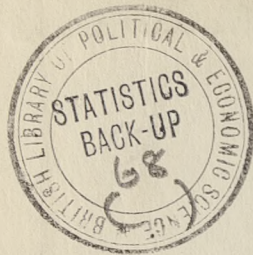


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S.P. 88.

FIFTH CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION OF
SOUTH AFRICA ENUMERATED 5th MAY, 1931

VYFDE VOLKSTELLING VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
GEHOU 5 MEI 1931

REPORT

WITH

SUMMARIES AND ANALYSIS

NUMBER, SEX, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, AND AGES
OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION

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VAN DIE EUROPESE BEVOLKING

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Pretoria

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PREFACE.

The *South Africa Act* lays down the principle that a quinquennial Census of the European population must be taken. In the year 1931, the fifth Census was due to be taken, and, following established practice to include every tenth year the Non-European section of the population, arrangements were made accordingly. Notwithstanding that the organization and most of the printing for the enumeration of the Non-Europeans were complete, the Government decided for financial reasons that the Census was to be limited to Europeans only. The decision was communicated to the Census Office on the 23rd January, 1931. This late decision threw a considerable burden upon the Head Office staff and also upon the District staffs throughout the country, most of whom had already delimited their areas and many of whom had made preliminary arrangements for the engagement of the necessary field staffs.

The Union Census Office, however, was more fortunate than similar offices in a number of other countries and dominions which were forced through the world depression to abandon their projected censuses entirely. In Southern Africa, the Union and Southern Rhodesia were the only two Administrations to carry through a census, and although preliminary arrangements were made in South-West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, and Northern Rhodesia, the projects were eventually abandoned.

On completion of the enumeration, the Government further curtailed the work of the Census Office by limiting the tabulation of the data collected to the age, sex, and distribution of the population, in fact, to such tabulation as was necessary to conform to the requirements of the *South Africa Act*, which provides for the revision of the number of members of Parliament allotted to each Province and for a re-delimitation of electoral divisions every five years.

In order to arrive at these figures, it was necessary to check and tabulate the details relating to sex and age and by elaboration of these details it has been possible to produce the tables which appear in this volume, and which are of public utility.

Whereas, in the past, it has been the practice to publish the Census results in several volumes, each dealing with a particular phase of the Census, it has been considered expedient to publish the limited result of the present Census in one volume with a short analysis of the most significant features.

In the report on the Census of 1926, comment was made upon the fact that the work of taking a Census was hampered by the inadequacy of the building occupied by the staff. Although a new building of special design has since been provided, it was not ready for occupation until three months after the enumeration had been completed and the staff had perforce to carry through the preliminary organization in unsuitable temporary quarters detached from the main administrative section of the Statistics Office. Future Censuses, however, should be carried through with greater despatch than has been possible in the past.

Pretoria, 4th October, 1932.

VOORWOORD.

Die „Zuid-Afrika Wet” stel die beginsel vas dat daar elke vyf jaar ’n volkstelling van die Europese bevolking gehou moet word. In die jaar 1931 moes die vyfde volkstelling opgeneem word en na gelang van die ingestelde gebruik om elke tiende jaar die nie-Europese deel van die bevolking in te sluit is reëlins in die rigting getref. Nieteenstaande die organisasie en die grootste gedeelte van die drukwerk vir die opname van die nie-Europeane klaar was, het die Regering weens geldelike redes besluit om die volkstelling slegs tot die Europeane te beperk. Die besluit is op 23 Januarie 1931 aan die Sensuskantoor meegedeel. Hierdie laat besluit het heelwat moeite veroorsaak aan die personeel van die hoofkantoor, asook aan die van die distrikte dwarsdeur die land, daar die meeste reeds hul gebiede afgebaken het en baie van hulle reeds voorlopige reëlins getref het om die nodige veldpersoneel in diens te neem.

Die Sensuskantoor van die Unie was egter in ’n gunstiger posisie as soortgelyke kantore in ’n aantal ander lande en Dominiums wat weens die wêrelddepressie verplig was om geheel en al van hul voorgenome volkstellings af te sien. In suidelike Afrika was die administrasies van die Unie en Suid-Rhodesië die enigste wat ’n volkstelling onderneem het en hoewel daar in Suidwes-Afrika, Betsjoeanaland, Basoetoeland, Swaziland en Noord-Rhodesië reëlins getref is, is die ondernemings uiteindelik gestaak.

Toe die opname voltooi is, het die Regering die werk van die Sensuskantoor verder ingekort deur die tabellering van die versamelde gegewens te beperk tot ouderdom, geslag en distribusie van die bevolking; inderdaad, tot sodanige tabellering as nodig was om te voldoen aan die vereistes van die „Zuid-Afrika Wet,” wat voorsiening maak vir die hersiening van die getal Parlementslede aan elke provinsie toegeken, en vir die herafbakening van kiesafdelings elke vyf jaar.

Om hierdie syfers te verkry was dit nodig om die besonderhede in verband met geslag en ouderdom te kontroleer en te tabelleer, en deur hierdie besonderhede uit te werk was dit moontlik om die tabelle wat in hierdie boekdeel verskyn, en tot nut vir die publiek is, saam te stel.

Waar dit in die verlede gebruiklik was om die resultate van die volkstelling in verskeie boekdele te publiseer, wat elk oor ’n besondere aspek van die volkstelling handel, is dit wenslik geag om die beperkte resultaat van die huidige volkstelling in een boekdeel te publiseer met ’n kort ontleding van die belangrikste kenmerke.

In die verslag van die volkstelling van 1926 is kommentaar gelewer oor die feit dat die werk om ’n sensus af te neem bemoelik is weens die ontoereikendheid van die gebou wat die personeel huisves. Hoewel ’n nuwe gebou spesiaal vir die doel na die tyd beskikbaar gestel is, was dit nie klaar vir gebruik binne drie maande na die opname voltooi is nie, en die personeel is genoodsaak om die voorlopige organisasie deur te voer in ongeskikte tydelike huisvesting, verwyder van die vernaamste administratiewe afdeling, van die Statistiekkantoor. Toekomstige volkstellings behoort egter met groter spoed opgeneem te word as in die verlede moontlik gewees het.

Pretoria, 4 Oktober 1932.

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PART I.—POPULATION.

DEEL I.—BEVOLKING.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

M.....	Male.....	Manlik.
F.....	Female.....	Vroulik.
P.....	Persons.....	Persone.
Subs.....	Suburbs.....	Voorstede (V.S.).
Mun.....	Municipality.....	Munisipaliteit.
V.M.B.....	Village Management Board.....	Dorpsbestuursraad.
V.C.....	Village Council.....	Dorpsbestuur.
T.B.....	Township Board.....	Dorpsraad.
H.B.....	Local Administration and Health Board.....	Plaaslike Bestuur en Gesondheidsraad.

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LYS VAN VERKORTINGE, ENS.

H.C.....	Health Committee.....	Gesondheidskomitee.
L.B.A.....	Local Board Area.....	Gebied van Plaaslike Bestuur.
L.A.....	Local Area.....	Plaaslike Gebied.
R.S.....	Rural Suburb.....	Plattelandse Voorstad.
No.....	Number.....	Getal.
%.....	Per centum.....	Persent.
Under 21.....	Under 21 years of age.....	Onder 21 jaar oud.
21 +.....	21 years of age and over.....	21 jaar oud en ouer.

CENSUS OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION, 1931.—SENSUS VAN DIE EUROPESE BEVOLKING, 1931.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, Etc.—LYS VAN VERKORTINGE, ENS.

M. =	Male.....	Manlik.	O. =	In age column means under 1	In leeftydskolom beteken onder 1.
F. =	Female.....	Vroulik.	25- =	Means 25 years to.....	Beteken 25 jaar tot.....
P. =	Persons.....	Persone.	+ =	And over.....	En oor.
Mun. =	Municipality.....	Munisipaliteit.	No. =	Number.....	Getal.
Subs. =	Suburbs.....	Voorstede (V.S.).	% =	Per centum.....	Persent.
Uns. =	Unspecified.....	Ongespesifiseerd.	‰ =	Per 1,000.....	Per 1,000.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—CENSUS, 1931.
 REPORT ON THE FIFTH CENSUS OF THE
 POPULATION OF THE UNION 5th MAY, 1931.

SECTION I—Organization and Cost.

1. **Date of Census.**—The Fifth Census of the Union of South Africa was taken at midnight between Tuesday, the 5th, and Wednesday, the 6th May, 1931. Although it was the year in which a full census of all races of the population was due to be taken according to custom, the enumeration was eventually confined to the European population. The only other territory in Southern Africa to take a Census, was Southern Rhodesia, which, following previous practice, adopted the same date to avoid overlap on the border common to the two Administrations.

As at the third and fourth enumerations of 1921 and 1926, respectively, Tuesday was again selected as the most suitable Census day. All previous Censuses were taken as at midnight on Sunday.

The season selected for the South African enumeration was approximately the same as in previous Censuses, and the climatic conditions prevailing over the greater part of the Union were exceedingly favourable. In certain districts surrounding the Cape Peninsula heavy rains fell just prior to the Census day, but, in few instances were enumerators held up on this account.

2. **Preparations for the Census.**—In February, 1930, the first steps in the preparation for the Census were taken, and in April, 1930, the Statistical Council considered the draft questionnaires of the forms for each Race to be enumerated. In May, the Vital Statistics Sub-Committee of the Statistical Council passed the final draft of the questionnaire which was approved by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior on the 7th July.

In the meantime, the Director and members of the staff attended the Magisterial Conference of the Transkeian Territories in connection with the procedure to be followed in regard to the enumeration of the Bantu population.

At the beginning of July, or ten months before the date fixed for the Census, the Government Printer started to print the huge quantities of forms to be used.

As regards enumeration the same administrative procedure was followed as in the past, but special arrangements had been made on this occasion to draw the net very closely over the scattered Bantu population to ensure as accurate a result as was possible under the present conditions of life and administration of these primitive people. After frequent consultations with the leading Administrators of Native Affairs, an efficient organization had been built which promised results superior to any that had been attained at previous enumerations. Unfortunately the time and labour involved in this phase of the organization was doomed to be wasted when the Government reluctantly was forced to abandon the Non-European Census through impending financial stringency.

As in the past, the unit of Supervision was the Administrative Magisterial District, sub-divided into enumerators' sub-districts. The 240 Magisterial Districts comprising the Union at the date of the Census, were divided into 5,708 enumerators' sub-districts.

3. **Presentation of Results.**—The Census of 1918 was the first in the Union to be tabulated by means of analysing machinery, but the curtailment of the current census made it uneconomical to utilize this modern method of dealing with the results of a Census. The limited tabulation was, therefore, conducted entirely by the manual system and apart from the special preliminary and final figures published in roneo form, this volume contains all the data that have been tabulated.

The detailed tables which follow have been prepared in similar manner to Parts I and II of the Census of 1926, i.e.—

- (a) Number, Sex, and Geographical Distribution; and
- (b) Ages of the European Population.

4. **Presentation by Area.**—The geographical distribution in which the results are presented are as follows:—

- (1) Provinces. (Administrative.)
- (2) Regional Divisions. (Climatic, but non-Administrative.)
- (3) Magisterial Districts. (Administrative.)
- (4) Areas—Urban and Rural. (Partly Administrative):—
 - (i) Urban Areas—Municipally or locally governed. (Towns, Villages, Health Committees, etc.)
 - (ii) Rural Areas—
 - (a) Rural Suburbs of large towns.
 - (b) Rural Townships or Villages without local government.
 - (c) Farming Areas.

(1) **Provinces.**—These administrative areas consist of the four original states or colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, which now form the Union of South Africa. The areas have remained the same except that under Proclamation No. 145 of 1922, Walvis Bay was transferred from the Cape of Good Hope to South-West Africa for administrative purposes.

(2) **Regional Divisions.**—These divisions are non-administrative, but each comprises a group of magisterial districts. In drawing the boundaries, an attempt has been made to follow closely the different climatic conditions in the Union due to altitude, varying rainfall, etc. In some cases arbitrary lines have been adopted owing to the necessity of making them coincide with the boundaries of magisterial districts.

The Union is divided into seven divisions as follows:—

- (i) *South-Western Coastal*, extending from the Malmesbury District to Alexandria District, inclusive.
- (ii) *South-Eastern Coastal*, which includes mainly the Coastal Districts of Eastern Cape, Natal, and Zululand, from Bathurst to the border of Portuguese East Africa.
- (iii) *Karoo-Cape Central*, bounded on the South by Division (i), on the East by Division (v), and on the North by Division (iv) and (vii). Clanwilliam and Piquetberg are the only districts in this Division on the Atlantic Coast.
- (iv) *Highveld*, which embraces the greater portion of the inland plateau land, and includes the whole of the Orange Free State, the inland districts of Natal, that portion of the Transvaal lying approximately south of the 25° South Latitude, and the districts of the Cape adjacent to the western boundary of the Transvaal and to the western and south-western boundary of the Orange Free State.

- (v) *Cape Thornveld*, comprising the Transkeian Hinterland and adjacent districts.
- (vi) *Transvaal Bushveld*, comprising the districts lying approximately north of the 25° South Latitude.
- (vii) *North-Western Cape*, bounded on the south-east by Divisions (iii) and (iv), on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north by South-West Africa and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Prior to 1926, there were only six Divisions, the present Division (vii) being included in Divisions (iii) and (iv). The districts south of the Orange River formed a part of Division (iii), Karroo-Cape Central, and those north a part of Division (iv), Highveld.

(3) **Districts.**—The term "District" is used to designate the administrative area under the jurisdiction of a magistrate. There are also a number of magisterial sub-districts either falling wholly within one magisterial district or made up of portions of several districts. As these sub-districts were established primarily for the better administration of justice and do not affect the administrative functions of the parent districts from which they are formed, no cognizance is taken of them for statistical purposes except that a special tabulation of their population is carried out.

(4) **Areas Urban and Rural.**—Districts are divided into urban and rural areas, as follows:—

- (i) *Urban*, comprises all Municipalities, Village Boards, and Councils, Health Committees, Township Local Boards, and Local Areas possessing any form of urban local government.
- (ii) *Rural*, comprises the remainder of the district, i.e., the whole area outside urban areas.

Under rural there are the following sub-divisions:—

- (a) *Rural Suburbs.*—Certain large towns have grown so rapidly that the populations have spread beyond the boundaries of the areas of jurisdiction of the local authorities. The populations in these instances although residing in rural areas, are suburban in character and the majority of the residents follow urban vocations. Until these areas are absorbed by the municipality they are designated rural suburbs. Unless otherwise stated, the populations of rural suburbs are not included with those of the municipalities.
- (b) *Rural Townships.*—This term is used to designate the small villages, hamlets or other settlements which possess no local authority or government, but have populations sufficient to justify their tabulation as separate areas. Such areas have frequently acquired local self-government by the time a further census is taken and the separate tabulation of their population is therefore useful for comparative purposes.
- (c) *Remaining Rural Areas*, comprising the purely farming areas outside (a) and (b).

A few districts, particularly in Natal, the Transkei, and Zululand, have no urban areas, and the districts are then entirely rural. In the majority of cases, however, the seat of the magistracy is treated as a rural township for statistical purposes.

5. **Method of Collection of Data.**—There are two methods of collecting census data. One is to place the responsibility for completing the forms on the householder or individual, and the other is for the enumerator to record on the form the particulars

Table No. 1.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON ENUMERATION—CENSUS, 1931.

Area.	Total Cost of Enumeration.	Enumerator's Fees (including Transport).			Special Supervisors and Clerical Assistants.	Special Transport and Subsistence Claims.	Rent.	Minor Expenses.	Total Cost per Capita of Population.	Average Payment per Head to Enumerators.
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.						
Cape.....	£ 14,206	£ 13,685	£ 2,858	£ 10,827	£ 498	£ 18	£ 5	d. 4.5	£ s. d. 6 19 3	
Natal.....	2,879	2,596	607	1,989	268	2	—	13	6 6 0	
Transvaal.....	11,341	9,379	2,850	6,529	1,753	34	172	3.9	7 5 2	
Orange Free State.....	4,978	4,946	468	4,478	29	—	3	5.8	8 5 2	
S.A. Railways.....	199	82	—	—	60	57	—	—	—	
Union.....	33,603	30,688	6,783	23,823	2,608	111	172	4.4	7 3 9	

he obtains by direct enquiry. Both methods are employed in the Union, the former in all towns and villages where forms are distributed to householders prior to census day, and the latter in the rural or farming areas where no prior distribution of forms is made.

The principal reasons for not distributing the forms in the farming areas prior to the census day are the vast distances to be traversed in many parts of the Union and the consequent heavy expense of transport.

In the past, there has also been the difficulty of the standard of education among certain sections of the farming population, and experiments in distributing forms were not always successful. The results did not justify the expense incurred.

Although the number of illiterates among the white population is negligible, the task of filling in a formidable looking document like the census schedule was one which presents difficulty to many people of modest educational attainments. The spread of education among the younger generation has, however, deprived this objection of the force it held in the past, and there are now comparatively few areas in which a prior distribution of forms could not be made with advantage.

An examination of the Census schedules reveals the curious fact that it is not always the best educated individuals who give the most intelligent replies to the various questions.

The great strides made in road transportation since the last Census was taken, necessitated the making of special arrangements for ensuring the enumeration of travellers on the Union's trunk roads, and all wayside hotels and other likely stopping places were provided with forms in advance of the Census day.

For the first time in the Union, advantage was taken of the offer of the Broadcasting Stations to assist in making known the requirements of the Census. Short addresses on the subject were broadcast in English and Afrikaans from Johannesburg, Durban, and Capetown, on different dates a few days prior to the 4th May.

Active propaganda was undertaken among school children, and a special circular with specimen forms sent to the principals of all schools throughout the Union. The experiment did not prove the unqualified success which was anticipated. In the majority of cases school principals heartily co-operated with the Census Office and gave special lessons to their pupils on the value and uses of the projected Census; but, in some instances, the teachers failed to grasp what was expected of them, and the experiment gave the Head Office staff a busy time dealing with unanticipated correspondence. However, a useful amount of spade work has been performed which it is hoped will be of advantage when the next enumeration is due.

6. **Cost of Enumeration.**—The expenditure upon enumeration amounted to £33,603. An analysis of this expenditure appears hereunder. This was an increase of only £532 over the cost of the Census of 1926; or, in other words an expenditure of £532 for the enumeration of an additional 150,832 persons since the year 1926.

The cost of enumeration per head of the population was 4.4d., and each enumerator received an average payment of £7. 3s. 9d. for his work and transport. The *per capita* cost in the Orange Free State was higher than in the other Provinces; but with the exception of the City of Bloemfontein the whole Province is a farming area and must be enumerated with transport.

The cost per head of the population in 1926 was 4½d.

7. **Analysis of Field Organization.**—Table No. 2 gives the number of Supervisors and Enumerators employed and the areas utilized in the field organization of the Census. Compared with the Census of 1926, there was an increase in the number of Magisterial Districts of 23; of 27 in the number of Supervisors; and 250 in the number of Enumerators employed.

There were 5,708 separate areas to be covered by 4,392 Enumerators. Where areas, for which separate particulars are to be tabulated, are small, two or more sub-districts are allocated to one Enumerator.

In the larger towns, caretakers of flats and tenement buildings were appointed as sub-enumerators to assist the Enumerators in obtaining the necessary particulars of the occupants.

Table No. 2.—SUPERVISORS, ENUMERATORS, AND ENUMERATION AREAS, CENSUS, 1931.

Province.	Magisterial Districts.	Enumerator's Sub-districts. *			No. of Supervisors.	No. of Enumerators.		
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.		Total.	Police.	Others.
Cape.....	127	2,722	898	1,824	126	1,965	372	1,593
Natal.....	41	582	160	422	41	412	72	340
Transvaal.....	39	1,725	761	964	39	1,292	109	1,183
Orange Free State.....	33	679	157	522	33	599	71	528
S.A. Railways.....	(8 Systems.)	—	—	—	8	124	—	124
Union.....	240	5,708	1,976	3,732	247	4,392	624	3,768

8. **Supervision of Districts.**—With the exception of Johannesburg, the supervision of every district was carried out by Government officials. Owing to the indisposition of the Electoral Officer at Johannesburg, it was necessary to appoint an outside person to undertake the supervision. The Government was fortunate in securing the services of the ex-Chief Magistrate, Mr. James Young, whose intimate knowledge of the area was invaluable in the delimitation of the largest town and most densely populated area of the Union.

At Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Pretoria, the Electoral Officers undertook the duties of supervisors and the Magistrates of all other districts were appointed Supervisors for their respective areas of jurisdiction, and credit is due to them for the fact that the Census was carried through in a very satisfactory manner without a hitch.

Table No. 3.—SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF CENSUS, 5TH MAY, 1931.

Census.	Area.	Cape.			Natal.			Transvaal.			Orange Free State.			Union.		
		Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
Preliminary Results...	Urban.....	221,368	232,762	454,130	66,165	66,498	132,663	221,785	218,721	440,506	44,932	47,184	92,116	554,250	565,165	1,119,415
	Rural.....	156,253	138,072	294,325	24,040	20,721	44,761	135,685	119,772	255,457	59,803	53,405	113,208	375,781	381,970	757,751
	Total.....	377,621	370,834	748,455	90,205	87,219	177,424	357,470	338,493	695,963	104,735	100,589	205,324	930,031	947,135	1,877,166
Final Results.....	Urban.....	221,525	232,882	454,407	66,198	66,453	132,651	221,766	218,874	440,640	44,915	47,235	92,150	554,404	565,444	1,119,848
	Rural.....	156,521	138,303	294,824	24,055	20,743	44,798	135,738	119,742	255,480	59,823	53,402	113,225	376,137	382,190	758,327
	Total.....	378,046	371,185	749,231	90,253	87,196	177,449	357,504	338,616	696,120	104,738	100,637	205,375	930,541	947,634	1,878,175

10. **Intercensal Estimates of Population.**—The intercensal estimates for Europeans are based primarily upon the rate of increase between the two previous censuses. Adjustments, however, are made from the registration of births and deaths, and also from statistics of arrivals and departures via seaports and certain land borders. These latter records have been maintained since the Census of 1918. While these records enable a reasonably exact estimate to be made of the European population of the whole Union, the absence of any data about inter-Provincial movements lessens the possibility of equal accuracy in respect of the estimates of the population of each province.

The Census of 1931, shows that the flow of population from province to province (and from rural to urban areas) since 1926, was of some magnitude and in consequence of this there was some considerable error in the estimates for sub-divisions although the estimate for the whole Union was comparatively accurate. The inter-Provincial movement was mainly into the Transvaal at the expense of the Cape and Orange Free State.

SECTION II.—PROGRESSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

9. **Summary of Census Results, 5th May, 1931.**—As soon as possible after the enumeration was completed in each district, the Supervisor sent a return to the Census Office giving the number of persons enumerated. In summarizing these preliminary returns, railway travellers were allocated to their usual place of residence. The last preliminary return came to hand on the 19th June, 1931, and the same day the preliminary results were released for publication in the press.

Both the preliminary and final figures are given in the following table, and it will be observed that the final figures show an increase of 1,009 persons over the preliminary figures.

The final audited results of the Census became available on the 13th January, 1932. For the first time since the Census of 1911, the final results were arrived at by the hand tabulation method. This method was resorted to owing to the Government's decision to limit the scope of the tabulation.

11. **Estimates of Population, 1904 to 1932.**—For the convenience of those wishing to correlate any of the information appearing in this report with the population at various intercensal years or with the non-European population of the Union or Provinces, the following tables of estimated and enumerated population are given.

The first table gives the enumerated populations for the past six censuses and the estimated population for intercensal years between 1910 and 1932. In the case of Europeans, the sexes are shown separately.

The second table gives the estimated population of each race in each of the four provinces from the date of the first Union Census to the year 1932.

From 1930 Estimates of Population are being published correct to the nearest hundred in each case.

Table No. 4.—ENUMERATED POPULATION FOR 1904, 1911, AND 1921, ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION IN EACH YEAR FROM 1910, AND ENUMERATED EUROPEAN POPULATION, 1918, 1926, AND 1931.

Year.	Total Population.	European.			Non-European.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Bantu.	Asiatic.	Mixed and Other.	Total.
1904†	5,175,824	635,117	481,689	1,116,806	3,491,056	122,734	445,228	4,059,018
1910	5,877,076	676,590	578,955	1,255,545	3,953,209	151,111	517,211	4,621,531
1911†	5,973,394	685,164	591,078	1,276,242	4,019,006	152,309	525,837	4,697,152
1912	5,991,899	686,378	593,503	1,280,381	4,032,476	152,583	526,459	4,711,518
1913	6,102,929	697,166	608,051	1,305,217	4,113,296	154,236	530,190	4,797,712
1914	6,213,959	707,454	622,599	1,330,053	4,194,116	155,868	533,922	4,883,906
1915	6,324,988	717,742	637,147	1,354,889	4,274,936	157,510	537,653	4,970,099
1916	6,436,019	728,030	651,095	1,379,125	4,355,756	159,153	541,385	5,056,294
1917	6,547,048	738,318	666,243	1,404,561	4,436,576	160,795	545,116	5,142,487
1918*	6,658,076	748,606	680,791	1,429,397	4,517,396	162,435	548,848	5,225,679
1918†	6,768,987	758,894	692,915	1,451,789	4,598,217	164,078	552,579	5,314,874
1919	6,879,917	769,182	703,203	1,472,385	4,679,032	165,721	556,310	5,404,063
1920	6,990,847	779,470	713,492	1,492,962	4,759,847	167,364	560,041	5,497,251
1921†	7,101,777	789,758	723,783	1,513,541	4,840,662	169,007	563,772	5,594,441
1922	7,212,707	799,046	734,072	1,533,118	4,921,477	170,650	567,503	5,691,630
1923	7,323,637	809,334	744,360	1,552,694	5,002,292	172,293	571,234	5,789,819
1924	7,434,567	819,622	754,648	1,572,271	5,083,107	173,936	574,965	5,888,008
1925	7,545,497	829,910	764,936	1,591,846	5,163,922	175,579	578,696	5,986,197
1926†	7,656,427	840,198	775,224	1,611,422	5,244,737	177,222	582,427	6,084,386
1926†	7,767,357	850,486	785,512	1,630,998	5,325,552	178,865	586,158	6,182,575
1927	7,878,287	860,774	795,800	1,650,574	5,406,367	180,508	589,889	6,280,766
1928	7,989,217	871,062	806,088	1,670,156	5,487,182	182,151	593,620	6,378,959
1929	8,100,147	881,350	816,376	1,689,726	5,568,000	183,794	597,351	6,477,151
1930	8,211,077	891,638	826,664	1,709,298	5,648,815	185,437	601,082	6,575,344
1931†	8,322,007	901,926	836,952	1,728,874	5,729,630	187,080	604,813	6,673,533
1932	8,432,937	912,214	847,240	1,748,454	5,810,445	188,723	608,544	6,771,722

* Excluding male absentees specially enumerated under Act No. 15 of 1918.
† Census.
‡ Estimated mean population.

