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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SIXTH CENSUS

OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ENUMERATED

5th MAY, 1936

VOLUME XI

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES

Nos. E. 3. (EUROPEANS)
AND
C. 1. (COLOURED PERSONS)

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Price 2s.

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SESDE SENSUS

VAN DIE BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, OPGENEEM

5 MEI 1936

BOEKDEEL XI

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ARRANGEMENT OF CENSUS REPORTS, 1936.

The tabulated results of the Census will be issued in twelve parts. Each part will be published from time to time not necessarily in numerical order as the information becomes available.

ISSUED TO DATE :—

Volume I.—Sex and Geographical Distribution of All Races of the Population (with Maps and Diagrams).

„ II.—Ages of the European, Asiatic and Coloured Population (with Graphs of Age and Sex Constitution).

„ III.—Marital Condition—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population (with Graphs).

„ IV.—Languages : Official and Home Languages Spoken—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population (with Maps and Graphs).

Supplementary to Volume IX (Ages and Marital Condition—Natives).

„ VIII.—Dwellings in Urban Areas.

„ X.—Unemployment—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population.

„ XI.—South African Life Tables—Nos. E. 3. (Europeans) and C. 1. (Coloured Persons).

TO BE ISSUED :—

Volume V.—Birthplaces, Period of Residence and Nationality—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population.

„ VI.—Religions—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population.

„ VII.—Occupations and Industries—European, Coloured and Asiatic Population.

„ IX.—Natives (Bantu) and Other Non-European Races—Distribution, Ages, etc.

„ XII.—Final Report.

INDELING VAN SENSUSVERSLAE, 1936.

Die getabelleerde resultate van die Sensus sal in twaalf dele uitgegee word. Namate die informasie beskikbaar gestel word, sal die dele van tyd tot tyd gepubliseer word, nie noodwendig in numerieke orde nie.

TOT OP DATUM UITGEGEE :—

Boekdeel I.—Geslags- en Geografiese Indeling van Alle Rasse van die Bevolking (met Kaarte en Diagramme).

„ II.—Leeftye van die Blanke, Asiatiese en Kleurlingbevolking (met Grafieke van Leeftyds- en Geslagsamestelling).

„ III.—Huwelikstaat—Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking (met Grafieke).

„ IV.—Tale : Offisiële en Huistale wat gepraat word—Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking (met Kaarte en Grafieke).

Aanhangsel van Boekdeel IX (Leeftye en Huwelikstaat—Naturelle).

„ VIII.—Huisvesting in Stedelike Gebiede.

„ X.—Werkloosheid—Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking.

„ XI.—Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle—Nos. E. 3 (Blankes) en C. 1. (Kleurlinge).

IN VOORBEREIDING :—

Boekdeel V.—Geboorteplekke, Verblyfsduur en Nasionaliteit—Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking.

„ VI.—Godsdienste — Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking.

„ VII.—Beroepe en Nywerhede—Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiatiese Bevolking.

„ IX.—Naturelle (Bantoes) en Ander Nie-blanke Rasse—Indeling, Leeftye, ens.

„ XII.—Eindverslag.

PREFACE.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES. Nos. E. 3. and C. 1.

The contents of this Volume will be embodied in the final report on the Census of 1936.

Publication is being effected now in this separate volume to make the material available to the public earlier than would otherwise be the case.

The subject matter is of special interest to those concerned with actuarial work, public health, and allied sciences.

The life tables published herein are based on the population census results of 1936 and mortality during the years 1935–1937.

For the first time in South Africa, life tables for the non-European section of the population known as " Coloured persons " have been constructed. It was not possible to calculate the mortality rates for young Coloured children with the same degree of accuracy as in the case of Europeans, as complete vital statistics were not tabulated before the year 1935. It was, however, possible to do this for the first two years of life and a method of interpolation between those years and the middle part of the table, the construction of which presented no serious difficulty, was utilized whereby the actual and expected deaths did not materially differ from each other.

The mathematical computations embodied herein were performed by the late Mr. C. W. Pearsall, M.A., Technical Assistant Director of Census, who completed the work just prior to his decease.

I am indebted to Mr. M. C. v. T. Barker, B.Econ., who assisted Mr. Pearsall, for the explanatory notes which appear in this volume.

E. P. PEARCE,
Acting Director.

Census and Statistics Office,
Pretoria,
September, 1939.

VOORWOORD.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE. Nos. E. 3. en C. 1.

Die inhoud van hierdie Boekdeel sal in die finale verslag oor die Sensus van 1936 opgeneem word.

Publikasie word tans in hierdie afsonderlike boekdeel uitgevoer ten einde die materiaal vroeër vir die publiek beskikbaar te stel as wat anders die geval sou wees.

Die inhoud is van spesiale belang vir diegenes wat in wiskundige werk, volksgesondheid en verwante wetenskappe betrokke is.

Die lewenstabelle hierin gepubliseer, is op die resultate van die bevolkingsensus van 1936 en die sterfte gedurende die jare 1935–1937 gebaseer.

Vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrika is lewenstabelle ten opsigte van die nie-blanke gedeelte van die bevolking bekend as „ kleurlinge " opgestel. Dit was nie moontlik om die sterftesyfers vir jong kleurlingkinders met dieselfde mate van juistheid as in die geval van blankes te bereken nie, aangesien volledige lewensstatistieke nie voor die jaar 1935 getabelleer is nie. Dit was egter moontlik om dit vir die eerste twee lewensjare te doen, en gebruik is gemaak van 'n metode van interpolasie tussen dié jare en die middelste gedeelte van die tabel, die opstelling waarvan geen ernstige moeilikheid opgelewer het nie ; en sodoende het die werklike en die verwagte sterfgevalle nie veel van mekaar verskil nie.

Die wiskundige berekenings wat hierin opgeneem is, is uitgevoer deur wyle Mnr. C. W. Pearsall, M.A., Tegniese Assistent-Direkteur van Sensus, wat die werk net voor sy afsterwe voltooi het.

Vir die verduidelikende aantekenings wat in hierdie boekdeel voorkom, is ek verskuldig aan Mnr. M. C. v. T. Barker, B.Econ., wat Mnr. Pearsall bygestaan het.

E. P. PEARCE,
Waarnemende Direkteur.

Kantoor van Sensus en Statistiek,
Pretoria,
September 1939.

REPORT

ON THE

SIXTH CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 5th MAY, 1936.

VOLUME XI. SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES Nos. E. 3. AND C. 1.

(E. indicates European and C. Coloured Persons.)

Introductory.—In the report on the South African Life Table No. E. 2 (U.G. No. 41 of 1930), a reference was made to all previous South African Life Tables which were known to have been published. Subsequently Mr. G. C. McLaren, in 1934, constructed one based on the mortality experience of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society for the nine years 1924 to 1933.

Permission has been granted to publish some of the details of this Table for the sake of comparison with the National and other Tables based on South African mortality experience. These comparisons, as well as a table comparing our National Table with those of England and Wales, New Zealand, Australia and Eire, will be found incorporated at the end of this report.

It would have been possible to calculate another Life Table for Europeans, based on the Population Census of 1931, but owing to the depression and the consequent curtailment of the work of the Office of Census and Statistics, the idea was abandoned.

A ten-year interval between such calculations is, however, not great, and few countries have prepared them at shorter intervals. The opportunity has been taken of the first complete enumeration of the population since 1921 to construct Life Tables not only for the Europeans but also, for the first time, for the Coloured Population, that is, for Non-Europeans other than Natives and Asiatics.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES Nos. E. 3. AND C. 1.

In order to afford a direct comparison with South African Life Tables Nos. E. 1. and E. 2., the Life Tables published here have been constructed by the same methods as used for the previous Life Tables, except for ages 0 to 15 and 91 years and over; the methods employed for these ages are dealt with below. The Tables are again based on a three years (1935 to 1937) mortality experience centred on the Population Census of 1936.

It was assumed that the days of birth of persons of each year of age from one year upwards at the date of the Census, the 4th May, 1936, were evenly distributed through the year. With that assumption a calculation from vital and migration statistics was made and adjusted figures for the population living on the 30th June, 1936, were obtained. The uniform geometrical increase in each age group assumed by Mr. King was not thought to be suitable for South Africa, where there is known to be an uneven distribution of population, and for this reason his method was not followed in obtaining the figures for the mean population, although in this short period it did not involve any great discrepancy.

There is a tendency in every Census for some persons to make incorrect statements of age, and as far as this tendency is confined to an inclination for round numbers (such as figures terminating in 0 and to a less degree in 8, 2 and 5), these inaccuracies can be largely smoothed out by adopting a satisfactory quinquennial grouping and then redistributing the figures in each group in due proportion. The same tendency has been observed in the case of the ages rendered in returns of death. It would seem therefore that the same psychological cause operates both where persons are asked to give their own ages and where persons are required to declare the ages of deceased people. It would appear that these misstatements are on the whole due to ignorance of the exact year of age. A person might say his age was about 50 or about 60 and return it as 50 or 60, or he might say it was between 50 and 60 and return it as 55, or again he might say he was getting on to 60 or was a bit over 60 and might return it as 58 or 62.

Where, however, there are deliberate misstatements of age all tending to be understatements in one period of life and overstatements in another no mathematical formula, however ingenious, will remove the error, unless, of course, the degree of misstatement is known. All that can be hoped is that greater accuracy will result from the spread of the knowledge that the information is not asked for out of idle curiosity but is utilized for scientific calculations of national interest.

From a careful examination of the population and mortality returns it appeared best to group ages into quinquennial groups on the basis of those whose final digit was either 4–8 and 9–3 or else 2–6 and 7–1. There seemed to be little to choose between the two; at certain periods of life one appeared to be slightly better than the other. As, however, the grouping of 4–8, 9–3 was utilized in the construction of Life Tables Nos. E. 1. and E. 2., it was decided to retain it for Life Tables Nos. E. 3. and C. 1.

The mean population as at the 30th June, 1936, and the average number of deaths over the three years 1935 to 1937 were, therefore, arranged in quinquennial age groups for the age periods 4–8, 9–13, 14–18, etc., as far as 99–103 years. From these age groups the central ages 11, 16, 21, etc., to 101 years were obtained for both the population and the deaths by the formula $U_{x+2} = \cdot 2W_x - \cdot 008\triangle^2 W_{x-5}$ where U_{x+2} is the population or deaths at the age $(x+2)$, and W_x is the sum of five values of the population or deaths for ages x to $(x+4)$. From these results the central death rate, m_x, was calculated in order to arrive at the probability of dying in the course of a year, i.e., q_x, by the formula $q_x = \dfrac{2m_x}{2 + m_x}$ for each race and sex at the ages 11, 16, 21, etc., to 101 years.

The values of q_x obtained in this way for the ages 91 to 101 years were, however, not utilized. Other values were calculated by means of the Newton-Sheppard Formula of Adjusted Differences, which is given below. By this method it was found possible to bring the tables to a close at an earlier age and so meet the criticism of Mr. D. Spence Fraser, F.F.A., A.I.A., that the tables should be more in accordance with facts, and should not show people alive at ages well over 100 years.

The intervening values of q_x were obtained from functions of $\log(q_x + \cdot 1)$ by Osculatory Interpolation by means of curves of the third order, which had the same first differential coefficient at their points of contact at the ages 16, 21, 26, etc.

The formulae were :—

$$\delta U_1 = \cdot 2\triangle U_0 + \cdot 12\triangle^2 U_0 - \cdot 016\triangle^3 U_0$$
$$\delta^2 U_1 = \cdot 04\triangle^2 U_0 - \cdot 016\triangle^3 U_0$$
$$\delta^3 U_1 = \cdot 024\triangle^3 U_0$$

where the symbol δ is used for annual and $\triangle$ for quinquennial differences. This gave a complete table for q_x from age 16 to age 105 years.

It is extremely difficult in a small community such as that of South Africa to be certain in the first place whether the few persons that attain great age give their ages correctly, and secondly whether it is merely a fortuitous sample not representing a normal distribution. The end of the table can therefore only be regarded as a reasonable approximation.

Young Children.—An examination of the ages of young European children was made, comparing the statistics derived from records of births and deaths with the 1936 Census figures brought down to the end of June, 1936. The following table gives the results :—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1936.

Age.	Male.			Female.		
	Births Minus Deaths.	Adjusted Census.	Differences.	Births Minus Deaths.	Adjusted Census.	Differences.
Under one year..	22,715	22,795	— 80	22,072	21,940	132
1–2.....	21,682	21,406	276	20,954	20,636	318
2–3.....	20,944	20,960	— 16	20,104	20,248	— 144
3–4.....	20,390	20,851	— 461	19,606	20,056	— 450
4–5.....	21,237	21,126	111	20,494	20,502	— 8

A very marked improvement again took place in the declaration of ages of young children in the 1936 Census as compared with the 1926 Census, the sum of the differences in the above table for males and females combined being less than 0·4 of the sum of the differences in a similar table prepared for 1926. This is due to the great improvement in the statement of ages that occurred on account of date of birth being asked for in addition to age. The net difference is difficult to explain, and may be partially due to immigration, as the migration returns reveal a net gain of children aged under 5 years who entered the Union from July, 1931, to June, 1936, and who would have been under 5 years of age in June, 1936.

The method adopted in the case of young children for finding the probability of dying within one year is somewhat different from that used previously in the construction of Life Tables, and though it will be seen that the result does not differ considerably from that obtained by the older and simpler method, the new method is thought to be more accurate. Although the formula when expressed in symbols looks formidable, it is really extremely simple when read from a tabular graph. These Life Tables are based on the mortality of the three years 1935–37 and the problem is to find the number of persons exposed to risk in each year of life in order to obtain the probability of dying in the course of each year. In only one case was any adjustment considered necessary. There is a break in the sequence of population owing to the great increase in births which occurred just after the Boer War ; this break has continued ever since. The small adjustment was, however, found to affect only the fifth place of decimals of the probability of dying in one year in one quinquennial group.

The following are the formulae used for computing q_x for children aged under one year :—

$$q^{0\text{ months}} = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{0\text{ months}}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ {}_{20\text{ to }15}\mathrm{B} - {}^1/_{20}\,(\mathrm{B}_{20} - \mathrm{B}_{11}) \right\}$$

$$q^{1\text{ to }2\text{ months}} = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{1\text{ to }2\text{ months}}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ {}_{20\text{ to }15}\mathrm{B} - \tfrac{1}{3}\,(\mathrm{B}_{21} - \mathrm{B}_{14}) \right\}$$

$$q^{3\text{ to }5\text{ months}} = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{3\text{ to }5\text{ months}}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ {}_{19\text{ to }14}\mathrm{B} + \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{20} - \mathrm{B}_{14}) \right\}$$

$$q^{6\text{ to }8\text{ months}} = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{6\text{ to }8\text{ months}}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ {}_{19\text{ to }14}\mathrm{B} - \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{19} - \mathrm{B}_{13}) \right\}$$

$$q^{9\text{ to }11\text{ months}} = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{9\text{ to }11\text{ months}}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ {}_{18\text{ to }13}\mathrm{B} + \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{19} - \mathrm{B}_{13}) \right\}$$

The sum of the values $q^{0\text{-m.}}$, $q^{(1\text{-}2)\text{m.}}$, $q^{(3\text{-}5)\text{m.}}$, $q^{(6\text{-}8)\text{m.}}$, and $q^{(9\text{-}11)\text{m.}}$, gives the required q_0.

$\mathrm{D}_{20\text{ to }15}$ and $\mathrm{B}_{20\text{ to }15}$ represent the deaths and births, respectively, for the years 1935 to 1937, the half-yearly figures being numbered 1 to 20 commencing with the first half-year of 1928.

It was not possible to calculate the mortality rates for young Coloured children of under one year of age with the same degree of accuracy as in the case of European children, as complete vital statistics for Coloured persons are only available from 1935. An assumption, therefore, was made that births were lower in 1934 than in 1935 by the difference between the births in 1935 and in 1936.

