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BUREAU OF STATISTICS

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
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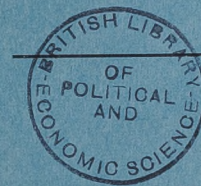
Report No. 02 - 02 - 01

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URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION
OF SOUTH AFRICA
1904 TO 1960



Verslag No. 02 - 02 - 01

STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE
BEVOLKING VAN SUID-AFRIKA
1904 TOT 1960

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REPORT NO. 02-02-01

1904 - 1960

CONTENTS

URBAN AND RURAL

This publication covers in the most complete presentation of the geographical distribution of the population from 1904 to 1960.

It is based upon the results of the seven population censuses taken of all races in 1904, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931 and 1946. Results of censuses of the White population only, in 1918, 1928, 1934 and 1941, are not included in this report except that in the table showing the White population in cities and towns, the figures for 1931 are included.

The creation of additional districts, changes of district boundaries and the re-classification of urban and rural areas have in many cases made a direct geographical comparison of the heretofore published results of different censuses impossible.

This publication is the first of its kind in that it presents population census data on a comparable basis over a period of 56 years.

In particular, it will materially assist research workers and others in the study of population changes and population growth. Comparable data are given for the smaller geographical units, such as cities, towns and villages or the rural areas of registered districts, as well as for the larger units, i.e. the provinces and regions.

POPULATION OF

SOUTH AFRICA

1904 - 1960

The data presented here differ in a number of respects from the published data contained in earlier reports for the reason that, firstly, a uniform and comparable classification basis in respect of urban and rural areas has been adopted in this report. In earlier census reports, the concept of urban and rural areas differed from time to time.

Secondly, for the census years, the populations in both urban and rural areas are shown for each registered district on the basis of the present district boundaries and the area which applied at the time of the census. Changes in registration district boundaries are indicated by special sub-sections of populations at successive census dates in respect of those districts affected. Although the reports do show information in regard to the registration districts existing at the time a census was taken, together with comparable figures in respect of the immediately preceding census, this report shows comparable data for registration districts from 1904 to 1960. In 1904, there were 100 registration districts. At the end of 1960, the number had increased to 301. Furthermore, apart from the creation of new districts, a continuous area interchange between a number of existing districts takes place.

In accordance with the Bureau's new system of numbering reports, this report has been allocated the number 02-02-01. The first two symbols, 02-02, refer to the Division Demography, the second two symbols to the statistical series concerned, namely Population, while the serial number 01 indicates that this is the first report on the subject bearing the new number.

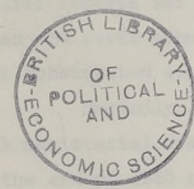
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STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE

BEVOLKING VAN

SUID-AFRIKA

1904 - 1960



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THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

OF SOUTH AFRICA

FROM 1904 to 1960

P R E F A C E

1. This publication covers in one volume a detailed presentation of the geographical distribution of the population from 1904 to 1960.
2. It is based upon the results of the seven population censuses taken of all races in 1904, 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946, 1951 and 1960. Results of censuses of the White population only, in 1918, 1926, 1931 and 1941, are not included in this report except that in the table showing the White population in cities and towns, the figures for 1926 and 1931 are included.
3. The creation of additional districts, changes of district boundaries and the re-classification of urban and rural areas have in many cases made a direct geographical comparison of the heretofore published results of different censuses impossible.
4. This publication is the first of its kind in that it presents population census data on a comparable basis over a period of 56 years. It is felt that such a presentation will be of value to many users of demographic statistics. In particular, it will materially assist research workers and others in the study of population changes and population growth. Comparable data are shown for the smaller geographical units, such as cities, towns and villages or the rural areas of magisterial districts, as well as for the larger units, such as economic regions and provinces.
5. The data presented here differ in a number of respects from the published data contained in earlier reports for the reason that, firstly, a uniform and comparable classification basis in respect of urban and rural populations has been adopted in this report. In earlier census reports, the concept of what constituted an urban and a rural area differed from time to time.
6. Secondly, for the census years, the populations in both urban and rural areas are shown for each magisterial district on the basis of the magisterial district boundaries and the area which applied at the end of 1965 and are, therefore, comparable throughout. Changes in magisterial district boundaries preclude comparisons of populations at successive census dates in respect of those districts affected. Although most census reports do show information in regard to the magisterial districts existing at the time a census was taken, together with comparable figures in respect of the immediately preceding census, this report shows comparable data for each of the census years from 1904 to 1960. In 1904, there were 196 magisterial districts. At the end of 1965, the number had increased to 301. Furthermore, apart from the creation of new districts, a continuous area inter-change between a number of existing districts takes place.
7. In accordance with the Bureau's new system of numbering reports, this report has been allocated the number O2-O2-01. The first two symbols O2 indicate the Division Demography, the second two relate to the statistical series concerned, namely Population, while the serial number 01 indicates that this is the first report on the subject bearing the new number.

D.P.J. BOTHA
DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

PRETORIA

MARCH, 1968

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DIE STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE BEVOLKING

VAN SUID-AFRIKA VAN 1904 TOT 1960

VOORWOORD

- Hierdie publikasie dek in een boekdeel 'n gedetailleerde aanbieding van die geografiese verspreiding van die bevolking van 1904 tot 1960.
- Dit is gebaseer op die resultate van sewe bevolkingsensusse van alle rasse opgeneem in 1904, 1911, 1921, 1936, 1946, 1951 en 1960. Resultate van die sensusse van slegs die Blanke bevolking in 1918, 1926, 1931 en 1941 is nie by hierdie verslag ingesluit nie, uitgesonderd dat by die tabel wat die Blanke bevolking in die stede en dorpe toon, die syfers vir 1926 en 1931 inbegrepe is.
- Die skepping van addisionele distrikte, veranderings in distriksgrense en die herindelings van stedelike en plattelandse gebiede het in baie gevalle 'n direkte geografiese vergelyking van die tot hertoe gepubliseerde resultate van die verskillende sensusse onmoontlik gemaak.
- Hierdie publikasie is die eerste in sy soort vir sover dit bevolkingsensusdata op 'n vergelykbare basis oor 'n tydperk van 56 jaar bied. Daar word gevoel dat so 'n aanbieding van waarde vir talle gebruikers van demografiese statistieke sal wees. Dit sal in die besonder van groot waarde vir navorsers en andere wees by die studie van bevolkingsveranderings en -groei. Vergelykbare data word vir die kleiner geografiese eenhede getoon, soos bv. stede en dorpe, of die plattelandse gebiede van landdrosdistrikte, asook vir die groter eenhede, soos bv. ekonomiese streke en provinsies.
- Die data wat hier verskaf word, verskil in 'n aantal opsigte van die data in vroeër verslae vervat omdat, eerstens, 'n eenvormige en vergelykbare indelingsbasis in hierdie verslag gevolg is. In vroeëre sensusverslae het die konsep van wat 'n stedelike en 'n plattelandse gebied uitmaak, van tyd tot tyd verskil.
- Tweedens word die bevolking vir die sensusjare, in beide stedelike en plattelandse gebiede vir elke landdrosdistrik getoon op die basis van die landdrosdistriksgrense en die oppervlakte wat aan die einde van 1965 van toepassing was, en is dit dus deurgaans vergelykbaar. Veranderings in die grense van landdrosdistrikte sluit vergelykings van bevolkings by agtereenvolgende sensusse ten opsigte van die betrokke distrikte uit. Alhoewel die meeste sensusverslae wel inligting toon in verband met die landdrosdistrikte wat ten tyde van die opneem van 'n sensus bestaan het, tesame met vergelykbare syfers ten opsigte van die onmiddellik voorafgaande sensus, toon hierdie verslag vergelykbare data vir elk van die sensusjare van 1904 tot 1960. In 1904 was daar 196 landdrosdistrikte. Aan die einde van 1965 het die getal tot 301 toegeneem. Verder, afgesien van die skepping van nuwe distrikte, vind 'n voortdurende oppervlaktewisseling tussen 'n aantal bestaande distrikte plaas.
- In ooreenstemming met die Buro se nuwe metode van nommering van verslae, is die nommer O2-O2-01 aan hierdie verslag toegeken. Die eerste twee syfers O2 dui die Afdeling Demografie aan, die volgende twee syfers het betrekking op die statistiese reeks waarop dit betrekking het, naamlik Bevolking, terwyl die reeksnommer 01 toon dat dit die eerste verslag oor die onderwerp is waarop die nuwe nommerstelsel toegepas is.

D.P.J. BOTHA.
DIREKTEUR VAN STATISTIEK

PRETORIA

MAART 1968

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INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

PART I - GENERAL

1. Basis of Enumeration of the Population

Population figures in this report are shown on a de facto basis. At the censuses, persons were recorded according to their place of enumeration on census day. The very great majority of persons were, of course, enumerated at their homes, that is, their usual place of residence. As from the 1921 census, the particulars of persons enumerated on railway trains were transferred to their usual place of residence. At the 1904 and 1911 censuses, however, railway travellers were shown separately. As their numbers were quite small it was found expedient in this report to include them in the rural areas of the more populated districts.

Foreign visitors to South Africa were included in the censuses. The crews and passengers of ships, irrespective of nationality, were included in all censuses up to 1951. In 1960, such persons were excluded, unless they were of South African nationality. Accredited foreign representatives of foreign governments residing in South Africa were also excluded from the enumeration. In the case of the 1960 census, South African residents who were absent from South Africa on Census Day (6th September), and who returned to South Africa before the end of 1960 were, as far as possible, enumerated and included in the census figures.

Walvis Bay, situated in South West Africa, is an integral part of the Republic of South Africa. Up to and including the 1946 census, population figures for Walvis Bay were included in those of the Cape Province. In subsequent census reports and in this report, the Walvis Bay figures are excluded from those of South Africa and included for purposes of expediency in the figures of South West Africa.

2. Racial Groups

Throughout this report four racial groups, namely Whites, Coloureds, Asiatics and Bantu are distinguished. Asiatics are mainly Indians and Pakistani, but include a few thousand Chinese and small numbers of other Asiatic nationalities. Coloureds include Cape Malays.

The Coloured population of the Orange Free State, shown in this report, include a small number of Asiatics.

The adjusted figures for Whites, Asiatics and Coloureds shown in this report (and also in those of the 1960 and 1951 censuses) differ slightly from the figures published in the census reports prior to 1951, owing to small changes in classification.

Some discrepancies are reflected in the 1951 Coloured and Bantu population figures for certain districts of the Cape Province. This must be ascribed to apparent erroneous classification. The districts particularly affected are Adelaide, Colesberg, Cradock, Hay, Middelburg, Murraysburg, Philipstown and Prince Albert. In these districts the 1951 census figures of Coloureds are understated whereas those for Bantu are overstated.

3. 1904 and 1911 Censuses.

