



STATISTICS
BACK-UP

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

CENSUS
OF
EUROPEANS

SENSUS
VAN
BLANKES

6 May, 1941.

6 Mei 1941.

REPORT
ON
DWELLINGS.

VERSLAG
OOR
WONINGS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

UITGEGEE OP GESAG.

Price 7s. 6d.

Prys 7s. 6d.

PRINTED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PRETORIA.
GEDRUK IN DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA DEUR DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA.
1946.

U.G. No. 39, 1945.

G.P.S. 8040—1945-6—1,200.

Cost of Print ng } £310 12s. 7d.
Koste van druk }

PREFACE.

The tables given in this volume were tabulated from the data collected at the Population Census taken on the 6th May, 1941. They refer to the dwellings occupied by Europeans enumerated in the urban areas of the Union. Although the form was printed to include all races of the population, the Government decided to limit the census to Europeans only.

A feature of the analytical report which precedes the tables is the collation of data from the earliest census of dwellings from the year 1911, and the subsequent censuses to the year 1941, thus bringing into one volume a record of the methods of treatment of the data collected.

Apart from the record and distribution of the dwellings in which the population is housed in the various towns and villages, the particulars of rents paid by tenants are used for the purposes of the retail price index numbers—commonly referred to, although erroneously, as cost of living figures—compiled by the Census and Statistics Office since the beginning of 1919. The report contains an explanation of the methods adopted of “weighting” average rents for the purpose of compiling indexes for comparisons between one urban area and another. It further contains extracts from authoritative publications bearing on the question of housing shortages.

The delay in publishing this volume is mainly due to the fact that the special tabulating machinery required for the census was quite unobtainable during the critical period of the war when the census was taken. In addition the Office suffered, in common with other Government Departments, a severe depletion of staff.

E. PEEL PEARCE,

Director of Census and Statistics.

Office of Census and Statistics,
Pretoria.

April, 1945.

VOORWOORD.

Die tabelle wat in hierdie verslag aangegee word, is opgestel uit die gegewens wat by die Bevolkingsensus van 6 Mei 1941 versamel is. Hulle het betrekking op die wonings wat deur blankes, wat in die stedelike gebiede van die Unie opgeneem is, bewoon word. Hoewel die vorm self alle rasse van die bevolking ingesluit het, het die Regering besluit om die sensus slegs tot blankes te beperk.

Die vergelyking van gegewens sedert die vroegste sensus van wonings vanaf die jaar 1911 en die daaropvolgende sensusse tot die jaar 1941 is 'n kenmerk van die ontledende verslag wat die tabelle voorafgaan en waardeur 'n opgawe van die metodes van behandeling van die gegewens wat versamel is in een verslag saamgevat word.

Sonder inagneming van die opgawe en verspreiding van die wonings wat die bevolking in die verskillende dorpe en dorpies bewoon, word daar van die besonderhede van huur wat huurders betaal, gebruik gemaak vir die doeleindes van die kleinhandelprysindekssyfers—oor die algemeen, hoewel foutief, lewenskostesyfers genoem—wat die Kantoer van Sensus en Statistiek sedert die begin van 1919 opgestel het. Die verslag bevat 'n verduideliking van die metodes wat aangewend word om gemiddelde huurgelde te „beswaar”, ten einde indekse ter vergelyking van een stedelike gebied met 'n ander op te stel. Dit bevat verder uittreksels uit gesaghebbende publikasies wat in verband staan met die vraag van behuisingtekorte.

Die versuim met die publikasie van hierdie verslag is hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die feit dat die besondere tabulerende masjinerie wat nodig was gedurende die kritieke tydperk van die oorlog toe die sensus opgeneem is, heeltemal onverkrygbaar was. Bowendien het die kantoer, soos ander Staatsdepartemente, aan 'n ernstige vermindering van personeel gely.

E. PEEL PEARCE,

Direkteur van Sensus en Statistiek

Kantoer van Sensus en Statistiek,
Pretoria.

April, 1945.



STATISTICS
BACK-UP

68

3.2.1947

CONTENTS.

PART I.—HISTORICAL.

Para-graph.	Page
1 Introduction.....	iii
2 Pre-Union Censuses.....	iii
3 Census, 1911.....	iii
4 Census, 1918.....	iii
5 Special Rent Census, 1918.....	iv
6 Census, 1921.....	v
7 Census, 1926.....	vi
8 Census, 1931.....	vii
9 Census, 1936.....	vii

PART II.—SURVEY OF RECENT DATA.

10 Census Form, 1941.....	ix
11 Private Dwellings.....	ix
12 Residential Chambers and Flats.....	ix
13 Dwellings in Chief Municipalities.....	ix
14 Size of Dwellings.....	x
15 Size of Flats.....	xi
16 Persons per Dwelling.....	xi
17 Congestion and Overcrowding.....	xi
18 Shortage of Dwellings.....	xii
19 Ownership of Dwellings.....	xiii
20 Rent General Movement, 1910-44.....	xiv
21 Rentals, Variability.....	xv
22 Rent, Use of the Median.....	xv
23 Rent, The System of Weights.....	xv
24 Rent of Flats.....	xvi
25 Sub-Economic Houses.....	xvi

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No.	Page.
1 Comparative summary of dwellings—Census 1936 and 1941.....	1
2 Comparative summary: Private houses occupied by Europeans, classified according to number of rooms, showing the average number of occupants per house and per room—Union and Provinces—1936 and 1941.....	2
3 Dwellings occupied by Europeans, classified according to number of rooms, in (i) Private Houses, (ii) Residential chambers, flats, etc., Union and Provinces—Census 1941.....	3
4 Private houses occupied by Europeans classified according to number of rooms under the following headings:— (i) Owned— (a) By occupier.....	5
(b) Rent purchase.....	5
(ii) Not owned— (a) Rented unfurnished.....	5
(b) Rented furnished.....	6
(c) Occupied free or at nominal rental as caretaker, etc.....	6
5 Number of private houses, flats, residential chambers, etc., occupied by Europeans, showing the number of houses "Owned by occupier" and "Not owned by occupier" and the terms of occupancy—Census 1941.....	7
6 Number of private houses rented unfurnished and occupied by Europeans, showing the average monthly rental for houses of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms according to materials of outer walls—Census 1941.....	15
7 Private houses of 3, 4 and 5 and 6 rooms occupied by Europeans in the principle urban areas of the Union, with rents classified—Census 1941.....	31
8 Number of flats and residential chambers of 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms occupied by Europeans in the principle towns and their suburbs—Census 1941.....	38
9 Number of sub-economic houses of 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms occupied by Europeans in the principle towns and their suburbs—Census 1941.....	41

INHOUDSOPGAWE.

DEEL I.—GESKIEDKUNDIG.

Para-graaf.	Bladsy
1 Inleiding.....	xviii
2 Sensusse voor totstandkoming van die Unie.....	xviii
3 Sensus, 1911.....	xviii
4 Sensus, 1918.....	xviii
5 Spesiale Huursensus, 1918.....	xx
6 Sensus, 1921.....	xx
7 Sensus, 1926.....	xxi
8 Sensus, 1931.....	xxii
9 Sensus, 1936.....	xxii

DEEL II.—OORSIG VAN ONLANGSE GEGEWENS.

10 Sensusvorm 1941.....	xxiv
11 Private wonings.....	xxiv
12 Woonkamers en woonstelle.....	xxiv
13 Wonings in vernaamste munisipaliteite.....	xxiv
14 Grootte van wonings.....	xxv
15 Grootte van woonstelle.....	xxvi
16 Persone per woning.....	xxvi
17 Opeenhoping en oorbevolking.....	xxvi
18 Tekort aan wonings.....	xxvii
19 Eiendomsreg op wonings.....	xxviii
20 Huur, algemene beweging, 1910-44.....	xxix
21 Huurgelde, veranderlikheid.....	xxx
22 Huur, gebruik van die mediaan.....	xxx
23 Huur, die beswaringstelsel.....	xxxii
24 Huur van woonstelle.....	xxxii
25 Sub-ekonomiese huise.....	xxxii

STATISTIESE TABELLE.

Tabel No.	Bladsy
1 Vergelykende oorsig van wonings—Sensusse, 1936 en 1941.....	1
2 Vergelykende oorsig van private huise deur Blankes bewoon, geklassifiseer volgens getal kamers, met opgawe van die gemiddelde getal bewoners per huis en per kamer, Unie en provinsies—1936 en 1941.....	2
3 Wonings deur Blankes bewoon, geklassifiseer volgens getal kamers in (i) Private huise; (ii) Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.—Unie en Provinsies—Sensus 1941.....	3
4 Private huise deur Blankes bewoon, geklassifiseer volgens getal kamers onder die volgende hoofde:— (i) Eiendom— (a) van bewoner.....	5
(b) Huurkoop.....	5
(ii) Nie-eiendom— (a) Gemeubileerd gehuur.....	5
(b) Ongemeubileerd gehuur.....	6
(c) Vry of teen nominale huur, soos oppasserswoning, ens.....	6
5 Getal private huise, woonstelle, woonkamers, ens., deur Blankes bewoon, met opgawe van die getal huise wat die „eiendom van bewoner" en „nie eiendom van bewoner" is nie, met voorwaardes van bewoning Sensus 1941.....	7
6 Getal private huise ongemeubileerd gehuur en bewoon deur Blankes, met opgawe van die gemiddelde maandelikse huur in huise van 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers geklassifiseer volgens materiaal van buitewure. Sensus 1941.....	15
7 Private huise van 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers deur Blankes bewoon in die vernaamste stedelike gebiede van die Unie met opgawe van huur. Sensus 1941.....	31
8 Getal woonstelle en woonkamers van 2, 3, 4 en 5 kamers deur Blankes bewoon, in die vernaamste stede en hul voorstede. Sensus 1941.....	38
9 Getal sub-ekonomiese huise van 2, 3, 4 en 5 kamers deur Blankes bewoon in die vernaamste stede en hul voorstede. Sensus 1941.....	41

PART I.

HISTORICAL.

1. **Introduction.**—The object of this historical introduction is to trace the evolution of the questionnaire which is at present in use for the collection of information regarding dwellings and rent, to consider the elaboration of the statistical tables prepared and published; and, in particular, to record the origin of the method which is at present employed for the calculation of average rentals. This last matter is of special concern as it is important to know whether the method is still valid.

2. **Pre-Union Censuses.**—At most of the pre-Union Colonial Censuses taken in South Africa particulars of some kind were asked for in regard to the dwellings of the people. The questions asked were always one or more of the following four (U.G. 37-1924):—

- (1) Class of building: House, hut, store, etc.
- (2) Whether occupied or unoccupied.
- (3) Material of which constructed.
- (4) Number of rooms.

It is interesting to note that the censuses were generally not restricted to dwellings but extended to all buildings.

Only in one census, namely, that of the Cape in 1891, was the race of occupants required to be stated; and only in one case, namely, that of the Natal Census of 1904, was proper distinction drawn between houses occupied by Europeans and houses and huts occupied by Natives and others.

Information in regard to rent was never collected concurrently with the censuses but certain particulars relating thereto appeared from time to time in the Statistical Registers of the Cape Colony and Natal.

3. **Census, 1911.**—A corner of the householder's schedule contained four questions on the subject of dwellings; these were as follows:—

- (1) Materials of outer walls.
- (2) Number of rooms.
- (3) Whether owned by occupier or not.
- (4) Number of occupants.

For the purpose of comparison with the results of later censuses the tabulated figures are practically valueless, mainly because the field of enumeration was so wide that certain essential classifications were impracticable. It has been stated in fact that "Even the first Union Census of 1911 made no distinction between the habitations of Europeans and others, and indeed provided information of no greater value than in some earlier censuses . . ." (U.G. 37-1924). Not only dwellings, but all buildings were enumerated, including business premises and buildings under construction; moreover, all vacant or unoccupied dwellings and other buildings were included in the scope of collection; and every dwelling, irrespective of situation or race of occupant was enumerated.

We recall some of the figures, mainly for the purpose of showing that, already in 1911, the distinction between houses and other dwellings presented a problem. The total number of buildings enumerated was 1,547,918 of which 1,296,953, were "intended for dwelling houses" and actually occupied; in addition, there were 9,195 inhabited dwellings described as "not intended for dwelling houses". The total of 1,306,148 dwellings and inhabited buildings included 962,898 huts and structures of wattle and daub, etc., which were presumably occupied almost exclusively by Non-Europeans. The balance was distributed as follows, according to material of outer walls:—

Material.	Number.
Brick and/or Stone.....	258,623
Wood and/or Iron.....	71,449
Other (tents, wagons, etc.).....	13,178
TOTAL.....	343,250

A considerable proportion of these 343,250 must have been occupied by Non-Europeans, especially since this number includes a very large ratio of small dwellings—no fewer than 111,060 or 31 per cent. being of one or two rooms only. The distribution actually recorded was as follows:—

iii

Number of Rooms. "Inhabited Houses".

	No.	%
1.....	59,079	16.3
2.....	51,981	14.4
3.....	49,738	13.7
4.....	59,172	16.3
5.....	48,189	13.3
6.....	36,903	10.2
7-19.....	55,198	15.2
20-39.....	1,520	0.42
40+.....	421	0.12
Unspecified.....	108	0.03
TOTAL.....	362,309	100.0

The total here shown, namely, 362,309 includes 19,059 huts of two or more rooms which cannot be distinguished from the other dwellings.

There were no fewer than 1,941 houses of 20 rooms or more and 421 of 40 rooms or more; these figures suggest that all inhabited buildings were classified as "houses" for the purpose of distribution according to the number of rooms. Elsewhere they were described as "not intended for dwelling houses". The problem for solution was clearly that of the distinction between private dwelling houses, residential chambers and hotels and boarding houses.

The average number of "inhabitants to a dwelling" of each class was as follows:—

Material of Outer Walls.	Average Occupants.
Brick and/or stone.....	6.13
Wood and/or iron.....	7.39
Wattle and daub huts, etc....	4.53

These figures are based on all dwellings irrespective of situation and race of occupants. Taking into consideration, however, that the vast majority of the brick and stone dwellings were occupied by Europeans and that hotels, boarding-houses and residential chambers are included, it is reasonably safe to say that the average number of European occupants per private dwelling of this kind in urban and rural areas was in the neighbourhood of 5.5.

A very rough estimate of the number of private dwellings occupied by Europeans in urban and rural areas may be attempted as follows: The 962,898 huts and structures of wattle and daub housed (962,898 × 4.53) or approximately 4,362,000 persons, by far the majority of whom were Non-Europeans. The total Non-European population of the Union was 4,697,152, so that the balance of 335,000 must have been housed in (335,000 ÷ 4.53) or approximately 74,000 dwellings. Allowing for "buildings not intended for dwelling houses" (9,195), we find 260,000 as a rough estimate of the number of private houses occupied by Europeans in urban and rural areas in 1911.

The proportion of dwelling houses owned by the occupier was 75.4 per cent. In regard to this figure the relevant report (U.G. 32-1912), says:—

"The large proportion of dwellings returned as owned by the occupiers is due to the preponderance of the Native population, the majority of the huts occupied by them being owned by them".

4. **Census, 1918.**—The general census of 1918 was confined to Europeans only and the census of dwellings, in particular, which was conducted concurrently, to completed and occupied dwellings, both private and communal, in all areas of the Union. The number of questions was increased to seven and these again appeared at the foot of the general householder's form. The additions were:—

- (i) Description of dwelling (private house, hotel, residential chamber, etc.).
- (ii) Monthly rent paid.
- (iii) Occupation of head of family occupying the dwelling, and industry in which employed.

During the war years following soon after 1911 prices had risen appreciably and the practice of paying cost of living allowances and war-bonus came into use. It, therefore, became increasingly necessary to obtain accurate data regarding the rent of houses to serve in computations of retail price indexes. The main value of the Census of dwellings was therefore the fact that it provided data for the calculation of rent.

Although dwellings in both urban and rural areas were enumerated information was tabulated only in respect of those in urban areas. It may be stated in passing that information regarding dwellings in rural areas has never yet become available since the foundation of Union. Distinction was drawn, for the first time, between private dwellings on the one hand and communal dwellings, such as residential chambers, on the other. The following totals were recorded:—

Class of Dwelling.	Number.	Occupants.	Average per Dwelling.
Private.....	119,970	590,912	4.93
Other.....	13,111	98,291	7.50
TOTAL.....	133,081	689,203	5.18

The total urban European population was 766,849, so that 77,649 persons or one-tenth were unaccounted for by the census of dwellings. A more reasonable estimate of the number of private dwellings occupied by Europeans in urban and rural areas may be attempted on the data for 1918 than was possible on the figures for 1911. The rural household is known to consist of more persons, on the average, than the urban household; assuming, therefore, that the figure for rural dwellings was 5.5 we find that the 654,932 persons enumerated in rural areas must have occupied approximately 119,000 dwellings. The estimate of European dwellings in all areas is thus about 240,000 for 1918,—as compared with the very crude estimate of 260,000 for 1911.

The distribution of urban private dwellings, according to number of rooms, was as follows:—

Number of Rooms.	Houses.	
	No.	%
1.....	2,601	2.2
2.....	11,026	9.2
3.....	28,474	23.7
4.....	33,957	28.3
5.....	21,407	17.8
6.....	11,338	9.5
7-19.....	10,903	9.1
20 +.....	63	0.05
Unknown.....	201	0.17
TOTAL.....	119,970	100.0

This distribution is totally different from that for 1911, owing to the fact that small houses, mostly of one or two rooms and occupied by Non-Europeans, do not figure in the distribution for 1918; and also because of the elimination of large "buildings not intended for dwelling houses".

Of the 119,970 private dwellings enumerated in urban areas 40,981 or 34 per cent. were declared as owned by the occupier.

The detailed tabulation of private urban dwellings was only performed for the 69 largest towns—that is, "all towns possessing urban local government and a white population of 2,000 persons and over, and a few of the more rapidly growing towns with a population at the time of the census, of less than 2,000 white persons" (U.G. 56-1920). The number of private dwellings enumerated in the towns thus restricted was 98,378 or 82 per cent. of the total. The distributions of all private dwellings according to the number of rooms, from 3 to 6 inclusive, were as follows:—

Rooms.	All Urban Areas.		Nine Chief Urban Areas and Suburbs.	
	No.	%	No.	%
3.....	28,474	29.9	19,763	30.9
4.....	33,957	35.7	23,490	36.7
5.....	21,407	22.5	13,670	21.3
6.....	11,338	11.9	7,130	11.1
TOTAL..	95,176	100.0	64,053	100.0

It should be noted that the two distributions are essentially similar—a necessary result of the fact that all urban areas include the nine largest.

The calculations of rentals were based on houses of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, respectively. In regard to the computation of a general (weighted) average rent the report (U.G. 56-1920) reads as follows:—

"The numbers and proportions of each class for various towns obtained by the census now give *Standard Ratios for the purposes of obtaining weighted average rents for any particular area or for the Union as a whole*, thus doing away with the necessity of using the cruder method hitherto employed of weighting on a population basis. The average number of occupants per private dwelling of three to six rooms varies but slightly throughout the Union and may be taken as five, the actual figure being 4.9. The number of houses in each town is, therefore, proportionate to the population. Moreover, the average number of occupants in each of the four classes of house (that is, 3 to 6 rooms), also varies very slightly, so that the proportion to the population of each town is unaltered by this factor. *The factor which does change, however, is the proportion of each class of house to the total in each town, and these ratios obtained at the Census, therefore become the standard for the weighted average of each town*, and the total number of houses of each class in each town—being proportionate to the population—gives the correct ratios for the weighted average for the Union".

From the passages *in italics* we may infer that each town had its own particular system of "weights" applicable to houses of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, respectively. It was not stated, however, whether all private dwellings or only rented houses were taken into account in fixing these "weights". Investigation shows that *only rented houses were taken into account*. Thus for the Cape Peninsula and Johannesburg we have the following figures:—

Rooms.	Cape Peninsula.			Johannesburg.		
	Rented Houses.	Rent.	£ s. d.	Rented Houses.	Rent.	£ s. d.
3.....	No. 3,049	% 32	£ s. d. 2 16 11	No. 5,023	% 42	£ s. d. 4 16 5
4.....	3,003	32	3 18 11	4,508	38	5 17 4
5.....	2,077	22	5 8 2	1,610	14	8 1 7
6.....	1,318	14	6 10 2	688	6	10 0 0
TOTAL/AVERAGE.	9,447	100	4 5 5	11,829	100	5 19 3

The general averages, namely, £4. 5s. 5d. and £5. 19s. 3d., agree exactly with the published figures and were obtained by "weighting" the rents shown by means of the "standard ratios" which appear in the third and sixth columns.

The rentals which were based on the 1918 census and calculated as explained above were never used in calculations of the retail price indexes.

5. Special Rent Census, August, 1918.—In August, 1918, that is before the figures based on the Population Census of 1918 had become available, the first of a series of special censuses of rents of habitations was conducted under the Statistics Act, 1914. The enquiry was confined to the nine largest urban areas of the Union and altogether some 20,000 returns as to rented houses were

obtained—from owners and agents on the one hand and occupiers on the other. To ensure uniformity in the system of collecting information in each town certain houses were excluded, namely, "houses of an exceptional character, houses in exclusive and high-class localities, large houses occupied by persons of means, or utilised as boarding-houses or as shops, or for business purposes . . . or the poorest types of houses in localities occupied generally or mainly by Native or Coloured persons".

Returns were collected for August, 1918, and also retrospectively for January of each year from 1910 to 1918, both inclusive. The report on the enquiry (U.G. 45-1918) reads as follows, *inter alia*:—

"Houses were in all cases classed also according to the number of rooms, and a careful calculation was made of the proportion in number of houses of various sizes and grades in each locality concerned. *These proportions were used for the purpose of computing the weighted averages* so as to place the correct emphasis on each size of house. The figures as to the number and sizes of houses in course of tabulation in respect of the European Population Census (1918) will, when available, prove of great assistance in checking these proportions, but in the meantime no course other than that indicated above was practicable.

The weight given to each town for the purpose of arriving at the weighted figures for the nine towns in combination was based on the European Population (preliminary) figures for the Census of 5th May, 1918".

The "weights" applied to houses of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms in order to calculate the general average were not stated but each town had its own particular system; and from the passage quoted it is seen that each system was based on rented houses only and not on all houses.

6. Census, 1921.—At this census the questionnaire relating to dwellings was combined with the form used for the enumeration of livestock in urban areas and contained the following questions:—

- (I) Race of occupant.
- (II) Class of dwelling.
- (III) Materials of outer walls.
- (IV) Material of roof.
- (V) Number of rooms (only living and sleeping).
- (VI) Ownership (owner, tenant, rent purchaser, caretaker).
- (VII) Monthly rental paid (not to be completed in the case of an owner, caretaker, or rent purchaser).
- (VIII) Personal occupation of the head of the occupying family and industry or trade in which engaged.
- (IX) Number of occupants.

This was the first, and only, occasion on which particulars were required in regard to roofing; no information was tabulated.

The elaboration of question (VI) had its origin in the following passages from the report on dwellings enumerated in the 1918 census (U.G. 56-1920):—

"Experience has shown that in future schedules (the question relating to ownership) must be amplified to include those persons who are neither owners nor tenants, but are purchasing their houses either by rent instalments, or by payments to sinking funds, or by various other methods".

It was found that many persons who were acquiring their properties under the hire-purchase system stated the monthly instalment as rent. The report also stated that "a further necessity is the provision for caretakers and others occupying large dwellings or buildings for nominal rents. If accurate tabulation of rents is to be made, these nominal rents must be carefully eliminated". Both questions (VI) and (VII) testify to the care taken to eliminate nominal rents paid by caretakers.

The enumeration of dwellings was confined to urban areas only, and in regard to this restriction the general report on the census (U.G. 37-1924) (para. 290) reads as follows:—

"... the question of housing the scattered rural population has not reached the stage at which statistics, even if they were obtained, would be of any real value".

Again, the detailed report on dwellings (U.G. 36-1922) states that "... the limitation of the enquiry to the urban areas of the Union is justified by the consideration that in the rural districts the housing question does not present a problem of great difficulty, particularly in a country possessing the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in South Africa".

All occupied dwellings in urban areas were enumerated, irrespective of race of occupant—except those occupied by Natives and Coloured persons in municipal locations. The most important particulars in respect of dwellings inhabited by Non-Europeans were tabulated and published.

The following comparison between 1918 and 1921 is of interest. The number of dwellings occupied by Europeans in all urban areas increased by 8,970 or 6.5 per cent., and the total number of occupants by 13.4 per cent. On this disparity in the rates of increase the relevant report reads as follows: "If, as was generally maintained, there was a large shortage of houses in 1918, . . . that shortage had obviously reached a greatly accentuated condition in 1921, when the average number of occupants per dwelling had risen from 5.18 to 5.51".

The report states, further, that "Part of the increase shown (in dwellings) is to be found in the fact that, owing to congestion, families were compelled to share houses, and frequently such portions of houses were returned in 1921 as separate dwellings". The following figures lend support to this view. The number of rooms in occupied houses increased from 592,524 in 1918 to 625,113 in 1921, or by 5.5 per cent. as against an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the number of dwellings. It is of interest to note also that the average rent per dwelling of 3-6 rooms in the nine principal urban areas of the Union increased during the same time by 22 per cent.

Radical change was now also made in the method of computing average rentals. Hitherto each town had been assigned its own particular system of "weights" for houses of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, respectively, and these "weights" were based on rented houses. This method was now abandoned and—

"... The average rental . . . of houses of various sizes combined in the case of each town was arrived at by weighting each size of house by the proportion of such houses in the total of the nine towns. This method was adopted for the purpose of effecting comparisons between town and town which otherwise could not have been made correctly owing to the varying proportions of different sizes of houses in different localities".

The implications of this change are discussed later in this report (para. 22).

The method whereby these "weights" were calculated was not published but they were as follows:—*

Rooms.	Weight.
3.....	6
4.....	7
5.....	4
6.....	2
TOTAL.....	19

* The table on page 300 of U.G. 37-1924 shows the rents for Cape Town to have been as follows, in shillings: 3 rooms 72.17; 4 rooms 97.75; 5 rooms 138.75; 6 rooms 168.92; and the weighted average 105.83. Obviously we must have:—

$72.17a + 97.75b + 138.75c + 168.92d = 105.83$
when a, b, c and d on the required "weights" are expressed as proportions. Taking three similar equations for Port Elizabeth, Durban and Johannesburg we have four equations for the solution of a, b, c and d and find (as percentages): $a = 31; b = 38; c = 21; d = 10$. These figures are almost exactly in the ratios 6, 7, 4, 2.

The passage quoted above did not indicate whether these "weights" were based on rented houses or on all houses; and whether houses in all urban areas or only those in the nine principal areas were taken into consideration. The proportional distributions observed were as follows:—

Rooms.	Proportions, Per Cent.				"Weights".	
	All Houses.		Rented Houses.		Actual.	Per Cent.
	All Areas.	9 Areas.	All Areas.	9 Areas.		
3.....	31.1	31.8	36.2	37.0	6	31.6
4.....	35.7	36.4	38.0	37.9	7	36.8
5.....	21.9	21.0	17.9	17.4	4	21.1
6.....	11.3	10.8	7.9	7.7	2	10.5
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19	100.0

Comparison of the "weights" expressed as proportions per cent. (last column), with the figures of the preceding columns shows that all private dwelling houses, and not rented houses, formed the basis of the "weights". The agreement between columns 2, 3 and 7 is very close indeed. There may still be misconception, however, as to whether the weights were based on houses in all urban areas (column 2) or only those in the nine chief areas (column 3). It may be shown, by means of the appropriate statistical test, that the "weights" fit the figures for the nine areas much more closely than those for all areas. The accuracy of the weights may be gauged by dividing the figures of the third column by 5.26 (that is, $100 \div 19$); the results are: 6.0, 6.9, 4.0, 2.1.

This clearly indicates that the weights 6, 7, 4, 2 were based on all private dwellings of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms in the nine principal urban areas and their suburbs as enumerated at the Census of 1921.

With reference to house-ownership the report for 1921 says: "The extraordinary period of prosperity which culminated in 1920 also had a great influence in encouraging and making it possible for persons to purchase houses. The tendency is noticeable in every province of the Union . . ."

The following figures suggest that this was correct:—

PERCENTAGE HOUSES OWNED BY OCCUPIER.

Year.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
1918.....	36.3	34.3	33.7	43.8	35.7
1921.....	41.2	40.8	35.5	48.5	39.5

The report (U.G. 37-24, para. 286) also stressed the need for a sufficiently accurate classification of dwellings, mainly with a view to the accurate calculations of average rentals for houses in various localities; and continues as follows: ". . . it is certain that the questionnaire used for a purpose of this kind and also the system under which it is filled in should be carefully revised before a fresh census is taken . . . it would be an advantage to have a means of distinguishing institutions unmistakably from ordinary occupied dwellings".

Here, in this report on the Census of 1921, we also first encounter the problem of "privileged houses". The relevant passage reads as follows:—

"Clear provision should also be made for distinguishing houses occupied on special terms, on the basis of a concession or privilege. Amongst such are many houses owned by the Government, the Railways and Harbours Administration, mines, local authorities and others. Rents in such cases may be merely nominal and are rarely equivalent to, or comparable with, rents on a competitive basis elsewhere".

7. **Census, 1926.**—The questionnaire relating to dwellings appeared on the householder's schedule and contained the following amendments, *inter alia*, as compared with that of 1921:—

- (i) Effect was given to the recommendation, noted above, in regard to privileged houses. The question read as follows: "If this house is owned by Government, Municipality, Railway Administration, Mining or Industrial Company and is occupied by you as an employee thereof, please write 'Railways', 'Mines', etc., or the name of the Owning Company, as the case may be. In all other Cases write 'Private Ownership'".
- (ii) The question relating to ownership was amended to distinguish between houses which were (a) rented unfurnished; (b) rented furnished or partly furnished; (c) occupied free or at a nominal rent.
- (iii) Rent now referred, for the first time, to dwelling houses and flats rented *unfurnished*.
- (iv) A statement was now also required for the first time, regarding rates payable by the tenant, in addition to rent, in respect of water, sanitation, sewerage and rubbish removal.

The fact that the questionnaire relating to dwellings appeared on the householder's schedule seems to imply that information was collected in respect of all areas, urban as well as rural. The tabulation, however, was confined to urban areas and certain rural suburbs of large towns. These "rural suburbs" are "mainly populated by persons following urban vocations in the adjacent urban centres. The housing conditions in these areas are somewhat similar to other suburban areas falling within the jurisdiction of municipal councils" (U.G. 28-1928).

A census of dwellings occupied by Non-Europeans in the municipalities of Cape Town, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, East London and Bloemfontein was taken concurrently with the European Census. Details of dwellings occupied solely by Non-Europeans were tabulated and published. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that 465 dwellings were enumerated in Cape Town as being occupied by both Europeans and Non-Europeans; the average number of occupants per room of these dwellings was 2.20 as against 1.12 for purely European and 2.71 for purely Non-European dwellings.

Important changes, affecting comparability with the results of the previous censuses, were made in the method of tabulation, which now distinguished between dwellings according to the material of the outer walls, as follows:—

- (i) Brick, brick or stone, or concrete, or stone; and
- (ii) All other materials (wood, iron, iron-bricklined, etc.).

Privileged houses were also distinguished, in the tabulation, from ordinary private houses. In regard to dwellings, other than private houses, the report reads as follows (U.G. 23-1928, p. iv):—

"In 1926 a different method was adopted in dealing with flats, residential chambers and similar abodes. Previously it was the practice to treat a block of residential chambers or flats as one dwelling, but for the current census each flat, etc., was treated as a separate dwelling. This has had the effect of showing a large increase in the number of one- or two-roomed dwellings, and decreasing the number of dwellings of 10 rooms and over".

This change in the method of treating "Flats, residential chambers and similar abodes" must obviously have been responsible for a large increase in such dwellings. Yet the total for the Union *decreased* from 13,018 in 1921 to 11,868 in 1926—a fall of 8.8 per cent. The explanation appears to be that the figures for 1921 which were tabulated under the head "Dwellings other than private" included hotels and boarding-houses, while those for 1926 were tabulated under the head "Residential chambers, flats, etc.", and did not include such establishments.

The general report on the census (U.G. 4-1931, para. 152) notes the "easing of the position as regards the overcrowding existing in 1921 . . ." the average number of occupants per dwelling had dropped from 5.08 to 4.89.

With reference to the ownership of private dwellings the report (para. 154) reads as follows: "During the three years 1918 to 1921 there was a post-war boom in house property, due largely to

the shortage then existing. As a result of the increased demand during that period, many tenants were forced to purchase the houses they occupied as an alternative to paying increased rent, or having the house sold over their heads. Although the proportion of owner-occupied houses has increased during the period 1921-1926, the average annual rate of increase has not been quite as great as the rate in the previous three years". The figures here referred to were as follows:—

Year.	Owner-occupied Houses.
	%
1918.....	35.7
1921.....	39.5
1926.....	45.9

The rate of increase in owner-occupied houses was highest, and equal, in Natal and the Transvaal; in the Cape it was rather smaller, and in the Orange Free State there was no change.

8. **Census, 1931.**—During this year of economic depression no census of dwellings was taken, though the usual population Census of Europeans was conducted. The special enquiry into rents of houses in the nine urban areas was conducted as before.

9. **Census, 1936.**—Persons of all races were enumerated at this census and the dwellings schedule, which was required to be

completed by all races in urban areas, rural suburbs and rural townships, again figured on the householder's form. The questionnaire was essentially the same as that used in the census of 1926 except that rates payable for water, sanitation, etc., were now distinguished. The question "number of children under 15 years of age dependent on head of household", which had appeared for the first time on the 1926 questionnaire but ignored in the tabulations, was now omitted. Furthermore, the question relating to "Personal particulars of head of household", that is, occupation, marital condition, sex and age, was also omitted. There is little doubt that this question was originally introduced, in 1918, with the object of identifying "caretakers" who occupied dwellings at nominal rentals. The attempt was abortive and at the 1926 census the matter was solved by amendment to the question relating to "ownership" and "rentals".

The tables published for European dwellings were essentially similar to those for 1926. In addition, a large amount of information was published in respect of dwellings occupied by Natives, Asiatics and Coloured persons, respectively, in urban areas and certain rural settlements. For the first time, also, particulars of rents of private dwellings occupied by Non-Europeans were fully tabulated and published. These rents were for dwellings ranging from 1 to 4 rooms in the case of Asiatics and Natives and from 1 to 5 rooms in the case of Coloured persons.



Union of South Africa.

CENSUS, 6th MAY, 1941.

FORM FOR DWELLING—TO BE ATTACHED TO FORM C. 1.
FOR URBAN AREAS AND RURAL SUBURBS ONLY.

Before filling in this form, please read the following **INSTRUCTIONS.**

- If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family a separate form must be completed for that portion of the dwelling occupied by each household, and marked "portion of dwelling".
- Question 9 should only be answered if the dwelling is **Rented Unfurnished**. Only rates paid by tenant must be included. If rates are not paid monthly, the equivalent monthly figure must be given.

(To be filled in by the Government Enumerator.)

Name and Number of House or Holding	Magisterial District
Street or Road	Enumerator's Sub-district No.
	Town
	Form No. (Same as householder's form C. 1)

PARTICULARS OF DWELLING.

1. Race of head of household— European, Coloured or Asiatic	8. Terms of Occupancy— (a) Owned by Occupier, (b) Being bought by Occupier (including by hire purchase), (c) Occupied FREE or at nominal rent (caretaker, etc.), (d) Rented furnished or partly furnished, or (e) Rented unfurnished—																																												
2. Occupation of head of household	9. Monthly rent and rates of dwelling rented unfurnished—																																												
3. Class of dwelling— Private house, Flat, Boarding-house, House and Shop combined, etc.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monthly rent</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Monthly rates paid by tenant:</td> <td>Water</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanitary</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sewerage</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rubbish</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total rates</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total rent and rates</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	s.	d.	Monthly rent				Monthly rates paid by tenant:	Water			Sanitary			Sewerage			Rubbish			Total rates				Total rent and rates																		
	£	s.	d.																																										
Monthly rent																																													
Monthly rates paid by tenant:	Water																																												
	Sanitary																																												
	Sewerage																																												
	Rubbish																																												
Total rates																																													
Total rent and rates																																													
4. Do you occupy the whole or portion of this dwelling?	10. Is the dwelling connected to (a) Public water supply (by pipe line) } Answer (b) Pub. Elec. supply (light, heat, etc.) } Yes or No																																												
5. Materials of outer walls— Brick, Stone, Concrete, Wood and Iron (brick-lined), etc.	NOTE.—Private water or lighting plants on the householder's property are not to be included.																																												
6. Number of rooms (excluding Kitchen and Pantry) and No. of occupants in this dwelling—	11. Servants' wages— Number of full-time domestic servants employed, whether resident on the premises or not. (All races to be included.)																																												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of rooms.</th> <th>Number of occupants.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bedrooms</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livingrooms</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchens</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bathrooms</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garages</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside rooms for servants</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of rooms.	Number of occupants.	Bedrooms			Livingrooms			Kitchens			Bathrooms			Garages			Outside rooms for servants			Total			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Number</th> <th colspan="3">Male.</th> <th colspan="3">Female.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total cash wages paid per month</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Male.			Female.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Total cash wages paid per month						
	Number of rooms.	Number of occupants.																																											
Bedrooms																																													
Livingrooms																																													
Kitchens																																													
Bathrooms																																													
Garages																																													
Outside rooms for servants																																													
Total																																													
Number	Male.			Female.																																									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																							
Total cash wages paid per month																																													
7. Ownership:—If this house is owned by Government, Municipality, Railway Administration, Mining or Industrial Company, and is occupied by you as an employee thereof please write "Railways", "Mines", etc., or the name of the owning Company. In all other cases, write "Private Ownership".																																													
7A. Is the house rented under a Municipal housing scheme? Answer "Yes" or "No"																																													

Signature of Occupier.

PART II.

SURVEY OF RECENT DATA.

10. **Census Form, 1941.**—A copy of the questionnaire used in connection with the census of dwellings is annexed. The collection of information was again restricted to urban areas and rural suburbs only. Returns were only collected in respect of dwellings occupied by Europeans—despite the wording of question 1. This was due to the cancellation of the Non-European census at the last moment. The following amendments as compared with the form used at the last general census, that of 1936, may be noted:—

- If a dwelling was occupied by more than one household then a separate return was required from each household in respect of that portion of dwelling occupied by it (Question 4). The report for 1921 had already directed attention to the fact that different households often shared the same dwelling and that this might result in an exaggeration of the number of dwellings of one or two rooms and of small rentals. The question was clearly introduced in an attempt to remedy this long-standing defect (para. 6).
- The occupation of the head of the household was again required—as in 1926.
- The recent growth in municipal sub-economic housing schemes has necessitated distinction between such houses and ordinary private dwellings on the one hand and privileged dwellings on the other; hence the introduction of question 7a.
- Question 10 also figures on the form for the first time—whether the dwelling was connected to (a) public water supply, (b) public electricity supply. This question was suggested by the memorandum on "Housing Statistics" which was issued by the League of Nations in 1939.

11. **Private Dwellings.**—The number of private dwellings, irrespective of class, was 259,015 in May, 1941. This figure refers to all urban areas and certain rural settlements. The growth since 1918 is shown in the following table:—

Census.	Number.	Percent- age Increase.	Annual Rate of Increase. %	Rooms per Dwel- ling.*	Occupants per Dwelling Room.*
1918	119,970	—	—	4.26	4.93
1921	134,732	12.3	4.12	4.18	5.08
1926	170,713	26.7	4.85	4.21	4.89
1936	233,340	36.7	3.17	4.38	4.66
1941	259,015	11.0	2.11	4.40	4.50

* Based on dwellings of 1-19 rooms.

Private dwellings increased by 116 per cent. over the period of 23 years, 1918-41, or at the rate of 3.43 per cent. per annum. The rate was highest during the 5-year period 1921-26, but since then it has decreased continuously and was, during the last quinquennial period 1936-41, only 2.11 per cent.

The total number of occupants of private dwellings increased at a much slower rate with the result that the average number per dwelling decreased almost continuously over these years—from 5.08 in 1921 to 4.50 in 1941. At the same time, however, there appears to have been a real increase in the number of rooms per dwelling. The net effect of these changes was that the number of persons per room decreased continuously from 1.22 in 1921 to 1.02, or by one-sixth. The ratios for 1921 suggest that housing conditions must have been very acute shortly after the war of 1914-18 and that portions of dwellings must have been returned as complete dwellings on a fairly considerable scale—as was suggested in the report for 1921 (para. 6).

