

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA



STATISTICS
BACK-UP
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BURO VIR SENSUS EN STATISTIEK, PRETORIA

**HUIS- EN AMPTELIKE TALE VAN DIE
BLANKE BEVOLKING**

(BEVOLKINGSENSUS, MEI 1951)

SPEZIALE VERSLAG No. 204

Prys 3s.

DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA
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BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS, PRETORIA

**HOME AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF
THE WHITE POPULATION**

(POPULATION CENSUS, MAY, 1951)

SPECIAL REPORT No. 204

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Tabel	Bladsy
— Inleiding...	2
— Ontleding—Deel I—Huisstale van die Blanke Bevolking...	3
Deel II—Amptelike tale wat deur die Blanke Bevolking gepraat word...	14
HUISTALE	
1 (a) Unie en Provinsies—1951, 1946 en 1936—Sensusyfers...	19
1 (b) Unie en Provinsies—1951, 1946 en 1936—Persentasie-indeling...	20
2 Unie en Provinsies—1951, 1946 en 1936—Aangepaste syfers...	21
3 Verreemde Stedelike Sentrums—1951, 1946 en 1936—Aangepaste Syfers...	22
4 Huisstale behalwe Afrikaans of Engels—1951, 1946 en 1936— Sensusyfers en Persentasie-indeling...	23
AMPTELIKE TALE WAT GEPRAAAT WORD.	
5 Unie en Provinsies—1951, 1946 en 1936...	24
6 Verreemde Stedelike Sentrums—Slegs 1951	25

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(POPULATION CENSUS, MAY, 1951)

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Table	Page
— Introduction	2
— Analysis—Part I—Home Languages of the White Population...	3
Part II—Official Languages spoken by the White Population...	14
HOME LANGUAGES.	
1 (a) Union and Provinces—1951, 1946 and 1936—Census Figures...	19
1 (b) Union and Provinces—1951, 1946 and 1936—Percentage Distri- bution...	20
2 Union and Provinces—1951, 1946 and 1936—Adjusted Figures...	21
3 Principal Urban Centres—1951, 1946 and 1936—Adjusted Figures...	22
4 Home Languages other than Afrikaans or English—1951, 1946 and 1936—Census Figures and Percentage Distribution...	23
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.	
5 Union and Provinces—1951, 1946 and 1936	24
6 Principal Urban Centres—1951 only	25

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Pretoria, J. I. RAATS,
 Desember 1954. *Director of Census and Statistics.*

Hierdie verslag is 'n voorlopige ontleding van die tale wat deur die blanke bevolking gespraak word.—Deel I gee besonderhede van huistale en Deel II besonderhede van amptelike tale wat gebesig word.

Later sal verdere inligting met betrekking tot tale wat deur die blankes en ook besonderhede van die tale wat deur nie-blankes gespraak word in blouboek-vorm uitgegee word.

HUIS- EN AMPTELIKE TALE VAN DIE BLANKE BEVOLKING.
 Dit is die derde spesiale verslag wat oor die 1951-bevolkingsensus handel. Die ander was:—

(i) Spesiale Verslag No. 197—
 Klassifikasie en Status van Stedelike en Plattelandse Gebiede

(ii) Spesiale Verslag No. 200—
 Geografiese Verspreiding van die Bevolking.

BEVOLKINGSSENSUS, 1951.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1951.

This is the third special report dealing with the 1951 Population Census, the others being:—

(i) Special Report No. 197—
 Classification and Status of Urban and Rural Areas; and

(ii) Special Report No. 200—
 Geographical Distribution of the Population.

This report is a preliminary analysis of languages spoken by the white population.—Part I gives particulars of home languages, and Part II particulars of official languages spoken.

In due course further information in respect of languages spoken by whites, and also details of languages spoken by non-whites, will be issued in blue-book form.

Pretoria, J. I. RAATS,
 Desember 1954. *Director of Census and Statistics.*

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ONTLEDING.

I. DEEL

HUISTALE VAN BLANKES.

Ongeveer 60 persent van die blanke bevolking van die Unie besig Afrikaans as hul huistale, vergeleke met sowat 40 persent wat Engels besig, en hierdie verhouding van 3 tot 2 het sedert 1936 min of meer konstant gebly, toe besonderhede aangaande huistale vir die eerste keer in die nuwe volkstelling beskikbaar word. Alhoewel die verhouding van huistale van blanke tot Engelsprekendes verander het nie, sover dit die totale blanke bevolking verskik is, is die verhouding van huistale van blanke tot Engelsprekendes in sekere gebiede sedert 1936 aansienlik verander.

Tabel I (a) toon die verdeling van huistale vir die stedelike en plattelandse gebiede van die Unie en vir elke provinsie, terwyl Tabel I (b) die verdeling persensgewys wys.

Sensusse van die Unie is *de facto*-sensusse, en gevolglik word persone wat tydelik in die Unie is op die datum van die sensus daarby ingesluit. Sodanige persone is hoofsaaklik sakemannings- en werksmanninge wat op soek is, kolleer, en die passasiers van binnelandse en oseaanreëls. Die sensus van 1951 is 'n *de facto*-sensus, en gevolglik word persone wat tydelik in die Unie is op die datum van die sensus daarby ingesluit. Sodanige persone is hoofsaaklik sakemannings- en werksmanninge wat op soek is, kolleer, en die passasiers van binnelandse en oseaanreëls. Die sensus van 1951 is 'n *de facto*-sensus, en gevolglik word persone wat tydelik in die Unie is op die datum van die sensus daarby ingesluit. Sodanige persone is hoofsaaklik sakemannings- en werksmanninge wat op soek is, kolleer, en die passasiers van binnelandse en oseaanreëls.

Dit sal opgemerk word dat daar in 1951 38,019 persone was (1.4 persent van die totale blanke bevolking), wat vermeld het dat hul huistale „Beide Afrikaans en Engels“ is, terwyl 61,788 persone (2.3 persent) 'n ander taal as hul huistale opgegee het.

Aangesien die aantal persone wat 'n vreemde taal as huistale het, baie klein is, is die hoofwaarde van die huistaalsyfers in die verdeling tussen die twee amptelike tale van die Unie, naamlik Afrikaans en Engels.

ANALYSIS.

I. PART

HOME LANGUAGES OF WHITE PERSONS.

Nearly 60 per cent of the white population of the Union use Afrikaans as their home language, compared with about 40 per cent using English, and this ratio of 3 to 2 has remained more or less constant since 1936, when details of home languages first became available from the population census figures. Although the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking has not altered to any appreciable extent as far as the total white population of the Union is concerned, the ratio varies enormously from area to area, and has also changed considerably in certain areas since 1936.

Table I (a) shows the 1936, 1946 and 1951 census figures of home languages for the Urban and Rural areas of the Union and of each province, and Table I (b) the percentage distribution.

Censuses of the Union are *de facto* censuses, and consequently persons temporarily in the Union at the date of the census are included. Such persons are chiefly business and holiday visitors, scholars, and passengers and crews of ships which happened to be in Union waters at the date of the census. Details are not yet available as to the number of such persons, and their home languages, for the census of 1951, but at the 1936 census 6,725 visitors, etc., were enumerated, the majority coming from the United Kingdom (2,951) and Rhodesia (1,680), with small numbers from many other countries. The inclusion of visitors, etc., in this analysis may therefore increase the percentage of English-speaking persons, and also that of certain foreign languages, slightly, but on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that appreciable numbers of South African residents are not included in the census, as they had left to spend holidays in Europe, and this would tend to "balance up" the English-speaking population to a certain extent. It is considered, therefore, that, as this analysis deals chiefly with the two languages, Afrikaans and English, and also as the number of visitors is probably very small in relation to the total population, the inclusion of visitors in the home language figures does not affect the position to any material extent.

It will be noticed that in 1951 there were 38,019 persons (1.4 per cent of the total white population) who stated that their home language was "Both Afrikaans and English", while 61,788 persons (2.3 per cent) gave some other language as their home language.

As the number of persons having a foreign language as their home language is very small, the main value of the home language figures is in the distribution between the two official languages of the Union, *viz.* Afrikaans and English.

(iv) Die stedelike bevolking is in twee dele verdeel—(1) die vernameeste stedelike sentra, en (2) die ander stedelike gebiede. Die vernameeste stedelike sentra is soos volg—
Kaaprovinsie—Die metropolitaanse gebiede van Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Kimberley.
Natal—Die metropolitaanse gebiede van Durban en Pietermaritzburg.

(iv) The urban population has been divided into two parts—(1) the principal urban centres, and (2) other urban. The principal urban centres are as follows—
Cape Province—The metropolitan areas of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.
Natal—The metropolitan areas of Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Met die sensusse van 1936 en 1946 is alle stede en dorpe, wat die een of ander vorm van wetlik ingestelde plaaslike bestuur gehad het (bv. munisipaliteit, dorpsraad, gesondheidskomitee, ens.), agteen van hul grootte, as stedelik ingedeel, terwyl almal wat geen plaaslike bestuur van enige aard gehad het nie, as platteland ingedeel is. 'n Aantal gebiede wat met die sensusse van 1936 en 1946 as platteland ingedeel is, het nou amptelik stedelike status verkry, terwyl ander in bestaande stedelike gebiede opgeneem is.

Verder is die definisie van stedelik gewysig. Die vernameeste verskill is dat, bo en behalwe die geproklameerde stedelike gebiede, sekere gebiede wat geen vorm van plaaslike bestuur het nie, maar beskou word as van voldoende stedelike aard, met die sensus van 1951 as stedelik ingedeel is. Hierdie gebiede bestaan hoofsaaklik uit die aangrensende voorstede van die vernameeste stedelike sentra, asook die groter dorpe wat sonder plaaslike bestuur is.

In Volledige beskrywing van die verandering in die indeling van stedelike en plattelandse gebiede verskyn in Spesiale Verslag No. 197: „Indeling en Status van Stedelike en Plattelandse Gebiede”, in 1953 deur die Bureau van Sensus en Statistiek uitgegee.

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Natal—Die metropolitaanse gebiede van Durban en Pietermaritzburg.

(iii) The figures in Table 1 show the position at the time each census was taken, but the figures for urban and rural areas are not strictly comparable owing to changes in the status of a number of towns and villages since 1936.

In Table 2 adjustments have been made to the urban and rural population figures for 1936 and 1946 to allow for changes of status (i.e. urban and rural between 1936 and 1951), and so make the figures comparable.

At the 1936 and 1946 censuses all towns and villages, irrespective of size, which had some form of legally constituted urban local government (e.g. municipality, village council, health committee, etc.) were classified as urban while all those which had no form of local government were classified as rural. A number of areas which were classified as rural at the censuses of 1936 and 1946 have now received official urban status, while others have been absorbed in existing urban areas.

Further, the definition of urban has been amended, the chief difference being that in addition to the proclaimed urban areas, certain areas, not having any form of local government, but which are considered to be sufficiently urban in character, have been classified as urban at the 1951 census. These areas comprise chiefly the outlying suburbs of the principal urban centres, and the larger villages without local government.

