

# **South African Jewish Population Study**

**Sponsored by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies**

**Advance Report No. 9**

## **GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILITY**



**Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics**

**The Institute of Contemporary Jewry**

**The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

**1978**

This is one of a series of Advance Reports on the findings of the South African Jewish Population Study sponsored by the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies. These concise reports, intended for preliminary circulation among interested researchers and Jewish communal leaders, aim to promote further discussion and research on the topics presented, and should only be regarded as part of a more comprehensive study which is in the process of preparation.

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SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDY  
Sponsored by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies

Advance Report No. 9

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILITY  
by A.A. Dubb and S. Della Pergola

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## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND MOBILITY

### 1. Geographical Structure of the Jewish Population

#### *a. Provincial Distribution*

The first organised Jewish communities in what today constitutes the Republic of South Africa were established in the Cape colony, at first in Capetown and in other places on the sea coast, and later in the diamond area of Kimberley. At the beginning of the century, more than half the Jewish population of the four territorial components of South Africa still lived in the Cape.

With the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand towards the end of the 19th century, the White population of the Transvaal rapidly increased in relation to that of the Cape, Natal and Orange Free State. This trend was even more marked in the Jewish population, since most of the large immigration which took place at that time gravitated towards the gold mining centres. In 1911, one year after the two British colonies and the two Boer Republics became the four provinces of the Union of South Africa, over 55% of the Jewish population lived in the Transvaal, and nearly 36% in the Cape province. The Jews were particularly concentrated in the Transvaal, where they constituted 6.2% of the total White population, against 2.9% in the Cape, 1.5% in Natal, and 1.6% in the Orange Free State (see Table 1).

Over the next sixty years, the Jewish and total White populations of the Transvaal continued to increase at the expense of the other provinces, as did Johannesburg at the expense of other cities. In 1970, about 65% of the Jewish population lived in the Transvaal, while about 28% lived in the Cape province. The ratio of Jews to total Whites was consistently higher than average in Transvaal, though it had declined to 4.1% in 1970 (against 5.0% in 1960, and a peak of 6.6% in 1936). On the other hand, the Jewish population in the Orange Free State reached its peak in the 1920's, when it constituted 8% of total South African Jewry, but has since been declining ceaselessly. In 1970 there were less Jews in the Orange Free State province than in 1911, and their share of total Jews was reduced to only 2%.

Economic factors can be accounted among the main determinants of these changes, which took place both because of shifting patterns of settlement among Jewish immigrants to South Africa, and because of internal migration among Jewish veterans in the country (see below).

Most Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe came from villages and towns where they were engaged in petty trade and crafts rather than agriculture or the professions. On arrival in South Africa they tended

Table 1. Jewish Population, by Provinces, 1904-1970

Province	1904	1911	1918	1921	1926	1936	1946	1951	1960	1970
Absolute numbers										
Total	38,127	46,919	58,741	62,103	71,816	90,645	104,156	108,496	114,501	118,200
Cape	19,537	16,737	20,431	21,242	23,984	28,163	29,889	30,849	32,104	32,076
Natal	1,496 <sup>(a)</sup>	1,482	2,412	2,585	3,277	3,736	5,209	5,441	6,189	6,699
Transvaal	15,478	25,892	31,598	33,515	38,802	53,924	65,678	68,962	73,051	77,125
Orange Free State	1,616 <sup>(a)</sup>	2,808	4,300	4,761	5,753	4,822	3,380	3,244	3,157	2,252
Bantu Homelands										48
Percentages										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cape	51.2	35.7	34.8	34.2	33.4	31.1	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.1
Natal	3.9	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.7
Transvaal	40.6	55.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	59.5	63.1	63.6	63.8	65.3
Orange Free State	4.2	6.0	7.3	7.7	8.0	5.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.9
Total	23.1	25.2	5.7	15.6	26.2	14.9	4.2	5.5	3.2	
Cape	-14.3	22.1	4.0	12.9	17.4	6.1	3.2	4.1	-0.1	
Natal	-0.9	62.8	7.2	26.8	14.0	39.4	4.5	13.7	8.2	
Transvaal	67.3	22.0	6.1	15.8	39.0	21.8	5.0	5.9	5.6	
Orange Free State	73.8	53.1	10.7	20.8	-14.2	-29.9	-4.0	-2.7	-28.7	
Jews % Total Whites										
Total	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.1
Cape		2.9		3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9
Natal		1.5		1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
Transvaal		6.2		6.2	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.1
Orange Free State		1.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8

(a) 1901.

Source: South Africa, various censuses.

to engage in similar pursuits. While some were able to make a living in the existing large and smaller towns many went to the boom-towns to try their luck, and the relatively small remainder became peddlers travelling from farm to farm with their wares, or opened modest businesses in the rural villages. A mere handful turned to agriculture for a living. Jews tended, therefore, to concentrate in rapidly expanding towns - Oudtshoorn for ostrich feathers, Kimberley for diamonds, Johannesburg for gold - which they often abandoned when the boom was over, and in the metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, Capetown, and to a lesser extent Durban, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth. In these latter areas they not only provided commercial services but also made significant contributions to the development of secondary industry. Thus, cities with developing economics attracted Jews away from the more static centres, while those who went to the larger cities to study at their universities, tended to remain.

The new immigrants generally sought the aid of the established Jewish community, in general, and that of friends and relatives from home in particular, or their arrival in South Africa. Thus they tended to reside where other Jews were already living and where the handicaps of language and general strangeness could be somewhat mitigated.

The detailed geographical distribution of the Jewish population by Provinces and economic regions according to the 1970 census (see Table 2), reflects the complex balance of occasionally contrasting economic and Jewish determinants of past settling and internal migration in South Africa.

#### *b. Urbanization*

An overwhelming degree of urbanization already characterized the geography of South African Jewry at the beginning of the century. In 1911, over 90% of the Jewish population lived in urban areas (out of a total of about 47,000), against 51.6% of total Whites. The process of urbanization subsequently continued without interruption among both Jews and all Whites, with the majority group gradually reducing the gap, and approaching the high degree of urbanization of the Jews.

In 1970 the proportions of urban dwellers were about 99% among the Jews, and 87% among total Whites (see Table 3). Over two thirds of the small rural Jewish population in 1970 lived in the Transvaal. The total number of Jewish residents of rural areas exceeded the even scantier number of Jews employed in agriculture (most of whom - as employees). (1)

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(1) See: Advance Report No. 10, *Occupational Characteristics*, in this series.