Table No. 5.—ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION OF PROVINCES FROM 1911.*

Year.	European.				Bantu.				Asiatic.				Mixed and Other.			
	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.
1911	583,502	98,761	422,741	175,377	1,523,243	956,734	1,224,931	327,568	7,696	133,611	11,163	113	455,731	9,127	34,695	26,906
1912	590,263	102,632	435,803	176,519	1,543,067	976,750	1,255,448	338,031	7,733	134,643	11,708	143	460,363	9,339	34,465	26,023
1913	597,024	106,505	448,861	177,663	1,562,891	996,766	1,285,966	348,493	7,770	135,675	12,252	171	464,995	9,551	34,235	25,141
1914	603,785	110,376	461,923	178,805	1,582,715	1,016,782	1,316,483	358,956	7,807	136,707	12,797	199	469,626	9,764	34,005	25,141
1915	610,547	114,247	474,981	181,093	1,602,539	1,036,798	1,347,001	369,418	7,844	137,739	13,342	228	474,258	9,976	33,775	23,376
1916	617,307	118,117	488,044	182,239	1,622,364	1,056,814	1,377,518	379,880	7,881	138,771	13,886	257	478,890	10,188	33,545	22,493
1917	624,068	121,986	501,104	183,526	1,642,188	1,076,830	1,408,035	390,343	7,918	139,802	14,430	282	483,522	10,400	33,315	21,611
1918	630,933	125,906	513,748	184,813	1,662,012	1,096,847	1,438,553	400,805	7,955	140,834	14,975	314	488,154	10,612	33,086	20,728
1919	637,650	129,826	526,849	186,100	1,681,837	1,116,661	1,469,068	411,260	7,992	141,866	15,520	343	492,776	10,824	32,857	19,816
1920	644,732	133,752	539,370	187,387	1,701,661	1,136,475	1,499,593	422,722	8,029	142,898	16,067	372	497,400	11,036	32,628	18,903
1921	651,428	137,682	552,496	188,758	1,721,486	1,156,089	1,529,116	433,184	8,066	143,929	16,614	401	502,024	11,248	32,400	18,000
1922	658,124	141,612	565,612	189,846	1,741,311	1,171,703	1,558,645	443,630	8,103	144,960	17,162	430	506,648	11,460	32,171	17,087
1923	664,820	145,542	579,078	190,934	1,761,136	1,187,317	1,588,170	454,076	8,140	145,991	17,710	459	511,272	11,672	31,942	16,172
1924	671,516	149,472	592,144	192,022	1,780,961	1,202,831	1,617,701	464,521	8,177	147,022	18,258	488	515,886	11,884	31,713	15,262
1925	678,212	153,402	605,210	193,110	1,800,786	1,218,345	1,647,231	474,966	8,214	148,053	18,806	517	520,490	12,096	31,484	14,353
1926	684,908	157,332	618,276	194,198	1,820,611	1,233,859	1,676,761	485,411	8,251	149,084	19,354	546	525,104	12,308	31,255	13,444
1927	691,604	161,262	631,342	195,286	1,840,436	1,249,373	1,706,291	495,856	8,288	150,115	19,902	575	529,718	12,520	31,026	12,520
1928	698,300	165,192	644,408	196,374	1,860,261	1,264,887	1,735,821	506,301	8,325	151,146	20,450	604	534,332	12,732	30,797	11,612
1929	705,000	169,122	657,878	197,462	1,880,086	1,280,399	1,765,351	516,746	8,362	152,177	20,998	633	538,946	12,944	30,568	10,700
1930	711,700	173,052	670,948	198,550	1,900,011	1,295,913	1,794,881	527,191	8,399	153,208	21,546	662	543,560	13,156	30,339	9,791
1931	718,400	176,982	684,018	199,638	1,919,836	1,311,425	1,824,411	537,636	8,436	154,239	22,094	691	548,174	13,368	30,110	8,882
1932	725,100	180,912	697,088	200,726	1,939,661	1,326,937	1,853,941	548,081	8,473	155,270	22,642	720	552,788	13,580	29,881	7,973

* As at 30th June.

12. **Inter-censal Increase of Population.**—The European population enumerated on the 5th May, totalled 1,828,175 of whom 930,541 were males and 897,634 were females, which records an increase of 150,853 persons or 8.99 per cent. during the quinquennium.

The figures for the Union and Provinces were as under:—

Table No. 6.—NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES.

Provinces.	1931.	1926.	Increase over 1926.	
			No.	%
MALES.				
Cape	378,046	358,058	19,988	5.58
Natal	90,253	81,170	9,083	11.19
Transvaal	357,504	313,773	43,731	13.94
Orange Free State	104,738	104,392	346	.33
UNION	930,541	857,393	73,148	8.53
FEMALES.				
Cape	371,185	348,741	22,444	6.44
Natal	87,196	77,746	9,450	12.15
Transvaal	338,616	294,849	43,767	14.84
Orange Free State	100,637	98,593	2,044	2.07
UNION	897,634	819,929	77,705	9.48
PERSONS.				
Cape	749,231	706,799	42,432	6.00
Natal	177,449	158,916	18,533	11.66
Transvaal	696,120	608,622	87,498	14.38
Orange Free State	265,375	262,955	2,420	1.18
UNION	1,828,175	1,677,322	150,853	8.99

The most significant fact is that the population of the Orange Free State during the years 1926 to 1931, was practically stationary. Indeed, the enumeration shows that it did not retain more than a fraction of its natural increase.

More than half the total increase was recorded in the Transvaal which showed a percentage increase of 14.38 per cent. against 1.18 for the Orange Free State.

The bulk of the increase is due to the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) as the Union gains very little by immigration. For many years the birth rate of the Union has been showing a definite downward trend; but concurrently the death rate has also shown a steady improvement. South Africa, however, stands high in its relation to other countries in respect of its natural increase as indicated in the following table.

Table No. 7.—NATURAL INCREASE, RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Chile	1929	22.8	Australia	1931	9.5
Egypt	1930	20.0	Denmark	1928	8.6
Union of South Africa	1930	16.8	Finland	1928	8.0
Roumania	1928	15.7	United States	1928	7.7
Bulgaria	1928	15.3	Northern Ireland	1930	7.1
Poland	1929	15.3	Czecho-Slovakia	1929	6.9
Ceylon	1928	15.2	Norway	1930	6.9
Southern Rhodesia	1930	15.0	Hungary	1929	6.7
Japan	1928	14.5	Germany	1930	6.4
Holland	1930	13.9	Latvia	1928	6.3
Canada	1930	13.5	Sweden	1930	6.2
Portugal	1929	13.2	Irish Free State	1930	5.6
Italy	1930	12.3	England and Wales	1930	4.9
Tasmania	1929	12.3	Switzerland	1929	4.6
New South Wales	1929	11.4	Sweden	1930	3.7
Spain	1929	10.9	Belgium	1929	3.2
Newfoundland	1928	10.8	Austria	1929	2.2
New Zealand	1930	10.2	France	1929	2.3
Lithuania	1929	10.1	Estonia	1929	0.9

13. **Accessions and Losses of Population, 1926-1931.**—A country that accurately records all births and deaths and also the inward and outward migration of its population should theoretically be able to balance the net accessions and losses, as the case may be, with the increase or decrease of population as revealed by the census. The one record should be a check against the accuracy or otherwise of the other. For many reasons, it is not possible in practice to effect an actual balance. For instance the dates of the records of migration and natural increase do not accurately coincide with those of the intercensal period. Moreover, the crews of all ships in Union waters and harbours on census day are included in the census; but on leaving or entering port they are not enumerated in the migration statistics. Passengers in transit on ships to or from other countries are also included in the census figures, but not in any other return.

Taking these and the many other factors into consideration, the differences shown in the following table indicate a remarkably small margin of error.

municipal councils or boroughs, but also of the suburbs and environs. A table is also given showing the population of the more closely settled rural communities or settlements. Several of these have since the date of the census attained the rank of urban areas with the dignity of local self-government. Of the *partial* distribution of population (i.e., taking urban or rural separately), the smallest unit was the rural township or settlement. These com-

Table No. 9.—NUMBER OF SEPARATELY TABULATED URBAN AND SEMI-URBAN AREAS WITH THEIR EUROPEAN POPULATIONS, 1931.

Description.	Cape.		Natal.		Transvaal.		Orange Free State.		Union.							
	No.	Population.		No.	Population.		No.	Population.		No.	Population.					
		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.			
Municipalities.....	128	197,625	209,133	9	47,671	48,359	26	196,037	193,944	61	43,828	46,087	224	485,161	497,523	982,684
Village Management Boards.....	88	19,460	19,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,087	1,148	95	20,547	20,591	41,138
Village Councils.....	—	—	—	17	4,487	4,161	32	19,293	18,792	—	—	—	32	19,293	18,792	38,085
Township Boards.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4,487	4,161	8,648
Local Administration and Health Boards.....	—	—	—	10	12,030	11,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12,030	11,928	23,958
Health Committees.....	—	—	—	8	2,010	2,005	31	6,436	6,138	—	—	—	39	8,446	8,143	16,589
Local Board Areas.....	20	2,270	2,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2,270	2,189	4,459
Local Areas.....	21	2,170	2,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2,170	2,117	4,287
TOTAL URBAN.....	257	221,525	232,822	44	66,198	66,453	89	221,766	218,874	68	44,915	47,235	458	554,404	565,444	1,119,848
Rural Suburbs.....	8	2,686	2,559	1	225	412	15	3,134	3,036	12	2,910	2,940	36	8,955	8,947	17,902
Rural Townships.....	55	5,857	5,091	43	3,190	2,885	49	8,436	8,065	6	699	587	153	18,182	16,623	34,805

Table No. 10.—EUROPEAN POPULATION, CENSUS, 1931.

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Witwatersrand Gold Mining Area, including Johannesburg, Germiston, and Suburbs (Urban Areas and Environs).....	152,607	150,260	302,867
Seven Towns, including Suburbs, with a population exceeding 20,000 Europeans (excluding Shipping).....	204,908	212,033	416,941
One Town, including Suburbs, with a Population between 15,000 and 20,000 Europeans.....	9,183	9,435	18,618
Other Urban Areas (excluding Shipping).....	191,299	200,859	392,158
Rural Suburbs of Smaller Towns.....	1,283	1,313	2,596
Rural Townships (excluding Robben Island).....	18,173	16,623	34,796
Farming Areas.....	348,964	306,599	655,563
Adjacent Islands.....	59	29	88
Persons on Shipboard.....	4,065	483	4,548
TOTAL.....	930,541	897,634	1,828,175

15. **Urban and Rural Population.**—The definition of an urban area adopted at the Census of 1918 and utilized by the Census Office since that date is as follows:—

“An urban area is deemed to be the area included within any city, borough, municipality, village management board, health committee, township or other local board constituted under any law and possessing some form of urban local authority.”

This definition does not meet all requirements, as it excludes residential areas situated just outside municipal boundaries of the larger towns. This difficulty is overcome by treating such areas specially as “rural suburbs,” and including particulars regarding these in special tables in various parts of this report. In conformity with the definition, however, the population of these areas is treated as rural in all other tables dealing with the distribution of population in urban and rural areas. The definition has been found satisfactory, giving as it does a definite rule for district supervisors of census as well as for tabulation purposes in the central office. The same definition of an urban area has been included in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1923. The significance of this conformity of definition is that the tabulation of vital statistics can be made to accord strictly with population statistics in regional distribution.

The classification of population into “urban” and “rural” is universal, but the line of demarcation between the two is not, and probably cannot be, the same in different countries. The object is to differentiate between classes of the community living

in the small settlements or hamlets situated in the rural or farming areas, which have no form of local government.

Some of the areas tabulated are administrative and others non-administrative. Many of the latter overlap the former. The following statement shows the number of urban areas and rural townships and suburbs separately tabulated and the European population in each group.

essentially different lives. “The idea,” says Whipple, “is to separate the people living in sparsely settled regions and small villages from those living in cities, on the theory that the former lead a more individualistic life, while the latter lead a more communal life. In cities, for example, water supplies, sewerage systems, food supplies, methods of transportation and various public utilities are used in common by all, while in the country each household has its own well, its own garden, its own cesspool, its own means of transportation.”

Whipple includes “small villages” in the rural portion. On this point the practice of various countries differs, but broadly it may be said that the older or more densely populated countries treat small villages as rural, and the new countries as urban.

One of the factors to be considered in comparing the results of one census with another, is the creation during the intercensal periods of additional urban areas. Changes of designation of this character effected between 1921 and 1926, are shown in the following table. The population of these areas has thus been transferred from rural to urban or *vice versa*.

Table No. 11.—ALTERATIONS IN URBAN AREAS.

Province.	Number of Urban Areas at Census, 1926.	Additional Urban Areas Created since 1926.	Urban Areas Amalgamated since 1926.	Number of Urban Areas at Census, 1931.
Cape.....	230*	31	4†	257
Natal.....	35	12†	3‡	44
Transvaal.....	80	10†	1	89
Orange Free State.....	65	3	—	68
UNION.....	410	56	8	458

* Includes Walvis Bay, S.W.A., previously excluded.
† Includes one area divided into two urban areas. (Randfontein and Umbogintwini.)
‡ Includes one area amalgamated.

In the table which follows it will be seen that the proportion of Europeans in urban areas was greater in 1904 than in 1911. This was caused by each of the four colonies using a different definition of an urban area. The first Union Census of 1911, while not adopting a definite line of demarcation, at least was consistent in each of the provinces. This fact accounts for the apparent decrease in the proportions between the censuses of 1904 and 1911. It is apparent from the figures that had the same definition of an urban

area been applied throughout the period, there would have been a steady increase in the proportion of the European population of the Union which resides in urban areas.

Table No. 12.—PROPORTION OF EUROPEAN POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 1891–1931.

Census Year.	Urban Population.	Rural Population.	Total.	Percentage Enumerated in—	
				Urban.	Rural.
1891.....	217,322	403,297	620,619	35.02	64.98
1904.....	590,926	525,880	1,116,806	52.91	47.09
1911.....	659,796	616,446	1,276,242	51.70	48.30
1918.....	766,849	654,932	1,421,781	53.94	46.06
1921.....	847,508	671,980	1,519,488	55.78	44.22
1926.....	975,897	701,425	1,677,322	58.18	41.82
1931.....	1,119,848	708,927	1,828,775	61.25	38.75

16. **The Tendency to Urbanisation.**—In dealing with the growth of urban population, it is necessary to distinguish between two movements. There is in the first place the movement into the towns of rural population, which for one reason or another, is leaving the countryside, the so-called “drift to the towns.” There is secondly the extension of the boundaries of existing urban areas, caused, partly by migration from without, but chiefly by the natural increase of urban population, and the formation of new urban areas. In order to be able to judge of the increase or decrease in population of urban areas it is necessary that the boundaries at the two periods shall have been the same; otherwise the extension of boundaries by which more population is taken in, may look like an increase, or alternately, the cutting off of a portion of an urban area may make it appear that the population is decreasing.

Provided comparison is made of coincident areas, it is possible to judge to what extent there is a drift to the towns.

URBAN AREAS.

Table No. 13.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION AND PROVINCES AFTER ADJUSTMENT OF 1926 CENSUS FIGURES TO COINCIDE WITH AREAS EXISTING AT 1931 CENSUS.

Province.	Census, 1926.				Census, 1931.	Increase.				
	Urban Population as Enumerated.	Add Population of Urban Areas Established, 1926–31.	Deduct Population of Urban Areas Abolished, 1926–31.	Adjusted Population of Areas Classified as Urban, 1931.		Crude Increase (Columns 1 and 5).		Difference due to Changed Classification of Areas.	Nett Increase (Columns 4 and 5).	
						Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cape.....	M. 197,806	2,239	145	199,900	221,525	23,719	11.99	2,094	21,625	10.82
	F. 207,795	2,128	98	209,825	232,882	25,087	12.07	2,030	23,057	10.99
	P. 405,601	4,367	243	409,725	454,407	48,806	12.03	4,124	44,682	10.91
Natal.....	M. 56,093	2,572	920	57,745	66,198	10,105	18.01	1,652	8,453	14.64
	F. 56,581	2,366	1,045	57,902	66,453	9,872	17.45	1,821	8,551	14.77
	P. 112,674	4,938	1,965	115,647	132,651	19,977	17.73	2,973	17,004	14.70
Transvaal.....	M. 188,363	1,547	456	189,459	221,766	33,398	17.73	1,091	32,307	17.05
	F. 184,336	1,441	439	185,338	218,874	34,538	18.74	1,062	33,536	18.09
	P. 372,704	2,988	895	374,797	440,640	67,936	18.23	2,093	65,843	17.57
Orange Free State.....	M. 41,732	639	—	42,371	44,915	3,188	7.63	639	2,544	6.00
	F. 43,186	502	—	43,688	47,235	4,049	9.38	502	3,547	8.12
	P. 84,918	1,141	—	86,059	92,150	7,232	8.52	1,141	6,091	7.08
Union.....	M. 483,999	6,997	1,521	489,475	554,404	70,405	14.55	5,476	64,929	13.27
	F. 491,898	6,437	1,582	496,753	565,444	73,546	14.95	4,855	68,691	13.83
	P. 975,897	13,434	3,103	986,228	1,119,848	143,951	14.75	10,331	133,620	13.55

RURAL AREAS.

Table No. 14.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE UNION AND PROVINCES AFTER ADJUSTMENT OF 1926 CENSUS FIGURES TO COINCIDE WITH AREAS EXISTING AT 1931 CENSUS.

Province.	Census, 1926.				Census, 1931.	Increase.				
	Rural Population as Enumerated.	Add Population of Urban Areas Abolished, 1926–31.	Deduct Population of Urban Areas Established, 1926–31.	Adjusted Population of Areas Classified as Rural, 1931.		Crude Increase (Columns 1 and 5).		Difference due to Changed Classification of Areas.	Nett Increase (Columns 4 and 5).	
						Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cape.....	M. 160,252	145	2,239	158,158	156,521	-3,731	-2.33	2,094	-1,637	-1.04
	F. 140,946	98	2,128	138,916	138,303	-613	-0.44	2,030	-613	-0.44
	P. 301,198	243	4,367	297,074	294,824	-2,250	-0.76	4,124	-2,250	-0.76
Natal.....	M. 25,077	920	2,572	23,425	24,055	630	2.69	1,652	630	2.69
	F. 21,165	1,045	2,366	19,844	20,743	899	4.53	1,821	899	4.53
	P. 46,242	1,965	4,938	43,269	44,798	1,529	3.53	2,973	1,529	3.53
Transvaal.....	M. 125,405	456	1,547	124,314	135,738	10,333	8.24	1,091	11,424	9.19
	F. 110,513	439	1,441	109,511	119,742	9,229	8.35	1,002	10,231	9.34
	P. 235,918	895	2,988	233,825	255,480	21,655	9.26	2,093	21,655	9.26
Orange Free State.....	M. 62,660	—	639	62,021	59,823	-2,837	-4.53	639	-2,198	-3.54
	F. 55,407	—	502	54,905	53,402	-1,503	-2.74	502	-1,503	-2.74
	P. 118,067	—	1,141	116,926	113,225	-3,701	-3.17	1,141	-3,701	-3.17
Union.....	M. 373,394	1,521	6,997	367,918	376,137	8,219	2.23	5,476	8,219	2.23
	F. 328,031	1,582	6,437	323,176	332,190	8,914	2.79	4,855	9,014	2.79
	P. 701,425	3,103	13,434	691,094	708,927	17,233	2.49	10,331	17,233	2.49

17. **Comparison of Coincident Urban and Rural Areas, 1926–31.**—A comparison of the urban population enumerated in 1926 with that enumerated in 1931, shows a large percentage increase; but in order to ascertain to what extent exactly there has been a tendency to urbanisation, it is necessary to make certain adjustments so that the urban areas to be compared may be identical. The figures published in Part I of the report, and the percentages computed thereon, may, therefore, be considered as crude results. They represent the actual facts as at the time of enumeration. The following analysis of the crude results must be considered as in the nature of a refining process in the endeavour to ascertain the factors causing the increases or decreases as the case may be. The tables which follow have been prepared for this purpose. The enumerated figures for 1926, have first been adjusted for alterations in urban or rural boundaries, so that the areas to be compared are identical in extent thus enabling the growth or decline of population in the identical areas to be accurately measured.

Portions of 48 rural areas containing a population of 13,434 in 1926, are now classed as urban, these having assumed some form of constituted local government under the various laws relating to municipal or village government in the four provinces of the Union. Conversely, certain urban areas with a population of 3,103 Europeans were abolished during the period.

The crude figures show that while the population in urban areas increased by 14.75 per cent., the rural population only increased by .98 per cent. The adjusted figures, however, show that, for the coincident areas as constituted in 1931, the increase in the urban population was 13.55 per cent. and of the rural population 2.49 per cent.

The value of adjusting the figures is clearly brought out in the case of Natal where the crude figures showed a decrease in the rural population of 3.12 per cent., whereas there was an actual increase of 3.53 per cent.

18. Urban Areas Established Subsequent to the Census of 1926.—

During the five years from the 4th May, 1926, no fewer than 54 rural settlements attained the status of urban areas with the dignity of local self government. Of these, 31 were in the Cape Province, 11 in Natal, 9 in Transvaal, and 3 in Orange Free State.

The total comprises 1 Municipality, 9 Village Management Boards, 1 Health Board, 17 Health Committees, 2 Township Boards, 9 Local Board Areas, and 15 Local Areas. In addition, Randfontein was separated from Krugersdorp Municipality and made a separate municipal area. Umbogintwini was cut off from South Coast Health Committee, and a separate Township Board established.

Table No. 15.—URBAN AREAS ESTABLISHED, ABOLISHED, AND AMALGAMATED DURING THE INTER-CENSAL PERIOD, 4TH MAY, 1926, TO 5TH MAY, 1931.

Urban Area.	Grade.	Magisterial District.	Date.	European.						Non-European, 1921.								
				1921.			1931.			Native.			Asiatic.			Coloured.		
				M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
ESTABLISHED.																		
Cape.																		
Bell and Bodiam.....	L.B.A.	Peddie.....	9/8/28	33	21	54	33	42	75	293	359	652	—	—	—	4	2	6
Bellville South.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	11/2/27	215	185	410	96	98	194	—	—	—	—	—	76	79	155	
Berghville.....	L.A.	Tulbagh.....	4/8/29	58	64	117	41	30	71	6	—	6	1	2	68	81	149	
Blitarwater.....	L.A.	Prince Albert.....	1/10/26	98	63	161	66	47	113	25	10	35	—	—	76	75	151	
Blaauwberg Strand.....	L.A.	Cape.....	18/7/27	29	23	52	19	17	36	—	—	—	—	—	24	25	49	
Coimvaba.....	V.M.B.	St. Marks.....	6/5/30	64	67	131	47	53	105	60	48	108	—	—	33	34	87	
Flagstaff.....	V.M.B.	Flagstaff.....	1/12/26	90	86	176	54	39	93	149	111	260	—	—	15	9	24	
Gausbaai.....	L.A.	Caledon.....	5/2/29	283	263	546	143	133	276	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	37	
Gonubie Mouth.....	L.B.A.	East London.....	14/12/29	30	38	68	7	5	12	18	19	37	—	—	3	1	4	
Goodwood Estate.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	25/10/30	279	282	501	80	75	155	6	4	10	—	—	140	130	270	
Great Brak River Mouth.....	L.A.	Mossel Bay.....	21/3/28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hooikraal.....	L.A.	Malmesbury.....	14/10/26	220	227	447	112	124	236	16	2	18	—	—	44	61	105	
Ida's Valley.....	L.A.	Stellenbosch.....	16/6/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	45	48	93	
Kel Mouth.....	L.B.A.	Komgha.....	11/11/27	41	36	77	19	14	33	22	8	30	—	—	1	1	2	
Kensington Estate.....	L.A.	Cape.....	11/10/27	243	210	453	47	37	84	2	3	5	6	5	112	112	244	
Kidde Beach.....	L.B.A.	East London.....	4/10/29	19	24	43	3	2	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Kleinmond.....	L.B.A.	Caledon.....	30/7/29	70	77	147	27	12	39	—	—	—	—	—	42	21	63	
Klipplaat.....	L.B.A.	Jansenville.....	16/8/29	155	151	306	55	56	111	19	28	47	—	—	17	17	34	
Kruifontein.....	L.B.A.	Humansdorp.....	17/10/30	6	7	13	9	10	19	49	47	96	—	—	417	405	822	
Kullis River.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	1/12/26	183	211	394	70	65	135	6	1	7	3	—	78	68	146	
Little Brak River.....	L.A.	Mossel Bay.....	9/9/29	12	12	24	11	12	23	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15	
Loganda.....	V.M.B.	Worcester.....	24/7/28	147	99	246	37	20	57	13	26	1	—	—	4	3	7	
Melkboschstrand.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	18/7/27	30	31	61	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	21	
Onderste Doorns.....	L.A.	Williston.....	19/2/29	18	20	38	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	
Port Nolloth.....	L.B.A.	Namqualand.....	14/3/30	233	175	408	87	64	151	3	3	—	—	—	320	382	702	
Potsdam.....	V.M.B.	East London.....	2/12/26	94	95	189	76	81	157	204	180	384	—	—	—	—	—	
Riebeeck East.....	V.M.B.	Albany.....	19/6/28	154	175	329	98	97	195	48	34	82	—	—	10	13	23	
Rivier Sonder End.....	V.M.B.	Caledon.....	28/7/28	114	125	239	29	22	51	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	25	
Rosouw.....	L.B.A.	Wodchouse.....	15/10/30	117	121	238	40	25	65	17	18	35	—	—	5	2	7	
Tsomo.....	V.M.B.	Tsomo.....	19/4/29	63	60	123	61	53	114	52	39	91	—	—	6	7	13	
Woodbrook.....	L.B.A.	East London.....	18/12/30	218	201	419	21	22	43	12	11	23	—	—	1	—	—	
Natal.																		
Coleso.....	T.B.	Estouart.....	12/7/26	232	193	425	42	39	81	63	35	98	77	44	121	—	—	—
Dannhauser.....	H.B.	Newcastle.....	1/11/25	127	117	244	76	56	132	229	109	338	241	200	441	7	7	14
Eppangeni.....	T.B.	Lower Umfolozi.....	6/1/31	406	268	674	95	58	153	125	12	137	23	17	40	3	4	7
Gingindlovu.....	H.C.	Mtunzini.....	4/12/30	70	45	115	46	31	77	97	4	101	20	15	35	2	1	3
Ixopo.....	H.C.	Ixopo.....	26/3/31	253	204	457	187	170	357	100	31	131	34	8	42	9	11	20
Lennoxton-Fairleigh.....	H.C.	Newcastle.....	1/1/31	171	122	293	338	106	444	323	348	671	161	141	302	47	45	92
Scottburgh.....	H.C.	Umzinto.....	1/2/31	204	235	439	21	40	61	29	7	36	24	16	40	1	3	4
Southern Umlazi.....	H.B.	Durban.....	4/12/30	1,159	1,233	2,392	664	712	1,376	1,014	78	1,092	965	686	1,651	12	16	28
Tongaat.....	H.C.	Inanda.....	27/11/30	68	53	121	79	69	148	159	37	196	637	492	1,129	6	8	14
Umbogintwini.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/11/28	161	120	281	177	130	307	687	71	758	449	365	814	38	17	55
Umhlanga Rocks.....	H.C.	Inanda.....	12/2/31	44	63	107	6	7	13	4	2	6	22	19	41	—	3	3
Umhloti.....	H.C.	Inanda.....	12/3/31	41	50	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transvaal.																		
Craighall.....	H.C.	Johannesburg.....	19/10/28	637	593	1,230	344	325	669	171	47	218	1	—	1	19	11	30
Devon.....	H.C.	Heidelberg.....	12/10/27	71	48	119	8	6	14	12	7	19	—	—	4	—	4	
Groot Marico.....	H.C.	Marico.....	21/11/29	125	125	250	124	98	222	206	124	330	25	14	39	4	6	10
Klipfontein.....	H.C.	Witbank.....	20/5/27	122	130	252	84	78	162	18	5	23	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake Chrissie.....	H.C.	Ermelo.....	14/7/27	65	83	148	82	92	174	58	53	111	1	—	1	3	2	5
Leeuwdoornstad.....	H.C.	Wolmarstad.....	19/9/27	122	94	216	75	51	124	50	30	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Marikana.....	H.C.	Rustenburg.....	12/10/27	—	—	—	466	420	886	315	194	509	19	14	33	5	4	9
Randfontein.....	Mun.	Krugersdorp.....	1/1/29	1,830	1,478	3,306	1,559	1,281	2,840	16,575	1,367	17,942	6	—	6	118	120	238
Rensburg.....	H.C.	Heidelberg.....	23/10/30	153	128	281	88	92	180	107	113	220	—	—	—	7	3	10
Rosville.....	H.C.	Lichtenburg.....	16/9/30	77	83	160	15	19	34	31	18	49	—	—	—	—	—	
Orange Free State.																		
Arlington.....	V.M.B.	Lindley.....	20/2/30	119	109	228	76	59	135	170	77	247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kopjes.....	Mun.	Vredefort.....	15/9/26	290	286	576	372	312	684	328	314	642	4	3	7	22	23	45
Tweeling.....	V.M.B.	Frankfort.....	1/11/27	222	212	434	28	20	48	11	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	
ABOLISHED.																		
Cape.																		
Bellvale.....	V.M.B.	Stockenström.....	13/8/26	—	—	—	23	11	34	80	82	162	1	—	1	41	56	97
Dysseldorp.....	V.M.B.	Oudtshoorn.....	15/9/26	40	34	74	35	35	70	7	11	18	—	—	—	263	300	563
Hertzog.....	V.M.B.	Stockenström.....	13/8/26	34	28	62	16	18	34	67	63	130	—	—	—	18	19	37
Natal.																		
Geluksburg.....	T.L.B.	Bergville.....	1/7/26	30	33	63	14	9	23	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umlazi.....	H.C.	Durban.....	4/12/30	—	—	—	569	614	1,183	995	71	1,066	959	675	1,634	12	15	27
Transvaal.																		
Marikana.....	H.C.	Rustenburg.....	9/3/23	—	—	—	466	420	886	315	194	509	19	14	33	5	4	9
AMALGAMATED.																		
Cape.																		
Wynberg (with Capetown Mun.).....	Mun.	Wynberg.....	5/9/27	—	—	—	4,701	5,298	9,999	161	39	200	161	42	203	5,476	6,091	11,567
Natal.																		
Ispingo (with South Coast Junction).....	H.C.	Durban.....	1/11/26	—	—	—	314	266	580	885	94	979	1,695	1,417	3,112	67	50	117

19. Urban Areas Established Subsequent to Census of 1931.—

Since the date of the Census, there have been numerous changes in the classification of areas, and the table below gives the latest information available regarding the establishment and abolition of urban areas and the population affected.

