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INSTITUTE for
SOCIAL
RESEARCH



A Study of the Social Circumstances
and Characteristics of the
Bantu in the Durban Region

Report No. 1:

CHARACTERISTICS AND FUTURE
GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

Margaret A. Young

JULY, 1965

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Centre for Applied Social Sciences
University of Natal
King George V Avenue
Durban 4001
South Africa

CASS/S. YOUNG

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FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the first one in a series in connection with a fact-finding sociological survey of the Bantu population of the Durban Metropolitan Region, sponsored by the Durban Non-European Children's Fund. The aim of the survey as a whole is to investigate the social circumstances and characteristics of the Bantu population - and particularly the children - and to examine the welfare problems and needs involved. This first report deals with the characteristics of the population - the number of births and deaths; the age and sex structure; and features such as household size, marital status, education, occupation and income. Estimates of the future growth, size and structure of the Bantu population are also presented. The second report deals in detail with the social circumstances and some welfare needs of the population, and indicates the nature and scope of the problems involved. The study provides a factual foundation for planning and future effective action.

Acknowledgement must be made of the help, guidance and willing co-operation received from various people during the course of the investigation.

Sincere thanks must be expressed to the following: Professor L. Badenhorst, (former Director of the Institute for Social Research) for his help and guidance in the initial stages of this report; Dr. R. J. Davies (Head of the Geography Department, University of Natal, Durban), and Mr. L. Schlemmer (Senior Research Fellow of the Institute) for

(ii)

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To the many other people who gave unstintingly of their time and knowledge I would like to express my sincere thanks, especially to Miss R. Bithrey of the Institute for Social Research who typed this report.

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COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY.

This summary gives a comprehensive outline of the report, and is provided for the use of those readers who do not wish to study the report and its technicalities in detail, but need to know the main points emerging from the analysis.

1. The report is the first one in a series of reports in connection with a fact-finding sociological survey of the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region, sponsored by the Durban Non-European Children's Fund. The aim of the survey as a whole, described briefly, is to investigate the social circumstances and characteristics, (including nutritional status) and certain welfare problems of the Bantu population - particularly the children - living within the Durban region. The study provides a factual foundation for planning and future effective action.

2. An essential part of any comprehensive study of the needs and welfare of a population, is a detailed analysis of the vital statistics for that population. This report covers this aspect of the Bantu population in Durban and its surrounding region, and yields a basic picture of the size, composition and structure of the population. It shows the rate of growth of the Bantu; their state of health as measured by mortality figures; and also attempts to predict the future size of the population concerned. It points to certain key social problems demanding remedial attention. However, the second report will study social problems more closely than the present one..This report paves the way for the one following,

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which will discuss welfare needs.

3. The estimated total number of Bantu living in the Durban metropolitan region amounted to about 285,500 persons in 1964. These Bantu are not distributed equally throughout the region, but tend to concentrate in certain areas. The rehousing of slum dwellers in new townships has further accentuated this concentration in certain areas.. By 1964, over three-quarters of the Bantu concerned lived in officially demarcated Bantu townships and hostels. In 1965, over 140,000 persons lived in the townships of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi alone. The process of concentration is likely to continue in the future, particularly in view of the move to allow only one domestic servant to live with each White household in the official White residential areas.

4. Reliable vital statistics for the Bantu in the Durban region are not available, and this fact constituted one of the major difficulties to be surmounted by the investigation. Over three-quarters of the region's Bantu live within the boundaries of the Durban municipality. Statistics for this municipality are available, and they are known to be subject to a margin of error; but while this is so, they can be used to provide approximate estimates of the prevailing position. These figures were then used to prepare estimates for the region as a whole, on the assumption that the conditions in Durban do not differ greatly from those prevailing in the rest of the region.

5. After examining the crude birth rates for Durban, it was decided that the actual figure probably lies between 42 to 47 live births per annum, per thousand head of Bantu. Three estimates of the birth rate were made - a "low" estimate of 42 per 1,000; a "high" estimate of 47 per 1,000; and the mid point between these, providing a "medium" estimate of 44 per 1,000. Relating these estimates back to data for the age-sex structure of the Durban area, a more sensitive measure of fertility was prepared in the form of fertility rates. A "medium" estimate of 174 live births per year per 1,000 Bantu women of child-bearing age, was obtained. "High" and "low" estimates for fertility were 185 and 166 births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age, respectively. These estimates agree well with general estimates for Bantu fertility prepared by some South African demographers.

6. The true rate of illegitimacy amongst the Bantu is unknown, although estimates put it at a high figure. In itself, illegitimacy does not appear to be a serious problem amongst the Bantu, as little stigma attaches to the average unwed mother, or the child. Rather, the essence of the problem is that if illegitimacy means that the father is absent, then the family is broken both socially and economically. In such cases, it is almost inevitable that the child suffers both from a lack of balanced parental care (for the male figure in the family is absent), and also from malnutrition and hardship consequent on the absence of the main (male) breadwinner. (The latter point would explain at least in part if not entirely, why hospital authorities report that the illegitimate Bantu child is more likely to suffer from

malnutrition than the legitimate child. Illegitimacy amongst the Bantu does not always mean a broken home, for it is known that at least some cohabiting unions are stable for relatively long periods of time, and so provide a father and mother for the child, with a more or less balanced family life. Also some urban Bantu men prefer not to marry until a girl has shown that she can bear children, so that an illegitimate birth does not always mean that the mother will not marry the father of her child. Consequently, a bald statement of the number of Bantu children born outside of wedlock provides no accurate assessment of the extent of the family welfare problem posed by illegitimacy, and can be misleading if no further information is available. A field survey is necessary to reveal the actual extent of illegitimacy with broken home life for the child. Unfortunately, such a survey was not possible during the present investigation.

7. The Bantu death rate has been decreasing steadily, and in particular during the last few years the infant death rate has shown a remarkable drop. This is due largely to improved medical and public health services, coupled with medical education. The overall death rate has dropped from 24 deaths per thousand population in 1951, to an estimated 11 per thousand in 1964. This means that with a relatively high birth rate, a rapid natural increase in the size of the Bantu population is taking place, and is likely to continue for decades.

8. The age-specific death rates for the Bantu in the region are typical of populations with a low standard of living, (usually found in under-developed countries): for the

first years of life, mortality is high for both sexes, dropping sharply to the lowest rate between the ages of 10 - 14 years, and thereafter increasing slowly with age; the male mortality is higher than the female in the younger and older age groups, while the female mortality is slightly higher than the male rate during the child-bearing years.

9. The most sensitive index of the adequacy of a social environment for human habitation is the infant mortality rate, which reflects the failure of the young child to survive in the environment concerned. Bantu infant deaths in the Durban area have shown a remarkable drop since 1960. Since that date, the rate has been more than halved to reach the present estimated figure of 97 infant deaths during the first year of life for each 1,000 Bantu children born alive. However, this figure is still far higher than that for other races, (particularly the Whites' rate of 25 per 1,000). The Bantu figure is still capable of considerable reduction, but if this drop is to be achieved, taking into account the rapidly increasing population, then a considerable expansion in the existing health and welfare services will be required to deal with the increasing number of children. This is a point which must not be forgotten in planning for the future.

10. The age-sex structure of a population reflects both the present and the possible future social problems of the people involved. For the Bantu of Durban, available statistics have an unknown margin of error. It appears that close on half of the population consisted, in 1960, of working-age males in the 15 - 59 year old group, and a further 25% were children under the age of 15 years, while only 3% of the total population was over the age of 60 years. As would follow

from these figures, the sex ratio was high, at 146 males to 100 females. Clearly the population is one with a distorted age and sex pattern, and this is the result of the selective nature of Bantu migration, (whereby mainly males of working age move to the towns for shorter or longer periods, and the women, and young and very old, tend to stay in the rural areas.) This means, apart from anything else, that problems of the disorganisation of family life and family instability must be involved - this distorted population structure is certainly one of the factors involved in the high illegitimacy rate noted above. However, the expansion of family housing in the townships may help to bring about a more normal population structure, and the sex ratio has gradually been dropping for many years. The townships in the Durban region have an average sex ratio of 110 males to every 100 females, which is lower than the over-all figure just quoted. The dependency rate in these townships is more than 70 dependents for every 100 people of working age.

11. At present there are several townships and location areas where family housing is available to the Bantu. These are: Kwa Mashu, Umlazi Glebe, Lamontville, Chesterville, Klaarwater, Marianhill, Clermont and Umlazi (Government Township.). The location and situation of the present welfare problems of the Bantu population in the region is closely linked to the existing siting and housing of this population. Clearance of the Cato Manor slums resulted in the expansion of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi to accommodate the displaced persons. These two townships are to become the largest and most important within the region, ultimately

housing together a total of over 250,000 Bantu. All major facilities found in towns have been provided for, and in many respects these two townships will become self-contained units. Expansion is also possible at Clermont and Klaarwater, while some changes can be expected at Marianhill. Lamontville and Chesterville may possibly be demolished in the future, when the policy of separate residential areas for different races comes into force. Hostels and barracks accommodate many of the Bantu living apart from their families, and in 1964, over 20,000 Bantu were so housed.

12. Samples of dwellings were drawn from six of the townships in the Durban region, and a limited amount of data was gathered from the official township records for each dwelling selected. However, this meant that no information was available for unregistered persons unofficially living with a household. Consequently, data from these records represent a minimum estimate of the actual position. In addition, a small sample survey was undertaken in one of the townships - Kwa Mashu, which was considered to be reasonably representative of the township populations - in order to supplement the recorded data, and so provide a fuller picture of the average Bantu household.

13. It was found that the township dwellings contained an average of 5.7 to 7.7 (say six to eight) persons. Many of the households are of the "extended" type, and so include relatives in addition to the basic family of a man, woman and their dependent children. These relatives boarding with the household have been found elsewhere to play an important part in helping to balance the household budget, and the

same is almost certainly true of the Durban region. Thus the extended family is a welfare unit, and official action in housing the basic family alone and forcing relatives to move into hostels, would have serious social welfare repercussions. At least some of the relatives concerned are unofficial lodgers with a household. There is a need for the welfare value of the extended family amongst the Bantu to be officially recognised, and thus this family type accepted as a unit for housing purposes.

14. It is estimated that out of the total of 160,000 people living in the six townships, about 67,000 were children under the age of 15 years, of whom 32,000 were under the age of 7 years. This gives an idea of the population for which community and welfare services have to cater.

15. Over 80% of the households sampled had both parents present. This means that about one-fifth were broken families (broken in the sense that one of the parents was absent, whatever the reason for the absence was). This is a fairly high figure, and indicates a social problem.

16. The average standard of education was low. For those Bantu who had received education, the average standard passed was Standards 4 to 6 for men, and Standards 1 to 3 for women. An appreciable proportion received no schooling whatsoever.

17. Occupation is closely related to socio-economic status, and so yields an important indication of the presence or

absence of a host of socio-economic welfare problems. From the limited data available, it appears that over two-thirds of the population were gainfully employed in 1960. The main occupations were those of service workers and labourers, together accounting for over four-fifths of the gainfully employed Bantu in the region. These occupations represent lowly paid work, and indicate that the average Bantu household will have a low socio-economic status, and that the main welfare problems can be expected to be those typically associated with a poverty-complex.

18. The median income for the six Bantu townships in the Durban metropolitan region was found to be R31 per month. It has been estimated, by contrast, that for an average Bantu family of five persons, the "Secondary Poverty Datum Line" in 1964 was over R55 per month. This sum included the cost of rent and workers' transport, and covered only the minimum standard of living necessary to maintain health and decency under short-term conditions. It must be remembered that this figure of over R55 per month involved a household which is smaller in size than the average for the townships, mentioned in paragraph 13 above. Thus, the actual gap between income and the Secondary Poverty Datum Line will, for the average household, be even greater than the above figures suggest. There is no doubt whatsoever that large-scale poverty occurs amongst the Bantu households in the region. Rising wages have not yet overtaken rising prices, for the Bantu today are little better-off economically than they were over 10 years ago when the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research measured the socio-economic status of Bantu in Durban.

19. As the Secondary Poverty Datum Line defines the minimum level of expenditure necessary for a household to maintain bare health and decency, it excludes many items of expenditure which the average household finds necessary - e.g. the cost of medicine, education, replacement of household equipment etc. Indeed, the Datum Line has been said to be more remarkable for what it excludes than what it includes, and critics have rightly said that it does not represent a "human" standard of living. It is well-known that in fact a household needs an income above the Poverty Datum Line, (in order to allow expenditure on necessary items not listed by the Datum Line) before the household is able to spend on food, clothing, etc. the minimum laid down by the Datum Line. This level of income has been called the "Effective Minimum Level". Research in Cape Town suggests that this level is about one-and-a-half times the size of the Secondary Poverty Datum Line. Thus, the Effective Minimum Level for a household in Durban is probably over R83 per month. Contrasting this with the average income of R31 makes the poverty of the Bantu clear. There is a very real and great need for assistance, either financial, or in the form of other welfare and social services.

20. Migratory movements of the Bantu are many and varied, and an assessment of their extent and direction is hampered by the paucity of data. Between 1951 and 1960 the rate of increase in the Bantu population of the region was estimated at 3.3%. Part of this increase, was due to net immigration, amounting to about 2,000 persons per year. Between 1960 and 1964 the rate of increase was estimated at 5%, of which migration accounted for 1.8%, or about 5,000 people per annum.

Future migration patterns will depend on economic and legislative factors. Trends are difficult to predict, but an annual net immigration of 5,000 Bantu appears to be a reasonable estimate at present.

21. Predictions for the possible size of the Bantu population in the region, at various dates in the future up to the year 2000 A.D., were prepared. In arriving at these predictions, the model life tables calculated by the United Nations were used; and survival rates (showing the number of survivors living from one age group to the next) were used instead of the less precise crude death rates. Fertility rates were used to predict future fertility, starting with the "high" estimate of 185 births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age. It was assumed that this present level of fertility would slowly drop, and a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ in fertility over every five years was thought to be a likely future trend from 1970 onwards. Finally, a sex ratio of 105 males to 100 females at birth was assumed, and net immigration was considered likely to add, in the future, to the Bantu population of the region at least the same number as at present - viz. 5,000 persons of unknown age and sex annually.

22. It was calculated that the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region is likely to increase at a rate of 2.03% due to natural increase - or an increase of 289,000 between 1960 and the year 2000 resulting from the excess of births over deaths. During this period, more or less 200,000 additional Bantu will be added to the region by net immigration. Thus, it is estimated that in 2000 A.D., only thirty-five years hence, the Bantu population of the

region may total 719,600 - i.e. not far short of three-quarters of a million souls. In that year, an estimated 27% to 32% of the Bantu population will consist of children under the age of 15 years. A particularly rapid increase in the number of children is to be expected between 1965 and 1975, mainly because while the infant mortality rate is dropping, the fertility rate will probably remain at a high level for some time to come.

