UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BURO VIR SENSUS EN STATISTIEK

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

BEVOLKINGSENSUS
8 MEI 1951

POPULATION CENSUS
8th MAY, 1951

BOEKDEEL VIII

VOLUME VIII

SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE

VIR

BLANKES, KLEURLINGE EN ASIATE

UITGEGEE OP GESAG

PRYS 11s. 6d.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES

FOR

WHITES, COLOUREDS AND ASIATICS

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

PRICE 11s. 6d.

DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA
THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA
G.P.-S.263509—1960-61—1,100

U.G. 49/1960
Drukkoste
Cost of Printing } £450

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VOORWOORD.

BOEKDEEL VIII—LEWENSTABELLE.

Hierdie boekdeel is die agste van die reeks verslae oor die bevolkingsensus van die Unie van Suid-Afrika wat op 8 Mei 1951 opgeneem is. Die volgende boekdele het reeds verskyn:—

I Geografiese indeling van die bevolking (alle rasse)—U.G. 42/1955.

II Huwelikstaat van die Blanke bevolking (tesame met 1946-sensussyfers vir alle rasse)—U.G. 61/1954.

III Godsdiens van die Blanke bevolking (tesame met 1946-sensussyfers vir alle rasse)—U.G. 62/1954.

IV Geboorteplekke, jaar van aankoms en burgerskap van die Blanke bevolking (tesame met 1946-sensussyfers vir alle rasse)—U.G. 34/1954.

V Leeftye (alle rasse)—U.G. 42/1958.

VI Tale (alle rasse) en geletterdheid (Naturelle)—U.G. 64/1958.

VII Huwelikstaat, godsdiens en geboorteplekke van Kleurlinge, Asiate en Naturelle—U.G. 38/1959.

Hierdie verslag bestaan uit drie stelle lewenstabelle. Aparte tabelle is opgestel vir Blankes (Europeane), Kleurlinge en Asiate. Vir statistiese doeleindes word gewoonlik onderskei tussen vier rassegroepe, maar hoofsaaklik omrede die feit dat die registrasie van Bantoe- (Naturelle-) sterfgevalle nog baie onvolledig is, is tot nog toe geen poging aangewend om 'n amptelike lewenstabel vir die Bantoebevolking van die Unie op te stel nie. Die benaming „ Kleurling " het betrekking op persone wat nie Blankes, Asiate of Bantoes is nie, en behels hoofsaaklik die groep bekend as die Kaapse Kleurlinge, maar die Kaapse Maleiers en klein getalle van gemengde rasse word ook ingesluit.

H. M. STOKER,
Direkteur van Sensus en Statistiek.

Pretoria,
Mei 1960.

PREFACE.

VOLUME VIII—LIFE TABLES.

This volume is the eighth of the series of reports on the census of the population of the Union of South Africa taken on 8th May, 1951, the volumes previously issued being:—

I Geographical distribution of the population (all races)— U.G. 42/1955.

II Marital status of the White population (together with 1946 census figures for all races)—U.G. 61/1954.

III Religions of the White population (together with 1946 census figures for all races)—U.G. 62/1954.

IV Birthplace, year of arrival and nationality of the White population (together with 1946 census figures for all races)—U.G. 34/1954.

V Ages (all races)—U.G. 42/1958.

VI Languages (all races) and literacy (Natives)—U.G. 64/1958.

VII Marital status, religions and birthplaces of Coloureds, Asiatics and Natives—U.G. 38/1959.

This report consists of three sets of life tables, separate tables having been prepared for Whites (Europeans), Coloureds and Asiatics. For statistical purposes four racial groups are usually distinguished, but chiefly on account of the fact that the registration of Bantu (Native) deaths is still very incomplete, no attempt has yet been made to construct an official life table for the Bantu population of the Union. The term " Coloured " refers to persons who are not Whites, Asiatics or Bantu, and comprises chiefly the group known as the Cape Coloured, but the Cape Malays and small numbers of mixed races are also included.

H. M. STOKER,
Director of Census and Statistics.

Pretoria,
May, 1960.

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GRAFIEKE.

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VERSLAG

oor die

Negende Sensus van die Bevolking van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, 8 Mei 1951.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE.

INLEIDING.

Die lewenstabelle in hierdie verslag is die vyfde vir Blankes, die derde vir Kleurlinge (gemengdes en ander Kleurlinge met uitsondering van Asiate en Bantoes) en die tweede vir Asiate opgestel deur die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek van die Unie van Suid-Afrika.

Die vorige tabelle opgestel deur die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek is soos volg:—

No. E. 1 1920–22—Blankes.
No. E. 2 1925–27—Blankes.
No. E. 3 1935–37—Blankes.
No. E. 4 1945–47—Blankes.
No. C. 1 1935–37—Kleurlinge.
No. C. 2 1945–47—Kleurlinge.
No. A. 1 1945–47—Asiate.

OPSTELLING VAN SUID-AFRIKAANSE LEWENSTABELLE NOS. E. 5, C. 3 EN A, 2.

Die lewenstabelle is opgestel vir manlik en vroulik afsonderlik ten opsigte van die blanke, die Kleurling- en die Asiatebevolking. Die grondgegewens wat gebruik is, is die aangetekende sterftes vir die jare 1950 tot 1952 en die bevolkingsyfers verkry uit die sensus van 8 Mei 1951, volgens individuele leeftye. Deur gebruikmaking van geboorte-, sterfte- en volkstrekstatistiek is die bevolkingsyfers aangesuiwer om die stand by die middel van die jaar aan te toon.

Die grondbeginsels waarvolgens die lewenstabelle opgestel is, is soos volg:—

Die bevolking en die sterftes is opgetel in vyfjaarleeftydsgroepe en die getalle by die middeljare van die groepe bereken deur interpolasie. Uit hierdie syfers is die sterftesyfers met tussenpose van vyf jaar bereken, wat basiese sterftesyfers genoem sal word. Uiteindelik is die jaarsyfers tussen basiese sterftesyfers deur oskulerende interpolasie verkry. Hierdie metode is toegepas om die waardes van leeftye 6 jaar en hoër te verkry vir Blankes, 5 jaar en hoër vir Kleurlinge en 7 jaar en hoër vir Asiate. Vir die laer leeftye is sterftesyfers geraam uit geboortes en sterftes. Die ander funksies van die lewenstabel is almal afgelei van die sterftesyfers.

Vergelyk met die lewenstabelle vir 1945–47, is daar verskille in die toegepaste tegniek en formules, wat sal blyk uit wat volg.

Gegewens gebruik.—Die bevolkingsyfers verkry uit die resultate van die sensus van 8 Mei 1951 is aangesuiwer om die stand volgens afsonderlike leeftye op 30 Junie 1951 aan te dui deur spesiaal getabelleerde geboorte-, sterfte- en volkstrekstatistiek vir die twee maande Mei en Junie 1951 te gebruik.

Geboorte- en sterfteregistrasie is verpligtend dwarsdeur die Unie vir Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiate, en die registers toon sterftes volgens afsonderlike leeftye en geboortes volgens die vier kwartale van die jaar. Verder word sterftes in die eerste lewensjaar volgens leeftyd onder 1 dag, 1 tot 6 dae, 7 tot 13 dae, 14 tot 20 dae, 21 tot 30 dae, 1 tot 2 maande, 3 tot 5 maande, 6 tot 8 maande en 9 tot 11 maande aangedui.

REPORT

on the

Ninth Census of the Population of the Union of South Africa, 8th May, 1951.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES.

INTRODUCTION.

The life tables in this report are the fifth for Whites, the third for Coloureds (mixed and other Coloured—excluding Asiatics and Bantu) and the second for Asiatics, constructed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Union of South Africa.

The previous tables constructed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics are as follows:

No. E. 1 1920–22—Whites.
No. E. 2 1925–27—Whites.
No. E. 3 1935–37—Whites.
No. E. 4 1945–47—Whites.
No. C. 1 1935–37—Coloured.
No. C. 2 1945–47—Coloured.
No. A. 1 1945–47—Asiatics.

CONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE TABLES NOS. E. 5, C. 3 AND A. 2.

The life tables have been constructed for males and females separately in respect of the White, Coloured and Asiatic populations. The basic data used were the recorded deaths for the years 1950 to 1952 and the population figures by single ages, obtained from the census of the 8th May, 1951. The population figures were adjusted to bring them to the middle of the year by making use of birth, death and migration statistics.

Basically, the method used for the construction of the tables was as follows:—

The population and deaths were summed in quinquennial age-groups and the numbers at the middle years of the groups calculated by interpolation. From these figures the mortality rates at five-yearly intervals, which will be referred to as pivotal rates of mortality, were calculated; and finally the annual rates between pivotal values were obtained by means of osculatory interpolation. This method was applied to obtain values from age 6 upwards for Whites, from age 5 upwards for Coloureds and from age 7 upwards for Asiatics. For the lower ages the mortality rates were estimated from births and deaths. The other functions of the life table were all derived from the mortality rates.

Compared with the life tables for 1945–47, there are differences in technique and formulae applied which will become plain in what follows.

Data used.—The population figures obtained from the results of the census of 8th May, 1951, were adjusted to show the position at the 30th June, 1951, by using specially tabulated birth, death and migration statistics for the two months May and June, 1951.

Birth and death registration is compulsory throughout the Union for Whites, Coloured and Asiatics and the records show deaths in single ages and births according to the four quarters of the year. Furthermore, deaths in the first year of life are shown by age under 1 day, 1 to 6 days, 7 to 13 days, 14 to 20 days, 21 to 30 days, 1 to 2 months, 3 to 5 months, 6 to 8 months and 9 to 11 months.

Die eienskappe van die bevolking en ander statistiek gebruik, is bespreek in die vorige verslag (lewenstabelle vir 1945–47) en die volgende is in 'n groot mate 'n herhaling, afgesien van die datums en leeftye.

Die bevolkingsyfers ten opsigte van Blankes toon 'n ongelyke verdeling by sekere leeftye. Die oorsake van die meeste van hierdie onreëlmatighede kan opgespoor word deur die jare van geboorte van die persone by die leeftye waar die onreëlmatighede merkbaar is, na te slaan. Van leeftyd 48 tot by 55 is daar bv. skynbare tekorte in die getelde getalle manlikes en vroulikes ten tyde van die sensus. As 48 afgetrek word van die sensusjaartal, dan is 1903 en vroeëre jare die geboortejare van die persone, nl. die tydperk onmiddellik na en gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog van 1899–1902, wat natuurlik die geboortesyfer ernstig versteur het. By leeftyd 35 is daar 'n aanmerklike tekort, wat teruglei tot die Eerste Wêreldoorlog van 1914–18. Op dieselfde manier is die spore van eknomiese depressie op die bevolking gelaat, soos bv. getoon word deur die tekorte by leeftye 17 tot omtrent 19, wat teruglei tot 1932 en die daaropvolgende jare, wat ooreenstem met die tydperk van 'n ekonomiese depressie in die Unie.

Die sterftes word natuurlik beïnvloed deur die onreëlmatige verdeling van die bevolking, maar boonop word die verskynsel van „ ophoping " opgemerk in die sterftes, wat veroorsaak word deurdat voorkeur vir leeftye eindigende op sekere syfers soos 0, 5 en gelyke getalle getoon word deur beriggewers wanneer die sterftes geregistreer word, wat lei tot buitensporige groot getalle by leeftye eindigende op hierdie syfers en tekorte by ander. Die uitwerking kan in grafiek 2 bespeur word, veral by leeftye 40, 50, 60, 65 ensovoorts. Die mate daarvan word aangetoon deur Myers se metode, waarvan die resultate verder aan in hierdie verslag gegee word.

Ophoping is nie baie opmerklik by die blanke bevolking nie. Die feit dat die datum van geboorte sowel as eie leeftyd gevra is in die sensusvorm het daartoe gelei dat baie noukeurige opgawes van leeftye verkry is. Die grafiek toon geen groot ophoping by leeftye bo 55 jaar nie, waar die syfers betreklik vry van onreëlmatighede is wat sulke foute kan verberg. Myers se toets toon geen betekenisvolle ophoping by die syfers 0 en 5 nie, alhoewel die onreëlmatige leeftydsverdeling van die bevolking die neiging kan hê om 'n sekere mate van ophoping te verberg.

In die geval van bevolking en sterftes by Kleurlinge en Asiate is die verskynsel van ophoping een van die vernaamste faktore wat in aanmerking geneem moet word (grafieke 3 tot 6). Daar sal opgemerk word dat die fout ernstiger is by die sterftes as by die bevolking, aangesien relatief groter konsentrasies by die syfers 0 en 5 getoon word. Dit is te verwag by 'n bevolking waar leeftye minder noukeurig bekend is, aangesien die onsekerheid aangaande die juiste leeftyd groter sal wees in die geval van 'n sterfte, waar 'n tweede party die besonderhede vir die aantekening van die sterfte moet verskaf.

Groepering van bevolking en sterftes.—'n Studie van die gegewens is gemaak om vas te stel watter groeperings vir bevolking en sterftes die beste resultate sal lewer. Myers se metode[1] is gebruik om die mate van ophoping by verskillende leeftye vas te stel en die doeltreffendheid van verskillende groeperings is getoets[2].

'n Elementêre metode om die ophoping by sekere syfers in die gegewens aan te toon, sou wees om die getalle vir alle leeftye eindigende op 0, alle leeftye eindigende op 1, ens., tot by leeftye eindigende op 9 op te tel en uit te druk as persentasie van die totaal. 'n Mens sou verwag dat elkeen van hierdie somme 10 persent van die totaal sou uitmaak in die geval van gegewens waar geen ophoping of ander steurende element teenwoordig is nie, maar daar is bewys dat dit nie so is nie, want die resultate is gelaai as gevolg van die feit dat die telling by 'n besondere syfer begin, wat lei tot 'n oordrywing van die som vir hierdie syfer, aangesien die bevolking by 'n sekere leeftyd gewoonlik groter is as by die volgende hoër leeftyd.

The peculiarities of the population and other statistics used, were discussed in the previous report (life tables for 1945–47), and the following is to a large extent a repetition, except for the dates and ages concerned.

The population figures for Whites show an uneven distribution at certain ages. The causes of these irregularities can be traced by referring to the years of birth of the persons at the ages where irregularities are noticeable. For example, commencing at age 48, there are apparent deficiencies in the numbers of the males and females enumerated. Deducting the age 48 from the census date 1951, the years of birth of these persons are obtained as 1903 and earlier years, which is the period immediately after and during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899–1902, which naturally had a disturbing effect on the birthrate. At age 35, there is a marked deficiency and this leads back to the First World War of 1914–18. Similarly, the marks of economic depressions have also been left on the population, as for instance is shown by the deficiencies at ages 17 to about 19, which lead back to 1932 and succeeding years, concurring with the time of an economic depression in the Union.

The deaths are, of course, affected by the uneven distribution of the population, but, in addition, the phenomenon known as " heaping " is noticed in the deaths, which is caused by a preference for ages ending in certain digits like 0, 5 and even numbers being shown by informants when registering the deaths, leading to unduly large numbers at ages ending in these digits, and deficiencies at others. The effect can be seen in chart 2, especially at ages 40, 50, 60, 65 and so on. The extent of the heaping is shown by Myers' method, the results of which are given further on in this report.

Heaping is not very evident in the white population. The fact that date of birth as well as age was asked for in the census questionnaire resulted in very accurate returns of ages being obtained. The chart shows no great heaping at ages above 55 years, where the figures are relatively free from irregularities which may tend to cover up such errors. Myers' test does not show any significant heaping at digits 0 and 5, although, of course, the irregular age distribution of the population may tend to obscure a certain amount of heaping present in the data.

In the case of the Coloured and Asiatic population and deaths, the heaping phenomenon is one of the main factors that has to be considered (charts 3 to 6). It will be noticed that the error is more serious for the deaths than for the population, as relatively larger concentrations at the digits 0 and 5 are shown. This is to be expected in a population where ages are less perfectly known, as in the case of a death the uncertainty in regard to the exact age would be greater where a second party has to furnish the particulars for the recording of the death.

Grouping of the population and deaths.—A study of the data was made in order to determine which groupings for population and deaths would give the best results. Myers' method[1] was used to determine whether any heaping was present at certain ages in the population and deaths, and the effectiveness of different groupings was tested[2].

An elementary method of showing heaping at certain digits in the data would be to sum the numbers for all ages ending in 0, all ages ending in 1, etc., up to ages ending in 9, and expressing these sums as percentages of the total. One might expect each of these sums to be 10 per cent of the total in data where no heaping or other disturbing element is present, but it has been shown that this is not so as the results are biassed owing to the fact that the count is started at a particular digit, leading to an over-statement of the sum for this digit, since normally the population at a certain age is larger than that at the next higher age.

(1) " Errors and bias in the reporting of census data " deur R. J. Myers, Transactions, Actuarial Society of America, Vol. 41, Deel 2, No. 104, Oktober–November 1940.

(2) United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939–41, bladsy 121.

(1) "Errors and bias in the reporting of census data" by R. J. Myers, Transactions, Actuarial Society of America, Vol. 41, Part 2, No. 104, October–November, 1940.

(2) United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939–41, page 121.

Myers se metode skakel hierdie fout uit deur die telling beurtelings by elkeen van die 10 syfers te laat begin en die gemiddelde van die resultate te neem. 'n „ Indeks van voorkeur ", wat die som is van die absolute afwykings van 10 persent af en wat die mate van ophoping toon, volg uit die metode.

Die doeltreffendste groepering van die gegewens is vasgestel deur die persentasies vir die tien syfers in vyf vyfjaargroeperings op te tel en op te let watter een die minste afwyk van 50 persent.

Die resultate verkry deur toepassing van die metode op die gegewens vir die bevolking en sterftes word hieronder aangetoon. Die metode is aangewend vir beginleeftye 10 tot 19, en optellings is gemaak tot leeftyd 99. Die syfers in deel (*a*) van die tabel toon die bevolking en sterftes by die verskillende syfers van leeftyd as persentasie van die betrokke totale, terwyl die syfers in deel (*b*) dieselfde persentasies opgetel in groepe van vyf is.

TOETSING (*a*) VAN VOORKEUR VIR SEKERE SYFERS BY LEEFTYD EN (*b*) VIR DOELTREFFENDSTE GROEPERING DEUR MYERS SE METODE:

TESTING (*a*) OF PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN DIGITS OF AGE AND (*b*) OF MOST EFFECTIVE GROUPING BY MEANS OF MYERS' METHOD.

(*a*) Voorkeur.—Preference.					(*b*) Groepering.—Grouping.				
Leeftye eindigende op:— Ages ending in:—	Manlik.—Male.		Vroulik.—Female.		Leeftye eindigende op:— Ages ending in:—	Manlik.—Male.		Vroulik.—Female.	
	Bevolking. Population.	Sterftes. Deaths.	Bevolking. Population.	Sterftes. Deaths.		Bevolking. Population.	Sterftes. Deaths.	Bevolking. Population.	Sterftes. Deaths.
	Blankes.—Whites.								
0	10·1	10·2	10·1	10·4					
1	10·1	9·4	9·9	9·1	1–5	50·1	50·0	50·2	50·1
2	10·0	10·2	10·0	10·2					
3	10·0	10·1	10·1	9·9	2–6	50·1	50·5	50·3	51·3
4	10·0	9·9	10·1	10·2					
5	10·0	10·3	10·1	10·7	3–7	50·1	50·0	50·3	50·8
6	10·0	9·9	10·0	10·2					
7	10·1	9·8	10·0	9·8	4–8	50·0	49·9	50·1	50·8
8	9·8	10·0	9·9	9·9					
9	9·8	10·2	9·7	9·6	5–9	49·8	50·2	49·7	50·2
Indeks van voorkeur Index of preference	0·7	2·0	0·9	3·4					
	Kleurlinge.—Coloureds.								
0	12·7	19·9	12·4	18·9					
1	9·8	7·0	9·7	6·9	1–5	48·7	45·8	49·1	46·2
2	9·6	9·2	9·7	9·3					
3	9·3	7·7	9·5	8·6	2–6	49·0	47·4	49·4	48·0
4	9·2	7·5	9·4	8·6					
5	10·9	14·3	10·8	12·8	3–7	48·4	45·9	48·8	46·4
6	10·9	8·6	10·0	8·7					
7	9·1	7·7	9·1	7·8	4–8	49·3	48·5	49·4	47·8
8	10·2	10·3	10·1	10·0					
9	9·3	7·7	9·3	8·5	5–9	49·5	48·6	49·3	47·7
Indeks van voorkeur Index of preferenc	7·5	29·1	6·6	23·3					
	Asiate.—Asiatics.								
0	11·2	14·5	11·6	12·7					
1	10·4	8·3	10·2	8·2	1–5	49·8	47·4	49·5	47·8
2	9·9	9·4	9·8	9·4					
3	9·8	8·7	9·4	8·9	2–6	49·3	49·3	49·4	48·9
4	9·4	7·9	9·5	9·6					
5	10·4	13·2	10·7	11·6	3–7	49·0	49·3	49·1	49·1
6	9·9	10·2	10·1	9·3					
7	9·6	9·4	9·5	9·6	4–8	49·2	50·8	49·8	51·7
8	10·0	10·1	10·0	11·5					
9	9·6	8·5	9·3	9·1	5–9	49·3	51·4	49·6	51·1
Indeks van voorkeur Index of preference	3·8	15·8	5·1	11·7					

Die indekse van voorkeur vir die blanke bevolking is laag, maar in ieder geval dui hulle nie die gewone patroon van ophoping aan nie, soos duidelik blyk uit deel (*a*) van die tabel.

Die saak is anders vir blanke sterftes, waar daar 'n sekere mate van ophoping van die gewone aard geopenbaar word. Syfers 0 en 5 toon die hoogste persentasies, terwyl 1 die laagste toon.

Die indekse van voorkeur vir Kleurlinge en Asiate toon 'n veel hoër mate van ophoping, veral in die geval van sterftes, soos verwag kan word. Die fout vir Kleurlinge is ernstiger as vir Asiate.

Myers' method eliminates this bias by starting the count at each of the ten digits in turn and averaging the results. An " index of preference ", which is the sum of the absolute deviations from 10 per cent, and which shows the extent of the heaping present, follows from the method.

