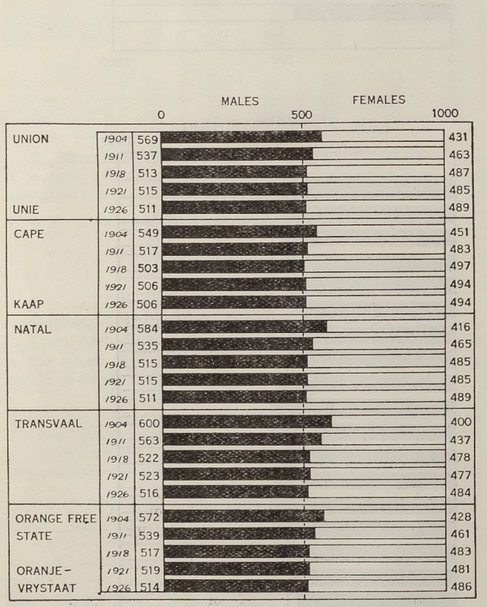
TABLE XLI.—PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD TO 1,000 PERSONS OF INDETERMINATE SEX AT EACH AGE PERIOD—1904–1926.

Age Period.	1904.		1911.		1918.		1921.		1926.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0– 4	507·1	492·9	507·8	492·2	511·4	488·6	510·9	489·1	510·3	489·7
5– 9	507·6	592·4	505·5	494·5	507·5	492·5	506·7	493·3	509·9	490·1
10–14	509·4	490·6	505·3	494·7	506·1	493·9	507·8	492·2	505·9	494·1
15–19	520·2	479·8	509·0	491·0	482·0	518·0	498·6	501·4	502·8	497·2
20–24	620·8	379·2	533·5	466·5	460·2	539·8	478·5	521·5	494·9	505·1
25–29	638·2	361·8	550·2	449·8	486·1	513·9	489·9	510·1	483·8	516·2
30–34	613·6	386·4	580·9	419·1	502·9	497·1	501·1	498·9	495·3	504·7
35–39	604·1	395·9	585·5	414·5	537·7	462·3	521·5	478·5	499·4	500·6
40–44	599·4	400·6	578·9	421·1	556·4	443·6	556·1	443·9	521·7	478·3
45–49	599·0	401·0	572·5	427·5	565·2	434·8	564·0	436·0	549·2	450·8
50–54	585·1	414·9	569·0	431·0	558·9	441·1	555·9	444·1	554·8	445·2
55–59	568·0	432·0	570·9	429·1	557·7	442·3	553·5	446·5	546·7	453·3
60–64	552·4	447·6	553·0	447·0	559·6	440·4	552·5	447·5	540·1	459·9
65–69	542·2	457·8	541·5	458·5	537·0	463·0	549·6	450·4	537·8	462·2
70–74	538·0	462·0	524·6	475·4	530·7	469·3	532·4	467·6	529·4	470·6
75–79	531·1	468·9	513·1	486·9	516·5	483·5	513·2	486·8	515·2	484·8
80–84	532·5	476·5	521·7	478·3	491·9	508·1	507·1	492·9	490·9	509·1
85–89	485·4	514·6	502·2	497·8	458·2	541·8	460·8	539·2	471·2	528·8
90–94			465·0	535·0	434·4	565·6	426·2	573·8	412·4	587·6
95–99					444·4	555·6	380·3	619·7	371·0	629·0
100 +					454·5	545·5	571·4	428·6	111·1	888·9
Unspecified	749·3	250·7	741·7	258·3	333·3	666·7	566·1	433·9	625·7	374·3
All Ages	568·6	431·4	536·9	463·1	512·6	487·4	514·7	485·3	511·1	488·9

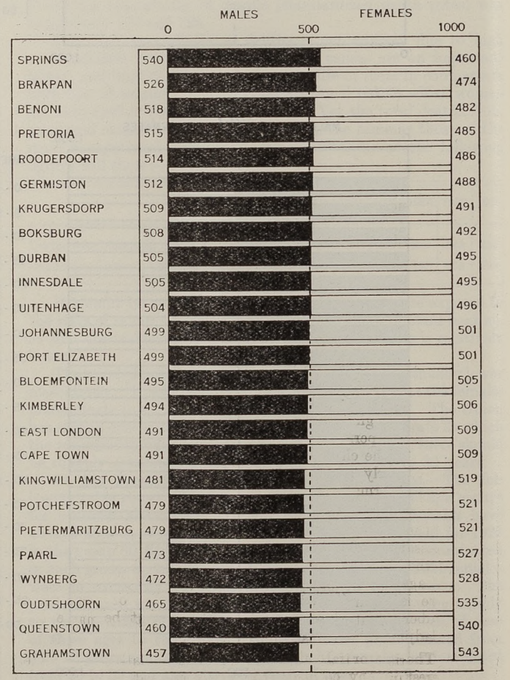
The series of graphs in this section has been designed to show, (1) the sex proportions in quinquennial age groups of the European population of the Union at the censuses of 1904, 1911, 1921 and 1926; (ii) the sex proportions of the European populations in the Union and provinces from 1904 to 1926; and (iii) the sex proportions of Europeans in the twenty-five largest municipalities arranged in order of greatest masculinity. In 1921 fourteen of the towns showed an excess of males, whereas in 1926 there were only eleven.

SEX PROPORTIONS.

PROPORTIONS OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES PER 1,000 PERSONS IN THE UNION AND PROVINCES, 1904 TO 1926, AND IN 25 LARGEST TOWNS OF THE UNION, AT CENSUS OF 1926.



Graph VII.



Graph VIII.

Section IV.—Ages.

The questionnaire from which the tables of ages were compiled appeared on the householder's schedule, C. 1., as follows:—

Age (in years and months).....
(For infants under one month old, write "under one month.")
Date of Birth: Day.....Month.....Year.....

This was a departure from previous census practice, where the age **last** birthday was asked. It was evident from previous enumerations that there was a tendency to inaccuracy probably due to the fact that many persons do not remember their ages exactly. It appeared, for example, that instead of showing a normal age-development, the population tended to cluster round the ages ending in 0 and 5. There was a subsidiary grouping round the figures 2 and 8. (Incidentally it is of interest to note that in these cases the grouping took places round the even numbers. Evidently there is some psychological preference for even numbers).

In order to try and eliminate this source of error an attempt was made to secure from individuals a more exact statement of age than would be obtained if they gave the reply in round numbers. For this purpose the "date of birth" was asked as well.

The tabulated results and also the series of graphs which follows show that the departure from previous practice has been fully justified. The concentration of large numbers at particular ages is less marked than previously, while the ages of young children show a more probable distribution than formerly.

Summary and comparative tables are given in this section; but the detailed tables are to be found in Part II of the Census Report.

The subject of "age" is a boon to the humorist and one to be avoided in polite conversation. The statistician cannot, however, permit himself the license which is accorded the former, nor can he skilfully avoid all reference to the subject. The Union Census Act, steers an impartial course by granting the Director of Census the right to demand with impunity, even in the court of good manners, the age of a person irrespective of sex and marital condition, and laying on him the duty under no circumstances whatever to divulge this valuable piece of information in respect of any individual. This privilege is no less necessary than the qualification is salutary. The information about age is the most important that a census produces. Good age tables are the backbone of the study of population. The age table gives one a glimpse into the future. With the exception of such exceptional periods of mortality as the Great War and the influenza epidemic, the changes in the age constitution of a people can be gauged fairly accurately from the age distribution at a given time. Information of this kind is, therefore, valuable in enabling provision to be made for changing circumstances.

The following examples will serve to illustrate this. It is necessary for education departments to make provision in advance for the children who will come to school at a particular date. If the age-distribution is regular this adjusts itself. If, however, there is, in any year, a particularly high or particularly low number of entrants, special provision must be made to avoid maladjustment or wasteful expenditure.

The rise or fall of the birth-rate is a matter of considerable interest in any country. It is obvious that if there is a large number of women of child-bearing age the chances of a high birth-rate are enhanced or vice-versa. The ages of women, therefore, shed a good deal of light on the social condition of a country.

When a country has adopted a scheme of old age pensions it is a matter of considerable importance to know whether the number of old persons is likely to increase relatively to the rest of the population. The Union statistics of age show clearly, for example, that the Union will have to be prepared to face a considerably larger expenditure on this score in the near future than it does now.

In the skilled trades apprentices must be trained to take the place of journeymen who become too old for active employment. The age table gives us information on this as on other phases of the question of apprenticeship.

It is a matter of considerable importance for all parents to know this by the time their children will normally be looking for employment. A very important factor in this respect is the number of other children who will be seeking employment at the same time. One of the reasons for the trying period of juvenile unemployment which took place at the beginning of the last decade, was that the influx of a large number of juveniles born in the first years after the Boer War, coincided with a period of abnormal depression.

Scientific calculations like the life-table, the probability of surviving a given number of years, annuity rates, fertility of the population, etc., are all based on the age-distribution of the people.

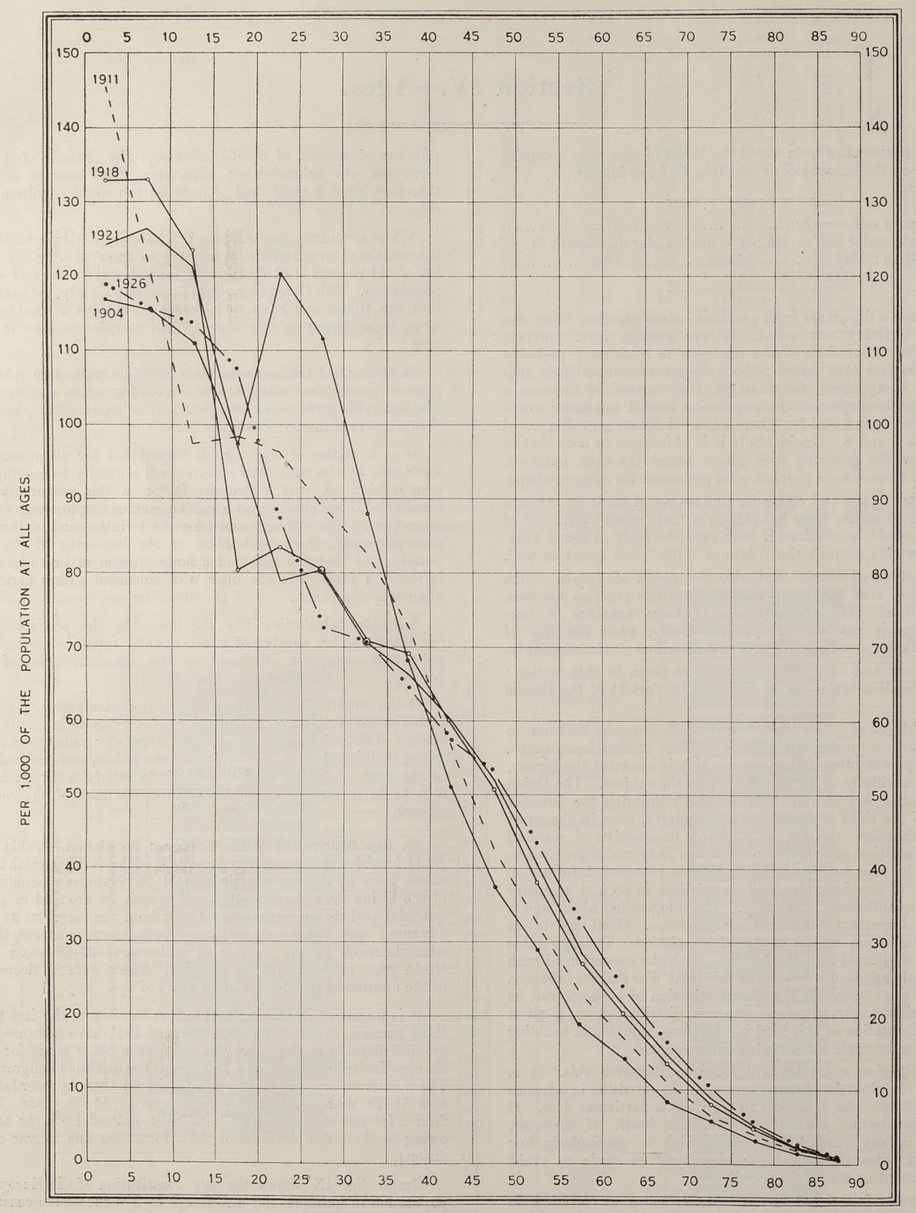
If the importance of correct information about ages, together with the precautions taken by the census office to maintain the secrecy of the information given, were more fully understood there would be less objection on the part of the public, and particularly of the more charming section thereof, to satisfy what seems at first to be merely senseless curiosity on the part of the census officers.

45. **Age Distribution of the European Population.**—Table No. XLII furnishes an interesting comparison of the changes which have taken place in the age constitution of the European population of the Union since the year 1904. The ages are grouped in quinquennial periods for each sex. Apart from the numbers at the advanced ages which naturally vary from census to census, there were decreases in the number of males aged 25–29 years and 40–44 years since the previous census. There were no decreases in the number of females under 94 years of age.

It is necessary in making comparison to observe the fact that those persons, say, in group 0–4 years in 1921 have advanced to group 5–9 years in the year 1926, allowance being made for the changes due to losses by death, and the gain or loss due to migration. The maximum intercensal increase in the numbers is recorded at ages 15–19 years, and in the adult ages at 55–59 years. The figures for the census of 1918 have been omitted from the table owing to the incompleteness of the information due to war conditions.

Graph No. IX shows the age constitution of the European population in quinquennial age groups at five successive censuses 1904 to 1926. The distribution is given in proportions per 1,000.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS AT FIVE SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES, 1904 TO 1926.



Graph IX.

TABLE XLII.—AGES OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION OF THE UNION—CENSUSES 1904 TO 1926.

Ages.	Male.						Female.						Persons.					
	1904.	1911.	1921.	1926.	Increase 1921–26.		1904.	1911.	1921.	1926.	Increase 1921–26.		1904.	1911.	1921.	1926.	Increase 1921–26.	
					No.	%.					No.	%.					No.	%.
0– 4..	66,222	94,232	96,387	101,864	5,477	5·68	64,360	91,340	92,265	97,733	5,468	5·93	130,582	185,572	188,652	199,597	10,945	5·80
5– 9..	65,493	78,571	97,260	98,792	1,532	1·58	63,533	76,859	94,706	94,938	232	0·24	129,026	155,430	191,966	193,730	1,764	0·92
10–14..	63,135	62,890	93,573	96,508	2,935	3·14	60,790	61,567	90,713	94,261	3,548	3·91	123,925	124,457	184,286	190,769	6,483	3·52
15–19..	57,027	63,982	73,347	90,669	17,322	23·62	51,851	61,708	73,768	89,658	15,890	21·54	108,878	125,690	147,115	180,327	33,212	22·58
20–24..	85,169	65,726	57,412	72,728	15,316	26·68	49,168	57,467	62,571	74,223	11,652	18·62	134,337	123,193	119,983	146,951	26,968	22·48
25–29..	80,337	62,716	59,848	58,995	– 853	– 1·43	44,553	51,270	62,324	62,947	623	1·00	124,890	113,986	122,172	121,942	– 230	– 0·19
30–34..	60,668	61,348	53,961	58,867	4,906	9·09	37,865	44,267	53,732	59,987	6,255	11·64	98,533	105,615	107,693	118,854	11,161	10·36
35–39..	46,111	54,291	52,507	54,192	1,685	3·21	30,092	38,430	48,178	54,305	6,127	12·72	76,203	92,721	100,685	108,497	7,812	7·76
40–44..	34,137	41,382	50,878	50,101	– 777	– 1·53	22,779	30,096	40,608	45,935	5,327	13·12	56,916	71,478	91,486	96,036	4,550	4·97
45–49..	25,171	31,134	44,447	49,063	4,616	10·39	16,841	23,249	34,359	40,272	5,913	17·21	42,012	54,383	78,806	89,335	10,529	13·36
50–54..	18,903	23,533	34,110	40,434	6,324	18·54	13,405	17,826	27,246	32,444	5,198	19·08	32,308	41,359	61,356	72,878	11,522	18·78
55–59..	12,043	16,962	24,089	30,308	6,219	25·82	9,157	12,751	19,435	25,132	5,697	29·31	21,200	29,713	43,524	55,440	11,916	27·38
60–64..	8,734	11,905	18,046	21,835	3,789	21·00	7,080	9,623	14,619	18,594	3,975	27·19	15,814	21,528	32,665	40,429	7,764	23·77
65–69..	5,105	7,722	12,289	15,099	2,729	22·13	4,310	6,538	10,071	12,901	2,830	28·10	9,415	14,260	22,360	27,910	5,550	24·82
70–74..	3,454	4,380	7,243	9,403	2,160	29·82	2,969	3,970	6,361	8,358	1,997	31·39	6,423	8,350	13,604	17,761	4,157	30·56
75–79..	1,878	2,552	4,005	5,043	1,038	25·92	1,659	2,422	3,799	4,746	947	24·93	3,537	4,974	7,804	9,789	1,985	25·44
80–84..	892	1,177	1,636	2,141	505	30·87	811	1,079	1,590	2,220	630	39·62	1,703	2,256	3,226	4,361	1,135	35·18
85–89..	350	459	612	703	91	14·87	371	455	716	789	73	10·20	721	914	1,328	1,492	164	12·35
90–94..	—	} 113	127	132	5	3·94	—	} 130	171	188	17	9·94	—	} 243	298	320	22	7·38
95–99..	—		27	23	– 4	–14·81	—		44	39	– 5	–11·36	—		71	62	– 9	–12·68
100+...	—	}	4	1	– 3	–75·00	—	}	3	8	5	166·67	—	}	7	9	2	28·57
Uns.....	288	89	227	107	– 120	–52·86	95	31	174	64	– 110	–63·22	383	120	401	171	– 230	–57·36
Total....	635,117	685,164	782,035	856,918	74,883	9·58	481,689	591,078	737,453	819,742	82,289	11·16	1,116,806	1,276,242	1,519,488	1,676,660	157,172	10·34

The minus sign (–) denotes a decrease.

46. **Comparison of Age Groups According to Year of Birth.**—The following table has been arranged to show the number of persons in quinquennial age groups according to the year of birth. The reason for the overlap in the years in column 1 is due to the census being taken in the month of May. The years 1921–26 therefore indicate the period May, 1921, to May, 1926, and so on. In the majority of groups, the numbers enumerated in 1926 were less than in 1921. Under normal circumstances of mortality this should be the case; but in a few groups it will be seen that there are increases. These will be found to be the ages largely affected by immigration. There is also a certain amount of error due to inaccurate returns of age on the census schedules, either at the present or previous enumerations.

The proportionate figures in relation to the numbers at each period of birth give the distribution of a thousand of each section of the population and indicate the changing age composition of the European population from census to census. Further reference to this subject will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

TABLE XLIII.—AGES OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION GROUPED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH.

Year of Birth and No. of Group.	Male.						Female.						Persons.					
	At Census, 1911.		At Census, 1921.		At Census, 1926.		At Census, 1911.		At Census, 1921.		At Census, 1926.		At Census, 1911.		At Census, 1921.		At Census, 1926.	
	No.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	‰.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.	No.	°/₀₀.
1921–26.....	1	—	—	—	—	101,864	118·9	—	—	—	—	97,733	119·2	—	—	—	—	199,597	119·0
1916–21.....	2	—	—	96,387	123·3	98,792	115·3	—	—	92,265	125·0	94,938	115·8	—	—	188,652	124·2	193,730	115·5
1911–16.....	3	—	—	97,260	124·4	96,508	112·6	—	—	94,706	128·3	94,261	115·0	—	—	191,966	126·3	190,769	113·8
1906–11.....	4	94,232	137·5	93,573	119·7	90,669	105·8	91,340	154·5	90,713	123·0	89,658	109·4	185,572	145·4	184,286	121·2	180,327	107·6
1901–06.....	5	78,571	114·7	73,347	93·8	72,728	84·9	76,859	130·0	73,768	100·0	74,223	90·5	155,430	121·8	147,115	96·7	146,951	87·7
1896–01.....	6	62,890	91·8	57,412	73·4	58,995	68·8	61,567	104·2	62,571	84·9	62,947	76·8	124,457	97·5	119,983	79·0	121,942	72·7
1891–96.....	7	63,982	93·4	59,848	76·5	58,867	68·7	61,708	104·4	62,324	84·5	59,987	73·2	125,690	98·5	122,172	80·4	118,854	70·9
1886–91.....	8	65,726	95·9	53,961	69·0	54,192	63·2	57,467	97·2	53,732	72·9	54,305	66·2	123,193	96·5	107,693	70·9	108,497	64·7
1881–86.....	9	62,716	91·5	52,507	67·1	50,101	58·5	51,270	86·7	48,178	65·3	45,935	56·0	113,986	89·3	100,685	66·3	96,036	57·3
1876–81.....	10	61,348	89·5	50,878	65·1	49,063	57·2	44,267	74·9	40,608	55·1	40,272	49·1	105,615	82·8	91,486	60·2	89,335	53·3
1871–76.....	11	54,291	79·2	44,447	56·8	40,434	47·2	38,430	65·0	34,359	46·6	32,444	39·6	92,721	72·6	78,806	51·9	72,878	43·5
1866–71.....	12	41,382	60·4	34,110	43·6	30,308	35·4	30,096	50·9	27,246	37·0	25,132	30·7	71,478	56·0	61,356	40·4	55,440	33·1
1861–66.....	13	31,134	45·4	24,089	30·8	21,835	25·5	23,249	39·3	19,435	26·4	18,594	22·7	54,383	42·6	43,524	28·6	40,429	24·1
1856–61.....	14	23,333	34·4	18,046	23·0	15,099	17·5	17,826	30·2	14,619	19·8	12,901	15·7	41,359	32·4	32,665	21·5	27,910	16·6
1851–56.....	15	16,962	24·8	12,289	15·7	9,403	11·0	12,751	21·6	10,071	13·7	8,358	10·2	29,713	23·3	22,360	14·7	17,761	10·6
1846–51.....	16	11,905	17·4	7,243	9·3	5,043	5·9	9,623	16·3	6,361	8·6	4,746	5·8	21,528	16·9	13,604	9·0	9,789	5·8
1841–46.....	17	7,722	11·3	4,005	5·1	2,141	2·5	6,538	11·1	3,799	5·2	2,220	2·7	14,260	11·2	7,804	5·1	4,361	2·6
1836–41.....	18	4,380	6·4	1,636	2·1	703	0·8	3,970	6·7	1,590	2·2	789	1·0	8,350	6·5	3,226	2·1	1,492	0·9
1831–36.....	19	2,552	3·7	612	0·8	{ 132	} 0·2	{ 2,422	4·1	716	1·0	188	} 0·3	{ 4,974	3·9	1,328	0·9	320	} 0·2
1826–31.....	20	1,177	1·7	127	} 0·2	{ 23		{ 1,079	1·8	171	} 0·3	{ 39		{ 2,256	1·8	298	} 0·3	62	
1821–26.....	21	459	0·7	27		1		{ 455	0·8	44		{ 6		{ 914	0·7	71		{ 7	
Before 1821.....		113	0·2	4		—		{ 130	0·2	3		{ 2		{ 243	0·2	7		{ 2	
Unspecified.....		89	0·1	227	0·3	107	0·1	31	0·1	174	0·2	64	0·1	120	0·1	401	0·3	171	0·1
TOTAL.....		685,164	1,000	782,035	1,000	856,918	1,000	591,078	1,000	737,453	1,000	819,742	1,000	1,276,242	1,000	1,519,488	1,000	1,676,660	1,000

47. **The Influence of the Boer War and the Great War on the Population.**—The Boer War has been the great factor in changing the normal progression of the European population of the Union. Commencing in October, 1899, the War lasted till May, 1902. During this period a great proportion of the men of the two Republics was away in the field, and there was a relatively lower birth-rate. Subsequently it took some time before repatriation of prisoners of War was effected, and population still suffered to some extent from the aftermath of war. Moreover, the high mortality of infants and young children in the Concentration Camps combined with the low birth-rate to keep the natural increase of population on a low level. After the treaty of Vereeniging there was a considerable settlement of ex-soldiers, and immigration from abroad, chiefly of young people, further tended to swell the population. Beginning in 1904 a considerable rise took place in the birth-rate, which thereafter continued on a definitely higher level than before. These three factors will have an enduring influence on the population during the greater part of the twentieth century.

