

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

S
STATISTICS
BACK-UP 68 ()



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BUREAU VIR STATISTIEK

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BEVOLKINGSENSUS

6 SEPTEMBER 1960

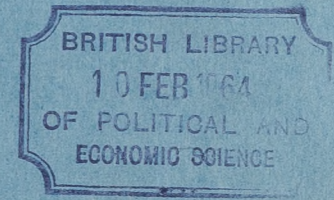
BOEKDEEL I

GEOGRAFIESE INDELING

VAN DIE

BEVOLKING

UITGEGEE OP GESAG



POPULATION CENSUS

6th SEPTEMBER, 1960

VOLUME I

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

OF THE

POPULATION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Prys 55c.
Oorsee 70c.
Posvry

Price 55c.
Overseas 70c.
Post Free

DRUK DEUR DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA.

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA.

No. 62/1963.

G.P.-S.4506216-1963-64-1,500.

Drukkoste/Cost of Printing: R600

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BURO VIR STATISTIEK



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

BEVOLKINGSSENSUS

6 SEPTEMBER 1960

BOEKDEEL I

GEOGRAFIESE INDELING VAN DIE BEVOLKING

UITGEGEE OP GESAG

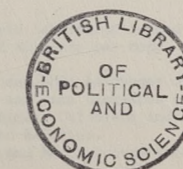
POPULATION CENSUS

6th SEPTEMBER, 1960

VOLUME I

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY



VERSLAG OOR DIE
VOLKSTELLING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-APRIKA
6 September 1960.

BOEKDEEL I - GEOGRAFIESE INDELING VAN DIE BEVOLKING.

INLEIDING.

Hierdie boekdeel is die eerste van die verslag oor die volkstelling gehou op 6 September 1960. Dit gee die finale sensus-syfers ten opsigte van die indeling van elke ras van die bevolking volgens geografiese gebiede, naamlik, provinsies, ekonomiese streke, landdrosdistrikte en dorpe.

Die kaart wat volg op bladsy viii toon die grense van die provinsies, ekonomiese streke en landdrosdistrikte. Die kaart is vergesel van 'n lys wat die distrik of distrikte aantoon wat binne elke ekonomiese streek val.

Die voorlopige resultate van die 1960-bevolkingsensus is gepubliseer in Spesiale Verslag No. 234 wat gedurende Desember 1960 uitgereik is. Hierdie syfers is sedertdien hersien en hierdie boekdeel bevat nou die finale resultate.

Geen ander gegewens (soos ouderdomme, beroepe, ens.) is reeds beskikbaar vir die finale tabellasië van die volledige volkstelling nie. 'n Steekproeftabellasië, wat bestaan uit tien persent van die Blanke, Kleurling- en Asiate- en vyf persent van die Bantoebevolking is egter onderneem. Op grond van die resultate verkry uit hierdie steekproeftabellasiës, is ramings gemaak vir verskillende karakteristieke van die bevolking. Hierdie resultate is in 'n reeks verslae gepubliseer.^{1/}

DIE VERKLARENDE OPMERKINGS WAT VOLG OP BLADSY iii IS OPGESTEL OM PERSONE BEHULPSAAM TE WEES IN DIE KORREKTE GEBRUIK EN INTERPRETASIE VAN DIE SYFERS EN MOET DERHALWE NOUKEURIG BESTUDEER WORD.

PRETORIA.

H.M. STOKER.

AUGUSTUS 1963.

DIREKTEUR VAN STATISTIEK.

^{1/} Die verslae oor die 1960-bevolkingsensus-steekproeftabellasië uitgereik tot op datum, word hieronder aangedui. Hulle is beskikbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Pretoria of Kaapstad, teen 40 sent per eksemplaar. Die oorsese prys is 50 sent per eksemplaar posvry.

- No. 1 - Nywerheidsafdelings, Ouderdomsgroepe en Huistale van Blankes.
- No. 2 - Nywerheidsafdelings, Ouderdomsgroepe en Huistale van Kleurlinge en Asiate.
- No. 3 - Hoofberoepsgroepe van Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiate.
- No. 4 - Inkomste van Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiate.
- No. 5 - Nywerheidsafdelings, Ouderdomsgroepe en Hoofberoepsgroepe van Bantoes.

REPORT ON THE
CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA,
6th September, 1960.

VOLUME I - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

This is the first volume of the report on the census of the population taken on 6th September, 1960, and it shows the final census figures for the distribution of each race of the population according to geographical areas, namely provinces, economic regions, magisterial districts and towns.

The map following page viii shows the boundaries of the provinces, economic regions and magisterial districts. The map is accompanied by a list showing the district or districts falling within each economic region.

The preliminary results of the 1960 Population Census were published in Special Report No. 234 issued during December, 1960. These figures have subsequently been revised and this volume now contains the final results. No other information (such as ages, occupations, etc.) is yet available from the final tabulation of the complete census. A sample tabulation, consisting of ten per cent of the White, Coloured and Asiatic and five per cent of the Bantu population was, however, undertaken. Based on the results obtained from these sample tabulations, estimates were made for various characteristics of the population. These results were published in a series of reports.^{1/}

THE EXPLANATORY NOTES WHICH FOLLOW ON PAGE v HAVE BEEN PREPARED TO ASSIST PERSONS IN THE CORRECT USE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FIGURES, AND SHOULD BE CAREFULLY STUDIED.

PRETORIA.

H.M. STOKER.

AUGUST, 1963.

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS.

^{1/} The reports on the 1960 Population Census sample tabulation issued to date are indicated below. They are available from the Government Printer, Pretoria, or Cape Town, at 40 cents per copy. The overseas price is 50 cents per copy post-free.

- No. 1 - Industry Divisions, Age Groups and Home Languages of Whites.
- No. 2 - Industry Divisions, Age Groups and Home Languages of Coloureds and Asiatics.
- No. 3 - Major Occupational Groups of Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics.
- No. 4 - Income of Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics.
- No. 5 - Industry Divisions, Age Groups and Major Occupational Groups of Bantu.

STATISTICS
BACK-UP

68 ()

26.2.64

BOEKDEEL I.

INHOUD.

Inleiding.	Bladwy.
Verklarende opmerkings.	i
Kaart en gids wat ekonomiese streke aandui.	viii

STATISTIESE TABELLE.

