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Methodology Report: Local Municipal (LM) population estimation and projections

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Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

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For technical enquiries, contact

Diego Iturralde:
Telephone: (012) 310 8922
Email: diegoi@statssa.gov.za

Chantal Munthree:
Telephone: (012) 310 3431
Email: chantalmu@statssa.gov.za

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AIM	AIDS impact module
ARIMA	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average models
CCM	Cohort component method
CS	Community Survey
DemProj	Demographic projections
DHIS	District Health Information System
GRM	Geographical ratio method
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
LM	Local Municipality
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
MYPE	Mid-Year Population Estimates
NDoH	National department of health
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
UN	United Nations

Definition of concepts

Annual growth rate (GR) – The 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.

Cohort component projection – A projection made by subjecting all cohorts, on an annual or five-year basis, to mortality and migration assumptions, and applying fertility assumptions to women of reproductive age.

Geographical ratio method – a demographic estimation technique used to estimate the population of small areas by applying ratios derived from a larger area.

Population Estimates- a calculation of the size or distribution of a population or another characteristic of the population for the present or past.

Population projection – Computations depicting the future course of a population's size, its structure, and its interaction with dynamics such as fertility, mortality, and migration. The projection is constructed based on assumptions about the future course of those population dynamics.

Provincial estimates – estimates of population size or characteristics (such as age, sex) for each province, typically produced for years when no census is conducted.

District estimates – estimates of population size or characteristics (such as age, sex) for each district, typically produced for years when no census is conducted.

Local municipality estimates – estimates of population size or characteristics (such as age, sex) for each local municipality, typically produced for years when no census is conducted.

Ratio – a measure that describes a relationship between different segments of a population, e.g., comparing the size of one population group to another.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

1. Aim and objective

This document aims to outline the methodology that is currently applied by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in estimating and projecting local municipal population estimates. The document also endeavours to evaluate the current estimates, whilst also attempting to document the inclusion of Census 2022. The data presented in this report is reflective of the MYPE 2025 series.

2. Introduction

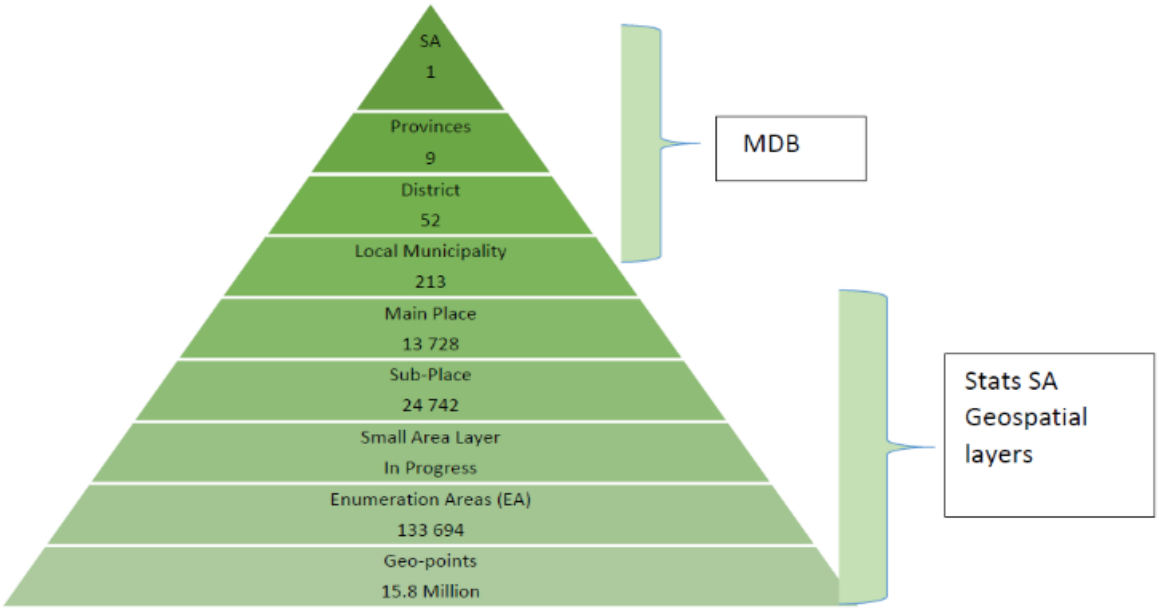
Internationally, the Mid-year population estimates (MYPE) are designed to provide population and demographic information between censuses. The MYPE presents data for the period 2002 to the current year on an annual basis and is done annually to provide trend data of population over time. MYPE is also updated annually to account for changes in the population across various geographic levels due to population dynamics. Population estimates are typically based on a variety of administrative records such as births, deaths, school enrolment, housing, etc., to detect population changes since the most recent decennial census (Bryan, 2004). To plan, budget, and cater to 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 a 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).

When planning for service provision at a local level, current population numbers down to the local municipality level are fundamental. Stakeholders ranging from international, national, public or from private sector, require lower-level estimates to make better-informed decisions regarding an array of sectors including health, education, employment, wage dispensation, and skill development; such that the appropriate services, resources and infrastructure are provided to their constituents (Rayer, 2015; Smith and Cody, 2013; Jiang and Lahiri, 2006). In South Africa, the most recent population numbers available at the local municipality level are those from the 2022 population and housing census. Census generally provides fairly accurate data in fine geographical detail; however, it is rather costly and not frequently updated. For this reason, many countries, including South Africa, have opted 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).

In an effort to produce small area estimates, it is essential to understand the spatial demarcation that exists in South Africa (Figure 1). South Africa's geographical hierarchy is such that the country is divided into nine provinces. 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 eight metros, there are 213 local municipalities in South Africa. Below local municipalities, the geographical hierarchy is broken down into main place, sub-place, wards and a small area layer respectively (Statistics SA, 2022).

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). The municipal demarcation board (MDB) is an independent authority responsible for determining and maintenance of all municipal levels up to local municipality (LM) while Stats SA is responsible for all levels below that. This report is based on municipal boundary redeterminations of 2021. Updated to boundaries will be implemented in future releases of the LM estimates over time as and when required.

Figure 1 – Nested hierarchy of Census 2022



Stats SA (2022,) How the count was done.

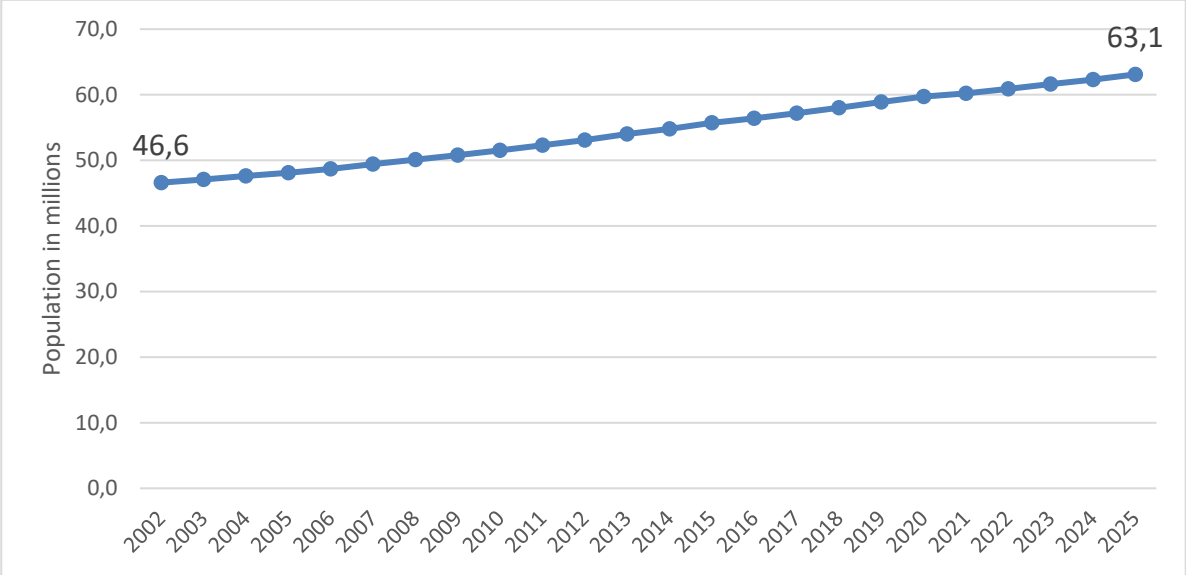
3. Mid-year population estimation at National, Provincial and District level

South Africa's population is determined by three pillars of demography, i.e. fertility (births), life expectancy (deaths) and international migration. The cohort-component method (CCM) uses components of demographic change to project population growth. The primary driver of population growth in South Africa is births. Estimates cover all residents of South Africa at the 2025 Mid-year and are based on the latest available information. Using the cohort-component method, current and past population estimates as well as population projections can be developed. To meet the need for population estimates, 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) Projection of the national population by using the Spectrum system.
(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.

