

SWAZILAND PILOT SURVEY 1959

EMPLOYMENT AND ITS RELATION TO LAND-USE

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THE POPULATION OF SWAZILAND

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For I.S.R.
Circulation

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL
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PREFACE

The two essays under this cover are preliminary reports based on, or related to, the results of the Pilot Survey of 1959. This Survey was planned as an exploratory exercise in order to test, among other things, the validity of the statistical frame designed by Mr. S.E. Cruise of this University, for the Sample Survey which took place in July of this year, and to reveal the weaknesses of the questionnaire which it was proposed to use in the enumeration.

The reasons for circulating these essays at a time when the results of the main survey are being processed, are threefold. They amply vindicate the decision to spend time, effort and funds on the pilot survey, because they do reveal, in spite of very considerable planning, the inadequacy of our forethought and preparation at that stage, and the sometimes irremediable results which might have ensued had we overconfidently plunged straight into the main survey.

They do also, however, give an indication of the potential value of even a small-scale random sample survey, provided it is well prepared, and conscientiously executed and analysed.

Mr. Daniel with regard to employment, and Dr. Jooste with regard to demographic trends, had to cope with probably the weakest aspects of the pilot returns; the former with a part of the questionnaire which was misinterpreted by some enumerators, the latter with age entries, which will remain the greatest headache in any demographic survey among an underdeveloped people.

In spite of these difficulties and the fact that this as yet untested method covered barely one per cent of the population, certain broad trends of a general pattern do emerge, and these appear to confirm our initial confidence that worthwhile results will be yielded by the main survey, if we have succeeded in overcoming most of the weaknesses revealed in this pilot exercise.

Lastly, these reports may serve to keep alive the interest in the Swaziland Survey, during the time when the excitement (and disruption) of before and during enumeration tends to be forgotten during the long and unspectacular period of preparing the results.

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SWAZILAND PILOT SURVEY.

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT AND ITS RELATION TO LAND-USE.

by

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General Comments.

This report is confined entirely to the data obtained on the "present or last" employment. Table 1 indicates the extent to which information is lacking in certain categories. The following considerations emerge from a study of the statistics.

1. Categories of employment: "Other" is overweighted and a further breakdown of categories of employment is necessary.
2. Confusion has arisen about the meaning of present or last employment.
3. When giving the dates of employment both the month and the year should be given and it should be clearly stated whether or not the person was employed at the time of the survey. In the majority of cases only the year was given e.g., 1949. In these instances one cannot tell whether the persons were employed for one year, or less, or whether they were still employed at the time of the survey.
4. It may be advisable to include a question asking if a person is likely to seek employment at some future date. This would be valuable in cases where persons have not been employed during the past 10 years and would help in assessing the "potential" and "actual" working force in each region.
5. Place of employment: The distinction between the town and the district should be clearly stated. e.g., Pigg's Peak town, Pigg's Peak district.

Under the category of "other" employment, it has been assumed, for the purposes of this report, that ~~where~~ specific information was lacking the persons worked in the towns and not the districts.

In the analysis of the pilot survey statistics on labour only those persons who have worked since 1950 have been considered. It was felt that any person who had not been employed since 1950 was no longer a potential labourer (See 4. above). This decision was based on a study of data but is nevertheless arbitrary and open to further discussion.

A second arbitrary decision is connected with correlating time taken in travelling to employment with mileage. From a study of the data it appeared that if a person went by foot, he seldom travelled more than 15 miles in one day. (Obtained by checking "time of travel" against exact place of employment.

As the results of this analysis have been summarised in tables and graphically expressed, this report will be confined to comments on the main features and patterns which have emerged.

Occupations - Males.

Table 11. summarises the occupational structure by squares and regions, giving the number employed in each category and the % of the total number of males employed since 1950.

N.B. Unless specifically stated all totals and percentages exclude P 1931.

The following is a summary of the percentages of the male labour force employed in the main occupational categories.

	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Farming</u>	<u>Forestry</u>	<u>Factory</u>	<u>Other.</u>
Total Excluding 1931	39.5%	19.1%	7.7%	1.0%	32.7%
Total Including 1931	33.3%	17.2%	7.0%	1.5%	41.0%

1. Mining.

- (i) 39.5% of all males employed since 1950 were engaged in mining. This percentage is higher than for any other single category of employment.
- (ii) Excluding P 1931, the middleveld with 58.3% had a higher percentage than any other region. The reasons for the regional variations are not easy to determine but the following points may throw some

light on the subject:-

- (a) P 1931, the peri-urban square near Bremersdorp, shows a very low percentage (4.9%) engaged in mining while 1437, which is close to Mbabane, also shows a relatively low percentage (28.5%). The influence of the larger urban centres with their greater employment opportunities could account for this pattern. Furthermore, the high percentage employed under "other" would seem to support this view. To a lesser extent 3935, which is situated close to Stegi, reveals a similar pattern but Stegi, being a smaller town, probably does not exert such a strong influence as Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

The squares 1739 and 2428 which are 8 miles from Mbabane and Bremersdorp respectively show an interesting pattern with high percentages employed in both mining and "other". The figures are:-

<u>Square</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Other</u>
1739	48.6%	43.3%
2428	39.3%	39.3%

The question arises, at what point or distance does the "full" of the town diminish? Communications and ease of access could be significant but it does seem that 8 miles is nearing the critical limit.

- (b) 0432 (9.5%) and 0530 (18.2%) which are situated on the fringe of the Usutu Forests, have relatively few males engaged in mining. The proximity of the demand for labour in the Usutu Forests and in the plantations across the border, would undoubtedly account for the low percentage engaged in mining.

- (c) The high percentages of 56.5 and 75.0 in squares 2514 and 2815 respectively are probably due to the lack of nearby employment opportunities in forestry, farming (The St. Philip's Block employing seasonal labour and mainly women for cotton production) and the distance from towns of any consequence.
- (d) Squares 2949 and 2654 reveal a nice balance between employment opportunities available i.e., Ranches is close (farming) Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp and even Stegi are within easy reach (other) and there is the natural attraction of the mines with their high wages.
- (e) The relative remoteness of the Lebombo squares sampled could possibly account for the low percentage of males engaged in mining, though the local importance of Stegi and the proximity of Big Bend could also be significant factors.
- (f) General factors exerting an influence could be
- (i) The tradition that young men should be "blooded" in the mines and
 - (ii) The proximity of recruiting offices in the rural areas.
- (g) Where the actual numbers involved are small e.g., 4425, caution should be exercised in placing too great a reliance upon the statistics and percentages.
- (iii) Place of work. Of the 157 males employed by the mines, 139 or 88.5% were on the Rand and only 8 or 5.1% at Havelock. The only other centre of significance was Barberton.
- It is surprising to find so few employed at Havelock considering their labour force totals over 2,000. Of the eight employed at this mine, 6 came from near Mbabane, 1 from the Hlatikulu District and one from near Bremersdorp and none came from

square 2654 which is situated in the Pigg's Peak District. It is possible, however, that recruitment may be concentrated in a number of small regions which the pilot survey did not cover.

In all the geographical regions the influence of the Rand is very evident. The distribution of the N.R.C. offices within Swaziland, a good recruiting organization and the tradition of going to the gold mines are considerations which cannot be overlooked.

For practical purposes the Rand should be considered as a single geographical unit and it is unnecessary to break this down to individual mines or towns for analysis. Nevertheless these particulars should be obtained during the main survey.

2. Farming. See Tables II and IV.

N.B. The category of "Farming" includes only those persons who obtained employment as labourers on farms and does not include the subsistence farmer cultivating his or her own lands.

(i) 19.1% of the males employed since 1950 were engaged in farming. This is just under half the figure for mining.

(ii) The regional totals show considerable variations.

(a) The Highveld. Only 2.3% of the males employed were engaged in farming. This is probably accounted for by the proximity of the large forestry companies and the large number of trek sheep farms which offer very limited opportunities for employment. Any labour required can be obtained from the squatters on the farm or is brought from the Union by the Trekboers.

(b) 1931. In view of the proximity of Bremersdorp it is not unexpected to find only 8.5% of the males employed on the farms.

(c) The Middleveld. The percentage of 19.2 is low. However, the opportunities of farm employment are not as great here as in the lowveld where the larger estates and irrigation projects

are found. The influence of these schemes is apparent even in the middleveld where the squares are close to the development projects, e.g., in 2309 4 out of 6 Swazi engaged in farming went to the Pongola settlement and in 2654 5 out of 5 obtained employment at Ranches. Kabuta was an important place of employment for square 2514.

None of the pilot squares was sufficiently close either to Malkerns or to the Goedgegun area where farming is of a more intensive nature than in the rest of the middleveld. These two regions may well exert an influence on the occupational structure of nearby areas.

- (d) The Lowveld. The higher percentage (35) engaged in farming probably reflects the demand for labour on the irrigation schemes. It is significant that in the majority of cases employment was found within 15 miles of home. No one from the lowveld was employed on farms outside Swaziland. On the other hand it must be appreciated that none of the pilot squares in the lowveld fell in the South where the influence of the Pongola Scheme may have proved significant.
- (e) Lebombo. As in the lowveld the high percentage employed in agriculture is probably a reflection of intensive farming at Big Bend and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Stegi. Unfortunately the exact place of work for the 3 Swazi who went to Natal, is not given. They may well have gone to Pongola.
- (f) It is of interest to note that those squares with a high percentage of males employed in farming are all situated close to recent development projects e.g., areas of intensive cultivation.

2514	--	30.4%	--	Kubuta.	2844	--	45%	--	Ranches.
2654	--	29.4%	--	Ranches.	2949	--	33.3%	--	Ranches.
3926	--	35.7%	--	Big Bend and Stegi.					
4225	--	30.8%	--	Big Bend and Stegi.					
4425	--	85.7%	--	Big Bend and Stegi.					

- (iii) Place of Employment: Table IV. 87.7% of all farm labour sought employment in Swaziland. The recent development of the lowveld has no doubt influenced this pattern.

The other significant fact is that 76.5% of the workers obtained employment within 15 miles of their kraals (i.e., one day or less by foot from their kraals). The section on 'time of travel' could be retained for the man-survey to great advantage, especially if units of distance and not exact mileages are required.

Only 3.5% of the workers obtained work in the intermediate distance of 15 - 30 miles. The 20% who were employed more than 30 miles from their kraals consists largely of those who were employed outside Swaziland.

3. Forestry.

Only 7.7% of the males employed since 1950 were engaged in forestry activities. No one from the Lowveld and Lebombo regions was engaged in this occupation, while there were 2 from 1931, 3 from the rest of the Middleveld and 27 from the Highveld. As the main plantations are confined to the highveld both in Swaziland and the Eastern Transvaal, this pattern is not unexpected. Nevertheless it is gratifying to have statistical backing for what one believed to be the case!

Two points require further comment:-

- (i) 10 out of 32 Swazi engaged in forestry were employed outside Swaziland mainly in the Piet Retief, Carolina and Ermelo districts. It is difficult to account for such a high percentage (\pm 33) seeking employment across the border when Usutu Forests is so close e.g., in square O432 four persons were employed by C.D.C. and five in the Ermelo district. Higher wages might be the determining factor (no statistics available) and it is possible that the attraction of industry and other urban occupations has created a labour shortage in the farming districts of the Transvaal.
- (ii) Out of a total of 32 persons, 24 sought work near their homes and 8 went further afield than 30 miles. The proximity of plantations

both in Swaziland and just across the border in the Transvaal, does influence the occupational structure in much the same way as the irrigation projects in the lowveld.

4. Factory.

Only 7 out of 388 males were employed in factories -- 4 in Swaziland and 3 on the Rand.

5. Other. (Tables II and VI.)

The need for a further breakdown in this category has already been discussed. Further analysis would not serve any useful purpose.

6. General.

Table VII shows that 56% of the labour force obtained employment in Swaziland and 44% outside the Territory. The figures for the latter are boosted by those persons working in the mines. See Diagrams 1a, 1b, 1c.

Occupations - Females. (Tables VIII - XII).

Earlier comments are generally applicable to this section. Additional comments are:-

1. In 5 of the 17 squares no women were employed.
2. The numbers involved are small -- in no region do the numbers exceed 24. Expressed as a percentage of the total population, the Lowveld has the highest figure - 13% cf., Middleveld 4.2%, Lebombo 4% and Highveld 3%.
3. Farming: 23% of the women labourers were engaged in farming. The region with the highest percentage was the Middleveld. Again the influence of Kabuta on square 2514 is emphasized. 20/28 obtained work under 15 miles away from their kraals. One point which deserves special mention is that in square 2654, 7 women (the only ones in the sample square) obtained work in the Barberton district. As this is a district specializing in winter vegetables to a certain extent, employment may have been on the market garden farms.
4. Forestry:
 - (i) Numbers very small (10%).

- (ii) Similar pattern to men in 0432.
 - (iii) 60% employed in forestry were from the highveld.
 - (iv) The 2 women engaged in forestry from square 2844 present some difficulties as there are no large plantations nearby, yet information suggests that they obtained work within a radius of 15 miles of the square itself.
5. Other: 65% of all women employed were in this category. As with the males, it is not clear whether they were employed in the towns or the districts. Of interest is the fact that in square 1931, 20 employed in this category obtained work some distance from home (i.e., more than 15 miles away).
 6. Factory: Only 4 women, all from square 1931, were employed in factories, and 3 of the 4 were employed in Johannesburg.
 7. Table XII is a summary of occupations.

Relationship between employment and land use.

An attempt has been made to correlate the percentage of the total population employed in each region with:-

- (i) The percentage of the region under cultivation.
- (ii) The acreage under maize per head.
- (iii) The acreage under food crops per head.

Diagrams II - V illustrate the results. The information has been obtained from Tables XIII - XVI.

Caution: From the very nature of the survey one can use only regional totals with any degree of confidence. It must be remembered that in the sample squares it does not follow (a) that the population enumerated has all its cultivated fields within the square itself and (b) that all the fields within the square itself belong to the people enumerated.