1	Bevolkingsaanwas - Republiek en Provinsies - 1865-1960.	2
2	Digtheid van bevolking - Aantal Blanke en nie-Blanke persone per vierkante myl - 1865-1960.	4
3	Manneverhouding van die bevolking (uitgedruk as getal manlike persone vir elke 100 vroulike persone) - Blanke en nie-Blanke - 1865-1960.	4
4	Indeling van die stedelike bevolking volgens grootte van bevolkingsentrums - Sensus 1960:-	
	(a) Groottegroep : Alle rasse.	5
	(b) Groottegroep : Volgens ras.	5
	(c) Groottegroep : Blanke en nie-Blanke.	6
5(a)	Indeling van die bevolking volgens ras, geslag en gebied in die Republiek en Provinsies - 1960 en 1951.	8
5(b)	Stedelike gebiede met 'n bevolking van oor 100,000 persone; persentasie vermeerdering 1960-1951 en persentasie stedelike en plattelandse bevolking.	9
6	Landdrostdistrikte - Stedelik en Plattelands - 1960 en 1951.	10
7	Metropolitaanse Gebiede : Bevolking van die vernaamste stede met hul voorstede volgens ras en geslag - 1960, 1951, 1936 en 1921.	48
8	Stede en dorpe in die Republiek met 'n totale bevolking van 7,000 persone en meer - 1960 en 1951.	66
9	Bevolking volgens ras en geslag in elke stad en dorp - Sensusse, 1960, 1951, 1936 en 1921.	68
10	Bevolking volgens ras en geslag in die 51 ekonomiese streke - 1960 en 1951.	92

VOLUME I.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.	Page.
Explanatory notes.	i
Map and guide showing economic regions.	viii

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1	Growth of population - Republic and Provinces - 1865-1960.	2
2	Density of population - Number of White and non-White persons per square mile - 1865-1960.	4
3	Masculinity of the population (expressed as number of males per 100 females) - White and non-White persons - 1865-1960.	4
4	Classification of the urban population according to size of population centres - Census 1960:-	
	(a) Size Group : All races.	5
	(b) Size Group : According to race.	5
	(c) Size Group : Whites and non-Whites.	6
5(a)	Distribution of the population by race, sex and area in the Republic and Provinces - 1960 and 1951.	8
5(b)	Urban areas with a population of over 100,000 persons; percentage increase in population 1960-1951 and percentage urban and rural population.	9
6	Magisterial districts - Urban and Rural - 1960 and 1951.	10
7	Metropolitan Areas : Population of the principal towns and their suburbs by race and sex - 1960, 1951, 1936 and 1921.	48
8	Cities and towns in the Republic with a total population of 7,000 or more - 1960 and 1951.	66
9	Population by race in each city, town and village - Censuses, 1960, 1951, 1936 and 1921.	68
10	Population according to race and sex in the 51 economic regions - 1960 and 1951.	92

VERKLAARENDE OPMERKINGS.

1. Volkstelling op 'n de facto-grondslag.

Bevolkingsyfers in hierdie verslag word op 'n de facto-grondslag gegee, dit wil sê persone word opgegee volgens die plek waar hulle opgeneem is. Die enigste uitsondering hierop is persone wat opgeneem is op spoorwegtreine. Hierdie persone is ingedeel volgens hulle gewone woonplek. Daar kan egter gemeld word dat die oorgrote meerderheid persone by hulle huise opgeneem is.

Daar moet ook opgemerk word dat alhoewel gewone besoekers aan die Republiek in die sensus ingesluit is, lede van die diplomatieke diens van vreemde lande nie ingesluit is nie. So ook is bemannings en passasiers van skepe nie ingesluit nie, behalwe as hulle normaalweg in die Republiek woonagtig was. Daarenteen is Suid-Afrikaanse inwoners, wat op sensusdag uit die Republiek afwesig was en wat voor die einde van 1960 na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het, sover moontlik opgeneem en ingesluit in die sensussyfers.

2. RASSE.

Deurgaans in hierdie verslag word vier rassegroepe onderskei, naamlik Blanke, Kleurlinge, Asiate en Bantoes. Die grondslag van die klassifikasie van die verskillende rasse is as volg:-

- (i) Blanke - Persone wat volgens voorkoms klaarblyklik Blanke is of wat gewoonlik vir Blanke deurgaans, maar met uitsluiting van persone wat, hoewel hulle volgens voorkoms klaarblyklik Blanke is, gewoonlik vir Kleurlinge deurgaans.
- (ii) Asiate - Inboorlinge van Asië en hul afstammelinge, hoofsaaklik Indiërs en Pakistane, met 'n paar duisend Chinese en 'n klein aantal persone van verskillende ander Asiatiese nasionaliteite.
- (iii) Bantoes - Persone wat lede is van 'n inboorlingras of -stam van Afrika of gewoonlik daarvoor deurgaans. In vorige sensus-verslae is na hierdie groep verwys as "Natuurlike".
- (iv) Kleurlinge - Alle persone wat nie by enigeen van bogenoemde drie rassegroepe ingegrepe is nie. Hierdie groep sluit ook Kaapse Maleiers in.

Die laaste drie groepe word gesamentlik as die nie-Blanke groep aangedui.

Die ras waartoe 'n persoon behoort soos deur die respondent op die vraelys aangegee, is as die ras van daardie persoon aanvaar.

3. GEBIEDE.

(i) Provinsies. Die Republiek van Suid-Afrika bestaan uit vier provinsies, naamlik die Kaap die Goeie Hoop (gewoonlik die Kaap genoem), Natal, Transvaal en die Oranje-Vrystaat. Die gebiede Transkei en Zoeloeland, wat oorewegend Bantoegebiede is, is integreerende dele van onderskeidelik die Kaapprovinsie en Natal, en tensy anders gemeld, word die syfers van die Transkeigebied en Zoeloeland onderskeidelik by dié van die Kaapprovinsie en van Natal ingesluit.

Walvisbaai is 'n integreerende deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Aangesien dit egter geografies afgeskei is van Suid-Afrika en aangesien dit vanuit Windhoek geadministreer word presies asof dit 'n deel van Suidwes-Afrika is, word die syfers vir Walvisbaai gerieflikheidshalwe by die syfers vir Suidwes-Afrika ingesluit.