The most effective grouping of the data was determined by summing the percentages for the ten digits in the five quinquennial groupings and observing which differed least from 50 per cent.

The results obtained by applying the method to the data for population and deaths are shown below. The method was applied for starting ages 10 to 19 and summations were carried out up to age 99. The figures in part (*a*) of the table show the population and deaths at the various digits of age as a percentage of the totals concerned, while the figures in section (*b*) are the same percentages summed in groups of five.

The indices of preference for the white population are low, but in any case do not indicate the usual pattern of heaping, as is evident from part (*a*) of the table.

The case is different for white deaths, where a certain measure of heaping of the usual nature is revealed. Digits 0 and 5 show the highest percentages, while digit 1 shows the lowest.

The indices of preference for Coloured and Asiatic indicate a much higher degree of heaping, especially in the case of deaths, as might be expected. The error for Coloureds is more serious than that for Asiatics.

By die seleksie van die groepering is dit wenslik beskou om dieselfde groepering vir manlikes en vroulikes van iedere ras te gebruik.

Met inagneming hiervan, is die groepering 1–5 vir Blankes, 5–9 vir Kleurlinge en 2–6 vir Asiate gekies.

Berekening van sterftesyfer q_x.—Die berekenings van die sterftesyfers by die verskillende leeftye, word hieronder beskryf. Behalwe in die geval van leeftye 6 tot omtrent 20 jaar en bo 80 jaar is die metodes dieselfde as dié gebruik vir die 1945–47-lewenstabelle.

Leeftyd 0.—Vir die berekening van die sterftesyfer vir die leeftyd onder 1 jaar is gebruik gemaak van die formule wat die ware sterfte aangee, nl.—

$$q_x = 1 - \delta p_x{}^z \cdot a p_x{}^z$$

soos gegee deur H. H. Wolfenden (1) waar $ap_x{}^z$ die kans is dat 'n persoon wat leeftyd x gedurende die kalenderjaar z bereik, gemiddeld tot die einde van daardie kalenderjaar sal lewe en $\delta p_x{}^z$ die kans dat 'n persoon in die jaar van leeftyd x by die begin van die kalenderjaar z gemiddeld sal lewe tot die leeftyd $x + 1$ gedurende daardie jaar.

Ons het verder dat

$$a p_x{}^z = \frac{P_x{}^{z+1}}{E_x{}^z} \text{ en } \delta p_x{}^z = \frac{E^z{}_{x+1}}{P_x{}^z}$$

waar $P_x{}^z$ en $P_x{}^{z+1}$ die bevolkings onderskeidelik by die begin en einde van die kalenderjaar z aandui en $E_x{}^z$ en $E^z{}_{x+1}$ dié wat onderskeidelik leeftyd x en $x + 1$ gedurende die kalenderjaar z bereik.

Met invoering van die waardes $\delta D_x{}^z$, die sterftes wat plaasvind tussen die begin van die kalenderjaar en die bereiking van leeftyd $x + 1$, en $aD_x{}^z$, die sterftes tussen bereiking van leeftyd x en die einde van die kalenderjaar, het ons die volgende verbande:—

$$\delta D_x{}^z = P_x{}^z - E^z{}_{x+1} \text{ en}$$
$$a D_x{}^z = E_x{}^z - P_x{}^{z+1}$$

Vir die jaar van leeftyd 0 word die verbande:—

$$q_o = 1 - \delta p_o{}^z \cdot a p_o{}^z;$$
$$a p_o{}^z = \frac{P_o{}^{z+1}}{E_o{}^z} \text{ en } \delta p_o{}^z = \frac{E_1{}^z}{P_o{}^z};$$
$$\delta D_o{}^z = P_o{}^z - E_1{}^z;$$
$$a D_o{}^z = E_o{}^z - P_o{}^{z+1}.$$

$E_o{}^z$ stel geboortes gedurende die kalenderjaar z voor, en $E_1{}^z$, $P_o{}^z$ en $P_o{}^{z+1}$ kan gevolglik bereken word as waardes vir $aD_o{}^z$ en $\delta D_o{}^z$ beskikbaar is.

Ongelukkig is hierdie waardes nie beskikbaar uit die Unie se statistieke van sterftes nie en moet hulle geskat word. Dit is egter moontlik om hulle noukeurig uit die beskikbare gegewens te benader, soos getoon deur Wolfenden, en wel soos volg:—

As ons 1951 as die jaar onder beskouing neem, is dit duidelik dat 'n kind wat onder die leeftyd van een dag gesterf het, gedurende die tydperk 31 Desember 1950 tot 31 Desember 1951 gebore moes gewees het, d.i. gedurende 'n tydperk van 366 dae. Dus word die getal gebore gedurende 1951 en gesterf gedurende daardie jaar onder die leeftyd van een dag op $\frac{365}{366}$ van die totale sterftes onder een dag in 1951 geskat. Net so kan met die argument voortgegaan word vir sterftes van kinders van 1 tot 6 dae, 7 tot 13 dae oud, ens., tot by 9 tot 11 maande, en die verhoudings van die sterftes by hierdie leeftye word gevind as onderskeidelik $\frac{364}{371}, \frac{358}{372}$, ens., tot by $\frac{1}{2}$. As die gedeeltes van die sterftes vir hierdie leeftye opgetel word, word die getal kinders gebore en gesterf gedurende 1951 gevind, d.i. $aD_o{}^{1951}$.

aD_o is vir die jare 1949 tot 1951 en 1950 tot 1952 bereken en $\delta D_o{}^{1950-52}$ verkry deur $aD_o{}^{1950-52}$ van die totaal sterftes onder een jaar gedurende 1950 tot 1952 af te trek.

In the selection of the grouping to be used, it was considered desirable to use the same grouping for males and females of each race.

Taking this into account, the grouping 1–5 for Whites, 5–9 for Coloured and 2–6 for Asiatics was selected.

Calculation of mortality rate q_x—The methods used for the calculation of the mortality rates at the various ages are described below. Except for ages 6 to about 20 years and over 80 years, the methods are the same as those used for the 1945–47 life tables.

Age 0.—For the calculation of the mortality rate at the age of under one year, use was made of the formula giving the true mortality, namely.—

$$q_x = 1 - \delta p_x{}^z \cdot a p_x{}^z$$

given by H. H. Wolfenden (1), where $ap_x{}^z$ is the probability that a person attaining age x during the calendar year z will survive on the average to the end of that year and $\delta p_x{}^z$ the probability that a person in the year of age x at the beginning of the calendar year z will survive on the average until attainment of age $x + 1$ during that year.

We have further that

$$a p_x{}^z = \frac{P_x{}^{z+1}}{E_x{}^z} \text{ and } \delta p_x{}^z = \frac{E^z{}_{x+1}}{P_x{}^z}$$

where $P_x{}^z$ and$P_x{}^{z+1}$ denote the populations aged x at the beginning and end, respectively, of the calendar year z, and $E_x{}^z$ and $E^z{}_{x+1}$ denote those who attain age x and $x + 1$, respectively, during the calendar year z.

Introducing now the values, $\delta D_x{}^z$, the deaths which occur between the beginning of the calendar year and the attainment of age $x + 1$, and $aD_x{}^z$, the deaths between attainment of age x and the end of the calendar year, we have the following relations:

$$\delta D_x{}^z = P_x{}^z - E^z{}_{x+1} \text{ and}$$
$$a D_x{}^z = E_x{}^z - P_x{}^{z+1}$$

For the year of age 0, the relations become—

$$q_o = 1 - \delta p_o{}^z \cdot a p_o{}^z;$$
$$a p_o{}^z = \frac{P_o{}^{z+1}}{E_o{}^z} \text{ and } \delta p_o{}^z = \frac{E_1{}^z}{P_o{}^z};$$
$$\delta D_o{}^z = P_o{}^z - E_1{}^z;$$
$$a D_o{}^z = E_o{}^z - P_o{}^{z+1}.$$

$E_o{}^z$ represents births during the calendar year z, and $E_1{}^z$, $P_o{}^z$ and $P_o{}^{z+1}$ can, therefore, be calculated if values for $aD_o{}^z$ and $\delta D_o{}^z$ are available.

Unfortunately, these values are not available from the Union's statistics of deaths and they have to be estimated. It is, however, possible to estimate them closely from the available data, as shown by Wolfenden, with the following procedure:—

Taking 1951 as the year under consideration, it is clear that a child that died under the age of one day during 1951 must have been born during the period 31st December, 1950, to 31st December, 1951, i.e. during a period of 366 days. Therefore, the number born during 1951 and died during that year under the age of one day is estimated as $\frac{365}{366}$ of the total deaths under one day in 1951. Similarly, the argument can be proceeded with for the deaths of children aged 1 to 6 days, 7 to 13 days, etc., up to 9 to 11 months, and the proportions of the deaths at these ages are found as $\frac{364}{371}, \frac{358}{372}$, etc., up to $\frac{1}{2}$, respectively. Summing the proportions of the deaths for these ages, the number of children born and died during 1951, i.e. $aD_o{}^{1951}$ is obtained.

aD_o was calculated for the years 1949 to 1951 and 1950 to 1952, and $\delta D_o{}^{1950-52}$ obtained by deducting $aD_o{}^{1950-52}$ from the total deaths under one year during 1950 to 1952.

(1) „Population Statistics and their Compilation", deur H. H. Wolfenden, bladsy 76 (Actuarial Studies No. 3, Actuarial Society of America).

(1) "Population Statistics and their Compilation" by H. H. Wolfenden, page 76 (Actuarial Studies No. 3, Actuarial Society of America).

Leeftye 1 *tot* 5 *jaar*.—Aangesien die sterftes vir leeftye een jaar en daarbo nie beskikbaar is volgens gedeeltes van 'n jaar van leeftyd nie, was dit nie moontlik om die voorgaande metode op leeftye bo die eerste lewensjaar toe te pas nie. Die metode wat vir hierdie leeftye gebruik is, is dieselfde as wat gebruik is vir lewenstabelle No. 10 van Engeland en Wallis. Die formule gebruik vir die berekening van q_2 word as voorbeeld gegee—

$$q_2 = \left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Sterftes by leeftyd 2 gedurende 1950–52}\end{array}\right\} \div \left\{\begin{array}{l}\frac{1}{8}(B^1{}_{1947} + 3B^2{}_{1947} + 5B^3{}_{1947} + 7B^4{}_{1947}) \\ \quad + \text{geboortes gedurende 1948 en 1949.} \\ +\frac{1}{8}(7B^1{}_{1950} + 5B^2{}_{1950} + 3B^3{}_{1950} + B^4{}_{1950}) \\ \quad - \text{sterftes by leeftyd 0 gedurende 1948–50.} \\ \quad - \text{sterftes by leeftyd 1 gedurende 1949–51,}\end{array}\right\}$$

waar B^1 1947 die geboortes gedurende die eerste kwartaal van 1947 voorstel, B^2 1947 die geboortes gedurende die tweede kwartaal van 1947, ens. Volkstrek is in aanmerking geneem.

Leeftye 6 *en hoër*.—Soos hierbo genoem, waar die algemene metode wat gebruik is in hooftrekke aangedui is, is basissterftesyfers met vyfjaartussenpose bereken en die waardes tussenin deur interpolasie verkry.

In die besonder was die prosedure soos volg: Uit die bevolking en sterftes in vyfjaarleeftydsgroepe gegroepeer, is die bevolking en sterftes by die middelleeftye verkry deur middel van King se formule:

$$U_{x+2} = \cdot 2 w_x - \cdot 008 \triangle^2 w_{x-5}$$

waar U_{x+2} die bevolking of sterftes by leeftyd $x + 2$ en w_x die som van vyf waardes van die bevolking of sterftes vir leeftye x tot $x + 4$ is. Die sentrale sterftesyfer, m_x, is toe bereken en q_x verkry deur die formule:

$$q_x = \frac{2m_x}{2 + m_x}$$

Dit was die basiswaardes wat in die verdere berekenings gebruik is.

By leeftye bo 80 jaar is die waardes so verkry egter nie baie noukeurig nie as gevolg van klein getalle bevolking en sterftes by hierdie leeftye, asook foute in die leeftye, en basissterftesyfers is geprojekteer, deur gebruikmaking van die waardes by die hoër leeftye wat as betroubaar beskou is, soos deur T. Greville voorgestel(1). Alhoewel die waardes so gevind, aanneembaar geblyk te wees het volgens die gewone toetse, kan hulle nogtans aan betreklike groot foute onderworpe wees. Foute in die waardes van die hoë leeftye het gelukkig slegs 'n geringe uitwerking op die waardes van ander lewenstabelle, soos lewensverwagting.

Die waardes tussen hierdie leeftye is bereken deur Jenkins se oskulerende interpolasie-formules van die vyfde verskil (2), reproduserend vir leeftye tot by 20 jaar en nie-reproduserend vir leeftye 20 jaar. Die formules is soos volg:

Reproduserende formule:

$$u_x = xu_1 + \tfrac{1}{6} x\,(x^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_1 - \tfrac{1}{12} x\,^3(x - 1)\,\delta^4 u_1 + yu_0 + \tfrac{1}{6} y\,(y^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_o - \tfrac{1}{12} y^3\,(y - 1)\,\delta^4 u_0$$

Hierdie formule reproduseer die basiswaardes.

Nie-reproduserende formule:

$$u_x = xu_1 + \tfrac{1}{6} x\,(x^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_1 - \tfrac{1}{36} x^3\,\delta^4 u_1 + yu_0 - \tfrac{1}{6} y\,(y^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_0 - \tfrac{1}{36} y^3\,\delta^4 u_0$$
waar $y = 1 - x$.

Dié formule oefen 'n graduerende uitwerking op die basiswaardes uit, wat voordelig beskou is vir leeftye bo 20 jaar. Die basiswaardes is miskien nie sonder foute nie as gevolg van onnoukeurighede in die oorspronklike gegewens, waarvan sommige reeds genoem is, en gee miskien gevolglik nie die sterftewet wat daaraan ten grondslag lê, presies weer nie, wat hierdie berekenings ten doel het om so noukeurig moontlik te benader. Derhalwe lyk dit nie onredelik om 'n geringe graduerende proses op hulle toe te pas om sodoende 'n gelykmatiger verloop van die sterftesyfers te bewerkstellig nie.

(1) United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939–41, bl. 124-5.
(2) Population Statistics and their Compilation, deur Hugh H. Wolfenden, 1954.

Ages 1 *to* 5 *years*.—As the deaths for ages one year and above are not available by fractions of a year of age, it was not possible to apply the foregoing method to ages above the first year of life. The method employed for these ages is the same as that used for life tables No. 10 of England and Wales. The formula used for the calculation of q_2 is given as an example—

$$q_2 = \left\{\begin{array}{c}\text{Deaths at age 2 during 1950–52}\end{array}\right\} \div \left\{\begin{array}{l}\frac{1}{8}(B^1{}_{1947} + 3B^2{}_{1947} + 5B^3{}_{1947} + 7B^4{}_{1947}) \\ \quad + \text{births during 1948 and 1949.} \\ +\frac{1}{8}(7B^1{}_{1950} + 5B^2{}_{1950} + 3B^3{}_{1950} + B^4{}_{1950}) \\ \quad - \text{deaths aged 0 during 1948–50.} \\ \quad - \text{deaths aged 1 during 1949–51,}\end{array}\right\}$$

where B^1 1947 represents births during the first quarter of 1947, B^2 1947 births during the second quarter of 1947, etc. Allowance was made for migration.

Ages 6 *and higher*.—As mentioned above, in the broad outline of the general method employed, pivotal rates of mortality were calculated at five-yearly intervals and the values between obtained by interpolation.

Specifically, the procedure was as follows: From the population and deaths grouped in quinquennial age-groups, the population and deaths at the central ages were obtained by means of King's formula:

$$U_{x+2} = \cdot 2 w_x - \cdot 008 \triangle^2 w_{x-5}$$

where U_{x+2} is the population or deaths at age $x + 2$ and w_x is the sum of five values of the population or deaths for ages x to $x + 4$. The central death rate, m_x, was then calculated and q_x obtained by means of the formula:

$$q_x = \frac{2m_x}{2 + m_x}$$

These were the pivotal values used in the further calculations.

At higher ages, over 80 years, however, the values so obtained may not be accurate, as the result of the small numbers of population and deaths at these ages, as well as inaccuracies in the ages, and were not used. Instead, the pivotal values at the higher ages considered as reliable, were extended in the manner proposed by T. Greville (1). Although the values obtained by this method appeared to be acceptable according to the usual criteria, they may, nevertheless, be subject to comparatively large errors. Fortunately, errors in the values at the high ages have only a small effect on other life table values, such as expectation of life.

Interpolation was carrid out by means of Jenkins' fifth-difference osculatory interpolation formulae (2), reproducing for ages up to 20 years and non-reproducing for ages above 20 years. The formulae are as follows:

Reproducing formula:

$$u_x = xu_1 + \tfrac{1}{6} x\,(x^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_1 - \tfrac{1}{12} x\,^3(x - 1)\,\delta^4 u_1 + yu_0 + \tfrac{1}{6} y\,(y^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_0 - \tfrac{1}{12} y^3\,(y - 1)\,\delta^4 u_0$$

This formula reproduces the pivotal values.

Non-reproducing formula:

$$u_x = xu_1 + \tfrac{1}{6} x\,(x^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_1 - \tfrac{1}{36} x^3\,\delta^4 u_1 + yu_0 - \tfrac{1}{6} y\,(y^2 - 1)\,\delta^2 u_0 - \tfrac{1}{36} y^3\,\delta^4 u_0$$
where $y = 1 - x$.

The non-reproducing formula exercises a graduating effect on the pivotal values, which was considered advantageous for ages above 20 years. The pivotal values may not be quite free from error due to imperfections in the original data, some of which have been mentioned, and may as a result not accurately represent the underlying law of mortality, which these calculations are intended to approximate as closely as possible. It, therefore, does not appear unreasonable to apply a slight graduating process to them, in order to secure a more uniform progression of the

(1) United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939–41, page 124–5.
(2) Population Statistics and their Compilation, by Hugh H. Wolfenden, 1954.

Die formule kom die gewone vereiste van 'n matematies-vloeiende aansluiting van die geïnterpoleerde waardes by die vyfjaarpunte na, maar die punte van aansluiting kom nie presies ooreen met die basiswaardes soos die geval is by die gewone oskulerende interpolasieformules nie. Dit lei daartoe dat 'n vloeiender kromme opgelewer word, wat egter die tendens van die gegewens behou.

Vir leeftye tot by 20 jaar, is dit, weens die besondere kenmerke van die jeugbevolking, raadsaam beskou om nie enige wysiging van die basiswaardes toe te laat nie en 'n reproduserende formule is gevolglik gebruik.

LEWENSTABELLE.

Nadat die kolom aantonende q_x, die waarskynlikheid om binne 'n jaar na die bereiking van leeftyd x te sterf, voltooi was, is dit gebruik om al die ander kolomme van die lewenstabel af te lei, wat soos volg is:—

p_x dui die waarskynlikheid aan om een jaar van leeftyd x te lewe en is gevind deur q_x van 1 af te trek.

l_x is die getal oorblywendes tot by presiese leeftyd x volgens die lewenstabel. Die eerste waarde word die grondgetal genoem en is geneem as 100,000. Al die daaropvolgende waardes is deur aanhoudende vermenigvuldiging deur p_x verkry.

d_x, die sterftes in die jaar van lewe x onder die l_x persone wat daardie jaar binnegegaan het, is die verskil tussen pare syfers in die kolom l_x.

L_x verteenwoordig die getal wat lewe in die jaar van leeftyd x, of die getal jare gelewe in die jaar van leeftyd x en is verkry deur die gemiddelde van l_x en l_{x+1} te neem vir alle leeftye behalwe leeftyd 0. In die geval van die eerste lewensjaar, waar nie aangeneem kan word dat sterftes gelykmatig versprei is oor die jaar van leeftyd nie, is die waarde van L_x soos volg bepaal:—

Daar is aangeneem dat die kinders wat onder die leeftyd van een dag gesterf het, gemiddeld 'n halwe dag gelewe het. Die getal dae wat gevolglik gelewe is gedurende die eerste lewensdag is die getal oorblywendes aan die end van die eerste lewensdag vermenigvuldig met een plus die getal sterftes by leeftyd onder een dag vermenigvuldig met 'n half.

So voortgaande volg dat die kinders wat gesterf het by leeftyd een tot ses dae gemiddeld drie dae bo die eerste lewensdag geleef het; gevolglik is die getal dae gelewe gedurende die leeftydsinterval 1–6 dae die getal oorblywendes aan die end van die sesde lewensdag maal ses plus die getal sterftes by leeftye een tot ses dae maal drie, ens., tot by leeftyd nege tot elf maande.

Die waardes so gevind, uitgedruk in jare, is bymekaargetel om die getal jare gelewe gedurende die eerste jaar van lewe te gee.

T_x stel die bevolking van die lewenstabel by leeftye x en alle hoër leeftye voor. Die waardes is gevind deur optelling van L_x.

$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$ stel die lewensverwagting voor, of die toekomstige gemiddelde lewensduur van 'n persoon presies x jaar oud. Dit is verkry deur elke waarde van T_x deur die ooreenkomstige syfer in die kolom l_x te deel.

BEREKENINGS.

Die lewenstabelle is deur middel van elektroniese masjiene opgestel. Alle rekenkundige werk, soos addisie, vermenigvuldiging en deling, is op 'n rekenpons uitgevoer. Vir die spesiale sortering van die ponskaarte is 'n elektroniese statistiese masjien gebruik. Alle tabelle is met 'n tabelleerder gelys.

mortality rates. The formula satisfies the usual requirement of securing a mathematically smooth junction of the interpolated values at the five-yearly points, but the points of junction do not exactly correspond with the pivotal values, as is the case with the usual osculatory interpolation formulae. This results in a smoother curve being produced, which, however, preserves the trend of the data.

For ages up to 20 years, it was considered advisable not to allow any modification of the pivotal values, owing to the special characteristics of the juvenile population, and a reproducing formula was, therefore, used.

LIFE TABLES.