12. **Residential Chambers, Flats, etc.**—Uniformity in the method of tabulating this type of dwelling has only existed since 1926 (para. 7) and comparison must necessarily be restricted to the 15 years, 1926-41. The figures are as follows:—

Census.	Flats, No.	Occupants No.	Flats, Rate of Increase. %	Occu- pants per Flat. %	Flats of 6 or more Rooms.	Persons per Room.
1926	11,868	34,554	—	2.91	6.46	1.17
1936	29,882	76,001	9.97	2.54	1.34	1.21
1941	45,248	109,785	8.67	2.43	—	1.16

Over the 15 years considered, flats increased four-fold and occupants three-fold; these disproportionate rates of increase resulted in a fall of the number of occupants per flat as shown—from 2.91 to 2.43. This decrease is not altogether real. In 1941 all flats of more than 5 rooms, an almost insignificant proportion, were treated as suspect and considered as blocks of 1 or 2-roomed flats, etc. The attempt to treat individual flats as dwelling units in 1926 rather than the whole block, as before that date, was not an unqualified success and 6.46 per cent. of flats were returned as having more than 5 rooms. The figures for occupants per flat hence slightly exaggerate the decrease.

The number of persons per room is higher in flats than in private dwellings. It must be remembered, however, that rooms are not so well-defined in flats, as in private dwellings and that halls and sleeping porches are seldom classed as rooms.

The annual rate of increase in flats between 1926 and 1941 was much larger than the rate of increase in private dwellings—9.33 per cent. in the former and only 2.28 per cent. in the latter. Both private dwellings and flats increased at a lower annual rate during the last five years, 1936-41, than the previous ten years.

For all dwelling units combined, private dwelling as well as flats, we have the following figures:—

Census.	Dwelling Units, No.	Occupants, No.	Occupants per Unit.
1926	182,581	868,867	4.76
1936	263,222	1,164,076	4.42
1941	304,263	1,275,731	4.19

The annual rates of increase were 3.72 per cent. for 1926-36 and 2.95 per cent. for 1936-41.

13. **Dwellings in Chief Municipalities and Suburbs.**—The particulars in regard to private dwellings, flats and the occupants of the former in the four chief cities and their suburbs were as follows: (NOTE.—Occupants of flats in the individual cities were tabulated in 1941 but not before that year.)

	1926.	1936.	1941.
CAPE TOWN.			
Private Dwellings—			
Number	19,682	28,997	32,160
Occupants	102,166	136,821	145,903
Average Occupants	5.19	4.72	4.54
Flats, etc., Number	1,007	4,821	7,565
Dwelling Units	20,689	33,818	39,725
DURBAN.			
Private Dwellings—			
Number	10,977	14,177	15,321
Occupants	54,991	65,295	66,885
Average Occupants	5.01	4.61	4.37
Flats, etc., Number	1,157	4,909	9,413
Dwelling Units	12,134	19,086	24,734
PRETORIA.			
Private Dwellings—			
Number	8,604	11,037	15,767
Occupants	44,074	54,461	79,588
Average Occupants	5.12	4.93	5.05
Flats, etc., Number	276	1,145	2,177
Dwelling Units	8,880	12,182	17,944
JOHANNESBURG.			
Private Dwellings—			
Number	29,366	42,303	48,744
Occupants	140,980	204,178	217,501
Average Occupants	4.80	4.83	4.46
Flats, etc., Number	5,537	13,668	19,353
Dwelling Units	34,903	55,971	68,097

In considering these figures it must be remembered that a part of the increase of dwellings is due to the extension of the municipal areas and suburbs.

During the 15 years considered, the total number of dwelling units doubled in each of the cities. Doubling in 15 years, it may be pointed out, implies an annual rate of increase of 4.73 per cent. Flats increased at a much higher rate than private dwellings with the result that flats constituted a larger proportion of all dwelling units in 1941 than in 1926 or 1936. The following figures show the position:—

City.	Flats as Ratio of Dwelling Units (%).		
	1926.	1936.	1941.
Cape Town.....	4.9	14.3	19.0
Durban.....	9.5	25.7	38.1
Pretoria.....	3.1	9.4	12.1
Johannesburg.....	15.9	24.4	28.4

In Durban three out of eight dwelling units are flats, and in Johannesburg two out of seven. The recent high rate of increase in flats as compared with private dwellings is a logical consequence of the increase in the size of cities and the growth in land values. Often old, and for the greater part large, houses in or near the business zones are demolished and replaced by blocks of flats or business premises and flats combined.

Although the number of dwelling units doubled in all four cities over the 15 years, the rates of increase over the first 10 years and the latter 5 years were very different. The following figures show the position:—

City.	Annual Rate of Increase, Per Cent.			
	Dwelling Units.		European Population.	
	1926-36.	1936-41.	1926-36.	1936-41.
Cape Town.....	5.04	3.27	2.88	1.62
Durban.....	4.63	5.32	2.98	3.50
Pretoria.....	3.21	8.05	3.54	7.95
Johannesburg.....	4.84	4.00	4.20	1.80

We note that—

- (i) In each city, except Pretoria, and in each period, dwellings increased at a higher rate than the population. The disparity in the rate was greater in Cape Town and Durban than elsewhere; in those cities, therefore, the number of occupants per dwelling unit has decreased most (see previous table).
- (ii) In Pretoria the rates of increase in dwelling units and population has been nearly equal and the fall in the average number of occupants per dwelling has been negligible; in 1941 it was 5.05—considerably higher than in the other three cities. The high rate of increase in the population of Pretoria during 1936-41 was largely due to war conditions.
- (iii) During the last five years, 1936-41, dwelling units in Pretoria and Durban increased at a higher rate than during the earlier ten years; in Pretoria this increase was mainly the result of more dwelling houses being included in the suburbs, while in Durban the increase was chiefly due to more new flats rather than dwelling houses.

14. Size of Dwelling.—The following table shows the distribution of private dwellings according to the number of rooms:—

Rooms.	Number, 1941.	Proportion.				Proportion, 1941.			
		1921.	1926.	1936.	1941.	Cape Town.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
1.....	1,279	2.19	2.45	1.91	.40	.26	.20	.65	.37
2.....	14,386	9.90	8.53	6.69	5.55	3.68	2.91	6.02	6.00
3.....	62,632	24.70	23.70	22.53	24.18	23.80	12.06	26.78	29.64
4.....	80,539	28.37	30.16	29.57	31.10	31.87	27.33	32.99	28.59
5.....	59,815	17.40	17.89	19.06	23.09	21.46	33.60	20.49	22.27
6.....	24,247	8.98	9.10	9.75	9.36	10.52	14.72	7.95	7.85
7.....	9,411	4.16	4.08	4.70	3.63	4.59	5.42	2.95	3.01
8-11.....	6,375	3.78	3.76	4.82	2.47	3.55	3.58	2.06	2.06
12-15.....	238	.31	.31	.32	.12				
16-19.....	25								
20 +.....	7								
Unknown.	0	.21*	.06	.05	.01	.27	.18	.11	.11
TOTAL.....	259,013	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Size.....	—	3.47	3.51	3.64	3.64	3.70	4.22	3.50	3.49

* Of which .15 are of unspecified size.

The above figures suggest that the average size of a private house in the urban areas of the Union as a whole has increased somewhat since 1921—from 3.47 in that year to 3.64 in 1941. This increase is not altogether real. The proportion of small houses, of 1 or 2 rooms, has declined continuously but this was due, to some extent, to the more careful elimination, with the lapse of time, of portions of houses. The proportion of large houses, with 8 or more rooms, has also declined—from 4.30 per cent. in 1921 to 2.60 per cent. in 1941. The four-roomed house remained the predominant size throughout the period under consideration, but the five-roomed house has gained appreciably in relative importance.

There are important differences between the chief cities. Houses are largest, on the average, in Durban and there the five-roomed house predominates. In Cape Town dwellings are much smaller and in Pretoria and Johannesburg they are still smaller the distribution for the latter two cities are very similar.

We have seen (para. 6) that the "weights" used in the calculation of average rentals are based on private dwelling-houses of 3-6 rooms in the nine chief municipalities and their suburbs as enumerated in the Census of 1921. The following figures show how the position has changed since then—

Census.	Ratio Per Cent. in Nine Chief Urban Areas.	Ratio Per Cent. of all Houses in Nine Chief Urban Areas.	Nine Urban Areas.					Total.
			Houses of 3-6 Rooms.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1921.....	62.2	81.7	31.8	36.4	21.0	10.8	100.0	
1926.....	60.1	82.7	29.3	37.8	22.0	10.9	100.0	
1936.....	63.5	82.7	28.4	36.7	24.0	10.9	100.0	
1941.....	67.4	88.6	27.9	35.8	26.3	10.0	100.0	

These figures have three points of interest:—

- (i) In 1921 all private dwellings in the nine chief urban areas and their suburbs constituted 62.2 per cent. of the total in all urban areas, but after 20 years the corresponding ratio was 67.4 per cent.; this rise was the logical result of increased urbanisation.
- (ii) In 1921 private dwellings of 3-6 rooms in the nine chief municipalities and their suburbs constituted 81.7 per cent. of all private dwellings in such areas; in 1941 the corresponding ratio was 88.6 per cent. This increase was a consequence of the fact, noted above, that there has been a progressive decrease in the proportions of very small and very large dwellings. It follows that, in one sense, the average rent, which is based on houses having 3-6 rooms, is now more representative of all dwelling-houses than it was in 1921.

(iii) The proportional distribution of houses of different size has changed significantly over the period 1921-1941; in the former year houses of three rooms stood to those of five rooms in the ratio of 3 to 2, but in 1941 they were approximately on equal terms. This change in the distribution implies that the absolute rents as calculated on the "weights" 6, 7, 4, 2 are somewhat too low—by 1.8 per cent., in fact.

15. Size of Flats.—The proportional distribution of flats, according to size, was as follows in 1941:—

Rooms.	All Urban Areas.	City and Suburbs.			
		Cape Town.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
1.....	23.3	13.4	30.2	30.2	51.5
2.....	31.4	22.9	35.8	46.4	29.9
3.....	29.7	41.2	25.4	19.7	13.7
4.....	11.9	17.2	7.1	2.4	4.2
5.....	3.7	5.3	1.5	1.3	0.7
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total number of flats and residential chambers enumerated in the Union was 45,251 and of these 43,746, or 96.7 per cent., were situated in the nine chief urban areas and their suburbs. The distribution according to the number of rooms differ very significantly from one another. In Johannesburg the one-roomed flat accounts for one-half of the total, while in Cape Town this size is rather uncommon. There is little doubt that we are here faced with a very heterogeneous group of dwellings and that sub-division is necessary if these figures are to serve any useful purpose. This would necessarily involve the definition of "room" as applied to flats.

16. Persons per Dwelling.—It has been shown (para. 13) that dwelling units increased at a higher rate over the five-year period 1936-41 than the European population in each of the three chief cities of the Union, namely Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, and that the rates were approximately the same in Pretoria. A large part of the increase was due, however, to the smaller dwelling units, namely, flats and apartments, and it follows, therefore, that the total increase in room-space was not as large as the increase in dwelling units would lead one to expect. The following figures show the increases over the period 1936-41 in dwelling units, rooms and occupants:—

City and Suburbs.	Percentage Increase in:—		
	Dwelling Units.	Rooms.	Occupants.
Cape Town.....	17.5	13.4	9.7
Port Elizabeth.....	19.0	17.0	10.8
East London.....	17.4	13.3	9.5
Kimberley.....	0.8	3.9	12.9
Pietermaritzburg.....	10.8	7.0	10.1
Durban.....	29.6	15.2	16.3
Pretoria.....	47.3	30.8	48.3
Johannesburg.....	21.7	19.7	10.9
*Bloemfontein.....	2.3	1.9	2.0

* Excluding suburbs.

In every city or town the total room-space increased by less than the number of dwelling units. The disparity in the increases was particularly great in Durban where flats have increased at a very high rate. It is of interest to note that occupants increased by more than room-space in each of the cities or towns which were especially affected by war conditions, namely, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg and Kimberley.

The following figures show the number of occupants per house, per flat and per room:—

City and Suburbs.	Persons per:—				Persons, 1941.	
	Dwelling Unit.		Room.		Per House.	Per Flat.
	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.		
Cape Town.....	4.49	4.19	1.052	1.018	4.54	2.72
Port Elizabeth.....	4.98	4.64	1.212	1.148	4.85	3.25
East London.....	4.82	4.49	1.089	1.052	4.66	2.97
Kimberley.....	4.25	4.45	0.934	1.027	4.48	2.85
Pietermaritzb'g.....	4.27	4.24	0.872	0.898	4.38	2.45
Durban.....	4.13	3.71	0.973	0.981	4.37	2.64
Pretoria.....	4.71	4.74	1.167	1.323	5.05	2.50
Johannesburg.....	4.16	3.80	1.185	1.098	4.46	2.13
*Bloemfontein.....	4.61	4.57	1.157	1.151	4.75	2.60

* Excluding suburbs.

Everywhere there was a decrease, however small, in the number of occupants per room except in those cities which were affected, to the greatest extent, by war conditions, namely, Pretoria, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, and also Durban.

Flats, being smaller than houses, on the average, also accommodate fewer persons per flat; the ratio of persons per flat to the number per house varies from 48 per cent. in Johannesburg where flats are smallest to 67 per cent. in Port Elizabeth.

17. Congestion and Overcrowding.—As a first approximation overcrowding must be measured by the relationship between number of rooms and occupants, but the simple ratio of occupants to rooms, irrespective of size of house, throws little light thereon. Such ratios may, however, suggest promising lines of investigation. The following figures for example, suggest that Pretoria was the most overcrowded, and Durban the least, amongst the four chief cities of the Union:—

City and Suburbs.	Persons per Room for Dwellings having number of Rooms shown.						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	All Dwellings.
Cape Town.....	2.47	1.65	1.38	1.13	0.93	0.84	1.018
Durban.....	2.10	1.44	1.26	1.02	0.88	0.82	0.981
Pretoria.....	3.32	1.96	1.49	1.24	1.06	1.01	1.323
Johannesburg.....	2.55	1.72	1.37	1.15	0.91	0.84	1.098

This follows not only from the ratios for houses of all sizes (last column) but also from the ratios for houses of each size from 1 to 6 rooms. The figures also suggest that small houses are more subject to overcrowding than large. If we base the calculations on sleeping accommodation only, then all the figures shown will be larger, but more so proportionally in the case of small dwellings, since a reasonable deduction on account of living rooms will leave relatively less sleeping-room in small dwellings than large. Examination of the data shows, however, that overcrowding was, on whatever reasonable interpretation of the term, also to be found in comparatively large dwellings. If, for example, we consider a six-roomed house as overcrowded when there are more than 13 occupants, then 15 out of 3,385 or 0.44 per cent. of this class of house was overcrowded in Cape Town; the corresponding ratio for Pretoria was 2.23 per cent.

Overcrowding can hardly be measured on a purely arbitrary scale but such a scale has two merits provided it be reasonable; firstly, of indicating whether one city is more overcrowded than another; and secondly, of indicating the degree of overcrowding on the adopted scale. Suppose, for example, the following scale be used as a measure of overcrowding.

Rooms.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Occupants more than	3	5	7	9	11	13

On this scheme we obtain the following degrees of overcrowding:—

	Overcrowding (Per Cent.)
Cape Town.....	3.07
Durban.....	1.14
Pretoria.....	5.68
Johannesburg.....	3.05

These figures not only corroborate certain conclusions already drawn from other evidence but also indicate the extent of overcrowding on the hypothetical scale. Any raising of the scale, especially as regards occupants of dwellings with 3, 4 or 5 rooms will lower the degree of overcrowding, and vice versa; the changes caused by such adjustments will be small.

It is of interest to note that in New Zealand at the Census of 1936, overcrowding was deemed to occur when the number of persons per dwelling of various room categories was in excess of the following standard:—

Number of Rooms.	Number of Persons.
1.....	2
2.....	3
3.....	5
4.....	7½
5 or more.....	10*

In counting rooms, householders were requested to omit scullery, pantry, laundry, bath-room, sleeping porch if not wholly enclosed, and any other "room" of less than 50 square feet of floor space. It must be emphasized that the kitchen ranks as a room in New Zealand but that it does not in South Africa. With this exception the size of the rooms was not taken into account and no attempt was made to ascertain the number of bedrooms and to take only these into consideration. Furthermore, a child of under one year of age was not taken into account and a child of one year or over but under ten was counted as one-half of a person. The following were the results for the four chief cities:—

City.	Occupied Dwellings.	Percentage 'Overcrowded'.
Auckland.....	50,698	0.55
Wellington.....	34,304	0.73
Christchurch.....	32,290	0.45
Dunedin.....	19,597	0.43

Owing to the differences in definition it is virtually impossible to compare the degree of overcrowding in the two countries but it would appear that, on balance, the chief South African cities are more overcrowded than those of New Zealand. It is important to remember, however, that the figures for the Union refer to the war year 1941 and those of New Zealand to the pre-war year 1936.

There is little doubt, however, that a satisfactory investigation of overcrowding can only be conducted, *in situ* by enumerators specially instructed in their duties. This arises from the fact that attention must be focussed not so much on the number of rooms as on sleeping accommodation; and not only on the number of occupants but also their sex and age.

18. Shortage of Dwellings.—Certain authoritative estimates and comments which have recently been made on this subject, are briefly referred to:—

The Report of the National Health Services Commission (†) reads as follows, *inter alia*:—

"The chronic shortage of dwellings other than those of high rental value has existed for more than a quarter-century. The natural increase in population, the migration of people from the platteland to urban areas and the failure of private enterprise to provide dwellings of the cottage type, contributed to the acute shortage of all classes of houses prior to the outbreak of the present war. War conditions have considerably accentuated the problem.

The diversion of men and materials to defence building requirements and the absence of skilled artisans on active service; the shortage of building materials due to import

* Plus 2 for each room in excess of 5.
(†) U.G. 30-1944, Chap. IX.

difficulties and defence requirements; the war-time influx of families whose menfolk are on active service, from country districts into crowded towns, have contributed to the difficulty".

On the question of remedial measures the "Outlines of Post-War Reconstruction" issued by the Department of the Prime Minister (1944) reads as follows:—

"Several legislative enactments touch on aspects of housing, e.g., provincial ordinances, the Public Health Act, 1919, the Native Urban Areas Act, 1923, the Slums Act, 1934, but operations under these were not designed to remedy and have not, to any appreciable extent, remedied the shortage. Building Societies have, by granting loans, assisted many persons to erect houses, but their assistance is confined to those who possess at least part of the capital requirements.

The Housing Act, 1920, was passed to render assistance to local authorities in order to improve the housing situation which was parlous after the last war. Local authorities could either themselves erect houses, or lend money to companies, societies or persons for that purpose. Under this Act operations were in the initial stages conducted on the economic basis, i.e., loans were granted by the Central Government at the interest rates at which the Government itself could borrow. This was an advantage, since the Government could borrow at cheaper interest rates than those at which local authorities could borrow money on their own resources. Later the interest rates were reduced by stages until, what is termed the sub-economic basis, was reached, under which the Government granted loans at ½ per cent. interest on the condition that the loss borne by the local authorities was equivalent to one-half of the Government's loss of interest. It should be noted, however, that many local authorities are hesitant about building or continuing building on this basis, since they state that experience of these sub-economic schemes discloses that their actual loss is much greater than one-half of the loss of interest borne by the Government. Under the Additional Housing Act, persons with relatively low incomes who could afford their own houses but lacked capital funds, could obtain loans of up to 90 per cent. from the Building Societies. Under this scheme the Government advanced one-third of the loan and the Society two-thirds".

A Committee set up by the Government towards the end of 1943 to consider the problem of the mass erection of houses estimated the existing shortage at 150,000 for all races. Taking into account population increase and urbanisation, it estimated the additional need for housing during the period 1944-55 to be 290,000. These figures refer only to the housing requirements in urban and peri-urban areas and, therefore, do not include the needs of the rural areas. The details are as follows:—

Period.	Houses required for—		
	Europeans.	Non-Europeans.	Total.
1943.....	40,000	110,000	150,000
1944-55.....	140,000	150,000	290,000
TOTAL.....	180,000	260,000	440,000

It has been estimated that the cost of erecting these 440,000 houses would be "anything up to £200 million in money unless we can bring down the cost very tremendously", and that the maintenance bill would be about £4 million per annum.*

The methods used by the Committee in obtaining these estimates have not been published but they are, presumably, based on reasonable assumptions. Two points in connection with these estimates call for comment.

(i) The total European population enumerated in all urban areas at the Census of May, 1941, was 1,499,655 and the number of occupants of private houses and flats 1,275,731. The question arises as to how the balance of 223,924 were housed—how many, for example, were in hotels, boarding-houses, hostels, institutions, etc.

* E. J. Hamlin (Director of National Housing) in "The South African Builder", December, 1944.

(ii) We know now that the average size of a European urban family was 3.59 in 1941—but this was not known to the Committee; and, further, that the number of occupants per private house was 4.50, per flat 2.43, and per dwelling unit (houses and flats combined), 4.19.

It is clear from these figures that each dwelling accommodates, on the average, more than a family. This arises from the fact that many families take in lodgers and that there are many dwellings which house more than one family. It is desirable that an attempt should be made to ascertain to what extent dwellings are occupied by multiple families.

The declared policy of the Government to meet the housing shortage is, briefly, as follows:—

(i) The appointment of a National Housing Commission to advise the Minister of Public Health generally in regard to all matters relating to housing.

(ii) The establishment of a Division of Housing (in the Department of Public Health), under a Director of Housing who will be the chief executive officer of a proposed National Housing and Planning Commission.

(iii) The replacement of the existing Central Housing Board by a Permanent National Housing and Planning Commission which will be a policy-framing body with a full-time chairman and extended powers, e.g., bulk purchases of housing materials, and power to construct houses in areas where the local authorities are in default. The Commission would have advisory powers re town-planning and would undertake research upon housing problems including pre-fabrication, improved building technique, the use of South African raw and manufactured materials, etc.

(iv) To continue the practice of making loans available to local authorities at low interest rates to enable these bodies to build or lend money to companies, societies or persons for building purposes.

(v) That all state-assisted housing schemes should henceforth be termed "National Housing" and not "sub-economic".

(vi) That the loss on National Housing to be borne as between the Union Government and the local authorities will be so arranged that it will in reality be shared in the ratio of 2 to 1 (a loss ratio more favourable to the local authorities has actually been discussed and agreed upon).

(vii) That a system of rent differentiation be introduced so as to enable the rent to be varied, e.g., in accordance with the means and size of the family.

19. Ownership of Dwellings.—The following figures show the distribution of private dwelling-houses according to ownership.

Ownership.	1921.				1926.				1936.				1941.			
	Paid-off.	Hire-purchase.	Unfurnished.	Other.												
NINE CHIEF MUNICIPALITIES AND SUBURBS.																
Owned: Paid-off.....	34.1	35.7	32.0	27.5	8.3	9.7	12.9	17.0	42.4	45.4	44.9	44.5	57.6	54.6	55.1	55.5
Hire purchase.....	8.3	9.7	12.9	17.0	42.4	45.4	44.9	44.5	57.6	54.6	55.1	55.5				
Total.....	42.4	45.4	44.9	44.5	57.6	54.6	55.1	55.5								
Rented.....	57.6	54.6	55.1	55.5												
OTHER URBAN AREAS.*																
Owned: Paid-off.....	48.4	44.5	40.4	39.7	8.0	2.1	3.3	5.0	56.4	46.6	43.7	44.7	43.6	53.4	56.3	55.3
Hire purchase.....	8.0	2.1	3.3	5.0	56.4	46.6	43.7	44.7	43.6	53.4	56.3	55.3				
Total.....	56.4	46.6	43.7	44.7	43.6	53.4	56.3	55.3								
Rented.....	43.6	53.4	56.3	55.3												
ALL URBAN AREAS.																
Owned: Paid-off.....	39.5	39.2	35.1	31.5	8.2	6.7	9.4	13.0	47.7	45.9	44.5	44.5	52.3	54.1	55.5	55.5
Hire purchase.....	8.2	6.7	9.4	13.0	47.7	45.9	44.5	44.5	52.3	54.1	55.5	55.5				
Total.....	47.7	45.9	44.5	44.5	52.3	54.1	55.5	55.5								
Rented.....	52.3	54.1	55.5	55.5												

NOTE.—It is assumed that all houses declared as "owned by occupier" are paid off. Probably many are declared as owned if transfer has been effected, even though they are not fully paid off.

The figures for 1921 are not quite reliable. The occupier was requested to state whether he was the owner, tenant, rent-purchaser or caretaker of the building, but the information was not tabulated in these categories so that the number of "rent-purchasers" is not known. The questionnaire also required that the question relating to rent was "not to be filled-in in the case of an owner, caretaker or rent-purchaser". The reply to this question, in conjunction with that to the previous question, formed the basis of the tabulation according to ownership into three classes as follows: (i) owned, (ii) not owned but rent specified, and (iii) not owned, rent unspecified. In the above table it is assumed that those in class (iii) were "rent-purchasers", but the actual number is inflated by tenants who neglected to specify their rents. On balance the "hire-purchase" ratio for 1921 should be smaller and that for "rented" larger.

The figures indicate that there has been virtually no change over the twenty years considered in the proportional relationship between tenants and owners; the former constitute 55 per cent. and the latter 45 per cent. This applies to both the nine chief municipalities and their suburbs and the smaller urban areas. A remarkable change, however, has occurred since 1926 in the proportion of hire-purchase houses: in the nine chief municipalities this has increased from 9.7 to 17 per cent., and in the small urban areas from 2.1 to 5.0 per cent. At the same time, there has been a decrease in the ratio of paid-off houses—both in the large areas as well as in the smaller. There is little doubt that the development of the building society movement has been largely responsible for this change.

The proportional division of houses, according to occupancy, in the chief cities and their suburbs, was as follows in 1941:—

City and Suburbs.	Owned.		Rented.		Total.
	Paid-off.	Hire-purchase.	Unfurnished.	Other.	
Cape Town.....	33.1	10.2	52.9	3.8	100
Port Elizabeth...	24.4	9.5	63.3	2.8	100
East London.....	34.7	10.0	51.5	3.8	100
Kimberley.....	32.9	6.8	54.8	5.5	100
Pietermaritzburg	30.4	12.3	52.6	4.7	100
Durban.....	29.8	21.6	43.2	5.4	100
Pretoria.....	31.3	19.2	45.7	3.8	100
Johannesburg...	28.4	18.3	50.2	3.1	100
*Bloemfontein...	24.0	6.2	65.9	3.9	100
Germiston.....	20.0	23.2	54.4	2.4	100
Benoni.....	17.7	20.9	58.7	2.7	100
Boksburg.....	17.5	18.2	60.0	4.3	100
Brakpan.....	17.9	29.7	50.0	2.4	100
Springs.....	11.5	23.4	62.4	2.7	100
Krugersdorp....	21.8	21.1	53.9	3.2	100
Roopepoort....	19.6	29.8	46.2	4.4	100

* Excluding suburbs.

Houses owned by the occupier, and paid-off, appear to be less common in Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein than in the other chief cities; hire-purchase houses again, are most common, relatively, in Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg. It is of interest to note that hire-purchase houses are somewhat more numerous, relatively, in nearly all the Reef towns than in Johannesburg.

It is of some interest to enquire whether the ratio of rented houses to all houses changes with the size of town or village. For this purpose the 456 small towns and villages for which figures are

available were divided into groups according to the total number of houses in each and the ratio of rented houses to all houses obtained. The figures are as follows:—

Houses in Town or Village.	Number of Towns or Villages.	Ratio Rented. %	Houses in Town or Village.	Number of Towns or Villages.	Ratio Rented. %
Under 50...	118	53.7	500-599....	8	54.3
50-99....	100	52.1	600-699....	8	56.9
100-149....	67	51.3	700-799....	4	56.2
150-199....	46	53.9	800-899....	3	61.2
200-299....	48	51.6	900-999....	2	56.0
300-399....	23	55.4	1,000-1,499..	9	62.5
400-499....	16	53.4	1,500 and over	4	60.0
			TOTAL....	456	55.3

These fourteen ratios do not differ significantly from the general mean (55.35) but it will be noticed that all the ratios for towns of 600 houses and more exceed the mean while all those for towns with a smaller number of houses are smaller. The evidence, therefore, favours the conclusion that the proportion of rented houses definitely increases with the size of the town but that such increase is of small dimensions.

It is also noted that—

- (i) Rented houses are most numerous, proportionately, in those smaller towns or villages where the majority are owned by the S.A. Railways and Harbours Administration or industrial companies. The following are outstanding examples: Bitterwater, where all 37 houses enumerated were rented presumably from the S.A.R. & H. Administration; Colenso, where 91 out of 99 were rented; Darnall, where all 56 houses enumerated were rented; Umbogintwini, where all 56 houses were rented; and Empangeni, where 136 out of 165 were rented.
- (ii) Houses rented furnished are most numerous, relatively, at seaside resorts, namely, Somerset Strand, Port Alfred, Hermanus, Gordon's Bay, etc.

20. **Rent, General Movement, 1910-1944.**—The first complete census of rentals was taken concurrently with the Population Census of 1918 (para. 4) and in August of that year, before the results of the census had become available, the first special enquiry into rents of houses in the nine chief urban areas and their suburbs was conducted under the Statistics Act, 1914. Information was collected retrospectively for January of each year since 1910 and for both January and August, 1918. Since then complete rent censuses were taken concurrently with the population censuses of 1921, 1926, 1936 and 1941. For inter-censal years inquiries into rent were conducted in the nine chief municipalities of the Union as follows:—

1918.....	January and August.
1919-1920.....	March and August.
1921-1922.....	March.
1923-1924.....	July.
1925.....	March.
1926, 1928, 1931.....	May.
1932-1935.....	October.
1936 and after.....	May.

Special censuses were not conducted in 1927, 1928 and 1930. Reference has already been made to the methods used in calculating average rentals (para. 6).

The following figures show the movement in rentals since 1910 and are based on the weighted average rents of private dwelling-houses of 3-6 rooms, and rented unfurnished, in the nine chief municipalities and their suburbs. The figure for May, 1938, has been chosen as base and equated to 1000.

Date.	Index.	Date.	Index.
1910, January.....	734	1926, May.....	1007
1911, ,,	734	1928, ,,	1026
1912, ,,	748	1931, ,,	1042
1913, ,,	754	1932, October.....	954
1914, ,,	761	1933, ,,	925
1915, ,,	736	1934, ,,	926
1916, ,,	734	1935, ,,	940
1917, ,,	742	1936, May.....	966
1918, ,,	776	1937, ,,	987
1919, March.....	808	1938, ,,	1000
1920, ,,	879	1939, ,,	1003
1921, ,,	894	1940, ,,	996
1922, ,,	922	1941, ,,	1087
1923, July.....	953	1942, ,,	1097
1924, ,,	960	1943, ,,	1100
1925, March.....	967	1944, ,,	1154

The above information is presented graphically in an annexure. In considering the trend of the general average it must be remembered that the rentals for the Witwatersrand and Cape Town are allotted "weights" of 27 and 11, respectively, out of a total of 60. It is clear, therefore, that the trend of the general average is largely determined by those on the two particular areas mentioned, and their graphs are also shown for comparative purposes. At the date of Union the average rent for the nine urban areas as a whole was almost exactly one-quarter below the figure for 1938. A slight upward movement was evident but this culminated in 1914 and thereafter rents receded somewhat owing, primarily, to a significant fall on the Witwatersrand; in Cape Town, however, a pronounced upward movement had been evident since 1913. An appreciable increase occurred in 1918 and thereafter the upward movement continued until about 1930-31. With the economic depression came a fall in rentals but this was of short duration on the Witwatersrand. By 1935 a distinct upward swing was noticeable here, but in Cape Town rents remained at a low level until about 1940.

The figures for the period 1938-44 are shown in the following table:—

WEIGHTED AVERAGE RENTALS.

City and Suburbs.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Cape Town.....	s. d. 122 6	s. d. 123 4	s. d. 124 3	s. d. 138 9	s. d. 139 11	s. d. 140 5	s. d. 148 2
Port Elizabeth.....	122 3	123 5	123 9	139 5	140 1	140 5	145 6
East London.....	126 8	128 1	129 1	134 3	134 6	133 6	140 8
Kimberley.....	88 10	89 8	91 3	103 6	105 1	105 4	114 8
Pietermaritzburg.....	112 3	113 10	115 1	127 3	127 10	128 1	135 5
Durban.....	140 9	143 4	145 2	155 6	156 11	157 3	166 2
Pretoria.....	152 8	155 2	155 6	176 3	179 9	180 8	195 0
Witwatersrand.....	153 10	152 7	149 2	160 0	161 8	162 2	168 9
Bloemfontein.....	130 11	134 8	137 7	154 7	154 6	151 11	158 4
AVERAGE....	140 5	140 10	139 11	152 7	154 1	154 5	162 1

By 1938 the upward tendency of rentals on the Witwatersrand had been arrested and rents began to decline, elsewhere, however, they remained almost stationary. A very considerable increase occurred during 1941 in all nine areas but the upward movement did not continue over the following two years. During the last year under review, namely 1944, a very significant rise occurred everywhere and the average for the nine areas as a whole now stood at 15.4 per cent. above the 1938 level. It is of particular interest to note that:—

- (i) the relative increase in rent since 1938 was greatest in Kimberley (29.1 per cent.), where room-accommodation had actually decreased over the period 1936-41 (para. 16), and where the increase of population due to war conditions was very considerable;
- (ii) the increase in Pretoria was especially severe (27.7 per cent.), owing, no doubt, to pressure on the available accommodation by the greatly increased population;
- (iii) the increase was smallest on the Witwatersrand (9.7 per cent.) where new dwellings had been added at an unusually high rate for a long time (para. 13), and where extra pressure on accommodation due to war conditions was not so severe as elsewhere.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE AND MEDIAN RENTALS.

City and Suburbs.	Weighted Average Rents.				Percentage Increase, 1936-41.	
	1936.		1941.			
	Arith-metic. Average.	Median.	Arith-metic. Average.	Median.	Arith-metic. Average.	Median.
Cape Town.....	6.084	6.189	6.761	6.788	11.1	9.7
Port Elizabeth.....	5.900	5.966	6.906	6.947	17.1	16.4
East London.....	6.273	6.573	6.635	6.706	5.8	2.0
Kimberley.....	3.806	3.852	4.997	4.985	31.3	29.4
Pietermaritzburg..	5.471	5.670	6.384	6.431	16.7	13.4
Durban.....	6.767	6.942	7.739	7.881	14.4	13.5
Pretoria.....	7.285	7.651	8.319	8.575	14.2	12.1
Witwatersrand.....	7.402	7.492	7.838	7.918	5.9	5.7
Bloemfontein.....	6.137	6.486	8.085	8.396	31.7	29.4
Nine Areas Average	6.783	6.924	7.481	7.574	10.3	9.4

It should be noted that—

- (i) The median exceeds the arithmetic average in all cities in both years except in Kimberley during 1941; the differences, however, are extremely small.
- (ii) The percentage increase in rent between 1936 and 1941 was smaller in each city, according to the median than the arithmetic average; the differences are almost negligible except in the case of East London.
- (iii) The weighted average rent for the nine urban areas as a whole increased over the period 1936-41 by 14s. or 10.3 per cent. according to the arithmetic average, and by 13s. or 9.4 per cent. according to the median—a difference of only 1s. or approximately 1 per cent.

Since the real increase in rent from 1936 to 1941 is not known it is impossible to determine which method gives the more accurate account of the change.

23. **Rent: The System of Weights.**—It has been shown (para. 6) that the system of "weights" used in calculating the weighted average rent, namely, 6, 7, 4, 2 as applied to all private dwelling-houses of 3-6 rooms is based on all private dwellings of these sizes enumerated in the nine chief urban areas and their suburbs at the Census of 1921. Two questions arise in connection with this system:—

- (i) Is it still applicable to-day, on the evidence of the data from the 1941 Census?
- (ii) What degree of distortion is caused by applying this system uniformly to all nine areas?

The following figures furnish part of the answer:—

Number of Rooms.	Distribution, Per Cent.		Weights.	
	1921.	1941.	Actual.	Percentage
3.....	31.8	27.9	6	31.6
4.....	36.4	35.8	7	36.8
5.....	21.0	26.3	4	21.1
6.....	10.8	10.0	2	10.5
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	19	100.0

The ratios in the second and last columns are very nearly the same; that is, the standard system of "weights" represented the position very accurately in 1921. Since then, however, as comparison of columns 2 and 3 shows, houses of three rooms have become of relatively less importance, while those of five rooms have become of greater importance. This implies that the standard system of weights understates the average rent for 1941 in the nine urban areas as a whole. The degree of understatement is

21. **Rentals: Variability.**—The rent of a dwelling of specified class and size in any given town necessarily depends on several factors, such as locality, condition, etc. Table 9 shows that the "range", that is, the difference between the lowest and highest rents is often £12 or more. In such circumstances it is desirable to obtain a measure of the "spread" of rentals which will indicate the degree of fluctuation to which the average is subject. For the purpose of illustration we consider the group of houses which are of most importance in the calculation of rent—namely, houses of four rooms which are constructed of brick, stone or concrete and which are non-privileged and rented unfurnished. The relevant figures are shown in the following table.*

VARIABILITY IN RENTALS.

City or Area.	Rent per Month.		Quartiles.			Variability (Per Cent.). (Q3-Q1) ÷ 2M.
	Arith-metic. Median.	£	Q1. £	Q3. £	Q3-Q1. £	
	4 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	3 Rooms.		
Cape Town.....	6.480	6.560	5.543	7.726	2.183	16.6
Port Elizabeth.....	6.687	6.787	5.811	7.847	2.036	14.9
East London.....	6.489	6.589	5.696	7.615	1.919	14.6
Kimberley.....	4.780	4.741	3.860	5.828	1.968	20.8
Pietermaritzburg..	6.243	6.297	5.269	7.614	2.345	18.6
Durban.....	7.568	7.653	6.563	8.858	2.295	15.0
Pretoria.....	8.263	8.513	7.057	10.058	3.001	17.6
Johannesburg.....	7.667	7.772	6.548	9.054	2.506	16.1
Witwatersrand.....	7.472	7.606	6.514	8.720	2.212	14.5
Bloemfontein.....	7.975	8.313	6.638	9.747	3.109	18.7

We note, for example, that the arithmetic average rent for Cape Town is £6.480 and that this differs by very little, only 1s. 7d., from the median rental, namely £6.560. One-half of the observations lie between £5.543 and £7.726, that is, they are dispersed over a range of £2.183 and the median is situated approximately midway between the quartiles. It should be noted that the range so calculated for the different cities varies from £2 to £3 (col. 6); and that, generally speaking, it increases as the rent increases. To obtain a measure of variability we divide half of the inter-quartile range by the median and express the answer as a percentage. The results for dwellings of 3 and 4 rooms are shown in the last two columns. The figures indicate that the variability is very appreciable for any given city, but that it does not differ much from one city to another. They suggest, further, that the variability is larger in the smaller towns such as Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg and Bloemfontein, than in the larger cities, namely, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban.

22. **Rent: Use of the Median.**—In 1918, when rents were computed for the first time, attention was directed to the necessity of restricting the calculations to the "bulk of the houses to the exclusion of the houses of the highest and poorest types." It is clearly undesirable to reject houses according to some arbitrary rule, for example, all those whose rents are below or above certain specified amounts. Under these circumstances it may be advisable to adopt a method of calculation which will not be arbitrary and yet render the average relatively immune from the influence of extreme observations. It is known that the median has, by virtue of its definition, a definite advantage over the arithmetic average in this respect. The calculations shown in the following table have been made with the object of illustrating the order of the differences which may be expected on the two methods.

* The lower quartile (Q1), Median (M), and upper quartile (Q3) are those values of the rents which divide the total number of observations into four equal parts; one-quarter of the dwellings have rentals lower than Q1, one-quarter have rentals between Q1 and M, one-quarter have rentals between M and Q3, and one-quarter have rents exceeding Q3. It follows that one-half of the observations fall between Q1 and Q3 and it is usual to take the "quartile deviation", namely (Q3-Q1) ÷ 2 as a measure of dispersion or spread. The ratio of this quantity to the median, expressed in percentage form, gives a measure of the variability.

clear from the following figures, where we have taken the revised weights for 1941 as 14, 18, 13, 5; these are very closely proportional to the percentages in column 3 above:—

Rooms.	Average Rent, 9 Areas, 1941.	Weights.	Average Rent.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
3.....	6 0 8	6, 7, 4, 2,	7 12 7
4.....	7 6 6	14, 18, 13, 5	7 15 0
5.....	9 2 6		
6.....	10 9 11		

The difference of 2s. 5d. is equivalent to an excess of 1.6 per cent. over the average as calculated by the standard weights at present in use. These figures suggest that the advantage to be gained from the adoption of a new system of weights in conformity with the position in 1941 is almost negligible.

In order to determine the degree of distortion which was introduced by applying the same system of weights to each of the nine towns, one must consider the actual distributions observed, in each area in 1921 and 1941.

The figures are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND AVERAGE SIZE HOUSE.