(ii) Ekonomiese Streke. Tabel 10 toon die bevolking ingedeel in 51 ekonomiese streke. Hierdie streke is saamgestel uit een of meer landdrostdistrikte. Die steekproeftabellasies waarvan in die Inleiding melding gemaak is, is volgens hierdie ekonomiese streke getabelleer en nie volgens landdrostdistrikte nie. Tabellasies volgens ekonomiese streke, wat hoofsaaklik onderskei tussen relatiewe bevolkingskonsentrasies en tussen nywerheids-, myn- en boerderygebiede, is waardevol vir ekonomiese ondersoeke en marknavorsing en vir ander doeleindes. Meer gedetailleerde tabellasies is doenlik volgens streke as wat die geval is volgens landdrostdistrikte waarvan daar 'n groot aantal is.

(iii) Landdrostdistrikte. Die landdrostdistrik is in die eerste instansie 'n onderafdeling van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika vir die gepaste regsbedeling, maar in die praktyk is dit werklik 'n gedentraliseerde gebied vir die behartiging van byna alle regeeringswerk. Die landdrostdistrik is die eenheid vir sensusopname en met die 1960-sensus was daar 277 distrikte.

Daar sal gevind word dat die sensussyfers vir 1951 soos in Tabel 6 van hierdie boekdeel verstrekk, in sommige gevalle nie met die syfers soos gepubliseer in die sensusverslag vir 1951 ooreenstem nie. Dit word verklaar deur veranderings van distriksgrense sedert 1951. Waar nodig, is die sensussyfers vir 1951 gewysig om dit in ooreenstemming te bring met die grense soos dit tydens die 1960-sensus was. Die syfers vir 1960 en 1951 is dus in alle opsigte streng vergelykbaar. Veranderings wat in distriksgrense plaasgevind het sedert die 1960-sensus is buite rekening gelaat.

Vir algemene inligting word 'n lys van nuwe landdrostdistrikte wat ingestel is en bestaande distrikte waarvan die grense verander is, sedert die datum van die sensus tot 30 Junie 1963, hieronder gegee:-

(a) Nuwe distrikte.

Naam van nuwe distrik	Datum ingestel	Oppervlakte in Vk. Myl	Voorheen deel van:
Vredendal	1.10.1962	886	Vanrhynsdorp
Alberton	1.11.1962	46	Germiston
Balfour	1.12.1962	943	Heidelberg
Witrivier	1.2.1963	1,921	Nelspruit
Noupoort	1.4.1963	572	Hanover
Hennenman	1.6.1963	231	Ventersburg

(b) Grensveranderings.

Datum.	Distrik	Bygevoeg tot: Vk. Myl	Distrik	Geneem van: Vk. Myl
19.5.1961	Krugersdorp	7	Randfontein Roodepoort	4 3
1.2.1962	Gordonia Postmasburg	184 278	Kuruman	462
3.5.1963	Mount Ayliff	57	Mount Frere	57

(iv) Stedelike en Plattelandse Gebiede. Soos in Tabel 6 aangetoon is elke landdrosdistrik ingedeel in Stedelike en Plattelandse gebiede, hoewel daar 11 distrikte, naamlik Bellville, Kaap, Simonstad, Wynberg, Durban, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg en Springs is wat geheel en al as stedelik geklassifiseer is, en 9 distrikte, naamlik Middel-drift, Impendle, Mapumulo, Msinga, Ndwedwe, Mahlabatini, Nkandla, Umbo en Sibasa wat geheel en al as plattelands geklassifiseer is.

Oor die algemeen is dorpe met die een of ander vorm van stedelike plaaslike bestuur ingedeel as stedelik, maar vir die 1960-sensus hierdie beleid enigszins gewysig om 'n bevolking van 500 (alle rasse) as die skeidslyn tussen stedelik en plattelands te maak, met die volgende uitsonderings:-

- Alle sub-stedelike gebiede is ingedeel as stedelik, aangesien hulle volgens definisie stedelik van aard is;
- goed-gevestigde klein dorpie met 'n bevolking van minder as 500 is ingedeel as stedelik indien die dorp 'n redelike hoë persentasie Blankes, en 'n aantal van die gewone stedelike geriewe het, soos winkels, garages, kerke, skole, gemaakte strate, ens.; en
- gebiede met 'n bevolking van meer as 500 is ingedeel as plattelands indien hulle oorwegend plattelands van aard is, of indien hulle oorwegend nie-Blank is, met weinig, of geen, van die gewone stedelike geriewe.

In Tabelle 6 en 9 is die volgende kodeletters gebruik om die graad of status van elke stad en dorp aan te dui, wat afsonderlik getoon is:

(a) Dorpe met plaaslike bestuur -

- Munisipaliteite (insluitende "Boroughs" in Natal en stads- en grootstadsrade in Transvaal).
- Dorpsbesture in die Kaap, Natal en Oranje-Vrystaat; Dorpsrade in Transvaal.
- Gesondheidskomitees in Natal en Transvaal en Plaaslike Besture in die Kaap.
- Plaaslike Gebiede in die Kaap en Transvaal en Openbare Gesondheidsgebiede in Natal.

(b) Dorpe sonder plaaslike bestuur -

- Sub-stedelike gebiede (volgens definisie is hulle almal stedelik).
- Kwasi-stedelike Dorpe (volgens definisie is hulle almal stedelik).
- Plattelandse Dorpe (volgens definisie is hulle almal plattelands).

Daar sal derhalwe opgemerk word dat in Tabel 6 sommige dorpe sonder enige vorm van stedelike bestuur ingesluit is in die stedelike deel van die distrik, terwyl sommige klein dorpie met 'n stedelike bestuur ingesluit is in die plattelandse deel van die distrik.

Stedelike en plattelandse syfers vir die 1951-sensus is aangepas, waar nodig, om ooreen te stem met die indeling soos aanvaar vir die 1960-sensus.

Die stedelike en plattelandse syfers wat in hierdie boekdeel aangegee is, verskil van dié soos getoon in die verslae gepubliseer oor die steekproeftabelliasie. Laasgenoemde is gebaseer op die indeling van stedelik en plattelands wat van toepassing was voordat bogenoemde wysigings aangebring is.

(v) Metropolitaanse gebiede. Dit is groot stede bestaande uit die moedermunisipaliteit tesame met die aangrensende gebiede wat stedelik van aard is en wat ekonomies en maatskaplik gekoppel is aan die moederstad. In Tabelle 6 en 7 volg die gebiede wat beskou word as deel van die metropolitaanse gebied, onmiddellik na die moederstad.