A full description of the change in the classification of urban and rural areas will be found in special Report No. 197 "Classification and Status of Urban and Rural Areas" published in 1953 by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Ten einde 'n beter voorstelling te gee van hoe die Afrikaanssprekende en Engelssprekende dele van die bevolking in die verskillende gebiede oor die Unie verdeel is, is in Tabel 2 onderstaande wysings van die syfers in Tabel 1 aangebring.

(i) Persone wat nóg Afrikaans nóg Engels as huistaal het, is geheel en al weggelaat.

(ii) Persone wat hul huistaal opgegee het as „Beide Afrikaans en Engels” is tussen die twee tale gelykop verdeel.

(iii) Die syfers in Tabel 1 toon die posisie aan op die tydstip toe elke sensus opgeneem is, maar die syfers vir stedelike en plattelandse gebiede is weens verandering in die status van 'n aantal dorpe sedert 1936, nie streng vergelykbaar nie.

In Tabel 2 is die stedelike en plattelandse bevolkingsyfers vir 1936 en 1946 gewysig om by die verandering in status (d.i. stedelik en platteland tussen 1936 en 1951) aan te pas, en sodoende die syfers vergelykbaar te maak.

Met die sensusse van 1936 en 1946 is alle stede en dorpe, wat die een of ander vorm van wetlik ingestelde plaaslike bestuur gehad het (bv. munisipaliteit, dorpsraad, gesondheidskomitee, ens.), agteen van hul grootte, as stedelik ingedeel, terwyl almal wat geen plaaslike bestuur van enige aard gehad het nie, as platteland ingedeel is. 'n Aantal gebiede wat met die sensusse van 1936 en 1946 as platteland ingedeel is, het nou amptelik stedelike status verkry, terwyl ander in bestaande stedelike gebiede opgeneem is.

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Natal—Die metropolitaanse gebiede van Durban en Pietermaritzburg.

Actual figures for home languages are not available for some of the areas which have changed their status since 1936, but in these cases the distribution between Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking has been estimated as accurately as possible, on the basis of areas of a similar type in the same province.

Table 2, therefore, gives a more reliable picture of the changes which have occurred in urban and rural areas than Table 1, as each group comprises exactly the same areas at each census. The total white population at the 1936 census of those areas which were rural in 1936, but are now classified as urban was 47,897, and the total white population at the 1946 census of those areas which were rural in 1946, but are now classified urban, was 60,212.

Throughout this report the language distribution between Afrikaans and English is usually shown by the number of Afrikaans-speaking persons per 100 English-speaking persons in the same area. Thus, a figure of 100 represents equality between the two languages. A figure greater than 100 shows that the Afrikaans language predominates, while the figure less than 100 shows that the English language predominates in that area.

Taking the total white population of each province, the language distribution in the Cape Province (and this applies to the urban and rural of the Cape Province as well) agrees very closely with that for the whole Union, while the distribution in the Transvaal is not very different. In the other two provinces, however, the distribution is quite different from that of the Union. The Orange Free State is very predominantly Afrikaans-speaking. Here the ratio is 618 to 100, or only about one seventh of the white population being English-speaking. In Natal on the other hand the opposite position is found—the ratio is 30 to 100, or only about one quarter being Afrikaans-speaking.

The position in each province (except the Orange Free State) has not altered to any appreciable extent since 1936. The ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking persons has decreased slightly in the Cape Province (from 154 in 1936 to 146 in 1951) while in Natal the ratio has increased very slightly (from 28 to 30).

In Table 2, therefore, the following modifications have been made to the figures given in Table 1 in order to give a better idea of the distribution in various Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking sections of the population in various areas throughout the Union:—

(i) Persons having neither Afrikaans nor English as their home language have been omitted entirely.

(ii) Persons who returned their home language as „Both Afrikaans and English” have been divided equally between the two languages.

(iii) The figures in Table 1 show the position at the time each census was taken, but the figures for urban and rural areas are not strictly comparable owing to changes in the status of a number of towns and villages since 1936.

In Table 2 adjustments have been made to the urban and rural population figures for 1936 and 1946 to allow for changes of status (i.e. urban and rural between 1936 and 1951), and so make the figures comparable.

At the 1936 and 1946 censuses all towns and villages, irrespective of size, which had some form of legally constituted urban local government (e.g. municipality, village council, health committee, etc.) were classified as urban while all those which had no form of local government were classified as rural. A number of areas which were classified as rural at the censuses of 1936 and 1946 have now received official urban status, while others have been absorbed in existing urban areas.

Further, the definition of urban has been amended, the chief difference being that in addition to the proclaimed urban areas, certain areas, not having any form of local government, but which are considered to be sufficiently urban in character, have been classified as urban at the 1951 census. These areas comprise chiefly the outlying suburbs of the principal urban centres, and the larger villages without local government.

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Cape Province—The metropolitan areas of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.
Natal—The metropolitan areas of Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Let wel—In elke geval bestaan die metropolitaanse gebied uit die oorspronklike munisipale gebied, tesame met die aangrensende gebiede wat stedelik van aard is en ekonomies by die moederstad ingeskakel is.

Werklike syfers ten opsigte van huistaal vir sommige van die gebiede wat sedert 1936 van status verander het, is nie beskikbaar nie, maar in hierdie gevalle is die verdeling tussen Afrikaanssprekendes en Engelssprekendes, op die grondslag van soortgelyke gebiede in dieselfde provinsie so noukeurig moontlik bepaal.

Tabel 2 verstrekk dus 'n meer betroubare beeld van die veranderinge wat in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede plaasgevind het as Tabel 1, daar elke groep presies dieselfde gebiede met elke sensus omvot.

Die totale blanke bevolking met die sensus van 1936, van daardie gebiede wat in 1936 platteland was, maar nou as stedelik ingedeel is, was 47,897, en die totale blanke bevolking met die sensus van 1946, van daardie gebiede wat in 1946 platteland was, maar nou as stedelik ingedeel is, was 60,212.

Oral in hierdie verslag word die taalverdeling tussen Afrikaans en Engels gewoonlik aangetoon deur die aantal Afrikaanssprekende persone per 100 Engelssprekende persone in dieselfde gebied. Die syfer 100 dui dus gelykheid aan tussen die twee tale. 'n Syfer hoër as 100 toon aan dat die Afrikaanse taal oorheersend is, terwyl die syfer onder 100 aantoon dat die Engelse taal in daardie gebied oorheersend is.

Uit die totale syfers van die blanke bevolking van elke provinsie blyk dit dat die taalverdeling in die Kaaprovinsie in dit is ook van toepassing op die stedelike sowel as die plattelandse gebiede van die Kaaprovinsie) baie na aan die hele Unie ooreenkom, terwyl die verdeling in die Transvaal nie baie verskillend is nie. In die ander twee provinsies is die verdeling egter heeltemal verskillend van dié in die Unie. Die Oranje-Vrystaat is by uitstek Afrikaanssprekend. Hier is die verhouding 618 tot 100, of is slegs sowat eenwende van die blanke bevolking Engelssprekend. In Natal, aan die ander kant, vind ons die teenoorgestelde posisie. Daar is die verhouding 30 tot 100, of is slegs sowat een-kwart Afrikaanssprekend.

Sedert 1936 het die posisie in elke provinsie (met uitsondering van die Oranje-Vrystaat) nie merkbaar verander nie. In die Kaaprovinsie het die verhouding van Afrikaanssprekende persone tot Engelssprekendes effens gedaal (van 154 in 1936 tot 146 in 1951), terwyl in Natal die verhouding in 'n geringe mate gestyg het (van 28 tot 30).

Transvaal—The metropolitan area of Pretoria and the whole of the Witwatersrand, the latter comprising the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, Germiston and Benoni, together with the municipal areas of Boksburg, Brakpan, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Randfontein, Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Springs and Venterspos.

Orange Free State—The metropolitan area of Bloemfontein.

N.B.—In each case the metropolitan area consists of the parent municipal area together with the adjoining areas which are urban in character and which are economically linked with the parent town.

Actual figures for home languages are not available for some of the areas which have changed their status since 1936, but in these cases the distribution between Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking has been estimated as accurately as possible, on the basis of areas of a similar type in the same province.

Table 2, therefore, gives a more reliable picture of the changes which have occurred in urban and rural areas than Table 1, as each group comprises exactly the same areas at each census. The total white population at the 1936 census of those areas which were rural in 1936, but are now classified as urban was 47,897, and the total white population at the 1946 census of those areas which were rural in 1946, but are now classified urban, was 60,212.

Throughout this report the language distribution between Afrikaans and English is usually shown by the number of Afrikaans-speaking persons per 100 English-speaking persons in the same area. Thus, a figure of 100 represents equality between the two languages. A figure greater than 100 shows that the Afrikaans language predominates, while the figure less than 100 shows that the English language predominates in that area.

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The position in each province (except the Orange Free State) has not altered to any appreciable extent since 1936. The ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking persons has decreased slightly in the Cape Province (from 154 in 1936 to 146 in 1951) while in Natal the ratio has increased very slightly (from 28 to 30).

Alvorens kommentaar oor die stedelike en plattelandse verdeling van Afrikaans- en Engelssprekende persone gelewer word, word die volgende tabel aangebied om ten aansien van beide taalgroepe, gesamentlik geneem, die neiging tot verspreiding sedert 1936 aan te toon.

Wat die emigrante aangaan, het die meerderheid van hulle na Rhodesia gegaan, en is daar ongelukkig geen inligting met betrekking tot huistale beskikbaar nie. As al 48,000 emigrante Engelssprekend was, sou daar 'n netto aanwinst van sowat 25,000 (73,000 minus 48,000) Engelssprekende persone gewees het. Daar moes egter 'n redelike persentasie Afrikaanssprekende emigrante gewees het, en die netto aanwinst van Engelssprekende persone deur immigrasie tussen 1946 en 1951, was daarom waarskynlik terwat net 25,000.

Met betrekking tot die Unie as 'n geheel het die posisie sedert 1936 heeltemal bestendig gebly. Die verhouding van Afrikaanssprekende persone tot Engelssprekendes het effens gestyg, van 142 in 1936 tot 145 in 1946, en dit het toe in 1951 effens tot 144 gedaal. Inderdaad het die posisie sedert 1936 feitlik onveranderd gebly. Dit sal later aangetoon word dat die geboortesyfer van die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking waarskynlik ongeveer een-derde hoër is as die van die Engelssprekende deel. Die feit dat die verhouding van Afrikaanssprekende persone tot Engelssprekendes nie sedert 1946 vermeerder het nie, moet waarskynlik aan immigrasie toegeskrywe word, wat gedurende die eerste paar jaar na die beëindiging van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog besonder hoog was. Gedurende die tydperk van vyf jaar, 1946-1950, het minstens 103,000 blanke immigrante na die Unie gekom, terwyl 48,000 persone die Unie permanent verlaat het, 'n netto aanwinst van 55,000. Van die 103,000 immigrante het 73,000 van Gemeenbestande en die V.S.A. gekom (68,000 van die Verenigde Koninkryk), en dit kan aangeneem word dat nagenoeg almal van hulle Engelssprekend was.