Area.	Year 1921.				Average Size House.	Year 1941.				Average Size House.
	3	4	5	6		3	4	5	6	
Cape Town.	29.4	29.7	23.8	17.1	4.286	27.1	36.4	24.5	12.0	4.214
Port Elizabeth.	26.1	37.2	24.0	12.7	4.233	31.1	37.7	22.3	8.9	4.090
East London.	13.5	40.1	33.8	12.2	4.431	18.4	43.5	28.7	9.4	4.291
Kimberley.	18.8	43.2	25.4	12.6	4.318	22.5	41.1	25.3	11.1	4.250
Pietermaritzburg.	10.5	35.4	35.8	18.4	4.625	10.4	34.8	36.5	18.3	4.627
Durban.	11.2	29.1	37.3	22.4	4.709	13.7	31.2	38.3	16.8	4.582
Pretoria.	34.0	39.2	18.6	8.2	4.010	30.4	37.2	23.2	9.0	4.108
Witwatersrand.	40.4	38.4	15.1	6.1	3.869	31.4	35.0	25.5	8.1	4.103
Bloemfontein.	32.4	43.8	15.8	8.0	3.994	29.0	39.8	23.0	8.2	4.104
AVERAGE..	31.8	36.4	21.0	10.8	4.108	27.9	35.8	26.3	10.0	4.184

It should be noted that the application of the standard system of weights is tantamount to calculating the rent for a "standard house" of 4.105 rooms, since—

$$\begin{aligned} & (3 \times 6) + (4 \times 7) + (5 \times 4) + (6 \times 2) \div 19 \\ &= (18 + 28 + 20 + 12) \div 19. \\ &= 78 \div 19 \\ &= 4.105. \end{aligned}$$

A similar method was used in computing the average size of dwelling in each area. It will be observed that—

- (i) The divergence in size between the actual average dwelling and the standard dwelling was greatest in the case of Durban; in 1921 the difference amounted to (4.709-4.105) or 0.604 rooms. It follows that the average rent for Durban as calculated from the standard weights was about one-eighth too low. This accords with fact since the average for Durban in 1921 was £4. 12s. 5d., whereas it should have been £5. 5s. 3d., a difference of 12.2 per cent. It must be emphasized, however, that despite this distortion, the rents as calculated for Durban since 1921 have faithfully reflected the changes which have occurred since, as the above table shows, the proportional distributions for 1921 and 1941 are substantially the same. The change which has occurred has caused a slight decrease in the distortion.

- (ii) On the Witwatersrand, again, the application of the standard weights resulted, in 1921, in an average which was 6.2 per cent. above the real average for the area. Here, however, the distribution of dwellings has changed significantly over the twenty years and the distortion was almost negligible in 1941.

It may be pointed out, in conclusion, that the distortion due to the application of a rigid system of "weights" to all cities may be avoided by: (i) the calcu-

lation of *rent per room* rather than per dwelling; this will eliminate differences arising from the variability in the average size of house from one town to another; (ii) the adoption of the ratios determined by the actual distribution of all houses of 3-6 rooms in each town as the system of weights during inter-censal years; the average size of house in each town will hence remain the same over the inter-censal periods and pronounced discontinuities in rents may be avoided by altering the system of ratios (weights) every five years, if necessary.

Comparable rents for *houses* in different cities may be calculated by introducing the concept of *standard house*, based on the weights for all nine urban areas combined, and multiplying the rent per room in each city by the average number of rooms in the standard house.

24. **Rents of Flats.**—The almost phenomenal rate of growth in flats during recent years, especially in the larger cities, raises the question of including flats in the computations of average rentals of dwellings. Examination of the relevant data indicates that it is only in the three or four larger cities that the proportion of flats to dwelling-houses have reached considerable dimensions—more especially in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town (para. 13). The particulars in Table 8 show, however, that average rentals can be computed with precision for relatively few cities and then only for flats of certain sizes. There is little doubt that one-roomed flats must be disregarded and these constitute about one-half of all flats in Johannesburg. On the other hand, again, flats of four or five rooms are relatively few in number and the rentals extremely variable. It appears, therefore, that only flats of two and three rooms might be included in the calculations; on this basis houses would outnumber flats by about 8 to 1 in Cape Town and Johannesburg and 4 to 1 in Durban.

In addition to these problems of calculating reliable averages and obtaining suitable 'weights' there is also the question of the basis on which flats may be incorporated with private houses; certain adjustments will clearly be necessary to allow for the fact that flat rentals usually include charges for servicing, electric light and water, etc.

The following figures show the average (median) rentals per month for flats of two and three rooms, respectively, in the five chief cities; in the other four cities flats are too few in number to warrant the computation of reliable averages.

City and Suburbs.	Rent per Flat.	
	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cape Town.....	7 1 9	8 9 8
Port Elizabeth.....	6 13 2	8 4 4
Durban.....	7 12 7	8 15 11
Pretoria.....	9 19 0	12 2 4
Johannesburg.....	9 17 9	12 0 0

Comparison of three-roomed flats with three-roomed houses shows that in Durban the flat rental is more by £2. 3s. 0d., in Cape Town by £3. 8s. 0d., and in Pretoria by no less than £5. 8s. 0d. It is of interest to note, also, that there is a greater gap between flat and house rents in Pretoria and Johannesburg than in the coastal towns.

25. **Sub-Economic Houses.**—Sub-economic houses were enumerated in 1941 for the first time. The tabulation was restricted to houses ranging from two to five rooms but the distributions indicate that houses of smaller or larger size are negligible in number. The information is shown in Table 14. This type of house is of numerical importance only in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Pretoria, though a few were enumerated in Johannesburg, Germiston and Krugersdorp. By far the majority of these dwellings are of three or four rooms. It is not possible to calculate average rentals since it is not known how many of those in (say) the group "£3 and over but under £4" were rented at £3. or £3. 10s. 0d., etc.

Useful reference may be made here to certain information contained in the recently issued report of the National Health Services Commission.* After giving a brief account of early attempts which were made, chiefly under pre-Union legislation, to deal with the re-housing of the people necessitated by the campaign against overcrowding and slum-dwellings, the Commission states that "it was not until the Public Health Act of 1919, the Housing Act of 1920, and the Slums Act of 1934 were placed on the Statute Books that the problem was recognised as being national". Up to 30th June, 1943, a sum of £19,607,245 had been approved by the Central Housing Board as housing loans to over two hundred local authorities; of this amount £14,656,699 had been issued. The approved housing schemes will make provision for 53,108 dwellings of which 33,702 had been completed by the 30th June, 1943, 3,750 were under construction, and 15,656 had not been commenced. Further details are shown in the following table:—

* U.G. 30-1944, Chapter IX, para. 8.

Scheme.	Dwellings Approved for			Loans (£).	
	Euro-peans.	Non-Euro-peans.	Total.	Approved.	Issued.
Economic.....	8,168	10,090	18,258	7,432,443	6,947,823
Sub-Economic...	4,386	30,027	34,413	12,042,675	7,607,570
Aged-Poor.....	265	172	437	132,127	101,306
TOTAL.....	12,819	40,289	53,108	19,607,245	14,656,699

Local Authorities have been encouraged to undertake housing and re-housing schemes by the provision of technical advice by the Central Housing Board and of cheap money by the Union Government.

DEEL I.

GESKIEDKUNDIG.

1. **Inleiding.**—Die doel van hierdie geskiedkundige inleiding is om die ontwikkeling van die vraelys, wat op die oomblik vir die versameling van inligting betreffende wonings en huur gebruik word, na te gaan, om die uitwerking van die statistiese tabelle wat opgestel en gepubliseer is, in oorweging te neem; en veral om die oorsprong van die metode wat nou in verband met die berekening van gemiddelde huurgelde gebruik word, op te teken. Hierdie laaste saak is van besondere belang aangesien dit belangrik is om te weet of die metode nog geldig is.

2. **Sensusse voor totstandkoming van die Unie.**—By meeste van die Koloniale sensusse wat voor die totstandkoming van die Unie in Suid-Afrika opgeneem is, is besonderhede van een of ander aard, met betrekking tot die wonings van die mense, versoek. Die vrae wat gestel is, was altyd een of meer van die volgende vier (U.G. 37-1924):—

- (1) Klas van gebou: Huis, hut, winkel, ens.
- (2) Of dit bewoon word of nie.
- (3) Materiaal waarmee dit gebou is.
- (4) Getal kamers.

Dit is interessant om op te merk dat die sensusse oor die algemeen nie alleen tot wonings beperk was nie, maar op alle geboue betrekking gehad het.

Die ras van die bewoners moes slegs in een sensus, naamlik dié van die Kaap in 1891, verskaf gewees het; en slegs in een geval naamlik in die Natalse sensus van 1904, is daar 'n behoorlike onderskeid gemaak tussen huise wat deur blankes bewoon word en huise en hutte wat deur naturelle en ander bewoon word.

Daar is nooit inligting met betrekking tot huur tesame met die sensusse ingewin nie, maar sekere besonderhede wat daarop betrekking het, het van tyd tot tyd in die Statistiese Registers van die Kaapkolonie en Natal verskyn.

3. **Sensus, 1911.**—'n Deel van die gesinshoof se bylae het vier vrae oor wonings bevat; hulle was die volgende:—

- (1) Materiaal van buiteware.
- (2) Getal kamers.
- (3) Of dit die bewoner se eiendom is of nie.
- (4) Getal bewoners.

Vir doeleindes van vergelyking met die resultate van latere sensusse is die getabuleerde syfers feitlik nutteloos, hoofsaaklik om rede die feit dat die gebied wat opgeneem is so groot was dat sekere noodsaaklike klassifikasies onuitvoerbaar was. Daar is inderdaad verklaar dat „Selfs die eerste Unie-sensus van 1911 het geen onderskeid tussen die woonplekke van blankes en dié van ander gemaak nie; inderdaad, hulle het inligting verstrekkend wat nie van veel meer waarde as dié van sekere vroeër sensusse was nie . . .” (U.G. 37-1924). Nie alleen wonings maar alle geboue, met inbegrip van besigheidpersele en geboue in aanbou, is opgeneem; verder is alle leë of onbewoonde wonings en ander geboue by die opname ingesluit; en elke woning, sonder inagneming van ligging of ras van bewoner, is opgeneem.

Ons noem weer party van die syfers, hoofsaaklik met die doel om te toon dat die onderskeid tussen huise en ander wonings reeds in 1911 'n probleem geword het. Die totale getal *geboue* wat opgeneem is, was 1,547,918 waarvan 1,296,953 „vir woonhuise bedoel is” en werklik bewoon was; hierbenewens was daar 9,195 bewoonde wonings wat beskrywe is as „nie bedoel vir woonhuise nie”. Die totale getal van 1,306,148 wonings en bewoonde geboue het 962,898 hute en geboue van takke en klei, ens., wat vermoedelik amper uitsluitend deur nie-blankes bewoon was, ingesluit. Die res was volgens materiaal van buiteware as volg verdeel:—

Materiaal.	Getal.
Bakstene en/of klip.....	258,623
Hout en/of yster.....	71,449
Ander (tente, waens, ens.).....	13,178
TOTAAL.....	343,250

'n Aansienlike deel van hierdie 343,250 moes deur nie-blankes bewoon gewees het, veral aangesien hierdie getal 'n baie groot verhouding klein wonings insluit—nie minder as 111,060 of 31 persent het slegs een of twee kamers gehad. Die volgende verdeling is werklik opgeteken:—

Getal kamers.	„Bewoonde huise”.	
	Getal.	%
1	59,079	16.3
2	51,981	14.4
3	49,738	13.7
4	59,172	16.3
5	48,189	13.3
6	36,903	10.2
7-19.....	55,198	15.2
20-39.....	1,520	0.42
40 +.....	421	0.12
Onbepaald.....	108	0.03
TOTAAL.....	362,309	100.0

Die totaal wat hier aangetoon word, naamlik 362,309, sluit 19,059 hutte met twee kamers of meer in wat nie van die ander wonings onderskei kan word nie.

Daar was nie minder as 1,941 huise met 20 kamers of meer en 421 met 40 kamers of meer; hierdie syfers skep die indruk dat alle bewoonde geboue as „huise” geklassifiseer is ten einde hulle volgens die getal kamers te verdeel. Hulle is elders beskrywe as „nie bedoel vir woonhuise nie”. Die vraagstuk wat opgelos moes word, was klaarblyklik om onderskeid tussen private woonhuise, woonkamers en hotelle en losieshuise te maak.

Die volgende is die gemiddelde getal „bewoners van 'n woning” in elke klas:—

Materiaal van buiteware.	Gemiddelde bewoners.
Bakstene en/of klip.....	6.13
Hout en/of yster.....	7.39
Hutte gemaak van klei en takke, ens.....	4.53

Hierdie syfers is gegrond op alle wonings, sonder inagneming van ligging en ras van bewoners. As ons egter in aanmerking neem dat die oorgrote meerderheid van die klip- en steenwoningen deur blankes bewoon was en dat hotelle, losieshuise en woonkamers ingesluit is, kan ons met taamlike veiligheid verklaar dat daar gemiddeld ongeveer 5.5 blanke bewoners per private woning van hierdie aard in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede was.

Die volgende is 'n poging tot 'n baie globale skatting van die getal *private wonings* wat deur blankes in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede bewoon was: Die 962,898 hutte en strukture van klei en takke het woonplek verskaf aan (962,898 × 4.53) of ongeveer 4,362,000 persone, van wie verreweg die meeste nie-blankes was. Die totale nie-blanke bevolking van die Unie was 4,697,152 sodat die res, nl. 335,000, in (335,000 ÷ 4.53) of ongeveer 74,000 wonings moes gewoon het. As ons „geboue wat nie as woonhuise bedoel is nie” (9,195) in aanmerking neem; vind ons dat 260,000 'n globale skatting is van die getal private huise wat deur blankes in 1911 in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede bewoon is.

Die persentasie woonhuise wat die eiendom van die bewoner was, is 75.4 persent. Met betrekking tot hierdie syfer verklaar die betrokke verslag (U.G. 32-1912):—, „Dat die verhouding van woningen, opgegeven als het eiendom van die bewoners, zo groot is, moet toegeschreven worden aan de grote meerderheid van de naturellebevolking, die voor het grootste gedeelte eigenaars zijn van de hutten door hen bewoond”.

4. **Sensus, 1918.**—Die algemene sensus van 1918 was slegs beperk tot blankes en veral die sensus van wonings, wat terselfdertyd gehou is, tot voltooid en bewoonde wonings, sowel privaat as gemeenskaplik, van al die gebiede in die Unie. Die aantal vrae is vermeerder tot sewe en hulle het weer onderaan die algemene vorm van die gesinshoof verskyn. Die byvoegsels was as volg:—

- (i) Beskrywing van woning (private huis, hotel, woonkamer, ens.).
- (ii) Maandelikse huurgeld.
- (iii) Beroep van hoof van gesin wat woning bewoon, en bedryf waarin hy werk.

Gedurende die oorlogsjare wat net op 1911 gevolg het, het pryse aansienlik gestyg en die gewoonte het ontstaan om lewens-kostetoelae en oorlogsbonusse te betaal. Dit het dus steeds meer nodig geword om juiste gegewens betreffende die huur van huise te kry ten einde hulle in berekenings van kleinhandelprysindekse te gebruik. Die vernaamste waarde van die sensus van wonings was dus die feit dat dit gegewens vir die berekening van huurgeld verskaf het.

Hoewel wonings in stedelike sowel as in plattelandse gebiede opgeneem is, is slegs inligting met betrekking tot dié in stedelike gebiede getabuleer. Daar kan terloops verklaar word dat daar sedert die totstandkoming van die Unie nog nooit inligting betreffende wonings in plattelandse gebiede beskikbaar gestel is nie. Daar is vir die eerste keer 'n onderskeid gemaak tussen private wonings aan die een kant en gemeenskaplike wonings, soos woonkamers, aan die ander kant. Die volgende totale is opgeteken:—

Klas van woning.	Getal.	Bewoners.	Gemiddelde per woning.
Private.....	119,970	590,912	4.93
Ander.....	13,111	98,291	7.50
TOTAAL.....	133,081	689,203	5.18

Die totale blanke bevolking was 766,849, sodat die sensus van wonings van 77,649 persone, of een-tiende, nie rekenskap gegee het nie. Volgens die gegewens vir 1918 kan 'n meer redelike skatting van die getal private wonings wat deur blankes in stedelike en plattelandse gebiede bewoon is gemaak word as wat volgens die syfers vir 1911 moontlik was. Dit is bekend dat die plattelandse huisgesin oor die algemeen uit meer persone bestaan as die stedelike huisgesin; as ons dus aanneem dat die syfer vir plattelandse wonings 5.5 was, vind ons dat die 654,932 persone wat in plattelandse gebiede opgeneem is ongeveer 119,000 wonings moes bewoon het. Vir 1918 was die skatting van blanke wonings in alle gebiede dus ongeveer 240,000,—in vergelyking met die bruto skatting van 260,000 vir 1911.

Die volgende is die verdeling van stedelike private wonings volgens die getal kamers:—

Getal kamers.	Huise.	
	Getal.	%
1	2,601	2.2
2	11,026	9.2
3	28,474	23.7
4	33,957	28.3
5	21,407	17.8
6	11,338	9.5
7-19.....	10,903	9.1
20 +.....	63	0.05
Onbekend.....	201	0.17
TOTAAL.....	119,970	100.0

As gevolg van die feit dat klein huise, wat grotendeels uit een of twee kamers bestaan en deur nie-blankes bewoon word, nie by die verdeling vir 1918 gereken is nie; en ook omdat groot „geboue wat nie vir woonhuise bedoel is nie” uitgeskakel is, is hierdie verdeling geheel-en-al verskillend van dié vir 1911.

Daar is verklaar dat 40,981 of 34 persent van die 119,970 private wonings wat in stedelike gebiede opgeneem is, die eiendom van die bewoner was.

Daar is slegs vir die 69 grootste dorpe en stede *uitvoeri*ge tabellerings van stedelike private wonings gemaak—dit wil sê, „alle dorpe wat 'n stedelike plaaslike bestuur en 'n blanke bevolking van 2,000 persone of meer het, en 'n paar dorpe wat taamlik vinnig groei en wat ten tye van die sensus 'n bevolking van minder as 2,000 blanke persone gehad het” (U.G. 56-1920). Die getal private wonings wat in die aldus beperkte stede en dorpe opgeneem is,

was 98,378 of 82 persent van die totaal. Die volgende is die verdelings van alle private wonings volgens die getal kamers, van 3 tot en met 6:—

Kamers.	Alle stedelike gebiede.		Nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en voorstede.	
	Getal.	%	Getal.	%
3.....	28,474	29.9	19,763	30.9
4.....	33,957	35.7	23,490	36.7
5.....	21,407	22.5	13,670	21.3
6.....	11,338	11.9	7,130	11.1
TOTAAL.....	95,176	100.0	64,053	100.0

Daar behoort opgemerk te word dat die twee verdelings wesenlik dieselfde is—'n resultaat wat noodwendig volg op die feit dat alle stedelike gebiede die nege grootstes insluit.

Die berekenings van huurgelde is baseer op huise met onderskeidelik 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers. Met betrekking tot die berekening van 'n algemene (beswaarde) gemiddelde huur word in die verslag (U.G. 56-1920) as volg verklaar:—

„Het aantal en de percentages van huizen in elke klas voor verschillende steden bij de Census verkregen, verschaften nu vaste ratio's voor het doel om gereduceerd gemiddelde huishuren te bepalen voor enige bijzondere streek of voor die Unie als een geheel, waardoor dus de noodzakelijkheid wordt vermeden om de tot nog toe gevolgde groffere methode van reducering op een bevolkingsbasis toe te passen. Het gemiddelde aantal bewoners per private woning van 3 tot 6 vertrekken varieert slechts gering over de gehele Unie en kan als 5 aangenomen worden, daar het nauwkeurige cijfer 4.9 is. Het aantal huizen in elke stad is daarom proportioneel tot de bevolking. Bovendien varieert het gemiddelde aantal van bewoners in elk van de vier klassen woningen (d.i. 3 tot 6 kamers), ook zeer weinig, zodat de verhouding tot de bevolking van elke stad niet door deze faktor gewijzigd wordt. De faktor, welke evenwel wijziging ondergaat, is de verhouding van elke woningsoort tot het totaal in elke stad en deze bij de Census verkregen ratios worden daarom de standaard voor het gereduceerd gemiddelde van elke stad, en het totaal aantal huizen van elke klas in iedere stad—zijnde proportioneel tot de bevolking—geeft de korrekte ratio's voor het gereduceerd gemiddelde voor de Unie”.

Uit die kursief gedrukte dele kan ons aflei dat elke dorp sy eie besondere „beswaringstelsel” gehad het wat op huise met onderskeidelik 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers toegepas kan word. Daar is egter nie vermeld of alle private wonings of slegs huurhuise by die vaststelling van hierdie „beswarings” in aanmerking geneem is nie. Uit 'n ondersoek blyk dit dat *slegs huurhuise in aanmerking geneem is*. Ons kry dus die volgende syfers vir die Kaapse Skiereiland en Johannesburg:—

Kamers.	Kaapse Skiereiland.			Johannesburg.		
	Huurhuise.	Huur.	%	Huurhuise.	Huur.	%
3.....	3,049	£ s. d. 2 16 11	32	5,023	42	4 16 5
4.....	3,003	3 18 11	32	4,508	38	5 17 4
5.....	2,077	5 8 2	22	1,610	14	8 1 7
6.....	1,318	6 10 2	14	688	6	10 0 0
Totaal/GEMIDDELDE.....	9,447	4 5 5	100	11,829	100	5 19 3

Die algemene gemiddeldes, te wete £4. 5s. 5d. en £5. 19s. 3d., stem presies ooreen met die gepubliseerde syfers en is verkry deur

die hure te „beswaar”. Dit word getoon deur middel van die „standaardverhoudings” wat in die derde en sesde kolomme verskyn.

Die huurgelde wat op die 1918 sensus baseer is en op bogenoemde wyse bereken is, is nooit in berekenings van die kleinhandelprysindekse gebruik nie.

5. **Spesiale Huishuursensus, Augustus 1918.**—In Augustus 1918, dit wil sê, voordat die syfers baseer op die Bevolkingsensus van 1918 beskikbaar gestel is, is die eerste van 'n reeks spesiale sensusse van die huur van woonplekke kragtens die Statistieke Wet 1914 gehou. Die ondersoek is beperk tot die nege grootste stedelike gebiede van die Unie en daar is altesaam ongeveer 20,000 opgawes betreffende huurhuise verkry—van eienaars en agente aan die een kant en bewoners aan die ander kant. Ten einde toe te sien dat gelykvormigheid verkry word in die stelsel waarvolgens inligting in elke dorp versamel is, is sekere huise uitgesluit, te wete.

„Huizen van een buitengewone aard, huizen in lokaliteiten uitsluitend door hoge lui bewoond, grote huizen door gemiddelde personen bewoond of gebruik als logies-huizen of als winkels of voor andere handelsdoeleinden kwamen niet in aanmerking; aan de andere kant werden de armoedigste huizen in lokaliteiten grotendeels of bijna uitsluitend door naturellen of kleurlingen bewoond uitgesloten”.

Opgawes is versamel vir Augustus 1918 en ook terugwerkend vir Januarie van elke jaar van 1910 tot en met 1918. Onder andere verklaar die verslag oor die ondersoek (U.G. 45-1918) die volgende:—

„Huizen werden doorgaans ook geklassificeert volgens het aantal kamers, en de verhouding tussen het aantal huizen van verschillende grootten en klassen in elk betrokken lokaliteit word nauwkeurig berekend. Deze verhoudingen werden gebezigt om de bezwaarde middelen vast te stellen, zodat de gepaste nadruk op elk grootte van huis kon gelegd worden. De cijfers, wat betreft aantal en grootte van huizen, welke men bezigt is te tabuleren in verband met de blanke volkstelling zal, zodra beschikbaar, tot groot nut zijn om deze verhoudingen na te gaan; in tussentijd echter was de methode hierboven aangegeven de enigste die toegepast kon worden.

Het gewicht aan elk huis toegekend, ten einde de bezwaarde cijfers voor de negen steden gezamenlijk te verkrijgen, was berekend op de (voorlopige) cijfers van de Census van de blanke bevolking van 5 Mei, 1918”.

Die „beswarings” wat op huise met 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers toegepas is om die algemene gemiddelde te bereken, is nie vermeld nie, maar elke dorp het sy eie besondere stelsel gehad; uit die deel wat aangehaal is, blyk dit dat elke stelsel slegs op huurhuise en nie op alle huise gegrond was.

6. **Sensus, 1921.**—By hierdie Sensus is die vraelys in sake wonings saamgevat met die vorm wat gebruik is vir die opname van lewende hawe in stedelike gebiede en dit het die volgende vrae bevat:—

- (1) Ras van bewoner.
- (2) Klas van woning.
- (3) Materiale van buiteware.
- (4) Materiaal van dak.
- (5) Aantal kamers (slegs woon- en slaap-).
- (6) Eiendomsreg, (eenaar, huurder, huurkoper, opsigter).
- (7) Maandelikse huurgeld (moet in die geval van 'n eenaar, opsigter, of huurkoper nie ingevul word nie).
- (8) Persoonlike beroep van die hoof van die bewonende gesin en nywerheid of bedryf waarin hy werk).
- (9) Aantal bewoners.

Hierdie geleentheid was die eerste en enigste waarop besonderhede met betrekking tot dakwerk vereis is; geen inligting is getabelleer nie.

Die oorsprong van die uitvoerigheid van vraag (6) kan uit die volgende uittreksels uit die verslag oor wonings wat met die 1918 sensus opgeneem is, gesien word (U.G. 56-1920):—

„Ervaring heeft geleerd dat in 't vervolg (de vraag betreffende eigenaarschap) moet aangevuld worden om de personen in te sluiten, welke noch eigenaars noch huurders

zijn, doch de hun huizen kopen, 't zij bij huurafbetalingen, 't zij door betalingen in delgingsfondsen of bij verschillende andere methodes”.

Daar is gevind dat baie persone wat hulle eiendomme volgens die huurkoopstelsel verkry, die maandelikse paalement as huur bestempel het. Die verslag het ook verklaar dat „dit verder ook nodig is om voorsiening te maak vir opsigters en ander wat in groot wonings of geboue teen 'n nominale huur woon. As hure noukeurig getabelleer moet word, moet hierdie nominale hure sorgvuldig uitgeskakel word”. Sowel vraag 6 as 7 lewer bewys van die sorg waarmee die nominale hure wat opsigters betaal, uitgeskakel is.

Wonings is slegs in stedelike gebiede opgeneem, en, met betrekking tot hierdie beperking, verklaar die algemene verslag oor die sensus (U.G. 37-1924) (para. 290) die volgende:—

„... de huisvesting van de verspreide landelike bevolking niet dat punt heeft bereikt waarop statistieken, indien zij werden ingezameld, werkelijk van enig nut zouden zijn”.

Die uitvoerige verslag oor wonings (U.G. 36-1922) verklaar verder dat „De beperking van het onderzoek tot stedelik gebied in de Unie is gerechtvaardigd door de overweging dat het huisvestingvraagstuk in de buitendistrikten geen grote moeilijkheid oplevert, meer 'n 't biezonder in een land met het gunstige klimaat van Zuid-Afrika”.

Alle bewoonde wonings in stedelike gebiede, sonder inagneming van ras van bewoner, is opgeneem—behalwe dié wat natuurlike en kleuringe in munisipale lokasies bewoon het. Die belangrikste besonderhede oor wonings wat nie-blankes bewoon het, is getabelleer en gepubliseer.

Die volgende vergelyking tussen 1918 en 1921 is van belang. Die getal wonings wat blankes in alle stedelike gebiede bewoon het, het met 8,970 of 6.5 persent vermeerder, en die totale getal bewoners met 13.4 persent. Met betrekking tot hierdie verskil in die vermeerderings verklaar die betrokke verslag die volgende:—

„Indien, zoals algemeen werd beweerd, er in 1918 een groot tekort van woningen bestond, tengevolge van oorzaken waarover het niet nodig is hier uit te weiden, dan was dat tekort in 1921 klaarblyklyk veel ernstiger, toen het gemiddeld aantal van inwonenden per huis van 5.18 tot 5.51 gestegen was”.

Die verslag verklaar verder dat:—

„... doch de verklaring van een gedeelte van de vermeerdering moet worden gezocht in de omstandigheid, dat wegens opeenhoping twee of meer gezinnen dikwels genoodzaakt werden om gezamenlijk één huis te bewonen. Meermalen werden dus in 1921 onderverdeelde gedeelten van huizen als afzonderlike woningen opgegeven”.

Die volgende syfers steun hierdie mening. Die getal kamers in bewoonde huise het van 1918 tot 1921 van 592,524 tot 625,113 vermeerder, of, met 5.5 persent in vergelyking met 'n vermeerdering van 6.5 persent in die getal wonings. Dit is ook van belang om op te merk dat die gemiddelde huur per woning met 3.6 kamers in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede van die Unie terselfdertyd met 22 persent vermeerder het.

Daar is toe ook 'n radikale verandering in die metode van berekening van gemiddelde huurgelde teweeggebring. Tot dusver het elke dorp sy eie besondere „beswaringstelsel” vir huise met onderskeidelik 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers gebruik, en hierdie „beswarings” is op huurhuise baseer. Daar is toe afstand gedoen van hierdie metode en—

„In de . . . tabel voor huizen van verschillende grootte, gekomdineerd in het geval van elke stad, werd te gemiddelde huur berekend door het wegen van de huizen van elke grootte volgens de verhouding van zulke huizen in het totaal van de negen steden. Deze methode werd gevolgd om vergelykingen tussen de steden mogelijk te maken, wat anders moeilik zou zijn geweest wegens de fluktuierende verhoudingen van huizen van verschillende grootte in de verschillende streken”.

Die onderliggende betekenis van hierdie verandering word later in hierdie verslag bespreek (para. 22).

Die metode waarvolgens hierdie „beswarings” bereken is, is nie gepubliseer nie maar hulle was die volgende:—*

Kamers.	Beswaring.
3.....	6
4.....	7
5.....	4
6.....	2
TOTAAL.....	19

Bostaande aanhaling dui nie aan of hierdie „beswarings” op huurhuise of op alle huise gegrond is nie; en of huise in alle stedelike gebiede of slegs dié in die nege vernaamste gebiede in oorweging geneem is.

Die proporsionele verspreidings wat waargeneem is, is die volgende:—

Kamers.	Persentasies.		Huurhuise.		„Beswarings”.	
	Alle huise.				Werklike.	Persent.
	Alle gebiede.	9 gebiede.	Alle gebiede.	9 gebiede.		
3.....	31.1	31.8	36.2	37.0	6	31.0
4.....	35.7	36.4	38.0	37.9	7	36.1
5.....	21.9	21.0	17.9	17.4	4	20.6
6.....	11.3	10.8	7.9	7.7	2	10.3
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19	100.0

'n Vergelyking van die „beswarings”, as persentasies uitgedruk (laaste kolom), met die syfers van die voorafgaande kolomme toon dat alle private woonhuise, en nie huurhuise nie, die basis van die „beswarings” gevorm het. Daar is 'n baie noue ooreenkoms tussen kolomme 2, 3 en 7. Daar kan egter nog 'n misverstand bestaan of die beswarings op huise in alle stedelike gebiede (kolom 2) of slegs op dié in die nege vernaamste gebiede (kolom 3) gegrond is. Deur middel van die geskikte statistiese toets kan daar getoon word dat die „beswarings” baie beter by die syfers vir die nege gebiede pas as by dié vir alle gebiede. Die juistheid van die beswarings kan getoets word deur die syfers van die derde kolom deur 5.26 (d.w.s. 100 ÷ 19) te verdeel; die resultate is 6.0, 6.9, 4.0, 2.1.

Hieruit is dit duidelik dat die beswarings 6, 7, 4, 2 gebaseer is op alle private wonings met 3, 4, 5 en 6 kamers in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en hulle voorstede, soos by die Sensus van 1921 opgeneem.

Met betrekking tot eiendomsreg op huise verklaar die verslag vir 1921:—

„Het buitengewone tijdperk van voorspoed, dat in 1920 zijn toppunt bereikte, drog eveneens veel bij om tot de aankoop van huizen over te gaan. De tendens kan in elke Unie-provincie worden opgemerkt, . . .”.

Die volgende syfers skep die indruk dat hierdie feit juis is:—

PERSENTASIE HUISE WAT EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS.

Jaar	Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.V.S.	Unie.
1918.....	36.3	34.3	33.7	43.8	35.7
1921.....	41.2	40.8	35.5	48.5	39.5

* Die tabel op bl. 300 van U.G. 37-1924 toon dat die huurgelde vir Kaapstad die volgende was, in sjielings: 3 kamers 72.17; 4 kamers 97.75; 5 kamers 138.75; 6 kamers 168.92; en die beswaarde gemiddelde 105.83. Ons moet dan klaarblyklik hê:—
 $72.17a + 97.75b + 138.75c + 168.92d = 105.83$
 as a, b, c en d op die vereiste „beswarings” as proporsies uitgedruk word. As ons drie soortgelyke vergelykings vir Port Elizabeth, Durban en Johannesburg neem, het ons vier vergelykings om a, b, c en d mee op te los en dan vind ons (as persentasies: $a = 31$; $b = 38$; $c = 21$; $d = 10$). Hierdie syfers vorm amper presies die verhouding 6, 7, 4, 2.

Die verslag (U.G. 37-24, para. 286) het ook die feit beklemtoon dat dit nodig is om wonings seker genoeg te klassifiseer, hoofsaaklik met die oog op die juisste berekenings van gemiddelde huurgelde van huise in verskillende omgewings; en gaan as volg voort:—

„. . . het is duidelik dat de questionnaire voor dit doel gebruikt, en eveneens het sisteem waaronder die werd ingevuld, bij een volgende census zorgvuldig moet worden herzien”.

In hierdie verslag oor die Sensus van 1921 kom ons ook vir die eerste keer die probleem van „voorreghuise” teë. Die volgende is die betrokke paragraaf:—

„Duidelike bepalingen moeten ontworpen worden ter onderscheiding van huizen, op speciale voorwaarden bewoond, op grond van koncessie of privilege. Daaronder zijn vele gebouwen van het Goeverment, de Spoorweg- en Haven-administratie, mijnmaatschappijen, lokale besturen en anderen. De huur kan in zulke gevallen slechts nominaal zijn, en staat zelden gelijk aan, of kan niet vergeleken worden met, de gewone huishuur, die voor private woningen moet worden betaald”.

7. **Sensus, 1926.**—Die vraelys betreffende wonings het op die gesinshoof se bylae verskyn en het onder andere die volgende wysigings, in vergelyking met dié van 1921, bevat:—

- (i) Gevolg is gegee aan bogenoemde aanbeveling met betrekking tot voorreghuise. Die inhoud van die vraag was die volgende: „Indien hierdie huise aan die Regering, Munisipaliteit, Spoorweg-administrasie, myn- of industriële maatskappy behoort en u bewoon dit as 'n werknemer van die eenaar, skrywe asseblief „Spoorweë”, „Myne”, ens., of die naam van die maatskappy waaraan dit behoort, na gelang van die geval. In alle ander gevalle skryf „Private eiendom”.
- (ii) Die vraag betreffende eiendomsreg is gewysig ten einde 'n onderskeid te maak tussen huise wat (a) ongemeubileerd gehuur is; (b) gemeubileerd of gedeeltelik gemeubileerd gehuur is; (c) vry of teen 'n nominale huur bewoon is.
- (iii) Vir die eerste keer het die huur nou melding gemaak van woonhuis en woonstelle wat ongemeubileerd verhuur is.
- (iv) Vir die eerste keer is die huurder nou ook gevra om 'n verklaring te verstrek betreffende die gelde, benewens huur, wat hy met betrekking tot water, sanitasie, riolering en vuilgoedverwydering betaal.

Die feit dat die vraelys betreffende wonings op die gesinshoof se bylae verskyn het, skep die indruk dat inligting met betrekking tot alle gebiede, sowel stedelik as plattelandse, ingewin is. Slegs stedelike gebiede en sekere plattelandse voorstede van groot dorpe en stede is egter getabelleer. Hierdie plattelandse voorstede:—

„. . . is hoofsaaklik bevolk deur persone wat hulle besigheid of beroep in die naburige stad uitoefen. Die huisvesting is in hierdie streke min of meer gelyk aan ander voorstedelike streke, wat binne die regsbevoegdheid van die munisipale rade val”. (U.G. 28-1928.)

Gelyktydig met die blanke sensus is 'n sensus gehou van wonings wat deur nie-blankes in die munisipaliteit Kaapstad, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Bloemfontein bewoon is. Besonderhede van wonings wat slegs deur nie-blankes bewoon is, is getabelleer en gepubliseer. Dit is van belang om in hierdie verband op te merk dat daar 465 geboue in Kaapstad opgeneem is wat deur beide blankes en nie-blankes bewoon is; die gemiddelde getal bewoners per kamer in hierdie wonings was 2.20 in vergelyking met 1.12 vir wonings met blankes alleen en 2.71 vir dié met nie-blankes alleen.

Wat vergelykings met die resultate van die vorige sensusse betref, is belangrike veranderinge in die metode van tabellering aangebring. Daar is nou die volgende onderskeid tussen geboue volgens die materiaal van die buiteware gemaak:—

- (i) Bakstene, bakstene of klip, of konkreet, of klip; en
- (ii) Alle ander materiaal (hout, yster, yster met bakstene gevoer, ens.).

In die tabelle is voorreghuise ook van gewone private huise onderskei. Met betrekking tot ander wonings as private huise verklaar die verslag as volg (U.G. 23-1928, blds. iv) :—

„ In 1926 is 'n ander metode gevolg met die behandeling van apartemente, woonkamerverdiepinge en soortgelyke woonplekke. Vroeër was dit die praktyk om 'n blok van woonkamerverdiepinge of apartemente as één woning te beskou, dog by hierdie sensus is elk apartement, ens., as een afsonderlike woning beskou. Dit het 'n groot vermeerdering in die aantal van een- en twee-kamer huise teweeggebring en die aantal woninge van tien kamers en meer verminder ”.

Hierdie verandering in die metode van behandeling van „ apartemente, woonkamerverdiepinge en soortgelyke woonplekke ” moes klaarblyklik vir 'n groot vermeerdering in sulke wonings verantwoordelik gewees het. Tog het die totaal vir die Unie, nl. 13,018 in 1921, in 1926 tot 11,868 verminder—'n daling van 8.8 persent. Dit kan verklaar word deur die feit dat die syfers vir 1921, wat onder die opskrif „ Woningen, behalwe privaat ” getabelleer is, hotelle en losieshuise ingesluit het, terwyl dié vir 1926 onder die opskrif „ Woonkamers, woonstelle, ens. ”, getabelleer is en sulke inrigtings nie ingesluit het nie.

In die algemene verslag oor die sensus (U.G. 4-1931, para. 152) word verklaar dat „ die toestand met betrekking tot die oorbevolking wat in 1921 bestaan het, verlig is ”. Die gemiddelde getal bewoners per woning het van 5.08 tot 4.89 verminder.

Met betrekking tot die eiendomsreg op private wonings verklaar die verslag (para. 154) as volg :—

„ Gedurende die drie jaar 1918 tot 1921 was daar 'n na-oorlogse styging in die waarde van woonhuise, hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan die tekort wat daar toe bestaan het. As gevolg van hierdie vermeerderde getal in daardie tydperk was baie huurders verplig om die huise te koop waarin hulle gewoon het, as enigste alternatief teen verhoging van huishuur, of om die huis bo hul kop verkoop te sien. Hoewel die verhouding van huise deur eienaars bewoon vermeerder het gedurende die tydperk 1921-26 was die gemiddelde jaarlikse vermeerdering nie heeltal so groot soos in die vorige drie jaar nie ”.

Onderstaande syfers is dié wat hierbo vermeld is :—

Jaar.	Huis deur eienaar bewoon. %
1918.....	35.7
1921.....	39.5
1926.....	45.9

In Natal en Transvaal was die vermeerdering in huise wat deur eienaars bewoon is, gelyk en die grootste; in Kaapland was dit enigszins kleiner en in Oranje-Vrystaat was daar geen verandering nie. 8. **Sensus, 1931.**—Gedurende hierdie jaar van ekonomiese depressie is geen sensus van wonings gehou nie, hoewel die gewone blanke bevolkingsensuses gehou is. Die spesiale ondersoek na die huurgeld van huise in die nege stedelike gebiede is soos tevore behandel.

9. **Sensus, 1936.**—By hierdie sensus is persone van alle rasse opgeneem en die woningbylae, wat deur alle rasse in stedelike gebiede, plattelandse voorstede en plattelandse dorpsgebiede ingevul moes gewees het, het weer op die gesinshoof se vorm verskyn. Behalwe die feit dat daar nou 'n onderskeid gemaak is tussen die gelde wat vir water, sanitasie, ens., betaalbaar is, was die vraelys wesenlik dieselfde as dié wat in die sensus van 1926 gebruik is. Die vraag „ getal kinders onder 15 jaar oud wat van die gesinshoof afhanklik is ”, wat vir die eerste keer op die 1926 vraelys verskyn het, maar in die tabelle oor die hoof gesien is, is nou weggelaat. Verder is die vraag in verband met „ Persoonlike besonderhede omtrent die gesinshoof ”, dit wil sê, beroep, huwelikstaats, geslag en ouderdom, ook weggelaat. Daar is min twyfel dat hierdie vraag oorspronklik in 1918 ingevoeg is met die doel om „ opsigters ” wat geboue teen 'n nominale huur bewoon, aan te wys. Die poging het misluk en by die 1926 sensus is die saak opgelos deur die vraag in verband met „ eiendomsreg ” en „ huurgelde ” te wysig.