Using regional totals certain correlations become apparent:

1. Diagrams II and III show the inverse relationship the percentage employed

- (male and total population) and the percentage of the region under cultivation. This must be analysed with discretion as (a) variations in yields could be significant and (b) The percentage cultivated in the highveld includes the area under wattle. Nevertheless the smaller the percentage cultivated, the greater the percentage in employment, or the greater the percentage in employment, the smaller the percentage cultivated.
2. Diagrams III and IV relate the percentage in employment (males and total population) to the area under maize per capita and the area under food crops per capita.

(i) Percentage employed related to area under maize per capita.

The lowveld does not fit into the inverse relationship found in the other three regions. However, less maize is grown in the lowveld due to environmental conditions. (As such large areas are planted to Kaffircorn, the whole crop cannot be used for brewing purposes and it seems reasonable to assume that kaffircorn must be used to supplement food supplies).

(ii) Percentage employed related to area under food crops per capita.

Once again the lowveld does not quite conform to the general trend but if one allows that a percentage of the kaffircorn crop is used for beer, then the lowveld would conform to the pattern. Detailed and accurate information will be difficult to obtain on this subject.

There does, however, appear to be a general inverse relationship between cultivation and employment. The question is:- Is the employment figure a reflection of productivity or is productivity influenced by the percentage of people employed? Although the most probable solution is that productivity influences the percentage in employment, this aspect requires further study.

TABLE I.

ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON LABOUR. (MALE AND FEMALE).

<u>No. of Square</u>	<u>No Dates of Employment</u>	<u>No Place of Employment.</u>	<u>No Time Factor re Travel.</u>	<u>Not Employed Before 1955.</u>	<u>No Data Whether Employed at Time of Survey.</u>	<u>No Employment Given.</u>
1437 (67)	5	0	4	19	46	2
2309 (64)	9	0	1	11	64	1
2844 (42)	3	0	3	15	42	0
2514 (32)	12	1	1	3	32	1
3926 (25)	12	0	2	(No dates given)	25	0
2815 (9)	0	0	0	2	9	1
1323 (12)	2	0	0	4	12	0
2654 (41)	1	0	22	18	41	0
4425 (7)	5	0	1	(No dates given)	7	0
0530 (26)	3	0	3	4	19	0
3935 (25)	7	4	7	3	25	0
1931 (176)	7	3	0	37	113	0
0432 (41)	3	1	2	12	26	0
4225 (74)	7	1	10	17	74	0
1739 (43)	10	0	7	6	37	2
2428 (39)	16	0	0	9	37	6
2949 (26)	7	0	2	6	26	2
749	109	10	65	163	635	15

TABLE II.

MALES EMPLOYED SINCE 1950. LABOUR DATA.

<u>Square</u>	<u>Mining %</u>	<u>Farming %</u>	<u>Forestry %</u>	<u>Factory %</u>	<u>Other %</u>	<u>Total Employed</u>
<u>HIGHVELD.</u>						
0432	2 9.5	- -	9 42.9	- -	10 47.6	21
1739	18 48.6	1 2.7	2 5.4	- -	16 43.3	37
1437	12 28.5	2 4.8	1 2.4	2 4.8	25 59.5	42
1323	4 57	- -	3 43	- -	- -	7
0530	4 18.2	- -	12 54.6	- -	6 27.2	22
Total:	40 31	3 2.3	27 20.9	2 1.6	57 44.2	129
<u>MIDDLEVELD.</u>						
2309	41 78.8	6 11.5	1 1.9	- -	4 7.7	52
1931	4 4.9	7 8.5	2 2.4	3 3.7	66 80.5	82
2514	13 56.5	7 30.4	- -	- -	3 13.0	23
2428	11 39.3	5 17.9	1 3.5	- -	11 39.3	28
2654	5 29.4	5 29.4	1 5.9	- -	6 35.3	17
Total:	74 36.6	30 14.8	5 2.5	3 1.5	90 44.6	202
Total Excl. 1931:	70 58.3	23 19.2	3 2.5	0 0	24 20.0	120
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	7 35.0	9 45.0	- -	- -	4 20.0	20
2949	8 44.4	6 33.3	- -	- -	4 22.2	18
3926	4 28.6	5 35.7	- -	- -	5 35.7	14
2815	6 75.0	1 12.5	- -	- -	1 12.5	8
Total:	25 41.7	21 35.0	0 0	0 0	14 23.3	60
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	12 23.1	16 30.8	- -	1 1.9	23 44.2	52
3935	5 25.0	5 25.0	- -	1 5.0	9 45.0	20
4425	1 14.3	6 85.7	- -	- -	- -	7
Total:	18 22.8	27 34.2	0 0	2 2.5	32 40.5	79
Grand Total	157 33.3	81 17.2	32 7.0	7 1.5	193 41.0	470
Grand Total Excl. 1931	153 39.5	74 19.1	30 7.7	4 1.0	127 32.7	388

TABLE III.

PLACE OF WORK - MALES - MINING.

<u>Square</u>	<u>Rand</u>	<u>Barberton</u>	<u>Witbank</u>	<u>Havelock</u>	<u>Natal</u>	<u>Mbabane</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>HIGHVELD</u>							
0432	2 (100%)						2
1739	14	1		3			18
1437	8		1	3			12
1323	4 (100%)						4
0530	3					1	4
Total	31	1	1	6	0	1	40
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>							
2309	40			1			41
2514	13 (100%)						13
2428	10			1			11
2654	3	2					5
Total	66	2	0	2	0	0	70
1931	3 (75%)					1	4
<u>LOWVELD</u>							
2844	5	1			1		7
2949	6	2					8
3926	4 (100%)						4
2815	6 (100%)						6
Total	21	3	0	0	1	0	25
<u>LEBOMBO</u>							
4225	12 (100%)						12
3935	5 (100%)						5
4425	1 (100%)						1
Total	18 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	18
Grand Total	139 (88.5%)	6 (3.8%)	1	8 (5.1%)	1	2	157

TABLE IV.

FARMING - PLACE OF WORK AND DISTANCE FROM HOME.

MALES.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	0	0	0	0	0	0
1739	1	0	1	1	0	0
1437	2	0	2	1	1	0
1323	0	0	0	0	0	0
0530	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	3	2	1	0
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	2	4	6	0	1	5
2514	6	1	7	6	1	0
2428	4	1	5	3	0	2
2654	5	0	5	5	0	0
Total	17	6	23	14	2	7
1931	6	1	7	4	0	3
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	9	0	9	9	0	0
2949	6	0	6	5	0	1
3926	5	0	5	5	0	0
2815	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	21	0	21	19	0	2
<u>LEBOMBO.</u>						
4225	12	4	16	12	0	4
3935	5	0	5	5	0	0
4425	6	0	6	6	0	0
Total	23	4	27	23	0	4
Grand Total	70 (87.7%)	11 (12.3%)	81	62 (76.5%)	3 (3.5%)	16 (20%)

Under 1 day by foot = Under 15 miles.

TABLE V.

FORESTRY - PLACE OF WORK AND DISTANCE FROM HOME

MALES.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment.		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	4	5	9	9	0	0
1739	1	1	2	0	0	2
1437	2	0	2	2	0	0
1323	1	2	3	1	0	2
0530	11	0	11	11	0	0
Total	19	8	27	23	0	4
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	1	0	1	0	0	1
2514	0	0	0	0	0	0
2428	0	1	1	0	0	1
2654	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	2	1	3	1	0	2
1931	1	1	2	0	0	2
<u>LOWVELD.</u>						
2844	0	0	0	0	0	0
2949	0	0	0	0	0	0
3926	0	0	0	0	0	0
2815	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	0	0	0	0	0	0
3935	0	0	0	0	0	0
4425	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	22	10	32	24	0	8

TABLE VI

MILES - OTHER EMPLOYMENT.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
HIGHVELD						
0432	2	8	10	1	1	8
1739	14	2	16	10	0	6
1437	23	2	25	22	1	2
1323	0	0	0	0	0	0
0530	1	4	5	0	1	4
Total	40	16	56	33	3	20
MIDDLEVELD						
2309	3	1	4	2	0	2
2514	3	0	3	3	0	0
2428	11	0	11	11	0	0
2654	4	2	6	2	0	4
Total	21	3	24	18	0	6
1931	60	6	66	47	8	11
LOWVELD						
2844	4	0	4	3	0	1
2949	7	0	7	7	0	0
3926	5	0	5	5	0	0
2815	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	16	1	17	15	0	2
LEBOMBO						
4225	18	5	23	19	0	4
3935	7	2	9	5	0	4
4425	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	7	32	24	0	8
Grand Total	162	33	195	137	11	47

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY - MALES - PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.

<u>HIGHVELD</u>			
	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mining	7	33	40
Farming	3	-	3
Forestry	19	8	27
Factory	1	1	2
Other	40	16	56
Total	70	58	128

<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>			
	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mining	2	68	70
Farming	17	6	23
Forestry	2	1	3
Factory	-	-	-
Other	21	3	24
Total	42	78	120

<u>1931</u>			
	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mining	1	3	4
Farming	6	1	7
Forestry	1	1	2
Factory	2	1	3
Other	60	6	66
Total	70	12	82

<u>LOWVELD</u>			
	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mining	-	25	25
Farming	21	-	21
Forestry	-	-	-
Factory	-	-	-
Other	13	1	14
Total	34	26	60

<u>LEBOMBO</u>			
	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mining	-	18	18
Farming	24	3	27
Forestry	-	-	-
Factory	1	1	2
Other	25	7	32
Total	50	29	79

	<u>Inside Swaziland</u>	<u>Outside Swaziland</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	266 - 56%	203 - 44%	469

TABLE VIII
EMPLOYMENT - FEMALES (SINCE 1950).

<u>Square</u>	<u>Farming %</u>	<u>Forestry %</u>	<u>Factory %</u>	<u>Other %</u>	<u>Total Employed</u>	<u>% of Total Population</u>
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	0	4 63.0	0	3 37.0	7	4.0
1739	0	0	0	0	0	0
1437	0	0	0	13 100.0	13	7.0
1323	0	0	0	1 100.0	1	1.5
0530	0	2 66.0	0	1 33.0	3	3.5
Total	0	6 25.0	0	18 75.0	24	3.0
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	0	1 25.0	0	3 75.0	4	1.0
2514	3 50.0	0	0	3 50.0	6	4.7
2428	0	0	0	0	0	0
2654	8 100.0	0	0	0	0	7.0
Total	11 61.0	1 6.0	0	6 33.0	18	4.2
1931	4 7.0	1 2.0	4 7.0	45 85.0	54	15.0
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	3 33.0	2 23.0	0	4 44.0	9	8.0
2949	0	0	0	0	0	0
3926	5 42.0	0	0	3 58.0	12	18.0
2815	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8 40.0	2 10.0	0	7 50.0	21	13.0
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	5 50.0	0	0	5 50.0	10	4.0
3935	0	0	0	3 100.0	3	0
4425	0	0	0	0	0	4.0
Total	5 38.0	0	0	8 62.0	13	4.0
Grand Total	28 23.0	10 8.0	4 4.0	84 65.0	130	0

No females employed in 5 of the 17 squares.

TABLE IX.

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN FARMING.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people related to distance travelled to employment.		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	-	-	-	-	-	-
1739	-	-	-	-	-	-
1437	-	-	-	-	-	-
1323	-	-	-	-	-	-
0530	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	-	-	-	-	-	-
2514	3	-	3	3	-	-
2428	-	-	-	-	-	-
2654	1	7	8	1	-	7
Total	4	7	11	4	-	7
1931	4	-	4	3	1	-
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	3	-	3	3	-	-
2949	-	-	-	-	-	-
3926	5	-	5	5	-	-
2815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	-	8	8	-	-
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	5	-	5	5	-	-
3935	-	-	-	-	-	-
4425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	-	5	5	-	-
Grand Total	21	7	28	20	1	7

TABLE X
FEMALES EMPLOYED IN FORESTRY.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment.		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	1	3	4	4	-	-
1739	-	-	-	-	-	-
1437	-	-	-	-	-	-
0530	2	-	2	2	-	-
Total	3	3	6	6	-	-
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	1	-	1	-	-	1
2514	-	-	-	-	-	-
2428	-	-	-	-	-	-
2654	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	-	-	1
1931	1	-	1	1	-	-
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	2	-	2	2	-	-
2949	-	-	-	-	-	-
3926	-	-	-	-	-	-
2815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	2	2	-	-
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	-	-	-	-	-	-
3935	-	-	-	-	-	-
4425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	7	3	10	9	-	1

TABLE XI

FEMALES ENGAGED IN "OTHER" EMPLOYMENT.