Table 2. Jewish Population, by Economic Region, Type of Settlement, and Sex, 1970

Economic region	Total			Thereof: urban		% Jews	Jews % total Whites
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Total Rep. of South Africa	117,990 <sup>(a)</sup>	58,330	59,660	57,500	58,830	100.0	3.2
<i>Cape, total</i>	32,670	16,140	16,530	16,000	16,340	27.8	3.0
01 Peninsula	25,650	12,760	12,890	12,750	12,880	22.0	6.8
02 North Western Cape	40	20	20	20	10	0.0	0.2
03 Vredendal/Clanwilliam	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
04 South Western Cape	100	30	70	20	60	0.1	0.3
05 Boland	1,280	680	600	640	530	1.0	1.1
06 Caledon/Riversdal	160	80	80	80	70	0.1	0.4
07 Ladismith/Oudtshoorn	250	130	120	130	110	0.2	1.4
08 Mossel Bay/Knysna	200	100	100	90	80	0.1	0.5
09 Uniondale/Humansdorp	30	10	20	10	20	0.0	0.2
10 Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	2,820	1,310	1,510	1,300	1,510	2.4	1.8
11 West Central Cape	120	60	60	40	50	0.1	0.4
12 Willowmore/Jansenville	10	10	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
13 Cape Midlands	40	0	40	0	40	0.1	0.1
14 Britstown/Philipstown	50	20	30	20	30	0.1	0.6
15 Kenhardt/Hay	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
16 Kimberley and surroundings	400	220	180	220	170	0.3	0.8
17 Northern Cape	220	100	120	90	120	0.2	0.4
18 Kirkwood/Bathurst	280	150	130	130	110	0.2	1.2
19 Peddie/King William's Town	90	10	80	10	70	0.1	0.7
20 East London	800	360	440	360	440	0.7	1.3
21 East Central Cape	130	90	40	90	40	0.1	0.3
22 Transkei (White area)	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<i>Natal, total</i>	6,500	3,250	3,250	3,200	3,230	5.5	1.5
23 Durban/Pinetown	5,990	2,970	3,020	2,970	3,010	5.1	2.3
24 Natal South Coast	90	50	40	30	40	0.1	0.3
25 Western Natal	60	40	20	10	10	0.0	0.1
26 Natal Midlands	260	170	90	170	90	0.2	0.4
27 Lower Tugela	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
28 Natal North Coast	20	0	20	0	20	0.0	0.1
29 North Western Natal	80	20	60	20	60	0.1	0.2
30 Ubombo	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<i>Transvaal, total</i>	76,440	37,750	38,690	37,180	38,150	64.7	4.1
31 West Rand	2,240	1,250	990	1,180	930	1.8	1.2
32 Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark	720	480	240	480	230	0.6	0.7
33 Johannesburg	57,490	27,930	29,560	27,880	29,560	49.4	12.1
34 East Rand	2,940	1,450	1,490	1,450	1,490	2.5	1.8
35 Germiston/Kampton Park	6,040	2,840	3,200	2,840	3,170	5.2	3.5
36 Pretoria	3,750	2,100	1,650	2,100	1,640	3.2	1.2
37 Western Transvaal	250	110	140	50	60	0.1	0.2
38 Central Transvaal	580	330	250	230	190	0.4	0.6
39 South Eastern Transvaal	210	80	130	50	60	0.1	0.3
40 Nelspruit/White River	130	70	60	30	0	0.1	0.1
41 Lydenburg/Pilgrim's Rest	10	10	0	10	0	0.1	0.1
42 Letaba	60	30	30	0	10	0.0	0.1
43 Northern Transvaal	420	230	190	180	180	3.1	0.6
44 South Western Transvaal	140	70	70	60	60	0.1	0.3
45 Klerksdorp/Potchefstroom	850	450	400	420	400	0.7	0.9
46 South Central Transvaal	610	320	290	220	170	0.3	0.6
<i>Orange Free State, total</i>	2,330	1,160	1,170	1,110	1,100	2.0	0.8
47 North Western Free State	30	10	20	10	20	0.1	0.3
48 O.F.S. Goldfields	400	210	190	210	190	0.4	0.8
49 Bothaville/Parys	100	40	60	40	50	0.1	0.5
50 North Central Free State	180	110	70	100	60	0.1	0.3
51 Eastern Free State	40	20	20	20	10	0.0	0.3
52 North Eastern Free State	270	160	110	150	100	0.2	1.0
53 Southern Free State	30	20	10	20	0	0.0	0.2
54 South Eastern Free State	10	10	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
55 Central Free State	1,250	580	670	560	670	1.1	1.4
56 Western Free State	10	0	10	0	0	0.0	0.0
57 Sasolburg	10	0	10	0	0	0.0	0.0
<i>Bantu Homelands, total</i>	50	30	20	10	10	0.0	0.1

(a) Slight differences between totals and single figures in this and other tables depend on handling of data of the 10% sample of 1970 census.

Source: South Africa (1970).

Table 3. Percentage Urban Among Jewish and Total White Populations, 1911-1970

Year	Jews	Total Whites
1911	90.6	51.6
1918	90.6	53.9
1921	92.2	55.8
1926	93.1	58.2
1936	95.6	65.2
1946	96.7	72.5
1951	98.1	78.4
1960	98.7	83.5
1970	98.6	86.7

Source: South Africa, various censuses.

The interplay between geographically shifting economic forces and the need for Jewish community clustering, from the beginning determined a contrasting pattern of concentration and dispersion of the Jewish population. In 1918, about 60% of South African Jewry lived in the seven main metropolitan areas (thereof, about 50% lived in Johannesburg and Capetown), and 40% were considerably dispersed throughout the rest of the country. Over the years the absolute size of this "residual" Jewish population has declined somewhat - while the total number of Jews in the country more than doubled - so that in 1970, it constituted a much smaller share of the total. On the other hand, concentration of the Jews in the two most important metropolitan areas increased all the time, encompassing more than three quarters of the Jewish population in 1970. This process is illustrated in Table 4 and by the supplementary and more detailed data in Table 5.