With regard to the Union as a whole, the position has remained quite steady since 1936. The ratio of Afrikaans-speaking persons to English-speakers rose slightly from 142 in 1936 to 145 in 1946, and then dropped very slightly to 144 in 1951. In fact, the position has remained virtually unchanged since 1936. It will be shown later that the birth rate of the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population is probably about one-third higher than that of the English-speaking section. The fact that the ratio of Afrikaans to English-speaking persons has not increased since 1946 is probably due to immigration, which was particularly heavy in the first few years after the end of the Second World War. During the five year period 1946-1950, no less than 103,000 white immigrants came to the Union, while 48,000 persons left the Union permanently, a net gain of 55,000. Of the 103,000 immigrants, 73,000 came from Commonwealth Countries and the U.S.A. (68,000 from the United Kingdom) and it may be assumed that practically all of them were English-speaking.

In the Transvaal the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking has increased steadily, from 141 in 1936 to 155 in 1946, and to 159 in 1951. The position in the Orange Free State, however, has fluctuated considerably since 1936 when the ratio was 604. By 1946 the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking had risen to 717, but between 1946 and 1951 the ratio dropped to 618, only slightly above the figure for 1936. This drop since 1946 is probably due largely to the establishment of the Orange Free State goldfields, which drew appreciable numbers of persons from outside the province. The natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths in the Orange Free State between 1946 and 1951 was approximately 17,000 whites, but the total increase was 25,000. The difference of 8,000 was therefore made up by net migration into the province. This figure represents the excess of arrivals over departures, and as there are always appreciable numbers of persons leaving each province every year, the actual movement to the Orange Free State must have been considerably more than the net figure of 8,000.

Persentasie Afrikaans- en Engelssprekendes, gesamentlik geneem, woonagtig in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede in die Unie.

Gebied.	1951.	1946.	1936.
Vernaamste stedelike sentra.....	52.9	51.5	45.2
Ander stedelike sentra.....	25.3	23.5	22.2
Totale stedelike gebiede.....	78.3	74.9	67.4
Plattelandse gebiede.....	21.7	25.1	32.6
Total—Percent.....	100	100	100

Uit die tabel blyk dit dat daar in 1936 by benadering twees-derdes van die blanke bevolking in stedelike gebiede woonagtig was. In 1951 het die verhouding tot omtrent drie-kwart uitgebrei.

Stedelike en plattelandse verdeling.—Sedert 1936 het daar aansienlike veranderinge in elke provinsie plaasgevind, die merkwaardigste kenmerk waarvan die baie snelle styging was, beide wat getale en verhouding betref, van die Afrikaanssprekende bevolking in die stedelike gebiede, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n verhuising vanuit die plattelandse gebiede. In elke een van die vier provinsies het die verhouding van Afrikaans tot Engelssprekende persone in die vernaamste stedelike sentra tussen 1936 en 1946 toegeneem, asook tussen 1946 en 1951, terwyl dit op die platteland geneem het. In ander stedelike gebiede het die verhouding 'n neiging getoon om te skommel, maar ten opsigte van al die provinsies was daar tussen 1936 en 1951 'n toename in die verhouding. Alhoewel geen regstreekse statistieke van hierdie verhuising beskikbaar is nie, blyk dit uit die registrasie van geboortes in sterfgevälle ten opsigte van die plattelandse gebiede van die Unie dat daar 'n gemiddelde natuurlike aanwas van ongeveer 11,000 blanke persone per jaar op die platteland sedert 1936 was, d.w.s., dat die geboortes die sterfgevälle net daardie getal oorskry het. Dit beteken dat as daar geen verlies was deur verhuising uit die plattelandse gebiede nie, die plattelandse bevolking gedurende die tydperk van vyftien jaar met ongeveer 165,000 sou vermeerder het.

Deur gebruik te maak van die aangepaste syfers (Tabel 2) vir die plattelandse bevolking, vind ons dat die plattelandse bevolking gedurende die tydperk 1936 tot 1951 in werklikheid met ongeveer 77,000 verminder het. Gevolglik was die netto verlies vir die plattelandse gebiede deur verhuising 165,000 plus 77,000 of, sê byna 'n kwartmiljoen. Dit wil voorkom of die groot meerderheid hiervan Afrikaanssprekendes was. Die Engelssprekende bevolking in die plattelandse gebiede is klein en gedurende die betrokke tydperk het dit in werklikheid met ongeveer 7,000 vermeerder (aangepaste syfers—sien Tabel 2). Hierdie vermeerdering was waarskynlik minder as die natuurlike aanwas, maar by 'n bevolking onder die honderduisend sou die natuurlike aanwas vir die vyftien jaar nie baie groot gewees hê nie. Dit kan derhalwe aangeneem word dat die merendeel van die verliese o die platteland ten koste van die Afrikaanssprekende bevolking was.

Percentage of Afrikaans and English-speaking persons combined living in Urban and Rural Areas—Union.

Area.	1951.	1946.	1936.
Principal Urban Centres.....	52.9	51.5	45.2
Other Urban Centres.....	25.3	23.5	22.2
Total Urban Areas.....	78.3	74.9	67.4
Rural Areas.....	21.7	25.1	32.6
Total—per cent.....	100	100	100

The table shows that in 1936 approximately two-thirds of the white population lived in urban areas. The proportion increased to about three-quarters in 1951.

Urban and Rural Distribution.—Considerable changes have taken place within each province since 1936, the most noteworthy feature being the very rapid rise, both numerically and proportionally, of the Afrikaans-speaking population in the urban areas, chiefly as a result of movement from the rural areas. In each of the four provinces the ratio of Afrikaans to English-speaking persons increased in the principal urban centres between 1936 and 1946, and again between 1946 and 1951, whereas it has decreased in the rural areas. In other urban areas the ratio has tended to fluctuate, but for all provinces there has been an increase in the ratio between 1936 and 1951. Although no direct statistics of this movement are available, the birth and death registrations for the rural areas of the Union show that there has been an average natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths, of about 11,000 white persons per year in the rural areas since 1936. This means that, had there been no loss by movement out of the rural areas, the rural population would have increased by about 165,000 during the fifteen year period.

Using the adjusted figures (Table 2) for the rural population we find that the rural population actually decreased by about 77,000 during the period 1936 to 1951. Consequently the net loss to the rural areas by migration was 165,000 plus 77,000 or, say, nearly a quarter of a million persons. It would appear that the great majority of these were Afrikaans-speaking. The English-speaking population in the rural areas is small and during the period actually increased by about 7,000 (adjusted figures—see Table 2). This increase was probably less than the natural increase, but on a population of under a hundred thousand, the natural increase for the fifteen years would not have been very great. It may be assumed therefore that the bulk of the loss in rural areas was at the expense of the Afrikaans-speaking population.

With regard to emigrants, the majority of whom went to Rhodesia, unfortunately no information in regard to home languages is available. If all the 48,000 emigrants had been English-speaking, there would have been a net gain of about 25,000 (73,000 minus 48,000) English-speaking persons. However, there must have been a fair percentage of Afrikaans-speaking emigrants, and the net gain of English-speaking persons by immigration between 1946 and 1951 was, therefore, probably somewhat higher than 25,000.

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Uit bostaande syfers blyk dit dat die vermeerderingsyfers van die stedelike bevolking, beide in die vernaaamste stedelike sentra en in die kleiner dorpe, tussen 1936 en 1951, onttrent vyftig persent hoër was as die van die Unie as 'n geheel. Gedurende die tydperk 1936 tot 1946 het die vernaaamste sentra teen 'n aanmerklik hoër tempo as die kleiner sentra gegroei, maar tussen 1946 en 1951 het die kleiner dorpe gesamentlik vinniger as die vernaaamste sentra gegroei. Gedurende die tydperk was daar 'n gestadige daling in die plattelandse bevolking.

Die vinnige aanwas van die Afrikaanssprekende bevolking van die stedelike gebiede, veral in die vernaaamste sentra, blyk ook uit bostaande syfers.

Huisraai in stedelike gebiede.—Die verdeling tussen Afrikaans- en Engelsprekendes in die stedelike gebiede word in Tabel 2 aangeeun en daaruit blyk dit dat die posisie in die kleiner stedelike gebiede aanmerklik verskil van die in die vernaaamste stedelike sentra.

	Ver- naamste stedelike	Ander stede- like	Total stede- like	Total platte- landse	Groot- total
1936-1946—					
Afrikaans.....	5.1	2.9	4.0	-1.1	1.8
Engels.....	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.6
Total.....	3.1	2.3	2.8	-0.9	1.7
1946-1951—					
Afrikaans.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	-1.1	2.1
Engels.....	2.0	4.6	3.3	-1.2	2.2
Total.....	2.7	3.7	3.0	0.7	2.1
1936-1951—					
Afrikaans.....	4.7	3.1	3.9	-1.1	1.9
Engels.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.8
Total.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	-0.9	1.9

The above figures show that between 1936 and 1951, the rate of increase of the urban population, both in the principal urban centres and in the smaller towns, was about 50 per cent higher than that of the Union as a whole. During the period 1936 to 1946, the principal centres increased at an appreciably higher rate than the smaller centres, but between 1946 and 1951 the smaller towns collectively grew more quickly than the principal centres. Throughout the period there was a steady drop in the rural population.

The figures also show the rapid growth of the Afrikaans-speaking population of the urban areas, particularly in the principal centres.

Home Languages in Urban Areas.—The distribution between Afrikaans and English-speaking in the urban areas is shown in Table 2 and it will be noticed that the position in the smaller urban areas differs very considerably from that in the principal urban centres.

	Principal Urban	Other Urban	Total Urban	Total Rural	Grand Total
1936 to 1946—					
Afrikaans.....	5.1	2.9	4.0	-1.1	1.8
English.....	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.2	1.6
Total.....	3.1	2.3	2.8	-0.9	1.7
1946 to 1951—					
Afrikaans.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	-1.1	2.1
English.....	2.0	4.6	3.3	-1.2	2.2
Total.....	2.7	3.7	3.0	0.7	2.1
1936 to 1951—					
Afrikaans.....	4.7	3.1	3.9	-1.1	1.9
English.....	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.8
Total.....	2.9	2.8	2.9	-0.9	1.9

Average Annual Rates of Increase (per cent).

The following table shows the average annual rates of increase of Afrikaans and English-speaking persons in the different types of area.—

This loss of Afrikaans-speaking persons in the rural areas has changed the language position appreciably. Whereas in 1936, 13 per cent of the rural population were English-speaking, the percentage rose to 15 in 1946, and to slightly over 16 in 1951. The ratio of Afrikaans-speaking persons to English-speaking has decreased in the rural area of each province since 1936, but with the exception of Natal, the rural areas are still very predominantly Afrikaans-speaking. In Natal, the percentage of Afrikaans-speaking persons in the rural areas in 1951 was 38, compared with 41 in 1936. No less than 93 per cent of the rural population of the Orange Free State in 1951 was Afrikaans-speaking, but the percentage had been even higher in 1936, namely nearly 95.