According to the MYPE 2025 release, South Africa's population has grown from 46,6 million to 63,1 million over two decades (see figure 2, below).

Figure 2 – Population over time, 2002-2025

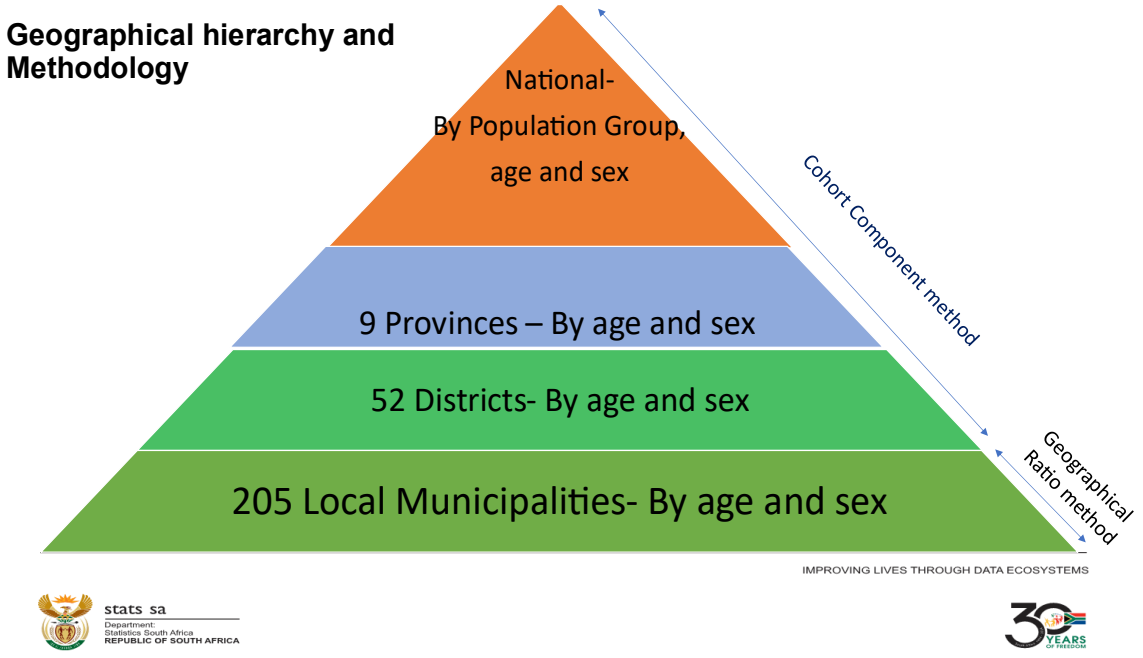


MYPE 2025 series, Stats SA

South Africa produces national population estimates by means of the Spectrum software which includes modules on Demographic projections (DemProj) and an AIDS impact module (AIM). The Spectrum software is developed by Avenir Health to estimate population and HIV trends. The Spectrum software applies the CCM based on mortality, fertility and migration assumptions (based on empirical inputs) that enable the model to produce the estimates published by Stats SA.

Provincial and district estimates are similarly developed based on the CCM, using the most recently published data from the death notification system and the birth register, adjusted for late registration and completeness (Statistics SA, 2025; Kaneda and Bremner, 2014). Migration data from the census is prepared for input using the *UN manual on preparation of migration data for subnational projections* (UN, 1992) (*https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0302/P03022025.pdf*). Mid-year population estimates published by Statistics South Africa have been produced down to the local municipality level to address the growing demand by external data users for more granular level data (Figure 3).

Figure 3 – MYPE series products and methodology



4. Techniques of small area estimation (Local Municipal level)

The component methods are considered the gold standard in population estimation. These include the simple (without age breakdown) and cohort-component (with age breakdown) methods (inclusive of the Bayesian approach amongst others) (Ghosh and Rao, 1994). The simple-component method makes use of the population balancing equation i.e. population = births - deaths + migration. Using vital statistics data for births and deaths for the period in between the censuses as well as proportional migration numbers at municipal level based on the preceding census, municipal-level population estimates can be derived (Wilson, 2011). Adjustments for completeness of birth and death data as well as the assumption of constant migration over time is made in developing estimate at local municipal level.

Non-component methods include trend-based methods inclusive of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models, and ratios methods inclusive of the share of population model, the share of Growth Model, Growth Difference Model, and the Zipf rule (Stats SA, 2014; Wilson, 2011; Rayer 2015). Ratio methods differ from extrapolation methods in that they do not necessarily assume the continuation of past trends but rather are linked to the larger parent region i.e. district level estimates. Other estimation methods include economic base methods, housing unit methods, land use allocation models, average projection methods, integrated projection methods as well as probabilistic projection methods (Bryan, 2004; Wilson, 2011, Smith and Morrison, 2005). The most commonly used method is the housing unit method, recommended to derive post-census population estimates (Long 1993 in Zhang, Goetzke and Schneider 2013; US Census Bureau 1998 and Smith and Cody 2004 in Deng, Wu and Wang 2010).

For each of the variety of methods, preparation of a set of input data is needed, and assumptions are made when applying a particular method. Trend extrapolation methods are often criticized for their simplicity and their neglect to unpack demographic processes (Rogers, 1995).

However, in situations where data at lower levels as well as staff and hours are limited, trend extrapolation methods are extremely useful (Rayer, 2015). A clear weakness of the ratio methods is that if the parent region i.e. district estimates, are inaccurate, then the estimation of the local municipality is likely to be inaccurate too (Schmidt and Crosetti, 1951). Similar to trend methods, they have also been criticised for not graphically representing the demographic processes of births, deaths and migration; however, if the district estimates are based on a cohort-component model, then there is at least an indirect link to demographic processes occurring within that region (Wilson, 2011). Despite the desire to apply the cohort-component method given the model's ability to incorporate changes in fertility, mortality and migration in developing estimates, the data inputs required and disaggregated by age are often limited at lower levels of geography (Smith and Morrison, 2005). The economic methods, housing unit method and land use methods all make an assumption that population change is related to changes in (as the method implies) employment, housing and land usage. The method is thus not only reliant on the assumptions but also on the availability of reliable data in the applicable sector (Bell and Cooper, 1986; Hooimeijer, 1996; Smith and Cody, 2013).

There is a need to explore more innovative statistical and geospatial methodologies to develop updated lower-level estimates (Wang and Changshan, 2010; Rayer, 2015). Unit record data from population censuses and the Dwelling Frame can be used to estimate the population at local municipalities. Rayer (2015) suggests that “GIS and spatial techniques will only remain useful as tools of distributing the population, rather than providing an alternative projection approach” (Rayer, 2005 pp 21). Given that sub-municipal data is only available from censuses, and the latest census was conducted in 2022, coupled with the reality that planners and other policy makers require updated information, Stats SA's Dwelling Frame undergoes continuous maintenance using data provided by local municipalities and other sources such as satellite imagery (Stats SA, 2023). Geographers and planners are developing techniques that seek to derive low-level estimates for the population. By using dwelling characteristics from the census, geographical and spatial techniques, as well as other sources of admin and spatial data, population estimates at the various levels of geography, including at the municipal level can be developed (Smith and Cody, 2013; Zhang et al, 2013).

There are also a number of estimation methods in GIS and remote sensing that can be employed to estimate the population. Wu, Qiu, Wang (2005) discuss methods like the gravitational population density model from the urban geography discipline (which is the negative exponential function comprising population density and distance – distance decay). The model is often used to understand how populations cluster around cities and economic hubs. Other geographical methods include point-based and aerial interpolation with and without (dasymetric mapping) auxiliary information. Other methods are the allometric growth (the built-up area of a

settlement is proportional to its area raised to some power), correlation with land use - estimated population for an area is equal to the land use of the area multiplied by the population density of the area determined by regression analysis. Correlation with dwelling units – involves the derivation of the dwelling units from various sources (the housing unit method described below), correlation with pixel characteristics – mean spectral values correlate with population density, and correlation with physical and socio-economic characteristics – multivariate approaches.

The spatial GIS methods are a powerful tool for local municipality estimation, however there are limitations. Evaluating the accuracy of the estimates produced via these methods can be challenging and often only undertaken in high-income countries where highly detailed reference data are available (Thomson et al, 2022). Population size is related to land use types and transport networks; data on these can assist population interpolation; however, in the very same breath, this poses a limitation as assumptions related to land use types and transport networks can lead to underestimation and overestimation. Addressing these limitations requires improved data collection and validation processes, capacity building, careful integration of diverse data sources, and robust methodological frameworks to ensure accuracy and fairness.