The first simultaneous census of the four provinces of South Africa was held on the 17th April, 1904. It will be noted that some districts and urban areas reflect larger populations in 1904 than in 1911. This is accounted for to some extent by the presence of some 35,147 men belonging to military forces who were stationed in the various (urban) centres of the Republic, distributed as

follows: Cape Province 9,994; Natal 3,774; Transvaal 14,149 (Barberton 202, Middelburg 2,939, Potchefstroom 2,434, Pretoria 5,577, Standerton 1,672 and Krugersdorp 1,318); and Orange Free State 7,230 (Bloemfontein 3,474, Harrismith 1,910, Kroonstad 1,226, Ladybrand 544, and elsewhere 76). Most of these troops consisted of White persons.

The Asiatic population was affected by the repatriation of 26,782 persons (Indians' Relief Act, 1914) between the years 1911 and 1914.

In the 1904 census reports for the Cape Province and the Transvaal and in the 1911 census reports for all four provinces, Coloureds and Asiatics were combined in the magisterial district tabulations. For the provinces as a whole, however, the reports show details of the Coloured and Asiatic populations separately. These figures, considered in conjunction with the detailed geographical figures as shown by the 1921 Census afforded a basis for the estimation of Coloureds and Asiatics in the rural and urban areas of each magisterial district in 1904 and in 1911.

4. Presentation of Population Data

Four basic series of population tables are shown beginning with table 3.

The table 3 series show for each magisterial district, the urban and rural population and a summation of these according to 51 economic regions and 4 provinces. The 1960 area, in square miles, of each district is also shown.

The table 4 series show the urban population according to towns and villages situated in each magisterial district. For Whites, in addition to the seven census years, the urban population is shown for the 1926 and 1931 censuses.

The 1960 status and the area, in square miles, of each town and village are also shown.

The table 5 series show small population concentrations, usually below 500 persons in total in 1960, which are identified by place names and are not considered as urban areas but as rural townships which form part of the rural population.

The magisterial districts in which the rural townships are situated are shown as well as their status and area in square miles in 1960.

The table 6 series show for South Africa and the provinces the population of urban areas by race, according to size group.

5. Status of Urban Areas

In the series 4 tables, the status of every town or type of local authority is indicated by a letter. The letters have the following meanings:-

- A. - Municipality in the Cape and Orange Free State; Town Council in the Transvaal and Borough in Natal.
- B. - Village Management Boards in the Cape and Orange Free State; Village Councils in the Transvaal and Town Boards in Natal.
- C. - Local Boards in the Cape and Health Committees in Natal and the Transvaal.
- D. - Local Areas in the Cape and the Transvaal, and Public Health Areas in Natal.
- E. - Sub-urban areas.
- F. - Quasi-urban Townships.
- G. - Rural Townships

6. Abbreviations and Symbols used

S.A.	-	South Africa		
C.	-	Cape	N.	- North
N.	-	Natal	S.	- South
T.	-	Transvaal	E.	- East
O.F.S.	-	Orange Free State	W.	- West
Urb.	-	Urban	W.	- White
Rur.	-	Rural	C.	- Coloured
Tot.	-	Total	A.	- Asiatic
Ptn.	-	Portion	Ban.	- Bantu
M. Comp.	-	Mine compound		

.. Data not available

- Nil

□ M. Square miles

PART 2 - URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

1. Previous Censuses

For the purposes of previous population censuses in South Africa up to and including the census of 1946, "urban area" was defined as an area with known boundaries and some form of legally constituted local authority. Thus, all cities, towns and villages so constituted, irrespective of size of population or of status of local authority, were classed as urban. All other areas, including identifiable and urbanized agglomerations of population detached or adjacent to areas under the jurisdiction of local or urban forms of government, even though they had place names, were classed as rural. The urbanized areas outside a city or town were designated "rural suburbs".

2. 1951 Census

From 1951, the definition of urban area was changed to include all population agglomerations of an urban nature, without regard to legal boundaries and status. The term "rural suburb" was superseded by the term "sub-urban areas", and such areas were all classified as urban.

3. Sub-urban Areas

"Sub-urban areas" of large towns or cities are residential and "urbanized" areas situated outside but adjoining municipal boundaries. These areas may have different or no form of urban local authority. Although the areas do not fall under the jurisdiction of the parent municipality, they are for census purposes regarded as part of the town, in view of their urban character and the fact that they are closely linked, economically and otherwise, to the parent municipality. Sub-urban areas may include mine compounds, Bantu townships, etc.

4. Metropolitan areas

From 1951, a further urban concept was introduced, namely the "metropolitan area". "Metropolitan area" comprises a parent town or municipality and all sub-urban areas of the parent town. A metropolitan area may comprise more than one legally constituted local authority area in addition to sub-urban areas.

5. Rural Townships and Quasi-urban areas

There are other areas with population agglomerations, detached and distant from large towns, identified by place names, but without any recognised form of urban local authority. They are either villages or sparsely populated residential areas. At earlier censuses, the term "rural township" was employed to designate these areas. Some of these areas are essentially rural in character, for example, agricultural holdings and irrigation schemes, and as from 1951, the term "rural townships" was restricted to such areas. Others are urban in character and can be classified as urban areas, even though they have no legal urban authority. Such areas include, for example, communities such as church mission stations and railway, mining and industrial towns, where the authorities or companies concerned assume responsibility for the management and welfare of the community. The term used to designate such areas as from the 1951 population census, is "Quasi-Urban Townships". A quasi-urban township was classed as urban from 1951.

6. 1960 Census

From the date of the 1960 census, all areas with a population of 500 and over, with or without any form of local authority, were classified as urban with the following exceptions:

- (a) All sub-urban areas, irrespective of size of total population, were classified as urban.
- (b) Well-established small towns with a population of less than 500 were classified as urban if the towns had a number of the usual urban amenities.
- (c) Areas with a population of more than 500 persons were classified as rural, if they were predominantly rural in character.

7. Districts with no rural area.

It should also be mentioned that the rural portions of certain districts in which large metropolitan areas fell, were classified in the 1960 census report (with corresponding figures for 1951) as urban. The rural portions are small and a considerable proportion of the population in these areas follow an urban type of occupation. Thus, the four districts of the Cape Peninsula, namely Cape, Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville, which corresponds to the economic region O1, were classified as entirely urban for the census years 1960 and 1951. For censuses up to 1951, the rural portions of these districts, if any, are shown. Similarly, the following districts of the Rand, namely Johannesburg, Germiston, Benoni and Springs, were also classified as entirely urban for the purpose of the 1960 and 1951 censuses. Boksburg and Brakpan are, in fact, entirely urban, with no rural portions at all.

8. Urban areas which extend into one or more districts

There are a few cases where a municipal area has extended from the parent district into one or more adjoining districts. For example, the Boksburg municipal area has now small portions in all the surrounding districts of Benoni, Germiston, Heidelberg and Kempton Park. Where the population of these portions in the adjoining districts is small, the population figures have been transferred to the district in which the major portion of the municipal area is situated, so that the population of the whole town is shown under one district and not split up among several districts. The towns affected are Johannesburg, Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan and Krugersdorp.

Similarly, some of the Bantu Townships in the South-West Johannesburg complex fall wholly or partly in the district of Roodepoort, but as they are administered by the Johannesburg City Council, and as they were enumerated as part of the Johannesburg district, they have been included in the Johannesburg district figures. The townships concerned are Emdeni, Jabulani, Mhapetla, Moletsane, Naledi, Phiri, Tlade, Senacane and Zola.

9. Rural areas

It should be clearly noted that the population living in rural areas as classified in this report, does not constitute solely and entirely the farming population or the population living on farms at the time of enumeration. Apart from the fact that, as far as population censuses are concerned, the enumeration is on a de facto and not on a de jure basis, the rural population comprises the number of persons enumerated at the time of the census on farms, plus the "rural non-farm" population. The latter group includes small places such as country stores, railway stations and sidings, small places with a post office and/or a police station with a few dwellings, small mission stations, etc.

Conversely, a certain amount of agricultural activities, such as dairying, market gardening, poultry breeding, etc. is carried on within the proclaimed boundaries of many urban areas.

In rural areas, the population is, of course, not necessarily evenly distributed. In the Bantu Areas, for instance, there are Bantu villages which are heavily populated with a relatively small area. These agglomerations have an essentially agricultural and rural character. However, there appears to be no reason why these rural agglomerations, provided they can be properly identified,

should not also be tabulated, separately, under "rural".

10. Definition of urban and rural used in this publication

This publication adheres to the latest definition given above, with the exception that the dividing line between urban and rural as used for the classification of urban and rural in 1960, namely 500 persons, has been more strictly applied. Furthermore, areas which have been classified as urban or rural for 1960, are treated as urban or rural throughout the period from 1904 to 1960.

On this basis, the tables in this report compare the population for each individual area on an identical basis as far as surface area and boundaries of the area are concerned, from 1904 to 1960.

It may be noted that the definition of urban area adopted for this report yields proportions of the population living in urban (and rural) areas from 1904 to 1960 which do not differ materially from the proportions of the population which were classified as urban (or rural) according to the definitions used previously at each census prior to 1960.

PART 3 - THE AREA OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE PROVINCES AND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICTS AND CHANGES IN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES AND AREAS

1. Area

The area of South Africa, as published in the census reports of previous years, differs from that published in the 1960 population census report and as found according to the most recent survey.

The area, in square miles, as shown in the 1904 reports, as compared with the area in 1965, is as follows:

South Africa, Area in Square Miles

	Cape	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Total
Area in 1904	276,565	35,371	111,196	50,392	473,524
Re-surveys	+1,815	-1,793	-1,575	- 526	-2,079
Area in 1965	278,380	33,578	109,621	49,866	471,445

Area changes continued over the whole 61 year period from 1904 to 1965, largely as a result of re-surveying the areas of magisterial districts as and when district boundary changes took place. A major area re-survey of all magisterial district areas took place shortly after the census of 1921 and again in 1953.

2. Number of magisterial districts and changes in their areas

In 1904, there were 196 magisterial districts. Up to the end of 1965, 105 new districts had been created. In December, 1965, the total number of magisterial districts stood at 301.

The following table shows, mostly for five-year intervals, the number of new districts created in each province.

Net Creation of New Magisterial Districts

Year or Period	Cape	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Total
Existing in 1904	107	42	23	24	196
1904-11	8	-	-	-	8
1911-21	3	1	3	-	7
1921-26	2	-	7	3	12
1926-31	6	-	6	6	18
1931-36	-	1	2	-	3
1936-41	4	-	1	1	6
1941-46	1	-	3	1	5
1946-51	2	-	3	3	8
1951-56	-	-	5	5	10
1956-60	2	-	-	2	4
1960-65	7	3	10	4	24
Total new Districts	35	5	40	25	105
Total 1965	142	47	63	49	301

The above table shows the net position. It does not show districts which were dis-established after 1904 and which may or may not have been re-established at a later date; nor does it show new districts created after 1904 and subsequently dis-established. Further details are shown in the annexures at the end of this report.