23 Thus it will be seen that, particularly in the present period until 1975, there is likely to be a significant increase in the number of Bantu children in the region. Consequently it is especially during this period that a great effort will be needed to increase and improve existing health and medical facilities to cope with the increasing number of children (and the increasing population at all ages.) This fact must receive close attention if the present welfare standards are to be maintained in the future.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Intelligent social planning must start with the factual situation to be tackled - if one is to solve problems, one must first of all understand them. This has been realised by the Durban Non-European Children's Fund, which consists of a group of voluntary organisations working in the field of problems associated with the young Non-Whites in the population of Durban. Consequently, the Fund commissioned the Institute for Social Research, of the University of Natal in Durban, to undertake a fact-finding social survey aimed at revealing the welfare problem facing the Fund's member-organisations. In its broad outlines, this problem is already known, so that it is the function of the survey to investigate the situation in detail - both for the present time, and also in the likely immediate future. The reports on the survey aim at understanding the extent, nature and scope of the welfare problems involved (in so far as they concern the fund), and so provide a factual foundation for future effective action and intelligent planning.

An essential part of any comprehensive survey of the needs and welfare of a population is a detailed analysis of the vital statistics for that population. Such information yields a basic picture of the population concerned, revealing its size, composition and structure, rate of growth, state of health and special problems of disease, and the chances of the average individual of surviving. On the basis of such knowledge, the presence and scope of social problems can be determined, and appropriate remedial social action set in motion.

This, the first in a series of reports on the social welfare needs of the Bantu population in Durban, is concerned with facts and figures about the Bantu population of the city and its surrounding region. It describes the population concerned, and estimates its future growth. In so doing, it reveals the situation which planning must take into account, and also paves the way for the second report, which will discuss the welfare implications and needs of the population concerned.

SECTION I : DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANTU POPULATION WITHIN
THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION:

The present distribution of the Bantu in the various areas of Durban and its region has arisen not only from the enforcement of official legislation, but also from what might be termed "historical accidents." Designated areas have been set aside for the development of Bantu townships, and hostels and barracks have been constructed at strategic points to house the single workers. Yet slum areas, such as Cato Manor, have developed, and for many years no action was taken against these Bantu, as well as the many hundreds of "illegal" squatters, both within the city limits of Durban, and beyond.¹ The present distributional pattern of the Bantu reflects these various factors, and marked concentrations of Bantu in certain specific areas (mainly on the outskirts of the towns), occur.

Within the region under consideration - i.e. the metropolitan region of Durban (as defined by the Bureau of Statistics²), distinct variations in population distribution and intensity of settlement are evident. Table I below presents figures showing the position at the time of the 1960 Population Census:

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- 1 - Some details of the historical position in regard to the Bantu in Durban are to be found in Kuper, L., H. Watts and R. Davies (1958): Durban: A Study in Racial Ecology: Jonathan Cape, London: pp. 30 ff.
 - 2 - Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Statistics (1963): Population Census. 6th. September 1960: Vol. I: Geographical Distribution of the Population: R.P. No. 62 of 1963: Government Printer, Pretoria: p. 51-52

TABLE I

THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANTU POPULATION OF THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION AT THE 1960 CENSUS. ³

SUB-REGION	No. of Persons	%
Durban Municipal Area	182,700	78.6
Rest of Durban Magisterial District	12,000	5.2
Pinetown Municipal Area	3,400	1.5
Rest of Urban Magisterial District of Pinetown	27,800	12.0
Remaining Northern Sub-areas	1,200	0.5
Remaining Southern Sub-areas	5,200	2.2
T O T A L	232,300	100.0

As this table shows, in 1960 the vast majority of the Bantu of the Durban Metropolitan Region (amounting to 78.6%) were living within the Durban municipal boundaries. While the Borough of Pinetown accounted for only 1.5% of the Bantu, a further 12% could be found within this magisterial district, mainly in the Clermont and Marianhill areas. The rest of the metropolitan region accounted for the remaining 8% of the Bantu population.

The most densely settled area is the Durban municipal area, with an average density of over 2,000 Bantu per square mile. The remaining areas fall far short of this high average density - for instance, the Pinetown magisterial district has an average density of 124 Bantu per square mile.

³ - Source: Republic of South Africa: (1963):op. cit., pp. 51-52

These average figures, however, tend to mask the actual distribution of the Bantu, which shows marked clustering. Over 60% of the population were housed in relatively small townships and locations. This clustering is shown in Table 2, and also in Figure 1, page 6, where the position as it was in 1960 is presented.

TABLE II
THE POPULATION OF THE BANTU TOWNSHIPS AND LOCATIONS IN 1960⁴

A R E A	No. of Bantu	%
Cato Manor (Family Accommodation)	55,000	23.7
Lamontville (Family Accommodation)	18,500	8.0
Kwa Mashu (Family Accommodation)	25,000	10.8
Clermont (Family Accommodation)	13,900	6.0
Marianhill (Family Accommodation)	9,300	4.0
Chesterville (Family Accommodation)	7,900	3.3
Umlazi (Family Accommodation)	5,200	2.3
Umlazi Glebe (Family Accommodation)	4,100	1.8
Klaarwater (Family Accommodation)	1,900	.8
Single Accommodation (Hostels)	18,700	8.1
TOTAL IN TOWNSHIPS AND HOSTELS	159,500	68.8
Total <u>not</u> in Townships and Hostels	72,800	31.2
GRAND TOTAL NUMBER OF BANTU	232,300	100.0

These figures indicate that in 1960, 20% of the

4 - Source: The main source was the Durban Corporation (1960): Annual Housing Report of the Department of Bantu Administration for 1959/60 (Mimeographed): p.1

and Republic of South Africa: (1963): op. cit., pp. 51-52

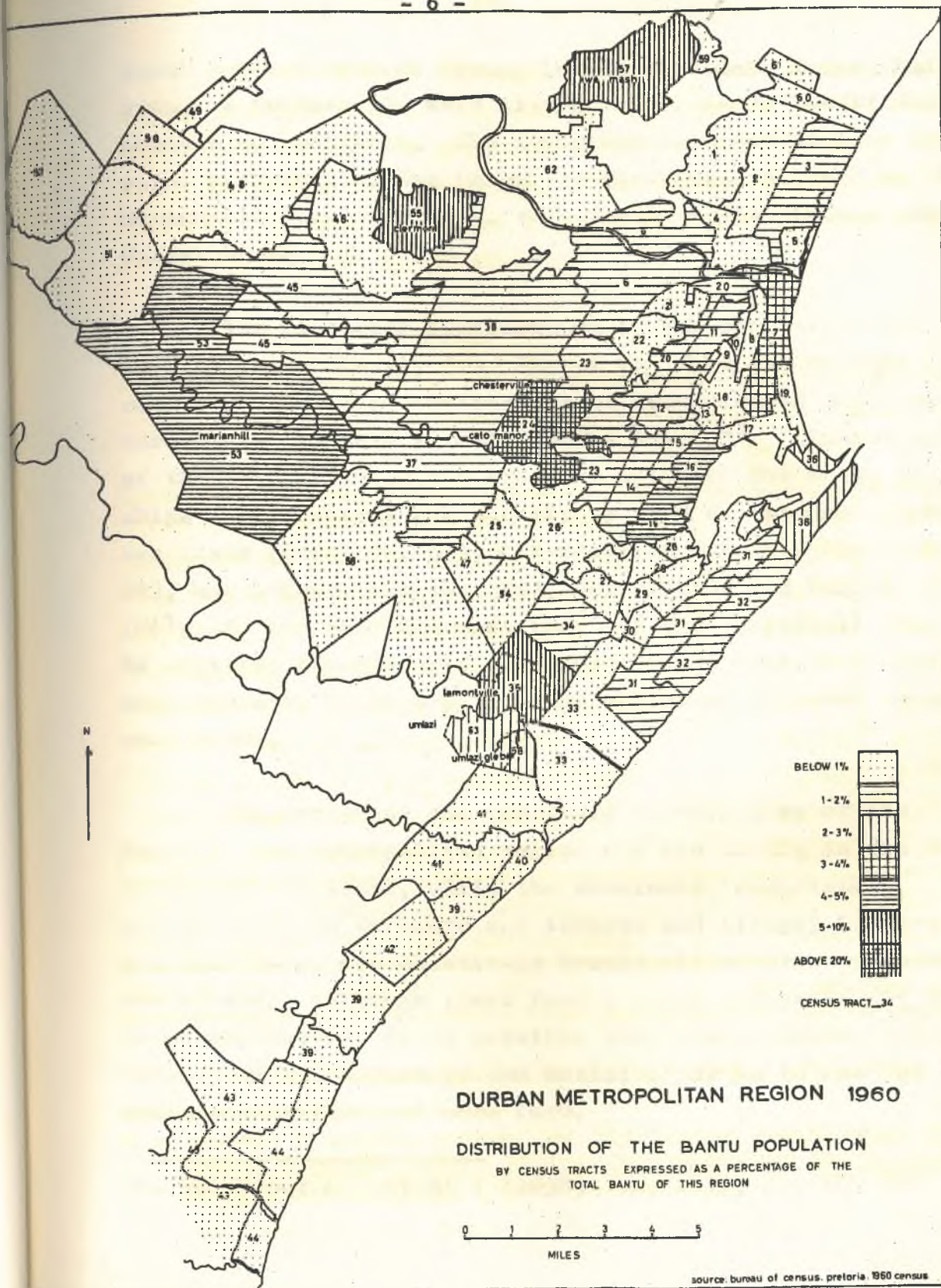


fig.1

Bantu population were living in the then Cato Manor slum area. A further 12% were living under single conditions in hostels and barracks. The townships in order of size in 1960 were: Lamontville, Kwa Mashu and Clermont, followed by the Marianhill squatters area, then Chesterville, Umlazi and Umlazi Glebe.

The clustered distribution of the population can be seen quite clearly from Figure 1. Here two or more census enumerators' districts have been grouped together to form what have been termed "census tracts"⁵. Clustering of the population in the areas occupied by the Bantu townships and locations can clearly be seen on the map - note Kwa Mashu (Tract No. 57), Chesterville and Cato Manor (No. 24), and Lamontville (No. 35), UmlaziGlebe and Umlazi (No's. 58 and 65), Clermont (No. 55) and Marianhill (No. 53). In addition those tracts containing Bantu hostels or barracks, such as No's. 7, 16 and 36, appear also as areas of denser settlement.

The map shows the clustered distribution of the Bantu in the metropolitan region who are living in the townships and locations, while the remainder, comprising mainly domestic servants and tenants and illegal lodgers and squatters, are relatively evenly distributed throughout the region. Although these form a small proportion of the total population, it is possible that these people, living outside of the townships and hostels, may be in need of welfare assistance of some form.

5 - See Kuper L., et al.: (1958): op. cit., pp. 109 ff.

Official estimates⁶ of the population of the Bantu townships within the Durban Municipal area, appear in general higher than the census returns for the same year. The difficulty of recording accurately the exact number of Bantu in any one area by a person-to-person count renders the census returns a minimum estimate, possibly under-enumerated to the extent of some 10%. In spite of this drawback, the 1960 census returns⁷ for the Durban metropolitan area will of necessity be used as a base for future population predictions and projections.

Between 1960 and 1965, official action has resulted in considerable changes in the distributional patterns of the Bantu. Over 60,000 Bantu have been moved from the Cato Manor slum area and been rehoused in the expanding townships of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi.

By September, 1964, only 4,000 Bantu remained living under slum conditions in the Cato Manor area. These people were living on Indian or Bantu-owned land where land tenure made their removal and rehousing complicated.

By 1965 the populations of the two townships of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi, lying to the North and South respectively of the city limits of Durban, had grown to over 90,000 and 50,000 persons. This increase consisted largely of former Cato Manor dwellers. Also included however, were Bantu from other areas where some clearance had taken place, such as the Sontseu Road and Bell Street hostels, and the

6 - Obtained from the Durban Municipal Department of Bantu Administration

7 - Republic of South Africa Bureau of Statistics (1963):ibid

Beaumanville location.

Under the provision of Act No. 76 of 1963 which amends the Native (Urban Areas) Act No. 25 of 1945 as Amended, it is planned that all backyard dwellers, including domestic servants in excess of one per house, be removed to the townships (except in special circumstances, when a monthly "levy" will be enforced), and all slum and shack areas, including illegal squatters, be rehoused in the expanding townships of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi.

The changes in population distribution between 1960 and 1965 can be seen from Table 3 and Fig. 2. The relevant statistics were obtained from the Durban Municipal Department of Bantu Administration's annual housing reports, supplemented where necessary by estimates obtained from the officials of the areas concerned. (See page 10 for Table 3, and page 11 for Fig. 2)

By 1964, large numbers of Bantu had been rehoused, and over 75% were living in recognised townships and hostels. It seems probable that this "clustering" of Bantu will continue in the future. In particular both Kwa Mashu and Umlazi are to expand so that ultimately each will house over 100,000 Bantu, and become the largest Bantu townships in the Durban Metropolitan region. The rate and extent of further redistribution is difficult to predict at the time of the printing of this report as many proposed future developments will depend on changeable factors.

TABLE III

% DISTRIBUTION OF THE BANTU POPULATION BY TOWNSHIP AND LOCATION, 1960 and 1964.^{8]}

AREA	1960		1964	
	No. of Bantu	% of Total	No. of Bantu	% of Total
Cato Manor	55,000	24	4,000	1
Lamontville	18,500	8	19,000	6
Kwa Mashu	25,000	11	80,000	28
Clermont	13,900	6	20,000	7
Marianhill	9,300	4	10,000	4
Chesterville	7,900	3	8,900	3
Umlazi	5,200	2	53,600	19
Umlazi Glebe	4,100	2	4,600	2
Klaarwater	1,900	1	2,300	1
Hostels and Barracks	18,700	8	20,000	7
Total in Townships and Hostels	159,500	69	222,400	78
NOT in Townships and Hostels	72,800	31	63,100	22
TOTAL BANTU	232,300	100.0	285,500*	100.0

* This figure is an estimate based on Section VIII

8] Source: Durban Corporation (1960): op. cit., and the Durban Corporation (1965): Annual Housing Report of the Department of Bantu Administration for 1964/65. (mimeographed), page 1; and Republic of South Africa: (1963): op. cit., pp. 51-52.

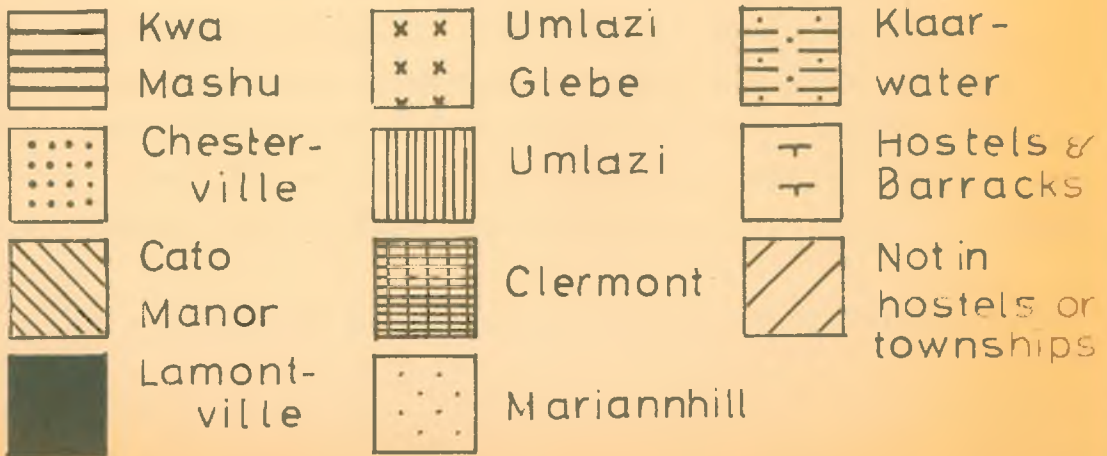
Fig. 2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BANTU POPULATION OF THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION BY HOSTELS AND TOWNSHIPS



A. 1960



B. 1964



SECTION II: FERTILITY AND MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
BANTU IN THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION.