Square	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment.		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	1	2	3	3	-	-
1739	-	-	-	-	-	-
1437	10	3	13	9	-	4
0530	-	1	1	-	-	-
1323	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total	11	7	18	12	-	6
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	-	3	3	-	-	3
2514	2	1	3	2	-	1
2428	-	-	-	-	-	-
2654	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	4	6	2	-	4
1931	31	14	45	25	-	20
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	4	-	4	4	-	-
2949	-	-	-	-	-	-
3926	3	-	3	3	-	-
2815	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	7	7	-	-
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	4	1	5	4	-	1
3935	2	1	3	1	-	2
4425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	2	8	5	-	3
<u>Grand Total</u>						
Grand Total	57	27	84	51	-	33

TABLE XII

FEMALES - EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Region	In Swaziland	Outside Swaziland	Total	The number of persons (people) related to distance travelled to employment.		
				Under 15 miles	15-30 miles	30+ miles
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
Farming	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	3	3	6	6	-	-
Other	11	7	18	12	-	6
Total	14	10	24	18	-	6
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
Farming	4	7	11	4	-	7
Forestry	1	-	1	-	-	1
Other	2	4	6	2	-	4
Total	7	11	18	6	-	12
<u>1931</u>						
Farming	4	-	4	3	1	-
Forestry	1	-	1	1	-	-
Other	31	14	45	25	-	20
Factory	1	3	4	1	-	3
Total	37	17	54	30	1	23
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
Farming	8	-	8	8	-	-
Forestry	2	-	2	2	-	-
Other	7	-	7	7	-	-
Total	17	-	17	17	-	-
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
Farming	5	-	5	5	-	-
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	2	8	5	-	3
Total	11	2	13	10	-	3
Grand Total	86	40	126	81	1	44

TABLE XIII

MALE EMPLOYMENT

Region	Total Population	Total Males Employed since 1950	Average Employed per square	% of total Population
Highveld	715	129	26	18.0
Middleveld	1206	202	40	16.7
Lowveld	456	60	15	13.1
Lebombo	367	79	26	21.5
Total	2742	470	28	17.1
<u>MALES - EXCLUDING 1931.</u>				
Highveld	715	129	26	18.0
Middleveld	847	120	30	14.2
Lowveld	456	60	15	13.1
Lebombo	367	79	26	21.5
Total	2383	388	24	16.3
<u>MALES AND FEMALES - EXCLUDING 1931.</u>				
Highveld		153	38.0	21.0
Middleveld		138	34.5	16.0
Lowveld		81	20.0	18.0
Lebombo		92	31.0	25.0
Total		464	29.0	20.0

TABLE XIV

MALE EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Square	Total Population	% Males employed	Males Employed as % of Total Population
<u>HIGHVELD</u>			
0432	166	21	12.6
1739	216	37	17.1
1437	176	42	23.9
1323	69	7	10.1
0530	86	22	25.6
Total	715	129	
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>			
2309	368	52	14.1
1931	359	82	22.9
2514	126	23	18.2
2428	235	28	11.9
2654	118	17	14.4
Total	1206	202	
<u>LOWVELD</u>			
2844	119	20	16.9
2949	187	18	9.6
3926	68	14	20.6
2815	82	8	9.8
Total	456	60	
<u>LEBOMBO</u>			
4225	265	52	19.6
3935	71	20	28.2
4425	31	7	22.6
Total	367	79	

TABLE XV

SUMMARY OF LAND-USE AND POPULATION DATA.

Square	Total Population	Total Area Cultivated Acres	Area Cultivated per Head.	% Under 8° Slope	% Square* Cultivated	Rain-fall in ins
<u>HIGHVELD</u>						
0432	166	274	1.7	± 30	9.1	40-50
1739	216	430	1.6	1	14.4	50-60
1437	176	177	1.0	5	6.4	50-60
1323	69	98	1.4	3	4.1	35-40
0530	86	234	2.7	30	6.0	40-50
Total	715	1213	1.7 (Av.)		8.0(Av.)	
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>						
2309	368	795	2.2	50	33.0	30-35
2514	126	356	2.8	10	16.0	30-35
2428	235	174	.7	60	7.3	30-35
2654	118	104	.9		4.0	35-40
Total	847	1429	1.7 (Av.)		15.1(Av.)	
<u>LOWVELD</u>						
2844	119	117	1.0		5.3	30-35
2949	187	485	2.6		21.8	30-35
3926	68	166	2.4	100	5.0	25-30
2815	82	114	1.4	95	4.3	25-30
Total	456	882	1.8		9.1(Av.)	
<u>LEBOMBO</u>						
4225	265	307	1.2	50	13.1	25-30
3935	71	34	.5	25	1.0	30-35
4425	31	14	.5	30	.6	30-35
Total	367	355	1.0		4.9(Av.)	

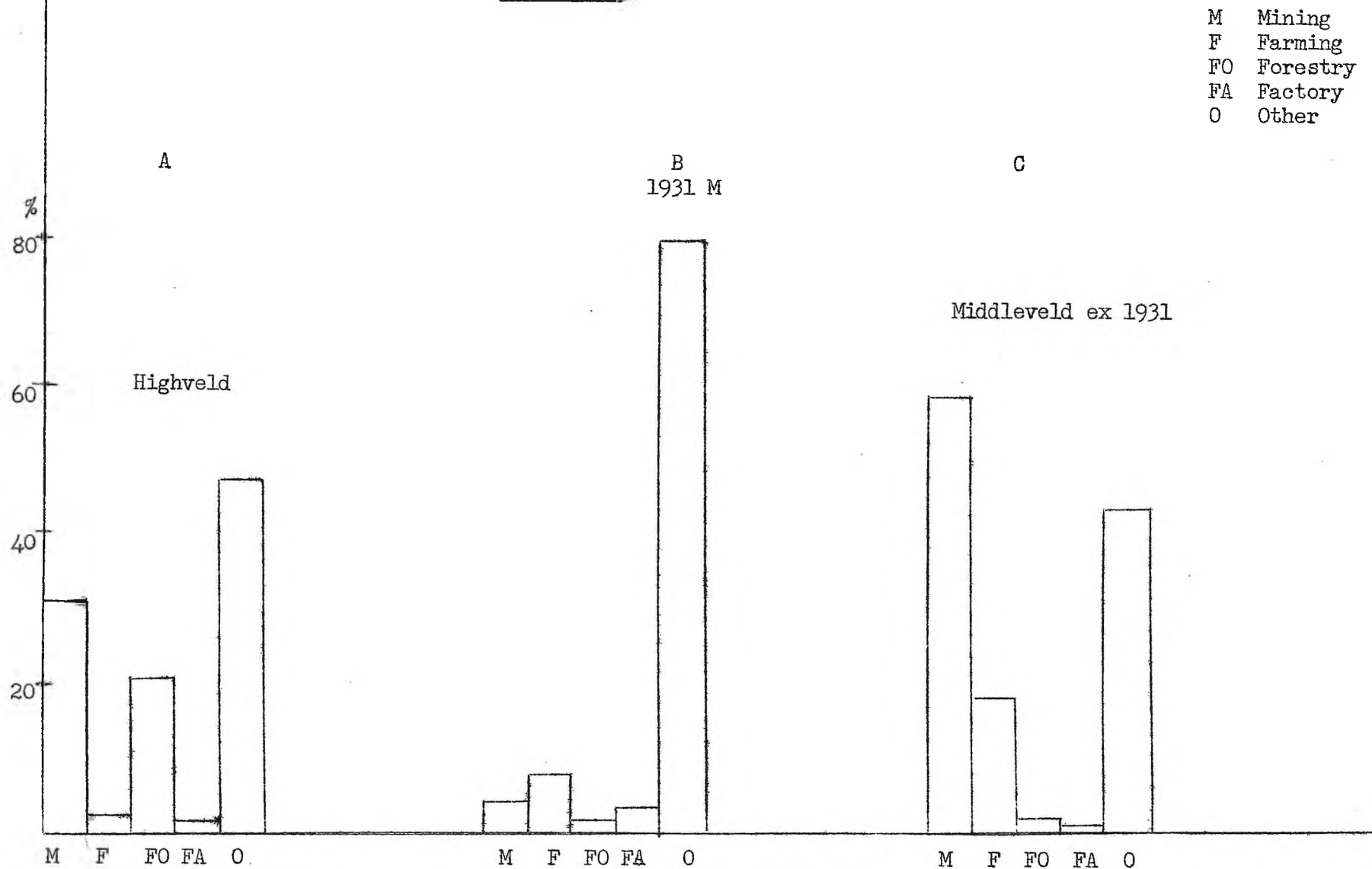
* Not including undersown acreage.

TABLE XVI

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTIVATION AND POPULATION

Square	Area Under Maize (acres)	Food Crops (acres)	Acres Maize per Head	Acres Food Crops per Head
<u>HIGHVELD</u>				
0432	123	240	.7	1.4
1739	191	323	.9	1.5
1437	114	171	.6	1.0
1323	90	98	1.3	1.4
0530	106	218	1.2	2.5
Total	624	1050	.9	1.6
<u>MIDDLEVELD</u>				
2309	603	792	1.6	2.2
2514	309	356	2.5	2.8
2428	109	174	.5	.7
2654	66	105	.6	.9
Total Ex 1931	1087	1427	1.3	1.7
<u>LOWVELD</u>				
2844	55	117	.5	1.0
2949	186	486	1.0	2.6
3926	48.7	166	.7	2.4
2815	24	114	.3	1.4
Total	314	882	.6	1.8
<u>LEBOMBO</u>				
4225	200	308	.7	1.2
3935	20.3	34	.3	.5
4425	7.7	14	.3	.5
Total	228	356	.4	1.0

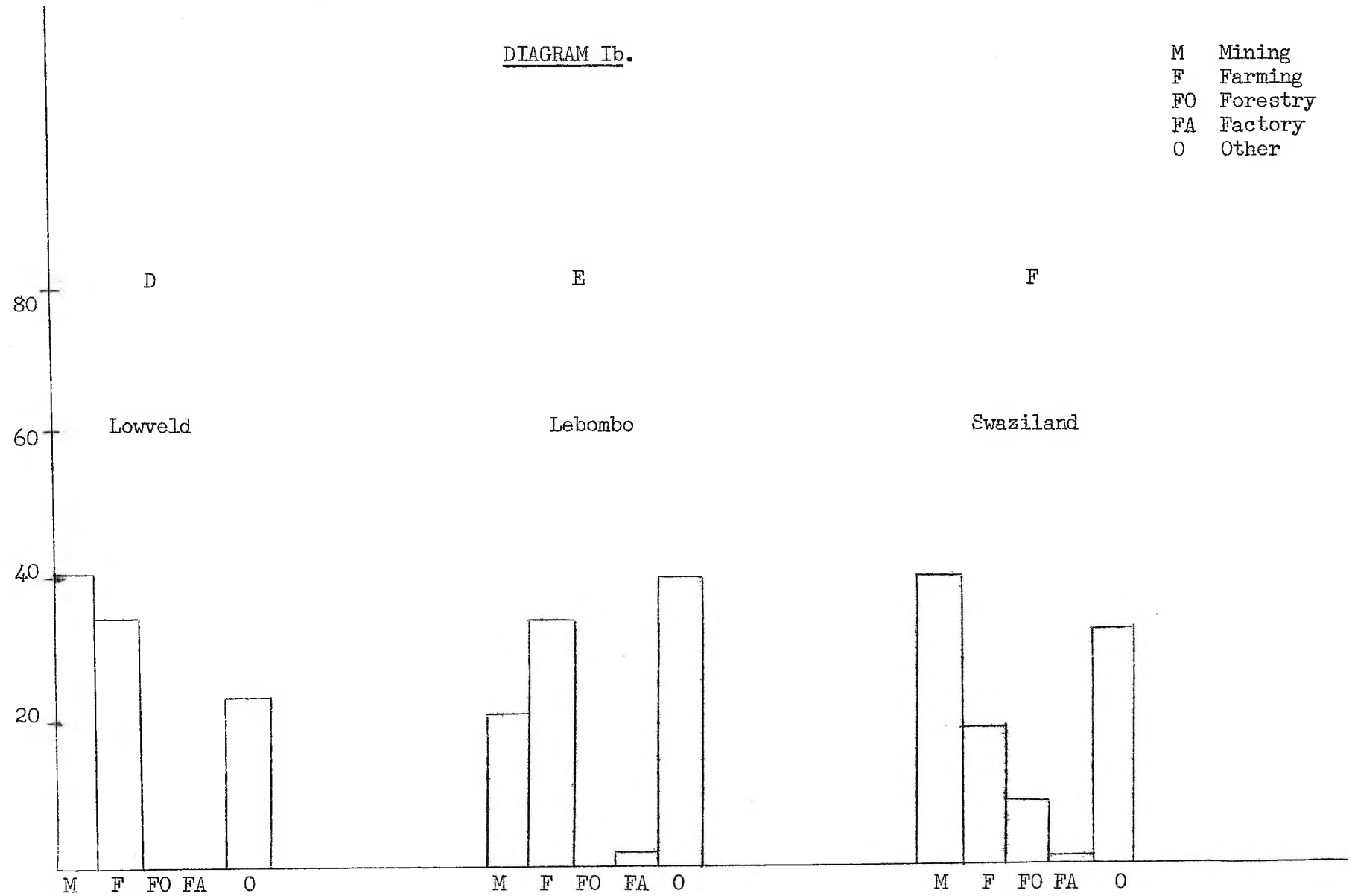
DIAGRAM Ia.



OCCUPATIONS : % MALES EMPLOYED SINCE 1950.