4. ALGEMEEN.

Daar moet ook genoem word dat met die groei van die bevolking die munisipale grense van 'n paar stede uitgebrei het vanuit die oorspronklike distrik tot in aangrensende distrikte, met die gevolg dat die stedelike gebied dan in twee of selfs meer landdrosdistrikte val. Dit lei tot verwarring en gevolglik is besluit om, waar die bevolking van die gedeelte van die aangrensende distrik klein is, die syfers in Tabel 6 aan te pas om hierdie klein gedeeltes by die moederdistrik in te sluit. Byvoorbeeld, die munisipale gebied van Brakpan is hoofsaaklik in die Brakpandistrik geleë, maar klein gedeeltes is geleë in die distrikte van Heidelberg en Nigel. Die syfers vir Brakpan se Munisipaliteit in Tabel 6 aangegee, het gevolglik betrekking op die hele munisipale gebied, insluitende die klein gedeeltes in die distrikte van Heidelberg en Nigel. Ander stede wat op dieselfde manier behandel is, is - Boksburg (met gedeeltes in die distrikte van Heidelberg en Kempton Park); Germiston (met 'n gedeelte in Boksburg); Johannesburg (met 'n gedeelte in Germiston); en Krugersdorp (met gedeeltes in Randfontein en Roodepoort). In die geval van Kaapstad is die gedeeltes wat in die distrikte Kaap, Wynberg en Simonstad val egter redelik groot, en elke gedeelte is aangetoon in die regte distrik in Tabel 6. Die totale bevolking vir die munisipale gebied van Kaapstad sal in Tabelle 7 en 9 gevind word.

5. OPPERVLAKTE IN VIERKANTE MYL.

Tabel 2 toon die oppervlakte van die Republiek en elke provinsie, en Tabel 6 die oppervlakte van elke landdrosdistrik. Hierdie syfers is onlangs hersien deur die onderskeie Landmeters-generaal, waar nodig, en kan aanvaar word as die noukeurigste syfers tans beskikbaar. Hulle is egter onderworpe aan hersiening van tyd tot tyd wanneer heropmetings van gedeeltes van die Republiek uitgevoer word en wanneer vollediger bygewerkte kaarte beskikbaar kom.

As gevolg van hierdie hersiening is die oppervlakte van Suid-Afrika verminder van 472,359 tot 471,445 vierkante myl, 'n verskil van 914 vierkante myl. Die betrokke provinsies is Kaapprovinsie verminder van 278,465 tot 278,380 vierkante myl en Transvaal, verminder van 110,450 tot 109,621 vierkante myl.

6. LYS VAN AFKORTINGS.

PROVINSIES.

K - Kaap

N - Natal

T - Transvaal

O.V.S. of O. - Oranje-Vrystaat.

GESLAG.

T - Totaal (Manlik plus Vroulik)

M - Manlik

V - Vroulik

GERIED.

Plat. - Plattelands

Sted. - Stedelik

G - Gedeelte van

STATUS VAN STEDE EN DORPE: Kyk afkortings aangetoon in para. 3(iv) (a) en (b).

SIMBOLE GEBRUIK.

.. - Gegewens nie beskikbaar nie.

- - Nul of nie van toepassing nie.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Population Census on de facto basis.

Population figures in this report are on a de facto basis, that is, persons are shown according to their place of enumeration. The only exception to this are persons enumerated on railway trains, who have been transferred to their usual place of residence. It may be stated, however, that the very great majority of persons were enumerated at their homes.

It must also be noted that, although ordinary visitors to the Republic were included in the census, members of the diplomatic corps of foreign countries were not included, nor were crews and passengers of ships, unless they were normally resident in the Republic. On the other hand, South African residents who were absent from the Republic on Census Day, and who returned to South Africa before the end of 1960, were, as far as possible, enumerated and included in the census figures.

2. RACES.

Throughout this report four racial groups, namely Whites, Coloureds, Asiatics and Bantu, are distinguished. The basis of the classification of the various races is as follows:-

- Whites - Persons who in appearance obviously are, or who are generally accepted as White persons, but excluding persons who, although in appearance obviously White, are generally accepted as Coloured persons.
- Asiatics - Natives of Asia and their descendants, mainly Indians and Pakistani, with a few thousand Chinese, and small numbers of other Asiatic nationalities.
- Bantu - Persons who in fact are, or who are generally accepted as members of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa. In previous census reports this group was referred to as "Natives".
- Coloureds - All persons not included in any of the three groups referred to above. Cape Malays are also included in this group.

The last three groups, when combined, are referred to as the non-White group.

The race to which an individual belonged as given by the respondent on the questionnaire was accepted as the race of that person.

3. AREAS.

(i) Provinces. The Republic of South Africa consists of four provinces namely the Cape of Good Hope (usually called the Cape), Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. The predominantly Bantu areas of the Transkeian Territories and Zululand are integral parts of the Cape Province and Natal, respectively, and unless otherwise stated, the figures for the Cape Province and Natal include the

figures for the Transkeian Territories and Zululand, respectively.

Walvis Bay is an integral part of the Republic of South Africa. As it is geographically detached from South Africa and administered from Windhoek as if it were part of South West Africa, the figures for Walvis Bay are included for purposes of expediency in the figures for South West Africa.

(ii) Economic Regions. Table 10 shows the population divided into 51 economic regions. These regions consist of one or more magisterial districts. The sample tabulation referred to in the Introduction were tabulated according to these economic regions, and not according to magisterial districts.

Tabulations according to economic regions, which essentially distinguish between relative population concentrations and between industrial, mining and farming areas, are useful for purposes of economic analysis and marketing research and for other purposes. More detailed tabulations are feasible for regions than for magisterial districts of which there are a large number.

(iii) Magisterial districts. The magisterial district is primarily a sub-division of the Republic of South Africa for the proper administration of justice, but in actual practice it is a decentralised area for the administration of almost all government work. The magisterial district is the unit for census enumeration, and at the 1960 census there were 277 districts.

It will be found that in some cases the 1951 census figures as shown in Table 6 of this volume do not agree with the figures published in the 1951 census report. This is accounted for by changes in district boundaries since 1951. Where necessary the 1951 census figures have been adjusted to conform to the boundaries as existing at the 1960 census. In all cases therefore the 1960 and 1951 figures are strictly comparable. Any changes in district boundaries subsequent to the 1960 census have not been taken into account.