The same principle was used in computing the probabilities of dying in the course of a year of European children aged 1 to 5 years, allowance being made for immigration. The following is the formula used for q_2 :—

$$q_2 = {}_{20\text{ to }15}^{2\text{ to }3}\mathrm{D} \div \left[{}_{15\text{ to }10}\mathrm{B} + \tfrac{1}{4}\left\{ \left({}_{16}\mathrm{B} - {}_{10}\mathrm{B} \right) - \left({}_{15}\mathrm{B} - {}_{9}\mathrm{B} \right) \right\} - \left({}_{15\text{ to }10}^{0\text{ to }1}\mathrm{D} + {}_{17\text{ to }12}^{1\text{ to }2}\mathrm{D} \right) + \text{immigration} \right]$$

$\mathrm{D}_{20\text{ to }15}^{2\text{-}3}$ represents the deaths of children aged 2 to under 3 years during 1935 to 1937.

On account of the lack of vital statistics for Coloured persons prior to 1935, it was only possible to calculate their mortality rates for the first two years of life by the above method. For ages 3 to 5 years the formula $q_x = \dfrac{d_x}{\mathrm{P}_x + \frac{1}{2}d_x}$ was used.

The column q_x has now been completed for ages 0 to 5 and 16–19 years. The calculations of q_6 to q_{15} and q_{91} and over were completed by the previously mentioned Newton-Sheppard formula of adjusted differences published in Volume LVIII, Part I, of the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* for March, 1927, and is repeated below.

" If the function U_x takes the values U_a, U_b, U_c, U_d, ... corresponding to the values a, b, c, d, ... of x the scheme of adjusted differences can be exhibited as below :—

X	U_x	First Adjusted Differences.	Second Adjusted Differences.	Third Adjusted Differences.
a	U_a			
		$(a\triangle)\,(ab)$		
b	U_b		$(a\triangle)^2\,(abc)$	
		$(a\triangle)\,(bc)$		$(a\triangle)^3\,(abcd)$
c	U_c		$(a\triangle)^2\,(bcd)$	
		$(a\triangle)\,(cd)$		
d	U_d			

where $(a\triangle)\,(ab) = (Ua - Ub) \div (a - b)$

$$(a\triangle)^2\,(abc) = \{(a\triangle)\,(ab) - (a\triangle)\,(bc)\} \div \tfrac{1}{2}\,(a - c)$$
$$(a\triangle)^3\,(abcd) = \{(a\triangle)^2(abc) - (a\triangle)^2(bcd)\} \div \tfrac{1}{3}\,(a - d) \ldots . (1)$$

The scheme can be continued to any extent, the *rth* difference $(a\triangle)^r\,(a \ldots\ldots r)$ being equal to the difference of the two adjoining $(r\text{–}1)th$ differences divided by $\dfrac{1}{r}\,(a\text{–}r)$.

Denoting ordinary differences by $\triangle$, adjusted differences by $(a\triangle)$, and divided differences by δ, the relations between the three kinds of differences may be stated thus :—

(1) For values of the function corresponding to values of x differing by unity,

$$\triangle^n = (a\triangle)^n = \delta^n \times \lfloor^n.$$

(2) When the values of x differ by a constant t,

$$\triangle^n = (a\triangle)^n \times t^n = \delta^n \times t^n \times \lfloor^n.$$

(3) When the values of x are at unequal intervals, ordinary differences do not enter into the comparison and we have simply

$$(a\triangle)^n = \delta^n \times \lfloor^n. \text{ "}$$

The following example illustrates the application of the above system of adjusted differences in calculating the values of q_6 to q_{15} for European males for the present Life Table. (See also an actuarial note in the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Volume LVIII, Part III, of November, 1927, page 311.)

VALUES OF q_x FOR EUROPEAN MALES BETWEEN THE AGES 5 AND 16 YEARS.

$U_0 = q_{11}$ so that the given values are U_6, U_5, U_0 and U_{-6}.

(It is convenient, where there is a gap of 11, to multiply by 11 in order to avoid fractions other than 2^s, 3^s and 5^s.)

y	$U_y \times 10^6 \times 11$	Adjusting Factors and Adjusted Differences. First.	Second.	Third.	$U_y \times 10^6$	q_x
6	25,850				2,350	·00235
		(–1) 3,080				
5	22,770		(–$^6/_2$) 608·6		2,070	·00207
		(–5) 1,254		(–$^{12}/_3$)21·83		
0	16,500		(–$^{11}/_2$)521·3		1,500	·00150
		(–6) –1,613·3		(–$^{10}/_3$)21·83		
–6	26,180		(–$^5/_2$) 448·5		2,380	·00238
		(1) –2,734·72		(–$^4/_3$) 21·83		
–5	23,445·27		(1) 419·4		2,131·3	·00213
		(1) –2,315·27		(1) 21·83		
–4	21,130		(1) 441·27		1,920·9	·00192
		(1) –1,874		(1) 21·83		
–3	19,256		(1) 463·1		1,750·5	·00175
		(1) –1,410·8		(1) 21·83		
–2	17,845·1		(1) 484·94		1,622·2	·00162
		(1) –925·94		(1) 21·83		
–1	16,919·16		(1) 506·7		1,538·1	·00154
		(1) –419·16		(1) 21·83		
0	16,500		(1) 528·61		1,500	·00150
		(1) 109·4		(1) 21·83		
1	16,609·4		(1) 550·4		1,509·9	·00151
		(1) 659·8		(1) 21·83		
2	17,269·3		(1) 572·27		1,569·9	·00157
		(1) 1,232·16		(1) 21·83		
3	18,501·49		(1) 594·1		1,681·9	·00168
		(1) 1,826·27		(1) 21·83		
4	20,327·7		(1) 615·94		1,847·9	·00185
		(1) 2,442·2		(1) 21·83		
5	22,769·9		(1) 637·7		2,069·9	·00207
		(1) 3,079·9				
6	25,849·9				2,349·9	·00235

In forming the table by summation of the differences, each difference is to be multiplied by its adjusting factor before use.

Thus in the column of Second differences—

$$521\cdot\dot{3} = 608\cdot\dot{6} + (-{}^{12}/_3) \times 21\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}$$

$$448\cdot\dot{5} = 521\cdot\dot{3} + (-{}^{10}/_3) \times 21\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}, \text{ etc.}$$

The adjusting factor for the *nth* difference arising from the $(n + 1)$ values a_0, a_1, a_2 ..... a_n of y is $(a_n - a_0)\ /n$.

In comparing South African Life Table No. E. 3. with previous National Tables a further improvement is shown up to age 32 years for males and thereafter a slight decline is indicated. The Table for females, however, shows an improvement up to age 38 years, a slight decline between ages 39 and 48 years, with a further improvement up to age 75 years, followed by a decline for the higher ages.

The South African Mutual Life Table 1924–33, which may be regarded as representing healthy males in South Africa, shows a very marked improvement over the 1845–95 Table prepared by the same Company.

The Life Tables for Coloured persons show, as was expected, a very low expectation of life as compared with the European Tables, the complete expectation of life being 18·77 and 22·20 years lower for Coloured males and females respectively.

A smoother mortality curve might have been obtained for Coloured females by using ten-year intervals in the grouping of ages, but that would have smoothed out the outstanding features of the heavy death rate due to diseases of pregnancy in the twenties, which bring the female death rate well above that of the males.

In comparing South African Life Table No. E. 3. with those of other countries, it must be remembered that one may be comparing the European population of the Union with the entire population of another country as in the case of England and Wales. It is probable that the European population of the Union is living, on the average, at a higher standard than the population of England and Wales.

The complete expectation of life for England and Wales according to Life Table No. 10 (1930–32), however, compares remarkably well with that of South African Life Table No. E. 3. Both of these Life Tables are still well below those of New Zealand and Australia in the expectation of life.

For convenience of reference the various symbols used herein are explained below :—

The function q_x denotes the probability of dying within a year after attaining the age x. All the other columns of the Life Table were calculated from it. The function p_x, the probability of living one year from age x, together with q_x is equal to unity. The column p_x was, therefore, obtained by subtracting the figure for each age in the column q_x from unity.

The column l_x gives the number surviving according to the Life Table to the exact age x. The first value of the table is called the radix, and for the South African Life Table the radix is 100,000 at the age 0. The column is obtained by a continued multiplication by the value of p_x. The column d_x, the number dying in the course of a year of those that entered it, is formed from the differences between each pair of figures in the l_x column. The column L_x is the number of years lived in the year of age x to $(x+1)$, and, therefore, represents the mean population between ages x and $(x+1)$. It is assumed that except for the year 0 to 1 the deaths that occur in each year of life are uniformly distributed over the year of age. In the case of the first year of life more deaths occur in the first few months than in the latter part, so in order to arrive at the value of L_0 the following method was adopted :—

From the mortality rates of children under one year of age we can arrive at the number of months lived by those who died before attaining the age of one year, by assuming that those who died before reaching the age of one month have lived half a month ; that those who died at ages 1 month to under 3 months have lived 2 months and so on as illustrated in the following example for European male children :—

q (0 to under 1 month)	= ·0277056	× 0·5	=	·0138528
q (1 ,, 3 months)	= ·0108425	× 2·0	=	·0216850
q (3 ,, 6 ,,)	= ·0118195	× 4·5	=	·0531878
q (6 ,, 9 ,,)	= ·0087932	× 7·5	=	·0659490
q (9 ,, 12 ,,)	= ·0072449	× 10·5	=	·0760715
				12 ·2307461
				·0192288
				× 100,000
Years lived	=	1,923		
Plus the number surviving at exact age 1 year	=	93,359		
L_0	=	95,282		

The remaining values of the column L_x are the midpoints of each two consecutive values of the function l_x.

The column T_x is the population of the Life Table above the moment of age 0. This is obtained by the continued summation of L_x.

The column e_x^0 is the complete expectation of life, or the total future lifetime which on the average will be lived by a person aged exactly x. It is obtained by dividing each figure in the column T_x by the corresponding figure in the column l_x.

VERSLAG

OOR DIE

SESDE SENSUS VAN DIE BEVOLKING VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, 5 MEI 1936.

BOEKDEEL XI: SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE Nos. E. 3. en C. 1.
(E. stel voor blankes, en C. kleurlinge.)

Inleiding.—In die verslag oor die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel No. E. 2 (U.G. No. 41 van 1930) is verwys na alle vorige Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle waarvan die publikasie bekend was. Sedert dié tyd het Mnr. G. C. McLaren in 1934 een opgestel wat op die sterfte-ervaring van die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderlinge Lewensversekering-genootskap vir die nege jaar 1924 tot 1933 gebaseer is.

Verlof is verleen om party van die besonderhede van hierdie tabel te publiseer vir vergelyking met die Nasionale en Ander Tabelle op Suid-Afrikaanse sterfte-ervaring gebaseer. Hierdie vergelykings, asook 'n tabel wat onse Nasionale Tabel met dié van Engeland en Wallis, Nu-Seeland, Australië en Eire vergelyk, is aan die end van hierdie verslag opgeneem.

Dit sou moontlik gewees het om nog 'n Lewenstabel vir blankes, op die Bevolkingsensus van 1931 gebaseer, te bereken, dog weens die depressie en die gevolglike inkorting van die werk van die Kantoor van Sensus en Statistiek is die idee opgegee.

'n Tussenpoos van tien jaar tussen sodanige berekenings is egter nie lank nie, en min lande het hulle met korter tussenpose uitgevoer. Die geleentheid van die eerste volledige opname van die bevolking sedert 1921 is te baat geneem om Lewenstabelle op te stel nie slegs vir die blankes nie, maar ook, vir die eerste keer, vir die kleurlingbevolking, d.w.s., vir ander nieblankes, behalwe naturelle en Asiate.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE Nos. E. 3. EN C. 1.

Ten einde 'n regstreekse vergelyking met die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle Nos. E. 1. en E. 2. moontlik te maak, is die Lewenstabelle wat alhier gepubliseer word, op dieselfde wyse opgestel as in die geval van die vorige Lewenstabelle, behalwe ten opsigte van leeftye 0 tot 15 en 91 jaar en daarbo ; die metodes vir hierdie leeftye toegepas, word hieronder behandel. Die Tabelle is weer gebaseer op 'n sterfte-ervaring van drie jaar (1935 tot 1937) met die Bevolkingsensus van 1936 as uitgangspunt.

Dit is aangeneem dat tydens die Sensus, 4 Mei 1936, die geboortedae van persone van elke leeftyd vanaf een jaar en daarbo gelyk oor die jaar versprei is. Met daardie veronderstelling is 'n berekening uit lewens- en volkstrek-statistieke gedoen, en gewysigde syfers vir die bevolking op 30 Junie 1936 in die lewe, verkry. Die gelykvormige geometriese toename in elke leeftydsgroep deur Mnr. King veronderstel, is nie vir Suid-Afrika, waar dit bekend is dat daar 'n ongelyke bevolkingsdistribusie is, geskik geag nie ; en om hierdie rede is sy metode nie by die verkryging van die syfers vir die gemiddelde bevolking toegepas nie, hoewel dit in hierdie kort tydperk geen groot verskil meegebring het nie.

By elke Sensus is daar 'n neiging by party persone om onjuiste opgawes van hulle leeftye te doen, en vir sover hierdie neiging beperk is tot die keuse van ronde syfers (soos getalle wat met '0, en in 'n minder mate met 8, 2 of 5 eindig), kan hierdie onjuisthede grotendeels uitgeskakel word deur die toepassing van 'n bevredigende vyf-jaarlikse groepering en 'n eweredige herdistribusie van die syfers in elke groep. Dieselfde neiging is ook opgemerk in die geval van leeftye in opgawes van sterfgevalle verstrek. Dit blyk derhalwe dat dieselfde psigologiese oorsaak aan die werk is sowel waar persone gevra word om hulle eie leeftye op te gee as waar die leeftye van oorlede persone geëis word. Dit lyk of hierdie verkeerde opgawes in die reël aan onkunde ten opsigte van die juiste leeftyd te wyte is. 'n Persoon kon byvoorbeeld sê dat sy ouderdom ongeveer 50 of 60 is en dit as 50 of 60 opgee; of hy kon sê dat dit tussen 50 en 60 is, en dit as 55 opgee ; of hy kon weer sê dat hy al amper 60 of iets oor die 60 is, en sy ouderdom dus as 58 of 62 opgee.

Waar daar egter opsetlike verkeerde voorstellings omtrent die leeftyd is, almal met die neiging om in een tydperk van die lewe die leeftyd te laag te stel, en in 'n ander tydperk te hoog, kan geen matematiese formule, hoe vernuftig ook al, die fout uitskakel nie, tensy, natuurlik, die mate van verdraaiing bekend is. Al wat 'n mens kan hoop, is dat daar groter juistheid sal ontstaan uit die verspreiding van die kennis dat die informasie nie uit ydele nuusgierigheid gevra word nie maar vir wetenskaplike berekenings van nasionale belang gebruik word.

Uit 'n sorgvuldige ondersoek van die bevolking- en sterfteopgawes het dit raadsaam geblyk om leeftye in vyf-jaarlikse groepe op die basis van dié met 'n finale syfer òf 4–8 en 9–3 òf anders 2–6 en 7–1 te groepeer. Die een was blykbaar so goed as die ander ; op seker leeftye het die een 'n bietjie beter as die ander gelyk. Aangesien die groepering van 4–8, 9–3 in die opstelling van die Lewenstabelle Nos. E. 1. en E. 2. gebruik is, is besluit om dit ook vir Lewenstabelle Nos. E. 3. enC. 1. te behou. Derhalwe is die gemiddelde bevolking soos op 30 Junie 1936 en die gemiddelde

getal sterfgevalle oor die drie jaar 1935 tot 1937 in vyf-jaarlikse leeftydsgroepe verdeel ooreenkomstig die leeftydsperiodes 4–8, 9–13, 14–18, ens., tot by 99–103 jaar. Van hierdie leeftydsgroepe is die middel-leeftye 11, 16, 21, ens., tot 101 jaar vir die bevolking sowel as vir die sterfgevalle verkry deur middel van die formule $U_{x+2} = \cdot 2W_x - \cdot 008\triangle^2 W_{x-5}$, waar U_{x+2} die bevolking of die sterfgevalle op die leeftyd $(x+2)$ is, en W_x die som is van vyf waardes vir die bevolking of die sterfgevalle vir leeftye x tot $(x+4)$. Uit hierdie resultate is die sentrale sterftesyfer, m_x, bereken ten einde q_x, d.w.s., die waarskynlikheid van in die loop van 'n jaar te sterwe, deur middel van die formule $q_x = \frac{2m_x}{2+m_x}$ vir elke ras en geslag op die leeftye 11, 16, 21, ens., tot op 101 jaar vas te stel.

