

STATISTICS  
BACK-UP  
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UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENSUS  
VAN  
BLANKES

CENSUS  
of  
EUROPEANS

6 Mei 1941

6th May, 1941

VERSLAG  
OOR DIE  
Lone  
VAN  
Huisbediendes

REPORT  
on the  
Wages  
of  
Domestic Servants

UITGEGEE OP GESAG

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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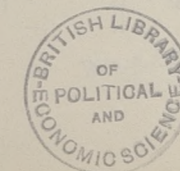
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## VOORWOORD.

In paragraaf 1 van die verslag wat hier volg sal 'n oorsig van die geskiedenis van die statistiek van bediendes se lone gevind word. Die onderwerp het ontstaan uit 'n besluit van die Statistiekraad om, indien enigszins moontlik, hierdie item in te sluit in die groepe van dienste en handelsartikels wat gebruik word om die indekssyfer in die kleinhandelpryse te bereken.

Voor die jaar 1939 was daar geen statistiek met betrekking tot die lone wat aan huisbediendes in die stede van die Unie van Suid-Afrika betaal is nie. Die eerste ondersoek is dus in Mei 1939 ingestel. Hierdie ondersoek was beperk in omvang en die vraag het verskyn as 'n item op die vorm wat gebruik word vir die hou van die jaarlikse huurgeldensus vir 'n beperkte soort woonhuis in die nege groot stedelike sentrums. Die eerste volledige sensus van bediendes se lone is gehou gelyktydig met die opname van die blanke bevolking in Mei 1941, en die ontleding in hierdie verslag is dus gebaseer op die statistiek wat op grond van die resultate van die 1941 ondersoek getabelleer is. Vir doeleindes van vergelyking dek die uitvoerige tabelle egter al die navrae vanaf die jaar 1939 tot 1944.

Die jaarlikse navrae wat in die tyd tussen die sensusjare gedoen is, het slegs betrekking op huise met 3 tot 6 vertrekke wat van bakstene, klip of beton gebou, ongemeubileerd verhuur en as nie tot voorreg geregtig geklassifiseer is nie, d.w.s. nie teen voorreguur deur, sê, 'n werknemer van 'n nywerheidsmaatskappy, mynmaatskappy of ander soortgelyke onderneming bewoon word nie. So word huise wat as „sub-ekonomies” geklassifiseer is, ook uitgesluit.

Die opname van die bevolking in 1941 het alle soorte huise gedek met inbegrip van daardie groot groep wat die „eindom van die bewoner is.”

In hierdie opname is die ontleding hoofsaaklik beperk tot die groep huise met 3 tot 6 vertrekke in die vier grootste stedelike sentrums, n.l. Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Durban en Pretoria.

Die feite wat aan die lig gekom het, is egter ook van toepassing op die ander groot stedelike gebiede. Die statistiek hiervan word in die uitvoerige tabelle gegee, sowel as 'n opsomming vir sommige van die kleiner dorpe.

Die rede waarom slegs huise met 3 tot 6 vertrekke uitgekies is, is toe te skryf aan die feit dat hierdie groep byna 88 persent van al die private woonhuise in die stedelike gebiede van die Unie uitmaak. In die meeste stedelike sentrums is huise met 4 vertrekke in die meerderheid, en bowendien is dit die groep wat gebruik word vir die vasstelling van die skommeling van huurgelde vir doeleindes van die indekssyfer van die kleinhandelpryse.

J. I. RAATS,

Direkteur van Sensus en Statistiek.

September 1946.

## PREFACE.

In paragraph 1 of the report which follows will be found an outline of the history of the statistics of servants wages. The subject arose from a decision of the Statistical Council to include, if at all possible, this item in the groups of services and commodities utilized in computing the Retail Price Index Number.

