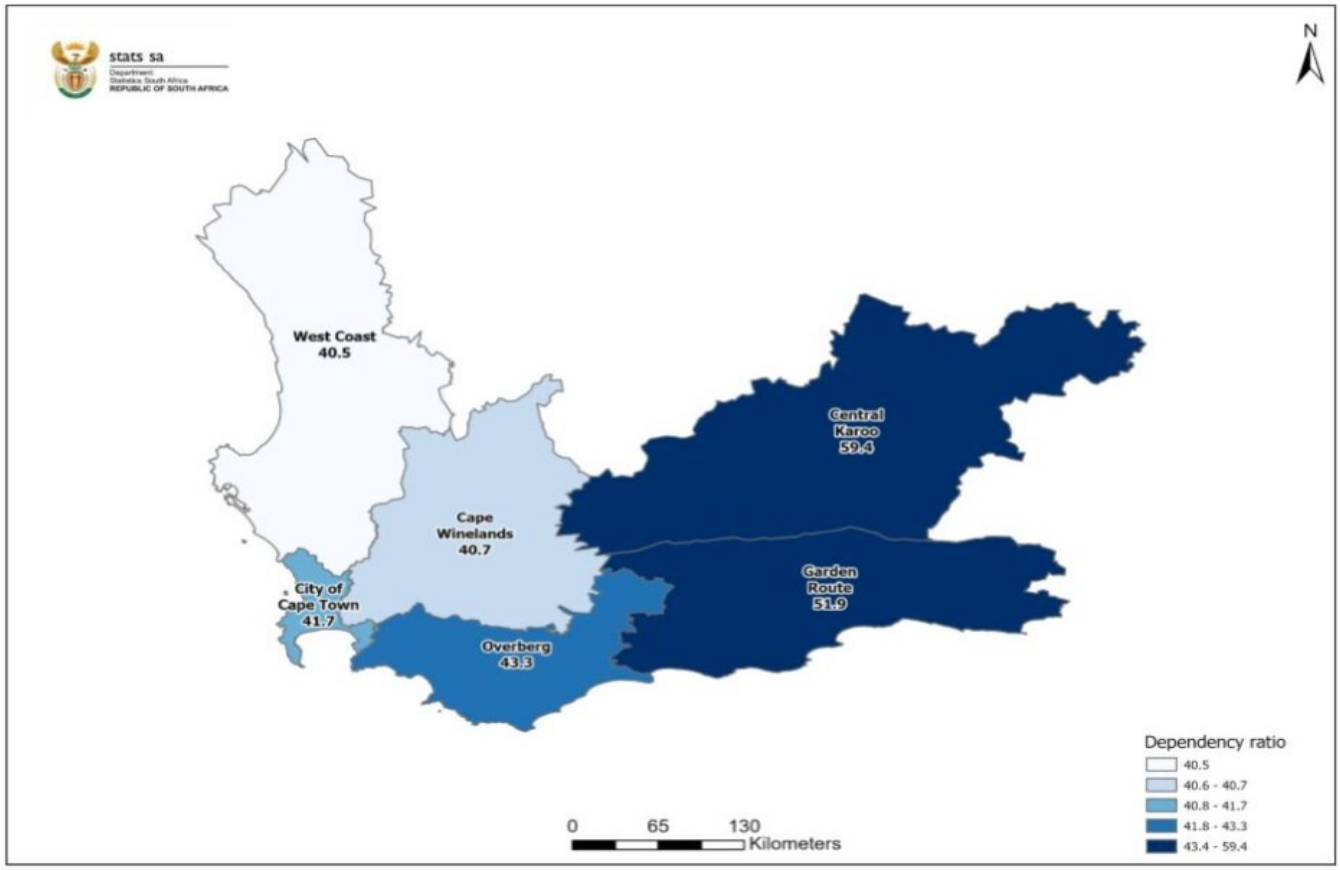


Figure 4 shows the total dependency ratio by district/metropolitan municipality. The total dependency ratio is the proportion of children and the elderly relative to working-age persons. It should be noted that there are elderly people who are engaged in work beyond age 64, and similarly, a significant proportion of those in the working ages of 15–64, who are 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 ratio was highest in Central Karoo District Municipality (59,4 elderly and children per 100 working adults 15–64 years), followed by the Garden Route (51,9) and Overberg (43,3%) districts. West Coast district municipality had the lowest dependency ratio (40,5 elderly and children per 100 working adults 15–64 years), marginally lower than Cape Winelands and CPT.