After the column showing q_x, the probability of dying within a year after attaining age x, had been completed for the whole range of ages, it was used to derive all the other columns of the life table, which are as follows:—

p_x denotes the probability of living one year from age x, and was found by deducting q_x from 1.

l_x is the number surviving according to the life table to exact age x. The first value of the column is called the radix and was taken to be 100,000. All the successive values were derived by continued multiplication by p_x.

d_x, the deaths in the year of age x among the l_x persons who entered that year, is the difference between pairs of figures in the l_x column.

L_x represents the number living in the year of age x, or the number of years lived in the year of age x, and was obtained by taking the mean between l_x and l_{x+1}, for all ages except age 0. In the case of the first year of life, where it cannot be assumed that deaths are uniformly distributed over the year of age, the value of L_x was obtained as follows:—

It was assumed that the children that died aged under one day, lived on the average half a day. The number of days lived, then, during the first day of life was the number of survivors at the end of the first day of life multiplied by one plus the number of deaths at age under one day multiplied by a half.

Continuing in this way, we find that the children dying aged one to six days survived on the average three days beyond the first day of life, and accordingly the number of days lived during the age interval 1–6 days was the number of survivors at the end of the sixth day of life times six plus the number of deaths at ages one to six days times three; and so on up to age 9 to 11 months.

The values so obtained, expressed as years, were added to give the number of years lived during the first year of life.

T_x denotes the population of the life table at age x and all higher ages. The values were obtained by the summation of L_x.

$\overset{\circ}{e}_x$ represents the expectation of life, or the future lifetime which on the average will be lived by a person aged exactly x. It is obtained by dividing each value of T_x by the corresponding figure in the l_x column.

COMPUTATIONS.

The life tables were constructed by means of electronic punch-card calculating and tabulating machines.

All arithmetical operations such as addition, multiplication and division, were carried out on an electronic calculating punch. For the special sorting of the punch-cards, an electronic statistical machine was used and tables were listed by means of a tabulator.

VERGELYKING VAN VERWAGTE MET WERKLIKE STERFTES.

In tabel No. 9 word 'n vergelyking getref tussen verwagte sterftes op die grondslag van die berekende sterftesyfers en gemiddelde jaarlikse sterftes vir 1950–52 van leeftyd 6 af vir Blankes, van leeftyd 5 af vir Kleurlinge en van leeftyd 7 af vir Asiate.

Ten opsigte van Blankes, is die verskille tussen werklike en verwagte sterftes skynbaar nie oormatig groot nie. Die verskille verander taamlik reëlmatig van teken, en die totale netto verskil is onderskeidelik + 19 vir manlikes en + 17 vir vroulikes, of + ·17 persent en + ·20 persent van die totale. Die betreklike groot verskille by die hoë leeftye is te wyte aan die metode wat die tabel afsluit by leeftye wat nie onrealisties hoog is nie. Die ooreenkoms tussen die berekende en werklike gegewens word dus as bevredigend beskou.

In die geval van Kleurlinge, is die ooreenkoms tussen die werklike en verwagte sterftes nie baie bevredigend nie. Die totale verskille is deurgaans negatief behalwe by die hoë leeftye, waar hulle positief en groot is. Die totale netto verskil is + 81 of + 1·4 persent vir manlikes en + 200 of + 4·1 persent vir vroulikes. Die negatiewe verskille kan egter in 'n groot mate daaraan toegeskryf word dat die verwagte sterftes uit die onaangepaste bevolking bereken en vergelyk is met die onaangepaste sterftes, waar ophoping by sekere leeftye in beide gevalle teenwoordig is. As gevolg daarvan dat die ophoping by leeftye eindigende op die syfers 0 en 5 opmerkliker is by die sterftes as by die bevolking (kyk resultate van Myers se toets) is die werklike sterftes heelwat hoër as die verwagte sterftes by hierdie syfers en die oormaat word nie gebalanseer deur die tekorte by ander leeftye nie. Die groot positiewe verskille by die hoë leeftye mag daaraan te wyte wees dat leeftye te hoog opgegee is by die bevolkingsensus, maar nie ooreenstemmend te hoog by sterftes nie. Die basiese bevolking- en sterftesyfers toon 'n skynbare wanverhouding by die hoë leeftye. Indien 'n gedeelte van die bevolking by die hoë leeftye by laer leeftye aangetoon is, waar die sterftesyfers aansienlik laer is, sou 'n kleiner oormaat van verwagte bo werklike sterftes in die netto totaal getoon gewees het. Dit skyn dus dat foute in die basiese gegewens gedeeltelik verantwoordelik is vir die onbevredigende vergelyking. Die metode gebruik, sal ook die vergelyking beïnvloed, soos in die geval van Blankes.

Ten opsigte van Asiate is die ophoping nie so opmerklik nie en 'n beter vergelyking is verkry by alle leeftye behalwe die hoogstes. By die hoogste leeftye is die verskille taamlik groot en positief om dieselfde redes as in die geval van die ander twee rasse.

OORSIG VAN LEWENSTABELLE EN VERGELYKING MET VORIGE LEWENSTABELLE.

In die geval van Blankes toon die jongste lewenstabel 'n laer sterftesyfer by die meeste leeftye, vergeleke met die lewenstabel vir 1945–47. Die uitsondering is die leeftye 26 tot 33 en 58 tot 63 vir manlikes en 79 tot 82 vir vroulikes, waar effens hoër sterftesyfers getoon word deur die jongste tabel. Die verbetering in die sterftesyfer by leeftyd onder 1 is 3·39 per 1,000 vir manlikes en 2·86 per 1,000 vir vroulikes oor die tydperk van vyf jaar tussen die tabelle.

'n Vergelyking van die jongste tabel met die vroegste een (1920–22), toon baie treffend die verbetering oor die tydperk van 30 jaar in die sterftesyfers vir Blankes by alle leeftye, behalwe ongeveer 60 jaar en hoër vir manlikes. By leeftyd 0 het die sterftesyfer vir manlikes gedaal van 87·84 tot 37·89 per 1,000, terwyl die syfer vir vroulikes verminder het van 73·88 tot 30·05. By leeftyd 10 jaar is die syfer vir manlikes 'n derde van wat dit 30 jaar vroeër was en vir vroulikes 0·60 vergeleke met 1·64.

Terwyl die sterftesyfer vir vroulikes 'n verbetering toon by alle leeftye vergeleke met 30 jaar vroeër het die syfer vir manlikes skynbaar nie aanmerklik verminder by leeftye van omtrent 60 jaar nie. Die tabelle toon dat die syfer vir manlikes by leeftyd 60 jaar wat 25·96 per duisend was in 1920–22, maar net effens laer was in 1950–52 (25·89 per 1,000). Indien die lewenstabelle vir tussenjare

COMPARISON OF EXPECTED WITH ACTUAL DEATHS.

In table No. 9 a comparison is made between expected deaths on the basis of the calculated mortality rates, and average annual deaths for 1950–52, from age 6 upwards for Whites, from age 5 upwards for Coloureds, and from age 7 upwards for Asiatics.

For Whites, the differences between actual and expected deaths do not appear to be excessive. The differences change sign fairly regularly and the total net difference is + 19 for males and + 17 for females, or + ·17 and + ·20 per cent of the totals, respectively. The relatively large differences at the high ages are due to the method used, which brings the tables to a close at ages which are not unrealistically high. The agreement between the calculated and the actual data is, therefore, considered to be satisfactory.

In the case of the Coloureds, the correspondence between actual and expected deaths does not appear to be very satisfactory. The accumulated differences are consistently negative except at the high ages, where they are positive and large. The total net difference is + 81 or + 1·4 per cent for males and + 200 or + 4·1 per cent for females. The negative differences can, however, to a large extent be accounted for by the fact that the expected deaths were computed from the unadjusted population and compared with the unadjusted deaths, in both of which "heaping" at certain ages is present. Owing to the heaping at ages ending in the digits 0 and 5 being more pronounced in the deaths than in the population (see results of Myers' test), the actual deaths are considerably in excess of the expected deaths at these digits and the excesses are not balanced by the deficiencies at other ages. The large positive differences at the high ages may be due to overstatement of ages at the population census, with no corresponding overstatement of ages at deaths. The basic population and death figures reveal an apparent disparity at the high ages. If part of the population at the high ages had been shown at lower ages, where the mortality rate is much lower, a smaller excess of expected compared with actual deaths would have been shown in the net total. It would appear, therefore, that errors in the basic data account at least in part for the unsatisfactory comparison revealed by the table. The method used would also affect the comparison at the high ages, as in the case of Whites.

For Asiatics the heaping is not so pronounced as in the case of Coloureds and a better comparison is obtained at all ages excepting the highest. At the highest ages the differences are fairly large and positive for similar reasons as in the case of the other races.

REVIEW OF LIFE TABLES AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS LIFE TABLES.

In the case of Whites, the latest life table reveals a lower mortality rate at most ages, compared with the life table for 1945–47. The exceptions are the ages 26 to 33 and 58 to 63 for males, and 79 to 82 for females, where slightly higher mortality rates are exhibited by the latest table. The improvement in the mortality rate at age under 1 year is 3·39 per 1,000 for males and 2·86 per 1,000 for females, over the period of five years between the tables.

A comparison between the latest table and the earliest one (1920–22), reveals very strikingly the improvement over the period of 30 years in the mortality rates for Whites at all ages, except from about 60 years and higher for males. At age 0, the mortality rate for males has decreased from 87·84 to 37·89 per 1,000, while the rate for females has decreased from 73·88 to 30·05. At age 10 years, the rate is a third of what it was 30 years earlier for males, and 0·60 compared with 1·64 for females.

While the mortality rate for females shows an improvement at all ages compared with 30 years earlier, the rate for males appears not to have decreased materially for the ages of about 60 years. The tables reveal that the rate for males at age 60, which was 25·96 per 1,000 in 1920–22, was only slightly lower for 1950–52 (25·89 per 1,000). If the life tables for intermediate years are consulted,

nageslaan word, blyk dit dat die sterftesyfer vir manlikes opmerklik konstant gebly het gedurende die tydperk van 30 jaar. Die verskillende lewenstabelle vir dié tydperk toon die volgende:

Lewenstabel.	Tydperk.	Sterftesyfer by leeftyd 60 jaar.
E. 1.	1920–22	25·96
E. 2.	1925–27	24·71
E. 3.	1935–37	25·56
E. 4.	1945–47	25·41
E. 5.	1950–52	25·89

By hoër leeftye toon die 1950–52-tabel 'n verbetering by sekere leeftye vergeleke met die tabel vir 1920–22, maar daar moet op gelet word dat vergelykings by die hoër leeftye bo omtrent 70 jaar miskien nie noukeurig is nie omdat die sterftesyfers verkry is uit berekenings gegrond op klein getalle waarnemings wat onderworpe is aan 'n aansienlike mate van toevallige variasie en waar bowendien die leeftye wat aangegee is verdag voorkom, of verkry is deur ekstrapolering van waardes by laer leeftye (soos die geval is by die 1950–52-tabel), wat miskien nie die ware posisie noukeurig weerspieël nie. As gevolg van die oor die algemeen laer sterftesyfers, is die lewensverwagting van Blankes hoër by feitlik alle leeftye vir die tydperk 1950–52, vergeleke met 1945–47. Die wins by geboorte is 0·80 jaar vir manlikes en 1·77 jaar vir vroulikes oor die tydperk van vyf jaar, wat 'n gemiddelde lewensduur van 64·57 jaar vir manlikes en 70·08 jaar vir vroulikes beteken by die latere datum. By leeftyd een jaar, waar die maksimum lewensverwagting opgemerk word (die hoë sterftesyfer in die eerste jaar van lewe het 'n nadelige uitwerking op die lewensverwagting by geboorte) was die lewensverwagting 66·11 jaar vir manlikes en 71·24 jaar vir vroulikes.

In 30 jaar het die gemiddelde lewensduur, dit wil sê die lewensverwagting by geboorte, met byna 9 jaar vir manlikes en 11 jaar vir vroulikes toegeneem. Die langer-lewende vroulikes het hul voorsprong op die manlikes vermeerder gedurende die tydperk van 30 jaar tussen 1920–22 en 1950–52: Terwyl hulle gemiddeld 3·57 jaar langer as die manlikes geleef het gedurende 1920–22, was hul lewe 5·51 jaar langer as dié van die manlikes gedurende 1950–52.

Die lewensverwagting van manlikes by leeftyd 60 jaar word as 15·53 jaar deur tabel E. 5 getoon, wat nie veel hoër is as wat dit 30 jaar vroeër was nie, naamlik 15·14 jaar (tabel E. 1). Daar moet egter op gelet word dat die getal oorblywendes by hierdie ouderdom heelwat hoër is as 30 jaar tevore, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die gunstiger sterftesyfers by leeftye onder 60 jaar. Die getal manlike oorblywendes by leeftyd 60 jaar uit 100,000 lewendgeborenes was 70,189 in 1950–52 vergeleke met 56,186 in 1920–22, wat 'n vermeerdering van byna 24 persent verteenwoordig oor die tydperk van 30 jaar. Die ooreenstemmende syfers vir vroulikes toon 'n verhoging in lewensverwagting gedurende hierdie tydperk van 16·56 jaar in 1920–22 tot 18·40 jaar in 1950–52, en 'n vermeerdering in die oorblywendes van 63,734 in 1920–22 tot 79,779 in 1950–52, of meer as 25 persent. Hierdie syfers toon duidelik dat wat Blankes betref, die getal wat in lewe bly tot by leeftyd 60 jaar uit elke 100,000 lewend-geborenes, ongeveer een kwart meer is as die getal wat 30 jaar vroeër by hierdie leeftyd in lewe was.

Vir die Kleurlingbevolking toon 'n vergelyking van die 1950–52-lewenstabel met die 1945–47-lewenstabel 'n daling in die sterftesyfer by alle leeftye, behalwe leeftyd 1, leeftyd 2 vir manlikes en die hoë leeftye. Die laer sterftesyfers by die meeste leeftye het 'n hoër lewensverwagting by alle leeftye tot omtrent 78 jaar veroorsaak. By die hoë leeftye kon soos voorheen opgemerk, geen groot betekenis geheg word aan die verskille wat getoon word nie as gevolg van die moeilikheid om noukeurige waardes by hierdie leeftye te bereken.

it would appear that the mortality rate for males at this age has remained remarkably constant throughout this period of 30 years. The various life tables for this period show the following:

Life table.	Period.	Mortality rate at age 60 years.
E. 1.	1920–22	25·96
E. 2.	1925–27	24·71
E. 3.	1935–37	25·56
E. 4.	1945–47	25·41
E. 5.	1950–52	25·89

At higher ages, the 1950–52 table shows an improvement at certain ages, compared with the life table for 1920–22, but it should be noted that comparisons at the higher ages above about 70 years may not be accurate, as the mortality rates are derived either from calculations based on small numbers of cases subject to considerable chance variation, and where, moreover, the age reporting is suspect; or are derived from extrapolation of values at lower ages (as in the case of the 1950–52 table), which may not very accurately reflect the true position.

As a result of the generally lower mortality rates, the expectation of life of Whites is higher at practically all ages for the period 1950–52, compared with 1945–47. The gain at birth is 0·80 years for males and 1·77 years for females over the five years, giving an average duration of life for males of 64·57 years and for females of 70·08 years at the later date. At age one, where the maximum expectation of life is observed (the high mortality rate in the first year of life adversely affects the expectation of life at birth), the expectation of life was 66·11 years for males and 71·24 for females.

In 30 years the average duration of life, that is, the expectation of life at birth, increased by nearly 9 years for males and 11 years for females. The longer-living females have increased their lead over the males during the period of 30 years between 1920–22 and 1950–52: While they lived on the average 3·57 years longer than the males during 1920–22, their life was 5·51 years longer than that of the males during 1950–52.

The life expectation of males at age 60 years is shown as 15·53 years by table E. 5 which is not much higher than it was 30 years earlier, namely 15·14 years (table E. 1). However, it should be noted that the number of survivors at this age is considerably higher than 30 years earlier, owing mainly to the generally more favourable mortality rates at ages below 60 years. The number of male survivors at age 60 out of 100,000 live births was 70,189 in 1950–52, compared with 56,186 in 1920–22, which represents an increase of nearly 24 per cent for the period of 30 years. The corresponding figures for females show an increase in life expectancy during this period, from 16·56 years in 1920–22, to 18·40 years in 1950–52, and an increase in the survivors, from 63,734 in 1920–22 to 79,779 in 1950–52, or more than 25 per cent. It is clear from these figures that, as far as Whites are concerned, the number surviving to age 60 out of every 100,000 born alive, is about one quarter more than the number surviving at this age 30 years earlier.

For the Coloured population a comparison of the 1950–52 life table with the 1945–47 life table, reveals a decrease in the mortality rate at all ages, except age 1, age 2 for males, and the high ages. The lower mortality rates at most ages have resulted in a higher life expectancy at all ages up to about 78 years. At the high ages, no great importance can be attached to the differences revealed owing to the difficulties in calculating accurate values at these ages, as mentioned before.

The average length of life at birth of Coloured males is 44·82 years, and of Coloured females, 47·77 years, according to the latest 1950–52 life table. The maximum expectancy of life occurs at age 3 years, where it is 53·37 years for males and 56·09 for females.

Die gemiddelde lewensduur van manlike Kleurlinge by geboorte is 44·82 jaar en vir vroulike Kleurlinge, 47·77 jaar, volgens die 1950–52-tabel. Die maksimum lewensverwagting word gevind by 3-jarige leeftyd, waar dit 53·37 jaar vir manlikes en 56·09 vir vroulikes is.

Die 1950–52-lewenstabel ten opsigte van Asiate toon aansienlike verlagings in die sterftesyfer en verhogings in die lewensverwagting vergeleke met die tabel vir 1945–47, dit is oor 'n tydperk van slegs vyf jaar. Die bevolkingsensussyfers vir 1946 en 1951 toon 'n vermeerdering van 81,000 Asiate, terwyl geboorte- en sterfteregistrasies gedurende hiedie tydperk 'n natuurlike aanwas van 41,000 en netto volkstrek 'n verdere vermeerdering van 4,000 veroorsaak het, 'n totale toename van slegs 45,000. Die skynbare verskil van 36,000 kan te wyte wees aan verskillende oorsake, waarvan een die moontlikheid is dat die sensus van 1946 onvolledig was (en moontlik vroeëre sensusse ook). Sensuskontroleurs en -opnemers het al dikwels die moeilikhede wat teëgekom word by die telling van Asiate in Natal beklemtoon en het die mening uitgespreek dat die sensussyfers onvolledig is in sekere streke. Die sensus van 1951 het die grondslag van die Bevolkingsregister uitgemaak en dit kon gelei het tot 'n volledíger opname in 1951.

Indien die Asiatiese bevolking, soos aangegee deur die 1946-sensus, aanmerklik onvolledig opgeneem was, sou die sterftesyfers soos getoon deur die lewenstabel vir 1945–47 te hoog wees, met die resultaat dat die ware lewensverwagtings ietwat hoër sou wees as aangetoon in die lewenstabel.

Die gemiddelde lewensduur van manlike Asiate, dit is die lewensverwagting by geboorte, is 55·77 jaar, terwyl die maksimum lewensverwagting, wat by leeftyd 2 jaar gevind word, 59·25 jaar is, volgens die 1950–52-lewenstabel. Die ooreenstemmende syfers vir vroulike Asiate is laer as dié vir manlikes, nl. onderskeidelik 54·75 en 57·44. Die 1945–47-lewenstabel het ook laer syfers vir vroulikes as manlikes by hierdie leeftye getoon. Dit is in teenstelling met die posisie wat vir vroulike Blankes en Kleurlinge getoon word, wie se lewensverwagting geblyk het hoër te wees as die vir manlikes in alle tabelle. Die Asiatiese bevolkingsgroep bestaan hoofsaaklik uit persone van Indiese afkoms en 'n lewenstabel vir Indië (1940–51) toon 'n soortgelyke stand van sake soos dié vir die Unie vir vroulikes by leeftyd 0 en 2 jaar in verhouding tot manlikes. Die lewensverwagting by geboorte word aangegee as onderskeidelik 31·66 jaar vir vroulikes teenoor 32·45 jaar vir manlikes, en by leeftyd 2 jaar as 39·52 jaar teenoor 40·50 jaar.

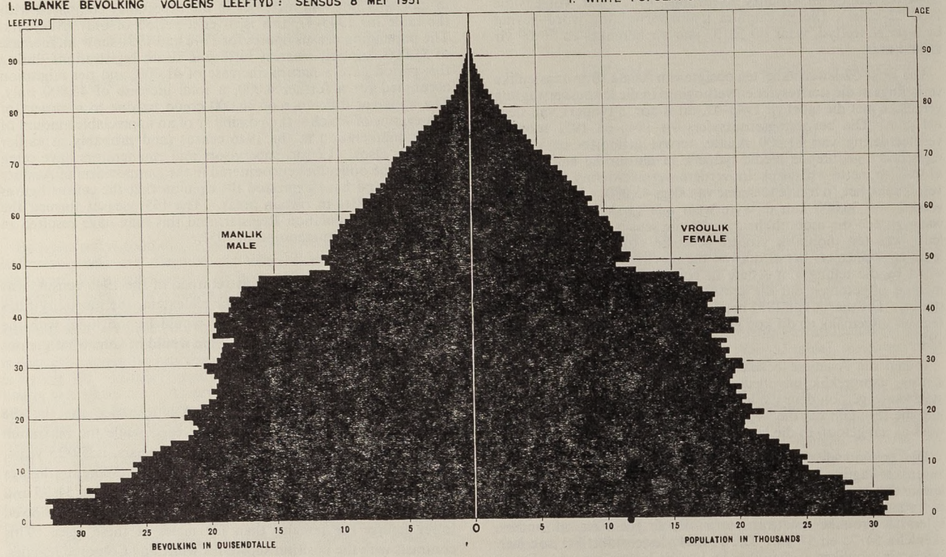
The 1950–52 life table for Asiatics shows substantial decreases in mortality rate and increases in life expectancy compared with the table for 1945–47, this is, over a period of only five years. The population census figures for 1946 and 1951 show an increase of 81,000 Asiatics, whereas birth and death registrations during this period gave a natural increase of 41,000, and net migration accounted for a further 4,000, a total increase of 45,000 only. The apparent difference of 36,000 could be due to a variety of causes, one of which is the possibility of an appreciable amount of under-enumeration at the 1946 census (and probably at earlier censuses also). Census supervisors and enumerators have often stressed the difficulties encountered in the enumeration of Asiatics in Natal, and have expressed the opinion that the census figures were incomplete in certain areas. The 1951 census formed the basis of the Population Register, and this may have resulted in more complete enumeration in 1951.