The proportion of Jews out of the total White population in the two largest cities has always been higher than in smaller centres. This is true in particular of Johannesburg, where Jews have constituted between 14% and 16% of total Whites. To understand the most recent trend in the largest Jewish community, one should consider changes taking place in the Metropolitan area of Johannesburg, which expanded considerably between 1960 and 1970. While the Jewish population of the central city declined by a few hundred, to 57,490 in 1970, there was an increase of over 5,500 Jews (an intercensal increase of more than 300%) in the adjacent Germiston/Kempton Park area. The total Jewish population of Johannesburg - Germiston/Kempton Park economic regions increased from 58,305 in 1960 to 63,530, or 53.8% of the total South African Jewry in 1970. The Jewish population in the slightly different boundaries of the official Johannesburg Metropolitan area was 63,190 according to the 1970 census 10% sample, and 62,032 according to the

Table 4. Jewish Population in Major Metropolitan Areas, 1918 - 1970

Economic region	1918	1921	1916	1936	1946	1951	1960	1970
Absolute numbers								
Total	58,741	62,103	71,816	90,645	104,156	108,497	114,501	117,990
Johannesburg	20,085	22,335	25,826	38,939	50,371	53,423	57,806	57,490
Capetown	9,100	9,971	11,692	16,284	19,589	20,446	22,716	25,650
Durban	1,644 (a)	1,859	2,418	2,849	4,132	4,482	5,353	5,990
Pretoria	1,698	1,759	2,383	2,677	3,427	3,228	3,553	3,750
Port Elizabeth	1,142	1,147	1,490	2,057	2,530	2,866	2,972	2,820
Bloemfontein	962	1,100	1,398	1,412	1,285	1,240	1,219	1,200
East London	432 (a)	564	679	782	964	1,115	1,023	800
Rest of the country	23,678	23,368	25,930	25,645	21,858	21,697	19,859	20,290
Percentages								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johannesburg	34.2	36.0	36.0	43.0	48.4	49.2	50.5	48.7
Capetown	15.5	16.1	16.3	18.0	18.8	18.8	19.8	21.7
Durban	2.8 (a)	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.1
Pretoria	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2
Port Elizabeth	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Bloemfontein	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
East London	0.7 (a)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
Rest of the country	40.3	37.6	36.1	28.3	21.0	20.0	17.3	17.2
Intercensal % change								
Total	5.7	15.6	26.2	14.9	4.2	5.5	3.0	
Johannesburg	11.2	15.6	50.8	29.4	6.1	8.2	-0.5	
Capetown	9.6	17.3	39.3	20.3	4.4	11.1	12.9	
Durban	13.1	30.1	17.8	-45.0	8.5	19.4	11.9	
Pretoria	3.6	35.5	12.3	28.0	-5.8	10.1	5.5	
Port Elizabeth	0.4	29.9	38.1	23.0	13.3	3.7	-5.1	
Bloemfontein	14.3	27.1	1.0	-9.0	-3.5	-1.7	-1.6	
East London	30.6	20.4	15.2	23.3	15.7	-8.3	-21.8	
Rest of the country	-1.3	11.0	-1.1	-14.8	-0.7	-8.5	2.2	
Jews % total Whites								
Total	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.2
Johannesburg	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.0	12.1
Capetown	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.4	8.9	8.3	7.5	6.8
Durban	3.2 (a)	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3
Pretoria	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.2
Port Elizabeth	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.1	1.9
Bloemfontein	6.2	5.7	7.0	4.7	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.5
East London	2.0 (a)	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.4
Rest of the country	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0

(a) Magisterial districts.

Source: South Africa, various censuses.

Table 5. Jewish Population in Selected Areas, 1960-1970

Economic region	1960			1970			Inter-censal % change
	N.	%	Jews % total Whites	N.	%	Jews % total Whites	
7 main metropolitan areas (a)	94,642	82.7	7.1	97,700	82.8	5.7	3.2
Rest of the country	19,859	17.3	1.1	20,290	17.2	1.0	-2.2
Thereof:							
Germiston/Kempton Park	1,399	1.2	1.6	5,040	5.1	3.5	331.7
East Rand	3,743	3.3	2.4	2,940	2.5	1.8	-21.5
West Rand	1,951	1.7	1.8	2,240	1.9	1.2	14.8
Vereeniging/Vanderbijl Park	731	0.6	1.6	720	0.6	0.7	-1.5
Kimberley	551	0.5	2.2	400	0.3	0.8	-27.4
O.F.S. Goldfields	524	0.5	1.1	400	0.3	0.8	-23.7
Pietermaritzburg	311	0.3	0.6	260	0.2	0.4	-16.4
Other	10,649	9.3	0.9	7,290	6.1	0.6	-31.5

(a) See Table 3.

full enumeration. Another area bordering Johannesburg and featuring Jewish population increase between the last two censuses was the West Rand economic region (2,240 Jews in 1970), while in the East Rand the number of Jews declined (to 2,940 in 1970).

Besides the already mentioned increase in the Jewish population of the enlarged Johannesburg metropolitan area, the number of Jews increased only in the Capetown, Durban and Pretoria metropolitan areas. In other words, only the four largest Jewish communities expanded between 1960 and 1970 - mainly as a consequence of immigration - while in all the remaining communities a decrease in Jewish population size was recorded. The smallest Jewish communities registered the highest percentages of intercensal decrease, approaching an average decline of one third between 1960 and 1970.

In accordance with the sample inflation procedures adopted in this study, data of the 1974 survey relating to Jewish population size in the six survey centres fully agree with the 1970 census data relating to the same geographical areas (see Table 6). Slight differences depend on projected effects of demographic change (births, deaths, migration movements) between 1970 and 1974 (2).

(2) See also: Advance Report No. 1, *Methodology of the Study*, p.4-12, in this series.

Table 6. Jewish Population in Six Largest Jewish Communities; Comparison of Census, 1970, and Survey, 1974

Town	1970 Census		1974 Survey	
	N	%	N	%
Total survey centres	99,800	100.0	97,789	100.0
Johannesburg (a)	60,340	60.5	59,051	60.4
Capetown	25,690	25.7	25,192	25.7
Durban	6,000	6.0	6,244	6.4
Pretoria	3,750	3.8	3,842	3.9
Port Elizabeth	2,820	2.8	2,319	2.4
Bloemfontein	1,200	1.2	1,141	1.2

(a) As defined in the Survey.

## 2. Internal Migration

### a. Intergenerational Shift

Evidence of the significant aforementioned changes affecting the geographical distribution of South African Jewry appears again in a comparison of birthplaces and places of residence of persons belonging to different generations of the Jewish population surveyed in 1976 (see Table 7). These data suffer the intrinsic limitation of being based only on Jews in six main communities and their relationships. However, they illustrate quite accurately the basic patterns of settlement, re-distribution, and stabilization of the Jewish population.