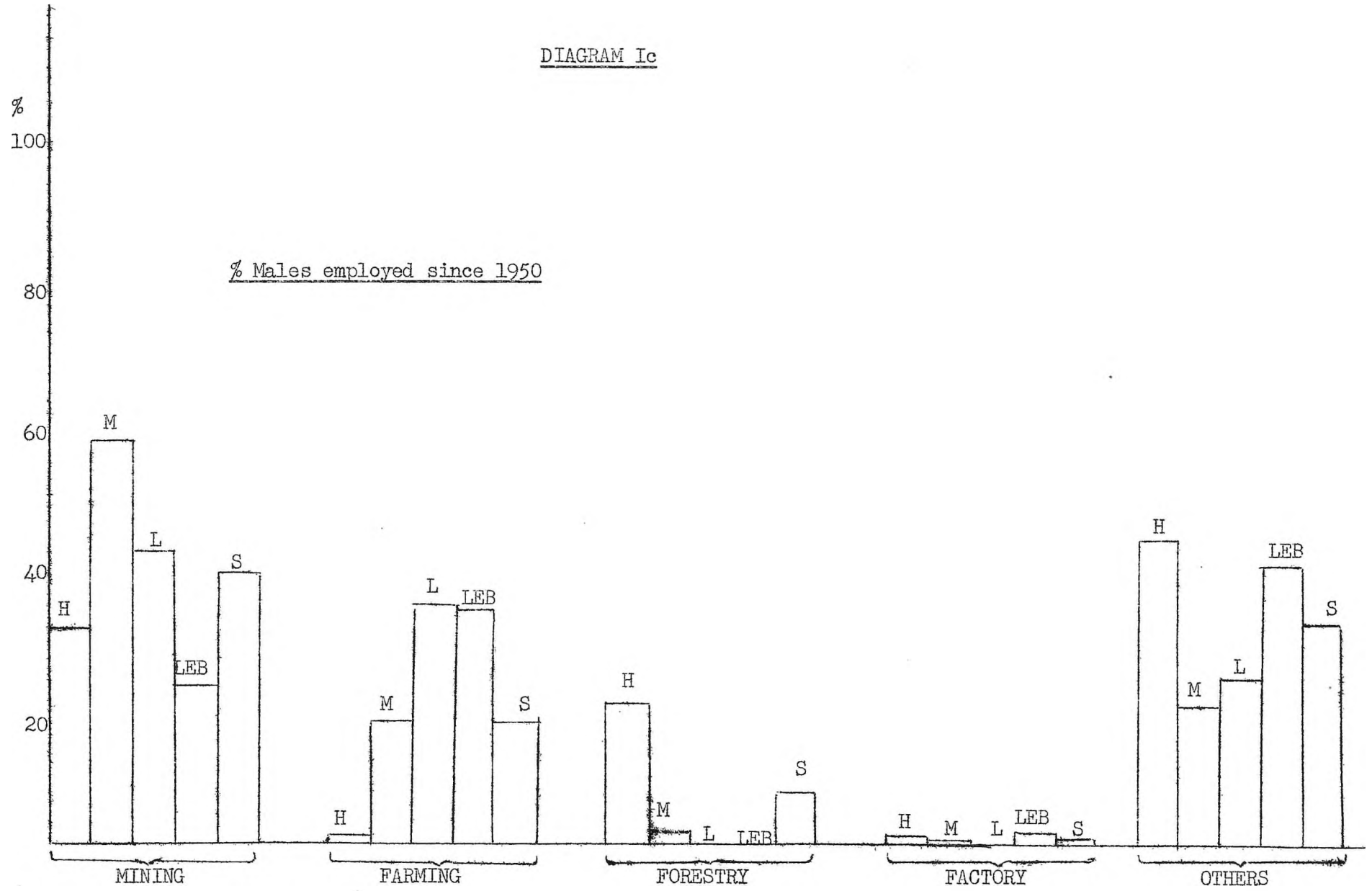
DIAGRAM Ib.

M Mining
F Farming
FO Forestry
FA Factory
O Other



OCCUPATIONS : % MALES EMPLOYED SINCE 1950

DIAGRAM 1c



OCCUPATION BY REGIONS

DIAGRAM II

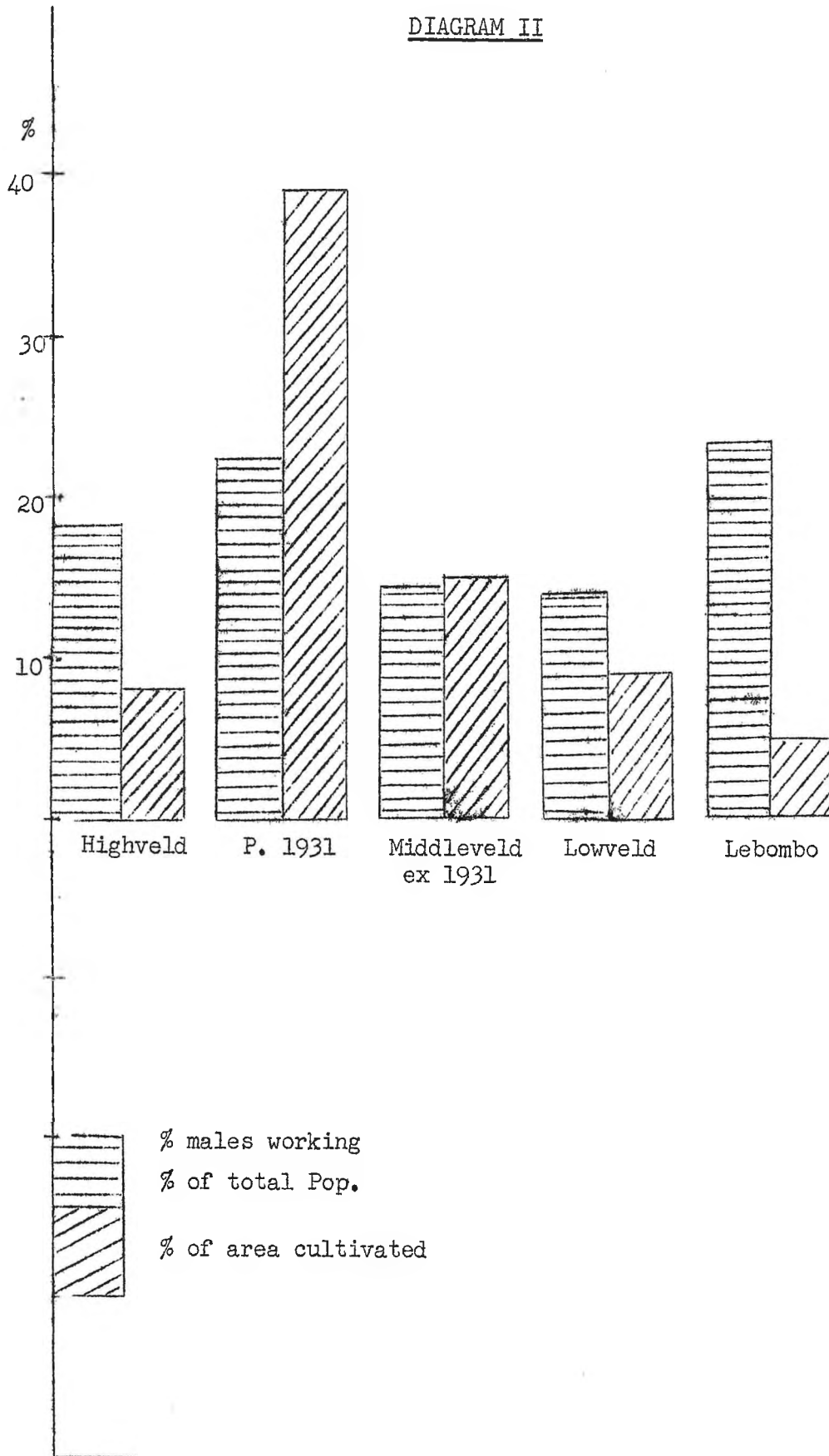
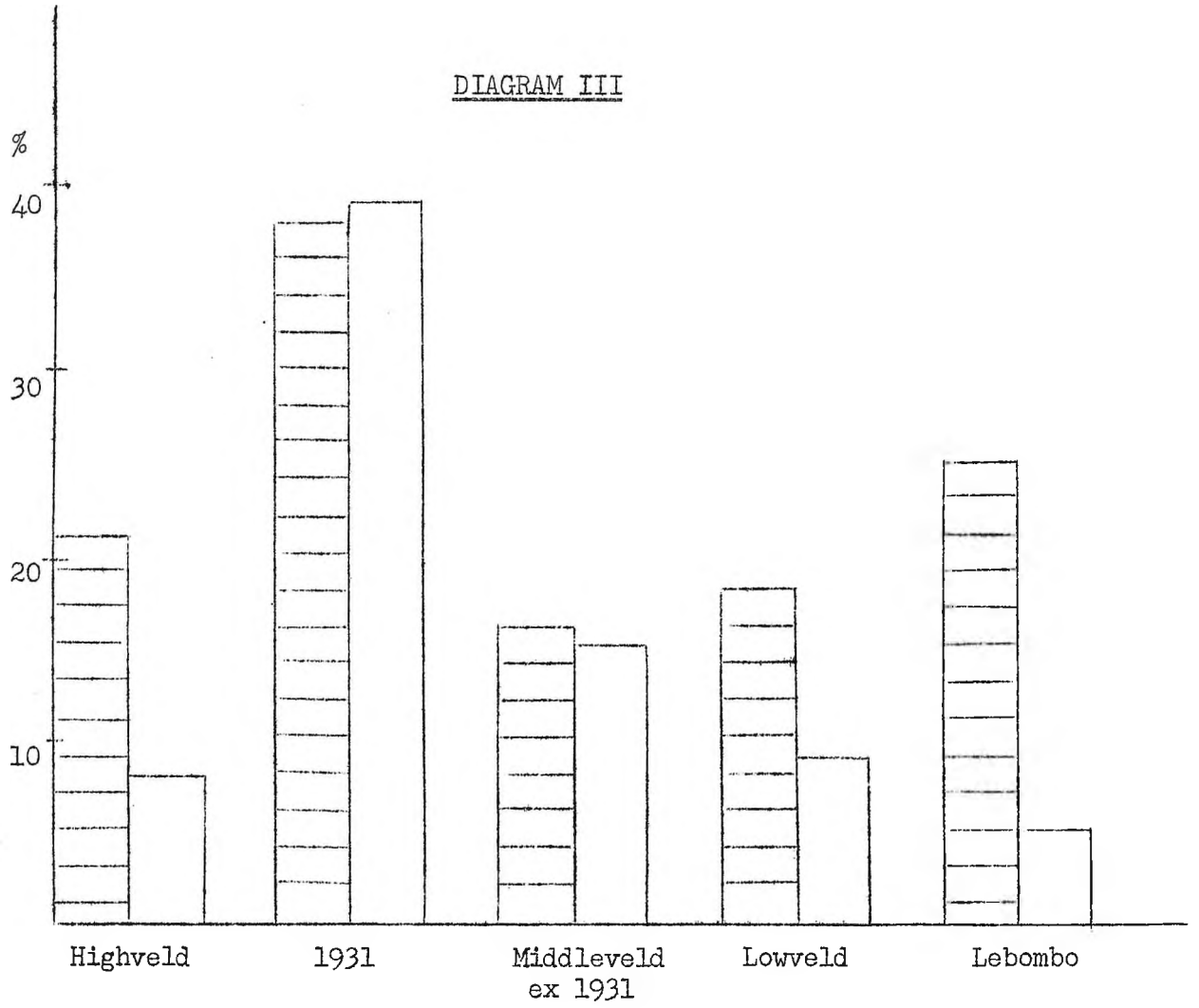