If the Asiatic population, as returned at the 1946 census, was under-enumerated to any appreciable extent, the mortality rates as shown in life table for 1945–47 would be too high, with the result that the true expectations of life would be somewhat greater than as shown in the life table.

The average duration of life for Asiatic males, that is, the expectancy of life at birth, is 55·77 years, while the maximum expectation of life, which occurs at age 2 years, is 59·25 years, according to the 1950–52 life table. The corresponding figures for Asiatic females are lower than those for males, being 54·75 and 57·44 years, respectively. The 1945–47 life table also showed lower figures for females than for males at these ages. This contrasts with the position shown for white and Coloured females, whose life expectancies have in all tables been shown to be higher than those of the males. The Asiatic population group consists mainly of persons of Indian descent and a life table for India (1940–51) shows a similar position to that in the Union for females at age 0 and 2 years relative to males. The life expectancy at birth is shown as 31·66 years for females as against 32·45 years for males, and at age 2 years, as 39·52 and 40·50 years, respectively.

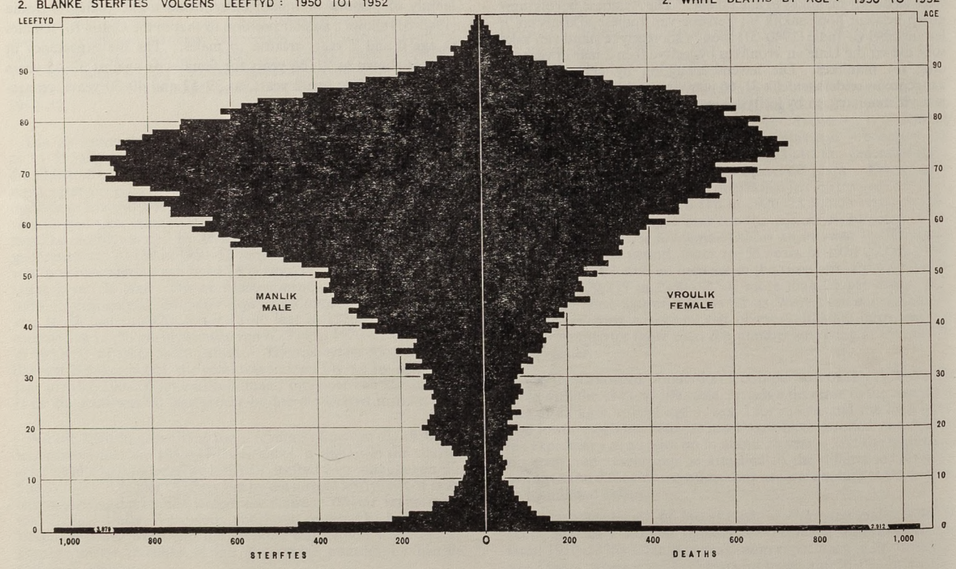
1. BLANKE BEVOLKING VOLGENS LEEFTYD : SENSUS 8 MEI 1951

1. WHITE POPULATION BY AGE : CENSUS, 8th MAY, 1951



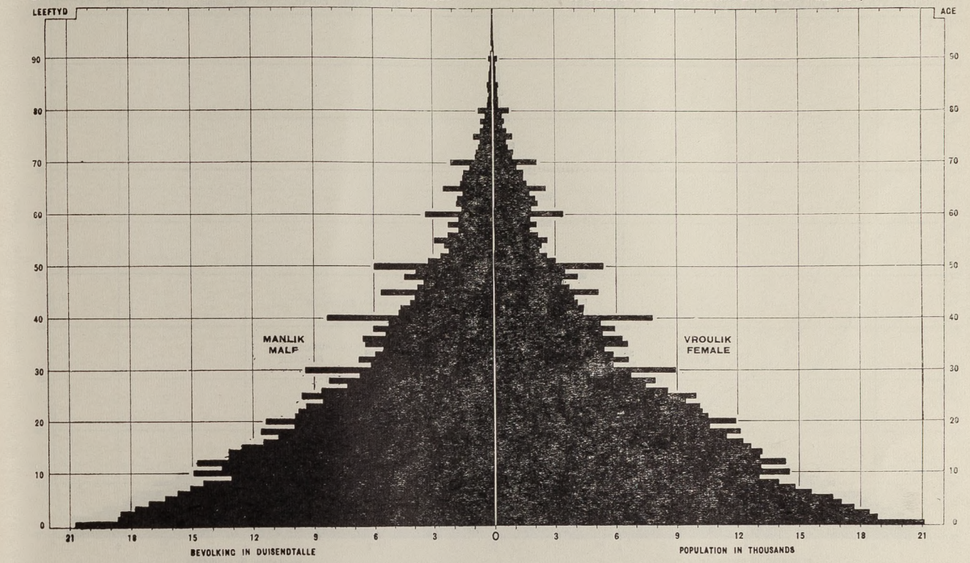
2. BLANKE STERFTES VOLGENS LEEFTYD : 1950 TOT 1952

2. WHITE DEATHS BY AGE : 1950 TO 1952



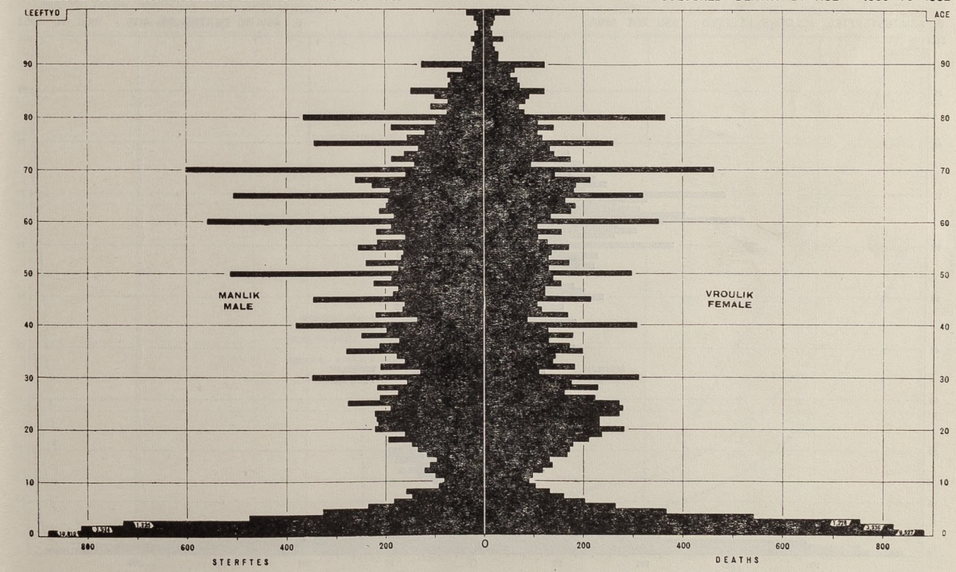
3. KLEURLINGBEVOLKING VOLGENS LEEFTYD : SENSUS 8 MEI 1951

3. COLOURED POPULATION BY AGE : CENSUS, 8th MAY, 1951



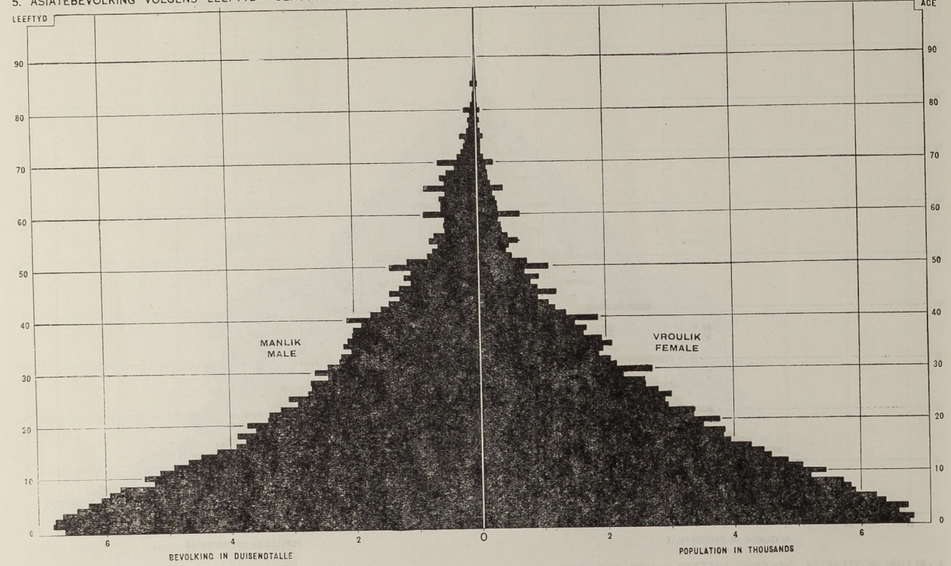
4. KLEURLINGSTERFTES VOLGENS LEEFTYD : 1950 TOT 1952

4. COLOURED DEATHS BY AGE : 1950 TO 1952



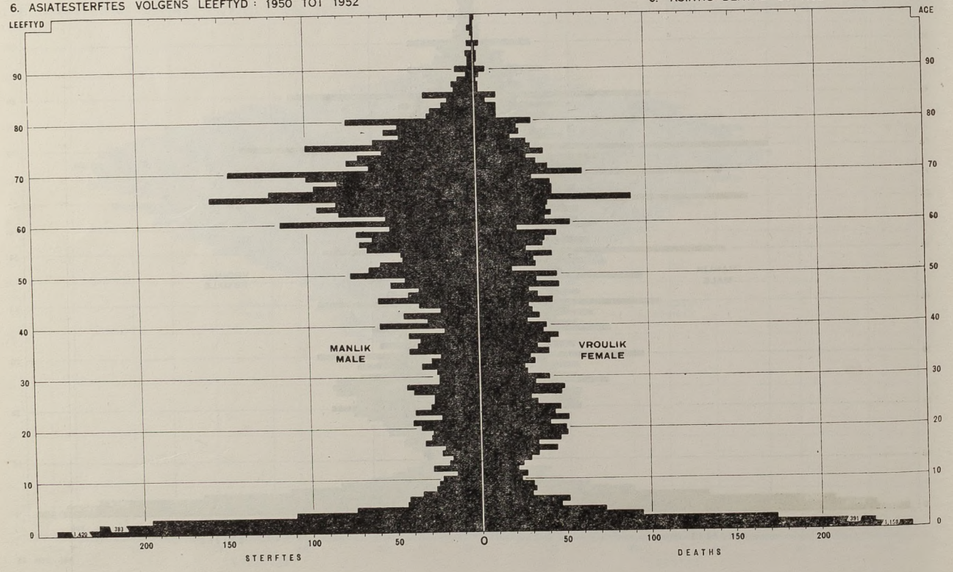
5. ASIATEBEVOLKING VOLGENS LEEFTYD : SENSUS 8 MEI 1951

5. ASIATIC POPULATION BY AGE : CENSUS, 8th MAY, 1951



6. ASIATESTERFTES VOLGENS LEEFTYD : 1950 TOT 1952

6. ASIATIC DEATHS BY AGE : 1950 TO 1952

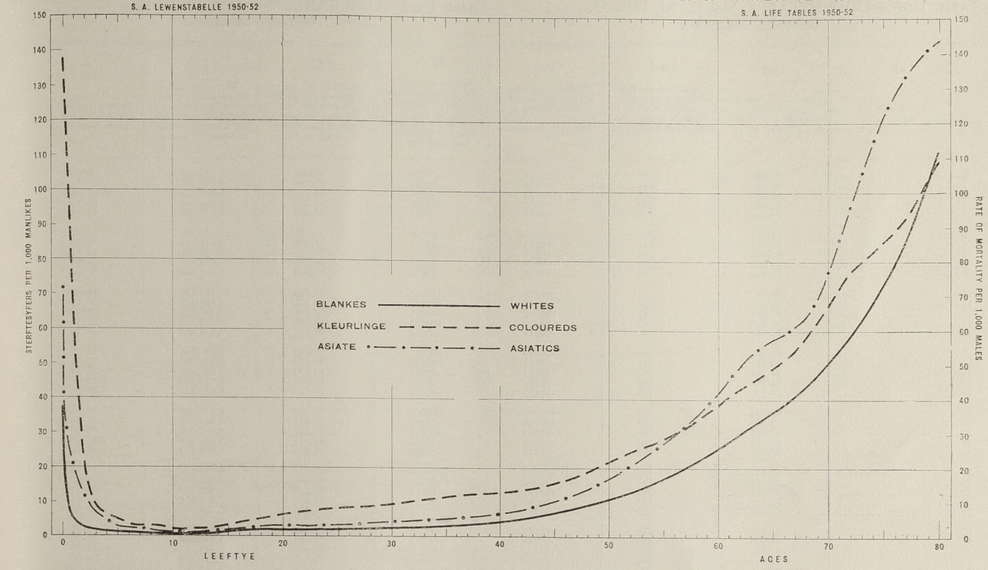


7. STERFTESYFERS PER 1,000 MANLIKES (1,000 qx)

S. A. LEWENSTABELLE 1950-52

7. RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 MALES (1,000 qx)

S. A. LIFE TABLES 1950-52

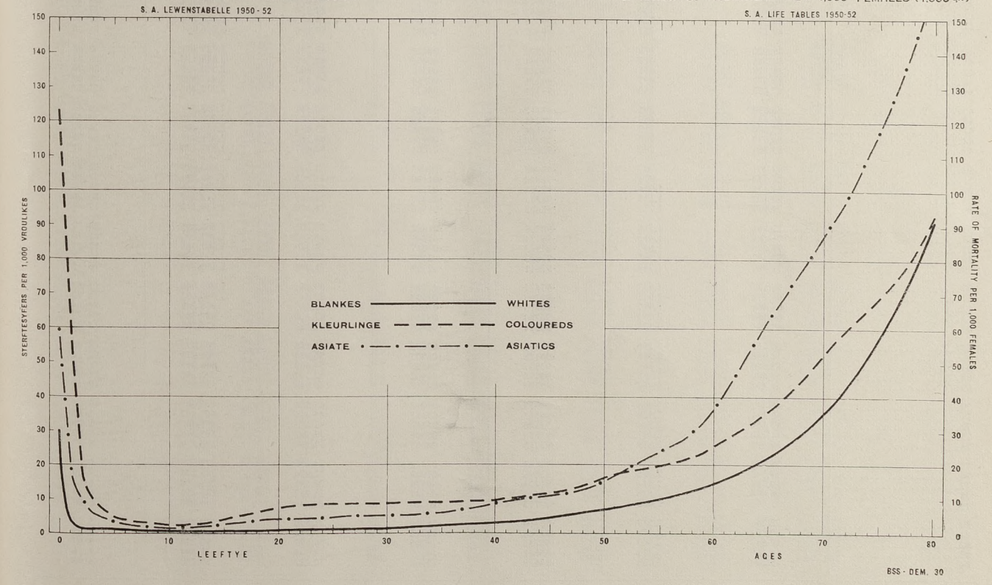


8. STERFTESYFERS PER 1,000 VROULIKES (1,000 qx)

S. A. LEWENSTABELLE 1950-52

8. RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 FEMALES (1,000 qx)

S. A. LIFE TABLES 1950-52



TABEL 1 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL No. E. 5. 1950–52.
BLANKES—MANLIK.

TABLE 1 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. E. 5. 1950–52.
WHITES—MALE.

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$\mathring{(e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	3,789	·96211	·03789	97,098	6,457,492	64·57
1	96,211	443	·99539	·00461	95,990	6,360,394	66·11
2	95,768	219	·99772	·00228	95,659	6,264,404	65·41
3	95,549	180	·99812	·00188	95,459	6,168,745	64·56
4	95,369	136	·99858	·00142	95,301	6,073,286	63·68
5	95,233	124	·99870	·00130	95,171	5,977,985	62·77
6	95,109	111	·99883	·00117	95,054	5,882,814	61·85
7	94,998	98	·99897	·00103	95,949	5,787,760	60·93
8	94,900	77	·99919	·00081	94,862	5,692,811	59·99
9	94,823	66	·99930	·00070	94,790	5,597,949	59·04
10	94,757	58	·99938	·00062	94,728	5,503,159	58·08
11	94,699	54	·99943	·00057	94,672	5,408,431	57·11
12	94,645	55	·99942	·00058	94,618	5,313,759	56·14
13	94,590	63	·99933	·00067	94,559	5,219,141	55·18
14	94,527	81	·99914	·00086	94,487	5,124,582	54·21
15	94,446	105	·99889	·00111	94,394	5,030,095	53·26
16	94,341	131	·99861	·00139	94,276	4,935,701	52·32
17	94,210	156	·99835	·00165	94,132	4,841,425	51·39
18	94,054	175	·99184	·00186	93,967	4,747,293	50·47
19	93,879	185	·99803	·00197	93,787	4,653,326	49·57
20	93,694	189	·99799	·00201	93,600	4,559,539	48·66
21	93,505	189	·99798	·00202	93,411	4,465,939	47·76
22	93,316	189	·99797	·00203	93,222	4,372,528	46·86
23	93,127	189	·99797	·00203	93,033	4,279,306	45·95
24	92,938	191	·99795	·00205	92,843	4,186,273	45·04
25	92,747	193	·99792	·00208	92,651	4,093,430	44·14
26	92,554	197	·99788	·00212	92,456	4,000,779	43·23
27	92,357	202	·99782	·00218	92,256	3,908,323	42·32
28	92,155	208	·99774	·00226	92,051	3,816,067	41·41
29	91,947	219	·99762	·00238	91,838	3,724,016	40·50
30	91,728	228	·99752	·00248	91,614	3,632,178	39·60
31	91,500	228	·99740	·00260	91,381	3,540,564	38·70
32	91,262	249	·99728	·00272	91,138	3,449,183	37·79
33	91,013	260	·99715	·00285	90,883	3,358,045	36·90
34	90,753	270	·99702	·00298	90,618	3,267,162	36·00
35	90,483	281	·99689	·00311	90,343	3,176,544	35·11
36	90,202	294	·99674	·00326	90,055	3,086,201	34·21
37	89,908	309	·99656	·00344	89,754	2,996,146	33·33
38	89,599	328	·99634	·00366	89,435	2,906,392	32·44
39	89,271	351	·99607	·00393	89,096	2,816,957	31·56
40	88,920	379	·99573	·00427	88,731	2,727,861	30·68
41	88,541	413	·99534	·00466	88,335	2,639,130	29·81
42	88,128	451	·99488	·00512	87,903	2,550,795	28·94
43	87,677	495	·99436	·00564	87,430	2,462,892	28·09
44	87,182	543	·99377	·00623	86,911	2,375,462	27·25
45	86,639	596	·99312	·00688	86,341	2,288,551	26·42
46	86,043	653	·99241	·00759	85,717	2,202,210	25·59
47	85,390	713	·99164	·00836	85,034	2,116,493	24·79
48	84,677	776	·99084	·00916	84,289	2,031,459	23·99
49	83,901	840	·98999	·01001	83,481	1,947,170	23·21
50	83,061	907	·98908	·01092	82,608	1,863,689	22·44
51	82,154	978	·98810	·01190	81,665	1,781,081	21·68
52	81,176	1,054	·98702	·01298	80,649	1,699,416	20·94
53	80,122	1,135	·98583	·01417	79,555	1,618,767	20·20
54	78,987	1,223	·98452	·01548	78,376	1,539,312	19·49
55	77,764	1,316	·98308	·01692	77,106	1,460,836	18·79
56	76,448	1,413	·98151	·01849	75,742	1,383,730	18·10
57	75,035	1,513	·97983	·02017	74,279	1,307,988	17·43
58	73,522	1,615	·97803	·02197	72,715	1,233,709	16·78
59	71,907	1,718	·97611	·02389	71,048	1,160,994	16·15
60	70,189	1,817	·97411	·02589	69,281	1,089,946	15·53
61	68,372	1,911	·97205	·02795	67,417	1,020,665	14·93
62	66,461	1,997	·96995	·03005	65,463	953,248	14·34
63	64,464	2,073	·96784	·03216	63,428	887,785	13·77
64	62,391	2,138	·96574	·03426	61,322	824,357	13·21
65	60,253	2,195	·96357	·03643	59,156	763,035	12·66
66	58,058	2,248	·96128	·03872	56,934	703,879	12·12
67	55,810	2,301	·95877	·04123	54,660	646,945	11·59
68	53,509	2,355	·95598	·04402	52,332	592,285	11·07
69	51,154	2,412	·95285	·04715	49,948	539,953	10·56
70	48,742	2,468	·94937	·05063	47,508	490,005	10·05
71	46,274	2,520	·94555	·05445	45,014	442,497	9·56
72	43,754	2,564	·94140	·05860	42,472	397,483	9·08
73	41,190	2,597	·93694	·06306	39,892	355,011	8·62
74	38,593	2,619	·93215	·06785	37,284	315,119	8·17
75	35,974	2,631	·92688	·07312	34,659	277,835	7·72
76	33,343	2,635	·92096	·07904	32,026	243,176	7·29
77	30,708	2,634	·91424	·08576	29,391	211,150	6·88
78	28,074	2,624	·90653	·09347	26,762	181,759	6·47
79	25,450	2,602	·89775	·10225	24,149	154,997	6·09
80	22,848	2,557	·88810	·11190	21,570	130,848	5·73
81	20,291	2,478	·87788	·12212	19,052	109,278	5·39
82	17,813	2,363	·86735	·13265	16,632	90,226	5·07
83	15,450	2,212	·85681	·14319	14,344	73,594	4·76
84	13,238	2,033	·84639	·15361	12,222	59,250	4·48

TABEL 1 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL NO. E. 5. 1950–52 (*vervolg*).
BLANKES—MANLIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 1 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. E. 5. 1950–52 (*continued*).
WHITES—MALE (*continued*).