For general information a list showing new magisterial districts established and existing districts of which the boundaries have been changed, since the date of the census to 30th June, 1963, is furnished below:-

(a) New districts.

Name of new district	Date established	Area Sq. Miles	Previously part of:
Vredendal	1.10.1962	886	Vanrhynsdorp
Alberton	1.11.1962	46	Germiston
Balfour	1.12.1962	943	Heidelberg
White River	1.2.1963	1,921	Nelspruit
Noupoort	1.4.1963	572	Hanover
Hennenman	1.6.1963	231	Ventersburg

(b) Boundary Changes.

Date	District	Added to: Sq. Miles	Taken from: District	Sq. Miles
19.5.1961	Krugersdorp	7	Randfontein Rodepoort	4 3
1.2.1962	Gordonia	184	Kuruman	462
	Postmasburg	278		
3.5.1963	Mount Ayliff	57	Mount Frere	57

(iv) Urban and Rural areas. As shown in Table 6, each magisterial district is divided into Urban and Rural areas, although there are 11 districts, namely Bellville, Cape, Simonstown, Wynberg, Durban, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg and Springs, which are classified as entirely Urban, and 9 districts, namely Middledrift, Impendle, Mapumulo, Msinga, Ndwedwe, Mahlabatini, Nkandla, Ubombo, and Sibasa which are classified as entirely Rural.

In general, towns with some form of urban local government are classified as Urban, but for the 1960 census this rule has been modified to make a population of 500 (all races) the dividing line between Urban and Rural, with the following exceptions -

- (a) All sub-urban areas are classified as Urban, as, by definition, they are urban in character;
- (b) well-established small towns with a population below 500 have been classified as Urban if the towns have a reasonably high proportion of Whites, and a number of the usual urban amenities such as shops, garages, churches, schools, made streets, etc.;
- (c) areas with a population of more than 500 have been classified as Rural if they are predominantly rural in character, or if they are predominantly non-White with few, if any, of the usual urban amenities.

In Tables 6 and 9, the following code letters have been used to indicate the grade or status of each city, town and village which has been identified separately -

(a) Towns with local government -

- A - Municipalities (including Boroughs in Natal and Town and City Councils in the Transvaal).
- B - Village Management Boards in the Cape and Orange Free State, Village Councils in the Transvaal, and Town Boards in Natal.
- C - Health Committees in Natal and the Transvaal, and Local Boards in the Cape.
- D - Local Areas in the Cape and the Transvaal, and Public Health Areas in Natal.

(b) Towns without local government -

- E - Sub-urban areas (by definition all these are Urban).
- F - Quasi-urban Townships (by definition all these are Urban).
- G - Rural Townships (by definition all these are Rural).

It will be noticed, therefore, that in Table 6 some towns without any form of urban government are included in the urban section of the district, while some small towns with urban government are included in the rural portion of the district.

Urban and Rural figures of the 1951 census have been adjusted, where necessary, to conform to the classification as adopted for the 1960 census.

The Urban and Rural figures shown in this volume differ from those shown in the reports published on the sample tabulation. The sample tabulation was based on the division between Urban and Rural which applied before the abovementioned modifications were adopted.

(v) Metropolitan areas. These are large towns which consist of the parent municipality together with adjoining areas which are urban in character, and which are economically and socially linked with the parent town. In Tables 6 and 7, the areas which are considered to form part of the metropolitan area follow immediately after the parent town.

4. GENERAL.

It must also be mentioned that, with the growth of population, a few towns have spread their municipal boundaries from the original district into adjoining districts, with the result that the urban area falls in two, or even more, magisterial districts. This leads to confusion and it has consequently been decided, where the population of the portion in the adjoining district is small, to amend the figures in Table 6 and to include these small portions in the parent district. For example, the municipal area of Brakpan lies mostly in the district of Brakpan, but small portions lie in the districts of Heidelberg and Nigel. Consequently, the figures for Brakpan Municipality shown in Table 6 relate to the whole municipal area, including the small portions in the districts of Heidelberg and Nigel. Other towns treated in the same way are - Boksburg (with portions in Germiston, Heidelberg and Kempton Park); Germiston (with a portion in Boksburg); Johannesburg (with a portion in Germiston); and Krugersdorp (with portions in Randfontein and Rodepoort). In the case of Cape Town, however, the portions falling in the districts of Cape, Wynberg and Simonstown are all quite large, and each portion is shown in the correct district in Table 6. The total population for the Municipal area of Cape Town will be found in Tables 7 and 9.

5. AREA IN SQUARE MILES.

Table 2 shows the area of the Republic and each province, and Table 6 the area of each magisterial district. These figures have recently been revised, where necessary, by the respective Surveyors-General, and may be accepted as the most accurate available at present. They are, however, subject to revision from time to time, as re-surveys of portions of the Republic are made, and as more up to date maps become available.

As a result of the revision the area of South Africa has been reduced from 472,359 to 471,445 square miles, a difference of 914 square miles. The provinces affected are the Cape Province, reduced from 278,465 to 278,380 square miles and the Transvaal, reduced from 110,450 to 109,621 square miles.

6. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

PROVINCES.

- C - Cape
- N - Natal
- T - Transvaal
- O.F.S. or O. - Orange Free State.

SEX.

- T - Total (Males plus Females)
- M - Males
- F - Females

AREA.