The Census Office keeps a record of all rural communities and settlements which it is anticipated may grow into urban areas, and district supervisors of census are requested to enumerate these apart from the surrounding rural areas. This enables the population to be separately tabulated and thus forms a basis of comparison for the future when towns with local government are established.

Since the Census, two of the largest towns have extended their boundaries. The Municipality of Pretoria absorbed the adjoining village council area of Innesdale with a European population of 8,696, and Port Elizabeth Municipality the village management board area of Korsten, with a European population of 3,710 and also a portion of the adjoining rural area. The Borough of Durban is also about to extend its boundaries to include the Health Board areas of Greenwood Park, Umhlatzana, and portions of Mayville, Sydenham, and South Coast Junction. The Municipality of Boksburg on the other hand has slightly reduced its area of jurisdiction by excluding a number of small holdings occupied by persons mainly following agricultural pursuits.

Table No. 16.—URBAN AREAS ESTABLISHED AND AMALGAMATED SUBSEQUENT TO CENSUS, 1931.

Urban Area.	Grade.	Magisterial District.	Date.	European.						Non-European, 1921.								
				1931.			1921.			Native.			Asiatic.			Coloured.		
				M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
ESTABLISHED.																		
Cape.																		
Elsies River.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	20/11/32	357	346	709</												

Table No. 17 (i).—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS, 1926-1931.

Province and District.	Date of Establishment.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.						Total All Races.
			1931.	1926.	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Coloured.	
Cape.—									
BELLVILLE—	1/5/29								
From Cape.....		289	—	7,755	5,922	396	—	52	6,702
From Malmesbury.....		21	—	89	36	4	—	—	73
From Paarl.....		40	—	278	197	29	—	2	531
From Stellenbosch.....		13	—	447	335	224	—	3	966
From Wynberg.....		24	—	1,630	766	103	—	—	3,520
TOTAL.....		387	14,610	10,149	7,256	756	57	11,192	19,261
INDWE—	1/11/30								
From Elliot.....		42	—	61	84	157	—	—	241
From Wodehouse.....		295	—	2,008	1,925	3,247	—	20	5,414
TOTAL.....		337	2,084	2,069	2,009	3,404	20	222	5,655
LADY GREY—	1/6/27								
From Alwal North.....		521	1,705	1,698	1,681	2,977	—	5	287
TOTAL.....		521	1,705	1,698	1,681	2,977	—	5	4,950
SOMERSET WEST—	1/11/28								
From Caledon.....		33	—	37	5	90	—	—	12
From Stellenbosch.....		107	—	6,087	5,227	1,931	—	48	4,965
TOTAL.....		140	6,733	6,124	5,232	2,021	48	4,977	12,278
VENTERSTAD—	1/7/28								
From Albert.....		620	—	1,113	1,101	1,608	—	1	581
From Colesberg.....		180	—	107	156	328	—	—	72
From Steynsburg.....		10	—	7	3	17	—	—	21
TOTAL.....		810	1,215	1,227	1,260	1,953	1	674	3,888
WELLINGTON—	1/6/27								
From Paarl.....		179	4,326	4,311	4,200	210	—	21	5,931
TOTAL.....		179	4,326	4,311	4,200	210	—	21	10,362
Natal.—									
(HILMEVILLE) UNDERBERG—	1/2/29								
From Polola.....		738	550	535	398	12,155	—	2	36
TOTAL.....		738	550	535	398	12,155	—	2	36
HLABISA—	1/2/27								
From Lower Umfolozi.....		32	—	231	86	1,089	—	69	7
From Nongoma.....		1,482	—	290	79	16,814	—	5	84
TOTAL.....		1,514	555	521	165	17,903	67	91	18,226
INGWAVUMA—	1/12/26								
From Nongoma.....		1,650	60	52	41	26,543	—	3	1
TOTAL.....		1,650	60	52	41	26,543	—	3	1
UBOMBO—	1/2/27								
From Nongoma.....		1,663	185	142	26	15,716	—	1	4
TOTAL.....		1,663	185	142	26	15,716	—	1	4
Transvaal.—									
BRAKPAN—	1/8/30								
From Benoni.....		40	—	8,450	7,108	17,331	—	39	186
From Heidelberg.....		28	—	130	35	729	—	—	—
TOTAL.....		68	11,658	8,580	7,143	18,060	39	186	25,428
BRITS—	1/5/28								
From Pretoria.....		763	—	6,449	4,030	7,957	—	39	162
From Rustenburg.....		379	—	4,693	1,302	4,560	—	12	29
TOTAL.....		1,142	13,004	11,142	5,332	12,517	51	191	18,091
CHRISTIANA—	1/10/29								
From Bloemhof.....		725	3,291	3,134	3,219	3,214	—	30	76
TOTAL.....		725	3,291	3,134	3,219	3,214	—	30	76
LETABA—	1/7/29								
From Pietersburg.....		7,475	2,820	2,342	1,752	76,371	—	28	43
TOTAL.....		7,475	2,820	2,342	1,752	76,371	—	28	43
NELSPRUIT—	1/11/30								
From Barberton.....		2,978	—	3,021	1,739	17,408	—	37	89
From Belfast.....		30	—	28	39	338	—	—	—
From Lydenburg.....		19	—	13	8	127	—	—	—
From Pilgrims Rest.....		73	—	43	32	1,105	—	1	2
TOTAL.....		3,100	4,297	3,105	1,818	18,978	38	91	20,925
SCHWEIZER RENKE—	1/10/27								
From Bloemhof.....		1,648	5,901	5,549	5,971	8,987	—	63	261
TOTAL.....		1,648	5,901	5,549	5,971	8,987	—	63	261
Orange Free State.—									
BRANDFORD—	1/3/27								
From Bloemfontein.....		1,108	—	3,583	3,488	4,813	—	1	312
From Winburg.....		574	—	1,458	1,459	2,796	—	—	59
TOTAL.....		1,682	4,737	5,041	4,947	7,609	1	371	12,928
DEWETSDOEP—	1/10/26								
From Bloemfontein.....		399	—	2,110	1,808	2,160	—	8	134
From Smithfield.....		146	—	293	267	449	—	—	25
From Thaba 'Nchu.....		123	—	236	279	821	—	—	32
From Wepener.....		205	—	390	424	995	—	—	22
TOTAL.....		873	2,749	3,029	2,778	4,425	8	213	7,424

Table No. 17 (i).—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS, 1926-1931 (continued).

Province and District.	Date of Establishment.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.						Total All Races.
			1931.	1926.	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Coloured.	
REDDERSBURG—	1/1/30								
From Bloemfontein.....		389	—	667	616	965	—	—	37
From Edenburg.....		104	—	991	942	542	—	—	71
From Dewetsdorp.....		25	—	32	59	58	—	—	1
From Smithfield.....		72	—	207	197	289	—	—	33
TOTAL.....		590	1,698	1,897	1,814	1,804	—	—	142
TROMPSBURG—	1/4/29								
From Bethulle.....		158	—	176	187	326	—	—	45
From Edenburg.....		227	—	1,092	1,063	847	—	2	73
From Fauresmith.....		136	—	82	53	280	—	—	44
From Philippolis.....		137	—	136	131	366	—	—	45
From Smithfield.....		84	—	190	194	213	—	—	16
TOTAL.....		742	1,519	1,676	1,618	2,032	2	223	3,875
VENTERSBURG—	1/1/30								
From Kroonstad.....		137	—	448	543	1,347	—	—	193
From Winburg.....		677	—	2,528	2,228	6,408	—	—	—
TOTAL.....		814	3,192	2,976	2,771	7,755	—	—	193
ZASTRON—	1/8/26								
From Rouxville.....		736	3,564	3,867	4,083	6,911	—	13	327
TOTAL.....		736	3,564	3,867	4,083	6,911	—	13	11,334

Table No. 17 (ii).—ALTERATIONS OF MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES, 1926-1931.

Province and District.	Area in Square Miles.		Figures Adjusted for Boundaries as at Census of 1931.						Figures for Boundaries as Existing at Census of 1926.								
	1931.	1926.	1926.		1921.				1926.		1921.						
			European.	Native.	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Coloured.	All Races.	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Coloured.	All Races.			
Cape.—																	
Albert.....	1,338	1,958	4,854	5,180	4,884	6,462	21	985	12,352	6,293	5,985	8,070	22	1,566	15,643		
Alwal North.....	809	1,330	5,086	5,197	4,705	6,676	22	1,291	12,694	6,895	6,386	9,653	27	1,578	17,644		
Barkly West.....	3,955	4,024	6,759	7,485	8,108	23,364	216	3,645	35,333	7,587	8,165	24,077	216	3,684	36,142		
Caledon.....	1,735	1,768	13,694	12,482	11,057	268	18	10,069	21,412	12,519	11,062	358	18	10,081	21,519		
Cape.....	75	364	89,153	84,252	76,061	7,598	1,928	54,386	139,973	92,007	81,983	7,994	1,980	61,088	153,045		
Colesberg.....	2,214	2,394	3,871	3,769	3,560	5,190	21	2,172	10,943	3,876	3,716	5,518	21	2,244	11,499		
Elliot.....	724	766	3,526	3,410	3,627	5,036	6	199	8,868	3,471	3,711	5,193	6	199	9,109		
Glen Grey.....	929	907	592	681	730	43,087	—	376	44,193	674	715	41,386	—	347	42,898		
Gordonia.....	15,465	18,499	5,578	5,670	4,782	637	3	7,828	13,250	5,776	4,802	852	3	7,864	13,521		
Kimberley.....	1,833	1,764	21,861	20,487	21,664	21,255	1,000	9,120	53,039	20,385	21,607	20,542	1,000	9,081	52,230		
Kuruman.....	14,159	11,125	7,419	5,799	4,733	15,064	17	1,868	21,682	5,693	4,713	14,849	17	1,832	21,411		
Malmesbury.....	2,304	2,325	15,436	15,677	14,771	518	52	19,776	35,117	15,716	14,807	522					

21. **Density of the European Population.**—The total area of the Union, according to the most recent information furnished by the Surveyors-General of the Provinces is 472,347 square miles, divided between the Provinces as follows:—

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Proportions Per cent.	Density of Europeans per Square Mile.
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,966	59	2.71
Natal.....	35,284	7	5.03
Transvaal.....	110,450	23	6.30
Orange Free State.....	49,647	11	4.14
UNION.....	472,347	100	3.87

Fuller particulars in regard to density of the population at various periods will be found in Table No. 2 of Part I of the detailed tables, and in regard to individual districts in Table No. 4.

Distribution is not even. The arid and semi-arid districts of the north-western portion of the Cape Province are extremely thinly populated, and the population lies principally along the coastal belt and in the large industrial areas. In the Transvaal the population is clustered along the Witwatersrand gold mining area to the exclusion of the northern districts, although in recent years the latter areas have begun to attract settlers from other parts of the Union and from overseas.

22. **Railway Travellers.**—The enumeration of all Europeans travelling by rail on the night of the census was undertaken by officials of the Railways and Harbours Administration under the direction of supervisors. The Railway enumerators numbered 124, all being employees of the Administration, and the number of passengers totalled 3,558, of whom 2,608 were males and 950 females.

The portion of the railway system from De Aar to Nakop on the border of South-West Africa was supervised from Kimberley, and not from Windhoek, owing to the cancellation of the Census in South-West Africa.

All travellers by railway on the night of the census were asked to state on the special forms used for the enumeration of railway travellers, their normal place of residence as fully as possible. The replies to this question enabled the census office to transfer the forms to the area in which the travellers would have been enumerated had they been at home. These persons are, therefore, tabulated in their correct areas and districts of residence. A similar procedure was carried out at the censuses of 1921 and 1926, and thus the censuses are comparable in this respect.

The distribution of the railway travellers on the eight systems was as shown hereunder:—

System	Males.	Females.	Persons.
A.—Western Transvaal.....	388	175	563
B.—Orange Free State.....	449	206	655
C.—Natal.....	486	126	612
D.—Eastern Transvaal.....	126	53	179
E.—Cape Western.....	549	197	746
F.—Cape Midland.....	137	52	189
G.—Cape Eastern.....	197	44	241
H.—Cape Northern.....	276	97	373
TOTAL.....	2,608	950	3,558

The following table records the number of travellers enumerated at five successive censuses:—

Table No. 18.—SUMMARY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS, 1911 TO 1931.

Census.	European.	Native.	Asiatic.	Coloured.	Total.
1911—					
Male.....	2,304	1,785	312	—	4,401
Female.....	624	172	96	—	892
Persons.....	2,928	1,957	408	—	5,293
1918—					
Male.....	2,390	—	—	—	—
Female.....	757	—	—	—	—
Persons.....	3,147	—	—	—	—
1921—					
Male.....	2,708	3,428	107	201	6,444
Female.....	1,239	279	9	81	1,608
Persons.....	3,947	3,707	116	282	8,052
1926—					
Male.....	2,930	—	—	—	—
Female.....	1,182	—	—	—	—
Persons.....	4,112	—	—	—	—
1931—					
Male.....	2,608	—	—	—	—
Female.....	950	—	—	—	—
Persons.....	3,558	—	—	—	—

23. **Parliamentary Representation.**—The *South Africa Act, 1909*, requires that a census of the European population shall be taken every five years, and further, that the results of a census shall form the basis upon which the number of representatives for each province shall be calculated. Special provision is made regarding the presence of Imperial Forces within the Union at the time of the enumeration. The date of the current census accorded with the terms of the *South Africa Act, 1909*.

Section 34 (v) of the *South Africa Act* provides:—

“As soon as the number of members of the House of Assembly to be elected in the original provinces in accordance with the preceding sub-sections reaches the total of one hundred and fifty, such total shall not be further increased unless and until Parliament otherwise provides; and subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, the distribution of members among the provinces shall be such that the proportion between the number of members to be elected at any time in each province and the number of European male adults in such province, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall as far as possible be identical throughout the Union.”

The result of the Census of 1931 revealed that the time for the application of the above quoted sub-section had arrived, and that the number of seats based on the quota of European male adults as adopted at the date of Union would reach 150.

The figures furnished to the Delimitation Commission in accordance with the Act will be found in Tables Nos. 10 (i), (ii), and (iii) of Part I of the annexures to this report.

SECTION III.—SEXES.

The ratio between the sexes in the population can be expressed either by indicating proportions in every 1,000 persons, or by stating the number of males to each 100 females. Both these methods are used in the following paragraphs and tables.

24. **Sex Proportions of the European Population, 1931.**—Of the 1,828,175 persons enumerated at the census, 930,541 were males and 897,634 females, an excess of 32,907 males.

The proportions of each sex per thousand of the population for the censuses since 1904 are as follows:—

Year.	Males.	Females.
1904.....	569	431
1911.....	537	463
1918.....	513*	487*
1921.....	515	485
1926.....	511	489
1931.....	509	491

* Excluding absentees on war service, etc.

The figures show that in the last twenty-seven years, the preponderance of males has declined by 120 in every thousand persons; whereas in 1904 there were 138 more males than females in every thousand persons, in 1931 there were only 18.

Table No. 19 shows the proportions in each province. It will be seen that although there is still a preponderance of males in each province, the proportion of males has been progressively decreasing for each province since 1904.

Table No. 19.—SEX PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1904-1931.

Province.	1904.		1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cape.....	549	451	517	483	506	494	506	494	505	495
Natal.....	584	416	535	465	515	485	511	489	509	491
Transvaal.....	600	400	563	437	523	477	516	484	514	486
Orange Free State.....	572	428	539	461	519	481	514	486	510	490
UNION.....	569	431	537	463	515	485	511	489	509	491

25. **Sex Proportions in Large Urban Centres.**—The following table shows that large towns have undergone considerable changes in respect of the sex proportions of the population. Whereas in 1911, all these ten centres had a preponderance of males, the number of centres where the males exceeded the females dropped to five in 1921, and to two in 1931, viz., Pretoria and the Witwatersrand. The increase in the proportion of females has not been so great from 1921 to 1931 as from 1911 to 1921; in fact two centres, Port Elizabeth and Pietermaritzburg, showed slight decreases in the proportion of females.

Table No. 20.—SEX PROPORTIONS PER THOUSAND EUROPEANS IN CERTAIN LARGE URBAN CENTRES, 1911, 1921, AND 1931. (CENTRES INCLUDE MUNICIPALITIES AND SUBURBS.)

Centre.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Johannesburg.....	565.0	435.0	511.0	488.4	498.2	501.8
Capetown.....	511.7	488.3	492.4	507.6	490.4	509.6
Durban.....	537.3	462.7	514.7	485.3	499.9	500.1
Pretoria.....	555.2	444.8	520.1	479.9	505.6	494.4
Port Elizabeth.....	505.7	494.3	495.3	504.7	496.9	503.1
Bloemfontein.....	611.1	388.9	510.9	489.1	494.4	505.6
East London.....	510.8	489.2	498.9	501.1	493.4	506.6
Pietermaritzburg.....	522.3	477.7	467.7	532.3	482.0	518.0
Kimberley.....	531.7	468.3	497.3	502.7	493.2	506.8
Witwatersrand.....	579.7	420.3	515.7	484.3	503.9	496.1

26. **Sex Proportions in Urban and Rural Areas.**—The following table shows the sex proportions in urban and rural areas of each province and of the Union for the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1931. The most striking feature is that the sex proportions in rural areas have not altered appreciably since 1911, the increase in the proportion of females being almost entirely confined to urban areas. Reference is made in another section to the drift of Europeans from rural to urban areas and this table shows that females have been in excess of males in this urban drift.

Table No. 21.—SEX PROPORTIONS PER THOUSAND EUROPEANS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 1911, 1921, AND 1931.

Province.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Urban—						
Cape.....	503	497	487	513	488	512
Natal.....	527	473	500	500	499	501
Transvaal.....	575	425	516	484	503	497
Orange Free State.....	549	451	499	501	487	513
Union.....	537	463	501	499	495	505
Rural—						
Cape.....	531	469	530	470	531	469
Natal.....	550	450	537	463	537	463
Transvaal.....	545	455	535	465	531	469
Orange Free State.....	535	465	532	468	528	472
Union.....	537	463	532	468	531	469

27. **Masculinity of the Population.**—The sex proportions shown in paragraph 24 are as follows when expressed in terms of masculinity, i.e., number of males to each 100 females:—

1904.....	131.9
1911.....	115.9
1918.....	105.2*
1921.....	106.1
1926.....	104.5
1931.....	103.7

* Excluding absentees on war service, etc.

The following table shows the masculinity of the European population of each province from the first census in 1865 to the census of 1931. The decrease in the ratio of males to females is clearly indicated.

Table No. 22.—MASCULINITY OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION OF THE UNION AND PROVINCES FROM THE EARLIEST CENSUS IN EACH CASE.

Census Year.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
URBAN.					
1865.....	—	—	—	—	—
1875.....	—	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	—	—
1890-1.....	106.8	—	—	—	—
1904.....	127.5	150.1	171.2	167.4	144.1
1911.....	101.3	111.4	135.5	121.6	115.9
1918.....	92.1	103.4	106.0	98.1	99.5
1921.....	94.8	100.1	106.7	99.4	100.2
1926.....	95.2	99.1	102.2	96.6	98.4
1931.....	95.1	99.6	101.3	95.1	98.0
RURAL.					
1865.....	—	—	—	—	—
1875.....	—	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	—	—
1890-1.....	109.3	—	—	—	—
1904.....	115.8	127.5	125.4	119.4	119.5
1911.....	113.3	122.0	120.0	115.1	115.0
1918.....	116.6	110.1	113.6	112.6	112.3
1921.....	113.0	115.8	114.9	113.5	113.9
1926.....	113.7	118.5	113.5	113.1	113.8
1931.....	113.2	116.0	113.4	112.0	113.2
TOTAL.					
1865.....	110.7	—	—	—	—
1875.....	109.8	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	109.6	—
1890-1.....	108.2	122.8	126.4	109.2	—
1904.....	122.0	140.7	149.7	133.5	131.9
1911.....	107.2	115.1	129.0	117.1	115.9
1918.....	101.2	106.0	109.4	107.1	105.2
1921.....	102.5	106.2	109.8	109.7	106.1
1926.....	102.7	104.4	106.4	105.9	104.6
1931.....	101.8	103.5	105.6	104.1	103.7

28. **Sex Proportions in Quinquennial Age Groups.**—The following table shows the sex proportions of each quinquennial age period for the censuses since 1904. It will be noticed that the sex proportions of children (under 15 years of age) have not altered appreciably since 1904. The high masculinity in 1904 for ages between 20 and 50, when there were 6 males to 4 females, was partly accounted for by the Boer War, as considerable numbers of soldiers remained in the Union after the cessation of hostilities. This preponderance of males, gradually decreasing, however, is shown in the figures for each subsequent census at the correspondingly higher ages, and for 1931, about 25 years later, occurs between 45 and 75 years of age. Females have always been in excess of males at ages 85 years and upwards and for 1926 and 1931 in the group 80-84 as well.

Table No. 23.—SEX PROPORTIONS PER THOUSAND EUROPEANS—QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS—1904-1931.

Age Period.	1904.		1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0-4	507.1	492.9	507.8	492.2	510.9	489.1	510.3	489.7	510.2	489.8
5-9	507.6	492.4	505.5	494.5	506.7	493.3	509.9	490.1	509.2	490.8
10-14	509.4	490.6	505.3	494.7	507.8	492.2	505.9	494.1	510.0	490.0
15-19	520.2	479.8	509.0	491.0	498.6	501.4	502.8	497.2	503.9	496.1
20-24	620.8	379.2	533.5	406.5	478.5	521.5	494.9	505.1	498.7	501.3
25-29	638.2	361.8	550.2	449.8	489.9	510.1	488.8	510.2	498.7	501.3
30-34	613.6	386.4	580.9	419.1	501.1	498.9	485.3	504.7	489.0	511.0
35-39	604.1	395.9	585.5	414.5	521.5	478.5	499.4	500.6	495.3	504.7
40-44	599.4	400.6	578.9	421.1	556.1	443.9	521.7	478.3	500.8	499.2
45-49	599.0	401.0	572.5	427.5	564.0	436.0	549.2	450.8	516.8	483.2
50-54	585.1	414.9	569.0	431.0	555.9	444.1	554.8	445.2	545.1	454.9
55-59	568.0	432.0	570.9	429.1	553.5	446.5	546.7	453.3	548.6	451.4
60-64	552.4	447.6	553.0	447.0	552.5	447.5	540.1	459.9	542.0	458.0
65-69	542.2	457.8	541.5	458.5	546.6	450.4	537.8	462.2	526.1	473.9
70-74	538.0	462.0	524.6	475.4	532.4	467.6	529.4	470.6	526.3	473.7
75-79	531.1	468.9	513.1	486.9	513.2	486.8	515.2	484.8	509.6	490.4
80-84	532.5	476.5	521.7	478.3	507.1	492.9	490.9	509.1	486.2	513.8
85-89	485.4	514.6	465.0	535.0	460.8	539.2	471.2	528.8	446.2	553.8
90-94	485.4	514.6	465.0	535.0	426.2	573.8	412.4	587.6	408.5	591.5
95-99	485.4	514.6	465.0	535.0	380.3	619.7	371.0	629.0	386.7	613.3
100+	485.4	514.6	465.0	535.0	571.4	428.6	111.1	888.9	200.0	800.0
Unspecified	749.3	250.7	741.7	258.3	566.1	433.9	625.7	374.3	525.4	474.6
ALL AGES	568.6	431.4	536.9	463.1	514.7	485.3	511.1	488.9	509.0	491.0

SECTION IV.—AGES.

29. The questionnaire from which the tables of ages were compiled appeared on the householder's schedule as follows:—

Age: In years and months (for infants under one month, write "Under 1 month").

Date of birth: Day..... Month..... Year.....

Prior to the Census of 1926, the age last birthday was asked; but the change in 1926 gave so much more reliable results that the question was repeated in the same form in 1931, and, as far as can be judged from the series of graphs which appear in this volume, the results fully justify the amended form of questions asked of each individual.

The smoothing out of the graphical lines as compared with earlier censuses indicates a high degree of accuracy of the statement of age, and when compared with the returns for the 1926 Census, show a remarkable correspondence between the two curves. The peaks and troughs in the graphs of 1926 have moved along five years to correspond with the interval between the censuses.

30. Males and Females Enumerated at Each Year of Age.—Table No. 8 of the detailed tables in Part II of this Report gives the enumerated population at each year of age for each sex in each Province, and for the Union in urban and rural areas. Owing to the change in the form of questionnaire the tendency to give approximate ages at the multiples of five and ten is far less marked than at earlier censuses, and the improvement applies to both sexes.

Graph No. 1.—Comparison between 1926 and 1931.—Persons enumerated at each year of age in 1926 were five years older at the Census of 1931. A comparison between the two graphical lines shows a remarkable correspondence, indicating a high degree of accuracy in the statement of age. Absolute correspondence is not to be expected, because during the intercensal years, mortality has taken its toll from all ages and at some ages more than others.

What is apparent, however, is that there has been a large increase in the proportion of the population in early manhood. The total increase of population in the quinquennium 1926-31 was 150,853 and of this 57,428 were between the ages of 20 and 30 years.

The qualifying age under the Union Old Age Pensions Act, is 65 years. In 1926 the number of persons at and over 65 years was 61,704 or 37 per cent. of the total population. Five years later, this group of the population had increased by no less than 16,751 persons bringing the total to 78,455 or 43 per cent. of the total population.

Graph No. 2.—Males and Females, Union, 1931.—In this graph the distribution of the sexes is shown. The most significant feature is the periods at which one sex outnumbers the other. From

under 1 to 17 years of age the males predominate. Thereafter the numbers fluctuate, males exceeding at some ages and females at others until 29 is reached. From 29 to 39 years there is a considerable excess of females. From 40 years to 78 years the males show an excess at each year of age. The excess during this period is due to the heavy immigration of males during the years following the Anglo-Boer War.

Graph No. 3.—Urban and Rural, 1931.—This graph shows the distribution of the urban population compared with that of the rural population. At the Census of 1931, 61 per cent. of the population was enumerated in urban areas and 39 per cent. in rural areas. In actual numbers the urban population exceeded the rural by 411,521 persons. As revealed by the graph, the urban population far exceeds the rural at every single year of age until 96 years after which they were practically equal.

The most significant point in this graph is the rise in the urban curve between the ages of 6 and 27 years and a corresponding depression in the rural curve. This covers the educational period and the graph indicates the extent to which the rural population of these ages migrate to the towns where the large educational institutions are situated.