Of the 107 original districts in the Cape Province, 29 districts did not undergo any magisterial district boundary changes from 1904 to 1965. Fourteen of these districts were situated in the Transkei. Similarly, the areas of eleven districts in Natal and one in Transvaal were not affected by any boundary changes.

It should be noted, however, that with only a few exceptions, the areas of all the 196 original 1904 districts were altered due to subsequent re-survey adjustments. Furthermore, in a number of instances, the areas of newly created districts have been subjected to re-survey area changes from time to time.

During the past 60 years, the number of magisterial district boundary changes, averaged about 9 per annum. About one-half of these changes were due to boundary changes as and when new districts were established and about one-half due to inter-district boundary changes of existing districts. Since a boundary change involves at least two districts, the actual number of magisterial districts affected by any change was more than twice as high and averaged slightly more than 18 per annum.

In terms of square mileage, the creation of a new district materially affects the area of the district(s) from which it is derived.

Inter-district area changes are, on the other hand, less pronounced, but in a number of instances the changes may be relatively significant.

3. Comparability of Statistics on a Magisterial District Basis.

It is clear from the above outline that continual changes in the areas of magisterial districts constitute a serious limitation in the comparability of statistics over a period of time. Except in the case of population statistics, as will be explained below, there is no practical method by which for instance, agricultural or industrial statistics for any particular district can be made comparable over a period of time.

4. Rural Population Adjustments due to changes in Magisterial District Areas.

For the reasons noted above, the district populations enumerated at any one census are not necessarily comparable with those enumerated at other censuses.

In this report, however, the population of the areas classified as rural at the 1960 census, is shown on a comparable basis in respect of the number of magisterial districts which existed at the end of 1965, for each of the seven census years.

The necessary adjustments to the population have been made with use of census enumerators' summary books from 1911. These books show in considerable detail the persons enumerated in each enumerators' area. In most cases it is therefore possible, with the aid of the summary books, and in conjunction with the relevant Government Gazette Notice describing boundaries of new districts or amended boundaries of districts which have been affected, to make adjustments to population data of earlier censuses so as to make them comparable with those of later censuses. It is not always possible to identify exactly a particular area transferred from one district to another and to adjust the enumerated rural populations accordingly. Often, it was found necessary to use the density of the rural population per square mile as a basis for making the adjustment. This density figure was applied to the number of square miles transferred.

No summary books are available in respect of the pre-Union "provincial" censuses of 1904. The method followed to estimate the 1904 rural populations for each of the 301 magisterial districts of 1965 was, firstly, to determine the re-surveyed area of the 196 magisterial districts in 1904 and, secondly, to adjust the population progressively for each area change by the proportionate area changes affected. This method, of course, assumes that the average density of the population transferred is equivalent to the average density of the district population as a whole. This is not necessarily always the case, as there are instances where the population density of areas transferred differs from the average density of the district as a whole.

Annexure I shows the names of magisterial districts existing at the time of the 1904 census and the year and month when districts were established or dis-established since 1904. The year of establishment is sometimes given as 1904-1911. This means that the district was established on some or other date between 1904 and 1911.

Annexure 2 shows the areas of magisterial districts and changes made from 1904 to 1965.

Annexure 3 is an alphabetical list of place names, showing the economic regions in which the places are situated.

PART 4 - COMPOSITION AND URBANIZATION OF THE POPULATION

^{1/}
The following tables show in summary form the composition of the population, the urbanization of the population and inter-censal growth rates.

Table (i) shows the racial composition of the population on a percentage basis according to province and the areas classified as urban or rural, for each census year from 1904. In this table, as well as tables (ii) to (v) below and all other tables in this report in which urban and rural areas are shown, the definition of urban and rural area is the same as described in Part 2.

Table (ii) details the percentage distribution of the population by race in each province and in the urban and rural areas. The table shows that the largest concentrations of the White and Bantu populations were centred in the Transvaal in 1960, but in 1904, the Cape had the largest concentrations of these races. The Cape Province and Natal account for the majority of the Coloureds and Asiatics, respectively.

Table (iii) shows in respect of each racial group from 1904 to 1960, the percentage living in areas classified as urban in 1960. In 1904, 52.7 per cent of the White population lived in the urban areas. In 1960 the percentage was 83.3. During the same period the percentage of the Coloured population living in the urban areas increased from 50.5 to 68.1. The percentage of Asiatics increased from 36.6 to 83.1 and the percentage of Bantu from 10.1 to 37.1.

Table (iv) shows the total population and each race group according to size of population agglomerations, from less than 500 to 20,000 and over.

The table shows for example, that 83.3 per cent of the total White population lived in towns whose white populations ranged from less than 500 Whites to more than 20,000 Whites in 1960; 63.4 per cent lived in towns with 10,000 or more Whites and 57.1 per cent lived in towns with White populations of 20,000 or more. A simple calculation reveals that 26.2 per cent of the White population lived in towns each with a total White population of less than 20,000. Similar information is shown for each of the other races, as well as for the total of all races.

When studying table (v), the following points should be borne in mind. Over the period 1911 to 1914, 26,782 Indian aliens were repatriated to their countries of origin. Furthermore, the 1918 influenza epidemic took a particularly heavy toll of the Coloured and Asiatic populations and this is reflected by the figures for the period 1911-1921. The 1951 census formed the basis for the Population Register and it is probable that many thousands of Asiatics not enumerated at previous censuses, hastened to be enumerated in order to be included in the Register. (See Asiatic Column for 1946-1951 period.)

^{1/} See page XXVI

INLEIDING EN VERDUIDELIKENDE OPMERKINGS

DEEL I - ALGEMEEN

1. Basis van opneming van die Bevolking

Bevolkingsyfers in hierdie verslag word op 'n de facto-basis getoon. By die sensusopnames is persone volgens hul plek van opname op sensusdag, opgeteken. Die oorgrote meerderheid persone is natuurlik by hul tuistes opgeneem, d.i. hul gebruikelike woonplek. Vanaf die 1921-sensus is die besonderhede van persone wat op treine opgeneem is, na hul gebruikelike woonplek oorgeplaas. Tydens die 1904- en 1911-sensus is spoorwegreisigers egter afsonderlik getoon. Daar hul getalle taamlik klein was, is dit in hierdie verslag wenslik gevind om hulle by die plattelandse gebiede van die digter bevolkte distrikte in te sluit.

Buitelandse besoekers in Suid-Afrika is in die sensusse ingesluit. Die bemannings en passassiers van skepe, ongeag burgerskap, is by al die sensusse tot 1951 ingesluit. Sulke persone is in 1960 uitgesluit, tensy hulle Suid-Afrikaanse burgers was. Gemagtigde buitelandse verteenwoordigers van buitelandse regerings wat in Suid-Afrika woonagtig was, is ook van die opname uitgesluit. In die geval van die 1960-sensus is Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners wat op sensusdag (6 September 1960) nie in Suid-Afrika was nie en wat voor die einde van 1960 teruggekeer het, sover moontlik opgeneem en by die sensussyfers ingesluit.

Walvisbaai, geleë in Suidwes-Afrika, is 'n onafskeibare deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Tot en met die 1946-sensus is bevolkingsyfers vir Walvisbaai by dié van die Kaapprovinsie ingesluit. In daaropvolgende sensusverslae en in hierdie verslag is die yfers vir Walvisbaai van dié van Suid-Afrika uitgesluit en gerieflikheidshalwe by die yfers van Suidwes-Afrika ingesluit.

2. Rassegroepe

Deurgaans in hierdie verslag word vier rassegroepe onderskei, naamlik Blankes, Kleurlinge, Asiate en Bantoes. Asiate is hoofsaaklik Indiërs en Pakistani's, maar sluit 'n paar duisend Sjinese en klein getalle ander Asiatiese nasionaliteite in. Kleurlinge sluit Kaapse Maleiers in.

Die Kleurlingbevolking van die Oranje-Vrystaat in hierdie verslag getoon, sluit 'n klein aantal Asiate in.

Die aangepaste yfers vir Blankes, Asiate en Kleurlinge wat in hierdie verslag getoon word (asook dié in die verslae vir die 1960- en 1951-sensus) verskil ietwat van die yfers gepubliseer in die sensusverslae vóór 1951, ten gevolge van klein veranderings in indeling.

Sekere teenstrydighede word weerspieël in die Kleurling- en Bantoebevolkingsyfers vir 1951 in sekere distrikte van die Kaapprovinsie. Dit moet aan 'n blykbaar foutiewe indeling toegeskryf word. Die distrikte wat in die besonder geraak word, is Adelaide, Colesberg, Cradock, Hay, Middelburg, Murraysburg, Philipstown en Prins Albert. In hierdie distrikte word die 1951-sensussyfers vir Kleurlinge te laag opgegee terwyl dié vir Bantoes te hoog opgegee word.

3. Sensusse van 1904 en 1911.

Die eerste gelyktydige sensusopname van die vier provinsies van Suid-Afrika het op 17 April 1904 plaasgevind. Daar sal opgelet word dat sommige distrikte en stedelike gebiede in 1904 groter bevolkings as in 1911 toon. Dit kan in 'n sekere mate verklaar word deur die teenwoordigheid van sowat 35,147 manskappe van militêre troepe wat gestasioneer was in die verskillende (stedelike) sentrums van die Republiek, en soos volg versprei was: Kaapprovinsie 9,994; Natal 3,774; Transvaal 14,149 (Barberton 202, Middelburg 2,939, Potchefstroom 2,434, Pretoria 5,577, Standerton 1,672 en Krugersdorp 1,318); en die Oranje-Vrystaat 7,230 (Bloemfontein 3,474, Harrismith 1,910, Kroonstad 1,226, Ladybrand 544 en 76 elders). Die meerderheid van hierdie troepe was Blankes.

Die Asiatiese bevolking is geraak deur die repatriasie van 26,782 persone (die Indiër Verligting Wet, 1914) tussen die jare 1911 en 1914.

In die 1904-sensusverslae vir die Kaapprovinsie en die Transvaal en in die 1911-sensusverslae vir al vier provinsies is Kleurlinge en Asiate ten opsigte van die landrosdistriktabulerings gekombineer.

Vir die provinsies as geheel, egter, toon die verslae besonderhede van die Kleurling- en Asiatiese bevolking apart. Hierdie syfers, beskou tesame met die gedetailleerde geografiese syfers soos deur die 1921-sensus getoon, het 'n basis verskaf vir die beraming van Kleurlinge en Asië in die plattelandse en stedelike gebiede van elke landdrostdistrik in 1904 en in 1911.

4. Aanbieding van Bevolkingsgewens

Vier basiese reekse bevolkingstabelle word getoon, met aanvang tabel 3.

Die tabel 3-reeks toon, vir elke landdrostdistrik, die stedelike en die plattelandse bevolking en 'n opsomming hiervan volgens die 51 ekonomiese streke en die 4 provinsies. Die oppervlakte in 1960 word ook vir elke distrik in vierkantmyl getoon.