The dips in the curves in Graph No. XI at the ages of 18 to 21 in 1921 and 23 to 26 in 1926, show the effects of the war in the normal growth of population, and the sharp rise indicated by the ages of 18 and below and 23 and below, respectively, show the recovery after the war.

The social effects of these disturbances in the normal growth of population were most marked when the boys who were born in these years reached the working age. Taking this roughly at sixteen we find that boys born during the Boer War reached the working age during the Great War. There was, therefore, a relatively small supply at the time when the demand was very great. It is estimated that in 1918 at least 50,000 Union nationals were out of the country, the majority being young men away at the war. From 1920 onwards the larger tide of youths born in 1904 and subsequent years entered the labour market. This coincided with the worst depression the country has yet known and caused that heart-searching about " what is to become of our boys ? ", which was so marked a feature of the early twenties.

The Great War and the influenza epidemic were responsible for a further slowing down of the rate of population-growth. This is clearly seen in the graph in the ages between 6 and 11 in 1926. The effect of this will begin to manifest itself in the quinquennium beginning with 1930. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that the depression which commenced at the beginning of this year will not be unduly aggravated by the impact of a relatively large influx of juveniles seeking work.

Looking at the position from a different angle we may state that the boys entering the labour market are absorbed in the following ways—(1) by taking the places of those who die or retire from active work on account of age, and (2) in the new jobs which become necessary to provide for the needs of a growing community. Those who are not employed in this way either continue the centuries-old trek to new lands, still available in Rhodesia and South West Africa, or swell the ranks of the unemployed. It is necessary to take somewhat arbitary age-limits in attempting to estimate these factors in actual numbers. So, for example, sixteen is taken as the commencing age and sixty as the retiring age, although there are many exceptions on each side of each of these limits. The error is somewhat minimised by making the estimates over five year periods. Following this method we find that in the period 1921–26 old age and death provided openings for 36,000 boys leaving 55,000 for whom new work had to be found. During the quinquennium 1926–31 the relative figures were approximately 48,000 each, and in the five years commencing in 1931 the former figure should be 56,000 and the latter 40,000.

The deficiency in births and the large number of deaths of young children during the Boer War combined to produce a relative shortage of marriageable persons of the next generation. The vital statistics for the Union reveal the fact that over a period of ten years—1916 to 1925—the optimum age of marriage of brides was from 20 to 24 years, and for bridegrooms 25 to 29 years (vide graph in Special Report No. 43—Vital Statistics of the Union 1924–25). In view of this shortage of marriageable persons it would be expected that during the years following the census of 1921, there would be a falling off in the total number of marriages, and further, that as the relative age at marriage shows a maximum number of bridegrooms aged 25–29 years, marry each year a maximum number of brides of from 20 to 24 years, the number of prospective grooms at the foregoing ages would perforce need to select brides at younger or older ages on account of the deficiency of brides aged 20 to 24 years. The following table has been compiled from extracts from the Union marriage statistics, and it shows a distinct falling off in the number of marriages during the intercensal years, with a tendency towards recovery in 1926, due to the movement forward each year of an increasing number reaching the optimum marriageable age. There is a compensating falling off in the later years in the next higher age group. The variations are more noticable in the case of brides than in the case of grooms.

TABLE XLIV.—EUROPEAN MARRIAGES—UNION, 1920 TO 1926.

Year.	Total Marriages.	Ages of Brides. Numbers.				Ages of Brides. Percentage of Total Marriages.				Ages of Grooms. Numbers.				Ages of Grooms. Percentage of Total Marriages.			
		Minors.*	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	Minors.*	15–19.	20–24.	25–29.	Minors.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	Minors.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.
1920.....	14,934	3,802	2,714	6,170	3,267	25·5	18·1	41·3	21·9	266	3,626	5,177	2,605	1·8	24·3	34·7	17·4
1921.....	12,922	3,527	2,681	5,145	2,780	27·3	20·7	39·8	21·5	254	3,202	4,591	2,227	2·0	24·8	35·5	17·2
1922.....	12,184	3,526	2,749	4,694	2,578	28·9	22·7	38·5	21·2	293	2,889	4,353	2,189	2·4	23·7	35·7	18·0
1923.....	11,709	3,699	2,808	4,508	2,431	31·6	23·9	38·5	20·8	330	2,811	4,276	2,046	2·8	24·0	36·5	17·5
1924.....	12,742	4,176	2,947	5,173	2,494	32·3	23·1	40·6	19·6	354	3,170	4,572	2,321	2·8	24·8	35·9	18·2
1925.....	14,002	4,614	3,332	5,756	2,705	32·9	23·8	41·1	19·3	401	3,726	4,893	2,511	2·9	26·6	34·9	17·9
1926.....	14,908	4,764	3,403	6,515	2,646	32·0	22·8	43·7	17·7	535	4,468	4,847	2,490	3·6	30·0	32·5	16·7

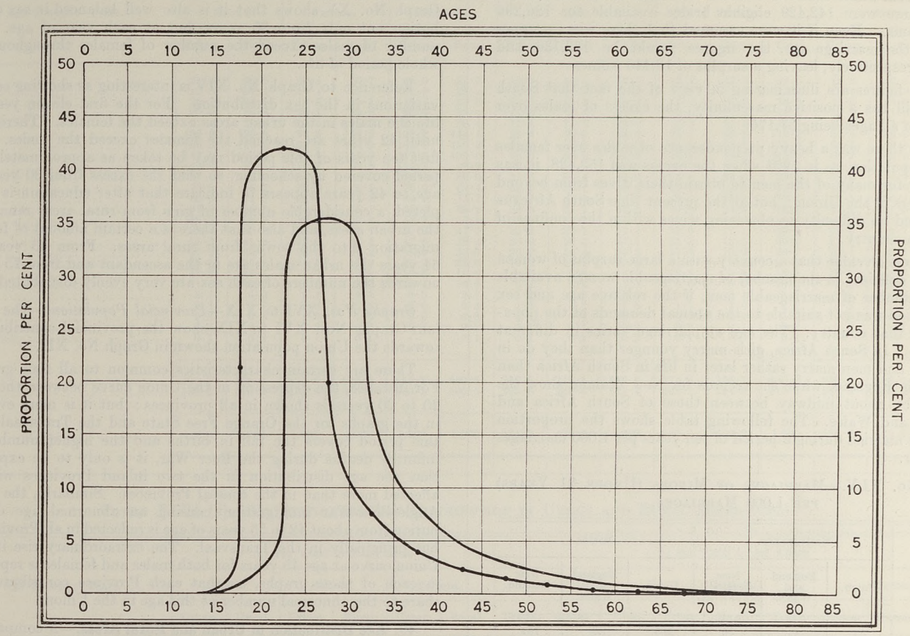
* Included in the next two age groups.

A further effect of the deficiency in numbers at these ages and the consequent decrease in the number of marriages should be reflected in the number of births registered. The following are the numbers and rates for the years 1921 to 1929.

1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
43,302	42,832	42,181	42,346	43,411	43,876	44,347	44,813	46,220
28·4	27·5	26·7	26·3	26·5	26·2	25·95	25·77	26·15

The figures are given for a period one year later than for marriages and they show the same decline and recovery as in the case of marriages. There are, of course, other factors affecting the birth-rate which must also be taken into consideration, but the dip in the curve, Graph No. XI for the above years was undoubtedly largely caused by the Boer War. This will again influence the marriage and birth rates of the fifties of this century. The enduring effects of man's violence are indeed far-reaching !

AGE AT MARRIAGE.
COMPUTED FOR THE PERIOD 1917 TO 1926.



Graph X.

48. **Males and Females Enumerated at Each Year of Age.**—Table No. 10 of the detailed tables in Part II gives the enumerated population at each year of age for each sex in each Province, and for the Union in urban and rural areas. As previously mentioned the change in the form of questionnaire has resulted in more accurate returns of statement of age. The improvement is very apparent in the series of graphs which follow. The tendency to give approximate ages at the multiples of five and ten is far less marked than at the previous censuses, and the improvement applies equally to both sexes. Similarly, the troughs in the graphical lines at the age immediately preceding and following the multiple of ten, i.e. 29, 31, 39, 41 years, etc., are far less marked than formerly.

Graph No. XI—*Comparison between* 1921 *and* 1926.—The improvement in the statement of age is clearly indicated in this graph. Persons enumerated at each year of age in 1921 were five years older at the census of 1926. The movement of the graphical line for 1921 five years onwards for 1926, is very evident at ages from 15 to 25 years. In 1921 there was an extraordinary number of persons who gave their age as exactly 40 years. A certain proportion was due to approximate statements of age, but the results of the 1926 enumeration show that the figure was not so overstated as was originally supposed for the numbers now at 45 years show a distinct excess beyond the ages immediately preceding and following. This characteristic is evident in the graphs showing the age distribution in each of the four Provinces. The analysis of the ages of persons born outside the Union (see Paragraph 66) shows that this age-peak is largely due to young men who immigrated shortly after the Boer War.

Graph No. XII—*Males and Females—Union* 1926.—In this graph the distribution of the sexes is shown. The most significant feature is the periods at which one sex outnumbers the other. From under one year to 17 years of age the males predominate ; thereafter, for 17 years (with one exception) the females predominate, and from 39 to 80 years the males are considerably in excess of females. This latter period covers the heavy immigration during the years following the Anglo-Boer War.

Table No. XLI, § 3 shows the relative masculinity of the population in quinquennial age-groups. The females exceeded the males in the groups from 20–24 years to 35–39 years, and as shown in the graph at individual ages from 18 to 38 years, with two exceptions where the males very slightly exceeded the number of females. This fact is interesting in conjunction with the marriage statistics. The tables of relative ages of brides and grooms for the past few years show that of persons married each year only 6 per cent. are of the same age, while over 82 per cent. of grooms select wives younger than themselves. Where grooms marry young the brides are approximately 2 to 3 years younger than their spouses. As the age of the groom increases the difference in the relative ages rises to 4 and 5 years, and when men of 40 years and over marry, the discrepancy between the ages rises to 10 years and more. While only 3 per cent. of the males who marry are minors, 32 per cent. of the girls who marry each year are under 21 years of age.

The marriage records for the past ten years show that 95 per cent. of South African brides marry between the ages of 17 and 45 years, and 94 per cent. of the bridegrooms marry between the ages of 21 and 55 years. Beyond these ages rather less than 3 per cent. of both brides and bridegrooms undertake the responsibilities of matrimony while the numbers below these ages are negligible. Assuming that all single, widowed, and divorced

persons between the above quoted ages desire to marry, it is calculated from Table XCIV in Section VIII that at the date of the census there were 142,429 eligible brides available for 126,296 bridegrooms. Even if it were assumed that there was no upper limit to the marriage age, the figures would be 163,136 and 144,690 respectively, leaving a surplus of 18,446 women.

These figures are illuminating in view of the fact that South Africa still has a positive masculinity, the excess of males over females of all ages being 37,176.

When there was a heavy preponderance of males over females in the population, as in 1904 when the excess was 153,428, it was necessary for many of the men to obtain their wives from beyond the borders of the Union; but at the present time South Africans should find no difficulty in obtaining wives within the confines of their own country.

It is conceiveable that a country with a large surplus of women might be deficient in the number of marriageable women available for the number of marriageable men, if the relative age and sex constitution was not suitable to the normal demands of the population of that country. The age at marriage varies in different countries. In South Africa, girls marry younger than they do in England, and men marry rather later in life in South Africa than they do in England, while the records for New Zealand show the ages to be about midway between those of South Africa and England and Wales. The following table shows the proportion of minors married during a period of ten years per 1,000 marriages each year.

TABLE No. XLV.—MARRIAGES OF MINORS (UNDER 21 YEARS) PER 1,000 MARRIAGES.

Year.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Union.	England and Wales.	New Zealand.	Union.	England and Wales.	New Zealand.
1919	17	44	36	265	129	134
1920	18	47	26	255	143	138
1921	20	48	30	273	149	158
1922	24	44	31	289	144	160
1923	28	43	32	316	143	164
1924	28	40	27	328	140	179
1925	29	41	35	330	142	176
1926	36	43	38	320	148	184
1927	34	41	34	320	146	187
1928	33	44	35	312	152	193

In the Union, approximately one in every three brides is a minor, in England one in every six, and in New Zealand one in five.

Graph No. XIII—*Urban and Rural,* 1926.—This graph shows the age distribution of the urban population compared with that of the rural population. (For definition of "urban" and "rural" see Section I paragraph 4). At the census of 1926, 58 per cent. of the population were enumerated in urban areas and 42 per cent. in rural areas. In actual numbers the urban population exceeded the rural by 273,810 persons. From under one year to 2 years of age the numbers in rural areas exceeded those in urban areas. Thereafter the numbers at each year of age from 3 to 98 years in urban areas were considerably in excess of those in rural areas.

The most significant point in this graph is the rise in the urban curve between the ages of 7 and 22 years and a corresponding depression in the rural curve. This covers the educational period and the graph indicates the extent to which the rural population migrate to the towns where the large educational institutions are situated.

The age distribution of the rural population is extremely well balanced from 30 years onward; while the post-Boer-War immigration is very evident in the urban curve between 40 and 50 years. The deficiency in population between 24 and 26, previously mentioned is more evident in the rural than in the urban population.

Graphs Nos. XIV *and* XV—*Urban and Rural Males and Females,* 1926.—In these graphs the urban and rural population curves have been sub-divided into males and females.

It was mentioned above that the rural curve from 30 years onwards was well balanced in the age distribution. Reference to Graph No. XV shows that it is also well balanced in sex distribution not only from 30 years, but at each year of age. The number of males exceed the number of females throughout the whole period of life.

Reference to Graph No. XIV is interesting as showing certain variations in the sex distribution. For the first eleven years of life the males in the urban areas exceed the females. Thereafter, until 42 years are reached the females exceed the males. The first ten years of this period may be taken as approximately the period covered by schooling, so that the excess from 20 years of age to 42 years appears to indicate that after education is completed, a considerable number of girls from rural areas remain in the urban areas, and also that there is a certain amount of female migration into the towns from rural areas. From 43 years to 64 years the urban males are in the ascendant and from 75 years onwards the numbers of each sex are very evenly distributed.

Graphs Nos. XVI *to* XIX—*Provincial Population.*—The next four Graphs Nos. XVI to XIX show the provincial contributions towards the Union population shown in Graph No. XII.

There are certain characteristics common to all four graphs. For instance, the depression in the Union curve between the ages 20 to 30 years is shown in all provinces; but it is more evident in the graphs for the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. As this period covers the fall in births and the higher number of infantile deaths during the Boer War, it is only to be expected that the age distribution in the two inland Provinces will be affected more than in the coastal Provinces. Similarly, the post-Anglo-Boer-War immigration causing an abnormal age distribution from about 42 to 55 years of age is reflected in all Provinces; but principally in the Transvaal. The extraordinary rise in the Union curve at age 45 years for both males and females is repeated in each of these graphs, so that each Province contributes its share to the abnormal number at this age in the Union.

49. **Age Distribution in Urban and Rural Areas.**—A comparison of the numbers at each year of age in urban and rural areas is given in Graph No. XIII, while the following Table No. XLVI shows the proportions in quinquennial age groups at the censuses of 1921 and 1926 for each sex separately.

The greatest divergence occurs in the proportions of infants under five years, where rural areas have a considerably higher proportion than urban communities. After this the urban areas have an excess proportion over rural up to 30 years of age. The above remarks refer to proportions per 1,000 in each area and must not be confused with the age and sex distribution shown in Graph No. XIII which deal with actual numbers enumerated in urban and rural areas. Section (*b*) of the table shows the age and sex distribution between the urban and rural areas. The excess of young lives possessed by the rural population is due to the higher birth rate in the country districts than in the towns. For this reason the proportions have been given in the table for single ages under five years. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the vital statistics for the intercensal years and the following figures show the urban and rural birth rates for the period. Prior to the year 1924, when the consolidated Birth and Deaths Act came into force, it was not possible to tabulate statistics of birth according to the area of residence of the parents, and, therefore, the three years 1921 to 1923 do not reflect the true position. The years 1924 to 1926 bear out remarks above that the high proportion of infants in the rural population suggests a higher rural birth rate.

BIRTH RATES ACCORDING TO AREA OF REGISTRATION.

Year.	*Urban.*	*Rural.*	*All Areas.*
1921	30·43	25·92	28·44
1922	28·98	25·64	27·52
1923	27·14	26·12	26·70

BIRTH RATES ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE OF PARENTS.

1924	23·58	29·94	26·29
1925	23·16	31·31	26·51
1926	23·23	30·22	26·16

TABLE XLVI (i).—PROPORTIONATE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS—1926.

Age Groups: Years.	(*a*) Per 1,000 in Each Area.						(*b*) Per 1,000 in All Areas.								
	Male.		Female.		Persons.		Male.			Female.			Persons.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
0	21·6	28·8	20·4	30·7	21·0	29·7	12·2	12·5	24·7	12·2	12·3	24·5	12·2	12·4	24·6
1	20·8	27·4	19·1	29·7	19·9	28·5	11·7	11·9	23·6	11·5	11·9	23·4	11·6	11·9	23·5
2	20·3	26·5	19·5	29·1	19·8	27·7	11·5	11·6	23·1	11·7	11·6	23·3	11·5	11·6	23·1
3	20·9	26·8	20·1	29·6	20·6	28·1	11·8	11·7	23·5	12·0	11·9	23·9	12·0	11·8	23·8
4	21·4	27·4	20·5	29·5	20·9	28·4	12·1	11·9	24·0	12·3	11·8	24·1	12·1	11·9	24·0
0– 4	**105·0**	**136·9**	**99·6**	**148·6**	**102·2**	**142·4**	**59·3**	**59·6**	**118·9**	**59·7**	**59·5**	**119·2**	**59·4**	**59·6**	**119·0**
5– 9	106·8	126·2	103·1	134·9	105·0	130·3	60·3	55·0	115·3	61·8	54·0	115·8	61·1	54·5	115·6
10–14	117·0	107·0	117·5	111·3	117·2	109·0	66·0	46·6	112·6	70·5	44·5	115·0	68·2	45·6	113·8
15–19	112·3	97·4	116·2	99·2	114·3	98·2	63·4	42·4	105·8	69·7	39·7	109·4	66·5	41·1	107·6
20–24	87·7	81·2	94·2	84·9	91·1	83·0	49·5	35·4	84·9	56·5	34·0	90·5	53·0	34·7	87·7
25–29	70·5	66·7	79·6	72·5	75·0	69·4	39·8	29·1	68·9	47·7	29·0	76·7	43·6	29·0	72·6
30–34	66·8	71·1	72·4	74·3	69·6	72·7	37·7	31·0	68·7	43·4	29·7	73·1	40·5	30·4	70·9
35–39	**61·2**	65·9	66·6	65·7	63·9	65·9	34·5	28·7	63·2	39·9	26·3	66·2	37·2	27·5	64·7
40–44	58·3	58·7	58·6	52·2	58·4	55·6	32·9	25·6	58·5	35·2	20·9	56·1	34·0	23·3	57·3
45–49	62·4	50·7	53·4	42·7	57·8	47·0	35·2	22·1	57·3	32·0	17·1	49·1	33·6	19·7	53·3
50–54	51·3	41·8	43·0	34·5	47·2	38·4	28·9	18·2	47·1	25·8	13·8	39·6	27·4	16·1	43·5
55–59	37·1	33·1	33·0	27·2	35·0	30·3	20·9	14·4	35·3	19·8	10·9	30·7	20·4	12·7	33·1
60–64	25·8	25·1	24·5	19·9	25·2	22·6	14·6	10·9	25·5	14·7	8·0	22·7	14·7	9·4	24·1
65–69	17·6	17·4	17·0	13·9	17·3	15·8	9·9	7·6	17·5	10·2	5·6	15·8	10·1	6·6	16·7
70–74	11·0	10·9	11·0	9·0	11·1	10·0	6·2	4·8	11·0	6·6	3·6	10·2	6·4	4·2	10·6
75–79	5·8	6·0	6·1	5·3	6·0	5·7	3·3	2·6	5·9	3·7	2·1	5·8	3·5	2·4	5·9
80–84	2·3	2·7	2·8	2·5	2·6	2·6	1·3	1·2	2·5	1·7	1·0	2·7	1·5	1·1	2·6
85–89	0·8	0·8	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·8	0·4	0·3	0·7	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·8
90 +	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2
Unspecified	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	—	0·1	—	—	—
Under 21	461·7	486·8	457·8	513·9	459·7	499·5	260·5	212·1	472·6	274·6	205·7	480·3	267·4	208·9	476·3
21 +	538·3	513·2	542·2	486·1	540·3	500·5	303·8	223·6	527·4	325·2	194·5	519·7	314·3	209·4	523·7
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	564·3	435·7	1,000	599·8	400·2	1,000	581·7	418·3	1,000

TABLE XLVI (ii).—PROPORTIONATE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS—1921.