Graphs Nos. 4 and 5.—Urban and Rural Males and Females, 1931.—In these graphs the urban and rural population have been sub-divided to show males and females separately. Graph No. 5 shows a well-balanced curve with the males slightly in excess of females at all ages, except for two periods where the excess of males rises above the average. The first at ages from about 16 to 25 years, appears to indicate a return of scholars to rural life after a period of schooling in the towns. The second at from 45 to 60 years is traceable to the heavy immigration following the period of the Anglo-Boer War.

On the other hand, the urban graph shows that from ages 14 to 47, the females exceed the males in the towns of the Union. The earlier ages of this period partly cover the period of schooling, but after that it would appear that a considerable proportion of the girls on completion of their education do not return to rural life, but remain in the towns. This is doubtless due to the opportunities for their employment on farms being fewer than in the case of young men, and also to a certain amount of migration from the rural to the urban areas where the amenities of life are more attractive to the present generation.

Graphs Nos. 6 to 9.—Provincial Population.—These four graphs show the provincial distribution of the Union's population as indicated in Graph No. 2. There are certain characteristics common to all four graphs. For instance, the depression in the Union curve between the ages of approximately 26 and 35 years is shown in all four provinces, but is more evident in the graphs for the Orange Free State and Transvaal. As this period covers the fall in births during the Anglo-Boer War it is to be expected that

the age distribution in the two late Republics will be affected more than in the coastal Provinces. Similarly, the post Anglo-Boer War immigration, causing an abnormal age distribution from about 47 to 60 years of age, is reflected in all four graphs but principally in that for the Transvaal.

At the previous Census the abnormal rise in the graphical lines at age 45 years for both males and females was noted. It will be seen that this rise is now shown at age 50 but is less marked than previously.

31. Adults and Minors.—In all the census tables, where possible, sub- or interpolated totals have been given showing the numbers of adults and minors. The results for the year 1931 show that the proportion of adults has increased considerably during the intercensal period. During the previous quinquennium there was also an increase. The proportion of adult males is now very little in excess of the proportion of adult females, whereas 20 years ago there was a difference of almost 6 per cent. Between 1926 and 1931, the proportion of adult females increased at a greater rate than that for adult males.

The following table shows the results for the past four censuses.

Table No. 24.—PROPORTIONS OF EUROPEAN ADULTS AND MINORS, 1911 TO 1931.

Census.	Male.		Female.		Persons.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
ADULTS.						
1911	372,679	54.39	287,470	48.63	660,149	51.73
1921	410,993	52.55	374,397	50.77	785,390	51.39
1926	452,295	52.75	428,187	51.98	878,482	52.37
1931	511,175	54.93	492,007	54.81	1,003,182	54.87
MINORS.						
1911	312,485	45.61	303,608	51.37	616,093	48.27
1921	371,042	47.45	363,056	49.23	734,098	48.31
1926	405,098	47.25	393,742	48.02	798,840	47.63
1931	419,366	45.07	405,627	45.19	824,993	45.13

32. Median Age of the European Population.—The median age, that is the age above and below which there are equal numbers of individuals living will be seen from the following tables to be approximately 23 years and 6 months for the total European population. For males it is 23 years 7 months, and for females 23 years 5 months of age. Since the Census of 1921, the median age has steadily risen. The median age varies considerably in the Provinces, and Natal has a far higher median age than any of the other Provinces.

Table No. 25.—MEDIAN AGE OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION, 1921-1931.

Area and Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Union.....1931	23.59	23.39	23.47
Urban.....1931	23.92	24.25	24.10
Rural.....1931	22.91	21.71	22.34
Union.....1926	22.43	21.97	22.20
.....1921	22.68	21.44	22.03
Cape.....1931	23.46	23.84	23.65
.....1926	22.40	22.57	22.51
.....1921	26.98	26.77	26.91
Natal.....1931	26.86	25.96	26.41
.....1926	23.05	22.31	22.75
.....1921	21.93	20.93	21.46
Transvaal.....1931	22.45	22.26	22.35
.....1926	21.04	20.40	20.72
Orange Free State.....1931	22.45	22.26	22.35
.....1926	21.04	20.40	20.72

33. Estimated Number of Children of School-going Ages.—The 1931 census results have been used to estimate the number of children who should be attending school in the years subsequent to the census, as this information is of considerable administrative value. For this purpose the school-going ages have been taken as 7 to 15 years, both inclusive.

The figures for 1932 have been calculated as follows: The 1931 census figure for each year of age is moved on one year, as each child is one year older, but each figure is reduced owing to a certain number of deaths taking place. The number of deaths at each year of age has been calculated from the South African Life Table, No. 2. Those children attaining the age of seven in 1932 enter the group, while those completing their sixteenth year, drop out. The number attaining the age of seven in 1932 is obtained by reducing the number at the age of six in 1931 (not shown in table) by the number of deaths according to the Life Table. The figures for subsequent years have been calculated in the same way from the figures for the previous year in each case.

There will possibly be a certain error at individual ages owing to incorrect returns at the census, but this error will disappear when the ages are grouped. No correction has been made to allow for migration to and from the Union, as the records show that this item is of little consequence at school-going ages. The number for 1931, as calculated from the 1926 census returns as explained above, was 344,633, whereas the number actually enumerated in 1931 was 347,572, a difference of less than one per cent.

Table No. 24 giving the estimated figures for the Union for the years 1932 to 1937, shows that a small but steady increase in the school-going population may be expected.

Table No. 26.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGES (7-15 YEARS) IN THE UNION FOR YEARS 1931-37.

Age.	1931 (Census).	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
MALE.							
7	19,735	20,110	20,440	19,960	20,550	20,650	21,110
8	20,077	19,690	20,070	20,390	19,920	20,510	20,610
9	20,527	20,040	19,650	20,030	20,350	19,880	20,470
10	20,477	20,490	20,000	19,620	19,990	20,310	19,840
11	19,450	20,440	20,450	19,960	19,580	19,960	20,280
12	19,772	19,420	20,400	20,420	19,930	19,550	19,920
13	19,438	19,740	19,380	20,370	20,380	19,890	19,510
14	19,339	19,400	19,700	19,350	20,330	20,340	19,860
15	17,884	19,300	19,370	19,660	19,310	20,290	20,300
TOTAL	176,699	178,630	179,460	179,760	180,340	181,380	181,900
FEMALE.							
7	19,222	19,150	19,360	19,430	19,770	19,650	20,020
8	19,566	19,190	19,110	19,320	19,400	19,730	19,610
9	19,993	19,540	19,160	19,080	19,290	19,360	19,700
10	19,857	19,960	19,510	19,130	19,060	19,260	19,340
11	18,680	19,830	19,930	19,480	19,100	19,030	19,240
12	19,123	18,650	19,800	19,900	19,450	19,070	19,000
13	18,261	19,080	18,620	19,770	19,870	19,420	19,040
14	18,697	18,230	19,050	18,590	19,730	19,840	19,380
15	17,474	18,660	18,200	19,020	18,560	19,700	19,800
TOTAL	170,873	172,290	172,740	173,720	174,230	175,060	175,130
TOTAL.							
7	38,957	39,260	39,800	39,390	40,320	40,300	41,130
8	39,643	38,880	39,180	39,710	39,320	40,240	40,220
9	40,520	39,580	38,810	39,110	39,640	39,240	40,170
10	40,334	40,450	39,510	38,750	39,050	39,570	39,180
11	38,130	40,270	40,380	39,440	38,680	38,990	39,520
12	38,895	38,070	40,200	40,320	39,380	38,620	38,920
13	37,699	38,820	38,000	40,140	40,250	39,310	38,550
14	38,036	37,630	38,750	37,940	40,060	40,180	39,240
15	35,358	37,960	37,570	38,680	37,870	39,990	40,100
TOTAL	347,572	350,920	352,200	353,480	354,570	356,440	357,030

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UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA—VOLKSTELLING 1931.

VERSLAG VAN DIE VYFDE VOLKSTELLING VAN DIE BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE, 5 MEI 1931.

AFDELING I—Organisasie en Onkoste.

1. **Datum van Volkstelling.**—Die vyfde volkstelling van die Unie van Suid-Afrika is middernag tussen Dinsdag 5 en Woensdag 6 Mei 1931 opgeneem. Hoewel dit die jaar was waarin 'n volledige volkstelling van alle rasse van die bevolking volgens gebruik opgeneem moes word, is die opname uiteindelik tot die Europese bevolking beperk. Die enigste ander gebied in suidelike Afrika wat 'n volkstelling gehou het was Suid-Rhodesië wat volgens vroeër gewoonte dieselfde datum gekies het om verdubbeling op die gemeenskaplike grens van die twee administrasies te voorkom.

Soos by die derde en vierde opnames van 1921 en 1926, onderskeidelik, is Dinsdag weer as die mees geskikte dag vir 'n volkstelling gekies. Alle vorige volkstellings is middernag op Sondag gehou.

Die seisoen vir die volkstelling in Suid-Afrika gekies was ongeveer dieselfde as by vorige volkstellings en die klimaatstoestand was besonder gunstig in die grootste gedeelte van die Unie. In sekere distrikte in die omstreke van die Kaapse Skiereiland het daar net voor die volkstelling swaar reëns geval maar die opnemers is selde om hierdie rede opgehou.

2. **Voorbereidings vir die Volkstelling.**—In Februarie 1930 is die eerste maatreëls tot voorbereiding vir die volkstelling geneem en in April 1930 het die Raad van Statistiek die ontwerp-vraelyste oor elke ras wat opgeneem moes word oorweeg. In Mei het die Subkomitee vir Lewensstatistiek die finale ontwerpe van die vraelyste aangeoem en op 7 Julie het Sy Edelgare die Minister van Binnelandse Sake hulle goedgekeur.

In die tussentyd het die Direkteur en lede van die personeel die magistraatskonferensie van die Transkeigebiede in verband met die gedragslyn wat ingeslaan moes word met betrekking tot die opname van die Bantoe-bevolking bygewoon.

In die begin van Julie, of tien maande voor die datum vir die volkstelling vasgestel, het die Staatsdrukker die enorme hoeveelheid vorms wat nodig was, begin druk.

Wat die opname betref, is dieselfde administratiewe prosedure gevolg as in die verlede, maar by hierdie geleentheid is spesiale reëlings getref om die Bantoebevolking baie noukeurig op te neem teneinde so 'n juiste resultaat as onder die huidige lewensomstande en administrasie van hierdie primitiewe volk moontlik is, te verseker. Na herhaalde beraadslagings met die vooraanstaande amptenare van die Departement van Naturellesake, is 'n toereikende organisasie in die lewe geroep wat beter resultate belooft het as enige wat by vorige opnames verkry is. Ongeluk is die tyd en werk wat hierdie sy van die organisasie meegebring het, tot niet gedoen toe die Regering, weens dreigende geldskaarste teen wil en dank verplig was van die nie-Europese volkstelling af te sien.

Soos in die verlede was die kontroleurseenheid die administratiewe magistraatsdistrik, onderverdeel in onderdistrikte vir die opnemers. Die 240 magistraatsdistrikte waaruit die Unie tydens die volkstelling bestaan het, is in 5,708 onderdistrikte vir opnemers verdeel.

3. **Publikasie van Resultate.**—Die volkstelling van 1918 was die eerste in die Unie wat deur middel van ontleedmasjinerie getabelleer is, maar weens die inkorting van die onderhawige volkstelling is dit onekonomies beskou om van hierdie moderne metode om die sensusresultate te behandel gebruik te maak. Die beperkte tabellering is dus geheel en al met die hand uitgevoer en afgesien van die spesiale voorlopige en finale syfers wat in roneo-vorm gepubliseer is, bevat hierdie boekdeel al die gegewens wat getabelleer is.

Die uitvoerige tabelle wat volg is op gelykoortige manier as Deel I en II van die volkstelling van 1926 saamgestel, nl. :—

- (a) Getal, geslag en geografiese distribusie; en
(b) Leeftyte van die Europese bevolking.

4. **Bekendmaking in Aangebakende Gebiede.**—Die geografiese distribusie waarvolgens die resultate gepubliseer word is as volg :—

- (1) Provinsies (administratief).
(2) Landafdelings (volgens klimaat, dog nie-administratief).
(3) Magistraatsdistrikte (administratief).
(4) Gebiede—stedelik en plattelands (gedeeltelik administratief) :—

(i) Stedelike gebiede—met munisipaliteit of plaaslike bestuur (stede, dorpe, gesondheidskomitees, ens.).

(ii) Plattelandse gebiede—

- (a) Plattelandse voorstede van groot stede.
(b) Buitedorpe of dorpe sonder plaaslike bestuur.
(c) Boerderystreke.

(1) **Provinsies.**—Hierdie administratiewe gebiede bestaan uit die vier oorspronklike state of kolonies van die Kaap de Goede Hoop, Natal, Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat, wat nou die Unie van Suid-Afrika uitmaak. Die gebiede het dieselfde gebly behalwe dat kragtens Proklamasie No. 145 van 1922, Walvisbaai vir administratiewe doeleindes van die Kaap de Goede Hoop na Suidwes-Afrika oorgeplaas is.

(2) **Landafdelings.**—Hierdie afdelings is nie-administratief, maar elkeen omvat 'n groep magistraatsdistrikte. By die afbakening van die grense is 'n poging aangewend om die verskillende klimaatstoestand in die Unie wat aan hoogte, afwisselende reënval, ens., toe te skryf in ag te neem. In sommige gevalle is die grense willekeurig vasgestel weens die noodsaaklikheid om hulle met die grense van magistraatsdistrikte te laat ooreenstem.

Die Unie is in sewe afdelings verdeel, as volg :—

- (i) **Suidwestelike Kusstreek** wat strek van die Malmesbury-distrik tot Alexandria-distrik, albei inbegrepe.
(ii) **Suidoostelike Kusstreek** wat hoofsaaklik die kusdistrikte van die oostelike Kaapprovinsie, Natal en Zoeloland, van Bathurst tot die grens van Portugees-Oos-Afrika omvat.
(iii) **Karo-Kaapse Middelland** aan die suide begrens deur afdeling (i), aan die ooste deur afdeling (v) en aan die noorde deur afdelings (iv) en (vii). Clanwilliam en Piquetberg is die enigste distrikte aan die Atlantiese kus in hierdie afdeling.
(iv) **Hoëveld** wat die grootste gedeelte van die binnelandse plateau omvat, die hele Oranje-Vrystaat, die binnelandse distrikte van Natal, daardie gedeelte van die Transvaal wat min of meer suid van die 25° S.B. lê, en die distrikte van die Kaap aan die westelike grens van die Transvaal en tot aan die westelike en suidwestelike grens van die Oranje-Vrystaat, insluit.
(v) **Kaapse Doringveld** wat bestaan uit die Transkei-hinterland en aangrensende distrikte.
(vi) **Transvaalse Bosveld** wat die distrikte ongeveer noord van 25° S.B. omvat.

(vii) **Noordwestelike Kaap** aan die suidooste begrens deur afdelings (iii) en (iv), aan die weste deur die Atlantiese Oseaan en aan die noorde deur Suidwes-Afrika en Betsjoeanaland-Protectoraat.

Voor 1926 was daar maar ses afdelings en die teenswoordige afdeling (vii) was inbegrepe by afdelings (iii) en (iv). Die distrikte suid van die Oranjerivier het deel uitgemaak van afdeling (iii) : Karo-Kaapse Middelland en in die noorde van afdeling (v) : Hoëveld.

(3) **Distrikte.**—Die term „distrik” word gebruik om die administratiewe landstreek wat onder die regsbevoegdheid van 'n magistraat staan aan te dui. Daar is ook 'n aantal magistraats-sub-distrikte wat of binne een magistraatsdistrik val of saamgestel is uit gedeeltes van verskeie distrikte. Aangesien hierdie sub-distrikte hoofsaaklik gevorm is vir beter regsbedeling en geen verandering meebring in die administratiewe werksaamhede van die hoofdistrikte waarvan hulle afgesny is nie, word vir statistiese doeleindes geen rekening met hulle gehou nie, behalwe dat hul bevolking spesiaal getabelleer word.

(4) **Streke : Stedelik en Plattelands.**—Die distrikte word verdeel in stedelike en plattelandse streke, as volg :—

- (i) **Stedelik** omvat alle munisipaliteite, dorpsrade en besture, gesondheidskomitees, plaaslike dorpsrade en plaaslike streke wat enige vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur het.
(ii) **Plattelands** bestaan uit die res van die distrik, d.i., die gehele oppervlakte buite die stedelike gebiede.

Die platteland word in die volgende onderafdelings verdeel :—

- (a) **Plattelandse Voorstede.**—Sekere groot stede het so snel uitgebrei dat die bevolking buite die grense van die regsbevoegdheid van die plaaslike bestuur versprei het. Die bevolking wat in hierdie gevalle in plattelandse streke woon, is egter stedelik van aard en die meeste van die bewoners beoefen stedelike beroepe. Hierdie streke word plattelandse voorstede genoem tot tyd en wyl hulle in die munisipaliteit opgeneem word. Tensy anders vermeld, word die bevolking van plattelandse voorstede nie by die van die munisipaliteite ingesluit nie.
(b) **Buitedorpe.**—Hierdie term word gebruik om klein dorpie of ander nedersettings aan te dui wat geen plaaslike bestuur besit nie, maar waar voldoende mense woon om hul tabellering as aparte streke te regverdig. Sulke gebiede het dikwels teen die tyd dat 'n volgende volkstelling gehou word plaaslike selfbestuur verkry en aparte tabellering van hul bevolking is dus nuttig vir vergelykingsdoeleindes.
(c) **Res van die Platteland** wat uit die eintlike landboustreke buite (a) en (b) bestaan.

'n Paar distrikte, hoofsaaklik in Natal, die Transkei en Zoeloland, het geen stedelike gebied nie en die distrikte is dus heeltemal plattelands. In die meeste gevalle egter word die setel van die magistraat vir statistiese doeleindes as 'n buitedorp beskou.

5. **Metode van Versameling van Gegewens.**—Daar is twee maniere om sensusgegewens te versamel. Die een is om die huishouer of individu verantwoordelik te hou vir die voltooiing van die vorms en die ander is dat die opnemer die besonderhede wat hy

deur direkte ondervraging verkry in die vorm invul. Beide metode word in die Unie gebruik, eersgenoemde in alle stede en dorpe waar vorms voor die sensusdag aan huishouers uitgereik word, en laasgenoemde in die plattelandse of landboustreke waar geen vorms vooraf uitgegee word nie.

Die vernaamste rede waarom geen vorms in die landboustreke voor die sensusdag uitgegee word nie, is omdat die afstande wat in sommige dele van die Unie afgelê moet word so groot is dat dit groot vervoer-onkoste meebring.

In die verlede was daar ook nog die moeilikheid veroorsaak deur die geringe opvoedingspeil van sekere seksies van die boerebevolking en die proefneming in die uitreiking van die vorms het nie altyd geslaag nie. Die resultate het nie die onkoste geregverdig nie.

Hoewel die aantal ongeletterdes onder die blanke bevolking onbetekenend is, het die taak om 'n skrikwekkende dokument soos die sensus-skedule in te vul aan baie mense met weinig geleerdheid moeilikheid besorg. Opvoeding is egter onder die jonger geslag so algemeen geword dat die beswaar van die verlede hier weggeval het, en daar is nou betreklik weinig gebiede waar 'n vroegetyde uitreiking van vorms nie met goeie gevolg kan geskied nie.

As 'n mens die sensus-skedules nagaan, is dit eienaardig dat die mees opgevoede mense nie altyd die mees intelligente antwoorde op die verskillende vrae gee nie.

Die groot vooruitgang wat daar sinds die vorige volkstelling in verband met vervoer oor die paaië gemaak is, het spesiale reëlings genoodsaak om die opname van reisigers op die hoofweë van die Unie te verseker; derhalwe is voor die sensusdag vorms uitgereik aan alle hotelle aan die pad of ander moontlike verblyfplase.

Vir die eerste keer is in die Unie gebruik gemaak van die aanbod van die uitsaastasies om te help om die vereistes van die volkstelling bekend te maak. Kort toesprake oor die onderwerp is in Engels en Afrikaans van Johannesburg, Durban en Kaapstad op verskillende datums enige dae voor 4 Mei uitgesaai.

Onder skoolkinders is aktiewe propagande gemaak en 'n spesiale omsendbrief met eksemplaar-vorms is aan die prinsipale van alle skole in die Unie gestuur. Die proefneming was nie so 'n volslae sukses as gehoop is nie. In die meeste gevalle het die prinsipale van skole hartlik met die Sensuskantoor meegewerk en spesiale lesse oor die waarde en doel van die voorgenome volkstelling aan hul leerlinge gegee; maar in sommige gevalle het die onderwysers nie begryp wat van hulle verwag word nie en die proefneming het 'n drukke tyd aan die personeel van die hoofkantoor besorg weens onverwagte korrespondensie wat afgehandel moes word. Daar is egter nuttige baanbrekerswerk verrig, en gehoop word dat dit goed van pas sal kom by die volgende opname.

6. **Onkoste van die Opname.**—Die onkoste van die opname het £33,603 bedra. Hieronder verskyn 'n ontleding van hierdie uitgawe. Dit was 'n vermeerdering van slegs £532 op die onkoste van die volkstelling van 1926; of, met ander woorde, 'n uitgawe van £532 vir die opname van 150,832 persone meer as in 1926.

Die onkoste van die opname per hoof van die bevolking was 4.4d., en elke opnemer het 'n gemiddelde betaling van £7. 3s. 9d. vir sy werk en vervoer ontvang. Die onkoste per capita was in die Oranje-Vrystaat hoër as in die ander provinsies; maar met uitsondering van die stad Bloemfontein, is die hele provinsie 'n landboustreke en moet deur middel van voertuie opgeneem word.

In 1926 was die onkoste per hoof van die bevolking 4½d.

Tabel No. 1.—UITEENSETTING VAN ONKOSTE VAN SENSUSOPNAME, 1931.

Gebied.	Totale onkoste van opname.	Opnemersfoois (vervoerkoste inbegrepe).			Spesiale kontroleurs en hulpkierke.	Aanspraak op spesiale vervoer- en onderhoud-foois.	Huurgeld.	Bykomstige onkoste.	Totale onkoste per hoof van bevolking.	Gemiddelde betaling van elke opnemer.
		Totaal.	Stedelik.	Plattelands.						
Kaapprovinsie.....	£ 14,206	£ 13,685	£ 2,858	£ 10,827	£ 498	£ 18	£ 5	d. 4.5	£ s. d. 6 19 3	
Natal.....	2,870	2,596	607	1,989	268	—	13	3.9	6 6 0	
Transvaal.....	11,341	9,379	2,850	6,529	1,753	34	172	3.9	7 5 2	
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	4,978	4,946	468	4,478	29	—	3	5.8	8 5 2	
S.A. Spoorweë.....	199	82	—	—	60	57	—	—	—	
Unie.....	33,603	30,688	6,783	23,823	2,608	111	172	4.4	7 3 9	

7. **Ontleding van Veldorganisasie.**—Tabel No. 2 gee die getal kontroleurs en opnemers in diens geneem, en die gebiede gebruik in die veldorganisasie vir die volkstelling. In vergelyking met die volkstelling van 1926 was daar 'n vermeerdering van 23 in die getal magistraatsdistrikte, van 27 in die getal kontroleurs, en van 250 in die getal opnemers in diens geneem.

Tabel No. 2.—KONTROLEURS, OPNEMERS EN GEBIED VAN OPNAME, 1931.

Provinsie.	Magistraats-distrikte.	Opmemersonderdistrikte.			Getal Kontroleurs.	Getal opnemers.		
		Totaal.	Stedelik.	Plattelands.		Totaal.	Polisie.	Ander.
Kaapprovinsie.....	127	2,722	898	1,824	126	1,965	372	1,593
Natal.....	41	582	160	422	41	412	72	340
Transvaal.....	39	1,725	761	964	39	1,292	109	1,183
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	33	679	157	522	33	599	71	528
S.A. Spoorweë.....	(8 Stelsels.)	—	—	—	8	—	—	124
Unie.....	240	5,708	1,976	3,732	247	4,392	624	3,768

8. **Kontrole oor Distrikte.**—Met uitsondering van Johannesburg was die kontrole oor elke distrik in die hande van Regerings-amptenare. Weens die ongesteldheid van die verkiesingsbeampte in Johannesburg was dit nodig om 'n buitestaande persoon aan te stel om die kontrole uit te voer. Die Regering was gelukkig om die dienste van Mnr. James Young, die oud-hoofmagistraat, te verkry, want sy besondere kennis van die gebied was van onskatbare waarde by die afbakening van die grootste stad en die mees dig-bewoonde gebied in die Unie.

In Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Durban en Pretoria het die verkiesingsbeampstes die werksaamhede van kontroleurs onderneem, en die magistrate van alle ander distrikte is as kontroleurs van hul verskillende gebiede van regsbevoegdheid aangestel, en daar is dank aan hulle verskuldig vir die feit dat die volkstelling sonder moeilikheid en op bevredigende wyse deurgevoer is.

Tabel No. 3.—OORSIG VAN SENSUSUITSLAG, 5 MEI 1931.

Sensus.	Landstreek.	Kaap.			Natal.			Transvaal.			Oranje-Vrystaat.			Unie.		
		Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
Voorlopige uitslae.....	Stedelik....	221,368	232,762	454,130	66,165	66,498	132,663	221,785	218,721	440,506	44,832	47,184	92,016	554,250	565,165	1,119,415
	Plattelands	156,253	138,072	294,325	24,040	20,721	44,761	135,685	119,772	255,457	59,803	53,405	113,208	375,781	331,970	707,751
	Totaal.....	377,621	370,834	748,455	90,205	87,219	177,424	357,470	338,493	695,963	104,735	100,589	205,324	930,031	897,135	1,827,166
Einduitslag.....	Stedelik....	221,525	232,882	454,407	66,198	66,453	132,651	221,766	218,874	440,640	44,915	47,235	92,150	554,404	565,444	1,119,848
	Plattelands	156,521	138,303	294,824	24,055	20,743	44,798	135,738	119,742	255,480	59,823	53,402	113,225	376,137	332,190	708,327
	Totaal.....	378,046	371,185	749,231	90,253	87,196	177,449	357,504	338,616	696,120	104,738	100,637	205,375	930,541	897,634	1,828,175

10. **Berekening van Bevolking tussen Volkstellings.**—Die berekening van die Europeane tussen die volkstellings word hoofsaaklik op die vermeerderingsyfer tussen die twee vorige volkstellings gebaseer. Wysiging word egter aangebring uit die registrasie van geboortes en sterfgevallen en ook uit die statistiek van persone wat via die hawens en sekere landgrense aangekom en vertrek het. Laasgenoemde aantekening is gehou sinds die volkstelling van 1918. Terwyl hierdie aantekening 'n taamlik noukeurige berekening van die Europese bevolking van die hele Unie moontlik maak, verminder die afwesigheid van gegewens aangaande verkeer tussen die provinsies die moontlikheid om gelyke juistheid ten opsigte van die bevolking van elke provinsie te verkry.

Die volkstelling van 1931 toon dat die beweging van die bevolking van een provinsie na die ander (en van die platteland na die stede) sedert 1926 taamlik groot was en as gevolg hiervan was daar heelwat misgissing in die berekening van die onderafdelings, hoewel die berekening insake die hele Unie betreklik akkuraat was. Die verkeer tussen die provinsies was meestal na die Transvaal ten koste van die Kaap en Oranje-Vrystaat.

Daar was 5,708 aparte gebiede wat deur 4,392 opnemers gedeel moes word. Waar die gebiede, waarvoor aparte besonderhede getabelleer moet word, klein is, word twee of meer onderdistrikte aan een opnemer toegeken.

In die groter stede word die opsigters van flats en huurhuise aangestel as onderopnemers om die opnemers te help om die nodige besonderhede van die inwonendes te verkry.

AFDELING II.—AANGROEI EN VERSPREIDING VAN DIE EUROPESE BEVOLKING.