5. Data

The only population data available at local municipality level are the 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022 censuses. Although Community Surveys (CS) were conducted in 2007 and 2016, a review of this data at local municipality level shows that when compared to the aforementioned censuses prior to and after the survey, these data points are not consistently aligned. The CS 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. It was thus decided that for the purpose of this exercise, only census points would be used.

Tables 1 and 2 indicate the change in population over time as per census data at a national and provincial level, respectively. The annual average growth rate of the population in South Africa declined between 2001 and 2011 but has slightly increased in the period 2011 to 2022. Whilst in general the population grew between 1996 and 2001, Northern Cape indicated a negative growth (-0,4%). Gauteng indicated the highest growth at 3,6% in the 5-year period. In the period 2001-2011, all provinces grew significantly, with the least rate of growth emanating from Free State (0,1%) and the highest found in Gauteng (2,7%). For the latest period 2011-2022, we see the highest population growth rates coming from Mpumalanga and Western Cape (2,2%), and with Gauteng having the 3rd highest growth rate of 1,9%. Similarly, the lowest population growth rate between 2011 and 2022 emanates from Free State and North West (0,7%).

Appendices 1 and 2 provide the change in growth rates over time at a district level and at a local municipal level, respectively. At a district level, negative growth rates were seen not only for the period 1996-2001 (8 districts), but also for the 2001-2011 period (5 districts).

However, for the period 2011-2022 there were no negative growth rates found at a district level. On the other hand, at a local municipal level, negative growth rates have been identified across all three periods. This is expected at a local municipality level as changes in municipalities due to migration occur at far higher levels. Negative growth rates were identified for the periods 1996-2001 (21% of LMs), 2001-2011 (25% of LMs) and 2011-2022 (14% of LMs). Whilst declines in growth have been highlighted, excessive growth in local municipalities has also been identified (Appendix 1 and 2).

The proportions of local municipalities that grew at a rate higher than 5% were marginal for the period 1996-2001 (5% of LMs), 2001-2011 (1% of LMs) and 2011-2022 (0,5% of LMs). The population growth is spread over the various local municipalities in South Africa.

Table 1 – National Population and Growth rate over time, census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022

	Population	Annual Average Growth Rate (%)
Census 1996	40 583 573	
Census 2001	44 819 778	2,0 (1996-2001)
Census 2011	51 770 560	1,4 (2001-2011)
Census 2022	62 027 503	1,6 (2011-2022)

Census 2022, Stats SA

Table 2 – Provincial Population over time, Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022

Province	Population				Annual Average Growth Rate (%)		
	1996	2001	2011	2022	1996-2001	2001-2011	2011-2022
EC	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,4	0,4	0,9
FS	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	0,5	0,1	0,7
GT	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 423	3,6	2,7	1,9
KZN	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	12 423 907	2,2	0,7	1,7
LIM	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 721	1,8	0,8	1,8
MP	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	1,5	1,8	2,2
NC	1 011 864	991 876	1 145 861	1 355 945	**-0,4**	1,4	1,5
NW	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 547	1,8	1,6	0,7
WC	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 020	2,7	2,5	2,2
SA	**40 583 573**	**44 819 778**	**51 770 560**	**62 027 503**	**2,0**	**1,4**	**1,6**

Census 2022, Stats SA

In addition to census data at local municipality level, Stats SA is able to use district municipality estimates from 2002 to 2025 as part of the suite of products emanating from the Mid-year population estimates. As a result of using the Mid-year population estimates, all projections in this paper are dated to the 30th of June of the year in question.

6. Development of LM estimates over time

There are numerous challenges associated with producing local municipal estimates namely, the lack of reliable municipal-level data on births, deaths and migration that would be required when using the robust cohort-component method (CCM). The daunting task of creating migration streams to and from each of the 213 local municipalities (including the 8 metros) by age and sex, renders the possibility of using the cohort-component method as an impractical approach to follow.

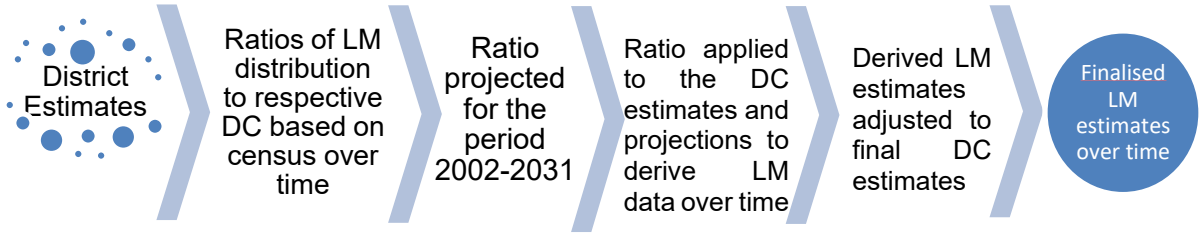
In South Africa, there is a lack of more current independent larger sample data producing local municipal estimates as well as access to other administrative data on population structure and demographic dynamics at the local municipality level that are available over time. However, the demand for current local municipality estimates grows as planners require this data to make provision for services at this level. Surveys with large enough samples are also able to benchmark their numbers against such population totals (Smith and Morrison, 2005).

Given the difficulties mentioned, a top-down approach using alternative small area estimation techniques had to be considered for the task of producing small area estimates at the level of local municipality. The most commonly used method for the estimation of lower-level data is the Geographical Ratio Method (GRM) (Udjo, 2017). The GRM is built on the premise that if we can establish the ratio of a local municipality to that of the district municipality that it belongs to then we can apply that ratio to Mid-year population estimates at the district municipality level to estimate the population of a local municipality. Using the local municipality and district municipality numbers from Censuses 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022; ratios of municipalities to districts are derived.

Using the local and district municipality numbers from Census 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022, we calculate the ratio of municipality to district for all census years (by 5-year ages and sex). Using the four data points and a simple linear model, we can predict the value of such a ratio in between census years 2002-2021. Thereafter the ratio remains constant post 2022. Having calculated the growth in ratio over time, we apply it to district municipalities to calculate the population of a local municipality for the period 2002-2032. Final LM estimates are summed to their district level and compared to MYPE DC level estimates already developed via CCM. The LM estimates are corrected by an adjustment factor to ensure integrity of estimates at various levels of geography. Population estimates need to be produced by sex and specific age groups at the local municipal level for the estimates to assist in planning and resource distribution.

Stats SA's Mid-year population estimates produces district level population estimates from 2002 up to 2025 (MYPE 2025 series) (Statistics SA, 2025). Furthermore, short-term projections for the period 2026-2031 are also produced. The calculated local municipality population numbers in a specific district municipality should align with the totals provided in the Stats SA MYPE report. Figure 4 graphically depicts that process.

Figure 4 – District to local municipality estimation



7. Evaluation of the Local Municipal estimates

There are very few data sources that can offer population data at local municipal level. One such dataset is that of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). A comparison between the LM estimates for 2024 based on MYPE 2025 series to the IEC voters roll at LM level in 2024 has been done (see Appendix 4). The IEC data comprises of only those who are eligible to vote i.e. those who are citizens 18 years and older who chose to register to vote and chose to do so in their municipality of usual residence. By implication, those that are non-citizens are excluded and those who do not wish to register to vote and those who vote in municipalities other than that of their usual residence may not be included in that municipality. An indication of the percentage difference between the estimated local municipal population aged 20+ and the population who registered to vote over the age of 20 is seen in the appendix. It is expected that as the IEC data generally excludes segments of the population and as such should not be more than the proportion of adults 20+ estimated population. Of the 205 local municipalities, only one (0,5%) is estimated to have a population lower than the registered voter's population from the IEC.

Local municipal estimates developed are further assessed by reviewing the age distribution of the local municipal population to that of the age distribution of registered voters by sex. Ideally, the distribution should be such that the estimated population should be higher than registered voters for all ages. However, we do find instances whereby the population estimates in some ages are lower than that of registered voters. As indicated the nature of the IEC data is such that citizens may vote where they choose, and that may not necessarily be where they usually reside, however we assume a vast majority of voters do register where they reside.

Other data sources we can seek at LM level are children's data (Department of Basic Education), Immunisation data (DHIS), and Grants data (SASSA). The MYPE will engage in seeking out this data with the various departments. However, at local level, different departments often use varying boundaries, making it somewhat difficult to align data for comparison.

Whilst comparative data at Local municipal level is difficult to acquire, other indicators emanating from the estimates themselves such as old age dependency ratios, proportion of elderly, proportion children and sex ratios are reviewed to identify any outliers that may exist at local municipal level.