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

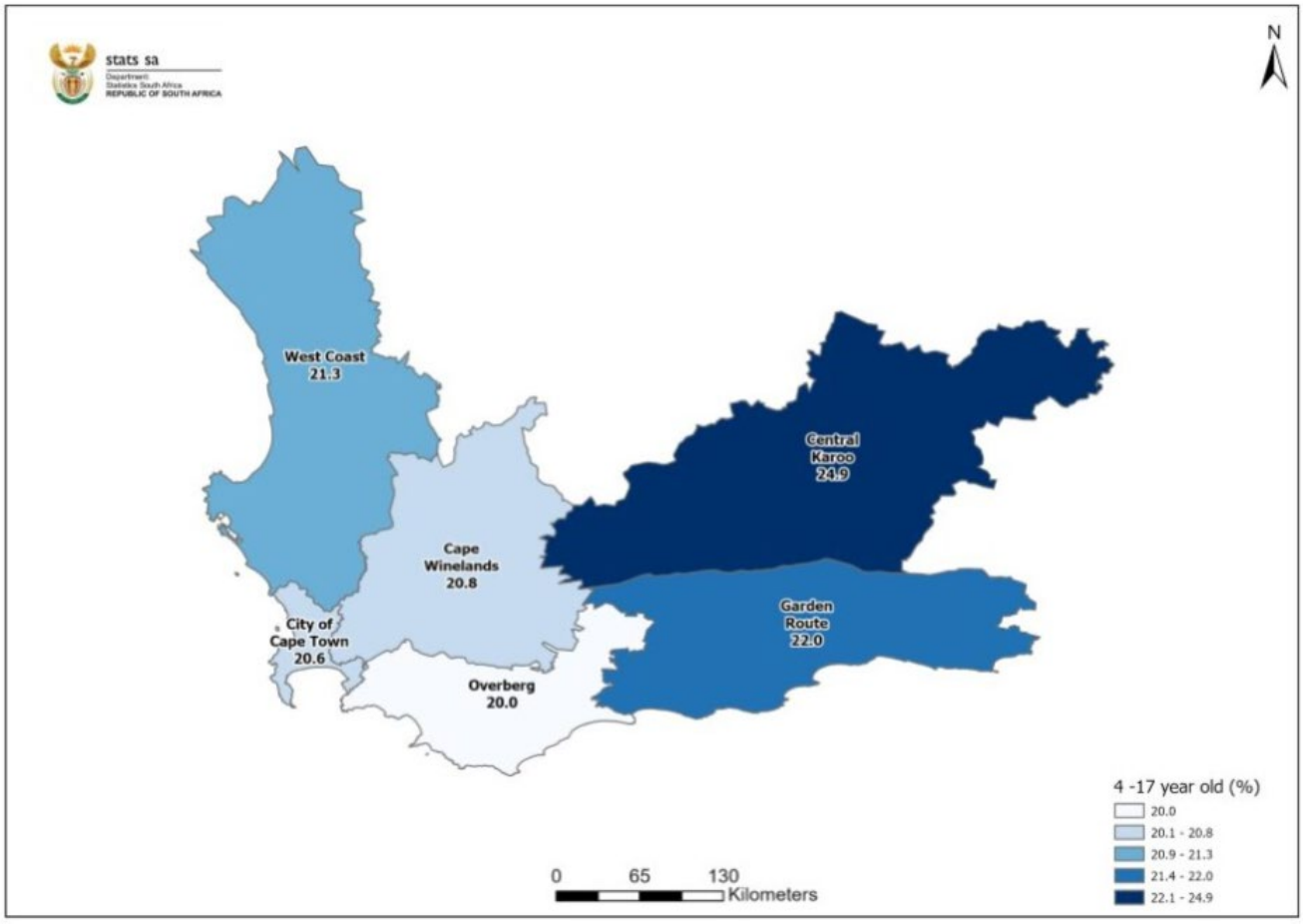


Figure 5 depicts the percentage of the school-age population by district in WC for the year 2025. Overberg had the lowest percentage of school-age population (20,0%). CPT and Cape Winelands also have low percentages with approximately 21,0%. The Central Karoo district had the highest percentage of school-age population (24,9%) compared to all other districts. On average, the percentage of school-age population has remained fairly constant across the years for each of the districts (Appendix C).