(a) Introduction

Significant indices of the existing demographic status of a population are provided by fertility and mortality statistics which may also afford an insight into probable future trends and developments of the population. The growth or decline of a population during any given time period is determined broadly by the balance of additions through births and subtractions through deaths, i.e. the population is governed by two opposing forces, fertility and mortality. The application of these two forces to the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region will be dealt with in the sections to follow.

Reliable statistics for the Bantu of the metropolitan region are not available. Consequently, estimates have had to be prepared on the basis of the assumption that the trends operating in the Durban Municipal area are occurring in the region as a whole. This assumption is probably a valid one. While the Durban data are not complete, they are better than the available statistics for other parts of the metropolitan region. Furthermore there is no evidence to suggest that conditions outside the city limits differ from those experienced within its boundaries. In addition, over 78% of the Bantu population of the metropolitan region live within the Municipal boundaries of Durban.

This method of estimation overcomes difficulties

such as the inflation of the birth and death statistics for the Durban magisterial district (due to persons from outside this district coming to the Durban hospitals for treatment). It alleviates the serious under-enumeration of statistics in the Pinetown magisterial districts, and provides the only comprehensive collection of many aspects of population statistics.

(b) Fertility Statistics .

(i) Birth Rates

The simplest measure of a population's rate of growth is the crude birth rate. This is based on the total number of live births in an area during one year, divided by the number of persons at all ages living in that area during the same year; all expressed to a base of 1,000 persons. The rate, however, is no more reliable than the records and counts on which it is based. With regard to the Bantu, the problem involved is the known inaccuracy of birth registration and also census counts. Consequently the Bantu birth rates are generally regarded as being subject to a margin of error, usually being under-estimated.

Table 4 presents the official crude birth rates for the Durban municipal area during the period 1951 to 1964.

TABLE IV.

BANTU CRUDE BIRTH RATES, DURBAN MUNICIPAL AREA^{1]}
1951 - 1964

YEAR	RATE PER 1,000 POP.	YEAR	RATE PER 1,000 POP.
1951	30	1958	33
1952	30	1959	31
1953	29	1960	32
1954	26	1961	32
1955	30	1962	37
1956	28	1963	46
1957	30	1964	47 (estimate)

Worthy of note is the sudden increase in the birth rates for 1963 and 1964, as shown in Table IV. An increase from 37 to 46 per 1,000 in consecutive years, is not easily accounted for unless an increase in the accuracy of birth registration is assumed. This is a plausible explanation, as by 1963 many Bantu, formerly residing in the Cato Manor slums, were settled in the expanding townships of Kwa Mashu and Umlazi, where birth registration is easier to administer. Another factor involved, is that the Bantu are becoming increasingly "hospital conscious" and more and more women have babies in hospital, where they would be automatically registered. However, the effect of this

1] Source: Durban Municipal Department of Health: Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health: Durban Corporation (mimeographed): Issued annually. The reports for 1951- 1963 inclusive, were used, with an estimate for 1964 provided by the Corporation.

factor on registration would be gradual, in contrast to the more sudden effect of rehousing slum dwellers.

Eminent South African demographers such as Badenhorst² and Sadie³ agree that the Bantu birth rate tends to average around 44 or 45 births per 1,000 population, and that statistics below 40 per 1,000 are likely to be the result of under-registration of births, and thus are to be treated with suspicion.

In 1954, Sadie⁴ estimated the average crude birth rates of the Bantu in South Africa at 45 per 1,000, with lower and upper limits of about 43 and 47 per 1,000. Badenhorst⁵ sets the limits at 42 and 48 per 1,000. Another estimate of the birth rate is provided by Unterhalter⁶ who puts it at 44.4 per 1,000.

It appears then that the 1963 and 1964 birth rates for the Durban Municipal area are probably the only ones in the table which approximate to the actual position prevailing in the Bantu population in Durban.

2 - Badenhorst, L.T. (1963): "Report on the Future Population of the Witwatersrand and the Probable Fresh Meat Requirements": Confidential Report, Institute for Social Research, Durban (Mimeographed) pp. 34-41

3 - Sadie, J.L. (1954): "Differential Ageing in South Africa": Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 3 pp. 9

4 - Sadie, J.L. (1954): op. cit., p. 9

5 - In a private interview with L.T. Badenhorst, February, 1965

6 - Unterhalter, B. (1955): "A Study of Fertility and Infant Mortality in an Urban African Community", University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. (Mimeographed) pp. 44-51

After careful consideration, it was decided to adopt a rate of 42 per 1,000 as the lowest feasible birth rate for the Bantu of the region under consideration, and to accept the Durban figures for 1963 and 1964, (which are 46 and 47 births per 1,000 population respectively,) as reasonably accurate. From these were obtained "high", "medium", and "low" estimates of the birth rates, as follows:-

"high"	47 per 1,000
"medium"	44 per 1,000
"low"	42 per 1,000

The "medium" rate was obtained by averaging the "high" and "low" rates previously accepted. The population projections made in Section 8 are based on these assumptions.

(ii) Fertility Rates

The crude birth rate, discussed above, is a measure of population reproduction which is affected by changes in the age and sex structure of a population even if the actual rate of reproduction is not altering. Consequently, as a measure of reproduction, the crude birth rate has serious limitations. A more sensitive and satisfactory index is the fertility rate, which states the number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (i.e. 15 - 49 years). In order to calculate it, we must know the number of births per annum and also the number of women of childbearing age - the latter requires an age and sex breakdown of the population concerned.

The only recent age and sex breakdown of the Bantu population of the metropolitan region available, is that

obtained from the census returns in 1960^{7]}. This source yields a sample estimate for the region concerned, of 58,800 Bantu women aged 15 - 49 years. The estimated number of births to these women in 1960 corresponding to the estimated "high", "medium" and "low" birth rates would be 10,900, 10,200, 9,750 respectively^{8]}. Using these estimated number of births and relating them to the 58,800 women of child-bearing age, we obtain the following estimated fertility rates for the Bantu in the Durban metropolitan region.

"High"	185
"Medium"	174
"Low"	166

Comparable figures were obtained from Badenhorst^{9]} and Unterhalter^{10]}, who place the fertility of the Bantu in the region of 175 to 186 per 1,000 women of childbearing age. These figures are similar to our estimates above.

-
- 7] Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics: (1963) Sample Tabulation No. 5, 1960: Bantu Industry Divisions, Age Groups, Major Occupational Groups.
- 8] The estimated number of births are obtained by dividing the region's Bantu population of 232,000 by 1,000 and multiplying by the "high", "medium" and "low" rates of 47, 44 and 42 respectively. This procedure is adopted in view of the suspected under-registration of Bantu births, which would make using the recorded births for 1960 misleading.
- 9] Badenhorst, L.T. (1963): op. cit. p.p. 6-12 and 34-41
- 10] Unterhalter, B. (1955): op. cit. p.p. 44-51

(iii) Sex Ratio at Birth

For an average population it is generally accepted that more male babies are born than females, in the mean ratio of 105 males to 100 females. Fluctuations around this mean occur from year to year. Since the mortality rate for male infants is higher than that for females, the ratio tends to even out by the time puberty is reached. For the purpose of the projections to follow in Section 8, the ratio of 105:100 at birth will be accepted as applicable to the Bantu population concerned, in the absence of reliable data to the contrary.

(iv) Illegitimacy

The illegitimacy rate of the Bantu in South Africa is usually regarded as being high, but it must be borne in mind that Bantu traditions do not always regard all children born out of wedlock as illegitimate. As today the Bantu males, especially those living in urban areas may encourage the birth of at least one child before marriage, the official illegitimacy rate is not a true reflection of the number of children lacking a balanced home. Secondly, at least some of the cohabiting unions are stable for long periods. Consequently, amongst the Bantu, the main welfare problem from this point of view is that of a broken home, where the father is not present as a parental figure, participating in the support and well-being of the children, rather than illegitimacy as legally defined.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to undertake

detailed field surveys which would be necessary to produce meaningful results regarding the actual illegitimacy situation and number of broken homes among the Bantu people. It has, however, been noticed by hospital officials that the incidence of malnutrition-diseases among admitted illegitimate children tends to be high, and this may at least, in part be due to the fact that the illegitimate children indicates a broken home, with the absence of a main male breadwinner. In such circumstances, the illegitimate child would often be from a home which is in financial difficulties, and where malnutrition is a real danger. Other factors are probably also involved, but this economic factor associated with the broken home is almost certainly the key one explaining the link between malnutrition and illegitimacy.

(c) Mortality Statistics

The problem of incomplete and unreliable statistics again makes it necessary to use data for the Durban Municipal area and assume that it is representative of the whole of the metropolitan region. In urban areas, death registration is more complete than the registration of births, as no burial can take place without a death certificate. However, some under-enumeration is still considered possible.

(i) Death Rates

The Bantu death rate, as is to be expected with the advances of medical science, has been decreasing steadily over many years. Since 1960 this decrease has been considerable and rapid, largely due to a remarkable drop in

the level of infant mortality

TABLE V

CRUDE DEATH RATES OF THE BANTU, DURBAN MUNICIPAL AREA
1951 - 1964¹¹

YEAR	No. of Deaths per 1,000 Population	YEAR	No. of Deaths per 1,000 Population
1951	24	1958	19
1952	23	1959	19
1953	23	1960	18
1954	22	1961	13
1955	22	1962	13
1956	20	1963	12
1957	24	1964	11 (Estimate)

The trend in the death rates can be seen from Table V. Crude death rates for the Bantu of other urban centres were found to be comparable with the 1963 and 1964 Durban death rates of 11 to 12 per 1,000 population¹². The European death rate for 1963 was of the order of 7 to 8 per 1,000, but due to the higher infant mortality rate among the Bantu, and shorter expectation of life, many years are likely to pass before

11 - Durban Municipal Department of Health: op. cit., issued annually. The figure for 1964 is an estimate provided by the Department.

12 - Annual Reports of the Municipal Departments of Health of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Benoni for the years 1960-1963.

the Bantu death rate becomes stabilized anywhere near this lower level.

Medical education and services, and rising standards of living, are lowering the Bantu death rate, but the fertility remains high and the Bantu - especially the males - resist the concept of family planning (See Tables IV and V above). With the positive natural checks on population growth relaxed, a considerable and rapid increase of Bantu appears likely within the next few decades. Indeed, with a birth rate of over 40 per 1,000, and a death rate of 11 per 1,000, the population is at present increasing by over 30 per 1,000 per annum, - a not inconsiderable increase when applied to the already numerous Bantu.

(ii) Age-specific Death Rates

The crude death rate masks the effects of age on mortality, and is also affected by changes in population structure. By expressing the number of deaths as a proportion of the population in the corresponding age groups, the age-specific death rates overcome this limitation. This will be dealt with in more detail in Section 8 below, but it can be stated here that the principal patterns revealed are a higher male mortality rate in the younger and older age groups, with a slightly higher female mortality rate during the childbearing years. For the first years of life mortality is high for both sexes, reaching the lowest rate between the ages of 10 and 14 years. Thereafter mortality slowly increases with age. These patterns are typical of

populations in underdeveloped countries, where the standard of living is low - e.g. India or Pakistan.

(iii) Infant Mortality

The most sensitive index of the adequacy of a social environment for human habitation is the infant mortality rate, which reflects the failure of the young child to survive in the environment concerned. Bantu infant deaths have shown a remarkable decrease in the Durban area since 1960. In the five succeeding years, infant deaths have been more than halved, from 246 in 1960 to 97 per 1,000 live births in 1964. This is clearly shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI
BANTU INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE DURBAN MUNICIPAL AREA¹³

YEAR	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	YEAR	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
1951	369	1958	275
1952	302	1959	277
1953	336	1960	246
1954	370	1961	167
1955	308	1962	148
1956	334	1963	109
1957	351	1964	97 (Estimate)

13 - Source: Durban Municipal Department of Health: op. cit., issued annually. The 1964 figure is an estimate provided by the Department.

The present "low" rate of 97 per 1,000 is, however, still considerably higher than the rate for the Asiatics, around 50 per 1,000, which again is almost twice the European rate of 25 per 1,000. It is likely that the Bantu infant mortality rate will continue to drop, but probably at a slower rate, during the coming years. If the present rate of 97 per 1,000 is to be maintained in the face of the rapidly increasing population, much expansion will have to take place in the existing health services to keep up with the increasing number of children.

Centre for Applied Social Sciences
University of Natal
King George V Avenue
Durban 4001
South Africa

SECTION III : THE AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE BANTU
POPULATION OF THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION.

(a) General Outline:

The prevailing age and sex structure of a population is not only a reflection of the social forces which have operated, and are operating, on that population, but it also influences to some extent the present and future social problems facing the population. The problems of the dependency of, and care for, the very young and very old; or labour supply and manpower potential; or the types of health and welfare problems; or the patterns of consumption and economic activity; or the number of families, and proportions of unmarried, married, or widowed persons in the population; are all to a greater or lesser extent influenced by the age-sex structure of the population. The accurate calculation of measures of the chances of survival or of fertility, morbidity and mortality, as well as future population forecasts, all require a knowledge of the age-sex structure of a population. It is important, therefore, to examine the age-sex structure of the Bantu population in the Durban metropolitan region.

An accurate enumeration of the population, classified by age and sex, involves many difficulties. Among such difficulties, misreporting of age is a common feature, especially amongst the Bantu, and often seriously impairs the value of data. There is a general tendency to report ages in even numbers, particularly those ending in "zero", and numbers ending in "five" are also favoured. If the ages are grouped in suitable intervals it is possible to overcome some of the discrepancies.

Available statistics for the Bantu of the Durban metropolitan region in 1960 are presented in Table V11. It must be borne in mind that these figures are subject to an unknown margin of error, due to enumeration and respondent errors. (See page 26, for Table V11)

One quarter of the population, i.e. 25%, consisted of children under the age of 15 years. Nearly one half of the population comprised working-aged males aged 15 - 59 years. (45%) This is due to the migratory movements of able-bodied men towards the urban centres of employment. Only 3% of the population was over the age of 60 years.

Certain characteristics of Bantu migratory movements result in the typical pattern found in most urban Bantu populations. These movements include a tendency to send the young children away from the towns to be brought up by relatives in the rural areas. Further, the older Bantu also tend to return to the rural areas, while there is a large movement of able-bodied young men, and to a lesser extent women, from these areas to the urban centres to seek work. This tends to cause a relatively low dependency ratio in the towns. The median age of all Bantu in Durban was of the order of 27 to 28 years in 1960.

Since 1960 the establishment of large new townships has enabled more Bantu to become settled under family conditions. This may in time result in more children being kept in the urban areas living with their parents. It was found that in 1964 at Kwa Mashu about one third of a sample of parents had children living away from home, largely in rural areas.