8. Limitations

A limitation of the GRM is that if a given geographical area shows a substantial loss in population from one census point to another, it causes the trend in growth (regression line) to be steeply negative, particularly if the area or age categories are small. This negative growth would cause the predicted values of the population in the future to be an implausible negative value. The growth method tends to exacerbate the effect of rapid negative growth. It is hence recommended that this method not be used for very small areas; for very small age categories or for estimating sub-sections of the population alone (Wilson, 2011).

LM estimates are developed using a ratio method using census points and projecting forward. Whilst for intercensal years, this method has no apparent errors. We do note that when projecting into the future, 10 years and more, negative population estimates arise.

The importance of more frequent and reliable input data available at the local municipal level over time is imperative for plausible local municipal projections.

The bias of this method is the assumption that over the intercensal period, the trend is likely to follow a linear pattern, with the ratio being held constant post Census 2022. Post 2022, the possibility of one or more LMs population changing trajectory over time, is not made possible, however population change in LM is realised via a change in the total growth or decline in its parent district population (estimated using a cohort component method). The cohort component method incorporates annual changes in fertility, mortality and migration over time. However, these changes are aggregated at a district level and may not accurately capture changes at an LM level annually. A key requirement of the methodology is that data from various points in time are geographically harmonised to the most recent geographic boundaries, so that results remain meaningful (Smith and Morrison, 2005).

9. Conclusion

Whilst small area estimates and projections contain an element of uncertainty, when derived with a careful selection of data sources and methods, they can produce a foundation for suitable estimation. The use of IEC data to evaluate the results was invaluable in the assessment of the LM estimates. Whilst IEC data (voter registration) is not perfect as people may have registered to vote in a municipality different to the one they usually reside in, they do provide the latest empirical data at LM level. LM estimates using all four census points based on the MYPE 2025 series, yielded plausible population estimates.

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11. Appendices

Appendix 1 – District Population over time (Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022)

DC	Population				% Growth		
	1996	2001	2011	2022	1996-2001	2001-2011	2011-2022
CPT City of Cape Town	2 562 444	2 892 243	3 740 031	4 772 846	2,4	2,6	2,2
DC1 West Coast	234 252	282 672	391 766	497 394	3,8	3,3	2,2
DC2 Cape Winelands	564 317	630 284	787 486	862 703	2,2	2,2	0,8
DC3 Overberg	158 862	203 729	258 176	359 446	5,0	2,4	3,0
DC4 Garden Route	380 887	454 924	574 265	838 457	3,6	2,3	3,4
DC5 Central Karoo	56 114	60 483	71 011	102 173	1,5	1,6	3,3
BUF Buffalo City	712 839	733 094	781 853	975 255	0,6	0,6	2,0
DC10 Sarah Baartman	370 159	388 206	450 584	533 253	1,0	1,5	1,5
DC12 Amathole	939 272	926 963	854 967	871 601	-0,3	-0,8	0,2
DC13 Chris Hani	828 925	814 007	806 478	828 387	-0,4	-0,1	0,2
DC14 Joe Gqabi	326 766	340 760	348 673	393 048	0,8	0,2	1,1
DC15 O.R.Tambo	1 250 180	1 297 327	1 366 039	1 501 702	0,7	0,5	0,9
DC44 Alfred Nzo	749 585	772 516	801 344	936 462	0,6	0,4	1,4
NMA Nelson Mandela Bay	969 518	1 005 779	1 152 115	1 190 496	0,7	1,4	0,3
DC45 John Taolo Gaetsewe	196 621	191 495	224 799	272 454	-0,5	1,6	1,7
DC6 Namakwa	109 603	108 111	115 842	148 935	-0,3	0,7	2,3
DC7 Pixley ka Seme	177 481	166 547	186 351	216 589	-1,3	1,1	1,4
DC8 Z F Mgcawu	203 482	202 160	236 783	283 624	-0,1	1,6	1,6
DC9 Frances Baard	324 677	323 563	382 086	434 343	-0,1	1,7	1,2
DC16 Xhariep	121 704	135 248	121 945	131 901	2,1	-1,0	0,7
DC18 Lejweleputswa	702 559	656 184	624 746	679 746	-1,4	-0,5	0,8
DC19 Thabo Mofutsanyane	730 092	780 769	735 679	831 421	1,3	-0,6	1,1
DC20 Fezile Dabi	448 365	459 294	488 036	509 912	0,5	0,6	0,4
MAN Mangaung	630 784	675 281	775 184	811 431	1,4	1,4	0,4
DC21 Ugu	607 573	669 000	689 051	773 402	1,9	0,3	1,0
DC22 Umgungundlovu	882 520	932 434	1 014 572	1 235 715	1,1	0,8	1,8
DC23 Uthukela	554 863	656 115	668 072	789 092	3,4	0,2	1,5
DC24 Umzinyathi	446 848	480 411	514 028	649 261	1,4	0,7	2,1
DC25 Amajuba	411 283	468 906	500 615	687 408	2,6	0,7	2,9
DC26 Zululand	691 711	780 497	803 575	942 794	2,4	0,3	1,5
DC27 Umkhanyakude	504 459	573 341	625 846	738 437	2,6	0,9	1,5

DC28 King Cetshwayo	762 585	885 965	907 519	1 021 344	3,0	0,2	1,1
DC29 iLembe	544 739	560 389	606 809	782 661	0,6	0,8	2,3
DC43 Harry Gwala	389 780	451 804	460 526	563 893	3,0	0,2	1,8
ETH eThekwini	2 775 941	3 125 267	3 476 686	4 239 901	2,4	1,1	1,8
DC37 Bojanala	1 067 166	1 187 283	1 507 505	1 624 428	2,1	2,4	0,7
DC38 Ngaka Modiri Molema	690 847	764 840	842 699	937 723	2,0	1,0	1,0
DC39 Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	416 536	430 272	463 815	508 192	0,6	0,8	0,8
DC40 Dr Kenneth Kaunda	552 278	599 670	695 933	734 203	1,6	1,5	0,5
DC42 Sedibeng	717 055	794 559	916 484	1 190 688	2,1	1,4	2,4
DC48 West Rand	659 505	744 346	821 191	998 466	2,4	1,0	1,8
EKU Ekurhuleni	2 026 525	2 482 635	3 178 470	4 066 691	4,1	2,5	2,2
JHB City of Johannesburg	2 638 683	3 225 119	4 434 631	4 803 262	4,0	3,2	0,7
TSH City of Tshwane	1 792 851	2 143 869	2 921 488	4 040 315	3,6	3,1	2,9
DC30 Gert Sibande	797 400	900 007	1 043 194	1 283 459	2,4	1,5	1,9
DC31 Nkangala	962 583	1 018 826	1 308 129	1 588 968	1,1	2,5	1,8
DC32 Ehlanzeni	1 364 221	1 447 125	1 688 615	2 270 897	1,2	1,5	2,7
DC33 Mopani	961 636	1 061 774	1 092 507	1 372 873	2,0	0,3	2,1
DC34 Vhembe	1 096 826	1 197 285	1 294 722	1 653 077	1,8	0,8	2,2
DC35 Capricorn	1 072 630	1 162 918	1 261 463	1 447 103	1,6	0,8	1,2
DC36 Waterberg	530 983	606 301	679 336	762 862	2,7	1,1	1,1
DC47 Sekhukhune	914 058	967 185	1 076 840	1 336 805	1,1	1,1	2,0

Appendix 2 – Local Municipal Population over time (Census 1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022) (Excluding metros)