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In 1936, only Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and three of the Rand towns (Germiston, Brakpan and Krugersdorp) had more Afrikaans-speaking persons than English-speaking. By 1946, four other Rand towns (Benoni, Boksburg, Randfontein and Roodepoort-Maraiburg), had changed from predominantly English-speaking to predominantly Afrikaans-speaking. By 1951, all the Rand towns, except Johannesburg, had become predominantly Afrikaans-speaking, but the Rand as a whole, by virtue of the large preponderance of English-speaking persons in Johannesburg (ratio 100:48), remained predominantly English-speaking. Excluding Johannesburg, there were 144 Afrikaans-speaking persons to every 100 English-speaking persons on the Rand in 1951.

During the fifteen year period the Afrikaans-speaking population of the Union increased by about 33 per cent, but the number in the principal urban centres almost doubled (98 per cent increase). The numbers in the smaller towns increased by 59 per cent, while the rural population actually decreased by 15 per cent.

In comparison, the English-speaking population increased by 31 per cent during the period 1936-51. The numbers in the principal urban centres increased by 34 per cent, in the smaller towns by 30 per cent, and in the rural areas by 8 per cent.

Separate figures for each of the principal urban centres for the three censuses are given in Table 3. For all principal urban areas combined, the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking persons per 100 English-speaking increased from 47 in 1936, to 64 in 1946, and to 69 in 1951.

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Die Engelsprekende deel het dus 'n aanmerklik hoër persentasie persone bokant die leeftyd van 40 jaar, terwyl die Afrikaansprekende deel 'n aanmerklik hoër persentasie persone onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar het. Dit kan dus verwag word dat die sterftesifer van die Engelsprekende seksie effens hoër sal wees as dié van die Afrikaansprekende seksie, omdat daar 'n hoër persentasie van ouer persone onder die Engelsprekende seksie van die bevolking is.

Die natuurlike aanwas is die getal waarmee geborees die sterfgevallen oortref, en, soos reeds aangetoon, is dit waarskynlik dat die geboortesifer van die Afrikaansprekende bevolking hoër is as dié van die Engelsprekende bevolking, terwyl die sterftesifer effens laer is. Die natuurlike vermeerderingsifer van die Afrikaansprekende seksie is derhalwe waarskynlik aanmerklik hoër as dié van die Engelsprekende seksie.

Leeftydsindeling.	Engels.	Afrikaans.
0-6.....	13.0	17.6
7-20.....	21.5	28.5
21-39.....	31.6	29.2
40-59.....	22.4	17.0
60+.....	11.5	7.7
	100.0	100.0

Die relatiewe leeftydsindeling is as volg—

Die sensusyfers van 1951 toon aan dat die Engelsprekende bevolking „ouer” is as die Afrikaansprekende bevolking. Die mediaan-leeftyd (d.w.s. die ouderdom waarbo en waaronder daar 'n gelyke getal persone is) is omtrent 30 vir die Engelsprekende seksie, vergeleke met 23 vir die Afrikaansprekende deel.

Dus was die gemiddelde sterftesifer vir manlike en vroulike persone in die ouderdom van 20 jaar 1 in 618, van 40 jaar 1 in 242, van 60 jaar 1 in 49 en van 80 jaar 1 in 10.

Verder het die ouderdomsfaktor by 'n bevolking aanseelike invloed op die sterftesifer, aangesien die sterftesifers van ouderdom tot ouderdom aansienlik verskil. So toon Suid-Afrikaanse Lewensstabel No. E. 4, wat op die sterftesifer gedurende die jare 1945-47 gebaseer is, byvoorbeeld aan dat vanaf die ouderdom van 11 jaar, waar die sterftesifer goed onder een per duisend was, die sifer gestadig volgens leeftyd gestyg het, eers langzaam en daarna met toenemende tempo.

Vir sover dit die sterftesifer betref, blyk dit uit die registrasie van steertgevälle dat die sterftesifer op die platteland van die Unie, wat oorwegend Afrikaanssprekend is, oor 'n lang tydperk van jare effens laer was as in die stedelike gebiede.

Die geboortesifer vir die Engelsprekende seksie wees: $25.5 \times \frac{1}{40} \times 100 = 21.2$.

Hierdie sifers moet slegs as naastebly beskou word, maar hul strekking is om aan te dui dat die geboortesifer van die Afrikaansprekende deel feitlik hoër was as dié van dié Engelsprekende seksie.

Die natuurlike aanwas is die getal waarmee geborees die sterfgevallen oortref, en, soos reeds aangetoon, is dit waarskynlik dat die geboortesifer van die Afrikaansprekende bevolking hoër is as dié van die Engelsprekende bevolking, terwyl die sterftesifer effens laer is. Die natuurlike vermeerderingsifer van die Afrikaansprekende seksie is derhalwe waarskynlik aanmerklik hoër as dié van die Engelsprekende seksie.

Die Engelsprekende deel het dus 'n aanmerklik hoër persentasie persone bokant die leeftyd van 40 jaar, terwyl die Afrikaansprekende deel 'n aanmerklik hoër persentasie persone onder die ouderdom van 21 jaar het. Dit kan dus verwag word dat die sterftesifer van die Engelsprekende seksie effens hoër sal wees as dié van die Afrikaansprekende seksie, omdat daar 'n hoër persentasie van ouer persone onder die Engelsprekende seksie van die bevolking is.

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The gain (or loss) of population by external migration also has effect on the language distribution and it has been shown that the English-speaking section has probably gained from this source, particularly during the period 1946 to 1951. During this five-year period immigration was on a heavy scale (the net gain was about 11,000 persons per annum), and the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking persons decreased from 100:441 to 100:451. However, during the previous ten-year period (1936 to 1946) which included the Second World War, War immigration had been on a relatively small scale (the net gain was under 2,000 persons per annum), and consequently the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking had risen from 142:100 to 145:100.

With regard to the language distribution in urban and rural areas, it has been shown that the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking to English-speaking has been rising rapidly in the urban areas, particularly in the principal urban centres, chiefly as a result of the heavy movement of population from the rural areas. The census figures show that this movement of the white population from rural to urban areas has continued unabated during the last fifty or more years, and it seems likely that the trend will continue. The movement from rural to urban would cease only if the rural areas could absorb all their natural increase, amounting at present to about 10,000 persons per annum. A stationary rural population would still mean a loss of about 10,000 persons per annum.

However, in view of the fact that the rural population has actually shown a decrease at each census since 1931, there seems little likelihood of the trend being reversed in the near future. It seems more likely that the movement from rural to urban will continue, perhaps on a reduced scale, resulting on the one hand in an increase in the proportion of Afrikaans-speaking persons in urban areas, and on the other hand in a decrease in the proportion in rural areas.

From the foregoing it would appear—

- (1) that the proportion of Afrikaans-speaking persons in the population of the Union will tend to increase slowly. This increase will be affected to a greater or less extent by net migration.
- (2) that the proportion of Afrikaans-speaking persons in the urban areas will continue to rise steadily, although the principal urban centres as a whole will tend to remain for the greater part English-speaking for some time to come.
- (3) that the smaller urban areas as a whole, and also the rural areas, will remain predominantly Afrikaans-speaking.

birth-rate for the English-speaking section would be $25.5 \times \frac{1}{40} \times 100 = 21.2$.

These figures must be looked upon as very approximate only, but they tend to indicate that the birth-rate of the Afrikaans-speaking section has been somewhat higher than that of the English-speaking section.

As far as the death-rate is concerned, the registrations of deaths show that over a long period of years, the death-rate in the rural areas of the Union, which are predominantly Afrikaans-speaking, has been slightly lower than in the urban areas.

Further, the age distribution of a population has a considerable influence on the death-rate, as the death-rates vary considerably from age to age. For example, South African Life Table No. E. 4 based on mortality during the years 1945-47, shows that from the age of 11 when the death-rate per annum was well under one per thousand, the rate rose steadily with age, slowly at first and then with increasing tempo.

Thus the average death-rate for males and females at the age of 20 years was 1 in 618, at 40 years 1 in 242, at 60 years 1 in 49, and at 80 years 1 in 10.

The 1951 census figures show that the English-speaking population is „older” than the Afrikaans-speaking population. The median age (i.e. the above and below which there are an equal number of persons) is about 30 for the English-speaking section, compared with 23 for the Afrikaans-speaking section. The relative age distributions are as follows—

Age Group.	English.	Afrikaans.
0-6.....	13.0	17.6
7-20.....	21.5	28.5
21-39.....	31.6	29.2
40-59.....	22.4	17.0
60+.....	11.5	7.7
	100.0	100.0

The English-speaking section has, therefore, an appreciably higher percentage of persons above 40 years of age, while the Afrikaans-speaking section has an appreciably higher percentage of persons under 21 years of age. It may, therefore, be expected that the death-rate of the English-speaking section is slightly higher than that of the Afrikaans-speaking section, by virtue of the fact that the English-speaking section has a higher percentage of older persons.

The natural increase is the excess of births over deaths, and as shown above it is probable that the birth-rate of the Afrikaans-speaking population is higher than that of the English-speaking population, while the death-rate is slightly lower. The rate of natural increase of the Afrikaans-speaking section is therefore probably appreciably higher than that of the English-speaking section.

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Soos in die volgende tabel aangestoon word, het die persentasie blanke persone van die ouderdom van sewe jaar en oor wat in staat was om albei amptelike tale te praat, in 1918, toe besonderhede vir die eerste keer beskikbaar geword het, gestadig van 42 tot 73 in 1951 gestyg. Die verhoudings van eentalige persone het dienoreenkomstig gedaal: Diegene wat Engels alleen gebesig het, van 30 tot 15, en die wat slegs Afrikaans gepraat het van 27 tot 11.

As shown in the following table, the percentage of white persons aged seven years and over able to speak both official languages has risen steadily from 42 in 1918, when particulars first became available, to 73 in 1951. The proportions of unilingual persons have decreased correspondingly—those speaking English only from 30 to 15, and those speaking Afrikaans only from 27 to 11.

(d) As the official languages of the Union are Afrikaans and English, all other languages spoken have been ignored as far as this section of the report is concerned. Thus a person may speak a number of different languages, but if he cannot speak both Afrikaans and English he is not bilingual for the purpose of this analysis.

(c) The majority of the 5,742 persons who could speak neither official language appear to be visitors to the Union (including crews of ships which happened to be in a Union port on Census day), and in most tables therefore these few persons, and also the small number of unspecified cases, have been omitted entirely.

(b) The details refer to white persons aged seven years and over only—i.e. children of pre-school age have been omitted as, in general, figures relating to languages spoken by very young children have no significance. In many cases this item was left blank on the census forms in respect of young children.

(a) Persons were asked whether they could speak both Afrikaans and English, Afrikaans only, English only, or neither, and the information given on the census form was accepted unless it was obviously incorrect. Up to the present it has not been found practicable to lay down any standard, or to apply any test, in connection with this question, and it is quite possible therefore that different standards have been adopted by different persons. Some persons may have taken very low standards, while others may have judged their ability in relation to the requirements in their particular line of business. There may be cases therefore where persons who stated that they were unilingual actually had a better knowledge of the second language than other persons who claimed to be bilingual, but under the circumstances mentioned, no adjustments have been attempted.