DIAGRAM III



% total pop. employed

% total area cultivated

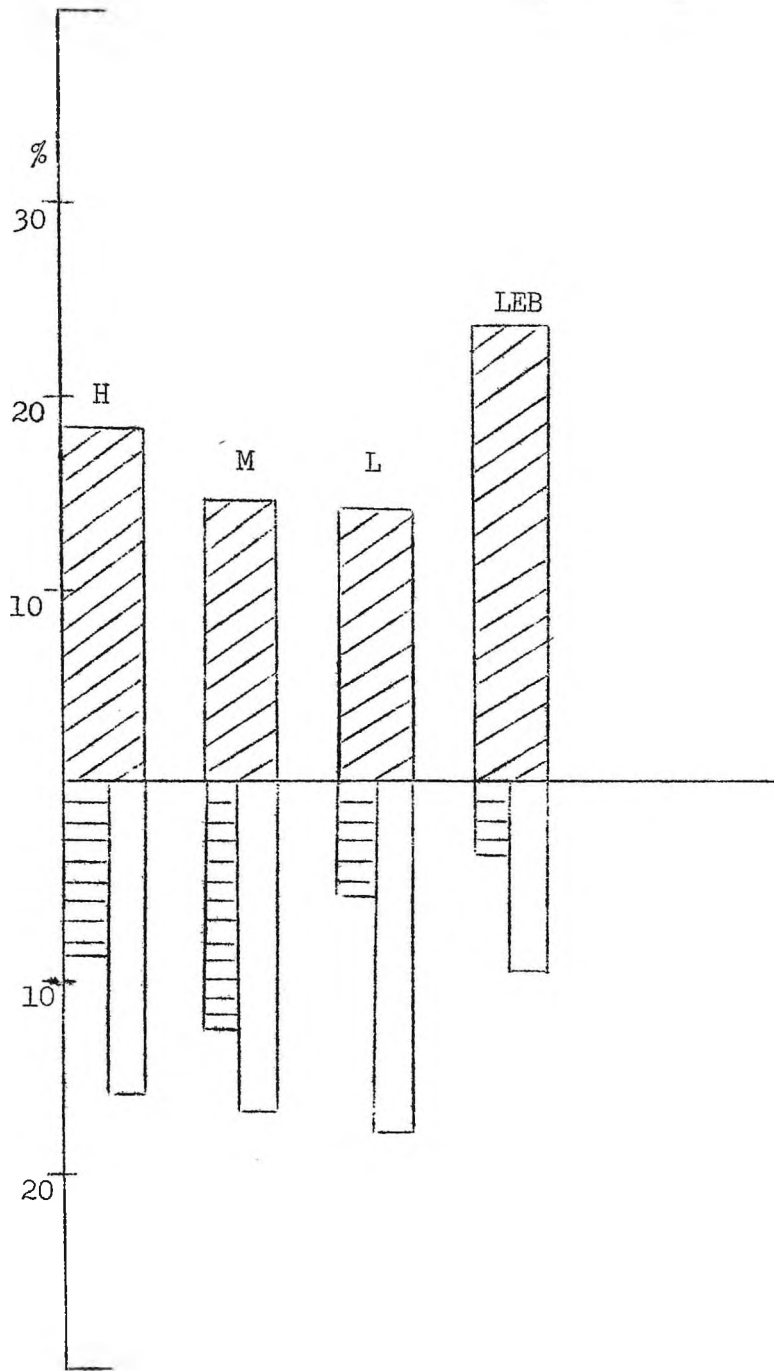


DIAGRAM IV

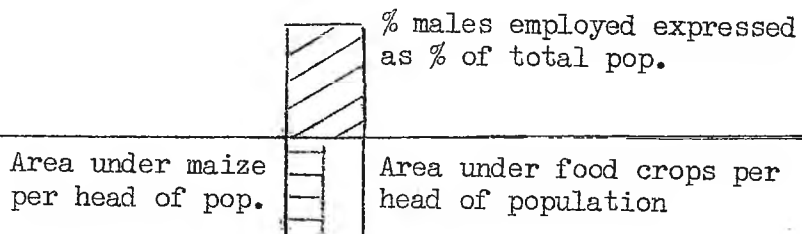
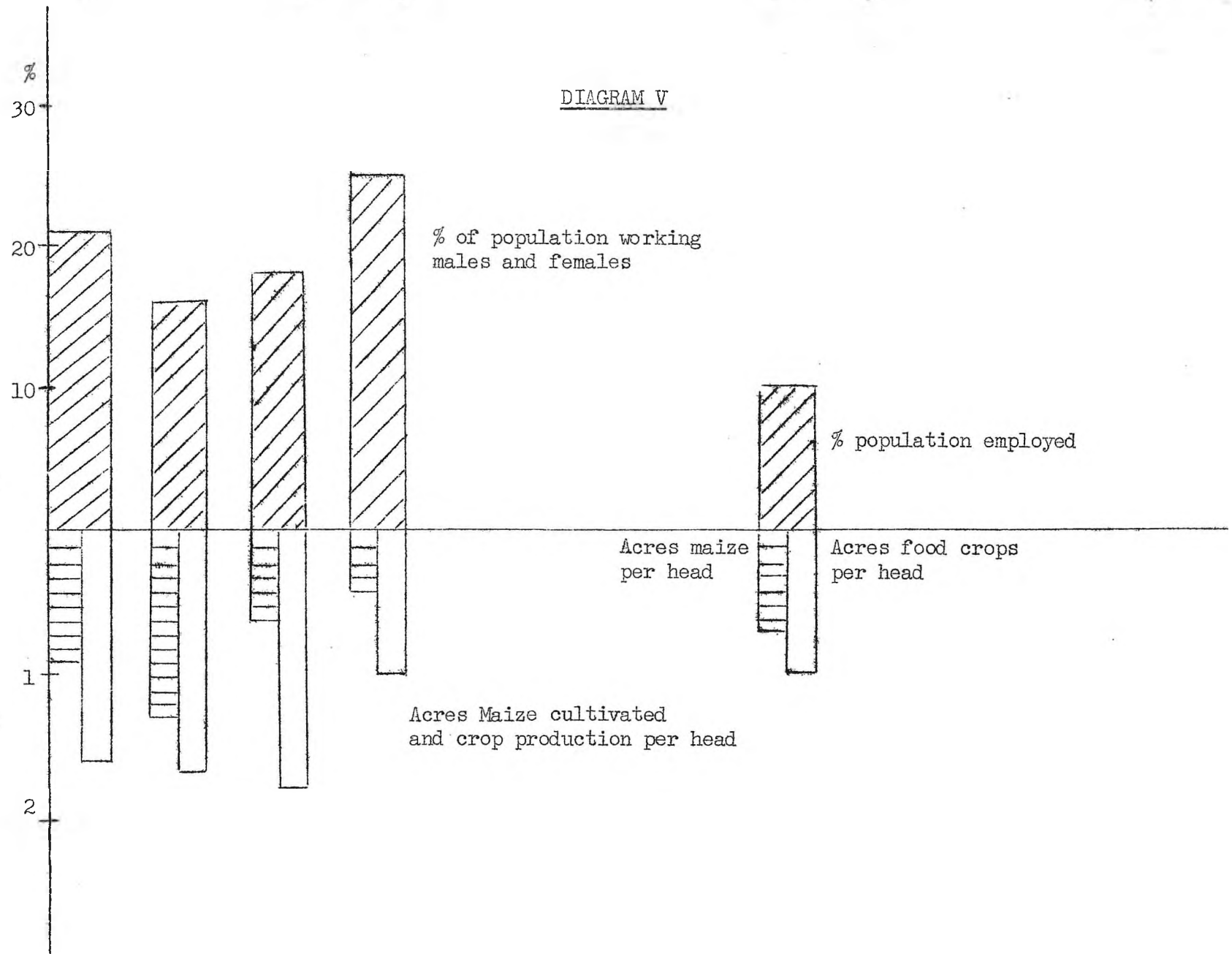


DIAGRAM V





SWAZILAND PILOT SURVEY

THE POPULATION OF SWAZILAND

by

C.J. JOOSTE

Swaziland is the smallest of the British Protectorates in Southern Africa, and, with the exception of Gambia, the smallest non-selfgoverning territory under British control on the continent. It is approximately half the size of Basutoland, and can fit into Bechuanaland more than forty times. Its area is 6704.6 square miles.

Size

The Swaziland population numbered 185,215 in 1946, as compared with 563,854 in Basutoland, and 296,310 in Bechuanaland. The ten years from 1946 to 1956 has been a period of rapid population growth in the protectorates, but by the end of the decade Swaziland with 237,000 people still had the smallest population, and Basutoland with 798,867 the largest.

The average annual growth for the three protectorates are given below in Table 1. The rates fluctuate considerably from one census to the other, and no doubt these fluctuations could partly be attributed to differences in completeness of the enumeration. On the whole the growth rates seem to be higher for Swaziland than for the other two territories. Both Swaziland and Basutoland have, after periods of decline, experienced considerable increases in their growth rates during the past ten years.

The declining rates during the thirties and the forties may be attributed to an increasing tendency for workers in the High Commission Territories to take up employment in the Union of South Africa and elsewhere, and to acquire permanent residence there. In the case of Basutoland, in particular, it would seem that over the past few decades about all of its population growth has been absorbed by the Union. It is known that Swaziland and Bechuanaland too, derive a considerable portion of their national income from the Union of South Africa.

Table 1 : The Population of Swaziland, 1904 - 56, and Growth Rates for Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland

Census Year	Swaziland Population	Rates of Population Growth		
		Swaziland	Basuto-land	Bechuana-land
1904	85,419	-	-	-
1911	99,959	2.25	2.11	-
1921	112,951	1.23	2.12	2.01
1936	156,715	2.21	0.80	3.75
1946	185,215	1.68	0.03	1.09
1956	237,041	2.50	3.59	-

Apart from the possible effects of migration, the high increase rates in the protectorates during the 1946-56 decade are also significant in that they may indicate the emergence of these populations from a phase of slow growth, resulting from continuing low levels of living and high mortality, and their entry into a phase of rapid growth as a result of falling death rates. A closer examination will have to be made of the mortality experience of these territories. If death rates are in fact falling persistently the numbers of young children will tend to increase rapidly over the years to come. This will give a high dependency ratio which in turn may hinder economic development.

Part of the recent increase may, however, be due to a reduction in the flow of workers to the Union and other neighbouring territories. It is estimated that since 1936 approximately 300,000 foreign born Bantu acquired permanent residence in the Union ¹⁾. The High Commission Territories, whose

1) Cf. J.L. Sadie, "Aard en aanwas van die S.A. Bevolking", in Die S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, 'n Halfeeu Ekonomiese Vooruitgang. Kaapstad: Nasionale Handelsdrukkery, 1959.

citizens have until recently been treated as Union Bantu, contributed a considerable proportion of these migrants. Movement of this nature is now largely confined to recruited workers who return to their countries of origin on the completion of their contracts. The period of a contract in the case of Swaziland may not exceed one year ²⁾.

Density.

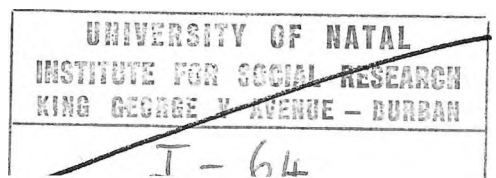
One of the important implications of population growth is the rising densities it produces. At the census taken in 1904 the density of population (all ethnic groups) in Swaziland was roughly 13 persons per square mile, and this has risen steadily to 35 in 1956. The most densely populated of the three protectorates is Basutoland, but the slower rate of growth has naturally resulted in a more gradual rise in density than in the case of Swaziland. Density in Basutoland has doubled since the beginning of the century, while in Swaziland it has increased almost three times. Densities in Bechuanaland are very low - at present probably below two persons per square mile.

Table 2 : Population Density in the Three Protectorates

Census Year	Swaziland	Basutoland	Bechuanaland
1904	12.7	29.8	-
1911	14.9	34.5	0.45
1921	16.8	42.6	0.56
1936	23.4	48.0	0.97
1946	27.6	48.1	1.08
1956	35.4	68.2	-

A useful measure for supplementing the density figures given in Table 2 above would have been the number of persons (male and female) engaged in agriculture per unit area of cultivated land. A rise in the acreage under cultivation should over the years be accompanied by a reduction in the number of agricultural workers per square mile of cultivated land. Such ratios will give an indication of the rise in the efficiency of agriculture over a period

2) Swaziland : Report for the Year 1958, p.6. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1959.



of time, and will therefore present a more refined picture of the relation of population to resources than population density figures as such. The developments in the sugar industry alone can lead to considerable progress in this direction even if the cultivation of other crops remain less efficient.

In a predominantly agricultural country such as Swaziland it is also useful to measure the pressure of population on agricultural land in terms of cultivated acreage per head of the population. This will in effect reflect the capacity of the territory to sustain its population from its own agricultural resources. The efficiency of agriculture and the development of other sectors of economic and social life are most closely inter-related.

Distribution

Of special interest in the analysis of population growth is the geographical distribution of various component elements. This can conveniently be treated in terms of the six districts in Swaziland. The distribution by district of the various ethnic groups is given in Table 3. It is evident that the greatest concentration of population (all ethnic groups) is in the southern part of the territory in the Hlatikulu district. Over one third of the Bantu and the Coloured groups, and over one quarter of the white group are living in this district. The eastern part, the mountainous Lebombo region, is the least populous. The Stegi district covering this part of the country has ten percent of the white and the Bantu groups, and 16 percent of the Coloured group. Heavy concentrations also occur in the western and central areas of Mankaiana and Manzini. Densities in the southern and central middle-veld rise to more than 150 persons per square mile.

The predominantly rural character of the Bantu population is evident from Table 4. In 1956 only 3219 (1.4 percent) were living in towns, the great majority of them (2211) in the capital, Mbabane. The relatively small white population, on the other hand, is predominantly urban, the majority of them living in Mbabane (1092), Bremersdorp (652), Havelock (426), and other small towns.

There appears to be a close association between the distribution of Bantu and the prevailing types of land tenure in each district. The Bantu population, which at present constitutes over 97 percent of the total population of the territory, is largely confined to what is known as the Native Areas, i.e., areas set aside for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazi people. Such land is held in trust for them by the High Commissioner. In 1956 just over 87 percent of all Bantu were living in Native Areas, although in extent these lands comprise not more than 40 percent of the total land area of the territory ³⁾.

The proportions living in Native areas in the various districts range from 70 percent upwards, and rise to well over 90 percent in the southern districts and also towards the east. The land is held on a communal basis, and is used mainly for Bantu agriculture. It is well-known that the southern districts contain extensive Swazi areas.

About 45 percent of the land area of Swaziland is held by Europeans and Coloureds. Four fifths of this land consists of freehold farms, and the remainder, apart from a few grazing concessions, consists of land concessions, either in perpetuity or for periods up to 100 years. Most of the concessions so held are convertible to freehold at the option of the owner ⁴⁾. Districts in the western part of Swaziland, Mbabane and Mankaiana, have considerable proportions of Bantu living on white owned farms.

About one tenth of Swaziland is either crown land or land vested in the Swaziland government for purposes of Native Land Settlement. According to this latter scheme land is issued to Bantu settlers on a system of permanent leasehold. Approximately four percent of the Bantu occupy land under this system, the largest concentration being in the north-westerly district of Pigg's Peak where 27 percent of them were living on land held for purposes of

3) There is a strong belief among officials and scientists who are, and have been, working in Swaziland, that the 1956 Census figures are inaccurate, and that calculations based on them should be used with the utmost care.

4) Cf. Swaziland : Report for the year 1958. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London. P.16.

Native Land Settlement.

In general the Swaziland population seems to have gravitated towards the more suitable agricultural lands of the middleveld, from Bremersdorp southwards. The climate in this part of the territory is favourable; it is well supplied with water and fertile soil. Various types of dry farming are carried on by whites and Bantu, and considerable developments are at hand as far as irrigation farming is concerned. More recently malaria control has made new land available for human habitation, and this factor will no doubt continue for some time to come, to bring about minor alterations in the population distribution pattern.

Table 3 : Distribution of the Population by District, 1956 (Percentage)

District	Bantu	Coloured	White
Pigg's Peak	11.1	4.7	14.2
Mbabane	11.9	11.9	25.3
Manzini	18.8	25.8	19.5
Mankaiana	14.2	3.0	3.0
Stegi	10.3	16.4	10.6
Hlatikulu	33.8	38.2	27.4
Total:	100.1	100.0	100.0

As far as the Swazi people are concerned it seems as if their distribution over the territory has in the main been influenced by physical conditions, and especially by the distribution of good land for agricultural settlement. From general observation it would appear that people in Swaziland are aware of the heavy concentration of people in the Middleveld, and that they consider migration to other regions essential if the soil of the Middleveld is to be saved. They believe that movement of an agricultural character away from the Middleveld has been going on for some time, and that in the absence of a plan this sort of natural inter-regional migration will result in all agricultural land in the territory becoming over-ploughed and over-grazed.

The system of land tenure may have had a lot to do with changes in the distribution in recent years, and it is likely to play a more important role in the future. The demarcation of the Native areas at the beginning of the century have undoubtedly influenced the distribution of people. Where changes in the land tenure have taken place, e.g., from freehold to land held on a communal basis, considerable shifts in population have occurred. The extension of the Land Settlement system, the fact that a considerable amount of land is held in the form of large estates which could be subdivided, and the tendency towards freehold, are all factors which will contribute towards population redistribution.

Economic motives which are dominant in rural-urban types of migration, political, cultural, legal, and other factors, have been unimportant in the past. The limited secondary industrial development in recent years has tended to follow the existing concentration of people, and has not as yet resulted in any large-scale movement. Bremersdorp, with a creamery, bone meal factories, a tannery, leather manufacturers, engineering and other concerns, is the principal industrial centre. Towards the south there is limited industrial development at Malkerns, Big Bend, Maloma, and Goedgegun.