Prior to the year 1939, there were no statistics in regard to the wages paid to domestic servants in the towns of the Union of South Africa. The first enquiry was therefore conducted in May, 1939. This enquiry was limited in scope and the question appeared as an item on the form used for conducting the annual census of rents of a limited class of dwelling in the nine large urban centres. The first complete census of servants wages was conducted concurrently with the enumeration of the European population in May, 1941, and the analysis in this report is therefore based upon the statistics tabulated from the results of the 1941 enquiry. For the purposes of comparison, however, the detailed tables cover all the enquiries from the year 1939 to 1944.

The annual enquiries made in the inter-census years are applicable only to houses of from 3 to 6 rooms, built of brick, stone, or concrete, rented unfurnished and classed as non-privileged, i.e., not occupied at a privileged rental, say, by an employee of an industrial company, mining company, or other similar concern. Similarly, houses classed as „sub-economic” are also excluded.

The population enumeration in 1941 covered all classes of houses, including that large group „owned by occupier”.

In this survey the analysis has been limited primarily to the group of houses of from 3 to 6 rooms in the four largest urban centres of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria. The facts revealed are, however, applicable to the other large urban centres, the statistics for which are given in the detailed tables as well as a summary for some of the smaller towns.

The reason for selecting the group of houses of from 3 to 6 rooms only, is due to the fact that these comprise almost 88 per cent. of all private dwellings in the urban areas of the Union—the 4-room house predominating in most of the large urban centres, and moreover this is the group utilised for measuring the movement of rents for the purpose of the retail price index number.

J. I. RAATS,

Director of Census and Statistics.

September, 1946.

**VERSLAG**  
oor die  
**Lone van Huisbediendes.**

1. **Ceskiedkundig.**—In Mei 1936 is 'n opname van byna 2,000 begrotings van gesinsuitgawes in die nege vernaamste nywerheidsgebiede van die Unie gedoen, en die voorneme was om die gegewens wat in hierdie begrotings vervat is te gebruik vir die doel om die basis van die indekssyfer van die kleinhandelpryse te hersien. In November 1937 het die Statistiekraad besluit watter items by die berekenings ingesluit moet word, en daar is onder andere besluit om die lone van huisbediendes by die nuwe indeks in te sluit. Dit is belangrik dat daar op gelet word dat hierdie begrotings inligting verstrek het wat aangetoon het watter persentasie van die gesinsuitgawes deur die lone van bediendes in beslag geneem is. In die slot paragraaf van hierdie verslag word hierna verwys.

By die praktiese berekening van die indeks is sekere moeilikhede ondervind en 'n spesiale sub-komitee van die Raad wat in November 1938 aangestel is om die nuwe indekse vóór publikasie te ondersoek, het besluit dat die lone van bediendes uitgelaat moet word. Die vernaamste rede vir hierdie besluit was dat die inligting wat in verband met die heersende toestande ingewin is, onbetroubaar en ongeskik was vir die juiste vasstelling van veranderinge in die loonskale. Hierdie inligting is, terloops, van stadsklerke, arbeidsinspekteurs en Naturellepasbeamptes ingewin, en met een of twee uitsonderings is daar aangetoon dat die loonskale baie uiteenlopend is, bv. van 30 tot 50 sjielings per maand.

Die sub-komitee van die Raad het verder besluit dat inligting met betrekking tot lone voortaan deur middel van die jaarlikse huurgeldsensussingewin moet word. Die eerste sensus van bediendes se lone is dus in Mei 1939 gehou. Die vraag wat op die huurgeldsensussingewin bygevoeg is, het gevra na „die getal voltydse huisbediendes, en of hulle op die werf bly of nie,” en die totale bedrag van kontantlone wat per maand betaal is. Die feit dat die inligting met betrekking tot die lone van bediendes op die huurgeldsensussingewin word, gee te kenne dat die loonskale van toepassing is op bediendes wat werk in die huise wat by die berekening van die amptelike huurgeld in aanmerking geneem word, d.w.s. huise met van 3 tot 6 vertrekke wat van bakstene, klip of beton gebou is en wat bowendien ongemeubileerd op 'n nie-voorregbasis, gehuur word. 'n Opsomming van die resultate van hierdie eerste ondersoek na die lone van bediendes, is in die tabelle van hierdie verslag vervat.