Die waardes van q_x vir die leeftye 91 tot 101 jaar op hierdie wyse verkry, is egter nie gebruik nie. Ander waardes is bereken deur middel van die Formule van Gekorrigeerde Differensies van Newton-Sheppard, wat hieronder gegee word. Op hierdie wyse is dit moontlik bevind om die tabelle op 'n vroeër leeftyd te sluit en aldus die kritiek van Mnr. D. Spence Fraser, F.F.A., A.I.A., te voorkom, dat die tabelle meer ooreenkomstig die feite behoort te wees en nie persone op leeftye ver oor die 100 jaar in die lewe behoort te toon nie.

Die tussenkomende waardes van q_x is verkry van funksies van log $(q_x + \cdot 1)$ deur Oskulerende Interpolasie deur middel van krommes van die derde ordes, met dieselfde eerste differensiaal-koëffisiënt by hulle raakpunte op die leeftye 16, 21, 26, ens.

Die formules was as volg :—

$$\delta U_1 = \cdot 2\triangle U_0 + \cdot 12\triangle^2 U_0 - \cdot 016\triangle^3 U_0$$
$$\delta^2 U_1 = \cdot 04\triangle^2 U_0 - \cdot 016\triangle^3 U_0$$
$$\delta^3 U_1 = \cdot 024\triangle^3 U_0$$

waar die simbool δ vir jaarlikse en $\triangle$ vir vyf-jaarlikse differensies gebesig word. Dit gee 'n volledige tabel vir q_x vanaf leeftyd 16 tot leeftyd 105 jaar.

In 'n klein gemeenskap soos dié van Suid-Afrika is dit uiters moeilik om seker te wees in die eerste plek of die paar persone wat 'n hoë ouderdom bereik, hulle leeftye korrek opgee, en in die tweede plek of dit sommer iets toevalligs is, wat nie 'n normale distribusie verteenwoordig nie. Die end van die tabel kan dus slegs as 'n redelike benadering beskou word.

Jong Kinders.—'n Ondersoek van die leeftye van jong blanke kinders is ingestel deur die statistieke uit opgawes van geboortes en sterfgevalle verkry, te vergelyk met die 1936-sensus-syfers tot aan die end van Junie 1936 bygewerk. Die volgende tabel gee die resultate :—

GETAL KINDERS OP 30 JUNIE 1936 IN DIE LEWE.

Leeftyd.	Manlik.			Vroulik.		
	Geboortes min sterfgevalle.	Gekorrigeerde sensus.	Differensies.	Geboortes min sterfgevalle.	Gekorrigeerde sensus.	Differensies.
Onder een jaar..	22,715	22,795	— 80	22,072	21,940	132
1–2.....	21,682	21,406	276	20,954	20,636	318
2–3.....	20,944	20,960	— 16	20,104	20,248	— 144
3–4.....	20,390	20,851	— 461	19,606	20,056	— 450
4–5.....	21,237	21,126	111	20,494	20,502	— 8

In die 1936–sensus het daar weer 'n opmerklike verbetering in die opgawe van leeftye van jong kinders plaasgevind in vergelyking met die 1926–sensus. Die som van die differensies in bostaande tabel vir mans- en vrouspersone saam was minder as 0·4 van die som van die differensies in 'n dergelike tabel in 1926 opgestel. Dit is toe te skrywe aan die groot verbetering in die opgaaf van leeftye deurdat die datum van geboorte bo en behalwe die leeftyd vereis is. Die netto differensie is moeilik om te verklaar, en kan gedeeltelik te wyte wees aan immigrasie, aangesien die volkstrek-opgawes 'n netto wins toon van kinders onder die 5 jaar wat tussen Junie 1931 en Junie 1936 die Unie binnegekom het, en wat in Junie 1936 onder die 5 jaar sou gewees het.

Die metode wat in die geval van jong kinders toegepas word vir die berekening van die waarskynlikheid van binne een jaar te sterwe, verskil enigsins van dié wat vroeër in die opstelling van Lewenstabelle gebesig is ; en hoewel dit sal blyk dat die resultaat nie veel verskil van dié wat deur die ouer en eenvoudiger metode verkry is, word hierdie metode as meer akkuraat beskou. Hoewel die formule in simbole uitgedruk imponerend lyk, is dit in werklikheid baie eenvoudig wanneer dit van 'n tabellariese grafiek afgelees word. Hierdie Lewenstabelle is op die sterftesyfers van die drie jaar 1935 tot 1937 gebaseer en die probleem is om die getal persone te bereken wat in elke lewensjaar aan gevaar blootgestel is, ten einde die waarskynlikheid van in die loop van die jaar te sterwe, vas te stel. In slegs een geval is 'n korreksie nodig geag. Daar is 'n breuk in die opvolging van bevolking weens die groot toename in geboortes wat kort na die Boere-oorlog plaasgevind het ; hierdie breuk duur nog steeds voort. Die klein vereffening is egter bevind slegs die vyfde desimaal van die waarskynlikheid van in een jaar te sterwe in een vyf-jaarlikse groep te affekteer.

Die formules wat gebruik word om q_x vir kinders onder een jaar te bereken is as volg :—

$$q^{0\text{ maande}} = {}^{0\text{ maande}}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ \mathrm{B}_{20\text{ tot }15} - {}^1/_{24}\,(\mathrm{B}_{24} - \mathrm{B}_{14}) \right\}$$

$$q^{1\text{ tot }2\text{ maande}} = {}^{1\text{ tot }2\text{ maande}}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ \mathrm{B}_{20\text{ tot }15} - \tfrac{1}{3}\,(\mathrm{B}_{20} - \mathrm{B}_{14}) \right\}$$

$$q^{3\text{ tot }5\text{ maande}} = {}^{3\text{ tot }5\text{ maande}}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ \mathrm{B}_{19\text{ tot }14} + \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{24} - \mathrm{B}_{14}) \right\}$$

$$q^{6\text{ tot }8\text{ maande}} = {}^{6\text{ tot }8\text{ maande}}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ \mathrm{B}_{19\text{ tot }14} - \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{19} - \mathrm{B}_{13}) \right\}$$

$$q^{9\text{ tot }11\text{ maande}} = {}^{9\text{ tot }11\text{ maande}}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left\{ \mathrm{B}_{18\text{ tot }13} + \tfrac{1}{4}\,(\mathrm{B}_{19} - \mathrm{B}_{13}) \right\}$$

Die som van die waardes $q^{0.m.}$, $q^{(1\text{-}2)m.}$, $q^{(3\text{-}5)m.}$, $q^{(6\text{-}8)m.}$, en $q^{(9\text{-}11)m.}$, gee die benodigde q_0.

$\mathrm{D}_{20\text{ tot }15}$ en $\mathrm{B}_{20\text{ tot }15}$ verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die sterfgevalle en geboortes vir die jaar 1935 tot 1937 ; die half-jaarlikse syfers is van 1 tot 20 genommer, beginnende met die eerste half-jaar van 1928.

Dit was onmoontlik om die sterftesyfers vir jong kleurling-kinders van onder die een jaar met dieselfde mate van noukeurigheid as in die geval van blanke kinders te bereken, aangesien volledige lewenstatistieke vir kleurlinge slegs sedert 1935 beskikbaar is. Derhalwe is aangeneem dat daar in 1934 net soveel-minder geboortes dan in 1935 was, as daar in 1935 minder dan in 1936 was.

Van dieselfde beginsel is gebruik gemaak by die berekening van die waarskynlikheid van in die loop van 'n jaar te sterwe in die geval van blanke kinders van 1 tot 5 jaar, met inagneming van immigrasie. Die formule vir q_2 gebruik, is as volg :—

$$q_2 = {}^{2\text{ tot }3}_{20\text{ tot }15}\mathrm{D} \div \left[\mathrm{B}_{15\text{ tot }10} + \tfrac{1}{4}\left\{ \left(\mathrm{B}_{16} - \mathrm{B}_{10}\right) - \left(\mathrm{B}_{15} - \mathrm{B}_{9}\right) \right\} - \left({}^{0\text{ tot }1}_{15\text{ tot }10}\mathrm{D} + {}^{1\text{ tot }2}_{17\text{ tot }12}\mathrm{D} \right) + \text{immigrasie} \right]$$

$\mathrm{D}^{2-3}_{20\text{ tot }15}$ verteenwoordig die sterfgevalle van kinders van 2 tot onder 3 jaar gedurende 1935 tot 1937.

As gevolg van die afwesigheid van lewenstatistieke vir kleurlinge voor 1935 was dit slegs moontlik om hulle sterftesyfers vir die eerste twee lewensjare deur bogenoemde metode te bereken. Vir leeftye 3 tot 5 jaar is die formule $q_x = \frac{d_x}{\mathrm{P}_x + \frac{1}{2}d_x}$ gebruik.

Die kolom q_x is nou vir leeftye 0 tot 5 en 16 tot 90 jaar voltooi. Die berekening van q_6 tot q_{15} en van q_{91} en daarbo is voltooi deur middel van die voorgenoemde Formule van Gekorrigeerde Differensies van Newton-Sheppard, gepubliseer in Boekdeel LVIII, Deel I, van die „ *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* " vir Maart 1927, en word hieronder weergegee.

„ As die funksie U_x die waardes U_a, U_b, U_c, U_d, ... aanneem ooreenkomstig die waardes a, b, c, d, ... van x, kan die reeks gekorrigeerde differensies as volg getoon word :—

X	U_x	Eerste Gekorrigeerde Differensies.	Tweede Gekorrigeerde Differensies.	Derde Gekorrigeerde Differensies.
a	U_a			
		$(a\triangle)\,(ab)$		
b	U_b		$(a\triangle)^2\,(abc)$	
		$(a\triangle)\,(bc)$		$(a\triangle)^3\,(abcd)$
c	U_c		$(a\triangle)^2\,(bcd)$	
		$(a\triangle)\,(cd)$		
d	U_d			

waar $(a\triangle)\,(ab) = (\mathrm{U}a - \mathrm{U}b) \div (a-b)$
$(a\triangle)^2\,(abc) = \{(a\triangle)\,(ab) - (a\triangle)\,(bc)\} \div \frac{1}{2}(a-c)$
$(a\triangle)^3\,(abcd) = \{(a\triangle)^2(abc) - (a\triangle)^2(bcd)\} \div \frac{1}{3}(a-d)$ .... (1)

Die reeks kan sover nodig uitgebrei word, die r^{de} differensie $(a\triangle)^r$ $(a \ldots\ldots r)$ is gelyk aan die differensie van die twee naburige $(r-1)^{de}$ differensies gedeel deur $\frac{1}{r}$ $(a\text{–}r)$.

As ons gewone differensies met $\triangle$, gekorrigeerde differensies met $(a\triangle)$, en gedeelde differensies met δ voorstel, dan kan die verhoudings tussen die drie soorte differensies aldus gestel word :—

(1) Vir waardes van die funksie ooreenkomstig die waardes van x wat met 1 verskil,

$$\triangle^n = (a\triangle)^n = \delta^n \times \lfloor^n.$$

(2) Wanneer die waardes van x met 'n konstante t verskil,

$$\triangle^n = (a\triangle)^n \times t^n = \delta^n \times t^n \times \lfloor^n.$$

(3) Wanneer die waardes van x ongelyke intervalle het, kom gewone differensies nie in die vergelyking voor nie, en het ons eenvoudig

$$(a\triangle)^n = \delta^n \times \lfloor^n. \text{ "}$$

Die volgende voorbeeld illustreer die toepassing van bogenoemde stelsel van gekorrigeerde differensies by die berekening van die waardes van q_6 tot q_{15} vir blanke manspersone vir die teenswoordige Lewenstabel. (Sien ook 'n wiskundige aantekening in die „ *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*," Boekdeel LVIII, Deel III, van November 1927, bladsy 311.)

WAARDES VAN q_x VIR BLANKE MANSPERSONE TUSSEN DIE LEEFTYE 5 EN 16 JAAR.

$U_0 = q_{11}$ sodat die gegewe waardes U_6, U_5, U_0 en U_{-6} is.
(Wanneer daar 'n gaping van 11 is, is dit gerieflik om met 11 te vermenigvuldig ten einde breuke behalwe 2^s, 3^s en 5^s te vermy.)

y	$U_y \times 10^6 \times 11$	Korrigerende Faktore en Gekorrigeerde Differensies. Eerste.	Tweede.	Derde.	$U_y \times 10^6$	q_x
6	25,850				2,350	·00235
		(–1) 3,080				
5	22,770		(–6/2) 608·6		2,070	·00207
		(–5) 1,254		(–12/3)21·83		
0	16,500		(–11/2)521·3		1,500	·00150
		(–6) –1,613·3		(–10/3)21·83		
–6	26,180		(–5/2) 448·5		2,380	·00238
		(1) –2,734·72		(–4/3) 21·83		
–5	23,445·27		(1) 419·4		2,131·3	·00213
		(1) –2,315·27		(1) 21·83		
–4	21,130		(1) 441·27		1,920·9	·00192
		(1) –1,874		(1) 21·83		
–3	19,256		(1) 463·1		1,750·5	·00175
		(1) –1,410·8		(1) 21·83		
–2	17,845·1		(1) 484·94		1,622·2	·00162
		(1) –925·94		(1) 21·83		
–1	16,919·16		(1) 506·7		1,538·1	·00154
		(1) –419·16		(1) 21·83		
0	16,500		(1) 528·61		1,500	·00150
		(1) 109·4		(1) 21·83		
1	16,609·4		(1) 550·4		1,509·9	·00151
		(1) 659·8		(1) 21·83		
2	17,269·3		(1) 572·27		1,569·9	·00157
		(1) 1,232·16		(1) 21·83		
3	18,501·49		(1) 594·1		1,681·9	·00168
		(1) 1,826·27		(1) 21·83		
4	20,327·7		(1) 615·94		1,847·9	·00185
		(1) 2,442·2		(1) 21·83		
5	22,769·9		(1) 637·7		2,069·9	·00207
		(1) 3,079·9				
6	25,849·9				2,349·9	·00235

By die opstel van die tabelle deur middel van 'n opsomming van die differensies, moet elke differensie voor dit gebruik word, met sy korrigerende faktor vermenigvuldig word.

Dus in die kolom van 2^{de} differensies—

$$521\cdot\dot{3} = 608\cdot\dot{6} + (-{}^{12}/_{3}) \times 21\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}$$

$$448\cdot\dot{5} = 521\cdot\dot{3} + (-{}^{10}/_{3}) \times 21\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}, \text{ ens.}$$

Die korrigerende faktor vir die n^{de} differensie wat uit die $(n+1)$ waardes a_0, a_1, a_2 ..... a_n van y ontstaan is $(a_n - a_0)\ /n$.

By 'n vergelyking van die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel No. E.3 met vorige Nasionale Tabelle word daar 'n verdere verbetering tot die leeftyd 32 jaar vir manspersone, en daarna 'n geringe verval getoon. Die vrouetabel toon egter 'n verbetering tot die leeftyd 38 jaar, en 'n geringe verval tussen leeftye 39 en 48 jaar; met 'n verdere verbetering tot die leeftyd 75 jaar en daarna 'n verval vir die hoër leeftye.

Die Lewenstabel van die Suid-Afrikaanse Onderlinge Lewensversekering-genootskap vir 1924–33, wat beskou kan word as verteenwoordigend van gesonde manspersone in Suid-Afrika, toon 'n heel aansienlike verbetering bo die 1845–95-tabel deur dieselfde Maatskappy opgestel.

Soos te verwagte was, toon die Lewenstabelle vir kleurlinge 'n baie lae lewensverwagting in vergelyking met dié van die Tabelle vir blankes. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting is 18·77 en 22·20 jaar minder vir manlike en vroulike kleurlinge onderskeidelik.