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$\mathring{(e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
85	11,205	1,842	·83564	·16436	10,284	47,028	4·20
86	9,363	1,648	·82397	·17603	8,539	36,744	3·92
87	7,715	1,460	·81076	·18924	6,985	28,205	3·66
88	6,255	1,280	·79543	·20457	5,615	21,220	3·39
89	4,975	1,107	·77749	·22251	4,422	15,605	3·14
90	3,868	940	·75696	·24304	3,398	11,183	2·89
91	2,928	779	·73400	·26600	2,539	7,785	2·66
92	2,149	626	·70875	·29125	1,836	5,246	2·44
93	1,523	485	·68134	·31866	1,281	3,410	2·24
94	1,038	361	·65192	·34808	858	2,129	2·05
95	677	257	·62056	·37944	549	1,271	1·88
96	420	173	·58733	·41267	334	722	1·72
97	247	111	·55228	·44772	192	388	1·57
98	136	66	·51549	·48451	103	196	1·44
99	70	37	·47701	·52299	52	93	1·33
100	33	19	·43692	·56308	24	41	1·24
101	14	8	·39527	·60473	10	17	1·21
102	6	4	·35212	·64788	4	7	1·17
103	2	1	·30755	·69245	2	3	1·10
104	1	1	·26162	·73838	1	1	1·00

TABEL 1 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. E. 5. 1950–52.
BLANKES—VROULIK.

TABLE 1 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. E. 5. 1950–52.
WHITES—FEMALE.

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$\mathring{(e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	3,005	·96995	·03005	97,790	7,007,829	70·08
1	96,995	385	·99603	·00397	96,803	6,910,039	71·24
2	96,610	158	·99836	·00164	96,531	6,813,236	70·52
3	96,452	124	·99872	·00128	96,390	6,716,705	69·64
4	96,328	114	·99882	·00118	96,271	6,620,315	68·73
5	96,214	108	·99887	·00113	96,160	6,524,044	67·81
6	96,106	96	·99901	·00099	96,058	6,427,884	66·88
7	96,010	82	·99914	·00086	95,969	6,331,826	65·95
8	95,928	69	·99928	·00072	95,894	6,235,857	65·01
9	95,859	61	·99936	·00064	95,829	6,139,963	64·05
10	95,798	57	·99940	·00060	95,770	6,044,134	63·09
11	95,741	56	·99942	·00058	95,713	5,948,364	62·13
12	95,685	56	·99942	·00058	95,657	5,852,651	61·17
13	95,629	56	·99941	·00059	95,601	5,756,994	60·20
14	95,573	62	·99936	·00064	95,542	5,661,393	59·24
15	95,511	68	·99929	·00071	95,477	5,565,851	58·27
16	95,443	74	·99922	·00078	95,406	5,470,374	57·32
17	95,369	81	·99915	·00085	95,329	5,374,968	56·36
18	95,288	89	·99906	·00094	95,244	5,279,639	55·41
19	95,199	93	·99902	·00097	95,153	5,184,395	54·46
20	95,106	97	·99899	·00101	95,058	5,089,242	53·51
21	95,009	100	·99895	·00105	94,959	4,994,184	52·57
22	94,909	104	·99891	·00109	94,857	4,899,225	51·62
23	94,805	107	·99887	·00113	94,752	4,804,368	50·68
24	94,698	111	·99883	·00117	94,643	4,709,616	49·73
25	94,587	115	·99879	·00121	94,530	4,614,973	48·79
26	94,472	119	·99874	·00126	94,413	4,520,443	47·85
27	94,353	124	·99868	·00132	94,291	4,426,030	46·91
28	94,229	131	·99861	·00139	94,164	4,331,739	45·97
29	94,098	138	·99853	·00147	94,029	4,237,575	45·03
30	93,960	147	·99844	·00156	93,887	4,143,546	44·10
31	93,813	157	·99833	·00167	93,735	4,049,659	43·17
32	93,656	167	·99821	·00179	93,573	3,955,924	42·24
33	93,489	178	·99809	·00191	93,400	3,862,351	41·31
34	93,311	190	·99796	·00204	93,216	3,768,951	40·39
35	93,121	203	·99782	·00218	93,020	3,675,735	39·47
36	92,918	215	·99768	·00232	92,811	3,582,715	38·56
37	92,703	229	·99753	·00247	92,589	3,489,904	37·65
38	92,474	243	·99738	·00262	92,353	3,397,315	36·74
39	92,231	257	·99721	·00289	92,103	3,304,962	35·83
40	91,974	273	·99703	·00297	91,838	3,212,859	34·93
41	91,701	291	·99683	·00317	91,556	3,121,021	34·04
42	91,410	313	·99658	·00342	91,254	3,029,465	33·14
43	91,097	339	·99628	·00372	90,928	2,938,211	32·25
44	90,758	370	·99593	·00407	90,573	2,847,283	31·37

TABEL 1 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. E. 5. 1950–52 (*vervolg*).
BLANKES—VROULIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 1 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. E. 5. 1950–52 (*continued*).
WHITES—FEMALE (*continued*).

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
45	90,388	405	·99552	·00448	90,186	2,756,710	30·50
46	89,983	443	·99508	·00492	89,762	2,666,524	29·63
47	89,540	484	·99460	·00540	89,298	2,576,762	28·78
48	89,056	525	·99410	·00590	88,794	2,487,464	27·93
49	88,531	567	·99359	·00641	88,248	2,398,670	27·09
50	87,964	609	·99307	·00693	87,660	2,310,422	26·27
51	87,355	652	·99254	·00746	87,029	2,222,762	25·45
52	86,703	695	·99199	·00801	86,356	2,135,733	24·63
53	86,008	738	·99142	·00858	85,639	2,049,377	23·83
54	85,270	782	·99083	·00917	84,879	1,963,738	23·03
55	84,488	828	·99020	·00980	84,074	1,878,859	22·24
56	83,660	879	·98950	·01050	83,221	1,794,785	21·45
57	82,781	935	·98871	·01129	82,314	1,711,564	20·68
58	81,846	998	·98781	·01219	81,347	1,629,250	19·91
59	80,848	1,069	·98678	·01322	80,314	1,547,903	19·15
60	79,779	1,147	·98562	·01438	79,206	1,467,589	18·40
61	78,632	1,232	·98433	·01567	78,016	1,388,383	17·66
62	77,400	1,322	·98292	·01708	76,739	1,310,367	16·93
63	76,078	1,416	·98138	·01862	75,370	1,233,628	16·22
64	74,662	1,512	·97972	·02028	73,905	1,158,258	15·51
65	73,148	1,618	·97788	·02212	72,339	1,084,353	14·82
66	71,530	1,728	·97585	·02415	70,666	1,012,014	14·15
67	69,802	1,846	·97356	·02644	68,879	941,348	13·49
68	67,956	1,972	·97098	·02902	66,970	872,469	12·84
69	65,984	2,107	·96808	·03192	64,931	805,499	12·21
70	63,877	2,247	·96482	·03518	62,754	740,568	11·59
71	61,630	2,391	·96121	·03879	60,435	677,814	11·00
72	59,239	2,534	·95722	·04278	57,972	617,379	10·42
73	56,705	2,674	·95285	·04715	55,368	559,407	9·87
74	54,031	2,806	·94808	·05192	52,628	504,039	9·33
75	51,225	2,927	·94286	·05714	49,762	451,411	8·81
76	48,298	3,036	·93715	·06285	46,780	401,649	8·32
77	45,262	3,127	·93090	·06910	43,699	354,869	7·84
78	42,135	3,199	·92408	·07592	40,536	311,170	7·39
79	38,936	3,246	·91664	·08336	37,313	270,634	6·95
80	35,690	3,263	·90858	·09142	34,059	233,321	6·54
81	32,427	3,245	·89992	·10008	30,805	199,262	6·15
82	29,182	3,191	·89067	·10933	27,587	168,457	5·77
83	25,991	3,097	·88083	·11917	24,443	140,870	5·42
84	22,894	2,967	·87040	·12960	21,411	116,427	5·09
85	19,927	2,804	·85931	·14069	18,525	95,106	4·77
86	17,123	2,612	·84747	·15253	15,817	76,491	4·47
87	14,511	2,397	·83480	·16520	13,313	60,674	4·18
88	12,114	2,166	·82120	·17880	11,031	47,361	3·91
89	9,948	1,924	·80660	·19340	8,986	36,330	3·65
90	8,024	1,678	·79092	·20908	7,185	27,344	3·41
91	6,346	1,434	·77407	·22593	5,629	20,159	3·18
92	4,912	1,199	·75600	·24400	4,313	14,530	2·96
93	3,713	978	·73661	·26339	3,224	10,217	2·75
94	2,735	777	·71584	·28416	2,347	6,993	2·56
95	1,958	600	·69360	·30640	1,658	4,646	2·37
96	1,358	448	·66984	·33016	1,134	2,988	2·20
97	910	324	·64446	·35554	748	1,854	2·04
98	586	224	·61739	·38261	474	1,106	1·89
99	362	149	·58856	·41144	288	632	1·75
100	213	94	·55790	·44210	166	344	1·62
101	119	56	·52532	·47468	91	178	1·50
102	63	32	·49076	·50924	47	87	1·38
103	31	17	·45413	·54587	23	40	1·29
104	14	8	·41536	·58464	10	17	1·21
105	6	4	·37438	·62562	4	7	1·17
106	2	1	·33111	·66889	2	3	1·10
107	1	1	·28548	·71452	1	1	1·00

TABEL 2 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL No. C. 3. 1950–52.
KLEURLINGE—MANLIK.

TABLE 2 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. C. 3. 1950–52.
COLOUREDS—MALE.

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	13,801	·86199	·13801	91,289	4,481,667	44·82
1	86,199	5,286	·93867	·06133	83,556	4,390,378	50·93
2	80,913	1,722	·97871	·02129	80,052	4,306,822	53·23
3	79,191	700	·99116	·00884	78,841	4,226,770	53·37
4	78,491	504	·99358	·00642	78,239	4,147,929	52·85
5	77,987	384	·99507	·00493	77,795	4,069,690	52·18
6	77,603	283	·99635	·00365	77,462	3,991,895	51·44
7	77,320	250	·99677	·00323	77,195	3,914,433	50·63
8	77,070	254	·99671	·00329	76,943	3,837,238	49·79
9	76,816	215	·99720	·00280	76,709	3,760,295	48·95
10	76,601	167	·99782	·00218	76,518	3,683,586	48·09
11	76,434	144	·99812	·00189	76,362	3,607,068	47·19
12	76,290	178	·99767	·00233	76,201	3,530,706	46·28
13	76,112	163	·99786	·00214	76,031	3,454,505	45·39
14	75,949	196	·99743	·00257	75,851	3,378,474	44·48
15	75,753	244	·99677	·00323	75,631	3,302,623	43·60
16	75,509	291	·99614	·00386	75,364	3,226,992	42·74
17	75,218	332	·99559	·00441	75,052	3,151,628	41·90
18	74,886	375	·99499	·00501	74,699	3,076,576	41·08
19	74,511	417	·99440	·00560	74,303	3,001,877	40·29
20	74,094	457	·99383	·00617	73,866	2,927,574	39·51
21	73,637	496	·99327	·00673	73,389	2,853,708	38·75
22	73,141	533	·99271	·00729	72,875	2,780,319	38·01
23	72,608	548	·99245	·00755	72,334	2,707,444	37·29
24	72,060	562	·99220	·00780	71,779	2,635,110	36·57
25	71,498	575	·99196	·00804	71,211	2,563,331	35·85
26	70,923	586	·99173	·00827	70,630	2,492,120	35·14
27	70,337	597	·99151	·00849	70,039	2,421,490	34·43
28	69,740	610	·99126	·00874	69,435	2,351,451	33·72
29	69,130	624	·99098	·00902	68,818	2,282,016	33·01
30	68,506	640	·99066	·00934	68,186	2,213,198	32·31
31	67,866	659	·99030	·00970	67,537	2,145,012	31·61
32	67,207	680	·98989	·01011	66,867	2,077,475	30·91
33	66,527	703	·98943	·01057	66,176	2,010,608	30·22
34	65,824	727	·98896	·01104	65,461	1,944,432	29·54
35	65,097	749	·98849	·01151	64,723	1,878,971	28·86
36	64,348	768	·98807	·01193	63,964	1,814,248	28·19
37	63,580	781	·98772	·01228	63,190	1,750,284	27·53
38	62,799	788	·98746	·01254	62,405	1,687,094	26·87
39	62,011	791	·98725	·01275	61,616	1,624,689	26·20
40	61,220	793	·98704	·01296	60,824	1,563,073	25·53
41	60,427	798	·98679	·01321	60,028	1,502,249	24·86
42	59,629	808	·98645	·01355	59,225	1,442,221	24·19
43	58,821	825	·98597	·01403	58,409	1,382,996	23·51
44	57,996	851	·98533	·01467	57,571	1,324,587	22·84
45	57,145	884	·98453	·01547	56,703	1,267,016	22·17
46	56,261	925	·98356	·01644	55,799	1,210,313	21·51
47	55,336	974	·98240	·01760	54,849	1,154,514	20·86
48	54,362	1,030	·98106	·01894	53,847	1,099,665	20·23
49	53,332	1,088	·97960	·02040	52,788	1,045,818	19·61
50	52,244	1,145	·97809	·02191	51,672	993,030	19·01
51	51,099	1,196	·97660	·02340	50,501	941,358	18·42
52	49,903	1,237	·97522	·02478	49,285	890,847	17·85
53	48,666	1,267	·97397	·02603	48,033	841,572	17·29
54	47,399	1,290	·97279	·02721	46,754	793,539	16·74
55	46,109	1,312	·97154	·02846	45,453	746,785	16·20
56	44,797	1,338	·97012	·02988	44,128	701,332	15·66
57	43,459	1,373	·96841	·03159	42,773	657,204	15·12
58	42,086	1,417	·96634	·03366	41,378	614,431	14·60
59	40,669	1,464	·96400	·03600	39,937	573,053	14·09
60	39,205	1,507	·96155	·03845	38,452	533,116	13·60
61	37,698	1,541	·95913	·04087	36,928	494,664	13·12
62	36,157	1,559	·95690	·04310	35,378	457,736	12·66
63	34,598	1,560	·95492	·04508	33,818	422,358	12·21
64	33,038	1,552	·95303	·04697	32,262	388,540	11·76
65	31,486	1,543	·95101	·04899	30,715	356,278	11·32
66	29,943	1,539	·94861	·05139	29,174	325,563	10·87
67	28,404	1,545	·94560	·05440	27,632	296,389	10·44
68	26,859	1,562	·94184	·05816	26,078	268,757	10·01
69	25,297	1,582	·93747	·06253	24,506	242,679	9·59
70	23,715	1,595	·93273	·06727	22,918	218,173	9·20
71	22,120	1,596	·92787	·07213	21,322	195,255	8·83
72	20,524	1,578	·92311	·07689	19,735	173,933	8·48
73	18,946	1,514	·92011	·07989	18,189	154,198	8·14
74	17,432	1,443	·91725	·08275	16,711	136,009	7·80
75	15,989	1,370	·91430	·08570	15,304	119,298	7·46
76	14,619	1,300	·91105	·08895	13,969	103,994	7·11
77	13,319	1,235	·90730	·09270	12,702	90,025	6·76
78	12,084	1,174	·90283	·09717	11,497	77,323	6·40
79	10,910	1,119	·89743	·10257	10,351	65,826	6·03
80	9,791	1,068	·89089	·10911	9,257	55,475	5·67
81	8,723	1,021	·88300	·11700	8,213	46,218	5·30
82	7,702	974	·87356	·12644	7,215	38,005	4·93
83	6,728	926	·86236	·13764	6,265	30,790	4·58
84	5,802	875	·84919	·15081	5,365	24,525	4·23

TABEL 2 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL No. C. 3. 1950–52 (*vervolg*).
KLEURLINGE—MANLIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 2 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. C. 3. 1950–52 (*continued*).
COLOUREDS—MALE (*continued*).

(*x*) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd *x*. Number of survivors at age *x*.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd *x* + 1. Number dying after age *x* but before age *x* + 1.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*. Probability of living one year from age *x*.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x*. Number of years lived in the year of age *x*.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*. Population of the life table above the moment of age *x*.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
85	4,927	819	·83384	·16616	4,518	19,160	3·89
86	4,108	755	·81610	·18390	3,731	14,642	3·56
87	3,353	685	·79577	·20423	3,011	10,911	3·25
88	2,668	607	·77264	·22736	2,365	7,900	2·96
89	2,061	522	·74649	·25351	1,800	5,535	2·69
90	1,539	435	·71713	·28287	1,322	3,735	2·43
91	1,104	348	·68433	·31567	930	2,413	2·19
92	756	266	·64791	·35209	623	1,483	1·96
93	490	192	·60763	·39237	394	860	1·76
94	298	130	·56331	·43669	233	466	1·56
95	168	82	·51472	·48528	127	233	1·39
96	86	46	·46167	·53833	63	106	1·23
97	40	24	·40394	·59606	28	43	1·08
98	16	11	·34133	·65867	11	15	0·95
99	5	4	·27362	·72638	3	4	0·83
100	1	1	·20061	·79939	1	1	0·71

TABEL 2 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. C. 3. 1950–52.
KLEURLINGE—VROULIK.

TABLE 2 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. C. 3. 1950–52.
COLOUREDS—FEMALE.

(*x*) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd *x*. Number of survivors at age *x*.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd *x* + 1. Number dying after age *x* but before age *x* + 1.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*. Probability of living one year from age *x*.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x*. Number of years lived in the year of age *x*.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*. Population of the life table above the moment of age *x*.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	12,332	·87668	·12332	92,591	4,777,468	47·77
1	87,668	5,359	·93887	·06113	84,989	4,684,877	53·44
2	82,309	1,753	·97871	·02129	81,433	4,599,888	55·89
3	80,556	812	·98992	·01008	80,150	4,518,455	56·09
4	79,744	573	·99281	·00719	79,458	4,438,305	55·66
5	79,171	435	·99451	·00451	78,954	4,358,847	55·06
6	78,736	311	·99605	·00395	78,581	4,279,893	54·36
7	78,425	259	·99670	·00330	78,296	4,201,312	53·57
8	78,166	242	·99691	·00309	78,045	4,123,016	52·75
9	77,924	216	·99723	·00277	77,816	4,044,971	51·91
10	77,708	186	·99761	·00239	77,615	3,967,155	51·05
11	77,522	171	·99779	·00221	77,437	3,889,540	50·17
12	77,351	204	·99736	·00264	77,249	3,812,103	49·29
13	77,147	202	·99738	·00262	77,046	3,734,854	48·41
14	76,945	248	·99677	·00323	76,821	3,657,808	47·54
15	76,697	309	·99597	·00403	76,543	3,580,987	46·69
16	76,388	365	·99523	·00477	76,206	3,504,444	45·88
17	76,023	410	·99461	·00539	75,818	3,428,238	45·10
18	75,613	458	·99394	·00606	75,384	3,352,420	44·34
19	75,155	503	·99331	·00669	74,904	3,277,036	43·60
20	74,652	542	·99274	·00726	74,381	3,202,132	42·89
21	74,110	578	·99220	·00780	73,821	3,127,751	42·20
22	73,532	610	·99170	·00830	73,227	3,053,930	41·53
23	72,922	615	·99157	·00843	72,615	2,980,703	40·88
24	72,307	617	·99147	·00853	71,999	2,908,088	40·22
25	71,690	617	·99140	·00860	71,382	2,836,089	39·56
26	71,073	613	·99137	·00863	70,767	2,764,707	38·90
27	70,460	609	·99135	·00865	70,156	2,693,940	38·23
28	69,851	606	·99132	·00868	69,548	2,623,784	37·56
29	69,245	604	·99127	·00873	68,943	2,554,236	36·89
30	68,641	603	·99122	·00878	68,340	2,485,293	36·21
31	68,038	601	·99117	·00883	67,738	2,416,953	35·52
32	67,437	598	·99114	·00886	67,138	2,349,215	34·84
33	66,839	594	·99112	·00888	66,542	2,282,077	34·14
34	66,245	589	·99111	·00889	65,951	2,215,535	33·45
35	65,656	586	·99108	·00892	65,363	2,149,584	32·74
36	65,070	584	·99102	·00898	64,778	2,084,221	32·03
37	64,486	586	·99092	·00908	64,193	2,019,443	31·32
38	63,900	591	·99076	·00924	63,605	1,955,250	30·60
39	63,309	599	·99054	·00946	63,010	1,891,645	29·88
40	62,710	610	·99027	·00973	62,405	1,828,635	29·16
41	62,100	622	·98998	·01002	61,789	1,766,230	28·44
42	61,478	635	·98967	·01033	61,161	1,704,441	27·72
43	60,843	648	·98935	·01065	60,519	1,643,280	27·01
44	60,195	664	·98898	·01102	59,863	1,582,761	26·29
45	59,531	684	·98852	·01148	59,189	1,522,898	25·58
46	58,847	710	·98793	·01207	58,492	1,463,709	24·87
47	58,137	746	·98717	·01283	57,764	1,405,217	24·17
48	57,391	790	·98623	·01377	56,996	1,347,453	23·48
49	56,601	840	·98516	·01484	56,181	1,290,457	22·80

TABEL 2 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. C. 3. 1950–52 (*vervolg*).
KLEURLINGE—VROULIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 2 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. C. 3. 1950–52 (*continued*).
COLOUREDS—FEMALE (*continued*).