Die ondersoek is in 1940 herhaal, maar met dié verskil dat daar by die geleentheid onderskei is tussen die seks van die bediendes. Tot op datum (1945) is geen onderskeid nog gemaak wat die ras van die bediendes betref nie. Die opgawevorms wat vir die amptelike huurgeldsensusse vir die tydperk 1942-45 gebruik is, was net soos dié van 1940, behalwe dat 'n huisbediende omskryf is as „iemand wat in diens geneem is vir pligte in en rondom die huis en tuin, nie vir inkomstedoeleindes nie.” Die resultate van die 1945 sensus is nog nie beskikbaar nie. Die inligting wat uit hierdie spesiale sensusse

**REPORT**  
on the  
**Wages of Domestic Servants.**

1. **Historical.**—In May, 1936, nearly 2,000 family budgets of expenditure were collected from the nine principal industrial areas of the Union, and it was proposed to utilise the information contained in these budgets for the purpose of revising the basis of the Index Number of Retail Prices. In November, 1937, the Statistical Council decided which items were to be included in the calculations and it was resolved, *inter alia*, to include wages of domestic servants in the new index. It is important to note that these budgets yielded information which showed what proportion of the family expenditure was absorbed by the wages of domestics. Reference to this matter is made in the final paragraph of this report.

In the practical computation of the index certain difficulties were encountered and a special sub-committee of the Council, which was appointed in November, 1938, to examine the new indexes before publication, decided that the wages of servants should be omitted. The chief reason for this decision was that the information which was currently collected was unreliable and unsuitable for the accurate measurement of changes in the rates of wages. This information incidentally, was collected from Town Clerks, Inspectors of Labour and Native Pass Officers and, with one or two exceptions, the wage-rate was expressed as varying between wide limits, for example 30 and 50 shillings per month.

The sub-committee of the Council resolved further that information in regard to wages should henceforth be collected through the medium of the annual Census of Rents. In May, 1939, the first census of servants' wages was accordingly taken. The question which was added to the rent-census form asked for the “number of full-time domestic servants employed, whether resident on the premises or not”, and the total amount of cash wages paid per month. The fact that the information in regard to servants is collected on the rent census form implies that the wage-rates apply to servants employed in those houses which are taken into consideration in the calculation of the official rentals, that is, houses having from three to six rooms which are constructed of brick, stone, or concrete, and which, moreover, are rented unfurnished on a non-privileged basis. The summarised results of this first enquiry into servants' wages are shown in the tables of this report.

The enquiry was repeated in May, 1940, but with this difference, that on that occasion distinction was drawn between the sex of servants. To date, (1945) no distinction has yet been drawn between the race of servants. The forms of return which were used at the official rent censuses over the period 1942-45 were similar to that of 1940 except that a domestic servant was defined as “one employed for duties in and around the house and garden, not in connection with the production of income”. The results of the 1945 Census are

ingewin is, is noodwendig beperk tot bediendes wat werksaam is in daardie spesiale soort huise wat by die berekening van die amptelike huurgelde gebruik is.

2. **Die bevolkingsensus, 1941.**—By die Bevolkingsensus van Mei, 1941, is 'n spesiale vraag, presies soos die een wat op die huurgeldensensusvorm van 1940 voorgekom het, by die vraelys wat op woonhuise betrekking het (C. 12) bygevoeg. Besonderhede is ingewin met betrekking tot bediendes wat in alle private huise in stedelike gebiede en plattelandse voorstede werksaam was, en hoewel die inligting vir alle gebiede volledig getabelleer is, handel hierdie verslag slegs oor die bediendes wat in die 18 vernaamste industriële gebiede en hul voorstede, opgeneem is. 'n Opsomming van die inligting i.v.m. sommige van die belangrike kleiner dorpe word in Tabel IV van hierdie verslag vervat.