Deur gebruik te maak van tienjaarlikse tussenpose in die leeftydsgroepering kon mens 'n gladder sterftekromme vir vroulike kleurlinge verkry het, dog dit sou die uitstaande kenmerke van die hoë sterftesyfer tussen die leeftye van 20 en 30 jaar as gevolg van swangerskapkwale, wat die vroulike sterftesyfer ver bo dié van die manspersone bring, uitgeskakel het.

By 'n vergelyking van die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel No. E. 3. met dié van ander lande, moet onthou word dat ons miskien die blanke bevolking van die Unie met die gehele bevolking van 'n ander land soos in die geval van Engeland en Wallis vergelyk. Dit is waarskynlik dat die blanke bevolking van die Unie gemiddeld op 'n hoër standaard dan die bevolking van Engeland en Wallis lewe.

Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting vir Engeland en Wallis volgens Lewenstabel No. 10 (1930–32) kan egter gunstig vergelyk word met dié van die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel, No. E. 3. Albei hierdie Lewenstabelle is nog ver onder dié van Nu-Seeland en Australië wat lewensverwagting betref.

Vir gerief by die naslaan word die verskillende simbole wat hier gebruik word, hieronder verduidelik :—

Die funksie q_x verteenwoordig die waarskynlikheid van binne 'n jaar na die leeftyd x bereik is, te sterwe. Al die ander kolomme van die Lewenstabel is daarvan bereken. Die funksie p_x, die waarskynlikheid van een jaar na leeftyd x te lewe, saam met q_x is gelyk aan 1. Die kolom p_x is dus verkry deur die syfer vir elke leeftyd in die kolom q_x van 1 af te trek.

Die kolom l_x gee die getal oorblywendes volgens die Lewenstabel tot die presiese leeftyd x. Die eerste waarde van die tabel word die grondgetal genoem, en vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabel is die grondgetal 100,000 op leeftyd 0. Die kolom word verkry deur middel van 'n voortgesette vermenigvuldiging met die waarde van p_x. Die kolom d_x, die getal wat in die loop van 'n jaar sterwe uit dié wat die jaar begin het, word opgestel uit die differensies tussen elke paar syfers in die kolom l_x. Die kolom Lx is die getal jare geleef in die lewensjaar x tot $(x+1)$, en verteenwoordig dus die gemiddelde bevolking tussen die leeftye x en $(x+1)$. Dit word veronderstel dat behalwe vir die jaar 0 tot 1 die sterfgevalle wat in elke lewensjaar plaasvind, gelyk oor die lewensjaar versprei word. In die geval van die eerste lewensjaar gebeur daar meer sterfgevalle gedurende die eerste paar maande as in die laaste gedeelte, dus is die volgende metode toegepas ten einde die waarde van L_0 vas te stel :—

Uit die sterftesyfers vir kinders onder een jaar oud kan ons die getal maande bepaal wat diegenes van hulle geleef het wat oorlede is voordat hulle die leeftyd van een jaar bereik het, deur aan te neem dat dié van hulle wat oorlede is voor hulle die leeftyd van een maand behaal het, 'n halwe maand geleef het ; dat dié wat op die leeftyd van 1 maand tot onder 3 maande oorlede is, 2 maande geleef het, en so voorts, soos in die volgende voorbeeld vir manlike blanke kinders uiteengesit :—

q (0 tot onder 1 maand)	=	·0277056	× 0·5	=	·0138528
q (1 ,, 3 maande)	=	·0108425	× 2·0	=	·0216850
q (3 ,, 6 ,,)	=	·0118195	× 4·5	=	·0531878
q (6 ,, 9 ,,)	=	·0087932	× 7·5	=	·0659490
q (9 ,, 12 ,,)	=	·0072449	× 10·5	=	·0760715
			12		·2307461
					·0192288
				×	100,000

Jare geleef	=	1,923
Plus die getal wat op die presiese leeftyd van 1 jaar nog in die lewe is	=	93,359
L_0	=	95,282

Die orige waardes van die kolom L$_x$ is die gemiddelde van elke 2 agtereenvolgende waardes van die funksie l_x.

Die kolom T$_x$ is die bevolking van die Lewenstabel bokant die leeftydstip x. Dit word verkry deur die voortgesette opsomming van L$_x$.

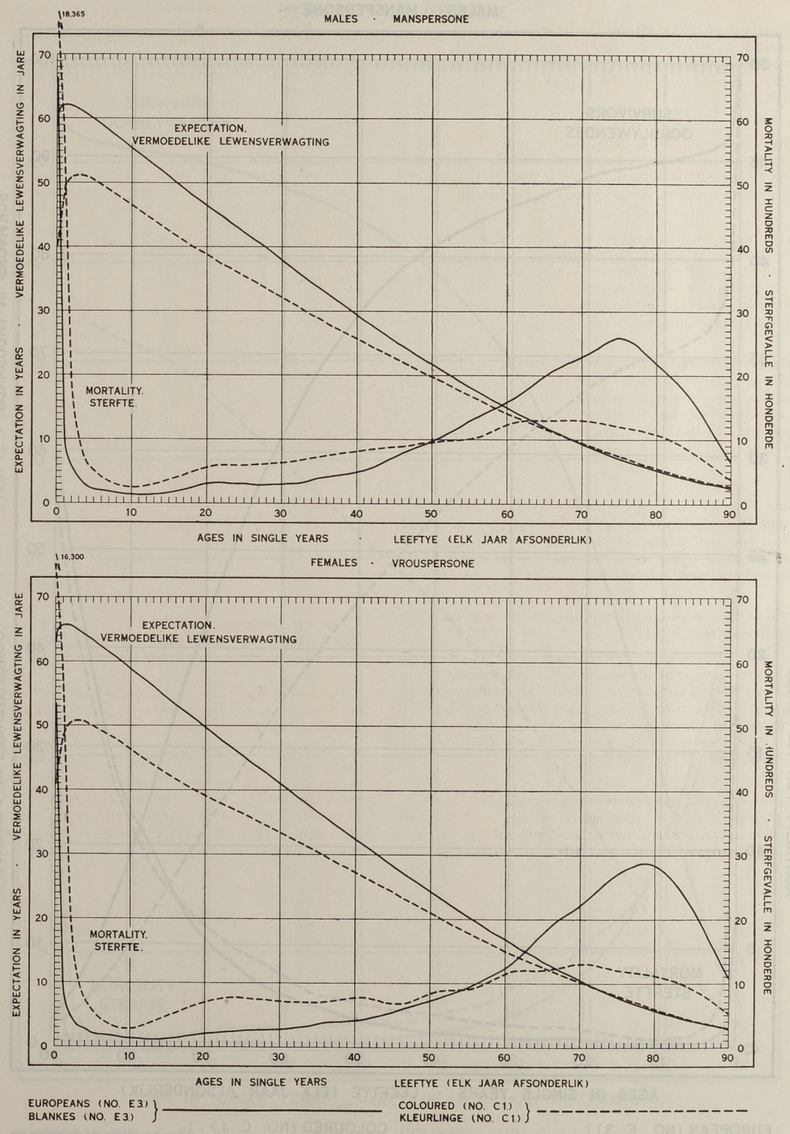
Die kolom e_x^o is die gemiddelde lewensverwagting, of die totale gemiddelde toekomstige lewensduur van elke persoon wat presies die leeftyd x het. Dit word verkry deur elke syfer in die kolom T$_x$ deur die ooreenkomstige syfer in die kolom l_x te deel.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x^o) AND MORTALITY (d_x) OF MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE.

South African Life Tables, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. and C. 1.).

VERMOEDELIKE LEWENSVERWAGTING (e_x^o) EN STERFTE (d_x) VAN MANS- EN VROUSPERSONE OP ELKE LEWENSJAAR.

Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. en C. 1.).



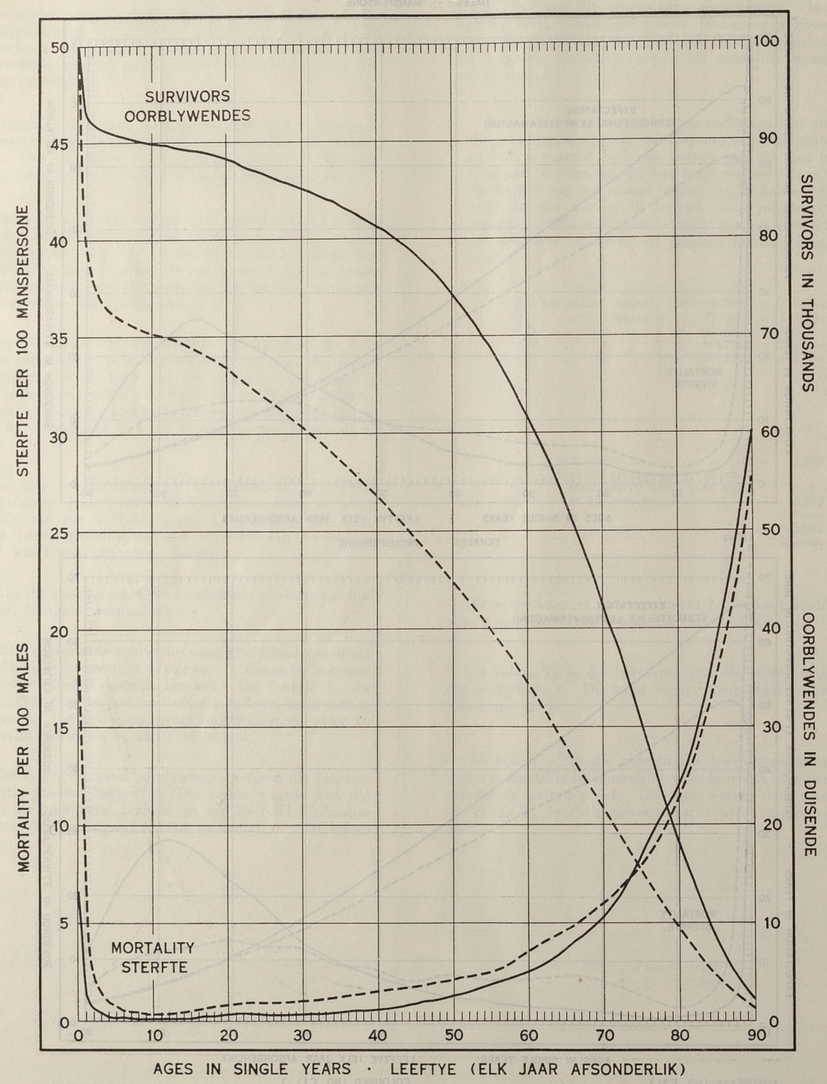
PROBABILITY OF DEATH PER 100 MALES ($100q_x$) AND SURVIVORS OF 100,000 MALES BORN (l_x) AT EACH YEAR OF AGE.

South African Life Tables, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. and C. 1.).

WAARSKYNLIKE STERFGEVALLE PER 100 MANSPERSONE ($100q_x$) EN OORBLYWENDES VAN 100,000 MANSPERSONE GEBORE (l_x) OP ELKE LEWENSJAAR.

Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. en C. 1.).

MALES · MANSPERSONE



EUROPEAN (NO. E 3.) / BLANKES (NO. E 3.) ——————

COLOURED (NO. C 1.) / KLEURLINGE (NO. C 1.) – – – – – – – –

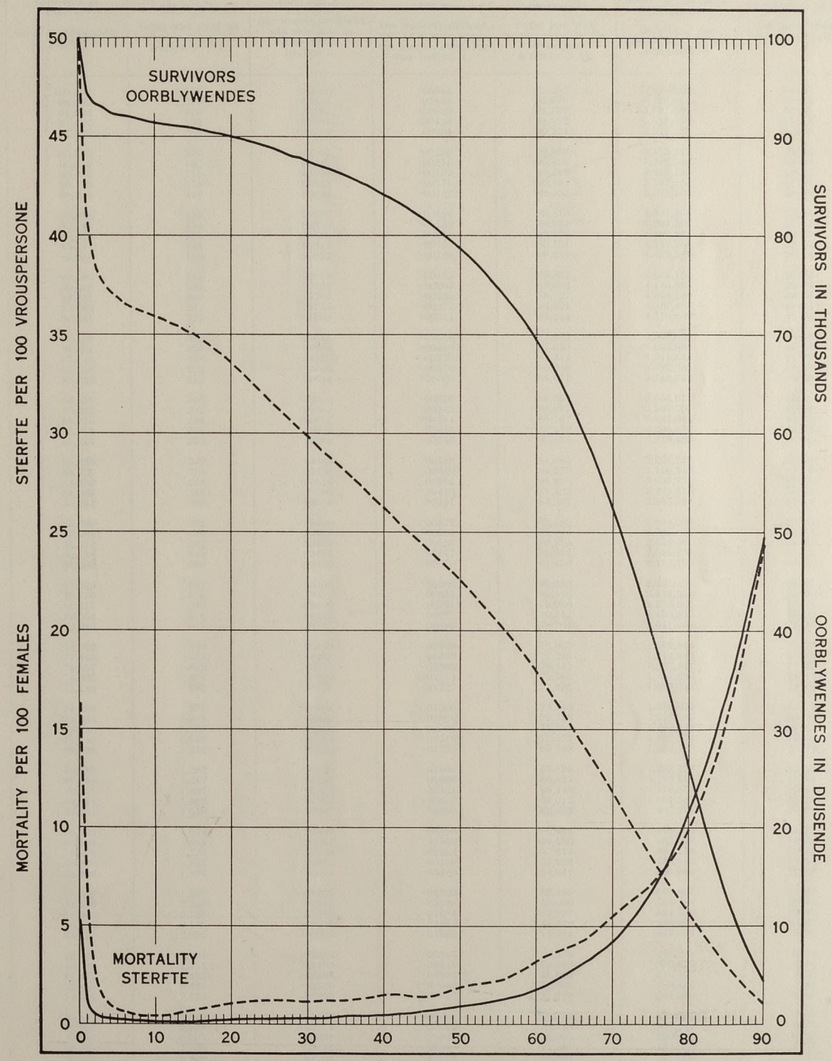
PROBABILITY OF DEATH PER 100 FEMALES ($100q_x$) AND SURVIVORS OF 100,000 FEMALES BORN (l_x) AT EACH YEAR OF AGE.

South African Life Tables, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. and C. 1.).

WAARSKYNLIKE STERFGEVALLE PER 100 VROUSPERSONE ($100q_x$) EN OORBLYWENDES VAN 100,000 VROUSPERSONE GEBORE (l_x) OP ELKE LEWENSJAAR.

Suid-Afrikaanse Lewenstabelle, 1936 (Nos. E. 3. en C. 1.).

FEMALES · VROUSPERSONE



EUROPEAN (NO. E 3.) / BLANKES (NO. E 3.) ——————

COLOURED (NO. C 1.) / KLEURLINGE (NO. C 1.) – – – – – – – –

TABLE 1. (*a*) LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

EUROPEAN MALES.