Age Groups: Years.	(*a*) Per 1,000 in Each Area.						(*b*) Per 1,000 in All Areas.								
	Male.		Female.		Persons.		Male.			Female.			Persons.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
0	22·7	28·6	22·2	31·4	22·5	29·9	12·3	13·1	25·4	12·7	13·4	26·1	12·6	13·2	25·8
1	20·1	25·5	19·1	27·5	19·6	26·4	10·9	11·7	22·6	11·0	11·7	22·7	10·9	11·7	22·6
2	21·4	28·5	20·8	31·6	21·1	30·0	11·6	13·0	24·6	11·9	13·5	25·4	11·8	13·3	25·1
3	22·3	29·7	20·9	32·2	21·6	30·8	12·1	13·6	25·7	12·0	13·7	25·7	12·0	13·6	25·6
4	21·7	28·9	21·0	31·0	21·3	29·9	11·8	13·2	25·0	12·1	13·2	25·3	11·9	13·2	25·1
0– 4	**108·2**	**141·2**	**104·0**	**153·7**	**106·1**	**147·0**	**58·7**	**64·6**	**123·3**	**59·7**	**65·5**	**125·2**	**59·2**	**65·0**	**124·2**
5– 9	114·4	130·1	114·6	147·9	114·5	141·2	62·1	59·5	121·6	62·3	66·5	128·8	63·9	62·4	126·3
10–14	122·7	116·1	125·0	120·4	123·8	118·1	66·6	53·1	119·7	71·8	51·3	123·1	69·0	52·2	121·2
15–19	102·7	83·2	108·6	88·4	105·8	85·6	55·7	38·1	93·8	62·3	37·7	100·0	59·0	37·9	96·9
20–24	73·7	73·1	88·5	79·9	81·1	76·3	40·0	33·4	73·4	50·8	34·0	84·8	45·2	33·7	78·9
25–29	75·0	78·3	84·9	84·0	79·9	81·0	40·7	35·8	76·5	48·7	35·8	84·5	44·6	35·8	80·4
30–34	66·6	71·9	72·4	73·5	69·5	72·6	36·1	32·9	69·0	41·6	31·3	72·9	38·8	32·1	70·9
35–39	67·2	67·1	68·3	61·4	67·7	64·4	36·5	30·7	67·2	39·2	26·2	65·4	37·8	28·5	66·3
40–44	71·8	57·0	60·0	48·4	65·9	53·0	38·9	26·1	65·0	34·4	20·6	55·0	36·7	23·5	60·2
45–49	63·1	49·4	51·2	40·4	57·1	45·2	34·2	22·6	56·8	29·4	17·2	46·6	31·8	20·0	51·8
50–54	46·8	39·9	39·7	33·3	43·2	36·8	25·4	18·3	43·7	22·8	14·2	37·0	24·1	16·3	40·4
55–59	31·9	29·5	28·6	23·3	30·3	26·6	17·3	13·5	30·8	16·4	9·9	26·3	16·9	11·8	28·7
60–64	23·3	22·8	21·1	18·0	22·2	20·6	12·6	10·4	23·0	12·1	7·7	19·8	12·4	9·1	21·5
65–69	15·8	15·6	14·7	12·2	15·2	14·0	8·6	7·1	15·7	8·4	5·2	13·6	8·5	6·2	14·7
70–74	8·9	9·7	9·2	7·8	9·1	8·8	4·8	4·4	9·2	5·3	3·3	8·6	5·1	3·9	9·0
75–79	4·7	5·6	5·3	5·0	5·0	5·3	2·5	2·6	5·1	3·0	2·1	5·1	2·8	2·3	5·1
80–84	2·0	2·2	2·3	2·0	2·1	2·1	1·1	1·0	2·1	1·3	0·8	2·1	1·2	0·9	2·1
85–89	0·7	0·9	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·4	0·4	0·8	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·5	0·4	0·9
90 +	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2
Unspecified	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·2	—	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3
Under 21	462·3	488·9	468·8	524·0	465·7	505·3	250·8	223·7	474·5	269·1	223·2	492·3	259·8	223·4	483·2
21 +	537·7	511·1	531·2	476·0	534·3	494·7	291·7	233·8	525·5	304·9	202·8	507·7	298·0	218·8	516·8
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	542·5	457·5	1,000	574·0	426·0	1,000	557·8	442·2	1,000

50. **Proportionate Age Distribution.**—In this report all single age or age-group proportions are shown either as a proportion of the total of each sex or as a proportion of the total population of both sexes. The former has only a limited value, while the latter gives not only the proportionate age distribution but also the relative sex distribution. If the former method only were employed it might conceivably happen that at a particular age group there might be more females per cent. of females than males per cent. of males, and the erroneous inference might be drawn that there were more females than males at this particular age group in the population, the fact being overlooked that the distribution is based on an equal number of each sex—100 or 1,000 as the case may be.

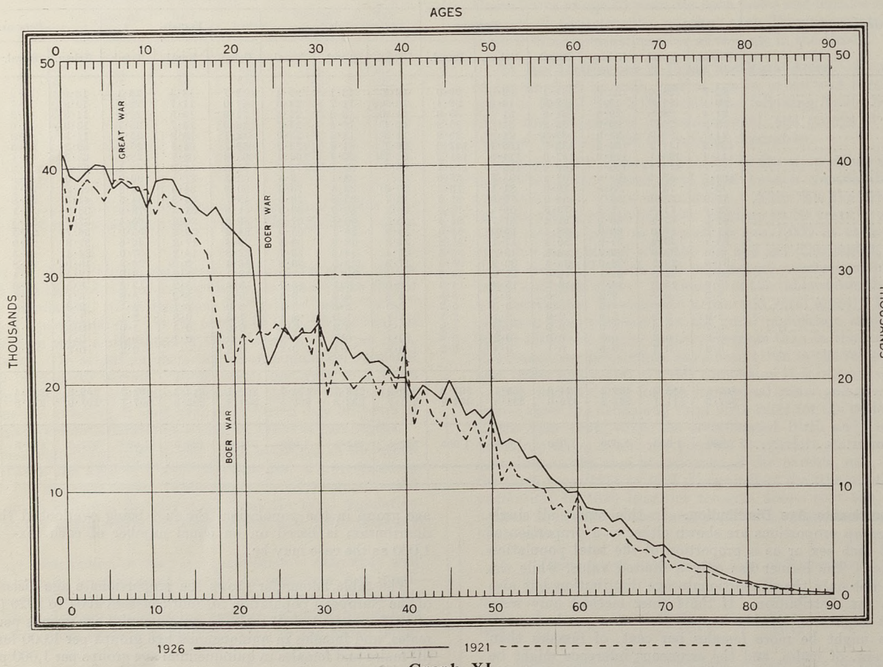
The table hereunder shows the proportionate age distribution of the European population for four censuses 1904 to 1926 (census of 1918 omitted) of (i) males in quinquennial age groups per 1,000 males, and females in quinquennial age groups per 1,000 females; (ii) males and females in quinquennial age groups per 1,000 persons of undistinguished sex.

TABLE XLVII.—PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS—EUROPEAN POPULATION: UNION, 1904–26.

Ages.	(i) Per 1,000 of Each Sex.								(ii) Per 1,000 Persons.											
	1904.		1911.		1921.		1926.		1904.			1911.			1921.			1926.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0– 4.....	104·3	133·6	137·5	154·5	123·3	125·0	118·9	119·2	59·3	57·6	116·9	73·8	71·6	145·4	63·4	60·8	124·2	60·7	58·3	119·0
5– 9.....	103·1	131·9	114·7	130·0	124·4	128·3	115·3	115·8	58·6	56·9	115·5	61·6	60·2	121·8	63·9	62·4	126·3	58·9	56·6	115·5
10–14.....	99·4	126·2	91·8	104·2	119·7	123·0	112·6	115·0	56·5	54·5	111·0	49·3	48·2	97·5	61·5	59·7	121·2	57·6	56·2	113·8
15–19.....	89·8	107·6	93·4	104·4	93·8	100·0	105·8	109·4	51·1	46·4	97·5	50·1	48·4	98·5	48·2	48·5	96·7	54·1	53·5	107·6
20–24.....	134·1	102·1	95·9	97·2	73·4	84·9	84·9	90·5	76·3	44·0	120·3	51·5	45·0	96·5	37·8	41·2	79·0	43·4	44·3	87·7
25–29.....	126·5	92·5	91·5	86·7	76·5	84·5	68·8	76·8	71·9	39·9	111·8	49·1	40·2	89·3	39·4	41·0	80·4	35·2	37·5	72·7
30–34.....	95·5	78·6	89·5	74·9	69·0	72·9	68·7	73·2	54·3	33·9	88·2	48·1	34·7	82·8	35·5	35·4	70·9	35·1	35·8	70·9
35–39.....	72·6	62·5	79·2	65·0	67·1	65·3	63·2	66·2	41·3	26·9	68·2	42·5	30·1	72·6	34·6	31·7	66·3	32·3	32·4	64·7
40–44.....	53·7	47·3	60·4	50·9	65·1	55·1	58·5	56·0	30·6	20·4	51·0	32·4	23·6	56·0	33·5	26·7	60·2	29·9	27·4	57·3
45–49.....	39·6	35·0	45·4	39·3	56·8	46·6	57·2	49·1	22·5	15·1	37·6	24·4	18·2	42·6	29·3	22·6	51·9	29·3	24·0	53·3
50–54.....	29·8	27·8	34·4	30·2	43·6	37·0	47·2	39·6	16·9	12·0	28·9	18·4	14·0	32·4	22·5	17·9	40·4	24·1	19·4	43·5
55–59.....	19·0	19·0	24·8	21·6	30·8	26·4	35·4	30·7	10·8	8·2	19·0	13·3	10·0	23·3	15·9	12·7	28·6	18·1	15·0	33·1
60–64.....	13·8	14·7	17·4	16·3	23·0	19·8	25·5	22·7	7·9	6·3	14·2	9·4	7·5	16·9	11·9	9·6	21·5	13·0	11·1	24·1
65–69.....	8·0	8·9	11·3	11·1	15·7	13·7	17·5	15·7	4·6	3·8	8·4	6·1	5·1	11·2	8·1	6·6	14·7	8·9	7·7	16·6
70–74.....	5·4	6·2	6·4	6·7	9·3	8·6	11·0	10·2	3·1	2·7	5·8	3·4	3·1	6·5	4·8	4·2	9·0	5·6	5·0	10·6
75–79.....	3·0	3·4	3·7	4·1	5·1	5·2	5·9	5·8	1·7	1·5	3·2	2·0	1·9	3·9	2·6	2·5	5·1	3·0	2·8	5·8
80–84.....	1·4	1·7	1·7	1·8	2·1	2·2	2·5	2·7	0·8	0·7	1·5	1·0	0·8	1·8	1·1	1·0	2·1	1·3	1·3	2·6
85–89.....	0·5	0·8	0·9	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·8	1·0	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·4	0·5	0·9
90–94.....	—	—	—	—	} 0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	} 0·1	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2
95–99.....	—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—	—	—						
100 +.....	—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—	—	—						
Unspecified.	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	—	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	—	0·1
Under 21...	416·3	520·4	456·1	513·7	474·5	492·3	472·6	480·2	236·7	224·5	461·2	244·8	237·9	482·7	244·2	238·9	483·1	241·6	234·8	476·4
21 +.....	583·7	479·6	543·9	486·3	525·5	507·7	527·4	519·8	332·0	206·8	538·8	292·1	225·2	517·3	270·5	246·4	516·9	269·5	254·1	523·6
TOTAL.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	568·7	431·3	1,000	536·9	463·1	1,000	514·7	485·3	1,000	511·1	488·9	1,000

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

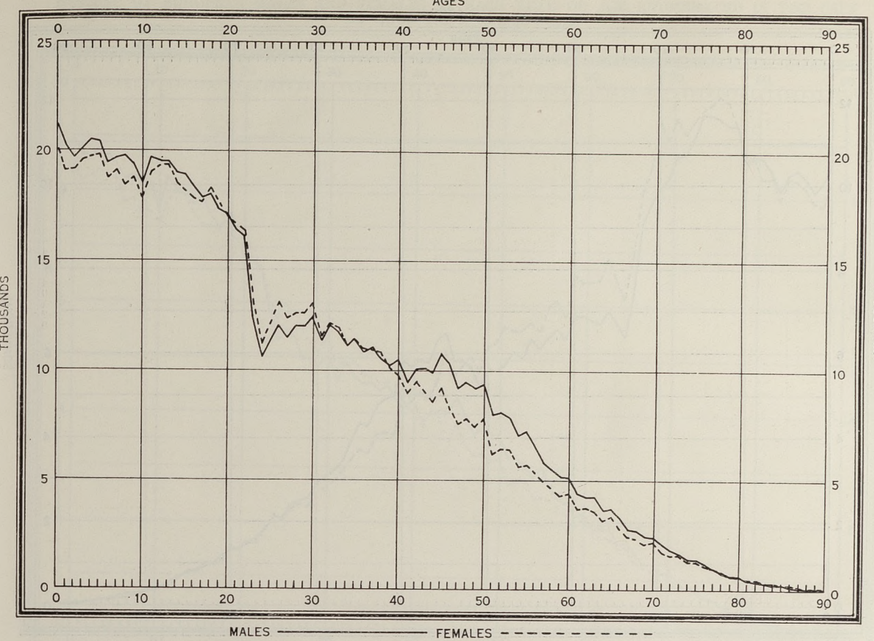
NUMBER OF PERSONS OF UNDISTINGUISHED SEX AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1926.



Graph XI.

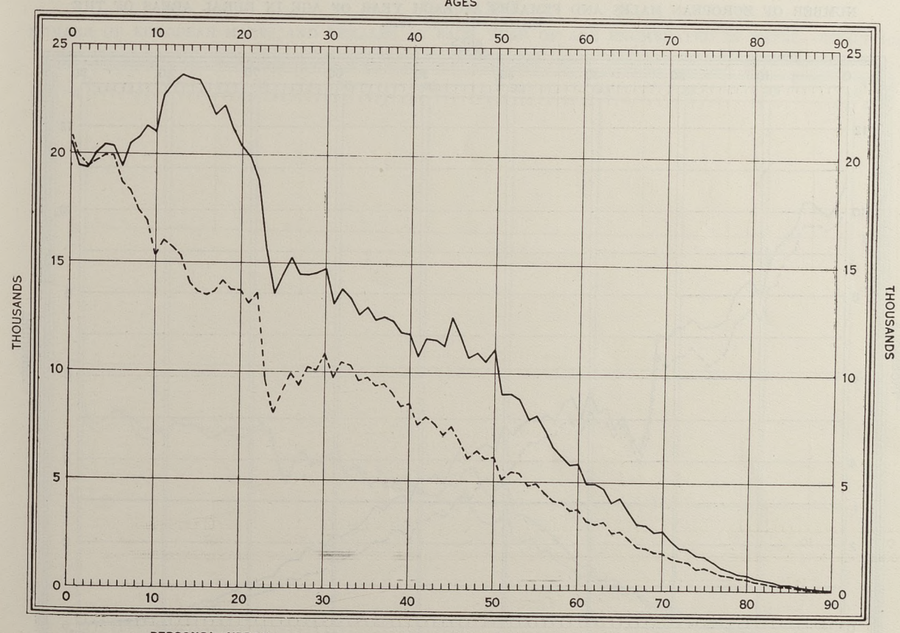
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NUMBER OF EUROPEANS OF EACH SEX AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS, 1926.



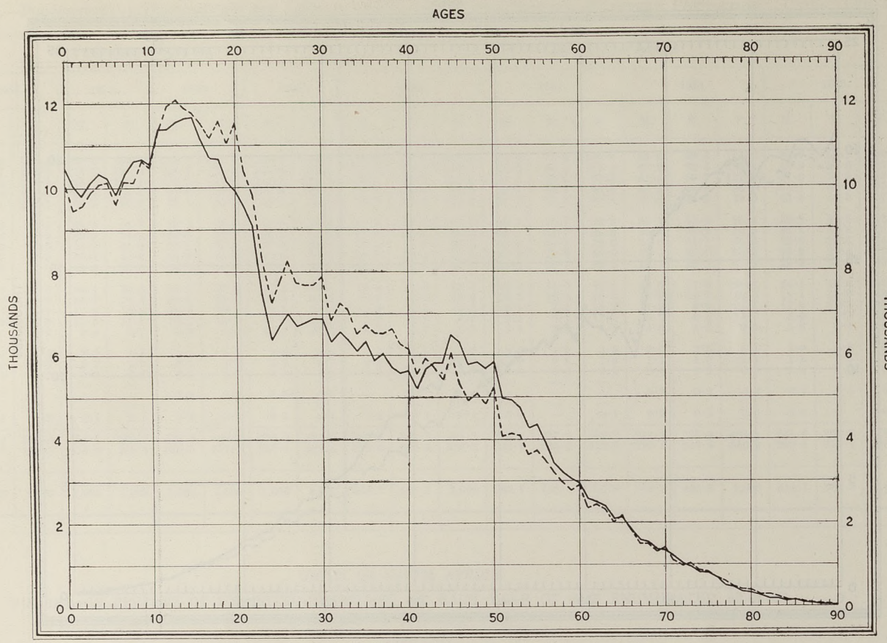
Graph XII.

NUMBER OF EUROPEANS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1926.



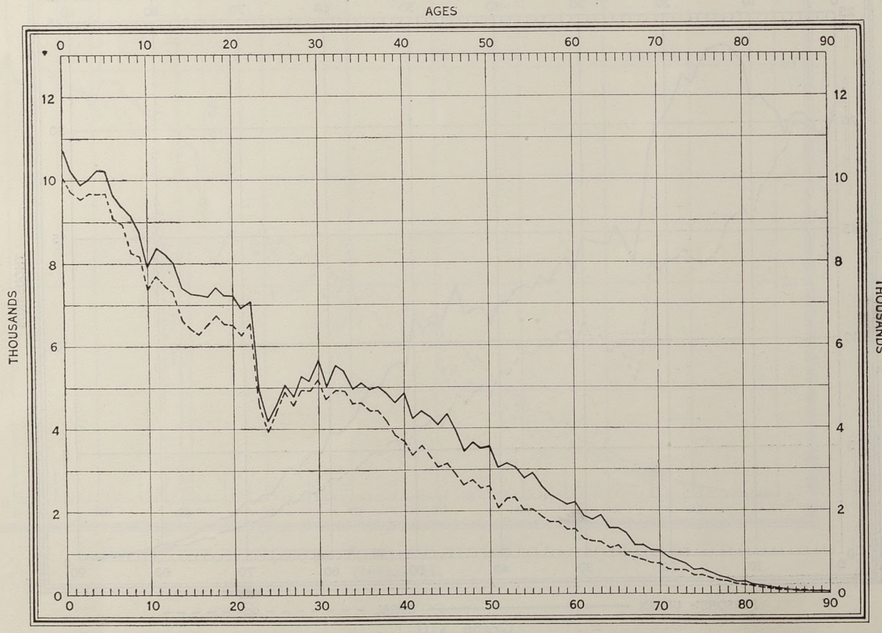
Graph XIII.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1926.



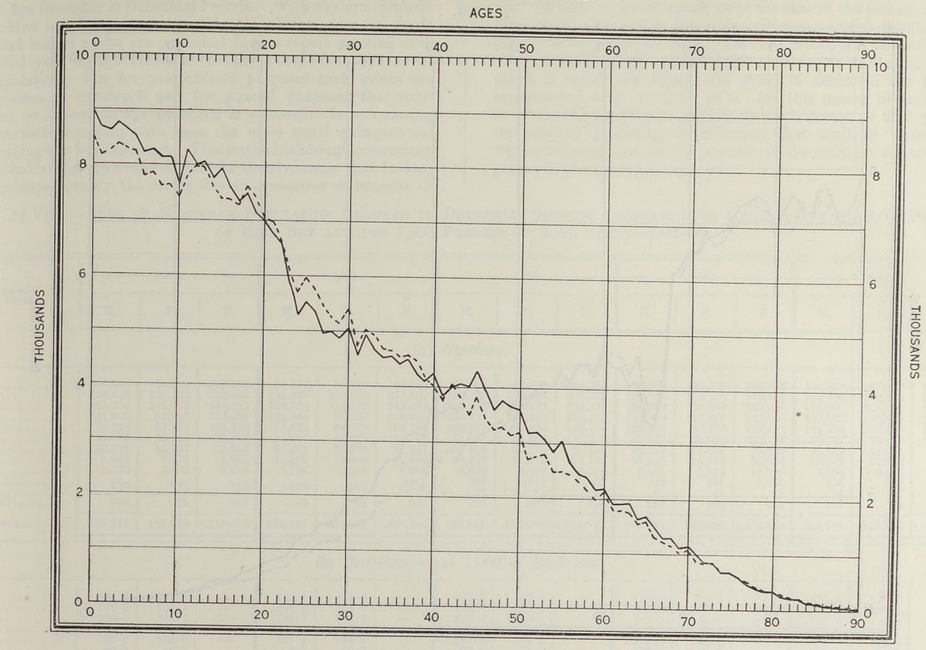
Graph XIV.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1926.



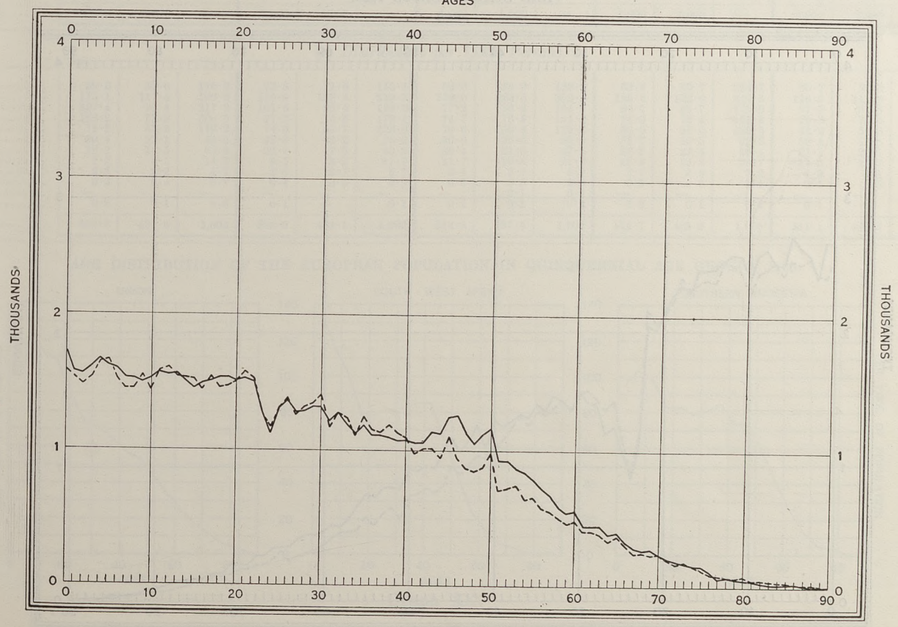
Graph XV.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—CENSUS 1926.



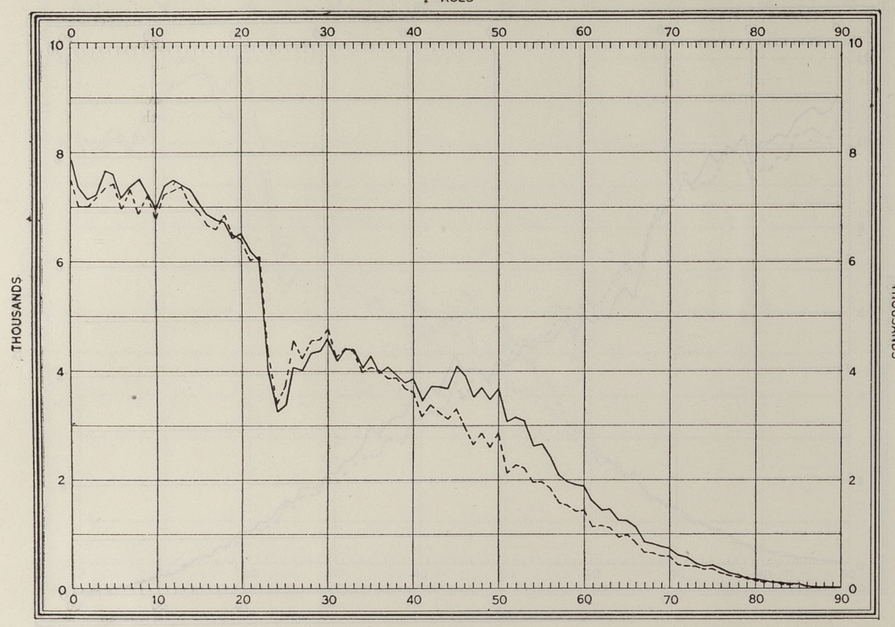
Graph XVI.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN NATAL—CENSUS 1926.