9. **Oorsig van Sensusresultate, 5 Mei 1931.**—So spoedig moontlik na die opname in elke distrik voltooi is, het die kontroleur 'n opgawe waarin die getal persone opgeneem, vermeld word, aan die Sensuskantoor gestuur. By die behandeling van die voorlopige opgawes is spoorreisigers aan hul gewone verblyfplekke toegeken. Die laaste voorlopige opgawe is op 19 Junie 1931 ontvang en dieselfde dag is die voorlopige resultate vir publikasie aan die pers oorhandig.

Die volgende tabel bevat die voorlopige sowel as die finale syfers en dit sal opgemerk word dat die finale syfers 'n vermeerdering van 1,009 persone bo die voorlopige syfers toon.

Die finale geantwoorde resultate van die volkstelling was op 13 Januarie 1932 beskikbaar. Vir die eerste keer sinds 1911 is die finale resultate deur die metode van hand-tabellering bereik. Hierdie metode is gebruik omdat die Regering besluit het om die omvang van die tabellering te beperk.

11. **Berekening van Bevolking, 1904 tot 1932.**—Vir die gerief van diegene wat graag enige van die gegewens in hierdie verslag met die bevolking van verskillende jare tussen die volkstellings wil korreleer of met die nie-Europese bevolking van die Unie of provinsies, word die volgende tabelle van berekende en opgeneome bevolkings gegee.

Die eerste tabel gee die opgeneome bevolkings van die laaste ses volkstellings en die berekende bevolking van die jare tussen die volkstellings tussen 1910 en 1932. In die geval van Europeane word die geslagte apart getoon.

Die tweede tabel gee die berekende bevolking van elke ras in elk van die vier provinsies sinds die datum van die eerste Unievolkstelling tot die jaar 1932.

Van 1930 word berekeninge van die bevolking korrek tot die naaste honderd in elke geval gepubliseer.

Tabel No. 4.—BEVOLKINGSOPGAWES, 1904, 1911 EN 1921, GESKATTE GEMIDDELDE UNIEBEVOLKING IN ELKE JAAR SINDS 1910, EN BLANKE UNIEBEVOLKING, 1918, 1926 EN 1931.

Jaar.	Totale bevolking.	Europeane.			Nie-Europeane.			
		Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.	Bantoe.	Asiate.	Gemengde en andere.	Persone.
1904†.....	5,175,824	635,117	481,689	1,116,806	3,491,056	122,734	445,228	4,059,018
1910.....	5,877,076	676,590	578,955	1,255,545	3,953,209	151,111	517,211	4,621,531
1911†.....	5,973,394	685,164	591,078	1,276,242	4,019,066	152,309	525,837	4,697,152
1911†.....	5,991,899	686,878	593,503	1,280,381	4,032,476	152,583	526,459	4,711,518
1912.....	6,102,929	697,166	608,051	1,305,217	4,113,296	154,226	530,190	4,797,712
1913.....	6,233,950	707,454	622,500	1,330,053	4,194,116	155,863	533,922	4,882,906
1914.....	6,324,888	717,742	637,147	1,354,889	4,274,936	157,510	537,653	4,970,099
1914.....	6,436,019	728,030	651,695	1,379,725	4,355,756	159,153	541,385	5,056,294
1916.....	6,547,048	738,318	666,243	1,404,561	4,436,576	160,795	545,116	5,142,487
1917.....	6,658,076	748,606	680,791	1,429,397	4,517,396	162,435	548,848	5,228,670
1918*.....	6,768,987	758,623	695,490	1,454,113	4,598,217	164,078	552,579	5,314,874
1919.....	6,727,489	766,184	710,235	1,476,419	4,549,642	162,721	538,707	5,251,070
1920.....	6,837,174	774,830	725,081	1,499,911	4,630,463	164,962	542,438	5,337,263
1921†.....	6,928,580	783,055	737,453	1,519,488	4,697,813	165,731	545,548	5,409,092
1922.....	6,946,048	783,623	738,967	1,522,590	4,711,283	166,005	546,170	5,423,458
1922†.....	7,065,893	799,733	756,508	1,556,241	4,792,103	167,648	549,901	5,509,652
1923.....	7,175,579	808,379	771,354	1,579,733	4,872,923	169,291	553,632	5,595,846
1924.....	7,293,927	823,290	787,484	1,610,774	4,953,743	170,934	558,476	5,683,153
1925.....	7,407,932	837,393	801,432	1,637,472	5,034,563	172,577	563,320	5,770,460
1926†.....	7,539,762	857,485	820,035	1,677,520	5,115,383	178,695	568,164	5,862,242
1927.....	7,659,399	872,462	836,493	1,708,955	5,196,203	181,233	573,008	5,950,444
1928.....	7,777,583	887,042	851,895	1,738,937	5,277,023	183,771	577,582	6,038,646
1929.....	7,894,567	901,162	866,557	1,767,719	5,357,843	186,309	582,696	6,126,848
1930.....	8,013,000	915,600	882,300	1,797,900	5,438,700	188,900	587,500	6,215,100
1931†.....	8,132,600	931,200	898,100	1,829,300	5,519,500	191,400	592,400	6,303,300
1932.....	8,250,900	945,800	913,600	1,859,400	5,600,300	193,900	597,300	6,391,500

* Met uitsondering van afwesige manspersone wat spesiaal opgeneem is ooreenkomstig Wet No. 15 van 1918.

† Sensus.

‡ Geskatte gemiddelde bevolking.

Tabel No. 5.—GESKATTE GEMIDDELDE BEVOLKING VAN DIE PROVINSIES, VANAF 1911.*

Jaar.	Kaap.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Oranje-Vrystaat.	Bantoe.			
					Kaap.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Oranje-Vrystaat.
Europeane.					Bantoe.			
1911.....	583,502	98,761	422,741	175,377	1,523,243	956,734	1,224,931	327,568
1912.....	590,263	102,632	435,803	176,519	1,543,067	976,750	1,255,448	338,051
1913.....	597,024	106,465	448,861	177,663	1,562,891	996,766	1,285,966	348,493
1914.....	603,785	110,376	461,923	178,805	1,582,715	1,016,782	1,316,483	358,956
1915.....	610,547	114,247	474,981	179,950	1,602,539	1,036,798	1,347,001	369,418
1916.....	617,307	118,117	488,044	181,093	1,622,362	1,056,814	1,377,518	379,880
1917.....	624,068	121,986	501,104	182,239	1,642,188	1,076,830	1,408,035	390,343
1918.....	630,933	125,906	513,748	183,526	1,662,012	1,096,847	1,438,553	400,805
1919.....	637,680	129,654	523,849	185,236	1,681,837	1,116,861	1,469,920	412,797
1920.....	644,732	133,572	534,560	187,047	1,701,661	1,136,878	1,499,438	424,797
1921.....	651,428	137,417	544,987	188,758	1,721,485	1,156,892	1,529,955	436,797
1922.....	658,779	141,262	555,370	190,643	1,741,309	1,176,906	1,559,971	448,797
1923.....	666,390	145,106	566,080	192,534	1,761,133	1,196,920	1,590,986	460,797
1924.....	674,043	148,950	576,793	194,425	1,780,957	1,216,934	1,620,999	472,797
1925.....	681,696	152,794	587,507	196,316	1,800,781	1,236,948	1,650,999	484,797
1926.....	689,349	156,638	598,220	198,207	1,820,605	1,256,962	1,680,999	496,797
1927.....	697,002	160,482	608,933	200,098	1,840,429	1,276,976	1,710,999	508,797
1928.....	704,655	164,326	619,646	201,989	1,860,253	1,296,989	1,740,999	520,797
1929.....	712,308	168,170	630,359	203,880	1,880,077	1,316,999	1,770,999	532,797
1930.....	720,000	172,014	641,073	205,771	1,900,000	1,337,000	1,800,999	544,797
1931.....	727,650	175,858	651,786	207,662	1,920,000	1,357,000	1,830,999	556,797
1932.....	735,300	179,702	662,500	209,553	1,940,000	1,377,000	1,860,999	568,797
Asiate.					Gemengde en ander.			
1911.....	7,096	133,611	11,163	113	455,731	9,127	34,605	26,906
1912.....	7,733	134,643	11,708	142	460,363	9,339	34,465	26,023
1913.....	7,770	135,675	12,252	171	464,995	9,551	34,235	25,141
1914.....	7,807	136,707	12,797	199	469,626	9,764	34,005	24,258
1915.....	7,844	137,739	13,342	228	474,258	9,976	33,775	23,376
1916.....	7,881	138,771	13,886	257	478,890	10,188	33,545	22,493
1917.....	7,918	139,802	14,430	285	483,522	10,400	33,315	21,611
1918.....	7,955	140,834	14,975	314	488,154	10,612	33,085	20,728
1919.....	7,992	141,866	15,520	343				

12. **Vermeerdering van Bevolking tussen die Volkstellings.**—Die Europese bevolking opgeneem op 5 Mei het 1,828,175 getel, waarvan 930,541 manlike persone en 897,634 vroulike persone was; dit beteken 'n vermeerdering van 150,853 persone of 8.99 persent gedurende die vyf jaar.

Die syfers van die Unie en provinsies was as volg:—

Tabel No. 6.—VERMEERDERING VAN BEVOLKING TUSSEN DIE VOLKSTELLINGS VAN 1926 EN 1931.

Provinsies.	1931.	1926.	Vermeerdering na 1926.	
			No.	%
MANLIK.				
Kaap.....	378,046	358,058	19,988	5.58
Natal.....	90,253	81,170	9,083	11.19
Transvaal.....	357,504	313,773	43,731	13.94
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	104,738	104,392	346	.33
UNIE.....	930,541	857,393	73,148	8.53
VROULIK.				
Kaap.....	371,185	348,741	22,444	6.44
Natal.....	87,196	77,746	9,450	12.15
Transvaal.....	338,616	294,849	43,767	14.84
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	100,637	98,593	2,044	2.07
UNIE.....	897,634	819,929	77,705	9.48
BEIDE GESLAGTE.				
Kaap.....	749,231	706,799	42,432	6.00
Natal.....	177,449	158,916	18,533	11.66
Transvaal.....	696,120	608,622	87,498	14.38
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	205,375	202,985	2,390	1.18
UNIE.....	1,828,175	1,677,322	150,853	8.99

Die mees opvallende feit is dat die bevolkingsyfer van die Oranje-Vrystaat in die jare 1926 tot 1931 feitlik stilgestaan het. Inderdaad toon die opname dat dit nie meer as 'n fraksie van sy natuurlike aangroei behou het nie.

Meer as die helfte van die totale vermeerdering is in die Transvaal aangeteken waar 'n persentasie-vermeerdering van 14.38 teenoor 1.18 van die Oranje-Vrystaat getoon is.

Die grootste gedeelte van die vermeerdering is toe te skryf aan die natuurlike aangroei (syfer van geboortes bo sterfgevallen) daar die Unie heel weinig deur immigrasie wen. Jarelang het die geboortesyfer van die Unie 'n bepaalde dalende neiging getoon, maar tegelykertyd het ook die sterfesyfer 'n gestadige verbetering getoon. Soos uit die volgende tabel blyk, staan Suid-Afrika egter hoog in verhouding met ander lande ten opsigte van sy natuurlike aangroei.

Tabel No. 7.—NATUURLIKE AANGROEI PER 1,000 VAN DIE BEVOLKING IN VERSKILLENDE LANDE.

Land.	Jaar.	Verhouding.	Land.	Jaar.	Verhouding.
Chili.....	1929	22.8	Australië.....	1931	9.5
Egipte.....	1930	20.0	Denemarke.....	1928	8.6
Unie van Suid-Afrika.....	1930	16.8	Finland.....	1928	8.0
Roemenië.....	1928	15.7	V.S. van Amerika.....	1928	7.7
Bulgarye.....	1928	15.3	Noord-Ierland.....	1930	7.1
Pole.....	1929	15.3	Tjegoslowakye.....	1929	6.9
Ceylon.....	1928	15.2	Noorwee.....	1930	6.9
Suid-Rhodesië.....	1930	15.0	Hongarye.....	1929	6.7
Japan.....	1928	14.5	Duitsland.....	1930	6.4
Holland.....	1930	13.9	Letland.....	1928	6.3
Kanada.....	1930	13.5	Skotland.....	1930	6.2
Portugal.....	1929	13.2	Ierse Vrystaat.....	1930	5.6
Italië.....	1930	12.3	Switserland.....	1929	4.6
Tasmanie.....	1929	12.3	Engeland en Wallis.....	1930	4.9
Nu-Suid-Wallis.....	1929	11.4	Swede.....	1930	3.7
Spanje.....	1929	10.9	België.....	1929	3.2
Newfoundland.....	1928	10.8	Oostenryk.....	1929	2.2
Nu-Seeland.....	1930	10.2	Frankryk.....	1929	— 0.3
Litua.....	1929	10.1	Estland.....	1929	— 0.9

13. **Toename en Verliese van Bevolking, 1926-1931.**—'n Land wat noukeurige aantekeninge van alle geboortes en sterfgevallen hou en ook van die immigrasie en emigrasie van die bevolking, behoort teoreties in staat te wees om die werklike toename en verliese, al na die geval, te balanseer met die vermeerdering of vermindering van die bevolking soos deur die volkstelling geopenbaar. Die een staat behoort 'n kontrole vir die juistheid of andersins van die ander te wees. Daar is baie redes waarom dit onmoontlik is om in die praktyk 'n ware balans te bewerkstellig, bv., die datums waarop aantekeninge van die volkstreke en natuurlike aangroei gemaak word stem nie noukeurig ooreen met die van die tydperk tussen die volkstellings nie. Buitendien word die bemannings van alle skepe in vaarwaters en hawens van die Unie op sensusdag in die sensus ingesluit; maar as hulle die hawe verlaat of binnekom word hulle nie in die volkstrekestatistiek opgeneem nie. Deurgaande reisigers op skepe na of van ander lande word ook in die sensussyfers ingesluit maar nie in enige ander opgawe nie.

As hierdie en die baie ander faktore in aanmerking geneem word, toon die verskille in die volgende tabel 'n besondere mate van juistheid.

Tabel No. 8.

4 MEI 1926 TOT 5 MEI 1931.

	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
Sensus, 1926.....	856,918	819,742	1,676,660
Plus Walvisbaai.....	475	187	662
Sensus, 1931.....	930,541	897,634	1,828,175
A.—TOENAME.....	73,148	77,705	150,853
I MEI 1926 TOT 30 APRIL 1931.			
Geboortes geregistreer.....	117,329	110,686	228,015
Sterfgevälle geregistreer.....	48,662	37,008	85,670
B.—NATUURLIKE AANGROEI.....	68,667	73,678	142,345
VOLKSTREK, I MEI 1926 TOT 30 APRIL 1931.			
Aangekomenes.....	88,396	78,865	167,261
Vertrokke persone.....	77,857	75,073	152,930
C.—AANWINS.....	5,539	3,792	9,331
D.—NATUURLIKE EN IMMIGRASIE-VERMEERDERING (B EN C).....	74,206	77,470	151,676
E.—VERSKIL (A min D).....	— 1,058	+ 235	— 823
	(Tekort.)	(Surplus.)	(Tekort.)

14. **Geografiese Verspreiding van die Bevolking.**—Deel I van die sensustabelle handel hoofsaaklik oor die verspreiding van die bevolking met betrekking tot geslag in die verskillende geografiese gebiede—provinsies, landafdelings (klimaatgebiede), magistrataatsdistrikte, magistrataatsonderdistrikte, kiesafdelings, munisipale raad, dorpsraad, en ander stedelike gebiede, plattelandse voorstede wat aan groot stede grens, klein plattelandse gemeenskappe (buitedorpe) en suiver plattelandse, of landboustreke van magistrataatsdistrikte. In sommige gevalle word ook die bevolking van die wyke van die grootste stede gegee.

Die vernaamste tabel in Deel I is No. 4, wat 'n omvangryke oorsig is van die getalle van elke geslag in die stedelike en plattelandse streke van elke magistrataatsdistrik gedurende die volkstellings van 1926 en 1931.

Die numerieke en persentasie-vermeerdering of -verminderinge en die digtheid van die bevolking word ook gegee. Waar die grense sinds 1926 verander is, is die syfers van die volkstellings van 1926 ooreenkomstig die wysiginge verander, sodat die syfers van die twee volkstellings regstreeks vergelykbaar is.

Om die groei van die groot hoof stedelike gebiede van die Unie te meet, word 'n spesiale tabel, Deel I, No. 6, ingesluit waarin nie alleen die bevolking van die gebied van regsbevoegdheid van die

munisipale rade of stadsgebiede getoon word nie, maar ook van die voorstede en omstreke. Daar is ook 'n tabel wat die bevolking van die digter-bevolkte plattelandse gemeenskappe of nedersettings toon, waarvan verskeie sinds die datum van die volkstelling die status van stedelike gebiede met plaaslike selfbestuur erlang het. Van die gedeeltelike verspreiding van die bevolking (d.i., as die stedelike en plattelandse streke apart behandel word) was die buitedorp of nedersetting die kleinste eenheid; hulle bestaan uit die klein

nedersettings of dorpie in die plattelandse of landboustreke waarvan die gemeenskappe geen vorm van plaaslike bestuur het nie.

Sommige van die getabelleerde streke is administratief en ander nie-administratief. Baie van laasgenoemde val saam met eersgenoemde. Die volgende opgawe toon die getal stedelike gebiede en buitedorpe en voorstede apart getabelleer, en die Europese bevolking van elke groep.

Tabel No. 9.—GETAL VAN AFSONDERLIK GETABELLEERDE STEDELIKE EN HALFSTEDELIKE GEBIEDE MET HUL EUROPESE BEVOLKING, 1931.

Beskrywing.	Kaap.		Natal.		Transvaal.		Oranje-Vrystaat.		Unie.							
	No.	Bevolking.	No.	Bevolking.	No.	Bevolking.	No.	Bevolking.	Bevolking.							
									M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
Munisipaliteite.....	128	197,625	209,133	9	47,671	48,359	26	196,037	193,944	61	43,828	46,087	224	485,161	497,523	982,684
Dorpsbestuursrade.....	88	19,460	19,443	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,087	1,148	95	20,547	20,591	41,138
Dorpsrade.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	19,293	18,792	—	—	—	32	19,293	18,792	38,085
Dorpsbestuure.....	—	—	—	17	4,487	4,161	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	4,487	4,161	8,648
Plaaslike Bestuur en Gesondheidsrade.....	—	—	—	10	12,030	11,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12,030	11,928	23,958
Gesondheidskomitees.....	—	—	—	8	2,010	2,005	31	6,436	6,138	—	—	—	39	8,446	8,143	16,589
Gebiede van Plaaslike Rade.....	20	2,270	2,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2,270	2,189	4,459
Plaaslike Gebiede.....	21	2,170	2,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2,170	2,117	4,287
TOTAAL GETAL STEDELIKE.....	257	221,525	232,882	44	66,198	66,453	89	221,766	218,874	68	44,915	47,235	458	554,404	565,444	1,119,848
Plattelandse voorstede.....	8	2,686	2,559	1	225	412	15	3,134	3,036	12	2,910	2,940	36	8,955	8,947	17,902
Buitedorpe.....	55	5,857	5,091	43	3,190	2,885	49	8,436	8,065	6	699	587	153	18,182	16,628	34,810

Tabel No. 10.—EUROPESE BEVOLKING, SENSUS 1931.

	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
Witwatersrandse goudmynegebied, met inbegrip van Johannesburg, Germiston, en voorstede (stedelike gebiede en omstreke).....	152,607	150,260	302,867
Sewes stede, met inbegrip van voorstede, met 'n bevolking van meer as 20,000 Europeane (skepe uitgesonderd).....	204,908	212,033	416,941
Een stad, met inbegrip van voorstede, met 'n bevolking tussen 15,000 en 20,000 Europeane.....	9,183	9,435	18,618
Ander stedelike gebiede (skepe uitgesonderd).....	191,299	200,859	392,158
Plattelandse voorstede van kleiner stede.....	1,283	1,313	2,596
Buitedorpe (Robbenieland uitgesonderd).....	18,173	16,623	34,796
Boerderystreke.....	348,964	306,599	655,563
Aangrensende eilande.....	59	29	88
Persone aan boord skip.....	4,065	483	4,548
TOTAAL.....	930,541	897,634	1,828,175

15. **Stedelike en Plattelandse Bevolking.**—Die definisie van 'n stedelike gebied aangeneem by die volkstelling van 1918 en sedert daardie tyd deur die Sensuskantoor gebruik, lui as volg:—

„'n Stedelike gebied word dié landstreek geag wat in begrepe is binne 'n stad, dorp, munisipaliteit, dorpsbestuursraad, gesondheidskomitee, of ander plaaslike bestuur, saamgestel volgens enige wet en in besit van die een of ander vorm van stedelike bestuur.”

Hierdie definisie sluit nie alle moontlike gevalle in nie, want dit omvat nie die woondede wat net buitekant die munisipale grense van die groot stede lê nie. Hierdie moeilikheid word oorkom deur sulke streke spesiaal as „plattelandse voorstede” te behandel, en deur gegewens daaromtrent in spesiale tabelle in verskillende dele van hierdie verslag op te neem. Ooreenkomstig hierdie definisie word die bevolking van hierdie streke egter in alle ander tabelle, wat oor die distribusie van die bevolking in die stede en buitedorpe handel, as plattelandse beskou. Die definisie is bevredigend, daar dit 'n bepaalde reël gee aan distrikskontroleurs, en ook vir tabelleerdoelendes in die sentrale sensuskantoor. Dieselfde definisie van 'n stedelike gebied is opgeneem in die „Geboortes en Sterfgevallen Registrasie Wet,” 1923. Die betekenis van hierdie ooreenstemming van die definisie is dat die tabellering van die statistiek vir geboortes en sterfgevallen in ooreenstemming gebring kan word met die bevolkingsopgawes van die verspreiding oor die landafdelings. Dit is 'n algemene gebruik om die bevolking as „Stedelik” en „plattelandse” in te deel, maar die skeidslyn tussen die twee is nie en kan waarskynlik ook nie in verskillende lande dieselfde wees nie; die doel is om te onderskei tussen sekere klasse in 'n gemeenskap wat in leefwyse van die ander verskil. „Die oogmerk

is,” sê Whipple, „om onderskeid te maak tussen die mense wat in dunbevolkte streke en klein dorpie woon, en die van groot stede, volgens die teorie dat die lewe van eersgenoemde meer individueel, en dié van laasgenoemde daarenteen meer gemeenskaplik is. In die stede word, b.v., die watervoorrade, die rioolstelsels, die voedselvoorrade, die middels van vervoer en allerlei publieke aangeentehede deur iedereen gebruik, maar op die platteland het elke huishouding sy eie put, sy eie tuin, sy eie sinkput, sy eie middels van vervoer.”

Whipple sluit „kleiner dorpie” by die plattelandse streke in. Op hierdie punt verskil die gebruik in verskillende lande, maar oor die algemeen kan gesê word dat die ouer en digter-bevolkte lande klein dorpie as plattelandse, en die nuwe lande hulle as stedelik beskou.

Een van die faktore wat by die vergelyking van die resultate van een volkstelling met 'n ander in aanmerking geneem moet word, is die ontstaan van nuwe stedelike gebiede in die tydperk tussen die volkstellings. Sulke veranderinge van benaming wat tussen 1921 en 1926 aangebring is, word in onderstaande tabel getoon; die bevolking van hierdie gebiede is dus van die plattelandse na die stedelike gebiede oorgeplaas, of omgekeer.

Tabel No. 11.—WYSIGINGE IN STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Provinsie.	Getal stedelike gebiede by Sensus, 1926.	Stedelike gebiede gestig na 1926, bygekom.	Stedelike gebiede opgehef of ingelyf sedert 1926.	Getal stedelike gebiede by Sensus, 1931.
Kaap.....	230†	31	4*	257
Natal.....	35	12†	3*	44
Transvaal.....	80	10†	1	89
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	65	3	—	68
UNIE.....	410	56	8	458

* Sluit een ingelyfde gebied in.
† Sluit een gebied in wat in twee stedelike gebiede verdeel is (Randfontein en Isipingostrand).
‡ Sluit Walvisbaai in wat voorheen nie ingesluit was nie.

Uit onderstaande tabel sal opgemerk word dat die verhouding van die Europese bevolking in die stedelike gebiede in 1904 groter was as in 1911. Dit is veroorsaak deurdat elk van die vier kolonies 'n ander definisie van 'n stedelike gebied toegepas het. By die eerste Unie-volkstelling in 1911 is geen bepaalde skeidslyn vasgestel nie, maar in al die provinsies is eners gehandel. Dit verklaar dus die skynbare vermindering in die verhouding tussen die volkstellings

van 1904 en 1911. Die syfers bewys dat as dieselfde definisie van 'n stedelike gebied dwarsoor die tydperk toegepas was, sou daar 'n gestadige vermeerdering in die verhouding van die Europese stedelike bevolking van die Unie gewees het.

Table No. 12.—VERHOUDING VAN BLANKE BEVOLKING IN STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE OPGEHEF TUSSEN 1891-1931.

Sensusjaar.	Stedelike bevolking.	Platte-landse bevolking.	Totaal.	Persentasie opgeneem in	
				Stede.	Platteland.
1891.....	217,322	403,297	620,619	35-02	64-98
1904.....	590,926	525,880	1,116,806	52-91	47-09
1911.....	659,796	616,446	1,276,242	51-70	48-30
1918.....	766,849	654,932	1,421,781	53-94	46-06
1921.....	847,508	671,980	1,519,488	55-78	44-22
1925.....	975,897	701,425	1,677,322	58-18	41-82
1931.....	1,119,848	708,327	1,828,175	61-25	38-75

16. Neiging tot Verstedeliking.—As 'n mens die aangroei van die stedelike bevolking behandel, is dit nodig om tussen twee bewegings te onderskei. In die eerste plek is daar die beweging van die plattelandse bevolking na die stede, d.i., mense wat om een of ander rede die platteland verlaat en na die stede trek, die sogenaamde „stroming na die stede." In die tweede plek is daar die uitbreiding van die grense van bestaande stedelike gebiede wat noodsaaklik word gedeeltelik deur die intrek van mense van buite af, maar veral deur die natuurlike aangroei van die stedelike bevolking, en deur die ontstaan van nuwe stedelike gebiede. As 'n mens die vermeerdering of vermindering van die bevolking van 'n stedelike gebied wil vasstel, is dit nodig dat die grenslyne in die twee tydperke dieselfde moet wees; anders laat die uitbreiding van die grense, waardeur meer bevolking ingesluit word, dit na 'n vermeerdering lyk, of anders as daar 'n gedeelte afgesny is, mag dit lyk of die stedelike bevolking besig is om te verminder.

As die gebiede wat vergelyk word heeltemal ooreenstem, is dit moontlik om vas te stel in hoeverre daar 'n verhuising na die stede plaasvind.

STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Table No. 13.—AANGROEI VAN BEVOLKING IN STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE EN PROVINSIËS NA BYWERKING VAN SENSUS-SYFERS VAN 1926 OM OOREEN TE STEM MET GEBIEDE WAT BY SENSUS VAN 1931 BESTAAN HET.