TABEL 1 (*a*) LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

BLANKE MANSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age *x*. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd *x*.	d_x Number dying after age *x* but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age *x* to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x* tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age *x*. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*.	e^0_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
0	100,000	6,641	·93359	·06641	95,282	5,895,024	58·95	0
1	93,359	1,367	·98536	·01464	92,676	5,799,742	62·12	1
2	91,992	570	·99380	·00620	91,707	5,707,066	62·04	2
3	91,422	399	·99564	·00436	91,222	5,615,359	61·42	3
4	91,023	258	·99716	·00284	90,894	5,524,137	60·69	4
5	90,765	216	·99762	·00238	90,657	5,433,243	59·86	5
6	90,549	193	·99787	·00213	90,453	5,342,586	59·00	6
7	90,356	173	·99808	·00192	90,269	5,252,133	58·13	7
8	90,183	158	·99825	·00175	90,104	5,161,864	57·24	8
9	90,025	146	·99838	·00162	89,952	5,071,760	56·34	9
10	89,879	138	·99846	·00154	89,810	4,981,808	55·43	10
11	89,741	135	·99850	·00150	89,674	4,891,998	54·51	11
12	89,606	135	·99849	·00151	89,538	4,802,324	53·59	12
13	89,471	141	·99843	·00157	89,401	4,712,786	52·67	13
14	89,330	150	·99832	·00168	89,255	4,623,385	51·76	14
15	89,180	165	·99815	·00185	89,097	4,534,130	50·84	15
16	89,015	184	·99793	·00207	88,923	4,445,033	49·94	16
17	88,831	209	·99765	·00235	88,727	4,356,110	49·04	17
18	88,622	241	·99728	·00272	88,501	4,267,383	48·15	18
19	88,381	275	·99689	·00311	88,244	4,178,882	47·28	19
20	88,106	305	·99654	·00346	87,953	4,090,638	46·43	20
21	87,801	323	·99632	·00368	87,640	4,002,685	45·59	21
22	87,478	328	·99625	·00375	87,314	3,915,045	44·75	22
23	87,150	322	·99630	·00370	86,989	3,827,731	43·92	23
24	86,828	313	·99640	·00360	86,671	3,740,742	43·08	24
25	86,515	303	·99650	·00350	86,364	3,654,071	42·24	25
26	86,212	297	·99655	·00345	86,063	3,567,707	41·38	26
27	85,915	296	·99656	·00344	85,767	3,481,644	40·52	27
28	85,619	295	·99656	·00344	85,472	3,395,877	39·66	28
29	85,324	295	·99654	·00346	85,176	3,310,405	38·80	29
30	85,029	299	·99648	·00352	84,880	3,225,229	37·93	30
31	84,730	310	·99634	·00366	84,575	3,140,349	37·06	31
32	84,420	324	·99616	·00384	84,258	3,055,774	36·20	32
33	84,096	345	·99590	·00410	83,923	2,971,516	35·33	33
34	83,751	369	·99559	·00441	83,567	2,887,593	34·48	34
35	83,382	394	·99528	·00472	83,185	2,804,026	33·63	35
36	82,988	416	·99499	·00501	82,780	2,720,841	32·79	36
37	82,572	434	·99474	·00526	82,355	2,638,061	31·95	37
38	82,138	449	·99453	·00547	81,913	2,555,706	31·11	38
39	81,689	466	·99430	·00570	81,456	2,473,793	30·28	39
40	81,223	487	·99400	·00600	80,980	2,392,337	29·45	40
41	80,736	519	·99357	·00643	80,476	2,311,357	28·63	41
42	80,217	563	·99299	·00701	79,936	2,230,881	27·81	42
43	79,654	614	·99229	·00771	79,347	2,150,945	27·00	43
44	79,040	671	·99151	·00849	78,704	2,071,598	26·21	44
45	78,369	729	·99070	·00930	78,005	1,992,894	25·43	45
46	77,640	783	·98991	·01009	77,248	1,914,889	24·66	46
47	76,857	832	·98918	·01082	76,441	1,837,641	23·91	47
48	76,025	877	·98846	·01154	75,587	1,761,200	23·17	48
49	75,148	922	·98773	·01227	74,687	1,685,613	22·43	49
50	74,226	971	·98692	·01308	73,740	1,610,926	21·70	50
51	73,255	1,025	·98601	·01399	72,743	1,537,186	20·98	51
52	72,230	1,085	·98498	·01502	71,687	1,464,443	20·27	52
53	71,145	1,149	·98384	·01616	70,571	1,392,756	19·58	53
54	69,996	1,216	·98263	·01737	69,388	1,322,185	18·89	54
55	68,780	1,282	·98136	·01864	69,139	1,252,797	18·21	55
56	67,498	1,347	·98004	·01996	66,824	1,183,658	17·54	56
57	66,151	1,407	·97873	·02127	65,448	1,116,834	16·88	57
58	64,744	1,463	·97741	·02259	64,012	1,051,386	16·24	58
59	63,281	1,518	·97601	·02399	62,522	987,374	15·60	59
60	61,763	1,579	·97444	·02556	60,974	924,852	14·97	60
61	60,184	1,648	·97261	·02739	59,360	863,878	14·35	61
62	58,536	1,728	·97048	·02952	57,672	804,518	13·74	62
63	56,808	1,812	·96811	·03189	55,902	746,846	13·15	63
64	54,996	1,897	·96551	·03449	54,047	690,944	12·56	64
65	53,099	1,980	·96271	·03729	52,109	636,897	11·99	65
66	51,119	2,059	·95972	·04028	50,090	584,788	11·44	66
67	49,060	2,126	·95666	·04334	47,997	534,698	10·90	67
68	46,934	2,183	·95349	·04651	45,842	486,701	10·37	68
69	44,751	2,235	·95005	·04995	43,634	440,859	9·85	69
70	42,516	2,291	·94613	·05387	41,370	397,225	9·34	70
71	40,225	2,351	·94155	·05845	39,050	355,855	8·85	71
72	37,874	2,423	·93603	·06397	36,662	316,805	8·36	72
73	35,451	2,496	·92960	·07040	34,203	280,143	7·90	73
74	32,955	2,553	·92253	·07747	31,679	245,940	7·46	74
75	30,402	2,580	·91512	·08488	29,112	214,261	7·05	75
76	27,822	2,567	·90774	·09226	26,538	185,149	6·65	76
77	25,255	2,505	·90081	·09919	24,003	158,611	6·28	77
78	22,750	2,409	·89413	·10587	21,545	134,608	5·92	78
79	20,341	2,298	·88701	·11299	19,192	113,063	5·56	79

TABLE 1 (*a*) LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(*continued*).

EUROPEAN MALES.

TABEL 1 (*a*) LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—(*vervolg*).

BLANKE MANSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age x. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd x.	d_x Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age x. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age x. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age x to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age x. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x.	e^0_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
80	18,043	2,182	·87905	·12095	16,952	93,871	5·20	80
81	15,861	2,075	·86916	·13084	14,824	76,919	4·85	81
82	13,786	1,974	·85683	·14317	12,799	62,095	4·50	82
83	11,812	1,863	·84226	·15774	10,880	49,296	4·17	83
84	9,949	1,733	·82577	·17423	9,083	38,416	3·86	84
85	8,216	1,579	·80780	·19220	7,426	29,333	3·57	85
86	6,637	1,401	·78893	·21107	5,937	21,907	3·30	86
87	5,236	1,210	·76893	·23107	4,631	15,970	3·05	87
88	4,026	1,018	·74718	·25282	3,517	11,339	2·82	88
89	3,008	881	·72387	·27613	2,592	7,822	2·60	89
90	2,177	655	·69929	·30071	1,850	5,230	2·40	90
91	1,522	496	·67382	·32618	1,274	3,380	2·22	91
92	1,026	362	·64741	·35259	845	2,106	2·05	92
93	664	252	·61976	·38024	538	1,261	1·90	93
94	412	168·7	·59098	·40902	327·6	723·0	1·75	94
95	243·3	106·7	·56120	·43880	189·9	395·4	1·63	95
96	136·6	64·1	·53060	·46940	104·5	205·5	1·50	96
97	72·5	36·3	·49923	·50077	54·3	101·0	1·39	97
98	36·2	19·3	·46704	·53296	26·5	46·7	1·29	98
99	16·9	9·6	·43408	·56592	12·1	20·2	1·20	99
100	7·3	4·4	·40040	·59960	5·1	8·1	1·11	100
101	2·9	1·8	·36605	·63395	2·0	3·0	1·03	101
102	1·1	0·7	·33115	·66885	0·7	1·0	0·91	102
103	0·4	0·3	·29577	·70423	0·3	0·3	0·75	103

TABLE 1. (*b*) LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

EUROPEAN FEMALES.

TABEL 1 (*b*) LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

BLANKE VROUSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age x. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd x.	d_x Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age x. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age x. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age x to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age x. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x.	e^0_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
0	100,000	5,348	·94652	·05348	96,270	6,305,557	63·06	0
1	94,652	1,327	·98598	·01402	93,989	6,209,287	65·60	1
2	93,325	518	·99445	·00555	93,066	6,115,298	65·53	2
3	92,807	327	·99648	·00352	92,643	6,022,232	64·89	3
4	92,480	270	·99708	·00292	92,345	5,929,589	64·12	4
5	92,210	202	·99781	·00219	92,109	5,837,244	63·30	5
6	92,008	185	·99799	·00201	91,916	5,745,135	62·44	6
7	91,823	170	·99815	·00185	91,738	5,653,219	61·57	7
8	91,653	155	·99831	·00169	91,575	5,561,481	60·68	8
9	91,498	143	·99843	·00157	91,427	5,469,906	59·78	9
10	91,355	134	·99853	·00147	91,288	5,378,479	58·87	10
11	91,221	128	·99860	·00140	91,157	5,287,191	57·96	11
12	91,093	124	·99864	·00136	91,031	5,196,034	57·04	12
13	90,969	123	·99865	·00135	90,907	5,105,003	56·12	13
14	90,846	124	·99863	·00137	90,784	5,014,096	55·19	14
15	90,722	130	·99857	·00143	90,657	4,923,312	54·27	15
16	90,592	139	·99846	·00154	90,523	4,832,655	53·35	16
17	90,453	153	·99831	·00169	90,376	4,742,132	52·43	17
18	90,300	171	·99811	·00189	90,215	4,651,756	51·51	18
19	90,129	190	·99789	·00211	90,034	4,561,541	50·61	19
20	89,939	210	·99767	·00233	89,834	4,471,507	49·72	20
21	89,729	224	·99750	·00250	89,617	4,381,673	48·83	21
22	89,505	235	·99737	·00263	89,387	4,292,056	47·95	22
23	89,270	243	·99728	·00272	89,149	4,202,669	47·08	23
24	89,027	249	·99720	·00280	88,902	4,113,520	46·21	24
25	88,778	255	·99713	·00287	88,651	4,024,618	45·33	25
26	88,523	261	·99705	·00295	88,392	3,935,967	44·46	26
27	88,262	266	·99699	·00301	88,129	3,847,575	43·59	27
28	87,996	268	·99695	·00305	87,862	3,759,446	42·72	28
29	87,728	272	·99690	·00310	87,592	3,671,584	41·85	29
30	87,456	277	·99683	·00317	87,318	3,583,992	40·98	30
31	87,179	286	·99672	·00328	87,036	3,496,674	40·11	31
32	86,893	301	·99654	·00346	86,742	3,409,638	39·24	32
33	86,592	319	·99632	·00368	86,433	3,322,896	38·37	33
34	86,273	339	·99607	·00393	86,103	3,236,463	37·51	34
35	85,934	359	·99582	·00418	85,755	3,150,360	36·66	35
36	85,575	377	·99560	·00440	85,386	3,064,605	35·81	36
37	85,198	388	·99544	·00456	85,004	2,979,219	34·97	37
38	84,810	398	·99531	·00469	84,611	2,894,215	34·13	38
39	84,412	407	·99518	·00482	84,208	2,809,604	33·28	39
40	84,005	418	·99502	·00498	83,796	2,725,396	32·44	40
41	83,587	436	·99479	·00521	83,369	2,641,600	31·60	41
42	83,151	459	·99448	·00552	82,922	2,558,231	30·77	42
43	82,692	486	·99412	·00588	82,449	2,475,309	29·93	43
44	82,206	516	·99372	·00628	81,948	2,392,860	29·11	44
45	81,690	548	·99329	·00671	81,416	2,310,912	28·29	45
46	81,142	582	·99283	·00717	80,851	2,229,496	27·48	46
47	80,560	616	·99236	·00764	80,252	2,148,645	26·67	47
48	79,944	651	·99186	·00814	79,618	2,068,393	25·87	48
49	79,293	688	·99132	·00868	78,949	1,988,775	25·08	49
50	78,605	726	·99076	·00924	78,242	1,909,826	24·30	50
51	77,879	766	·99016	·00984	77,496	1,831,584	23·52	51
52	77,113	806	·98955	·01045	76,710	1,754,088	22·75	52
53	76,307	845	·98893	·01107	75,885	1,677,378	21·98	53
54	75,462	885	·98827	·01173	75,019	1,601,493	21·22	54
55	74,577	931	·98751	·01249	74,112	1,526,474	20·47	55
56	73,646	985	·98663	·01337	73,153	1,452,362	19·72	56
57	72,661	1,044	·98564	·01436	72,139	1,379,209	18·98	57
58	71,617	1,104	·98458	·01542	71,065	1,307,070	18·25	58
59	70,513	1,171	·98339	·01661	69,928	1,236,005	17·53	59
60	69,342	1,247	·98202	·01798	68,718	1,166,077	16·82	60
61	68,095	1,333	·98042	·01958	67,429	1,097,359	16·12	61
62	66,762	1,433	·97853	·02147	66,045	1,029,930	15·43	62
63	65,329	1,544	·97637	·02363	64,557	963,885	14·75	63
64	63,785	1,658	·97400	·02600	62,956	899,328	14·10	64
65	62,127	1,772	·97148	·02852	61,241	836,372	13·46	65
66	60,355	1,879	·96887	·03113	59,416	775,131	12·84	66
67	58,476	1,973	·96627	·03373	57,490	715,715	12·24	67
68	56,503	2,055	·96363	·03637	55,475	658,225	11·65	68
69	54,448	2,134	·96080	·03920	53,381	602,750	11·07	69
70	52,314	2,219	·95759	·04241	51,205	549,369	10·50	70
71	50,095	2,313	·95382	·04618	48,938	498,164	9·94	71
72	47,782	2,418	·94940	·05060	46,573	449,226	9·40	72
73	45,364	2,521	·94443	·05557	44,104	402,653	8·88	73
74	42,843	2,619	·93888	·06112	41,533	358,549	8·37	74
75	40,224	2,705	·93275	·06725	38,872	317,016	7·88	75
76	37,519	2,774	·92605	·07395	36,132	278,144	7·41	76
77	34,745	2,827	·91863	·08137	33,331	242,012	6·97	77
78	31,918	2,860	·91039	·08961	30,488	208,681	6·54	78
79	29,058	2,865	·90140	·09860	27,626	178,193	6·13	79

TABLE 1 (*b*) LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(*continued*).

EUROPEAN FEMALES.

TABEL 1 (*b*) LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.— (*vervolg*).

BLANKE VROUSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age x. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd x.	d_x Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age x. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age x. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age x to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age x. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x.	e^o_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
80	26,193	2,837	·89171	·10829	24,774	150,567	5·75	80
81	23,356	2,769	·88143	·11857	21,972	125,793	5·39	81
82	20,587	2,667	·87045	·12955	19,253	103,821	5·04	82
83	17,920	2,534	·85861	·14139	16,653	84,568	4·72	83
84	15,386	2,371	·84592	·15408	14,201	67,915	4·41	84
85	13,015	2,181	·83242	·16758	11,924	53,714	4·13	85
86	10,834	1,970	·81815	·18185	9,849	41,790	3·86	86
87	8,864	1,746	·80300	·19700	7,991	31,941	3·60	87
88	7,118	1,517	·78684	·21316	6,360	23,950	3·36	88
89	5,601	1,290	·76969	·23031	4,956	17,590	3·14	89
90	4,311	1,071	·75157	·24843	3,775	12,634	2·93	90
91	3,240	867	·73254	·26746	2,807	8,859	2·73	91
92	2,373	682	·71251	·28749	2,032	6,052	2·55	92
93	1,691	522	·69136	·30864	1,430	4,020	2·38	93
94	1,169	387	·66908	·33092	975·6	2,590·0	2·22	94
95	782·2	277·1	·64571	·35429	643·7	1,614·4	2·06	95
96	505·1	191·3	·62126	·37874	409·4	970·7	1·92	96
97	313·8	126·9	·59568	·40432	250·4	561·3	1·79	97
98	186·9	80·6	·56886	·43114	146·6	310·9	1·66	98
99	106·3	48·8	·54079	·45921	81·9	164·3	1·55	99
100	57·5	28·1	·51149	·48851	43·4	82·4	1·43	100
101	29·4	15·3	·48096	·51904	21·8	39·0	1·33	101
102	14·1	7·8	·44916	·55084	10·2	17·2	1·22	102
103	6·3	3·7	·41601	·58399	4·5	7·0	1·11	103
104	2·6	1·6	·38149	·61851	1·8	2·5	0·96	104
105	1·0	0·7	·34560	·65440	0·7	0·7	0·70	105

TABLE 2. (*a*) LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

COLOURED MALES.