Die tabel 4-reeks toon die stedelike bevolking volgens dorpe wat in elke landdrostdistrik geleë is. In die geval van Blankes word bo en behalwe die sewe sensusjare, die stedelike bevolking vir die 1926- en 1931-sensus getoon.

Die status en die oppervlakte in vierkantmyl vir elke dorp in 1960 word ook getoon.

Die tabel 5-reeks toon klein bevolkingsametrekkings, gewoonlik minder as altesaam 500 persone in 1960, wat volgens plekname geïdentifiseer word maar wat nie as stedelike gebiede nie maar as plattelandse dorpe beskou word wat deel van die plattelandse bevolking uitmaak.

Die landdrostdistrikte waarin die plattelandse dorpe geleë is, word getoon tesame met hul status en oppervlakte in vierkantmyl in 1960.

Die tabel 6-reeks toon ten opsigte van Suid-Afrika en die provinsies die bevolking van stedelike gebiede volgens ras en groottegroep.

5. Status van Stedelike Gebiede

In die reeks 4 tabelle word die status van elke dorp of soort plaaslike owerheid deur 'n letter aangedui. Die letters het die volgende betekenis:

- A. - Munisipaliteit in die Kaap en die Oranje-Vrystaat; Stadsraad in die Transvaal en Stadsraad (Borough) in Natal.
- B. - Dorpsbesture in die Kaap en die Oranje-Vrystaat; Dorpsrade in die Transvaal en Dorpsbesture in Natal.
- C. - Plaaslike Rade in die Kaap en Gesondheidskomitees in Natal en die Transvaal.
- D. - Plaaslike Gebiede in die Kaap en die Transvaal en Openbare Gesondheidsgebiede in Natal.
- E. - Substedelike gebiede.
- F. - Kwasie-stedelike Dorpe.
- G. - Plattelandse Dorpe.

6. Afkortings en Simbole gebruik

S.A. - Suid-Afrika	N. - Noord
K. - Kaap	S. - Suid
N. - Natal	O. - Oos
T. - Transvaal	W. - Wes.
O.V.S. - Oranje-Vrystaat	
Sted. - Stedelik	B. - Blankes
Plat. - Plattelands	K. - Kleurlinge
Tot. - Totaal	A. - Asië
Ged. - Gedeelte	Ban. - Bantoes
M.Kam. - Mynkampong.	

.. Gegewens nie beskikbaar nie
- Nul

M. Vierkantmyl

1. Vorige sensusse

Vir vorige bevolkingsensusse in Suid-Afrika tot en met die sensus van 1946, is "stedelike gebiede" omskryf as 'n gebied met grense wat bekend is en met die een of ander vorm van plaaslike bestuur wat wettiglik gekonstitueer is. Alle stede en dorpe wat aldus gekonstitueer is, afgesien van die grootte van die bevolking of die status van die plaaslike owerheid, is as stedelik ingedeel. Alle ander gebiede, met inbegrip van verstedelike bevolkingsametrekkings wat uitgeken kan word, afgesonder van of aangrensend aan gebiede onder die beheer van 'n plaaslike of stedelike vorm van owerheid, selfs al het hulle plekname gehad, is as plattelands ingedeel. Die verstedelike gebiede in die buitegebiede van 'n stad of dorp is as "plattelandse voorstede" aangedui.

2. Die sensus van 1951

Die definisie van stedelike gebied is vanaf 1951 gewysig om alle bevolkingsametrekkings van 'n stedelike aard in te sluit, afgesien van grense by wet vasgestel en status. Die uitdrukking "plattelandse voorstad" is deur die uitdrukking "substedelike gebied" vervang en sulke gebiede is almal as stedelik ingedeel.

3. Substedelike gebiede

"Substedelike gebiede" van groot dorpe of stede is woon- en "verstedelike" gebiede wat buite, maar aangrensend aan, munisipale grense geleë is. Hierdie gebiede mag verskillende of geen soort van stedelike plaaslike owerheid hê nie. Alhoewel die gebiede nie onder die jurisdiksie van die moedermunisipaliteit ressorteer nie, word hulle vir sensusdoeleindes as deel van die dorp beskou omdat hulle van 'n stedelike aard is en met die oog op die feit dat hulle ekonomies en andersins nou verbonde aan die moedermunisipaliteit is. Substedelike gebiede kan mynkampongs, Bantodorppe, ens., insluit.

4. Metropolitaanse gebiede

'n Verdere stedelike begrip is sedert 1951 ingevoer, naamlik die "metropolitaanse gebied". "Metropolitaanse gebied" omvat 'n moederdorp of -munisipaliteit en alle substedelike gebiede van die moederdorp. 'n Metropolitaanse gebied kan ook meer as een wettiglik gekonstitueerde plaaslike owerheidsgebied insluit, benewens substedelike gebiede.

5. Plaaslike dorpe en kwasie-stedelike gebiede.

Daar is ander gebiede met bevolkingsametrekkings, afgesonder van en ver van groot stede af geleë wat deur plekname geïdentifiseer is, maar sonder enige erkende vorm van stedelike plaaslike owerheid. Hulle is óf dorpe óf dunbevolkte woongebiede. By vroeëre sensusse is die uitdrukking "plaaslike dorp" gebruik om hierdie gebiede aan te dui. Sommige van hierdie gebiede is hoofsaaklik plaaslik van aard, byvoorbeeld landbouhoewes en besproeiingskemas, en vanaf 1951 is die uitdrukking "plaaslike dorp" tot dié gebiede beperk. Ander is stedelik van aard en kan as stedelike gebiede ingedeel word, selfs al het hulle geen wettige stedelike owerheid nie. Sulke gebiede sluit byvoorbeeld gemeenskappe soos kerksendingstasies en spoorweg-, myn- en nywerheidsdorpe in, waar die betrokke gesaghebbendes of maatskappye verantwoordelikheid vir die bestuur en welsyn van die gemeenskap aanvaar. Die term wat vanaf die 1951-bevolkingsensus gebruik word om sulke gebiede aan te dui, is "kwasie-stedelike dorpe". 'n "Kwasie-stedelike dorp" is vanaf 1951 as stedelik ingedeel.

6. Die 1960-sensus.

Vanaf die datum van die 1960-sensus is alle gebiede met 'n bevolking van 500 en meer, met of sonder enige vorm van plaaslike owerheid, as stedelik ingedeel, met die volgende uitsonderings:

- (a) Alle substedelike gebiede, afgesien van grootte van totale bevolking, is as stedelik ingedeel.
- (b) Goedgevestigde klein dorpe met 'n bevolking van minder as 500 is as stedelik ingedeel, as die dorpe oor 'n aantal van die gewone stedelike geriewe beskik het.
- (c) Gebiede met 'n bevolking van meer as 500 persone is as plattelands ingedeel as hul oorwegend plattelands van aard was.

7. Distrikte sonder enige plattelandse gebied

Daar moet ook gemeld word dat die plattelandse gedeelte van sekere distrikte waaronder groot metropolitaanse gebiede geressorteer het, in die sensusverslag van 1960 (met ooreenstemmende syfers vir 1951) as stedelik ingedeel is. Die plattelandse gedeeltes is klein, en 'n aansienlike deel van die bevolking in hierdie gebiede het 'n beroep van 'n stedelike aard. Dus is die vier distrikte van die Kaapse Skiereiland, naamlik die Kaap, Wynberg, Simonstad en Bellville, wat met die ekonomiese streek O1 ooreenstem, vir die sensusjare 1960 en 1951 as heeltemal stedelik ingedeel. Ten opsigte van sensusse tot 1951, word die plattelandse gedeeltes van hierdie distrikte, indien daar is, getoon.

Eweneens is die volgende distrikte van die Rand, naamlik Johannesburg, Germiston, Benoni en Springs vir die doel van die 1960- en 1951-sensus ook as heeltemal stedelik ingedeel. Boksburg en Brakpan is trouens geheel en al stedelik met glad geen plattelandse dele nie.

8. Stedelike gebiede met uitbreiding tot in twee of meer distrikte

Daar bestaan 'n paar gevalle waar 'n munisipale gebied uitgebrei het van die moederdistrik tot binne een of meer aangrensende distrikte. Die munisipale gebied van Boksburg het byvoorbeeld nou klein gedeeltes in al die omliggende distrikte van Benoni, Germiston, Heidelberg en Kempton Park. Waar die bevolking van hierdie gedeeltes in die aangrensende distrikte klein is, is die bevolkingsyfers oorgeplaas na die distrik waarin die vernaamste deel van die munisipale gebied geleë is, sodat die bevolking van die hele dorp onder een distrik getoon word en nie onder etlike distrikte verdeel is nie. Die dorpe wat geraak word, is Johannesburg, Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan en Krugersdorp.

Insgelyks ressorteer sommige van die Bantoedorpe in die kompleks Suidwes-Johannesburg in die geheel of gedeeltelik onder die distrik Roodepoort, maar aangesien hulle deur die Stadsraad van Johannesburg bestuur word en as deel van die Johannesburgse distrik opgeneem is, is hulle gegewens by die syfers van die distrik Johannesburg ingesluit. Die betrokke dorpe is Emdeni, Jabulani, Mhapetla, Moletsane, Naledi, Phiri, Tlade, Senaoane en Zola.

9. Plattelandse gebiede

Daar moet duidelik op gelet word dat die bevolking wat in plattelandse gebiede woon, soos in hierdie verslag ingedeel, nie enkel en alleen die boerebevolking of die bevolking wat ten tyde van die opname op plase gewoon het, uitmaak nie. Afgesien van die feit dat, sover dit bevolkingsensusse betref die opname op 'n de facto- en nie 'n de jure- basis geskied nie, behels die plattelandse bevolking die aantal persone wat ten tyde van die sensus op plase opgeneem is, plus die "plattelandse nie-plaas"-bevolking. Laasgenoemde groep sluit in klein en ongenoemde plekke soos plattelandse winkels, spoorwegstasies en -haltes, klein plekkies met 'n poskantoor en/of polisiekantore met 'n paar wonings, klein sendingstasies, ens.

Daarenteen word 'n sekere mate van landboubedrywighede, soos melkerye, tuibou, pluimveeteelt, ens. binne die geproklameerde grense van baie stedelike gebiede beoefen.

Die bevolking in plattelandse gebiede is natuurlik nie noodwendig eweredig versprei nie. In die Bantoegebiede, byvoorbeeld, is daar Bantoeedorpies wat dig bevolk is en met 'n betreklike klein oppervlakte. Hierdie sametrekking is hoofsaaklik van 'n landbou- en plattelandse aard. Daar blyk egter geen rede te wees nie waarom hierdie plattelandse sametrekking, mits hulle behoorlik geïdentifiseer kan word, nie ook afsonderlik onder "plattelands" getabuleer kan word nie.