Indeed, birthplaces of South African born fathers of heads of households were much more geographically dispersed than birthplaces of the Jewish population in 1974, and places of residence of the "children" of heads of households - either living at home or elsewhere. The percentages of persons not born or residing in the six survey centres were 35.8%, 11.8%, and 4.3%, respectively. Moreover, while about 54% of fathers of heads of households living in 1974 in the six survey centres were born in Johannesburg or Capetown, over 86% of the children of those heads of households lived in 1974 in the two largest South African cities. The process of concentration in fewer large metropolitan areas, which has been typical of the last decades, seems, therefore, to be projected into the future among the younger generation.

The retrospective data confirm that among the early Jewish settlers of South Africa, a relative majority lived in the Cape Province, and they split almost equally between Capetown and the rest of the province.

Table 7. Jewish Population Born in South Africa, by Birthplace or Place of Residence and Generation, 1974(a)

Province and town	Birthplace of fathers of household heads	Birthplace of Jewish population	Place of residence of children (b)
N.	2,859	76,866	18,887
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cape	48.3	29.0	32.5
Capetown	24.5	22.1	29.6
Port Elizabeth	3.3	2.2	2.3
Rest	20.5	4.7	0.6
Natal	3.3	4.5	3.9
Durban	2.4	4.0	3.8
Rest	0.9	0.5	0.1
Transvaal	41.4	63.5	62.8
Johannesburg	29.4	54.8	56.6
Pretoria	2.4	3.7	2.6
Rest	9.6	5.0	3.6
Orange Free State	7.0	3.0	0.7
Bloemfontein	2.5	1.4	0.7
Rest	4.5	1.6	0.0

(a) Based on Jewish residents of six survey centres in 1974.

(b) As defined by heads of households.

Provincial Cape communities considerably declined with the development of the population in the Transvaal. The Jews of the Orange Free State underwent a similar process especially in the Goldfields Area which had previously attracted Jewish settlers. Jewish population in the Natal has been fairly stable, and has followed the general patterns of growth there.

#### *b. Lifetime Migration*

Table 8 shows the pattern of lifetime geographical redistribution among the Jewish population studied in 1974. While a relative or even an absolute majority of the Jews living in each town were born in the town itself, it can be seen that each larger community drew Jewish immigrants from the smaller localities in its province. Moreover, Durban and Pretoria drew considerable proportions of their Jewish populations from all over the country.

Table 8. Jewish Population Born in South Africa, by Place of Birth and Town of Residence, 1974

Province and town	Johannesburg	Capetown	Durban	Pretoria	Port Elizabeth	Bloemfontein
N.	46,731	19,021	5,170	3,125	1,839	980
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cape	7.3	80.2	12.3	10.9	78.0	19.2
Capetown	4.2	69.9	4.8	6.1	7.7	5.7
Port Elizabeth	0.6	1.5	4.0	1.2	55.7	1.7
Rest	2.5	8.8	3.5	3.6	14.6	11.8
Natal	2.0	4.8	47.0	1.7	1.4	2.5
Durban	1.3	4.6	45.7	1.1	1.2	2.0
Rest	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.5
Transvaal	87.8	13.1	36.7	84.5	15.3	20.4
Johannesburg	79.7	10.1	27.9	21.3	10.2	14.5
Pretoria	1.6	1.0	2.0	57.0	1.7	1.2
Rest	6.5	2.0	6.8	6.2	3.4	4.7
Orange Free State	2.9	1.8	4.0	2.8	5.3	57.9
Bloemfontein	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.4	52.5
Rest	2.3	1.0	3.1	2.0	2.9	5.4

Roughly one third of the South African born Jewish population were not born in their place of residence in 1974. This reflects the considerable past geographical mobility of South African Jewry, whose two main stages, as we noted before, were an earlier one of dispersal and penetration into a large number of localities, and a more recent one of concentration in the largest metropolitan areas.

*c. Internal Migration Since 1964*

The most recent patterns of internal migration among Jewish households are outlined in Table 9. Of the 29,560 heads of Jewish households surveyed in 1974, 94.7% lived in the same town as in 1969, five years before; 72.2% were in the same flat, and 22.5% at another address. 2.5% of Jewish households lived in 1969 in another of the six survey centres, 2.1% in the rest of the country, and 0.7% lived abroad.

With regard to internal migration between the six survey centres, one can compare the absolute size of symmetrical migration flows between localities, and rank them according to their greater or lesser degrees of preference. The following rankings were obtained, with reference to heads of households migrating between 1964 and 1974, and between 1969 and 1974:

Table 9. Jewish Heads of Households, by Place of Residence in 1969 and in 1976

Place of residence in 1969	Place of residence in 1974						
	Total	Johannes- burg	Cape Town	Durban	Pretoria	Port Elizabeth	Bloem- fontein
	Column percentages						
N.	29,560	17,096	8,267	1,919	1,283	654	341
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same town	94.7	96.6	93.8	88.9	86.1	91.3	87.5
Same address	72.2	75.4	67.6	66.6	68.1	62.6	87.5
Other address	22.5	21.2	26.2	22.3	18.0	28.7	0.0
Other survey centre	2.5	1.3	2.9	6.5	8.4	4.6	5.5
Johannesburg	1.2	x	2.1	3.9	6.0	2.1	2.3
Capetown	0.6	0.5	x	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.2
Durban	0.1	0.2	0.0	x	0.3	0.0	1.2
Pretoria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	x	0.3	0.8
Port Elizabeth	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	x	0.0
Bloemfontein	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	x
Rest of South Africa	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.8	3.1	3.5
Abroad	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	3.5
	Row percentages						
Total	100.0	57.8	28.0	6.5	4.3	2.2	1.2
Same town	100.0	59.4	27.8	6.1	3.8	2.1	0.8
Same address	100.0	60.8	26.2	6.0	4.0	1.9	1.1
Other address	100.0	54.8	32.6	6.4	3.4	2.8	0.0
Other survey centre	100.0	29.5	32.9	16.9	14.6	4.1	2.0
Johannesburg	100.0	x	50.8	21.4	22.1	3.9	1.8
Capetown	100.0	54.8	x	21.0	13.4	8.9	1.9
Durban	100.0	(82.1)	(0.0)	x	(10.2)	(0.0)	(7.7)
Pretoria	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	x	(50.0)	(50.0)
Port Elizabeth	100.0	59.0	32.7	5.1	3.2	x	0.0
Bloemfontein	100.0	(0.0)	(65.2)	(34.8)	0.0	(0.0)	x
Rest of South Africa	100.0	48.8	31.1	7.7	7.7	3.2	1.5
Abroad	100.0	25.2	38.1	19.3	9.9	3.0	4.5
Unknown	100.0	47.8	25.8	7.4	7.1	3.4	8.5

<i>Town</i>	<i>1964-1974</i>	<i>1969-1974</i>
Johannesburg	6	5
Capetown	3	3
Durban	1	2
Pretoria	4	1
Port Elizabeth	5	6
Bloemfontein	2	4

Durban, Pretoria and Capetown appear to have been the most attractive places for recent internal migrants. On the other hand, since the 1960's central Johannesburg has become increasingly tributary to the outskirts of its metropolitan area, that were not included in the survey. Therefore the picture relating to this city cannot be considered as complete as that of the others. In absolute numbers, Johannesburg still attracted nearly one half of internal migrants moving to one of the six survey centres from the rest of the country between 1969 and 1974. On the other hand, Capetown attracted a relative majority of new immigrants from abroad (3).