(*x*) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd *x*. Number of survivors at age *x*.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd *x* + 1. Number dying after age *x* but before age *x* + 1.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*. Probability of living one year from age *x*.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x*. Number of years lived in the year of age *x*.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*. Population of the life table above the moment of age *x*.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
50	55,761	888	·98407	·01593	55,317	1,234,276	22·14
51	54,873	931	·98304	·01696	54,408	1,178,959	21·49
52	53,942	962	·98217	·01783	53,461	1,124,551	20·85
53	52,980	980	·98150	·01850	52,490	1,071,090	20·22
54	52,000	990	·98097	·01903	51,505	1,018,600	19·59
55	51,010	998	·98044	·01956	50,511	967,095	18·96
56	50,012	1,010	·97980	·02020	49,507	916,584	18·33
57	49,002	1,032	·97894	·02106	48,486	867,077	17·70
58	47,970	1,067	·97775	·02225	47,437	818,591	17·07
59	46,903	1,113	·97628	·02372	46,347	771,154	16·44
60	45,790	1,164	·97457	·02543	45,208	724,807	15·83
61	44,626	1,218	·97270	·02730	44,017	679,599	15·23
62	43,408	1,271	·97071	·02929	42,773	635,582	14·64
63	42,137	1,321	·96865	·03135	41,477	592,809	14·07
64	40,816	1,369	·96646	·03354	40,132	551,332	13·51
65	39,447	1,417	·96407	·03593	38,739	511,200	12·96
66	38,030	1,468	·96141	·03859	37,296	472,461	12·42
67	36,562	1,521	·95840	·04160	35,802	435,165	11·90
68	35,041	1,576	·95502	·04498	34,253	399,363	11·40
69	33,465	1,627	·95137	·04863	32,652	365,110	10·91
70	31,838	1,667	·94763	·05237	31,005	332,458	10·44
71	30,171	1,691	·94394	·05606	29,326	301,453	9·99
72	28,480	1,696	·94047	·05953	27,632	272,127	9·56
73	26,784	1,679	·93730	·06270	25,945	244,495	9·13
74	25,105	1,650	·93429	·06571	24,280	218,550	8·71
75	23,455	1,614	·93119	·06881	22,648	194,270	8·28
76	21,841	1,577	·92779	·07221	21,053	171,622	7·86
77	20,264	1,543	·92385	·07615	19,493	150,569	7·43
78	18,721	1,513	·91916	·08084	17,965	131,076	7·00
79	17,208	1,488	·91353	·08647	16,464	113,111	6·57
80	15,720	1,466	·90677	·09323	14,987	96,647	6·15
81	14,254	1,444	·89871	·10129	13,532	81,660	5·73
82	12,810	1,420	·88916	·11084	12,100	68,128	5·32
83	11,390	1,390	·87794	·12206	10,695	56,028	4·92
84	10,000	1,351	·86486	·13514	9,325	45,333	4·53
85	8,649	1,299	·84976	·15024	8,000	36,008	4·16
86	7,350	1,232	·83244	·16756	6,734	28,008	3·81
87	6,118	1,146	·81273	·18727	5,545	21,274	3·48
88	4,972	1,042	·79044	·20956	4,451	15,729	3·16
89	3,930	922	·76539	·23461	3,469	11,278	2·87
90	3,008	790	·73740	·26260	2,613	7,809	2·60
91	2,218	651	·70628	·29372	1,893	5,196	2·34
92	1,567	514	·67187	·32813	1,310	3,303	2·11
93	1,053	385	·63397	·36603	861	1,993	1·89
94	668	272	·59240	·40760	532	1,132	1·70
95	396	179	·54698	·45302	307	600	1·52
96	217	109	·49753	·50247	163	293	1·35
97	108	60	·44388	·55612	78	130	1·20
98	48	29	·38582	·61418	34	52	1·08
99	19	13	·32320	·67680	13	18	0·95
100	6	4	·25581	·74419	4	5	0·83

TABEL 3 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL No. A. 2. 1950–52.
ASIATE—MANLIK.

TABLE 3 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. A. 2. 1950–52.
ASIATICS—MALE.

(*x*) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd *x*. Number of survivors at age *x*.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd *x* maar voor leeftyd *x* + 1. Number dying after age *x* but before age *x* + 1.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd *x*. Probability of living one year from age *x*.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd *x*. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age *x*.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar *x*. Number of years lived in the year of age *x*.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip *x*. Population of the life table above the moment of age *x*.	($\mathring{e}_x$) Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	7,179	·92821	·07179	95,089	5,577,247	55·77
1	92,821	1,850	·98007	·01993	91,896	5,482,158	59·06
2	90,971	1,024	·98875	·01125	90,459	5,390,262	59·25
3	89,947	595	·99339	·00661	89,650	5,299,803	58·92
4	89,352	425	·99524	·00476	89,140	5,210,153	58·31
5	88,927	263	·99705	·00295	88,796	5,121,013	57·59
6	88,664	215	·99758	·00242	88,557	5,032,217	56·76
7	88,449	119	·99775	·00224	88,350	4,943,660	55·89
8	88,250	153	·99827	·00173	88,174	4,855,310	55·02
9	88,097	119	·99865	·00135	88,038	4,767,136	54·11
10	87,978	99	·99887	·00113	87,929	4,679,098	53·19
11	87,879	96	·99891	·00109	87,831	4,591,169	52·24
12	87,783	104	·99882	·00118	87,731	4,503,338	51·30
13	87,679	118	·99865	·00135	87,620	4,415,607	50·36
14	87,561	137	·99843	·00157	87,493	4,327,987	49·43

TABEL 3 (*a*).—LEWENSTABEL No. A. 2. 1950–52 (*vervolg*).
ASIATE—MANLIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 3 (*a*).—LIFE TABLE No. A. 2. 1950–52 (*continued*).
ASIATICS—MALE (*continued*).

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$(\mathring{e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
15	87,424	162	·99815	·00185	87,343	4,240,494	48·51
16	87,262	187	·99785	·00215	87,169	4,077,787	46·73
17	87,075	213	·99756	·00244	86,969	3,990,618	45·83
18	86,862	238	·99763	·00274	86,743	3,903,649	44·94
19	86,624	264	·99695	·00305	86,492	3,816,906	44·06
20	86,360	264	·99694	·00306	86,228	3,730,414	43·20
21	86,096	265	·99692	·00308	85,964	3,644,186	42·33
22	85,831	267	·99689	·00311	85,698	3,558,222	41·46
23	85,564	266	·99689	·00311	85,431	3,472,524	40·58
24	85,298	271	·99682	·00318	85,163	3,387,093	39·71
25	85,027	277	·99674	·00326	84,889	3,301,930	38·83
26	84,750	290	·99658	·00342	84,605	3,217,041	37·96
27	84,460	303	·99641	·00359	84,309	3,132,436	37·09
28	84,157	318	·99622	·00378	83,998	3,048,127	36·22
29	83,839	334	·99602	·00398	83,672	2,964,129	35·36
30	83,505	349	·99582	·00418	83,331	2,880,457	34·49
31	83,156	364	·99562	·00438	82,974	2,797,126	33·64
32	82,792	379	·99543	·00457	82,603	2,714,152	32·78
33	82,413	393	·99524	·00476	82,217	2,631,549	31·93
34	82,020	406	·99505	·00495	81,817	2,549,332	31·08
35	81,614	419	·99486	·00514	81,405	2,467,514	30·23
36	81,195	434	·99466	·00534	80,978	2,386,110	29·39
37	80,761	451	·99442	·00558	80,536	2,305,132	28·54
38	80,310	472	·99412	·00588	80,074	2,224,596	27·70
39	79,838	499	·99375	·00625	79,589	2,144,522	26·86
40	79,339	533	·99328	·00672	79,073	2,064,933	26·03
41	78,806	574	·99272	·00728	78,519	1,985,860	25·20
42	78,232	620	·99207	·00793	77,922	1,907,341	24·38
43	77,612	672	·99134	·00866	77,276	1,829,419	23·57
44	76,940	728	·99053	·00947	76,576	1,752,143	22·77
45	76,212	789	·98965	·01035	75,818	1,675,567	21·99
46	75,423	856	·98866	·01134	74,995	1,599,749	21·21
47	74,567	929	·98754	·01246	74,103	1,524,754	20·45
48	73,638	1,011	·98626	·01374	73,133	1,450,651	19·70
49	72,627	1,104	·98481	·01519	72,075	1,377,518	18·97
50	71,523	1,205	·98315	·01685	70,921	1,305,443	18·25
51	70,318	1,314	·98131	·01869	69,661	1,234,522	17·56
52	69,004	1,427	·97933	·02067	68,291	1,164,861	16·88
53	67,577	1,538	·97723	·02277	66,808	1,096,570	16·23
54	66,039	1,647	·97507	·02493	65,216	1,029,762	15·59
55	64,392	1,749	·97284	·02716	63,518	964,546	14·98
56	62,643	1,849	·97048	·02952	61,719	901,028	14·38
57	60,794	1,951	·96791	·03209	59,819	839,309	13·81
58	58,843	2,057	·96504	·03496	57,815	779,490	13·25
59	56,786	2,169	·96180	·03820	55,702	721,675	12·71
60	54,617	2,286	·95815	·04185	53,474	665,973	12·19
61	52,331	2,390	·95433	·04567	51,136	612,499	11·70
62	49,941	2,467	·95060	·04940	48,708	561,363	11·24
63	47,474	2,504	·94725	·05275	46,222	512,655	10·80
64	44,970	2,492	·94458	·05542	43,724	466,433	10·37
65	42,478	2,435	·94268	·05732	41,261	422,709	9·95
66	40,043	2,360	·94105	·05895	38,863	381,448	9·53
67	37,683	2,299	·93900	·06100	36,534	342,585	9·09
68	35,384	2,270	·93585	·06415	34,249	306,051	8·65
69	33,114	2,288	·93091	·06909	31,970	271,802	8·21
70	30,826	2,351	·92373	·07627	29,651	239,832	7·78
71	28,475	2,427	·91476	·08524	27,262	210,181	7·38
72	26,048	2,470	·90518	·09482	24,813	182,919	7·02
73	23,578	2,467	·89537	·10463	22,345	158,106	6·71
74	21,111	2,401	·88628	·11372	19,911	135,761	6·43
75	18,710	2,273	·87853	·12147	17,574	115,850	6·19
76	16,437	2,102	·87210	·12790	15,386	98,276	5·98
77	14,335	1,911	·86668	·13332	13,380	82,890	5·78
78	12,424	1,709	·86248	·13752	11,570	69,510	5·60
79	10,715	1,511	·85895	·14105	9,960	57,940	5·41
80	9,204	1,326	·85598	·14402	8,541	47,980	5·21
81	7,878	1,161	·85259	·14741	7,298	39,439	5·01
82	6,717	1,023	·84777	·15223	6,206	32,141	4·79
83	5,694	904	·84124	·15876	5,242	25,935	4·56
84	4,790	801	·83274	·16725	4,390	20,693	4·32
85	3,989	699	·82465	·17535	3,640	16,303	4·09
86	3,290	610	·81454	·18546	2,985	12,663	3·85
87	2,680	529	·80262	·19738	2,416	9,678	3·61
88	2,151	454	·78910	·21090	1,924	7,262	3·38
89	1,697	383	·77419	·22581	1,506	5,338	3·15
90	1,314	322	·75481	·24519	1,153	3,832	2·92
91	992	264	·73415	·26585	860	2,679	2·70
92	728	210	·71212	·28788	623	1,819	2·50
93	518	161	·68861	·31139	438	1,196	2·31
94	357	120	·66331	·33669	297	758	2·12
95	237	87	·63399	·36601	194	461	1·95
96	150	60	·60253	·39747	120	267	1·78
97	90	39	·56891	·43109	71	147	1·63
98	51	24	·53289	·46711	39	76	1·49
99	27	14	·49421	·50579	20	37	1·37
100	13	7	·45197	·54803	10	17	1·31
101	6	4	·40675	·49325	4	7	1·17
102	2	1	·35844	·64156	2	3	1·10
103	1	1	·30696	·69304	1	1	1·00

TABEL 3 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. A. 2. 1950–52.
ASIATE—VROULIK.

TABLE 3 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. A. 2. 1950–52.
ASIATICS—FEMALE.

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftyd-tip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$(\mathring{e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
0	100,000	5,913	·94087	·05913	96,141	5,475,203	54·75
1	94,087	2,056	·97815	·02185	93,059	5,379,062	57·17
2	92,031	940	·98979	·01021	91,561	5,286,003	57·44
3	91,091	537	·99411	·00589	90,823	5,194,442	57·03
4	90,554	436	·99519	·00481	90,336	5,103,619	56·36
5	90,118	292	·99676	·00324	89,972	5,013,328	55·63
6	89,826	235	·99739	·00261	89,709	4,923,311	54·81
7	89,591	201	·99776	·00224	89,491	4,833,602	53·95
8	89,390	164	·99817	·00183	89,308	4,744,111	53·07
9	89,226	142	·99840	·00160	89,155	4,654,803	52·17
10	89,084	192	·99855	·00145	89,020	4,565,648	51·25
11	88,955	134	·99849	·00151	88,888	4,476,628	50·33
12	88,821	151	·99831	·00169	88,746	4,387,740	49·40
13	88,670	174	·99804	·00196	88,583	4,298,994	48·48
14	88,496	202	·99772	·00228	88,395	4,210,411	47·58
15	88,294	232	·99738	·00262	88,178	4,122,016	46·69
16	88,062	263	·99702	·00298	87,931	4,033,838	45·81
17	87,799	294	·99665	·00335	87,652	3,945,907	44·94
18	87,505	324	·99630	·00370	87,343	3,858,255	44·09
19	87,181	354	·99593	·00407	87,004	3,770,912	43·25
20	86,827	363	·99582	·00418	86,646	3,683,908	42·43
21	86,464	371	·99571	·00429	86,279	3,597,262	41·60
22	86,093	379	·99560	·00440	85,904	3,510,983	40·78
23	85,714	384	·99552	·00448	85,522	3,425,079	39·96
24	85,330	386	·99547	·00453	85,173	3,339,557	39·14
25	84,944	401	·99528	·00472	84,744	3,254,420	38·31
26	84,543	413	·99511	·00489	84,337	3,169,676	37·49
27	84,130	424	·99497	·00503	83,918	3,085,339	36·67
28	83,706	431	·99485	·00515	83,491	3,001,421	35·86
29	83,275	436	·99476	·00524	83,057	2,917,930	35·04
30	82,839	437	·99473	·00527	82,621	2,834,873	34·22
31	82,402	435	·99472	·00528	82,185	2,752,252	33·40
32	81,967	436	·99468	·00532	81,749	2,670,067	32·58
33	81,531	441	·99460	·00540	81,311	2,588,318	31·75
34	81,090	453	·99441	·00559	80,864	2,507,007	30·92
35	80,637	475	·99411	·00589	80,400	2,426,143	30·09
36	80,162	505	·99370	·00630	79,910	2,345,743	29·26
37	79,657	541	·99321	·00679	79,387	2,265,833	28·45
38	79,116	580	·99267	·00733	78,826	2,186,446	27·64
39	78,536	621	·99210	·00790	78,226	2,107,620	26·84
40	77,915	660	·99153	·00847	77,585	2,029,394	26·05
41	77,255	697	·99098	·00902	76,907	1,951,809	25·27
42	76,558	732	·99044	·00956	76,192	1,874,902	24·49
43	75,826	762	·98995	·01005	75,445	1,798,710	23·72
44	75,064	789	·98949	·01051	74,670	1,723,265	22·96
45	74,275	812	·98907	·01093	73,869	1,648,595	22·20
46	73,463	835	·98863	·01137	73,046	1,574,726	21·44
47	72,628	867	·98807	·01193	72,195	1,501,680	20·68
48	71,761	911	·98730	·01270	71,306	1,429,485	19·92
49	70,850	974	·98626	·01374	70,363	1,358,179	19·17
50	69,876	1,057	·98487	·01513	69,348	1,287,816	18·43
51	68,819	1,154	·98323	·01677	68,242	1,218,468	17·71
52	67,665	1,255	·98145	·01855	67,038	1,150,226	17·00
53	66,410	1,351	·97965	·02035	65,735	1,083,188	16·31
54	65,059	1,435	·97795	·02205	64,342	1,017,453	15·64
55	63,624	1,502	·97639	·02361	62,873	953,111	14·98
56	62,122	1,565	·97481	·02519	61,340	890,238	14·33
57	60,557	1,637	·97296	·02704	59,739	828,898	13·69
58	58,920	1,732	·97061	·02939	58,054	769,159	13·05
59	57,188	1,858	·96752	·03248	56,259	711,105	12·44
60	55,330	2,008	·96371	·03629	54,326	654,846	11·84
61	53,322	2,196	·95881	·04119	52,224	600,520	11·26
62	51,126	2,371	·95363	·04637	49,941	548,296	10·74
63	48,755	2,524	·94824	·05176	47,493	498,355	10·22
64	46,231	2,640	·94290	·05710	44,911	450,862	9·75
65	43,591	2,711	·93782	·06218	42,236	405,951	9·31
66	40,800	2,742	·93293	·06707	39,509	363,715	8·90
67	38,138	2,740	·92816	·07184	36,768	224,206	8·50
68	35,398	2,706	·92357	·07643	34,045	287,438	8·12
69	32,692	2,664	·91850	·08150	31,360	253,393	7·75
70	30,028	2,600	·91343	·08657	28,728	222,033	7·39
71	27,428	2,521	·90809	·09191	26,168	193,305	7·05
72	24,907	2,431	·90241	·09759	23,692	167,137	6·71
73	22,476	2,330	·89634	·10366	21,311	143,445	6·38
74	20,146	2,220	·88981	·11019	19,036	122,134	6·06
75	17,926	2,102	·88275	·11725	16,875	103,098	5·75
76	15,824	1,976	·87511	·12489	14,836	86,223	5·45
77	13,848	1,844	·86681	·13319	12,926	71,387	5·16
78	12,004	1,707	·85780	·14220	11,151	58,461	4·87
79	10,297	1,565	·84800	·15200	9,515	47,310	4·60
80	8,732	1,420	·83736	·16264	8,022	37,795	4·33
81	7,312	1,274	·82581	·17419	6,675	29,773	4·07
82	6,038	1,127	·81329	·18671	5,475	23,098	3·83
83	4,911	984	·79973	·20027	4,419	17,623	3·59
84	3,927	844	·78507	·21493	3,505	13,204	3·36

TABEL 3 (*b*).—LEWENSTABEL No. A. 2. 1950–52 (*vervolg*). ASIATE—VROULIK (*vervolg*).

TABLE 3 (*b*).—LIFE TABLE No. A. 2. 1950–52 (*continued*). ASIATICS—FEMALE (*continued*).

(x) Leeftyd. Age.	(l_x) Getal oorblywendes by leeftyd x. Number of survivors at age x.	(d_x) Getal wat sterf na leeftyd x maar voor leeftyd $x+1$. Number dying after age x but before age $x+1$.	(p_x) Waarskynlikheid om een jaar te lewe vanaf leeftyd x. Probability of living one year from age x.	(q_x) Waarskynlikheid om te sterwe binne een jaar na bereiking van leeftyd x. Probability of dying within a year after attaining age x.	(L_x) Getal jare wat gelewe word in die lewensjaar x. Number of years lived in the year of age x.	(T_x) Bevolking van lewenstabel bo die leeftydstip x. Population of the life table above the moment of age x.	$(\mathring{e}_x)$ Volle lewensverwagting. Complete expectation of life.
85	3,083	711	·76925	·23075	2,728	9,699	3·15
86	2,372	588	·75219	·24781	2,078	6,971	2·94
87	1,784	475	·73384	·26616	1,547	4,893	2·73
88	1,309	374	·71413	·28387	1,122	3,346	2·56
89	935	287	·69300	·30700	792	2,224	2·38
90	648	214	·67039	·32961	541	1,432	2·21
91	434	154	·64622	·35378	357	891	2·05
92	280	106	·62044	·37956	227	534	1·91
93	174	71	·59298	·40702	139	307	1·76
94	103	45	·56378	·43622	81	168	1·63
95	58	27	·53278	·46722	45	87	1·50
96	31	16	·49990	·50010	23	42	1·36
97	15	8	·46509	·53491	11	19	1·27
98	7	4	·42827	·57173	5	8	1·14
99	3	2	·38940	·61060	2	3	1·10
100	1	1	·34840	·65160	1	1	1·00

TABEL 4 (*a*).—LEWENSTABELLE—BLANKES: VERGELYKING MET VORIGE TYDPERKE.

TABLE 4 (*a*).—LIFE TABLES—WHITES: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.

Leeftyd. Age.	Manlik.—Male.					Vroulik.—Female.				
	No. E. 1. 1920–22.	No. E. 2. 1925–27.	No. E. 3. 1935–37.	No. E. 4. 1945–47.	No. E. 5. 1950–52.	No. E. 1. 1920–22.	No. E. 2. 1925–27.	No. E. 3. 1935–37.	No. E. 4. 1945–47.	No. E. 5. 1950–52.
(*a*) Lewensverwagting.—Expectation of life $(\mathring{e}_x)$										
0	55·61	57·78	58·95	63·77	64·57	59·18	61·48	63·06	68·31	70·08
1	59·94	61·40	62·12	65·51	66·11	62·88	64·58	65·60	69·63	71·24
2	60·26	61·56	62·04	64·90	65·41	63·20	64·78	65·53	68·97	70·52
3	59·79	61·01	61·42	64·08	64·56	62·78	64·28	64·89	68·16	69·64
4	59·14	60·30	60·69	63·21	63·68	62·12	63·55	64·12	67·31	68·73
5	58·34	59·51	59·86	62·32	62·77	61·38	62·76	63·30	66·40	67·81
10	54·02	55·17	55·43	57·71	58·08	57·00	58·33	58·87	61·73	63·09
20	45·26	46·27	46·43	45·35	48·67	48·15	49·34	49·72	52·27	53·51
30	37·08	37·87	37·93	39·29	39·50	39·93	40·77	40·98	43·06	44·10
40	29·16	29·78	29·45	30·38	30·68	31·89	32·47	32·44	34·07	34·93
50	21·86	22·17	21·70	22·21	22·44	23·97	24·28	24·30	25·66	26·27
60	15·14	15·31	14·97	15·34	15·53	16·56	16·76	16·82	18·04	18·40
70	9·53	9·54	9·34	9·79	10·05	10·35	10·42	10·50	11·39	11·59
80	5·56	5·42	5·20	5·51	5·73	5·78	5·85	5·75	6·43	6·54
90	3·11	2·98	2·40	2·78	2·89	3·17	3·11	2·93	3·16	3·41
100	1·33	1·57	1·11	1·35	1·24	1·53	1·57	1·43	1·42	1·62

TABEL 4(*a*).—LEWENSTABELLE—BLANKES: VERGELYKING MET VORIGE TYDPERKE (*vervolg*).