Provincie.	Sensus, 1926.				Sensus, 1931.				Vermeerdering.			
	Stedelike bevolking soos opgeneem.	Plus bevolking van stedelike gebiede gevorm, 1926-31.	Min bevolking van stedelike gebiede gevorm, 1926-31.	Bygewerkte bevolking van stede as stedelik opgekou, 1931.	Stedelike bevolking soos opgeneem.	Totale globale vermeerdering. (Kol. 1 en 5.)		Verskil as gevolg van verandering in klassifikasie van gebiede.	Netto-vermeerdering. (Kol. 4 en 5.)			
						Getal.	Persent.		Getal.	Persent.		
Kaap.....	M. 197,806	2,239	145	199,900	221,525	23,719	11-99	2,094	21,625	10-82		
	V. 207,795	2,128	98	209,825	232,882	25,087	12-07	2,030	23,057	10-99		
	P. 405,601	4,367	243	409,725	454,407	48,806	12-03	4,124	44,682	10-91		
Natal.....	M. 56,093	2,572	920	57,745	66,198	10,105	18-01	1,652	8,453	14-64		
	V. 56,581	2,366	1,045	57,902	66,458	9,872	17-45	1,321	8,551	14-77		
	P. 112,674	4,938	1,965	115,647	132,651	19,977	17-73	2,973	17,004	14-70		
Transvaal.....	M. 188,368	1,547	456	189,459	221,766	33,398	17-73	3,230	32,307	17-05		
	V. 184,336	1,441	439	185,338	218,874	34,538	18-74	3,336	33,536	18-09		
	P. 372,704	2,988	895	374,797	440,640	67,936	18-23	2,093	65,843	17-57		
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	M. 41,732	639	—	42,371	44,915	3,183	7-63	639	2,544	6-00		
	V. 43,186	502	—	43,688	47,235	4,049	9-38	502	3,547	8-12		
	P. 84,918	1,141	—	86,059	92,150	7,232	8-52	1,141	6,091	7-08		
Unie.....	M. 483,999	6,997	1,521	489,475	554,404	70,405	14-55	5,476	64,929	13-27		
	V. 491,898	6,437	1,582	498,753	565,444	73,546	14-95	4,855	68,691	13-83		
	P. 975,897	13,434	3,103	986,228	1,119,848	143,951	14-75	10,331	133,620	13-55		

PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE.

Table No. 14.—AANGROEI VAN BEVOLKING IN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE EN PROVINSIËS NA BYWERKING VAN SENSUS-SYFERS VAN 1926 OM OOREEN TE STEM MET GEBIEDE WAT BY SENSUS VAN 1931 BESTAAN HET.

Provincie.	Sensus, 1926.				Sensus, 1931.				Vermeerdering of Vermindering.			
	Plattelandse bevolking soos opgeneem.	Plus bevolking van stedelike gebiede gevorm, 1926-31.	Min bevolking van stedelike gebiede afgeskaf, 1926-31.	Bygewerkte Plattelandse bevolking, 1931.	Plattelandse bevolking soos opgeneem.	Totale globale vermeerdering. (Kol. 1 en 5.)		Verskil as gevolg van verandering in klassifikasie van gebiede.	Netto-vermeerdering of vermindering. (Kol. 4 en 5.)			
						Getal.	Persent.		Getal.	Persent.		
Kaap.....	M. 160,252	2,239	145	158,158	156,521	- 3,731	-2-33	2,094	- 1,637	-1-04		
	V. 140,946	2,128	98	138,903	138,303	- 643	-0-46	2,030	- 613	-0-44		
	P. 301,198	4,367	243	297,074	294,824	- 2,250	-0-76	4,124	- 2,250	-0-55		
Natal.....	M. 56,093	2,572	920	57,425	66,198	9,222	16-22	1,652	630	2-69		
	V. 56,581	2,366	1,045	57,425	66,198	9,222	16-22	1,652	630	2-69		
	P. 112,674	4,938	1,965	115,647	132,651	19,977	17-73	2,973	899	4-53		
Transvaal.....	M. 188,368	1,547	456	184,336	218,874	34,538	18-74	3,336	1,529	3-53		
	V. 184,336	1,441	439	185,338	218,874	34,538	18-74	3,336	1,529	3-53		
	P. 372,704	2,988	895	374,797	440,640	67,936	18-23	2,093	11,424	9-19		
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	M. 41,732	639	—	42,371	44,915	3,183	7-63	639	10,231	9-34		
	V. 43,186	502	—	43,688	47,235	4,049	9-38	502	21,655	9-26		
	P. 84,918	1,141	—	86,059	92,150	7,232	8-52	1,141	21,655	9-26		
Unie.....	M. 483,999	6,997	1,521	489,475	554,404	70,405	14-55	5,476	10,231	9-34		
	V. 491,898	6,437	1,582	498,753	565,444	73,546	14-95	4,855	21,655	9-26		
	P. 975,897	13,434	3,103	986,228	1,119,848	143,951	14-75	10,331	42,579	2-79		

18. Stedelike Gebiede Afgestig na die Volkstelling van 1926.— In die vyf jaar na 4 Mei 1926 het nie minder as 54 plattelandse nedersettings die status van stedelike gebiede en plaaslike selfbestuur verkry nie. Hiervan was 31 in die Kaaprovinsie, 11 in Natal, 9 in Transvaal, en 3 in die Oranje-Vrystaat. Die totaal bestaan uit 1 munisipaliteit, 9 dorpsbestuursrade, 1 gesondheidsraad,

17 gesondheidskomitees, 2 dorpsrade, 9 plaaslike bestuursgebiede en 15 plaaslike gebiede. Daarby is Randfontein afgeskei van die Krugersdorp-munisipaliteit en 'n aparte munisipale gebied gemaak. Isipingo-strand is van die Suidkus-gesondheidskomitee afgeskei, en 'n aparte dorpsraad is gestig.

Table No. 15.—STEDELIKE GEBIEDE GEVORM, OPGEHEF EN VERENIG IN DIE TYDPERK TUSSEN DIE VOLKSTELLINGS 4 MEI 1921 TOT 6 MEI 1931.

Stedelike gebied.	Graad.	Magistraatsdistrik.	Datum.	Europese.						Nie-Europese, 1921.								
				1931.			1921.			Natuurlike.			Asiate.			Kleurlinge.		
				M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.
GEVORM.																		
Kaap.																		
Bell en Bodlaad.....	L.B.A.	Peddie.....	9/8/28	33	21	54	33	42	75	293	359	652	—	—	—	4	2	6
Bellville-Suid.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	11/2/27	215	195	410	96	98	194	—	6	1	2	3	76	79	155	
Berghville.....	L.A.	Tulbagh.....	4/3/29	53	64	117	41	30	71	6	—	—	—	68	81	149		
Bitterwater.....	L.A.	Prince Albert.....	18/7/27	29	23	52	19	17	36	—	—	—	—	24	25	49		
Blaauwberg Strand.....	V.M.B.	St. Marks.....	6/5/30	64	67	131	47	58	105	60	48	108	—	33	34	67		
Cottinvaal.....	V.M.B.	Flagstaff.....	1/12/26	90	86	176	54	89	93	149	111	260	—	15	9	24		
Gansbaai.....	L.A.	Caledon.....	5/2/29	283	263	546	143	133	276	—	—	—	—	3	1	4		
Gonubie Mond.....	L.B.A.	Oos-Londen.....	14/12/29	30	38	68	7	5	12	18	19	37	—	—	—	—		
Goodwood-Landgoed.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	25/10/30	279	222	501	80	75	155	6	4	10	—	140	130	270		
Groot Brakriviermond.....	L.A.	Mosselbaai.....	21/3/28	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	61	105		
Hookkraal.....	L.A.	Malmesbury.....	14/10/26	220	227	447	112	124	236	16	2	18	—	45	48	93		
Ida's Valley.....	L.A.	Stellenbosch.....	16/6/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kelmond.....	L.B.A.	Komgha.....	11/11/27	41	36	77	19	14	33	22	8	30	—	1	1	2		
Kensington-Landgoed.....	L.A.	Kaap.....	11/2/27	243	210	453	47	37	84	2	3	5	6	5	11	132		
Kidds Beach.....	L.B.A.	Oos-Londen.....	4/10/29	19	24	43	3	2	5	1	2	3	—	—	—	—		
Kleinmond.....	L.B.A.	Caledon.....	30/7/29	70	77	147	27	12	39	—	—	—	—	42	21	63		
Klipplaat.....	L.B.A.	Jansenville.....	30/7/29	70	77	147	27	12	39	—	—	—	—	42	21	63		
Kruisfontein.....	L.B.A.	Bellville.....	17/10/30	6	7	13	9	10	19	49	47	96	—	417	405	822		
Kulsrivier.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	1/12/26	183	211	394	70	65	135	6	1	7	3	78	68	146		
Klein Brakrivier.....	L.A.	Mosselbaai.....	9/9/29	12	12	24	11	12	23	—	—	—	—	8	7	15		
Loganda.....	V.M.B.	Worester.....	24/7/28	147	99	246	37	20	57	13	13	26	1	1	4	3	7	
Melkbosch-strand.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	18/7/27	30	31	61	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	4	6		
Onderste Doorns.....	L.A.	Williston.....	19/2/29	18	20	38	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	4	6		
Port Nolloth.....	L.B.A.	Namaqualand.....	14/3/30	233	175	408	87	64	151	3	2	—	—	320	382	702		
Potsdam.....	V.M.B.	Oos-Londen.....	2/12/26	94	95	189	76	81	157	204	180	384	—	—	—	—		
Rivier-Sonder-End.....	V.M.B.	Albany.....	19/8/28	154	175	329	98	97	195	48	34	82	—	—	—	—		
Rosouw.....	L.B.A.	Wodehouse.....	15/10/30	117	121	238	40	25	65	17	18	35	—	—	10	13	23	
Tsomo.....	V.M.B.	Tsomo.....	19/4/29	63	60	123	61	53	114	52	39	91	—	—	5	2	7	
Woodbrook.....	L.B.A.	Oos-Londen.....	18/12/30	218	201	419	21	22	43	12	11	23	—	1	7	13		
Natal.																		
Colenso.....	T.B.	Estcourt.....	12/7/26	232	193	425	42	39	81	63	35	98	77	44	121	—	—	
Dannhauser.....	H.B.	Newcastle.....	1/11/28	127	117	244	76	56	132	239	109	338	241	200	441	7	7	14
Engenien.....	T.B.	Laer Umfolozi.....	6/1/31	406	268	674	95	58	153	125	12	137	23	17	40	3	4	7
Ginginhlovo.....	H.C.	Mtunzini.....	4/12/30	70	45	115	46	31	77	97	4	101	20	15	35	2	1	3
Ixopo.....	H.C.	Ixopo.....	26/3/31	253	204	457	187	170	357	100	31	131	34	8	42	9	11	20
Lennoxton-Fairleigh.....	H.C.	Newcastle.....																

19. Stedelike Gebiede Afgestig na die Volkstelling van 1931.— Na die datum van die sensus is daar talryke veranderinge in die klassifikasie van gebiede aangebring; onderstaande tabel verskaf die jongste inligting wat beskikbaar is aangaande die afstigting en afskaffing van stedelike gebiede, en die bevolking daardeur geraak.

In die sensuskantoor word aantekening gehou van alle plattelandse gemeenskappe en nedersettings wat moontlik in stedelike gebiede kan ontwikkel, en die distrik-kontroleurs van die volkstelling word versoek om hierdie gebiede afsonderlik van die omliggende plattelandse gebiede op te neem. Hierdeur is dit moontlik om die bevolking afsonderlik te tabelleer en kan dit as 'n grondslag vir later vergelyking dien as daar dorpe met plaaslike bestuur gestig word.

Tabel No. 16.—STEDELIKE GEBIEDE GEVORM EN VERENIG NA VOLKSTELLING, 1931.

Stedelike gebied.	Graad.	Magistraatsdistrik.	Datum.	Europeane.						Nie-Europeane, 1921.								
				1931.			1921.			Naturelle.			Asiate.			Kleurlinge.		
				M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.	M.	V.	P.
GEVORM.																		
Kaap.																		
Elsiesrivier.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	20/11/32	357	346	703	189	161	350	62	41	103	—	—	—	1,329	1,244	2,573
Tiervele.....	L.A.	Bellville.....	8/1/32	494	463	957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentani.....	V.M.B.	Kentani.....	1/7/32	74	93	137	60	47	107	65	39	104	—	—	13	9	22	
Libode.....	V.M.B.	Libode.....	8/4/32	82	76	158	56	49	105	75	24	99	—	—	15	14	29	
Lusikisiki.....	V.M.B.	Lusikisiki.....	2/3/32	103	66	169	67	56	123	127	38	165	—	—	24	19	43	
Nqeleni.....	V.M.B.	Nqeleni.....	1/7/32	61	54	115	37	37	74	72	46	118	—	—	15	8	23	
Schoenmakerskop.....	L.B.A.	Port Elizabeth.....	8/1/32	30	25	55	7	9	16	1	—	—	—	1	3	4		
Natal.																		
Bergville.....	H.C.	Bergville.....	22/9/32	179	118	297	66	62	128	127	22	149	17	—	17	8	13	
Isipingo-stasie.....	H.C.	Durban.....	1/8/32	88	80	168	137	136	273	198	23	221	1,246	2,298	29	33	62	
Marburg.....	H.C.	Port Shepstone.....	31/3/32	91	98	189	84	91	175	103	14	117	46	34	80	3	5	
Margate.....	H.C.	Port Shepstone.....	11/2/32	92	96	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North Shepstone.....	H.C.	Port Shepstone.....	11/2/32	135	163	298	45	47	92	240	20	260	140	105	245	12	12	
Westville.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	95	102	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
York.....	H.C.	New Hanover.....	14/7/32	13	10	23	17	14	31	56	56	112	—	—	5	1	6	
Transvaal.																		
Amalia.....	H.C.	Schweizer Reneke.....	6/4/32	71	63	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VERENIG.																		
Kaap.																		
Korsten (met Port Elizabeth Mun.).....	V.M.B.	Port Elizabeth.....	14/8/31	1,937	1,773	3,710	372	336	708	2,153	1,723	3,876	76	35	111	1,240	1,253	2,493
Natal.																		
Greenwood Park.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	2,621	2,650	5,271	844	799	1,643	644	141	785	854	699	1,553	5	20	25
Mayville.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	1,486	1,445	2,931	671	690	1,361	1,346	582	1,928	4,682	3,880	8,562	117	97	214
Suidkusa-aansluiting.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	1,684	1,512	3,196	1,240	1,060	2,300	2,992	467	3,459	5,580	4,562	10,142	321	279	600
Sydenham.....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	1,354	1,464	2,818	869	915	1,784	1,116	481	1,597	5,697	5,004	10,701	204	179	383
Umhlatuzana (met Durban Mun.).....	H.B.	Durban.....	1/8/32	2,597	2,581	5,178	1,085	1,139	2,224	925	103	1,028	976	812	1,788	17	53	70
Transvaal.																		
Innesdale (met Pretoria Mun.).....	V.C.	Pretoria.....	14/10/31	4,395	4,301	8,696	2,791	2,703	5,494	962	181	1,143	21	7	28	31	31	62

20. Stigting van Nuwe Distrikte en Wysiging van Grense van Magistraatsdistrikte, 1926 tot 1931.—In 'n jong land soos die Unie waar baie gedeeltes nou eers bewoon word, word daar meer dikwels veranderinge in die grense van die administratiewe gebiede aangebring as in ouer lande waar alles reeds vasgestel is. Die magistraatsdistrikte word hoofsaaklik in die lewe geroep om die regsbedeling en administrasie te vergemaklik; maar as gevolg van die verhuising van die bevolking, die oprigting van nywerhede, die aanleg van nuwe spoorweglyne, ens., is dit noodsaaklik om die grense dikwels te verander of om nuwe distrikte af te stig.

As 'n mens die vooruitgang van die bevolking, sy vermeerdering of vermindering, digtheid, ens., van die een sensus na die ander noukeurig wil uitreken, is dit noodsaaklik dat die statistieke van die bevolking van elke magistraatsdistrik—die eintlike eenheid van tabellering—moet gewysig word, sodat die grenslyne by die vorige volkstelling saamval met die veranderde grenslyne by die volgende volkstelling; sodoende sal dit moontlik wees om 'n noukeurige vergelyking te maak tussen die samevallende gebiede.

As daar so 'n verandering aangebring word, ondersoek die sensuskantoor die aantekeninge van elke betrokke distrik, en trek die getal van elke geslag, wat tydens die volkstelling in die oorgeplaaste gebied gewoon het. Op die manier kan die bevolking en die geslagdistribusie in die nuwe distrik vasgestel word, asook die van die ou distrikte binne hul nuwe grenslyne. Tabel No. (i) toon die resultate vir die distrikte wat tussen 1926 en 1931 afgestig is, en (ii) vir die distrikte met veranderde grenslyne.

Deur die welwillendheid van die Sekretaris van Justisie, wat die administratiewe beheer het oor die afstigting of verandering van distrikte, word die Sensuskantoor lank voor die tyd in kennis

gestel aangaande alle voorgestelde veranderinge, sodat die voorlopige sensusorganisasie daarvolgens gereël kan word.

Die syfers in tabel No. 4, Deel I van die uitvoerige tabelle, is gewysig volgens die veranderde distriksgrense; daar word geen melding gemaak van plattelandse streke wat na stedelike gebiede oorgeplaas is, omdat hulle plaaslike bestuur verkry het nie, want dan sal die wysiging nie die aangroei van die stedelike bevolking noukeurig weergee nie. (Sulke wysiging word in 'n voorafgaande paragraaf van hierdie afdeling gemaak en behandel). As die gedeelte van 'n distrik wat na 'n ander distrik oorgeplaas word, stedelike sowel as plattelandse gebiede bevat, word die gewysigde syfers vir die stedelike sowel as die plattelandse streke aangetoon.

Daar is veel werk verbode aan die wysiging want dit vereis dat die oorspronklike sensusskedules nageslaan word, sodat die getal persone, volgens ras en geslag, soos opgeneem by die laaste volkstelling (en in die geval van Europeane by die twee vorige volkstellings), betrokke by die oorpasing van 'n aantal plase of ander gebiede van die regsgebied van een distrik na die van 'n ander vasgestel kan word. Ook die standaard-kantoorkaarte van die distrikte moet gewysig word nie net om aantekening te hou nie, maar as voorbereiding vir die volgende volkstelling.

Tabel No. (ii) gee die finale wysiging wat tydens die volkstelling van 1931 gemaak is, maar toon nie die werklike wysiging nie, daar baie van die distrikte meer as eenkeer gewysig is. Daar is ook ander wysiginge aangebring in gevalle waar die gebiede van die distrikte verander is, as gevolg of van latere opmetings of van die inlywing van grenslyne, ens.; maar as hierdie wysiginge die bevolking weinig of glad nie geaffekteer het nie, is hulle uit die tabel uitgelaat.

Tabel No. 17 (i) VORMING VAN NUWE MAGISTRAATSDISTRIKTE, 1926-1931.

Provinsie en distrik.	Datum waarop Gevorm.	Oppervlakte in Vierkant myl.	Bevolking, Sensus 1921.						
			1931.	1926.	Bevolking, Sensus 1921.				
			Europeane.	Europeane.	Europeane.	Naturelle.	Asiate.	Kleurlinge.	Totaal alle rasse.
Kaap—									
BELLVILLE—	1/5/29	289	—	7,755	5,922	396	—	52	6,702
Van Kaap.....		21	—	39	36	4	—	—	73
Malmesbury.....		40	—	278	197	29	—	2	531
Paarl.....		13	—	447	335	224	—	3	365
Stellenbosch.....		24	—	1,630	766	103	—	—	3,320
Wynberg.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,389
TOTAAL.....		387	14,610	10,149	7,256	756	—	57	11,192
INDWE—									
Van Elliot.....	11/1/30	42	—	61	84	157	—	—	241
Van Wodehouse.....		295	—	2,008	1,925	3,247	—	20	222
TOTAAL.....		337	2,084	2,069	2,009	3,404	—	20	222
LADY GREY—									
Van Aliwal Noord.....	1/6/27	521	1,705	1,698	1,681	2,977	—	5	287
TOTAAL.....		521	1,705	1,698	1,681	2,977	—	5	287
SOMERSET WES—									
Van Caledon.....	11/1/28	33	—	37	5	90	—	—	127
Van Stellenbosch.....		107	—	6,087	5,227	1,931	—	48	4,965
TOTAAL.....		140	6,733	6,124	5,232	2,021	—	48	4,977
VENTERSTAD—									
Van Albert.....	1/7/28	620	—	1,113	1,101	1,608	—	1	581
Van Colesberg.....		180	—	107	156	328	—	—	72
Van Steynsburg.....		10	—	7	3	17	—	—	21
TOTAAL.....		810	1,215	1,227	1,260	1,953	—	1	674
WELLINGTON—									
Van Paarl.....	1/6/27	179	4,326	4,311	4,200	210	—	21	5,931
TOTAAL.....		179	4,326	4,311	4,200	210	—	21	5,931
Natal—									
(HIDEVILLE) UNDERBERG—	1/2/29	788	550	535	398	12,155	—	2	36
Van Polela.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLABISA—									
Van Laer Umfolozi.....	1/2/27	32	—	231	86	1,089	—	62	7
Van Nongoma.....		1,482	—	290	79	16,814	—	5	84
TOTAAL.....		1,514	555	521	165	17,903	—	67	91
INGWAVUMA—									
Van Nongoma.....	1/12/26	1,650	60	52	41	26,543	—	3	1
TOTAAL.....		1,650	60	52	41	26,543	—	3	1
UBOMBO—									
Van Nongoma.....	1/2/27	1,663	185	142	26	15,716	—	1	4
TOTAAL.....		1,663	185	142	26	15,716	—	1	4
Transvaal—									
BRAKPAN—	1/8/30	40	—	8,450	7,108	17,331	—	39	186
Van Benoni.....		28	—	130	35	729	—	—	764
Van Heidelberg.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....		68	11,658	8,580	7,143	18,060	—	39	186
BRITS—									
Van Pretoria.....	1/5/28	763	—	6,440	4,030	7,957	—	39	162
Van Rustenburg.....		379	—	4,693	1,302	4,560	—	12	29
TOTAAL.....		1,142	13,004	11,142	5,332	12,517	—	51	191
CHRISTIAFA—									
Van Bloemhof.....	1/10/29	725	3,291	3,134	3,219	3,214	—	30	76
TOTAAL.....		725	3,291	3,134	3,219	3,214	—	30	76
LETABA—									
Van Pietersburg.....	1/7/29	7,475	2,820	2,342	1,752	76,371	—	28	43
TOTAAL.....		7,475	2,820	2,342	1,752	76,371	—	28	43
NELSPRUIT—									
Van Barberton.....	1/11/30	2,978	—	3,021	1,739	17,408	—	37	89
Van Belfast.....		30	—	28	39	338	—	—	377
Van Lydenburg.....		19	—	13	8	127	—	—	135
Van Pilgrims Rest.....		73	—	43	32	1,105	—	1	2
TOTAAL.....		3,100	4,297	3,105	1,818	18,978	—	38	91
SCHWEIZER RENEKE—									
Van Bloemhof.....	1/10/27	1,648	5,901	5,549	5,971	8,987	—	63	261
TOTAAL.....		1,648	5,901	5,549	5,971	8,987	—	63	261
Oranje-Vrystaat—									
BRANDFORT—	1/3/27	1,108	—	3,583	3,488	4,813	—	1	312
Van Bloemfontein.....		574	—	1,458	1,459	2,796	—	—	59
Van Winburg.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....		1,682	4,737	5,041	4,947	7,609	—	1	371
DEWETSDOORP—									
Van Bloemfontein.....	1/10/26	399	—	2,110	1,803	2,160	—	8	134
Van Smithfield.....		146	—	293	267	449	—	—	25
Van Thaba Nchu.....		123	—	236	279	831	—	—	32
Van Wepener.....		205	—	390	424	995	—	—	22
TOTAAL.....		873	2,749	3,029	2,778	4,425	—	8	213

Tabel No. 17 (i) VORMING VAN NUWE MAGISTRAATSDISTRIKTE, 1926-1931 (vervolg).

Provinsie en distrik.	Datum waarop Gevorm.	Oppervlakte in Vierkant myl.	Bevolking, Sensus 1921.									
			1931.	1926.	Europeane.	Naturelle.	Asiate.	Kleurlinge.	Totaal alle rasse.			
REDDERSBURG—												
Van Bloemfontein.....	1/1/30	389	—	667	616	965	—	—	37	1,618		
Edenburg.....		104	—	991	942	542	—	—	71	1,555		
Dewetsdorp.....		25	—	32	59	58	—	—	1	118		
Smithfield.....		72	—	207	197	239	—	—	33	468		
TOTAAL.....		590	1,698	1,897	1,814	1,804	—	—	142	3,760		
TROMPSBURG—												
Van Bethulie.....	1/4/29	158	—	176	187	326	—	—	45	558		
Edenburg.....		227	—	1,092	1,063	847	—	2	73	1,975		
Fauresmith.....		136	—	82	53	280	—	—	44	377		
Phillippolis.....		137	—	136	131	366	—	—	45	542		
Smithfield.....		84	—	190	194	213	—	—	16	423		
TOTAAL.....		742	1,519	1,676	1,618	2,032	2	2	223	3,875		
VENTERSBURG—												
Van Kroonstad.....	1/1/30	137	—	448	543	1,347	—	—	—	1,890		
Winburg.....		677	—	2,528	2,228	6,408	—	—	193	8,829		
TOTAAL.....		814	3,192	2,976	2,771	7,755	—	—	193	10,719		
ZASTRON—												
Van Rouxville.....	1/8/26	736	3,564	3,867	4,083	6,911	13	—	327	11,334		

Tabel No. 17 (ii) WYSIGINGE VAN MAGISTRAATSDISTRIKRENSE, 1926-1931.