Table 4 : Place of Residence of Bantu by District, 1956

Area *	Pigg's Peak	Mbabane	Manzini	Man-kaiana	Stegi	Hla-tikulu	Total
Native Area	69.8	77.4	92.5	84.1	94.3	92.4	87.2
White Farms	2.6	11.8	5.5	14.1	2.7	4.1	6.4
N.L.S.	27.1	0.3	0.1	-	1.4	2.0	3.8
Crown Land	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.7
S.N.L.	-	0.7	0.4	-	0.3	-	0.2
Urban Area	0.2	8.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.4
Own Farm	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
Unspecified	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	-	0.2
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

* N.L.S. = Native Land Settlement
S.N.L. = Swazi National Land

Large-scale interregional movement of an agricultural character does not seem likely, and the redistribution of the Swazi in the future will

therefore largely depend on urban development in the territory. Low living standards, the system of holding land on a communal basis, and greater efficiency of agricultural production, will exert great pressure on people to move to urban places, wherever they may arise. The transfer of workers and their families to urban employment may have to be organised and assisted by the State in order to eliminate waste and suffering.

Major Characteristics of the Population

1. Ethnic composition. The Bantu, which constitutes the bulk of the Swaziland population, has lost ground slightly to the white group over the past fifty years. In 1911 nearly 99 percent were Bantu, while by 1956 the percentage had fallen to below 97. The white group has risen over the same period from 1.1 to 2.5 percent. The numbers of Asians and Coloureds are very small - in the 1956 census only 16 Asians and 1362 "Eurafricans" were enumerated.

Table 5 : Ethnic Composition of the Population (Percentage)

Ethnic Group	1911	1921	1936	1946	1956
White	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.5
Bantu	98.8	97.6	97.8	97.9	96.9
A & E*	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
* Asians and "Eurafricans"					

Census figures on the occupational distribution would seem to indicate that the small white population is responsible for initiating and directing the development of the territory, for performing the administrative and managerial functions, and for supplying the technological skill. The development of Swaziland over the past ten years was marked by a substantial growth of the white population.

The Bantu is largely engaged in agriculture, either as peasant farmers or as labourers on white owned farms, and on commercial undertakings in forestry, as well as in the sugar, citrus, and pineapple branches of

agriculture. There are about 3,000 foreign born workers in Swaziland, the majority of them employed in the mining industry.

The number of Swazis involved in the migratory labour movement is comparatively small, and with the development of the territory, together with restrictive policies in the Union, it can be expected to decrease in the years to come. Bantu from other territories are free to take up employment in Swaziland, and an increasing number of them do. It is expected that this trend will continue. As economic development proceeds, and the occupational structure becomes more diversified, Bantu with experience and skill from more developed areas in the Union, the Rhodesias and other neighbouring territories, will be attracted to Swaziland. In 1956 there were approximately 5,000 foreign born Bantu in all living in Swaziland, and the survey results suggest a considerable increase in number over the past few years.

Data collected in the sample survey show that the foreign born comprise about six percent of the total Bantu population. The big majority of these immigrants are from the Union of South Africa. Proportionately more women than men come from the Union, while the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, and other territories, provide proportionately more males than females. The preponderance of South African women is presumably associated with the migratory movement of male workers between the two countries. The distributions of foreign born in the various geographical regions are largely similar to their distribution in the territory as a whole, and the proportions of persons born in South Africa are also highly similar in the various regions.

Table 6 : Population by Country of Origin

COUNTRY	SWAZILAND			HIGHVELD			MIDDLEVELD			LOWVELD			LEBOMBO		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2932	1328	1604	715	338	377	1402	614	788	459	202	257	356	174	182
Swaziland	2760	1249	1511	674	314	360	1317	577	740	436	193	243	333	165	168
South Africa	136	56	80	39	22	17	71	27	44	14	5	9	12	2	10
Bechuanaland	4	3	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
P.E.A	13	7	6	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	8	4	4
Other	19	13	6	-	-	-	9	7	2	7	3	4	3	3	-
<u>Percentage Distribution</u>															
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Swaziland	94.1	94.1	94.2	94.3	92.9	95.5	93.9	94.0	93.9	95.0	95.5	94.6	93.5	94.8	92.3
South Africa	4.6	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.5	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.6	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.4	1.1	5.5
Bechuanaland	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
P.E.A.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Other	0.7	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7	-

2. Sex Ratio. The balance of the sexes has a direct bearing on the employment of women, the marriage rate, the birth rate and other demographic and social characteristics of a population. The sex distribution at any given time is the nett result of three primary factors, namely, the sex ratio at birth, differential mortality between the sexes, and the sex ratio among migrants.

In the case of Swaziland, the operation of the first two factors will in the long run tend to produce a balanced sex distribution - the higher sex ratio at birth being offset by a higher mortality rate among males. In the short run, however, there may be considerable fluctuations, both in the sex ratio at birth and in differential mortality, owing to the small size of the population. Deviations from the 'normal' or expected sex distribution may therefore have to be explained in terms of such chance fluctuations, and in terms of the operation of the third factor, viz., the sex ratio of persons leaving and entering the territory.

The sex ratios of the Bantu population of the three protectorates as at the various census dates are given in Table 7. The 1956 census results indicate that Swaziland probably had the most unbalanced sex distribution of the three territories. The figure of 92 males per 100 females is lower than the 1946, and the 1936 figure of 94. The sex ratio for Basutoland, on the other hand, has been rising steadily from the very low level of 75 in 1936 to almost 97 in 1956.

Table 7 : Males per 100 Females in the Protectorates (Bantu)

Territory	1911	1921	1936	1946	1956
Swaziland	80.7	91.7	93.7	94.1	92.0
Basutoland	83.3	81.3	74.6	78.2	96.5
Bechuanaland	-	107.6	98.8	98.9	-

Bechuanaland maintained a ratio of 99 during the 1930s and the 1940s.

The trends in Basutoland and Bechuanaland are more or less in accordance with general expectation, but those in Swaziland not. Increases

in the number and variety of employment opportunities, restrictions in the Union as far as the migrant labour system is concerned, and the entry of foreign born workers into the territory, will have the effect of raising the sex ratio. The Swaziland figures, however, show a slight decline from 1946 to 1956, which would ordinarily suggest an increased exodus of male workers.

According to the sample survey figures the sex ratio of the Bantu was 83 males per 100 females in 1959. This figure is lower than the 92 obtained in the 1956 census, probably because of the fact that the sample is representative of the rural areas of Swaziland rather than of the territory as a whole. The sex distribution is particularly unbalanced in the Middle- and the Lowveld. The Lebombo plateau has a sex ratio of almost 96, and the Highveld one of almost 90 males per 100 females.

It would appear that migrants - to the existing urban areas, to areas of afforestation and commercial agriculture, as well as to areas outside Swaziland - are largely supplied by the densely populated portions of the Low- and Middleveld, leaving in these areas a predominantly rural-agricultural population characterised by a considerable excess of females.

There is a close correspondence between the sex ratio as obtained in the 1956 census and that of the rural Bantu population of the Union of South Africa. The latter has 90 males per 100 females as compared with 92 in the case of Swaziland. The high ratio of 104 for the Union Bantu as a whole, and, indirectly also, the relatively high rural ratio of 90, is largely the result of predominantly male immigration to the urban areas of the Union from the neighbouring territories, including Swaziland.

Age-Sex Distribution

The ratio of males to females in any population varies widely with age. Table 8 shows these ratios for Swaziland as obtained in the sample survey, and for the South African Bantu. Table 9 shows the sex ratios for the four geographical regions. In the case of developed western populations there is usually a greater number of boys than girls at birth. This numerical advantage, however, is gradually diminished as the higher mortal-

ity among males makes itself felt. The imbalance of the sexes is particularly severe at the older ages where, in the typical situation, there are many more women than men.

Table 8 : Males per 100 Females

Age	South Africa *	South Africa - Rural *	Swaziland
0 - 4	96.1	96.3	89.2
5 - 14	102.4	104.4	91.3
15 - 19	105.9	92.9	86.1
20 - 29	109.8	72.0	78.9
30 - 39	114.1	77.3	79.1
40 - 44	111.2	82.3	59.0
45 - 49	116.6	93.0	61.7
50 - 59	101.4	87.5	88.5
60 +	81.5	77.9	72.3
TOTAL:	104.25	89.60	82.8
* 1951 Census			

A number of underdeveloped populations have, however, experienced very low sex ratios at birth. This has been the experience of the non-white population of the United States, of Manchuria, of Jamaica, and indeed, of all non-Indian populations of the West Indies ⁵⁾. The figures in Table 8 would seem to suggest similar low ratios for the Bantu in the Union and in Swaziland. These low ratios, together with the effect of marked differentials in mortality between the sexes, resulted in an excess of females within the first five years of life.

The situation changes considerably at the higher ages, particularly in the age groups from 20 to 50. These age groups are most strongly affected by migration. In the case of the South African Bantu a fairly

5) Roberts, G.W., The Population of Jamaica, Cambridge University Press, 1957.

clear picture is presented. It can be seen from Fig.II that sex ratios among dependent children are low compared with those of western populations, but that they rise rapidly from about 106 for persons aged 15 to 19 years to 117 for those aged 45 to 49 years. Then there is a sudden drop to below 82 in the age group 60 years and over.

Table 9 : Males per 100 Females by Age

Age	Swaziland	Highveld	Middleveld	Lowveld	Lebombo
All Ages	82.8	89.7	77.9	78.6	95.6
1	61.1	53.3	54.8	66.7	100.0
1 - 4	97.9	91.4	86.8	141.9	112.5
5 - 14	91.3	98.9	88.1	81.0	111.4
15 - 19	86.1	105.4	75.0	66.7	123.5
20 - 29	78.9	72.4	77.5	90.9	83.3
30 - 39	79.1	95.3	85.1	50.0	57.1
40 - 44	59.0	73.3	59.1	45.5	53.8
45 - 49	61.7	56.3	54.2	45.5	111.1
50 - 59	88.5	83.3	82.4	90.0	120.0
60 +	72.3	121.1	57.8	54.5	87.5

The rural population, taken separately, shows falling ratios through the early productive years of life, rising again slowly in the later years as migrant workers begin to return from the urban areas. There is, however, at all ages a considerable excess of females. Rural sex ratios are not significantly influenced by international migration, but if there was no immigration to the urban areas from neighbouring territories the sex ratios in rural areas, and in the Union as a whole, would have been lower by from five to 15 percent over the various age groups.

No such clear picture can be drawn from the figures obtained for Swaziland in the sample survey. The ratios fluctuate widely from one age group to the next, and especially at the younger ages the figures deviate from the expected patterns to such an extent that it is impossible to draw

conclusions with any degree of confidence. If only the broader, economically significant, age groups are considered, a picture emerges which closely approximates that of the rural Bantu population of South Africa. The sex ratio throughout is unusually low, starting with an excess of females among dependent children, falling gradually in the early productive period, and recovering slightly in the later years. The older dependent population again has a large excess of females.

An examination of the figures for the four geographical regions would tend to support the contention, stated earlier on, that there is internal migration towards the Highveld from the more populous Middleveld and from the Lowveld. The movement appears to be largely confined to males of working age who return to their homes in the later productive years. The picture, however, is by no means clear. It is not known, for instance, to what extent the sex ratios of the various regions are influenced by internal movement on the one hand, and by international migration on the other.

In summary, it would appear that, while no general statement can be made about the relative importance of each of the three primary factors affecting the sex ratio, the sex ratio at birth and selective migration have a greater influence in the case of the Bantu than in the case of white populations of a western-urban type. The sex ratios of the latter are largely affected by differential mortality as well as a more favourable sex ratio at birth. It is clear, however, that Swaziland has a severe imbalance of the sexes, especially in the productive periods of life. The imbalance is particularly great in the Middle- and the Lowveld.

Economic development of the territory will have the effect of discouraging emigration and encouraging immigration. A rise in the level of living, which is associated with economic development, will also have a favourable effect on the sex ratio at birth. These circumstances will tend to produce a more balanced sex ratio than exists at present. A greater degree of balance, especially in the productive years of life, may result in considerable increases in fertility, which in turn, together with

Table 10 : Population by Age and Sex

Age	SWAZILAND			HIGHVELD			MIDDLEVELD			LOWVELD			LEBOMBO		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	2932	1328	1604	715	338	377	1402	614	788	549	202	257	356	174	182
1	116	44	72	23	8	15	65	23	42	10	4	6	18	9	9
1 - 4	463	229	234	111	53	58	226	105	121	75	44	31	51	27	24
5 - 14	765	365	400	183	91	92	365	171	194	143	64	79	74	39	35
15 - 19	294	136	158	76	39	37	140	60	80	40	16	24	38	21	17
20 - 29	458	202	256	100	42	58	229	100	129	63	30	33	66	30	36
30 - 39	274	121	153	84	41	43	124	57	67	33	11	22	33	12	21
40 - 44	132	49	83	26	11	15	70	26	44	16	5	11	20	7	13
45 - 49	97	37	60	25	9	16	37	13	24	16	5	11	19	10	9
50 - 59	147	69	78	44	20	24	62	28	34	19	9	10	22	12	10
60 +	162	68	94	42	23	19	71	26	45	34	12	22	15	7	8
Unknown	24	8	16	1	1	-	13	5	8	10	2	8	-	-	-
<u>Percentage</u>															
All ages	100.01	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.99	99.99	100.00	100.01	99.99	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01
1	3.96	3.31	4.49	3.22	2.37	3.98	4.64	3.75	5.33	2.18	1.98	2.33	5.06	5.17	4.95
1 - 4	15.79	17.24	14.59	15.52	15.68	15.38	16.12	17.10	15.36	16.34	21.78	12.06	14.33	15.52	13.19
5 - 14	26.09	27.48	24.94	25.59	26.92	24.40	26.03	27.85	24.62	31.15	31.68	30.74	20.79	22.41	19.23
15 - 19	10.03	10.24	9.85	10.63	11.54	9.81	9.99	9.77	10.15	8.71	7.92	9.34	10.67	12.07	9.34
20 - 29	15.62	15.21	15.96	13.99	12.43	15.38	16.33	16.29	16.37	13.73	14.85	12.84	18.54	17.24	19.78
30 - 39	9.35	9.11	9.54	11.75	12.13	11.41	8.84	9.28	8.50	7.19	5.45	8.56	9.27	6.90	11.54
40 - 44	4.50	3.69	5.17	3.64	3.25	3.98	4.99	4.23	5.58	3.49	2.48	4.28	5.62	4.02	7.14
45 - 49	3.31	2.79	3.74	3.50	2.66	4.24	2.64	2.12	3.05	3.49	2.48	4.28	5.34	5.75	4.95
50 - 59	5.01	5.20	4.86	6.15	5.92	6.37	4.42	4.56	4.31	4.14	4.46	3.89	6.18	6.90	5.49
60 +	5.53	5.12	5.86	5.87	6.80	5.04	5.06	4.23	5.71	7.41	5.94	8.56	4.21	4.02	4.40
Unknown	0.82	0.60	1.00	.14	.30	-	.93	.81	1.02	2.18	.99	3.11	-	-	-

reductions in mortality, will cause a sharp rise in the rate of population growth - a situation which may make continued economic development difficult.