TABEL 2 (*a*) LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

KLEURLING MANSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age x. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd x.	d_x Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age x. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age x. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age x to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age x. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x.	e^o_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
0	100,000	18,365	·81635	·18365	88,023	4,017,913	40·18	0
1	81,635	5,778	·92922	·07078	78,746	3,929,890	48·14	1
2	75,857	1,926	·97461	·02539	74,894	3,851,144	50·77	2
3	73,931	1,060	·98566	·01434	73,401	3,776,250	51·08	3
4	72,871	661	·99093	·00907	72,541	3,702,849	50·81	4
5	72,210	517	·99284	·00716	71,951	3,630,308	50·27	5
6	71,693	414	·99423	·00577	71,486	3,558,357	49·63	6
7	71,279	341	·99521	·00479	71,109	3,486,871	48·92	7
8	70,938	294	·99586	·00414	70,791	3,415,762	48·15	8
9	70,644	266	·99624	·00376	70,511	3,344,971	47·35	9
10	70,378	256	·99636	·00364	70,250	3,274,460	46·53	10
11	70,122	261	·99628	·00372	69,991	3,204,210	45·69	11
12	69,861	278	·99602	·00398	69,722	3,134,219	44·86	12
13	69,583	304	·99563	·00437	69,431	3,064,497	44·04	13
14	69,279	337	·99514	·00486	69,111	2,995,066	43·23	14
15	68,942	373	·99459	·00541	68,755	2,925,955	42·44	15
16	68,569	410	·99402	·00598	68,364	2,857,200	41·67	16
17	68,159	446	·99346	·00654	67,936	2,788,836	40·92	17
18	67,713	486	·99282	·00718	67,470	2,720,900	40·18	18
19	67,227	525	·99219	·00781	66,965	2,653,430	39·47	19
20	66,702	559	·99161	·00839	66,422	2,586,465	38·78	20
21	66,143	584	·99117	·00883	65,851	2,520,043	38·10	21
22	65,559	597	·99090	·00910	65,261	2,454,192	37·43	22
23	64,962	600	·99077	·00923	64,662	2,388,931	36·77	23
24	64,362	598	·99070	·00930	64,063	2,324,269	36·11	24
25	63,764	597	·99064	·00936	63,465	2,260,206	35·45	25
26	63,167	600	·99050	·00950	62,867	2,196,741	34·78	26
27	62,567	607	·99030	·00970	62,264	2,133,874	34·11	27
28	61,960	614	·99009	·00991	61,653	2,071,610	33·43	28
29	61,346	623	·98985	·01015	61,034	2,009,957	32·76	29
30	60,723	633	·98957	·01043	60,407	1,948,923	32·10	30
31	60,090	647	·98923	·01077	59,766	1,888,516	31·43	31
32	59,443	665	·98882	·01118	59,111	1,828,750	30·76	32
33	58,778	684	·98835	·01165	58,436	1,769,639	30·11	33
34	58,094	707	·98783	·01217	57,740	1,711,203	29·46	34
35	57,387	729	·98730	·01270	57,023	1,653,463	28·81	35
36	56,658	749	·98678	·01322	56,283	1,596,440	28·18	36
37	55,909	768	·98626	·01374	55,525	1,540,157	27·55	37
38	55,141	787	·98573	·01427	54,748	1,484,632	26·92	38
39	54,354	805	·98520	·01480	53,951	1,429,884	26·31	39
40	53,549	821	·98466	·01534	53,139	1,375,933	25·69	40
41	52,728	837	·98413	·01587	52,309	1,322,794	25·09	41
42	51,891	850	·98362	·01638	51,466	1,270,485	24·48	42
43	51,041	861	·98314	·01686	50,611	1,219,019	23·88	43
44	50,180	871	·98264	·01736	49,744	1,168,408	23·28	44
45	49,309	882	·98212	·01788	48,868	1,118,664	22·69	45
46	48,427	894	·98153	·01847	47,980	1,069,796	22·09	46
47	47,533	909	·98087	·01913	47,079	1,021,816	21·50	47
48	46,624	925	·98017	·01983	46,161	974,737	20·91	48
49	45,699	940	·97942	·02058	45,229	928,576	20·32	49
50	44,759	956	·97864	·02136	44,281	883,347	19·74	50
51	43,803	970	·97785	·02215	43,318	839,066	19·16	51
52	42,833	979	·97714	·02286	42,344	795,748	18·58	52
53	41,854	984	·97650	·02350	41,362	753,404	18·00	53
54	40,870	989	·97580	·02420	40,375	712,042	17·42	54
55	39,881	1,003	·97486	·02514	39,380	671,667	16·84	55
56	38,878	1,028	·97355	·02645	38,364	632,287	16·26	56
57	37,850	1,071	·97170	·02830	37,314	593,923	15·69	57
58	36,779	1,126	·96940	·03060	36,216	556,609	15·13	58
59	35,653	1,182	·96684	·03316	35,062	520,393	14·60	59
60	34,471	1,233	·96424	·03576	33,855	485,331	14·08	60
61	33,238	1,268	·96183	·03817	32,604	451,476	13·58	61
62	31,970	1,288	·95971	·04029	31,326	418,872	13·10	62
63	30,682	1,297	·95774	·04226	30,033	387,546	12·63	63
64	29,385	1,299	·95578	·04422	28,736	357,513	12·17	64
65	28,086	1,301	·95370	·04630	27,435	328,777	11·71	65
66	26,785	1,303	·95136	·04864	26,134	301,342	11·25	66
67	25,482	1,306	·94874	·05126	24,829	275,208	10·80	67
68	24,176	1,307	·94594	·05406	23,522	250,379	10·36	68
69	22,869	1,305	·94293	·05707	22,217	226,857	9·92	69
70	21,564	1,300	·93970	·06030	20,914	204,640	9·49	70
71	20,264	1,292	·93625	·06375	19,618	183,726	9·07	71
72	18,972	1,277	·93268	·06732	18,333	164,108	8·65	72
73	17,695	1,257	·92899	·07101	17,067	145,775	8·24	73
74	16,438	1,233	·92499	·07501	15,821	128,708	7·83	74
75	15,205	1,210	·92045	·07955	14,600	112,887	7·42	75
76	13,995	1,187	·91515	·08485	13,402	98,287	7·02	76
77	12,808	1,165	·90904	·09096	12,225	84,885	6·63	77
78	11,643	1,139	·90219	·09781	11,074	72,660	6·24	78
79	10,504	1,108	·89451	·10549	9,950	61,586	5·86	79

TABLE 2. (*a*) LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(*continued*).

COLOURED MALES.

TABEL 2 (*a*) LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—(*vervolg*).

KLEURLING MANSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age *x*. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd *x*.	d_x Number dying after age *x* but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age *x* to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x* tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age *x*. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*.	e^o_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
80	9,396	1,072	·88590	·11410	8,860	51,636	5·50	80
81	8,324	1,030	·87622	·12378	7,809	42,776	5·14	81
82	7,294	983	·86527	·13473	6,802	34,967	4·79	82
83	6,311	928	·85295	·14705	5,847	28,165	4·46	83
84	5,383	865	·83923	·16077	4,951	22,318	4·15	84
85	4,518	795	·82412	·17588	4,120	17,367	3·84	85
86	3,723	716	·80764	·19236	3,365	13,247	3·56	86
87	3,007	633	·78949	·21051	2,691	9,882	3·29	87
88	2,374	548	·76936	·23064	2,100	7,191	3·03	88
89	1,826	461	·74728	·25272	1,595	5,091	2·79	89
90	1,365	378	·72330	·27670	1,176	3,496	2·56	90
91	987	299	·69756	·30244	838	2,320	2·35	91
92	688	227	·66975	·33025	574	1,482	2·15	92
93	461	166	·63946	·36054	378·0	908	1·97	93
94	294·9	116·0	·60671	·39329	236·9	530·0	1·80	94
95	178·9	76·6	·57156	·42844	140·6	293·1	1·64	95
96	102·3	47·6	·53415	·46585	78·5	152·5	1·49	96
97	54·7	27·7	·49423	·50577	40·9	74·0	1·35	97
98	27·0	14·8	·45140	·54860	19·6	33·1	1·23	98
99	12·2	7·2	·40565	·59435	8·6	13·5	1·11	99
100	5·0	3·2	·35701	·64299	3·4	4·9	0·98	100
101	1·8	1·2	·30557	·69443	1·2	1·5	0·83	101
102	0·6	0·4	·25121	·74879	0·3	0·3	0·50	102

TABEL 2 (*b*) LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

COLOURED FEMALES.

TABEL 2 (*b*) LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

KLEURLING VROUSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age *x*. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd *x*.	d_x Number dying after age *x* but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age *x* to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x* tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age *x*. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*.	e^o_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
0	100,000	16,300	·83700	·16300	89,652	4,085,800	40·86	0
1	83,700	5,911	·92938	·07062	80,745	3,996,148	47·74	1
2	77,789	2,145	·97243	·02757	76,716	3,915,403	50·33	2
3	75,644	1,106	·98537	·01463	75,091	3,838,687	50·75	3
4	74,538	737	·99012	·00988	74,170	3,763,596	50·49	4
5	73,801	569	·99229	·00771	73,516	3,689,426	49·99	5
6	73,232	452	·99382	·00618	73,006	3,615,910	49·38	6
7	72,780	370	·99492	·00508	72,595	3,542,904	48·68	7
8	72,410	318	·99561	·00439	72,251	3,470,309	47·93	8
9	72,092	294	·99592	·00408	71,945	3,398,058	47·14	9
10	71,798	292	·99593	·00407	71,652	3,326,113	46·33	10
11	71,506	310	·99567	·00433	71,351	3,254,461	45·51	11
12	71,196	341	·99521	·00479	71,026	3,183,110	44·71	12
13	70,855	383	·99459	·00541	70,663	3,112,084	43·92	13
14	70,472	432	·99387	·00613	70,256	3,041,421	43·16	14
15	70,040	483	·99310	·00690	69,799	2,971,165	42·42	15
16	69,557	534	·99233	·00767	69,290	2,901,366	41·71	16
17	69,023	578	·99162	·00838	68,734	2,832,076	41·03	17
18	68,445	624	·99088	·00912	68,133	2,763,342	40·37	18
19	67,821	668	·99016	·00984	67,487	2,695,209	39·74	19
20	67,153	705	·98950	·01050	66,800	2,627,722	39·13	20
21	66,448	734	·98896	·01104	66,081	2,560,922	38·54	21
22	65,714	752	·98855	·01145	65,338	2,494,841	37·97	22
23	64,962	763	·98825	·01175	64,581	2,429,503	37·40	23
24	64,199	769	·98803	·01197	63,814	2,364,922	36·84	24
25	63,430	769	·98787	·01213	63,046	2,301,108	36·28	25
26	62,661	767	·98776	·01224	62,277	2,238,062	35·72	26
27	61,894	759	·98774	·01226	61,515	2,175,785	35·15	27
28	61,135	745	·98781	·01219	60,762	2,114,270	34·58	28
29	60,390	729	·98793	·01207	60,026	2,053,508	34·00	29
30	59,661	715	·98802	·01198	59,303	1,993,482	33·41	30
31	58,946	706	·98802	·01198	58,593	1,934,179	32·81	31
32	58,240	702	·98794	·01206	57,889	1,875,586	32·20	32
33	57,538	702	·98781	·01219	57,187	1,817,697	31·59	33
34	56,836	703	·98763	·01237	56,485	1,760,510	30·98	34
35	56,133	707	·98741	·01259	55,779	1,704,025	30·36	35
36	55,426	713	·98713	·01287	55,070	1,648,246	29·74	36
37	54,713	726	·98673	·01327	54,350	1,593,176	29·12	37
38	53,987	744	·98621	·01379	53,615	1,538,826	28·50	38
39	53,243	764	·98566	·01434	52,861	1,485,211	27·89	39
40	52,479	777	·98520	·01480	52,090	1,432,350	27·29	40
41	51,702	779	·98493	·01507	51,313	1,380,260	26·70	41
42	50,923	764	·98499	·01501	50,541	1,328,947	26·10	42
43	50,159	737	·98531	·01469	49,790	1,278,406	25·49	43
44	49,422	708	·98568	·01432	49,068	1,228,616	24·86	44
45	48,714	688	·98588	·01412	48,370	1,179,548	24·21	45
46	48,026	687	·98569	·01431	47,683	1,131,178	23·55	46
47	47,339	710	·98499	·01501	46,984	1,083,495	22·89	47
48	46,629	750	·98392	·01608	46,254	1,036,511	22·23	48
49	45,879	796	·98265	·01735	45,481	990,257	21·58	49
50	45,083	840	·98138	·01862	44,663	944,776	20·96	50
51	44,243	872	·98029	·01971	43,807	900,113	20·34	51
52	43,371	888	·97953	·02047	42,927	856,306	19·74	52
53	42,483	894	·97896	·02104	42,036	813,379	19·15	53
54	41,589	898	·97840	·02160	41,140	771,343	18·55	54
55	40,691	909	·97765	·02235	40,236	730,203	17·95	55
56	39,782	935	·97650	·02350	39,315	689,967	17·34	56
57	38,847	979	·97479	·02521	38,357	650,652	16·75	57
58	37,868	1,037	·97263	·02737	37,350	612,295	16·17	58
59	36,831	1,097	·97023	·02977	36,282	574,945	15·61	59
60	35,734	1,149	·96784	·03216	35,160	538,663	15·07	60
61	34,585	1,186	·96570	·03430	33,992	503,503	14·56	61
62	33,399	1,203	·96397	·03603	32,797	469,511	14·06	62
63	32,196	1,207	·96251	·03749	31,593	436,714	13·56	63
64	30,989	1,206	·96109	·03891	30,386	405,121	13·07	64
65	29,783	1,207	·95946	·04054	29,179	374,735	12·58	65
66	28,576	1,218	·95739	·04261	27,967	345,556	12·09	66
67	27,358	1,239	·95471	·04529	26,739	317,589	11·61	67
68	26,119	1,265	·95157	·04843	25,486	290,850	11·14	68
69	24,854	1,289	·94814	·05186	24,210	265,364	10·68	69
70	23,565	1,305	·94463	·05537	22,912	241,154	10·23	70
71	22,260	1,307	·94127	·05873	21,607	218,242	9·80	71
72	20,953	1,293	·93829	·06171	20,306	196,635	9·38	72
73	19,660	1,267	·93556	·06444	19,027	176,329	8·97	73
74	18,393	1,237	·93275	·06725	17,774	157,302	8·55	74
75	17,156	1,210	·92949	·07051	16,551	139,528	8·13	75
76	15,946	1,190	·92537	·07463	15,351	122,977	7·71	76
77	14,756	1,175	·92036	·07964	14,169	107,626	7·29	77
78	13,581	1,159	·91466	·08534	13,001	93,457	6·88	78
79	12,422	1,141	·90817	·09183	11,852	80,456	6·48	79

TABLE 2 (*b*) LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—(*continued*).

COLOURED FEMALES.

TABEL 2 (*b*) LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.—(*vervolg*).

KLEURLING VROUSPERSONE.

(*x*) Age.	l_x Number of survivors at age *x*. Getal oorblywendes op leeftyd *x*.	d_x Number dying after age *x* but before age $x+1$. Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd $x+1$.	p_x The probability of living one year from age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*.	q_x The probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*. Die waarskynlikheid van te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*.	L_x Number of years lived in the year of age *x* to $(x+1)$. Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x* tot $(x+1)$.	T_x Population of the Life Table above the moment of age *x*. Bevolking van Lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*.	e^o_x The complete expectation of life. Die gemiddelde lewensverwagting.	(*x*) Leeftyd.
80	11,281	1,119	·90080	·09920	10,721	68,604	6·08	80
81	10,162	1,093	·89244	·10756	9,616	57,883	5·70	81
82	9,069	1,063	·88289	·11711	8,538	48,267	5·32	82
83	8,007	1,024	·87205	·12795	7,495	39,729	4·96	83
84	6,983	978	·85992	·14008	6,494	32,234	4·62	84
85	6,005	922	·84651	·15349	5,544	25,740	4·29	85
86	5,083	855	·83184	·16816	4,655	20,196	3·97	86
87	4,228	780	·81563	·18437	3,838	15,541	3·68	87
88	3,448	698	·79758	·20242	3,099	11,703	3·39	88
89	2,750	611	·77772	·22228	2,445	8,604	3·13	89
90	2,139	522	·75614	·24386	1,878	6,159	2·88	90
91	1,617	432	·73294	·26706	1,401	4,281	2·65	91
92	1,185	346	·70785	·29215	1,012	2,880	2·43	92
93	839	268	·68047	·31953	705	1,868	2·23	93
94	571·1	199·4	·65082	·34918	471·4	1,163·0	2·04	94
95	371·7	141·6	·61898	·38102	300·9	691·6	1·86	95
96	230·1	95·5	·58509	·41491	182·4	390·7	1·70	96
97	134·6	60·7	·54891	·45109	104·3	208·3	1·55	97
98	73·9	36·2	·51005	·48995	55·8	104·0	1·41	98
99	37·7	20·0	·46853	·53147	27·7	48·2	1·28	99
100	17·7	10·2	·42436	·57564	12·6	20·5	1·16	100
101	7·5	4·7	·37765	·62235	5·2	7·9	1·05	101
102	2·8	1·9	·32875	·67125	1·9	2·7	0·96	102
103	0·9	0·6	·27679	·72321	0·6	0·8	0·89	103
104	0·3	0·2	·23554	·76446	0·2	0·2	0·67	104

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF VARIOUS SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES AT CERTAIN AGES.