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

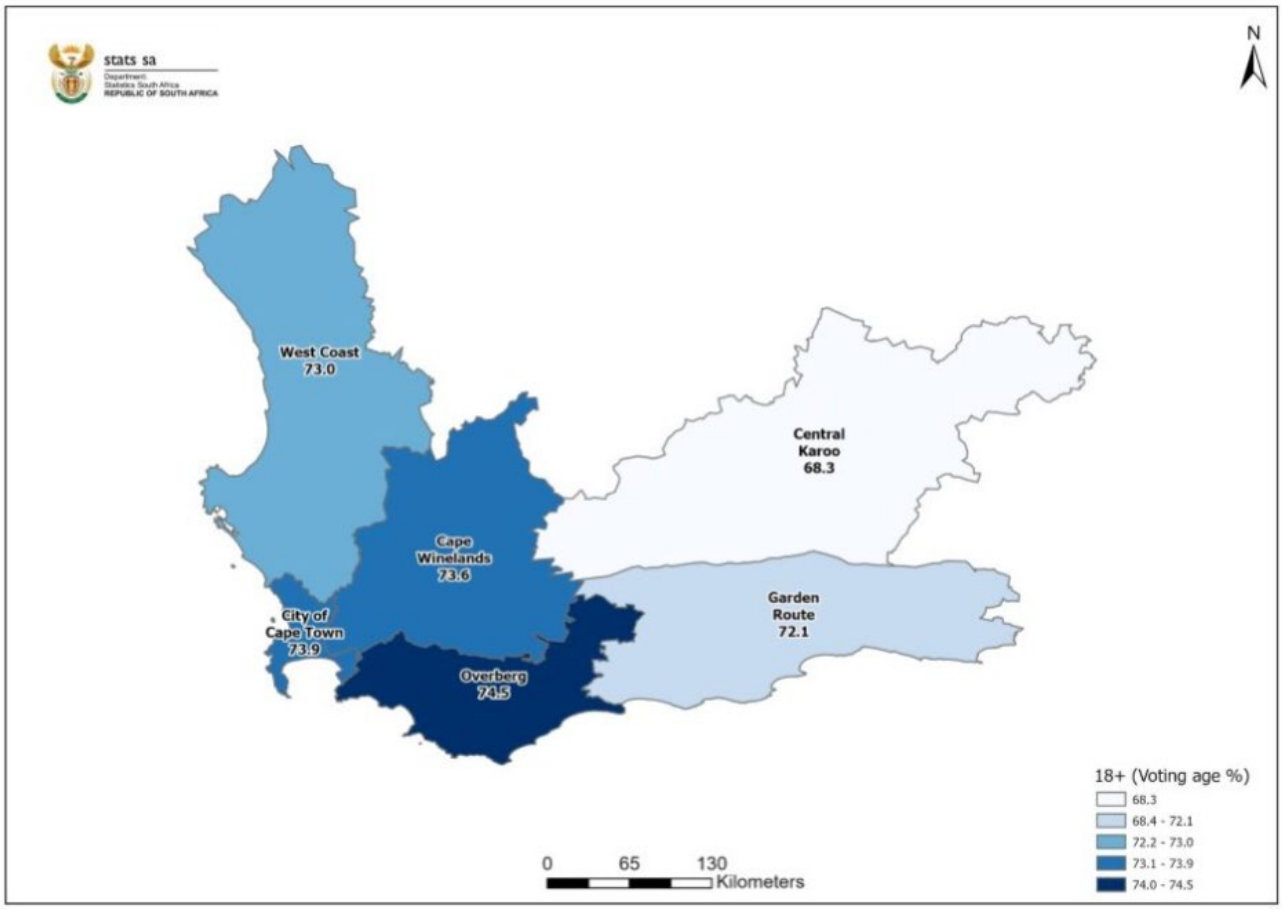


Figure 6 shows the percentage of voting-age population per district/metro in the province. In contrast to the school-going age, the Central Karoo district has the lowest proportion of voting-age persons (68,3%), while Overberg had the highest voting age population (74,5%). Garden Route and West Coast had 72,1% and 73,0%, respectively. Data over time (2011–2025) (see Appendix C) indicates that all five districts in the province and the metro have seen an increase in their voting population over the past decade. 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).