Die tabelle wat vir blanke wonings gepubliseer is, is wesenlik dieselfde as dié vir 1926. Bowendien is daar ook 'n groot hoeveelheid inligting met betrekking tot wonings wat deur onderskeidelik Naturelle, Asiatische en Kleurlinge in stedelike gebiede en sekere plattelandse nedersettings bewoon word, gepubliseer. Besonderhede in sake huur van private wonings wat deur nie-blankes bewoon is, is ook vir die eerste keer volledig getabelleer en gepubliseer. Hierdie hure was vir wonings met 1 tot 4 kamers in die geval van Asiatische en Naturelle en met 1 tot 5 kamers in die geval van Kleurlinge.

VERTROULIK.



Unie van Suid-Afrika.

SENSUS, 6 MEI 1941.

VORM VIR WONINGS—MOET AAN VORM C. 1 GEHEG WORD. SLEGS VIR STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN PLATTELANDSE VOORSTEDE.

Voordat u hierdie vorm invul, lees asb. die volgende **INSTRUKSIES**.

- As meer as een gesin 'n huis bewoon, moet 'n afsonderlike vorm vir die gedeelte van die huis wat deur elke huisgesin bewoon word, ingevul en „ gedeelte van woning ” gemerk word.
- Vraag 9 moet slegs beantwoord word as die huis **ongemeubileerd gehuur** word. Slegs plaaslike belastinge wat deur die **huurder** betaal word, moet ingesluit word. As die belastinge nie maandeliks betaal word nie, moet die gemiddelde maandelikse syfer verstrek word.

(Moet deur Goewermentsopnemer ingevul word.)

Naam en Nommer van Huis of Hoewe.....	Magistraatsdistrik.....
	Opnemerssubdistrik No.....
	Stad (of Dorp).....
	Vorm No. (dieselfde as gesinshoof se vorm C. 1).....

BESONDERHEDE VAN WONING.

1. Ras van gesinshoof— Blanke, Asiaat, of Kleurling.....	8. Voorwaardes van bewoning— (a) Eiendom van bewoner, (b) Word deur bewoner aangekoop (huurkoop inbegrepe), (c) Vry of teen nominale huur bewoon (oppasser, ens.), (d) Gemeubileerd of gedeeltelik gemeubileerd gehuur, of (e) Ongemeubileerd gehuur—																																																			
2. Beroep van gesinshoof.....	9. Maandelikse huur en plaaslike belastinge vir ongemeubileerd gehuurde huis—																																																			
3. Soort woning— Private woning, flat, losieshuis, huis en winkel aanmekeer, ens. }	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maandelikse huur.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plaaslike belastinge maandeliks deur huurder betaal:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Water.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Sanitêre diens.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Riolering.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> Vuilgoedverwydering.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totaal belastinge.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totaal huur en belastinge.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	s.	d.	Maandelikse huur.....				Plaaslike belastinge maandeliks deur huurder betaal:				Water.....				Sanitêre diens.....				Riolering.....				Vuilgoedverwydering.....				Totaal belastinge.....				Totaal huur en belastinge.....																		
	£	s.	d.																																																	
Maandelikse huur.....																																																				
Plaaslike belastinge maandeliks deur huurder betaal:																																																				
Water.....																																																				
Sanitêre diens.....																																																				
Riolering.....																																																				
Vuilgoedverwydering.....																																																				
Totaal belastinge.....																																																				
Totaal huur en belastinge.....																																																				
4. Bewoon u die hele huis of net 'n gedeelte daarvan?.....	10. Is die woning verbind aan (a) publieke watervoorsieningstelsel (met pype) } (b) publieke elektrisiteitsvoorsieningstelsel (lig, } Antwoord warmte, ens.) } Ja of Nee.																																																			
5. Materiaal van buitewand— Baksteen, klip, beton, hout en sink, hout en sink (met baksteen uitgevoer), ens.	LET WEL.—Private water- of liginstallasies op die gesinshoof se eiendom moet nie ingesluit word nie.																																																			
6. Getal kamers (kombuis en spens uitgesonderd) en getal bewoners van die woning—	11. Bediendeloos— Getal voltydse huisbediendes in diens, of hulle op die perseel woonagtig is of nie. (Alle rasse inbegrepe.)																																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Getal kamers.</th> <th>Getal bewoners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Slaapkamers.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woonkamers.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Totaal....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kombuise.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Badkamers.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garages.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buitekamers vir bediendes.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Getal kamers.	Getal bewoners	Slaapkamers.....			Woonkamers.....			Totaal....			Kombuise.....			Badkamers.....			Garages.....			Buitekamers vir bediendes.....			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Manlik.</th> <th colspan="3">Vroulik.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Getal.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totale bedrag per maand aan loon betaal.....</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Manlik.			Vroulik.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Getal.....							Totale bedrag per maand aan loon betaal.....						
	Getal kamers.	Getal bewoners																																																		
Slaapkamers.....																																																				
Woonkamers.....																																																				
Totaal....																																																				
Kombuise.....																																																				
Badkamers.....																																																				
Garages.....																																																				
Buitekamers vir bediendes.....																																																				
	Manlik.			Vroulik.																																																
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																														
Getal.....																																																				
Totale bedrag per maand aan loon betaal.....																																																				
7. Eiendomsreg.—As hierdie huis die eiendom is van die Regering, Munisipaliteit, Spoorwegadministrasie, Myn- of Industriële maatskappy, en deur u as werkneme daarvan bewoon word, skryf asb. „ Spoorweë ”, „ Myne ”, ens., of die naam van die maatskappy aan wie die huis behoort. In alle ander gevalle vul in „ Private Eiendom ”.																																																				
7A. Word die huis kragtens 'n munisipale behuisingskema gehuur? Antwoord Ja of Nee.....																																																				

Handtekening van Bewoner.

DEEL II.

ORSIG VAN ONLANGSE GEGEWENS.

10. **Sensusvorm, 1941.**—'n Afskrif van die vraelys wat in verband met die sensus van wonings gebruik is, is aangeheg. Inligting is weer slegs in stedelike gebiede en plattelandse voorstede ingewin. Opgawes is versamel slegs met betrekking tot wonings wat deur blankes bewoon is—ten spyte van die bewoording van vraag 1. Dit was die gevolg van die feit dat die nie-blanke-sensus op die laaste oomblik gekanselleer is. By 'n vergelyking met die vorm wat by die laaste algemene sensus, n.l. 1936, gebruik is, kan daar op die volgende wysings gelet word :—

- (i) As 'n woning deur meer as een huisgesin bewoon is, moes 'n afsonderlike opgawe deur elke huisgesin verstrekk word met betrekking tot dié gedeelte van die woning wat hulle bewoon (vraag 4). Die verslag vir 1921 het reeds die aandag gevestig op die feit dat verskillende huisgesinne dikwels dieselfde woning deel en dat 'n uitermatige vermeerdering van die getal wonings met 1 of 2 kamers en met geringe huurgelde daarop mag volg. Die vraag is klaarblyklik ingevoeg met die doel om 'n poging aan te wend om hierdie langdurige gebrek aan te vul (para. 6).
- (ii) Soos in 1926 is die beroep van die hoof van die huisgesin weer vereis.
- (iii) Die onlangse groei van munisipale sub-ekonomiese behuisingkemas het dit nodig gemaak dat 'n onderskeid tussen sulke huise en gewone private wonings aan die een kant en voorregwoning aan die ander kant gemaak word en daarom is vraag 7 (a) ingevoeg.
- (iv) Vraag 10 het ook vir die eerste keer op die vorm verskyn—of die woning verbind is aan (a) publieke watervoorsieningstelsel, (b) publieke elektrisiteitsvoorsieningstelsel. Hierdie vraag is aan die hand gegee deur die memorandum oor „Housing Statistics” wat deur die Volksbond in 1939 uitgereik is.

11. **Private wonings.**—In Mei 1941 het die getal *private wonings*, sonder inagneming van klas, op 259,015 gestaan. Hierdie syfers het betrekking op alle stedelike gebiede en sekere plattelandse nedersettings. Die vermeerdering sedert 1918 word in onderstaande tabel getoon :—

Sensus.	Getal.	Persentasie-vermeerdering.	Jaarlikse vermeerdering.	Kamers per woning.*	Bewoners per woonkamer.*
1918.....	119,970	—	—	4.26	4.93
1921.....	134,732	12.3	4.12	4.18	5.08
1926.....	170,713	26.7	4.85	4.21	4.89
1936.....	233,340	36.7	3.17	4.38	4.66
1941.....	259,015	11.0	2.11	4.40	4.50

* Gebaseer op wonings met 1-19 kamers.

Gedurende die 23-jarige tydperk, 1918-41, het private wonings met 116 persent vermeerder, of met 3.43 persent per jaar. Gedurende die vyfjarige tydperk 1921-26 was die vermeerdering die grootste, maar sedertdien het dit aanhoudend verminder en gedurende die laaste vyfjarige tydperk 1936-41 was dit slegs 2.11 persent.

Die totale getal bewoners van private wonings het baie stadiger vermeerder met die gevolg dat die gemiddelde getal per woning gedurende hierdie jare feitlik voortdurend verminder het—van 5.08 in 1921 tot 4.50 in 1941. Terselfdertyd blyk dit egter dat die getal kamers per woning werklik vermeerder het. Die netto gevolg van hierdie veranderings was die feit dat die getal persone per kamer voortdurend verminder het—van 1.22 in 1921 tot 1.02, of

met een-sesde. Die verhoudings vir 1921 skep die indruk dat behuisingstoestande net na die 1914-18 oorlog baie ernstig moes gewees het en dat gedeeltes van geboue taamlik baie as volledige geboue moes opgegee gewees het—soos in die verslag vir 1921 aan die hand gegee is (para. 6).

12. **Woonkamers, woonstelle, ens.**—Dit is slegs sedert 1926 (para. 7) dat eenvormigheid bereik is in die metode van tabellering van hierdie tipe woning en vergelykings kan noodwendig net in die 15 jaar 1926-41 getref word. Die syfers is as volg :—

Sensus.	Woonstelsel. Getal.	Bewoners Getal.	Woonstelsel Vermeerdering. %	Bewoners per woonstelsel.	Woonstelsel met 6 kamers of meer. %	Persone per Kamer.
1926.....	11,868	34,554	—	2.91	6.46	1.17
1936.....	29,882	76,001	9.97	2.54	1.34	1.21
1941.....	45,248	109,785	8.67	2.43	—	1.16

Gedurende die 15 jaar wat in oënskyning is, het woonstelsel vierdubbel en bewoners driedubbel vermeerder: hierdie oneweredige vermeerderings het veroorsaak dat die getal bewoners per woonstelsel, soos hierbo getoon, verminder het—van 2.91 tot 2.43. Dit is nie heeltemal 'n werklike vermindering nie. In 1941 is alle woonstelsel met meer as 5 kamers, wat 'n amper onbeduidende persentasie uitgemaak het, as verdag behandel en beskou as blokke woonstelsel met 1 of 2 kamers, ens. In 1926 is 'n poging aangewend om individuele woonstelsel as wooneenhede te behandel, eerder as die hele gebou soos voor dié datum gedoen was, maar dit was nie geheelens suksesvol nie en 6.46 persent van die woonstelsel is opgegee as woonstelsel met meer as 5 kamers. Die syfers vir bewoners per woonstelsel vergroot dus die vermindering effens.

Die getal persone per kamer is hoër in woonstelsel as in private wonings. Daar moet egter onthou word dat kamers in woonstelsel nie so goed bepaal word as in private wonings nie en dat voorportale en slaapstoepes selde as kamers geklassifiseer word.

Tussen 1926 en 1941 was die jaarlikse vermeerdering van woonstelsel baie hoër as die vermeerdering van private wonings—9.33 persent in eersgenoemde en slegs 2.28 persent in laasgenoemde geval. Gedurende die laaste vyf jaar 1936-1941 het sowel private wonings as woonstelsel jaarliks 'n kleiner vermeerdering as gedurende die vorige tien jaar getoon.

Vir alle wooneenhede gesamentlik, private wonings sowel as woonstelsel, het ons die volgende syfers :—

Sensus.	Wooneenhede. Getal.	Bewoners. Getal.	Bewoners per eenheid.
1926.....	182,581	868,867	4.76
1936.....	263,222	1,164,076	4.42
1941.....	304,263	1,275,731	4.19

Vir 1926-36 was die jaarlikse vermeerdering 3.72 persent en vir 1936-41 was dit 2.95 persent.

13. **Wonings in vernaamste munisipaliteite en voorstede.**—Die volgende is die besonderhede met betrekking tot private wonings, woonstelsel en die bewoners van eersgenoemde in die vier vernaamste

stede en hulle voorstede. (LET WEL.—Bewoners van woonstelsel in die afsonderlike stede is in 1941 vir die eerste keer getabelleer.)

	1926.	1936.	1941.
KAAPSTAD.			
Private wonings—			
Getal.....	19,682	28,997	32,160
Bewoners.....	102,166	136,821	145,903
Gemiddelde bewoners.....	5.19	4.72	4.54
Woonstelsel, ens., getal.....	1,007	4,821	7,565
Wooneenhede.....	20,689	33,818	39,725
DURBAN.			
Private wonings—			
Getal.....	10,977	14,177	15,321
Bewoners.....	54,991	65,295	66,885
Gemiddelde bewoners.....	5.01	4.61	4.37
Woonstelsel, ens., getal.....	1,157	4,909	9,413
Wooneenhede.....	12,134	19,086	24,734
PRETORIA.			
Private wonings—			
Getal.....	8,604	11,037	15,767
Bewoners.....	44,074	54,461	79,588
Gemiddelde bewoners.....	5.12	4.93	5.05
Woonstelsel, ens., getal.....	276	1,145	2,177
Wooneenhede.....	8,880	12,182	17,944
JOHANNESBURG.			
Private wonings—			
Getal.....	29,366	42,303	48,744
Bewoners.....	140,980	204,178	217,501
Gemiddelde bewoners.....	4.80	4.83	4.46
Woonstelsel, ens., getal.....	5,537	13,668	19,353
Wooneenhede.....	34,903	55,971	68,097

By oorweging van hierdie syfers moet onthou word dat 'n deel van die vermeerdering van wonings deur die uitbreiding van munisipale gebiede en voorstede veroorsaak is.

Gedurende die 15 jaar wat in oënskyning is, het die totale aantal wooneenhede in elke stad verdubbel. Daar kan op gewys word dat verdubbeling binne 15 jaar 'n jaarlikse vermeerdering van 4.73 persent beteken. Woonstelsel het baie vinniger as private wonings vermeerder met die gevolg dat woonstelsel in 1941 'n groter persentasie van alle wooneenhede uitgemaak het as in 1926 of 1936. Die volgende syfers gee 'n beeld van die toestand :—

Stad.	Woonstelsel as verhouding van wooneenhede (%)		
	1926.	1936.	1941.
Kaapstad.....	4.9	14.3	19.0
Durban.....	9.5	25.7	38.1
Pretoria.....	3.1	9.4	12.1
Johannesburg.....	15.9	24.4	28.4

In Durban is drie uit agt wooneenhede woonstelsel en in Johannesburg is twee uit sewe. In vergelyking met private wonings is die onlangse groot vermeerdering van woonstelsel 'n logiese gevolg van die groei in die grootte van stede en die verhoging van die waarde van grond. Ou, en hoofsaaklik groot huise in of naby die besigheidsdele word dikwels afgebreek en deur blokke woonstelsel of gesamentlike besigheidspersele en woonstelsel vervang.

Hoewel die getal wooneenhede gedurende die 15 jaar in al vier stede verdubbel het, was die vermeerderings gedurende die eerste

10 jaar en die laaste 5 jaar baie verskillend. Die volgende syfers toon die toestand :—

Stad.	Jaarlikse vermeerdering, persent.			
	Wooneenhede.		Blanke bevolking.	
	1926-36.	1936-41.	1926-36.	1936-41.
Kaapstad.....	%	%	%	%
Durban.....	5.04	3.27	2.88	1.62
Pretoria.....	4.63	5.32	2.98	3.50
Johannesburg.....	3.21	8.05	3.54	7.95
	4.84	4.00	4.20	1.80

Ons merk op dat—

- (i) wonings proporsioneel in elke stad behalwe Pretoria en in elke tydperk vinniger as die bevolking vermeerder het. In Kaapstad en Durban was die ongelukkigheid in vermeerdering groter as elders; die getal bewoners per wooneenhede het dus in dié stede die meeste verminder (sien vorige tabel).
- (ii) die proporsionele vermeerderings van wooneenhede en bevolking in Pretoria amper dieselfde was en dat die daling van die gemiddelde getal bewoners per woning onbeduidend was; in 1941 was dit 5.05, wat aansienlik hoër is as in die ander drie stede. Die groot vermeerdering van die bevolking van Pretoria gedurende 1936-41 is grotendeels die gevolg van oorlogstoestande.
- (iii) wooneenhede gedurende die laaste vyf jaar, 1936-41, in Pretoria en Durban vinniger vermeerder het as gedurende die vorige tien jaar; in Pretoria was hierdie vermeerdering hoofsaaklik die gevolg van die feit dat meer woonhuise in die voorstede ingesluit is, terwyl die vermeerdering in Durban hoofsaaklik die gevolg was van meer woonstelsel eerder as woonhuise.

14. **Grootte van woning.**—Die volgende tabel toon die verdeling van private wonings volgens die getal kamers :—

Kamers.	Getal 1941.	Persentasie.				Persentasie 1941.			
		1921.	1926.	1936.	1941.	Kaapstad.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
1.....	1,270	2.19	2.45	1.91	0.49	0.26	0.20	0.65	0.37
2.....	14,386	9.90	8.53	6.69	5.55	3.68	2.91	6.02	6.00
3.....	62,632	24.70	23.70	22.53	24.18	23.80	12.06	26.78	23.64
4.....	80,539	28.37	30.16	29.57	31.10	31.87	27.33	32.99	28.59
5.....	59,315	17.40	17.59	19.09	23.09	21.46	33.90	29.49	22.27
6.....	24,247	8.98	9.10	9.75	9.36	10.52	14.72	7.95	7.95
7.....	9,411	4.16	4.08	4.70	3.63	4.59	5.42	2.95	3.01
8-11.....	6,375	3.78	3.76	4.82	2.47	3.55	3.58	2.06	2.06
12-15.....	288	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.12	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.11
16-19.....	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 +.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekend	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL	259,013	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEDIAAN-GROOTTE.	—	3.47	3.51	3.64	3.64	3.70	4.22	3.50	3.49

* 0.15 daarvan se grootte is ongespesifiseer.

Bostaande syfers skep die indruk dat die gemiddelde grootte van 'n private huis in die stedelike gebiede van die Unie as 'n geheel sedert 1921 enigszins vermeerder het—van 3.47 in daardie jaar tot 3.64 in 1941. Dit is egter nie 'n werklike vermeerdering nie. Die persentasie klein huise met 1 of 2 kamers het voortdurend verminder maar dit is in 'n mate te danke aan die sorgvuldiger uitkakeling met verloop van tyd van gedeeltes van huise. Die persentasie groot huise met 8 kamers of meer het ook verminder—van 4.30 persent in 1921 tot 2.60 persent in 1941. Dwaarsdeur die tydperk wat in oënskyning is, het die huis met vier kamers die oorheersende grootte gebly maar die huis met vier kamers het in verhouding aansienlik belangriker geword.

Daar is belangrike verskille tussen die vernaamste stede. In Durban is huise oor die algemeen die grootste en die huis met vyf kamers is daar oorheersend. Wonings is baie kleiner in Kaapstad en in Pretoria en Johannesburg is hulle nog kleiner; die verdeling in laasgenoemde twee stede is baie anders.

Ons het gesien (para. 6) dat die „beswarings” wat by die berekening van gemiddelde huurgelde gebruik word, op private woonhuise met 3-6 kamers in die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite en hulle voorstede, soos by die 1921 Sensus opgeneem, gebaseer is. Die volgende syfers toon aan hoe die toestand sedertdien verander het.

Sensus.	Verhouding persent in 9 vernaamste stedelike gebiede.	Verhouding persent in alle huise in 9 vernaamste stedelike gebiede.	9 Stedelike gebiede. Huise met 3-6 kamers.				Totaal.
			3.	4.	5.	6.	
1921.....	62.2	81.7	31.8	36.4	21.0	10.8	100.0
1926.....	60.1	82.7	29.2	37.8	22.0	10.9	100.0
1936.....	63.5	82.7	28.4	36.7	24.0	10.9	100.0
1941.....	67.4	88.6	27.9	35.8	26.3	10.0	100.0

Daar is drie belangrike punte in hierdie syfers:—

- (i) In 1921 het alle private wonings in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en hulle voorstede 62.2 persent van die totaal in alle stedelike gebiede gevorm, maar 20 jaar later was die ooreenstemmende verhouding 67.4 persent; hierdie styging was die logiese gevolg van uitgebreide verstedeliking.
- (ii) In 1921 het private wonings met 3-6 kamers in die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite en hulle voorstede 81.7 persent van alle private wonings in sulke gebiede gevorm; in 1941 was die ooreenstemmende verhouding 88.6 persent. Hierdie styging was 'n gevolg van bogenoemde feit dat die persentasies van baie klein en baie groot huise toenemend verminder het. Daarop volg die feit dat die gemiddelde huur, wat op huise met 3-6 kamers gebaseer is, in 'n mate meer verteenwoordigend is van alle woonhuise as wat dit in 1921 was.
- (iii) Gedurende die tydperk 1921-1941 het die proporsionele verdeling van huise van verskillende groottes veelsegend verander; in die vorige jaar het huise met 3 kamers in die verhouding van 3 tot 2 tot huise met 5 kamers gestaan, maar in 1941 het hulle ongeveer gelyk gestaan. Hierdie verandering in die verdeling beteken dat die totale hure, wat op die „beswarings” 6, 7, 4, 2, bereken word, enigins te laag is—inderdaad, met 1.8 persent.

15. **Grootte van woonstelle.**—Die volgende is die proporsionele verdeling van woonstelle volgens grootte in 1941:—

Kamers.	Alle stedelike gebiede.	Stad en voorstede.			
		Kaapstad.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
1.....	23.3	13.4	30.2	30.2	51.5
2.....	31.4	22.9	35.8	46.4	29.9
3.....	29.7	41.2	25.4	17.7	13.7
4.....	11.9	17.2	7.1	2.4	4.2
5.....	3.7	5.3	1.5	1.3	0.7
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Die totale getal woonstelle en woonkamers wat in die Unie opgeneem is, was 45,251 en hiervan was 43,746 of 96.7 persent in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en hul voorstede geleë. Daar is 'n baie veelseggende verskil tussen die verdelings volgens die getal kamers. In Johannesburg vorm die woonstel met een kamer die helfte van die totaal, terwyl hierdie grootte taamlik ongewoon is in Kaapstad. Dit ly geen twyfel nie dat ons hier 'n baie ongeliksoortige groep wonings het en dat, as hierdie syfers van enige nut moet wees, 'n onderverdeling nodig is. Dit sou beteken dat „kamer”, met betrekking tot woonstelle, noodwendig omskrywe moet word.

16. **Persone per woning.**—Daar is getoon (para. 13) dat wooneenhede proporsioneel gedurende die 5-jarige tydperk 1936-41 vinniger as die blanke bevolking vermeerder het in elk van die drie vernaamste stede van die Unie, naamlik Kaapstad, Durban en Johannesburg, en dat die vermeerderings in Pretoria ongeveer dieselfde was. 'n Groot deel van die vermeerderings was egter te danke aan die kleiner wooneenhede, naamlik woonstelle en kamerwoningen, en dit volg dus dat die totale vermeerdering van kamerwoning nie so groot was as wat mens van die vermeerdering van wooneenhede sou verwag nie.

Die volgende syfers toon die proporsionele vermeerderings gedurende die tydperk 1936-41 in wooneenhede, kamers en bewoners:—

Stad en voorstede.	Persentasievermeerdering van.		
	Wooneenhede.	Kamers.	Bewoners.
Kaapstad.....	17.5	13.4	9.7
Port Elizabeth.....	19.0	17.0	10.8
Oos-Londen.....	17.4	13.3	9.5
Kimberley.....	0.8	3.9	12.9
Pietermaritzburg.....	10.8	7.0	10.1
Durban.....	29.6	15.2	16.3
Pretoria.....	47.3	30.8	48.3
Johannesburg.....	21.7	11.7	10.9
*Bloemfontein.....	2.3	1.9	2.0

* Met uitsondering van voorstede:—

In elke stad of dorp het die totale kamerruimte minder as die getal wooneenhede vermeerder. In Durban, waar woonstelle baie vinnig vermeerder het, was daar 'n besonder groot verskil tussen die vermeerderings. Dit is van belang om op te merk dat bewoners proporsioneel meer as kamerruimte vermeerder het in al die dorpe of stede wat veral deur oorlogsomstandighede geraak is, naamlik Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg en Kimberley.

Die volgende syfers toon die getal bewoners per huis, per woonstel en per kamer.

Stad en voorstede.	Persone per wooneenheid.		Kamer.		Persone, 1941.	
	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	Per huis.	Per woonstel.
	Kaapstad.....	4.49	4.19	1.052	1.018	4.54
Port Elizabeth.....	4.98	4.64	1.212	1.148	4.85	3.25
Oos-Londen.....	4.82	4.49	1.089	1.052	4.66	2.97
Kimberley.....	4.25	4.45	0.934	1.027	4.48	2.85
Pietermaritzburg.....	4.27	4.24	0.872	0.898	4.38	2.45
Durban.....	4.13	3.71	0.973	0.931	4.37	2.64
Pretoria.....	4.71	4.74	1.167	1.323	5.05	2.50
Johannesburg.....	4.16	3.80	1.185	1.098	4.46	2.13
*Bloemfontein.....	4.61	4.57	1.157	1.151	4.75	2.60

* Met uitsondering van voorstede.

Die getal bewoners per kamer het orals verminder, hoewel min, behalwe in dié stede en dorpe wat die meeste deur oorlogstoestande geraak is, naamlik Pretoria, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg en ook Durban.

Aangesien woonstelle oor die algemeen kleiner is as huise is daar ook minder persone per woonstel; die verhouding van persone per woonstel tot die getal per huis wissel van 48 persent in Johannesburg, waar woonstelle die kleinste is, tot 67 persent in Port Elizabeth.

17. **Opeenhoping en oorbevolking.**—Oorbevolking moet by benadering eers deur die verhouding tussen getal kamers en bewoners bepaal word, maar die enkelvoudige verhouding van bewoners tot kamers, sonder inagneming van grootte van huis, gooi min lig op

die saak. Sulke verhoudings mag egter belowende ondersoekende aan die hand doen. Die volgende syfers skep byvoorbeeld die indruk dat Pretoria die meeste oorbevolk en Durban die minste was onder die vier vernaamste stede van die Unie.

Stad en voorstede.	Persone per kamer vir wonings met die genoemde aantal kamers.						Alle wonings.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Kaapstad.....	2.47	1.65	1.38	1.13	0.93	0.84	1.018
Durban.....	2.10	1.44	1.28	1.02	0.88	0.82	0.981
Pretoria.....	3.32	1.96	1.49	1.24	1.06	1.01	1.323
Johannesburg.....	2.55	1.72	1.37	1.15	0.91	0.84	1.098

Dit volg nie alleen op die verhoudings vir huise van alle groottes nie (laaste kolom) maar ook op die verhoudings vir huise van elke grootte van 1 tot 6 kamers. Die syfers skep ook die indruk dat klein huise meer as grotes aan oorbevolking onderhewig is. As ons die berekenings op slaapplek alleen baseer, sal al die genoemde syfers groter wees, maar proporsioneel nog meer in die geval van klein wonings. Die rede hiervoor is die feit dat as redelike aantal woonkamers afgetrek word, daar relatief minder slaapplek in klein huise sal wees as in grotes. Hoe redelik mens ook al oorbevolking wil vertolk, toon ondersoek van die gegewens egter dat dit ook in betreklik groot wonings gevind word. As ons byvoorbeeld van mening is dat 'n huis met 6 kamers oorbevolk is as daar meer as 13 bewoners is, was 15 uit 3,385 of 0.44 persent van hierdie klas huis in Kaapstad dan oorbevolk; die ooreenstemmende verhouding vir Pretoria was 2.23 persent.

Oorbevolking kan skaars op 'n heeltelmat willekeurige wyse bepaal word maar, mits dit redelik is, het so 'n metode twee voordele; nl. in die eerste plek dui dit aan of een stad meer oorbevolk is as 'n ander, en in die tweede plek dui dit die mate van oorbevolking op die aangewende skaal aan. Laat die volgende skaal byvoorbeeld dien om oorbevolking te bepaal.

Kamers.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
Meer bewoners as.....	3	5	7	9	11	13

Volgens hierdie metode verkry ons die volgende grade van oorbevolking:—

	Oorbevolking (persent).
Kaapstad.....	3.07
Durban.....	1.14
Pretoria.....	5.68
Johannesburg.....	3.05

Hierdie syfers staaf nie alleen sekere gevolgtrekkings wat alreeds uit ander getuienis gemaak is nie, maar dui ook die mate van oorbevolking op die hipotetiese skaal aan. As die skaal enigins verhoog word, veral wat bewoners van wonings met 3, 4 of 5 kamers betref, sal die mate van oorbevolking verlaag, en omgekeerd; die veranderings wat deur sulke verskuiwings veroorsaak word, sal klein wees.

Dit is van belang om op te merk dat, by die 1936 Sensus in Nu-Seeland, dit as oorbevolking geag is as die aantal persone per woning met verskillende aantalle kamers hoër as onderstaande standaard was:—

Aantal kamers.	Aantal persone.
1.....	2
2.....	3
3.....	5
4.....	7½
5 of meer.....	10*

By die tel van kamers is die gesinshoof gevra om die opwas-kombuis, spens, strykkamer, badkamer, slaapplek as dit nie heeltelmat toe gemaak is nie, en enige ander kamer wat 'n vloeroppervlakte van minder as 50 vierkante voet, uit te laat. Dit moet beklemtoon word dat die kombuis in Nu-Seeland as 'n kamer tel maar nie in Suid-Afrika nie. Met hierdie uitsondering is die grootte van die kamers nie in aanmerking geneem nie en daar is geen poging

* Plus 2 vir elke kamer meer as 5

aangewend om die aantal slaapkamers te bepaal en slegs hulle in oorweging te neem nie. Verder in 'n kind van jonger as een jaar nie in aanmerking geneem nie en 'n kind wat ouer as een jaar maar jonger as tien is, is as 'n halwe persoon getel. Die volgende is die syfers vir die vier vernaamste stede.

Stad.	Bewoonde wonings.	Persentasie „oorbevolk”.
Auckland.....	50,698	0.55
Wellington.....	34,304	0.73
Christchurch.....	32,290	0.45
Dunedin.....	19,597	0.43

As gevolg van die verskille in bepaling is dit feitlik onmoontlik om die mate van oorbevolking in die twee lande te vergelyk, maar as hulle opgeweeg word skyn dit asof die vernaamste Suid-Afrikaanse stede meer oorbevolk is as dié van Nu-Seeland. Dit is egter van belang om te onthou dat die syfers vir die Unie na die oorlogsjaar 1941 verwys en dié van Nu-Seeland na die jaar 1936, voor die oorlog.

Daar is egter min twyfel dat 'n bevredigende ondersoek na oorbevolking slegs *in situ*, deur opnemers wat spesiale onderrig in hulle pligte ontvang het, ingestel kan word. Dit is die gevolg van die feit dat aandag nie so veel op die aantal kamers nie as op die slaapplek gevestig moet wees; en nie slegs op die getal bewoners nie maar ook op hulle geslag en ouderdom.

18. **Tekort aan Wonings.**—Daar word kortliks verwys na sekere gesaghebbende skattings en opmerkings wat onlangs oor hierdie onderwerp gemaak is:

Die verslag van die Nasionale Gesondheidsdienskommissie verklaar onder andere as volg*:

„Die chroniese tekort aan ander woonhuise as dié met 'n hoë verhuurwaarde bestaan reeds vir meer as 'n kwarteeu. Die natuurlike bevolkingsaanwas, die verhuising van mense uit die platteland na stedelike gebiede en die feit dat private ondernemings in gebreke gebly het om woonhuise van die kleinwoning-tipe te verskaf, het bygedra tot die nypende tekort aan alle soorte huise wat voor die uitbreek van die huidige oorlog ontstaan het. Oorlogstoestande het die vraagstuk aansienlik vererger.

Die aanwending van manne en materiaal vir verdedigingsboudoeleindes en die afwesigheid van bedrewe vakmanne op aktiewe diens; die tekort aan boumateriaal, veroorsaak deur invoermoeilikhede en verdedigingsbehoefte; die oorlogtydse toevloed van die gesinne van manne wat op aktiewe diens is, uit plattelandse distrikte na oorbevolkte stede—het alles tot die moeilikheid bygedra”.

Die „Skets van na-oorlogse heropbouing”, wat deur die Departement van die Eerste Minister (1944) uitgereik is, verklaar as volg oor die vraag van herstelmaatreëls:—

„Verskeie wetlike verordeninge roer behuisingsaspekte aan, bv. provinsiale ordonansies, die *Volksgezondheidswet*, 1919, die *Naturellen Stadsgebieden Wet*, 1923, die *Slumswet*, 1934, dog optrede ingevolge hierdie wette en verordeninge was nie bedoel om die tekort te verhelp nie en het dit ook nie in aanmerklike mate gedoen nie. Bouverenigings het baie mense gehelp om huise op te rig deur lenings toe te staan, dog nie bystand wat deur hierdie verenigings verleen word, is beperk tot diegene wat minstens 'n gedeelte van die nodige kapitaal besit. Die *Woningwet*, 1920, is aangeneem om geldelike bystand aan plaaslike besture te verleen ten einde die ernstige behuisingsstoestand na die vorige oorlog te verbeter. Plaaslike besture kon of self huise oprig of geld vir dié doel aan maatskappye, verenigings of persons leen. Ingevolge daardie Wet is daar in die aanvangstadiums op 'n ekonomiese grondslag te werk gegaan, d.w.s. lenings is deur die Sentrale Regering toegestaan teen die rentekoerse waarteen die Regering self lenings kon aangaan. Dit was 'n voordeel, aangesien die Regering lenings teen goedkoper

* U.G. 30-1944, Hoofstuk IX.

rentekoerse kon aangaan as die waarteen plaaslike besture dit op hule eie kon doen. Die rentekoerse is later trapsgewyse verlaag totdat die sogenaamde sub-ekonomiese grondslag bereik is waarvolgens die Regering lenings toegestaan het teen $\frac{3}{4}$ persent rente, op voorwaarde dat die verlies wat deur die plaaslike besture gedra sou word gelyk is aan helfte van die Regering se verlies aan rente. Daar moet egter op gelet word dat baie plaaslike besture huiwerig voel om op hierdie grondslag te bou of aan te hou, aangesien hulle verklaar dat ondervinding van praktiese werking van hierdie sub-ekonomiese skemas aan die lig gebring het dat hul werklike verlies baie groter is as die helfte van die verlies aan rente wat deur die Regering gedra word. Kragtens *Addisionele Woningwet* kon persone met 'n betreklike lae inkomste wat hul eie huise kon bekostig, dog nie kapitaalfondse gehad het nie, lenings van tot 90 persent van die bouverenigings verkry. Ingevolge hierdie skema het die Regering 'n derde van die lening voorgeskiet en die vereniging twee-derdes.

'n Komitee wat die Regering teen die einde van 1943 benoem het om die probleem van die massa-oprigting van huise in oorweging te neem, skat die bestaande tekort op 150,000 vir alle rasse. As ons bevolkingsaanwas en verstedeliking in aanmerking neem, word daar bereken dat daar nog 290,000 bykomende huise gedurende 1944-45 nodig is. Hierdie syfers het slegs op die behuisings-behoefte in stedelike en omstedelike gebiede betrekking en sluit dus nie die behoeftes van die plattelandse gebiede in nie. Die volgende is die besonderhede:—

Tydperk.	Huise benodig vir:—		
	Blankes.	Nie-blankes.	Totaal.
1943.....	40,000	110,000	150,000
1944-45.....	140,000	150,000	290,000
TOTAAL.....	180,000	260,000	440,000

Die koste van die oprigting van hierdie 440,000 huise is bereken op „enigiets tot £200 miljoen in geld tensy ons die koste baie drasties kan afbring”, en die rekening vir instandhouding sou ongeveer £4 miljoen per jaar wees.*

Die metodes wat die Komitee aangewend het om hierdie skattings te verkry, is nie gepubliseer nie maar hulle is vermoedelik op 'n redelike grondslag gebaseer. Daar kan op twee punte in verband met hierdie skattings gewys word:—

- (i) Die totale blanke bevolking wat in alle stedelike gebiede tydens die Sensus van Mei 1941 opgeneem is, was 1,499,655, en dié getal bewoners van private huise en woonstelle was 1,275,731. Die vraag ontstaan hoe die res n.l. 223,924 gehuisves was—byvoorbeeld, hoeveel in hotelle, losieshuise, koshuise, inrigtings, ens., was.
- (ii) Ons weet nou dat die gemiddelde grootte van 'n blanke stedelike gesin in 1941 3.59 was—maar die Komitee het dit nie geweet nie; en verder, dat die getal bewoners per private huis 4.50 was, per woonstel 2.43, en per wooneenheid (huise en woonstelle gesamentlik) 4.19.

Volgens hierdie syfers is dit duidelik dat elke woning oor die algemeen meer as 'n gesin huisves. Hierdie toestand ontstaan uit die feit dat baie gesinne loseerders neem en dat daar baie wonings is wat meer as een gesin huisves. Dit is wenslik dat 'n poging aangewend word om uit te vind in watter mate wonings deur meer as een gesin bewoon word.

Die volgende is 'n kort uiteensetting van die uitgesproke beleid van die Regering om die behuisingstekort tegemoet te kom:—

- (i) Die benoeming van 'n Nasionale Behuisingskommissie om die Minister van Volksgesondheid oor die algemeen raad te gee in verband met alle sake betreffende behuising.

* E. J. Hamkin (Direkteur van Nasionale Behuising) in „The South African Builder”, Desember 1944.

- (ii) Die daarstelling van 'n Behuisingsafdeling (in die Departement van Volksgesondheid), onder 'n Behuisingsdirekteur wat die Uitvoerende hoofbeampste van 'n voorgestelde Nasionale Behuisings- en Plannekommissie sal wees.
- (iii) Die vervanging van die bestaande Sentrale Woningraad deur 'n permanente Nasionale Behuisings- en Plannekommissie wat die beleid sal opstel met 'n voltydse voorsitter en uitgebreide magte, bv. by die grootmaat aankoop van behuising materiaal en mag om huise te bou in gebiede waar die plaaslike besture in gebreke bly. Die Kommissie sou 'n raadgevende mag in sake dorp- of stadsaanleg hê en sou navorsing doen oor behuisingsprobleme, onder andere voor-fabrikasie, verbeterde boutegniese, die gebruik van Suid-Afrikaanse grondstowwe en fabrikate, ens.
- (iv) Om voort te gaan om lenings aan plaaslike besture teen 'n lae rentekoers beskikbaar te stel ten einde, hierdie liggame in staat te stel om te bou, of om geld aan maatskappye, verenigings of persone vir bou-doelendes te leen.
- (v) Dat alle staatsondersteunde behuisingskemas voortaan „Nasionale Behuising” i.p.v. „subekonomies”, behoort genoem te word.
- (vi) Dat die verlies op Nasionale Behuising deur die Unie-regering en die plaaslike besture gedra word en dit sal so verdeel word dat dit in werklikheid in die verhouding van 2 tot 1 verdeel word ('n verliesverhouding wat vir die plaaslike besture meer gunstig is, is werklik bespreek en aangeneem).
- (vii) Dat 'n stelsel van huur-onderskeiding ingevoer word, sodat die huur afgewissel kan word bv. in ooreenstemming met die geldmiddelle en grootte van die gesin.

19. **Eiendomsreg op wonings.**—Die volgende syfers toon die verdeling van private woonhuise volgens eiendomsreg.

Eiendomsreg.	1921.	1926.	1936.	1941.
--------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

NEGE VERNAAMSTE MUNISIPALITEITE EN VOORSTED.

Eiendom—				
Afbetaal.....	34.1	35.7	32.0	27.5
Huurkoop.....	8.3	9.7	12.9	17.0
Totaal.....	42.4	45.4	44.9	44.5
Gehuur.....	57.6	54.6	55.1	55.5

ANDER STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Eiendom—				
Afbetaal.....	48.4	44.5	40.4	39.7
Huurkoop.....	8.0	2.1	3.3	5.0
Totaal.....	56.4	46.6	43.7	44.7
Gehuur.....	43.6	53.4	56.3	55.3

ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Eiendom—				
Afbetaal.....	39.5	39.2	35.1	31.5
Huurkoop.....	8.2	6.7	9.4	13.0
Totaal.....	47.7	45.9	44.5	44.5
Gehuur.....	52.3	54.1	55.5	55.5

LET WEL.—Daar word aangeneem dat alle huise aangegee as „eiendom van bewoner” afbetaal is. As die transport oorgedra is, word waarskynlik baie huise aangegee as eiendom hoewel hulle nie ten volle afbetaal is nie.