### 3. Detailed Urban Residential Patterns

The Jewish population of South Africa, like that of other Western countries, is highly and disproportionately concentrated in the largest urban centres, with relatively few Jews in the rural and smaller urban areas. Within the centres of Jewish concentration, their distribution is also not random and there is a marked tendency towards voluntary clustering in certain suburbs and neighbourhoods (Sonnabend, 1937; Siann, 1952; Dubb, 1973).

The immigrants usually clustered in the older, less expensive, less exclusive areas within cities. These Jews, from the outset, set up the amenities of Jewish life - synagogues, facilities for educating their children, benevolent funds for various purposes, burial societies, and so on. The possibility of creating this organizational framework depended, to some extent, on residential compactness, while from the point of view of the individual, the existence of amenities was an important consideration in deciding where to live. Another important factor was the insecure feeling of living among non-Jews and security among fellow Jews. It is significant that this was true even in Johannesburg in 1968 among Jews who were highly acculturated, who were socially acceptable to English-speaking non-Jews and who had not in recent years, if at all, experienced any antisemitic manifestations (Dubb, 1973).

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(3) See: Advance Report No. 4, *Country of Birth and Period of Immigration*, in this series.

As their economic position improved, however, the Jews moved into more desirable neighbourhoods. They tended to "invade" particular areas, gradually establishing new communal amenities as the local population grew. The areas which retained a fairly high socio-economic character have generally also retained their Jewish population and existing communal facilities have been strengthened and extended. The general upward socio-economic mobility of the Jews accounts for their relative or total absence in lower class areas.

Some areas have become especially attractive for specific segments of the community because of provision of a particular amenity. Thus whenever Jewish Day Schools were built (the sites depending on zoning, availability of large tracts of land, and land prices), young couples with school-age children were attracted - and, since these have generally been in relatively underdeveloped but well-situated localities, such movement has been fairly easy to accomplish. Similarly, in Johannesburg, religious families often prefer to live in areas especially catering to orthodox needs. In many cities, elderly Jews whose children have all left home frequently cluster in particular apartment houses in high-rise suburbs.

A rough estimate of the frequency of apartment moves within the large towns is presented in Table 10. Percentages refer to Jewish households moving in each town over the decade 1964-1974, and over the quinquennium 1969-1974. The data do not account for multiple moves during the indicated periods, and for households that moved within towns and subsequently left them - before 1974. About one fourth of all Jewish households moved between 1969 and 1974 in the five largest cities, showing an overall mobility of about 5% (1 in 20) each year. Over the

Table 10. Percentage of Jewish Households, Moving Within Selected Towns, 1964-1974, Out of All Jewish Households Remaining in Those Towns in 1974

Town	1964-1974	1969-1974
Total	41.6	23.8
Johannesburg	39.8	21.9
Capetown	47.8	27.9
Durban	36.8	25.1
Pretoria	40.2	20.9
Port Elizabeth	44.0	31.4

ten year period, 1964-1974, more than 40% of households moved at least once. It should be stressed, again, that Johannesburg data are underestimates, because they do not account for the households moving to the

outer suburbs of the metropolitan area, which were not included in the 1974 survey.

A detailed breakdown of Jewish populations in the six main towns, by residential area, is appended in Tables 11 to 16. Very sharp variations appear between the various areas of each town with regard to the absolute number and percent of Jews, and in their frequency out of total White inhabitants.

If we examine changes in the residential patterns of Johannesburg Jews we find that until the late 1940's, and even during the 1950's, there were large concentrations of them residing in the lower middle to lower class areas of Doornfontein, Mayfair, Jeppe, etc. By 1960, this concentration had shifted to the more prosperous and desirable north-eastern and north-western suburbs. This movement reflects an overall improvement of economic and social conditions (Sonnabend, 1937; Dubb, 1973). By 1970 the movement away from the central city suburbs had reached a point where only a few hundred Jews were left in Doornfontein and similar areas of earlier Jewish settlement.

In 1970 the residential distribution of Jews in the Johannesburg metropolitan area was characterised by a contrasting pattern of concentration and dispersion through the various suburbs. Over 90% of total Johannesburg Jews and about 50% of Whites resided in a band stretching from north-east to north-west across the city (Dubb, 1977). 2.4% of the Jewish population lived in suburbs in which Jews constituted 75% and over of the total White population; 29.3% of Jews lived in suburbs in which they constituted 50% to 74% of the total residents; 38.8% of Jews lived in suburbs in which they constituted 25% to 49% of the total residents; and 29.5% of Jews lived in suburbs in which they constituted 0% to 24% of the total residents. The most noteworthy concentrations of Jews were in Glenhazel (1,834 Jews; 71.8% of the total population), Killarney (2,186; 71.3%), Cyrildene (2,004; 63.0%), Sydenham (1,898; 55.9%), Emmarentia (2,248; 53.8%), and Highlands North (2,395; 52.8%).

In Capetown, the bulk of the Jewish population lived in the areas of Sea Point, Claremont, Vredohoek, Rondebosch, Fresnaye, and Oranjezicht. In Fresnaye the Jews constituted a majority of the total population (51.9%), while in Bantry Bay and at Sea Point Jews were over one third of total residents.

Jewish residential concentration in other towns was less visible because of the smaller number of Jews. 88.6% of the Jewish population in the Durban metropolitan area lived in Berea North, Berea South, Durban City and Durban North. In the latter area, Jews constituted 5% of the total population and this relatively modest rate was the highest found in any suburb in Durban.