LM	Population				% Growth		
	1996	2001	2011	2022	1996-2001	2001-2011	2011-2022
WC011 : Matzikama	43 906	54 199	67 147	69 043	4,2	2,1	0,3
WC012 : Cederberg	31 704	39 559	49 768	55 108	4,4	2,3	0,9
WC013 : Bergrivier	37 030	46 538	61 897	70 276	4,6	2,9	1,2
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	57 012	70 261	99 193	154 635	4,2	3,4	4,0
WC015 : Swartland	64 601	72 115	113 762	148 331	2,2	4,6	2,4
WC022 : Witzenberg	76 386	89 087	115 946	103 765	3,1	2,6	-1,0
WC023 : Drakenstein	186 334	194 417	251 262	276 800	0,8	2,6	0,9
WC024 : Stellenbosch	104 530	118 709	155 728	175 411	2,5	2,7	1,1
WC025 : Breede Valley	129 984	146 387	166 825	212 682	2,4	1,3	2,2
WC026 : Langeberg	67 083	81 684	97 724	94 045	3,9	1,8	-0,3
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	74 582	93 894	108 864	139 563	4,6	1,5	2,3
WC032 : Overstrand	36 231	54 206	80 358	132 495	8,1	3,9	4,5
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	23 469	27 344	33 038	40 274	3,1	1,9	1,8
WC034 : Swellendam	24 579	28 285	35 916	47 114	2,8	2,4	2,5
WC041 : Kannaland	21 190	23 971	24 767	31 986	2,5	0,3	2,3
WC042 : Hessequa	38 553	44 114	52 642	71 918	2,7	1,8	2,8
WC043 : Mossel Bay	59 789	71 494	89 430	140 075	3,6	2,2	4,1
WC044 : George	120 148	149 436	193 672	294 929	4,4	2,6	3,8
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	79 181	84 692	95 933	138 257	1,3	1,2	3,3
WC047 : Bitou	18 427	29 182	49 162	65 240	9,2	5,2	2,6
WC048 : Knysna	43 599	52 035	68 659	96 055	3,5	2,8	3,1
WC051 : Laingsburg	5 913	6 680	8 289	11 366	2,4	2,2	2,9
WC052 : Prince Albert	9 508	10 512	13 136	17 836	2,0	2,2	2,8
WC053 : Beaufort West	40 693	43 290	49 586	72 972	1,2	1,4	3,5
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	74 431	73 732	79 292	101 001	-0,2	0,7	2,2
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	34 577	35 407	36 002	49 883	0,5	0,2	3,0
EC104 : Makana	77 656	75 302	80 390	97 815	-0,6	0,7	1,8
EC105 : Ndlambe	46 514	54 717	61 176	87 797	3,2	1,1	3,3

EC106 : Sundays River Valley	45 537	43 914	54 504	53 256	-0,7	2,2	-0,2
EC108 : Kouga	63 241	70 695	98 558	107 014	2,2	3,3	0,7
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	28 204	34 439	40 663	36 487	4,0	1,7	-1,0
EC121 : Mbhashe	265 310	271 709	261 670	240 020	0,5	-0,4	-0,8
EC122 : Mnquma	277 302	275 429	245 629	232 993	-0,1	-1,1	-0,5
EC123 : Great Kei	31 076	36 143	30 832	35 990	3,0	-1,6	1,4
EC124 : Amahlathi	112 120	113 268	101 035	115 703	0,2	-1,1	1,2
EC126 : Ngqushwa	84 511	75 660	64 422	68 300	-2,2	-1,6	0,5
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	168 953	154 755	151 379	178 594	-1,8	-0,2	1,5
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	57 872	60 364	65 560	77 578	0,8	0,8	1,5
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	173 228	162 773	150 718	128 101	-1,2	-0,8	-1,5
EC136 : Emalahleni	131 945	123 749	120 758	128 873	-1,3	-0,2	0,6
EC137 : Dr AB Xuma	165 041	162 332	155 513	132 799	-0,3	-0,4	-1,4
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	64 901	65 360	63 154	63 981	0,1	-0,3	0,1
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	235 939	239 429	250 776	297 055	0,3	0,5	1,5
EC141 : Elundini	133 656	136 405	137 045	141 762	0,4	0,0	0,3
EC142 : Senqu	131 258	135 734	134 150	147 073	0,7	-0,1	0,8
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	61 852	68 621	77 477	104 213	2,1	1,2	2,7
EC153 : Ingquza Hill	245 363	254 480	278 481	354 573	0,7	0,9	2,2
EC154 : Port St Johns	145 957	146 967	156 136	179 325	0,1	0,6	1,3
EC155 : Nyandeni	261 100	274 416	290 390	304 856	1,0	0,6	0,4
EC156 : Kumkani Mhlontlo	203 371	206 660	190 745	186 391	0,3	-0,8	-0,2
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	394 388	414 803	450 287	476 558	1,0	0,8	0,5
EC441 : Matatiele	200 867	194 025	203 843	225 562	-0,7	0,5	0,9
EC442 : Umzimvubu	193 448	202 369	191 775	214 477	0,9	-0,5	1,0
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	235 505	245 730	281 905	350 000	0,9	1,4	2,0
EC444 : Ntabankulu	119 765	130 392	123 821	146 423	1,7	-0,5	1,5
NC451 : Joe Morolong	112 435	97 902	89 530	125 420	-2,8	-0,9	3,1
NC452 : Ga-Segonyana	61 967	70 392	93 651	117 454	2,5	2,9	2,1
NC453 : Gamagara	22 219	23 202	41 617	29 580	0,9	5,8	-3,1
NC061 : Richtersveld	12 819	10 125	11 982	24 235	-4,7	1,7	6,4

NC062 : Nama Khoi	43 841	44 900	47 041	67 089	0,5	0,5	3,2
NC064 : Kamiesberg	11 064	10 760	10 187	15 130	-0,6	-0,5	3,6
NC065 : Hantam	20 101	20 351	21 671	22 281	0,2	0,6	0,3
NC066 : Karoo Hoogland	12 228	10 512	12 514	11 691	-3,0	1,7	-0,6
NC067 : Khâi-Ma	9 550	11 463	12 446	8 510	3,7	0,8	-3,5
NC071 : Ubuntu	19 705	16 375	18 601	15 836	-3,7	1,3	-1,5
NC072 : Umsobomvu	25 367	23 641	28 376	29 555	-1,4	1,8	0,4
NC073 : Emthanjeni	39 363	35 785	42 356	46 587	-1,9	1,7	0,9
NC074 : Kareeberg	11 474	9 488	11 673	10 961	-3,8	2,1	-0,6
NC075 : Renosterberg	9 432	9 070	10 978	10 843	-0,8	1,9	-0,1
NC076 : Thembelihle	13 438	14 467	15 701	22 542	1,5	0,8	3,3
NC077 : Siyathemba	20 156	18 445	21 591	27 102	-1,8	1,6	2,1
NC078 : Siyancuma	38 546	39 275	37 076	53 165	0,4	-0,6	3,3
NC082 : Kai !Garib	57 730	58 671	65 869	85 104	0,3	1,2	2,3
NC084 : !Kheis	15 046	16 538	16 637	21 954	1,9	0,1	2,5
NC085 : Tsantsabane	26 344	27 082	35 093	30 969	0,6	2,6	-1,1
NC086 : Kgatelopele	16 113	14 743	18 687	19 854	-1,8	2,4	0,6
NC087 : Dawid Kruiper	88 249	85 126	100 498	125 744	-0,7	1,7	2,0
NC091 : Sol Plaatje	205 103	202 246	248 041	270 078	-0,3	2,0	0,8
NC092 : Dikgatlong	39 527	38 262	46 841	56 967	-0,7	2,0	1,8
NC093 : Magareng	22 457	21 733	24 204	26 816	-0,7	1,1	0,9
NC094 : Phokwane	57 591	61 321	63 000	80 481	1,3	0,3	2,2
FS161 : Letsemeng	35 449	42 847	38 628	43 101	3,8	-1,0	1,0
FS162 : Kopanong	50 017	56 079	49 171	51 832	2,3	-1,3	0,5
FS163 : Mohokare	36 238	36 321	34 146	36 968	0,0	-0,6	0,7
FS181 : Masilonyana	63 507	62 048	59 895	63 800	-0,5	-0,4	0,6
FS182 : Tokologo	26 767	32 455	28 986	29 455	3,9	-1,1	0,1
FS183 : Tswelopele	51 648	53 714	47 625	56 896	0,8	-1,2	1,6
FS184 : Matjhabeng	478 496	409 703	407 020	439 034	-3,1	-0,1	0,7
FS185 : Nala	82 141	98 264	81 220	90 561	3,6	-1,9	1,0
FS191 : Setsoto	108 035	121 661	112 038	127 918	2,4	-0,8	1,2