Provinsie en distrik.	Oppervlakte in vierkantmyl.		Syfers gewysig vir grense by Volkstelling van 1931.							Syfers vir grense bestaande by Volkstelling van 1926.								
	1931.	1926.	1926.		1921.		Natu- relle.	Asiate.	Kleur- linge.	Alle rasse.	1926.		1921.		Natu- relle.	Asiate.	Kleur- linge.	Alle rasse.
			Euro- peane.	Euro- peane.	Euro- peane.	Euro- peane.					Euro- peane.	Euro- peane.						
Kaap—																		
Albert.....	1,338	1,958	4,854	5,180	4,884	6,462	21	985	12,352	6,293	5,985	8,070	22	1,566	15,643			
Alwal Noord.....	809	1,330	5,086	5,197	4,705	6,676	22	1,291	12,694	6,895	6,386	9,653	27	1,578	17,644			
Barkly Wes.....	3,955	4,024	6,759	7,485	8,108	23,364	216	3,645	35,333	7,587	8,165	24,077	216	3,684	36,142			
Caledon.....	1,735	1,798	18,694	12,432	11,057	26,8	18	10,069	21,412	12,519	11,062	18	10,081	21,519				
Kaap.....	75	364	89,153	84,252	76,061	73,998	1,928	54,386	139,973	92,007	81,983	7,994	1,980	61,058	153,045			
Colesberg.....	2,214	2,394	3,871	3,769	3,560	5,190	21	2,172	10,943	3,876	3,716	5,518	21	2,244	11,489			
Elliot.....	724	766	3,526	3,410	3,027	5,036	6	199	8,868	3,471	3,711	5,193	6	199	9,109			
Glen Grey.....	929	907	681	730	—	—	—	376	44,193	674	715	41,836	—	347	42,898			
Gordonia.....	15,465	18,499	5,578	5,670	4,782	6,837	3	7,828	13,250	5,776	4,802	852	3	7,864	13,521			
Kimberley.....	1,833	1,764	21,861	20,487	21,664	23,255	1,000	9,120	58,039	20,385	21,607	20,542	10,081	52,230				
Kuruman.....	14,159	11,125	7,419	5,799	4,733	15,064	17	1,868	21,682	5,693	4,713	14,849	17	1,832	21,411			
Malmesbury.....	2,304	2,325	15,436	15,677	14,771	518	52	19,776	35,117	15,716	14,807	522	52	19,849	35,220			
Paarl.....	399	618	11,485	10,058	9,178	583	47	14,945	24,152	14,647	15,575	821	70	20,807	35,273			
Port Elizabeth.....	645	184	46,916	36,357	28,436	15,090	1,374	15,956	60,856	34,994	27,236	12,942	1,371	14,934	56,483			
Stellenbosch.....	193	318	7,198	6,673	5,872	440	35	9,600	15,947	13,207	11,434	2,595	86	14,931	29,046			
Steynsburg.....	1,103	1,113	2,155	2,394	2,418	3,295	10	623	6,346	2,401	2,421	3,312	10	644	6,387			
Uitenhage.....	1,384	2,345	15,205	13,862	12,977	12,481	166	6,007	31,631	15,225	14,177	14,629	169	7,029	36,004			
Wodehouse.....	1,132	1,439	4,745	6,026	4,563	6,942	8	872	11,885	7,041	6,503	11,440	28	823	18,598			
Wynberg.....	174	198	50,034	41,188	35,523	1,624	518	39,499	77,164	42,318	36,289	1,727	518	43,019	81,553			
Natal—																		
Dundee.....	778	836	5,397	5,251	5,006	28,342	3,958	443	37,749	5,336	5,057	29,014	3,958	444	39,373			
Helmklaar.....	351	293	586	474	474	10,337	26	29	10,866	389	423	8,765	26	28	9,242			
Ixopo.....	964	976	1,599	1,571	1,421	49,895	166	481	51,963	1,571	1,421	51,873	166	481	53,941			
Lower Umfolozi.....	1,025	1,057	1,579	1,375	1,036	15,602	1,522	63	18,223	1,606	1,122	16,691	1,584	70	19,467			
Nongoma.....	1,484	6,279	277	329	199	32,210	4	42	32,455	813	345	91,283	13	131	91,772			
Pietermaritzburg.....	484	1,210	620	512	637	13,002	44	54	13,737	1,047	1,035	23,179	46	90	24,350			
Transvaal—																		
Barberton.....	1,703	4,681	2,243	2,488	2,076	25,204	180	254	27,714	5,509	3,815	42,612	217	343	46,987			
Belfast.....	1,302	1,391	5,523	5,291	4,653	9,198	67	101	14,019	6,478	5,786	10,136	81	117	16,120			
Benoni.....	124	132	19,899	16,624	15,836	36,181	588	1,186	53,791	24,832	22,698	52,408	613	3,651	77,080			
Blenhof.....	840	3,194	3,664	4,447	4,491	3,081	163	353	8,088	13,086	13,659	15,190	253	685	29,787			
Carolina.....	1,978	1,811	4,597	4,436	4,248	18,858	95	164	23,365	3,135	2,921	17,583	81	146	20,731			
Germiston.....	1,155	130	29,022	24,436	22,619	30,808	541	946	54,914	24,175	22,433	30,494	540	939	54,406			
Heidelberg.....	1,094	1,722	12,670	12,179	12,256	24,266	538	664	37,724	12,309	12,291	24,995	538	664	38,488			
Johannesburg.....	252	184	205,569	173,556	154,380	124,263	6,258	12,080	296,981	172,961	153,878	123,155	6,256	12,044	295,333			
Krugersdorp.....	1,173	1,180	34,724	31,003	29,162	54,866	675	2,036	86,739	31,015	29,126	54,899	675	2,022	86,722			
Lydenburg.....	3,421	3,494	6,309	6,560	5,583	62,411	95	200	68,289	6,598	5,659	62,971	95	207	68,932			
Middelburg.....	3,778	3,832	13,315	12,963	11,782	49,490	222	524	62,018	13,085	11,947	49,732	222	519	62,420			
Pietersburg.....	5,796	13,290	11,038	10,350	9,072	198,288	238	328	147,926	12,702	10,838	214,683	266	371	226,158			
Pilgrims Rest.....	6,655	5,728	3,656	2,114	1,707	53,704	28	98	55,537	2,157	1,739	54,809	29	100	56,677			
Potgietersrus.....	7,395	7,376	7,707	6,860	4,387	50,396	63	71	54,917	6,850	4,373	50,372	63	71	54,879			
Pretoria.....	5,269	6,019	79,462	71,063	60,907	98,879	1,857	2,689	164,332	81,206	68,451	119,123	1,834	2,992	192,500			
Rustenburg.....	9,031	9,410	24,942	23,679	21,547	60,279	369	578	67,724	23,372	22,449	64,839	381	607	68,766			
Spring.....	583	120	11,340	8,830	7,613	27,353	229	285	35,480	6,254	5,148	17,617	208	212	23,185			
Ventersdorp.....	1,804	1,782	10,952	9,397	7,216	13,125	115	404	20,860	9,299	7,120	12,907	115	404	20,546			
Witbank.....	1,045	1,061	8,520	8,019	6,708	23,822	223	305	31,058	8,055	6,725	23,982	223	305	31,235			
Wolmaransstad.....	1,853	1,872	10,418	11,254	10,147	10,116	150	491	20,904	11,298	10,169	10,208	153	496	21,026			
Oranje-Vrystaat—																		
Bethulie.....	985	1,125	3,727	3,671	3,520	4,079	23	576	8,198	3,766	3,701	4,380	23	621	8,725			
Bloemfontein.....	2,373	4,269	32,719	27,134	23,235	27,110	137	2,605	53,087	33,494	29,147	35,048	146	3,088	67,429			
Edenburg.....	792	1,123	1,993	1,999	1,865	3,570	4	505	5,945	4,082	3,860	4,959	4	657	9,475			
Fauresmith.....	3,433	3,569	7,949	8,599	8,669	9,355	19	2,111	20,134	8,681	8,722	9,615	19	2,155	20,511			
Frankfort.....	1,284	1,282	7,517	8,252	7,470	15,217	—											

Die syfers toon dat die oorwig van manlike persone in die laaste sewe-en-twintig jaar met 120 in elke duisend persone gedaal het; waar daar in 1904 138 meer manlike as vroulike persone in elke duisend persone was, was daar in 1931 slegs 18.

Tabel No. 19 toon die verhoudings in elke provinsie. Dit blyk dat hoewel daar nog 'n meerderheid van manlike persone in elke provinsie is, die verhouding van manlike persone sinds 1904 in elke provinsie progressief verminder het.

Tabel No. 19.—GESLAGVERHOUDINGS PER 1,000 PERSONE 1904-1931.

Provinsie.	1904.		1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.
Kaapprovinsie.....	549	451	517	483	506	494	506	494	505	495
Natal.....	584	416	535	465	515	485	511	489	509	491
Transvaal.....	600	400	583	437	523	477	515	484	514	486
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	572	428	539	461	519	481	514	486	510	490
UNIE.....	569	431	537	463	515	485	511	489	509	491

25. Geslagverhoudings in Groot Stedelike Sentrums.—Die volgende tabel toon dat die groot stede aanmerkelijke veranderinge ondergaan het ten opsigte van die geslagverhoudings van die bevolking. Waar al hierdie tien sentrums in 1911 'n meerderheid van manlike persone gehad het die gefal sentrums waar die manlike die vroulike persone oortref het, in 1921 tot vyf gedaal, en tot twee in 1931, nl. Pretoria en Witwatersrand. Die vermeerdering in die verhouding van vroulike persone was nie so groot van 1921 tot 1931 as van 1911 tot 1921 nie; inderdaad, twee sentrums, Port Elizabeth en Pietermaritzburg, het geringe verminderinge in die verhouding van vroulike persone getoon.

Tabel No. 20.—GESLAGVERHOUDINGS PER DUISEND EUROPEANE IN SEKERE GROOT STEDELIKE SENTRUMS, 1911, 1921 EN 1931. (SENTRUMS SLUIT MUNISIPALITEITE EN VOORSTEDEN IN.)

Sentrum.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.
Johannesburg.....	565-0	435-0	511-0	488-4	498-2	501-8
Kaapstad.....	511-7	488-3	492-4	490-4	490-6	509-6
Durban.....	537-3	462-7	514-7	485-3	499-9	500-1
Pretoria.....	555-2	444-8	520-1	479-9	505-6	494-4
Port Elizabeth.....	505-7	494-3	495-3	504-7	496-9	503-1
Bloemfontein.....	611-1	388-9	510-9	489-1	494-4	505-6
Oos-Londen.....	510-8	489-2	498-9	501-1	493-4	506-6
Pietermaritzburg.....	522-3	477-7	467-7	532-3	482-0	518-0
Kimberley.....	531-7	468-3	497-3	502-7	493-2	506-8
Witwatersrand.....	579-7	420-3	515-7	484-3	503-9	496-1

26. Geslagverhoudings in Stedelike en Plattelandse Streke.—Die volgende tabel toon die geslagverhoudings in die stedelike en plattelandse gebiede van elke provinsie en van die Unie gedurende die volkstellings 1911, 1921 en 1931. Die mees opvallende kenmerk is dat die geslagverhoudings in plattelandse streke nie veel verander het sinds 1911 nie; die vermeerdering in die verhouding van vroulike persone in byna geheelenaal tot stedelike gebiede beperk. In 'n ander afdeling word melding gemaak van die stroming van Europeane uit plattelandse na stedelike gebiede, en hierdie tabel toon dat die vroulike die manlike persone in hierdie stroming na die stede oortref.

Tabel No. 21.—GESLAGVERHOUDINGS PER DUISEND EUROPEANE IN STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE, 1911, 1921 EN 1931.

Provinsie.	1911.		1921.		1931.	
	M.	V.	M.	V.	M.	V.
Stedelik—						
Kaapprovinsie.....	503	497	487	513	488	512
Natal.....	527	473	500	500	499	501
Transvaal.....	575	425	516	484	503	497
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	549	451	499	501	487	513
Unie.....	537	463	501	499	495	505
Plattelandse—						
Kaapprovinsie.....	531	469	530	470	531	469
Natal.....	550	450	537	463	537	463
Transvaal.....	545	455	535	465	531	469
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	535	465	532	468	528	472
Unie.....	537	463	532	468	531	469

27. Manneverhouding van die Bevolking.—Die geslagverhoudings in paragraaf 24 getoon is as volg wanneer uitgedruk in terme van manneverhouding, d.i., getal manlike persone tot elke 100 vroulike persone:—

1904.....	131-9
1911.....	115-9
1918.....	105-2*
1921.....	106-1
1926.....	104-5
1931.....	103-7

* Met uitsondering van afwesige persone op krygsdiens, ens.

Die volgende tabel toon die manneverhouding van die Europese bevolking van elke provinsie sinds die eerste volkstelling van 1865 tot die volkstelling van 1931. Die daling in die verhouding van manlike tot vroulike persone word duidelik aangewys.

Tabel No. 22.—MANNEVERHOUDING VAN DIE EUROPESE BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE EN PROVINSIES SINDS DIE EERSTE VOLKSTELLING IN ELKE GEVAL.

Sensusjaar.	Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Oranje-Vrystaat.	Unie.
STEDELIK.					
1865.....	—	—	—	—	—
1875.....	—	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	—	—
1890-1.....	106-8	—	—	—	—
1904.....	127-5	150-1	171-2	167-4	144-1
1911.....	101-3	111-4	135-5	121-6	115-9
1918.....	92-1	103-4	106-0	98-1	99-5
1921.....	94-8	100-1	106-7	99-4	100-2
1926.....	95-2	99-1	102-2	96-6	98-4
1931.....	95-1	99-6	101-3	95-1	98-0
PLATTELANDS.					
1865.....	—	—	—	—	—
1875.....	—	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	—	—
1890-1.....	109-3	—	—	—	—
1904.....	115-8	127-5	125-4	119-4	119-5
1911.....	113-3	122-0	120-0	115-1	115-9
1918.....	116-6	110-1	113-6	112-6	112-3
1921.....	113-0	115-8	114-9	113-5	113-9
1926.....	113-7	118-5	113-5	113-1	113-8
1931.....	113-2	116-0	113-4	112-0	113-2
TOTAAL.					
1865.....	110-7	—	—	—	—
1875.....	109-8	—	—	—	—
1880.....	—	—	—	109-6	—
1890-1.....	108-2	122-8	126-4	109-2	—
1904.....	122-0	140-7	149-7	133-5	131-9
1911.....	107-2	115-1	129-0	117-1	115-9
1918.....	101-2	106-0	109-4	107-1	105-2
1921.....	102-5	106-2	109-8	109-7	106-1
1926.....	102-7	104-4	106-4	105-9	104-6
1931.....	101-8	103-5	105-6	104-1	103-7

28. Geslagverhoudings in Vyfjarige Ouderdomsgroepe.—Die volgende tabel toon die geslagverhoudings van elke vyfjarige ouderdomstydperk van die volkstellings sedert 1904. Dit blyk dat die geslagverhoudings van kinders (onder 15 jaar oud) nie veel verander het sinds 1904 nie. Die hoë manneverhouding van ouderdomme tussen 20 en 50 in 1904, toe daar 6 manlike persone vir 4 vroulike persone was, word gedeeltelik verklaar deur die Anglo-Boereoorlog, daar 'n groot aantal soldate na afloop van die vyandelikhede in die Unie gebly het. Hierdie meerderheid van manlike persone wat egter langamerhand verminder het, word getoon in die syfers van elke daarop volgende volkstelling by die ooreenkomstige hoër ouderdomme, en in 1931, ongeveer 25 jaar later, val dit tussen die ouderdomme van 45 en 75. By die ouderdomme van 85 en hoër het vroulike persone altyd die manlike persone oortref, en in 1926 en 1931 ook in die groep 80-84.

Tabel No. 23.—GESLAGVERHOUDINGS PER DUISEND EUROPEANE—VYFJARIGE OUDERDOMSTYDPERKE, 1904-1931.

Ouderdomstydperk.	1904.		1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Manlik.	Vroulik.
0-4.....	507-1	492-9	507-8	492-2	510-9	489-1	510-3	489-7	510-2	489-8
5-9.....	507-6	492-4	505-5	494-5	506-7	493-3	509-9	490-1	509-2	490-8
10-14.....	509-4	490-6	505-3	494-7	507-8	492-2	505-9	494-1	510-0	490-0
15-19.....	520-2	479-8	509-0	491-0	498-6	501-4	502-8	497-2	503-9	496-1
20-24.....	620-8	379-2	533-5	466-5	478-5	521-5	494-9	505-1	498-7	501-3
25-29.....	638-2	361-8	550-2	449-8	489-9	510-1	483-8	516-2	496-7	501-3
30-34.....	613-6	386-4	580-9	419-1	501-1	498-9	493-3	504-7	489-0	511-0
35-39.....	604-1	395-9	585-5	414-5	521-5	478-5	499-4	500-6	495-3	504-7
40-44.....	599-4	400-6	578-9	421-1	556-1	443-9	521-7	478-3	500-8	499-2
45-49.....	599-0	401-0	572-5	427-5	564-0	436-0	549-2	460-8	516-8	483-2
50-54.....	585-1	414-9	569-0	431-0	555-9	444-1	554-8	445-2	545-1	454-9
55-59.....	568-0	432-0	570-9	429-1	553-5	446-5	546-7	453-3	548-6	451-4
60-64.....	552-4	447-0	553-0	427-0	552-5	447-5	540-1	459-9	542-0	458-0
65-69.....	542-2	457-8	541-5	458-5	549-6	450-4	537-8	462-2	526-1	473-9
70-74.....	538-0	462-0	524-6	475-4	532-4	467-6	529-4	470-6	526-3	473-7
75-79.....	531-1	468-9	513-1	468-9	513-2	486-8	515-2	484-8	509-6	490-4
80-84.....	532-5	476-5	521-7	478-3	507-1	492-9	490-9	509-1	486-2	513-8
85-89.....	—	—	—	—	460-8	539-2	471-2	528-8	446-2	553-8
90-94.....	—	—	—	—	426-2	573-8	412-4	587-6	408-5	591-5
95-99.....	485-4	514-6	465-0	535-0	380-3	619-7	371-0	629-0	386-7	613-3
100+.....	—	—	—	—	571-4	428-6	111-1	888-9	200-0	800-0
Ongespesifiseerd.....	749-3	250-7	741-7	258-3	566-1	433-9	625-7	374-3	525-4	474-6
ALLE OUDERDOMME.....	568-6	431-4	536-9	463-1	514-7	485-3	511-1	488-9	509-0	491-0

AFDELING IV.—OUDERDOMME.

29. Die Vraelys waaruit die ouderdomstabelle saamgestel is, het as volg op die huishouerskedule verskyn:—

Ouderdom: In jare en maande (vir suigeling onder een maand, skryf „Onder 1 maand”).

Datum van Geboorte: Dag..... Maand..... Jaar.....

Voor die volkstelling van 1926, is die ouderdom op die laaste verjaardag gevra; maar die verandering in 1926 het baie meer betroubare gegewens opgelewer dat die vraag in dieselfde vorm in 1931 herhaal is, en virsover uit die serie grafieke wat in hierdie deel verskyn beoordeel kan word, regverdig die resultate die gewysige vorm van vrae aan elke individu gestel volkome.

Die groter mate van reëlmatigheid van die grafiese lyne, in vergelyking met die van vorige volkstellings, is 'n aanduiding dat die opgawes van ouderdom baie noukeurig was, en in vergelyking met die opgawes van die volkstelling van 1926 is daar 'n merkwaardige ooreenkomst tussen die twee krommes. Die hoogte en laagtepunte in die grafieke van 1926 is vyf jaar aangeskuif om ooreen te stem met die tydperk tussen die twee volkstellings.

30. Manne en Vroue op elke Ouderdomsjaar Opgeeneem.—Tabel No. 8 van die uitvoerige tabelle in Deel II van hierdie verslag gee die opgeeneem bevolking van elke geslag op elke ouderdomsjaar in elke provinsie, en van die Unie in stedelike en plattelandse streke. Weens die verandering in die vraagwyse, is die neiging om ouderdomme naasteby op die veelvoute van vyf en tien te gee minder opvallend as by vroeër volkstellings, en die verbetering geld vir beide geslagte.

Grafiek No. 1.—Vergelyking tussen 1926 en 1931.—Persone in 1926 op elke ouderdomsjaar opgeeneem was by die volkstelling van 1931 vyf jaar ouer. 'n Vergelyking van die twee grafiese lyne toon 'n besondere ooreenstemming aan waaruit blyk dat die ouderdomsopgawe in hoë mate noukeurig is. Absolute ooreenstemming kan nie verwag word nie want in die jare tussen die volkstellings het die dood op alle ouderdomme sy slagoffers geëis, en op sommige ouderdomme meer as ander.

Dit is egter duidelik dat die bevolkingsverhouding van jongmanne baie groter geword het. Die totale vermeerdering van die bevolking in die vyfjaar 1926-31 was 150,853 en hiervan was 57,428 tussen die ouderdomme 20 en 30 jaar.

Kragtens die Wet op Ouderdomspensioene van die Unie is 65 jaar die kwalifiserende ouderdom. In 1926 was daar 61,704 of 37 persent van die totale bevolking 65 jaar of ouer. Vyf jaar later was hierdie groep van die bevolking met nie minder as 16,751 persone vermeerder nie, wat die totaal tot 78,455 of 43 persent van die totale bevolking bring.

Grafiek No. 2.—Manne en Vroue, Unie, 1931.—In hierdie grafiek word die verdeling van die geslagte getoon. Die vernaamste kenmerk is die periodes waarop die een geslag die ander in getal

oortref. Van onder 1 tot 17 jaar oorheers die manspersone. Daarna skommel die getalle; die mans styg op sekere ouderdomme en die vroue op ander tot by 29 jaar. Van 29 tot 39 jaar is daar 'n aanmerkelijke surplus van vroue. Van 40 tot 78 jaar is die mans op elke ouderdomsjaar in die meerderheid. Die meerderheid in hierdie tydperk is toe te skryf aan die immigrasie op groot skaal van manspersone in die jare na die Anglo-Boereoorlog.

Grafiek No. 3.—Stedelike en Plattelandse, 1931.—Hierdie grafiek toon die verspreiding van die stedelike bevolking in vergelyking met die plattelandse bevolking aan. By die volkstelling van 1931 is 61 persent van die bevolking in stedelike gebiede opgeeneem en 39 persent in plattelandse streke. Die stedelike bevolking het die plattelandse met 411,521 persone oortref. Soos uit die grafiek blyk, het die stedelike bevolking die plattelandse ver oortref by elke aparte ouderdomsjaar, tot 96 jaar; daarna was hulle feitlik gelyk.

Die mees opvallende punt in hierdie grafiek is die styging van die stedelike kromme tussen die leeftye van 6 en 27 jaar en 'n ooreenkomstige daling van die plattelandse kromme. Dit dek die onderwystydperk en die grafiek toon in water mate die plattelandse bevolking van hierdie ouderdomme na die stede gaan waar die groot opvoedkundige inrigtings is.

Grafieke Nos. 4 en 5.—Stedelike en Plattelandse Manne en Vroue 1931.—In hierdie grafieke is die stedelike en plattelandse bevolking onderverdeel om die manne en vroue apart aan te toon. Grafiek No. 5 vertoon 'n eweredige kromme waar die manne op alle ouderdomme effens hoër in getal is as die vroue, behalwe by twee tydperke waar die surplus van manne bo die gemiddelde styg. Die eerste ouderdomme van ongeveer 16 tot 25 jaar toon blykbaar die terugkeer van leerlinge na die platteland aan na afloop van die skooltydperk in die stede. Die tweede ouderdomme van ongeveer 45 tot 60 jaar kan verklaar word uit die veelvuldige immigrasie na die Anglo-Boereoorlog.

Aan die anderkant toon die stedelike grafiek aan dat in die stede van die Unie op die ouderdomme van 14 tot 47 die vroue die manne oortref. Die vroeër ouderdomme van hierdie periode dek gedeeltelik die skooltydperk, maar daarna blyk dit dat 'n aanmerkelijke deel van die meisies na afloop van hul onderrig nie na die platteland terugkeer nie, dog in die stede bly. Dit is ongetwyfeld daaraan toe te skryf dat die plase hulle minder kans op 'n verdienste bied as die geval met jongmans is, en ook weens 'n sekere mate van volkstrekk van die platteland na die stede waar die aangename kante van die lewe vir die teenswoordige geslag groter aantrekking besit.

daling van geboortes gedurende die Anglo-Boere-oorlog dek, moet verwag word dat die ouderdomsverdeling in die twee gewese republieke meer beïnvloed sal word as in die twee kus-provinsies. So word ook die immigrasie na die Anglo-Boere-oorlog, wat 'n abnormale ouderdomsdistribusie van ongeveer 47 tot 60 jaar veroorsaak het, in al vier grafieke weerspieël, maar veral in die van die Transvaal.

By die vorige volkstelling is gelet op die abnormale styging van die grafiese lyne by die ouderdom van 45 jaar in die geval van manne sowel as vroue. Dit blyk dat hierdie styging, wat nou by 50 voorkom, minder opvallend is as voorheen.

31. Volwassenes en Minderjariges.—Waar moontlik, is in al die Sensustabelle sub- of ingevoegde totale gegee, wat die getal volwassenes en minderjariges aantoon. Die uitslag van die jaar 1931 toon aan dat die verhouding van volwassenes heelwat groter geword het in die tydperk tussen die volkstellings. In die vorige vyf jaar was daar ook 'n vermeerdering. Die verhouding van volwasse manne is nou weinig meer as die verhouding van volwasse vroue, terwyl daar 20 jaar gelede 'n verskil van byna 6 persent was. Tussen 1926 en 1931 het die verhouding van volwasse vroue vinniger vermeerder as dié van volwasse manne.

Die volgende tabel toon die uitslag van die laaste vier volkstellings:—

Tabel No. 24.—VERHOUDINGS VAN EUROPESE VOLWASSENES EN MINDERJARIGES, 1911 TOT 1931.

Sensus.	Manlik.		Vroulik.		Persone.	
	Getal.	Persent.	Getal.	Persent.	Getal.	Persent.
VOLWASSENES.						
1911.....	372,679	54.39	287,470	48.63	660,149	51.73
1921.....	410,993	52.55	374,397	50.77	785,390	51.39
1926.....	452,295	52.75	426,187	51.98	878,482	52.37
1931.....	511,175	54.93	492,007	54.81	1,003,182	54.87
MINDERJARIGES.						
1911.....	312,485	45.61	303,608	51.37	616,093	48.27
1921.....	371,042	47.45	363,056	49.23	734,098	48.31
1926.....	405,098	47.25	393,742	48.02	798,840	47.63
1931.....	419,366	45.07	405,627	45.19	824,993	45.13

32. Middelleef tyd van die Europese Bevolking.—Die middelleef tyd, d.w.s., die ouderdom waarbo en waaronder daar 'n gelyk getal persone in lewe is, blyk uit die volgende tabel as ongeveer 23 jaar en 6 maande vir die totale Europese bevolking. Vir manne is dit 23 jaar 7 maande en vir vroue 23 jaar 5 maande. Sinds die volkstelling van 1921 het die middelleef tyd gestadig gestyg. Die middelleef tyd wissel aansienlik af in die provinsies, en Natal het 'n baie hoër middelleef tyd as enige van die ander provinsies.

Tabel No. 25.—MIDDELLEEF TYD VAN DIE EUROPESE BEVOLKING, 1921-1931.

Gebied en jaar van Sensus.	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
Unie..... 1931	23.59	23.39	23.47
Stedelik..... 1931	23.92	24.25	24.10
Platteland..... 1931	22.91	21.71	22.34
Unie..... 1926	22.43	21.97	22.20
1921	22.68	21.44	22.03
Kaap..... 1931	23.46	23.84	23.65
1926	22.40	22.57	22.51
Natal..... 1931	26.98	26.77	26.81
1926	26.86	25.96	26.41
Transvaal..... 1931	23.05	22.31	22.75
1926	21.93	20.98	21.46
Oranje-Vrystaat..... 1931	22.45	22.26	22.35
1926	21.04	20.40	20.72

33. Berekende Getal Kinders van Skoolgaande Leeftyd.—Die resultate van die volkstelling van 1931 is gebruik om die getal kinders wat in die jare na die volkstelling op skool behoort te wees te bereken, daar hierdie inligting baie waardevol vir administrasie-doeleindes is. Vir hierdie doel is die skoolgaande leeftyd as 7 tot 15 jaar, albei jare ingesluit, geneem.

Die getalle vir 1932 is as volg bereken: Die syfer van die volkstelling van 1931 van elke ouderdomsjaar word een jaar aangeskuif, daar elke kind een jaar ouer is, maar elke getal word verminder weens 'n sekere getal sterftes. Die getal sterftes op elke ouderdomsjaar is uit die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel, No. 2, bereken. Die kinders wat in 1932 die ouderdom van 7 bereik val binne die groep terwyl dié wat hul seftiende jaar voltooi, uitval. Die getal wat in 1932 die ouderdom van 7 bereik word verkry deur die getal op die ouderdom van 6 in 1931 (nie in die tabel getoon) te verminder deur die getal sterftes volgens die lewenstabel afgetrek. Die syfers van die volgende jare is op dieselfde manier bereken uit die syfers van die vorige jaar in elke geval.

Daar sal moontlik sekere foute op individuele ouderdomme voorkom weens onjuiste opgawes by die volkstelling, maar hierdie foute sal verdwyn as die ouderdomme gegroepeer word. Geen wysiging is aangebly om rekening te hou met volkstreke na en uit die Unie nie, daar die opgawes toon dat hierdie item van weinig belang is by skoolgaande ouderdomme. Die getal van 1931 soos bereken uit die opgawes van die volkstelling van 1926, soos hierbo niteengesit, was 344,633, terwyl die getal werklik in 1931 opgeneem 347,572 was, 'n verskil van minder as een persent.

Tabel 24 wat die berekende syfers van die Unie oor die jare 1932 tot 1937 gee, toon dat 'n klein maar gestadige vermeerdering in die skoolgaande bevolking verwag moet word.

Tabel No. 26.—BEREKENDE GETAL KINDERS VAN SKOOLGAANDE LEEFTYD (7-15 JAAR) IN DIE UNIE VIR DIE JARE 1931-37.