In Pretoria in 1960, 98% of the Jewish population lived in a cluster of contiguous suburbs in which only 37% of the total White population

resided. In 1970 the most densely inhabited Jewish suburb was Baileys Muckleneuk where 143 Jews constituted 21.3% of the total White residents. Other relatively high proportions of Jews out of total residents were found in Colbyn (12.1%) and in Brooklyn (11.5%).

In Port Elizabeth in 1970, 78.8% of the Jewish population lived in the four areas of Mill Park, Mount Road, Port Elizabeth Central, and Summerstrand. In Mill Park Jews constituted 17.3% of the total population, and in Summerstrand, 14.3%.

In Bloemfontein, the most densely Jewish neighborhood was in the Waverley-Bayswater area, where Jews constituted 11.8% of the total residents.

Table 11. Jewish Population in Johannesburg Metropolitan Area, by Detailed Areas, 1970

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Metropolitan Area, total	62,032	100.0	12.5	Crystal Gardens	3	0.0	0.8
Johannesburg Municipality, total	57,817	93.2	13.8	Cyrildene	2,004	3.3	63.0
Abbotsford	102	0.2	46.8	Denver	0	-	-
Aerotone	1	0.0	0.3	Dewetshof	503	0.8	43.6
Albertskroon	0	-	-	Doornfontein	239	0.4	6.0
Albertsville	0	0	-	Dunkeld and Dunkeld West	310	0.5	31.4
Auckland Park	4	0.0	0.2	East Town	0	-	-
Bagleyston	143	0.2	57.2	Elladoone	0	-	-
Balfour Park	80	0.1	62.0	Elton Hill	205	0.4	49.8
Belgravia	29	0.1	0.5	Emmarentia	2,248	3.6	53.8
Bellevue	1,047	1.7	18.9	Evans Park	0	-	-
Bellevue East	440	0.7	12.5	Fairmount (Portion)	168	0.3	51.7
Benrose	0	-	-	Fairview	17	0.0	0.9
Berea	4,185	6.8	26.1	Fairway	516	0.8	71.1
Bertrams	54	0.1	2.5	Fairwood	104	0.2	30.9
Bezuidenhout Valley	313	0.5	4.0	Fellside	127	0.2	30.0
Birdhaven	487	0.8	60.8	Forbesdale	23	0.1	37.7
Birnam	123	0.2	31.1	Fordsburg	6	0.0	0.9
Blairgowrie (Portion)	30	0.1	3.4	Forest Hill	4	0.0	0.1
Booyens	12	0.0	0.7	Forest Town	101	0.2	14.9
Bramley	467	0.8	22.8	Gillview	1	0.0	0.2
Brixton	2	0.0	0.1	Glenanda	8	0.0	1.3
Cheltondale	264	0.4	39.8	Greenside	1,914	3.1	43.7
Chrisville	2	0.0	0.2	Greenside East	215	0.3	28.7
City Deep	3	0.0	0.2	Gresswold	660	1.1	53.7
Claremont	0	-	-	Greymont	0	-	-
Cleveland	0	-	-	Haddon	1	0.0	0.1
Corlett Gardens	4	0.0	14.3	Hawkins Estate	26	0.0	66.7
Cottesloe	9	0.0	0.9	Highlands	15	0.0	6.8
Craighall	22	0.0	3.0	Highlands North	2,395	3.9	52.8
Craighall Park	198	0.3	4.5	Hillbrow	2,167	3.5	20.6
Crosby	0	-	-	Homestead Park	7	0.0	0.7
Crown Gardens	4	0.0	0.1	Houghton	2,174	3.5	47.9
Crown Mines	2	0.0	0.1	Hurst Hill	2	0.0	0.2
				Illovo	648	1.1	33.7

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Oakdene	18	0.0	2.9
Oaklands	255	0.4	29.7
Observatory	1,673	2.7	48.9
Ophirton	0	-	-
Orange Grove	2,158	3.5	30.7
Orchards	299	0.5	21.4
Paarlshoop	3	0.0	0.2
Parkhurst	191	0.3	2.9
Parktown	996	1.6	21.5
Parktown North	219	0.4	6.2
Parkview	317	0.5	10.5
Parkwood	432	0.7	17.5
Patterson Park	21	0.0	25.3
Percelia Estate	274	0.5	69.7
Pierneef Park	115	0.2	54.0
Pine Park	30	0.0	6.0
Raedene	60	0.1	29.0
Randview	9	0.0	11.5
Regents Park	12	0.0	3.4
Rembrandt Ridge	14	0.0	4.0
Rewlatch	5	0.0	0.5
Richmond	1	0.0	0.1
Ridgeway	9	0.0	0.5
Risana	0	-	-
Risidale	36	0.1	4.6
Riviera	388	0.6	70.9
Robertsham	49	0.1	0.9
Roosevelt Park	63	0.1	2.2
Roseacre	7	0.0	0.7
Rosebank	223	0.4	11.2
Rosettenville	88	0.1	0.9
Rosherville	0	-	-
Rossmore	5	0.0	0.7
Rouxville	257	0.4	35.6
Sandringham	371	0.6	20.4

Table 11. (Cont'd.)

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Industria	0	-	-
Jan Hofmeyr	0	-	-
Jeppestown South	5	0.0	0.0
Johannesburg Central	2,994	4.8	9.7
Judith's Paarl	95	0.2	2.9
Kenilworth	29	0.1	0.5
Kensington	828	1.3	5.7
Kent Park	0	-	-
Kent View	243	0.4	51.6
Kew	1,310	2.1	35.9
Killarney	2,186	3.5	71.3
Klipriviersberg Estate	1	0.0	0.8
La Rochelle	12	0.0	0.3
Lindbergh Park	1	0.0	0.2
Linden (Portion)	144	0.2	2.2
Linksfeld	931	0.2	75.7
Linksfeld North	128	0.2	61.5
Linksfeld Ridge	84	0.1	44.0
Linmeyer	75	0.1	2.7
Lyndhurst	333	0.5	18.6
Malvern	45	0.1	0.6
Maryvale	235	0.4	65.5
Mayfair	162	0.3	1.7
Mayfair West	9	0.0	0.2
Melrose	262	0.4	24.1
Melrose North	349	0.6	51.6
Melville	7	0.0	0.2
Moffatview	5	0.0	1.4
Mondeor	22	0.0	0.5
Montgomery Park	27	0.0	2.3
Montroux	0	-	-
Mountain View	62	0.1	27.4
Newlands	3	0.0	-
Northcliff (Portion)	108	0.2	7.2
Norwood	285	0.5	8.2