TABLE VII

THE AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF THE BANTU OF THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION IN 1960,^{14]}

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	% Total Pop.	Number	% Total Pop.	Number	% Total Pop.
0 - 4	11,534	5.0	12,208	5.3	23,742	10.3
5 - 9	8,302	3.6	9,244	4.0	17,546	7.6
10-14	9,264	4.0	7,099	3.1	16,363	7.1
15-19	14,589	6.3	7,175	3.1	21,764	9.4
20-24	16,558	7.1	12,111	5.2	28,669	12.3
25-29	17,757	7.6	13,859	6.0	31,616	13.6
30-34	16,643	7.2	9,622	4.1	26,265	11.3
35-39	13,829	6.0	7,063	3.0	20,892	9.0
40-44	9,625	4.1	5,428	2.3	15,053	6.4
45-49	7,513	3.2	3,537	1.5	11,050	4.7
50-54	4,488	1.9	2,366	1.0	6,854	2.9
55-59	3,401	1.5	1,574	.7	4,975	2.2
60-64	2,039	.9	1,388	.6	3,427	1.5
65-69	779	.3	748	.3	1,527	.6
70+	846	.4	801	.3	1,647	.7
Unspeci- fied	651	.3	251	.1	902	.4
TOTAL	137,818	59.4	94,474	40.6	232,292	100.0

14] Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics: (1963) Sample Tabulation No. 5: op. cit., p. 39, and additional information received from the Bureau concerning the remaining areas not included on page 39.

The statistics presented in Table VII are diagrammatically represented in Fig. 3 (See page 28). Here can be seen the relatively small proportion of children and elderly persons, and a relatively large proportion of working-aged males. Fig. 4 is included for comparison, and represents the structure of the total urban Bantu of the Republic in 5-year age-groups, by sex. Each age-group is expressed as a percentage of the total number of urban Bantu. Here the "bulge" of working-aged males can still be seen. This then appears to be the typical population structure for an urban Bantu community.

Arising out of this large number of Bantu males in the Durban metropolitan region, the sex ratio is very high, with 146 males to every 100 females in 1960. This is a higher ratio than that of 140:100 for the total urban Bantu of the Republic. However, the situation in Durban has improved since 1951 when there were 161 males to 100 females, and it is possible that as the townships expand, and more family housing becomes available, the present high sex ratio may be reduced.¹⁵

(b) Age and Sex Breakdowns for Six Bantu Townships:

No up-to-date published data on the age and sex distribution of the Bantu in the townships of the region

15 - The Bantu sex-ratio has been steadily dropping over the years, for at the end of the last century (in 1892) the ratio was 16.82 males to one female. See Kuper et. al. (1958): op. cit., p. 67.

BANTU POPULATION AGE-SEX PYRAMIDS

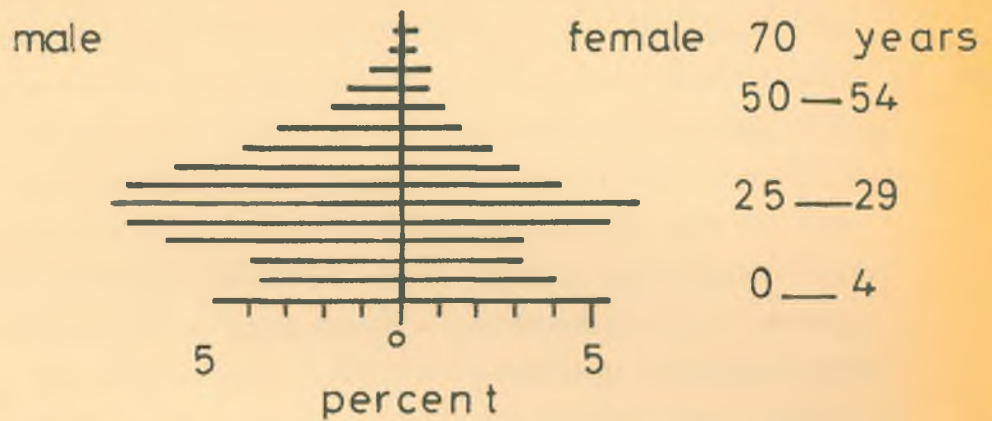
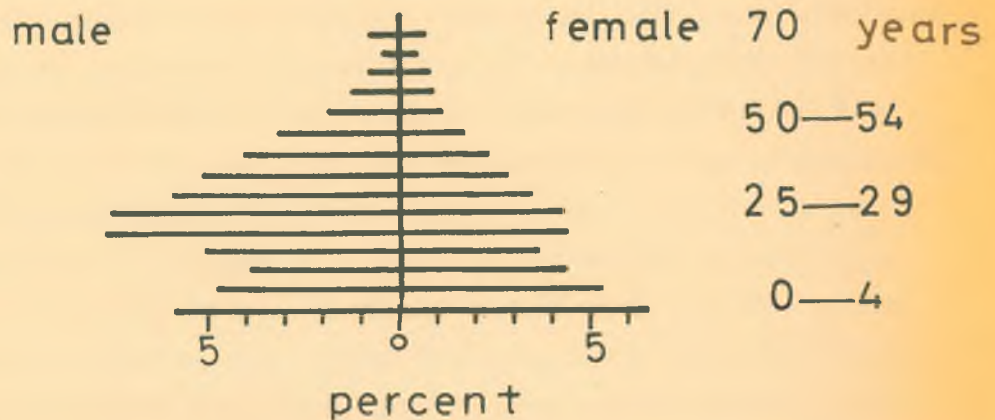


Fig.3 DURBAN METROPOLITAN AREA 1960

Fig.4 URBAN BANTU
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA 1960

exists. Consequently, during the early months of 1964, sample households were drawn from the records for the six Bantu townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Lamontville, Umlazi Glebe, Chesterville and Klaarwater¹⁶. For each member of the sampled households recorded on the official house files, age and sex were noted. While in theory this should have given an accurate picture of the position, one of the major problems encountered was a laxity in registration of all members of a household - particularly of small children of pre-school age. In addition, unregistered illegal lodgers and guests were 'ipso facto' not listed in the official files and so were not shown by our data. This means that the information obtained should only be regarded as approximate.

An analysis of the data thus obtained showed some interesting results. It appears that the newer townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi and Klaarwater have a larger proportion (over 45%) of children under 15 years of age than the more established, somewhat older areas of Lamontville, Chesterville and Umlazi Glebe where less than 41% were children. Whether this is due to lack of registration, or a genuinely smaller family size, in these older areas could not be determined in this survey. Another possible explanation is that the older areas probably house more of the urban middle class Bantu, who would tend to have less children than the rehoused slum dwellers in the newer areas. However, without detailed field surveys no definite explanation can be given.

16 - See Appendix A for details of Sampling techniques

The rate of dependency in all the townships sampled is over 70 dependents for every 100 people of working age. This is a higher rate than that of 23:100 for the whole of the metropolitan region, as the many single males and females in the hostels have been excluded. For this reason the sex ratio in the townships also is considerably reduced from 146 males for every 100 females in the whole region to an average of 110 males for every 100 females for these six townships - thus these townships represent a more balanced population living under family conditions. (See Figures 5 - 10 on pages 31 and 32)

BANTU POPULATION AGE SEX PYRAMIDS

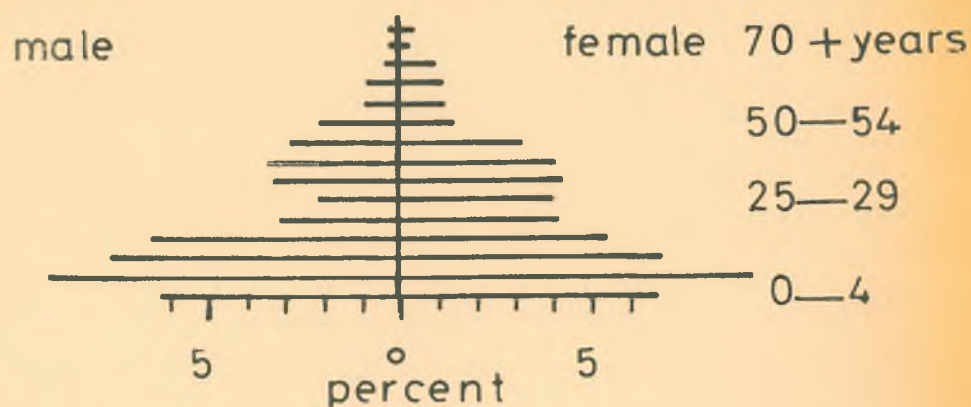


Fig. 5 KWA MASHU

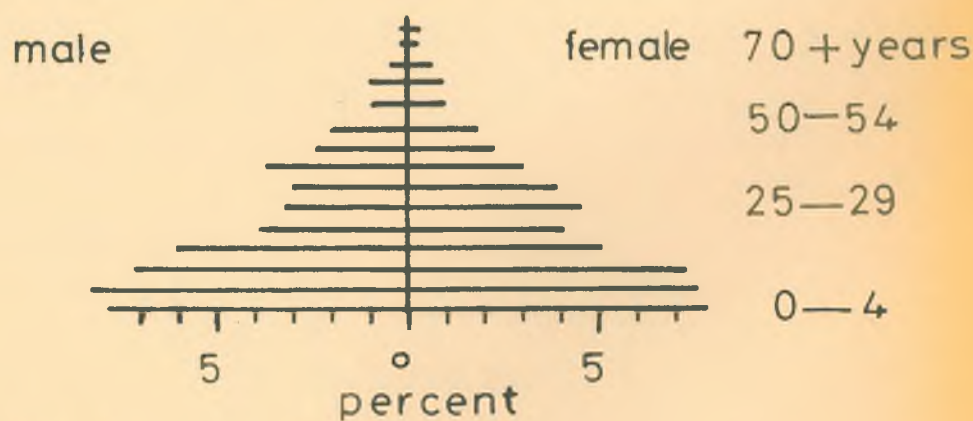


Fig. 6 UMLAZI

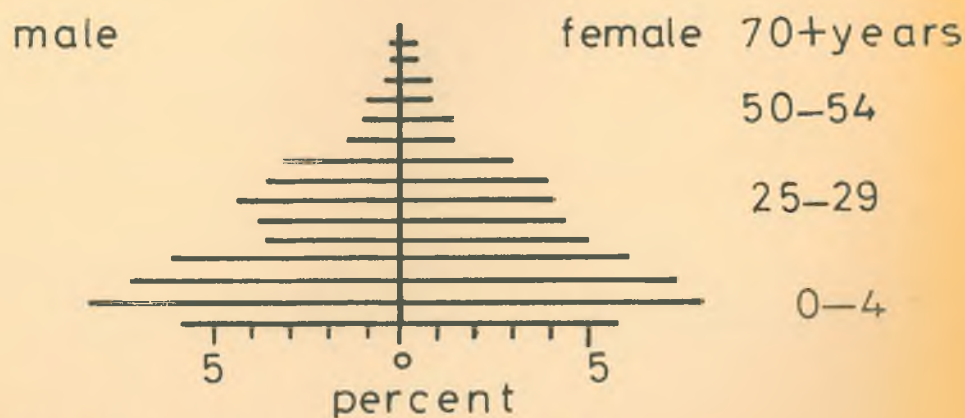


Fig 7 UMLAZI GLEBE

BANTU POPULATION AGE-SEX PYRAMIDS

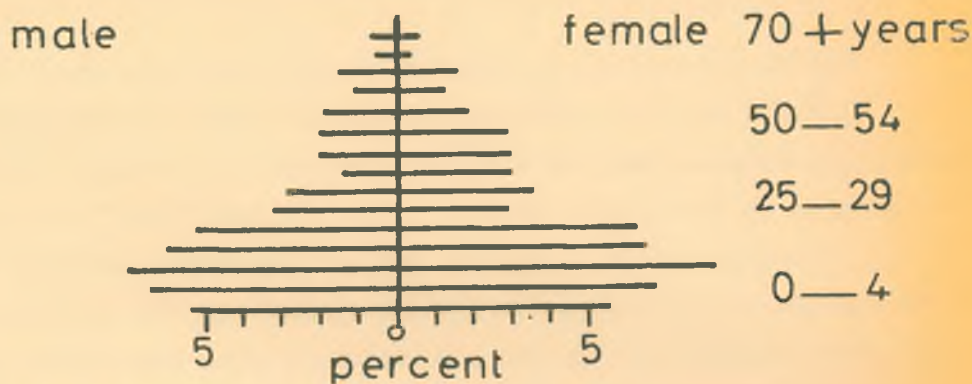


Fig. 8 CHESTERVILLE

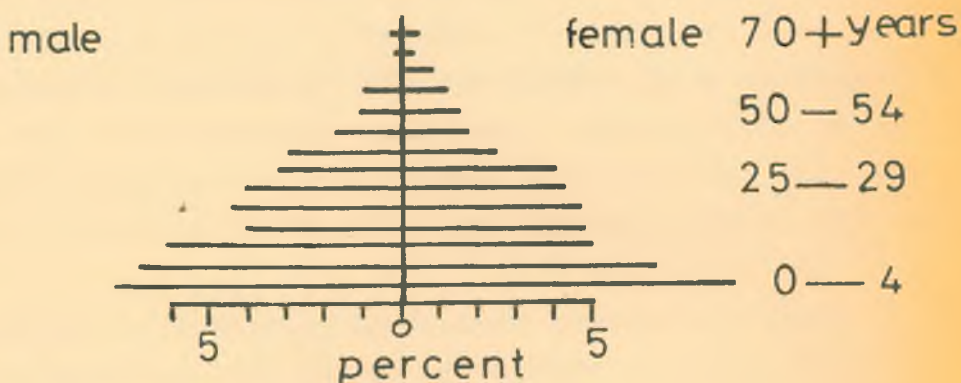


Fig. 9 LAMONTVILLE

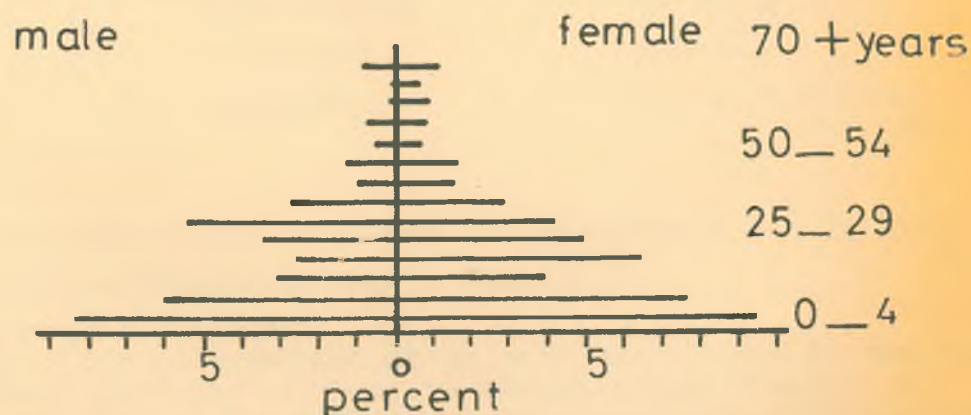


Fig. 10 KLA ARWATER

SECTION IV: THE BANTU TOWNSHIPS, LOCATIONS AND HOSTELS¹ OF
THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION

The location and distribution of present welfare problems concerning the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region is closely linked to the existing siting and housing of this population. Future population concentrations and shifts produced by new housing developments and the housing of the Bantu in existing areas, will affect the future location and appearance, or on the other hand the partial or complete disappearance, of certain types of welfare problems. Furthermore, in itself, housing concerns one of the basic human needs - the need for adequate shelter (and at a price which the individual can afford) - so that the provision of housing is closely linked to a variety of health and other welfare problems. Consequently it is necessary to describe in some detail the existing and proposed Bantu Townships, locations and hostels within the region.