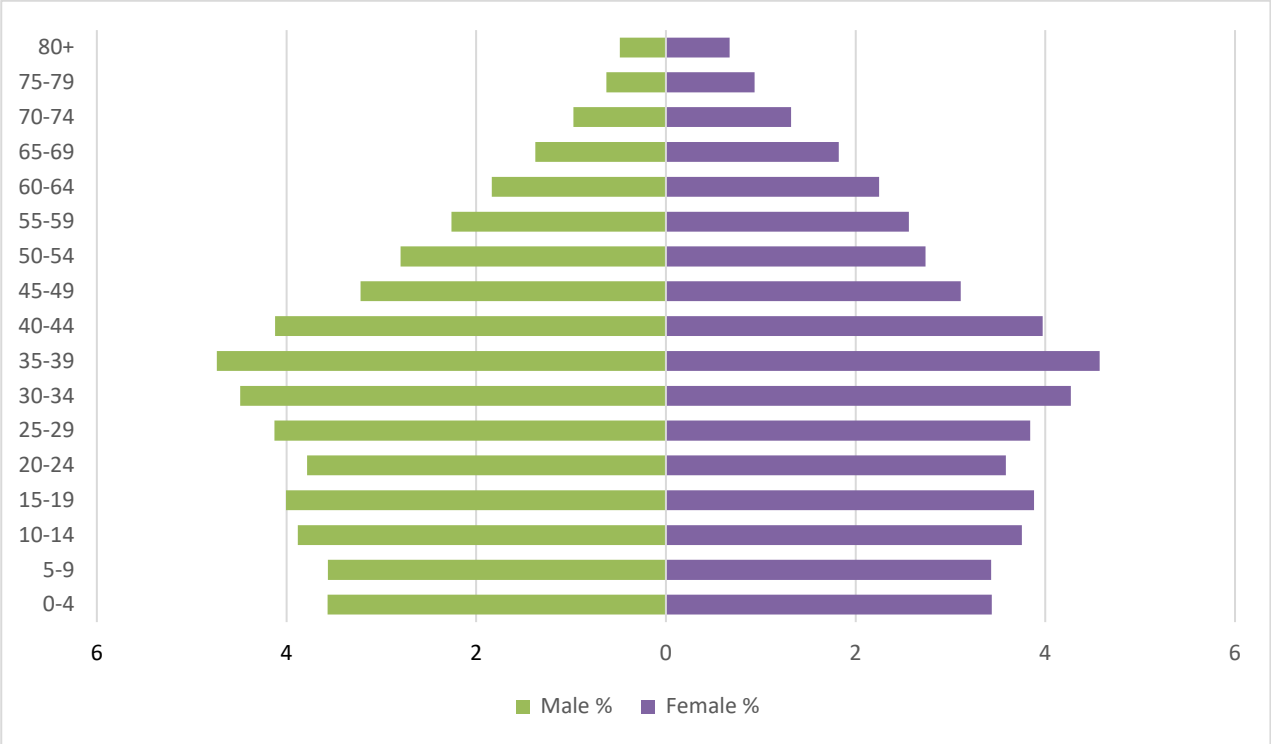
3.3. Population Pyramids

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. 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 (as seen in Figure 7) graphically illustrates the age structure of the Western Cape province in 2025. The pyramid shows that the population is relatively young. The base of the pyramid shows a slight indentation in the 5–9 age group compared to the adjacent ages. This may be an indication that the number of births may have slightly fluctuated over the last decade or so. There is a significant bulge for youth and young adults aged 25–39. The pyramid narrows towards the top, indicating a population decline, indicative of the increase in deaths with age, highest amongst older people. However, the pyramid also indicates quite a significant population still remains at the older ages. This therefore indicates population ageing within the province. Almost 11% of the population in the province is aged 60 years and older. Consequently, a higher proportion of females are found at the very old ages of the population pyramid compared to males (12%

compared to 9%). The population pyramids for all districts can be found in Appendix A. Both Central Karoo and Garden Route district municipalities have the highest proportions of the elderly aged 60+, with both districts recording 12% for males and 15% for females.

Figure 7 – Population pyramid for Western Cape 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

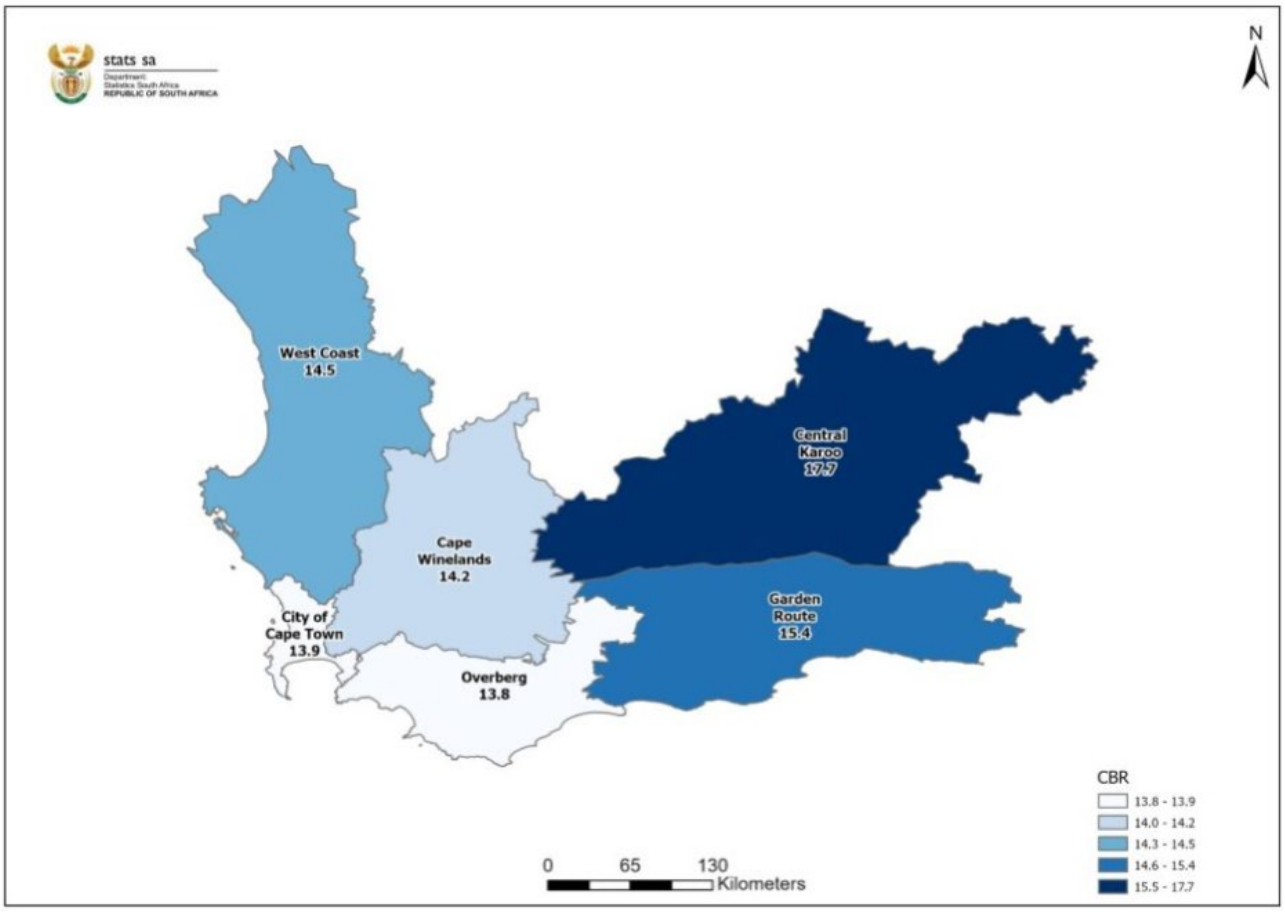


Figure 8 above shows the crude birth rate (CBR) by district/metropolitan municipalities in WC for the period 2021–2026. Overberg has the lowest CBR with 13,8 births per 1000 people, slightly followed by CPT with 13,9. Central Karoo has the highest (17,7 births per 1000 people). The remaining districts have CBRs ranging between 14,2 and 15,4 births per 1000 people. Overberg and CPT display lower levels of fertility due to improved access to reproductive health services, higher levels of education amongst women, and higher levels of female employment and agency.