3. Age Structure. The distribution by age of the population (Bantu) of Swaziland, and of its four geographic regions, are given in Table 10, while comparative figures for Union Bantu are given in Table 11. The typical situation in underdeveloped countries, where rates of fertility and mortality are ordinarily high, is a relatively large proportion of children, and a relatively small proportion of older persons, compared with the typical situation in a developed western type of population. The age structure of Swaziland fits this pattern, and is in this respect markedly similar to the rural Bantu in the Union of South Africa. Roughly 46 percent are under

Table 11 : Bantu Population of South Africa by Age and Sex (Percentage)

AGE	SOUTH AFRICA			SOUTH AFRICA (RURAL AREAS)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	14.33	13.76	14.93	15.90	16.51	15.36
5 - 14	24.71	24.49	24.93	28.36	30.65	26.29
15 - 19	10.20	10.28	10.11	10.30	10.49	10.12
20 - 29	17.08	17.51	16.62	13.61	12.05	15.01
30 - 39	13.71	14.31	13.08	11.44	10.56	12.24
40 - 44	5.14	5.30	4.97	4.76	4.55	4.94
45 - 49	4.01	4.23	3.78	3.83	3.91	3.77
50 - 59	5.30	5.23	5.37	5.54	5.47	5.60
60 +	5.43	4.79	6.14	6.21	5.75	6.62
Unspec.	.09	.10	.07	.05	.06	.05

15 years of age, and less than six percent are 60 years and over, compared with 44 and six percent, respectively, for the rural Union Bantu. The corresponding figures for the white population in the Union are 32 and 10 percent, which is in agreement with the trends in western countries.

The proportions of children in the various geographic regions range from 40 percent in the Lebombo to almost 50 percent in the adjoining Lowveld. It is doubtful, however, whether any valid conclusions can be drawn from the regional figures. In the case of the Lebombo, for instance, it seems unlikely that children under one year of age would constitute five percent of the total population and those aged one to five only 14 percent. Similarly, it seems extremely unlikely that, in the Lowveld, males under one would constitute only two percent of all males, while those aged one to five constitute over 22 percent.

Women of Child-Bearing Age

Of special interest usually is the proportion of women of child-bearing age. This proportion varies as a rule from one fourth to one third of the total population. In the case of Swaziland women aged 15 to 50 years comprise 24.4 percent of the population. This proportion is low because of the large proportions of children, and also because of the non-representation in the sample of urban areas where women of child-bearing age appears to be more numerous than in the rural areas. In the Union of South Africa, the experience is similar, namely, that the urban Bantu population has a larger proportion of women of child-bearing age than the rural Bantu population. This is to be expected in view of the absence, relatively speaking, of older people and children in the urban areas.

Population of Working Age.

Another population group which merits special consideration, is the population in the working ages. It is conventional to treat people from 15 to 60 or 64 years of age as the group supplying the bulk of the economically active population. This convention only allows for crude comparisons of manpower resources in the absence of statistics of the economic activities. The figures obtained in the sample survey about gainful activity apparently refer only to those rural dwellers who are employed outside their places of domicile and who have not been away from their homes for periods in excess of three years. No information is available about

the numbers gainfully occupied in agriculture locally. The survey returns in this regard have been analysed in other reports, but they are inadequate as a measure of the economic activity of the people in the territory.

The size and composition, particularly by age and sex, of the total population will determine the maximum limits of the labour force. Other social, economic, and demographic factors such as the rural-urban ratio, proportion of women married, and educational, welfare, and other facilities, determine the proportions in various age-sex categories who find their way into the labour force in any given period. In less developed countries children begin to work at earlier ages than in highly industrialised countries, and men continue to work longer. There is also a tendency for women to be engaged in local agriculture to a considerable degree, so that the proportion of women gainfully occupied are consistently high compared with the situation in industrialised countries.

The size of the population of working age in relation to the rest of the population shows some of the conditions which the age structure imposes on the livelihood of the population. A population with high fertility, which gains large numbers of younger people each year, has its age structure weighted with a large proportion of children too young to work. In the case of the populations listed in Table 12, the proportions of persons between 15 and 60 years of age range from 47 to 71 percent. The proportions are particularly low in the case of the South African Asian population, and of the rural Bantu in the Union, and in Swaziland. By contrast the lower-fertility white population of the Union has almost 59 percent of its members in this category, and, therefore, a smaller burden of dependency on those who are working. The urban Bantu population of the Union, which is heavily influenced by migration of people in the working ages has an exceptionally high proportion of 71.5 percent.

This is expressed somewhat differently by the ratios in the next column of Table 12. In Swaziland, where there were 107 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 in the working ages, it is evident that the

Table 12 : Population of Working Ages - 15 to 60

Population and Year	Percent 15 - 60 of Total Population	Ratios : Persons of Dependent Ages per 100 Persons of Working Age	Distribution of People 15-60	
			Percent 39 and below	Percent 40 and over
Swaziland '59	47.2	107.4	67	33
Union Bantu : Rural 1951	49.5	102.0	71	29
Union Bantu : Urban 1951	71.5	39.9	79	21
Union Bantu : Total 1951	55.5	80.2	74	26
Union Asian 1951	48.9	104.6	78	22
Union Coloured 1951	51.6	93.8	75	25
Union White 1951	58.6	70.6	65	35

age structure is considerably less favourable from the point of view of the effective use of people in productive activities than in the case of the other populations. The South African white population has a relatively low burden of dependency. The variation in the dependency ratio is largely a result of the past history of birth rates in each case. Knowing the experience of the South African Asian population, the high figure of 107 for the Swaziland Bantu would not only suggest high fertility, but also that mortality rates may have been falling rapidly over the past few years.

The influence of the age composition within the working ages is suggested by the last two columns in Table 12. In the more mature white population of South Africa the people of working ages are older. In the younger populations, e.g., the Asian and Coloured groups in the Union, the economically active population would be younger even if the children were not put to work at an early age, because a large proportion of the group

aged 15 to 60 is concentrated in the lower half of the interval. It will be noted that nearly four out of every five Urban Bantu of working age are below 40, suggesting a heavy influx of young workers, and their return to their rural areas in later life.

The high proportion in the 40 years and over group in the case of Swaziland is presumably also the result of migration tendencies, namely that workers leaving at early ages return home towards the end of their working lives. The same situation obtains at a slightly lesser extent in the case of the rural Union Bantu. This tendency for workers to leave when they are young and to return later in life is also illustrated by the relatively high proportion of younger workers in the total Bantu population of the Union (showing the effect of a high percentage of young workers in the urban population).

By their large reservoirs of young workers, their practices of early employment, and their high employment rates for females, underdeveloped populations are in a position to achieve a balance of the numbers of economically active and dependants that compares favourably with many of the highly industrial countries. This numerical balance, achieved by mass employment of people without special skills, does, however, inflict its costs in terms of low output per person. It simply means that increasing numbers of people enter the ages of economic activity each year in a situation characterised by low levels and a shortage of jobs rather than a shortage of workers.

While the survey returns give no indication of the characteristics and activities of persons reporting no occupation, and of those who fall outside of the working ages, the importance of such information must nevertheless be stressed. It is helpful to consider the principal factors associated with non-participation in economic activity, namely education, retirement, infirmities, marital status, etc., using whatever data are available. This is especially important in a population with an unfavourable age structure from the point of view of economic progress.

General Conclusions about Population Trends

Population growth in a given instance is the particular state of balance among the factors of birth, death and migration. A great many combinations of these factors are possible, and the balance is rather changeable from time to time. The information available at present does not afford a very detailed analysis of population growth in Swaziland. The experience gained in the preliminary sample survey, may, however, help to obtain a much clearer picture in the final survey which is to be carried out later this year.

Little is known about actual migration tendencies in Swaziland, and about the course of mortality. It has been pointed out, however, that although the influence of migration on the size and composition of the population has been significant in the past, it has probably been declining in recent years. As far as death is concerned, the indications are that mortality rates have been falling for some time, and that a large and sustained excess of births over deaths has been the principal source of recent increases in population.

A limited insight into the course of fertility can be gained from the child/woman ratio, details of which appear in Figure IV. The ratios for the various populations are based on the 1951 census figures, except in the case of Swaziland where the sample survey figures are used. The child/woman ratio (children under five years of age per 1000 women of child-bearing age, 15 - 50) is based on the survivors of previous births, and it therefore includes the effects of mortality. The age group 0 - 4, is one of the least reliable parts of the enumerated population, and the absolute values have therefore little significance. They serve best as a relative measure, to compare fertility performance of different sections of the same population, where the disturbing effects of other factors are presumed to be smaller.

It is evident from Fig. IV., that the South African white population, with a history of low fertility and of low mortality, has the lowest

child/ratio of the groups listed. The South African Asian population, on the other hand, with a history of high fertility, and of declining mortality, has the highest ratio. The Swaziland figure is very close to that of the Asian group, and significantly higher than the ratio for the rural Bantu in the Union. It is even higher than the ratio for Coloureds where death rates are also known to have been falling for some considerable time.

In the case of the rural Bantu in the Union, the age structure of women of child-bearing age, is highly similar to that of the Swaziland population, so that the explanation for the difference in child/woman ratios may possibly lie in a more rapid falling off in mortality in Swaziland. This contention of a rapidly declining death rate is further supported by a calculation of ratios on the basis of the age groups 5 - 9, and 5 - 14, in which case the ratios are much closer and in the case of the 5 - 14 age group even reversed. The figures obtained for Swaziland are, however, suspect, and further investigation is necessary before any definite conclusions about future growth of population can be arrived at.

Census figures on age, obtained in 1921, 1936, 1946 and 1956, were also examined in an endeavour to obtain greater insight into fertility and mortality trends. Comparisons between the various censuses are extremely troublesome and somewhat dangerous, but they all seem to point in the same direction: Age groups under 18 have been increasing in proportion to the total population, while older age groups have been decreasing. Child/woman ratios based on children under one year of age have risen from 1936 to 1946. A comparison of the 1956 census figures with the 1951 figures for South African populations, shows results which are more or less similar to those contained in Fig. IV, i.e., a decided upward trend in natural increase.

The distribution of the population by age, especially when it is supplemented by data on the sex composition, is one of the most important factors in an analysis of the likely effects of population growth on economic development. The age structure of Swaziland is clearly unfavourable from the point of view of raising levels of living, and of sustained economic

growth. Even though it may be exaggerated in view of the numbers of migrant workers who contribute towards the support of their families, the dependency ratio of 107 is very high.

The prospects are that an unfavourable age structure will persist for some considerable time, and it may for a time even become more unfavourable. It has been suggested that the development of employment opportunities in Swaziland will tend to bring about a more balanced sex ratio, especially in the productive years of life, and that this may in turn result in a rise of fertility. Increased fertility, together with the effects of continuing mortality reductions, will cause the child population to grow rapidly. Even if fertility should remain unchanged there is likely to be considerable and sustained increase in the numbers of children from year to year. This will mean both, that most families will have to spread their low incomes over larger numbers, and that the capital requirements for duplication of educational facilities, public health services, housing, and other social overheads, will increase rapidly from year to year.

The rate of population growth, and its effect on the age structure, in relation to the growth of capital, will always need the most careful consideration. If the proportionate increase in population exceeds the proportionate increase in capital, the decline in capital per person may exert a depressing force on per capita income. In a low-income agrarian economy, rapid growth of the population does tend to diminish the amount of capital available for increasing the average productivity of the labour force and for increasing the average per capita income. It is therefore unlikely that rapid population growth will under these circumstances serve as a major stimulus, since there is no apparent way in a low-income economy for greater numbers to be translated into very much higher consumption expenditures or higher returns to capital.