Within the Durban metropolitan region are eight recognised "clusters" of Bantu settlement falling under local, municipal or governmental control.

These areas are:-

Kwa Mashu	Klaarwater
Umlazi Glebe	Marianhill
Lamontville	Clermont
Chesterville	Umlazi (Government) Township

The geographical location of these areas can be seen by referring to Figure 1, page 6 above.

1 - Much of the information given here was obtained from the Durban Department of Bantu Administration (1965):
Housing Report for 1964/65 Durban Corporation (mimeographed)

In addition to the townships, locations or hostels accommodate many Bantu living under single conditions, and these areas can again be seen in Figure 1.

Since 1960 a redistribution of population has occurred and the slum area of Cato Manor has been cleared of squatters, who were rehoused at the Kwa Mashu and Umlazi townships.

The following pages provide a fairly detailed description of the Bantu-occupied areas, and show the basic structure and form of the areas within which the Bantu are required to reside.

Specific information is supplied in Appendix B, regarding cost of housing, rentals and loan schemes.

(a) Kwa Mashu

The Kwa Mashu township was planned for many years on paper before construction actually began in the Duffs Road area, north of Durban, in 1958. The township comprises 10 neighbourhood units for families and one neighbourhood unit for cottage hostels for single Bantu males. Future extensions are planned, and further construction work will commence in the near future.

Each neighbourhood unit is more or less self contained and has its own small community and shopping centre, schools, playgrounds, recreational facilities and churches. Two of the units have liquor outlets, and there is one cemetery. A township centre is planned to serve the township as a whole and will ultimately contain a hall, offices, major

shopping centre, and public buildings. All neighbourhood units connect with a major spinal road. An electrified railway has been completed and frequent services operate between the township and Durban.

The bulk of the services for this township (access, drainage, sewerage, water and electricity) are being financed from Native Services Levy funds. The money for the erection of the houses comes from Governmental Housing funds, to be repaid over a period of time.

Two clinics plus the poly-clinic are operating, and a large non-European hospital is to be provided.

Permanent four-roomed and two-roomed houses (complete with W.C. and shower cubicle) are being built at a cost of about R500 and R360 each respectively. Total monthly charges to the occupier vary from R4.64 to R6.28, depending on whether the house is being bought or rented, its size, and the rate of interest. Included in these amounts is a compulsory school levy of 20 cents per house per month. Some "site and Service" development, complete with temporary timber huts, W.C. and shower cubicles are available, but these huts are eventually to be replaced by permanent housing. Monthly rental for tenants in these "log cabins" is R3.30.

Water consumed in the family neighbourhood units is metered. Each site is separately metered, and the charge is 17 cents per 1,000 gallons.

By 1963 R11 million had been spent on the development

of the township. The total number of houses is to be over 12,000 with approximately 17,000 beds in the hostels when complete. The total population is envisaged to reach around 120,000 persons.

The growth of the township has been as follows:

TABLE VIII
GROWTH OF KWA MASHU BANTU TOWNSHIP, 1958 - 1964

Date	No. of houses including "Log Cabins" 2]	Hostel beds (number of)	Estimated Total pop.
31.7.58	384	-	1,920
31.7.59	1,716	-	8,580
31.7.60	5,115	3,168	28,168
31.7.61	8,788	8,000	54,000
31.7.62	10,405	10,224	62,000
31.7.63	11,517	11,312	78,012
31.7.64	12,502	12,240	92,240

By the end of 1965 it is hoped to have completed a further 1,291 houses in Neighbourhood Unit 11, plus a further 2 lower primary schools. The families are to be moved from the "log cabins" to Neighbourhood Unit 11, and a further 1,200 permanent homes are to replace the "logs" later in the year. A bulk market, and a new administrative block, have also been planned.

2] The "log cabins" are temporary wooden dwellings, to be replaced at a later stage by brick houses.

Further expansion will add another 825 acres to the existing 2,941 acres, making a total of 3,766 acres. This extension is to take place between Kwa Mashu and Dalmeny, with an additional 2,770 houses. Negotiations are expected to be finalised within the first few months of 1965, at an approximate cost of acquisition of over R1½ million. Development is to be on the same lines as at Kwa Mashu.

Dalmeny falls into Native Reserve Land, and is therefore not available for development by the Municipality. The Native Trust has plans for its development into an area of closer settlement, but it is uncertain whether the initial development of the first of the 9,000 planned houses will take place in 1965. The tenants will be Bantu formerly illegally squatting in areas to the North and West of Durban. Topography permitting, the sites are expected to be of the order of 5,000 square feet, with some larger selective plots for owner-builders. This land is then to be sold to the Bantu at R2 per 500 square feet. Business and industrial sites are also planned.

When Kwa Mashu is connected to Dalmeny, it will be possible for the whole area to fall under the Native Trust, and official control would then be Governmental, as against the present Municipal control of Kwa Mashu.

"Owner-builder" sites are to be found in most Bantu townships, and are set aside for those who wish to build homes to their own specifications. The position regarding loans for the purchase of houses is set out in Appendix B.

The advantage of ownership is that improvements can be made at any time. However, in Municipal areas only the house and not the ground can be owned (as the only land which can be owned by Bantu is in the Trust areas).

The hostels at Kwa Mashu are to be extended as the demand arises, to a maximum of 17,500 beds for males. A women's hostel is being planned, containing 250 beds and similar ones may be established in future if necessary.

(b) Umlazi Glebe

Immediately south of the Umlaas River, on 170 acres of land, stands the Umlazi Glebe location, consisting of 748 "home-ownership" houses, most of which are being bought by the Bantu families on a hire-purchase basis.

Amenities here include a trading block of three shops, church sites, community hall, creche, a liquor outlet, swimming pool, all-weather tennis court, higher and lower primary schools, and a nursery school. Services provided include roads, stormwater drainage, water standpipes sited at convenient points and serving about 10-12 houses, sanitation in the form of one pit privy per house, and one large ablution block.

The cost of houses is R380 to R580 for a 4-roomed house. Sites are rented at R1.25 per month plus a 20 cent school levy per house.

In July 1964, the estimated population of the township was 4,600 persons.

(c) Lamont Location and its Extensions (Lamontville)

Lamont Location and its extensions (collectively known as "Lamontville") cover 771 acres, lying 8 miles to the South of Durban. Part of this location is a subsidised letting scheme, with 1911 houses while a further 851 houses (in 1964) fall under an economic housing scheme. The sub-economic scheme was established in 1945 but since 1957 no further houses have been added. Further increase is, however, still possible in the economic scheme.

Within the sub-economic scheme, sub-economic rentals are payable by those householders earning less than R30 per month. For those householders whose salaries have increased since their occupation of the house, a "contribution" of a further 30 cents for each additional Rand of income earned over R30 per month is included in the rent.

Amenities provided for the location as a whole include primary, secondary and nursery schools, a recreation hall, community centre, sports facilities, churches, a home for the aged and a Child Welfare home and creches. Stores and trading sites are leased to the Bantu traders, and a liquor outlet is also provided. Bus transport and railway passenger facilities are also available.

All houses have water-borne sanitation and piped domestic water. In addition each house is supplied with a coal-burning stove. Details of the schemes and types of houses are given in Appendix B.

The future of the location is in the balance at

present, as it is possible that it will be declared an Indian Group Area, due to the fact that it is adjacent to the large developing Indian township of Chatsworth. However, some years will have to pass before the Bantu residing here can be rehoused elsewhere. In addition, the repayment of the housing loan entered into by the municipality for building the location has another 30 years to run. This alone seems to indicate a possible respite for some years.

Population estimates of the location for July, 1964 are as follows:-

Lamont and Extension (Sub-economic scheme)	13,000
Lamont Extension (Economic scheme)	6,000
Total Population	19,000

(d) Chesterville Township

Situated on 282 acres of land 4 miles to the West of the centre of Durban and behind the Berea Ridge, Chesterville township was first approved in 1940. The first houses were occupied in 1944, and the scheme was completed in 1946 with 1,265 houses.

Each house consists of three rooms and a kitchen. Amenities in the township include schools, creches, a clinic, recreation hall, sports facilities and churches. Shops and a liquor outlet are provided, and bus transport is available.

This is essentially a sub-economic letting scheme, in which persons earning less than R30 per month pay R2.95 rental per month (the full economic rental for the house

being R10-15) "Contributions" are again made at the rate of 30 cents per Rand for every Rand above R30 earned income. Out of the 1,265 houses in the township, 916 or 73% pay a sub-economic rental.

Under the Group Areas proposals for Durban, the future of this township is also questionable, particularly since the clearance of the adjacent Cato Manor slums has left the township as an isolated "black spot" surrounded by proclaimed White Group Areas. The housing loan redemption period has still another 18 - 20 years to run, but for the above reason it appears likely that the loan will be repayed at an earlier date. The inhabitants of Chesterville would then be moved to the townships of Kwa Mashu or Umlazi. The problem of the discrepancy between the sub-economic rentals at present being paid by these people, and the higher, economic rentals in the larger townships will need to be borne in mind, as rehousing the population at economic rentals would cause a serious welfare problem.

In an official estimate from the Durban Bantu Administration's Housing Report for the year 1964/65 the population of Chesterville in July, 1964, was estimated at 8,900 persons.

(e) Cato Manor:

The former dense shack settlement of Cato Manor, with a population of over 100,000 was due mainly to the great industrial development of Durban after the Second World War years, with a consequent rapid influx of Bantu into the city. Conditions were appalling and the area had the reputation of being one of the worst slums in South

Africa. In the early 1950's an emergency camp was developed to help alleviate the position, with basic services provided - sanitation, water, roads.

In 1958, the first families were moved from this slum area to the newly constructed houses at Kwa Mashu. Temporary "log cabins" were erected to facilitate the flow of people to the new township. By the end of 1958, 974 families had been moved, increasing to 9,000 families at the end of 1961. In 1962 the new Government township of Umlazi was ready for occupation and some Cato Manor slum dwellers were transferred there. In rehousing the Cato Manor population, the Umbilo River was adopted as a line of demarcation and workers employed to the north of it were moved to Kwa Mashu, while those working to the south were rehoused at Umlazi. The clearance of the Cato Manor slum was finally completed in September 1964.

Cato Manor is thus cleared of Bantu slum dwellers, but difficulties remain in the form of Indian and African-owned land adjoining the former slum area. Here conditions are still bad, with numerous squatters, and adequate compensation will be required before the land-owners will move out. Under the Group Areas Act, the whole of the Cato Manor area is proclaimed as an area for future "White" habitation.

(f) Klaarwater

The Klaarwater township, situated about 8 miles south of Pinetown beyond the Marianhill Monastery, is controlled by the Pinetown Municipality. Tenants - a total

of 1,871 persons - moved into the 645 houses in 1960. No additional houses have since been built, though plans for future extensions have been discussed. Only female lodgers are allowed but hostels for Bantu men were occupied by 504 males in 1963, when the population for the whole township was 2,265.

Amenities include a lower and higher primary school, nursery school, sports field, church, shopping centre, clinic and a Municipal beer hall.

(g) Clermont

Lying within the Pinetown magisterial district, this township is controlled by the Local Health Commission. Clermont has been declared a "released area" in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1963. The Bantu here have the option of owning land in freehold, and up to the present time, very little control has been exercised over housing development. Housing conditions are consequently poor, squatters are common and overcrowding has resulted. In 1963 the population was estimated at 20,000.

It is hoped that a survey of this area and its vicinity, and possible negotiations concerning the purchase of adjoining land, will enable a start to be made on additional houses urgently needed for workers in the metropolitan region, and in particular in the industrial areas of Pinetown and New Germany. This will help to reduce the number of squatters in other areas, and will result in an improvement in living conditions.

(h) Marianhill:

Situated between Pinetown and the Klaarwater township, this area is a Mission Reserve, controlled by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Marianhill. The Diocese receives half of the tax collected in the area for spending on schools and welfare services. The area contained over 9,000 Bantu in 1960. There is no officially controlled township and the majority of the Bantu are squatters often living under conditions where sanitation and water supplies are inadequate. It is hoped to resettle these squatters in one or other of the townships or locations, possibly in or around the Clermont area. At present little is known concerning such future developments.

(i) Umlazi Government Township:

Before 1960, there was a small township of 900 houses in the North-east corner of the Umlazi Reserve. In 1961 construction was begun on extensions, to comprise 18 Neighbourhood Units to the West of the existing houses. The Durban Corporation, as agents of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, were made responsible for the general development of the township, including the provision of services and the construction of houses. Due to the rugged nature of the terrain, the planned plot size of 5,000 square feet had to be decreased to an average of 3,500 square feet.

The internal and external services including water supplies and link roads, were financed by the Native Services Levy Fund, and the houses were built by Bantu workers. Future development is to include lower and higher

primary schools, secondary schools, a sports stadium of international standard, sports fields, a hospital, clinics, police services, parks, golf course, bowling green, liquor outlets, railway access, and improved bus services. Sites have been provided for light industries, hotels, a town hall, cinema, administration offices, shops and offices. Land has also been set aside for owner-builders, but these are few in number at present.

The houses accommodate those persons formerly resident on the mission reserve land and displaced by the construction of the township, and also those removed from Durban in the general clearance of squatter and slum areas since 1959.

This housing project is growing rapidly, and the completed scheme is envisaged to be even larger than Kwa Mashu, covering some 7,500 acres of land, with between 22,000 and 25,000 houses. One of the neighbourhood units is being used temporarily for accommodation for men living under single conditions, pending the provision of further permanent hostels in the Durban area.

By the end of July 1964, approximately 5,200 houses and 1,400 wooden huts ("log cabins") had been completed, together with five lower primary and four higher primary schools. In addition, 5,400 beds were available in the single quarters. The total population of the township was 53,565 at the end of November 1964. The ultimate population is expected to reach about 150,000, with the total cost of all services, houses and recreation facilities to approach

the R30 million mark.

(j) Other Hostels and Locations

Throughout the region, at strategic points, hostels have been built to accommodate Bantu men and women living under single conditions without a family³. Since 1960, some of these hostels have been vacated and the occupants housed elsewhere - such as the Bell Street and Somtseu Road barracks, and the Beaumanville Location, near the centre of Durban.

Within the municipal boundaries of Durban, further changes are to take place. The Dalton Road Men's Hostel is to lose 270 beds as a result of the widening of Sydney Road, and the occupants of the Jacobs Men's Hostel are to be moved to new accommodation to the South of Durban. No change is envisaged in the other hostels.

The numbers in municipal single accommodation have increased from 17,681 in 1960 to 20,110 in 1964. The Bantu males living in municipal, railway, Governmental and Provincial compounds, together with many living in compounds on or near the site of their work, are ultimately to be rehoused, where feasible, in hostels to the north or south of the city when accommodation becomes available.

A new hostel is being planned by the Durban Corporation in the Isipingo area, south of the city limits, to

3 - These Bantu may or may not be married, but their spouses (and children), if any, are living elsewhere, usually in rural areas or smaller towns outside the Durban region

house about 20,000 Bantu males working in the surrounding industrial areas. The date of construction is not at present known.

At Umbogintwini, a small township is being developed, with an initial 1,700 houses, with possible future expansion. The services, roads and water supply have been completed, and a start made on the first 1,000 houses. Construction is expected to be completed by 1967. This township is to serve the Amanzimtoti and Umbogintwini areas, and is to accommodate Bantu from these two areas.