TABLE 4(*a*). LIFE TABLES—WHITES: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIOD (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Manlik.—Male.					Vroulik.—Female.				
	No. E.1. 1920–22.	No. E. 2. 1925–27.	No. E. 3. 1935–37.	No. E. 4. 1945–47.	No. E. 5. 1950–52.	No. E. 1. 1920–22.	No. E. 2. 1925–27.	No. E. 3. 1935–37.	No. E. 4. 1945–47.	No. E. 5. 1950–52.
(*b*) Sterftesyfer.—Rate of mortality (1,000 q_x).										
0	87·84	74·44	66·41	41·28	37·89	73·88	62·76	53·48	32·91	30·05
1	21·64	18·70	14·64	5·99	4·61	20·76	18·38	14·02	4·83	3·97
2	8·91	7·36	6·20	2·80	2·28	9·15	7·70	5·55	2·81	1·64
3	5·73	4·71	4·36	2·09	1·88	5·35	4·14	3·52	2·25	1·28
4	3·44	3·46	2·84	1·65	1·42	4·25	3·43	2·92	1·34	1·18
5	2·94	2·92	2·38	1·57	1·30	3·04	2·37	2·19	1·25	1·13
10	2·00	1·79	1·54	0·93	0·67	1·64	1·48	1·47	0·76	0·60
20	3·94	3·44	3·46	2·02	1·97	3·34	2·60	2·33	1·25	1·01
30	4·98	4·16	3·52	2·41	2·47	5·06	3·98	3·17	2·04	1·56
40	8·17	7·16	6·00	4·56	4·27	6·20	5·43	4·98	3·73	2·97
50	13·45	12·27	13·08	11·52	10·92	9·45	8·63	9·24	8·05	6·93
60	25·96	24·71	25·56	25·41	25·89	18·66	17·25	17·98	15·68	14·38
70	56·33	51·69	53·87	51·74	50·63	45·64	42·97	42·41	36·63	35·18
80	119·90	119·12	120·95	114·30	111·90	119·99	103·09	108·29	90·28	91·42
90	235·02	251·46	300·71	261·49	243·04	238·34	237·95	248·43	223·65	209·08
100	499·00	457·99	599·60	517·27	563·08	443·00	456·30	488·51	492·61	442·10
(*c*) Getal oorblywendes.—Number of survivors (l_x)										
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	91,216	92,556	93,359	95,873	96,211	92,612	93,724	94,652	96,709	96,995
2	89,242	90,825	91,992	95,298	95,767	90,689	92,001	93,325	96,242	96,610
3	88,447	90,157	91,422	95,031	95,548	89,860	91,293	92,807	95,972	96,452
4	87,940	89,733	91,023	84,832	95,368	89,379	90,915	92,480	95,756	96,328
5	87,637	89,422	90,765	94,676	95,232	88,999	90,603	92,210	95 628	96,214
10	86,590	88,398	89,879	94,059	94,744	88,084	89,764	91,355	95,136	95,798
20	84,415	86,491	88,106	92,911	93,682	86,146	88,083	89,939	94,235	95,016
30	80,756	83,249	85,029	90,942	91,726	82,718	85,304	87,456	92,672	93,960
40	75,784	78,623	81,223	88,098	88,919	78,303	81,414	84,005	90,243	91,974
50	68,081	71,611	74,226	82,010	83,058	72,634	76,338	78,605	85,485	87,964
60	56,773	60,270	61,763	69,087	70,186	63,734	67,423	69,342	76,476	79,779
70	39,205	42,337	42,516	47,872	48,739	47,430	50,843	52,314	60,325	63,877
80	16,949	18,331	18,043	21,730	22,848	23,055	24,910	26,193	33,057	35,690
90	2,653	2,553	2,177	3,196	3,868	4,147	4,123	4,311	7,105	8,024
100	48	42	7	31	33	102	78	58	119	213

TABEL 4 (*b*).—LEWENSTABELLE—KLEURLINGE EN ASIATE: VERGELYKING MET VORIGE TYDPERKE.

TABLE 4 (*b*).—LIFE TABLES—COLOUREDS AND ASIATICS: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.

Leeftyd. Age.	Kleurlinge.—Coloureds.			Asiate.—Asiatics.		Kleurlinge.—Coloureds.			Asiate.—Asiatics.	
	Manlik.—Male.					Vroulik.—Female.				
	No. C. 1. 1935–37.	No. C. 2. 1945–47.	No. C. 3. 1950–52.	No. A. 1. 1945–47.	No. A. 2. 1950–52.	No. C. 1. 1935–37.	No. C. 2. 1945–47.	No. C. 3. 1950–52.	No. A. 1. 1945–47.	No. A. 2. 1950–52.
(*a*) Lewensverwagting.—Expectation of life ($\mathring{e}_x$)										
0	40·18	41·70	44·82	50·70	55·77	40·86	44·00	47·77	49·75	54·75
1	48·14	47·81	50·93	54·29	59·06	47·74	49·53	53·44	52·82	57·17
2	50·77	49·78	53·23	54·75	59·25	50·33	51·57	55·89	53·20	57·44
3	51·08	49·85	53·37	54·40	58·92	50·75	51·80	56·09	52·93	57·03
4	50·81	49·44	52·85	53·81	58·31	50·49	51·43	55·66	52·32	56·36
5	50·27	48·84	52·18	53·05	57·59	49·99	50·88	55·06	51·62	55·63
10	46·53	44·92	48·09	48·78	53·19	46·33	47·01	51·05	47·47	51·25
20	38·78	36·83	39·51	40·22	43·20	39·13	39·42	42·89	39·30	42·43
30	32·10	30·29	32·31	32·72	34·49	33·41	33·50	36·21	32·12	34·22
40	25·69	23·97	25·53	24·82	26·03	27·29	27·26	29·16	24·78	26·05
50	19·74	18·19	19·01	17·62	18·25	20·96	20·81	22·14	17·66	18·43
60	14·08	13·16	13·60	11·97	12·19	15·07	14·97	15·83	11·96	11·84
70	9·49	9·00	9·20	7·44	7·78	10·23	9·95	10·44	7·53	7·39
80	5·50	5·84	5·67	4·27	5·21	6·08	6·45	6·15	4·36	4·33
90	2·56	3·05	2·43	2·30	2·92	2·88	3·41	2·60	2·33	2·21
100	0·98	1·06	0·71	1·09	1·31	1·16	1·20	0·83	1·08	1·00
(*b*) Sterftesyfer.—Rate of mortality (1,000 q_x)										
0	183·65	146·65	138·01	83·61	71·79	163·00	130·25	123·32	76·18	59·13
1	70·78	59·03	61·33	26·28	19·93	70·62	58·27	61·13	25·69	21·85
2	25·39	21·26	21·29	11·99	11·25	27·57	23·64	21·29	13·58	10·21
3	14·34	11·82	8·84	7·57	6·61	14·63	12·11	10·08	7·45	5·89
4	9·07	8·21	6·42	4·42	4·76	9·88	8·63	7·19	5·69	4·81
5	7·16	6·49	4·93	3·73	2·95	7·71	6·26	5·49	5·05	3·24
10	3·64	3·17	2·18	1·94	1·13	4·07	3·14	2·39	2·11	1·45
20	8·39	8·61	6·17	6·30	3·06	10·50	9·92	7·26	7·60	4·18
30	10·43	11·71	9·34	6·35	4·18	11·98	11·41	8·78	7·45	5·27
40	15·34	16·63	12·96	10·13	6·72	14·80	13·28	9·73	11·56	8·47
50	21·36	25·93	21·91	21·68	16·85	18·62	19·78	15·93	20·10	15·13
60	35·76	41·42	38·45	40·43	41·85	32·16	29·44	25·43	41·19	36·29
70	60·30	71·13	67·27	82·42	76·27	55·37	59·19	52·37	81·39	86·57
80	114·10	117·41	109·11	166·66	144·02	99·20	104·70	93·23	162·44	162·64
90	276·70	225·74	282·87	323·66	245·19	243·86	197·74	262·60	318·14	329·61
100	642·99	616·03	799·39	570·45	548·03	575·64	553·14	744·19	574·05	651·60

TABEL 4 (*b*).—LEWENSTABELLE—KLEURLINGE EN ASIATE: VERGELYKING MET VORIGE TYDPERKE (*vervolg*).

TABLE 4 (*b*).—LIFE TABLES—COLOUREDS AND ASIATICS: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Kleurlinge.—Coloureds.			Asiate.—Asiatics.		Kleurlinge.—Coloureds.			Asiate.—Asiatics.	
	Manlik.—Male.					Vroulik.—Female.				
	No. C. 1. 1935–37.	No. C. 2. 1945–47.	No. C. 3. 1950–52.	No. A. 1. 1945–47.	No. A. 2. 1950–52.	No. C. 1. 1935–37.	No. C. 2. 1945–47.	No. C. 3. 1950–52.	No. A. 1. 1945–47.	No. A. 2. 1950–52.
(*c*) Getal oorblywendes.—Number of survivors (l_x).										
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
1	81,635	85,335	86,199	91,639	92,821	83,700	86,975	87,668	92,382	94,087
2	75,857	80,298	80,913	89,331	90,971	77,789	81,907	82,309	90,009	92,031
3	73,931	78,591	79,191	88,161	89,974	75,644	79,971	80,556	88,787	91,091
4	72,871	77,662	78,491	87,494	89,352	74,538	79,003	79,744	88,126	90,554
5	72,210	77,024	77,987	87,107	88,927	73,801	78,321	79,171	87,625	90,118
10	70,378	75,293	76,601	85,872	87,978	71,798	76,544	77,708	86,148	89,084
20	66,702	71,773	74,094	83,081	86,360	67,153	72,287	74,652	82,487	86,827
30	60,723	64,716	68,506	77,585	83,505	59,661	64,621	68 641	76,230	82,839
40	53,549	56,437	61,220	72,049	79,339	52,479	57,091	62,710	69,353	77,915
50	44,759	46,090	52,244	62,925	71,523	45,083	49,182	55,761	60,426	69,876
60	34,471	33,398	39,205	46,579	54,617	35,734	38,889	45,790	44,671	55,330
70	21,564	19,460	23,715	25,901	30,826	23,565	25,700	31,838	24,728	30,028
80	9,396	7,564	9,791	7,550	9,204	11,281	11,343	15,720	7,383	8,732
90	1,365	1,397	1,539	544	1,314	2,139	2,624	3,008	570	648
100	5	12	1	2	13	18	46	6	2	1

TABEL 5.—LEWENSVERWAGTING—INTERNASIONALE VERGELYKING.

TABLE 5.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE—INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

Leeftyd. Age.	Manlik.—Male.						Vroulik.—Female.					
	Unie van Suid-Afrika. Union of South Africa.			Engeland en Wallis. England and Wales.	Ierland. Ireland.	Nederland. Netherlands.	Unie van Suid-Afrika. Union of South Africa.			Engeland en Wallis. England and Wales.	Ierland. Ireland.	Nederland. Netherlands.
	Blankes. Whites.	Kleurlinge. Coloureds.	Asiate. Asiatics.				Blankes. Whites.	Kleurlinge. Coloureds.	Asiate. Asiatics.			
	1950–52.			1956.	1950–52.	1953–55.	1950–52.			1956.	1950–52.	1953–55.
0	64·57	44·82	55·77	67·76	64·53	71·0	70·08	47·77	54·75	73·30	67·08	73·9
1	66·11	50·93	50·06	68·63	66·88	71·8	71·24	53·44	57·17	73·82	68·80	74·3
2	65·41	53·23	59·25	67·73	66·19	70·9	70·52	55·89	57·44	72·93	68·07	73·4
5	62·77	52·18	57·59	64·89	63·55	68·2	67·81	55·06	55·63	70·07	65·38	70·6
10	58·08	48·09	53·19	60·03	58·81	63·4	63·09	51·05	51·25	65·18	60·61	65·7
15	53·27	43·60	48·51	55·15	54·00	58·5	58·27	46·69	46·69	60·27	55·81	60·8
20	48·67	39·51	43·20	50·35	49·31	53·7	53·51	42·89	42·43	55·37	51·15	56·0
30	39·50	32·31	34·49	40·85	40·25	44·2	44·10	36·21	34·22	45·68	42·16	46·2
40	30·68	25·53	26·03	31·42	31·31	34·8	34·93	29·16	26·05	36·19	33·28	36·7
50	22·44	19·01	18·25	22·53	22·84	25·7	26·27	22·14	18·43	27·11	24·68	27·5
60	15·53	13·60	12·19	14·97	15·40	17·8	18·40	15·40	11·84	18·69	16·83	18·9
65	12·66	11·32	9·95	11·85	12·12	14·1	14·82	12·96	9·31	14·88	13·32	15·0
70	10·05	9·20	7·78	9·15	9·23	10·8	11·59	10·44	7·39	11·45	10·17	11·5

TABEL 5.—LEWENSVERWAGTING—INTERNASIONALE VERGELYKING (*vervolg*).

TABLE 5.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE—INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Manlik.—Male.						Vroulik.—Female.					
	Frankryk. France.	Italië. Italy.	Swede. Sweden.	Verenigde State van Amerika (1). United States of America (1).	Kanada. Canada.	Argentinië Argentine.	Frankryk. France.	Italië. Italy.	Swede. Sweden.	Verenigde State van Amerika (1). United States of America (1).	Kanada. Canada.	Argentinië. Argentine.
	1952–56.	1950–53.	1951–55.	1956.	1950–52.	1947.	1952–56.	1950–53.	1951–55.	1956.	1950–52.	1947.
0	65·04	63·75	70·49	67·3	66·33	56·9	71·15	63·75	73·43	73·7	70·83	61·4
1	66·78	67·33	71·11	68·2	68·33	61·7	72·44	67·33	73·71	74·2	72·33	65·7
2	66·08	67·02	70·23	67·3	67·56	61·6	71·73	67·02	72·82	73·4	71·55	65·7
5	63·31	64·49	67·45	64·4	64·86	59·3	68·95	64·49	69·99	70·5	68·80	63·3
10	58·48	59·80	62·67	59·6	60·15	54·7 50·0	64·09	59·80	65·12	65·6	64·02	58·7
15	53·63	55·04	57·82	54·8	55·39	45·6	59·20	55·04	60·23	60·7	59·19	54·0
20	48·90	50·37	53·10	50·1	50·76		54·36	50·37	55·36	55·9	54·41	49·6
30	39·69	41·18	43·74	40·9	41·60	36·9	44·84	41·18	45·72	46·2	44·94	41·1
40	30·68	32·07	34·42	31·6	32·45	28·2	35·58	32·07	36·22	36·7	35·63	32·4
50	22·36	23·52	25·45	23·1	23·88	20·4	26·73	23·52	27·07	27·7	26·80	24·1
60	15·24	16·01	17·38	15·9	16·49	13·8	18·54	16·01	18·61	19·3	18·64	16·5
65	12·09	12·63	13·82	12·9	13·31	11·1	14·75	12·63	14·75	15·5	14·97	13·1
70	9·26	9·58	10·63	10·3	10·41	8·5	11·31	9·58	11·28	12·2	11·62	10·1

Leeftyd. Age.	Chili. Chile.	Ceylon.	Indië. India.	Japan.	Australië. Australia.	Nieu-Seeland (1). New Zealand (1).	Chili. Chile.	Ceylon.	Indië. India.	Japan.	Australia. Australië.	Nieu-Seeland (1). New Zealand (1).
	1952	1954.	1941–50.	1957.	1953–55.	1950–52.	1952.	1954.	1941–50.	1957.	1953–55.	1950–52.
0	49·84	60·3	32·45	63·24	67·14	68·29	53·89	59·4	31·66	67·60	72·75	72·43
1	56·83	64·3	39·00	65·01	67·86	69·03	60·62	62·7	37·30	68·75	73·22	72·90
2	57·19	64·8	40·50	64·36	67·05	68·17	61·26	63·4	39·52	68·10	72·40	72·05
5	55·64	64·2	40·86	61·96	64·32	65·39	59·95	63·0	40·91	65·69	69·61	69·23
10	51·39	60·2	38·97	57·32	59·53	60·60	55·71	59·3	39·45	61·02	64·78	64·37
15	46·90	55·6	36·24	52·52	54·72	55·79	51·23	54·8	36·56	56·20	59·90	59·47
20	42·67	51·0	33·03	47·87	50·10	51·15	47·08	50·3	32·90	51·48	55·06	54·64
30	34·79	41·9	26·58	38·98	40·90	41·89	39·25	42·0	26·18	42·39	45·43	45·06
40	27·25	33·1	20·53	30·04	31·65	32·65	31·33	33·6	31·06	33·39	36·00	35·64
50	20·36	24·5	14·89	21·53	22·92	23·83	23·58	20·0	16·15	24·65	27·03	26·68
60	13·99	16·6	10·13	14·14	15·47	16·19	16·42	16·8	11·33	16·59	18·78	18·53
65	11·36	12·9	8·18	11·01	12·33	12·90	13·39	13·0	9·29	12·93	15·02	14·84
70	9·07	9·6	6·51	8·31	9·59	10·05	10·65	9·5	7·53	9·65	11·62	11·46

(1) Blanke bevolking.—White population.

Bron—Source. „ United Nations Demographic Year Book ", 1958.

TABEL 6.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN BLANKES GEBASEER IS—1950–52.

TABLE 6.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF WHITES IS BASED—1950–52.

Leeftyd. Age.	Blankes, manlik.—Whites, male.					Blankes, vroulik.—Whites, female.				
	Bevolking-sensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered.				Bevolking-sensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered.			
		1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.		1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
0	32,088	1,337	1,244	1,298	3,879	30,796	1,004	977	931	2,912
1	32,226	152	160	139	451	30,971	122	133	115	370
2	32,303	80	81	63	224	30,733	51	49	53	153
3	32,008	59	70	56	185	31,129	52	36	33	121
4	32,668	56	40	32	128	31,575	35	51	23	109
5	28,865	36	44	46	126	27,923	37	35	28	100
6	29,498	28	34	26	88	28,556	30	30	18	78
7	28,430	27	28	22	77	27,752	24	22	21	67
8	26,991	21	27	27	75	26,019	20	19	26	65
9	26,120	18	27	20	65	25,149	24	14	16	54
10	25,657	14	15	24	53	24,769	8	17	14	39
11	25,990	16	20	12	48	25,012	8	22	12	42
12	25,307	13	15	22	50	24,515	10	20	16	46
13	24,472	16	16	14	46	23,747	21	12	18	51
14	23,828	19	13	11	43	22,991	16	13	13	42
15	23,003	28	27	22	77	22,204	8	14	13	35
16	21,787	24	30	25	79	21,251	13	15	14	42
17	21,309	39	37	29	105	20,393	19	17	14	50
18	20,985	34	44	40	118	20,447	18	21	16	55
19	21,346	42	33	58	133	20,806	27	25	15	67
20	21,994	51	53	47	151	21,858	30	30	18	78
21	21,777	43	45	48	136	20,907	19	20	16	55
22	20,788	56	41	33	130	20,217	25	22	19	66
23	20,088	45	33	41	119	20,508	30	37	19	86
24	19,467	28	46	45	119	19,813	22	20	23	65
25	19,922	40	45	29	114	20,172	23	28	23	74
26	19,486	30	54	40	124	19,365	31	21	29	81
27	19,393	37	40	43	120	19,576	30	33	30	93
28	19,670	58	43	43	144	19,780	36	24	28	88
29	20,232	41	53	45	139	20,331	25	25	22	72
30	20,421	55	47	43	145	20,282	27	33	20	80
31	19,407	39	43	40	122	19,028	41	30	23	94
32	19,130	69	61	58	188	19,306	32	26	32	90
33	19,055	42	48	57	147	18,695	40	49	29	118
34	18,982	52	54	56	162	19,115	35	38	33	106
35	18,099	70	74	64	208	18,016	64	33	40	137
36	19,763	63	55	49	167	19,713	57	45	39	141
37	19,453	56	63	41	160	19,529	43	55	52	150
38	19,584	75	59	70	204	20,008	55	46	42	143
39	19,478	79	84	96	259	19,101	48	63	51	162
40	19,602	80	115	95	290	19,098	64	65	51	180
41	18,408	89	87	75	251	17,799	48	55	49	152
42	18,282	108	98	96	302	18,139	59	66	70	195
43	18,324	122	91	107	320	18,344	58	55	69	182
44	17,526	106	105	87	298	17,427	70	67	65	202
45	17,490	113	138	111	362	17,057	79	85	92	256
46	16,255	129	118	110	357	16,019	79	69	72	220
47	16,193	121	139	123	383	15,581	80	72	89	241
48	12,364	99	119	149	367	12,416	83	75	79	237
49	10,771	112	126	127	365	10,861	76	58	94	228
50	11,154	143	113	144	400	11,894	98	106	69	273
51	11,378	107	136	126	369	11,981	76	86	80	242
52	10,847	131	132	170	433	11,384	106	87	109	302
53	10,763	169	172	134	475	11,363	88	99	103	290
54	10,749	186	168	162	516	11,481	120	121	93	334
55	10,494	197	174	155	526	11,340	114	119	94	327
56	10,097	217	196	191	604	10,739	106	136	95	337
57	10,010	181	207	191	579	10,466	111	131	89	331
58	9,564	199	230	202	631	10,278	124	131	121	376
59	9,161	232	244	220	696	9,686	140	124	129	393
60	8,744	209	235	220	664	9,629	141	159	138	438
61	8,172	198	238	209	645	8,885	122	151	127	400
62	8,178	236	253	258	747	9,127	160	178	134	472
63	7,620	226	265	256	747	8,654	142	187	142	471
64	7,167	251	253	258	762	8,043	150	182	162	494
65	6,831	288	284	277	849	7,652	195	200	175	570
66	6,464	240	247	236	723	7,282	192	182	162	536
67	6,240	256	283	256	795	6,936	193	179	178	550
68	6,161	288	291	256	835	6,625	200	190	196	586
69	5,996	294	305	304	903	6,057	204	204	167	575
70	5,854	291	317	269	877	6,102	233	235	194	662
71	5,310	270	344	267	881	5,466	155	200	205	560
72	4,864	288	281	320	889	4,842	222	217	222	661
73	4,437	309	323	306	938	4,659	234	229	239	702
74	4,055	283	279	291	853	4,344	247	246	218	711
75	3,945	314	285	278	877	4,022	249	257	228	734
76	3,424	288	273	304	865	3,618	250	233	226	709
77	2,978	251	285	276	812	3,137	229	235	209	673
78	2,661	251	252	284	787	2,862	218	233	212	663
79	2,282	241	244	235	720	2,418	223	208	209	640
80	2,126	271	224	222	717	2,270	232	198	237	667
81	1,723	166	226	207	599	1,902	183	210	190	583
82	1,346	197	208	216	621	1,708	198	197	217	612
83	1,193	177	211	186	574	1,447	175	181	163	519
84	972	159	196	178	533	1,154	174	163	181	518

TABEL 6.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN BLANKES GEBASEER IS—1950–52 (*vervolg*).