10. Woordomskrywing van "stedelike" en "plattelandse" in hierdie publikasie gebruik

Hierdie verslag gebruik die jongste woordomskrywing soos hierbo uiteengesit, uitgesonderd dat die skeidslyn tussen "stedelik" en "plattelands" soos vir die indeling van "stedelik" en "plattelands" in 1960 gebruik, naamlik 500 persone, strenger toegepas is. Voorts is gebiede wat in 1960 as "stedelik" of "plattelands" ingedeel is, dwarsdeur die tydperk van 1904 tot 1960 as "stedelik" en "plattelands" behandel.

Op dié basis word die bevolking van elke individuele gebied in die tabelle in hierdie verslag op 'n identiese basis vergelyk wat betref oppervlakte en grense vanaf 1904 tot 1960.

Daar moet opgemerk word dat die woordomskrywing van "stedelike gebied" wat in hierdie verslag aangevaar word, eweredige indelings meebring van die bevolking wat van 1904 tot 1960 in stedelike (en plattelandse) gebiede woonagtig was wat nie wesenlik verskil van die eweredige indelings van die bevolking wat as "stedelik" (of "plattelands") ingedeel is volgens die woordomskrywings wat voorheen by elke sensus voor 1960 gebruik is nie.

Distrik	1904	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1960
Benoni	100	150	200	250	300	350	400
Germiston	120	180	240	300	360	420	480
Johannesburg	150	220	300	380	460	540	620
Krugersdorp	80	120	160	200	240	280	320

Die tabelle in hierdie verslag toon die bevolking van elke gebied in die verslag op 'n identiese basis vergelyk wat betref oppervlakte en grense vanaf 1904 tot 1960.

Distrik	1904	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1960
Boksburg	110	160	210	260	310	360	410
Brakpan	90	130	170	210	250	290	330
Roodepoort	130	190	250	310	370	430	490

Die tabelle in hierdie verslag toon die bevolking van elke gebied in die verslag op 'n identiese basis vergelyk wat betref oppervlakte en grense vanaf 1904 tot 1960.

Distrik	1904	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1960
Simonstad	70	100	130	160	190	220	250
Wynberg	60	80	110	140	170	200	230
Bellville	50	70	90	110	130	150	170

Die tabelle in hierdie verslag toon die bevolking van elke gebied in die verslag op 'n identiese basis vergelyk wat betref oppervlakte en grense vanaf 1904 tot 1960.

Distrik	1904	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1960
Kaap	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Simonstad	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Wynberg	20	30	40	50	60	70	80

DEEL 3 - DIE OPPERVLAKTE VAN SUID-AFRIKA, DIE PROVINSIËS
EN LANDDROSDISTRIKTE EN VERANDERINGS IN DISTRIKGRENSE EN

-OPPERVLAKTES

1. Oppervlakte

Die oppervlakte van Suid-Afrika, soos gepubliseer in die sensusverslae van vorige jare, verskil van dié wat in die 1960-bevolkingsenslusverslag gepubliseer is en dié volgens die jongste opmeting.

Die oppervlakte, in vierkantmyl, soos in die 1904-verslae getoon, vergeleke met die oppervlakte in 1965, is soos volg:-

Suid-Afrika, Oppervlakte in Vierkantmyl

	Kaap	Natal	Transvaal	Oranje-Vrystaat	Totaal
Oppervlakte in 1904	276,565	35,371	111,196	50,392	473,524
Heropmeting	+ 1,815	-1,792	- 1,575	- 526	- 2,079
Oppervlakte in 1965	278,380	33,578	109,621	49,866	471,445

Oppervlakteverandering het oor die hele 61-jarige tydperk vanaf 1904 tot 1965 voortgeduur, grotendeels as gevolg van die heropmeting van die oppervlaktes van landdrosdistrikte soos en wanneer distriks-grensverandering plaasgevind het. 'n Groot skaalse heropmeting van alle landdrosdistrikkoppervlaktes het kort na die 1921-sensus plaasgevind en weer in 1953.

2. Getal landdrosdistrikte en verandering in die oppervlaktes daarvan

Daar was in 1904 altesaam 107 landdrosdistrikte. Tot die einde van 1965 is 105 nuwe distrikte gestig. In Desember 1965 het die totale getal landdrosdistrikte op 301 te staan gekom.

Die volgende tabel toon, meestal virtussenposes van vyf jaar, die getal nuwe distrikte in elke provinsie geskep.

Netto stigting van nuwe landdrosdistrikte

Jaar of Tydperk	Kaap	Natal	Transvaal	Oranje-Vrystaat	Totaal
Bestaande in 1904	107	42	23	24	196
1904-11	8	-	-	-	8
1911-21	3	1	3	-	7
1921-26	2	-	7	3	12
1926-31	6	-	6	6	18
1931-36	-	1	2	-	3
1936-41	4	-	1	1	6
1941-46	1	-	3	1	5
1946-51	2	-	3	3	8
1951-56	-	-	5	5	10
1956-60	2	-	-	2	4
1960-65	7	3	10	4	24
Totale nuwe distrikte	35	5	40	25	105
Totaal 1965	142	47	63	49	301

Bostaande tabel toon die netto posisie. Dit toon nie distrikte wat ná 1904 ontbind is en wat op 'n latere datum miskien heringestel is nie; dit toon ook nie nuwe distrikte wat ná 1904 gestig en daarna ontbind is nie. Nadere besonderhede word in die aanhangsels aan die einde van hierdie verslag getoon.

Van die 107 oorspronklike distrikte in die Kaapprovinsie, het 29 distrikte van 1904 tot 1965 geen landdrosdistriks-grensverandering ondergaan nie. Veertien van hierdie distrikte was in die Transkei geleë. Eweneens is die oppervlakte van elf distrikte in Natal en een in die Transvaal nie deur enige grensverandering geraak nie.

Daar behoort egter op gelet te word dat op slegs 'n paar uitsonderings na, die oppervlakte van ál die oorspronklike 196 distrikte wat in 1904 bestaan het, verander is as gevolg van wysigings deur latere heropmetings. Daarenbove is in 'n aantal gevalle die oppervlakte van nuut gestigte distrikte van tyd tot tyd aan verandering as gevolg van heropmeting onderwerp.

Gedurende die afgelope 60 jaar het daar gemiddeld 9 verandering van landdrosdistriks-grense per jaar plaasgevind. Ongeveer die helfte van hierdie verandering was die gevolg van grense wat verander het wanneer nuwe distrikte gestig is, en die ander helfte is veroorsaak deur tussendistrikse grensverandering in die geval van bestaande distrikte. Aangesien 'n grensverandering minstens twee distrikte raak, was die werklike getal landdrosdistrikte wat deur enige verandering geraak is meer as twee keer so hoog, en het 'n gemiddelde van ietwat meer as 18 per jaar getoon.

Wat die grootte aanbetref, raak die stigting van 'n nuwe distrik die oppervlakte van die distrik(te) waarvandaan dit afkomstig is, in 'n aansienlike mate.

Tussendistrikse oppervlakteverandering is, aan die ander kant, minder merkbaar, maar in 'n aantal gevalle kan die verandering betreklik betekenisvol wees.

3. Vergelykbaarheid van statistieke op 'n landdrosdistriksbasis

Uit die oorsig hierbo blyk dit duidelik dat voortdurende verandering in die oppervlakte van landdrosdistrikte 'n ernstige beperking in die vergelykbaarheid van statistieke oor 'n tydperk, uitmaak. Uitgesonderd in die geval van bevolkingstatistieke, soos hieronder verduidelik sal word, bestaan daar geen praktiese metode waarvolgens byvoorbeeld landbounerwerheidstatistieke vir enige besondere distrik oor 'n tydperk vergelykbaar gemaak kan word nie.

4. Verandering in plattelandse bevolkings veroorsaak deur verandering in die oppervlakte van landdrosdistrikte

Om die redes hierbo vermeld, is die bevolkings van distrikte soos met enige een sensus opgeneem, nie noodwendig vergelykbaar met dié wat by ander sensusse opgeneem is nie.

In hierdie verslag egter word die bevolking van die gebiede wat met die 1960-sensus as plattelandse ingedeel is, op 'n vergelykbare basis getoon ten opsigte van die getal landdrosdistrikte wat aan die einde van 1965 bestaan het, en wel vir elk van die sewe sensusjare.

Die nodige aanpassings ten opsigte van die bevolking is aangebring deur van die opsommingsboeke van sensusopnemers vanaf 1911, gebruik te maak. Hierdie boeke toon in aansienlike detail die persone wat in elke opnemer se gebied opgeneem is. In die meeste gevalle is dit dus moontlik om met behulp van die opsommingsboeke en tesame met die toepaslike kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant waarin die grense van nuwe distrikte of gewysigde grense van distrikte wat betrokke is, omskryf word, bevolkingsaanpassings te maak ten opsigte van vroeëre sensusgegevens ten einde dit met dié van latere sensusse vergelykbaar te maak. Dit is nie altyd moontlik om 'n besondere gebied wat van een distrik na 'n ander oorgeplaas is presies te identifiseer en die getelde plattelandse bevolkings dienooreenkomstig aan te pas nie. Dit is dikwels nodig gevind om van die digtheid van die plattelandse bevolking per vierkantmyl as basis vir die aanpassing gebruik te maak. Hierdie digtheidsyfer is dan op die getal vierkantmyl wat oorgeplaas is, toegepas.

Geen opsommingsboeke is beskikbaar ten opsigte van die "provinsiale" sensusse van 1904 voor die totstandkoming van die Unie nie. Die metode wat gevolg is om die plattelandse bevolkings vir elk van die 301 landdrosdistrikte in 1904 te beraam, was eerstens om die heropgemete oppervlakte van die 196 landdrosdistrikte in 1904, vas te stel en tweedens om die bevolking progressief aan te pas vir elke oppervlakteverandering volgens die eweredige verandering wat in die oppervlakte aangebring is. Hierdie

metode veronderstel natuurlik dat die gemiddelde digtheid van die bevolking wat oorgeplaas word, gelyk is aan die gemiddelde digtheid van die distrikse bevolking van die geheel. Dit is nie noodwendig altyd die geval nie, want daar is gevalle waar die bevolkingsdigtheid van oorgeplaasde gebiede van die gemiddelde digtheid van die distrik as geheel verskil.

Aanhangsel 1 toon die name van landdrostdistrikte wat bestaan het ten tyde van die 1904-sensus, en die jaar en maand waarin distrikte sedert 1904 gestig of ontbind is. Die jaar van stigting word soms as 1904-1911 getoon. Dit beteken dat die distrik op die een of ander datum tussen 1904 en 1911 gestig is.

Aanhangsel 2 toon die oppervlakte van landdrostdistrikte, en veranderings van 1904 tot 1965 aangebring.

Aanhangsel 3 is 'n alfabetiese lys plekname wat die ekonomiese streke waarin die plekke geleë is, toon.

DEEL 4 - SAMESTELLING EN VERSTEDELIKING VAN DIE BEVOLKING

1/

Die volgende tabelle toon, opsommenderwyse, die samestelling van die bevolking, die verstedeliking van die bevolking en die tussensensusgroei tempo's.