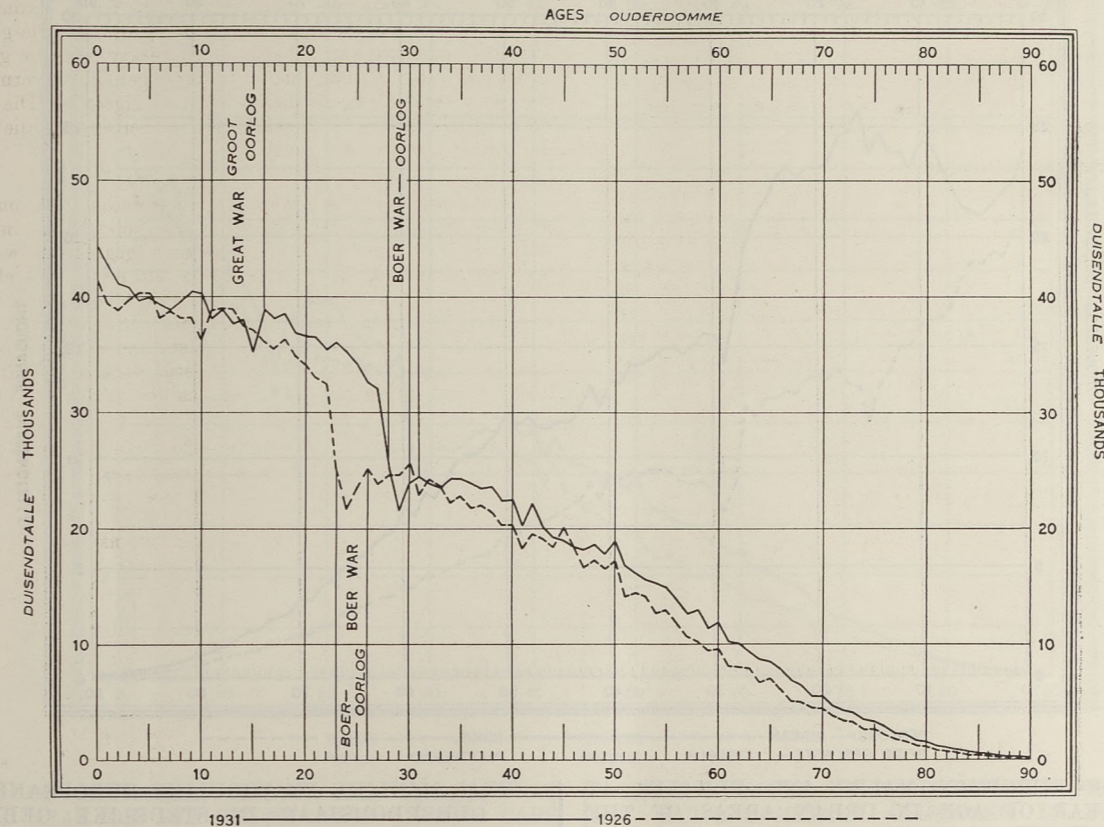
Ouderdom.	1931 (Sensus).	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
MANLIK.							
7.....	19,735	20,110	20,440	19,960	20,550	20,650	21,110
8.....	20,077	19,690	20,070	20,390	19,920	20,510	20,610
9.....	20,527	20,040	19,650	20,030	20,350	19,880	20,470
10.....	20,477	20,490	20,000	19,620	19,990	20,310	19,840
11.....	19,450	20,440	20,450	19,960	19,580	19,960	20,280
12.....	19,772	19,420	20,400	20,420	19,930	19,550	19,920
13.....	19,438	19,740	19,380	20,370	20,380	19,890	19,510
14.....	19,339	19,400	19,700	19,350	20,330	20,340	19,860
15.....	17,884	19,300	19,370	19,660	19,310	20,290	20,300
TOTAAL...	176,699	178,630	179,460	179,760	180,340	181,380	181,900
VROULIK.							
7.....	19,222	19,150	19,360	19,430	19,770	19,650	20,020
8.....	19,566	19,190	19,110	19,320	19,400	19,730	19,610
9.....	19,993	19,540	19,160	19,080	19,290	19,360	19,700
10.....	19,857	19,960	19,510	19,130	19,060	19,260	19,340
11.....	18,680	19,830	19,930	19,480	19,100	19,030	19,240
12.....	19,123	18,650	19,800	19,900	19,450	19,070	19,000
13.....	18,261	19,080	18,620	19,770	19,870	19,420	19,040
14.....	18,697	18,230	19,050	18,590	19,730	19,340	19,380
15.....	17,474	18,660	18,200	19,020	18,560	19,700	19,800
TOTAAL...	170,873	172,290	172,740	173,720	174,230	175,060	175,130
PERSONE.							
7.....	38,957	39,260	39,800	39,390	40,320	40,300	41,130
8.....	39,643	38,880	39,180	39,710	39,320	40,240	40,220
9.....	40,520	39,580	38,810	39,110	39,640	39,240	40,170
10.....	40,334	40,450	39,510	38,750	39,050	39,570	39,180
11.....	38,130	40,270	40,380	39,440	38,680	38,990	39,520
12.....	38,895	38,070	40,200	40,320	39,350	38,620	38,920
13.....	37,699	38,820	38,000	40,140	40,250	39,310	38,550
14.....	38,036	37,630	38,750	37,940	40,060	40,180	39,240
15.....	35,358	37,900	37,570	38,680	37,870	39,990	40,100
TOTAAL...	347,572	350,920	352,200	353,480	354,570	356,440	357,030

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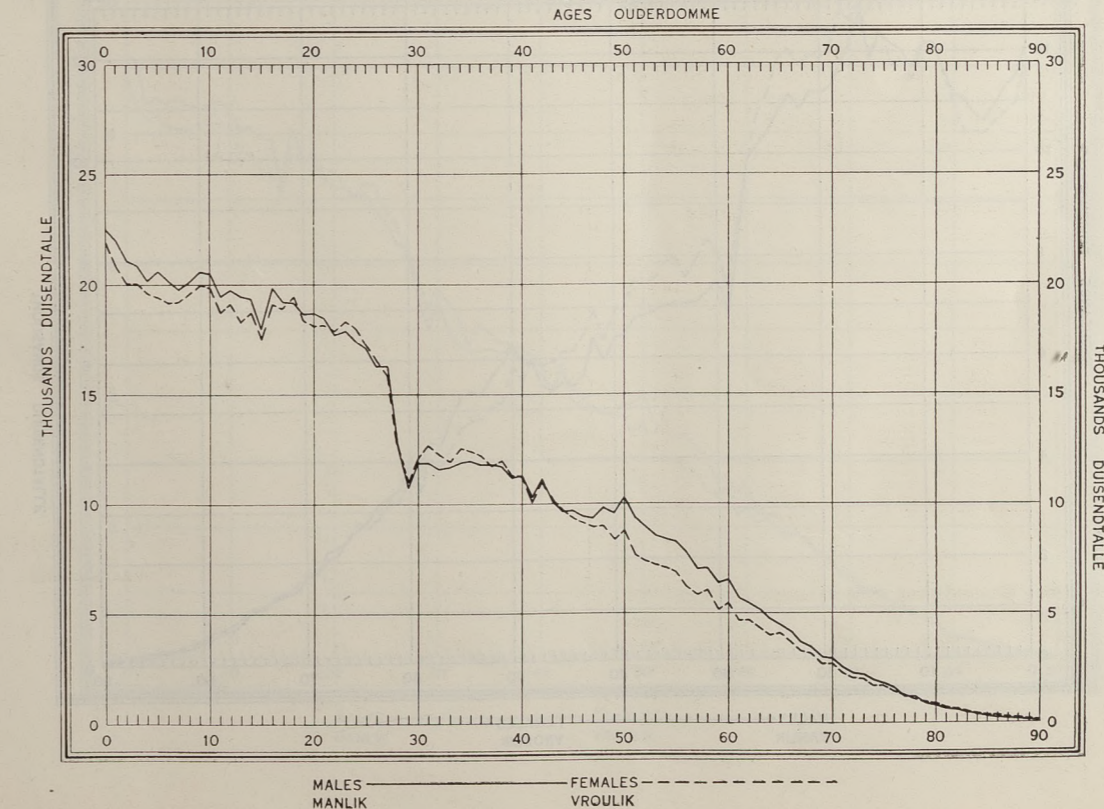
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
NUMBER OF PERSONS OF UNDISTINGUISHED SEX AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1926 AND 1931.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.
GETAL PERSONE VAN ONGENOEMDE GESLAG OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM BY DIE VOLKSTELLINGS VAN 1926 EN 1931.



No. 1.

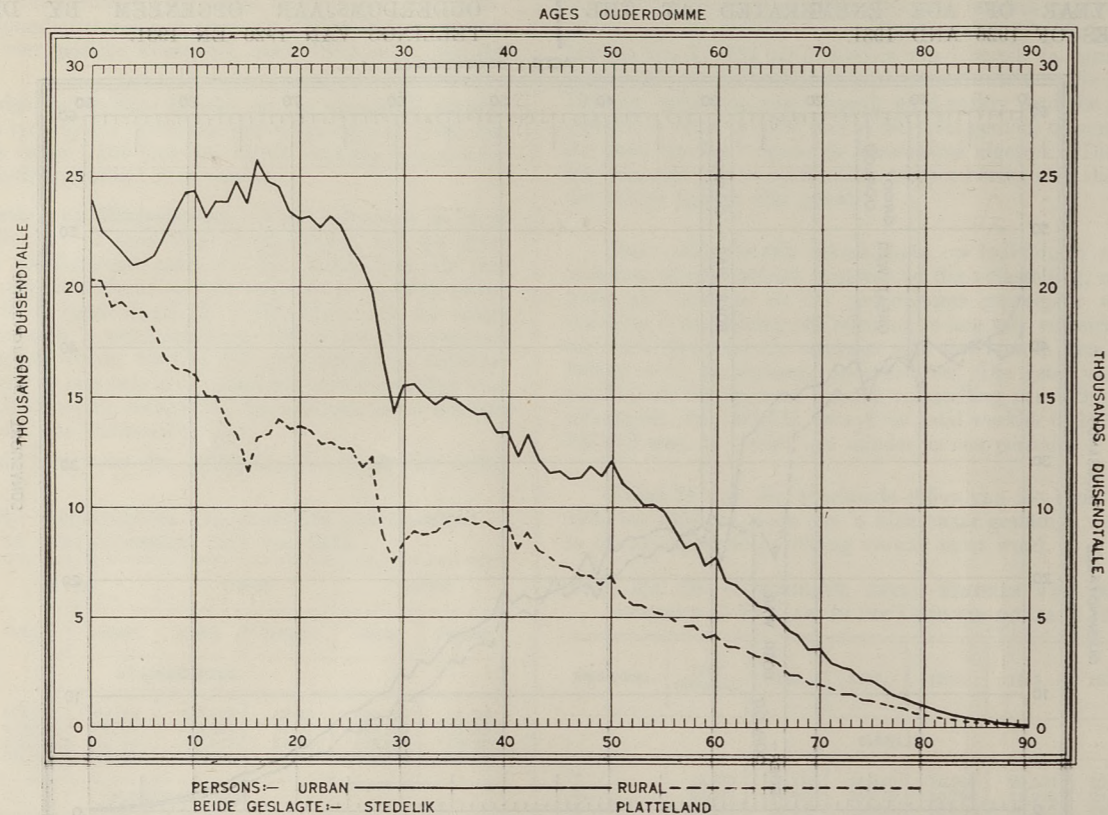
NUMBER OF EUROPEANS OF EACH SEX AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS 1931.
GETAL EUROPEANE VAN ELKE GESLAG OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM BY DIE VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 2.

NUMBER OF EUROPEANS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1931.

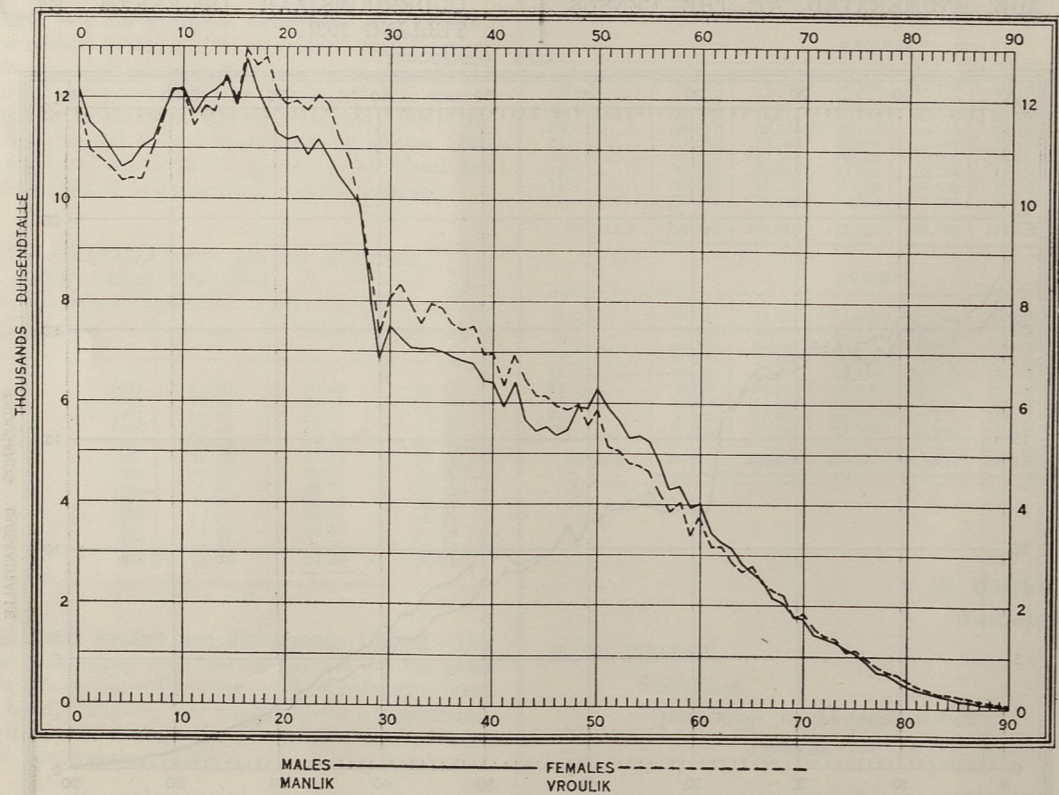
GETAL EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR IN STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 3.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1931.

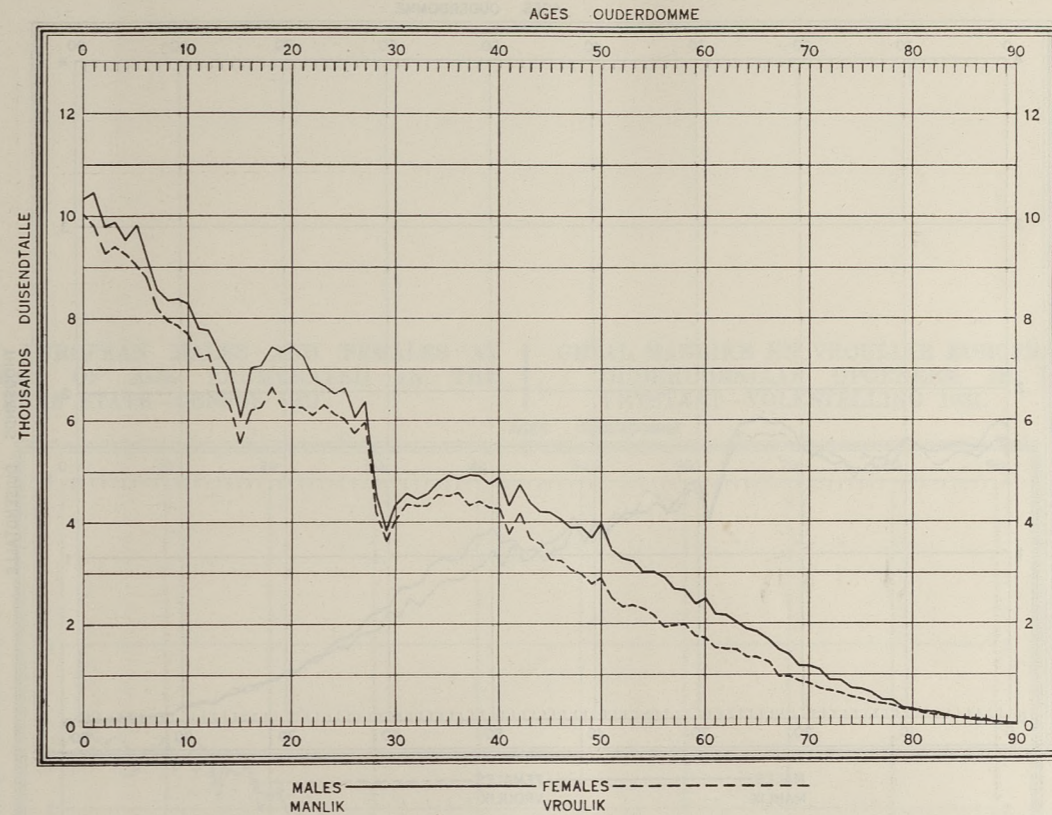
GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR IN STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 4.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1931.

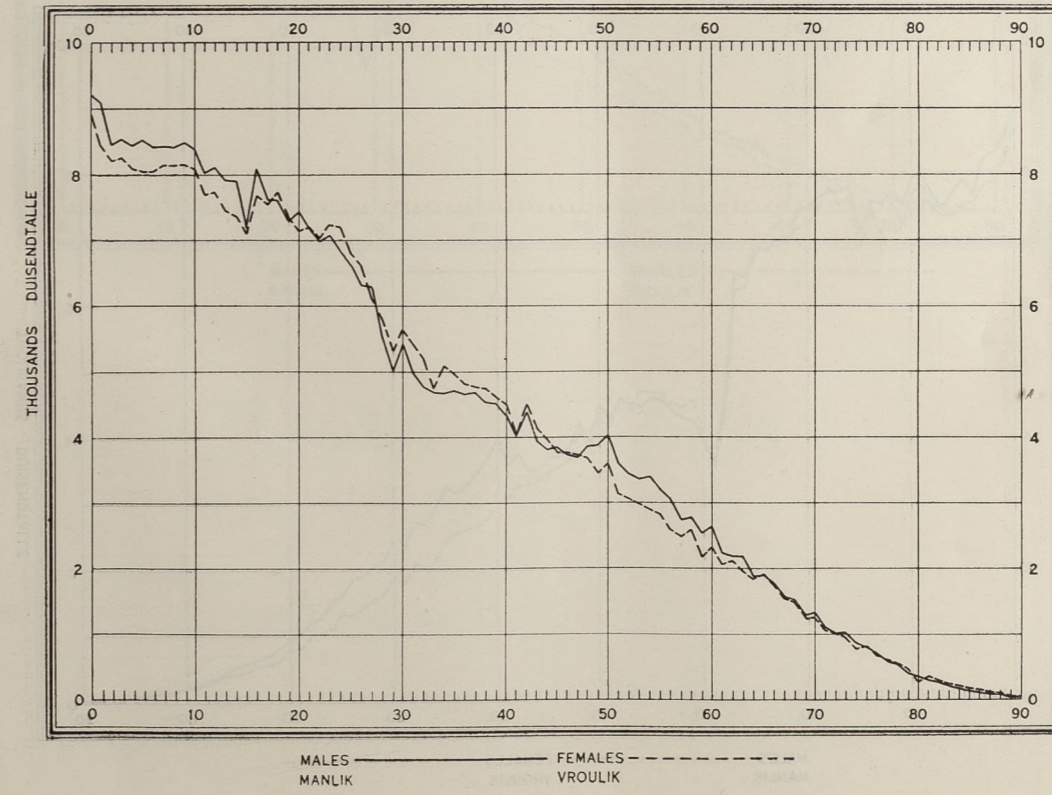
GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR IN PLATTELANDSE STREKE VAN DIE UNIE—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 5.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—CENSUS 1931.

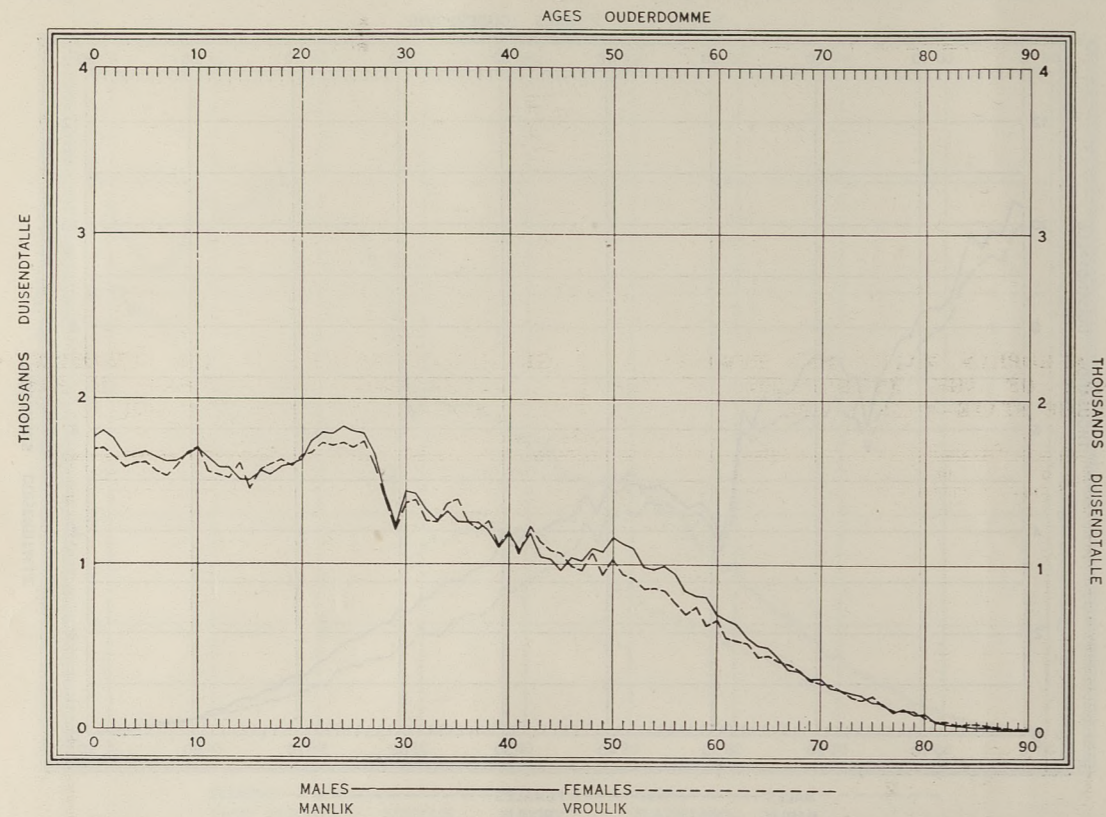
GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM IN DIE KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 6.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN NATAL—CENSUS 1931.

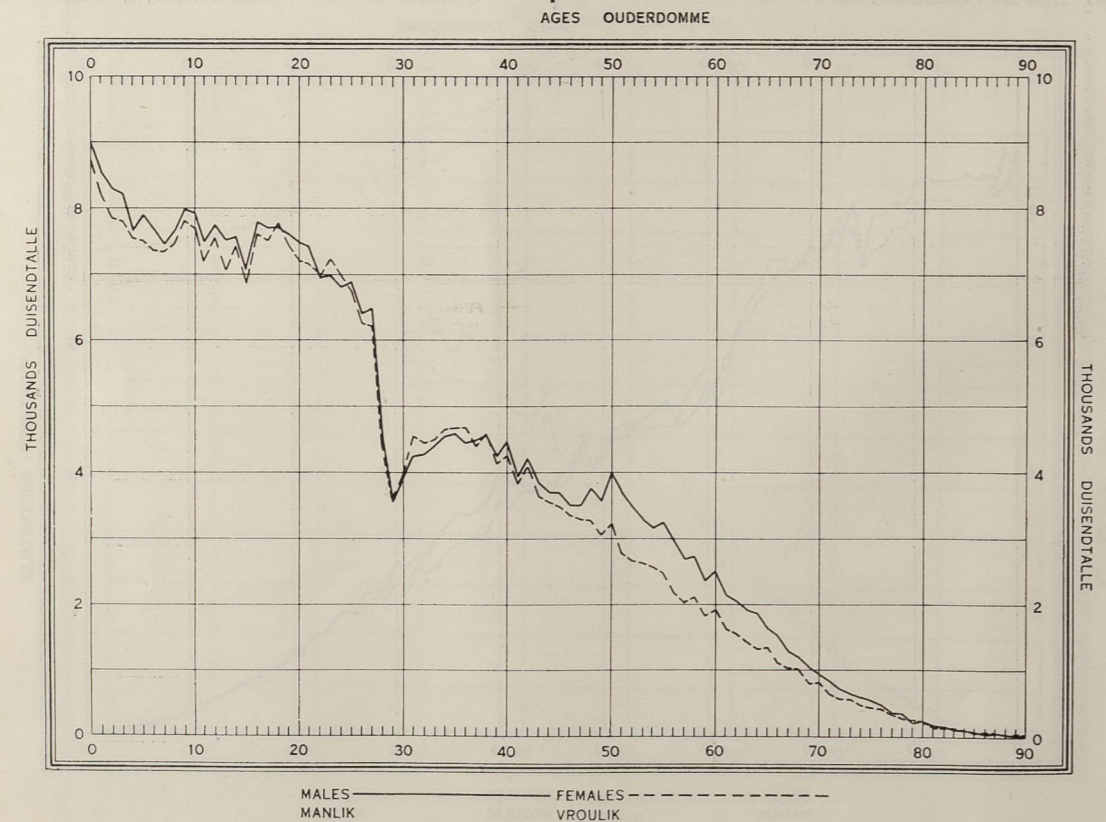
GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM IN NATAL—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 7.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE TRANSVAAL—CENSUS 1931.

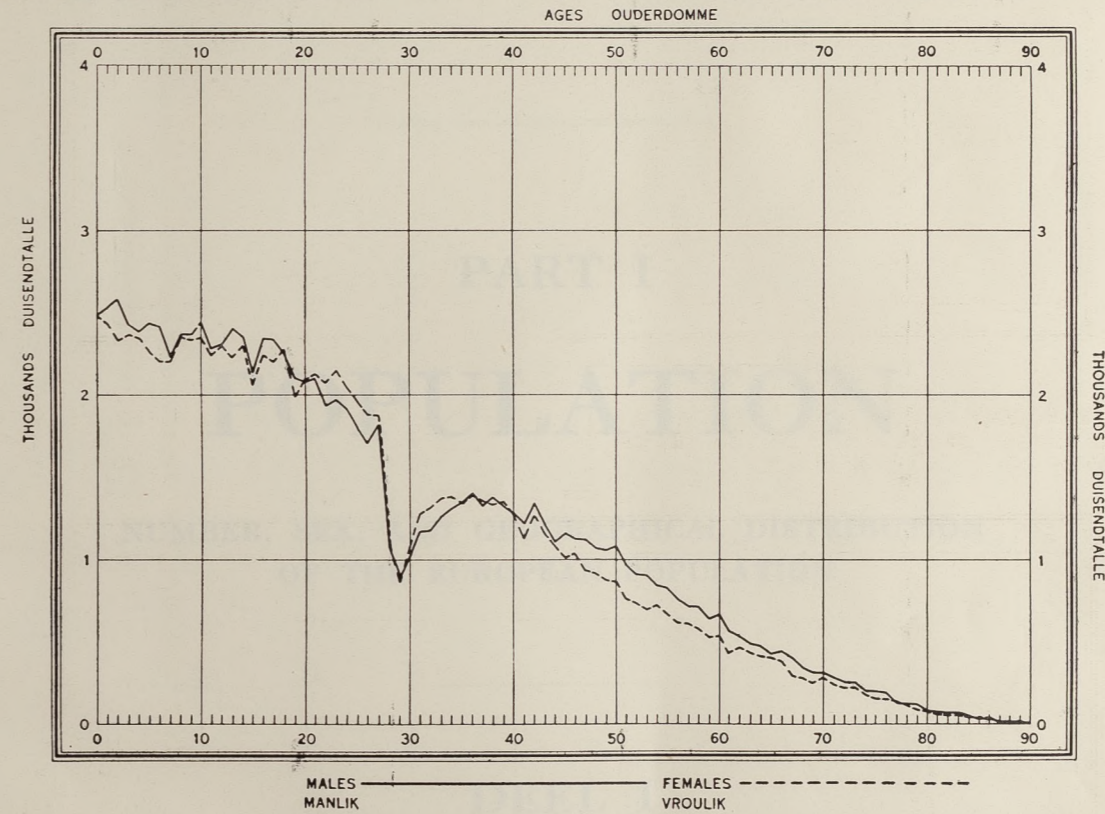
GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM IN DIE TRANSVAAL—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 8.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE—CENSUS 1931.

GETAL MANLIKE EN VROULIKE EUROPEANE OP ELKE OUDERDOMSJAAR OPGENEEM IN DIE ORANJE-VRYSTAAT—VOLKSTELLING 1931.



No. 9.

BEVOLKING