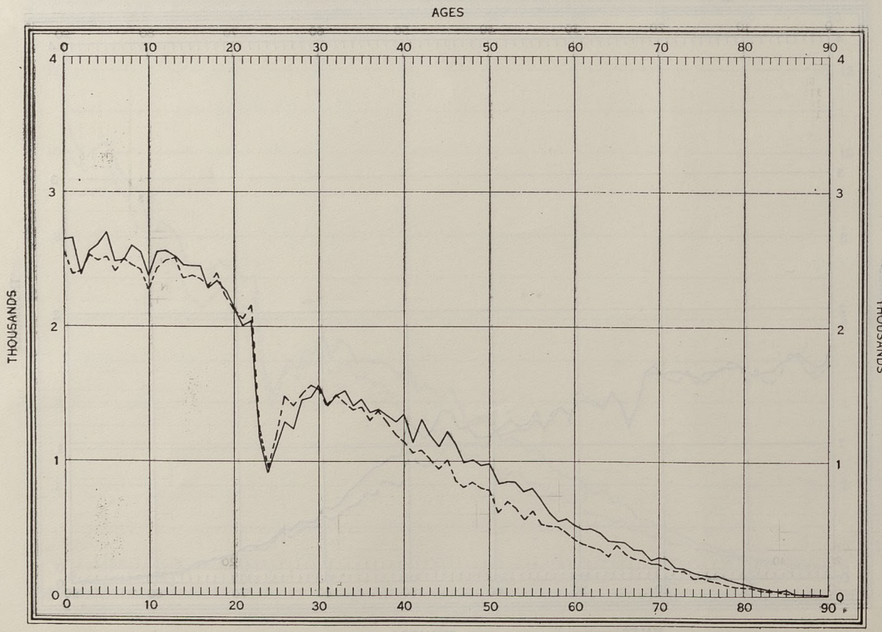
Graph XVII.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE TRANSVAAL—CENSUS 1926.



Graph XVIII.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES AT EACH YEAR OF AGE ENUMERATED IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE—CENSUS 1926.



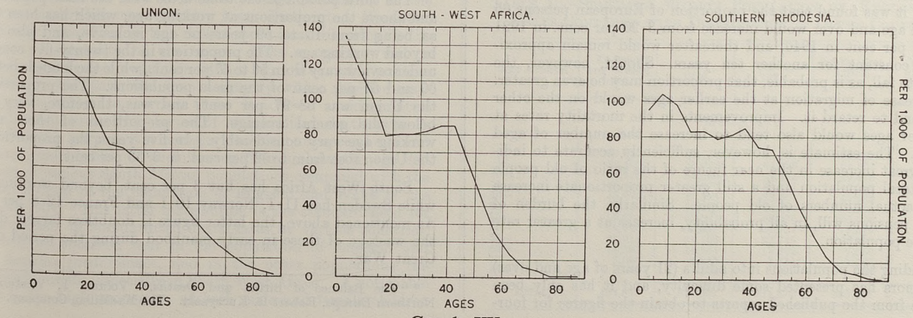
Graph XIX.

51. **Age Grouping in Decennial Periods.**—With modern methods of machine tabulation it is possible to tabulate ages in single years and indeed tables are published in this report showing each individual year of age unrelated to any other characteristic of the population; but for comparative purposes such tables are cumbersome to construct and for general purposes the quinquennial or decennial age grouping is adopted. In correlating other statistical matter with ages the more usual quinquennial age grouping has been adopted. This method, although convenient and probably the most useful, has the disadvantage that it does not eliminate entirely the errors due to erroneous statements of age. If such errors are small, as in the case of the present census, they may be ignored in the main and quinquennial grouping will serve every practical purpose. For the purpose of a more accurate, though less detailed, grouping the following table has been prepared in which the figures are given in decennial age periods commencing with multiples of 5. By this means the multiples of 10 have been placed centrally in each group, so that persons immediately preceding or following that multiple where ages were erroneously returned as exactly at the multiple, are correctly placed in the appropriate group.

TABLE XLVIII.—AGES OF EUROPEAN POPULATION GROUPED IN DECENNIA, SHOWING PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND PER 1,000 PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES—1904–26.

Decennial Age Periods.	1904.			1911.			1918.			1921.			1926.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
(a) Numbers.															
Under 5	66,222	64,360	130,582	94,232	91,340	185,572	96,554	92,241	188,795	96,387	92,265	188,652	101,864	97,733	199,597
5–14	128,628	124,323	252,951	141,461	138,426	279,887	184,860	179,877	364,737	190,833	185,419	376,252	195,300	189,199	384,499
15–24	142,196	101,019	243,215	129,708	119,175	248,883	109,845	123,411	233,256	130,759	136,339	267,098	163,397	163,881	327,278
25–34	141,005	82,418	223,423	124,064	95,537	219,601	106,171	108,761	214,932	113,809	116,056	229,865	117,862	122,934	240,796
35–44	80,248	52,871	133,119	95,673	68,526	164,199	100,371	83,333	183,704	103,385	88,786	192,171	104,293	100,240	204,533
45–54	44,074	30,246	74,320	54,667	41,075	95,742	71,084	55,286	126,370	78,557	61,605	140,162	89,497	72,716	162,213
55–64	20,777	16,237	37,014	28,867	22,374	51,241	37 665	29,769	67,434	42,135	34,054	76,189	52,143	43,726	95,869
65–74	8,559	7,279	15,838	12,102	10,508	22,610	16,677	14,515	31,192	19,532	16,432	35,964	24,412	21,259	45,671
75–84	2,770	2,470	5,240	3,729	3,501	7,230	4,840	4,066	9,506	5,641	5,389	11,030	7,184	6,966	14,150
85–94	350	371	721	572	585	1,157	{ 648	779	1,427	739	887	1,626	835	977	1,812
95 +							{ 33	41	74	31	47	78	24	47	71
Unspecified	288	95	383	89	31	120	118	236	354	227	174	401	107	64	171
TOTAL	635,117	481,689	1,116,806	685,164	591,078	1,276,242	728,866	692,915	1,421,781	782,035	737,453	1,519,488	856,918	819,742	1,676,660
(b) Distribution per 1,000 of Each Sex.															
Under 5	104·3	133·6	—	137·5	154·5	—	132·5	133·1	—	123·3	125·1	—	118·9	119·3	—
5–14	202·5	258·1	—	206·5	234·2	—	253·7	259·7	—	244·0	251·4	—	227·9	230·8	—
15–24	223·9	209·7	—	189·3	201·6	—	150·7	178·1	—	167·2	184·9	—	190·7	199·9	—
25–34	222·0	171·1	—	181·0	161·6	—	145·6	157·0	—	145·5	157·4	—	137·5	150·0	—
35–44	126·3	109·8	—	139·6	115·9	—	137·7	120·2	—	132·2	120·4	—	121·7	122·8	—
45–54	69·4	62·8	—	79·8	69·5	—	97·5	79·7	—	100·5	83·5	—	104·4	88·7	—
55–64	32·8	33·7	—	42·2	37·9	—	51·7	43·0	—	53·9	46·2	—	60·9	53·4	—
65–74	13·4	15·1	—	17·7	17·8	—	22·9	21·0	—	25·0	22·3	—	28·5	25·9	—
75–84	4·4	5·1	—	5·4	5·9	—	6·6	6·7	—	7·2	7·3	—	8·4	8·5	—
85–94	0·5	0·8	—	0·9	1·0	—	0·8	1·1	—	0·9	1·2	—	} 1·0	1·3	—
95 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	—	0·1	—			
Unspecified	0·5	0·2	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·2	0·3	—	0·3	0·2	—	0·1	0·1	—
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	1,000	—
(c) Distribution per 1,000 Persons.															
Under 5	59·3	57·6	116·9	73·8	71·6	145·4	68·0	64·9	132·9	63·4	60·7	124·1	60·7	58·3	119·0
5–14	115·1	111·4	226·5	110·9	108·4	219·3	130·0	126·5	256·5	125·6	122·0	247·6	116·5	112·8	229·3
15–24	127·4	90·4	217·8	101·6	93·4	195·0	77·2	86·8	164·0	86·1	89·7	175·8	97·5	97·8	195·3
25–34	126·2	73·8	200·0	97·2	74·9	172·1	74·7	76·5	151·2	74·9	76·4	151·3	70·3	73·3	143·6
35–44	71·9	47·3	119·2	74·9	53·7	128·6	70·6	58·6	129·2	68·0	58·5	126·5	62·2	59·8	122·0
45–54	39·4	27·1	66·5	42·8	32·2	75·0	50·0	38·9	88·9	51·7	40·5	92·2	53·4	43·4	96·8
55–64	18·7	14·5	33·2	22·7	17·5	40·2	26·4	21·0	47·4	27·7	22·4	50·1	31·1	26·1	57·2
65–74	7·7	6·5	14·2	9·5	8·2	17·7	11·7	10·2	21·9	12·9	10·8	23·7	14·5	12·7	27·2
75–84	2·5	2·2	4·7	3·0	2·7	5·7	3·4	3·3	6·7	3·7	3·6	7·3	4·3	4·1	8·4
85–94	0·3	0·4	0·7	0·4	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·5	1·0	0·5	0·6	1·1	0·5	0·6	1·1
95 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·1	—	0·1
TOTAL	568·7	431·3	1,000	536·9	463·1	1,000	512·6	487·4	1,000	514·7	485·3	1,000	511·1	488·9	1,000

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 1926.



Graph XX.

52. **Proportions of Population at Certain Age Periods.**—Table No. XLIX indicates: (i) The proportions per 1,000 of the total population of persons at certain interesting age periods in various countries; and (ii) of females per 1,000 of the female population and (iii) of males per 1,000 of the male population.

The figures for the Union, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia are for the European population only. The figures for the other countries have been taken from census reports and Year Books where available. The method of arriving at the proportions appears to vary. In some instances the figures are proportions of the total populations and in others of the total populations less persons of unspecified ages. Where computations have been made in the census office the total population has been taken where the number of unspecified age is negligible; but where the latter form a considerable proportion of the population, the population of specified age only has been utilized. The different methods do not affect the general comparison to any appreciable extent.

The table compares twenty-five different countries, and the Union holds sixth place for the highest proportion of infants under one year of age. With the exception of Japan, South West Africa holds the highest position in this category. The probable reason for this is the continuous stream of immigrants into that territory from the Union during the past few years. The bulk of these immigrants are drawn from the rural or farming classes who generally have larger families than the urban population.

The countries having a high proportion of population under one year also have a high proportion under five years. In this group the Union rises from sixth to fourth position being but 1·3 per 1,000 behind Canada.

Taking the population 65 years of age and over, the emigrant countries easily lead with high proportions of aged persons. The immigrant countries of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States of America all have similarly low proportions while the immigrant countries of Southern Africa have even lower proportions. South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia are by far the lowest, but these are young countries with small populations. The Union shows an increase over the figures for 1921. This increase may be due to a decline in the number of immigrants of younger ages or the advance in age of groups of immigrants of previous periods or a falling off in the birth rate. The latter is indicated by the decline in the proportions of infants under five years of age during the intercensal period. The older countries of Europe all show high proportions of aged persons, while France has the extraordinary proportion of 9 per cent. of her population over 64 years of age, an indication of the huge losses of her young manhood during the years of war. This is still more evident from the third portion of the table which deals with males only.

In 1927, when the question of old age pensions was being discussed, an estimate was made by Mr. D. Spence Fraser, the Government Actuary, and a member of the staff of the census office of the probable increase in the aged European population. Utilizing the South African Life Table No. I, and assuming that the birth rate remained constant and that there was no immigration, it was found that the proportion of European persons 65 years of age and over would increase from 3·20 per cent. in 1921 to 5·49 per cent in 1946, and thereafter would remain approximately constant for another ten years. Should, however, the birth rate fall, as is probable, that proportion may be even greater. An increase of migration at the earlier ages would on the other hand tend to retard it. Improvements in the mortality rates at the older ages would also tend to increase the number of aged persons. The estimate is, however, sufficiently accurate to indicate a great increase in the near future of the ratio of old people to the total population and a still greater proportionate increase in the actual numbers of old people. Similarly, the burden of old age pensions will, in all probability, increase at a greater rate than the population.

Dividing the populations into adults (21 years of age and over) and minors has presented some difficulty, and it has only been possible from the published reports to obtain the figures for fourteen of the twenty-five countries selected. With the exception of Japan, the Union possesses fewer adults than any of the other countries.

The second portion of the table divides the female populations into three natural groups consisting of (*a*) the immature or ante-reproductive period which is approximately all those under 15 years of age, (*b*) those who have reached maturity or the reproductive period, taken as from 15 to 44 years, and (*c*) all those of 45 years of age and over who are assumed to have passed the normal productive period. During the intercensal period, the reproductive group of the Union population increased its proportion to the total female population by 1 per cent., and the post-reproductive group by 1·6 per cent. These increases were at the expense of the immature group which declined in proportion to the total by an equivalent percentage of 2·6. The most noteworthy feature of the table is the small variation between the different countries of the mature group. At one end of the scale Japan has a proportion of 42·7 per cent. and Southern Rhodesia at the other end 50·3 per cent.; but between the level is maintained with a mode between 45 and 46 per cent. The proportions of the other two groups vary considerably according to the large or small preponderance of children over those of post-reproductive age.

In this connexion it is interesting to compare the proportions given by Kuczynski * with the Union. In this book, Kuczynski has taken the fertile age of women as 15 to 50 years. All statisticians appear to agree that women over 15 years only are to be considered as of child-bearing age, but the upper limit is flexible. In any case, in dealing with a large number of countries, the limit becomes arbitrarily fixed by the age groups in which the statistics are tabulated. As many countries do not publish their figures in quinquennial groups 40–45 and 45–50 years, he was more or less forced to adopt 50 years as the upper limit. In his chapter on fertility rates he gives the percentage of women of child-bearing age in the whole of Western and Northern Europe to be as follows.

1860	25·89	1890	25·29
1870	25·40	1900	25·70
1880	25·03	1910	25·89.

It will be seen that the percentage of 25·89 was the same in both 1860 and 1910. The period covers the years preceding the Great War. Individual countries varied of course, but the variation for the whole at no time reached as much as 1 per cent.

The loss of manhood during the Great War has materially affected the proportions and the post war figures for the countries comprised in the same group are given hereunder compared with the proportions for the Union.

Belgium	1920	27·77	Germany	1925	28·99
Denmark	1921	25·97	Holland	1920	25·49
England and Wales	1921	28·27	Norway	1920	25·26
	1925	28·19	Sweden	1922	25·48
Scotland	1921	27·38	Switzerland	1921	27·72
Finland	1920	25·92	Union of S. Africa	1921	24·71
France	1921	27·59		1926	25·48

The third portion of the table deals with the male populations, and shows the proportions at working age, which has been taken as being from 15 to 59 years of age inclusive, and also those beyond working age. The proportions in the twenty-five countries under review vary from 56 to 67 per cent., while the mode is between 60 and 61 per cent. of the male populations. The proportion in the Union was 58·97 per cent. and was, therefore, very little below the general average. The proportions of those above working age vary considerably. In five years the proportions in the Union rose from 5·62 per cent. to 6·33 per cent.

South West Africa has but 3 per cent. beyond working age, while Sweden has 11·1, Norway 10·1 and France 12·8 per cent. As mentioned above, the latter figure is doubtless largely due to the wastage of those in early manhood during the period of the Great War.

* "The Balance of Births and Deaths," Volume 1, Western and Northern Europe, Robert R. Kuczynski. The MacMillan Company.

TABLE XLIX.—PROPORTIONATE AGE DISTRIBUTION AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS (PROPORTIONS PER 1,000).

Class.	Ages.	Union of S.A. 1926.	Union of S.A. 1921.	S.W. Africa. 1926.	Southern Rhodesia. 1926.	New Zealand. 1921.	Australia. 1921.	Canada. 1921.	England and Wales 1921.	Scotland. 1921.	U.S. America. 1920.	Germany. 1919.	Netherlands. 1920.	Norway. 1920.
Both Sexes.														
Infants	Under 1	24·6	25·8	29·4	20·7	22·4	24·5	23·9	21·0	23·0	21·4	16·1	26·7	25·0
Children	0– 4..	119·0	124·2	135·0	95·3	106·0	110·4	120·3	87·7	96·7	109·5	63·2	113·2	110·7
Aged	65+...	36·8	32·0	13·4	22·8	49·7	46·6	47·9	52·0	59·9	48·0	54·4	58·8	77·1
Minors	0–20..	476·4	483·1	448·4	396·6	418·4	419·5	451·5	386·8	411·3	424·1	—	—	441·2
Adults	21+...	523·6	516·9	551·6	603·4	581·6	580·5	548·5	613·2	588·7	575·9	—	—	558·8
Females Only.														
Ante-reproductive	0–14..	350·0	376·3	406·1	319·6	315·7	317·9	351·3	263·2	281·8	321·0	269·6	319·1	306·2
Reproductive	15–44..	472·1	462·7	483·6	503·5	484·7	476·1	455·1	477·9	468·9	477·8	495·6	455·0	444·5
Post-reproductive	45+...	177·9	161·0	110·3	175·9	199·6	206·0	193·6	258·9	249·3	201·2	234·8	225·9	249·3
Males Only.														
Working age	15–59..	589·7	576·1	658·2	667·9	607·8	603·2	587·4	609·2	606·0	607·8	617·8	583·0	562·4
Post working age	60+...	63·3	56·2	30·4	53·7	79·9	80·0	75·4	73·7	84·9	77·1	80·9	83·9	101·5

Class.	Ages.	Sweden. 1920.	Denmark. 1921.	Finland. 1920.	France. 1921.	Italy. 1921.	Spain. 1920.	Portugal. 1920.	Greece. 1921.	Poland. 1921.	Czecho-Slovakia. 1921.	Austria. 1920.	Hungary. 1920.	Japan. 1925.
Both Sexes.														
Infants	Under 1	22·4	23·9	—	20·2	25·4	—	20·5	20·0	24·8	24·7	16·9	26·6	32·2
Children	0– 4..	96·1	104·5	99·9	61·8	94·0	105·4	100·6	96·5	76·5	76·2	62·7	83·1	138·3
Aged	65+...	83·7	68·4	60·6	90·5	67·4	52·0	59·2	58·0	42·0	57·7	62·4	55·3	50·6
Minors	0–20..	405·5	—	—	—	451·3	439·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	482·8
Adults	21+...	594·5	—	—	—	548·7	560·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	517·2
Females Only.														
Ante-reproductive	0–14..	282·3	300·7	307·9	215·6	302·3	310·7	306·0	325·6	339·8	281·0	242·0	295·8	365·4
Reproductive	15–44..	442·8	456·7	458·4	—	456·5	451·6	454·8	459·9	467·9	476·3	496·1	483·0	427·1
Post-reproductive	45+...	274·9	242·6	233·7	—	241·2	237·7	239·2	214·5	192·3	242·7	261·9	221·2	207·5
Males Only.														
Working age	15–59..	584·0	581·6	591·9	631·2	610·7	587·2	563·8	584·1	558·2	606·9	640·1	592·5	562·3
Post working age	60+...	111·0	96·7	81·8	128·4	67·1	79·4	84·8	57·1	72·1	86·7	93·3	90·2	69·1

53. **Age Distribution Compared with the Standard Million of England and Wales.**—To enable a comparison to be made of the relative incidence of mortality in different countries, it is for certain purposes, essential to exclude the more or less favourable effect of the age distribution. For example, if a country has a preponderantly large number of aged persons (see France, Sweden, and Norway in Table XLIX) it must necessarily expect a relatively high death rate, even if it is very healthy. On the other hand countries with a relatively large population in the vigorous years of life may expect a lower death-rate. Moreover, as explained elsewhere in this report there is a difference in the incidence of mortality of the sexes. Thus a country with a relatively large female population is in a more favourable position in relation to its death rate than a country with a positive masculinity. In order to correct these factors in making international comparisons the device of standardised death rates is used. For this purpose it is necessary to compute special age and sex distribution tables. The following figures show the age distribution of various South African populations compared with the standard million of the population of England and Wales at the census of 1901. This latter distribution is the standard used for the comparison of standardized death rates by various countries.

It will be observed that in the population of England and Wales females predominate, and in the other populations the males predominate, especially in South West Africa. A noticeable feature is the high proportion of both male and female children under 10 years of age in South West Africa and the low proportion in Rhodesia. The latter county on the other hand has a high proportion of persons, especially males, of early middle ages.

The Union population in 1926 more nearly conforms to the English standard million than in 1921 or than the other countries shown.

TABLE L.—STANDARD MILLION POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES COMPARED WITH DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Age Groups.	England and Wales, 1901.	Union, 1926.	Union, 1921.	South-West Africa, 1926.	Southern Rhodesia, 1926.
Males.					
0–	57,039	60,754	63,434	69,003	49,700
5–	53,462	58,922	64,008	58,967	53,800
10–	51,370	57,560	61,582	49,430	51,400
15–	49,420	54,077	48,371	40,265	43,200
20–	45,273	43,385	37,804	45,532	46,800
25–	76,425	70,313	74,940	90,898	86,000
35–	59,394	62,217	68,076	105,826	86,400
45–	42,924	53,391	51,727	75,679	82,400
55–	27,913	31,106	27,745	25,793	42,900
65–	14,691	14,564	12,862	7,050	11,500
75–	5,080	4,285	3,714	1,285	2,300
85–	552	513	507	83	200
TOTAL	483,543	511,087	514,670	569,811	556,700

Age Groups.	England and Wales, 1901.	Union, 1926.	Union, 1921.	South-West Africa, 1926.	Southern Rhodesia, 1926.
			Females.		
0—	57,223	58,290	60,721	65,976	45,600
5—	53,747	56,623	62,328	57,392	49,700
10—	51,365	56,220	59,700	51,379	46,800
15—	50,376	53,474	48,548	38,441	39,900
20—	50,673	44,274	41,197	34,999	36,200
25—	85,154	73,333	76,413	70,454	74,400
35—	63,455	59,795	58,458	64,359	72,700
45—	46,298	43,375	40,562	30,935	47,400
55—	31,828	26,048	22,421	11,901	21,800
65—	18,389	12,679	10,819	3,483	6,900
75—	7,010	4,155	3,548	746	1,800
85—	939	611	615	124	100
TOTAL....	516,457	488,913	485,330	430,189	443,300
			Persons.		
0—	114,262	119,044	124,155	134,979	95,300
5—	107,209	115,545	126,336	116,359	103,500
10—	102,735	113,780	121,282	100,809	98,300
15—	99,796	107,551	96,819	78,706	83,100
20—	95,946	87,659	79,001	80,531	83,100
25—	161,579	143,646	151,353	161,352	160,400
35—	122,849	123,012	126,534	170,185	159,100
45—	89,222	96,766	92,289	106,614	129,800
55—	59,741	57,190	50,166	37,694	64,600
65—	33,080	27,243	23,681	10,533	18,400
75—	12,090	8,440	7,262	2,031	4,100
85—	1,491	1,124	1,122	207	300
TOTAL....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

54. **Age Distribution in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia.**—South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia each took a census concurrently with the Union, and the following table gives the number of European males and females enumerated in these territories, and also the proportionate age and sex distribution at quinquennial age periods per 1,000 persons of undistinguished sex at all ages.

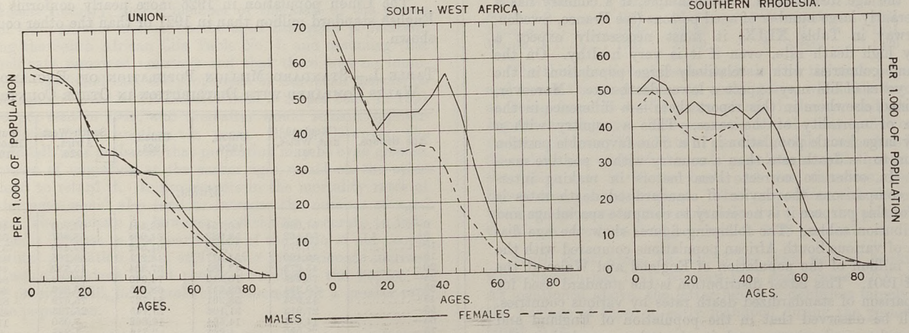
The proportions have been used for compiling diagrams Nos. XX and XXI, and for comparative purposes the distribution in the Union has also been given. The first series of graphs shown on page 51, clearly indicate the great variation in the age distribution of both territories when compared with that for the Union, and the second series show the discrepancies between the proportions of the sexes, especially in Southern Rhodesia, at certain ages, and also the small proportions of children in Rhodesia.