Tabel (i) toon rassesamestelling van die bevolking op 'n persentasiebasis volgens die provinsie en die gebiede ingedeel as stedelik of plaaslik, vir elke sensusjaar vanaf 1904. In hierdie tabel, asook in tabelle (ii) tot (v) hieronder en alle ander tabelle in hierdie verslag waarin stedelike en plaaslike gebiede getoon word, is die woordomskrywing van stedelik en plaaslik dieselfde as in Deel 2 omskryf.

Tabel (ii) verstrek in detail die persentasieverspreiding van die bevolking volgens ras in elke provinsie en in die stedelike en plaaslike gebiede. Die tabel toon dat die grootste konsentrasies van die Blanke en Bantoebevolkings in 1960 in die Transvaal saamgetrek was, maar in 1904 het die Kaap die grootste same-trekkings van dié rasse gehad. Onderskeidelik die Kaapprovinsie en Natal verteenwoordig die meerderheid Kleurlinge en Asiëte.

Tabel (iii) toon ten opsigte van elke rassegroep, van 1904 tot 1960, die persentasie wat woon in gebiede wat in 1960 as stedelik ingedeel is. In 1904 het 52.7 persent van die Blanke bevolking in die stedelike gebiede gewoon. In 1960 was die persentasie 83.3. Gedurende dieselfde tydperk het die persentasie van die Kleurlingbevolking in die stedelike gebiede woonagtig, van 50.5 tot 68.1 persent toegeneem. Die persentasie Asiëte het van 36.6 tot 83.1, en die persentasie Bantoe van 10.1 tot 37.1 toegeneem.

Tabel (iv) toon die totale bevolking en elke rassegroep volgens die grootte van bevolkingsame-trekkings, van minder as 500 tot 20,000 en meer.

Die tabel toon byvoorbeeld dat 83.3 persent van die totale Blanke bevolking in stede gewoon het waarvan die Blanke bevolking in 1960 van minder as 500 Blankes tot meer as 20,000 Blankes gewissel het. 'n Eenvoudige berekening toon dat 26.2 persent van die Blanke bevolking in dorpe gewoon het, elk met 'n totale Blanke bevolking van minder as 20,000. Soortgelyke gegewens word vir elk van die ander rassegroepe getoon, asook ten opsigte van die totaal van alle rasse.

As tabel (v) bestudeer word, moet die volgende punte in gedagte gehou word. Oor die tydperk 1911 tot 1914 is 26,782 Indiërvreemdelinge na hul lande van herkoms gerepatreer. Verder het die 1918-griep-epidemie die Kleurling- en Asiaatbevolking besonder swaar getref en dit word deur die syfers vir die tydperk 1911 tot 1921 weerspieël. Die 1951-sensus het die basis vir die Bevolkingsregister uitgemaak, en dit is moontlik dat etlike duisende Asiëte wat nie by vorige sensusse opgeneem is, hulle gehaas het om opgeneem te word ten einde in die Register ingesluit te word. (Kyk kolom vir Asiëte vir die tydperk 1964-1951).

Sensusjaar	Blanke		Kleurling		Asiëte		Bantoe	
	Stedelik	Plaaslik	Stedelik	Plaaslik	Stedelik	Plaaslik	Stedelik	Plaaslik
1904	52.7	10.1	50.5	36.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
1911	55.0	10.5	52.0	38.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
1921	58.0	11.0	55.0	40.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
1931	60.0	11.5	58.0	42.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
1941	65.0	12.0	62.0	45.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
1951	70.0	12.5	65.0	48.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
1960	83.3	13.0	68.1	50.5	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1

TABLE (1) RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO PROVINCE AND URBAN OR RURAL AREA - Per cent

TABEL (1) RASSESTAMING VAN DIE BEVOLKING VOLGENS PROVINSIE EN STEDELIKE OF PLATTELANDSE GEBIED - Persent

Race Ras	1960	1951	1946	1936	1921	1911	1904
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
SOUTH AFRICA				SUID-AFRIKA			
W.-B.	19.3	20.8	20.8	20.9	22.0	21.4	21.6
C.-K.	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.8	8.6
A.	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Ban.	68.3	67.6	68.8	68.8	6.77	67.3	67.4
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN - STEDELIK							
W.-B.	34.5	38.0	40.1	42.7	46.7	44.8	48.6
C.-K.	13.8	13.3	12.9	13.8	14.5	17.2	18.5
A.	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.7
Ban.	46.4	43.5	42.3	38.6	33.7	33.2	29.2
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL - PLATTELAND							
W.-B.	6.1	7.8	8.6	10.2	12.4	13.6	13.3
C.-K.	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.6
A.	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Ban.	87.4	85.9	85.2	83.6	81.0	78.6	79.2
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
CAPE				KAAP			
W.-B.	18.7	21.1	21.5	22.4	23.4	22.7	24.1
C.-K.	24.8	22.2	20.4	19.3	17.4	17.7	16.4
A.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Ban.	56.2	56.3	57.7	58.0	58.9	59.3	59.1
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN - STEDELIK							
W.-B.	34.8	39.8	42.5	45.8	49.1	47.1	49.1
C.-K.	37.7	35.1	33.5	33.7	32.3	35.7	30.7
A.	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6
Ban.	26.7	24.1	23.0	19.6	17.7	16.0	18.6
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL - PLATTELAND							
W.-B.	6.4	8.5	9.5	11.6	13.7	14.9	14.9
C.-K.	15.0	13.5	13.1	12.7	11.8	12.0	11.2
A.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ban.	78.6	78.0	77.4	75.7	74.5	73.1	73.9
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
NATAL				NATAL			
W.-B.	11.4	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.6	8.2	8.8
C.-K.	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
A.	13.3	12.4	10.6	9.4	9.9	11.2	9.1
Ban.	73.8	75.0	77.6	79.8	79.7	79.8	81.5
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN - STEDELIK							
W.-B.	27.8	30.5	33.4	34.8	37.4	40.4	47.7
C.-K.	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9
A.	29.5	28.8	26.7	28.1	29.2	33.2	19.8
Ban.	39.1	37.4	36.7	34.1	30.9	23.7	29.6
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE (1) RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO PROVINCE AND URBAN OR RURAL AREA - Per cent

TABEL (1) RASSESTAMING VAN DIE BEVOLKING VOLGENS PROVINSIE EN STEDELIKE OF PLATTELANDSE GEBIED - Persent

Race Ras	1960	1951	1946	1936	1921	1911	1904
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
NATAL				NATAL			
RURAL - PLATTELAND							
W.-B.	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.9
C.-K.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
A.	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.1	5.4	7.6	7.8
Ban.	93.5	92.4	92.7	92.8	91.1	89.0	88.0
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
TRANSVAAL				TRANSVAAL			
W.-B.	23.4	25.0	24.8	24.6	26.1	24.9	23.4
C.-K.	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.9
A.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Ban.	73.9	72.4	72.9	73.1	71.7	72.3	73.9
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN - STEDELIK							
W.-B.	36.6	39.0	40.2	42.3	46.7	42.4	47.8
C.-K.	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.7	5.0
A.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.0
Ban.	58.8	56.6	55.6	53.3	48.7	52.3	44.2
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL - PLATTELAND							
W.-B.	7.6	9.5	10.4	12.0	14.6	15.4	14.4
C.-K.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.7
A.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ban.	92.0	90.0	89.0	87.2	84.4	83.2	84.8
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL - TOTAAL							
ORANGE FREE STATE				ORANJE-VRYSTAAT			
W.-B.	20.0	22.3	23.0	26.0	30.0	33.2	36.8
C.-K.	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.9	5.1	5.1
A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ban.	78.2	76.2	75.4	71.6	67.1	61.7	58.1
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
URBAN - STEDELIK							
W.-B.	33.2	38.0	41.5	44.3	51.8	51.3	49.1
C.-K.	2.3	2.5	2.7	4.1	4.3	7.8	6.3
A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ban.	64.5	59.5	55.8	51.6	43.9	40.9	44.6
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RURAL - PLATTELAND							
W.-B.	8.7	12.7	14.3	18.6	23.1	28.6	32.7
C.-K.	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	4.4	4.6
A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ban.	89.8	86.5	84.6	79.8	74.5	67.0	62.7
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) See definition of urban and rural area in "Explanatory Notes," Part 2, par. 10

(1) Sien definisie van stedelike en plattelandse gebied in "Verduidelikende Opmerkings", Deel 2, par. 10.

TABLE (ii) - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND PROVINCE AND IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (1): 1904-1960

TABEL (ii) - PERSENTASIE VERSPREIDING VAN DIE BEVOLKING VOLGENS RAS EN PROVINSIE EN IN STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (1): 1904-1960

	(a) Total (a) Totaal				1921	1911	1904
	1960	1951	1946	1936			
Whites - Blankes							
C.-K.	32.5	35.4	36.7	39.5	42.8	45.6	51.9
N.	11.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.0	7.7	8.7
T.	47.5	45.6	44.8	41.0	35.8	33.0	26.6
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	9.0	8.6	8.5	10.0	12.4	13.7	12.8
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coloureds - Kleurlinge							
C.-K.	88.1	89.0	89.3	88.6	88.8	86.5	88.7
N.	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5
T.	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	5.9	6.6	5.4
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.3	3.3	5.1	4.3
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asiatics - Asiats							
C.-K.	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.5	5.0	8.3
N.	82.8	81.7	81.4	83.6	86.6	87.7	82.5
T.	13.3	13.5	13.2	11.6	8.9	7.3	9.0
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bantu - Bantoes							
C.-K.	27.6	29.1	29.8	31.0	34.9	37.8	40.8
N.	20.1	21.1	21.8	23.4	24.3	23.7	25.9
T.	42.4	40.7	39.9	37.1	31.8	30.4	26.8
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.4	9.0	8.1	6.5
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(b) Urban (b) Stedelik							
Whites - Blankes							
C.-K.	31.4	34.1	35.2	37.9	41.4	43.8	53.9
N.	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.1	10.0
T.	48.7	47.5	47.0	43.6	38.7	37.9	28.0
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	8.2	7.1	6.6	7.3	8.7	8.3	8.1
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coloureds - Kleurlinge							
C.-K.	85.2	85.9	86.2	85.9	87.5	86.4	88.0
N.	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.6
T.	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	7.8	7.6	7.7
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.6
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asiatics - Asiats							
C.-K.	4.6	6.2	7.2	6.7	7.2	10.1	22.5
N.	80.2	77.7	76.5	78.8	80.2	76.7	54.4
T.	15.2	16.1	16.3	14.5	12.5	13.1	22.5
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bantu - Bantoes							
C.-K.	17.8	18.1	18.1	17.9	20.8	20.1	34.0
N.	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.9	8.0	10.3
T.	58.1	60.2	61.8	60.7	56.1	63.0	43.3
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	11.9	9.7	8.4	9.4	10.3	8.9	12.3
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE (ii) - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND PROVINCE AND IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (1): 1904-1960