In Pinetown, just over 1,000 Bantu were living in compounds in 1963, and a further 2,265 were established in the Klaarwater township. Future development of townships and hostels in this area such as at Clermont and Marianhill are still being discussed and planned, so that the decisions in regard to these possible developments are unknown at the time of the completion of this report.

SECTION V: SOME SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BANTU
LIVING IN TOWNSHIPS

From random samples of records for the six townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Lamontville, Chesterville, Umlazi Glebe and Klaarwater, it was possible to assemble a limited amount of data concerning the social characteristics of the Bantu of these areas. This included the calculation of family size and structure, marital status and standards of education. In addition a small field sample survey was conducted at Kwa Mashu¹, (which was chosen as being a representative township), and the survey data are frequently used below to supplement the information from official records.

(a) Family Size and Structure

Table IX presents the calculated average number of Bantu per house in the six sampled townships. This average varied between 5.7 and 7.7 persons per house. These values are relatively high when compared with White households in the metropolitan region². They relate to the "extended" type of household structure, frequently found among the Bantu, which includes the immediate parents and their children, together with relatives, lodgers and guests.

1 - See Appendix A for Sampling Techniques

2 - In 1943 - 44, the average size of White households in Durban was estimated on the basis of a sample at 3.9 persons. This figure is not likely to have increased in recent years, and may be taken as a fair estimate of the present position in the region. See Department of Economics, University of Natal:(1952): "The Durban Housing Survey": Additional Report No. 2. Natal Regional Survey: University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg: p. 85

TABLE IX

THE ESTIMATED MEAN NUMBER OF BANTU PER HOUSE IN THE SIX
SAMPLED TOWNSHIPS, JULY, 1964³

TOWNSHIP	UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS OF ESTIMATED MEANS ⁴
Kwa Mashu	6.0 - 6.4
Umlazi	6.0 - 6.4
Klaarwater	5.7 - 6.3
Lamontville	7.1 - 7.6
Chesterville	7.1 - 7.7
Umlazi Glebe	7.0 - 7.5

The newer townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi and Klaarwater show a lower average number of persons per house (average 6.1) than the older townships (average 7.4), possibly due to stricter official control and/or a less developed "extended" family life in the newer houses. This difference was found to be a statistically significant one, - i.e. the older townships do have more people registered per house than the newer ones. The completeness of registration in all these areas will have influenced these final estimates.

3 - Source: Official Records in the Administrative Offices of the various Townships

4 - Limits are used, rather than point estimates, as the exact position is unknown with sample data. The limits allow for a margin of error involved by sampling, and yield a more realistic estimate than would a single figure. All limits used in this section are at the 95% level of Confidence.

From the estimates of the average number of persons per house, and a knowledge of the number of houses in the respective townships, estimates of the total population living under family conditions in these townships were obtained. These are shown in Table X.

TABLE X
ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE SIX BANTU TOWNSHIPS
SAMPLED. JULY. 1964.

TOWNSHIP	UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS FOR THE ESTIMATED POPULATION LIVING IN HOUSES ⁵
Kwa Mashu	76,900 - 81,800
Umlazi	40,100 - 42,700
Klaarwater	3,700 - 4,000
Lamontville	19,700 - 21,100
Chesterville	9,000 - 9,700
Umlazi Glebe	5,300 - 5,600

(b) Estimated Average Number of Children per House

The data obtained from the six samples enabled a calculation of the average number of children under 15 years of age ⁶ per house to be made.

5 - See footnote 4 to Table IX on page 49 above, for an explanation of why upper and lower limits rather than fixed points are used for the estimates.

6 - Fifteen years of age was chosen as a cut-off point as this appears to be the average age at which the Bantu children leave school and seek work. Consequently, children under this age may be reckoned as "dependent children."

In all the townships taken together it was found that over 85% of the houses had one or more children below the age of 15 years. The average number of children per house, irrespective of whether each house had children or not, varied between 2.7 and 3.0 according to the township. Table XI presents these results, and in addition shows the estimated total number of children in the townships.

TABLE XI
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE IN THE
SIX SAMPLED TOWNSHIPS, JULY, 1964

Township	Upper and Lower Limits for	
	Estimated No. per House	Estimated No. of Children
Kwa Mashu	2.2 - 2.9	28,200 - 36,600
Umlazi	2.7 - 2.9	18,100 - 18,800
Klaarwater	2.9 - 3.1	1,900 - 2,000
Lamontville	2.9 - 3.1	8,000 - 8,500
Chesterville	2.9 - 3.1	3,700 - 3,900
Umlazi Glebe	2.8 - 2.9	2,100 2,200

Misreporting of age or failure to register the younger children cause limitations in the use of these data. These estimates must therefore be regarded as minimal.

(c) Estimated Number of Children of Pre-School Age

For this survey, the initial school-going age of the Bantu is taken as 7 years of age. Children below this age represent the pre-school group. Under-registration of the children of this group is common, registration only taking place, in many cases, a few months before starting school, so as to ensure a place for the child in the school. The figures as presented in Table XII must therefore also be regarded as minimum estimates.

TABLE XII

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF SEVEN YEARS IN THE SIX SAMPLED TOWNSHIPS. JULY, 1964.

TOWNSHIP	UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS FOR	
	ESTIMATED NUMBER PER HOUSE	ESTIMATED NUMBER PER TOWNSHIP
Kwa Mashu	1.1 - 1.2	14,700 - 15,900
Umlazi	1.3 - 1.4	8,700 - 9,400
Klaarwater	1.2 - 1.4	800 - 900
Lamontville	1.6 - 1.7	4,400 - 4,800
Chesterville	1.2 - 1.4	1,600 - 1,700
Umlazi Glebe	1.1 - 1.2	800 - 900

The Table indicates that the average number of young children per house varies between 1.2 and 1.7 according to the township. Furthermore, Table XII presents the estimated total number of children of pre-school age by township. These figures in particular are of special concern to the sponsors of this project, as they provide an indication of

the size of the Bantu child population in the townships and it is this population in particular to which much of the existing welfare work is directed, and to which it must continue to be directed in the future.

(d) Age Structure of the Townships

The individual estimates included in Tables IX - XII may be combined to obtain an overall pattern of the age composition of the population in the six sampled townships. These results are shown in Table XIII

TABLE XIII
ESTIMATED AGE STRUCTURE OF THE BANTU POPULATION IN SIX TOWNSHIPS, JULY, 1964

Township	UPPER AND LOWER LIMITS FOR:			
	Estimated Total	Estimated No. Under 15 Years	Estimated No. Over 15 Years	Estimated No. Under 7 Years
Kwa Mashu	76,900- 81,800	28,200- 36,600	48,700- 45,200	14,700- 15,900
Umlazi	40,100- 42,700	18,100- 18,800	22,000- 23,900	8,700- 9,400
Klaarwater	3,700- 4,000	1,900- 2,000	1,800- 2,000	800- 900
Lamontville	19,700- 21,100	8,000- 8,500	11,700- 12,600	4,400- 4,800
Chesterville	9,000- 9,700	3,700- 3,900	5,300- 5,800	1,600- 1,700
Umlazi Glebe	5,300- 5,600	2,100- 2,200	3,200- 3,400	800- 900
Total	154,700- 164,900	62,000- 72,000	92,700- 92,900	31,000- 33,600

From the Table it can be seen that of approximately 160,000 people living in the six townships in 1964, about 67,000 were children under 15 years of age. Of these, a minimum of 32,000 were under the age of seven.⁷

A field sample at Kwa Mashu indicated that if unregistered persons were included in these totals, the totals would be considerably larger. In the absence of reliable field samples in all of these six townships, Table XIII is presented as the minimum population, according to age groups upon which any welfare services should base their calculations of the needs of the population living in these townships.

(c) Lodgers and Guests

The "extended" family group, found to be common amongst the Bantu, may or may not include lodgers and guests, who in turn may or may not be related to the head of the household. Frequently the lodgers and guests are illegally residing in the townships, and are not recorded in the official house file.

The representative field sample at Kwa Mashu showed that many more lodgers were present than those acknowledged. Forty-one per cent of the sampled houses admitted to having lodgers, of which about three-quarters were related to the head of the household and more than half were unmarried or living under single conditions in the house.

7 - These estimates excluded all unregistered people, whatever their ages.

Some lodgers were found to have their children living in the house with them. The fact that the majority of lodgers in the Kwa Mashu field sample were related to the head seems to be a typical Bantu pattern, and has been noted before⁸. It indicates that the traditional strength of kinship bonds is resisting the corrosive influence of urbanism and that the lodger is usually part of the extended family, rather than a complete outsider. In fact, these aggregated kin have been found elsewhere to play an important part in helping to balance the household budget, so that their forcible removal would create economic distress for the family⁹. The same is almost certainly true in Durban. Thus, the relatives "lodging" with the basic family make the extended-family household an important welfare unit which must be recognised and treated as a unit. As Irving puts it, "There are many virtues in the kinship system, even as practised in an imperfect state in an urban location; these should not be lightly thrown away", (i.e. by forbidding kin to lodge with the basic family, as very often is done by Bantu administrators in urban areas of the Republic), "or the alternative will be the social pathologies found in the areas where disintegration has gone the furthest. The ultimate separation of the Bantu from his culture is reached when the kinship group is destroyed".¹⁰

8 - See for instance, Irving, J. (1955): Household and Relationship Structures in a South African Non-Industrial Area: Journal for Social Research: 6,5-24

9 - Ibid., p. 20

10 - Ibid.

It appears likely that the pattern found at Kwa Mashu will apply also to the other townships in the metropolitan region.

(f) Estimated Average Family Size

The only accurate information available concerning the size of the immediate family, consisting of mother, father and children, was obtained from the Kwa Mashu field survey. The field sample carried out in this township indicated that the average size of a Bantu family is six to seven persons, comprised of the parents and from four to five living children, irrespective of the age of these children. Frequently not all of these children are living with their parents in the township, but may be in the Reserves, with relatives (usually the grandparents) More or less the same pattern probably applies throughout the region.

(g) Marital Status

It appears, from fieldwork undertaken at Kwa Mashu that over 80% of the households sampled had both parents present. In 17% of the cases, one or both parents were absent, the head of the household being either widowed, divorced or separated, or being an adult son of the former head.

16% of those responding to the question on marital status admitted that they were cohabiting, i.e. living together without being legally married. The children of such unions are officially regarded as illegitimate, but in many cases do receive the benefit of a home life with both parents present.

(h). Educational Standards

It was found at Kwa Mashu, that in the case of males over the age of 15 years, the median standard of education reached by those having received some education was standards 4 to 6. The corresponding figure for females was standards 1 to 3.

An average of 14% of the males and 10% of the females had never received any education, while relatively small proportions of both sexes continued after standard 6 - 20% of the males and 12% of the females. This gives some indication of what the pattern in the region as a whole is likely to be.

SECTION VI: OCCUPATIONAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE BANTU OF THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION.

(a) Occupation

One of the most important single characteristics of a population from the sociological and welfare point of view, is that of its occupational distribution. Occupation is closely related to socio-economic status, and so to the presence or absence of a host of socio-economic welfare problems. It is thus essential to study the range of occupations engaged in by the Bantu in the Durban metropolitan region.

Unfortunately the position in regard to the total Bantu population in the region is unknown. However, by using the 1960 Census Sample Tabulations¹, it is possible to obtain data for 89% of the region's Bantu population. On this basis, it is possible to estimate with fair accuracy what the position in the region as a whole is likely to be. Table XIV below provides details. This Table has had to rely on the census classification of occupations, which is not an accurate socio-economic classification of occupations (in fairness it should be noted that it was not intended to be such). From the point of view of this report, this is rather unsatisfactory, as it provides only a rough socio-economic classification of the Bantu population in the region. However, the data are better than nothing, provided

1 - Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics: (1963): Sample Tabulation No. 5: op. cit. p. 39

TABLE XIV
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF THE BANTU POPULATION OF THE
DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION ²

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Professional, Technical	465	1,738	2,203
Administrative, Executive	283	-	283
Clerical Worker	727	59	786
Sales Worker	1,071	178	1,249
Farmer, Fisherman, Lumberman	3,820	138	3,958
Transport Worker	5,031	-	5,031
Production Worker, Labourer,	52,842	850	53,692
Labourer (included above)	47,993	395	48,388
Service Worker	27,099	25,734	52,833
Domestic Servant (included above)	19,743	25,003	44,746
No Occupation Stated	6,972	5,174	12,146
Total Economically Active	98,310	33,871	132,181
Not Economically Active	25,967	47,854	73,821
Total Bantu	124,277	81,725	206,002

Note: This includes the 89% of the total Bantu population of the region covered by the census

2 - Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics: (1963): Sample Tabulation No. 5, op. cit., p. 65

their limitations are borne in mind.

Examining the Table, it will be seen that an estimated total of more than two-thirds of the Bantu population of the region are likely to be gainfully employed. In 1960, about 79% of males and 41% of the females were gainfully occupied.

It is clear that the main occupation engaged in by Bantu females is the lowly paid domestic service job, as over three-quarters are classified under "Service" occupations. Very few of the women work at the better-paid white-collar and professional tasks. Services also provide work for a fair proportion of the men - about one-third were classified in this category, and comprise mainly domestic servants in private homes, flats and hotels. Again it is notable that few men work at white-collar and professional tasks, (2.6%, while in the Kwa Mashu sample³ the figure was just over 3%), but the majority are manual workers - usually semi-skilled or unskilled workers. Indeed, in total, an estimated over four-fifths of the 1960 gainfully employed Bantu population in the region worked as service workers or labourers,

In the Kwa Mashu field sample survey, it was found in 1964 that 68% of the workers were unskilled labourers, usually working in industry. An overall of about one-tenth are likely to be unemployed (in Kwa Mashu 6% were unemployed)

3 - Kwa Mashu was chosen as a representative township of the metropolitan area and a field sample was carried out. See Appendix A for details of sampling techniques.

The bulk of the Bantu population concerned are thus labourers in factories, or employed as domestic servants (largely by the Whites). In many cases the latter earn as little as R10 or less per month, on which they may have to support a family living elsewhere in the urban area. Frequently a servant receives, in addition to the monthly wage, free board and lodging from the employer.

Thus it is evident from the occupational structure of the Bantu in the region that the average household would have a low socio-economic status. We can expect, therefore, that the main welfare problems to be tackled are those typically associated with a poverty-complex.

(b) Income and Expenditure

From a welfare point of view the income and expenditure of a household are of key importance, for they play the major role in determining the standard of living of the household. A comparison of the income with the fixed expenditure (i.e. rent, water, transport, and fuel requirements) of a population yields a good index of the ability of that total population to support itself. It also supplies an index of the extent to which welfare services such as help with feeding, clothing, child care, etc., are needed. It is therefore necessary to attempt to assess the economic position of the Bantu in the Durban region.

Due to limitations in the scope of this survey and the time available, the necessary extensive research into the financial situation of the Bantu of the metropolitan region as a whole could not be conducted. An attempt has been

made, however, to collect and compare relevant and available data pertaining to this aspect.

From the six sampled townships, income of the head of the household, AT THE TIME OF THE OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE, was recorded from the official house-files. The dates of occupation unfortunately ranged from 1950, in the case of the older townships, to early 1964 in the newer townships. Thus, there is no common date at which to compare the incomes of the various townships. It is felt, however, that this information may prove a useful guide, both in showing the trend of wage levels^{4]}, and in determining a mean income of the bulk of the metropolitan Bantu.