FS192 : Dihlabeng	107 798	129 338	128 704	130 434	3,6	0,0	0,1
FS193 : Nketoana	64 284	61 951	60 324	66 488	-0,7	-0,3	0,9
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	353 238	360 549	335 784	398 459	0,4	-0,7	1,6
FS195 : Phumelela	46 657	51 928	47 772	52 224	2,1	-0,8	0,8
FS196 : Mantsopa	50 081	55 342	51 056	55 897	2,0	-0,8	0,8
FS201 : Moqhaka	169 440	167 892	160 532	155 410	-0,2	-0,4	-0,3
FS203 : Ngwathe	120 007	118 810	120 520	134 962	-0,2	0,1	1,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	106 912	115 955	149 108	158 391	1,6	2,5	0,5
FS205 : Mafube	52 005	56 637	57 876	61 150	1,7	0,2	0,5
KZN212 : Umdoni	125 773	119 207	130 413	156 443	-1,1	0,9	1,7
KZN213 : Umzumbe	159 789	184 868	153 407	139 045	2,9	-1,9	-0,9
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	82 103	92 327	96 556	115 780	2,3	0,4	1,7
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	239 908	272 599	308 675	362 134	2,6	1,2	1,5
KZN221 : uMshwathi	117 126	99 695	96 793	118 478	-3,2	-0,3	1,8
KZN222 : uMngeni	69 858	74 592	93 858	105 069	1,3	2,3	1,0
KZN223 : Mpofana	24 799	36 832	34 913	33 382	7,9	-0,5	-0,4
KZN224 : Impendle	36 957	42 521	37 226	36 648	2,8	-1,3	-0,1
KZN225 : The Msunduzi	526 111	556 146	621 715	817 725	1,1	1,1	2,5
KZN226 : Mkhambathini	45 174	59 424	64 528	61 660	5,5	0,8	-0,4
KZN227 : Richmond	62 495	63 223	65 540	62 754	0,2	0,4	-0,4
KZN235 : Okhahlamba	119 342	137 924	132 068	143 132	2,9	-0,4	0,7
KZN237 : Inkosi Langalibalele	159 020	179 958	196 227	230 924	2,5	0,9	1,5
KZN238 : Alfred Duma	276 500	338 233	339 777	415 036	4,0	0,0	1,8
KZN241 : Endumeni	44 402	51 101	64 862	100 085	2,8	2,4	3,9
KZN242 : Nqutu	150 139	168 991	165 307	201 133	2,4	-0,2	1,8
KZN244 : Msinga	152 121	158 078	169 145	206 001	0,8	0,7	1,8
KZN245 : Umvoti	100 186	102 241	114 715	142 042	0,4	1,2	1,9
KZN252 : Newcastle	288 212	332 981	363 236	507 710	2,9	0,9	3,0
KZN253 : Emadlangeni	23 915	32 277	34 442	36 948	6,0	0,6	0,6
KZN254 : Dannhauser	99 156	103 648	102 937	142 750	0,9	-0,1	3,0
KZN261 : eDumbe	65 368	82 241	82 053	96 735	4,6	0,0	1,5

KZN262 : uPhongolo	96 429	116 631	123 584	151 541	3,8	0,6	1,9
KZN263 : Abaqulusi	169 748	194 169	214 714	247 263	2,7	1,0	1,3
KZN265 : Nongoma	188 959	198 443	194 908	225 278	1,0	-0,2	1,3
KZN266 : Ulundi	171 206	189 013	188 317	221 977	2,0	0,0	1,5
KZN271 : Umhlabuyalingana	130 088	142 603	156 772	191 660	1,8	0,9	1,8
KZN272 : Jozini	151 747	184 206	186 502	199 153	3,9	0,1	0,6
KZN275 : Mtubatuba	128 874	145 820	175 425	215 869	2,5	1,8	1,9
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	93 750	100 713	107 147	131 755	1,4	0,6	1,9
KZN281 : Mfolozi	107 430	118 717	125 669	159 668	2,0	0,6	2,2
KZN282 : uMhlathuze	221 495	314 871	370 256	412 075	7,0	1,6	1,0
KZN284 : uMlalazi	230 433	221 078	213 601	241 416	-0,8	-0,3	1,1
KZN285 : Mthonjaneni	73 734	97 698	83 577	99 289	5,6	-1,6	1,6
KZN286 : Nkandla	129 493	133 602	114 416	108 896	0,6	-1,6	-0,4
KZN291 : Mandeni	105 861	127 676	138 141	180 939	3,7	0,8	2,5
KZN292 : KwaDukuza	145 844	167 500	231 125	324 912	2,8	3,2	3,1
KZN293 : Ndwedwe	168 357	144 571	140 820	165 826	-3,0	-0,3	1,5
KZN294 : Maphumulo	124 677	120 643	96 724	110 983	-0,7	-2,2	1,3
KZN433 : Greater Kokstad	34 731	56 528	65 981	81 676	9,7	1,5	1,9
KZN434 : Ubuhlebezwe	86 981	110 859	110 925	133 032	4,9	0,0	1,7
KZN435 : Umzimkhulu	165 349	174 338	180 302	220 620	1,1	0,3	1,8
KZN436 : Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	102 719	110 079	103 318	128 565	1,4	-0,6	2,0
NW371 : Moretele	176 473	183 116	188 533	219 120	0,7	0,3	1,4
NW372 : Madibeng	317 106	343 419	475 796	522 566	1,6	3,3	0,9
NW373 : Rustenburg	311 187	387 096	549 575	562 315	4,4	3,5	0,2
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	32 778	36 477	51 049	54 759	2,1	3,4	0,6
NW375 : Moses Kotane	229 622	237 175	242 554	265 668	0,6	0,2	0,8
NW381 : Ratlou	97 787	106 165	107 339	128 766	1,6	0,1	1,7
NW382 : Tswaing	91 259	114 155	124 218	128 672	4,5	0,8	0,3
NW383 : Mahikeng	242 146	259 478	291 527	354 504	1,4	1,2	1,8
NW384 : Ditsobotla	129 915	147 455	168 902	164 176	2,5	1,4	-0,3
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	129 741	137 587	150 713	161 605	1,2	0,9	0,6

NW392 : Naledi	54 798	56 263	66 781	63 755	0,5	1,7	-0,4
NW393 : Mamusa	42 736	48 366	60 355	70 483	2,5	2,2	1,4
NW394 : Greater Taung	184 364	182 164	177 642	202 009	-0,2	-0,3	1,2
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	36 869	42 967	53 248	59 815	3,1	2,1	1,1
NW397 : Kagisano-Molopo	97 770	100 512	105 789	112 130	0,6	0,5	0,5
NW403 : City of Matlosana	334 174	359 202	398 676	431 231	1,4	1,0	0,7
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	62 143	69 037	77 794	90 302	2,1	1,2	1,4
NW405 : JB Marks	155 961	171 431	219 463	212 670	1,9	2,5	-0,3
GT421 : Emfuleni	597 496	658 420	721 663	945 650	1,9	0,9	2,5
GT422 : Midvaal	53 353	64 271	95 301	112 254	3,7	3,9	1,5
GT423 : Lesedi	66 206	71 868	99 520	132 783	1,6	3,3	2,6
GT481 : Mogale City	226 687	295 695	362 618	438 217	5,3	2,0	1,7
GT484 : Merafong City	209 727	210 481	197 520	225 476	0,1	-0,6	1,2
GT485 : Rand West City	223 092	238 170	261 053	334 773	1,3	0,9	2,3
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	182 899	187 936	186 010	247 664	0,5	-0,1	2,6
MP302 : Msukaligwa	105 368	124 812	149 377	199 314	3,4	1,8	2,6
MP303 : Mkhondo	100 208	142 892	171 982	255 411	7,1	1,9	3,6
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	70 178	80 737	83 235	115 304	2,8	0,3	3,0
MP305 : Lekwa	90 080	103 265	115 662	119 669	2,7	1,1	0,3
MP306 : Dipaleseng	39 042	38 618	42 390	35 980	-0,2	0,9	-1,5
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	209 626	221 747	294 538	310 117	1,1	2,8	0,5
MP311 : Victor Khanye	53 208	56 208	75 452	106 149	1,1	2,9	3,1
MP312 : Emalahleni	236 040	276 413	395 466	434 522	3,2	3,6	0,9
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	135 335	142 772	229 831	242 031	1,1	4,8	0,5
MP314 : Emakhazeni	37 004	43 007	47 216	50 165	3,0	0,9	0,6
MP315 : Thembisile	241 231	257 113	310 458	431 248	1,3	1,9	3,0
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	259 766	243 313	249 705	324 855	-1,3	0,3	2,4
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	65 635	81 681	98 387	109 223	4,4	1,9	0,9
MP324 : Nkomazi	277 864	334 544	393 030	591 928	3,7	1,6	3,7
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	545 263	498 022	538 593	750 821	-1,8	0,8	3,0
MP326 : City of Mbombela	475 459	532 878	658 604	818 925	2,3	2,1	2,0