Die inligting is baie omstandig getabelleer. Daar is onderskei tussen bediendes wat in twee soorte huise in diens was, nl. in huise wat gebou is van:

I. Bakstene, klip of beton; of II. ander boumateriaal, bv. hout, sinkplaat, ens. Drie ondergroepe is binne elkeen van hierdie twee groepe onderskei, nl. na gelang die huis (A) die eiendom is of aangekoop word deur die bewoner; (B) gemeubileerd gehuur word; of (C) ongemeubileerd gehuur word. Die laaste groep is verder in drie groepe onderverdeel: (i) nie-voorreghuise; (ii) voorreghuise; (iii) sub-ekonomiese huise. Vir doeleindes van hierdie verslag was dit nodig om in 'n mate 'n beknopte weergawe te gee. Tabel II vir 1941, aan die einde van hierdie verslag, onderskei tussen bediendes wat onderskeidelik in huise onder groep I en II soos hierbo beskrywe, in diens is. Die getal huise en ook bediendes in laasgenoemde groep, d.w.s. huise gebou van hout, sinkplaat ens., is betreklik onbelangrik, en die inligting wat verstrekk is, is nie so omstandig soos dié vir eersgenoemde groep nie. Bediendes wat in huise onder groep I in diens is, d.w.s. huise gebou van baksteen, klip of beton, word onderskei na gelang die huis (i) die eiendom is of aangekoop word deur die bewoner, en (ii) op 'n nie-voorregbasis, ongemeubileerd gehuur is. Daar sal gevind word dat die inligting van laasgenoemde onder-groep presies vergelyk kan word met dié wat by die jaarlikse spesiale huurgeldensensus ingesamel is, mits bediendes in huise met slegs 3 tot 6 vertrekke in aanmerking geneem word. Afsonderlike inligting ten opsigte van bediendes wat in die volgende drie groepe huise werksaam is, word nie in die Tabelle verstrekk nie: huise van bakstene, klip of beton wat (a) gemeubileerd gehuur word; (b) op 'n voorreg-basis ongemeubileerd gehuur word; en (c) sub-ekonomies ongemeubileerd gehuur word. Al drie hierdie groepe is van min belang, en die bediendes wat in hulle werksaam is, is in die finale totale ingesluit.

3. **Plan van opname.**—In hierdie verslag sal aandag hoofsaaklik gewy word aan die bediendes wat werksaam is in die twee groepe huise wat numeriek van die grootste belang is, nl. die gebou van baksteen, klip of beton wat (a) die eiendom is van, of aangekoop word deur die bewoner, en (b) op 'n nie-voorregbasis ongemeubileerd gehuur word. Hierdie twee groepe verteenwoordig feitlik sewestigstes van alle huise, afgesien daarvan wat die tipe, wie die eienaar, of wat die grootte is. Vergelyking tussen stede en dorpe sal beperk wees tot die vier grootste stede, naamlik Kaapstad, Durban, Pretoria en Johannesburg.

not yet available. The information obtained from these Special Censuses is necessarily restricted to servants employed in that special type of house which is used in the calculation of the official rentals.

2. **The Population Census, 1941.**—At the Population Census of May, 1941, a special question precisely similar to that which appeared on the Rent Census form of 1940 was added to the questionnaire pertaining to Dwellings (C. 12). Particulars were collected in regard to servants employed in all private houses in urban areas and rural suburbs and, although the information was tabulated completely for all areas, this report deals only with the servants enumerated in the 18 chief industrial areas and their suburbs. Summary information for some of the more important smaller towns is contained in Table IV of this report.