The sex proportions in the three countries at the census of 1926 were as follows. In every 100 persons there were in the Union, 51 males and 49 females; in South West Africa 56 males and 44 females; in Southern Rhodesia 57 males and 43 females.

TABLE LI.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATIONS OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, 1926.

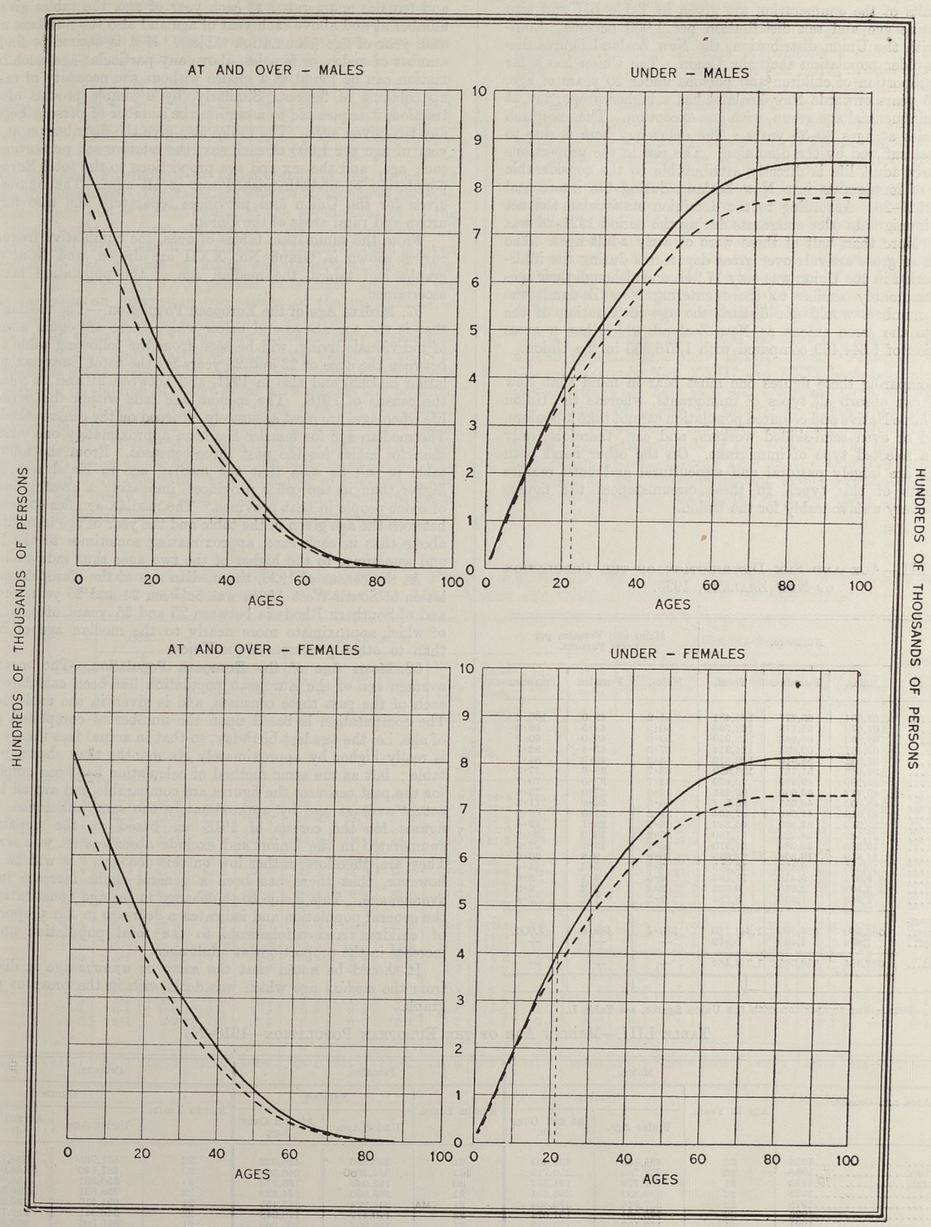
Age-Groups: Years.	South West Africa.			Southern Rhodesia.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Numbers.			
0– 4	1,664	1,591	3,255	1,947	1,785	3,732
5– 9	1,422	1,384	2,806	2,108	1,947	4,055
10–14	1,192	1,239	2,431	2,014	1,835	3,849
15–19	971	927	1,898	1,694	1,560	3,254
20–24	1,097	843	1,940	1,833	1,419	3,252
25–29	1,093	828	1,921	1,696	1,407	3,103
30–34	1,096	868	1,964	1,675	1,507	3,182
35–39	1,198	851	2,049	1,762	1,568	3,330
40–44	1,351	699	2,050	1,620	1,283	2,903
45–49	1,099	436	1,535	1,755	1,090	2,845
50–54	724	309	1,033	1,474	768	2,242
55–59	415	188	603	1,056	501	1,557
60–64	206	99	305	621	356	977
65–39	105	44	149	315	202	517
70–74	65	40	105	137	66	203
75–79	24	10	34	72	44	116
80–84	7	8	15	20	24	44
85+	2	3	5	9	4	13
Unspecified	10	7	17	—	—	—
TOTAL...	13,741	10,374	24,115	21,808	17,366	39,174
			Males and Females per 1,000 *Persons.*			
0– 4	69·0	66·0	135·0	49·7	45·6	95·3
5– 9	59·0	57·4	116·4	53·8	49·7	103·5
10–14	49·4	51·4	100·8	51·5	46·8	98·3
15–19	40·3	38·4	78·7	43·2	39·9	83·1
20–24	45·5	34·9	80·4	46·8	36·2	83·1
25–29	45·3	34·4	79·7	43·3	35·9	79·2
30–34	45·5	36·0	81·5	42·7	38·5	81·2
35–39	49·7	35·3	85·0	45·0	40·0	85·0
40–44	56·0	29·0	85·0	41·4	32·7	74·1
45–49	45·6	18·1	63·7	44·8	27·8	72·6
50–54	30·0	12·8	42·8	37·6	19·6	57·2
55–59	17·2	7·8	25·0	27·0	12·7	39·7
60–64	8·5	4·1	12·6	15·8	9·1	24·9
65–69	4·4	1·8	6·2	8·0	5·2	13·2
70–74	2·7	1·7	4·4	3·5	1·7	5·2
75–79	1·0	0·4	1·4	1·8	1·2	3·0
80–84	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·5	0·6	1·1
85+	—	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3
Unspecified	0·4	0·3	0·7	—	—	—
TOTAL...	569·8	430·2	1,000	556·7	443·3	1,000

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES PER 1,000 PERSONS IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS—1926.



Graph XXI.

AGES OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.
NUMBERS AT AND OVER EACH YEAR OF AGE AND NUMBERS UNDER EACH YEAR OF AGE—CENSUSES 1921 AND 1926.



Graph XXII.

55. **Age Distribution in New Zealand, 1926.**—New Zealand was the only other British dominion which took a census in 1926, and the age statistics of this dominion have recently been published. The results of the enumeration are given in Table LII and also the relative age and sex distribution per 1,000 persons. Compared with the Union distribution, the New Zealand figures disclose an older population than the Union. The Union has a far higher proportion of children and persons under 20 years of age. From 25 years onwards New Zealand has a higher proportion at every quinquennial age group, with one exception. The exception is in males at ages 30–34 years. The deficiency here is due to war losses suffered by the dominion. The rise in the proportions from early adult life is directly attributable to the considerable volume of immigrants into New Zealand during the intercensal period 1921–26. According to the dominion statistician the net gain of immigrants over emigrants during the period 1921–26 was 71,775. More than half of these were of early adult ages. The net gain of gross arrivals over gross departures during the intercensal period in the Union was only 17,941, and although their ages were presumably similar to those entering New Zealand, the smaller numbers would not disturb the age distribution of the Union to the same extent as New Zealand which has a gross population of 1,344,469 compared with 1,676,660 in the Union.

In comparing these figures one must bear in mind that New Zealand can absorb all types of immigrants, whereas the Union with its large Native and coloured population cannot take labourers, unskilled or even semi-skilled workers, and can, therefore, only absorb a selected type of immigrant. On the other hand both countries are largely pastoral and agricultural and both require immigrants of this type. In these circumstances the figures compare very unfavourably for the Union.

TABLE LII.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1926.

Age Groups.	Numbers.			Males and Females per 1,000 Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0– 4.....	68,654	65,777	134,431	51·2	49·0	100·2
5– 9.....	67,678	65,118	132,796	50·5	48·5	99·0
10–14.....	68,263	65,686	133,949	50·9	49·0	99·9
15–19.....	63,481	60,833	124,314	47·3	45·4	92·7
20–24.....	57,902	54,910	112,812	43·2	40·9	84·1
25–29.....	51,883	51,767	103,650	38·7	38·6	77·3
30–34.....	45,290	49,589	94,879	33·7	37·0	70·7
35–39.....	49,042	49,609	98,651	36·6	37·0	73·6
40–44.....	48,902	46,655	95,557	36·5	34·8	71·3
45–49.....	45,918	41,546	87,464	34·2	31·0	65·2
50–54.....	35,218	31,069	66,287	26·3	23·1	49·4
55–59.....	27,132	24,028	51,160	20·2	18·0	38·2
60–64.....	19,286	18,084	37,370	14·4	13·5	27·9
65–69.....	14,449	13,206	27,655	10·8	9·8	20·6
70–74.....	10,505	8,850	19,355	7·8	6·6	14·4
75–79.....	6,071	5,412	11,483	4·5	4·1	8·6
80–84.....	3,108	2,915	6,023	2·3	2·2	4·5
85+.....	1,748	1,536	3,284	1·3	1·1	2·4
Total Specified Ages..	684,530	656,590	1,341,120	510·4	489·6	1,000
Unspecified..	1,854	1,495	3,349	—	—	—
TOTAL...	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	—	—	—

NOTE.—For comparison with the Union figures, see Table L.

56. **Summation Tables.**—In Table No. 10 of Part II (ages), will be found a comprehensive range of information as to the ages of the European population. In addition to the number of males and females enumerated at each year of age, the tables give the number at and above each year of age and also the numbers under each year of age (summation tables). If it is desired to find the number of males, or females, above any particular age, such information can be found at a glance without the necessity of casting up columns of figures. Similarly, by a simple process of subtraction, it is possible to ascertain the number of persons between any two given ages. The tables also give the distribution at each year of age per 1,000 of each sex, the relative sex proportions at each age, and the sex and age proportions to the total European population of undistinguished sex at all ages. The figures are given for the Union and provinces separately and also for the urban and rural areas of the Union.

From the summation tables of ages, the cumulative frequency curves shown in Graph No. XXII are drawn, and from these graphs and tables, the median age of the population may be ascertained.

57. **Median Age of the European Population.**—The median age, that is the age above and below which there are equal numbers of individuals living, will be seen from the following table to be between the ages of 22 and 23 years for the total European population in 1926 and also in 1921, and between 21 and 22 years at the census of 1918. The median age falls within the period of life when ages are most accurately returned on the census schedules. The median age for females has been approximately one year less than for males for the past three censuses. From the following table it will be seen that the median age in Natal was much higher than in the other provinces, indicating a greater number of older people in that province. The median age lies somewhere between the age given in the table and the year of age immediately above that in each case, approximating sometimes to the lower and sometimes to the higher of the two ages thus indicated.

At the census of 1926, the median age of the European population of South West Africa was between 24 and 25 years of age, and of Southern Rhodesia between 25 and 26 years of age, both of which approximate more nearly to the median age of Natal than to other provinces of the Union.

58. **Mean Age of the European Population.**—The mean or average age of the European population has been calculated for each of the past three censuses, and is given in the table below. The computation is based upon the number of completed years of age, i.e. the age last birthday, so that in actual fact the average is really higher by approximately six months than shown in the table; but as the same method of calculation has been employed for the past censuses the figures are comparable and are all below actual average age by approximately the same difference. The figures for the census of 1918 are based on the population enumerated in the Union and exclude absentees on war service. They are, therefore, rather low on this account. It will be seen, however, that there has been a general slight increase in the average age. This is due to the change in the age constitution of the general population and indicates a decrease in the proportions of children and adolescents to the total population and an increase in the proportions at adult ages.

It should be noted that the *mean* or *average* age is distinct from the *median* age which was dealt with in the previous paragraph.

TABLE LIII.—MEDIAN AGE OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION—1918–26.

Area and Census.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Age in Years.	Number.		Age in Years.	Number.		Age in Years.	Number.	
		Under Age.	At and Over Age.		Under Age.	At and Over Age.		Under Age.	At and Over Age.
Union.....1926	22	421,460	435,351	21	393,656	426,022	22	831,765	844,724
,, Urban.....1926	22	232,763	250,715	23	245,299	246,364	23	487,140	488,001
,, Rural.....1926	21	181,776	191,557	20	162,045	165,970	21	350,351	350,997
Union.....1921	22	383,207	398,601	21	363,056	374,323	22	758,821	760,266
,, ...1918	22	357,944	370,804	21	344,224	348,455	21	691,415	730,012
Cape.....1926	22	175,864	181,674	22	170,477	178,048	22	346,341	359,722
,, ...1921	21	159,102	170,238	21	155,903	165,268	21	315,005	335,506
Natal.....1926	26	39,395	41,760	25	37,609	40,123	26	78,309	80,578
,, ...1921	26	34,308	36,133	24	32,180	34,146	25	66,498	70,269
Transvaal.....1926	21	151,130	162,617	20	141,133	153,702	21	298,671	309,911
,, ...1921	22	138,822	145,448	20	127,873	131,145	21	266,164	277,124
Orange Free State.....1926	21	52,101	52,270	20	48,441	50,145	20	98,403	104,554
,, ...1921	21	48,497	49,260	19	45,025	45,739	20	93,563	94,958

TABLE LIV.—MEAN AGE OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION, CENSUSES 1918 TO 1926.

Area.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1918.	1921.	1926.	1918.	1921.	1926.	1918.	1921.	1926.
Cape.....	25·8	26·4	26·3	24·8	25·9	26·1	25·3	26·2	26·2
Natal.....	28·1	28·6	28·7	26·3	27·4	27·9	27·2	28·0	28·3
Transvaal.....	24·9	26·1	26·0	22·9	24·2	24·6	23·9	25·2	25·3
Orange Free State	24·2	25·4	25·5	22·8	24·0	24·3	23·5	24·7	24·9
UNION.....	25·5	26·4	26·3	24·0	25·2	25·5	24·8	25·8	25·9

59. **Standard Populations of Sub-divisions of the Union and Large Municipalities.**—The table (*a*) which follows shows the proportionate age and sex distribution of the populations of (i) the ten largest towns, (ii) seven regional or climatic divisions and (iii) the urban and rural areas of the Union. The distribution is given according to the number of males and females at each quinquennial age period per 1,000 persons at all ages, and thus the table furnishes an interesting comparison of the proportions at particular age groups in the several towns or areas.

The rural areas of the Union show a considerably higher proportion of infants and children of both sexes under ten years of age than the urban areas. The next two age groups which include the majority of children of school going ages reverse this position. The high proportions of females at these ages are particularly noticeable in Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg where large schools for girls are situated. Pretoria has a particularly high proportion of males at the next age group of 20 to 24 years. This may be taken to be due partly to the number of students at the university and partly to young entrants from various parts of the Union to the civil service in the administrative capital.

From 25 to 44 years the proportions of males in rural areas exceed those in urban areas. With regard to females the proportions in urban areas exceed the proportions in rural areas at all ages from 10 years and over.

The most noticeable feature of the age distribution in the regional divisions is the high proportions of children and adolescents in the Transvaal Bushveld and North Western Cape. This may be explained by the fact that many of the districts in these regions lie at the extremes of the Union very far from the urban education centres. The population of the North-western Cape is further a very poor one living largely in a semi-arid area, and with the poorer classes the size of the family is generally greater.

Table (*b*) shows the percentage by which the proportions at each age period in each town, etc., vary from the proportions at each age period in the population of the Union as a whole. Where this exceeds the Union proportions the resulting figure is over 100 per cent. For example, the proportion of males at age 0–4 in the highveld exceeded the proportion in the Union by 2 per cent.; but the proportion of females at the same age period was as 100 to 98.6 showing a shortfall of 1.4 per cent.

Thus the difference in the age and sex distribution of the several populations is more clearly shown. From the figures in this table, Graphs Nos. XXIII and XXIV have been plotted and the variations are here seen and compared more readily than in the columns of figures in the table. These variations largely cause the variations in the death rates of the several areas of the Union—vide paragraph 60 of this section. The high proportions of children of school going ages in the educational centres of Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg, mentioned above, are clearly shown in Graph No. XXIII, the data for which are taken from Table LV (*b*).

TABLE LV (*a*).—STANDARD POPULATIONS.—DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS PER 1,000 PERSONS OF UNDISTINGUISHED SEX AT ALL AGES—UNION AND CERTAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE UNION.

Ages.	Union.	Union.		Regional Divisions.							Municipalities.								
		Urban.	Rural.	South-Western Coastal. (i)	South-Eastern Coastal. (ii)	Karroo-Cape Central (iii)	High-veld. (iv)	Cape Thorn-veld. (v)	Trans-vaal Bush-veld. (vi)	North-Western Cape. (vii)	Cape Town.	Port Eliza-beth.	East London	Kim-berley.	Durban	Pieter-maritz-burg.	Johan-nesburg	Pre-toria.	Ger-miston.	Bloem-fontein
Male.																			
0– 4.....	60·7	52·0	72·9	56·4	51·5	66·8	60·7	64·8	72·0	76·6	45·3	51·4	54·4	51·3	41·6	44·8	48·7	48·4	60·0	48·2
5– 9.....	58·9	53·0	67·2	53·3	49·1	62·8	60·3	60·7	69·3	73·4	43·9	47·1	49·5	51·1	37·7	45·4	49·8	44·4	59·1	48·8
10–14.....	57·6	58·0	56·9	53·0	49·7	59·4	59·7	57·6	63·9	62·5	46·6	50·0	50·2	59·7	42·2	54·1	52·7	47·2	61·3	58·2
15–19.....	54·1	55·7	51·8	54·9	49·0	51·9	55·5	47·7	56·0	52·0	52·7	53·0	52·8	59·3	48·7	53·7	51·7	58·2	53·9	62·5
20–24.....	43·4	43·5	43·3	48·2	43·4	39·9	42·0	42·0	43·7	43·5	50·6	52·9	47·0	37·9	49·4	42·9	43·1	61·1	43·5	55·0
25–29.....	35·2	34·9	35·5	38·4	39·0	33·5	33·5	36·9	32·4	36·5	39·5	43·0	35·9	29·5	44·9	35·1	35·2	43·8	36·0	37·2
30–34.....	35·1	33·1	37·9	33·2	36·0	32·2	36·0	36·2	35·6	36·5	33·4	36·5	33·8	31·6	39·3	29·8	35·4	37·1	39·2	35·5
35–39.....	32·3	30·3	35·1	30·3	32·4	31·1	33·2	33·2	32·9	32·0	30·5	29·8	28·0	26·4	35·6	27·1	32·9	31·8	33·8	30·1
40–44.....	29·9	28·9	31·2	28·4	32·9	28·4	30·4	29·6	29·2	26·5	28·8	28·6	28·3	29·3	35·0	29·1	31·7	30·7	29·8	28·6
45–49.....	29·3	30·9	27·0	28·6	35·4	25·1	30·0	28·2	26·3	22·2	33·2	30·1	31·1	31·4	41·6	32·3	36·6	36·3	32·7	29·8
50–54.....	24·1	25·5	22·3	24·3	28·7	20·0	24·6	21·0	23·7	17·4	29·1	25·8	26·5	27·4	33·3	29·0	29·9	30·1	26·6	23·2
55–59.....	18·1	18·4	17·6	18·5	20·8	17·0	17·9	17·4	17·1	14·4	22·0	19·7	20·0	20·1	23·6	18·1	21·1	19·8	16·5	15·4
60–64.....	13·0	12·8	13·3	13·8	14·3	13·3	12·5	13·8	12·5	11·4	15·5	12·2	13·1	15·2	14·0	13·4	13·9	11·6	9·4	9·3
65–69.....	8·9	8·7	9·3	9·5	10·0	10·5	8·3	9·7	7·8	8·6	9·4	9·6	9·1	10·7	9·0	11·1	8·3	6·8	4·8	5·7
70–74.....	5·6	5·5	5·8	6·2	6·2	7·0	5·0	6·4	4·7	5·2	5·8	5·6	6·5	7·1	5·4	7·1	4·6	4·1	2·7	3·9
75–79.....	3·0	2·9	3·2	3·2	3·1	4·4	2·7	3·1	2·8	3·0	3·0	2·3	3·6	3·9	2·8	3·0	2·2	2·3	1·4	1·9
80–84.....	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·2	1·9	1·1	1·4	1·2	1·5	1·4	0·8	1·3	1·3	1·0	1·3	0·8	0·8	0·4	0·9
85–89.....	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·2
90+.....	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·1	—	0·1	0·2
TOTAL....	511·1	495·8	532·3	502·4	503·4	506·1	514·0	510·2	531·6	523·8	491·3	499·0	491·5	493·8	505·5	478·5	499·0	514·7	511·5	494·6

TABLE LV (*a*).—(*Continued*)—STANDARD POPULATIONS.—DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS PER 1,000 PERSONS OF UNDISTINGUISHED SEX AT ALL AGES—UNION AND CERTAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE UNION.