The two official languages of the Union of South Africa are Afrikaans and English, and the following analysis shows details of the ability of the white population to speak these languages. In considering this analysis the following points must be borne in mind:—

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY THE WHITE POPULATION.

PART II.

Amptelike tale gebesig deur blanke persone van die leeftyd van sewe jaar en oor.

Jaar.	UNIE, 1918 tot 1951: Persentasie-indeling.			Geen van beide en ongespesifiseer.
	Albei.	Slegs Engels.	Slegs Afrikaans.	
1918.....	42.1	30.3	26.6	1.0
1921.....	50.7	25.1	23.8	0.4
1926.....	58.5	21.6	19.6	0.3
1936.....	64.4	19.0	16.4	0.2
1946.....	69.0	17.0	13.8	0.2
1951.....	73.0	15.3	11.4	0.3

Tabel 5 bevat besonderhede aangaande die amptelike tale wat volgens die sensusse van 1936, 1946 en 1951 in die verskillende provinsies gepraat word, terwyl Tabel 6 besonderhede van die vernaamste stedelike gebiede slegs vir die jaar 1951 aantoon.

Sedert 1936 was daar 'n merkbare toename in tweetaligheid in al die provinsies, en die toename op die platteland was vinniger as in die stedelike gebiede. Teen 1951 het die persentasie tweetalige persone in die plattelandse gebiede tot 70.6 gestyg, vergeleke met 73.9 in die stedelike gebiede. In 1936 was die persentasie: Platteland 59.5 en stedelik 66.8. Soos van die verdeling van die bevolking deur huistaal in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede verwag kon word, was die meerderheid van persone wat net Engels gepraat het, in die stedelike gebiede. Met betrekking tot persone wat net Afrikaans kon praat, het die posisie sedert 1936 aansienlik verander. Met die sensus van 1936 was daar meer as tweemaal soveel persone op die platteland as in die stedelike gebiede wat net Afrikaans gepraat het, en teen 1946 het die platteland slegs 25 persent meer gehad. Met die sensus van 1951 egter het persone in die stedelike gebiede wat net Afrikaans gepraat het, dié op die platteland met meer as 30 persent oortref. Hierdie verandering is ongetwyfeld veroorsaak deur die grootskaalse verhuising van Afrikaanssprekendes van plattelandse na stedelike gebiede, waarna reeds in Deel I van hierdie verslag verwys is.

Die Oranje-Vrystaat, waar die huistaal oorwegend Afrikaans is, het in 1951 die hoogste persentasie tweetalige persone gehad (78.5), terwyl Natal, die enigste provinsie waar die huistaal oorwegend Engels is, die laagste gehad het (55.5). Natal was ook die enigste provinsie waar die persentasie tweetalige persone op die platteland (60.4) hoër was as die persentasie in die stedelike gebiede (54.7). Dit is waarskynlik grootliks toe te skrywe aan die feit dat op die platteland die verhouding van Afrikaanssprekende persone tot Engels-sprekendes meer as tweemaal so hoog was as in die stedelike gebiede.

AMPTELIKE TALE WAT DEUR DIE BLANKE BEVOLKING GEPRAAT WORD.

DEEL II.

Amptelike tale gebesig deur blanke persone van die leeftyd van sewe jaar en oor.

Year.	UNION—1918 to 1951. Percentage Distribution.				Neither and Unspecified.
	Both.	English Only.	Afrikaans Only.	Neither and Unspecified.	
1918.....	42.1	30.3	26.6	1.0	
1921.....	50.7	25.1	23.8	0.4	
1926.....	58.5	21.6	19.6	0.3	
1936.....	64.4	19.0	16.4	0.2	
1946.....	69.0	17.0	13.8	0.2	
1951.....	73.0	15.3	11.4	0.3	

Tabel 5 gives details of official languages spoken in the various provinces according to the censuses of 1936, 1946 and 1951, while Table 6 gives particulars for the principal urban areas for 1951 only.

There has been an appreciable increase in bilingualism in all provinces since 1936, and the increase in the rural areas has been more rapid than in the urban areas. By 1951 the percentage of bilingual persons in the rural areas had risen to 70.6, compared with 73.9 in the urban areas. In 1936 the percentages had been—Rural, 59.5 and urban 66.8. As would be expected from the distribution of the population by home language in urban and rural areas, the majority of persons speaking English only were in the urban areas. With regard to persons speaking Afrikaans only, however, the position has changed considerably since 1936. At the 1936 census there were more than twice as many persons speaking Afrikaans only in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and by 1946 the rural areas had only 25 per cent more. At the 1951 census, however, persons speaking Afrikaans only in the urban areas outnumbered those in the rural areas by over 30 per cent. This change has no doubt been brought about by the heavy movement of Afrikaans-speaking persons from rural to urban areas already referred to in Part I of this report.

The Orange Free State, where the home language is predominantly Afrikaans, had the highest percentage of bilingual persons (78.5) in 1951 while Natal, the only province where the home language is predominantly English, had the lowest (55.5). Natal was also the only province where the percentage of bilingual persons in the rural areas (60.4) was higher than the percentage in urban areas (54.7). This is probably due largely to the fact that in the rural areas the ratio of Afrikaans-speaking persons to English-speaking was more than twice as high as in the urban areas.

Leeflydsgroep.	Manlik.			Vroulik.		
	Tweetalig.	Engels.	Afrikaans.	Tweetalig.	Engels.	Afrikaans.
7-20.....	73	9	18	74	9	17
21-39.....	86	10	4	82	13	5
40-59.....	74	18	8	65	25	9
60+.....	50	27	23	42	35	23
Total.....	75	13	11	71	17	11

Uit die huistaalverspreiding blyk dit dat op alle leeftye beide die Afrikaanssprekende en Engelsprekende bevolking byna gelyk op tuisse die twee geslagte verdeel is, en boeiende verspreiding slyk aan te dui dat onder die volwasse bevolking, manlik en aanmerklik meer tweetalig as vroulik is, en dat dit hoofsaaklik onder die Engelsprekende deel is dat vroulik meer eentalig is.

Age-group.	Males.			Females.		
	Bilingual.	English.	Afrikaans.	Bilingual.	English.	Afrikaans.
7-20.....	73	9	18	74	9	17
21-39.....	86	10	4	82	13	5
40-59.....	74	18	8	65	25	9
60+.....	50	27	23	42	35	23
Total.....	75	13	11	71	17	11

The Home Language figures show that at all ages both the Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking populations are nearly equally divided between the two sexes, and the above figures therefore tend to indicate that among the adult population, males are appreciably more bilingual than females, and that it is chiefly among the English-speaking section that females are more unilingual.

Stad.	Hoog—	Persentasie, huistaal Afrikaans.		Persentasie tweetalig.	
		Engels.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Afrikaans.
Bloemfontein.....	Hoog—	74	85	84	85
Pretoria.....	Hoog—	70	80	84	84
Krugersdorp.....	Hoog—	68	82	82	84
Oos-Londen.....	Laag—	21	69	58	69
Pietermaritzburg.....	Laag—	22	58	50	58
Durban.....	Laag—	14	50	50	50

Bilingualism According to Sex.

Onder die jonger bevolking verskil tweetaligheid nie veel tussen manlik en vroulik nie, maar by persone op hoër leeftyd is die persentasie eentaliges in die besonder by Engelsprekendes aanmerklik hoër vir vroulik as vir manlik. Die volgende tabel toon die persentasies in breek leeftydsgroepe aan:—

The following figures for the principal urban areas at each end of the scale (1951) show also that in general those towns with the highest percentages of persons with home language Afrikaans are the most bilingual, while those with a high percentage of English-speaking persons, and a low percentage of Afrikaans-speaking, are the least bilingual.

Town.	Hoog—	Percentage Home Language Afrikaans.		Percentage Bilingual.	
		Engels.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Afrikaans.
Bloemfontein.....	Hoog—	74	85	84	85
Pretoria.....	Hoog—	70	80	84	84
Krugersdorp.....	Hoog—	68	82	82	84
East London.....	Laag—	21	69	58	69
Pietermaritzburg.....	Laag—	22	58	50	58
Durban.....	Laag—	14	50	50	50

Bilingualism According to Age.

Uit die volgende tabelle sien ons opsigte van die vernameste stedelike gebiede aan weerskante van die skaal (1951), blyk dit dat oor die algemeen daardie stede wat 'n hoër persentasie persone met Afrikaans as huistaal het, die tweetaligste Afrikaanssprekendes, die minste tweetalig is.

Age Group.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.
	Eng.	Afr.	Eng.	Afr.	
7-9.....	52	81	39	15	55
10-14.....	70	81	66	15	73
15-19.....	76	81	83	15	81
20-24.....	68	81	85	15	79
25-29.....	58	81	86	15	72
30-34.....	58	81	85	15	72
35-39.....	62	81	83	15	74
40-44.....	69	81	82	15	76
45-49.....	67	81	74	15	74
50-54.....	69	81	72	15	74
55-59.....	69	81	72	15	74
60-64.....	69	81	72	15	74
65-69.....	69	81	72	15	74
70-74.....	69	81	72	15	74
75+.....	69	81	72	15	74
Total.....	69	81	72	15	74

N.B.—Figures in brackets are for the 1946 census.

At the younger ages, up to the 20-24 age group, bilingualism is more common in the urban areas than in the rural. At all higher ages there is very little difference between the position in urban and rural areas, what little difference there is, being in favour of the rural areas.

Only one half of the children aged 7-9 were stated to be bilingual, and the proportion rose to three-quarters at ages 10-14, and to nearly 90 per cent for the group 15-19. Figures for single ages within the group 15 to 19 show that at the age of 15 years 87 per cent were returned as bilingual, and that at each age from 16 to 19 the percentage was 89. Figures for single years from 7 to 14 are not available, but there was probably a rapid growth of bilingualism at each year up to the age of 16, at which age the position became relatively stable. At the higher ages the percentage of bilingual persons decreased steadily until at 75 years and over only about one-third of the population was bilingual.

This does not mean, however, that there has been no improvement among the older persons. Against the figures in column 7 of the table (percentage bilingual for the Union) are shown in brackets the corresponding percentages for 1946 for the same age-groups. For example, 75 per cent of the persons in the age group 40 to 44 were bilingual in 1951, compared with 68 per cent aged 40-44 in 1946, each age-group shows an appreciable increase between 1946 and 1951.

Age Group.	Urban.		Rural.		Total.
	Eng.	Afr.	Eng.	Afr.	
7-9.....	52	81	39	15	55
10-14.....	70	81	66	15	73
15-19.....	76	81	83	15	81
20-24.....	68	81	85	15	79
25-29.....	58	81	86	15	72
30-34.....	58	81	85	15	72
35-39.....	62	81	83	15	74
40-44.....	69	81	82	15	76
45-49.....	67	81	74	15	74
50-54.....	69	81	72	15	74
55-59.....	69	81	72	15	74
60-64.....	69	81	72	15	74
65-69.....	69	81	72	15	74
70-74.....	69	81	72	15	74
75+.....	69	81	72	15	74
Total.....	69	81	72	15	74

N.B.—Figures in brackets are for the 1946 census.