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

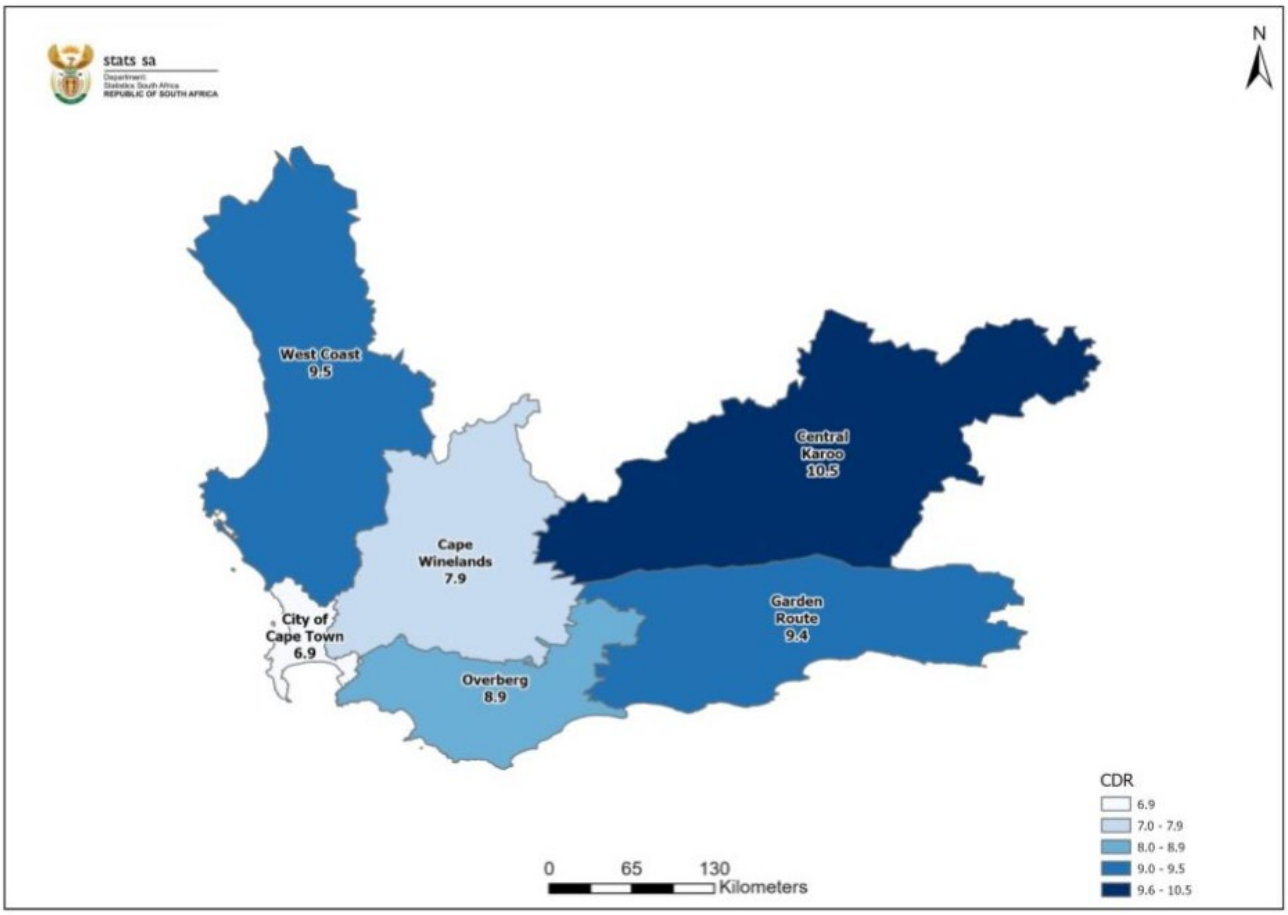
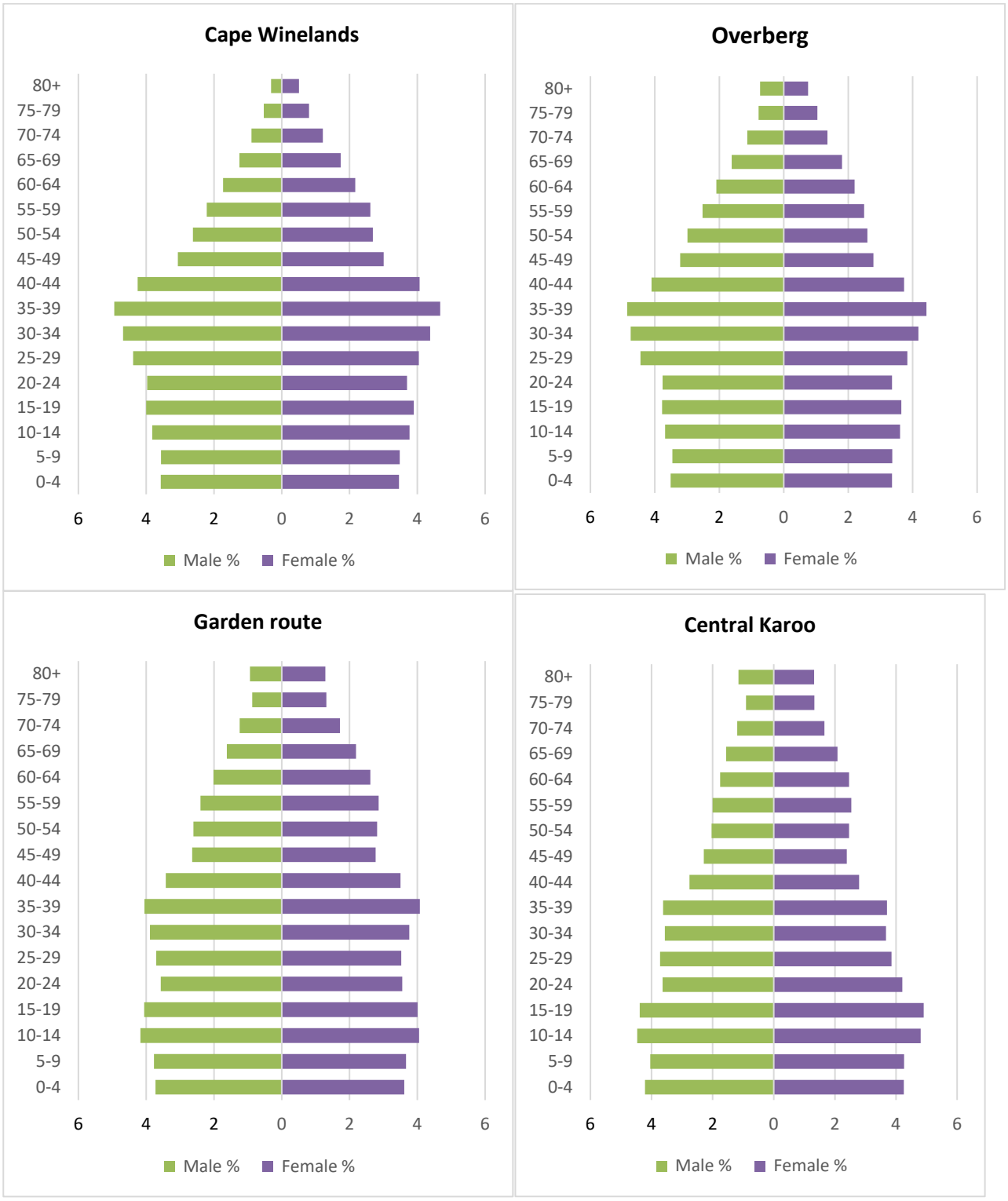