Die syfers vir 1921 is nie heeltemal betroubaar nie. Die bewoner is gevra om te verklaar of hy eienaar, huurder, huurkoper of opsigter van die woning was, maar die inligting is nie onder hierdie hoofde geklassifiseer nie met die gevolg dat die aantal „huurkopers” nie bekend is nie. Die vraelys het ook vereis dat die vraag betreffende huur „in die geval van 'n eienaar, opsigter of huurkoper nie ingevul moet word nie”. Die antwoord op hierdie

vraag tesame met die vorige vraag het die basis gevorm van die klassifikasie volgens eiendomsreg in die volgende drie klasse: (i) eiendom; (ii) nie eiendom maar huur bepaal; en (iii) nie eiendom nie, huur onbepaal. In bostaande tabel word daar aangeneem dat dié in klas (iii) „huurkopers” was, maar die werklike aantal is vermeerder deur huurders wat nie hulle huurgelde aangegee het nie. Per saldo behoort die „huurkoop”—verhouding vir 1921 kleiner te wees en die verhouding vir „gehuur” groter.

Die syfers dui aan dat daar gedurende die twintig jaar wat oorweeg word, feitlik geen verandering in die proporsionele verhouding tussen huurders en eienaars was nie; eersgenoemde vorm 55 persent en laasgenoemde 45 persent. Hierdie feit is op sowel die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite en hulle voorstede as op die kleiner stedelike gebiede van toepassing Sedert 1926 het daar egter 'n merkwaardige verandering in die persentasie huurkoop-huise plaasgevind: in die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite het dit vermeerder van 9.7 tot 17 persent, en in die klein stedelike gebiede van 2.1 tot 5.0 persent. Terselfdertyd was daar 'n vermindering in die persentasie afbetaalde huise—in sowel die groot as die kleiner gebiede. Daar is min twyfel dat die ontwikkeling van die bouvereniging-beweging grotendeels vir hierdie verandering verantwoordelik was.

In 1941 was die proporsionele verdeling van huise, volgens bewoning, in die vernaamste stede en hulle voorstede as volg:—

Stad en Voorstede.	Eiendom.		Gehuur.		Totaal.
	Afbetaal.	Huurkoop.	Onge-meeu-leerd.	Ander.	
	%	%	%	%	%
Kaapstad.....	33.1	10.2	52.9	3.8	100
Port Elizabeth..	24.4	9.5	63.3	2.8	100
Oos-Londen.....	34.7	10.0	51.5	3.8	100
Kimberley.....	32.9	6.8	54.8	5.5	100
Pietermaritzburg	30.4	12.3	52.6	4.7	100
Durban.....	29.8	21.6	43.2	5.4	100
Pretoria.....	31.3	19.2	45.7	3.8	100
Johannesburg...	28.4	18.3	50.2	3.1	100
*Bloemfontein...	24.0	6.2	65.9	3.9	100
Germiston.....	20.0	23.2	54.4	2.4	100
Benoni.....	17.7	20.9	58.7	2.7	100
Boksburg.....	17.5	18.2	60.0	4.3	100
Brakpan.....	17.9	29.7	50.0	2.4	100
Springs.....	11.5	23.4	62.4	2.7	100
Krugersdorp....	21.8	21.1	53.9	3.2	100
Roodepoort.....	19.6	29.8	46.2	4.4	100

*Met uitsondering van voorstede.

In Port Elizabeth en Bloemfontein lyk dit asof huise wat die eiendom van die bewoner, en afbetaal is, minder algemeen is as in die ander groot stede; in Durban, Pretoria en Johannesburg kom huurkoop-huise weer, relatief gesproke, die algemeenste voor. Dit is van belang om op te merk dat huurkoop-huise in feitlik al die Rand-stede, relatief gesproke, enigins meer voorkom as in Johannesburg.

Dit is nogal van belang om uit te vind of die verhouding van huurhuise tot alle huise verander met die grootte van dorp of dorpie. Met hierdie doel voor oë is die 456 klein dorpe en dorpies waarvoor syfers beskikbaar is, verdeel in groepe volgens die totale getal huise in elkeen en die verhouding van huurhuise tot alle huise is verkry. Die syfers is die volgende:—

Huise in dorp of dorpie.	Getal dorpe of dorpies.	Ver-houding gehuur, %	Huise in dorp of dorpie.	Getal dorpe of dorpies.	Ver-houding gehuur, %
Onder 50.....	118	53.7	500- 599	8	54.3
50- 99.....	100	52.1	600- 699	8	56.9
100-149.....	67	51.3	700- 799	4	56.0
150-199.....	46	53.9	800- 899	3	61.2
200-299.....	48	51.6	900- 999	2	56.0
300-399.....	23	55.4	1,000-1,499	9	62.5
400-499.....	16	53.4	1,500 en bo	4	60.0
			TOTAAL.	456	55.3

Hierdie veertien verhoudings verskil nie veelseggend van die algemene gemiddelde (55.35) nie maar daar sal opgemerk word dat al die verhoudings vir dorpe met 600 huise en meer die gemiddelde oortref terwyl dié vir dorpe met minder huise kleiner is. Die getuienis is dus ten gunste van die gevolgtrekking dat die persentasie huurhuise bepaald vermeerder met die grootte van die dorp maar dat die vermeerdering maar klein is.

Daar word ook op gewys dat:—

- (i) huurhuise proporsioneel die meeste voorkom in dié kleiner dorpe of dorpies waar dié meeste die eiendom van die S.A. Spoorweg- en Hawe-administrasie of nywerheidsmaatskappye is. Onderstaande is belangrike voorbeelde: Bitterwater, waar al 37 huise wat opgeneem is, huurhuise was, vermoedelik van die S.A.S. en H.-administrasie; Colenso, waar 91 uit 99 huurhuise was; Darnall, waar al 56 huise wat opgeneem is, gehuur is; Umbogintwini, waar al 56 huurhuise was, en Empangeni, waar 136 uit 165 huurhuise was.

- (ii) Huise wat *gemeubileerd* verhuur word kom, relatief gesproke, die meeste by kusvakansieoorde voor, naamlik Somersetstrand, Port Alfred, Hermanus, Gordonsbaai, ens.

20. **Huur, Algemene Beweging, 1910-1944.**—Die eerste volledige sensus van huurgelde is gesamentlik met die Bevolkingsensus van 1918 (para. 4) opgeneem en in Augustus van daardie jaar, voordat die resultate van die sensus beskikbaar gestel was, is die eerste spesiale ondersoek na die huurgeld van huise in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en hulle voorstede kragtens die Statistieke Wet 1914 ingestel. Inligting is terugwerkend ingesamel vir Januarie van elke jaar sedert 1910 en vir Januarie en Augustus 1918. Sedertdien is volledige huursensusse gesamentlik met die bevolking sensusse van 1921, 1926, 1936 en 1941 opgeneem. Gedurende tussensensusjare is huurondersoeke in die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite van die Unie as volg ingestel:—

1918.....	Januarie en Augustus.
1919-20.....	Maart en Augustus.
1921-22.....	Maart.
1923-24.....	Julie.
1925.....	Maart.
1926, 1928, 1931...	Mei.
1932-35.....	Oktober.
1936 en daarna....	Mei.

In 1927, 1928 en 1930 is geen spesiale sensusse opgeneem nie. Daar is alreeds verwys na die metodes wat gebruik is om gemiddelde huurgelde te bereken (para. 6).

Die volgende syfers toon die beweging in huurgelde sedert 1910 en is gegrond op die beswaarde gemiddelde hure van private woonhuise met 3-6 kamers, ongemeubileerd verhuur, in die nege vernaamste munisipaliteite en hulle voorstede. Die syfer vir Mei 1938 word as basis gebruik en is aan 1000 gelykgestel.

Datum.	Indeks.	Datum.	Indeks.
1910, Januarie.....	734	1926, Mei.....	1007
1911, „.....	734	1928, „.....	1026
1912, „.....	748	1931, „.....	1042
1913, „.....	754	1932, Oktober.....	954
1914, „.....	761	1933, „.....	925
1915, „.....	736	1934, „.....	926
1916, „.....	734	1935, „.....	940
1917, „.....	742	1936, Mei.....	966
1918, „.....	776	1937, „.....	987
1919, Maart.....	808	1938, „.....	1000
1920, „.....	879	1939, „.....	1003
1921, „.....	894	1940, „.....	996
1922, „.....	922	1941, „.....	1087
1923, Julie.....	953	1942, „.....	1097
1924, „.....	960	1943, „.....	1100
1925, Maart.....	967	1944, „.....	1154

Bostaande inligting word as 'n grafiek in 'n aanhangsel getoon. By oorweging van die rigting van die algemene gemiddelde moet ons onthou dat daar aan die huurgelde vir die Witwatersrand en Kaapstad „beswarings” van onderskeidelik 27 en 11 uit 'n totaal van 60 toegewys word. Dit is gevolglik duidelik dat die rigting van die algemene gemiddelde grotendeels deur dié van die twee besondere genoemde gebiede bepaal word en hulle grafieke word ook vir vergelykingsdoeleindes getoon. Ten tyde van unifikasie was die gemiddelde huur vir die nege stedelike gebiede as 'n geheel feitlik presies een-kwart kleiner as die syfer vir 1938. Dit was duidelik dat daar 'n effense stygende beweging was maar dit het in 1914 sy toppunt bereik en daarna het hure enigszins terugbeweeg, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van 'n veelseggende daling op die Witwatersrand; in Kaapstad was 'n beslister stygende beweging egter duidelik sedert 1913. In 1918 was daar 'n aanmerklike styging en daarna het die stygende beweging tot ongeveer 1930-31 voortgeduur. Gedurende die ekonomiese depressie het huurgelde gedaal maar op die Witwatersrand het dit net 'n kort rukkie geduur. Teen 1935 was daar 'n duidelike stygende beweging hier merkbaar, maar in Kaapstad het hure tot omstreeks 1940 op 'n lae peil gebly.

In onderstaande tabel word die syfers vir die tydperk 1938-44 getoon :-

BESWAARDE GEMIDDELTE HUURGELDE.

Stad en voorstede.	1938.		1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.		1943.		1944.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kaapstad.....	122 6	123 4	124 3	138 9	139 11	140 5	145 2	148 6	149 8	150 10	151 12	152 14	153 16	154 18
Port Elizabeth.....	122 3	123 5	123 9	139 5	140 1	140 5	145 6	148 6	149 8	150 10	151 12	152 14	153 16	154 18
Oos-Londen.....	126 8	128 1	129 1	134 3	134 6	133 6	140 8	140 8	141 9	142 10	143 11	144 12	145 13	146 14
Kimberley.....	88 10	89 8	91 3	103 6	105 1	105 4	114 8	114 8	115 9	116 10	117 11	118 12	119 13	120 14
Pietermaritzburg.....	112 3	113 10	115 1	127 3	127 10	128 1	135 5	135 5	136 6	137 7	138 8	139 9	140 10	141 11
Durban.....	140 9	143 4	145 2	155 6	156 11	157 3	166 2	166 2	167 3	168 4	169 5	170 6	171 7	172 8
Pretoria.....	152 8	155 2	156 6	176 3	179 9	180 8	195 0	195 0	196 1	197 2	198 3	199 4	200 5	201 6
Witwatersrand.....	133 10	132 7	142 2	160 0	161 8	162 2	168 9	168 9	169 10	170 11	171 12	172 13	173 14	174 15
Bloemfontein.....	130 11	134 8	137 7	154 7	154 6	151 11	158 4	158 4	159 5	160 6	161 7	162 8	163 9	164 10
GEMIDDELTE.....	140 5	140 10	139 11	152 7	154 1	154 5	162 1	162 1	163 2	164 3	165 4	166 5	167 6	168 7

Teen 1938 het huurgelde op die Witwatersrand opgehou styg en hure het begin afneem; op ander plekke het hulle egter feitlik onveranderd gebly. Gedurende 1941 was daar in al nege gebiede 'n baie aansienlike styging maar gedurende die volgende twee jaar het die stygende beweging nie voortgeduur nie. Gedurende die laaste jaar onder beskouing, naamlik 1944, was daar orals 'n baie veelseggende styging en die gemiddelde vir die nege gebiede as 'n geheel het nou op 15.4 persent bo die 1938 peil te staan gekom. Dit is van besondere belang om op te merk dat :-

- (i) Die relatiewe vermeerdering in huur sedert 1938 in Kimberley die grootste was (29.1 persent). Gedurende die tydperk 1936-44 (para. 16) het kamer-akkommodasie daar werklik verminder en, as gevolg van oorlogstoestande het die bevolking baie aanmerklik vermeerder.
- (ii) Die vermeerdering in Pretoria was besonder groot (27.7 persent) seker as gevolg van druk op die beskikbare akkommodasie deur die grootliks vermeerderde bevolking.
- (iii) Die vermeerdering was die kleinste op die Witwatersrand (9.7 persent) waar nuwe wonings vir 'n lang tyd (para. 13) besonder vinnig bygevoeg was, en waar daar nie so 'n sterk ekstra druk op akkommodasie as gevolg van oorlogstoestande as op ander plekke was nie.

21. Huurgelde: Veranderlikheid.—Die huur van 'n woning van 'n bepaalde klas en grootte in enige gegewe dorp of stad hang noodwendig af van verskeie faktore soos omgewing, toestand, ens. Tabel 9 toon dat die „omvang”, dit wil sê, die verskil tussen die hoogste en laagste hure, dikwels £12 of meer is. Onder sulke omstandighede is dit wenslik om die „verspreiding” van huurgelde te vind sodat dit die mate van fluktuasie waaraan die gemiddelde onderhewig is, sal aandui. Vir verduidelikingsdoeleindes oorweeg ons die groep huise wat by die berekening van huur die belangrikste is—naamlik, huise met vier kamers wat van bakstene, klip of konkreet gebou is, wat as 'n mate van verdeling of verspreiding geneem. Die verhouding van hierdie hoeveelheid tot die mediaan, in die vorm van persentasies uitgedruk, gee die mate van veranderlikheid.

VERANDERLIKHEID VAN HUURGELDE.

Stad of gebied.	Huur per maand.		Kwartiele.			Veranderlikheid (persent). (Q3-Q1 ÷ 2M)	
	Rekenkundige. £	Mediaan. £	Q.	Q3.	Q3-Q1.	4 Kamers.	3 Kamers.
	£	£	£	£	£		
Kaapstad.....	6.480	6.560	5.543	7.726	2.183	16.6	16.3
Port Elizabeth.....	6.687	6.787	5.811	7.847	2.036	14.9	18.6
Oos-Londen.....	6.489	6.589	5.696	7.615	1.919	14.6	15.3
Kimberley.....	4.780	4.741	3.860	5.825	1.965	20.8	21.8
Pietermaritzburg.....	6.243	6.297	5.269	7.614	2.345	18.6	20.2
Durban.....	7.568	7.653	6.563	8.858	2.295	15.0	16.9
Pretoria.....	8.263	8.513	7.057	10.058	3.001	17.6	19.3
Johannesburg.....	7.667	7.772	6.548	9.054	2.506	16.1	12.9
Witwatersrand.....	7.472	7.606	6.514	8.726	2.212	14.5	13.7
Bloemfontein.....	7.975	8.313	6.638	9.747	3.109	18.7	22.2

Ons merk byvoorbeeld dat die rekenkundige gemiddelde huur vir Kaapstad £6.480 is en dat dit baie min, slegs 1s. 7d., van die mediaanhuur, n.l. £6.560, verskil. Die helfte van die waarnemings lê tussen £5.543 en £7.726, dit wil sê, hulle is versprei oor 'n omvang van £2.183 en die mediaan is ongeveer in die middel tussen die kwartiele geleë. Daar behoort opgemerk te word dat die omvang wat aldus vir die verskillende stede bereken is van £2-£3 varieer (kol. 6); en dat dit oor die algemeen vermeerder as die huur vermeerder. Om die maatstaf van veranderlikheid te verkry verdeel ons die helfte van die omvang tussen die kwartiele deur die mediaan en druk die antwoord as 'n persentasie uit. In die laaste twee kolomme word die resultate vir wonings met drie en vier kamers getoon. Die syfers toon dat daar in 'n gegewe stad 'n baie aanmerklike veranderlikheid is, maar dat dit nie veel verskil in die verskillende stede nie. Verder kom dit voor asof die veranderlikheid baie groter is in die kleiner stede en dorpe soos Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg en Bloemfontein as in die groter stede naamlik Kaapstad, Johannesburg en Durban.

22. Huur: Gebruik van die Mediaan.—Toe hure in 1918 vir die eerste keer bereken is, is aandag gevestig op die feit dat dit nodig is om die berekenings te beperk tot „die grootste massa huise, met uitsondering van die huise van die hoogste en armste tipes”. Dit is klaarblyklik onwenslik om huise volgens 'n willekeurige reël te verwerp, byvoorbeeld almal waarvan die hure bo of onder sekere bepaalde bedrae is. Onder hierdie omstandighede mag dit raadsaam wees om 'n metode van berekening aan te wend wat nie willekeurig is nie en wat tog die gemiddelde, relatief gesproke, nie deur uiterste waarnemings laat beïnvloed nie. Dit is bekend dat die mediaan, volgens sy omskrywing, in hierdie opsig 'n beslister voordeel bo die rekenkundige gemiddelde het. Die berekenings wat in onderstaande tabel getoon word, is gemaak met die doel om as verduideliking te dien van die rang van die verskille wat by die twee metodes verwag kan word.

VERGELYKING VAN GEMIDDELTE EN MEDIAANHUURGELD.

Stad en voorstede.	Beswaarde gemiddelde hure.				Persentasievermeerdering, 1936-41.	
	1936.		1941.		Rekenkundige.	Mediaan.
	Rekenkundige.	Mediaan.	Rekenkundige.	Mediaan.		
Kaapstad.....	6.084	6.189	6.761	6.788	11.1	9.7
Port Elizabeth.....	5.900	5.966	6.906	6.947	17.1	16.4
Oos-Londen.....	6.273	6.573	6.635	6.706	5.8	2.0
Kimberley.....	3.806	3.852	4.997	4.985	31.3	29.4
Pietermaritzburg.....	5.471	5.670	6.384	6.431	16.7	13.4
Durban.....	6.767	6.942	7.739	7.881	14.4	13.5
Pretoria.....	7.285	7.651	8.319	8.575	14.2	12.1
Witwatersrand.....	7.402	7.492	7.838	7.918	5.9	5.7
Bloemfontein.....	6.137	6.486	8.085	8.396	31.7	29.4
NEGE GEBIEDE/GEMIDDELTE.....	6.783	6.924	7.481	7.574	10.3	9.4

* Die laer kwartiel (Q1), mediaan (M), en hoër kwartiel (Q3) is die waardes van die hure wat die totale aantal waarnemings in vier gelyke dele verdeel; een-kwart van die wonings het huurgeld wat laer as Q1 is, een-kwart het huurgeld tussen Q1 en M, een-kwart het huurgeld tussen M en Q3, en een-kwart het huurgeld bo Q3. Daarop volg dus dat die helfte van die waarnemings tussen Q1 en Q3 val en oor die algemeen word die „kwartielafwyking” naamlik (Q3-Q1) ÷ 2 as 'n mate van verdeling of verspreiding geneem. Die verhouding van hierdie hoeveelheid tot die mediaan, in die vorm van persentasies uitgedruk, gee die mate van veranderlikheid.

Daar behoort opgemerk te word :-

- (i) dat die mediaan die rekenkundige gemiddelde in albei jare, en in alle stede oorskry, behalwe in Kimberley gedurende 1941; die verskille is egter uiters klein;
- (ii) dat die persentasievermeerdering in huur tussen 1936 en 1941 in elke stad volgens die mediaan kleiner was as volgens die rekenkundige gemiddelde; behalwe in die geval van Oos-Londen is die verskille feitlik onbeduidend;
- (iii) dat die beswaarde gemiddelde huur vir die nege stedelike gebiede as 'n geheel gedurende die tydperk, 1936-41 met 14s. of 10.3 persent volgens die rekenkundige gemiddelde vermeerder het, en met 13s. of 9.4 persent volgens die mediaan—'n verskil van slegs 1s. of ongeveer 1 persent.

Aangesien die werklike verhoging van huur sedert 1936 tot 1941 nie bekend is nie, is dit onmoontlik om vas te stel watter metode die verandering die juiste bepaal.

23. Huur: Die beswaringstelsel.—Daar is al getoon (para. 6) dat die „beswaring” stelsel wat gebruik word om die beswaarde gemiddelde huur te bereken, n.l. 6, 7, 4, 2, soos toegepas word op alle private woonhuise met 3-6 kamers, gegrond is op alle private wonings van hierdie groottes wat met die Sensus van 1941 in die nege vernaamste stedelike gebiede en hulle voorstede opgeneem is. Daar ontstaan twee vrae in verband met hierdie stelsel :-

- (i) Is dit vandag, na die getuienis van die gegewens van die 1941 Sensus, nog toepaslik?
- (ii) Watter mate van afwyking word veroorsaak deur hierdie stelsel eenvormig op al nege gebiede toe te pas?

Onderstaande syfers verskaf 'n deel van die antwoord :-

Getal kamers.	Verdeling, persent.		Beswarings.	
	1921.	1941.	Werklike.	%
3.....	31.8	27.9	6	31.1
4.....	36.4	35.8	7	36.8
5.....	21.0	26.3	4	21.1
6.....	10.8	10.0	2	10.5
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	19	100.0

Die verhoudings in die tweede en laaste kolomme is amper dieselfde; dit wil sê die standaard-, beswaringstelsel het die toestand in 1921 baie juis voorgestel. Soos vergelyking van kolom 2 en 3 egter toon, het huise met 3 kamers sedertdien in verhouding van minder belang geword terwyl dié met vyf kamers van meer belang geword het. Dit beteken dat die standaard-, beswaringstelsel die gemiddelde huur in 1941 in die nege stedelike gebiede as 'n geheel onderskat. Die mate van onderskatting is duidelik uit die volgende syfers waar die hersiene beswarings vir 1941 as 14, 18, 13, 5 geneem is; in verhouding is hulle baie na aan die persentasies in kolom 5 hierbo :-

Kamers.	Gemiddelde huur, 9 Gebiede, 1941.	Beswarings.	Gemiddelde huur.
3.....	6 0 8	6, 7, 4, 2,	7 12 7
4.....	7 6 6	14, 18, 13, 5	7 15 0
5.....	9 2 6		
6.....	10 9 11		

Die verskil van 2s. 5d. is gelyk aan 'n ormaat van 1.6 persent bo die gemiddelde soos bereken deur die standaard beswarings wat op die oomblik gebruik word. Hierdie syfers skep die indruk dat daar maar baie min voordeel uit die aanwending van 'n nuwe beswaringstelsel, in ooreenstemming met die toestand in 1941, getrek kan word.

Ten einde vas te stel in watter mate afwyking ingevoer is deur dieselfde beswaringstelsel op elkeen van die nege stede en dorpe toe te pas, moet ons die werklike verdelings wat in elke gebied in 1921 en 1941 waargeneem is, in oorweging neem.

Die syfers is die volgende :-

PERSENTASIEVERSPREIDING EN GEMIDDELTE GROOTTE VAN HUIS.

Gebied.	Jaar 1921.				Gemiddelde grootte van huis.	Jaar 1941.				Gemiddelde grootte van huis.
	3.	4.	5.	6.		3.	4.	5.	6.	
Kaapstad.....	29.4	29.7	23.8	17.1	4.286	27.1	36.4	24.5	12.0	4.214
Port Elizabeth.....	26.1	37.2	24.0	12.7	4.233	31.1	37.7	22.3	8.9	4.090
Oos-Londen.....	13.5	40.1	33.8	12.2	4.431	18.4	43.5	28.7	9.4	4.291
Kimberley.....	18.8	43.2	25.4	12.6	4.318	22.5	41.1	25.3	11.1	4.250
Pietermaritzburg.....	10.5	35.4	35.8	18.4	4.625	10.4	34.8	36.5	18.3	4.627
Durban.....	11.2	29.1	37.3	22.4	4.700	13.7	31.2	35.3	16.8	4.582
Pretoria.....	34.0	39.2	18.6	8.2	4.010	30.4	37.2	23.2	9.0	4.108
Witwatersrand.....	40.4	38.4	15.1	6.1	3.869	31.4	35.0	25.5	8.1	4.103
Bloemfontein.....	32.4	43.8	15.8	8.0	3.994	29.0	39.8	23.0	8.2	4.104
GEMIDDELTE.....	31.8	36.4	21.0	10.8	4.108	27.9	35.8	26.3	10.0	4.184

Daar behoort opgemerk te word dat die aanwending van die standaard-beswaringstelsel gelykstaan met die berekening van die huur vir 'n „standaard-huis” met 4.105 kamers, aangesien—

$$(3 \times 6) + (4 \times 7) + (5 \times 4) + (6 \times 2) \div 19 = (18 + 28 + 20 + 12) \div 19 = 78 \div 19 = 4.105.$$

'n Soortgelyke metode is gebruik om die gemiddelde grootte van wonings in elke gebied te bereken. Daar sal opgemerk word dat

- (i) die verskil in grootte tussen die werklike gemiddelde woning en die standaardwoning in die geval van Durban die grootste was; in 1921 was die verskil (4.709-4.105) of 0.604 kamers. Gevolglik was die gemiddelde huur in Durban, soos deur die standaardbeswarings bereken, ongeveer een-agste te laag. Dit strook met die feite aangesien die gemiddelde vir Durban in 1921, £4. 12s. 5d. was waar dit £5. 5s. 3d. moes gewees het—'n verskil van 12.2 persent. Dit moet egter beklemtoon word dat soos die hure ten spyte van hierdie afwyking sedert 1921 vir Durban bereken is, het hulle die veranderings wat plaasgevind het gehou weergegee. Soos bostaande tabel toon, is die rede hiervoor te vind in die feit dat die proporsionele verspreidings vir 1921 en 1941 wesenlik dieselfde is. Die verandering wat plaasgevind het, het 'n klein vermindering in die afwyking veroorsaak.
- (ii) Op die Witwatersrand egter, was die gevolg van die standaardbeswarings in 1921 'n gemiddelde wat 6.2 persent bo die werklike gemiddelde vir die gebied was. Gedurende die twintig jaar het die verspreiding van wonings hier egter veelseggend verander en in 1941 was die afwyking feitlik onbeduidend.

Ten slotte kan daar op gewys word dat die afwyking wat op die aanwending van 'n onbuigbare beswaringstelsel op alle stede en dorpe volg, op die volgende wyse vermy kan word: (i) die berekening van huur per kamer eerder as per woning; dit sal verskille wat ontstaan uit die veranderlikheid van die gemiddelde grootte van huise in verskillende dorpe uitskakel; (ii) die gebruik van die verhoudings wat bepaal word deur die werklike verspreiding van alle huise met 3-6 kamers in elke stad of dorp as die beswaringstelsel gedurende tussensensusjare; die gemiddelde grootte van huise in elke dorp sal dan dieselfde bly gedurende tussensensus-tydperke en beslister ongerymdhede in hure mag vermy word deur die stelsel van verhouding (beswarings) elke vyf jaar, indien nodig, te verander.

Vergelykbare hure vir huise in verskillende stede kan bereken word deur die idee van standaard-huise in te voer gebaseer op die beswarings vir al nege gebiede gesamentlik, en deur die huur per kamer in elke stad met die gemiddelde getal kamers in die standaardhuise te vermenigvuldig.

24. **Huur van woonstelle.**—Die amper fenomenale vermeerdering van woonstelle gedurende onlangse jare, veral in die groter stede, laat die vraag ontstaan of woonstelle by die berekenings van gemiddelde hure van wonings ingesluit moet word. Ondersoek na die betrokke gegewens toon aan dat dit slegs in die drie of vier groter stede is dat die verhoudings van woonstelle tot woonhuise aansienlik gegroei het—veral in Durban, Johannesburg en Kaapstad (para. 13). Die besonderhede van tabel 8 toon egter dat gemiddelde hure vir betreklik min stede sekuur bereken kan word en dan slegs vir woonstelle van sekere groottes. Daar bestaan min twyfel dat een-kamerwoonstelle verontagsaam moet word en hulle vorm ongeveer die helfte van al die woonstelle in Johannesburg. Aan die ander kant is daar weer betreklik min woonstelle met vier of vyf kamers en die huurgelde verander uiters veel. Dit blyk dus dat slegs woonstelle met twee en drie kamers in die berekenings mag ingesluit word; op hierdie grondslag sou die verhouding van huise tot woonstelle in Kaapstad en Johannesburg ongeveer 8 tot 1 wees en in Durban 4 tot 1.

Benewens hierdie probleme van die berekening van betroubare gemiddeldes en die verkryging van geskikte „beswarings”, is daar ook die vraagstuk van die grondslag waarop woonstelle by private huise ingelyf kan word; sekere wysigings sal klaarblyklik nodig wees om rekening te hou met die feit dat woonstelhure gewoonlik koste van dienste, elektriese lig en water, ens., insluit.

Onderstaande syfers toon die gemiddelde (mediaan-) huurgeld per maand vir woonstelle met onderskeidelik twee en drie kamers in die vyf vernaamste stede; in die ander vier stede en dorpe is daar te min woonstelle om die berekening van betroubare gemiddeldes te verseker.

Stad en voorstede.	Huur per woonstel.	
	2 Kamers.	3 Kamers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kaapstad.....	7 1 9	8 9 8
Port Elizabeth.....	6 13 2	8 4 4
Durban.....	7 12 7	8 15 11
Pretoria.....	9 19 0	12 2 4
Johannesburg.....	9 17 9	12 0 0

Vergelyking van drie-kamerwoonstelle met driekamerhuise toon dat die woonstelhuur in Durban £2. 3s. 0d. meer is, in Kaapstad £3. 8s. 0d., en in Pretoria £5. 8s. 0d. Dit is ook van belang om op te merk dat daar in Pretoria en Johannesburg 'n groter verskil tussen woonstel- en huishure is as in die kuststede en dorpe.

25. **Sub-ekonomiese huise.**—In 1941 is sub-ekonomiese huise

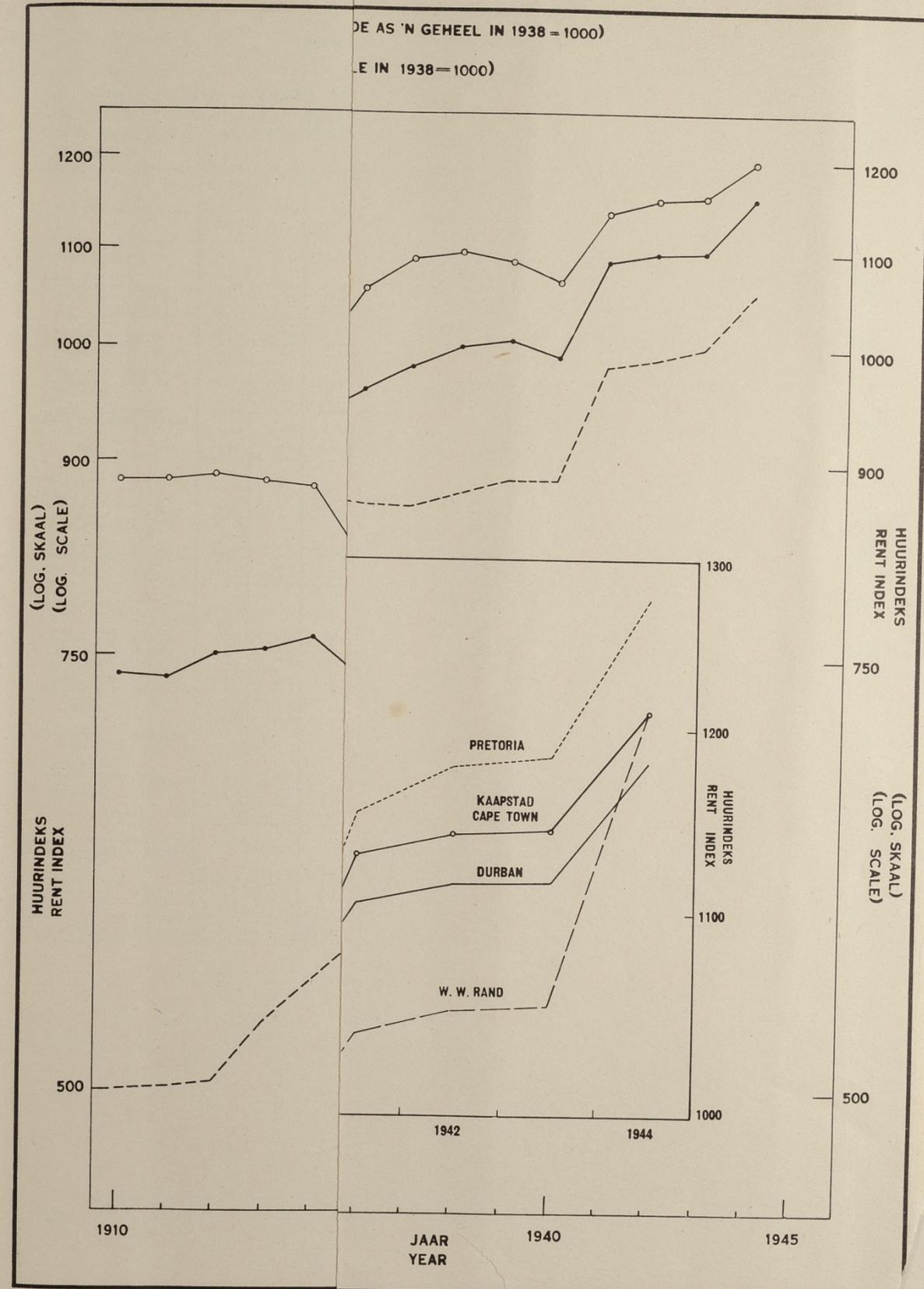
vir die eerste keer opgeneem. Die tabellering is beperk tot huise met twee tot vyf kamers maar die verdeling dui aan dat daar maar 'n onbeduidende getal huise is wat kleiner of groter is. Die inligting word in tabel 14 aangegee. Hierdie tipe huis is slegs in Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Pretoria van numeriese belang hoewel 'n paar in Johannesburg, Germiston en Krugersdorp opgeneem is. Verreweg die meeste van hierdie wonings het drie of vier kamers. Dit is nie moontlik om gemiddelde huurgelde te bereken nie aangesien dit nie bekend is hoeveel van dié in, byvoorbeeld, die groep „£3 en daarbo, maar onder £4” teen £3 of £3. 10s. ens., verhuur is nie.

Daar kan hier, met nut verwys word na sekere inligting vervat in die verslag van die Nasionale Gesondheidsdienskommissie* wat onlangs uitgegee is. Nadat 'n kort uiteensetting gegee is van die vroeë pogings, wat hoofsaaklik deur voor-Uniewetgewing aangewend is, om op te tree in verband met die herbehuising van mense wat deur die veldtog teen oorbevolking en agterbuurt-wonings genoodsaak is, verklaar die Kommissie dat „dit was eers toe die „Volksgezondheidswet” van 1919, die Woningwet van 1920 en die Slumswet van 1934 aangeneem is, dat die vraagstuk as 'n nasionale saak aangesien is”. Tot op 30 Junie 1943 was 'n som van £19,607,245 deur die Sentrale Woningraad as behuising-lenings aan meer as twee honderd plaaslike besture goedgekeur; £14,656,699 van hierdie bedrag was al uitgereik. Die goedgekeurde behuisingkemas sal voorsiening maak vir 53,108 wonings waarvan 33,702 op 30 Junie 1943 voltooi was, 3,750 in aanbou was en 15,656 nog nie begin was nie. In onderstaande tabel word verdere besonderhede getoon.

Skema.	Wonings goedgekeur vir			Lenings	
	Blankes.	Nie-blankes.	Totaal.	Goedgekeur. £	Uitgereik. £
Ekonomies.....	8,168	10,090	18,258	7,432,443	6,947,823
Subekonomies.....	4,386	30,027	34,413	12,042,675	7,607,570
Bejaard—Arm.....	265	172	437	132,127	101,306
TOTAAL.....	12,819	40,289	53,108	19,607,235	14,656,699

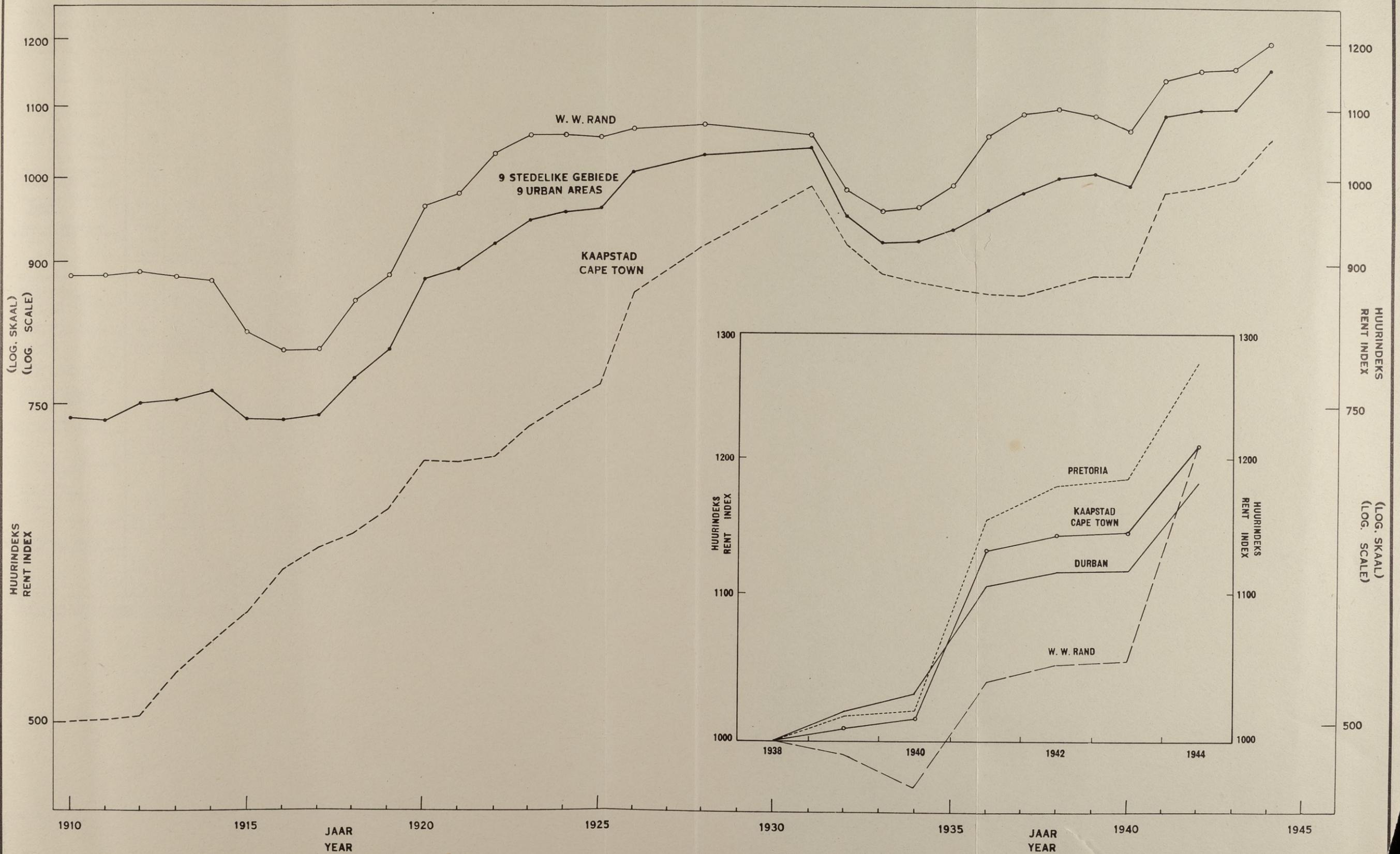
Deur die voorsiening van vakkundige advies deur die Sentrale Woningraad en van goedkoop geld deur die Unie-regering is plaaslike besture aangemoedig om behuising—en herbehuisingkemas te onderneem.

* U.G. 30-1944, Hoofstuk IX, para. 3.



GEMIDDELDE HUUR, 3 TOT 6 KAMERS (BASIS VAN INDEKS : GEMIDDELDE VAN NEGE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE AS 'N GEHEEL IN 1938 = 1000)

AVERAGE RENTS, 3 - 6 ROOMS (BASE OF INDEX: AVERAGE OF NINE URBAN AREAS AS A WHOLE IN 1938 = 1000)



DWELLINGS.—HUISVESTING.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS—CENSUSES 1936 AND 1941.

TABEL 1.—VERGELYKENDE OORSIG VAN WONINGS IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTE-LANDSE NEDERSETTINGS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON—SENSUSSES 1936 EN 1941.