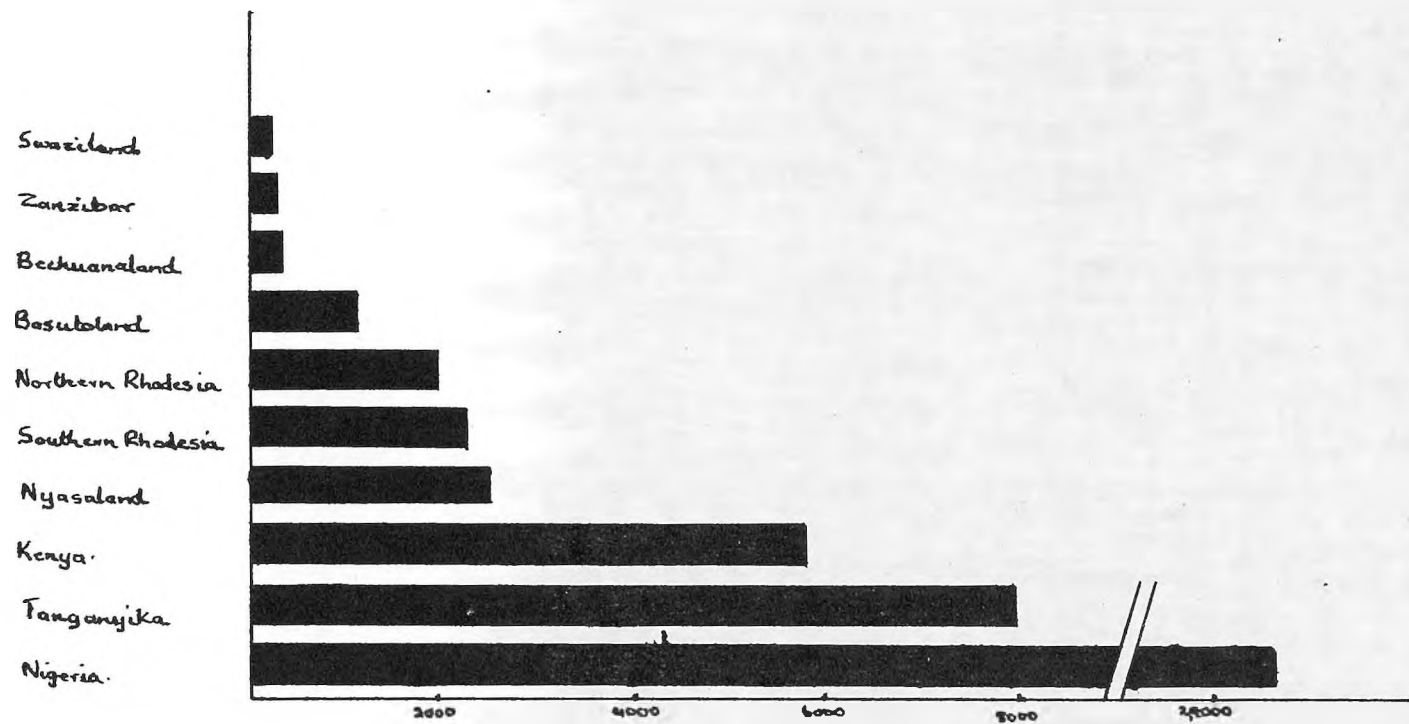


FIG. I - POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN NON-SELFGOVERNING TERRITORIES IN AFRICA UNDER BRITISH CONTROL. 1952.

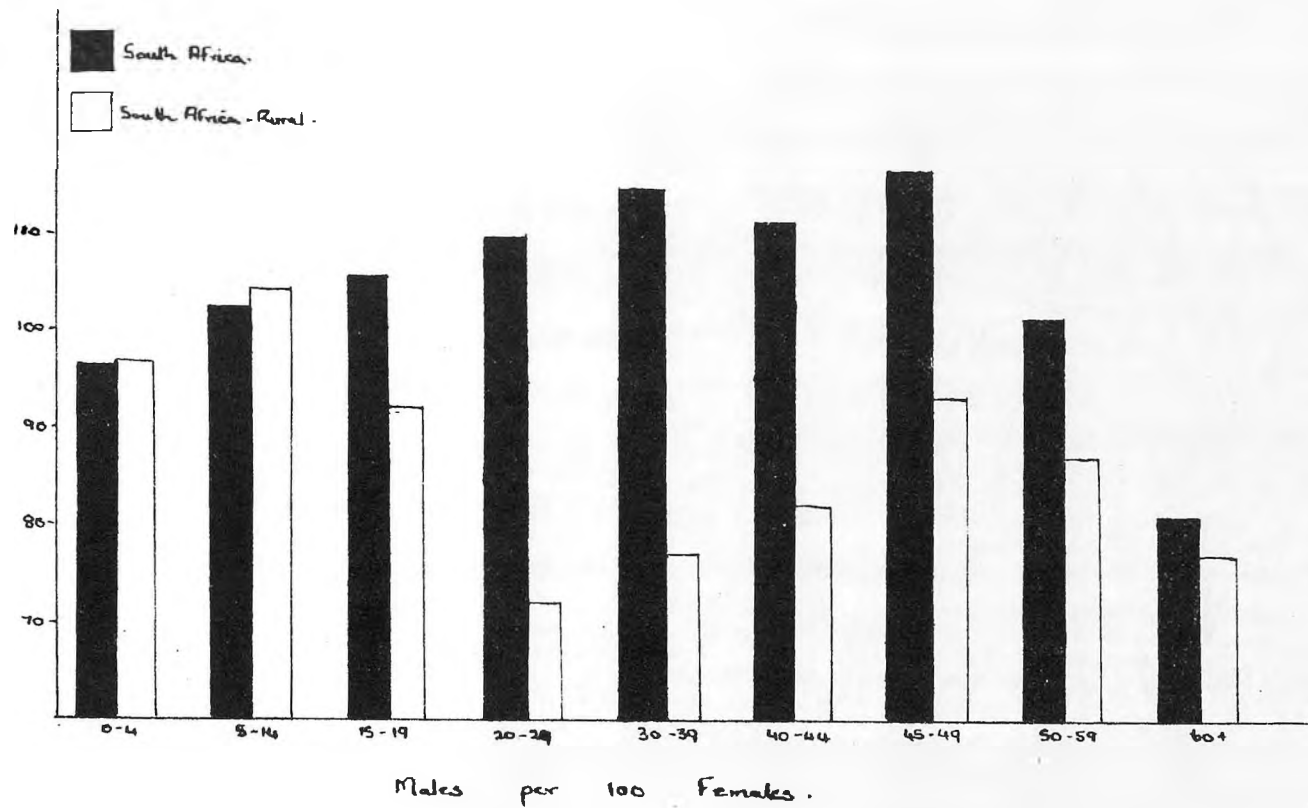


FIG. II - SEX RATIOS FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA - TOTAL BANTU AND RURAL BANTU

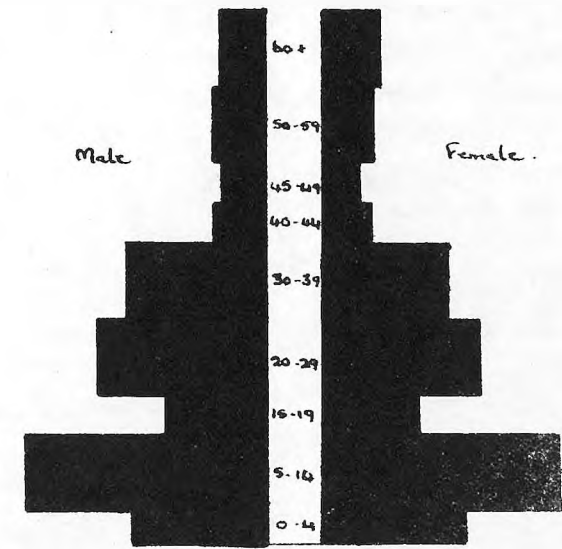
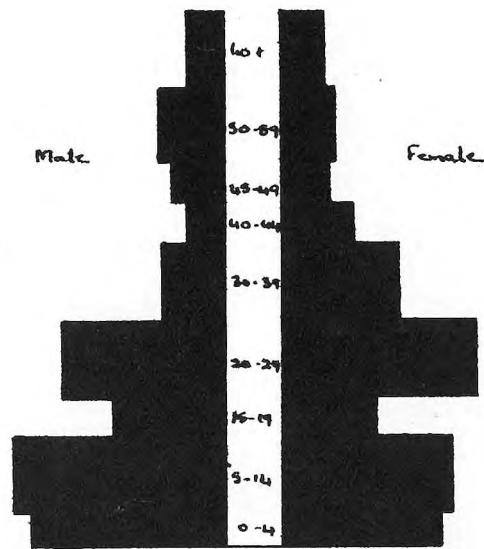
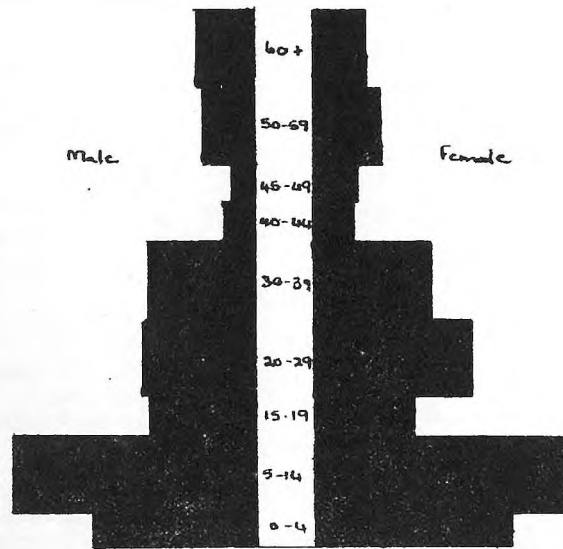
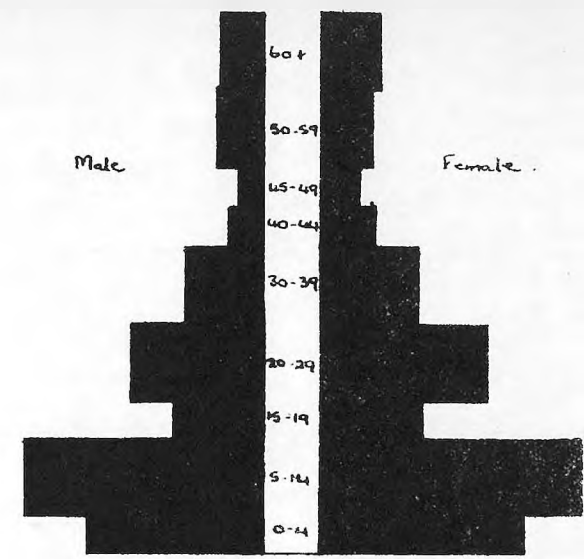
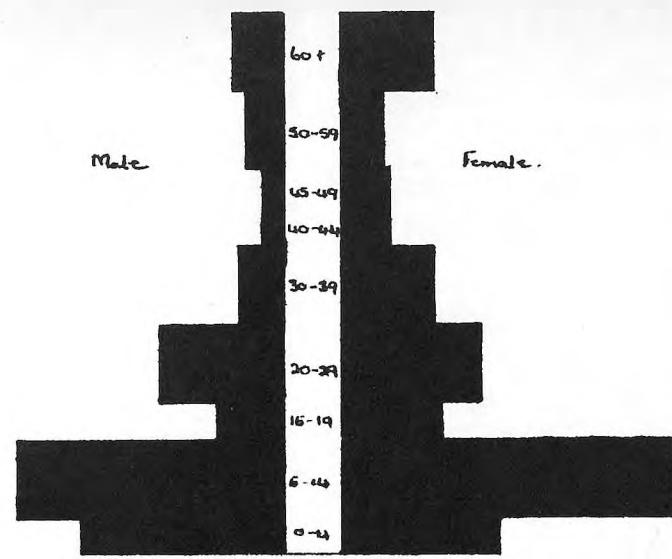
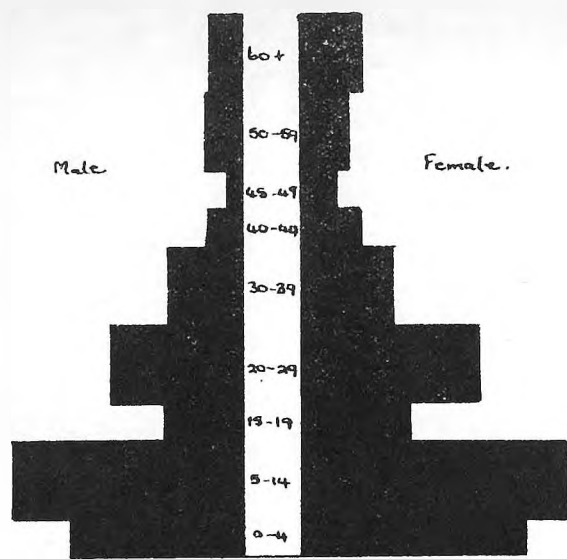


FIG. III - AGE - SEX COMPOSITION OF THE BANTU AND THE RURAL BANTU OF THE UNION

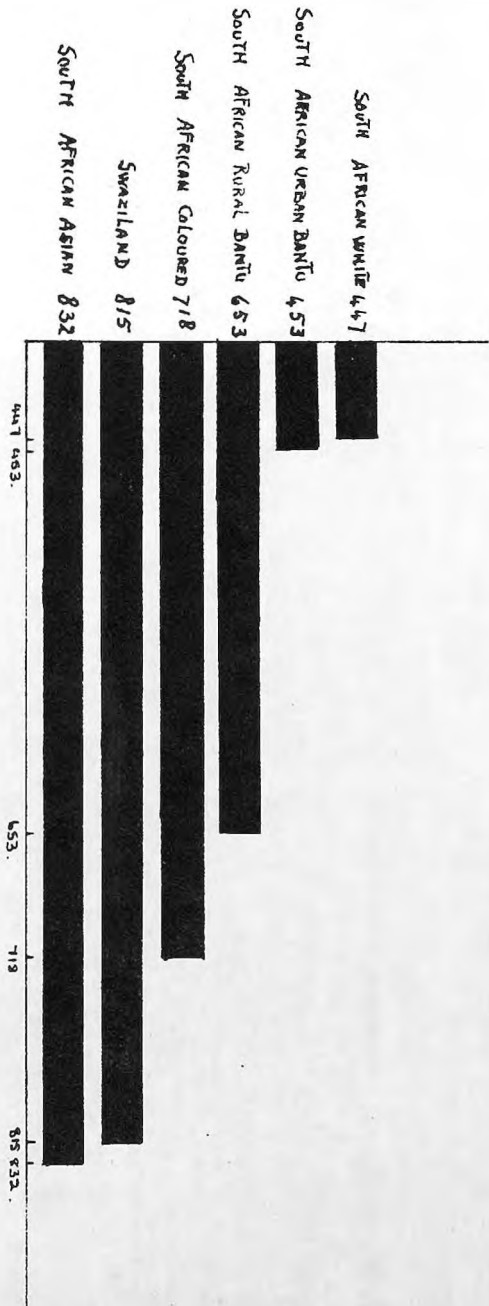


FIG. IV. - CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PER 1000 WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE



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