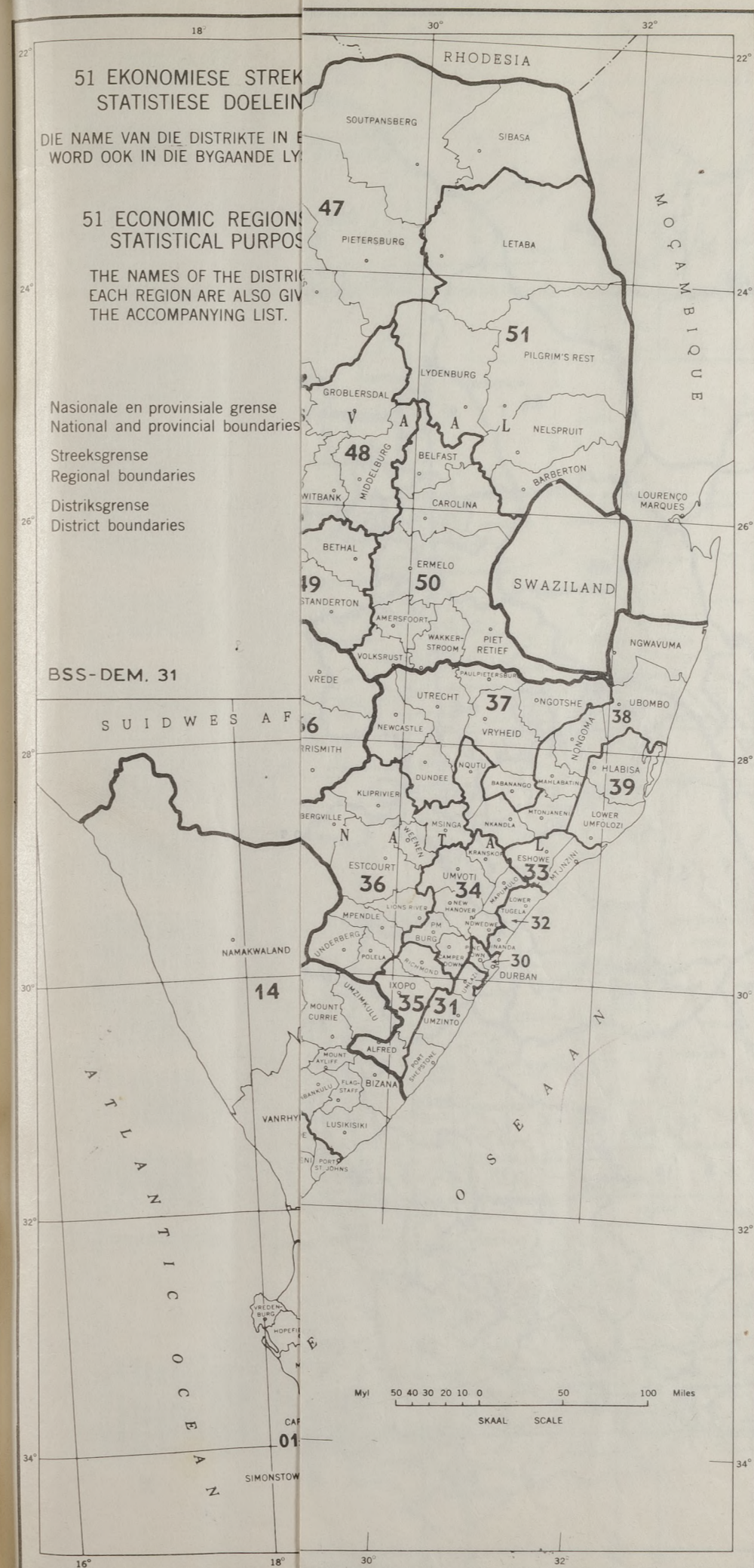
- Rur. - Rural
- Urb. - Urban
- P - Portion of

STATUS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES: See abbreviations shown in par. 3(iv) (a) and (b).

SYMBOLS USED.

- .. - Data not available.
- - Nil or not applicable.

Ekonomiese Streek No.	Landdroesdistrik	Economic Region No.	Magisterial District	Ekonomiese Streek No.	Landdroesdistrik
	K A A P / C A P E	19 (Verw./Cont.)	Middeldrift	43	Pretoria
01	Bellville Kaap/Cape Simonstad/ Simonstown Wynberg		Molteno Peddie Queenstown Sterkstroom Stoekström Stutterheim Tarka	44	Vanderbijlpark Vereeniging
02	Ceres Montagu Paarl Robertson Somerset-Wes/West Stellenbosch Tulbagh Wellington Worcester	20	Victoria-Oos/East Wodehouse Butterworth Elliotdale Engcobo Indutywa Kentani Libode	45	Bloemhof Christiana Delareyville Klerksdorp Lichtenburg Potchefstroom Schweizer-Reneke Ventersdorp Wolmaransstad
03	Hopefield Malmesbury Piketberg Vredenburg		Mganduli Ngqeleni Ngamakwe Port St. Johns Qumbu St. Mark's Tsolo Tsoom Umtata Willowvale Xalanga	46	Brits Marico Rustenburg Pietersburg Potgietersrus Sibasa Soutpansberg Warmbad/Warm Baths Waterberg
04	Bredasdorp Caledon Heidelberg Riversdal/Riversdale Swellendam George Knyana Mosselbaai/Bay		Bizana Flagstaff Lusikisiki Matatiele Mount Ayliff Mount Currie Mount Fletcher Mount Frere Tabankulu Umtinkulu	47	Brankhorstspuit Groblersdal Middelburg Witbank
05	Humansdorp Unondale	21		48	Bethal Delmas Heidelberg Nigel Standerton
06	Calitzdorp Ladismith Oudtshoorn			49	Amersfoort Belfast Carolina Ermelo Piet Retief Volksrust Wakkerstroom
07	Port Elizabeth Vitenhage			50	Barberton Letaba Lydenburg Welspruit Wolmaransrus/ Pilgrim's Rest
08	Albany Alexandria Bathurst Kirkwood		N A T A L	51	
09	Aberdeen Jansenville Steytlerville Willowmore	30	Durban Pinetown		
10	Albert Aliwal-Noord/North Colesberg Cradock Graaff-Reinet Hanover Maraisburg Middelburg Murraysburg Pearston Richmond Somerset-Oos/East Steynsburg Venterstad	31 32 33 34	Port Shepstone Umlazi Umtinto Inanda Lower Tugela Eshowe Mtunzini Camperdown Kranskop Mapumulo Ndwebwe New Hanover Pietermaritzburg Umvoti		
11	Beaufort-Wes/West Calvinia Carnarvon Fraserburg Laingsburg Prince Albert Sutherland Victoria-Wes/West Williston	35		60	Bethulie Edenburg Philippolis Rouxville Smithfield Trompsburg
12	Britstown De Aar Hopetown Phillipstown	36	Alfred Ixopo Richmond Bergville Estcourt Kliprivier/ Klip River Lions rivier/ Lions River Impendle Msinga Polela Underberg Weenan	61	Boshof Fauresmith Jacobsdal
13	Glenwilliam Namakwaland Vanrhynsdorp	37		62	Bloemfontein Brandfort Bultfontein Dewetsdorp Hoopstad Reddersburg Thaba-Nchu Theunissen Winburg
14	Hay Kenhardt Prieska	38		63	Odenaalsrus Virginia Welkom
15	Gordonia Kuruman Mafeking Postmasburg Vryburg	39	Mahlabatini Mtonjaneni Ingwavuma Nkandla Nongoma Ngutu Ukombo Hlabisa Lower Umfolozi	64	Bothaville Frankfort Heilbron Koppies Kroonsstad Lindley Marquard Parys Reitz Senekal Ventersburg Viljoenskroon Vrededorp Wesselsbron
16	Barkly-Wes/West Herbert Kimberley Taung Warrenton			65	Sasolburg
17	Oos-Londen/ East London King William's Town		T R A N S V A A L	66	Bethlehem Harrismith Vrede
18	Adelaide Barkly-Oos/East Bedford Cathcart Elliot Fort Beaufort Glen Grey Herschel Indwe Keiskammahoek Komga Lady Grey Maclear	40 41 42	Johannesburg Benoni Boksburg Brakpan Germiston Kempton Park Springs Krugersdorp Oberholzer Randfontein Roodepoort	67	Clocolan Ficksburg Fouriesburg Ladybrand Wepener Zastron