An attempt has been made in Table XV to present available data concerning income according to year, by means of a percentage distribution for each individual Bantu area. (See page 63 for Table XV).

From this table it can be seen that there does appear to have been a general rise in the level of average wages. It must however, be remembered that many of these figures are based on a small sample, relying on the accuracy of officially recorded data. In addition, in many cases it was not possible to include in the data, information about the more wealthy

4] The terms "income" and "wage level" are here assumed to have the same meaning - i.e. the amount earned from regular employment, - as nearly all Bantu workers are wage earners.

TABLE XV
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MONTHLY INCOMES OF HOUSEHOLD
HEADS IN CERTAIN BANTU AREAS ACCORDING TO THE YEARS WHEN
THE DATA WERE RECORDED⁵

TOWNSHIP	YEAR WHEN DATA WERE RE- CORDED	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES			
		R0 - 19	R20 - 29	R30+	TOTAL
Lamontville	1954	20	47	33	100
	1955	17	44	39	100
Umlazi Glebe	1954/55	9	24	67	100
Chesterville	1956	32	40	28	100
Somtseu Lo- cation	1956	40	50	10	100
Cato Manor	1956	61	34	5	100
	1959/60	43	43	14	100
Chester- ville	1959	41	48	11	100
Kwa Mashu	1961	12	51	37	100
Klaarwater	1961	5	34	61	100
Umlazi	1962/63	3	44	53	100

5 - South African Institute of Race Relations, (1958): Abstract from Report of Native Administration Department (Durban Municipality) on African Income and Capacity to Pay in Relation to the Kwa Mashu Housing Scheme (1957): (mimeographed) pp. 1 - 2; and Official records in the various township administrative offices

Bantu, the "home owners"⁶ and "owner builders"⁷, due to lack of information. Further, it must be stressed that these figures are for the incomes of household heads only, and not of supplementary wage earners (who might well play a key role in determining the economic status of a household). Thus, household incomes are unknown. Despite these serious drawbacks, it is, however, thought that a limited and cautious application of these figures could yield some idea of the economic position of the bulk of the metropolitan Bantu.

In the municipal townships of Chesterville, and Lamontville, sub-economic housing is made available to those earning less than R30 per month. In all other townships, housing is available only on an economic basis. Yet in all the townships except Umalzi Glebe, Klaarwater and Umlazi, the majority of the household heads earn less than R30 per month, and so on the basis of the practice at Lamontville and Chesterville, could be considered as needing sub-economic housing. Even in the three exceptions named above, a third or more of the household heads earned less than R30 per month. Thus if the administrative decision taken at Lamontville and Chesterville, to regard households, where the head had an income of less than R30 per month, as being in need of sub-economic housing, is accepted as a criterion and applied generally, then it can be concluded

6 - "Home owners" are those Bantu buying their homes as against renting them.

7 - "Owner builders" are those Bantu building their own homes, to their own specifications, with or without the aid of Government loans.

that the vast majority of the Bantu in the Durban metropolitan region are sub-economic in status. This constitutes a major social welfare problem of tremendous proportions, for sub-economic groups require a host of welfare services apart from subsidised housing. In addition, as only two townships provide sub-economic housing, this means that most Bantu have to pay an economic rent. Taken together these facts suggest that the socio-economic position of the average Bantu in the Durban region is indeed precarious and a variety of social pathologies are likely to be present. The high infant mortality rate, noted in Table VI above, confirms this fact, (for a high infant death rate indicates a poor and unsatisfactory social environment.)

It is encouraging to note, however, that there is a tendency for the proportion of the breadwinners, in the six sampled townships, who are in the R30+ income group, to increase as the date becomes more recent. Nevertheless the mean incomes are still very low. The median monthly incomes for the six sampled townships are shown in Table XVI (The median is regarded as yielding a better index of the general wage level than does the mean, for it is less influenced than the mean by a few unusually high or low incomes which are not representative of the general level of incomes) [See page 66 for Table XVI]

From this table it appears that in the six sampled townships taken together, half the household heads earn less than R31 as their regular monthly income.

TABLE XVI
MEDIAN MONTHLY INCOMES OF THE SIX SAMPLED TOWNSHIPS

TOWNSHIP	MEDIAN INCOME (MONTHLY)
Kwa Mashu	R31
Umlazi	R35
Klaarwater	R32
Lamontville	R29
Chesterville	R20
Umlazi Glebe	R35
Overall Median	R31

In a memorandum^{8]} Watts estimated that in terms of the poverty datum line in 1964, for an average Durban Bantu family, assumed to consist of a mother, father and three children, one aged 0-4 years, and two aged 5-9 years^{9]}, a minimum of R12-89 per week is necessary, including the rent and transport costs, if the family is to maintain bare health and decency under short term conditions. This represents, for a month (reckoned at 4.3 weeks) a total of R55.53 per month. This can be regarded as the monthly "secondary poverty datum line" (which includes rent and

8] Watts, H.L. (1965): "Memorandum on the Use of the Poverty Datum Line to Determine Minimum Wage Levels". Institute for Social Research, University of Natal, Durban. (Unpublished memorandum).

9] Note this "average" is smaller than many of the households reported here and below our average figure. Thus it underestimates the average poverty datum line for Bantu households in Durban.

transport costs of workers). It has been said that the poverty datum line can hardly be called a "human" standard of living. It allows only for the indispensable minimum quantities of food, clothing, fuel, lighting, cleaning, housing and transport. It allows nothing for medical expenses, comforts or luxuries of any kind, or for replacement of household equipemnt, hire purchase, insurance or saving. It represents the barest minimum to be surpassed wherever possible^{10]}. In actual fact, studies have shown that households cannot spend their income only on the few items specified by the poverty datum line, but have to spend money on other items such as the replacement of household equipment, medicine, education etc. Thus, Batson has suggested that an income of at least one-and-a-half times the secondary poverty datum line is, in reality, required by a household before they are able to spend on key items, such as food, clothing etc., the minimum amount necessary to ensure health. The level of income required thus has been termed the "Effective Minimum Level" of income^{11]}. On this basis, the minimum effective level of income required by an average Bantu household would be about R19-35 per week or over R83-00 per month. Nearly all Bantu households in the region earn less than this figure, and even taking into account the fact that supplementary wage earners in a household are known to usually pool most or all of their income with the head's income, we can safely conclude that the vast majority of Bantu households in the region fall

10] See Committee on Socio-Economic Survey for Bantu Housing Research (1960): A Survey of Rent-paying Capacity of Urban Natives in South Africa: South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Pretoria: pp. 18-19.

11] Ibid., pp. 20-21, and Batson, E. (1945): The Poverty Line in Salisbury: University of Cape Town, p. 14.

below this minimum effective level. The poverty of the population is clear.

In each of the six sampled townships in the metropolitan region it was found that over 70% of the household heads ~~have~~ a mean income below this secondary poverty datum line. In some townships, such as Lamontville and Chester-ville, this proportion rose to over 90%. The average for all the townships was 84% falling below this minimum "human" level of income. A carefully controlled sample survey of the position in Durban itself in about 1953 was made by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.¹² The total income for a household (and not only for the household head) was studied in relation to the poverty datum line. Thus the data obtained was far more accurate than our data above. This survey found that out of a representative sample of 400 Bantu households, 336 consisted of two or more persons; and of these 336 "family" households, only 98 or 29.2%, had an income sufficiently above the poverty datum line to be able to afford an economic rent,¹³ Thus we can estimate that in 1953 about 70% of the Bantu households in Durban were below the secondary poverty datum line. Comparing this figure with the above figures suggests that the relative economic position of the Bantu in and around Durban may have not improved much (if at all) since 1953 and that rising

12 - Committee on Socio-Economic Surveys (1960): op. cit., see chap. IV

13 - Ibid., See Table 35 p. 86

wages have not yet overtaken rising prices.¹⁴ This stresses the magnitude of the poverty problem involved.

It was found that the amount of income obtained by members of the household other than the head was relatively insignificant in contributing to the general running of the household. In many cases the head was found to be the only active breadwinner, contributing regularly to the general household expenses.

There is thus a very real and great need for assistance, either financial or in the form of other welfare and social services, if the bulk of the Bantu population is to be kept reasonably well fed and clothed, and in an adequate state of health.

In a survey undertaken by the Department of Economics, University of Natal, Durban in 1959-1960, it was found that in the four areas surveyed - Cato Manor, Kwa Mashu, Lamontville and Umlazi Glebe, including those Bantu living in hostels - the average expenditure per month of R61 was R27 in excess of the average income per month of R34 for the same

14 - It must be realised that our figures are for household heads' incomes only and do not show to what extent a household's income is boosted by supplementary wage earners. Also while our data are based on the poverty datum line for an "average" household, the 1953 survey was far more accurate as it calculated the poverty datum line for each household sampled. The errors introduced by our more crude estimates may in part be self-cancelling, but we cannot be sure what margin of error is nevertheless introduced, or of the net direction of the error involved.

areas¹⁵.

Out of this R61 average expenditure per month, one half was spent on food and beverages; an average of one seventh on rent, transport and tax; one twelfth on shoes and clothing; one tenth on furniture and household equipment; and the remainder on personal care and miscellaneous items.

The average of R30 per month used to feed a family frequently represented over three quarters of the income of that family. It had then to be decided whether to sacrifice health and general welfare for a roof over their heads, or to omit the rent payment and run the risk of losing a place to live.

Since the median incomes of the Bantu families in all of the six townships sampled in 1964 were below R35 per month, at least half the population was forced to live on a below-minimum subsistence diet and many of them must be on the border of starvation.

In a sample survey conducted in 1964 in Kwa Mashu, which was chosen as a representative township of the metropolitan area, it was found that rents were slightly higher than those recorded in 1959/60, this being an entirely economic housing scheme. The backlog of rent arrears was found to be quite considerable. (It is possible that help could be given to those Bantu carrying a heavy load of both present rentals, and the balance on rent arrears in previous months)

15 - Obtained from the manuscript of a report being prepared by the Department of Economics, University of Natal, Durban.

Furniture and household equipment were found to figure fairly largely in monthly expenditure. Basic expenditure, i.e. rent, transport, water and fuel, was found to account for an average of R21 per month. Assuming a median income of R31 per month, once basic expenditure is deducted a balance of R10 or an average of 5½ cents per head per day^{16]} remains for food and the many other necessities of life. This is considerably below the poverty datum line requirement for food, which for the "average" household defined previously on page 66 above, is R33.90 per month. Obviously, considerable ill-health amongst the Bantu must be expected. This will be discussed in detail by the Second Report on this Study.

In the light of these findings, the discrepancy between the average income and expenditure per household per month is a cause for very great concern. It has been shown that an average of half the households in every township, and more in some places, are in need of welfare services in some form or other and particularly as far as food is concerned. The scope for such services is widespread and real, and must also be extended to those families outside the township areas, of which very little is known. A complete survey concerning only non-township dwellers is necessary before any assumptions can be made concerning the plight of this section of the Bantu population.

16] This is calculated for a 30 day month, assuming an average of at least 6 persons per household (see Section V above). For a discussion of the use of the technique of measuring economic status in terms of per capita daily income see: Irving, J. (1958): Economic Rent and Household Income Among the African Population of Grahamstown: Occasional Papers No. 2 of the Institute for Social and Economic Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown: (mimeographed), especially pp. 18 ff.

SECTION VII: MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF THE BANTU OF THE DURBAN
METROPOLITAN REGION

Information concerning the many and varied movements of the Bantu population of Durban is very limited. It is known that a considerable movement does occur, chiefly an in-migration of work-seeking adults coming into the urban area. But, in addition, there are movements of children and elderly people to and from the Bantu Homelands which are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to measure in terms of number and duration.

Between 1960 and 1964¹, the Bantu population in the Durban Municipal area alone increased by over 29,000 or 11%. During the same period the number of Bantu males registered monthly at the Durban Labour Bureau increased by 16,000 to a record of 134,000 at the end of 1964. However, it is believed that the number of Bantu workers is much higher than the statistics show.

According to Mr. C. Elston, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Port Natal area¹: "We know that there are hundreds of unregistered Bantu working in Durban without the necessary permits. Similarly there are many who work in Durban but stay outside the city boundaries. In the townships and in the city there are many Bantu of whom we have no record at all."

Mr. Elston, and Mr. S. Bourquin, Director of the Durban Municipal Bantu Administration Department, both

1 - Report in the "Natal Mercury", January 29th, 1965

attributed the increase in Durban's Bantu population and the increase in the number of Bantu work-seekers to increased economic activity and the expansion of commerce and industry in the city.

An accurate knowledge of the many movements of the Bantu every year cannot be gained from a reliable statistical source. The net gain from in-migration can be estimated from the population unaccounted for on the basis of plausible mortality and fertility rates applied to the intercensal years between 1951 and 1960. For the two census years it must be assumed that the same error of ~~under-enumeration~~ would apply in both cases.

Based on the census returns of 1951 and 1960 for the Durban Municipal area, and using the formula² $R = e^{rn}$ a mean rate of increase between 1951 and 1960 of 3.3% was obtained. Of this, 2.3% was assumed to be due to natural increase - a "medium" birth rate of 44 per 1,000 was used with a mean death rate over these nine years of 21 per 1,000. The remaining 1.0% was due to net immigration, yielding an annual addition to the population of about 2,000 people between 1951 and 1960.

For the Durban Municipal area together with the Umlazi township, the rate of increase between 1960 and 1964 was estimated at 5%, of which 3.2% was assumed due to

2 - $R = e^{rn}$ where

R = Population at later date / Population at earlier date

r = Rate of increase to base 1.00

n = Number of years spanned

natural increase³, and 1.8% due to migration. This represented an average of 4,000 additional Bantu per annum.

The rate of immigration has increased during the last four years due to increased industrial and economic activity, and the fact that Bantu youths are now being allowed into the urban area as garden and household workers at an earlier age than previously. In support of the above estimate of an additional 4,000 Bantu per year, we find that the number of registered workers increased by over 16,000 in the four years since 1960, representing an annual increase of about 4,000. A relatively small proportion of this additional labour force is regarded as being local population, and when the number of unregistered and illegal immigrants is considered, the figure of 4,000 seems a conservative estimate.

For the remaining part of the metropolitan region outside of the Durban Municipal boundaries, (accounting for 22% of the region's Bantu population), the opportunities and scope for employment are more limited as the area concerned is residential in nature. The remaining area, however, includes the townships of Clermont and Marianhill, over which no strict official control of migrants - who are mainly squatters - is exercised. It therefore seems possible that the same rate of net immigration may apply in these areas, yielding an estimated total gain of about 1,000 Bantu per annum.

3 - Assuming a "medium" birth rate of 44 per 1,000 and an average death rate of 12 per 1,000

Thus the total net immigration figure for the whole of the metropolitan region can be estimated for the period 1960 - 1964 as of the order of at least 5,000 Bantu per annum, probably consisting largely of male workers between the ages of 15 and 59 years.

Future migration patterns will depend on a host of important and changeable factors - the demand for Bantu labour, changing and developing economic activities, and official policy and control. Both short- and long-term accurate migratory trends are difficult to predict in the absence of reliable statistics, but an annual immigration of 5,000 Bantu appears to be a reasonable estimate at present.

SECTION VIII: POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND PREDICTIONS

In this section an attempt is made to predict the future probable size of the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region.