The information was tabulated in great detail. Distinction was drawn between servants employed in houses of two classes—whether they were constructed of: I. Brick, stone or concrete; or II. of other materials, for example, wood, iron, etc. Three groups were distinguished within each of these two classes, namely, according to whether the house was: (a) owned or being purchased; (b) rented furnished; or (c) rented unfurnished. The last group was further sub-divided into the following three sub-groups: (i) non-privileged; (ii) privileged; (iii) sub-economic. For the purpose of this report it has been necessary to attempt some degree of condensation. Table II for 1941, at the end of this report, distinguishes between servants employed in houses of classes I and II, respectively, as defined above. The number of houses, and also of servants, in the latter class, that is, houses constructed of wood, iron, etc., are of relatively small importance and the information given is not so detailed as that for the former class. Servants employed in houses of Class I, that is, of brick, stone or concrete, are distinguished according to whether the house was (i) owned or being purchased; and (ii) rented unfurnished on a non-privileged basis. It will be seen that the information of this last subgroup is precisely comparable with that collected at the annual special rent censuses—provided that servants in houses of only 3 to 6 rooms be taken into account. Separate information for servants employed in the following three classes of houses is not given in the tables: houses of brick, stone or concrete which are: (a) rented furnished; (b) rented unfurnished on a privileged basis; and (c) rented unfurnished, sub-economic. All three of these classes are of small importance and the servants employed in them have been included in the final totals.

3. **Plan of Survey.**—In this report attention will chiefly be paid to the servants employed in those two classes of houses which are of the greatest numerical importance, namely, those constructed of brick, stone or concrete, which are: (a) owned or being purchased by the occupier; and (b) rented unfurnished on a non-privileged basis. These two classes account for nearly seven-eighths of all houses irrespective of type, ownership or size. Comparison between cities and towns will be confined to the four largest cities, namely, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg.

4. **Verhouding tussen huise en bediendes.**—Die gegewens wat deur die 1941-sensus ingewin is, verskaf inligting ten opsigte van die mate waarin bediendes in die verskeie groepe huise in diens is. Die persentasieverhoudings van huise waarin bediendes werksaam was, was as volg:—

TABEL (i).—VERHOUDING (PERSENT) VAN HUISE WAARIN DIENSBODES WERKSAAM IS, MEI 1941.

Soort huis.	Stad.			
	Kaapstad.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
I. Baksteen, klip, beton— Eiendom en H.K. Gehuur, ongemeubileerd, Nie-voorreg. ....	% 52	% 80	% 70	% 76
Totaal.....	40	75	65	69
II. Ander materiaal.....	19	58	43	46

In elkeen van die vier vernaamste stede is die verhouding van huise waarin bediendes werksaam is, aansienlik hoër vir eiendomshuise, as vir huurhuise. Die verskil is besonder groot in Kaapstad, waar die persentasie huise waarin bediendes werksaam is (40 persent), terloops, kleiner is as in enige van die ander 17 stede en dorpe. Die ooreenkomstige verhouding vir Port Elizabeth was 51 persent en in geen ander stad of dorp was dit minder as 64 persent nie. In Springs was die verhouding die hoogste, naamlik 78 persent. Daar moet ook op gelet word dat die verhoudings wat van toepassing is, aansienlik hoër was vir huise wat van baksteen, klip of beton gebou is, as vir huise van ander materiaal.

Die waarskynlikheid dat meer bediendes in diens geneem sal word, na gelang die grootte van die huis op a priori-grond uitree, kon verwag word. Onderstaande syfers dui aan in watter mate hierdie bewering waar is:—

TABEL (ii).—HUISE VAN BAKSTONE, KLIP OF BETON: VERHOUDING (PERSENT) VAN HUISE WAARIN BEDIENDES WERKSAAM IS: SENSUS, 1941.

Getal kamers.	Kaapstad.		Durban.		Pretoria.		Johannesburg.	
	Eie-naars-huise.	Ge-huur.	Eie-naars-huise.	Ge-huur.	Eie-naars-huise.	Ge-huur.	Eie-naars-huise.	Ge-huur.
1-2.....	20	8	39	33	26	23	37	29
3.....	21	15	56	57	50	49	54	56
4.....	35	29	70	69	67	68	70	68
5.....	56	47	82	80	81	77	80	82
6.....	73	56	88	83	87	77	92	88
3-6.....	47	30	78	72	70	63	75	65
7+.....	88	63	94	88	92	83	95	86
TOTAAL.....	52	30	80	72	70	60	76	62

L.W.—In hierdie tabel en die wat volg—  
beteken eienaarshuise; eienaars- en huurkoophuise.  
beteken gehuur; ongemeubileerd gehuur en nie-voorreghuise.