At the younger ages, up to the 20-24 age group, bilingualism is more common in the urban areas than in the rural. At all higher ages there is very little difference between the position in urban and rural areas, what little difference there is, being in favour of the rural areas.

Only one half of the children aged 7-9 were stated to be bilingual, and the proportion rose to three-quarters at ages 10-14, and to nearly 90 per cent for the group 15-19. Figures for single ages within the group 15 to 19 show that at the age of 15 years 87 per cent were returned as bilingual, and that at each age from 16 to 19 the percentage was 89. Figures for single years from 7 to 14 are not available, but there was probably a rapid growth of bilingualism at each year up to the age of 16, at which age the position became relatively stable. At the higher ages the percentage of bilingual persons decreased steadily until at 75 years and over only about one-third of the population was bilingual.

This does not mean, however, that there has been no improvement among the older persons. Against the figures in column 7 of the table (percentage bilingual for the Union) are shown in brackets the corresponding percentages for 1946 for the same age-groups. For example, 75 per cent of the persons in the age group 40 to 44 were bilingual in 1951, compared with 68 per cent aged 40-44 in 1946, each age-group shows an appreciable increase between 1946 and 1951.

This analysis shows that bilingualism in the Union has shown a consistently steady increase, and that on the whole the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population is more bilingual than the English-speaking section.

As the increase in bilingualism among the adult population during the period 1946 to 1951 has been slight, it would appear that relatively few persons become bilingual after reaching adulthood. It seems likely therefore that of the adult persons who are now unilingual, quite a number will probably never become bilingual.

Nevertheless, even if this is the case, the fact that the persons in each age-group from 20-24 onwards are appreciably more bilingual than the persons in the next older age-group shows that the percentage of bilingual persons in the population can be expected to increase steadily for some considerable time, as the older persons (relatively more of whom are unilingual) die out, provided of course that bilingualism among the younger generation does not decrease from the present level.

CONCLUSION.

Uit hierdie ontleding blyk dit dat tweetaligheid in die Unie steeds gestadig toeneem, en dat oor die algemeen, die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking meer tweetalig as die Engelsprekende deel is.

Daar die toename in tweetaligheid onder die volwasse bevolking gedurende die tydperk 1946 tot 1951 gering was, wil dit voorkom of betreklik min persone na bereiking van hul volwasse leeftyd tweetalig word. Die waarskynlikheid bestaan dus dat 'n hele aantal van die volwasse persone wat op die oomblik eentalig is, nooit tweetalig sal word nie.

Nietemin, selfs as dit die geval is, kan daar met die oog op die feit dat die persone in elke leeftydsgroep van 20-24 opwaarts aanmerklik meer tweetalig is as die persone van die onmiddellik daaropvolgende hoër leeftydsgroep, verwag word dat die persentasie tweetalige persone in die bevolking vir 'n aansienlike tyd gestadig sal toeneem, aangesien die ouer persone (van wie daar betreklik meer eentaliges is) afsterwe; mits tweetaligheid onder die jonger geslag sy huidige peil behou.

GEVOLGTREKKING.

Aangesien daar egter 'n tydperk van vyf jaar tussen die twee sensusse verloop het, was alle persone wat in 1951 in die groep 40 tot 44 geval het, in 1946 in die vorige groep, d.i., 35 tot 39, en ingelyks vir elkeen van die 5-jaargroepe. Daar die persentasie tweetaliges in elke leeftydsgroep in 1951 met die persentasie in die voorgaande groep in 1946 te vergelyk, vind ons 'n geringe styging, gemiddeld omtrent 2 persent, in tweetaligheid onder die volwasse bevolking. Die persone in elke leeftydtye in 1951 is natuurlik nie presies dieselfde persone wat opgeneem is in die voorgaande leeftydsgroep in 1946 nie—elke groep het 'n sekere aantal persone deur afsterwe en ook deur vertrek uit die Unie verloor, terwyl daar aanwinste deur immigrasie was—maar die groepe is redelik vergelykbaar. Die groot meerderheid immigrante en emigrante is onder die 40-jarige ouderdom, en dit is reeds aangetoon (Deel I) dat gedurende die tydperk 1946 tot 1951 die Unie aansienlike aanwinste gemaak het deur immigrasie, en dat die meerderheid van hierdie immigrante Engels-sprekend was. Derhalwe is dit geen verrassing nie om te vind dat die persentasie persone wat net Engels praat werklik in geringe mate tussen die leeftye 25 en 39 gestyg het. Op alle ander leeftye het die persentasie persone wat net Engels kon praat, eger of konstant gebly, of tussen 1946 en 1951 effens afgeneem. Die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking word nie deur immigrasie in dieselfde mate beïnvloed as die Engelsprekende deel nie, en die syfers toon aan dat die persentasie persone wat net Afrikaans kon praat, met elke leeftydsgroep effens verminder het tot en met die 55-jarige leeftyd, waarna daar geen verandering was nie.

GEVOLGTREKKING.

Uit hierdie ontleding blyk dit dat tweetaligheid in die Unie steeds gestadig toeneem, en dat oor die algemeen, die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking meer tweetalig as die Engelsprekende deel is.

Daar die toename in tweetaligheid onder die volwasse bevolking gedurende die tydperk 1946 tot 1951 gering was, wil dit voorkom of betreklik min persone na bereiking van hul volwasse leeftyd tweetalig word. Die waarskynlikheid bestaan dus dat 'n hele aantal van die volwasse persone wat op die oomblik eentalig is, nooit tweetalig sal word nie.

Nietemin, selfs as dit die geval is, kan daar met die oog op die feit dat die persone in elke leeftydsgroep van 20-24 opwaarts aanmerklik meer tweetalig is as die persone van die onmiddellik daaropvolgende hoër leeftydsgroep, verwag word dat die persentasie tweetalige persone in die bevolking vir 'n aansienlike tyd gestadig sal toeneem, aangesien die ouer persone (van wie daar betreklik meer eentaliges is) afsterwe; mits tweetaligheid onder die jonger geslag sy huidige peil behou.

However, as the period between the two censuses was five years, all persons in the group 40 to 44 in 1951 were in the previous group 35 to 39 in 1946, and similarly for each of the 5 year groups. In comparing the percentage bilingual in each age-group in 1951 with the percentage in the previous group in 1946, we find a slight rise, averaging about 2 per cent, in bilingualism among the adult population. Admittedly the persons in each age-group in 1951 are not exactly the same persons enumerated in the previous age-group in 1946—each group lost a certain number of persons by death, and also by departure from the Union, while there were gains by immigration, but the groups are reasonably comparable. The great majority of immigrants and emigrants are under 40 years of age, and it has been shown (Part I) that during the period 1946 to 1951 the Union gained considerably by immigration, the majority of these immigrants being English-speaking. It is not surprising therefore to find that the percentages of persons speaking English only actually rose slightly between the ages of 25 and 39. At all other ages, however, the percentage speaking English only, either remained constant or decreased slightly between 1946 and 1951. The Afrikaans-speaking section of the population is not affected by immigration to the same extent as the English-speaking section, and the figures show that the percentage of persons able to speak Afrikaans only decreased slightly at each age group up to 65 years of age, after which there was no change.

Uit hierdie ontleding blyk dit dat tweetaligheid in die Unie steeds gestadig toeneem, en dat oor die algemeen, die Afrikaanssprekende deel van die bevolking meer tweetalig as die Engelsprekende deel is.

Daar die toename in tweetaligheid onder die volwasse bevolking gedurende die tydperk 1946 tot 1951 gering was, wil dit voorkom of betreklik min persone na bereiking van hul volwasse leeftyd tweetalig word. Die waarskynlikheid bestaan dus dat 'n hele aantal van die volwasse persone wat op die oomblik eentalig is, nooit tweetalig sal word nie.

Nietemin, selfs as dit die geval is, kan daar met die oog op die feit dat die persone in elke leeftydsgroep van 20-24 opwaarts aanmerklik meer tweetalig is as die persone van die onmiddellik daaropvolgende hoër leeftydsgroep, verwag word dat die persentasie tweetalige persone in die bevolking vir 'n aansienlike tyd gestadig sal toeneem, aangesien die ouer persone (van wie daar betreklik meer eentaliges is) afsterwe; mits tweetaligheid onder die jonger geslag sy huidige peil behou.

TABEL I (a).—HUISTALE—BLANKES: 1951, 1946 EN 1936. (SENSUSSYFERS.)

Huis taal.	1951.			1946.			1936.			Home Language.
	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	
Afrikaans.....	1 035 238	467 660	1 502 898	821 561	538 143	1 359 704	535 537	585 233	1 120 770	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	949 959	90 049	1 040 008	833 654	100 158	933 812	687 874	95 247	783 071	English.
Beide.....	34 752	3 267	38 019	23 618	4 193	29 811	45 532	4 879	50 411	Both.
Ander.....	51 734	10 054	61 788	38 505	10 858	49 363	38 494	11 111	49 605	Other.
Totaal.....	2 071 683	571 030	2 642 713	1 719 338	653 352	2 372 690	1 307 387	696 470	2 003 857	Total.
KAAP.—CAPE.										
Afrikaans.....	350 928	189 952	540 880	298 244	213 778	512 022	216 038	245 318	461 356	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	329 954	37 212	367 166	300 528	36 646	337 174	258 827	38 250	297 077	English.
Beide.....	12 054	1 244	13 298	8 623	1 200	9 823	18 004	1 693	19 697	Both.
Ander.....	13 088	1 677	14 765	10 574	1 202	11 776	11 129	2 315	13 444	Other.
Totaal.....	705 024	230 085	936 109	617 969	252 826	870 795	503 998	287 576	791 574	Total.
NATAL.										
Afrikaans.....	47 070	13 080	60 150	37 242	14 268	51 510	21 275	17 026	38 301	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	180 001	21 566	201 567	152 553	22 948	175 501	118 643	22 907	141 550	English.
Beide.....	3 126	291	3 417	1 858	266	2 124	3 115	613	3 728	Both.
Ander.....	5 143	3 963	9 106	3 500	4 062	7 562	2 477	4 493	6 970	Other.
Totaal.....	235 340	38 900	274 240	195 153	41 544	236 697	145 510	45 039	190 549	Total.
TRANSVAAL.										
Afrikaans.....	517 455	191 338	708 793	401 068	219 967	621 035	230 566	221 686	452 252	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	415 241	25 758	440 999	362 949	34 548	397 497	290 853	27 237	318 090	English.
Beide.....	17 549	1 407	18 956	13 712	2 344	16 056	21 265	1 927	23 192	Both.
Ander.....	32 003	3 961	35 964	23 279	5 254	28 533	23 382	3 840	27 222	Other.
Totaal.....	982 248	222 464	1 204 712	801 008	262 113	1 063 121	566 066	254 690	820 756	Total.
ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.—ORANGE FREE STATE.										
Afrikaans.....	119 785	73 290	193 075	85 007	90 130	175 137	67 658	101 203	168 861	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	24 763	5 513	30 276	17 624	6 015	23 640	19 501	6 853	26 354	English.
Beide.....	2 023	375	2 398	1 425	383	1 808	1 348	463	1 794	Both.
Ander.....	1 500	453	1 953	1 152	340	1 492	1 506	463	1 969	Other.
Totaal.....	148 071	79 581	227 652	105 208	96 869	202 077	91 813	109 165	200 978	Total.