HEADING.	Cape. Kaap.		Natal.		Transvaal.		Orange Free State. Oranje-Vrystaat.		Union. Unie.		HOOF.
	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.											
A.—Private Houses—											
Owned by Occupiers.....	34,198	34,182	8,249	7,837	32,088	32,759	7,383	6,867	81,818	81,645	A.—Private huise. Eiendom van bewoners.
Owned—Rent Purchase....	4,548	6,179	3,451	4,307	13,140	22,336	827	940	21,966	33,762	Eiendom—Huur aankoop.
Total—Owned by Occupiers	38,746	40,361	11,700	12,144	45,228	55,095	8,110	7,807	103,784	115,407	Totaal—Eiendom van bewoners.
Rented—Unfurnished.....	46,454	59,796	10,809	11,721	49,118	60,096	9,059	8,560	115,440	131,173	Ongemeubileerd gehuur.
Rented—Furnished.....	1,309	1,456	725	718	1,139	979	163	115	3,336	3,268	Gemeubileerd gehuur.
Free and Nominal Rental, etc.	4,215	3,774	1,594	1,022	3,740	3,503	1,220	827	10,769	9,126	Vry of nominale huur, ens.
Total—Not Owned by Occupiers.....	51,978	56,026	13,128	13,461	53,997	64,578	10,442	9,502	129,545	143,567	Totaal—Nie eiendom van bewoners nie.
Unspecified.....	6	9	—	1	5	24	—	7	11	41	Ongespesifiseerd.
Total—Private Houses.....	90,730	96,396	24,828	25,606	99,230	119,697	18,552	17,316	233,340	259,015	Totaal—Private huise.
B.—Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.....	7,290	10,482	5,283	9,838	16,715	24,415	594	513	29,882	45,248	B.—Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.
TOTAL.....	98,020	106,878	30,111	35,444	115,945	144,112	19,146	17,829	263,222	304,263	TOTAAL.
TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS											
A.—Private Houses—											
Owned by Occupiers.....	171,140	167,011	49,072	48,626	215,414	247,598	35,574	31,639	471,200	494,874	A.—Private huise— Eiendom van bewoners.
Not Owned by Occupiers..	245,560	261,367	61,044	61,866	261,874	304,010	48,348	43,654	616,826	670,897	Nie eiendom van bewoners nie.
Unspecified.....	23	35	—	4	26	100	—	36	49	175	Ongespesifiseerd.
Total—Private Houses.....	416,723	428,413	110,116	110,496	477,314	551,708	83,922	75,329	1,088,075	1,165,946	Totaal—Private huise.
B.—Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.	23,067	29,524	14,618	25,924	36,862	53,019	1,454	1,318	76,001	109,785	B.—Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.
TOTAL.....	439,790	457,937	124,734	136,420	514,176	604,727	85,376	76,647	1,164,076	1,275,731	TOTAAL.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER DWELLING.											
A.—Private Houses—											
Owned by Occupiers.....	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.3	A.—Private huise— Eiendom van bewoners.
Not Owned by Occupiers..	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	Nie eiendom van bewoners nie.
Unspecified.....	3.8	3.9	—	4.0	5.2	4.2	—	5.1	4.5	4.3	Ongespesifiseerd.
Total—Private Houses.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	Totaal—Private huise.
B.—Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	B.—Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.
TOTAL.....	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	TOTAAL.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER ROOM.*											
A.—Private Houses—											
Owned by Occupiers.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	A.—Private huise— Eiendom van bewoners.
Not Owned by Occupiers..	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	Nie eiendom van bewoners nie.
Unspecified.....	0.7	3.0	—	—	1.5	1.3	—	5.1	1.1	1.8	Ongespesifiseerd.
TOTAL—PRIVATE HOUSES	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	TOTAAL—PRIVATE HUISE.
AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL OF UNFURNISHED PRIVATE HOUSES.†											
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 Rooms.....	3 10 7	3 19 8	4 11 0	5 15 3	5 13 9	6 1 7	2 19 3	3 12 8	4 11 8	4 17 3	3 Kamers.
4 Rooms.....	4 12 8	5 5 3	5 14 6	6 13 5	6 13 9	7 4 2	3 14 3	4 11 3	5 9 6	5 18 6	4 Kamers.
5 Rooms.....	5 14 5	6 13 5	7 0 8	7 16 11	8 0 11	8 13 10	4 3 6	5 5 0	6 10 7	7 2 3	5 Kamers.
6 Rooms.....	6 3 4	7 6 9	7 12 4	8 14 4	7 19 9	9 15 2	3 12 10	5 9 5	6 14 2	7 16 5	6 Kamers.

* These figures relate to Dwelling containing 1-19 Rooms only.
 † These figures are for Non-privileged Houses built of Brick and Stone or Concrete only.

* Hierdie syfers het betrekking alleenlik op wonings met van 1-19 kamers.
 † Hierdie syfers het betrekking alleenlik op nie-voorreguliseerde huise van baksteen, baksteen en klip, of konkreetgebou.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: PRIVATE HOUSES OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER HOUSE AND PER ROOM—UNION AND PROVINCES, 1936 AND 1941.

NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Private Houses. Private Huise.				Occupants of Private Houses. Bewoners van Private Huise.				Average Number of occupants per House. Gemiddelde Aantal Bewoners per Huis.	Total Number of Rooms in Private Houses.*		Average Number of Occupants per Room.*		
	1936.		1941.		1936.		1941.			1936.	1941.	1936.	1941.	
	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%						
UNION.—UNIE.														
1.....	4,450	1.91	1,279	0.49	11,707	1.08	3,657	0.31	2.63	2.85	4,450	1,279	2.63	2.85
2.....	15,603	6.69	14,387	5.56	57,537	5.29	50,943	4.32	3.69	3.50	31,206	28,774	1.85	1.75
3.....	52,569	22.53	62,633	24.18	227,052	20.87	230,629	22.32	4.32	4.15	157,707	187,899	1.44	1.38
4.....	65,988	29.57	80,533	31.01	325,056	29.89	360,002	30.92	4.71	4.48	225,852	322,156	1.18	1.12
5.....	45,867	19.66	59,815	23.09	221,852	20.39	275,745	23.68	4.84	4.61	229,385	299,075	0.97	0.92
6.....	22,749	9.75	24,247	9.36	117,693	10.82	122,534	10.51	5.17	5.05	136,494	145,482	0.86	0.84
7.....	10,961	4.70	9,411	3.63	58,846	5.41	51,702	4.44	5.37	5.50	76,727	65,877	0.77	0.79
8.....	6,105	2.62	3,817	1.47	33,436	3.07	22,118	1.90	5.48	5.81	48,840	30,500	0.68	0.73
9.....	2,893	1.24	1,530	0.60	16,443	1.51	9,521	0.82	5.68	6.18	25,037	18,851	0.63	0.69
10 +.....	3,107	1.33	1,339	0.51	18,255	1.67	9,089	0.77	5.88	6.82	34,663	13,921	0.52	0.64
Unspecified.....	2	—	9	0.02	6	—	15	0.01	3.00	4.12	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerd TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	233,294	100.00	259,015	100.00	1,087,883	100.00	1,165,946	100.00	4.66	4.50	1,021,411	1,108,845	1.07	1.05

TABEL 2.—VERGELYKENDE OORSIG VAN PRIVATE HUISE IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, KLASSEER VOLGENS GETAL KAMERS, MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE GETAL BEWONERS PER HUIS, EN PER KAMER—UNIE EN PROVINSIËS, 1936 EN 1941.

CAPE.—KAAP.														
1.....	1,766	1.95	516	0.54	4,622	1.11	1,397	0.31	2.62	2.62	1,766	516	2.62	2.62
2.....	5,868	6.47	4,908	5.09	21,317	5.12	17,000	3.89	3.63	3.40	11,736	9,816	1.82	1.70
3.....	18,538	20.43	22,012	22.83	79,369	19.05	90,635	21.05	4.28	4.10	55,614	66,036	1.43	1.37
4.....	26,391	29.09	30,169	31.30	121,794	29.23	133,251	31.22	4.61	4.43	105,564	120,676	1.15	1.11
5.....	17,983	19.82	21,300	22.10	85,272	20.46	96,105	22.50	4.74	4.53	89,915	100,500	0.95	0.92
6.....	9,397	10.91	9,999	10.37	49,986	11.99	48,628	11.34	5.05	4.83	59,382	59,994	0.84	0.81
7.....	4,787	5.28	4,275	4.44	24,861	5.97	22,538	5.27	5.19	5.28	33,509	29,925	0.74	0.75
8.....	2,697	2.97	1,756	1.82	14,288	3.43	9,847	2.31	5.30	5.63	21,576	14,048	0.66	0.70
9.....	1,280	1.41	763	0.79	6,897	1.65	4,465	1.04	5.39	5.84	11,520	6,867	0.60	0.65
10 +.....	1,515	1.67	693	0.71	8,315	1.99	4,538	1.06	5.49	6.56	17,088	7,376	0.49	0.61
Unspecified.....	2	—	5	0.01	6	—	9	0.01	3.00	3.67	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerd TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	90,724	100.00	96,396	100.00	416,727	100.00	428,413	100.00	4.59	4.44	407,670	421,749	1.02	1.02

NATAL.														
1.....	279	1.13	57	0.22	566	0.52	118	0.11	2.03	2.07	279	57	2.03	2.07
2.....	3,066	12.37	3,008	11.16	11,612	10.56	11,620	10.54	3.79	3.79	9,198	9,387	1.26	1.24
3.....	7,089	28.59	7,335	28.65	29,661	26.98	29,440	26.69	4.18	4.01	28,356	29,340	1.05	1.00
4.....	6,914	27.89	8,170	31.91	31,307	28.47	35,785	32.45	4.53	4.38	34,570	40,850	0.91	0.88
5.....	3,456	13.94	3,085	11.39	17,052	15.51	17,961	16.23	4.93	4.87	20,736	22,110	0.82	0.81
6.....	1,533	6.18	1,408	5.50	8,107	7.37	7,608	6.81	5.29	5.33	10,731	9,856	0.76	0.76
7.....	840	3.39	613	2.39	4,532	4.12	3,354	3.04	5.40	5.47	6,720	4,904	0.67	0.68
8.....	432	1.74	217	0.85	2,366	2.15	1,193	1.08	5.48	5.50	3,888	1,953	0.61	0.61
9.....	—	—	—	—	2,485	2.26	1,178	1.06	5.73	6.42	4,820	1,946	0.52	0.60
10 +.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerd TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	24,793	100.00	25,606	100.00	109,949	100.00	110,496	100.00	4.43	4.31	120,798	122,019	0.91	0.90

TRANSVAAL.														
1.....	2,073	2.09	627	0.52	5,695	1.19	1,940	0.36	2.75	3.15	2,073	627	2.75	3.15
2.....	7,575	7.64	7,510	6.27	28,924	6.06	27,554	4.99	3.82	3.67	15,150	15,020	1.91	1.83
3.....	26,635	26.84	33,052	27.01	117,944	24.71	140,842	25.53	4.43	4.26	79,905	99,156	1.48	1.42
4.....	30,110	30.35	37,620	31.43	148,876	31.19	173,677	31.48	4.94	4.62	120,440	150,480	1.24	1.15
5.....	17,642	17.78	26,611	22.23	89,554	18.77	127,103	23.04	5.08	4.78	88,210	133,055	1.02	0.96
6.....	7,648	7.71	8,999	7.52	41,901	8.79	48,967	8.71	5.49	5.34	45,888	53,094	0.91	0.89
7.....	3,695	3.72	3,168	2.65	20,911	4.38	18,588	3.37	5.66	5.87	25,865	22,176	0.81	0.84
8.....	2,008	2.02	1,221	1.02	11,627	2.44	7,590	1.38	5.79	6.27	16,004	9,768	0.72	0.78
9.....	933	0.94	476	0.40	5,785	1.21	3,324	0.60	6.98	6.20	8,397	4,284	0.60	0.78
10 +.....	906	0.91	409	0.33	6,001	1.26	3,012	0.52	7.45	7.45	10,000	4,118	0.60	0.70
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.02	—	4.00	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerd TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	99,225	100.00	119,697	100.00	477,278	100.00	551,708	100.00	4.81	4.61	411,992	492,678	1.16	1.12

ORANGE FREE STATE.—ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.														
1.....	332	1.79	79	0.46	824	0.98	202	0.27	2.48	2.56	332	79	2.48	2.56
2.....	1,410	7.60	1,161	6.71	5,035	6.00	4,050	5.38	3.57	3.49	2,820	2,322	1.79	1.74
3.....	4,330	23.34	4,440	25.64	18,127	21.60	17,525	23.26	4.19	3.95	12,990	13,320	1.39	1.32
4.....	5,398	29.09	5,415	31.27	24,725	29.46	23,634	31.37	4.58	4.36	21,592	21,660	1.15	1.09
5.....	3,828	17.94	3,734	21.56	15,710	18.73	16,747	22.23	4.72	4.49	16,640	18,670	0.94	0.90
6.....	1,748	9.42	1,564	9.03	8,694	10.36	7,878	10.46	4.97	5.04	10,488	9,384	0.83	0.84
7.....	946	5.10	560	3.23	4,967	5.92	3,098	4.08	5.25	5.49	6,622	3,820	0.75	0.78
8.....	560	3.02	227	1.31	2,889	3.50	1,827	1.75	5.34	5.85	4,480	1,816	0.67	0.73
9.....	248	1.34	83	0.48	1,395	1.66	639	0.72	5.63	6.49	2,232	747	0.63	0.72
10 +.....	252	1.36	53	0.31	1,454	1.73	361	0.48	5.77	7.07	2,755	481	0.53	0.68
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongespesifiseerd TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	18,552	100.00	17,316	100.00	83,929	100.00	75,329	100.00	4.52	4.35	80,951	72,399	1.04	1.04

* Figures in these columns relate to houses of 1 to 19 rooms only.

* Syfers in hierdie kolomme het betrekking alleenlik op huise met van 1 tot 19 kamers.

TABLE 3.—DWELLINGS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS. UNION AND PROVINCES—CENSUS, 1941. DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS (i) PRIVATE HOUSES, (ii) RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, FLATS, ETC., SHOWING NUMBER AND PROPORTION PERCENT OF DWELLINGS AND OCCUPANTS RESPECTIVELY, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER DWELLING.

NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Private Houses. Private huise.				Flats, Residential Chambers, etc. Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.				Total. Totaal.						
	Houses. Huise.		Occupants. Bewoners.		Dwellings. Woonings.		Occupants. Bewoners.		Dwellings. Woonings.		Occupants. Bewoners.				
	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%	No. Getal.	%			
UNION.—UNIE.															
1.....	1,279	0.49	3,657	0.31	2.82	16,183	35.76	25,023	23.32	1.58	17,462	5.74	29,290	2.29	1.87
2.....	14,387	5.55	50,943	4.34	3.52	13,992	30.93	34,528	31.44	2.47	28,379	9.33	85,471	6.67	3.00
3.....	62,633	24.18	260,620	22.31	4.15	10,530	23.27	32,547	29.66	3.09	78,162	24.05	293,167	22.94	4.00
4.....	80,533	31.10	360,002	30.92	4.47	3,626	8.01	13,018	11.87	3.59	84,166	27.66	373,020	29.28	4.44
5.....	59,815	23.09	275,745	23.68	4.61	917	2.03	4,069	3.71	4.44	80,732	19.96	279,814	21.95	4.61
6.....	24,247	9.36	122,534	10.51	5.06	—									

TABLE 3.—DWELLINGS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS. UNION AND PROVINCES—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS IN (i) PRIVATE HOUSES, (ii) RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, FLATS, ETC., SHOWING NUMBER AND PROPORTION PERCENT. OF DWELLINGS AND OCCUPANTS RESPECTIVELY, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER DWELLING—(continued).

NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Private Houses, Private huise.				Flats, Residential Chambers, etc. Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.				Total. Totaal.						
	Houses, Huise.		Occupants, Bewoners.		Dwellings, Wonings.		Occupants, Bewoners.		Dwellings, Wonings.		Occupants, Bewoners.				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
	Average per House, Gemid- delde per huis.						Average per Dwelling, Gemid- delde per woning.				Average per Dwelling, Gemid- delde per woning.				
1.....	627	0.52	1,940	0.35	3.09	11,926	48.85	18,489	34.87	1.55	12,553	8.71	20,429	3.33	1.63
2.....	7,510	6.27	27,554	5.00	3.67	7,955	32.58	19,618	37.00	2.47	15,465	10.73	47,172	7.80	3.05
3.....	33,052	27.61	140,842	25.53	4.26	3,425	14.02	10,564	19.93	3.09	36,476	25.31	151,406	25.04	4.15
4.....	37,620	31.43	173,677	31.48	4.61	924	3.79	3,454	6.51	3.73	38,545	26.75	177,131	29.29	4.60
5.....	25,611	22.23	127,108	23.04	4.78	185	0.76	894	1.69	4.83	26,796	18.59	128,002	21.17	4.78
6.....	8,999	7.52	45,067	8.71	5.84	—	—	—	—	—	8,999	6.25	48,067	7.95	5.34
7.....	3,168	2.65	18,588	3.37	5.87	—	—	—	—	—	3,168	2.20	18,588	3.07	5.87
8.....	1,221	1.02	7,590	1.38	6.22	—	—	—	—	—	1,221	0.85	7,590	1.26	6.22
9.....	476	0.40	3,324	0.60	6.98	—	—	—	—	—	476	0.33	3,324	0.55	6.98
10.....	229	0.19	1,771	0.32	7.73	—	—	—	—	—	229	0.16	1,771	0.29	7.73
11.....	92	0.08	625	0.11	6.73	—	—	—	—	—	92	0.06	625	0.10	6.73
12.....	44	0.04	287	0.05	6.67	—	—	—	—	—	44	0.03	287	0.05	6.67
13.....	18	0.02	145	0.03	7.63	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.01	145	0.02	7.63
14.....	12	0.01	97	0.02	8.08	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.01	97	0.02	8.08
15.....	7	0.01	55	0.01	7.86	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.01	55	0.01	7.86
16.....	2	—	4	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2.00
17.....	1	—	4	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	4.00
18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 +.....	3	—	19	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	19	—	6.33
Uns.—Onges.....	4	—	6	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	1.50
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	119,697	100.00	551,708	100.00	4.61	24,415	100.00	53,019	100.00	2.17	144,112	100.00	604,727	100.00	4.20

TABEL 3.—WONINGS IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS. UNIE EN PROVINSIËS—SENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

WONINGS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS GETAL KAMERS IN (i) PRIVATE HUISE, (ii) WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., MET OPGAWE VAN GETALLE EN VERHOUDINGS PERSENT VAN WONINGS EN BEWONERS ONDERSCHEIDELIK, EN DIE GEMIDDELDE GETAL BEWONERS PER WONING—(vervolg).

ORANGE FREE STATE.—ORANJE-VRYSSTAAT.															
NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Private Houses, Private huise.				Flats, Residential Chambers, etc. Woonstelle, woonkamers, ens.				Total. Totaal.						
	Houses, Huise.		Occupants, Bewoners.		Dwellings, Wonings.		Occupants, Bewoners.		Dwellings, Wonings.		Occupants, Bewoners.				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
	Average per House, Gemid- delde per huis.						Average per Dwelling, Gemid- delde per woning.				Average per Dwelling, Gemid- delde per woning.				
1.....	79	0.46	302	0.27	2.56	140	27.29	210	15.93	1.50	219	1.23	412	0.54	1.88
2.....	1,161	6.70	4,060	3.38	3.49	179	34.89	438	33.23	2.45	1,340	7.52	4,488	5.90	3.35
3.....	4,440	25.64	17,523	23.26	3.95	153	29.83	501	38.01	3.27	4,593	25.76	18,024	23.51	3.92
4.....	5,415	31.27	23,634	31.37	4.36	32	6.24	115	8.73	3.59	5,447	30.55	23,749	30.98	4.36
5.....	3,734	21.56	16,747	22.23	4.48	9	1.75	54	4.10	6.00	3,743	21.00	16,801	21.92	4.49
6.....	1,564	9.03	7,878	10.46	5.04	—	—	—	—	—	1,564	8.77	7,878	10.28	5.04
7.....	560	3.23	3,068	4.08	5.49	—	—	—	—	—	560	3.14	3,068	4.01	5.49
8.....	227	1.31	1,327	1.75	5.82	—	—	—	—	—	227	1.28	1,327	1.72	5.82
9.....	83	0.48	539	0.72	6.49	—	—	—	—	—	83	0.47	539	0.70	6.49
10.....	29	0.17	196	0.26	6.76	—	—	—	—	—	29	0.16	196	0.26	6.76
11.....	13	0.07	72	0.10	5.54	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.07	72	0.10	6.00
12.....	3	0.02	18	0.02	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.02	18	0.02	6.00
13.....	5	0.03	41	0.06	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.03	41	0.06	8.20
14.....	1	0.01	9	0.01	9.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	0.01	9.00
15.....	1	0.01	15	0.02	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	0.02	15.00
16.....	1	0.01	10	0.01	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	0.01	10.00
17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 +.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uns.—Onges.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	17,316	100.00	75,329	100.00	4.35	513	100.00	1,318	100.00	2.57	17,829	100.00	76,647	100.00	4.30

TABLE 4.—PRIVATE HOUSES IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS—UNION AND PROVINCES—CENSUS, 1941.

Private houses occupied by Europeans, classified according to number of rooms showing numbers and proportions per 1,000 under the following headings:—

- (1) Owned..... (A) By occupier. (B) Rent-purchase. (C) Rented unfurnished.
- (2) Not owned..... (A) Rented furnished. (B) Rented furnished. (C) Occupied free or at nominal rental as caretaker, etc.

TABEL 4.—PRIVATE HUISE IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS—UNIE EN PROVINSIËS—SENSUS 1941.

Private huise deur blankes bewoon, geklassifiseer volgens getal kamers met opgawe van getalle en verhoudings per 1,000 onder die volgende hoofde:—

- (1) Eiendom..... (A) Van bewoner. (B) Huurkoop. (C) Ongemeubileerd gehuur.
- (2) Nie-eiendom..... (A) Gemeubileerd gehuur. (B) Gemeubileerd gehuur. (C) Vry of teen nominale huur, by wyse van oppasserswoning, ens., bewoon.

NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Cape.—Kaap.		Natal.		Transvaal.		O.F.V.—O.V.S.		Union.—Unie.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%
(1) (A) OWNED BY OCCUPIERS.—EIENDOM VAN BEWONERS.										
1.....	92	2.69	8	1.02	116	3.54	15	2.18	231	2.83
2.....	807	23.61	138	17.61	1,247	38.07	309	45.00	2,501	30.63
3.....	4,506	131.82	593	75.67	5,776	176.32	1,456	212.03	12,331	151.03
4.....	8,909	260.63	1,097	139.54	9,083	277.26	1,920	279.60	21,609	264.67
5.....	9,733	284.74	2,575	328.57	9,407	287.16	1,323	205.47	23,538	288.30
6.....	5,519	161.46	1,561	199.18	4,162	127.05	840	123.32	12,082	147.98
7.....	2,582	75.54	668	85.24	1,714	52.32	312	45.43	5,276	64.62
8.....	1,099	32.15	354	45.17	725	22.13	119	17.33	2,297	28.13
9.....	487	14.25	127	16.20	277	8.46	40	5.83	931	11.40
10.....	236	6.90	70	8.93	139	4.24	18	2.62	463	5.67
11.....	86	2.52	20	2.55	56	1.71	11	1.60	173	2.12
12.....	54	1.55	12	1.53	26	0.79	—	—	62	0.76
13.....	23	0.67	9	1.15	9	0.28	—	—	22	0.27
14.....	26	0.76	3	0.38	3	0.09	—	—	44	0.54
15.....	7	0.20	1	0.13	6	0.18	—	—	14	0.17
16.....	6	0.18	—	—	1	0.03	—	—	8	0.10
17.....	3	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.05
18.....	1	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.02
19.....	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.04
20 +.....	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.05
Uns.—Onges.....	2	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.05
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	34,182	1000.00	7,837	1000.00	32,759	1000.00	6,867	1000.00	81,645	1000.00

(1) (B) RENT PURCHASE.—HUURKOOP—EIENDOM.										
NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Cape.—Kaap.		Natal.		Transvaal.		O.F.V.—O.V.S.		Union.—Unie.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%	Getal.	%
	Average per House, Gemid- delde per huis.						Average per Dwelling, Gemid- delde per woning.			
1.....	2	0.33	1	0.23	31	1.39	2	2.13	36	1.07
2.....	76	12.30	49	11.38	588	26.33	28	29.79	741	21.95
3.....	957	154.88	316	73.37	4,073	209.21	328	348.94	11,989	355.10
4.....	2,639	427.09	1,351	313.68	7,671	343.44	206	206.38	6,140	181.86
5.....	1,720	278.36	1,715	398.19	6,777	303.41	256	272.34	10,468	310.05
6.....	523	84.64	589	136.75	1,855	83.05	95	101.06	3,082	90.69

TABLE 4.—PRIVATE HOUSES IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS—UNION AND PROVINCES—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

Private houses occupied by Europeans, classified according to number of rooms showing numbers and proportions per 1,000 under the following headings:—

- (1) Owned.....
 - (A) By occupier.
 - (B) Rent-purchase.
 - (C) Rented unfurnished.
- (2) Not owned.....
 - (A) Rented furnished.
 - (B) Occupied free or at nominal rental as caretaker, etc.

NUMBER OF ROOMS. AANTAL KAMERS.	Cape.—Kaap.		Natal.		Transvaal.		O.F.V.—O.V.S.		Union.—Unie.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(2) NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER.—(B) RENTED FURNISHED.—(2) NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONERS NIE.—(B) GEMEUBELEER GEHUUR.										
1.....	20	13.73	13	18.11	36	36.77	1	8.70	70	21.42
2.....	95	65.25	44	61.28	58	59.24	10	86.96	207	63.34
3.....	240	164.83	124	172.70	141	144.02	24	208.70	529	161.87
4.....	396	271.98	207	288.30	269	274.77	31	269.56	903	276.32
5.....	349	239.70	201	279.94	279	284.92	33	226.09	855	261.63
6.....	192	131.87	72	100.28	114	116.45	13	113.04	391	119.64
7.....	85	58.85	31	43.18	46	46.99	6	52.17	168	51.41
8.....	41	28.16	19	26.46	20	20.43	2	17.39	82	25.09
9.....	19	13.05	2	2.79	7	7.15	2	17.39	30	9.13
10.....	8	5.49	2	2.79	4	4.09	—	—	14	4.28
11.....	6	4.12	1	1.39	2	2.04	—	—	9	2.75
12.....	4	2.75	—	—	2	2.04	—	—	6	1.84
13.....	—	—	1	1.39	1	1.02	—	—	2	0.61
14.....	—	—	1	1.39	—	—	—	—	1	0.31
15.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	1	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.31
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 +.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uns.—Onges.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	1,456	1000.00	718	1000.00	979	1000.00	115	1000.00	3,268	1000.00

(2) NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER.—(C) OCCUPIED FREE OR AT NOMINAL RENTAL AS CARETAKER, ETC. (2) NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER NIE.—(C) VRY OF TEEN NOMINALE HUUR SOOS OPASSERSWONING, ENS.

1.....	65	17.22	5	4.89	63	17.98	14	16.93	147	16.11
2.....	314	83.20	95	92.95	200	74.22	59	71.34	728	79.77
3.....	861	228.14	118	115.44	809	250.94	200	241.84	1,988	217.84
4.....	1,000	264.97	286	279.84	1,124	320.87	250	302.30	2,660	291.47
5.....	628	166.40	245	239.73	674	192.41	141	170.49	1,688	184.97
6.....	398	105.46	140	136.99	310	88.50	69	83.43	917	100.48
7.....	232	61.47	73	71.43	133	37.97	48	58.94	486	53.25
8.....	128	33.92	30	29.35	66	18.84	29	35.07	253	27.72
9.....	66	17.49	13	12.72	20	8.28	9	10.88	117	12.82
10.....	38	10.07	7	6.85	9	2.57	5	6.05	59	6.47
11.....	17	4.50	5	4.89	14	4.00	—	—	36	3.94
12.....	11	2.91	1	0.98	5	1.43	1	1.21	18	1.97
13.....	6	1.59	—	—	2	0.57	1	1.21	9	0.99
14.....	4	1.06	1	0.98	3	0.86	1	1.21	9	0.99
15.....	1	0.27	1	0.98	—	—	—	—	2	0.22
16.....	1	0.27	1	0.98	—	—	—	—	3	0.33
17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 +.....	2	0.53	1	0.98	—	—	—	—	3	0.33
Uns.—Onges.....	2	0.53	—	—	1	0.28	—	—	3	0.33
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	3,774	1000.00	1,022	1000.00	3,503	1000.00	827	1000.00	9,126	1000.00

(2) TOTAL—NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER.—(2) TOTAAL—NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONERS NIE.

1.....	422	7.53	48	3.57	480	7.43	62	6.52	1,012	7.05
2.....	4,024	71.81	621	46.13	5,675	87.88	823	86.61	11,143	77.61
3.....	16,548	295.36	2,220	164.92	22,595	349.89	2,789	293.52	44,152	307.53
4.....	18,620	332.36	4,287	318.47	20,860	323.02	3,165	333.09	46,932	326.90
5.....	9,843	175.69	3,879	288.17	10,424	161.42	1,654	174.07	25,800	179.71
6.....	3,956	70.61	1,535	114.03	2,978	46.11	628	66.09	9,097	63.37
7.....	1,508	26.92	549	40.78	952	14.74	225	23.78	3,235	22.53
8.....	697	10.83	194	14.41	358	5.54	99	10.42	1,258	8.76
9.....	259	4.62	72	5.35	137	2.12	38	4.00	508	3.52
10.....	137	2.44	31	2.30	64	0.99	10	1.05	242	1.69
11.....	44	0.78	13	0.96	27	0.42	2	0.21	86	0.60
12.....	31	0.55	3	0.22	15	0.23	3	0.32	52	0.36
13.....	10	0.18	2	0.15	7	0.11	2	0.21	21	0.15
14.....	6	0.11	3	0.22	3	0.04	1	0.11	13	0.09
15.....	3	0.05	1	0.08	1	0.02	—	—	5	0.04
16.....	1	0.02	1	0.08	1	0.02	—	—	3	0.02
17.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.01
18.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.01
19.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.01
20 +.....	2	0.04	1	0.08	—	—	—	—	3	0.02
Uns.—Onges.....	2	0.04	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	3	0.02
TOTAL—TOTAAL.....	56,026	1000.00	13,461	1000.00	64,578	1000.00	9,502	1000.00	143,567	1000.00

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941.

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, MET OP GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941.

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	Total Private Houses, Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.						Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
		Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.		Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.					
		Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huurkoop.	Rented Unfurnished. Onge-meubeleerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubi-leerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifi-seerd.		
CAPE.									
Cape Town and Suburbs.....	39,725	10,634	3,296	17,003	566	660	1	32,160	7,565
Cape Town.....	33,137	8,723	2,638	13,946	455	520	1	25,683	7,454
Bellville.....	690	225	86	362	5	—	—	689	—
Bellville South.....	94	22	9	63	—	—	—	94	—
Constantia.....	233	92	5	83	3	50	—	233	—
Elsie's River.....	247	44	—	145	3	1	—	247	—
Epping Garden Village.....	669	54	—	666	1	1	—	668	—
Fish Hoek.....	534	156	34	173	61	8	—	432	—
Goodwood.....	1,319	383	419	491	3	23	—	1,319	102
Goodwood Estate.....	19	13	—	9	—	—	—	19	—
Grassy Park.....	145	63	21	50	2	1	—	145	—
Kensington Estate (Windermere).....	94	31	1	57	—	5	—	94	—
Milnerton.....	80	34	7	31	3	5	—	80	—
Parow.....	1,203	335	235	609	1	16	—	1,196	7
Pinelands Garden City.....	868	337	333	140	28	10	—	868	—
Tiervlei.....	393	143	64	182	1	3	—	393	—
East London and Suburbs.....	6,672	2,078	603	3,086	96	133	—	5,996	676
East London.....	4,018	966	167	2,070	55	89	—	3,347	671
Cambridge.....	2,247	910	414	852	37	39	—	2,243	4
Amalinda.....	229	119	18	84	2	6	—	229	—
Woodbrook.....	130	57	3	62	1	6	—	129	1
Abbotsford.....	48	26	1	18	1	2	—	48	—
Kimberley and Suburbs.....	3,276	1,060	218	1,763	60	115	—	3,216	60
Kimberley.....	3,045	1,044	218	1,556	57	111	—	2,986	59
Suburbs.....	231	16	—	207	3	4	—	230	1
Port Elizabeth and Sururbs.....	11,123	2,359	919	6,128	87	185	—	9,679	1,444
Port Elizabeth.....	9,897	1,854	681	5,686	67	167	—	8,455	1,442
Suburbs (Walmer Mnn.).....	1,226	505	238	444	20	18	—	1,224	2
Aberdeen.....	343	168	1	155	—	18	—	342	1
Adelaide.....	230	99	15	101	3	11	—	230	—
Adendorp.....	71	27	4	31	—	9	—	71	—
Albertina.....	292	131	—	62	1	8	—	202	—
Alexandria.....	89	31	4	46	—	8	—	89	—
Alice.....	155	52	2	85	4	10	—	153	2
Alcedale.....	33	13	—	19	—	1	—	33	—
Alwal North.....	424	142	12	235	8	23	—	420	4
Amsterdam Hoek.....	19	7	—	6	—	3	—	19	—
Arniston.....	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Barkly East.....	202	87	5	88	1	21	—	202	—
Barkly West.....	100	46	1	42	3	8	—	100	—
Barrydale.....	115	63	—	49	—	3	—	115	—
Bathurst.....	53	26	2	16	2	7	—	53	—
Beaufort West.....	687	213	10	417	2	17	—	659	28
Bedford.....	132	66	1	55	1	9	—	132	—
Bell and Bodiam.....	23	7	—	2	—	—	—	22	—
Bergville (C.).....	56	32	1	14	—	3	—		

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—CENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	Woonstelle, woonkammers, ens.	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.			Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huurkoop.	Rented Un-furnished. Onge-meubileerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubi-leerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifiseerd.	Total.*			
CAPE—(continued).										
Cofimvaba.....	30	9	18	1	2	—	30	—	Cofimvaba.....	
Colesberg.....	219	85	104	1	19	—	219	—	Colesberg.....	
Craddock.....	283	36	389	7	39	1	755	7	Craddock.....	
Daniëlskuil.....	51	23	20	—	8	—	51	—	Daniëlskuil.....	
Darling.....	106	49	50	—	6	—	106	—	Darling.....	
De Aar.....	693	160	37	470	—	26	693	—	De Aar.....	
Deben.....	43	16	21	—	5	—	43	—	Deben.....	
De Doorns.....	86	30	37	1	18	—	86	—	De Doorns.....	
Delports Hope.....	48	31	1	9	—	7	48	—	Delports Hope.....	
De Rust.....	108	25	1	71	—	9	108	—	De Rust.....	
Die Erwe.....	88	54	—	30	—	4	88	—	Die Erwe.....	
Dordrecht.....	235	88	9	119	—	17	234	1	Dordrecht.....	
Douglas.....	134	52	9	66	—	5	132	2	Douglas.....	
Durbanville.....	142	64	5	61	—	10	142	—	Durbanville.....	
Elliot.....	213	104	7	91	—	11	213	—	Elliot.....	
Engcobo.....	63	26	3	31	—	2	62	1	Engcobo.....	
Ferreiratown.....	11	5	—	1	3	—	10	1	Ferreiratown.....	
Flagstaff.....	26	9	—	17	—	—	26	—	Flagstaff.....	
Fort Beaufort.....	253	73	18	133	—	4	245	8	Fort Beaufort.....	
Frankfort (C.).....	95	71	—	18	—	6	95	—	Frankfort (C.).....	
Fraserburg.....	174	98	—	71	—	5	174	—	Fraserburg.....	
French Hoek.....	119	72	—	35	3	9	119	—	French Hoek.....	
Gansbaai.....	144	83	—	52	5	4	144	—	Gansbaai.....	
Garies.....	43	15	—	27	—	1	43	—	Garies.....	
George.....	1,123	368	37	662	—	34	1,121	2	George.....	
Gonubie Mouth.....	7	5	—	—	1	—	7	—	Gonubie Mouth.....	
Gordon's Bay.....	108	35	—	35	33	3	108	—	Gordon's Bay.....	
Gouda.....	17	3	—	4	—	—	17	—	Gouda.....	
Graaff-Reinet.....	929	374	16	479	—	4	918	11	Graaff-Reinet.....	
Grabouw.....	79	30	—	48	—	1	79	—	Grabouw.....	
Grahamstown.....	1,244	464	67	561	44	51	1,187	57	Grahamstown.....	
Great Brak River Mouth.....	15	12	—	12	—	6	142	—	Great Brak River Mouth.....	
Greyton.....	110	67	—	36	—	6	110	—	Greyton.....	
Griquatown.....	119	59	4	47	—	8	118	1	Griquatown.....	
Haarlem.....	25	11	—	8	—	6	25	—	Haarlem.....	
Hamburg.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	Hamburg.....	
Hankey.....	67	24	—	32	3	8	67	—	Hankey.....	
Hanover.....	125	79	—	40	—	6	125	—	Hanover.....	
Hanover (Kingwillamstown).....	15	5	—	6	—	2	15	—	Hanover (Kingwillamstown).....	
Hawton.....	14	8	—	4	—	—	14	—	Hawton.....	
Heidelberg (C.).....	288	131	5	121	6	25	288	—	Heidelberg (C.).....	
Herbertsdale.....	39	18	—	13	—	—	35	4	Herbertsdale.....	
Hermans.....	405	195	1	164	35	9	404	1	Hermans.....	
Hofmeyr.....	109	53	—	40	—	16	109	—	Hofmeyr.....	
Hooikraal.....	80	42	—	34	—	4	80	—	Hooikraal.....	
Hopetown.....	90	41	—	37	—	5	83	7	Hopetown.....	
Houtbay.....	146	67	—	63	—	16	146	—	Houtbay.....	
Humansdorp.....	77	33	—	32	4	8	77	—	Humansdorp.....	
Idutywa.....	245	94	11	132	1	7	245	—	Idutywa.....	
Indwe.....	69	28	—	31	1	7	69	—	Indwe.....	
Jamestown.....	182	61	6	102	1	12	182	—	Jamestown.....	
Jansenville.....	101	56	—	36	1	8	101	—	Jansenville.....	
Jeffreys Bay.....	147	62	—	75	—	8	146	1	Jeffreys Bay.....	
Joubertina.....	37	16	—	5	—	—	37	—	Joubertina.....	
Joubertina.....	58	38	—	16	—	3	58	—	Joubertina.....	
Karredouw.....	49	17	—	29	1	2	49	—	Karredouw.....	
Keimoes.....	137	82	—	52	—	3	137	—	Keimoes.....	
Keimouth.....	23	15	—	6	1	1	23	—	Keimouth.....	
Kei Road.....	32	11	—	19	—	2	32	—	Kei Road.....	
Keiskama Hoek.....	85	44	—	30	2	8	85	—	Keiskama Hoek.....	
Kenhardt.....	106	52	—	46	—	7	106	—	Kenhardt.....	
Kentani.....	21	11	—	9	—	1	21	—	Kentani.....	
Kidd's Beach.....	27	10	—	4	11	2	27	—	Kidd's Beach.....	
Kingwillamstown.....	1,006	409	38	494	—	36	964	22	Kingwillamstown.....	
Kirkwood.....	143	55	—	38	—	6	143	—	Kirkwood.....	
Klaarstroom.....	11	6	—	3	—	2	11	—	Klaarstroom.....	
Kleinmond.....	43	23	—	12	—	3	43	—	Kleinmond.....	
Klipplaat.....	104	27	—	66	—	7	104	—	Klipplaat.....	
Knysna.....	459	255	11	198	—	19	455	4	Knysna.....	
Kokstad.....	243	79	8	138	—	5	240	3	Kokstad.....	
Komgha.....	92	34	—	50	—	8	92	—	Komgha.....	
Kommetje.....	28	11	—	6	—	7	28	—	Kommetje.....	
Kruisfontein.....	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	Kruisfontein.....	
Kuils River.....	105	46	—	43	—	7	102	3	Kuils River.....	
Kuruman.....	161	66	—	76	—	13	160	1	Kuruman.....	