Ekonomiese Streek No.	Landdroisdistrik
43	Pretoria
44	Vanderbijlpark Vereniging
45	Bloemhof Christiana Delareyville Klerksdorp Lichtenburg Potchefstroom Schweizer-Reneke Ventersdorp Wolmaransstad
46	Brits Marico Rustenburg
47	Pietersburg Potgietersrus Sibasa Soutpansberg Warmbad/Warm Baths Waterberg
48	Bronkhorstspuit Groblersdal Middelburg Witbank
49	Bethal Delmas Heidelberg Nigel Standerton
50	Amersfoort Belfast Carolina Ermelo Piet Retief Volksrust Wakkerstroom
51	Barberton Letaba Lydenburg Nelspruit Pelgrimsrus/ Pilgrim's Rest
ORANJE-VRYSTAAT ORANGE FREE STATE	
60	Bethulie Edenburg Philippolis Rouxville Smithfield Trompsburg
61	Boshof Fauresmith Jacobsdal
62	Bloemfontein Brandfort Bultfontein Dewetsdorp Hoopstad Reddersburg Thaba-Nchu Theunissen Winburg
63	Odenaarsrus Virginia Welkom
64	Bothaville Frankfort Heilbron Koppies Kroonstad Lindley Marquard Parys Reitz Senekal Ventersburg Viljoenskroon Vredefort Wesselsbron
65	Sasolburg
66	Bethlehem Harrismith Vrede
67	Clocolan Ficksburg Fouriesburg Ladybrand Wepener Zastron

51 EKONOMIESE STREKE VIR STATISTIESE DOELEINDES.

DIE NAME VAN DIE DISTRIKTE IN ELKE STREEK WORD OOK IN DIE BYGAANDE LYS AANGEDUI.

51 ECONOMIC REGIONS FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES.

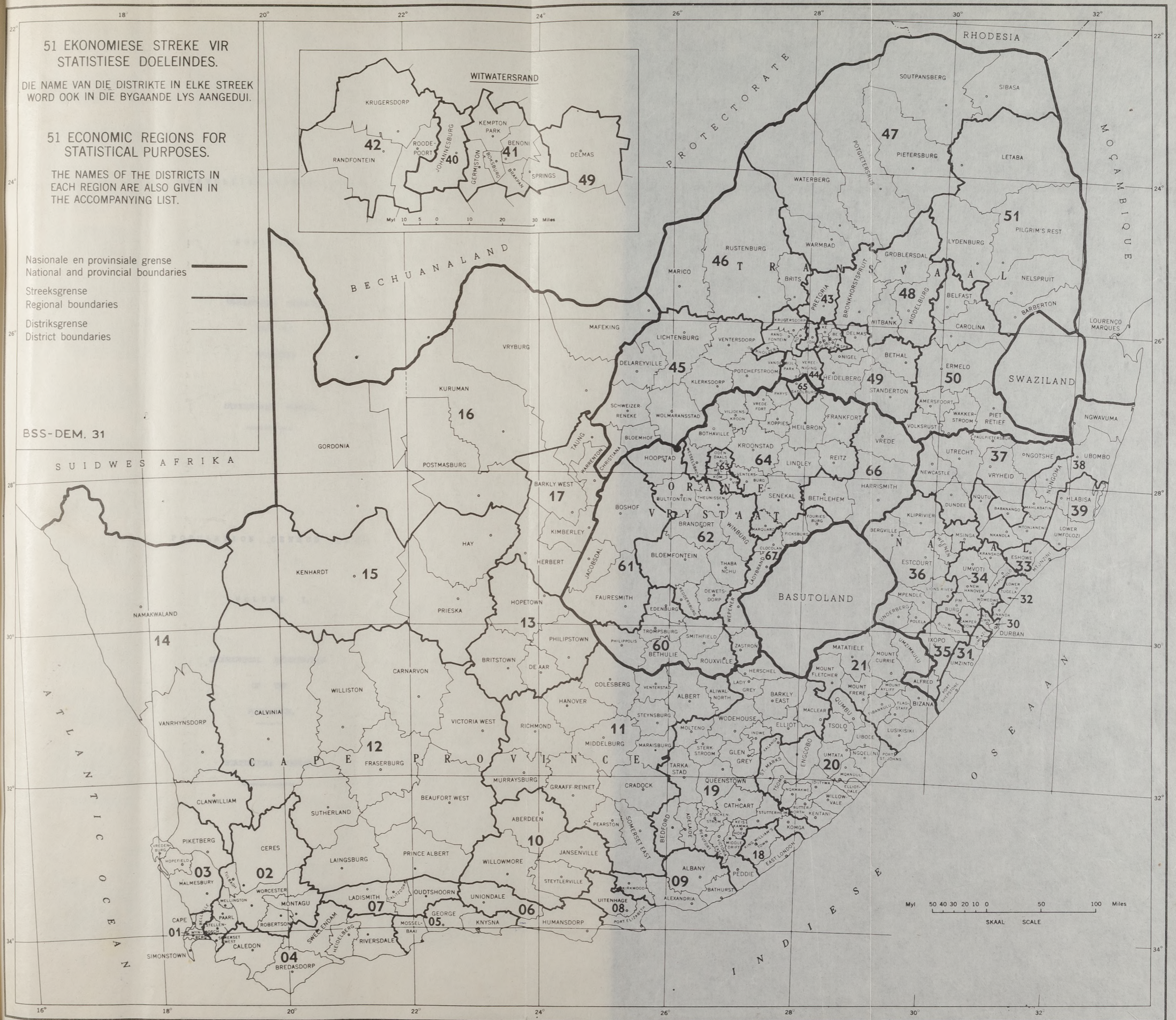
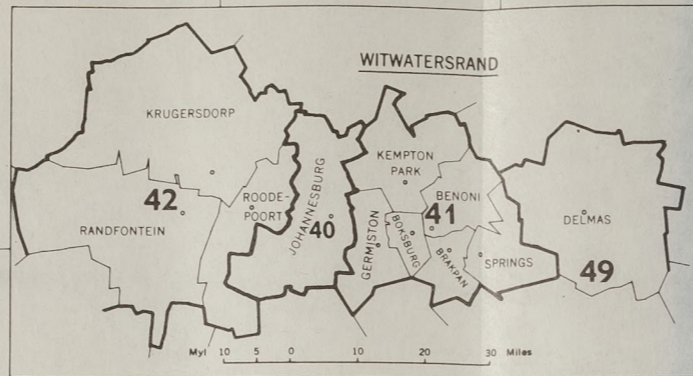
THE NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS IN EACH REGION ARE ALSO GIVEN IN THE ACCOMPANYING LIST.