There are several ways in which population forecasts can be prepared, and part of the problem involved is the choice of a suitable method for estimating the population growth and change. In this instance, it was decided that it was necessary to take into account both the present and likely future age and sex structure of the population, (rather than using estimates of natural increase based solely on crude birth and death rates.) The discussion below goes into the assumptions made and methods used in preparing the population forecasts. Tables XVII - XIX on pages 81 - 83 below, provide the actual forecasts.

(a) Mortality Assumptions

In place of crude mortality statistics, it was decided to use, as an indication of the force of mortality, the survival ratios for each age-group concerned. Using the grouped data, survival ratios at age x give the number of persons within the age-group x to $x + n$ that will survive to the following age-group $x + n + 1$

A serious lack of basic data was encountered. For the calculation of survival ratios of any population, it is necessary to have an age-breakdown of that population, by sex, plus the death rate or number of deaths for these various age-groups. For the metropolitan region as a whole, or for any sub-region, statistics concerning both these requirements

were not available. It was therefore found necessary to adopt the following procedure:-

Statistics were available for the whole of the metropolitan region showing an age and sex breakdown of the Bantu population at the 1960 census^{1]}. The assumption was then made that the Durban Municipal area had a similar proportionate age-sex structure. This allowed a breakdown by age and sex for this municipal area to be prepared. For the latter it was possible to obtain from the City Health Department the average number of deaths, at each age, of the Bantu population over the years 1960 - 1964. The two basic requirements for the compilation of survival ratios were then available for the Durban municipal area, viz., a classification of the population by age and sex, and the number of deaths occurring at each age according to sex.

Due to the nature of available statistics, the population was grouped in five-year age intervals, and prediction of all future trends were made for five-year periods.

The survival ratios calculated from this material for the Durban Municipal Area were then compared with the "model" life tables prepared by the United Nations^{2]}. Since the Bantu population concerned is an "emerging" population it can therefore be regarded as still relatively "underdeveloped".

1] Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Census and Statistics (1963): Sample Tabulation No. 5 (1960): op. cit., p. 39.

2] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Methods for Population Projections by Age and Sex: Population Studies, No. 25. Manuals on methods of estimating Population, Manual III, New York, 1956.

The "model" life tables were estimated on the basis of the experience of a wide selection of countries at different periods of time. It was recognised that more than one model might well fit the conditions existing in a country at a specific time, particularly if that country could be regarded as "underdeveloped" or "emerging". However, little research has been done on the problem of fitting a series of models to the observed trends in these "emerging" areas.

In the case of the Durban population it was found that a series of models was necessary to provide a reasonable fit, as different models applied to different parts of the age-specific mortality curves. A smoothing effect of the somewhat irregular values observed for the Durban population was aimed at (these irregularities could well be related to the uncertain nature of the basic data). This smoothed curve, resulting from the adoption of certain model values, was then assumed to apply to the whole of the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan area over the period 1960 - 1964.

With the increasing development and emergence of an "urbanised" Bantu way of life, it was thought that the mortality of the population would approach more and more closely to one of the models. It was assumed that by the year 2000 the Bantu will have approached "level 80" of the model life tables,³ giving a life expectancy at that date of 60 years of age at birth. The corresponding figure in 1960 was found to be 44 years.

The difference in value between the 1960 models and that for the year 2000 was then divided equally over the 40 inter-

3 - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (1956): op. cit., pp. 80-81

vening years.

The resulting values for survival ratios over the eight five-year periods between 1960 and 2000 were then sequentially applied to the population.

(b) Fertility Assumptions

For the five-year period 1960-64, fertility was taken to be at the level of our "high" prediction, i.e., 185 births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age based on the "high" birth rate prevailing 1963 and 1964. This rate was held constant for the following five-year period, i.e., 1965-69, and thereafter decreased at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per five-year period^{4]}.

(c) Sex Ratio at Birth

In the absence of reliable statistics concerning the average number of male babies and female babies born each year, the ratio for an "average" population of 105 males to 100 females was adopted throughout the forty-year period from 1960-2000.

(d) Migration Assumption

From the discussion in Section VII, a net immigration of 5,000 persons per annum was adopted as plausible. This figure can unfortunately not be broken down into age and sex groupings due to lack of data, so must necessarily be added in bulk to the final total population existing at the end of each five-year period. In addition it must be

4] After Badenhorst, L.T. (1963): op. cit. p.p. 6-12, 34-41

borne in mind that these migrants may themselves be increasing by natural means, but once again due to lack of basic statistics, assessment of their increase by this means cannot be made.

(e) The Future Bantu Population of the Durban Metropolitan Region

Between the years 1960 and 2000 the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan area can be expected to increase by 2.03% or 289,000 persons by natural means (i.e. births minus deaths) and by an additional 200,000 resulting from migration over this period. This latter figure does not allow for any increase by natural means amongst the migrants, due to lack of basic data.

This indicates that by the year 2000 the Bantu population of this metropolitan region will total 719,600 (including migrants). This represents an overall rate of increase of 2.84% over those 40 years. The Bantu population will more than triple itself during this time. See Tables XVII-XIX on pages 81-83.

It is estimated that in the year 2000 between 27% and 32% of the Bantu population will consist of children under the age of 15 years. This proportion represents an increasing number over the years, as shown below on page 81.

The most notable increase in the estimated number of children occurs between 1960 and 1975. This can be explained partly in terms of a rapidly decreasing infant mortality, while fertility will probably remain fairly high, resulting therefore in a corresponding increase in the number of survivors.

TABLE XVII

Projections for the Bantu Female Population of the Durban Metropolitan Region
(Allowing for natural increase, and excluding immigration)

Age	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0 - 4	12,200	21,400	22,500	23,000	23,700	26,700	28,900	31,800	36,400
5 - 9	9,200	10,900	19,400	20,600	21,300	22,100	25,200	27,600	30,700
10-14	7,100	9,100	10,800	19,200	20,400	21,000	21,900	25,000	27,300
15-19	7,200	7,000	9,000	10,700	19,000	20,100	20,900	21,700	24,800
20-24	12,100	7,100	6,900	8,900	10,500	18,700	19,800	20,600	21,400
25-29	13,900	11,800	6,900	6,800	8,700	10,300	18,300	19,500	20,200
30-34	9,600	13,500	11,500	6,700	6,600	8,500	10,000	18,000	19,100
35-39	7,100	9,300	13,000	11,200	6,500	6,400	8,300	9,900	17,600
40-44	5,400	6,800	8,900	12,500	10,800	6,300	6,200	8,100	9,600
45-49	3,500	5,200	6,400	8,500	12,000	10,400	6,100	6,000	7,800
50-54	2,400	3,300	4,800	6,000	8,000	11,400	9,800	5,800	5,800
55-59	1,600	2,200	3,000	4,400	5,600	7,500	10,600	9,200	5,500
60-64	1,400	1,400	1,900	2,700	4,000	5,000	6,800	9,700	8,500
65-69	700	1,200	1,200	1,600	2,300	3,400	4,300	5,900	8,500
70+	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,700	2,500	3,700	5,000	6,800
TOTAL	94,200	111,200	127,400	144,200	161,100	180,300	200,800	223,800	250,000

TABLE XVIII

Projections for the Bantu Male Population of the Durban Metropolitan Region
(Allowing for natural increase, and excluding immigration)

Age	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0 - 4	11,500	22,200	23,300	23,900	24,500	27,700	29,900	33,000	36,800
5 - 9	8,300	10,300	20,000	21,200	22,000	22,900	26,000	28,500	31,700
10-14	9,300	8,200	10,200	19,800	21,000	21,800	22,600	25,800	28,200
15-19	14,600	9,200	8,100	10,100	19,600	20,800	21,500	22,400	25,500
20-24	16,600	14,300	9,000	8,000	9,900	19,300	20,400	21,200	22,000
25-29	17,800	16,200	14,000	8,800	7,800	9,700	18,900	20,000	20,800
30-34	16,600	17,300	15,800	13,700	8,600	7,600	9,500	18,500	19,700
35-39	13,800	16,100	16,800	15,400	13,300	8,400	7,400	9,300	18,100
40-44	9,600	13,200	15,500	16,200	14,800	12,900	8,100	7,200	9,000
45-49	7,500	9,100	12,600	14,700	15,400	14,600	12,300	7,800	7,000
50-54	4,500	7,000	8,500	11,800	13,800	14,900	13,800	11,700	7,400
55-59	3,400	4,100	6,300	7,700	10,800	12,700	13,800	12,800	10,800
60-64	2,000	3,000	3,600	5,600	6,800	9,500	11,300	12,300	11,400
65-69	800	1,700	2,500	3,000	4,700	5,700	8,000	9,500	10,400
70+	800	1,000	1,600	2,500	3,200	4,800	6,300	8,600	10,800
TOTAL	137,100	152,900	167,800	182,400	196,200	213,300	229,800	248,600	269,600

TABLE XIX

Projections for the Total Bantu Population
of the Durban Metropolitan Region: (to nearest 100)

Year	Population Projections			
	By Natural Increase Alone			Including Migration
	Male	Female	Total	Total
1960*	137,100	94,200	231,300	231,300
1965	152,900	111,200	264,100	289,100
1970	167,800	127,400	295,200	345,200
1975	182,400	144,200	326,600	401,600
1980	196,200	161,100	357,300	457,300
1985	213,300	180,300	393,600	518,600
1990	229,800	200,800	430,600	580,600
1995	248,600	222,800	471,400	646,400
2000	269,600	250,000	519,600	719,600

* plus 1,000 persons of unknown age initially.

During these 15 years the number of children will increase by about 70,000. It is during this period particularly that a great effort is needed to increase and improve existing health and medical facilities to cope with the large increases in population. It is necessary to pay close attention to this fact if it is desired that the present standards of welfare be maintained in the future.

TABLE XX

ESTIMATES FOR THE NUMBER OF BANTU CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE DURBAN METROPOLITAN REGION, 1960-2000

YEAR	ESTIMATED No. OF CHILDREN UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE
1960	57,700
1965	82,200
1970	106,200
1975	127,700
1980	132,900
1985	142,200
1990	154,600
1995	171,600
2000	191,100

The population projections have been made on the assumption that the presently improving conditions will, in the future, still continue to improve.

Little exact information is available concerning the possible future distribution of these large numbers of Bantu. In view of the present policies to confine the Bantu to certain designated areas, however, it seems possible that the bulk of the population will be residing in Bantu townships, particularly those of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Clermont, and to a lesser extent, Klaarwater. In addition, several other township areas presently existing may remain as Bantu areas for many years, e.g. Lamontville, Umlazi Glebe, Marianhill, and so serve to accommodate part of the increased population.

In the light of present-day trends, it therefore appears possible that by the year 2000 the Bantu population of the Durban metropolitan region will have reached a total of 720,000 people, of which some 191,000 will consist of children under the age of 15 years. Several fundamental improvements will have to be instigated if even the present public health and welfare are to be maintained, (let alone improved upon in the future), in view of the great increases in the Bantu population of the region which it seems likely will occur.

APPENDIX A

Sampling Techniques and Results

(a) The Townships

A simple random sample of dwellings was drawn from each of the six townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi, Lamontville, Chesterville, Umlazi Glebe and Klaarwater. The purpose of these samples was to supply information concerning the people living in these townships - age, sex, family size and structure and income. The actual information was recorded from the official house-file of each sampled house, the files being obtained from Superintendent's offices at the various townships.

The sampling unit was regarded as an occupied dwelling unit. Random numbers were drawn from a table of such numbers and the corresponding house was then sampled, i.e. information was recorded concerning each member of the household appearing on the official house-file. Frequently the house numbers did not run consecutively due to such reasons as vacant plots, churches, trading sites or vacant houses. When a random number was drawn which corresponded to one of the above features, it was regarded as falling outside the sampling universe, and was discarded. This was done in preference to a complicated and elaborate renumbering of all the occupied houses.

Difficulties were encountered at Kwa Mashu and Umlazi regarding the single-roomed "log cabins". These are usually built two to a site and are consecutively numbered A and B - e.g. 124A and 124B. Since for each random number drawn, only

one corresponding dwelling unit is required and allowed, it was found necessary to arbitrarily number all A's and all B's with consecutive numbers and extend the limit of the random numbers required. At Umlazi a further difficulty was encountered in the form of two "semi-detached log cabins" being occupied by the same family, but again a system of careful numbering resulted in each random number drawn having only one corresponding household of people.

The grouping of the larger townships, Kwa Mashu and Umlazi, into Neighbourhood Units suggested a stratification of the sample. This was done on the basis of each neighbourhood unit forming a stratum. However, on analysing the results, it was found that the stratification revealed no increase in precision. For practical purposes, therefore, this can be ignored and all the samples regarded as simple random samples without stratification.

The proportionate sizes of the samples drawn were, with the exception of Klaarwater, in inverse proportion to the size of the townships. The actual number of dwelling units drawn, and the proportionate sizes of the samples are presented on the following page, in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI
SAMPLING SCHEME FOR THE SIX TOWNSHIPS

Township	Total No of houses	No. Sampled	% Sample Size
Kwa Mashu	12,502	555	4.4
Umlazi	4,921	529	10.7
Lamontville	2,747	416	15.1
Chesterville	1,265	305	24.1
Umlazi Glebe	748	286	38.2
Klaarwater	645	135	20.9

By means of the "critical ratio" test, several interesting features were noted after comparison of the various townships.

It was found that the older townships of Umlazi Glebe, Lamontville and Chesterville were significantly different from the newer townships of Kwa Mashu, Umlazi and Klaarwater as regards the number of persons per house, the newer townships having relatively fewer persons per house than the older townships. In addition, Kwa Mashu and Umlazi were found to have fewer children per house than the older townships. These differences could be due to lack of registration in the newer areas of members of the "extended" family, or perhaps, due to stricter control, but on the basis of available data these differences appear to be real ones.

(b) Kwa Mashu Field Sample

Out of the 555 dwelling units randomly drawn to comprise the initial sample at Kwa Mashu, a random sub-sample consisting of the first 238 numbers of the original sample was drawn. This was for the purpose of supplementing the available information and cross-checking the accuracy of the data obtained from the original house-files. Interview schedules were compiled and trained interviewers questioned the senior members of the relevant households.

APPENDIX B

Financial Information about Building Loan Schemes, Building Costs and Rental Charges for Bantu in the Durban Metropolitan Region.

Loans:

The financial assistance available to the Bantu for the purchasing or building of houses, was, in 1964, as follows:

For amounts of up to R500:

The full amount could be covered by the loan, less the deposit. Repayment, plus the interest, was by monthly instalments over 30 years.

For amounts of R500 to R900:

An initial downpayment of the difference above R500 was required, then a loan of up to R500 could be granted with terms of repayment as above.

For amounts greater than R900:

No loan was available from the Bantu Authorities for the purchase or building of such houses, and the full amount must be paid by the owner-builder.

Cost of House at Time of Construction:

Kwa Mashu	R340 - R500
Umlazi Glebe	R380 - R580
Umlazi	R540
Chesterville	Not available - sub-economic scheme.
Lamontville	R520 - R530 - Economic Home-Ownership scheme.
Klaarwater	R440

Basic Monthly Rentals:

Kwa Mashu	R3.30 - R6.28
Umlazi Glebe	R2.20 - R3.90
Umlazi	R3.30 - R5.10
Chesterville	R2.95
Lamontville	R1.45 - R6.20 (sub-economic)
	R2.56 - R4.00 (economic)
Klaarwater	R5.58

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