TABEL (ii) - PERSENTASIE VERSPREIDING VAN DIE BEVOLKING VOLGENS RAS EN PROVINSIE EN IN STEDELIKE EN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (1): 1904-1960

	(c) Rural		(c) Plattelands		1921	1911	1904
	1960	1951	1946	1936			
Whites - Blankes							
C.-K.	37.7	40.0	41.0	42.7	44.8	47.7	49.7
N.	7.9	7.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	7.3
T.	41.7	38.5	38.5	35.7	31.7	27.6	25.1
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	12.7	14.2	14.2	15.5	17.8	19.7	17.9
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coloureds - Kleurlinge							
C.-K.	94.5	95.0	94.2	92.2	90.1	86.6	89.5
N.	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
T.	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.5	3.9	4.7	3.1
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	4.4	7.0	6.1
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asiatics - Asiats							
C.-K.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
N.	95.4	95.3	94.7	94.9	96.1	97.6	98.7
T.	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.3	1.9	1.2
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bantu - Bantoes							
C.-K.	32.1	33.4	33.5	34.0	37.2	40.3	41.6
N.	23.8	24.7	25.0	26.2	26.1	25.9	27.7
T.	35.1	33.2	33.0	31.7	27.9	25.8	25.0
O.F.S.-O.V.S.	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.0	5.8
Tot.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) See note, Table (i)

(1) Sien nota, Tabel (i)

TABLE (iii) PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN URBAN AREAS (1)

TABEL (iii) PERSENTASIE VAN BEVOLKING IN STEDELIKE GEBIEDE WOONAGTIG (1)

Race Ras	1960	1951	1946	1936	1921	1911	1904
SOUTH AFRICA							
SUID-AFRIKA							
W.-B.	83.3	78.7	74.7	67.2	59.3	52.3	52.7
C.-K.	68.1	66.0	61.3	56.7	51.6	48.8	50.5
A.	83.1	77.5	72.9	70.0	60.2	47.3	36.6
Ban.	31.7	27.8	23.8	18.5	13.8	12.3	10.1
Tot.	46.6	43.2	38.6	32.9	27.9	24.9	23.4
KAAP							
W.-B.	80.6	75.9	71.7	64.5	57.5	50.1	54.7
C.-K.	65.8	63.8	59.2	55.0	50.9	48.8	50.1
A.	99.3	98.7	98.2	97.9	95.3	95.7	98.9
Ban.	20.5	17.3	14.4	10.7	8.2	6.2	8.4
Tot.	43.3	40.3	36.2	31.6	27.3	24.2	26.8
NATAL							
W.-B.	88.0	85.2	84.0	78.8	74.0	68.4	60.5
C.-K.	85.9	80.9	77.8	69.0	61.4	48.9	54.6
A.	80.5	73.8	68.5	65.9	55.7	41.3	24.1
Ban.	19.2	15.8	12.8	9.4	7.3	4.1	4.0
Tot.	36.2	31.7	27.1	22.1	18.9	13.9	11.1
TRANSVAAL							
W.-B.	85.3	82.0	78.3	71.4	64.0	60.1	55.4
C.-K.	91.7	89.8	85.8	77.3	67.8	63.4	71.9
A.	94.4	92.6	89.9	87.6	85.0	85.9	91.8
Ban.	43.5	41.1	36.9	30.3	24.3	25.5	16.3
Tot.	54.6	52.7	48.3	41.5	35.8	35.3	27.2
ORANJE-VREYSTAAT							
W.-B.	76.3	64.9	57.7	49.3	41.7	31.6	33.6
C.-K.	56.8	64.8	53.0	51.2	36.0	31.1	31.5
A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ban.	37.9	29.9	23.6	20.9	15.8	13.6	19.3
Tot.	45.9	38.2	31.9	29.0	24.2	20.4	25.1

(1) See note, Table (i)

(1) Sien nota, Tabel (i)

TABLE (iv) PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING IN AREAS CLASSIFIED AS URBAN IN 1960 ACCORDING TO SIZE OF POPULATION OF AREA 1904-1960 (1)

TABEL (iv) PERSENTASIE VAN BEVOLKING WOONAGTIG IN GEBIEDE WAT IN 1960 AS STEDELIK INGEDEEL IS VOLGENS GROOTTE VAN DIE BEVOLKING OF GEBIED (1)

Population of urban area Bevolking van stedelike gebied	1960	1951	1946	1936	1921	1911	1904
ALL RACES - ALLE RASSE							
Total Population - Totale bevolking							
All urban areas - Alle stedelike gebiede	46.6	43.2	38.6	32.9	27.9	24.9	23.4
500 +	46.6	43.1	38.5	32.6	27.3	24.5	23.1
1,000 +	46.1	42.5	36.9	31.6	26.2	23.4	22.3
2,000 +	44.9	40.8	35.1	29.9	24.2	21.3	20.2
5,000 +	41.0	37.3	31.7	26.5	20.8	18.5	17.3
10,000 +	38.1	34.6	29.3	24.2	18.8	17.1	15.2
20,000 +	35.4	31.7	27.0	22.6	17.1	15.8	13.4
WHITES - BLANKES							
All urban areas - Alle stedelike gebiede	83.3	78.7	74.7	67.2	59.3	52.3	52.7
500 +	81.4	76.7	72.2	64.2	55.7	48.9	49.9
1,000 +	78.0	72.9	68.3	60.5	51.3	44.3	45.5
2,000 +	74.1	68.7	63.8	55.6	46.1	39.3	40.9
5,000 +	68.2	61.9	58.2	49.5	39.9	35.6	36.0
10,000 +	63.4	56.5	53.5	45.7	35.9	31.9	30.7
20,000 +	57.1	52.9	50.2	40.3	29.8	24.0	24.7
COLOUREDS - KLEURLINGE							
All urban areas - Alle stedelike gebiede	68.1	66.0	61.3	56.7	51.6	48.8	50.5
500 +	65.0	62.1	57.0	51.0	44.2	42.2	45.0
1,000 +	62.4	58.4	52.2	46.2	38.4	36.7	39.6
2,000 +	55.4	51.6	46.3	40.2	32.0	28.4	30.0
5,000 +	49.0	44.5	38.7	32.3	26.5	23.2	21.3
10,000 +	42.3	39.5	34.1	27.1	22.9	19.4	16.3
20,000 +	39.4	34.6	30.2	27.1	18.1	14.9	14.0
ASIATICS - ASIATE							
All urban areas - Alle stedelike gebiede	83.1	77.5	72.9	70.0	60.2	47.3	36.6
500 +	79.9	73.2	67.3	63.8	53.2	41.5	33.1
1,000 +	76.9	70.8	63.4	59.8	47.4	38.2	30.7
2,000 +	71.5	62.6	59.6	55.0	44.2	33.5	24.8
5,000 +	65.5	60.7	56.3	50.7	39.9	29.4	17.6
10,000 +	60.7	56.7	52.0	46.3	35.4	24.2	13.2
20,000 +	60.7	51.4	41.8	41.7	35.4	24.2	0.0
BANTU - BANTOES							
All urban areas - Alle stedelike gebiede	31.7	27.8	23.8	18.5	13.8	12.3	10.1
500 +	31.3	27.3	23.3	17.9	12.8	11.4	9.4
1,000 +	30.7	25.8	22.4	16.8	12.0	10.6	8.6
2,000 +	29.2	25.0	20.8	15.5	10.7	9.9	7.7
5,000 +	26.2	22.1	18.5	13.8	9.5	8.7	6.3
10,000 +	24.1	20.7	17.7	12.9	8.8	8.1	5.8
20,000 +	21.5	18.6	16.5	11.9	6.3	5.4	1.7