TABLE I (a).—HOME LANGUAGES—WHITES: 1951, 1946 AND 1936. (CENSUS FIGURES.)

Huis taal.	1951.			1946.			1936.			Home Language.
	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Platteland. Rural.	Totaal. Total.	
Afrikaans.....	1 035 238	467 660	1 502 898	821 561	538 143	1 359 704	535 537	585 233	1 120 770	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	949 959	90 049	1 040 008	833 654	100 158	933 812	687 874	95 247	783 071	English.
Beide.....	34 752	3 267	38 019	23 618	4 193	29 811	45 532	4 879	50 411	Both.
Ander.....	51 734	10 054	61 788	38 505	10 858	49 363	38 494	11 111	49 605	Other.
Totaal.....	2 071 683	571 030	2 642 713	1 719 338	653 352	2 372 690	1 307 387	696 470	2 003 857	Total.
KAAP.—CAPE.										
Afrikaans.....	350 928	189 952	540 880	298 244	213 778	512 022	216 038	245 318	461 356	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	329 954	37 212	367 166	300 528	36 646	337 174	258 827	38 250	297 077	English.
Beide.....	12 054	1 244	13 298	8 623	1 200	9 823	18 004	1 693	19 697	Both.
Ander.....	13 088	1 677	14 765	10 574	1 202	11 776	11 129	2 315	13 444	Other.
Totaal.....	705 024	230 085	936 109	617 969	252 826	870 795	503 998	287 576	791 574	Total.
NATAL.										
Afrikaans.....	47 070	13 080	60 150	37 242	14 268	51 510	21 275	17 026	38 301	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	180 001	21 566	201 567	152 553	22 948	175 501	118 643	22 907	141 550	English.
Beide.....	3 126	291	3 417	1 858	266	2 124	3 115	613	3 728	Both.
Ander.....	5 143	3 963	9 106	3 500	4 062	7 562	2 477	4 493	6 970	Other.
Totaal.....	235 340	38 900	274 240	195 153	41 544	236 697	145 510	45 039	190 549	Total.
TRANSVAAL.										
Afrikaans.....	517 455	191 338	708 793	401 068	219 967	621 035	230 566	221 686	452 252	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	415 241	25 758	440 999	362 949	34 548	397 497	290 853	27 237	318 090	English.
Beide.....	17 549	1 407	18 956	13 712	2 344	16 056	21 265	1 927	23 192	Both.
Ander.....	32 003	3 961	35 964	23 279	5 254	28 533	23 382	3 840	27 222	Other.
Totaal.....	982 248	222 464	1 204 712	801 008	262 113	1 063 121	566 066	254 690	820 756	Total.
ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.—ORANGE FREE STATE.										
Afrikaans.....	119 785	73 290	193 075	85 007	90 130	175 137	67 658	101 203	168 861	Afrikaans.
Engels.....	24 763	5 513	30 276	17 624	6 015	23 640	19 501	6 853	26 354	English.
Beide.....	2 023	375	2 398	1 425	383	1 808	1 348	463	1 794	Both.
Ander.....	1 500	453	1 953	1 152	340	1 492	1 506	463	1 969	Other.
Totaal.....	148 071	79 581	227 652	105 208	96 869	202 077	91 813	109 165	200 978	Total.

ORANJE-VRYSTAAT—ORANGE FREE STATE.									
	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951
Afrikaans.....	80.9	82.1	84.8	80.7	83.0	86.7	73.7	92.7	84.0
Engels.....	16.7	6.9	13.3	16.8	6.2	11.7	21.2	6.3	13.1
Beide.....	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.9	3.4	0.6	1.9
Ander.....	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ORANJE-VRYSTAAT—ORANGE FREE STATE.

TRANSVAAL.									
	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951
Afrikaans.....	52.7	86.0	58.9	50.1	83.9	59.4	40.7	87.0	55.1
Engels.....	42.3	11.6	36.6	45.3	13.2	37.4	51.4	10.7	38.8
Beide.....	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.5	3.8	0.8	2.8
Ander.....	3.2	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.7	4.1	1.5	3.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TRANSVAAL.

NATAL.									
	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951
Afrikaans.....	20.0	33.6	21.9	19.1	34.4	21.8	14.6	37.8	20.1
Engels.....	76.5	55.4	73.5	78.2	55.2	74.1	81.5	50.8	74.2
Beide.....	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.4	2.0
Ander.....	2.2	10.2	3.3	1.8	9.8	3.2	1.7	10.0	3.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NATAL.

KAAP—CAPE.									
	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951
Afrikaans.....	49.7	82.6	57.8	48.3	84.6	58.8	42.9	85.3	58.3
Engels.....	46.7	16.2	39.2	48.6	14.4	38.7	51.3	13.3	37.1
Beide.....	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.1	3.6	0.6	2.5
Ander.....	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

KAAP—CAPE.

UNIE—UNION.									
	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951	1936	1946	1951
Afrikaans.....	50.0	81.9	56.9	47.8	82.4	57.3	41.0	84.0	55.9
Engels.....	45.8	15.8	39.4	48.5	15.3	39.4	52.6	13.7	39.1
Beide.....	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	3.5	0.7	2.5
Ander.....	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

UNIE—UNION.

HUISTAAL.									
	1951.			1946.			1936.		
	Stedelik. Urban.	Plattelands. Rural.	Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Plattelands. Rural.	Total.	Stedelik. Urban.	Plattelands. Rural.	Total.
Home Language.									

TABEL I (b)—HUISTAAL—BLANKES: 1951, 1946 EN 1936.

TABEL I (b)—HOME LANGUAGES—WHITES: 1951, 1946 AND 1936.

TABEL 2.—HUIS-EN-AMERIKANSE-TAL: 1951, 1946 EN 1936.

TABEL 2.—HOME LANGUAGES—WHITES: 1951, 1946 AND 1936.

Gebied.	1951.						1946.						1936.					
	Afrikaans.		Engels.		Total.		Afrikaans.		Engels.		Total.		Afrikaans.		Engels.		Total.	
	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.	Verhouding Afrikaans/Engels. Ratio Afrikaans/English.	Verhouding Engels/Afrikaans. Ratio English/Afrikaans.
Vernaamste Stedelike Sentrums.....	558,797	807,032	1,365,829	464,655	731,598	1,196,253	600,711	282,496	883,207	69	64	142	600,711	282,496	883,207	600,711	282,496	883,207
Ander Stedelike Gebiede	493,818	160,303	654,120	414,430	130,645	545,075	222,963	310,620	533,583	308	317	625	222,963	310,620	533,583	222,963	310,620	533,583
Totaal: Stedelik.....	1,052,615	967,335	2,019,949	879,085	862,242	1,741,328	823,674	593,116	1,316,790	109	102	267	823,674	593,116	1,316,790	823,674	593,116	1,316,790
Plattelands.....	469,629	91,689	561,318	495,525	47,793	543,318	84,600	552,866	637,462	512	573	1,085	84,600	552,866	637,462	84,600	552,866	637,462
Totaal.....	1,521,901	1,059,024	2,580,927	1,374,610	948,717	2,323,322	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252	144	145	1,170	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252
Principal Urban Centres.....	558,797	807,032	1,365,829	464,655	731,598	1,196,253	600,711	282,496	883,207	69	64	142	600,711	282,496	883,207	600,711	282,496	883,207
Other Urban Areas.	493,818	160,303	654,120	414,430	130,645	545,075	222,963	310,620	533,583	308	317	625	222,963	310,620	533,583	222,963	310,620	533,583
Total: Urban.	1,052,615	967,335	2,019,949	879,085	862,242	1,741,328	823,674	593,116	1,316,790	109	102	267	823,674	593,116	1,316,790	823,674	593,116	1,316,790
Rural.	469,629	91,689	561,318	495,525	47,793	543,318	84,600	552,866	637,462	512	573	1,085	84,600	552,866	637,462	84,600	552,866	637,462
Total.	1,521,901	1,059,024	2,580,927	1,374,610	948,717	2,323,322	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252	144	145	1,170	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252	908,274	1,145,979	1,954,252

UNIE—UNION.

KAAP—CAPE.

NATAL.									
	1951	1946	1936	1951	1946	1936	1951	1946	1936
Vernaamste Stedelike Sentrums.....	547,529	373,815	921,344	516,934	342,085	859,010	471,205	306,925	778,130
Ander Stedelike Gebiede	123,535	257,690	381,225	102,498	234,890	337,388	67,755	199,177	266,932
Totaal: Stedelik.....	671,064	631,505	1,302,569	619,432	576,975	1,196,398	538,960	506,100	1,045,062
Plattelands.....	190,571	335,881	804,936	205,652	307,022	418,405	231,619	36,903	276,489
Totaal.....	861,635	967,386	2,107,505	825,084	883,997	1,614,803	770,579	543,003	1,321,551
Principal Urban Centres.....	547,529	373,815	921,344	516,934	342,085	859,010	471,205	306,925	778,130
Other Urban Areas.	123,535	257,690	381,225	102,498	234,890	337,388	67,755	199,177	266,932
Total: Urban.	671,064	631,505	1,302,569	619,432	576,975	1,196,398	538,960	506,100	1,045,062
Rural.	190,571	335,881	804,936	205,652	307,022	418,405	231,619	36,903	276,489
Total.	861,635	967,386	2,107,505	825,084	883,997	1,614,803	770,579	543,003	1,321,551

NATAL.

TRANSVAAL.									
	1951	1946	1936	1951	1946	1936	1951	1946	1936
Vernaamste Stedelike Sentrums.....	371,533	384,987	756,520	312,141	353,875	666,016	183,846	285,320	469,166
Ander Stedelike Gebiede	154,697	39,029	193,726	120,736	16,564	146,654	71,773	22,806	100,079
Totaal: Stedelik.....	526,230	424,016	950,246	432,877	370,439	812,670	255,619	308,126	569,245
Plattelands.....	192,041	26,461	218,502	196,186	25,732	221,918	202,729	21,560	224,289
Totaal.....	718,271	450,477	1,168,748	629,063	405,525	1,034,588	458,348	329,686	793,534
Principal Urban Centres.....	371,533	384,987	756,520	312,141	353,875	666,016	183,846	285,320	469,166
Other Urban Areas.	154,697	39,029	193,726	120,736	16,564	146,654	71,773	22,806	100,079
Total: Urban.	526,230	424,016	950,246	432,877	370,439	812,670	255,619	308,126	569,245
Rural.	192,041	26,461	218,502	196,186	25,732	221,918	202,729	21,560	224,289
Total.	718,271	450,477	1,168,748	629,063	405,525	1,034,588	458,348	329,686	793,534

TRANSVAAL.

PERSENTASIE-INDELING.