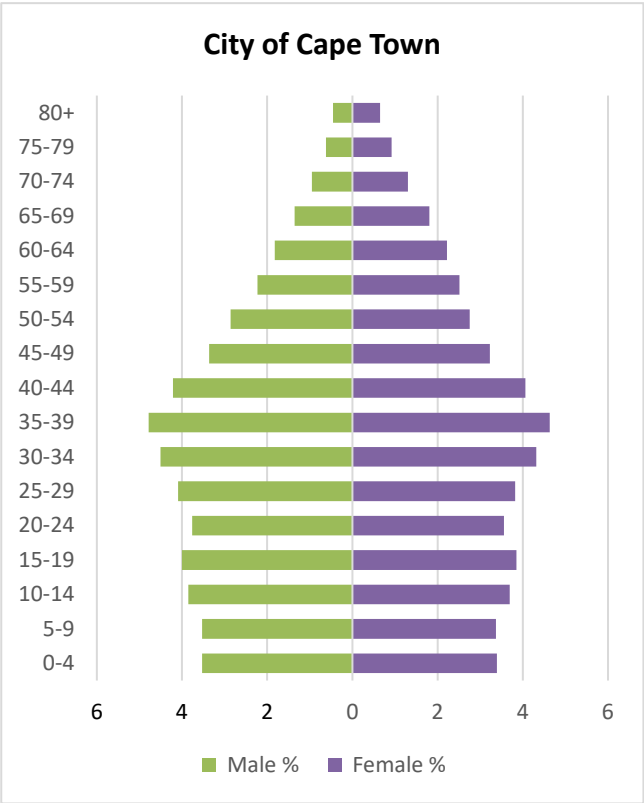
Figure 9 above displays CDR for districts in the Western Cape for the period 2021–2026. CPT shows the lowest CDR compared to other districts (6,9 per 1000 people). Central Karoo has the highest CDR of all districts with 10,5 deaths per 1000 people for the period 2021–2026. Both the West Coast and Garden Route districts slightly follow with high CDRs of 9,5 and 9,4 deaths per 1000 people for the period 2021–2026. The age structure of the population, i.e. having a significantly larger proportion of the elderly, as well as access to quality of life and health services, play a part in the overall CDR.