* Figures in this column include Private Houses with terms of occupancy not specified.
* Syfers in hierdie kolom sluit Private Huiise in met bewoningsvoorwaardes nie vermeld nie.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—CENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.	Woonstelle, woonkammers, ens.	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.			Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huurkoop.	Rented Un-furnished. Onge-meubileerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubi-leerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifiseerd.	Total.*			
CAPE—(continued).										
Ladismith (C.).....	193	64	—	119	—	10	193	—	Ladismith (C.).....	
Lady Frere.....	58	33	—	22	—	3	55	—	Lady Frere.....	
Lady Grey.....	163	88	15	48	—	11	163	—	Lady Grey.....	
Laingsburg.....	181	56	—	111	—	14	181	—	Laingsburg.....	
Lamberts Bay.....	64	14	—	31	—	19	64	—	Lamberts Bay.....	
Langebaan.....	20	13	—	5	—	1	20	—	Langebaan.....	
Libode.....	19	9	—	10	—	—	19	—	Libode.....	
Little Brak River.....	11	3	—	4	—	3	11	—	Little Brak River.....	
Loeriesfontein.....	52	25	—	24	—	3	52	—	Loeriesfontein.....	
Loganda.....	40	17	—	18	—	1	40	—	Loganda.....	
Loxton.....	93	35	—	52	—	5	93	—	Loxton.....	
Lusikisiki.....	35	16	—	13	—	4	35	—	Lusikisiki.....	
Maclean town.....	16	13	—	3	—	—	16	—	Maclean town.....	
Maclear.....	154	69	—	70	—	12	154	—	Maclear.....	
Mafeking.....	438	83	17	292	—	4	419	19	Mafeking.....	
Malmesbury.....	535	222	—	285	—	18	529	6	Malmesbury.....	
Marydale.....	37	18	—	15	—	3	37	—	Marydale.....	
Matatiele.....	180	59	13	95	—	2	175	2	Matatiele.....	
McGregor.....	77	37	—	38	—	2	77	—	McGregor.....	
Melkboschstrand.....	14	6	—	8	—	—	14	—	Melkboschstrand.....	
Merweville.....	56	30	—	20	—	5	56	—	Merweville.....	
Middelburg (C.).....	463	203	14	215	—	29	463	—	Middelburg (C.).....	
Middelburg (K.).....	14	3	—	8	—	—	12	2	Middelburg (K.).....	
Molteno.....	187	51	16	109	—	9	186	1	Molteno.....	
Montagu.....	406	207	—	170	—	3	399	7	Montagu.....	
Moorreesburg.....	291	115	4	157	—	11	288	3	Moorreesburg.....	
Mossel Bay.....	596	156	12	367	—	6	558	38	Mossel Bay.....	
Mount Ayliff.....	28	6	—	18	—	—	28	—	Mount Ayliff.....	
Mount Fletcher.....	34	14	—	17	—	3	34	—	Mount Fletcher.....	
Mount Frere.....	73	16	—	45	—	6	73	—	Mount Frere.....	
Mqanduli.....	17	10	—	4	—	3	17	—	Mqanduli.....	
Murraysburg.....	141	83	—	51	—	2	141	—	Murraysburg.....	
Naauwpoort.....	324	61	23	228	—	11	324	—	Naauwpoort.....	
Napier.....	214	119	—	86	—	9	214	—	Napier.....	
New Bethesda.....	59	45	—	13	—	1	59	—	New Bethesda.....	
Niekerkshope.....	43	24	—	13	—	5	43	—	Niekerkshope.....	
Nieuwoudtville.....	58	17	—	38	—	3	58	—	Nieuwoudtville.....	
Ngqeleni.....	25	11	—	10	—	2	25	—	Ngqeleni.....	
Nyamakwe.....	24	14	—	9	—	1	24	—	Nyamakwe.....	
Olifantshoek.....	35	20	—	11	—	1	35	—	Olifantshoek.....	
Onderste Doorns.....	5	2	—	2	—	—	5	—	Onderste Doorns.....	
Onrustrivier.....	31	14	—	14	—	1	31	—	Onrustrivier.....	
Onseepkans.....	54	37	—	10	—	7	54	—	Onseepkans.....	
Oudtshoorn.....	1,301	368	12	839	—	14	1,288	13	Oudtshoorn.....	
Paarl.....	1,875	576	22	1,154	—	7	1,846	29	Paarl.....	
Pacaltsdorp.....	5	2	—	2	—	—	5	—	Pacaltsdorp.....	
Paterson.....	31	7	—	20	—	1	31	—	Paterson.....	
Pearston.....	118	52	7	49	—	10	118	—	Pearston.....	
Peddie.....	72	27	—	39						

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—CENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.		Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owmed.	Rent Purchase.	Rented Un-furnished.	Rented Furnished.	Free or Nominal Rental.	Un-specified.	Total.*		
CAPE—(continued).									
Riebeeck Kasteel.....	96	44	3	42	1	6	—	96	—
Riebeeck West.....	62	27	—	30	—	5	—	62	—
Rietbron.....	70	40	—	21	1	8	—	70	—
Ritche.....	36	20	—	4	—	12	—	36	—
Riversdale.....	451	193	1	232	7	14	—	447	4
Riviersonderend.....	94	36	—	51	1	6	—	94	—
Robertson.....	632	277	8	320	2	13	—	620	12
Roosgrond.....	27	15	—	7	—	5	—	27	—
Rossouw.....	39	23	—	16	—	—	—	39	—
Saldanha.....	28	5	—	15	—	4	—	28	—
Salam.....	24	19	—	2	1	2	—	24	—
Seymour.....	32	11	—	19	—	1	—	32	—
Simonstown.....	402	71	8	202	40	51	—	372	30
Skoonmakerskop.....	17	11	—	5	—	1	—	17	—
Somerset East.....	429	174	20	201	5	28	—	428	1
Somerset West.....	440	195	14	193	3	10	—	415	25
Springbok.....	96	88	—	50	—	4	—	96	—
Stanford.....	98	54	—	37	—	7	—	98	—
Stellenbosch.....	907	336	20	398	13	37	—	804	103
Sterkstroom.....	194	95	3	87	—	9	—	194	—
Steynsburg.....	246	118	7	91	1	27	—	246	—
Steytlerville.....	117	68	—	53	—	6	—	117	—
Strand.....	832	272	23	417	84	16	—	812	20
Strydenburg.....	92	69	—	22	—	1	—	92	—
Stutterheim.....	492	104	4	141	2	241	—	492	—
Sutherland.....	132	81	1	96	1	3	—	132	—
Swellendam.....	453	212	4	239	2	26	—	453	—
Tabankulu.....	28	9	—	16	1	2	—	28	—
Tarkastad.....	170	84	1	75	—	8	—	169	1
Tsolo.....	43	18	—	24	—	—	—	43	—
Tsomo.....	21	7	—	12	—	2	—	21	—
Tulbagh.....	135	76	3	45	—	11	—	135	—
Tylden.....	10	4	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
Ugie.....	52	17	—	28	—	6	—	52	—
Uitenhage.....	1,965	544	121	1,102	17	45	—	1,829	36
Umnxesha.....	16	11	—	3	—	2	—	16	—
Umtata.....	419	127	45	209	6	23	—	410	9
Umzimkulu.....	27	4	—	20	—	1	—	28	2
Uniondale.....	113	40	—	66	—	7	—	113	—
Uppington.....	477	173	26	238	1	25	—	463	14
Upper Kubusi.....	103	61	1	33	—	8	—	103	—
Van Rhynsdorp.....	104	40	2	50	—	12	—	104	—
Van Wyksdorp.....	86	51	—	23	—	12	—	86	—
Van Wyksvlei.....	72	37	1	17	—	17	—	72	—
Venterstad.....	93	41	—	44	—	8	—	93	—
Victoria West.....	249	106	4	122	—	17	—	249	—
Villiersdorp.....	169	102	1	60	1	5	—	169	—
Vosburg.....	76	56	—	19	—	1	—	76	—
Vredenburg.....	113	49	—	57	—	7	—	113	—
Vryburg.....	367	131	43	163	4	16	—	362	5
Walvis Bay.....	118	13	—	85	6	12	—	116	2
Warrenton.....	184	79	—	97	—	17	—	184	—
Waterford.....	21	13	—	8	—	—	—	21	—
Wellington.....	538	212	3	286	1	12	—	514	24
Whittlesea.....	34	14	—	17	—	3	—	34	—
Willemsmit.....	33	28	—	4	—	1	—	33	—
Williston.....	93	62	3	47	—	9	—	91	2
Willowmore.....	178	64	1	102	—	11	—	178	—
Willowvale.....	36	16	1	15	—	4	—	36	—
Windsorton.....	84	59	1	18	—	5	—	84	—
Wolsley.....	157	63	2	89	—	3	—	157	—
Woodridge.....	8	3	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
Worcester.....	1,150	331	27	641	6	32	—	1,047	113
Zuurbrak.....	47	27	—	16	—	4	—	47	—
Other Rural Suburbs and Rural Townships.....	172	57	—	89	1	25	—	172	—
TOTAL CAPE.....	106,878	34,182	6,179	50,796	1,456	3,774	9	96,396	10,482

* Figures in these columns include Private Houses with terms of occupancy not specified.
* Syfers in hierdie kolomme sluit Private Huise in met bewoningsvoorwaardes nie vermeld nie.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—CENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.		Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owmed.	Rent Purchase.	Rented Un-furnished.	Rented Furnished.	Free or Nominal Rental.	Un-specified.	Total.*		
NATAL.									
Durban and Suburbs.....	24,734	4,566	3,311	6,624	437	382	1	15,321	9,413
Durban.....	23,076	3,857	3,023	6,241	255	305	1	13,682	9,394
Amanzimtoti.....	249	118	38	53	20	10	—	239	1
Isipingo Beach.....	176	60	28	27	43	3	—	161	15
Isipingo Rail.....	36	5	—	21	—	9	—	36	—
Malvern.....	674	301	146	193	5	28	—	673	1
Southern Umlazi.....	339	130	24	53	107	23	—	337	2
Westville.....	193	95	51	36	7	4	—	193	—
Pietermaritzburg and Suburbs.....	4,510	1,289	514	2,192	62	132	—	4,169	341
Pietermaritzburg.....	4,399	1,201	305	2,167	55	121	—	4,049	341
Hilton Road.....	120	68	9	25	7	11	—	120	—
Anerley.....	11	8	1	—	1	5	—	11	—
Bergville.....	46	7	—	31	2	—	—	46	—
Camperdown.....	47	15	4	23	—	5	—	47	—
Charlestown.....	100	6	2	85	2	4	—	99	1
Colenso.....	60	5	1	45	1	8	—	60	—
Dannhauser.....	56	—	—	3	—	53	—	56	—
Darnall.....	302	98	22	156	4	21	—	301	1
Dundee.....	169	28	1	87	1	48	—	165	4
Empangeni.....	168	50	18	88	5	7	—	168	—
Eshowe.....	221	54	10	144	2	10	—	220	1
Estcourt.....	23	20	—	12	—	3	—	23	—
Evaton.....	20	3	—	12	—	—	—	20	—
Ginginhlovi.....	24	18	2	2	—	—	—	24	—
Gillits-Emberton.....	233	43	23	155	—	11	—	232	1
Glencoe.....	238	97	23	105	1	12	—	238	—
Greytown.....	70	24	3	36	—	7	—	70	—
Harding.....	18	3	—	11	—	4	—	18	—
Hattingspruit.....	111	24	12	67	3	5	—	111	—
Howick.....	72	14	1	52	—	5	—	72	—
Ixopo.....	211	115	37	32	19	8	—	211	—
Kloof.....	23	6	—	16	—	1	—	23	—
Kranskop.....	801	156	66	525	16	21	—	784	17
Ladysmith (N.).....	34	19	1	10	—	4	—	34	—
Louwsburg.....	79	49	3	15	4	8	—	79	—
Marburg.....	110	51	9	7	36	4	—	107	3
Margate.....	78	31	3	28	1	15	—	78	—
Melmoth.....	6	15	1	38	—	8	—	63	—
Mool River.....	324	105	8	165	5	31	—	314	10
Newcastle.....	28	9	1	13	—	5	—	28	—
New Hanover.....	94	48	5	13	12	16	—	94	—
North Shepstone.....	34	19	—	5	6	4	—	34	—
Park Rynie.....	105	48	7	38	2	10	—	105	—
Paulpietersburg.....	471	219	95	129	7	17	—	467	4
Pinetown.....	163	42	16	74	12	13	—	157	6
Port Shepstone.....	69	27	3	30	3	6	—	69	—
Richmond (N.).....	42	4	—	28	20	8	—	102	1
Scottsburgh.....	23	18	—	—	3	2	—	23	—
Sea Park.....	16	12	—	—	4	—	—	16	—
Southport.....	106	17	2	76	1	10	—	106	—
Stanger.....	8	4	—	—	2	1	—	7	1
Sunwich Port.....	19	5	—	9	1	4	—	19	—
Tongaat.....	57	—	—	54	—	3	—	57	—
Umbogintwini.....	45	15	4	2	21	3	—	45	—
Umlanga Rocks.....	113	53	7	31	12	9	—	112	1
Umkomaas.....	50	11	—	27	2	10	—	50	—
Umzinto.....	25	6	1	14	—	4	—	25	—
Underberg.....	149	70	2	57	—	20	—	149	—
Utrecht.....	58	25	1	25	—	7	—	58	—
Verulam.....	641	189	76	308	3	32	—	608	33
Vryheid.....	105	55	4	32	—	14	—	105	—
Weenen.....	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	6	—
York.....									

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.		Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huur-koop.	Rented Un-furnished. Gemeubilleerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubilleerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifiseerd.	Total.* Totaal.*		
TRANSVAAL.									TRANSVAAL.
Johannesburg and Suburbs.....	68,097	13,820	8,928	24,463	493	1,040	2	48,744	Johannesburg en Voorstede.
Johannesburg.....	67,677	13,608	8,841	24,357	485	1,032	2	48,325	Johannesburg.
Suburbs.....	420	212	85	106	8			419	Voorstede.
Germiston and Suburbs.....	7,880	1,514	1,763	4,131	11	176		7,595	Germiston en Voorstede.
Germiston.....	6,346	1,126	1,380	3,428	10	145		285	Germiston.
Alberton.....	1,046	196	335	493		16		1,040	Alberton.
Bedford View.....	262	121	41	85	1	13		261	Bedford View.
Elsburg.....	228	71	27	125		2		225	Elsburg.
Benoni.....	5,064	796	943	2,642	26	96	1	4,504	Benoni.
Boksburg.....	3,794	632	658	2,170	11	146		3,617	Boksburg.
Brakpan.....	4,932	829	1,370	2,321	9	102		4,637	Brakpan.
Krugersdorp.....	4,176	890	861	2,197	27	101		4,076	Krugersdorp.
Nigel.....	1,261	100	225	725	10	67		1,127	Nigel.
Randfontein.....	1,568	232	424	846	13	27		1,542	Randfontein.
Ravensklip.....	257	84	100	61	1	11		257	Ravensklip.
Rodepoort.....	3,726	723	1,100	1,707	25	136	1	3,692	Rodepoort.
Springs.....	5,120	498	1,018	2,712		88		4,344	Springs.
Pretoria and Suburbs.....	17,944	4,942	3,026	7,196	201	391	11	15,767	Pretoria en Voorstede.
Pretoria.....	15,557	4,101	2,446	6,382	186	355	11	14,481	Pretoria.
Hercules.....	1,246	407	315	601	2	21		1,246	Hercules.
Pretoria North.....	799	333	180	266	3	11		788	Pretoria-Noord.
Other Suburbs.....	242	96	85	47		4		242	Andere Voorstede.
Amalia.....	37	26	1	4	1	5		37	Amalia.
Amersfoort.....	123	49	5	56		13		123	Amersfoort.
Amsterdam.....	130	96		31		3		130	Amsterdam.
Balfour (T.).....	118	34	16	59		9		118	Balfour (T.).
Barberton.....	309	119	8	144		22		302	Barberton.
Belfast.....	230	115	15	84		15		220	Belfast.
Bethal.....	366	162	26	160		16		366	Bethal.
Biesjesvlei.....	136	48	6	72		9		136	Biesjesvlei.
Bloemhof.....	198	58	20	117		3		198	Bloemhof.
Breyten.....	214	89	22	86		16		214	Breyten.
Bronkhorstspuit.....	104	48	6	38		2		104	Bronkhorstspuit.
Carolina.....	166	73	12	68		2		165	Carolina.
Charl Cilliers.....	16	10		5		1		16	Charl Cilliers.
Christiana.....	478	253	21	171		27	5	478	Christiana.
Colligny.....	168	68	6	81		13		168	Colligny.
Davel.....	33	9	1	18		5		33	Davel.
Delareyville.....	63	29		28		6		63	Delareyville.
Delmas.....	96	22	9	57		7		96	Delmas.
Devon.....	20	7		7		4		18	Devon.
Duivelskloof.....	51	15	8	23		1		51	Duivelskloof.
Dullstroom.....	60	33	1	20		1		60	Dullstroom.
Eendracht.....	55	41		7		7		55	Eendracht.
Edenvale.....	517	216	113	171		15		515	Edenvale.
Ermelo.....	530	255	30	216		3		526	Ermelo.
Evaton (T.).....	145	81	11	41		12		145	Evaton (T.).
Fochville.....	69	38		27		4		69	Fochville.
Graskop.....	79	38	1	33		7		79	Graskop.
Greylingstad.....	91	32	5	43		11		91	Greylingstad.
Groblersdal.....	33	13		19		1		33	Groblersdal.
Groot Marico.....	26	11		12		3		26	Groot Marico.
Hartebeestfontein.....	78	34	1	35		7		78	Hartebeestfontein.
Heidelberg (T.).....	374	115	43	191		25		374	Heidelberg (T.).
Hendrina.....	77	44		32		1		77	Hendrina.
Kempton Park.....	336	94	64	169		2		336	Kempton Park.
Kinross.....	36	7		26		3		36	Kinross.
Klerksdorp.....	1,173	372	123	523		5		1,081	Klerksdorp.
Klipfontein.....	66	28	9	27		2		66	Klipfontein.
Koster.....	103	35	7	55		6		103	Koster.
Lake Christie.....	31	13	1	15		2		31	Lake Christie.
Leeuwoornstad.....	64	23	12	25		4		64	Leeuwoornstad.
Leslie.....	30	9	1	16		4		30	Leslie.
Lichtenburg.....	656	363	23	213		5		642	Lichtenburg.
Louis Trichardt.....	383	172	20	125		3		343	Louis Trichardt.
Lydenburg.....	313	109	20	146				313	Lydenburg.
Machadodorp.....	85	33	5	36		1		85	Machadodorp.
Maquassi.....	116	46	5	54		11		116	Maquassi.
Messina.....	235	54	1	152		9		217	Messina.
Meyerton.....	35	10	5	16		4		35	Meyerton.
Middelburg (T.).....	516	249	14	219		2		506	Middelburg (T.).

* Figures in these columns include Private Houses with terms of occupancy not specified.
* Syfers in hierdie kolomme sluit Private Huiise in met bewoningsvoorwaardes nie vermeld nie.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, MET OP-GAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.*	PROVINSIE EN STAD.
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.		Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huur-koop.	Rented Un-furnished. Gemeubilleerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubilleerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifiseerd.	Total.* Totaal.*		
TRANSVAAL—(continued).									TRANSVAAL—(vervolg).
Morgenzon.....	105	45	2	44		14		105	Morgenzon.
Naboomspruit.....	109	42	10	52		5		109	Naboomspruit.
Nelspruit.....	200	36	22	113		12		183	Nelspruit.
Nylstroom.....	189	94	11	77	1	6		189	Nylstroom.
Ottosdal.....	81	45		31		5		81	Ottosdal.
Paardekop.....	60	33	3	21		3		60	Paardekop.
Pietersburg.....	769	307	82	325	6	27		747	Pietersburg.
Piet Retief.....	292	118	20	135	3	16		292	Piet Retief.
Pilgrims Rest.....	83	31	1	43		8		83	Pilgrimsrus.
Potchefstroom.....	1,833	666	209	830	18	67		1,790	Potchefstroom.
Potgietersrust.....	373	126	44	157	2	44		373	Potgietersrust.
Rensburg.....	139	68	26	41		4		139	Rensburg.
Rodeon (Zwartuggens).....	149	57	9	71	1	11		149	Rodeon (Zwartuggens).
Rooisville.....	43	32		10	1	1		43	Rooisville.
Rustenburg.....	788	349	53	325	5	26	1	759	Rustenburg.
Sabie.....	155	48	1	82		10	1	152	Sabie.
Schweizer-Reneke.....	166	94	6	48	1	16		165	Schweizer-Reneke.
Silverton.....	236	79	33	117	2	5		236	Silverton.
Standerton.....	625	277	48	235	9	53		622	Standerton.
Trichard.....	67	25		34		8		67	Trichard.
Tzaneen.....	61	16	7	30		8		61	Tzaneen.
Ventersdorp.....	225	91	12	111	1	10		225	Ventersdorp.
Vereeniging.....	1,543	271	359	683	7	48		1,398	Vereeniging.
Volksrust.....	593	190	54	310	3	32		589	Volksrust.
Wakkerstroom.....	174	107	4	53		10		174	Wakkerstroom.
Warmbaths.....	121	32	4	70	8	7		121	Warmbaths.
White River.....	41	9		27	1	4		41	White River.
Witbank.....	659	100	86	405	6	33		630	Witbank.
Witpoort.....	85	46	3	24		10	2	85	Witpoort.
Wolmaransstad.....	289	137	37	90	1	24		289	Wolmaransstad.
Zeerust.....	340	154	3	161	2	20		340	Zeerust.
Zoekmekaar.....	20	3	2	9	1	5		20	Zoekmekaar.
Other Rural Suburbs and Rural Townships.....	312	73	29	188		21		311	Ander Plattelandsse Voorstede en Plattelandsse Dorpe.
TOTAL—TRANSVAAL.....	144,112	32,759	22,336	60,096	979	3,503	24	119,697	TOTAAL—TRANSVAAL.

* Figures in these columns include Private Houses with terms of occupancy not specified.
* Syfers in hierdie kolomme sluit Private Huiise in met bewoningsvoorwaardes nie vermeld nie.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES, FLATS, RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, ETC., OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES "OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND "NOT OWNED BY OCCUPIER" AND TERMS OF OCCUPANCY, IN ALL URBAN AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

TABEL 5.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE, WOONSTELLE, WOONKAMERS, ENS., DEUR BLANKES BEWOON MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GETAL PRIVATE HUISE WAT DIE „EIENDOM VAN BEWONER" EN „NIE EIENDOM VAN BEWONER IS NIE" MET DIE VOORWAARDES VAN BEWONING, IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	PRIVATE HOUSES.—PRIVATE HUISE.							Flats, Residential Chambers, etc.	PROVINSIE EN STAD.	
	Owned by Occupier. Eiendom van bewoner.			Not Owned by Occupier. Nie eiendom van bewoner nie.						
	Owned. Eiendom.	Rent Purchase. Huurkoop.	Rented Unfurnished. Onge-meubileerd gehuur.	Rented Furnished. Gemeubileerd gehuur.	Free or Nominal Rental. Vry of nominale huur.	Un-specified. Onge-spesifi-seerd.	Total.* Totaal.*			
ORANGE FREE STATE.										
Bloemfontein.....	3,927	862	223	2,370	52	90	—	3,597	330	Bloemfontein.
Arlington.....	48	8	—	37	—	3	—	48	—	Arlington.
Bethlehem.....	895	220	72	498	1	14	2	328	76	Bethlehem.
Bethulle.....	328	175	29	115	—	17	—	215	—	Bethulle.
Boshof.....	215	127	4	66	—	1	—	194	—	Boshof.
Bothaville.....	194	81	5	106	—	2	—	194	—	Bothaville.
Brandfort.....	299	142	12	128	—	17	—	299	—	Brandfort.
Bultfontein.....	160	89	1	61	—	9	—	160	—	Bultfontein.
Clarens.....	52	31	4	14	—	3	—	52	—	Clarens.
Clocolan.....	233	103	25	89	—	16	—	233	—	Clocolan.
Cornelia.....	48	19	1	20	—	8	—	48	—	Cornelia.
Dealesville.....	75	43	2	29	—	1	—	75	—	Dealesville.
Dewetsdorp.....	230	108	4	94	—	20	—	210	—	Dewetsdorp.
Edenburg.....	210	88	13	97	—	12	—	210	—	Edenburg.
Edenville.....	39	45	3	45	—	9	—	98	—	Edenville.
Excelsior.....	119	73	3	32	—	9	—	119	—	Excelsior.
Fauresmith.....	161	78	4	73	—	6	—	161	—	Fauresmith.
Ficksburg.....	494	231	36	200	—	21	—	490	4	Ficksburg.
Fouriesburg.....	118	60	6	46	—	6	—	118	—	Fouriesburg.
Frankfort.....	272	109	17	135	—	9	—	272	—	Frankfort.
Harrismith.....	600	204	43	297	—	37	—	586	14	Harrismith.
Heilbron.....	290	121	17	138	—	14	—	290	—	Heilbron.
Hertzogville.....	63	42	—	7	—	13	—	63	—	Hertzogville.
Hobhouse.....	99	58	—	38	—	3	—	99	—	Hobhouse.
Hoopstad.....	67	29	1	30	—	5	—	67	—	Hoopstad.
Jacobsdal.....	87	47	—	36	—	2	—	85	2	Jacobsdal.
Jagersfontein.....	183	66	1	87	—	3	—	183	—	Jagersfontein.
Kestell.....	151	75	6	62	—	8	—	151	—	Kestell.
Kofffontein.....	90	90	5	100	—	3	—	214	—	Kofffontein.
Kopjes.....	121	63	7	44	—	7	—	121	—	Kopjes.
Kroonstad.....	1,033	205	105	656	—	2	—	1,033	80	Kroonstad.
Ladybrand.....	423	221	26	151	—	24	—	422	1	Ladybrand.
Lindley.....	198	92	8	83	—	2	—	198	—	Lindley.
Luckhoff.....	82	56	—	24	—	2	—	82	—	Luckhoff.
Marquard.....	209	82	25	88	—	13	—	209	—	Marquard.
Memel.....	69	36	1	26	—	6	—	69	—	Memel.
Odendaalsrust.....	65	41	—	20	—	4	—	65	—	Odendaalsrust.
Oranjeville.....	36	13	1	19	—	3	—	36	—	Oranjeville.
Parys.....	651	325	18	276	—	14	—	651	—	Parys.
Paul Roux.....	115	70	2	41	—	15	—	115	—	Paul Roux.
Petrusburg.....	150	80	7	57	—	4	—	150	—	Petrusburg.
Petrus Steyn.....	153	73	18	57	—	5	—	153	—	Petrus Steyn.
Phillipolis.....	166	80	8	65	—	11	—	166	—	Phillipolis.
Reddersburg.....	158	86	5	62	—	5	—	158	—	Reddersburg.
Reitz.....	237	99	15	109	—	12	—	236	1	Reitz.
Rosendal.....	72	38	1	24	—	9	—	72	—	Rosendal.
Rouxville.....	177	69	11	98	—	8	—	177	—	Rouxville.
Senekal.....	336	163	11	139	—	21	—	335	1	Senekal.
Smithfield.....	234	95	4	127	—	8	—	234	—	Smithfield.
Springfontein.....	169	44	11	97	—	17	—	169	—	Springfontein.
Steynsrust.....	119	60	10	41	—	8	—	119	—	Steynsrust.
Thaba 'Nchu.....	140	53	2	77	—	3	—	140	—	Thaba 'Nchu.
Theunissen.....	180	78	7	67	—	28	—	180	—	Theunissen.
Trompsburg.....	194	110	1	79	—	11	—	194	—	Trompsburg.
Tweeling.....	94	37	6	46	—	1	—	94	—	Tweeling.
Van Staden's Rust.....	40	20	—	20	—	—	—	40	—	Van Staden's Rust.
Ventersburg.....	168	90	7	62	—	1	—	168	—	Ventersburg.
Verkeerdevlie.....	40	26	—	13	—	—	—	40	—	Verkeerdevlie.
Viljoenskroon.....	134	88	8	35	—	3	—	134	—	Viljoenskroon.
Villiers.....	167	92	2	65	—	8	—	167	—	Villiers.
Vrede.....	314	136	14	156	—	7	—	314	—	Vrede.
Vredefort.....	92	42	3	41	—	6	—	92	—	Vredefort.
Warden.....	207	92	13	85	—	15	—	206	1	Warden.
Waterkloof (O.F.S.).....	31	18	—	11	—	2	—	31	—	Waterkloof (O.F.S.).
Wepener.....	298	108	16	128	—	15	—	297	1	Wepener.
Wesselsbron.....	86	49	—	35	—	2	—	86	—	Wesselsbron.
Winburg.....	252	109	30	92	—	17	—	251	1	Winburg.
Zastron.....	384	173	14	172	—	23	—	383	1	Zastron.
Other Rural Suburbs and Rural Townships.....	75	34	4	31	—	6	—	75	—	Ander Plattelandse Voorstede en Plattelandse Dorps.
TOTAL—O.F.S.....	17,829	6,867	940	8,560	115	827	7	17,316	513	TOTAL—O.V.S.

* Figures in these columns include Privates Houses with terms of occupancy not specified.
* Syfers in hierdie kolomme sluit Private Huiise in met bewonings voorwaardes nie vermeld nie.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—

A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.

B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBLEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG" EN „SUB-EKONOMIESEHUISE"—SENSUS 1941.

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—

A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.

B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	Total Houses with Rent Specified. Totale huiise met huur gespesifiseer.	Unfurnished Rented Houses of Ongemeubileerd gehuurde huiise van					Average Monthly Rental for Gemiddelde maandelikse huur vir				PROVINSIE EN STAD.
		3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	3-6 Rooms. Kamers.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE. A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.											
CAPE.											
Cape Town and Suburbs.....	15,053	4,881	4,984	2,662	1,093	13,620	4 17 11	6 8 4	8 10 6	9 14 5	Kaapstad en Voorstede.
Cape Town.....	12,654	3,928	4,123	2,366	1,032	11,449	5 4 4	6 14 5	8 13 9	9 15 11	Kaapstad.
Bellville.....	326	101	137	55	10	303	4 9 10	5 17 3	6 10 1	7 3 0	Bellville.
Bellville South.....	58	16	31	—	1	48	3 9 2	4 3 11	—	7 10 0	Bellville-Suid.
Constantia.....	52	21	8	9	1	39	3 1 2	3 7 2	5 15 0	8 0 0	Constantia.
Elsies River.....	124	41	46	12	3	102	3 15 1	4 11 8	4 15 0	5 18 4	Elsies Rivier.
Fish Hook.....	155	26	67	43	11	147	6 4 9	7 7 6	8 15 7	9 17 5	Vishoek.
Goodwood.....	415	167	146	49	5	367	4 12 11	5 14 9	6 19 0	7 17 0	Goodwood.
Goodwood Estate.....	4	2	—	—	—	3	3 9 0	—	10 0 0	—	Goodwood Estate.
Grassy Park.....	36	15	7	6	—	28	2 10 10	4 0 9	4 4 2	—	Grassy Park.
Kensington Estate (Wintermere).....	51	29	9	4	1	43	3 12 5	4 4 5	4 6 0	5 0 0	Kensington Estate (Wintermere).
Milnerton.....	29	3	9	4	4	20	7 13 4	6 9 7	10 14 3	7 18 9	Milnerton.
Parow.....	535	256	170	49	11	486	4 6 0	5 9 8	5 19 3	6 2 6	Parow.
Pinelands Garden City.....	138	6	64	51	13	134	8 6 6	9 4 11	10 5 3	11 6 3	Pinelands Garden City.
Tierpie.....	120	60	27	10	—	98	3 11 1	4 8 10	5 6 0	7 10 0	Tierpie.
East London and Suburbs.....	1,914	417	798	454	124	1,793	5 10 10	6 9 9	7 9 6	8 15 1	Oost-Londen en Voorstede.
East London.....	1,103	293	435	291	94	1,023	5 16 3	6 17 11	7 17 5	9 2 3	Oost-Londen.
Cambridge.....	730	194	329	156	26	696	3 9 2	4 3 11	6 15 3	7 13 0	Cambridge.
Amalinda.....	43	6	21	6	4	37	4 15 0	4 10 6	—	7 3 4	Amalinda.
Woodbrook.....	29	9	18	1	—	28	3 0 7	4 3 1	4 10 0	—	Woodbrook.
Abbotsford.....	9	5	4	—	—	9	3 5 0	3 2 6	—	—	Abbotsford.
Kimberley and Suburbs.....	1,085	314	449	177	67	1,007	3 14 7	4 15 7	6 4 8	7 1 0	Kimberley en Voorstede.
Kimberley.....	1,057	299	441	176	65	981	3 16 2	4 16 2	6 4 11	7 3 5	Kimberley.
Suburbs.....	28	15	8	1	2	26	2 3 0	3 5 2	3 15 0	4 11 6	Voorstede.
Port Elizabeth and Suburbs.....	4,451	1,401	1,590	742	272	4,004	5 5 5	6 13 9	8 8 7	9 10 7	Port Elizabeth en Voorstede.
Port Elizabeth.....	4,104	1,338	1,445	654	237	3,674	5 4 11	6 12 5	8 9 10	9 11 0	Port Elizabeth.
Suburbs (Malmer Mun.).....	347	63	145	88	35	330	5 15 3	7 7 4	8 5 11	9 2 2	Voorstede (Walmer Mun.).
Aberdeen.....	150	46	49	27	5	127	1 7 3	2 0 3	2 8 4	2 19 0	Aberdeen.
Adelaide.....	85	23	21	20	10	74	2 14 2	3 9 6	3 17 4	4 8 7	Adelaide.
Adendorp.....	22	8	2	2	4	16	1 10 0	2 17 6	3 0 0	2 13 9	Adendorp.
Albertina.....	57	19	18	10	1	48	1 8 11	1 18 3	2 16 6	0 10 0	Albertina.
Alexandria.....											

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIP VAN „VOORREG” EN „SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE”—SENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
B.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	Total Houses with Rent Specified.	Unfurnished Rented Houses of					Average Monthly Rental for					PROVINSIE EN STAD.
		Ongemeubileerd gehuurde huise van					Gemiddelde maandelikse huur vir					
	Totale huise met huur gespesifiseer.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	3-6 Rooms. Kamers.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.		
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE—(continued).												
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP—(vervolg).												
CAPE—(continued).												
Cathart.	51	10	16	14	6	46	£ 2 10 6	£ 3 5 7	£ 3 8 1	£ 3 0 10	Cathart.	
Cedarville.	25	6	11	4	1	22	2 5 10	2 16 8	3 18 3	4 15 0	Cedarville.	
Ceres.	120	29	37	26	9	101	2 16 3	4 2 6	5 0 8	4 19 5	Ceres.	
Citrusdal.	15	2	5	3	2	12	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 16 8	4 5 0	Citrusdal.	
Clanwilliam.	37	9	12	9	1	31	1 11 11	3 2 4	3 19 1	3 0 0	Clanwilliam.	
Cofimvaba.	12	6	4	2	—	12	3 1 8	4 7 6	6 0 0	—	Cofimvaba.	
Colesberg.	88	14	28	27	10	79	2 1 10	2 13 10	3 5 10	4 0 0	Colesberg.	
Craddock.	330	62	112	83	31	288	3 4 2	4 7 3	5 17 4	6 2 0	Craddock.	
Daniëlskuil.	8	4	3	—	—	8	1 15 6	1 6 8	4 0 0	—	Daniëlskuil.	
Darling.	47	9	14	11	9	43	2 9 1	3 3 1	3 17 7	4 2 7	Darling.	
De Aar.	258	104	103	36	11	254	3 9 8	4 9 10	5 16 5	4 17 6	De Aar.	
Deben.	15	6	3	—	—	9	1 8 8	2 7 8	5 12 4	4 2 8	Deben.	
De Doorns.	37	7	11	9	3	30	3 4 0	4 9 4	—	—	De Doorns.	
Delports Hope.	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Delports Hope.	
De Rust.	68	27	22	14	—	63	1 2 2	1 1 5	2 1 0	—	De Rust.	
Die Erwe.	11	3	4	3	—	10	1 15 0	1 3 0	5 11 4	—	Die Erwe.	
Dordrecht.	115	29	40	19	10	98	2 2 7	3 3 1	3 4 11	3 15 5	Dordrecht.	
Douglas.	60	19	19	11	3	52	1 19 3	2 16 4	3 15 11	3 13 4	Douglas.	
Durbanville.	56	18	20	9	—	54	3 11 1	4 5 6	5 8 5	5 14 3	Durbanville.	
Elliot.	87	18	24	26	11	79	2 14 6	3 9 3	4 2 1	3 18 5	Elliot.	
Engcobo.	23	8	7	—	—	22	3 1 8	3 17 7	4 7 10	—	Engcobo.	
Ferretown.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Ferretown.	
Flagstaff.	14	1	9	3	—	13	3 15 0	4 2 3	4 6 8	—	Flagstaff.	
Fort Beaufort.	119	23	41	28	19	111	3 0 8	4 1 9	4 18 5	4 9 7	Fort Beaufort.	
Frankfort (C.).	15	5	6	1	1	13	1 8 5	2 0 10	9 10 0	2 5 0	Frankfort (C.).	
Fraserburg.	69	28	15	6	—	49	1 19 4	2 4 8	3 4 8	—	Fraserburg.	
French Hoek.	35	6	6	3	—	27	1 19 2	3 0 3	3 5 0	7 19 4	French Hoek.	
Gansbaai.	46	16	15	4	1	36	1 3 9	1 15 8	2 3 3	1 19 0	Gansbaai.	
Garies.	25	5	11	5	—	21	2 2 0	3 3 0	4 7 10	—	Garies.	
George.	632	258	161	65	23	507	2 18 11	3 3 6	4 10 8	4 9 2	George.	
Gonubie Mouth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gonubie Mouth.	
Gordon's Bay.	33	7	15	—	1	28	3 11 5	4 0 8	4 9 0	5 0 0	Gordon's Bay.	
Gouda.	9	3	2	1	—	6	1 6 8	1 17 6	4 0 0	—	Gouda.	
Graaff-Reinet.	442	99	171	80	31	381	2 0 10	2 18 1	3 15 11	4 16 2	Graaff-Reinet.	
Grabouw.	47	18	13	4	2	37	2 3 3	2 17 11	4 4 6	3 8 0	Grabouw.	
Grahamstown.	524	113	159	135	51	458	3 4 0	4 9 4	5 9 4	5 15 9	Grahamstown.	
Great Brak River Mouth.	30	14	10	2	—	26	2 3 4	3 18 0	4 15 0	—	Great Brak River Mouth.	
Greyton.	36	14	9	5	3	31	1 1 5	0 19 9	1 9 0	1 17 8	Greyton.	
Griquatown.	40	16	11	5	3	34	2 3 4	2 11 8	3 12 0	6 3 6	Griquatown.	
Haarlem.	8	1	4	2	1	8	1 5 0	1 4 6	1 6 6	3 19 0	Haarlem.	
Hamburg.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamburg.	
Hankey.	25	8	8	7	—	23	1 1 11	1 10 9	2 4 0	—	Hankey.	
Hanover.	37	9	13	4	5	31	1 2 9	2 3 6	2 10 0	2 19 0	Hanover.	
Hanover (Kingwilliamstown).	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Hanover (Kingwilliamstown).	
Hawston.	3	2	1	—	—	3	1 4 0	1 5 0	—	—	Hawston.	
Heidelberg (C.).	115	27	30	15	6	78	1 10 8	2 10 9	3 19 3	4 17 8	Heidelberg (C.).	
Herbertsdale.	13	1	4	3	—	8	4 0 0	1 12 6	2 12 8	—	Herbertsdale.	
Hermanus.	160	65	53	12	5	135	2 15 1	3 8 10	3 9 0	4 13 0	Hermanus.	
Hofmeyr.	36	17	12	5	—	34	1 10 5	2 10 5	3 11 0	—	Hofmeyr.	
Hookkraal.	29	11	8	2	4	25	2 1 1	2 0 9	2 0 0	4 10 6	Hookkraal.	
Hopefield.	24	5	9	5	2	21	2 0 0	2 7 11	4 1 0	2 15 0	Hopefield.	
Hopetown.	53	11	19	8	4	42	1 15 5	2 14 6	3 10 4	3 18 9	Hopetown.	
Hout Bay.	28	9	11	3	1	24	3 1 5	3 1 8	7 13 4	3 0 0	Hout Bay.	
Humansdorp.	126	23	43	37	8	111	2 4 7	3 5 3	4 5 3	3 18 9	Humansdorp.	
Idutywa.	11	3	3	1	2	9	3 0 0	4 11 8	6 0 0	5 15 0	Idutywa.	
Indwe.	86	24	27	21	6	78	1 17 1	2 16 3	3 6 10	3 7 6	Indwe.	
Jamestown.	28	11	6	1	—	25	1 6 0	2 2 5	2 15 8	6 10 0	Jamestown.	
Jansenville.	72	11	20	16	5	52	1 9 2	2 2 5	3 4 1	3 6 0	Jansenville.	
Jeffreys Bay.	5	1	3	—	—	5	2 0 0	2 3 0	5 0 0	—	Jeffreys Bay.	
Joubertina.	15	6	4	4	1	15	1 15 0	2 17 6	2 15 3	7 10 0	Joubertina.	
Karreedouw.	22	10	4	2	—	16	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	—	Karreedouw.	
Kelmoes.	38	13	7	6	1	27	0 18 3	3 0 9	2 18 4	2 0 0	Kelmoes.	
Kelmouth.	4	1	—	—	—	3	3 0 0	3 10 0	—	—	Kelmouth.	
Kei Road.	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	Kei Road.	
Keiskama Hoek.	20	5	9	4	2	20	2 4 0	2 6 8	3 2 6	3 10 0	Keiskama Hoek.	
Kenhardt.	43	19	5	6	3	33	3 3 3	3 10 7	3 6 8	6 1 4	Kenhardt.	
Kenani.	3	1	—	—	—	3	1 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	—	Kenani.	
Kidd's Beach.	4	1	—	—	—	3	2 4 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	—	Kidd's Beach.	
Kingwilliamstown.	446	65	144	137	54	400	2 15 1	3 18 4	4 18 7	5 0 7	Kingwilliamstown.	
Kirkwood.	78	19	34	16	2	71	2 6 2	3 0 0	3 7 2	5 10 0	Kirkwood.	