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Fairvale (a)	122	0.2	43.0
Glenhazel (a)	1,834	3.0	71.8
Glenkay (a)	52	0.1	61.9
Silvamonte (a)	103	0.2	24.2
Sunningdale and Sunningdale Ridge (a)	264	0.4	41.1
Viewcrest Erwe (Portion) (a)	18	0.0	20.5
Berario (b)	49	0.1	2.3
Blackheath (b)	137	0.2	11.6
Fairland (b)	18	0.0	0.8
Northcliff (Portion) (b)	335	0.6	10.3
Valeriedene (b)	12	0.0	2.6
Coloured Residential Areas	4	0.0	2.7
Asian Residential Areas	-	-	-
Bantu Residential Areas	-	-	-
Randburg Municipality, total	641	1.0	1.7
Aldara Park	11	0.0	4.0
Blairgowrie (Portion)	257	0.4	2.4
Bordeaux	65	0.1	2.2
Bryanston (Portion), Vandia Grove, Beverley Gardens	28	0.0	3.9
Cresta	30	0.1	3.7
Darrenwood	37	0.1	4.6
Ferndale	34	0.1	0.6
Fountainbleau	1	0.0	0.0
Houtkoppen (Portion)	6	0.0	1.0
Jacanlee	5	0.0	2.7
Kensington B	19	0.0	1.1
Linden (Portion)	29	0.1	2.7
Malanshof	-	-	-
Olivedale	-	-	-
Rand Park	-	-	-
Robinacres	-	-	-
Robindale	21	0.0	1.0
Robinhills	-	-	-

Table 11. (Cont'd.)

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Savoy Estate	760	1.2	63.3
Saxonwold	824	1.3	47.0
Selby	0	-	-
Southdale	5	0.0	0.9
South Hills	9	0.0	0.1
Stafford	0	-	-
Steeledale	0	-	-
Sydenham	1,898	3.1	55.9
Talboton	125	0.2	65.8
The Gardens, North Gardens	120	0.2	21.1
The Hill	103	0.2	2.6
Towerby	0	-	-
Townsvievw	1	0.0	0.1
Triomf	0	-	-
Troyeville	18	0.0	0.5
Tulisa Park	10	0.0	1.7
Turf Club	3	0.0	0.4
Turffontein	59	0.1	0.8
Turffontein West	7	0.0	0.2
Unigray	0	-	-
Victoria	61	0.1	24.9
Victory Park	725	1.2	49.3
Vrededorp	1	0.0	0.0
Vredepark	2	0.0	1.6
Waterval	3	0.0	0.8
Waverley	688	1.1	47.3
Westcliffe	202	0.3	21.2
Westdene	5	0.0	0.1
Winston Ridge	159	0.3	59.6
Yeoville	3,371	5.4	34.7
Industrial Compound	0	-	-
Other and Unspecified	253	0.4	7.8
Dunhill, Glenston, Glenston, Erwel (Portion) (a)	581	0.9	76.1
Fairmount (Portion), Fairmount Ridge (a)	460	0.7	69.2

Table 11. (Cont'd.)

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Ruiterhof	-	-	-	Waterval Estate	0	-	-
Windsor	84	0.1	1.7	Wendywood	263	0.4	16.0
Windsor Glen	10	0.0	13.9	Wynberg	5	0.0	1.6
Witkoppen	4	0.0	9.5	Kelvin (c)	26	0.0	6.4
Sandtown Municipality, total	3,484	5.6	10.8	Lombardy (c)	77	0.1	2.7
Athol	510	0.8	39.8	Other urban areas, total	90	0.2	1.1
Bramley North	65	0.1	46.1	Alan Manor	6	0.0	0.9
Bramley Park	111	0.2	72.5	Albertynsvlei	0	-	-
Bryanston (Portion)	211	0.3	2.5	Eikenhof	3	0.0	0.2
Buccleugh	5	0.0	0.1	Goudkoppie	0	-	-
Douglasdale	9	0.0	2.0	Halfweghuis	17	0.0	2.5
Hurlingham	182	0.3	13.9	Kiblerpark	6	0.0	3.4
Hyde Park	642	1.0	39.7	Klipriviersoog	0	-	-
Illovo	191	0.3	24.5	Kliprivier, Vanwyksvlei	0	-	-
Inanda	219	0.4	19.9	Klipspruit (Portion)	0	-	-
Kildrummy, Paulshof, Sunninghill	3	0.0	0.5	Liefde en Vrede, Klipriviersberg	5	0.0	2.0
Lonehill, Beverley Estate, Leaholm, Pine Slopes	9	0.0	1.5	Meredale	15	0.0	1.5
Marlboro	-	-	-	Misgund, Culinvale	0	-	-
Morningside	71	0.1	7.3	Olifantsvlei (Portion)	0	-	-
Palmlands	1	0.0	0.2	Power Park	0	-	-
Parkmore	329	0.5	10.2	Protea	0	-	-
Raumarais Park	110	0.2	31.3	Racecourse Klipspruit (Portion)	0	-	-
Rivonia	81	0.1	5.2	Rietfontein (Portion)	0	-	-
Rockymean, Woodmead	4	0.0	1.2	Vanwyksrus and environs	0	-	-
Sandown	360	0.6	12.1	Other	38	0.1	3.6

(a) Germiston district.

(b) Roodepoort district.

(c) Kempton Park district.

Source: South Africa (1970).

Table 12. Jewish Population in Cape Town Metropolitan Area, by Detailed Areas, 1970