Home Language.	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.							
	0-100	1-22	3-77	4-100	5-22	6-78	7-91	8-83
Total	3.1	2.0	1.1	7.2	5.0	2.2	0.1	6.0
Nederlands.	9.5	8.0	8.4	0.7	7.0	3.9	1.0	7.9
Yiddish (Hebrew).	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	8.0	3.3	6.0	6.9
German.	3.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	8.0	3.3	5.0	1.4
French.	5.3	6.0	9.2	3.5	0.1	3.4	8.0	3.5
Portuguese.	4.3	9.0	7.2	5.3	7.0	8.2	0.1	8.5
Italian.	6.3	1.0	8.3	3.9	2.9	8.7	1.0	7.7
Grieks.	7.3	3.2	4.3	5.8	0.1	5.2	3.0	6.5
Duits.	7.9	0.5	6.9	3.2	6.5	4.4	1.1	6.2
Ongespesifiseer.	6.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.1	3.1	5.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

PERSENTASIE-INDELING.

Home Language.	1931			1946			1951		
	Total.	Plattelands.	Stedelik.	Total.	Plattelands.	Stedelik.	Total.	Plattelands.	Stedelik.
Nederlands.	3,905	292	544	5,609	885	605	887,19	150,01	462,15
German.	7,800	778	1,780	11,111	1,778	3,905	17,727	2,778	6,441
Yiddish (Hebrew).	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Greek.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Portuguese.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Italian.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
French.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Other.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Unspecified.	1,780	178	390	2,778	438	955	4,388	655	1,441
Total.	50,696	4,111	125	69,366	8,850	3,888	119,887	15,010	47,115

TABEL 2.—HUISTALE-BLANKES—WHITES: 1951, 1946 EN 1936. (ADJUSTED FIGURES.)—(continued).

TABEL 2.—HUISTALE-BLANKES—WHITES: 1951, 1946 EN 1936. (AANGEPASTE SYFFERS.)—(vervolg.)

Gebied.	1951.			1946.			1936.		
	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.
Vernaaamste Stedelike Sentrums:	36,020	12,433	48,453	26,986	10,744	37,730	18,259	11,471	29,730
Ander Stedelike Gebiede:	84,776	1,574	86,350	68,245	8,489	76,734	57,815	10,912	68,727
Total:	120,796	13,007	133,803	94,231	19,233	113,464	76,074	22,383	98,457
Plattelands:	73,453	5,676	79,129	80,810	5,311	86,121	94,684	5,868	100,552
Total:	194,249	31,450	225,699	176,041	24,544	200,585	170,758	28,251	199,009

ORANJE-VRYSTAAT—ORANGE FREE STATE.

TABEL 3.—HUISTALE-BLANKES—VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE SENTRUMS: 1951, 1946 EN 1936. (AANGEPASTE SYFFERS.)

Stedelike Sentrum.	1951.			1946.			1936.		
	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.	Afrikaans.	Engels.	Total.
Total	558,797	807,032	1,365,829	464,655	731,598	1,196,253	282,496	600,711	883,207
Kaapstad	72,742	167,081	239,823	60,842	153,111	313,953	40,600	126,869	167,469
Port Elizabeth	31,552	46,026	77,578	24,446	40,264	64,710	16,659	36,375	53,034
Oos-Londen	9,008	34,464	43,472	8,288	31,511	39,799	5,347	25,322	30,669
Kimberley	10,233	10,119	20,352	8,922	10,004	18,026	5,149	10,611	15,760
Durban	20,855	127,120	147,975	17,204	110,580	127,784	8,882	86,317	95,199
Pietermaritzburg	6,854	24,802	31,656	5,826	21,509	27,335	3,754	18,426	22,180
Bloemfontein	36,020	12,433	48,453	26,986	10,744	37,730	18,259	11,471	29,730
Pretoria	102,412	43,985	146,397	83,984	43,635	127,619	32,867	17,929	50,796
Witwatersrand	269,121	230,910	500,031	229,279	311,062	540,341	177,629	252,453	430,082
Johannesburg	110,221	341,002	451,223	102,922	316,375	429,297	68,261	232,953	391,214
Germiston	42,591	27,383	70,974	32,424	20,804	53,228	19,666	13,892	33,558
Benoni	18,946	16,964	35,910	15,222	14,334	29,556	13,807	12,572	26,379
Boksburg	14,436	9,804	24,240	12,486	9,468	21,954	8,201	6,526	14,727
Brakpan	10,097	10,079	20,176	9,468	10,658	20,126	9,644	8,546	18,190
Krugersdorp	17,849	8,546	26,395	15,383	7,804	23,187	8,466	5,477	13,943
Nigel	4,011	3,390	7,401	3,079	3,250	6,329	1,372	2,375	3,747
Randfontein	8,667	3,837	12,504	6,319	4,097	10,416	2,127	2,972	5,099
Rooiport-Maraisburg	15,400	13,467	28,867	12,314	10,436	22,750	4,259	6,247	10,516
Springfontein	15,649	15,202	30,851	11,542	13,314	24,856	7,346	10,534	17,880
Venterspos	2,257	1,417	3,674	1,189	822	2,011	—	10,534	159

TABEL 3.—HOME LANGUAGES—WHITES—PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES: 1951, 1946 AND 1936. (ADJUSTED FIGURES.)

1961 AMPTELIKE TALE WAT GERAAFT WORD—BLANKES, 7 JAAR EN OOR—VEERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE SENTRUMS: SENSUS—WHITES, 7 YEARS AND OVER

Gebied/Arc.	1951.					1946.					1936.							
	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.
UNIE/UNION—	1,285,613	310,984	144,095	4,997	655	1,746,214	1,037,835	306,376	122,686	2,961	843	1,470,701	758,302	287,343	85,560	3,139	509	1,134,853
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	327,447	27,675	108,933	745	157	464,977	344,547	34,779	133,501	910	225	533,962	339,780	36,245	194,352	671	208	571,256
Rural.....	1,613,060	338,529	235,048	5,742	812	2,211,191	1,382,282	341,155	276,187	3,871	1,068	2,004,663	1,098,082	323,588	779,912	3,810	717	1,706,109
Total—Total..	452,804	95,702	53,956	1,180	350	603,992	389,158	96,408	48,711	1,136	293	535,706	366,789	92,713	38,466	893	197	439,058
KAAP/CAPE—	127,658	9,024	51,049	118	95	187,944	124,371	10,018	72,856	32	59	207,336	138,279	10,753	85,901	92	70	235,095
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	580,462	104,726	105,005	1,298	445	791,936	513,529	106,426	121,567	1,168	352	743,042	445,068	103,466	124,367	985	267	674,153
Rural.....	110,040	88,087	2,913	488	37	201,565	83,225	84,535	2,480	284	192	170,716	53,979	73,037	1,524	198	65	128,803
Total—Total..	19,205	11,517	1,086	222	11	33,051	19,231	13,561	1,437	193	31	34,953	20,027	15,394	2,182	284	26	37,913
NATAL—	129,245	99,614	3,999	710	48	233,616	102,956	98,096	3,917	477	223	205,669	74,006	88,431	3,706	482	91	166,716
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	624,674	123,520	64,502	3,198	249	816,143	495,911	122,659	53,229	1,485	344	673,628	337,425	118,050	30,108	1,968	221	487,772
Rural.....	129,691	6,351	43,118	362	33	179,755	142,777	10,245	58,221	672	117	212,032	123,407	8,795	74,385	282	81	206,950
Total—Total..	754,565	129,871	107,620	3,560	282	995,898	638,688	132,904	111,450	2,157	461	885,660	460,832	126,845	104,493	482	302	694,722
TRANSVAAL—	98,095	3,545	22,724	131	19	124,514	69,541	2,774	18,266	56	14	90,551	60,109	3,543	15,462	80	26	79,220
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	50,693	773	13,700	43	18	65,227	57,668	955	20,987	13	18	79,641	58,067	1,203	31,884	13	31	91,288
Rural.....	148,788	4,318	36,424	174	37	189,741	127,209	3,779	39,233	69	32	170,292	118,176	4,846	47,346	93	57	170,518
Total—Total..																		

ABEL 5.—AMPELIKE TALE WAT GERAAFT WORD—BLANKES, 7 JAAR EN OOR—VEERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE SENTRUMS: SENSUS—WHITES, 7 YEARS AND OVER 1951, 1946 EN 1936.

1961 AMPTELIKE TALE WAT GERAAFT WORD—BLANKES, 7 JAAR EN OOR—VEERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE SENTRUMS: SENSUS—WHITES, 7 YEARS AND OVER

Gebied/Arc.	1951.					1946.					1936.							
	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.	Beide Both.	Engels. English.	Afrikaans.	Geen. Neither.	Ongesp. Unsp.	Total.
UNIE/UNION—	1,285,613	310,984	144,095	4,997	655	1,746,214	1,037,835	306,376	122,686	2,961	843	1,470,701	758,302	287,343	85,560	3,139	509	1,134,853
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	327,447	27,675	108,933	745	157	464,977	344,547	34,779	133,501	910	225	533,962	339,780	36,245	194,352	671	208	571,256
Rural.....	1,613,060	338,529	235,048	5,742	812	2,211,191	1,382,282	341,155	276,187	3,871	1,068	2,004,663	1,098,082	323,588	779,912	3,810	717	1,706,109
Total—Total..	452,804	95,702	53,956	1,180	350	603,992	389,158	96,408	48,711	1,136	293	535,706	366,789	92,713	38,466	893	197	439,058
KAAP/CAPE—	127,658	9,024	51,049	118	95	187,944	124,371	10,018	72,856	32	59	207,336	138,279	10,753	85,901	92	70	235,095
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	580,462	104,726	105,005	1,298	445	791,936	513,529	106,426	121,567	1,168	352	743,042	445,068	103,466	124,367	985	267	674,153
Rural.....	110,040	88,087	2,913	488	37	201,565	83,225	84,535	2,480	284	192	170,716	53,979	73,037	1,524	198	65	128,803
Total—Total..	19,205	11,517	1,086	222	11	33,051	19,231	13,561	1,437	193	31	34,953	20,027	15,394	2,182	284	26	37,913
NATAL—	129,245	99,614	3,999	710	48	233,616	102,956	98,096	3,917	477	223	205,669	74,006	88,431	3,706	482	91	166,716
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	624,674	123,520	64,502	3,198	249	816,143	495,911	122,659	53,229	1,485	344	673,628	337,425	118,050	30,108	1,968	221	487,772
Rural.....	129,691	6,351	43,118	362	33	179,755	142,777	10,245	58,221	672	117	212,032	123,407	8,795	74,385	282	81	206,950
Total—Total..	754,565	129,871	107,620	3,560	282	995,898	638,688	132,904	111,450	2,157	461	885,660	460,832	126,845	104,493	482	302	694,722
TRANSVAAL—	98,095	3,545	22,724	131	19	124,514	69,541	2,774	18,266	56	14	90,551	60,109	3,543	15,462	80	26	79,220
Stedelike Sentrum. Urban Centre.	50,693	773	13,700	43	18	65,227	57,668	955	20,987	13	18	79,641	58,067	1,203	31,884	13	31	91,288
Rural.....	148,788	4,318	36,424	174	37	189,741	127,209	3,779	39,233	69	32	170,292	118,176	4,846	47,346	93	57	170,518
Total—Total..																		