TABLE 6.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF WHITES IS BASED—1950–52 (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Blankes, manlik.—Whites, male.					Blankes, vroulik.—Whites, female.				
	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
85	745	132	156	134	422	1,056	152	170	158	480
86	633	134	137	117	388	831	160	133	152	445
87	493	95	111	108	314	636	101	115	103	319
88	404	88	105	81	274	501	98	98	99	295
89	301	65	60	71	196	360	80	97	69	246
90	203	48	59	50	157	283	75	61	67	203
91	140	30	48	50	128	216	54	51	55	160
92	91	30	32	38	100	119	54	35	53	129
93	65	18	25	18	61	92	23	24	33	80
94	50	24	19	24	67	92	24	26	28	78
95	34	15	14	12	41	74	24	14	25	63
96	22	8	7	11	26	40	12	20	16	48
97	12	6	10	8	24	16	14	7	8	29
98	11	6	8	3	17	17	12	5	5	22
99	8	3	4	4	11	12	3	6	3	12
100	3	3	5	1	9	5	2	2	1	5
101	2	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	2
102	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
103	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
104	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
105	9	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
106	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
107	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
109+	4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Onges. Uns.	327	—	—	—	—	353	—	—	—	—
Totaal./Total.	1,322,754	12,877	13,359	12,852	39,088	1,318,935	9,838	9,949	9,315	29,102

TABEL 7.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN KLEURLINGE GEBASEER IS—1950–52.

TABLE 7.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF COLOUREDS IS BASED—1950–52.

Leeftyd. Age.	Kleurlinge, manlik.—Coloureds, male.					Kleurlinge, vroulik.—Coloureds, female.				
	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
0	20,766	3,558	3,510	3,742	10,810	21,056	3,173	3,106	3,248	9,527
1	18,670	1,313	1,315	1,306	3,934	18,810	1,365	1,315	1,256	3,936
2	18,527	416	434	375	1,225	18,416	419	453	356	1,228
3	17,841	156	158	161	475	17,695	189	201	150	540
4	17,117	126	107	94	327	17,054	117	129	119	365
5	16,344	81	79	77	237	16,622	93	99	71	263
6	15,757	63	60	60	183	15,581	73	75	53	201
7	15,086	48	51	48	147	14,818	59	52	48	159
8	14,446	54	57	47	158	14,015	49	44	37	130
9	13,060	30	27	35	92	13,079	39	34	29	102
10	14,940	30	28	25	83	14,551	38	34	18	90
11	13,547	40	32	27	99	13,125	31	38	28	97
12	14,731	39	40	41	120	14,362	33	53	30	116
13	13,171	42	32	36	110	13,109	53	42	41	136
14	13,190	34	29	35	98	13,229	39	44	48	131
15	12,561	47	37	32	116	12,643	72	46	48	166
16	11,501	45	51	39	135	12,251	73	54	45	172
17	10,792	51	43	52	146	11,456	68	64	46	178
18	11,635	61	63	72	196	12,119	80	74	56	210
19	9,992	51	53	58	162	10,677	84	82	69	235
20	11,345	80	72	70	222	11,903	104	95	82	281
21	9,930	60	78	77	215	10,540	82	77	73	232
22	9,768	68	77	72	217	10,270	84	83	63	230
23	9,361	66	89	65	220	10,129	104	81	86	271
24	8,565	73	59	59	191	9,429	96	100	82	278
25	9,609	90	96	91	277	9,955	108	88	76	272
26	8,615	62	81	68	211	8,581	79	75	67	221
27	7,348	63	60	52	175	7,475	56	47	58	161
28	8,236	72	66	78	216	7,929	78	78	72	228
29	6,737	50	62	45	157	6,725	66	50	59	175
30	9,392	123	118	108	349	8,968	117	97	96	310
31	6,128	54	28	47	129	5,882	46	33	32	111
32	6,813	65	71	74	210	6,635	62	61	59	182
33	5,920	55	64	43	162	5,879	51	51	35	137
34	5,526	70	46	61	177	5,435	47	52	45	144
35	6,444	110	74	95	279	6 603	71	59	69	199
36	6,542	67	72	73	212	6,315	65	57	50	172
37	5,407	57	60	55	172	5,337	47	43	39	129
38	6,013	86	77	85	248	5,982	55	62	60	177
39	5,234	62	71	65	198	5,264	47	38	43	128

TABEL 7.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN KLEURLINGE GEBASEER IS—1950–52 (*vervolg*).

TABLE 7.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF COLOUREDS IS BASED—1950–52 (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Kleurlinge, manlik.—Coloureds, male.					Kleurlinge, vroulik.—Coloureds, female.				
	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
40	8,323	123	130	127	380	7,828	121	93	92	306
41	4,733	36	56	42	134	4,404	32	35	20	87
42	4,601	69	69	81	219	4,411	55	57	55	167
43	4,167	47	66	52	165	4,112	40	43	31	114
44	3,938	38	67	55	160	3,958	30	41	37	108
45	5,621	117	116	113	346	5,120	92	66	56	214
46	3,808	56	70	60	186	3,716	40	49	35	124
47	3,473	47	76	51	174	3,310	43	47	33	123
48	4,419	75	84	64	223	4,139	59	58	38	155
49	3,880	72	62	55	189	3,508	55	40	44	139
50	5,968	189	170	153	512	5,380	119	90	88	297
51	3,205	44	78	52	174	3,048	35	56	39	130
52	2,633	68	63	107	238	2,631	49	52	71	172
53	2,202	53	51	65	169	2,262	55	30	45	130
54	2,409	65	46	53	164	2,335	41	53	42	136
55	2,926	92	83	80	255	2,677	50	62	59	171
56	2,223	66	84	66	216	2,175	41	40	47	128
57	1,776	55	56	48	159	1,722	42	30	37	109
58	2,204	66	87	64	217	2,122	58	52	45	155
59	1,738	66	63	60	189	1,824	35	28	43	106
60	3,373	172	191	194	557	3,413	124	109	118	351
61	1,568	61	63	59	183	1,869	42	53	40	135
62	1,823	59	64	87	210	2,185	70	51	54	175
63	1,798	68	69	62	199	2,021	62	69	53	184
64	1,500	59	55	80	194	1,771	52	53	59	164
65	2,439	159	188	159	506	2,597	89	104	126	319
66	1,623	63	62	64	189	1,639	50	68	63	181
67	1,505	72	71	82	225	1,416	62	52	70	184
68	1,437	92	89	79	260	1,460	78	69	67	214
69	1,154	59	48	51	158	1,141	54	48	42	144
70	2,069	217	196	189	602	2,120	187	130	145	462
71	862	44	62	35	141	932	24	43	28	95
72	858	53	66	69	188	957	51	59	64	174
73	721	51	57	52	160	764	54	43	44	141
74	637	27	42	64	133	642	45	37	52	134
75	969	116	115	113	343	971	79	90	89	258
76	617	50	53	51	154	678	40	38	39	117
77	473	38	38	41	117	459	32	45	30	107
78	628	61	72	55	188	545	46	55	39	140
79	398	30	32	34	96	430	41	37	31	109
80	713	140	126	100	366	773	123	115	127	365
81	279	24	24	26	74	272	24	26	30	80
82	213	29	35	43	107	264	18	27	26	71
83	174	23	26	22	71	226	24	30	29	83
84	212	31	21	46	98	218	34	26	31	91
85	261	57	43	46	146	285	41	39	41	121
86	150	30	22	18	70	188	30	24	18	72
87	144	21	18	28	67	174	26	21	19	66
88	127	23	23	25	71	160	15	16	22	53
89	87	12	14	14	40	129	20	22	20	62
90	156	42	40	43	125	216	39	40	43	122
91	58	5	9	9	23	56	5	16	9	30
92	28	5	10	7	22	49	10	5	14	29
93	38	2	10	8	20	48	4	8	9	21
94	13	7	5	4	16	36	10	6	2	18
95	37	8	10	5	23	47	11	13	15	39
96	15	4	7	5	16	28	7	6	3	16
97	18	2	4	2	8	24	9	1	4	14
98	11	4	2	6	12	32	10	6	3	19
99	19	8	6	5	19	28	9	7	6	22
100	31	4	14	16	34	42	23	15	14	52
101	4	2	—	3	5	12	2	3	3	8
102	8	—	1	2	3	11	1	4	4	9
103	6	3	2	1	6	11	2	—	6	8
104	5	2	2	1	5	7	3	5	2	10
105	7	4	—	3	7	—	3	1	4	8
106	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	2
107	3	—	1	1	2	7	—	—	—	—
108	3	1	2	—	3	4	1	2	3	6
109+	16	6	7	1	14	23	5	5	4	14
Onges./Uns.	437	—	—	—	—	470	—	—	—	—
Totaal/Total	550,579	11,212	11,322	11,303	33,837	552,437	10,497	10,130	9,763	30,390

TABEL 8.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN ASIATE GEBASEER IS—1950–52.

TABLE 8.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF ASIATICS IS BASED—1950–52.

Leeftyd. Age.	Asiate, manlik.—Asiatics, male.					Asiate, vroulik.—Asiatics, female.				
	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
0	6,660	524	422	474	1,420	6,766	393	392	373	1,158
1	6,866	159	103	121	383	6,835	157	112	122	391
2	6,824	85	56	55	196	6,590	78	50	46	174
3	6,704	32	41	36	109	6,738	35	34	26	95
4	6,475	34	21	19	74	6,394	27	20	26	73
5	6,287	19	20	5	44	6,259	19	18	10	47
6	6,069	20	7	16	43	5,912	16	18	18	52
7	5,955	17	8	10	35	5,844	12	8	10	30
8	5,786	10	4	13	27	5,737	12	11	9	32
9	5,227	10	7	8	25	5,211	12	11	8	31
10	5,390	8	9	6	23	5,450	11	8	5	24
11	5,139	6	6	3	15	5,094	13	9	5	27
12	4,916	15	6	7	28	4,849	8	5	9	22
13	4,676	7	8	4	19	4,592	7	8	10	25
14	4,468	7	8	2	17	4,473	6	15	8	29
15	4,215	8	12	3	23	4,283	16	9	9	34
16	3,909	11	8	2	21	3,952	19	12	14	45
17	3,752	13	10	10	33	3,884	13	12	9	34
18	3,889	11	11	7	29	3,869	25	17	5	47
19	3,597	8	12	8	28	3,524	19	16	16	51
20	3,723	14	11	10	35	3,793	20	15	15	50
21	3,376	16	10	14	40	3,375	14	18	9	41
22	3,371	10	6	7	23	3,382	22	20	10	52
23	3,189	16	12	10	38	2,973	12	16	16	44
24	2,927	9	9	11	29	2,927	14	22	11	47
25	3,054	6	8	13	27	3,017	16	9	9	34
26	2,748	9	11	7	27	2,822	11	7	12	30
27	2,679	14	13	12	39	2,615	13	23	12	48
28	2,695	17	17	9	43	2,615	15	18	17	50
29	2,422	11	8	5	24	2,274	13	12	8	33
30	2,637	7	10	7	24	2,730	11	16	14	41
31	2,426	8	10	7	25	2,171	15	9	4	28
32	2,230	11	14	9	34	2,078	7	13	7	27
33	2,208	15	6	7	28	1,894	13	11	9	33
34	2,044	9	6	8	23	1,957	9	8	13	30
35	2,161	13	11	17	41	2,109	15	14	12	41
36	2,092	11	13	12	36	1,944	11	11	13	35
37	2,022	14	10	11	35	1,650	15	16	11	42
38	2,012	16	12	13	41	1,702	19	12	16	47
39	1,884	9	8	3	20	1,516	15	16	7	38
40	2,105	26	15	17	58	1,885	10	11	19	40
41	1,734	9	9	12	30	1,399	14	8	7	29
42	1,573	18	13	13	44	1,210	9	12	15	36
43	1,426	9	5	8	22	1,123	9	13	10	32
44	1,258	11	12	12	35	939	8	12	10	30
45	1,423	20	19	20	59	1,244	20	12	12	44
46	1,252	9	11	21	41	937	15	10	10	35
47	1,088	10	9	16	35	830	15	9	6	30
48	1,186	16	14	21	51	960	19	11	18	48
49	1,072	13	15	15	43	746	13	10	12	35
50	1,405	32	23	20	75	1,115	19	16	12	47
51	1,130	16	20	28	64	773	4	6	10	20
52	811	10	19	28	57	536	7	14	13	34
53	730	9	23	12	44	448	9	14	10	33
54	641	18	12	15	45	491	10	18	16	44
55	769	21	26	18	65	626	14	10	5	29
56	697	24	23	22	69	480	12	13	13	38
57	539	29	17	16	62	394	14	14	12	40
58	547	27	20	24	71	384	12	19	16	47
59	538	15	20	16	51	326	7	10	7	24
60	868	38	33	45	116	688	28	17	10	55
61	580	16	18	20	54	333	11	14	15	40
62	581	25	29	27	81	310	23	12	9	44
63	607	47	25	22	94	297	16	9	16	41
64	523	32	27	24	83	250	17	13	12	42
65	842	66	43	48	157	411	30	33	28	91
66	525	47	39	36	122	222	18	17	10	45
67	586	41	28	27	96	181	16	12	17	45
68	483	32	25	25	82	174	21	10	13	44
69	373	30	30	40	100	153	13	10	10	33
70	612	53	47	46	146	277	25	21	17	63
71	309	19	17	27	63	112	10	19	13	42
72	247	17	29	30	76	86	9	11	16	36
73	206	16	26	27	69	73	11	5	14	30
74	166	16	16	23	55	60	18	16	6	40
75	257	29	39	32	100	118	13	13	7	33
76	144	27	17	16	60	67	9	9	12	30
77	105	14	15	16	45	27	8	5	8	21
78	125	14	15	25	54	55	12	8	6	26
79	81	12	14	20	46	34	9	11	5	25
80	185	20	33	23	76	81	20	4	9	33
81	62	7	10	11	28	34	3	6	4	13
82	43	10	8	8	26	22	5	4	4	13
83	43	6	8	5	19	22	2	6	5	13
84	35	6	6	4	16	23	1	2	4	7

TABEL 8.—STATISTIEK WAAROP LEWENSTABEL VAN ASIATE GEBASEER IS—1950–52 (*vervolg*).

TABLE 8.—STATISTICS ON WHICH LIFE TABLE OF ASIATICS IS BASED—1950–52 (*continued*).

Leeftyd. Age.	Asiate, manlik.—Asiatics, male.					Asiate, vroulik.—Asiatics, female.				
	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.	Bevolkingsensus, 8 Mei 1951. Population Census, 8th May, 1951.	Sterfgevalle geregistreer.—Deaths registered. 1950.	1951.	1952.	Totaal. Total.
85	63	10	13	7	30	27	6	6	1	13
86	27	5	5	2	12	17	1	1	1	3
87	21	9	1	3	13	12	—	1	2	3
88	19	4	4	1	9	8	—	1	1	2
89	12	2	1	1	4	10	—	1	2	3
90	27	4	3	3	10	21	3	2	2	7
91	8	1	—	2	3	9	—	1	—	1
92	5	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	2
93	7	1	3	—	4	3	—	—	2	2
94	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
95	14	—	2	1	3	10	—	2	2	4
96	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	1
97	3	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
98	8	—	1	2	3	7	—	—	—	—
99	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
100	3	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	1	1
101	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
102	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
103	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
104	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
107	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109+	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Onges./Uns.	142	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—
Totaal/Total	189,595	2,263	1,939	2,008	6,210	177,069	1,778	1,617	1,484	4,879

TABEL 9.—VERGELYKING VAN VERWAGTE MET WERKLIKE STERFGEVALLE.

TABLE 9.—COMPARISON OF EXPECTED WITH ACTUAL DEATHS.

Leeftydsgroep. Age-group.	Manlik.—Male. Verwagte sterfgevalle. Expected deaths.	Werklike sterfgevalle. Actual deaths.	Verwagte sterfgevalle min werklike sterfgevalle. Expected deaths minus actual deaths. Positief. Positive.	Negatief. Negative.	Totale afwyking. Accumulated deviation.	Vroulik.—Female. Verwagte sterfgevalle. Expected deaths.	Werklike sterfgevalle. Actual deaths.	Verwagte sterfgevalle min werklike sterfgevalle. Expected deaths minus actual deaths. Positief. Positive.	Negatief. Negative.	Totale afwyking. Accumulated deviation.
BLANKES.—WHITES.										
6–10	119	120	—	1	−1	102	101	1	—	+1
11–15	92	88	4	—	+3	74	72	2	—	+3
16–20	191	194	—	3	0	95	97	—	2	+1
21–25	208	206	2	—	+2	114	116	—	2	−1
26–30	224	223	1	—	+3	140	138	2	—	+1
31–35	271	276	—	5	−2	181	181	—	—	+1
36–40	364	360	4	—	+2	256	259	—	3	−2
41–45	516	512	4	—	+6	336	329	7	—	+5
46–50	613	624	—	11	−5	394	399	—	5	0
51–55	780	772	8	—	+3	496	499	—	3	−3
56–60	1,060	1,057	3	—	+6	628	624	4	—	+1
61–65	1,238	1,250	—	12	−6	798	802	—	4	−3
66–70	1,388	1,377	11	—	+5	973	970	3	—	0
71–75	1,471	1,479	—	8	−3	1,123	1,123	—	—	0
76–80	1,314	1,300	14	—	+11	1,117	1,116	1	—	+1
81–85	900	917	—	17	−6	901	904	—	3	−2
86–90	447	442	5	—	−1	500	502	—	2	−4
91–95	136	132	4	—	+3	174	170	4	—	0
96+	48	32	16	—	+19	58	41	17	—	+17
Totaal–Total	11,380	11,361	76	57	+19	8,460	8,443	41	24	+17

TABEL 9.—VERGELYKING VAN VERWAGTE MET WERKLIKE STERFGEVALLE (*vervolg*).

TABLE 9.—COMPARISON OF EXPECTED WITH ACTUAL DEATHS (*continued*).

Leeftydsgroep. Age-group.	Manlik.—Male.					Vroulik.—Female.				
	Verwagte sterfgevalle. Expected deaths.	Werklike sterfgevalle. Actual deaths.	Verwagte sterfgevalle min werklike sterfgevalle. Expected deaths minus actual deaths.		Totale afwyking. Accumulated deviation.	Verwagte sterfgevalle. Expected deaths.	Werklike sterfgevalle. Actual deaths.	Verwagte sterfgevalle min werklike sterfgevalle. Expected deaths minus actual deaths.		Totale afwyking. Accumulated deviation.
			Positief. Positive.	Negatief. Negative.				Positief. Positive.	Negatief. Negative.	
KLEURLINGE.—COLOUREDS.										
5– 9	273	273	—	0	—	284	285	—	1	−1
10–14	155	171	—	16	−16	178	190	—	12	−13
15–19	249	252	—	3	−19	319	319	—	—	−13
20–24	348	355	—	7	−26	423	431	—	8	−21
25–29	347	344	3	—	−23	355	353	2	—	−19
30–34	342	342	—	—	−23	292	295	—	3	−22
35–39	363	370	—	7	−30	271	268	3	—	−19
40–44	354	353	1	—	−29	256	261	—	5	−24
45–49	376	372	4	—	−25	258	251	7	—	−17
50–54	402	419	—	17	−42	276	287	—	11	−28
55–59	350	345	5	—	−37	227	223	4	—	−24
60–64	433	448	—	15	−52	328	336	—	8	−32
65–69	452	447	5	—	−47	346	346	—	—	−32
70–74	395	408	—	13	−60	323	336	—	13	−45
75–79	297	299	—	2	−62	241	244	—	3	−48
80–84	206	240	—	34	−96	196	231	—	35	−83
85–89	169	131	38	—	−58	188	125	63	—	−20
90–94	109	69	40	—	−18	147	74	73	—	+53
95–99	78	26	52	—	+34	119	36	83	—	+136
100+	61	14	47	—	+81	87	23	64	—	+200
Totaal/Total	5,759	5,678	195	144	+81	5,114	4,914	299	99	+200
ASIATE.—ASIATICS.										
7–11	42	42	0	—	0	48	48	—	—	0
12–16	35	36	—	1	−1	50	51	—	1	−1
17–21	53	55	—	2	−3	73	75	—	2	−3
22–26	49	49	—	—	−3	70	69	1	—	−2
27–31	52	51	1	—	−2	65	67	—	2	−4
32–36	53	54	—	1	−3	56	56	—	—	−4
37–41	62	62	—	—	−3	65	66	—	1	−5
42–46	68	68	—	—	−3	57	60	—	3	−8
47–51	92	89	3	—	0	63	61	2	—	−6
52–56	93	94	—	1	−1	58	60	—	2	−8
57–61	122	119	3	—	+2	72	68	4	—	−4
62–66	171	179	—	8	−6	87	88	—	1	−5
67–71	173	162	11	—	+5	77	76	1	—	−4
72–76	119	119	—	—	+5	47	56	—	9	−13
77–81	84	82	2	—	+7	41	39	2	—	−11
82–86	38	34	4	—	+11	27	15	12	—	+1
87–91	22	12	10	—	+21	23	5	18	—	+19
92–96	17	3	14	—	+35	15	3	12	—	+31
97+	15	1	14	—	+49	20	0	20	—	+51
Totaal–Total	1,360	1,311	62	13	+49	1,014	963	72	21	+51