Ages.	Union.	Union.		Regional Divisions.							Municipalities.								
		Urban.	Rural.	South-Western Coastal. (i)	South-Eastern Coastal. (ii)	Karroo-Cape Central. (iii)	High-veld. (iv)	Cape Thorn-veld. (v)	Trans-vaal Bush-veld. (vi)	North-Western Cape. (vii)	Cape Town.	Port Eliza-beth.	East London.	Kim-berley.	Durban.	Pieter-maritz-burg.	Johan-nesburg.	Pre-toria.	Ger-miston.	Bloem-fontein.
Female.																			
0– 4.....	58·3	50·2	69·5	54·5	48·6	62·4	58·7	61·0	69·2	71·8	44·4	50·9	52·3	46·6	37·9	42·8	47·1	45·8	58·5	44·2
5– 9.....	56·6	52·0	63·1	50·3	47·8	60·5	58·4	57·4	66·1	67·4	42·6	41·9	48·9	53·4	40·0	47·7	48·0	44·0	59·2	48·1
10–14.....	56·2	59·2	52·1	51·9	49·3	58·5	57·9	56·0	63·4	60·5	46·4	47·7	51·5	56·7	40·2	62·0	52·3	49·4	57·5	63·0
15–19.....	53·5	58·6	46·4	53·9	49·1	52·1	54·7	49·5	56·3	50·3	53·5	56·4	51·4	57·5	47·0	62·2	54·4	56·7	56·4	76·2
20–24.....	44·3	47·6	39·7	49·2	45·7	41·1	43·2	43·5	39·7	42·6	54·8	58·7	51·7	50·5	51·8	48·0	50·2	51·7	46·1	56·1
25–29.....	37·5	40·1	33·9	40·8	42·0	36·4	36·5	38·8	27·7	36·8	45·4	46·8	41·2	38·9	47·1	39·8	43·6	44·1	36·2	40·7
30–34.....	35·8	36·5	34·8	35·1	38·8	33·9	36·3	37·4	31·9	32·8	37·3	38·4	39·4	37·0	41·2	35·7	39·5	37·1	36·3	38·4
35–39.....	32·4	33·6	30·8	32·4	36·8	31·0	32·4	33·0	29·2	27·5	35·4	31·0	33·8	33·0	39·9	33·6	35·7	34·5	32·2	32·5
40–44.....	27·4	29·5	24·4	28·5	31·7	26·1	27·2	27·1	22·8	21·9	32·4	29·7	29·9	30·5	34·6	31·7	32·5	31·1	28·4	28·3
45–49.....	24·0	26·9	20·0	26·2	29·6	21·8	23·7	21·8	17·9	17·2	31·9	26·3	28·6	27·1	34·2	28·8	30·1	27·2	27·0	25·5
50–54.....	19·4	21·7	16·1	21·3	24·2	18·5	18·7	18·9	14·2	14·4	25·6	22·1	23·7	20·3	26·8	26·1	24·1	22·3	19·9	18·6
55–59.....	15·0	16·6	12·7	17·1	18·3	15·8	14·0	15·6	11·0	11·1	19·2	16·9	19·2	18·2	19·4	20·5	17·3	15·6	11·5	13·4
60–64.....	11·1	12·4	9·3	13·7	13·6	13·0	9·8	11·6	7·5	8·5	15·9	12·4	13·2	14·5	14·3	15·6	11·6	11·1	7·8	8·4
65–69.....	7·7	8·6	6·5	9·7	9·3	9·0	6·7	8·2	5·1	5·9	10·6	9·5	10·2	9·0	9·0	11·9	7·3	6·7	5·2	5·5
70–74.....	5·0	5·6	4·2	6·5	6·2	6·6	4·1	5·0	3·3	3·7	6·9	5·9	7·1	7·5	6·0	7·4	4·0	4·3	3·0	3·6
75–79.....	2·8	3·1	2·5	3·9	3·0	4·1	2·3	3·1	1·8	2·0	3·7	3·8	4·0	3·1	2·6	3·9	2·0	2·4	2·0	1·8
80–84.....	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·8	1·6	2·0	1·0	1·3	0·8	1·1	1·7	1·9	1·5	1·8	1·7	2·5	0·8	1·0	0·8	1·1
85–89.....	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·3	0·5	0·3	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·4	0·3	0·3	—
90+.....	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·4	0·1	—	0·2	—
TOTAL...	488·9	504·2	467·7	497·6	496·6	493·9	486·0	489·8	468·4	476·2	508·7	501·0	508·5	506·2	494·5	521·5	501·0	485·3	488·5	505·4
Persons.																				
0– 4.....	119·0	102·2	142·4	110·9	100·1	129·2	119·4	125·8	141·2	148·4	89·7	102·3	106·7	97·9	79·5	87·6	95·8	94·2	118·5	92·4
5– 9.....	115·5	105·0	130·3	103·6	96·9	123·3	118·7	118·1	135·4	140·8	86·5	89·0	98·4	104·5	77·7	93·1	97·8	88·4	118·3	96·9
10–14.....	113·8	117·2	109·0	104·9	99·0	117·9	117·6	113·6	127·3	123·0	93·0	97·7	101·7	116·4	82·4	116·1	105·0	96·6	118·8	121·2
15–19.....	107·6	114·3	98·2	108·8	98·1	104·0	110·2	97·2	112·3	102·3	106·2	109·4	104·2	116·8	95·7	115·9	106·1	114·9	110·3	138·7
20–24.....	87·7	91·1	83·0	97·4	89·1	81·0	85·2	85·5	83·4	86·1	105·4	111·6	98·7	88·4	101·2	90·9	93·3	112·8	89·6	111·1
25–29.....	72·7	75·0	69·4	79·2	81·0	69·9	70·0	75·7	60·1	73·3	84·9	89·9	77·1	68·4	92·0	74·9	78·8	87·9	72·2	77·9
30–34.....	70·9	69·6	72·7	68·3	74·8	66·1	72·3	73·6	67·5	69·3	70·7	74·9	73·2	68·6	80·5	65·5	74·9	74·2	75·5	73·9
35–39.....	64·7	63·9	65·9	62·7	69·2	62·1	65·6	66·2	62·1	59·5	65·9	69·8	61·8	59·4	75·5	60·7	68·6	66·3	66·0	62·6
40–44.....	57·3	58·4	55·6	56·9	64·6	54·5	57·6	56·7	52·0	48·4	61·2	58·3	58·2	59·8	69·6	60·8	64·2	61·8	58·2	56·9
45–49.....	53·3	57·8	47·0	54·8	65·0	46·9	53·7	50·0	44·2	39·4	65·1	56·4	59·7	58·5	75·8	61·1	66·7	63·5	59·7	55·3
50–54.....	43·5	47·2	38·4	45·6	52·9	38·5	43·3	39·9	37·9	31·8	54·7	47·9	50·2	47·7	60·1	55·1	54·0	52·4	46·5	41·8
55–59.....	33·1	35·0	30·3	35·6	39·1	32·8	31·9	33·0	28·1	25·5	41·2	36·6	39·2	38·3	43·0	38·6	38·4	35·4	28·0	28·8
60–64.....	24·1	25·2	22·6	27·5	27·9	26·3	22·3	25·4	20·0	19·9	31·4	24·6	26·3	29·7	28·3	29·0	25·5	22·7	17·2	17·7
65–69.....	16·6	17·3	15·8	19·2	19·3	19·5	15·0	17·9	12·9	14·5	20·0	19·1	19·3	19·7	18·0	23·0	15·6	13·5	10·0	11·2
70–74.....	10·6	11·1	10·0	12·7	12·4	13·6	9·1	11·4	8·0	8·9	12·7	11·5	13·6	14·6	11·4	14·5	8·6	8·4	5·7	7·5
75–79.....	5·8	6·0	5·7	7·1	6·1	8·5	5·0	6·2	4·6	5·0	6·7	6·1	7·6	7·0	5·4	6·9	4·2	4·7	3·4	3·7
80–84.....	2·6	2·6	2·6	3·3	2·8	3·9	2·1	2·7	2·0	2·6	3·1	2·7	2·8	3·1	2·7	3·8	1·6	1·8	1·2	2·0
85–89.....	0·9	0·9	0·8	1·1	1·2	1·3	0·7	0·9	0·6	1·1	1·1	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·0	1·6	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·2
90+.....	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·9	0·2	—	0·3	0·2
TOTAL....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

TABLE LV (*b*).—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.—*DEVIATION OF THE PROPORTIONS AT EACH AGE GROUP FROM THE CORRESPONDING PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNION.

Ages.	Union.	Union.		Regional Divisions.							Municipalities.								
		Urban.	Rural.	South-Western Coastal. (i)	South-Eastern Coastal. (ii)	Karroo-Cape Central. (iii)	High-veld. (iv)	Cape Thorn-veld. (v)	Trans-vaal Bush-veld. (vi)	North-Western Cape. (vii)	Cape Town.	Port Eliza-beth.	East London.	Kim-berley.	Durban.	Pieter-maritz-burg.	Johan-nesburg	Pre-toria.	Ger-miston.	Bloem-fontein.
Male.																			
0– 4.....	102·0	87·3	122·5	94·7	86·5	112·2	102·0	108·9	121·0	128·7	76·1	86·3	91·4	86·2	69·9	75·2	81·8	81·3	100·8	81·0
5– 9.....	102·0	91·8	116·4	92·3	85·1	108·8	104·5	105·2	120·1	127·2	76·0	81·6	85·7	88·5	65·3	78·6	86·3	76·9	102·4	84·5
10–14.....	101·2	101·9	100·0	93·1	87·3	104·3	104·9	101·2	112·3	109·8	81·9	87·8	88·2	104·9	74·1	95·0	92·6	82·9	107·7	102·2
15–19.....	100·6	103·5	96·2	102·0	91·0	96·4	103·1	88·6	104·0	96·6	97·9	98·5	98·1	110·2	90·5	99·8	96·1	108·1	100·1	116·1
20–24.....	99·0	99·3	98·8	110·0	99·0	91·1	95·8	95·8	99·7	99·3	115·5	120·7	107·3	86·5	112·7	97·9	98·4	139·5	99·3	125·5
25–29.....	97·0	95·8	97·5	105·4	107·1	92·0	92·0	101·3	89·0	100·2	108·5	118·1	98·6	81·0	123·3	96·4	96·7	120·3	98·9	102·2
30–34.....	99·0	93·2	106·7	93·5	101·4	90·7	101·4	101·9	100·2	102·8	94·0	102·8	95·2	89·0	110·7	83·9	99·7	104·5	110·4	100·0
35–39.....	100·0	93·8	108·6	93·8	100·3	96·2	102·7	102·7	101·8	99·0	94·4	92·2	86·6	81·7	110·2	83·9	101·8	98·4	104·6	93·1
40–44.....	104·4	100·7	108·7	98·9	114·6	98·9	105·9	103·1	101·7	92·3	100·3	99·6	98·6	102·0	121·9	101·3	110·4	106·9	103·8	99·6
45–49.....	110·0	116·1	101·5	107·5	133·0	94·3	112·7	106·0	98·8	83·4	124·8	113·1	116·9	118·0	156·3	121·4	137·5	136·4	122·9	112·0
50–54.....	110·8	116·9	102·2	111·4	131·6	91·7	112·8	96·3	108·7	79·8	133·4	118·3	121·5	125·6	152·7	133·0	137·1	138·0	122·0	106·4
55–59.....	109·4	110·8	106·0	111·4	125·3	102·4	107·8	104·8	103·0	86·7	132·5	118·6	120·4	121·0	142·1	109·0	127·1	119·2	99·4	92·7
60–64.....	108·0	106·6	110·8	115·0	119·1	110·8	104·1	115·0	104·1	95·0	129·1	101·6	109·1	126·6	116·6	111·6	115·8	96·6	78·3	77·5
65–69.....	107·2	104·8	112·0	114·4	120·4	126·5	100·0	116·8	93·9	103·6	113·2	115·6	109·6	128·9	108·4	133·7	100·0	81·9	57·8	68·6
70–74.....	105·7	103·7	109·4	116·9	116·9	132·0	94·3	120·7	88·6	98·1	109·4	105·6	122·6	133·9	101·8	133·9	86·7	77·3	50·9	73·5
75–79.....	103·4	100·0	110·3	110·3	106·9	151·7	93·1	106·9	96·5	103·4	103·4	79·3	124·1	134·4	96·5	103·4	75·8	79·3	48·2	65·5
80–84.....	100·0	92·3	107·6	115·3	92·3	146·1	84·6	107·6	92·3	115·3	107·6	61·5	100·0	100·0	76·9	100·0	61·5	61·5	30·7	69·2
85–89.....	90·0	80·0	80·0	100·0	100·0	120·0	80·0	80·0	60·0	100·0	80·0	100·0	60·0	100·0	60·0	140·0	60·0	40·0	60·0	40·0
90+.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	200·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	—	100·0	100·0	—	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	—	—	100·0
All Ages....	102·2	99·2	106·5	100·5	100·7	101·2	102·8	102·0	106·3	104·8	98·3	99·8	98·3	98·8	101·1	95·7	99·8	102·9	102·3	98·9

TABLE LV (*b*).—(*Continued*)—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.—*DEVIATION OF THE PROPORTIONS AT EACH AGE GROUP FROM THE CORRESPONDING PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNION.

Ages.	Union.	Union.		Regional Divisions.							Municipalities.								
		Urban.	Rural.	South-Western Coastal. (i)	South-Eastern Coastal. (ii)	Karroo-Cape Central. (iii)	High-veld. (iv)	Cape Thorn-veld. (v)	Trans-vaal Bush-veld. (vi)	North-Western Cape. (vii)	Cape Town.	Port Eliza-beth.	East London.	Kim-berley.	Durban.	Pieter-maritz-burg.	Johan-nesburg.	Pre-toria.	Ger-miston.	Bloem-fontein.
Female.																			
0– 4.....	98·0	84·3	116·8	91·6	81·6	104·8	98·6	102·5	116·3	120·6	74·6	85·5	87·9	78·3	63·7	71·9	79·1	76·9	98·3	74·2
5– 9.....	98·0	90·1	109·3	87·1	82·8	104·8	101·2	99·4	114·5	116·8	73·8	72·6	84·7	92·5	69·3	82·6	83·1	76·2	102·6	83·3
10–14.....	98·8	104·0	91·5	91·2	86·6	102·8	101·7	98·4	111·4	106·3	81·5	83·8	90·5	99·6	70·6	108·9	91·9	86·8	101·0	110·7
15–19.....	99·4	108·9	86·2	100·1	91·2	96·8	101·6	92·0	104·6	93·4	99·4	104·8	95·5	106·8	87·3	115·6	101·1	105·3	104·8	141·6
20–24.....	101·0	108·6	90·6	112·3	104·3	93·8	98·6	99·3	90·6	97·2	125·1	134·0	118·0	115·3	118·2	109·5	114·6	118·0	105·2	128·0
25–29.....	103·0	110·1	93·1	112·0	115·3	100·0	100·2	106·5	76·1	101·1	124·7	128·5	113·1	106·8	129·4	109·3	119·7	121·7	99·4	111·8
30–34.....	101·0	102·8	98·0	98·8	109·3	95·4	102·2	105·3	89·8	92·3	105·0	108·1	110·9	104·2	116·0	100·5	111·2	104·5	102·2	108·1
35–39.....	100·0	104·0	95·3	100·3	113·9	95·9	100·3	102·1	90·4	85·1	109·6	95·9	104·6	102·1	123·5	104·0	110·5	106·8	99·6	100·6
40–44.....	95·6	102·7	85·0	99·3	110·4	90·9	94·7	94·4	79·4	76·3	112·8	103·4	104·1	106·2	120·5	110·4	113·2	108·3	98·9	98·6
45–49.....	90·0	101·7	75·1	98·5	111·2	81·9	89·1	81·9	67·2	64·6	119·9	98·8	107·5	101·8	128·5	108·2	113·1	102·2	101·5	95·8
50–54.....	89·2	99·5	73·8	97·7	111·0	84·8	85·7	86·7	65·1	66·0	117·4	101·3	108·7	93·1	122·9	119·7	110·5	102·2	91·2	85·3
55–59.....	90·6	100·0	76·5	103·0	110·2	95·1	84·3	93·9	66·2	66·8	115·6	101·8	115·6	109·6	116·8	123·4	104·2	93·9	69·2	80·7
60–64.....	92·0	103·3	77·5	114·1	113·3	108·3	81·6	96·6	62·5	70·8	132·5	103·3	110·0	120·8	119·1	130·0	96·6	92·5	65·0	70·0
65–69.....	92·8	103·6	78·3	116·8	112·0	108·4	80·7	98·8	61·4	71·0	127·7	114·4	132·8	108·4	148·3	87·9	80·7	80·7	62·6	66·2
70–74.....	94·3	105·6	79·2	122·6	116·9	124·5	77·3	94·3	62·2	69·8	130·1	111·3	133·9	141·5	113·2	139·6	75·4	81·1	56·6	67·9
75–79.....	96·6	106·9	86·2	134·4	103·4	141·3	79·3	106·9	62·0	68·9	127·5	131·0	137·9	106·9	89·6	134·4	68·9	82·7	68·9	62·0
80–84.....	100·0	107·6	92·3	138·4	123·0	153·8	76·9	100·0	61·5	84·6	130·7	146·1	115·3	138·4	130·7	192·3	61·5	76·9	61·5	84·6
85–89.....	110·0	100·0	80·0	120·0	140·0	140·0	60·0	100·0	60·0	120·0	140·0	60·0	120·0	80·0	140·0	180·0	80·0	60·0	60·0	—
90+.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	200·0	200·0	300·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	200·0	300·0	300·0	200·0	100·0	300·0	200·0	100·0	100·0	—
All Ages....	97·8	100·8	93·5	99·5	99·3	98·8	97·2	98·0	93·7	95·2	101·7	100·2	101·7	101·2	98·9	104·3	100·2	97·1	97·7	101·1
Persons.																			
0– 4.....	200·0	171·6	239·3	186·3	168·1	217·0	200·6	211·4	237·3	249·3	150·7	171·8	179·3	164·5	133·6	147·1	160·9	158·2	199·1	155·2
5– 9.....	200·0	181·9	225·7	179·4	167·9	213·6	205·7	204·6	234·6	244·0	149·8	154·2	170·4	181·0	134·6	161·2	169·4	153·1	205·0	167·8
10–14.....	200·0	205·9	191·5	184·3	173·9	207·1	206·6	199·6	223·7	216·1	163·4	171·6	178·7	204·5	144·7	203·9	184·5	169·7	208·7	212·9
15–19.....	200·0	212·4	182·4	202·1	182·2	193·2	204·7	180·6	208·6	190·0	197·3	203·3	193·6	217·0	177·8	215·4	197·2	213·4	204·9	257·7
20–24.....	200·0	207·9	189·4	222·3	203·3	184·9	194·4	195·1	190·3	196·5	240·6	254·7	225·3	201·8	230·9	207·4	213·0	257·5	204·5	253·5
25–29.....	200·0	205·9	190·6	217·4	222·4	192·0	192·2	207·8	165·1	201·3	233·2	246·6	211·7	187·8	252·7	205·7	216·4	241·4	198·3	214·0
30–34.....	200·0	196·0	204·7	192·3	210·7	186·1	203·6	207·2	190·0	195·1	199·0	210·9	206·1	193·2	226·7	184·4	210·9	209·0	212·6	208·1
35–39.....	200·0	197·8	203·9	194·1	214·2	192·1	203·0	204·8	192·2	184·1	204·0	188·1	191·2	183·8	233·7	187·9	212·3	205·2	204·2	193·7
40–44.....	200·0	203·4	193·7	198·2	225·0	189·8	200·6	197·5	181·1	168·6	213·1	203·0	202·7	208·2	242·4	211·7	223·6	215·2	202·7	198·2
45–49.....	200·0	217·2	176·6	206·0	244·2	176·2	201·8	187·9	166·0	148·0	244·7	211·9	224·4	219·8	284·8	229·6	250·6	238·6	224·4	207·8
50–54.....	200·0	216·4	176·0	209·1	242·6	176·5	198·5	183·0	173·8	145·8	250·8	219·6	230·2	218·7	275·6	252·7	247·6	240·2	213·2	191·7
55–59.....	200·0	210·8	182·5	214·4	235·5	197·5	192·1	198·7	169·2	152·5	248·1	220·4	236·0	230·6	258·9	232·4	231·3	213·1	168·6	173·4
60–64.....	200·0	209·9	188·3	229·1	232·4	219·1	185·7	211·6	166·6	165·8	261·6	204·9	219·1	247·4	235·7	241·6	212·4	189·1	143·3	147·5
65–69.....	200·0	208·4	190·3	231·2	232·4	234·9	180·7	215·6	155·3	174·6	240·9	230·0	232·4	237·3	216·8	277·0	187·9	162·6	120·4	134·8
70–74.....	200·0	209·3	188·6	239·5	233·8	256·5	171·6	215·0	150·8	167·9	239·5	216·9	256·5	275·4	215·0	273·5	162·1	158·4	107·5	141·4
75–79.....	200·0	206·9	196·5	244·7	210·3	293·0	172·4	213·8	158·5	172·3	230·9	210·3	262·0	241·3	186·1	237·8	144·7	162·0	117·1	127·5
80–84.....	200·0	199·9	199·9	253·7	215·3	299·9	161·5	207·6	153·8	199·9	238·3	207·6	215·3	238·4	207·6	292·3	123·0	138·4	92·2	153·8
85–89.....	200·0	180·0	160·0	220·0	240·0	260·0	140·0	180·0	120·0	220·0	220·0	160·0	180·0	180·0	200·0	320·0	140·0	100·0	120·0	40·0
90+.....	200·0	200·0	200·0	300·0	300·0	500·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	100·0	300·0	400·0	300·0	300·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	—	100·0	100·0
All Ages....	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0	200·0

* In the case of Males or Females, the figures in the table indicate the excess or deficiency per 100, and in the case of persons per 200, as compared with the common standard (see letterpress). For example, Regional Division (iv) Highveld, at ages 0–4 years, shows an excess of males of 2·0 per cent. and a deficiency of females of 1·4 per cent—(100·0—98·6=1·4).

60. **Effect of Age and Sex Distribution on Death Rates.**—The age and sex constitution of a population has a considerable bearing on the death rates computed for a country, town, or area containing such population. Comparison of death rates per 1,000 of a population as usually computed, i.e. comparisons of crude rates, can only be accurate where the sex and age constitution of each country or other area is the same, or where differences balance each other. Otherwise, these rates are misleading. The computation of specific death rates, i.e. rates at various specified age periods, shows that mortality is highest in infancy and in old age, and higher among the male than the female sex. Hence a population with a low proportion of infants and aged persons would naturally have a lower death rate than one constituted less favourably in regard to its age distribution. Similarly, a mining or industrial town with a preponderance of men would naturally have a higher crude death rate than another town in which the number of women considerably exceeds the number of men in the population. Such facts are, of course, obvious when the matter is given consideration, but it is not unnecessary to make reference to them in the present connection.

The graphs which follow reveal the wide divergences in the age and sex constitutions of the European populations in the largest towns and in certain sub-divisions of the Union. It is obvious that crude death rates computed for towns or areas will be considerably affected by the constitution of the population as well as by the salubrity of the locality of which they may or may not be a fair index. Direct comparisons of crude death rates, may, therefore, be misleading. In order to avoid these divergences of age and sex it becomes necessary to adjust the crude death rates to a standard by which the rates computed for any sub-division of the Union may be compared. The resulting adjustment is known as the standardized death rate and indicates the death rate that would have resulted had the age and sex distribution of the population of the sub-division been the same as that in the standard population chosen (see also paragraph 59 above).

The standard population at present utilized for computing standardized death rates for sub-divisions of the Union, is the population of the Union of South Africa as enumerated on 4th May, 1926. Prior to this the population at the census of 3rd May, 1921, was utilized; but the standard is changed with each successive quinquennial census. As the populations of the towns and sub-divisions change from census to census so the aggregate population of the Union changes, and by taking a fresh standard every five years the variations of sub-divisions of the Union will not vary so much from the standard.

There are two methods of computing standardized death rates, one the "direct" method, and the other the "indirect" or "factorial" method. Both are more fully dealt with in the Union *Official Year Book* No. 8, pages 902–3, and the Union *Report on Vital Statistics, 1927*. The former has been adopted for computing the standardized rate for the whole Union for international comparison with countries using the "Standard Million" of the population of England and Wales, 1901.

For sub-divisions of the Union, however, the factorial method has been adopted as giving substantially accurate results and being less laborious in computation—the present standard being the Union population, 1926, as mentioned above. It must be understood, therefore, that the statements made in this section refer to the computation of standardizing factors by the indirect method based on the Union standard population as revealed at the latest census. In the age and sex distribution of the population of Cape Town it will be seen that there was a small deficiency of the proportion of infants and young children and also of aged persons above the normal age and sex distribution of the standard population of the Union as a whole. The population of Bloemfontein, on the other hand, shows deficient proportions at the advanced ages and a large excess of young people at the healthiest period of life. The crude death rate for Cape Town may, therefore, be anticipated to be higher than that for Bloemfontein owing to the former having an unfavourably and the latter a favourably constituted population in regard to its age distribution. The standardizing of the rates makes them directly comparable each with the other and with the crude rate for the Union as a whole. In other words the crude rate for Cape Town will require to be reduced while that for Bloemfontein will require to be increased, thereby eliminating the difference in the rates due to the wide differences in age and sex constitution. The table shows that the factor for Cape Town is ·96 and for Bloemfontein 1·18.

Standardizing factors computed for the ten largest cities and for other areas of the Union are given in the table below. These factors are used as multipliers of the crude death rates computed on the number of deaths registered in any given year subsequent to the census and the estimated mean population for that year. Where the factor is less than unity the result of the multiplication is to reduce the rate, so that the standard rate becomes lower than the crude rate; where the factor is greater than unity the reverse result follows.