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTALS FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS 1941—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	Total Houses with Rent Specified.	Unfurnished Rented Houses of					Average Monthly Rental for					PROVINSIE EN STAD.
		Ongemeubileerd gehuurde huise van					Gemiddelde maandelikse huur vir					
	Totale huise met huur gespesifiseer.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	3-6 Rooms. Kamers.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.		
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE—(continued).												
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP—(vervolg).												
CAPE—(continued).												
Klaarroom.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Klaarroom.	
Kleinmond.	11	5	3	1	1	10	1 11 0	3 5 0	5 0 0	2 3 0	Kleinmond.	
Klipplaat.	33	10	11	4	2	27	3 2 11	2 16 11	3 18 9	4 0 0	Klipplaat.	
Knysna.	104	42	33	12	3	95	2 19 7	3 13 11	3 14 2	4 5 6	Knysna.	
Kokstad.	119	10	32	40	19	101	3 4 0	4 3 2	5 2 5	5 0 0	Kokstad.	
Komgha.	28	4	10	6	5	25	2 12 6	3 1 1	4 19 8	4 2 0	Komgha.	
Kommetje.	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Kommetje.	
Kruisfontein.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kruisfontein.	
Kuls River.	34	8	18	6	1	33	3 4 5	3 14 9	3 0 6	2 0 0	Kuls River.	
Kuruman.	62	27	14	9	5	55	2 8 3	3 3 7	3 17 0	4 0 0	Kuruman.	
Ladismith (C.).	90	22	27	21	12	82	1 5 9	2 5 7	2 15 3	3 13 4	Ladismith (C.).	
Lady Frere.	20	4	8	4	1	17	2 0 0	2 19 9	4 2 6	3 0 0	Lady Frere.	
Lady Grey.	46	16	13	7	7	43	1 11 3	2 0 5	1 18 0	4 8 7	Lady Grey.	
Laingsburg.	107	26	31	11	7	75	1 17 10	3 2 0	3 14 9	4 18 2	Laingsburg.	
Lamberts Bay.	16	4	7	3	1	15	1 10 0	2 0 2	2 6 8	4 2 0	Lamberts Bay.	
Langebaan.	3	1	—	—	—	1	0 10 0	—	—	—	Langebaan.	
Libode.	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	Libode.	
Little Brak River.	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Little Brak River.	
Loeriesfontein.	23	10	5	3	1	17	1 16 5	3 9 5	1 15 0	3 10 0	Loeriesfontein.	
Loganda.	17	5	7	1	—	15	3 18 10	4 18 0	5 6 8	—	Loganda.	
Loxton.	51	15	12	5	5	37	1 15 1	2 5 4	3 1 2	3 1 10	Loxton.	
Luskisiki.	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Luskisiki.	
Maclean town.	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	Maclean town.	
Maclear.	61	1										

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.—(continued).
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.—(vervolg).

Main data table for page 18, listing towns and rental statistics for brick, stone, concrete, or stone materials.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.—(continued).
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.—(vervolg).

Main data table for page 19, listing towns and rental statistics for brick, stone, concrete, or stone materials.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for page 19, listing towns and rental statistics for materials other than brick, stone, concrete, or stone.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG" EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS, 1941—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE.
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE AND STONE.—(continued).
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.—(vervolg).

Main data table for page 20, listing towns in CAPE and KAAP with room counts and rental rates.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG" EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for page 21, listing towns in CAPE and KAAP with room counts and rental rates.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTALS FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG" EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table header for Table 6 on page 22, showing columns for Province and Town, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and Province and Town.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for Table 6 on page 22, listing various towns and their corresponding rental statistics for different room counts and materials.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG" EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table header for Table 6 on page 23, showing columns for Province and Town, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and Province and Town.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.—(continued).
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.—(vervolg).

Main data table for Table 6 on page 23, listing various towns and their corresponding rental statistics for different room counts and materials.

A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for Table 6 on page 23, listing various towns and their corresponding rental statistics for different room counts and materials.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTALS FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD. Includes sub-sections A and B for materials.

Table with columns: NATAL, Durban and Suburbs, Durban, Amantintoti, Isipingo Beach, Isipingo Rail, Malvern, Southern Umlazi, Westville, Pietermaritzburg and Suburbs, Pietermaritzburg, Hilton Road, Aterley, Bergville, Camperdown, Charlstown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Darnall, Dundee, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Evaton, Ginginhlovu, Gillets-Emberton, Glencoe, and NATAL, Durban en Voorstede, Durban, Amantintoti, Isipingo Beach, Isipingo Rail, Malvern, Southern Umlazi, Westville, Pietermaritzburg en Voorstede, Pietermaritzburg, Hilton Road, Aterley, Bergville, Camperdown, Charlstown, Colenso, Dannhauser, Darnall, Dundee, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Evaton, Ginginhlovu, Gillets-Emberton, Glencoe.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE—
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP.
B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD. Includes sub-sections A and B for materials. Includes a section for TRANSVAAL with columns for various towns and their respective house counts and rentals.

Table with columns: TRANSVAAL, Johannesburg and Suburbs, Johannesburg, Suburbs, Germiston and Suburbs, Germiston, Alberton, Bedford View, Elsburg, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Randfontein, Ravensklip, Roodepoort, Springs, Pretoria and Suburbs, Pretoria, Hercules, Pretoria North, Other Suburbs, and TRANSVAAL, Johannesburg en Voorstede, Johannesburg, Voorstede, Germiston en Voorstede, Germiston, Alberton, Bedford View, Elsburg, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Randfontein, Ravensklip, Roodepoort, Springs, Pretoria en Voorstede, Pretoria, Hercules, Pretoria-Noord, Ander Voorstede.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS— A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE. B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD. Includes sub-sections A and B for materials.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE— A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP. B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: TRANSVAAL—(vervolg), Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and TRANSVAAL—(vervolg). Includes sub-sections A and B for materials.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTALS FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS— A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE. B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD. Includes sub-sections A and B for materials.

TABEL 6.—GETAL PRIVATE HUISE ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR EN BEWOON DEUR BLANKES IN ALLE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE EN SEKERE PLATTELANDSE NEDERSETTINGS MET OPGAWE VAN DIE GEMIDDELDE MAANDELIKSE HUUR VIR HUISE 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS GEKLASSIFISEER VOLGENS MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE, SONDER INBEGRIIP VAN „VOORREG” EN SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE—SENSUS 1941.—(vervolg).

MATERIAAL VAN BUITEMURE— A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP. B.—ALLE ANDER MATERIALE.

Table with columns: TRANSVAAL—(continued), Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and TRANSVAAL—(vervolg). Includes sub-sections A and B for materials.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for page 28, listing towns and their rental statistics for unfurnished houses. Includes a 'TOTAL TRANSSVAAL' row at the bottom.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: PROVINCE AND TOWN, Total Houses with Rent Specified, Unfurnished Rented Houses of (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), Average Monthly Rental for (3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms), and PROVINSIE EN STAD.

A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.
A.—BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.

Main data table for page 29, listing towns and their rental statistics for unfurnished houses. Includes a 'TOTAL O.F.S.' row at the bottom.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES RENTED UNFURNISHED AND OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN ALL URBAN AREAS AND CERTAIN RURAL SETTLEMENTS, SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL FOR HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, BUT EXCLUDING "PRIVILEGED HOUSES" AND "SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES"—CENSUS, 1941.—(continued).

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS—
A.—BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE.
B.—ALL OTHER MATERIALS.

PROVINCE AND TOWN.	Total Houses with Rent Specified.	Unfurnished Rented Houses of Ongemeubileerd gehuurde huise van					Average Monthly Rental for Gemiddelde maandelikse huur vir				PROVINSIE EN STAD.
		3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	3-6 Rooms. Kamers.	3 Rooms. Kamers.	4 Rooms. Kamers.	5 Rooms. Kamers.	6 Rooms. Kamers.	
B.—MATERIALS OTHER THAN BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE.											
B.—MATERIAAL BEHALWE BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP.											
ORANGE FREE STATE.											
Bloemfontein.....	16	8	2	1	1	12	5 5 0	6 5 0	10 10 0	6 0 0	Bloemfontein.
Arlington.....	3	2	1	1	1	3	3 5 0	6 0 0	—	—	Arlington.
Bethlehem.....	26	13	6	2	2	23	3 0 7	3 0 0	3 14 0	5 7 6	Bethlehem.
Bethulle.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Bethulle.
Boshof.....	2	1	—	—	—	2	1 10 0	—	1 15 0	—	Boshof.
Bothaville.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bothaville.
Brandfort.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Brandfort.
Bultfontein.....	7	3	1	—	—	7	1 7 4	2 5 0	—	—	Bultfontein.
Clarens.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clarens.
Clocolan.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1 0 0	2 0 0	Clocolan.
Cornelia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cornelia.
Dealesville.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dealesville.
Dewetsdorp.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	1 10 0	—	—	—	Dewetsdorp.
Edenburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edenburg.
Edenville.....	4	1	—	—	—	4	1 0 0	—	1 10 0	—	Edenville.
Excelsior.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Excelsior.
Fauresmith.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fauresmith.
Ficksburg.....	6	3	1	—	—	6	1 10 0	3 0 0	—	4 0 0	Ficksburg.
Fouriesburg.....	12	3	—	—	—	12	0 11 0	1 18 7	3 0 0	—	Fouriesburg.
Frankfort.....	57	12	5	2	—	48	3 7 11	3 10 4	3 15 7	3 2 6	Frankfort.
Harrismith.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Harrismith.
Heilbron.....	3	2	—	—	—	3	2 10 0	—	2 0 0	—	Heilbron.
Hertzogville.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	0 15 0	—	—	Hertzogville.
Hobhouse.....	4	2	—	—	—	4	1 15 0	—	2 10 0	—	Hobhouse.
Hoopstad.....	2	1	—	—	—	2	2 15 0	2 10 0	—	—	Hoopstad.
Jacobsdal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jacobsdal.
Jagersfontein.....	3	1	—	—	—	3	0 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	Jagersfontein.
Kestell.....	8	5	—	—	—	8	2 6 0	1 17 6	1 0 0	—	Kestell.
Kofffontein.....	5	3	—	—	—	5	1 8 4	—	0 15 0	—	Kofffontein.
Kopjes.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Kopjes.
Kroonstad.....	25	10	4	2	—	18	4 18 0	6 3 0	5 12 6	5 5 0	Kroonstad.
Ladybrand.....	3	1	—	—	—	3	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	—	Ladybrand.
Lindley.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lindley.
Luckhoff.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	0 15 0	—	—	Luckhoff.
Marquard.....	3	1	—	—	—	3	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	—	Marquard.
Memel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Memel.
Odenaalsrust.....	12	4	6	1	—	12	2 2 6	3 0 2	3 10 0	1 10 0	Odenaalsrust.
Oranjeville.....	5	3	—	—	—	5	2 18 4	—	4 15 0	—	Oranjeville.
Parys.....	3	1	—	—	—	3	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	—	Parys.
Paul Roux.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Paul Roux.
Petrusburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petrusburg.
Petrus Steyn.....	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3 0 0	Petrus Steyn.
Philippolis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Philippolis.
Reddersburg.....	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	Reddersburg.
Reitz.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reitz.
Rosendal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rosendal.
Rouxville.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Rouxville.
Senekal.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	1 15 0	—	—	—	Senekal.
Smithfield.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smithfield.
Springfontein.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Springfontein.
Steynsrust.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	1 10 0	—	—	—	Steynsrust.
Thaba 'Nchu.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	Thaba 'Nchu.
Theunissen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Theunissen.
Trompsburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trompsburg.
Tweling.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Tweling.
Van Stadens Rust.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Van Stadens Rust.
Ventersburg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ventersburg.
Verkeerdvlei.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Verkeerdvlei.
Viljoenskroon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Viljoenskroon.
Villiers.....	5	2	—	—	—	5	0 16 0	—	2 5 6	—	Villiers.
Vrede.....	15	5	7	2	—	12	1 15 10	2 9 7	—	—	Vrede.
Vredefort.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Vredefort.
Warden.....	6	4	—	—	—	6	1 4 9	2 10 0	—	—	Warden.
Waterkloof (O.V.S.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Waterkloof (O.V.S.).
Wepener.....	3	1	—	—	—	3	3 0 0	—	3 10 0	3 0 0	Wepener.
Wesselsbron.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wesselsbron.
Winburg.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Winburg.
Zastron.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Zastron.
Other Rural Suburbs.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Other Rural Suburbs.
TOTAL O.F.S.....	272	96	71	47	16	230	2 14 5	2 19 2	3 8 10	3 12 3	TOTAAL O.V.S.

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941.

THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.

NOTE.—The item "OTHER RENTED HOUSES" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVATE HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE, SENSUS 1941.

DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREFF ALLENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBLEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN.

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huise" in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg" en Sub-ekonomiese Huise van alle soorte materiaal.

MONTHLY RENTAL.	Number of Rooms.—Aantal kamers.												Van.	Onder.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
From.	CAPE TOWN AND SUBURBS. KAAPSTAD EN VOORSTED.													
Under.	CAPE TOWN MUNICIPALITY. KAAPSTAD MUNISIPALITEIT.													
£2	10	3	1	—	3	1	1	—	7	2	—	—	£2	£2
£3	112	21	6	2	46	11	—	—	66	10	6	—	£3	£3
£4	498	128	19	3	315	70	12	3	183	58	7	—	£4	£4
£5	1,515	410	41	11	1,265	288	26	8	250	122	15	3	£5	£5
£6	1,435	1,047	163	23	1,277	875	121	20	158	172	42	3	£6	£6
£7	668	1,355	426	73	614	1,185	358	64	54	170	68	9	£7	£7
£8	254	884	478	141	241	803	431	129	13	81	47	12	£8	£8
£9	96	470	517	210	88	418	482	205	8	52	35	5	£9	£9
£10	41	257	299	152	41	222	279	145	—	35	20	7	£10	£10
£11	29	149	275	164	28	139	248	154	—	10	27	10	£11	£11
£12	7	60	138	87	6	53	121	84	—	7	17	3	£12	£12
£13	—	32	128	89	—	31	121	84	—	—	—	—	£13	£13
£14	3	11	57	55	3	10	55	52	—	1	2	3	£14	£14
£15	—	5	44	25	—	6	44	25	—	—	—	—	£15	£15
£16	—	6	37	26	—	6	37	26	—	—	—	—	£16	£16
£17	—	2	13	13	—	2	13	13	—	—	—	—	£17	£17
£18	—	3	6	8	—	3	6	8	—	—	—	—	£18	£18
£19	—	—	5	4	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	£19	£19
£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20	£20
£21	—	1	3	2	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	£21	£21
£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22	£22
£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23	£23
£24	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	£24	£24
Rent Specified.....	4,669	4,844	2,659	1,093	3,928	4,123	2,366	1,032	741	721	293	61	Huur opgegee.	
Rent Unspecified.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Huur ongespesifiseerd.	
Total Rented Unfurnished.....	4,671	4,844	2,659	1,093	3,928	4,123	2,366	1,032	743	721	293	61	Totaal ongemeubileerd verhuur.	
Houses Rented Furnished.....	73	139	139	82	50	107	110	74	23	32	29	8	Huise gemeubileerd gehuur.	
Free or Nominal Rental.....	134	166	123	76	94	125	98	67	40	41	25	9	Vry of nominale huur.	
Other Rented Houses.....	826	746	163	65	468	502	126	54	358	244	37			

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941.

THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "Other Rented Houses" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses, of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-Economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVATE HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941.

DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg)

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huise” in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg” en Sub-ekonomiese Huise, van alle soorte materiaal.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental (From, Under), Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers) for 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, and Monthly Rent (Maandelikse huur). Rows include Kimberley and Suburbs, Kimberley Municipality, and Kimberley Suburbs. Summary rows include Total Private Houses, Average Number of Occupants, and Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental (From, Under), Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers) for 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, and Monthly Rent (Maandelikse huur). Rows include Port Elizabeth and Suburbs, Port Elizabeth Municipality, and Port Elizabeth Suburbs. Summary rows include Total Private Houses, Average Number of Occupants, and Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses.

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941.

THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "Other Rented Houses" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-Economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVATE HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE, SENSUS 1941.

DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg)

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huise” in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg” en Sub-ekonomiese Huise, van alle soorte materiaal.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental (From, Under), Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers) for 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, and Monthly Rent (Maandelikse huur). Rows include Durban and Suburbs, Durban Municipality, and Durban Suburbs. Summary rows include Total Private Houses, Average Number of Occupants, and Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental (From, Under), Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers) for 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, and Monthly Rent (Maandelikse huur). Rows include Pietermaritzburg and Suburbs, Pietermaritzburg Municipality, and Pietermaritzburg Suburbs. Summary rows include Total Private Houses, Average Number of Occupants, and Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses.

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941. THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "OTHER RENTED HOUSES" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVAT HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941. DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREFF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg).

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huise" in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg" en Sub-ekonomiese Huise van alle soorte materiaal.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental, Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers), and Maandelikse Huur. It is divided into Pretoria and Suburbs, and Johannesburg and Suburbs. Rows include rental amounts from £2 to £24, and summary statistics like total private houses, average number of occupants, and percentages.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental, Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers), and Maandelikse Huur. It is divided into GERMISTON AND SUBURBS, and Brakpan Municipality. Rows include rental amounts from £2 to £24, and summary statistics like total private houses, average number of occupants, and percentages.

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941. THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "Other Rented Houses" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-Economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVAT HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES-BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE, SENSUS 1941. DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREFF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg).

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huise" in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg" en Sub-ekonomiese Huise, van alle soorte materiaal.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental, Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers), and Maandelikse Huur. It is divided into GERMISTON AND SUBURBS, GERMISTON MUNICIPALITY, and Brakpan Municipality. Rows include rental amounts from £2 to £24, and summary statistics like total private houses, average number of occupants, and percentages.

Table with columns for Monthly Rental, Number of Rooms (Aantal kamers), and Maandelikse Huur. It is divided into BENONI MUNICIPALITY, BOKSBURG MUNICIPALITY, and Brakpan Municipality. Rows include rental amounts from £2 to £24, and summary statistics like total private houses, average number of occupants, and percentages.

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS 1941. THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "Other Rented Houses" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses, of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-Economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVATE HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941. DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE PRYSE HUUR BETREF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg).

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huiise" in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huiise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg" en Sub-ekonomiese Huiise van alle sorte materiaal.

MONTHLY RENTAL.		Number of Rooms.—Aantal kamers.												MAANDELIKSE HUUR.	
		3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
		KRUGERSDORP MUNICIPALITY. KRUGERSDORP MUNISIPALITEIT.				NIGEL MUNICIPALITY. NIGEL MUNISIPALITEIT.				RANDFONTEIN MUNICIPALITY. RANDFONTEIN MUNISIPALITEIT.				Van.	Onder.
From.	Under.	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	£2	£2
£2	£3	7	3	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	£2	£3
£3	£4	43	3	—	2	4	1	—	—	9	1	—	—	£3	£4
£4	£5	138	33	6	2	3	7	6	2	16	3	1	—	£4	£5
£5	£6	134	95	7	2	20	8	2	1	32	16	2	2	£5	£6
£6	£7	140	127	33	3	49	22	5	2	50	33	10	3	£6	£7
£7	£8	80	138	44	7	49	47	12	4	52	50	17	2	£7	£8
£8	£9	21	77	42	7	6	28	21	2	5	45	36	5	£8	£9
£9	£10	3	18	17	9	—	4	5	9	2	9	5	2	£9	£10
£10	£11	2	3	18	8	—	—	2	4	—	2	4	4	£10	£11
£11	£12	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	£11	£12
£12	£13	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	£12	£13
£13	£14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£13	£14
£14	£15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	£14	£15
£15	£16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15	£16
£16	£17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16	£17
£17	£18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17	£18
£18	£19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18	£19
£19	£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19	£20
£20	£21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20	£21
£21	£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21	£22
£22	£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22	£23
£23	£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23	£24
£24	£25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24	£25
Rent Specified		571	498	172	44	133	122	54	17	166	157	81	20		
Rent Unspecified		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Rented Unfurnished		571	498	173	44	133	122	54	17	166	157	81	20		
Houses Rented Furnished		1	4	7	2	2	6	1	—	2	5	6	—		
Free or Nominal Rental		3	44	21	6	3	54	17	6	3	10	8	4		
Other Rented Houses		157	332	143	28	44	190	87	12	88	100	92	25		
Owned by Occupier		391	595	466	160	62	111	111	23	92	255	211	59		
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSES		1,138	1,473	810	240	244	463	270	58	351	587	398	108		
Average Number of Occupants—Per House		4.32	4.58	4.91	5.53	4.02	4.10	4.42	4.88	4.02	4.15	4.68	5.21		
Per Room		1.44	1.14	0.98	0.92	1.34	1.02	0.88	0.81	1.34	1.04	0.94	0.87		
Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses		27.92	36.14	19.87	5.89	21.65	41.08	23.96	5.15	22.76	38.07	25.81	7.00		
Percentage of Total Number of Occupants of Private Houses		26.14	35.81	21.13	7.06	20.78	40.17	25.27	5.99	21.00	36.19	27.72	8.37		
		RAVENSKLIP MUNICIPALITY. RAVENSKLIP MUNISIPALITEIT.				ROODEPOORT-MARAISBURG MUNICIPALITY. ROODEPOORT-MARAISBURG MUNISIPALITEIT.				SPRINGS MUNICIPALITY. SPRINGS MUNISIPALITEIT.				Van.	Onder.
From.	Under.	2	1	1	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	£2	£2
£2	£3	1	1	1	—	17	4	2	—	5	4	1	—	£2	£3
£3	£4	8	3	1	—	67	14	2	—	6	3	4	—	£3	£4
£4	£5	—	—	—	1	132	48	5	3	41	2	6	—	£4	£5
£5	£6	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£5	£6
£6	£7	2	2	1	1	124	105	25	8	188	68	2	—	£6	£7
£7	£8	1	1	—	1	107	128	56	5	263	252	62	2	£7	£8
£8	£9	—	—	—	—	28	107	72	3	121	224	149	24	£8	£9
£9	£10	—	—	—	—	3	22	35	8	11	85	106	8	£9	£10
£10	£11	—	—	—	—	2	11	15	1	4	22	72	18	£10	£11
£11	£12	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	4	14	13	£11	£12
£12	£13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	£12	£13
£13	£14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	£13	£14
£14	£15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£14	£15
£15	£16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15	£16
£16	£17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16	£17
£17	£18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17	£18
£18	£19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18	£19
£19	£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19	£20
£20	£21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20	£21
£21	£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21	£22
£22	£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22	£23
£23	£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23	£24
£24	£25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24	£25
Rent Specified		18	15	7	4	484	443	220	35	642	665	410	87		
Rent Unspecified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Rented Unfurnished		18	15	7	4	484	443	220	35	642	665	410	87		
Houses Rented Furnished		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Free or Nominal Rental		4	2	1	—	19	41	44	16	14	27	17	8		
Other Rented Houses		3	—	—	—	101	168	117	23	59	277	340	44		
Owned by Occupier		36	65	50	14	358	655	582	142	186	487	582	174		
TOTAL PRIVATE HOUSES		61	82	59	18	968	1,317	970	217	904	1,467	1,359	316		
Average Number of Occupants—Per House		4.39	5.49	5.61	6.06	4.09	4.47	4.64	5.41	4.40	4.27	4.58	5.48		
Per Room		1.46	1.37	1.12	1.01	1.36	1.12	0.93	0.90	1.47	1.07	0.92	0.91		
Percentage of Total Number of Private Houses		23.74	31.91	22.96	7.00	26.22	35.07	26.27	5.88	20.81	33.77	31.28	7.27		
Percentage of Total Number of Occupants of Private Houses		20.17	33.86	24.91	8.20	23.89	35.49	27.14	7.08	20.28	31.92	31.76	8.83		

TABLE 7.—PRIVATE HOUSES OF 3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS IN THE PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS OF THE UNION—CENSUS, 1941. THE RENTALS CLASSIFIED ARE FOR NON-PRIVILEGED UNFURNISHED HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.—(continued).

NOTE.—The item "Other Rented Houses" in this table includes Rented Non-privileged Houses of materials other than those specified above and also Privileged Houses and Sub-Economic Houses, of all materials.

TABEL 7.—PRIVATE HUISE VAN 3, 4, 5 EN 6 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE VAN DIE UNIE—SENSUS 1941. DIE GEKLASSIFISEERDE HUURPRYSE BETREF ALLEENLIK NIE-VOORREG ONGEMEUBILEERDE HUISE, WAT GEBOU IS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN. (vervolg).

N.B.—Die item „Ander Gehuurde Huiise" in hierdie tabel sluit in Gehuurde-Nie-voorreg Huiise, gebou van ander materiaal as wat hierbo gespesifiseer is, en ook „Voorreg" en Sub-ekonomiese Huiise van alle sorte materiaal.

MONTHLY RENTAL.		Number of Rooms.—Aantal kamers.												MAANDELIKSE HUUR.	
		3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
		BLOEMFONTEIN.				WITWATERSRAND AREA. WITWATERSRANDSEGBIED.				Van.	Onder.				
From.	Under.	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	£2	£2
£2	£3	7	1	—	—	12	4	1	—	79	27	6	—	£2	£3
£3	£4	31	9	1	—	339	90	15	7	339	90	15	7	£3	£4
£4	£5	132	18	2	—	1,293	290	50	8	1,293	290	50	8	£4	£5
£5	£6	110	66	7	1	2,791	1,112	133	29	2,791	1,112	133	29	£5	£6
£6	£7	97	80	19	4	4,599	2,107	337	53	4,599	2,107	337	53	£6	£7
£7	£8	138	80	16	5	3,571	2,612	679	94	3,571	2,612	679	94	£7	£8
£8	£9	83	115	36	9	1,272	2,176	1,007	185	1,272	2,176	1,007	185	£8	£9
£9	£10	24	87	39	6	246	992	751	174	246	992	751	174	£9	£10
£10	£11	28	71	60	27	113	637	781	201	113	637	781	201	£10	£11
£11	£12	4	26	43	7	39	188	339	119	4	26	43	7	£11	£12
£12	£13	1	24	34	16	14	115	330	132	1	24	34	16	£12	£13
£13	£14	1	2	8	5	7	45	135	66	1	2	8	5	£13	£14
£14	£15	—	—	3	3	2	11	82	27	—	—	—	—	£14	£15
£15	£16	—	—	2	2	2	7	81	59	—	—	—	—	£15	£16
£16	£17	—	—	—	1	1	5	38	30	—	—	—	—	£16	£17
£17	£18	—	—	—	—	1	3	27	15	—	—	—	—	£17	£18
£18	£19	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	16	—	—	—	—	£18	£19
£19	£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—					

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS OF 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR SUBURBS—CENSUS, 1941.

THE RENTALS SPECIFIED ARE FOR UNFURNISHED FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE ONLY.

TABEL 8.—GETAL WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN 2, 3, 4 EN 5 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDE EN HUL VOORSTEDEN—SENSUS 1941.

DIE HUURGELD WAT AANGEDEE WORD, IS VIR ONGEMEUBLEERDE WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP ALLEEN.

MONTHLY RENTAL.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.—AANTAL KAMERS.												MAANDELIJSE HUUR.		
	2.				3.				4.						5.
From. Under.	CAPE TOWN AND SUBURBS. KAAPSTAD EN VOORSTEDEN.				EAST LONDON AND SUBURBS. OOS-LONDEN EN VOORSTEDEN.				KIMBERLEY AND SUBURBS. KIMBERLEY EN VOORSTEDEN.				Van.	Onder.	
£2	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£2
£3	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£3
£4	68	43	13	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£4
£5	103	97	10	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£5
£6	223	232	40	6	22	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£6
£7	279	318	85	15	19	54	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£7
£8	259	437	130	17	15	99	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£8
£9	239	556	137	34	12	54	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£9
£10	113	384	158	20	—	27	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£10
£11	55	317	128	27	—	12	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£11
£12	49	169	101	21	—	2	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£12
£13	21	106	94	23	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£13
£14	5	56	55	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£14
£15	13	43	50	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15
£16	—	29	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16
£17	—	7	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17
£18	—	1	28	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18
£19	—	2	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19
£20	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20
£21	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21
£22	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22
£23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23
£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24
£25 +	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£25 +
Rent Specified	1,481	2,808	1,140	226	77	273	182	15	17	15	2	1			Huur opgegee.
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			Huur ongespesifiseerd.
Total Rented Unfurnished	1,481	2,808	1,140	226	77	273	182	15	17	15	2	1			Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur.
All Other Flats and Residential Chambers	253	309	160	80	19	28	19	4	9	6	1	—			Alle ander woonstelle en woonkamers.
TOTAL	1,734	3,117	1,300	306	96	301	201	19	26	21	3	1			TOTAAL
Average Number of Occupants per Flat or Residential Chamber	2.2	2.9	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.0			Gemiddelde aantal bewoners per woonstel of woonkamer.
From. Under.	PORT ELIZABETH AND SUBURBS. PORT ELIZABETH EN VOORSTEDEN.				DURBAN AND SUBURBS. DURBAN EN VOORSTEDEN.				PIETERMARITZBURG AND SUBURBS. PIETERMARITZBURG EN VOORSTEDEN.				Van.	Onder.	
£2	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	£2
£3	15	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	£3
£4	34	6	1	—	35	10	2	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	£4
£5	24	30	1	2	43	24	4	—	17	1	5	—	—	—	£5
£6	31	42	16	2	227	77	19	—	24	8	—	3	—	—	£6
£7	51	136	22	1	574	261	61	—	14	7	3	—	—	—	£7
£8	73	112	51	4	701	330	67	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	£8
£9	23	117	54	4	596	459	104	—	13	15	—	—	—	—	£9
£10	19	105	22	1	267	322	69	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	£10
£11	5	75	31	4	210	316	59	—	3	22	—	—	—	—	£11
£12	1	40	34	2	66	138	48	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	£12
£13	1	27	17	2	21	103	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£13
£14	1	14	14	2	7	60	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£14
£15	—	—	7	5	5	27	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15
£16	—	2	4	1	—	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16
£17	—	—	4	—	—	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17
£18	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18
£19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19
£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20
£21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21
£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22
£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23
£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24
£25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£25 +
Rent Specified	282	710	278	32	2,682	2,147	589	98	107	86	22	10			Huur opgegee.
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			Huur ongespesifiseerd.
Total Rented Unfurnished	282	710	278	32	2,682	2,147	590	98	107	86	22	10			Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur.
All Other Flats and Residential Chambers	26	32	30	12	691	241	78	26	20	5	3	2			Alle ander woonstelle en woonkamers.
TOTAL	308	742	308	44	3,373	2,388	668	124	127	91	25	13			TOTAAL
Average Number of Occupants per Flat or Residential Chamber	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.1	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.5			Gemiddelde aantal bewoners per woonstel of woonkamer.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS OF 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR SUBURBS—CENSUS, 1941.—(Continued).

THE RENTALS SPECIFIED ARE FOR UNFURNISHED FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE ONLY.

TABEL 8.—GETAL WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN 2, 3, 4 EN 5 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDE EN HUL VOORSTEDEN—SENSUS 1941.—(Vervolg).

DIE HUURGELD WAT AANGEDEE WORD, IS VIR ONGEMEUBLEERDE WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP ALLEEN.

MONTHLY RENTAL.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.—AANTAL KAMERS.												MAANDELIJSE HUUR.		
	2.				3.				4.						5.
From. Under.	PRETORIA AND SUBURBS. PRETORIA EN VOORSTEDEN.				JOHANNESBURG AND SUBURBS. JOHANNESBURG EN VOORSTEDEN.				RANDFONTEIN MUNICIPALITY. RANDFONTEIN MUNISIPALITEIT.				Van.	Onder.	
£2	2	—	—	—	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£2
£3	2	—	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£3
£4	9	1	—	—	102	110	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£4
£5	22	4	1	—	106	27	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£5
£6	39	9	2	—	228	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£6
£7	50	6	—	—	304	50	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£7
£8	51	7	—	—	441	83	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£8
£9	136	23	3	—	620	145	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£9
£10	142	14	1	—	684	224	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£10
£11	144	51	6	—	706	289	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£11
£12	164	64	3	—	456	241	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£12
£13	94	68	2	—	472	244	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£13
£14	30	52	2	—	404	256	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£14
£15	4	38	4	—	173	153	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15
£16	1	33	1	—	109	138	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16
£17	—	4	3	—	29	126	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17
£18	—	1	1	—	18	79	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18
£19	—	—	—	—	12	51	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19
£20	—	—	—	—	5	27	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20
£21	—	—	—	—	3	35	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21
£22	—	—	—	—	2	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22
£23	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23
£24	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24
£25 +	—	—	—	—	2	41	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£25 +
Rent Specified	891	377	41	12	4,939	2,387	701	88	15	4	—	—			

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS OF 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR SUBURBS—CENSUS, 1941.—(Continued).

THE RENTALS SPECIFIED ARE FOR UNFURNISHED FLATS AND RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE OR STONE ONLY.

TABEL 8.—GETAL WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN 2, 3, 4 EN 5 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES. BEWOON IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDE EN HUL VOORSTEDEN—SENSUS 1941.—(Vervolg).

DIE HUURGELD WAT AANGEDEE WORD, IS VIR ONGEMEUBLEERDE WOONSTELLE EN WOONKAMERS VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET OF KLIP ALLEEN.

MONTHLY RENTAL.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.—AANTAL KAMERS.												MAANDELIKSE HUUR.		
	2.				3.				4.						5.
	BOKSBURG MUNICIPALITY. BOKSBURG MUNISIPALITEIT.				BENONI MUNICIPALITY. BENONI MUNISIPALITEIT.				BRAKPAN MUNICIPALITY. BRAKPAN MUNISIPALITEIT.				Van.	Onder.	
From. Under.	3	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	£2	£2	
£2	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	£3	£3	
£3	10	1	—	—	10	2	3	—	10	1	—	—	£4	£4	
£4	10	2	—	1	8	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	£5	£5	
£5	6	2	1	1	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	£6	£6	
£6	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	—	12	2	—	—	£7	£7	
£7	1	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	22	—	1	—	£8	£8	
£8	8	—	—	—	27	9	—	—	19	9	2	3	£9	£9	
£9	2	—	—	—	41	9	—	—	14	5	3	1	£10	£10	
£10	4	1	1	—	22	16	—	—	13	1	1	—	£11	£11	
£11	2	—	—	—	19	9	2	—	7	5	1	—	£12	£12	
£12	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	£13	£13	
£13	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	—	£14	£14	
£14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£15	£15	
£15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16	£16	
£16	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	£17	£17	
£17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18	£18	
£18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19	£19	
£19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20	£20	
£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21	£21	
£21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22	£22	
£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23	£23	
£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24	£24	
£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£25 +	£25	
£25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rent Specified	48	12	4	3	175	65	14	3	108	24	10	—	Huur opgegee. Huur ongespesifiseerd.		
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur. Alle ander woonstelle en woonkamers.		
Total Rented Unfurnished	48	12	4	3	175	65	14	3	108	24	10	—	TOTAAL.		
All Other Flats and Residential Chambers	7	2	—	—	9	6	2	—	9	2	4	—	Gemiddelde aantal bewoners per woonstel of woonkamer.		
TOTAL	55	14	4	3	184	71	16	3	117	26	14	—			
Average Number of Occupants per Flat or Residential Chamber	2.3	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.3	3.1	4.6	4.0	2.7	2.7	3.6	—			
	SPRINGS MUNICIPALITY. SPRINGS MUNISIPALITEIT.				NIGEL MUNICIPALITY. NIGEL MUNISIPALITEIT.				BLOEMFONTEIN MUNICIPALITY. BLOEMFONTEIN MUNISIPALITEIT.				Van.	Onder.	
From. Under.	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	£2	£2	
£2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	£3	£3	
£3	7	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	£4	£4	
£4	14	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	£5	£5	
£5	13	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	8	1	—	£6	£6	
£6	16	4	—	—	18	—	—	—	15	28	1	—	£7	£7	
£7	45	2	—	—	7	5	1	—	11	5	3	—	£8	£8	
£8	79	5	—	—	3	4	—	—	19	12	—	1	£9	£9	
£9	53	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	1	—	£10	£10	
£10	47	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	1	—	£11	£11	
£11	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	1	£12	£12	
£12	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	£13	£13	
£13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	£14	£14	
£14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	£15	£15	
£15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£16	£16	
£16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£17	£17	
£17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£18	£18	
£18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£19	£19	
£19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£20	£20	
£20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£21	£21	
£21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£22	£22	
£22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23	£23	
£23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£24	£24	
£24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£25 +	£25	
£25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rent Specified	300	39	2	—	42	10	1	—	102	95	12	3	Huur opgegee. Huur ongespesifiseerd.		
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur. Alle ander woonstelle en woonkamers.		
Total Rented Unfurnished	300	39	2	—	42	10	1	—	102	95	12	3	TOTAAL.		
All Other Flats and Residential Chambers	19	8	—	—	4	3	—	—	27	12	2	1	Gemiddelde aantal bewoners per woonstel of woonkamer.		
TOTAL	319	47	2	—	46	13	1	—	129	107	14	4			
Average Number of Occupants per Flat or Residential Chamber	2.5	2.8	6.5	—	2.7	2.8	3.0	—	2.5	3.3	3.7	2.5			

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES OF 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS OCCUPIED BY EUROPEANS, IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND THEIR SUBURBS—CENSUS 1941.

THE RENTALS SPECIFIED ARE FOR UNFURNISHED SUB-ECONOMIC HOUSES BUILT OF BRICK, BRICK AND STONE, CONCRETE, OR STONE ONLY.

TABEL 9.—GETAL SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE VAN 2, 3, 4 EN 5 KAMERS DEUR BLANKES BEWOON, IN DIE VERNAAMSTE STEDE EN HULLE VOORSTEDEN—SENSUS 1941.

DIE HUURGELD WAT AANGEDEE WORD IS VIR ONGEMEUBLEERDE SUB-EKONOMIESE HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, BAKSTEEN EN KLIP, KONKREET, OF KLIP ALLEEN.

MONTHLY RENTAL.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.—AANTAL KAMERS.																MAANDELIKSE HUUR.	
	2.				3.				4.				5.					
	CAPE TOWN AND SUBURBS. KAAPSTAD EN VOORSTEDEN.				EAST LONDON AND SUBURBS. OOS-LONDEN EN VOORSTEDEN.				KIMBERLEY AND SUBURBS. KIMBERLEY EN VOORSTEDEN.				PORT ELIZABETH AND SUBURBS. PORT ELIZABETH EN VOORSTEDEN.				Van.	Onder.
From. Under.	40	197	1	2	31	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	13	125	4	—	£2	£2
£2	17	283	285	2	—	68	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	17	125	1	£3	£3
£3	1	24	88	2	—	—	74	—	—	12	3	—	22	432	20	1	£4	£4
£4	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	84	—	£5	£5
£5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£6	£6
£6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£7	£7
£7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£8	£8
£8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£9	£9
£9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£10	£10
Rent Specified	58	505	377	6	31	68	76	—	1	21	8	1	36	582	233	2	Huur opgegee. Huur ongespesifiseerd.	
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur. Alle ander sub-ekonomiese huise.	
Total Rented Unfurnished	58	505	377	6	31	68	76	—	1	21	8	1	36	582	233	2	TOTAAL.	
All Other Sub-economic Houses	—	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—		
TOTAL	58	508	379	6	31	69	78	—	1	21	8	1	36	584	235	2		
	PRETORIA AND SUBURBS. PRETORIA EN VOORSTEDEN.				JOHANNESBURG AND SUBURBS. JOHANNESBURG EN VOORSTEDEN.				KRUGERSDORP MUNICIPALITY. KRUGERSDORP MUNISIPALITEIT.				GERMISTON AND SUBURBS. GERMISTON EN VOORSTEDEN.				Van.	Onder.
From. Under.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	£2	£2
£2	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	£3	£3
£3	4	131	108	—	1	58	—	—	—	8	18	2	—	3	31	—	£4	£4
£4	—	1	3	—	—	—	76	4	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	£5	£5
£5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£6	£6
£6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£7	£7
£7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£8	£8
£8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£9	£9
£9	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£10	£10
Rent Specified	34	154	112	4	2	72	79	4	—	48	36	2	—	6	34	4	Huur opgegee. Huur ongespesifiseerd.	
Rent Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Totaal ongemeubileerd gehuur. Alle ander sub-ekonomiese huise.	
Total Rented Unfurnished	34	154	112	4	2	72	79	4	—	48	36	2	—	6	34	4	TOTAAL.	
All Other Sub-economic Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	36	154	112	4	2	72	80	4	—	48	36	2	—	6	34	4		

19 MAY 1961

REFER