TABEL 3.—VERGELYKING VAN VERSKILLENDE SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE OP SEKERE LEEFTYE.

Age. Leeftyd.	Males.—Manspersone. Union of South Africa. Unie van Suid-Afrika. European.—Blankes. No. E. 1.	No. E. 2.	No. E. 3.	Coloured. Kleurlinge. No. C. 1.	European.—Blankes. Mr. C. W. Kops, 1919–21.	Johannesburg, 1910.	S.A. Mutual, 1845–95.	S.A. Mutual, 1924–33.	Females.—Vrouspersone. Union of South Africa. Unie van Suid-Afrika. European.—Blankes. No. E. 1.	No. E. 2.	No. E. 3.	Coloured. Kleurlinge. No. C. 1.	European. Blankes. Johannesburg, 1910.
(a) COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e^o_x).—GEMIDDELDE LEWENSVERWAGTING (e^o_x).													
0	55·61	57·78	58·95	40·18	53·85	50·33	—	—	59·18	61·48	63·06	40·86	55·07
1	59·94	61·40	62·12	48·14	57·38	56·47	—	—	62·88	64·58	65·60	47·74	60·86
2	60·26	61·56	62·04	50·77	58·33	57·35	—	—	63·20	64·78	65·53	50·33	61·39
3	59·79	61·01	61·42	51·08	58·21	57·17	—	—	62·78	64·28	64·89	50·75	60·97
4	59·14	60·30	60·69	50·81	57·66	56·69	—	—	62·12	63·55	64·12	50·49	60·38
5	58·34	59·51	59·86	50·27	56·92	56·00	—	—	61·38	62·76	63·30	49·99	59·72
10	54·02	55·17	55·43	46·53	52·62	52·02	—	—	57·00	58·33	58·87	46·33	55·79
20	45·26	46·27	46·43	38·78	44·02	43·18	42·69	49·46	48·15	49·34	49·72	39·13	47·09
30	37·08	37·87	37·93	32·10	36·37	35·21	34·46	40·44	39·93	40·77	40·98	33·41	38·75
40	29·16	29·78	29·45	25·69	28·80	27·81	26·83	31·51	31·89	32·47	32·44	27·29	30·70
50	21·86	22·17	21·70	19·74	21·55	21·21	19·63	23·11	23·97	24·28	24·30	20·96	25·10
60	15·14	15·31	14·97	14·08	15·04	15·13	13·56	15·61	16·56	16·76	16·82	15·07	16·51
70	9·53	9·54	9·34	9·49	9·63	9·49	8·22	9·72	10·35	10·42	10·50	10·23	10·67
80	5·56	5·42	5·20	5·50	5·58	5·09	5·80	5·17	5·78	5·85	5·75	6·08	5·60
90	3·11	2·98	2·40	2·56	2·86	1·25	4·20	2·44	3·17	3·11	2·93	2·88	3·16
100	1·33	1·57	1·11	·98	1·23	—	—	1·16	1·53	1·57	1·43	1·16	1·05
(b) RATE OF MORTALITY.—STERFTESYFER ($1{,}000q_x$).													
0	87·84	74·44	66·41	183·65	78·38	125·35	—	—	73·88	62·76	53·48	163·00	110·66
1	21·64	18·70	14·64	70·78	33·12	32·57	—	—	20·76	18·38	14·02	70·62	24·74
2	8·91	7·36	6·20	25·39	14·99	14·15	—	—	9·15	7·70	5·55	27·57	9·37
3	5·73	4·71	4·36	14·34	7·64	9·05	—	—	5·35	4·14	3·52	14·63	6·82
4	3·44	3·46	2·84	9·07	4·59	5·55	—	—	4·25	3·43	2·92	9·88	5·54
5	2·94	2·92	2·38	7·16	3·28	3·79	—	—	3·04	2·37	2·19	7·71	3·76
10	2·00	1·79	1·54	3·64	2·17	2·23	—	—	1·64	1·48	1·47	4·07	2·38
20	3·94	3·44	3·46	8·39	4·79	4·42	4·43	2·12	3·34	2·60	2·33	10·50	3·51
30	4·98	4·16	3·52	10·43	6·59	7·38	5·56	2·26	5·06	3·98	3·17	11·98	5·43
40	8·17	7·16	6·00	15·34	8·91	12·73	9·40	4·40	6·20	5·43	4·98	14·80	7·75
50	13·45	12·27	13·08	21·36	14·46	19·86	17·53	8·31	9·45	8·03	9·24	18·62	14·86
60	25·96	24·71	25·56	35·76	27·05	31·62	34·99	21·45	18·66	17·25	17·98	32·16	26·62
70	56·33	51·69	53·87	60·30	55·03	56·34	64·24	47·01	45·64	42·97	42·41	55·37	49·26
80	119·90	119·12	120·95	114·10	116·62	121·18	130·64	106·48	119·99	103·09	108·29	99·20	135·59
90	235·02	251·46	300·71	276·70	251·66	570·97	124·11	256·11	238·34	237·95	248·43	243·86	419·41
100	499·00	457·99	599·60	642·99	547·19	—	—	430·02	443·00	456·30	488·51	575·64	—
(c) NUMBER OF SURVIVORS..—GETAL OORBLYWENDES (l_x).													
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	—	—	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	91,216	92,556	93,359	81,635	92,162	87,465	—	—	92,612	93,724	94,652	83,700	88,934
2	89,242	90,825	91,992	75,857	89,110	84,616	—	—	90,689	92,001	93,325	77,789	86,734
3	88,447	90,157	91,422	73,931	87,774	83,419	—	—	89,860	91,293	92,807	75,644	85,921
4	87,940	89,733	91,023	72,871	87,103	82,664	—	—	89,379	90,915	92,480	74,538	85,335
5	87,637	89,422	90,765	72,210	86,703	82,205	—	—	88,999	90,603	92,210	73,801	84,862
10	86,590	88,398	89,879	70,378	85,904	80,659	—	—	88,084	89,764	91,355	71,798	83,279
20	84,415	86,491	88,106	66,702	83,130	78,097	—	—	86,146	88,083	89,939	67,153	81,338
30	80,756	83,249	85,029	60,723	78,388	74,627	—	—	82,718	85,304	87,456	59,661	78,076
40	75,784	78,623	81,223	53,549	72,730	68,576	—	—	78,303	81,414	84,005	52,479	73,696
50	68,081	71,611	74,226	44,759	65,094	59,443	—	—	72,634	76,338	78,605	45,083	67,187
60	56,773	60,270	61,763	34,471	53,566	47,486	—	—	63,734	67,423	69,342	35,734	56,108
70	39,205	42,337	42,516	21,564	36,415	32,554	—	—	47,430	50,843	52,314	23,565	40,475
80	16,949	18,331	18,043	9,396	16,001	14,324	—	—	23,055	24,910	26,193	11,281	21,706
90	2,653	2,553	2,177	1,365	2,495	1,396	—	—	4,147	4,123	4,311	2,139	4,543
100	48	42	7	5	24	—	—	—	102	78	58	18	74
(d) PROBABILITY OF SURVIVING 10 YEARS.—WAARSKYNLIKHEID VAN NOG 10 JAAR TE LEWE ($_{10}p_x$).													
0	·86590	·88398	·89879	·70378	·85604	·80659	—	—	·88084	·89764	·91355	·71798	·83279
10	·97489	·97843	·98027	·94777	·97110	·97568	·95514	·97865	·97800	·98127	·98450	·93330	·97669
20	·95665	·96252	·96508	·91036	·94296	·94828	·92448	·97066	·96021	·96845	·97239	·88843	·95990
30	·93844	·94443	·95524	·88186	·92783	·91892	·88442	·94336	·94663	·95440	·96054	·87062	·94339
40	·89835	·91082	·91385	·83585	·89501	·86682	·78422	·87729	·92760	·93765	·93572	·85907	·91217
50	·83391	·84163	·88209	·77015	·82291	·79885	·64596	·72314	·87747	·88322	·88216	·79363	·83510
60	·69056	·70246	·68837	·62557	·67981	·68555	·31672	·48307	·74419	·75409	·75443	·65946	·72138
70	·43233	·43297	·42438	·43573	·43941	·44001	·10679	·15336	·48608	·48993	·50069	·47872	·53628
80	·15650	·13940	·12066	·14527	·15595	·09746	—	·01772	·17986	·16552	·16459	·18961	·20930
90	·01791	·01652	·00335	·00366	·00966	—	—	—	·02450	·01892	·01334	·00827	·01629
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES AT CERTAIN AGES.

TABEL 4.—VERGELYKING VAN LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA MET DIE VAN ANDER LANDE OF SEKERE LEEFTYE.

Age.—Leeftyd.	European.—Blankes. Males.—Manspersone. Union of South Africa. Unie van Suid-Afrika. No. E. 3.	New Zealand. Nieu-Seeland. N. 2, 25, 26, 27.	Australia. Australië. 1932–34.	England and Wales No. 10. Engeland en Wallis. 1930–32.	Eire. 1925–27.	European.—Blankes. Females.—Vrouspersone. Union of South Africa. Unie van Suid-Afrika. No. E. 3.	New Zealand. Nieu-Seeland. N. 2, 25, 26, 27.	Australia. Australië. 1932–34.	England and Wales No. 10. Engeland en Wallis. 1930–32.	Eire. 1925–27.
(a) COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e^o_x).—GEMIDDELDE LEWENSVERWAGTING (e^o_x).										
0	58·95	63·99	63·48	58·74	57·37	63·06	66·57	67·14	62·88	57·93
1	62·12	65·72	65·49	62·25	61·15	65·60	67·87	68·67	65·48	60·83
2	62·04	65·09	65·00	62·21	61·32	65·53	67·27	68·12	65·37	60·97
3	61·42	64·38	64·25	61·62	60·88	64·89	66·52	67·34	64·76	60·54
4	60·69	63·53	63·43	60·89	60·24	64·12	65·71	66·50	64·03	59·90
5	59·86	62·66	62·57	60·11	59·50	63·30	64·83	65·64	63·24	59·17
10	55·43	58·11	58·02	55·79	55·20	58·87	60·23	61·02	58·87	54·92
20	46·43	48·93	48·81	46·81	46·40	49·72	50·96	51·67	49·88	46·36
30	37·93	40·15	39·90	38·21	38·39	40·98	42·16	42·77	41·22	38·60
40	29·45	31·54	31·11	29·62	30·43	32·44	33·47	34·04	32·55	30·83
50	21·70	23·30	22·83	21·60	22·67	24·30	25·01	25·58	24·18	23·19
60	14·97	15·79	15·57	14·43	15·75	16·82	17·23	17·74	16·50	16·36
70	9·34	9·67	9·60	8·62	10·20	10·50	10·49	10·98	10·02	10·72
80	5·20	5·08	5·22	4·74	5·81	5·75	5·75	6·01	5·46	6·47
90	2·40	2·38	2·99	2·63	3·27	2·93	2·72	3·05	2·98	3·74
100	1·11	1·07	1·10	1·48	1·81	1·43	1·02	1·02	1·65	2·08
(b) RATE OF MORTALITY.—STERFTESYFER ($1000q_x$).										
0	66·41	41·18	45·43	71·86	77·16	53·48	33·64	36·42	54·55	63·46
1	14·64	5·67	7·75	15·30	18·91	14·02	5·92	6·45	13·45	18·46
2	6·20	4·37	3·78	6·57	9·13	5·55	3·68	3·29	6·03	9·40
3	4·36	2·44	2·87	4·41	5·96	3·52	2·88	2·41	4·07	5·94
4	2·84	2·00	2·14	3·59	4·31	2·92	1·19	2·08	3·36	4·45
5	2·38	1·77	1·84	3·43	3·31	2·19	1·48	1·58	2·98	3·50
10	1·54	1·14	1·19	1·46	1·66	1·47	1·02	0·87	1·34	1·95
20	3·46	2·34	2·19	3·16	4·01	2·33	2·09	1·83	2·68	4·47
30	3·52	3·21	2·71	3·40	5·29	3·17	3·08	2·79	3·19	5·96
40	6·00	4·82	4·60	5·62	7·05	4·98	3·91	4·02	4·40	7·47
50	13·08	9·27	9·66	11·28	11·30	9·24	7·89	7·44	8·16	11·39
60	25·56	19·73	22·16	24·15	24·28	17·98	15·65	14·66	17·70	23·94
70	53·87	48·75	50·82	60·35	49·13	42·41	40·33	38·02	44·51	46·47
80	120·95	123·84	126·59	145·00	113·89	108·29	107·83	101·06	118·58	100·45
90	300·71	302·79	249·86	286·14	226·90	248·43	258·71	233·91	250·61	196·81
100	599·60	628·10	552·70	483·50	406·21	488·51	623·53	586·53	441·07	355·39
(c) NUMBER OF SURVIVORS.—GETAL OORBLYWENDES (l_x).										
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	93,359	95,882	95,457	92,814	92,284	94,652	96,636	96,358	94,545	93,654
2	91,992	95,338	94,717	91,394	90,539	93,325	96,064	95,736	93,273	91,925
3	91,422	94,921	94,359	90,794	89,712	92,807	95,710	95,421	92,711	91,061
4	91,023	94,689	94,088	90,394	89,177	92,480	95,434	95,191	92,334	90,520
5	90,765	94,500	93,887	90,069	88,793	92,210	95,252	94,993	92,024	90,117
10	89,879	93,795	93,193	89,023	87,715	91,355	94,649	94,424	91,082	88,933
20	88,106	92,360	91,797	87,245	85,630	89,939	93,392	93,341	89,383	86,415
30	85,029	89,847	89,566	84,416	81,686	87,456	91,008	91,174	86,792	81,944
40	81,223	86,413	86,539	80,935	76,975	84,005	87,911	88,175	83,690	76,827
50	74,226	80,937	81,061	74,794	70,657	78,605	83,295	83,680	78,958	70,324
60	61,763	70,994	69,950	63,620	59,927	69,342	74,806	75,565	70,204	59,666
70	42,516	51,542	50,086	43,361	42,533	52,314	58,449	59,629	53,144	42,820
80	18,043	23,416	22,223	16,199	19,550	26,193	29,100	31,539	24,869	21,189
90	2,177	2,655	2,935	1,609	3,400	4,311	4,811	5,808	3,611	4,694
100	7	7	44	15	91	58	25	73	64	220
(d) PROBABILITY OF SURVIVING 10 YEARS.—WAARSKYNLIKHEID VAN NOG 10 JAAR TE LEWE ($_{10}p_x$).										
0	·89879	·93795	·93193	·89023	·87715	·91355	·94649	·94424	·91082	·88933
10	·98027	·98470	·98502	·98003	·97623	·98450	·98672	·98853	·98135	·97169
20	·96508	·97279	·97570	·96757	·95394	·97239	·97447	·97678	·97101	·94826
30	·95524	·96178	·96620	·95876	·94233	·96054	·96597	·96711	·96426	·93755
40	·91385	·93663	·93670	·92412	·91792	·93572	·94749	·94902	·94346	·91536
50	·83209	·87715	·86293	·85060	·84814	·88216	·89809	·90302	·88913	·84844
60	·68837	·72601	·71603	·68156	·70975	·75443	·78134	·78911	·75699	·71766
70	·42438	·45431	·44370	·37358	·45964	·50069	·49787	·52892	·46795	·49484
80	·12066	·11338	·13207	·09933	·17390	·16459	·16533	·18415	·14520	·22153
90	·00335	·00264	·01499	·00957	·02683	·01334	·00520	·01257	·01767	·04680
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE No. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IS BASED.