It will be observed that the standardizing factor for Port Elizabeth is ·99 or ·01 less than unity, so that the crude and standardized rates will, therefore, be very nearly identical. Reference to the graph, however, shows that the proportionate age and sex distribution of the population of this town is not identical with that of the Union. The excess proportion of one sex or both sexes at a particular age period must, therefore, be counterbalanced by a deficiency at one or more other age periods giving equal specific death rates and thus levelling the total crude death rate for the whole population of the town to that for the whole population of the Union.

When the total European population of the Union is divided into urban and rural classifications, it is found that the urban population is more favourably constituted for a low crude death rate than that in rural areas. The standardizing factor for urban areas must, therefore, be greater than unity and that for rural areas less than unity. The factors in the table below may be compared with the graphs for the respective towns, regional divisions, etc.

TABLE LVI.—STANDARDIZING FACTORS FOR CORRECTING CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR DIFFERENCE IN AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN POPULATIONS IN THE UNION, 1921 AND 1926.

Provinces, Towns, etc.	Standardizing Factors.					
	Census, 1926.			Census, 1921.		
	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.
Union and Provinces.						
Union—						
Urban Areas	1·00	1·03	1·02	1·01	1·04	1·02
Rural Areas	0·96	1·00	0·98	0·95	0·99	0·97
Cape	0·95	0·96	0·95	0·95	0·97	0·96
Natal	0·97	0·98	0·98	0·99	1·00	0·99
Transvaal	1·03	1·09	1·06	1·02	1·07	1·05
Orange Free State	0·99	1·05	1·02	0·98	1·03	1·00
Regional Divisions.						
I. South-western Coastal	0·97	0·94	0·95	0·97	0·97	0·97
II. South-eastern Coastal	0·96	0·97	0·97	0·97	0·99	0·98
III. Karroo-Cape Central	0·91	0·93	0·92	0·91	0·93	0·92
IV. Highveld	1·01	1·07	1·04	1·00	1·06	1·03
V. Cape Thornveld	0·96	1·00	0·98	0·95	1·00	0·97
VI. Transvaal Bushveld	1·01	1·10	1·05	0·98	1·05	1·01
VII. North-western Cape	0·99	1·05	1·02	0·96	1·03	0·99
Municipalities.						
Johannesburg	1·03	1·09	1·06	1·04	1·10	1·07
Cape Town	0·96	0·95	0·96	1·00	0·97	0·98
Durban	0·98	0·99	0·99	1·04	1·01	1·03
Pretoria	1·07	1·09	1·08	1·08	1·11	1·10
Port Elizabeth	1·01	0·97	0·99	1·00	0·99	1·00
East London	0·95	0·95	0·95	0·97	0·98	0·97
Kimberley	0·93	0·99	0·96	1·00	1·00	1·00
Pietermaritzburg	0·95	0·94	0·95	0·96	0·98	0·96
Bloemfontein	1·14	1·22	1·18	1·14	1·21	1·15

Graph XXIV shows the percentage deviation of persons at quinquennial age groups from the proportionate age distribution of the total European population of the Union for seven regional divisions, and in the urban and rural areas of the Union. Comparisons of these curves may be made with the standardizing factors in the foregoing table. The diagram for the urban areas of the Union shows little deviation from normal, i.e. the Union standard population, except that there is a small excess of females at all ages from 10 years onwards.

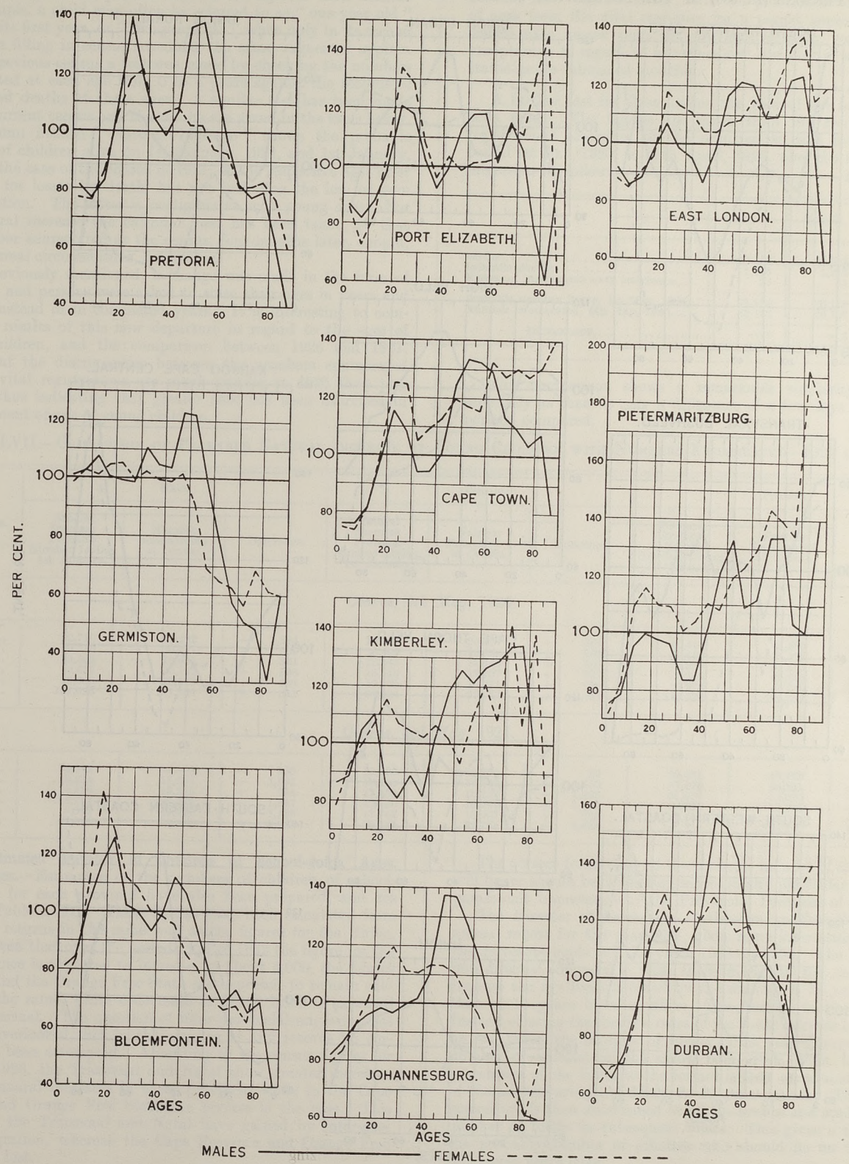
The rural areas of the Union show a corresponding deficiency of females from 10 years of age onwards. Further, the excess of children under 10 years of age in the rural areas corresponds to a similar deficiency of children in the urban areas.

The populations of the two coastal areas are somewhat similar in age and sex distribution and are the only two of the seven regional divisions which show a deviation from the Union standard of a deficiency of infants and adolescents. The Transvaal bushveld shows a deficiency of men above 65 years and of women above 20 years of age. This is a region which is being largely settled by new-comers from other parts of the Union and from overseas, and indicates an influx of males in advance of their families. The Karroo-Cape Central shows an excess of children and a very large excess of both men and women above 55 years of age. The corresponding deficiency is in the middle ages. This diagram shows the effect of the years of continuous drought which has driven the more virile of the population to other areas. This distribution of population tends to give a high crude death rate and in standardizing the rate to the Union standard it would be necessary for the factor to be less than unity. Reference to the table above shows the standardizing factor to be ·92, the lowest factor of all the sub-divisions.

On the other hand the Transvaal bushveld has an age distribution dissimilar to Karroo Cape Central with a big proportion of persons at the healthier periods of life. The factor for standardizing the death rate should, therefore, be greater than unity. As shown in the table it is 1·05.

Similar comparisons may be made with the other diagrams in the graph, and also with the diagrams of the ten principal towns in Graph No. XXIII.

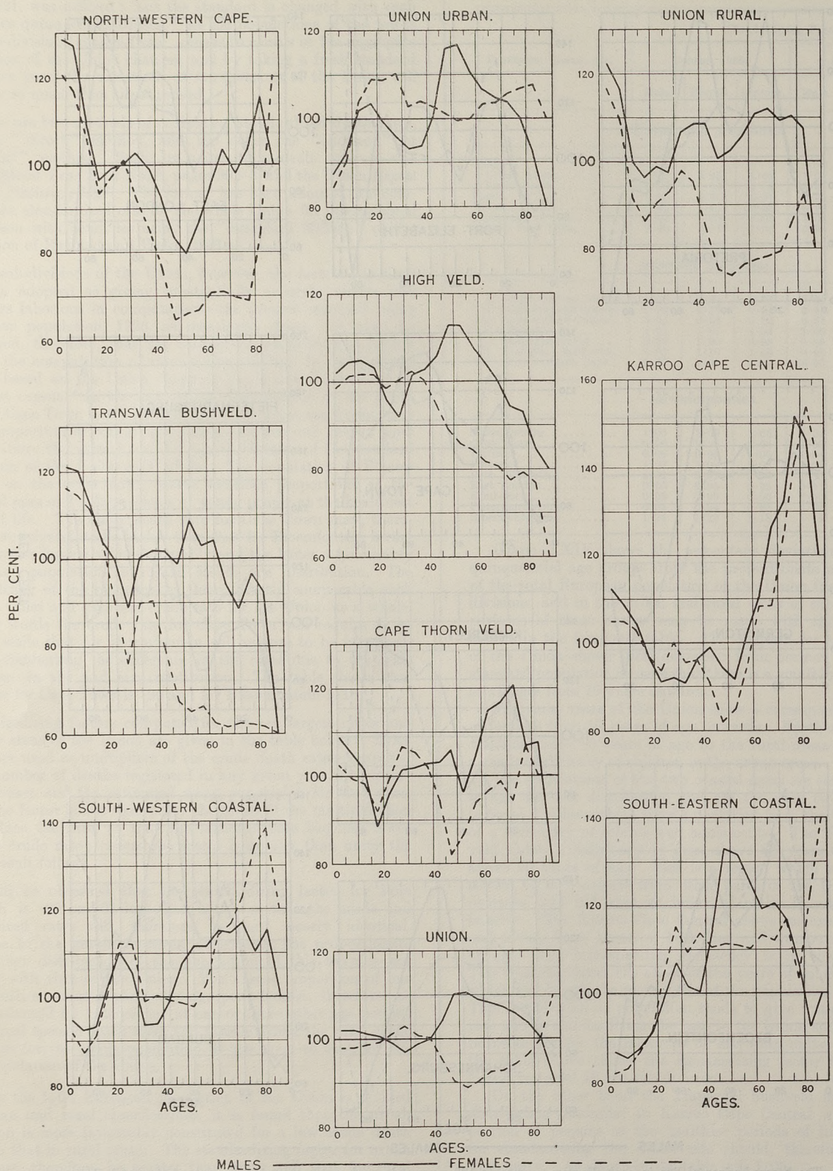
AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES. DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE RATIO OF MALES AND FEMALES (IN 1,000) TO THAT OF PERSONS (IN 500) OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1926.



NOTE.—The heavy horizontal line in each diagram represents 100 persons in each quinquennial age group of the total European Population of the Union, and the graphical lines the percentage divergence of the number of males and females from each 100 persons in the Union Population at corresponding age groups.

Graph XXIII.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND IN SEVEN REGIONAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNION. RATIO OF MALES AND FEMALES (IN 1,000) TO THAT OF PERSONS (IN 500) OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION.



NOTE.—The heavy horizontal line in each diagram represents 100 persons in each quinquennial age group of the total European Population of the Union, and the graphical lines the percentage divergence of the number of males and females from each 100 persons in the Union Population at corresponding age groups.

Graph XXIV.

61. **Ages of Young Children.**—There is always a doubt as to the exact accuracy of the ages of young children owing chiefly to the vagueness with which parents refer to the ages of their infants. For example, a child may often be referred to as "one year old" when in its first year, or "two years old" when only in its second year. In filling in census schedules the same vagueness applies. At the previous census a test was made by checking the numbers enumerated at each age from 0 to 4 years against the records of births and deaths at these ages. A similar test has been made for the current census and the results are given in the table below. The column headed "Natural Increase" shows the probable number of children alive on 1st January, 1926, and 1st January, 1921, in the case of the census of 1921, at the respective ages after allowing for losses by death, but not including the loss or gain by migration. The latter is negligible at such young ages. For the natural increase the calendar year has been taken, so that the number enumerated at the census, four months later, should, under normal circumstances, be greater.

As previously mentioned, a change was made in the form of question, and persons were asked to state their ages in years and months instead of in completed years. It is interesting to compare the results of this new departure in regard to the ages of young children, and the comparison between 1926 and 1921, shows that the discrepancies between the numbers enumerated and the vital registrations are much smaller in 1926 than previously, thus indicating that greater care has been exercised in the statement of age of young children.

The number of male infants under one year of age is the only figure showing any appreciable difference. This is difficult to account for. Unfortunately, it is not possible to extract figures of ages from the vital statistics for a period approximating the census date nearer than the previous calendar year. The one exception is in regard to infants under one year of age for which statistics are tabulated monthly.

A further test for those under one year of age has, therefore, been made. The figures are taken from the records of vital registrations according to the occurrences each month for the period 1st May, 1925, to 30th April, 1926, plus the small gain on migration as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Persons.
Births	22,656	21,282	43,938
Infantile deaths	1,535	1,213	2,748
Excess of immigrants over emigrants	38	41	79
Probable number living, 1st May, 1926	21,159	20,110	41,269
Number enumerated, 4th May, 1926	21,192	20,107	41,299
DIFFERENCE	+33	— 3	+30

This comparison shows a remarkable similarity of results especially as there is only a difference of a few days between the periods compared.

TABLE LVII.—COMPARISON OF PROBABLE NATURAL INCREASE OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH NUMBERS ENUMERATED—1921 AND 1926.

Age: Years.	Male.			Female.			Persons.		
	Natural Increase Probable Number Living, 1st January.	Number Enumerated at Census.	Difference.	Natural Increase Probable Number Living, 1st January.	Number Enumerated at Census.	Difference.	Natural Increase Probable Number Living, 1st January.	Number Enumerated at Census.	Difference.
	Census, 4th May, 1926.								
0	22,716	21,192	— 1,524	19,726	20,107	+ 381	42,442	41,299	— 1,143
1	19,770	20,277	+ 507	18,690	19,098	+ 408	38,460	39,375	+ 915
2	19,324	19,685	+ 361	18,643	19,150	+ 507	37,967	38,835	+ 868
3	19,575	20,141	+ 566	18,810	19,607	+ 797	38,385	39,748	+ 1,363
4	19,638	20,569	+ 931	19,035	19,771	+ 736	38,673	40,340	+ 1,667
0–4	101,023	101,864	+ 841	94,904	97,733	+ 2,829	195,927	199,597	+ 3,670
	Census, 3rd May, 1921.								
0	20,171	19,866	— 305	19,290	19,260	— 30	39,461	39,126	— 335
1	19,234	17,643	— 1,591	18,158	16,708	— 1,450	37,392	34,351	— 3,041
2	18,539	19,293	+ 754	17,431	18,727	+ 1,296	35,970	38,020	+ 2,050
3	18,741	20,078	+ 1,337	17,520	18,967	+ 1,447	36,261	39,045	+ 2,784
4	18,371	19,507	+ 1,136	17,782	18,603	+ 821	36,153	38,110	+ 1,957
0–4	95,056	96,387	+ 1,331	90,181	92,265	+ 2,084	185,237	188,652	+ 3,415

62. **Estimated Number of Children of School-going Ages. (i) Provinces.**—Estimates of the numbers of children of school-going ages for each province have also been prepared, and are shown in Table LVIII. These figures have been calculated from the census returns in the same way as the figures for the Union. It will be seen that over the period 1926 to 1932 the figure for the Cape Province is expected to increase by about 4,000, the figures for Natal and the Orange Free State are expected to remain substantially the same, while a decrease of about 1,600 is expected in the Transvaal. The question of inter-provincial migration has ot been overlooked, but in the absence of any records no correction has been attempted. According to the census figures for 1921 and 1926, the Transvaal and Natal show greater increases than the natural increases in these provinces while in the Cape Province and Orange Free State the reverse is the case. This shows that the Transvaal and Natal have gained by inter-provincial migration, whereas the Cape Province and Orange Free State have lost.

It is quite possible, therefore, that the actual provincial figures may differ appreciably from the estimates shown in the table, but the estimates for the Union should be substantially correct.

The correct forecasting of the probable number of children who will be, or should be, attending school in any particular year, is of paramount importance to the Provincial Directors of Education.

The Director of Education of the Orange Free State in his annual report for the year 1927, gives some interesting figures of the forecasts made for the years 1922 to 1933. The figures are not directly comparable with those made by the census office because the age limit adopted by the director is 18 years against that of 15 years by this office. The method is also different. Instead of using the survival rates of the South African Life Tables, he has taken the number of births in 12 year groups, and the number of scholars on the school rolls seven years later. The percentage of the latter to the former is then ascertained for each of the several groups of births in 12 year periods. The average percentage is then ascertained of all the groups and applied to the number of births in subsequent years. This gives a forecast of the probable number of scholars who should be on the school rolls seven years later.

The method of the Director of Education gives a forecast of the total school population only, whereas the figures given in Table LVIII, not only show this information, but in addition show the probable number of children who will reach school-going age (i.e. 7 years) in the years subsequent to the census.

TABLE LVIII.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOLGOING AGES (7–15 YEARS) IN THE FOUR PROVINCES OF THE UNION FOR YEARS 1926–32.

Age.	1926. (Census).	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1926 (Census).	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	CAPE.							NATAL.						
Male.														
7	8,272	8,201	8,474	8,548	8,618	8,420	8,307	1,527	1,590	1,606	1,647	1,585	1,521	1,508
8	8,143	8,253	8,182	8,454	8,528	8,598	8,401	1,521	1,523	1,586	1,602	1,643	1,581	1,517
9	8,136	8,126	8,235	8,164	8,436	8,510	8,580	1,495	1,518	1,520	1,583	1,599	1,639	1,578
10	7,635	8,119	8,109	8,218	8,147	8,419	8,493	1,521	1,492	1,515	1,517	1,580	1,596	1,536
11	8,268	7,620	8,103	8,093	8,202	8,131	8,402	1,572	1,518	1,489	1,512	1,514	1,577	1,593
12	7,996	8,251	7,605	8,088	8,077	8,186	8,115	1,555	1,569	1,515	1,486	1,509	1,511	1,574
13	8,047	7,980	8,234	7,589	8,071	8,060	8,169	1,566	1,552	1,566	1,512	1,483	1,506	1,508
14	7,751	8,030	7,963	8,216	7,573	8,054	8,043	1,507	1,563	1,549	1,563	1,509	1,480	1,503
15	7,941	7,733	8,012	7,945	8,197	7,556	8,036	1,458	1,504	1,559	1,545	1,559	1,506	1,477
TOTAL	72,189	72,313	72,917	73,315	73,849	73,934	74,546	13,722	13,829	13,905	13,967	13,981	13,917	13,894
Female.														
7	7,849	7,792	8,183	8,200	8,244	8,053	7,813	1,448	1,524	1,653	1,633	1,513	1,445	1,466
8	7,613	7,835	7,778	8,168	8,185	8,229	8,038	1,451	1,445	1,521	1,650	1,630	1,510	1,442
9	7,627	7,601	7,822	7,765	8,155	8,172	8,216	1,553	1,449	1,443	1,519	1,647	1,627	1,508
10	7,390	7,615	7,589	7,810	7,753	8,142	8,159	1,437	1,551	1,447	1,441	1,517	1,644	1,624
11	7,786	7,378	7,603	7,577	7,797	7,740	8,129	1,579	1,435	1,548	1,445	1,439	1,515	1,641
12	7,983	7,772	7,365	7,590	7,564	7,783	7,727	1,607	1,576	1,432	1,545	1,442	1,436	1,512
13	7,974	7,968	7,758	7,351	7,576	7,550	7,769	1,545	1,604	1,573	1,429	1,542	1,439	1,433
14	7,597	7,958	7,952	7,743	7,336	7,561	7,535	1,528	1,542	1,601	1,570	1,426	1,539	1,436
15	7,387	7,581	7,941	7,935	7,727	7,321	7,545	1,520	1,525	1,539	1,598	1,567	1,423	1,536
TOTAL	69,206	69,500	69,991	70,139	70,337	70,551	70,931	13,668	13,651	13,757	13,830	13,723	13,578	13,598
Total.														
7	16,121	15,993	16,657	16,748	16,862	16,473	16,120	2,975	3,114	3,259	3,280	3,098	2,966	2,974
8	15,756	16,088	15,960	16,622	16,713	16,827	16,439	2,972	2,968	3,107	3,252	3,273	3,091	2,959
9	15,763	15,727	16,057	15,929	16,591	16,682	16,796	3,048	2,967	2,963	3,102	3,246	3,266	3,086
10	15,025	15,734	15,698	16,028	15,900	16,561	16,652	2,958	3,043	2,962	2,958	3,097	3,240	3,260
11	16,054	14,998	15,706	15,670	15,999	15,871	16,531	3,151	2,953	3,037	2,957	2,953	3,092	3,234
12	15,979	16,023	14,970	15,678	15,641	15,969	15,842	3,162	3,145	2,947	3,031	2,951	2,947	3,086
13	16,021	15,948	15,992	14,940	15,647	15,610	15,938	3,111	3,156	3,139	2,941	3,025	2,945	2,941
14	15,348	15,988	15,915	15,959	14,909	15,615	15,578	3,035	3,105	3,150	3,133	2,935	3,019	2,939
15	15,328	15,314	15,953	15,880	15,924	14,877	15,581	2,978	3,029	3,098	3,143	3,126	2,929	3,013
TOTAL	141,395	141,813	142,908	143,454	144,186	144,485	145,477	27,390	27,480	27,662	27,797	27,704	27,495	27,492
	TRANSVAAL.							ORANGE FREE STATE.						
Male.														
7	7,392	7,147	7,571	7,603	7,120	6,958	7,023	2,491	2,476	2,683	2,582	2,525	2,325	2,536
8	7,505	7,375	7,130	7,553	7,585	7,104	6,942	2,599	2,485	2,470	2,677	2,576	2,519	2,320
9	7,246	7,489	7,359	7,115	7,537	7,569	7,089	2,555	2,593	2,480	2,465	2,671	2,570	2,514
10	6,963	7,231	7,474	7,344	7,100	7,522	7,554	2,372	2,550	2,588	2,475	2,460	2,666	2,565
11	7,386	6,949	7,217	7,459	7,329	7,086	7,507	2,557	2,367	2,545	2,583	2,470	2,455	2,661
12	7,504	7,371	6,935	7,203	7,444	7,314	7,072	2,565	2,552	2,362	2,540	2,578	2,465	2,450
13	7,424	7,489	7,356	6,921	7,188	7,429	7,299	2,527	2,560	2,547	2,357	2,535	2,573	2,460
14	7,328	7,408	7,473	7,340	6,906	7,173	7,413	2,464	2,522	2,555	2,542	2,352	2,530	2,567
15	7,091	7,311	7,391	7,456	7,323	6,890	7,157	2,454	2,458	2,516	2,549	2,536	2,547	2,524
TOTAL	65,839	65,770	65,906	65,994	65,532	65,045	65,056	22,584	22,563	22,746	22,770	22,703	22,450	22,597
Female.														
7	7,328	6,953	7,399	7,279	7,061	6,843	6,697	2,508	2,407	2,511	2,469	2,496	2,353	2,280
8	6,882	7,315	6,940	7,386	7,266	7,048	6,831	2,467	2,503	2,403	2,506	2,464	2,491	2,349
9	7,214	6,871	7,303	6,929	7,374	7,254	7,037	2,428	2,463	2,499	2,399	2,502	2,460	2,487
10	6,776	7,203	6,860	7,291	6,918	7,362	7,243	2,377	2,424	2,459	2,495	2,395	2,498	2,456
11	7,230	6,765	7,191	6,849	7,279	6,907	7,350	2,435	2,273	2,420	2,455	2,491	2,391	2,494
12	7,307	7,217	6,753	7,178	6,837	7,266	6,895	2,495	2,431	2,270	2,416	2,451	2,487	2,387
13	7,383	7,293	7,204	6,740	7,165	6,824	7,252	2,513	2,490	2,426	2,266	2,412	2,446	2,482
14	7,063	7,368	7,279	7,190	6,727	7,151	6,811	2,356	2,508	2,485	2,421	2,262	2,407	2,441
15	6,914	7,048	7,353	7,264	7,175	6,713	7,136	2,374	2,351	2,503	2,480	2,416	2,257	2,402
TOTAL	64,097	64,033	64,282	64,106	63,802	63,368	63,252	21,853	21,850	21,976	21,907	21,889	21,790	21,778
Total.														
7	14,720	14,100	14,970	14,882	14,181	13,801	13,720	4,999	4,883	5,194	5,051	5,021	4,678	4,816
8	14,387	14,690	14,070	14,939	14,851	14,152	13,773	5,066	4,988	4,873	5,183	5,040	5,010	4,669
9	14,460	14,360	14,662	14,044	14,911	14,823	14,126	4,983	5,056	4,979	4,864	5,173	5,030	5,001
10	13,739	14,434	14,334	14,635	14,018	14,884	14,797	4,649	4,974	5,047	4,970	4,855	5,164	5,021
11	14,616	13,714	14,408	14,308	14,608	13,993	14,857	4,992	4,640	4,965	5,038	4,961	4,846	5,155
12	14,811	14,588	13,688	14,381	14,281	14,580	13,967	5,060	4,983	4,632	4,956	5,029	4,952	4,837
13	14,807	14,782	14,560	13,661	14,353	14,253	14,551	5,040	5,050	4,973	4,623	4,947	5,019	4,942
14	14,391	14,776	14,752	14,530	13,633	14,324	14,224	4,820	5,030	5,040	4,963	4,614	4,937	5,008
15	14,005	14,359	14,744	14,720	14,498	13,603	14,293	4,828	4,809	5,019	5,029	4,952	4,604	4,926
TOTAL	129,936	129,803	130,188	130,100	129,334	128,413	128,308	44,437	44,413	44,722	44,677	44,592	44,240	44,375

63. **Estimated Number of Children of School-going Ages—(ii) Union.**—The 1926 census results have been used to estimate the number of children who should be attending school in the years subsequent to the census, as this information is of considerable administrative value. For this purpose the school-going ages have been taken as 7 to 15 years, both inclusive.