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Metropolitan Area, total	24,980	100.0	6.5	Claremont	1,923	7.7	11.1
Capetown Municip., total	22,439	89.8	10.2	Crawford	11	0.0	0.2
Bahoven	149	0.6	15.7	Deep River	30	0.1	2.0
Bantry Bay	684	2.7	35.8	Hazeldal	8	0.0	0.7
Brooklyn	17	0.1	0.2	Kenilworth	792	3.2	11.6
Clifton	94	0.4	22.9	Lansdowne	12	0.0	0.3
Three Anchor Bay	690	2.8	21.8	Mowbray	336	1.3	5.3
Fresnaye	1,352	5.4	51.9	Newlands	563	2.3	12.4
Greenpoint	515	2.1	8.8	Observatory (portion)	148	0.6	2.8
Capetown	102	0.4	2.9	Ottery	1	0.0	0.2
Campes Bay	919	3.7	22.6	Plumstead	307	1.2	1.6
Maitland	146	0.6	2.7	Retreat	15	0.0	1.2
Mouille Point	215	0.9	9.9	Rondebosch	1,357	5.4	10.2
Observatory (portion)	61	0.2	1.3	Rosebank	229	0.9	6.3
Oranjezicht	1,215	4.9	23.2	Thornton	22	0.1	5.0
Sea Point	6,513	26.1	36.4	Wynberg	634	2.5	7.4
Salt River	1	0.0	0.3	Other specified	0	-	-
Tamboerskloof	206	0.8	4.2	Other unspecified	93	0.3	3.1
Gardens	738	3.0	6.4	Mixed and non-White areas	89	0.4	2.0
Tygerhof	30	0.1	2.3	Belville Municipality, total	506	2.0	1.7
Vredehoek	1,498	6.0	20.6	Durbanville Municipality, total	97	0.4	1.9
Woodstock	83	0.3	0.8	Goodwood Municipality, total	112	0.5	0.4
Clovelly	5	0.0	1.0	Kraaifontein Municip., total	4	0.0	0.1
Kalk Bay	22	0.0	2.5	Milnertown Municipality, total	874	3.5	9.3
Lakeside	80	0.3	5.4	Parow Municipality, total	235	0.9	0.7
Muizenberg	544	2.2	15.4	Simonstown Municipality, total	23	0.1	0.4
St. James	58	0.2	5.9	Other urban areas	690	2.8	1.6

Source: South Africa (1970).

Table 13. Jewish Population in Durban Metropolitan Area, by Detailed Areas, 1970

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Metropolitan Area, total	5,947	100.0	2.3	Durban City	1,844	31.0	4.3
Durban Municipality, total	5,413	91.0	2.8	Durban North	668	11.2	5.0
Bellair Seaview	23	0.4	0.2	Mobeni	4	0.1	1.3
Berea North	1,417	23.8	3.4	Umbilo	3	0.1	0.3
Berea South	1,341	22.6	3.4	Woodlands	18	0.3	0.1
Bluff	44	0.7	0.2	Other specified (a)	2	0.0	0.4
Cato Manor	23	0.4	0.8	Other and unspecified	24	0.4	1.5
Clairwood	1	0.0	0.2	Other Municipalities, total (b)	534	9.0	0.8
Congella	1	0.0	0.2				

(a) Includes 9 Areas in which no Jews reside. In addition it includes 13 Asian, Coloured and Bantu residential areas in which 414 Whites reside.

(b) Includes 16 other urban areas.

Source: South Africa (1970)

Table 14. Jewish Population in Pretoria Metropolitan Area, by Detailed Areas, 1970

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Metropolitan Area, total	3,728	100.0	1.2	New Muckleneuk	37	1.0	2.4
Pretoria Municipality, total	3,713	99.6	1.3	Onderstepoort	3	0.0	1.4
Alphen Park	5	0.1	2.0	Parkmore	1	0.0	(12.5)
Arcadia	539	14.4	3.4	Pretoria North	9	0.2	0.1
Ashlea Gardens	16	0.4	4.0	Pretoria Central	106	2.8	0.6
Baileys Muckleneuk	143	3.8	21.3	Pretoria Gardens	6	0.2	0.1
Brooklyn	442	11.9	11.5	Pretoria West	8	0.2	0.1
Brynterion Blackmore	36	1.0	4.7	Prinshof	8	0.2	0.3
Capital Park	11	0.3	0.2	Proclamation Hill	1	0.0	0.0
Colbyn	165	4.4	12.1	Queenswood	18	0.4	0.3
East Lynne	2	0.1	0.1	Rietfontein	10	0.3	0.1
Garsfontein	3	0.1	1.1	Rietondale	1	0.0	0.1
Gezina	2	0.1	0.0	Riviera	6	0.2	0.3
Groenkloof	204	5.5	8.2	Silverton	1	0.0	0.0
Hatfield	100	2.7	1.9	Sinoville	1	0.0	0.0
Hazelwood	4	0.1	0.9	Sunnyside	309	8.3	2.0
Hillcrest	13	0.3	2.6	Trevenna	6	0.2	0.5
Kilnerpark	2	0.1	0.1	Valhalla	2	0.1	0.0
Koedoespoort	1	0.0	0.1	Villieria	1	0.0	0.0
Lukasrand	155	4.2	0.2	Waterkloof	242	6.5	8.7
Lynnwood	188	5.0	4.7	Waterkloof Ridge	194	5.2	5.3
Lynwood Glen	41	1.1	1.7	Waverley	1	0.0	0.0
Lynwood Manor	31	0.8	2.3	Weavind Park	2	0.1	0.8
Maroelana	7	0.2	1.9	Wolmer	1	0.0	0.1
Menlo Park	48	1.3	1.4	Other specified <sup>(a)</sup>	0	0.0	0.0
Monument Park	9	0.2	0.5	Other and unspecified	400	10.7	1.5
Muckleneuk	169	4.5	3.1	Other Municipalities, total <sup>(b)</sup>	15	0.4	0.1
Murrayfield	3	0.0	0.7				

(a) This includes 38 Areas with no Jews. In addition, it includes 5 Asian, Coloured and Bantu residential areas in which a total of 17 Whites reside.

(b) This includes 10 Urban areas.

Source: South Africa (1970).

Table 15. Jewish Population in Port Elizabeth Metropolitan Area, by Detailed Areas, 1970

Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites	Area	N.	%	Jews % Whites
Metropolitan Area, total	2,954	100.0	2.0	Newton Park	127	4.3	1.3
Port Elizabeth Municipality, total	2,830	95.8	2.3	North End	5	0.2	0.0
Charlo	1	0.0	0.1	P.E. Central	541	18.3	3.3
Cotswold	3	0.1	0.1	Summerstrand	595	20.2	14.3
Fairview	5	0.2	0.4	Sunridge Park	6	0.2	0.3
Fernglen	14	0.5	1.5	Swartkops	3	0.1	0.3
Humewood	187	6.3	3.0	Walmer	125	4.2	1.4
Mill Park	532	18.0	17.3	Westering	9	0.3	0.1
Mount Pleasant	1	0.0	0.1	Other specified (a)	4	0.1	0.0
Mount Road	659	22.3	5.1	Other and unspecified	13	0.4	2.6
				Other Municipalities, total (b)	124	4.2	0.4

(a) Includes 16 Areas where no Jews reside. In addition it includes 10 Asian, Coloured and Bantu residential areas in which 191 Whites reside.

(b) Includes 16 Other urban areas of which 13 are in the Uitenhage Municipality. All Jews in this category reside in Uitenhage.

Source: South Africa (1970)

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