Nasionale en provinsiale grense
National and provincial boundaries

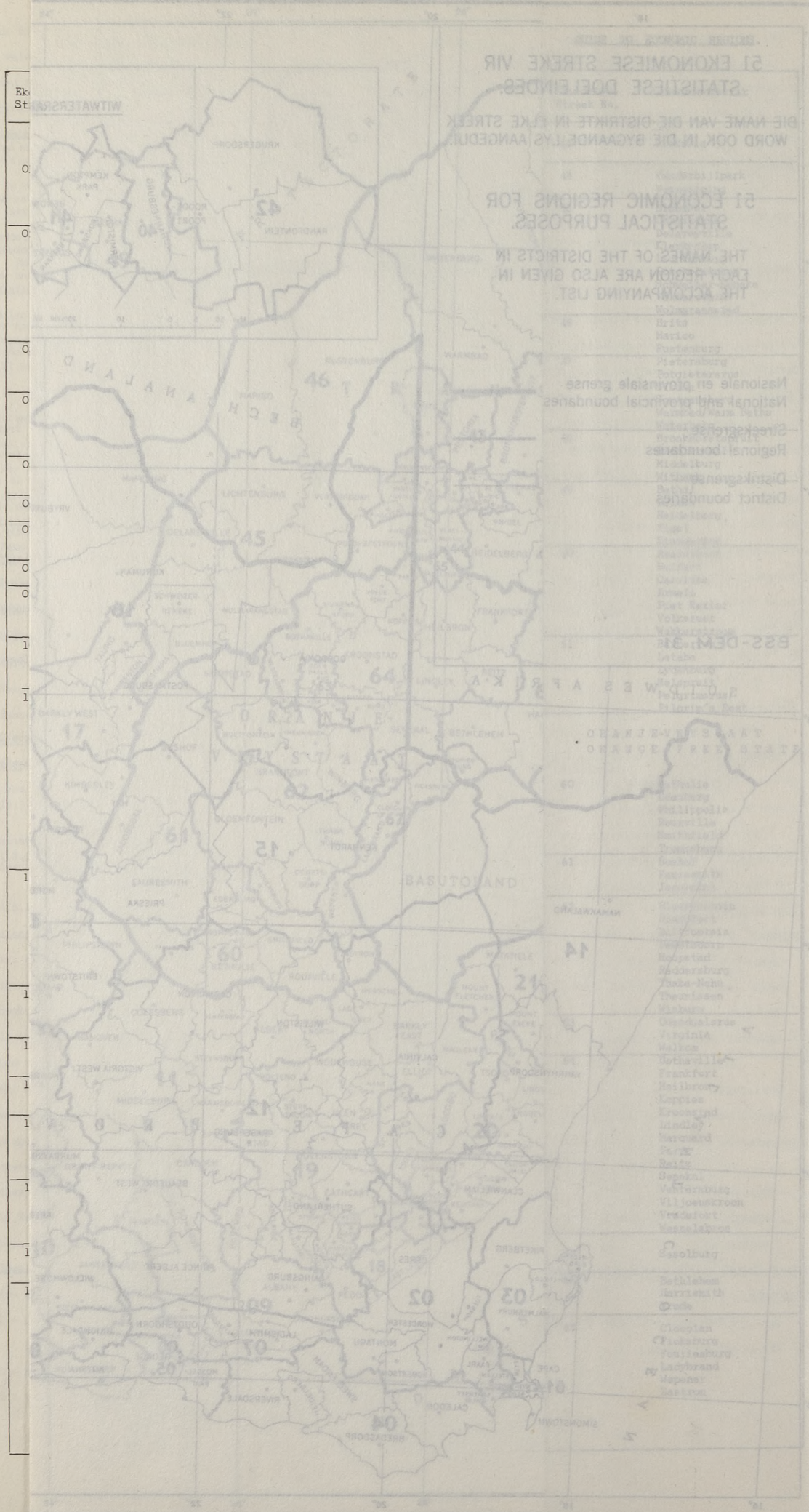
Streeksgrense
Regional boundaries

Distriksgrense
District boundaries

BSS-DEM. 31



Myl 50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 Miles
SKAAL SCALE



51 EKONOMIESE STREKE VIR
STATISTIESE DOELINDOS
DIE NAME VAN DIE DISTRIKTE IN ELKE STREKE
WORD OOK IN DIE BYGAANDELYS AANGEGEVI.

51 ECONOMIC REGIONS FOR
STATISTICAL PURPOSES.
THE NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS IN
EACH REGION ARE ALSO GIVEN IN
THE ACCOMPANYING LIST.

Nasionale en provinsiale grense
District boundaries
Distriksgrense
Regionale grense
Nasionale en provinsiale grense

BEVOLKINGSENSUS 1960.

BOEKDEEL I.

GEOGRAFIESE INDELING

VAN DIE

BEVOLKING.

STATISTIESE TABELLE.

POPULATION CENSUS 1960.

VOLUME I.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

OF THE

POPULATION.

STATISTICAL TABLES.