The figures for 1927 have been prepared as follows: The 1926 census figure for each year of age is moved on one year, as each child is one year older, but each figure is reduced owing to a certain number of deaths taking place. The number of deaths at each year of age has been calculated from the South African Life Table No. 2. Those children attaining the age of seven in 1927 enter the group, while those completing their fifteenth year drop out. The number attaining the age of seven in 1927 is obtained by reducing the number at the age of six at the census of 1926 (not shown in the table) by the number of deaths according to the life table. The figures for subsequent years have been calculated in the same way from the figures for the previous year in each case.

There will probably be a certain error at individual ages owing to incorrect returns at the census, but this error will disappear when the ages are grouped, and the total number of children of school-going age will not be affected.

No correction has been made to allow for migration to and from the Union, as the records show that this item is of little consequence at school-going ages. The number of children aged 7 to 15 for 1926, calculated from the 1921 census returns as explained above was 340,923, whereas the number actually enumerated in 1926 was 343,158, a difference of just over 2,000, or under one per cent.

Table LIX shows the estimated figures for the Union for the years 1927 to 1932. It will be noticed that there is a small increase between 1926 and 1928, but from 1928 to 1932 the increase is negligible, although the figures fluctuate slightly from year to year. We, therefore, cannot expect any appreciable increase in the number of school-children during the next few years.

TABLE LIX.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOLGOING AGES (7–15 YEARS) IN THE UNION FOR YEARS 1926–32.

Age.	1926 (Census).	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Male.							
7	19,682	19,414	20,334	20,380	19,848	19,224	19,374
8	19,768	19,636	19,368	20,286	20,332	19,802	19,180
9	19,432	19,726	19,594	19,327	20,243	20,288	19,761
10	18,491	19,392	19,686	19,554	19,287	20,203	20,248
11	19,783	18,454	19,354	19,647	19,515	19,249	20,163
12	19,620	19,743	18,417	19,317	19,608	19,476	19,211
13	19,564	19,581	19,703	18,379	19,277	19,568	19,436
14	19,050	19,523	19,540	19,661	18,340	19,237	19,526
15	18,944	19,006	19,478	19,495	19,615	18,299	19,194
TOTAL	174,334	174,475	175,474	176,046	176,065	175,346	176,093
Female.							
7	19,133	18,676	19,746	19,581	19,314	18,694	18,256
8	18,413	19,098	18,642	19,710	19,545	19,278	18,660
9	18,822	18,384	19,067	18,612	19,678	19,513	19,248
10	17,880	18,793	18,355	19,037	18,583	19,646	19,482
11	19,030	17,851	18,762	18,326	19,006	18,553	19,614
12	19,392	18,996	17,820	18,729	18,294	18,972	18,521
13	19,415	19,355	18,961	17,786	18,695	18,259	18,936
14	18,544	19,376	19,317	18,924	17,751	18,658	18,223
15	18,195	18,505	19,336	19,277	18,885	17,714	18,619
TOTAL	168,824	169,034	170,006	169,982	169,751	169,287	169,559
Total.							
7	38,815	38,090	40,080	39,961	39,162	37,918	37,630
8	38,181	38,734	38,010	39,996	39,877	39,080	37,840
9	38,254	38,110	38,661	37,939	39,921	39,801	39,009
10	36,371	38,185	38,041	38,591	37,870	39,849	39,730
11	38,813	36,305	38,116	37,973	38,521	37,802	39,777
12	39,012	38,739	36,237	38,046	37,902	38,448	37,732
13	38,979	38,936	38,664	36,165	37,972	37,827	38,372
14	37,594	38,899	38,857	38,585	36,091	37,895	37,749
15	37,139	37,511	38,814	38,772	38,500	36,013	37,813
TOTAL	343,158	343,509	345,480	346,028	345,816	344,633	345,652

64. **Adults and Minors.**—In the census tables, where possible, sub-totals have been given showing the numbers of adults and minors. The results for the year 1926 show that the proportion of adults has increased during the last five years. Divided according to sexes, the adult males increased slightly and the minor males decreased proportionately. The adult females increased in a greater proportion than adult males; indeed, the proportions of this group have steadily increased since the census of 1911 and the proportions of minor females correspondingly decreased.

The following table shows the results of three censuses:—

TABLE LX.—PROPORTIONS OF EUROPEAN ADULTS AND MINORS, 1911 TO 1926

Census.	Male.		Female.		Persons.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Adults.						
1911	372,679	54·39	287,470	48·63	660,149	51·73
1921	410,993	52·55	374,397	50·77	785,390	51·69
1926	451,930	52·74	426,086	51·98	878,016	52·37
Minors.						
1911	312,485	45·61	303,608	51·37	616,093	48·27
1921	371,042	47·45	363,056	49·23	734,098	48·31
1926	404,988	47·26	393,656	48·02	798,644	47·68

65. **Centenarians.**—There were nine centenarians enumerated—one male and eight females. In 1921 seven Europeans returned their ages as 100 years or over.

The tendency for old persons to overstate their ages is well-known; but from investigations made the figures appear to be reasonably accurate, although there was one female of 106 years in 1926 who, if her age was correctly stated, would have been 101 in 1921, but as she was not then so returned she has probably overstated her age.

Age in Years.	1921.		1926.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
100	1	1	1	3
101	—	1	—	2
103	—	—	—	1
104	2	1	—	—
106	1	—	—	2

66. **Ages of Europeans Born Within and Without the Union.**—The ages of all Europeans born within the Union have been separately tabulated in single years of age and are shown in the following table. The figures have been taken out separately for urban and rural areas but for considerations of space the tables showing areas have not been published. The particulars, however, are shown diagrammatically in the accompanying graphs.

The table also gives the proportions per 1,000 at each age of persons born within and without the Union. It will be seen from the graph that at age 50 years the numbers of South African and overseas-born males were less disproportionate than at any other age, the former being 57 per cent. and the latter 43 per cent. of the total at this age. The graphical lines run very closely for a few years on either side of this age.

The urban graph is interesting in showing that from ages 44 years to approximately 62 years there were more men born outside the Union in the towns than there were South African-born men. Although from ages 46 to 53 years the number of Overseas-born women exceeded the number of South African-born men in urban areas, at no age did they exceed the number of South African-born women.

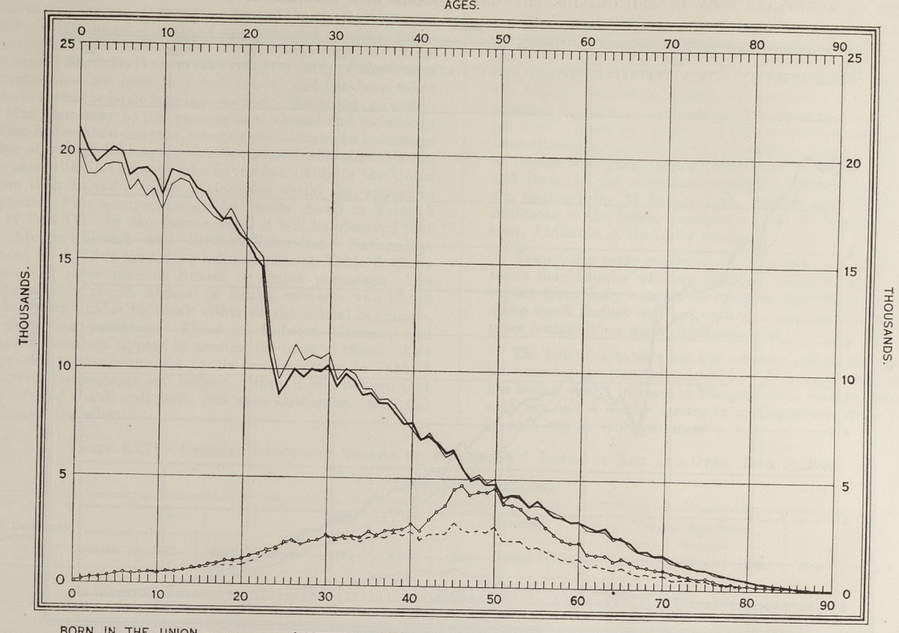
The rural graph shows that the majority of the rural population were born in the Union.

TABLE LXI.—AGES OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION BORN IN AND OUTSIDE THE UNION.—CENSUS, 1926.

Ages.	Born in the Union.				Born Outside the Union.			
	M.	F.	P.	°/₀₀.	M.	F.	P.	°/₀₀.
0	21,124	20,045	41,169	996·35	68	62	130	3·15
1	20,120	18,940	39,060	992·00	157	158	315	8·00
2	19,489	18,945	38,434	989·67	196	205	401	10·33
3	19,860	19,339	39,199	986·19	281	268	549	13·81
4	20,223	19,439	39,662	983·19	346	322	678	16·81
0–4	**100,816**	**96,708**	**197,524**	**989.61**	**1,048**	**1,025**	**2,073**	**10·39**
5	20,006	19,422	39,428	978·36	441	431	872	21·64
6	18,964	18,214	37,178	973·76	499	503	1,002	26·24
7	19,211	18,667	37,878	975·86	471	466	937	24·14
8	19,278	17,956	37,234	975·20	490	457	947	24·80
9	18,923	18,322	37,245	973·62	509	500	1,009	26·38
5–9	**96,382**	**92,581**	**188,963**	**975·39**	**2,410**	**2,357**	**4,767**	**24·61**
10	18,042	17,394	35,436	974·29	449	486	935	25·71
11	19,223	18,501	37,724	971·94	560	529	1,089	28·06
12	19,055	18,795	37,850	970·21	565	597	1,162	29·79
13	18,949	18,745	37,694	967·03	615	670	1,285	32·97
14	18,303	17,857	36,160	961·86	747	687	1,434	38·14
10–14	**93,572**	**91,292**	**184,864**	**969·05**	**2,936**	**2,969**	**5,905**	**30·95**
15	18,185	17,467	35,652	959·96	759	728	1,487	40·04
16	17,466	17,037	34,503	952·94	910	794	1,704	47·06
17	16,904	16,826	33,730	948·00	980	870	1,850	52·00
18	17,003	17,470	34,473	946·98	1,090	863	1,953	53·62
19	16,274	16,730	33,004	943·65	1,098	873	1,971	56·35
15–19	**85,832**	**85,530**	**171,362**	**950·28**	**4,837**	**4,128**	**8,965**	**49·72**
20	15,966	16,185	32,151	939·51	1,189	881	2,070	60·49
21	15,144	15,601	30,745	928·26	1,328	1,048	2,376	71·74
22	14,698	15,154	29,852	918·49	1,434	1,215	2,649	81·51
23	10,761	11,419	22,180	874·57	1,647	1,534	3,181	125·43
24	8,800	9,542	18,342	843·43	1,761	1,644	3,405	156·57
20–24	**65,369**	**67,901**	**133,270**	**906·90**	**7,359**	**6,322**	**13,681**	**93·10**
25	9,336	10,239	19,575	832·98	1,986	1,939	3,925	167·02
26	10,013	11,161	21,174	838·94	2,058	2,007	4,065	161·06
27	9,642	10,425	20,067	841·77	1,853	1,919	3,772	158·33
28	10,018	10,681	20,699	838·02	2,051	1,950	4,001	161·98
29	9,945	10,531	20,476	830·20	2,093	2,095	4,188	169·80
25–29	**48,954**	**53,037**	**101,991**	**836·39**	**10,041**	**9,910**	**19,951**	**163·61**
30	10,214	10,794	21,008	819·98	2,316	2,296	4,612	180·02
31	9,195	9,524	18,719	816·85	2,163	2,034	4,197	183·15
32	9,839	10,063	19,902	818·34	2,266	2,152	4,418	181·66
33	9,486	9,834	19,320	813·30	2,289	2,146	4,435	186·70
34	8,878	9,121	17,999	809·20	2,221	2,023	4,244	190·80
30–34	**47,612**	**49,336**	**96,948**	**815·69**	**11,255**	**10,651**	**21,906**	**184·31**
35	8,966	9,125	18,091	791·87	2,505	2,250	4,755	208·13
36	8,482	8,672	17,154	785·48	2,356	2,329	4,685	214·52
37	8,496	8,718	17,214	781·71	2,566	2,241	4,807	218·29
38	8,008	8,354	16,362	763·40	2,588	2,483	5,071	236·60
39	7,569	7,783	15,352	754·10	2,656	2,350	5,006	245·90
35–39	**41,521**	**42,652**	**84,173**	**775·81**	**12,671**	**11,653**	**24,324**	**224·19**
40	7,619	7,375	14,994	735·43	2,877	2,517	5,394	264·57
41	6,867	6,790	13,657	743·00	2,587	2,137	4,724	257·00
42	7,004	7,128	14,132	719·81	3,095	2,406	5,501	280·19
43	6,673	6,648	13,321	694·16	3,448	2,421	5,869	305·84
44	6,158	6,068	12,226	662·87	3,773	2,445	6,218	337·13
40–44	**34,321**	**34,009**	**68,330**	**711·50**	**15,780**	**11,926**	**27,706**	**288·50**
45	6,316	6,279	12,595	626·62	4,537	2,968	7,505	373·38
46	5,610	5,575	11,185	604·76	4,657	2,653	7,310	395·24
47	4,979	5,021	10,000	595·98	4,242	2,537	6,779	404·02
48	5,146	5,209	10,355	596·55	4,371	2,632	7,003	403·45
49	4,814	4,833	9,667	582·24	4,391	2,545	6,936	417·76
45–49	**26,865**	**26,937**	**53,802**	**602·25**	**22,198**	**13,335**	**35,533**	**397.75**
50	4,827	24 5,996	9,823	570·28	34 4,571	2,831	84 7,402	429·72
51	4,160	23 3,958	8,118	574·48	3,845	2,168	6,013	425·52
52	4,318	24 4,298	8,616	591·92	3,800	2,140	24 5,940	408·08
53	4,221	24 4,263	8,484	595·12	3,626	2,146	24 5,772	404·88
54	3,830	23 3,826	7,656	602·36	3,236	1,818	23 5,054	397·64
50–54	**21,356**	**21,341**	**42,697**	**585·87**	**19,078**	**11,103**	**30,181**	**414,13**

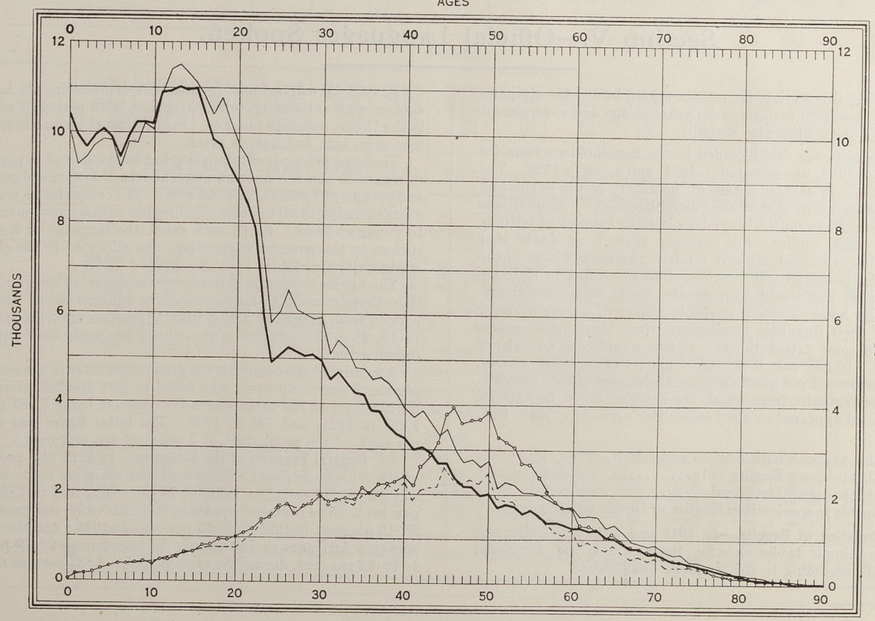
Ages.	Born in the Union.				Born Outside the Union.			
	M.	F.	P.	°/₀₀.	M.	F.	P.	°/₀₀.
55	4,048	3,852	7,900	606·34	3,239	1,890	5,129	393·66
56	3,689	3,686	7,375	619·80	2,816	1,708	4,524	380·20
57	3,349	3,478	6,827	633·24	2,467	1,487	3,954	366·76
58	3,300	3,361	6,661	651·89	2,206	1,351	3,557	348·11
59	3,119	3,055	6,174	649·01	2,075	1,264	3,339	350·99
55–59	**17,505**	**17,432**	**34,937**	**630·18**	**12,803**	**7,700**	**20,503**	**369·82**
60	3,080	3,100	6,180	642·01	2,066	1,380	3,446	357·99
61	2,868	2,700	5,568	684·62	1,579	986	2,565	315·38
62	2,705	2,654	5,359	669·62	1,577	1,067	2,644	330·38
63	2,801	2,643	5,444	689·46	1,495	957	2,452	310·54
64	2,386	2,239	4,625	683.06	1,278	868	2,146	316.94
60–64	**13,840**	**13,336**	**27,176**	**672·19**	**7,995**	**5,258**	**13,253**	**327·81**
65	2,339	2,378	4,717	668·13	1,384	959	2,343	331·87
66	2,153	1,985	4,138	676·59	1,192	786	1,978	323·41
67	1,758	1,732	3,490	675·83	1,013	661	1,674	324·17
68	1,751	1,623	3,374	667·59	983	697	1,680	332·41
69	1,556	1,506	3,062	678·03	880	574	1,454	321·97
65–69	**9,557**	**9,224**	**18,781**	**672·91**	**5,452**	**3,677**	**9,129**	**327·09**
70	1,544	1,507	3,051	670·40	854	646	1,500	329.60
71	1,361	1,232	2,593	681·47	741	471	1,212	318·53
72	1,172	1,152	2,324	682·33	653	429	1,082	317·67
73	1,095	1,156	2,251	685·65	586	446	1,032	314·35
74	910	889	1,799	662·37	487	430	917	337·63
70–74	**6,082**	**5,936**	**12,018**	**676·65**	**3,321**	**2,422**	**5,743**	**323·35**
75	907	899	1,806	666·67	509	394	903	333·33
76	807	759	1,566	690·48	389	313	702	309·52
77	675	668	1,343	717·80	274	254	528	282·20
78	576	582	1,158	721·50	239	208	447	278·50
79	494	486	980	733·53	173	183	356	266·47
75–79	**3,459**	**3,394**	**6,853**	**700·07**	**1,584**	**1,352**	**2,936**	**299·93**
80	444	426	870	691·57	190	198	388	308·43
81	325	351	676	686·99	161	147	308	313·01
82	284	304	588	707·58	104	139	243	292·42
83	266	261	527	724·90	98	102	200	275·10
84	186	197	383	682·71	83	95	178	317·29
80–84	**1,505**	**1,539**	**3,044**	**698·01**	**636**	**681**	**1,317**	**301.99**
85	181	180	361	683·71	89	78	167	316·29
86	84	123	207	594·83	77	64	141	405·17
87	71	91	162	650·60	40	47	87	349·40
88	60	72	132	666·67	25	41	66	333·33
89	50	61	111	656·80	26	32	58	343·20
85–89	**446**	**527**	**973**	**652·14**	**257**	**262**	**519**	**347·86**
90	32	42	74	616·67	23	23	46	383·33
91	17	27	44	637.68	10	15	25	362·32
92	14	23	37	616·67	6	17	23	383·33
93	12	14	26	619·05	7	9	16	380·95
94	11	14	25	862·07	—	4	4	137·93
90–94	**86**	**120**	**206**	**643–75**	**46**	**68**	**114**	**356·25**
95	5	7	12	600·00	3	5	8	400·00
96	3	10	13	590·91	4	5	9	409·09
97	3	2	5	384·62	3	5	8	615·38
98	1	1	2	400·00	1	2	3	600·00
99	—	2	2	1000·00	—	—	—	—
95–99	**12**	**22**	**34**	**548·39**	**11**	**17**	**28**	**451·61**
100	—	3	3	750·00	1	—	1	250·00
101	—	2	2	1000·00	—	—	—	—
103	—	1	1	1000·00	—	—	—	—
106	—	1	1	500·00	—	1	1	500·00
100 +	—	**7**	**7**	**777·78**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**222·22**
Uns.	74	44	118	690·06	33	20	53	309·94
Under 21	392,568	382,296	774,864	970·22	12,420	11,360	23,780	29·78
21 +	322,598	330,609	653,207	743·96	129,332	95,477	224,809	256·04
TOTAL	715,166	712,905	1,428,071	851·74	141,752	106,837	248,589	148·26

AGES OF EUROPEANS BORN IN AND OUTSIDE THE UNION—CENSUS 1926.



Graph XXV.

AGES OF EUROPEANS BORN IN AND OUTSIDE THE UNION—MALES AND FEMALES IN URBAN AREAS—CENSUS 1926.



Graph XXVI.