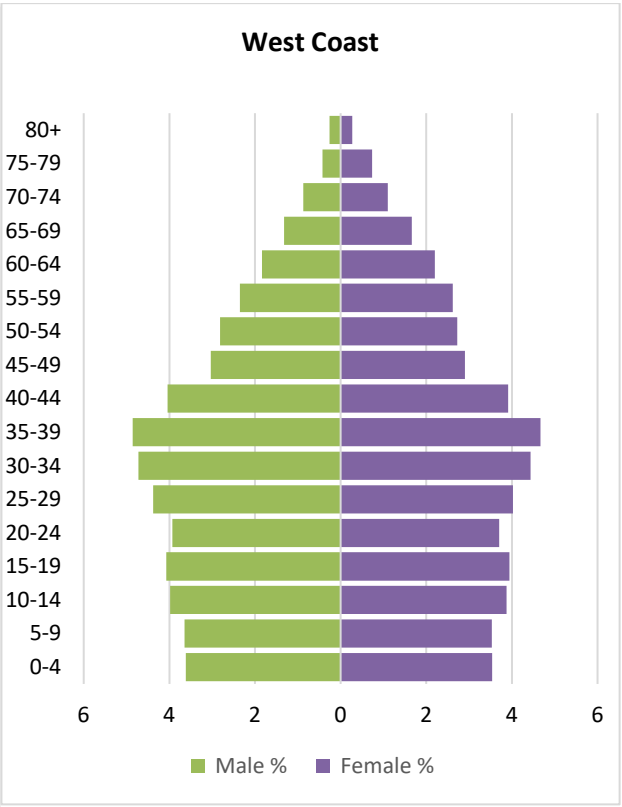
Appendix D indicates the CDR over time, 2011–2026. In general, CDR has only marginally declined or remained constant across all districts between 2011 and 2016. Much of the health gains in SA were made following the access and utilisation of HIV and AIDS treatment programs since 2005. By 2011, access to , 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. Regrettably, this has seen some districts having higher CDR levels in the period 2016–2021. Particularly districts with a higher proportion of elderly who were more susceptible to death after a COVID-19 infection.

Appendices

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







Appendix B – Distribution of sex ratios by age groups and district/metropolitan municipality, 2025

Age	WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	WC - Garden Route District Municipality (DC4)	WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)
0-4	102	103	104	103	99	104
5-9	103	102	103	103	95	105
10-14	103	101	102	103	93	104
15-19	103	20	103	101	89	104
20-24	106	107	112	100	86	106
25-29	109	108	116	105	97	107
30-34	107	107	114	103	97	104
35-39	104	106	110	99	98	103
40-44	103	104	110	98	99	104
45-49	104	102	115	95	96	104
50-54	103	97	115	93	82	104
55-59	90	85	101	84	79	89
60-64	83	80	95	77	71	82
65-69	79	72	89	74	75	75
70-74	79	74	84	72	72	73
75-79	58	66	75	66	69	67
80+	95	63	97	73	87	70

Appendix C – Population by selected age groups per district/metropolitan municipality over time in Western Cape, 2012–2025

District municipality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Old age dependency ratio														
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	7,4	7,4	7,5	7,5	7,7	7,8	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,5	8,7	8,9	9,1	9,3
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	7,1	7,2	7,3	7,5	7,7	8,0	8,2	8,5	8,8	9,0	9,3	9,6	9,9	10,2
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	10,9	10,9	11,0	11,2	11,3	11,5	11,7	11,9	12,2	12,3	12,5	12,7	13,0	13,2
WC - Garden Route District Municipality (DC4)	12,1	12,4	12,7	13,0	13,3	13,7	14,1	14,5	15,0	15,3	15,7	16,1	16,5	17,0
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	12,1	12,5	12,9	13,2	13,7	14,2	14,7	15,1	15,6	16,0	16,4	17,0	17,4	17,9
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	7,8	8,0	8,2	8,4	8,6	8,9	9,2	9,5	9,8	10,1	10,4	10,7	11,1	11,4
School-going age 4-17														
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	23,3	23,2	23,0	22,8	22,7	23,4	22,6	22,4	22,2	22,1	22,1	21,9	21,6	21,3
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	22,8	22,6	22,4	22,3	22,1	23,2	22,0	21,8	21,5	21,5	21,5	21,3	21,1	20,8
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	21,5	21,4	21,2	21,1	21,0	22,3	20,8	20,7	20,5	20,4	20,5	20,4	20,2	20,0
WC - Garden Route District Municipality (DC4)	23,5	23,4	23,3	23,2	23,2	24,0	23,1	23,0	22,9	22,9	22,8	22,6	22,3	22,0
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	27,8	27,7	27,6	27,5	27,5	27,8	26,9	26,6	26,4	26,3	26,0	25,7	25,3	24,9
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	21,8	21,8	21,8	21,8	21,9	22,0	21,9	21,8	21,6	21,5	21,4	21,2	20,9	20,6
Voting-age population (18+)														
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	69,4	69,6	69,9	70,3	70,7	69,1	71,3	71,5	71,7	71,8	72,0	72,2	72,6	73,0
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	70,0	70,2	70,6	71,0	71,4	93,4	72,1	72,4	72,5	72,6	72,6	72,9	73,2	73,6
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	71,4	71,7	72,0	72,3	72,8	70,5	73,4	73,6	73,8	73,7	73,7	73,9	74,2	74,5
WC - Garden Route District Municipality (DC4)	69,1	69,3	69,5	69,7	70,0	69,0	70,5	70,7	70,9	71,0	71,2	71,5	71,8	72,1
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	63,9	64,2	64,5	64,8	65,2	64,3	66,3	66,6	66,8	66,9	67,2	67,6	67,9	68,3
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	70,7	70,9	71,1	71,4	71,7	71,5	72,1	72,3	72,5	72,6	72,7	73,0	73,4	73,9