LIM331 : Greater Giyani	217 936	239 079	242 986	316 841	1,9	0,2	2,4
LIM332 : Greater Letaba	203 536	221 191	213 932	261 038	1,7	-0,3	1,8
LIM333 : Greater Tzaneen	342 303	374 284	389 623	478 254	1,8	0,4	1,9
LIM334 : Ba-Phalaborwa	109 765	131 536	150 637	188 603	3,6	1,4	2,0
LIM335 : Maruleng	88 096	95 685	95 328	128 137	1,7	0,0	2,7
LIM341 : Musina	59 291	70 636	104 709	130 899	3,5	3,9	2,0
LIM343 : Thulamela	400 011	422 003	450 131	575 929	1,1	0,6	2,2
LIM344 : Makhado	352 627	387 265	411 353	502 452	1,9	0,6	1,8
LIM345 : Collins Chabane	284 897	317 380	328 529	443 798	2,2	0,3	2,7
LIM351 : Blouberg	174 154	186 202	175 085	192 109	1,3	-0,6	0,8
LIM353 : Molemole	130 246	129 344	126 506	127 130	-0,1	-0,2	0,0
LIM354 : Polokwane	532 670	618 735	728 633	843 459	3,0	1,6	1,3
LIM355 : Lepelle-Nkumpi	235 560	228 636	231 239	284 404	-0,6	0,1	1,9
LIM361 : Thabazimbi	60 175	65 236	85 234	65 047	1,6	2,7	-2,5
LIM362 : Lephalale	78 715	86 933	118 864	125 198	2,0	3,1	0,5
LIM366 : Bela-Bela	47 592	52 124	66 500	64 306	1,8	2,4	-0,3
LIM367 : Mogalakwena	281 284	298 439	304 585	378 198	1,2	0,2	2,0
LIM368 : Modimolle-Mookgophong	63 217	103 568	104 153	130 113	9,9	0,1	2,0
LIM471 : Ephraim Mogale	97 988	121 327	123 648	132 468	4,3	0,2	0,6
LIM472 : Elias Motsoaledi	218 740	221 647	249 363	288 049	0,3	1,2	1,3
LIM473 : Makhuduthamaga	270 533	262 246	274 880	340 328	-0,6	0,5	1,9
LIM476 : Fetakgomo Tubatse	326 796	361 965	428 948	575 960	2,0	1,7	2,7

Appendix 3 – Number and percentage distribution of Local Municipalities across 9 provinces (Excluding metros)

	Number of Local Municipalities in each province	Percentage distribution of Local Municipalities across provinces
EC	31	15,1
FS	18	8,8
GP	6	2,9
KZN	43	21,0
LIM	22	10,7
MP	17	8,3
NC	26	12,7
NW	18	8,8
WC	24	11,7
Total	**205**	**100**

Appendix 4 – Comparison of IEC 20+ population with MYPE 20+ at local municipality level (excluding metros)

Local Municipality	IEC 20+	MYPE LM 20+	%Diff
EC101 : Dr Beyers Naude	40 105	66 907	59,9
EC102 : Blue Crane Route	18 253	33 455	54,6
EC104 : Makana	43 466	70 441	61,7
EC105 : Ndlambe	34 674	63 250	54,8
EC106 : Sundays River Valley	25 543	40 654	62,8
EC108 : Kouga	62 994	82 868	76,0
EC109 : Kou-Kamma	21 088	28 010	75,3
EC121 : Mbhashe	123 767	154 881	79,9
EC122 : Mnquma	121 709	153 789	79,1
EC123 : Great Kei	19 019	24 922	76,3
EC124 : Amahlathi	51 359	75 350	68,2
EC126 : Ngqushwa	36 562	45 442	80,5
EC129 : Raymond Mhlaba	80 839	118 194	68,4
EC131 : Inxuba Yethemba	30 305	48 083	63,0
EC135 : Intsika Yethu	76 093	79 305	96,0
EC136 : Emalahleni	60 800	77 358	78,6
EC137 : Dr AB Xuma	72 660	79 518	91,4
EC138 : Sakhisizwe	30 801	38 911	79,2
EC139 : Enoch Mgijima	119 481	183 217	65,2
EC141 : Elundini	62 933	88 186	71,4
EC142 : Senqu	62 821	89 887	69,9
EC145 : Walter Sisulu	36 816	64 193	57,4
EC153 : Ingquza Hill	143 659	232 023	61,9
EC154 : Port St Johns	84 262	121 101	69,6
EC155 : Nyandeni	138 486	212 314	65,2
EC156 : Kumkani Mhlontlo	97 142	135 010	72,0
EC157 : King Sabata Dalindyebo	234 608	363 709	64,5
EC441 : Matatiele	100 636	135 341	74,4
EC442 : Umzimvubu	107 916	129 620	83,3
EC443 : Winnie Madikizela-Mandela	138 491	194 282	71,3
EC444 : Ntabankulu	71 104	82 797	85,9
FS161 : Letsemeng	19 518	31 826	61,3
FS162 : Kopanong	25 179	37 997	66,3
FS163 : Mohokare	18 245	26 701	68,3
FS181 : Masilonyana	30 142	49 312	61,1
FS182 : Tokologo	13 789	22 752	60,6
FS183 : Tswelopele	25 935	40 747	63,6
FS184 : Matjhabeng	196 998	336 792	58,5
FS185 : Nala	39 149	68 325	57,3
FS191 : Setsoto	56 345	87 105	64,7
FS192 : Dihlabeng	73 469	97 526	75,3
FS193 : Nketoana	29 763	46 091	64,6
FS194 : Maluti a Phofung	177 203	268 168	66,1
FS195 : Phumelela	24 171	36 828	65,6
FS196 : Mantsopa	28 458	38 749	73,4
FS201 : Moqhaka	76 805	120 711	63,6

Local Municipality	IEC 20+	MYPE LM 20+	%Diff
FS203 : Ngwathe	64 807	101 197	64,0
FS204 : Metsimaholo	83 685	128 001	65,4
FS205 : Mafube	29 738	47 026	63,2
GT421 : Emfuleni	355 354	626 770	56,7
GT422 : Midvaal	61 674	83 404	73,9
GT423 : Lesedi	51 126	90 894	56,2
GT481 : Mogale City	193 656	367 221	52,7
GT484 : Merafong City	95 481	173 153	55,1
GT485 : Rand West City	136 269	259 041	52,6
KZN212 : Umdoni	76 044	115 711	65,7
KZN213 : Umzumbe	78 483	98 650	79,6
KZN214 : uMuziwabantu	47 022	76 944	61,1
KZN216 : Ray Nkonyeni	181 418	278 610	65,1
KZN221 : uMshwathi	57 765	74 684	77,3
KZN222 : uMngeni	56 810	81 682	69,6
KZN223 : Mpofana	17 418	26 134	66,6
KZN224 : Impendle	17 540	24 204	72,5
KZN225 : The Msunduzi	349 273	591 512	59,0
KZN226 : Mkhambathini	32 763	47 841	68,5
KZN227 : Richmond	34 081	44 802	76,1
KZN235 : Okhahlamba	62 443	85 925	72,7
KZN237 : Inkosi Langalibalele	100 900	141 996	71,1
KZN238 : Alfred Duma	166 625	255 988	65,1
KZN241 : Endumeni	32 376	66 357	48,8
KZN242 : Nqutu	81 480	116 004	70,2
KZN244 : Msinga	87 980	115 499	76,2
KZN245 : Umvoti	60 399	87 203	69,3
KZN252 : Newcastle	186 577	322 264	57,9
KZN253 : Emadlangeni	15 891	24 837	64,0
KZN254 : Dannhauser	51 921	80 945	64,1
KZN261 : eDumbe	41 529	60 001	69,2
KZN262 : uPhongolo	65 375	92 868	70,4
KZN263 : Abaqulusi	101 169	158 880	63,7
KZN265 : Nongoma	98 602	130 480	75,6
KZN266 : Ulundi	96 297	132 780	72,5
KZN271 : Umhlabuyalingana	90 614	119 753	75,7
KZN272 : Jozini	107 372	125 348	85,7
KZN275 : Mtubatuba	102 216	135 082	75,7
KZN276 : Big Five Hlabisa	57 185	78 981	72,4
KZN281 : Mfolozi	75 280	97 932	76,9
KZN282 : uMhlathuze	201 542	294 743	68,4
KZN284 : uMlalazi	109 195	143 420	76,1
KZN285 : Mthonjaneni	45 975	58 844	78,1
KZN286 : Nkandla	59 777	63 460	94,2
KZN291 : Mandeni	77 990	117 562	66,3
KZN292 : KwaDukuza	148 939	229 469	64,9