(1) See note, Table 1

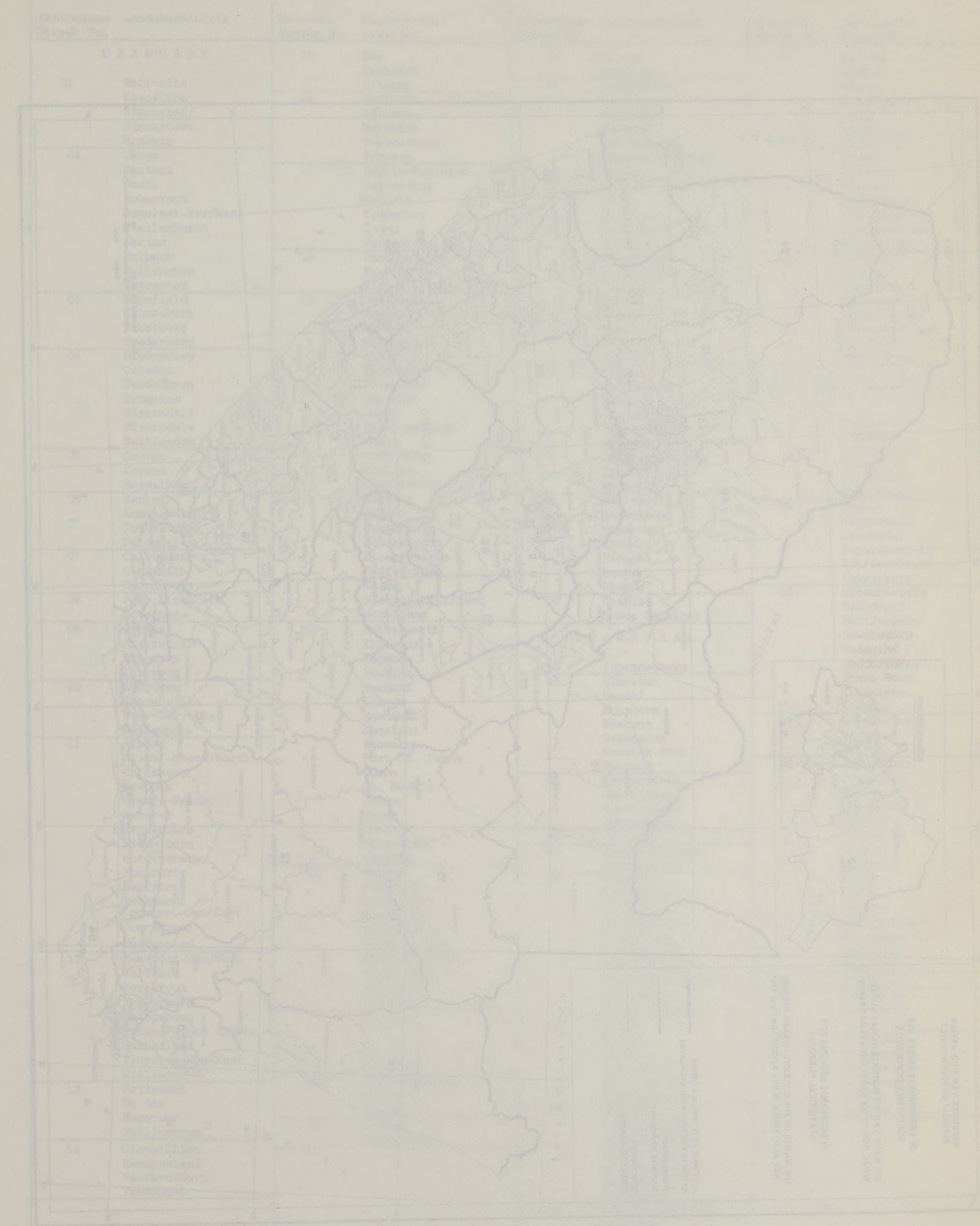
(1) Sien nota, Tabel 1

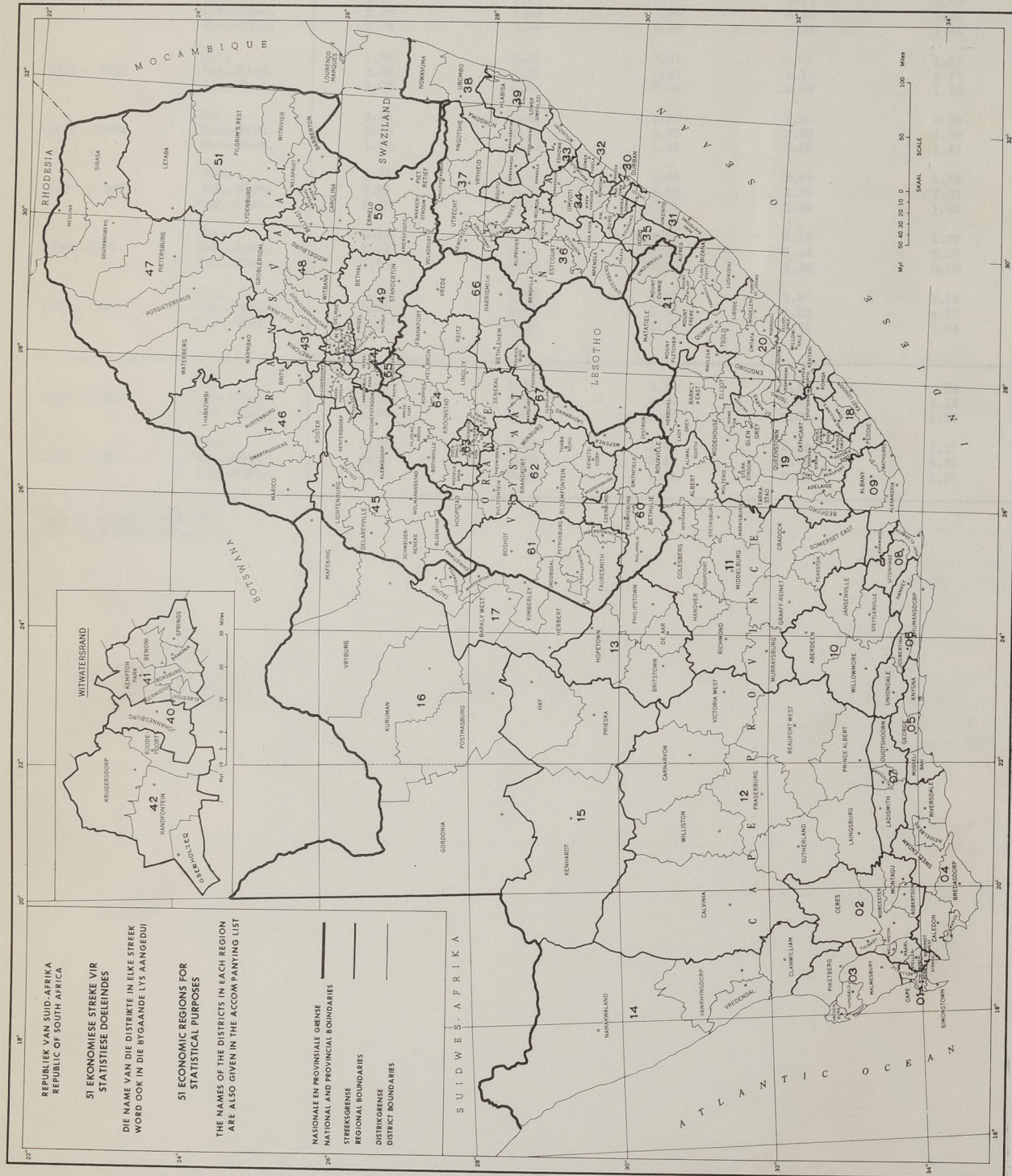
TABLE (v) AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH,
1904 - 1960 (1)

Period Tydperk		Total Totaal	W.-B.	C.-K.	A.	Ban.
1904 - 1911	Tot.	2.07	1.93	2.39	3.12	2.03
	Urb.-Sted.	2.99	1.80	1.89	6.98	4.91
	Rur.-Plat.	1.76	2.03	2.88	0.46	1.66
1911 - 1921	Tot.	1.49	1.76	0.37	0.73	1.57
	Urb.-Sted.	2.63	3.07	0.93	3.18	2.77
	Rur.-Plat.	1.09	0.15	-0.19	-2.04	1.39
1921 - 1936	Tot.	2.19	1.86	2.32	1.90	2.29
	Urb.-Sted.	3.33	2.70	2.97	3.02	4.29
	Rur.-Plat.	1.71	0.41	1.56	0.08	1.91
1936 - 1946	Tot.	1.76	1.70	1.89	2.65	1.73
	Urb.-Sted.	3.41	2.78	2.69	3.07	4.33
	Rur.-Plat.	0.86	-0.90	0.76	1.59	1.05
1946 - 1951	Tot.	2.10	2.18	3.51	5.15	1.79
	Urb.-Sted.	4.41	3.26	5.06	6.44	5.03
	Rur.-Plat.	0.55	-1.31	0.85	1.32	0.70
1951 - 1960	Tot.	2.54	1.69	3.43	2.87	2.65
	Urb.-Sted.	3.38	2.30	3.76	3.63	4.10
	Rur.-Plat.	1.85	-0.90	2.71	-0.25	2.04
1904 - 1960	Tot.	2.02	1.82	2.19	2.44	2.04
	Urb.-Sted.	3.28	2.65	2.73	3.95	4.14
	Rur.-Plat.	1.37	-0.40	1.40	0.07	1.55
1921 - 1960	Tot.	2.15	1.82	2.62	2.76	2.17
	Urb.-Sted.	3.52	2.70	3.35	3.61	4.35
	Rur.-Plat.	1.37	-0.46	1.54	0.54	1.57

(1) See note, Table (1)
(1) Sien nota, Tabel (i)

TABEL (v) JAARLIKSE GEMIDDELDE SYFERS VAN DIE GROEIKOERS
VAN DIE BEVOLKING, 1904 - 1960 (1)





GIDS VIR EKONOMIESE STREEKE.

GUIDE TO ECONOMIC REGIONS.

Ekonomiese Streek No.	Landdrost-distrik	Economic Region No.	Magisterial District	Ekonomiese Streek No.	Landdrost-distrik	Economic Region No.	Magisterial District
K A A P / C A P E							
01	Bellville Kaap/Cape Simonstad/ Simonstown Wynberg	15	Hay Kenhardt Prieska	33	Eshowe Mtunzini	49	Balfour Bethal Delmas Heidelberg Nigel Standerton
		16	Gordonia Kuruman Mafeking Postmasburg Vryburg	34	Camperdown Kranskop Mapumulo Mdwedwe New Hanover Pietermaritzburg		50
02	Ceres Montagu Paarl Robertson Somerset-Wes/West Stellenbosch Strand Tulbagh Wellington Worcester	17	Barkly-Wes/West Hartswater Herbert Kimberley Taung Warrenton	35	Alfred Ixopo Richmond	51	Barberton Letaba Lydenburg Nelspruit Pelgrimsrus/ Pilgrim's Rest Witriver/ White River
03	Hopefield Malmesbury Piketberg Vredenburg	19	Adelaide Barkly-Oos/East Bedford Cathcart Elliot	37	Habanango Dannhauser Dundee Glencoe Newcastle Ngotane Paulpietersburg Utrecht Vryheid	ORANJE - VRYSTAAT ORANGE FREE STATE	
04	Bredasdorp Caledon Heidelberg Hermanus Riversdal/ Riversdale Swellendam	20	Fort Beaufort Glen Grey Herschel Indwe Keiskammahoek Komga Lady Grey Maclear Middledrift Molteno Queenstown Sterkstroom Stookenström Stutterheim Tarka Victoria-Oos/East Wodehouse			60	Bethulie Edenburg Phillippolis Rouxville Smithfield Trompsburg
05	George Knysna Mosselbaai			38	Mahlabatini Mtonjaneni Ingwavuma Nongoma Nqutu Ubombo	61	Boshof Fauresmith Jacobsdal Jagersfontein Koffiefontein Petrusburg
06	Hankey Humansdorp Joubertina Uniondale	21	Bizana Flagstaff Lusikisiki Matatiele Mount Ayliff Mount Currie Mount Fletcher Mount Frere Tabankulu Umzimkulu	T R A N S V A A L		62	Bloemfontein Brandfont Bultfontein Dewetsdorp Hoopstad Reddersburg Thaba Nchu Theunissen Winburg
07	Calitzdorp Ladismith Oudtshoorn			40	Johannesburg		
08	Port Elizabeth Uitenhage	30	Durban Pinetown	41	Alberton Benoni Boksburg Brakpan Germiston Kempton Park Springs	64	Bothaville Frankfort Heilbron Hennenman Koppies Kroonstad Lindley Marquard Parys Reitz Senekal Venterburg Viljoenskroon Vredefort Wesselsbron
09	Albany Alexandria Bathurst Kirkwood			42	Krugerdsorp Oberholzer Randfontein Tsolo Tsono Umtata Willowvale Xalanga		
10	Aberdeen Jansenville Tevierville Willowmore	31	Port Shepstone Umlazi Umzinto	44	Vanderbijlpark Vereeniging	65	Sasolburg Bethlehem Harrismit Vrede
11	Albert Alwal-Noord/North Colesberg Cradock Graaff-Reinet Hanover Maraisburg Middelburg Murraysburg Noupoort Pearston Richmond Somerset-Oos/East Steynsburg Venterstad			45	Eloemhof Christiana Coliomy Delareyville Klerksdorp Lichtenburg Potchefstroom Schweizer-Reneke Venterdorp Wolmaransstad		
12	Beaufort-Wes/West Calvinia Carnarvon Fraserburg Laingsburg Prins/Prince Albert Sutherland Victoria-Wes/West Williston	32	Inanda Lower Tugela	47	Messina Pietersburg Potgietersrus Sibasa Soutpansberg Warmbad Waterberg	67	Clocolan Ficksburg Fouriesburg Ladybrand Wepener Zastron
13	Britstown De Aar Hopetown Philipstown			48	Bronkhorstspuit Cullinan Groblersdal Middelburg Witbank		
14	Clanwilliam Namaqualand Vanrhynsdorp Vredendal						