Appendix D – Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by district/metropolitan municipality in WC, 2011–2026

District municipality	CBR			CDR		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026	2011-2016	2016-2021	2021-2026
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	17,3	15,4	14,5	10,3	9,7	9,5
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	16,6	15,1	14,2	8,0	7,7	7,9
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	16,0	14,7	13,8	9,3	8,8	8,9
WC - Garden Route District Municipality (DC4)	18,2	16,0	15,4	9,5	9,2	9,4
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	19,6	17,4	17,7	10,2	10,4	10,5
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	17,0	15,0	13,9	7,2	6,9	6,9

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

	WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)		WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)		WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)		WC- Garden Route (DC4)		WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)		WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2002	162 492	168 756	334 453	350 826	113 563	112 110	264 046	278 862	34 408	36 077	1 489 972	1 606 742
2003	165 295	171 911	339 841	355 156	114 934	112 808	264 069	280 692	34 292	36 355	1 526 156	1 636 794
2004	168 317	175 298	345 556	359 752	116 344	113 555	264 251	282 715	34 167	36 664	1 564 745	1 669 272
2005	171 544	178 932	351 585	364 643	117 796	114 369	264 591	284 947	34 036	37 009	1 605 629	1 704 283
2006	174 928	182 776	357 810	369 771	119 271	115 244	265 004	287 323	33 887	37 386	1 648 183	1 741 443
2007	178 646	185 796	364 951	375 633	121 672	117 147	267 961	289 908	33 982	37 508	1 690 121	1 778 860
2008	182 637	189 127	372 721	382 353	124 308	119 359	271 235	292 860	34 136	37 679	1 734 664	1 819 696
2009	186 790	192 601	380 884	389 590	127 106	121 767	274 675	295 943	34 322	37 869	1 780 716	1 862 420
2010	191 096	196 136	389 407	397 157	130 048	124 306	278 247	299 056	34 530	38 067	1 828 258	1 906 292
2011	195 649	199 911	398 477	405 397	133 182	127 075	282 080	302 485	34 773	38 308	1 878 358	1 953 231
2012	199 696	203 724	406 466	413 511	135 934	129 652	285 585	305 936	34 965	38 536	1 927 581	1 997 452
2013	203 733	207 558	414 298	421 523	138 595	132 186	289 017	309 444	35 111	38 762	1 975 973	2 041 219
2014	207 933	211 570	422 339	429 762	141 283	134 782	292 613	313 217	35 244	39 010	2 025 361	2 086 147
2015	211 991	215 475	429 998	437 683	143 800	137 277	295 921	316 837	35 307	39 228	2 072 903	2 129 602
2016	215 830	219 214	437 145	445 200	146 101	139 648	298 824	320 200	35 288	39 401	2 117 980	2 171 150
2017	220 038	222 840	445 112	452 621	148 823	142 001	302 557	323 569	35 431	39 569	2 163 641	2 211 201
2018	224 414	226 581	453 463	460 329	151 680	144 447	306 427	326 893	35 599	39 744	2 211 238	2 252 585
2019	228 848	230 376	461 989	468 206	154 602	146 957	310 265	330 123	35 768	39 919	2 259 715	2 294 775
2020	233 075	234 085	470 149	476 000	157 429	149 489	313 797	333 230	35 906	40 085	2 306 537	2 336 651
2021	236 115	236 705	475 969	481 593	159 407	151 284	315 524	334 471	35 845	40 043	2 341 719	2 367 571
2022	239 612	239 809	482 425	487 879	161 706	153 279	317 919	336 679	35 939	40 130	2 380 379	2 402 477
2023	243 528	243 261	489 614	494 825	164 259	155 501	320 911	339 449	36 095	40 287	2 422 585	2 440 473
2024	247 710	246 847	497 234	502 010	166 941	157 803	324 224	342 412	36 283	40 471	2 466 748	2 479 354
2025	252 075	250 501	505 110	509 321	169 687	160 148	327 718	345 475	36 486	40 671	2 511 972	2 518 525

Appendix F – District/metropolitan municipality population in Western Cape, 2025

District municipality	Population					Age structure			Age structure %		
	Total	Male	Female	Male %	Female%	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)	502 576	252 075	250 501	50,2	49,8	111 484	357 708	33 384	22,2	71,2	6,6
WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)	1 014 432	505 110	509 321	49,8	50,2	219 760	721 152	73 519	21,7	71,1	7,2
WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)	329 835	169 687	160 148	51,4	48,6	69 261	230 108	30 466	21,0	69,8	9,2
WC - Garden Route (DC4)	673 192	327 718	345 475	48,7	51,3	154 778	443 147	75 267	23,0	65,8	11,2
WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)	77 157	36 486	40 671	47,3	52,7	20 103	48 409	8 645	26,1	62,7	11,2
WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)	5 030 497	2 511 972	2 518 525	49,9	50,1	1 074 526	3 550 622	405 349	21,4	70,6	8,1

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