Local Municipality	IEC 20+	MYPE LM 20+	%Diff
KZN293 : Ndwedwe	78 370	100 318	78,1
KZN294 : Maphumulo	51 727	63 651	81,3
KZN433 : Greater Kokstad	46 104	55 118	83,6
KZN434 : Ubuhlebezwe	58 678	77 989	75,2
KZN435 : Umzimkhulu	92 274	118 713	77,7
KZN436 : Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma	58 231	71 592	81,3
LIM331 : Greater Giyani	131 916	188 385	70,0
LIM332 : Greater Letaba	114 492	158 008	72,5
LIM333 : Greater Tzaneen	190 522	307 770	61,9
LIM334 : Ba-Phalaborwa	79 138	122 141	64,8
LIM335 : Maruleng	57 036	79 036	72,2
LIM341 : Musina	47 763	91 577	52,2
LIM343 : Thulamela	237 946	352 462	67,5
LIM344 : Makhado	188 311	314 504	59,9
LIM345 : Collins Chabane	169 363	254 984	66,4
LIM351 : Blouberg	86 810	117 691	73,8
LIM353 : Molemole	61 642	81 561	75,6
LIM354 : Polokwane	343 057	589 633	58,2
LIM355 : Lepelle-Nkumpi	113 159	175 336	64,5
LIM361 : Thabazimbi	47 355	60 547	78,2
LIM362 : Lephalale	67 829	99 459	68,2
LIM366 : Bela-Bela	32 545	53 264	61,1
LIM367 : Mogalakwena	146 262	262 978	55,6
LIM368 : Modimolle-Mookgophong	53 173	101 217	52,5
LIM471 : Ephraim Mogale	60 981	90 769	67,2
LIM472 : Elias Motsoaledi	126 414	190 798	66,3
LIM473 : Makhuduthamaga	135 222	208 373	64,9
LIM476 : Fetakgomo Tubatse	210 517	385 509	54,6
MP301 : Chief Albert Luthuli	95 637	172 247	55,5
MP302 : Msukaligwa	72 022	155 310	46,4
MP303 : Mkhondo	74 634	188 120	39,7
MP304 : Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	39 479	85 601	46,1
MP305 : Lekwa	52 347	100 875	51,9
MP306 : Dipaleseng	21 610	30 785	70,2
MP307 : Govan Mbeki	145 801	261 852	55,7
MP311 : Victor Khanye	36 081	89 113	40,5
MP312 : Emalahleni	200 989	398 811	50,4
MP313 : Steve Tshwete	114 108	230 079	49,6
MP314 : Emakhazeni	26 658	44 812	59,5
MP315 : Thembisile	157 786	344 191	45,8
MP316 : Dr JS Moroka	125 319	242 030	51,8
MP321 : Thaba Chweu	52 250	73 784	70,8
MP324 : Nkomazi	179 358	333 263	53,8
MP325 : Bushbuckridge	258 541	399 076	64,8
MP326 : City of Mbombela	331 883	509 651	65,1
NC061 : Richtersveld	7 341	14 545	50,5

Local Municipality	IEC 20+	MYPE LM 20+	%Diff
NC062 : Nama Khoi	29 395	45 450	64,7
NC064 : Kamiesberg	7 505	9 720	77,2
NC065 : Hantam	13 779	15 448	89,2
NC066 : Karoo Hoogland	7 167	8 140	88,0
NC067 : Khâi-Ma	8 167	7 067	115,6
NC071 : Ubuntu	9 771	11 696	83,5
NC072 : Umsobomvu	15 550	22 016	70,6
NC073 : Emthanjeni	23 143	33 315	69,5
NC074 : Kareeberg	7 674	8 358	91,8
NC075 : Renosterberg	6 913	8 660	79,8
NC076 : Thembelihle	9 488	15 927	59,6
NC077 : Siyathemba	12 609	19 468	64,8
NC078 : Siyancuma	19 520	35 915	54,4
NC082 : Kai !Garib	33 207	64 505	51,5
NC084 : !Kheis	10 137	14 869	68,2
NC085 : Tsantsabane	19 309	27 443	70,4
NC086 : Kgatelopele	9 420	15 272	61,7
NC087 : Dawid Kruiper	60 108	90 923	66,1
NC091 : Sol Plaatjie	132 395	200 090	66,2
NC092 : Dikgatlong	22 688	39 329	57,7
NC093 : Magareng	11 773	19 015	61,9
NC094 : Phokwane	33 184	53 958	61,5
NC451 : Joe Morolong	52 684	77 365	68,1
NC452 : Ga-Segonyana	54 841	89 909	61,0
NC453 : Gamagara	25 997	30 264	85,9
NW371 : Moretele	96 587	181 639	53,2
NW372 : Madibeng	231 294	482 632	47,9
NW373 : Rustenburg	295 899	550 102	53,8
NW374 : Kgetlengrivier	22 914	49 147	46,6
NW375 : Moses Kotane	126 666	227 334	55,7
NW381 : Ratlou	48 807	77 705	62,8
NW382 : Tswaing	50 537	86 452	58,5
NW383 : Mahikeng	136 201	239 110	57,0
NW384 : Ditsobotla	73 442	115 828	63,4
NW385 : Ramotshere Moiloa	70 474	109 651	64,3
NW392 : Naledi	33 781	41 814	80,8
NW393 : Mamusa	29 537	42 872	68,9
NW394 : Greater Taung	89 361	119 496	74,8
NW396 : Lekwa-Teemane	24 681	38 198	64,6
NW397 : Kagisano-Molopo	55 151	65 919	83,7
NW403 : City of Matlosana	187 365	339 186	55,2
NW404 : Maquassi Hills	38 420	66 964	57,4
NW405 : JB Marks	118 288	178 490	66,3
WC011 : Matzikama	32 658	53 657	60,9
WC012 : Cederberg	27 876	43 755	63,7
WC013 : Bergrivier	29 269	56 167	52,1

Local Municipality	IEC 20+	MYPE LM 20+	%Diff
WC014 : Saldanha Bay	68 074	114 873	59,3
WC015 : Swartland	53 334	114 670	46,5
WC022 : Witzenberg	49 620	100 443	49,4
WC023 : Drakenstein	136 021	249 174	54,6
WC024 : Stellenbosch	96 795	161 614	59,9
WC025 : Breede Valley	79 459	180 613	44,0
WC026 : Langeberg	45 328	87 398	51,9
WC031 : Theewaterskloof	61 656	97 921	63,0
WC032 : Overstrand	65 042	95 765	67,9
WC033 : Cape Agulhas	21 837	29 080	75,1
WC034 : Swellendam	21 431	32 768	65,4
WC041 : Kannaland	14 964	18 213	82,2
WC042 : Hessequa	34 789	44 642	77,9
WC043 : Mossel Bay	72 749	89 149	81,6
WC044 : George	114 079	177 364	64,3
WC045 : Oudtshoorn	52 769	78 154	67,5
WC047 : Bitou	32 091	43 317	74,1
WC048 : Knysna	44 952	60 510	74,3
WC051 : Laingsburg	4 869	6 759	72,0
WC052 : Prince Albert	8 147	10 058	81,0
WC053 : Beaufort West	26 668	39 723	67,1

Appendix 5 – Local municipal boundary and name changes per province, 2011-2022

Provinces	Changes
Western Cape	• No boundary or name changes.
Eastern Cape	• Local municipalities reduced from 37 to 31 • Nkonkobe and Nxuba merged into Raymond Mhlaba • Tsolwana, Inkwanca and Lukanji merged into Enoch Mgijima • Maletswai and Gariep merged into Walter Sisulu • Camdeboo, Ikwezi and Baviaans merged into Dr Beyers Naude
Northern Cape	• Local municipalities reduced from 27 to 26 • Mier and /Khara Hais merged into Dawid Kruiper
Free State	• Naledi incorporated into Mangaung Metro
KwaZulu-Natal	• eThekwini Metro remains unchanged • Local municipalities decrease from 50 to 43 • Ntambanana LM dissolved into Mthonjaneni and uMhlathuze • Emnambithi/Ladysmith and Indaka merged into Alfred Duma • Ingwe and Kwa Sani merged into Dr Nkosozana Dlamini Zuma • Big 5 False Bay and Hlabisa merged into Big Five Hlabisa • Vulamehlo and Umdoni merged into Umdoni • Ezingoleni and Hibiscus Coast merged into Ray Nkonyeni • Umtshezi and Imbabazane merged into Inkosi Langalibalele
North West	• Local municipalities reduced from 19 to 18 • Ventersdorp and Tlokwe City Council merged into JB Marks
Gauteng	• Three metros remained unchanged • Local municipalities decreased from seven to six. • Randfontein and Westonaria merged into Rand West City
Mpumalanga	• Local municipalities decreased from 18 to 17 • Umjindi and Mbombela merged into City of Mbombela • Albert Luthuli changed to Chief Albert Luthuli
Limpopo	• Local municipalities decreased from 25 to 22 • Agang dissolved into Blouberg, Molemole, and Polokwane. • Mutale dissolved into Thulamela and Musina • Collins Chabane created from parts of Thulamela and Makhado • Fetakgomo-Tubatse created from Fetakgomo and Greater Tubatse • Modimolle-Mookgophong created from the Modimolle and Mookgophong • Maruleng increased in size due to the addition of parts of Greater Tzaneen • Musina gained a part of the dissolved Mutale LM • Thulamela lost some areas to Collins Chabane and gained some areas from Mutale.

More information about these changes is available from the Municipal Demarcation Board