TABEL 5.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBASEER IS.

Age: Years.	1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstellingsyfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	European Males.—Blanke Manspersone. Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstellingsyfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	European Females.—Blanke Vrouspersone. Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	Leeftyd: Jare.
0	22,795	1,745	1,607	1,603	4,955	21,940	1,252	1,265	1,275	3,792	0
1	21,406	361	301	312	974	20,636	310	306	284	900	1
2	20,960	159	102	136	397	20,248	120	110	111	341	2
3	20,851	101	79	96	276	20,056	86	58	70	214	3
4	21,126	80	45	57	182	20,502	57	63	60	180	4
5	22,068	45	48	62	155	21,494	51	52	34	137	5
6	22,376	57	44	44	145	21,255	41	38	36	115	6
7	21,865	34	44	26	104	20,617	38	43	38	119	7
8	21,268	25	32	43	100	20,576	28	40	27	95	8
9	20,716	38	31	21	90	20,117	30	28	30	88	9
10	20,854	31	33	30	94	20,098	35	24	38	97	10
11	20,570	32	28	31	91	19,662	22	25	35	82	11
12	20,208	45	24	32	101	19,454	26	23	26	75	12
13	20,174	35	39	25	99	19,707	21	33	30	84	13
14	20,743	42	36	31	109	20,129	25	27	25	77	14
15	20,522	47	44	27	118	19,900	34	25	24	83	15
16	19,774	42	36	36	114	19,135	26	33	23	82	16
17	19,437	61	49	53	163	19,107	34	37	38	109	17
18	19,375	50	43	33	126	18,602	35	30	41	106	18
19	19,052	56	55	51	162	18,703	43	31	54	128	19
20	18,065	68	66	67	201	17,872	47	42	48	137	20
21	19,531	70	75	68	213	19,001	46	49	43	138	21
22	19,243	70	72	97	239	19,250	48	40	53	141	22
23	19,122	72	69	75	216	19,638	58	56	46	160	23
24	18,806	72	67	78	217	18,712	57	47	51	155	24
25	19,240	65	74	58	197	18,905	58	58	56	172	25
26	18,524	67	53	66	186	18,236	63	53	47	163	26
27	18,027	60	64	67	191	17,907	51	53	48	152	27
28	18,298	56	57	62	175	18,252	70	56	45	171	28
29	18,092	62	64	54	180	17,896	62	42	44	148	29
30	17,886	64	75	49	188	17,476	64	56	63	183	30
31	16,554	73	50	67	190	16,106	50	51	48	149	31
32	16,625	47	74	68	189	16,060	52	51	62	165	32
33	13,470	58	50	57	165	13,130	57	48	49	154	33
34	11,238	53	39	59	151	11,192	43	51	52	146	34
35	12,022	55	70	58	183	12,131	62	38	52	152	35
36	12,401	63	64	53	180	12,925	44	60	49	153	36
37	11,687	64	39	72	175	12,163	48	51	68	167	37
38	11,816	85	63	60	208	12,256	73	49	62	184	38
39	12,247	64	55	58	177	12,526	57	54	62	173	39
40	12,200	76	80	86	242	12,474	79	67	69	215	40
41	11,469	60	89	60	209	11,652	55	55	45	155	41
42	11,854	94	77	100	271	11,887	77	63	65	205	42
43	11,472	82	85	92	259	11,579	67	59	74	200	43
44	10,805	79	84	104	267	10,865	69	78	59	206	44
45	10,938	122	120	97	339	10,763	77	63	94	234	45
46	10,439	97	103	102	302	10,281	69	62	75	206	46
47	10,442	124	89	106	319	10,508	86	78	73	237	47
48	10,101	114	119	140	373	10,156	86	77	89	252	48
49	9,731	137	107	126	370	9,657	92	77	86	255	49
50	9,369	122	130	136	388	9,291	94	86	115	295	50
51	8,965	137	104	117	358	8,603	84	63	81	228	51
52	9,091	166	136	142	444	8,739	104	92	82	278	52
53	9,127	150	119	133	402	8,402	86	83	100	269	53
54	8,944	189	157	142	488	7,919	101	87	100	288	54
55	9,202	177	170	147	494	8,042	101	95	116	312	55
56	9,027	183	173	186	542	7,693	99	104	100	303	56
57	8,164	185	142	204	531	6,822	101	68	109	278	57
58	7,821	187	184	184	554	6,717	109	105	110	324	58
59	7,515	173	169	192	534	6,566	111	110	114	335	59
60	7,428	193	211	208	612	6,318	111	101	122	334	60
61	6,874	159	157	167	483	5,479	91	105	110	306	61
62	6,542	183	210	210	603	5,412	128	117	136	381	62
63	6,386	238	192	234	664	5,503	116	139	129	384	63
64	5,963	191	199	215	605	4,985	145	119	120	384	64
65	5,825	241	242	216	699	4,963	171	136	173	480	65
66	5,150	177	211	202	590	4,615	139	114	139	392	66
67	4,556	203	187	221	611	4,224	150	125	154	429	67
68	4,327	201	228	232	661	3,840	162	149	138	449	68
69	3,849	188	197	192	577	3,491	118	126	156	400	69
70	3,495	220	182	226	628	3,332	151	143	150	444	70
71	3,198	180	163	177	520	2,951	116	141	134	391	71
72	2,866	194	197	206	597	2,760	152	139	154	445	72
73	2,655	210	173	177	560	2,484	122	141	175	438	73
74	2,336	186	190	194	570	2,139	136	128	172	436	74
75	2,186	184	197	217	598	2,084	149	117	145	411	75
76	1,857	166	195	175	536	1,828	142	118	147	407	76
77	1,528	156	162	175	493	1,463	141	101	138	380	77
78	1,394	152	145	159	456	1,283	131	117	118	366	78
79	1,212	157	117	150	424	1,143	130	107	132	369	79

TABLE 5.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE NO. E. 3 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IS BASED.—(*continued*).

TABEL 5.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL No. E. 3 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBASEER IS.—(*vervolg*).

Age: Years.	European Males.—Blanke Manspersone. 1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	European Females.—Blanke Vrouspersone. 1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	Leeftyd: Jare.
80	1,023	144	119	134	397	1,046	126	118	129	373	80
81	848	110	124	117	351	903	101	100	120	321	81
82	711	109	101	128	338	737	99	100	112	311	82
83	615	105	98	107	310	625	92	93	90	275	83
84	476	102	87	106	295	544	106	82	110	298	84
85	368	77	60	94	231	476	94	67	83	244	85
86	293	70	61	73	204	357	57	69	92	218	86
87	240	56	44	64	164	279	66	38	54	158	87
88	153	56	41	46	143	181	50	39	63	152	88
89	130	36	31	49	116	171	51	47	37	135	89
90	101	26	23	25	74	129	44	24	38	106	90
91	68	18	15	16	49	78	20	21	32	73	91
92	40	13	15	16	44	65	24	26	23	73	92
93	29	7	10	17	34	36	21	9	19	49	93
94	19	11	3	15	29	23	11	15	10	36	94
95	21	12	8	9	29	21	9	6	8	23	95
96	9	7	6	6	19	16	4	5	3	12	96
97	8	1	2	2	5	13	3	4	3	10	97
98	5	3	1	1	5	8	2	4	5	11	98
99	2	1	1	2	4	5	1	2	2	5	99
100	1	—	1	2	3	1	2	—	1	3	100
101	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	101
102	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	102
103	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	103
104	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	104
105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
106	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	106
107	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	107
	1,020,500	11,773	11,003	11,624	34,400	988,200	8,857	8,221	8,982	26,060	

TABLE 6.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IS BASED.

TABEL 6.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBASEER IS.

Age: Years.	Coloured Males.—Kleurling Manspersone. 1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	Coloured Females.—Kleurling Vrouspersone. 1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937. 1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	Leeftyd: Jare.
0	13,547	3,210	3,069	3,350	9,629	13,633	2,784	2,762	2,802	8,348	0
1	11,476	1,105	886	1,058	3,049	11,610	1,068	910	1,032	3,010	1
2	12,113	412	305	318	1,035	12,239	389	325	347	1,061	2
3	12,163	217	150	160	527	12,234	219	159	163	541	3
4	12,033	123	92	103	318	12,148	162	107	118	387	4
5	12,055	91	94	58	243	11,838	80	76	60	216	5
6	11,640	81	63	53	197	11,583	76	68	70	214	6
7	11,277	79	47	56	182	11,393	67	61	54	182	7
8	10,942	61	42	46	149	10,938	61	55	54	170	8
9	9,704	43	34	29	106	9,748	50	28	50	128	9
10	10,233	41	32	26	99	9,931	43	28	29	100	10
11	8,673	41	41	33	115	8,722	36	37	29	102	11
12	10,129	54	33	49	136	9,619	49	59	39	147	12
13	8,847	36	40	25	101	8,514	63	42	54	159	13
14	8,623	42	31	50	123	8,204	46	41	36	123	14
15	8,108	48	44	49	141	8,152	45	64	62	171	15
16	7,802	36	39	42	117	8,011	56	67	57	180	16
17	6,965	51	48	52	151	7,113	78	54	52	184	17
18	7,673	57	66	49	172	7,882	83	71	95	249	18
19	6,907	57	51	59	167	6,801	75	67	70	212	19
20	7,621	77	53	63	193	8,459	104	91	86	281	20
21	6,507	62	52	46	160	7,369	75	77	64	216	21
22	6,743	57	60	67	184	7,273	97	77	74	248	22
23	6,552	61	61	69	191	7,191	91	79	98	268	23
24	6,318	60	44	56	160	7,191	77	83	82	242	24
25	7,636	83	75	99	257	8,036	94	99	117	310	25
26	6,648	49	52	61	162	6,793	70	81	86	237	26
27	5,365	54	52	58	164	5,845	70	54	74	198	27
28	5,956	67	48	57	172	5,956	91	71	76	238	28
29	4,878	50	39	51	140	5,133	61	53	59	173	29
30	7,735	91	94	110	295	7,385	116	107	96	319	30
31	4,279	45	28	41	114	4,171	39	37	39	115	31
32	4,369	63	48	38	149	4,204	58	41	59	158	32
33	4,062	41	50	35	126	3,998	53	39	46	138	33
34	4,203	61	68	45	174	3,902	52	45	49	146	34
35	6,038	100	67	88	255	5,314	98	69	77	244	35
36	5,651	62	68	72	202	5,264	59	58	60	177	36
37	3,309	34	37	45	116	3,209	44	23	45	112	37
38	3,678	49	55	61	165	3,636	51	47	53	151	38
39	3,261	37	39	34	110	3,085	39	33	46	118	39
40	6,179	151	136	112	399	5,538	135	91	89	315	40
41	3,020	35	33	25	93	2,818	25	32	27	84	41
42	3,029	51	47	54	152	2,794	44	39	51	134	42
43	2,521	31	34	43	108	2,584	28	35	46	109	43
44	2,396	41	31	52	124	2,415	33	29	29	91	44
45	4,482	95	112	115	322	3,875	77	60	64	201	45
46	3,128	45	47	56	148	2,881	36	36	20	92	46
47	2,474	36	35	46	117	2,286	41	19	40	100	47
48	3,237	51	47	70	168	2,843	50	50	43	143	48
49	2,419	47	26	57	130	2,268	30	34	41	105	49
50	4,773	149	120	127	396	4,241	94	84	100	278	50
51	2,305	36	25	34	95	2,062	36	20	25	81	51
52	2,129	58	48	62	168	1,922	45	44	45	134	52
53	1,945	43	35	42	120	1,690	32	49	44	125	53
54	1,998	53	43	53	149	1,724	37	29	45	111	54
55	2,768	78	65	82	225	2,282	52	47	60	159	55
56	2,273	45	48	55	148	1,878	44	51	48	143	56
57	1,321	55	39	47	141	1,196	31	27	31	89	57
58	1,581	49	45	46	140	1,385	45	33	27	105	58
59	1,287	46	38	43	127	1,177	33	35	36	104	59
60	2,997	150	137	123	410	2,725	113	95	102	310	60
61	1,320	38	20	35	102	1,157	31	37	29	97	61
62	1,115	54	34	47	135	984	34	28	44	106	62
63	1,157	41	47	52	140	1,022	41	30	49	120	63
64	1,151	41	35	41	117	1,010	30	45	42	117	64
65	1,904	126	101	117	344	1,702	94	79	80	253	65
66	1,366	40	62	47	149	1,293	43	54	49	146	66
67	979	49	63	51	163	947	51	37	50	138	67
68	1,032	79	43	65	187	997	37	44	43	124	68
69	794	31	31	40	102	763	45	25	32	102	69
70	1,720	166	143	169	478	1,688	130	110	98	338	70
71	730	29	29	20	78	689	32	27	27	86	71
72	672	49	37	39	125	612	38	45	40	123	72
73	591	28	38	36	102	517	39	30	50	119	73
74	510	31	37	34	102	503	34	30	23	87	74
75	837	95	76	90	261	741	71	78	65	214	75
76	526	30	43	47	120	485	35	27	37	99	76
77	321	21	19	28	68	290	21	20	11	52	77
78	332	45	27	41	113	342	31	35	27	93	78
79	283	26	14	19	59	232	14	9	15	38	79

TABLE. 6.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE No. C. 1 OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA IS BASED.—(*continued*).

TABEL. 6.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL No. C. 1 VAN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBASEER IS.—(*vervolg*).

Age: Years.	Coloured Males.—Kleurling Manspersone.					Coloured Females.—Kleurling Vrouspersone.					Leeftyd: Jare.
	1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937.				1936: Population Census Figures Adjusted to 30/6/36. 1936: Volkstelling-syfers Bygewerk tot 30/6/36.	Deaths Registered in Each of 3 Years: Sterfgevalle Geregistreer in Elk van 3 Jare: 1935, 1936 and/en 1937.				
		1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.		1935.	1936.	1937.	Total. Totaal.	
80	629	120	88	81	289	605	93	81	87	261	80
81	224	22	10	12	44	221	13	8	12	33	81
82	168	20	20	23	63	167	17	12	21	50	82
83	146	15	9	17	41	143	18	13	19	50	83
84	138	17	27	16	60	153	23	17	31	71	84
85	182	41	32	34	107	195	38	24	25	87	85
86	140	14	11	19	44	147	25	22	25	72	86
87	102	13	11	22	46	95	14	13	16	43	87
88	83	15	18	22	55	92	19	12	19	50	88
89	68	9	10	12	31	76	16	8	10	34	89
90	141	45	27	33	105	139	47	27	26	100	90
91	41	6	6	7	19	40	7	3	7	17	91
92	26	7	2	7	16	25	8	8	6	22	92
93	18	3	5	8	16	24	4	5	6	15	93
94	20	3	—	2	5	25	5	4	2	11	94
95	30	11	12	8	31	39	8	10	11	29	95
96	30	2	2	3	7	27	5	7	11	23	96
97	17	4	3	6	13	16	2	2	4	8	97
98	20	7	2	3	12	26	8	7	4	19	98
99	17	3	5	5	13	12	1	2	3	6	99
100	21	6	8	8	22	38	13	16	12	41	100
101	7	4	2	2	8	7	3	2	1	6	101
102	7	2	2	2	6	10	3	3	3	9	102
103*	10	1	1	2	4	4	3	1	3	7	103*
ALL AGES. ALLE LEEFTYE.	389,306	9,842	8,709	9,577	28,128	384,111	9,274	8,381	8,847	26,502	ALL AGES. ALLE LEEFTYE.

* Deaths at ages over 103 years have been distributed among ages 84 to 98 years.
* Sterfgevalle op leeftye oor 103 jaar is ingedeel tussen leeftye 84 tot 98 jaar.