Hierdie syfers dui aan dat die persentasie huise met bediendes aansienlik vermeerder na gelang die huis groter word. Dit geld van sowel eienaars- as huurhuise in al die vier vernaamste stede.

Daar moet op gewys word dat die huise met 3 tot 6 vertrekke van 80-90 persent van al die huise in bogenoemde vier stede uitmaak, en verder dat die verhouding van eienaarshuise tot huurhuise baie min verskil vir huise van enige grootte in enige van die vier stede (behalwe Kaapstad). So het 70 persent van die eienaarshuise met vier vertrekke in Durban, bediendes, terwyl die ooreenkomstige persentasie vir huurhuise 69 persent is. Ten spyte van hierdie byna gelyke verhouding vir huise van 'n spesifieke grootte, word groot verskille aangetref as alle huise met 3-6 vertrekke

4. **Relationship between Houses and Servants.**—The data collected at the Census of 1941 furnish information in regard to the degree to which servants are employed in various classes of houses. The percentage ratios of houses which employed servants were as follows:—

TABEL (i).—RATIO (PER CENT.) OF HOUSES EMPLOYING SERVANTS: MAY, 1941.

Type of House.	City.			
	Cape Town.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Johannesburg.
I. Brick, Stone, Concrete— Owned and H.P. Rented, Unfurnished, Non-Privileged. ....	% 52	% 80	% 70	% 76
Total.....	40	75	65	69
II. Other Materials.....	19	58	43	46

In each of the four chief cities the ratio of houses employing servants is significantly larger for owned than for rented houses. The difference is particularly marked in Cape Town where, incidentally, the proportion of houses employing servants (40 per cent.) is smaller than in any of the other 17 cities and towns. The corresponding ratio for Port Elizabeth was 51 per cent, and in no other city or town was it less than 64 per cent. The ratio was highest in Springs, namely, 78 per cent. It should also be noted that the relevant proportions were considerably higher for houses constructed of brick, stone or concrete, than for houses of other materials.

It might be expected, on a priori grounds, that the probability of employing servants would increase with the size of the house. The following figures indicate to what extent this was true:

TABEL (ii).—HUISE VAN BAKSTONE OF CONCRETE: PROPORTION (PER CENT.) EMPLOYING SERVANTS: CENSUS, 1941.

No. of Rooms.	Cape Town.		Durban.		Pretoria.		Johannesburg.	
	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.	Owned.	Rented.
1-2.....	20	8	39	33	26	23	37	29
3.....	21	15	56	57	50	49	54	56
4.....	35	29	70	69	67	68	70	68
5.....	56	47	82	80	81	77	80	82
6.....	73	56	88	83	87	77	92	88
3-6.....	47	30	78	72	70	63	75	65
7+.....	88	63	94	88	92	83	95	86
TOTAL.....	52	30	80	72	70	60	76	62

Note.—In this table and those following—  
Owned denotes owned and hire-purchased.  
Rented denotes rented unfurnished, and non-privileged.

These figures show that the proportion, per cent., of houses employing servants increases very appreciably with the increase in the size of the house. This applies to both owned and rented houses and to all four of the chief cities.

It should be pointed out that houses having from three to six rooms constitute from 80 to 90 per cent. of all houses in the above four cities; and that for houses of any particular size in any of the four cities (except Cape Town), there is very little difference between the ratios for owned and rented houses. Thus in the case of four-roomed houses in Durban 70 per cent. of those owned have servants, while the corresponding proportion for rented houses is 69 per cent. Despite this near-equality in the ratios for houses of specified size,





hou moet word. Die volgende tabel toon die verskil in die koste van diens aan na gelang van die grootte van die huis.

TABEL (ix).—HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON: GEMIDDELTE KOSTE VAN DIENS PER HUIS PER MAAND: SENSUS, 1941.

Table with columns for Getal kamers, Kaapstad, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. Sub-columns for Eie-naars-huise, Ge-huur, etc.

Die mate van verhoging in koste van diens na gelang van die grootte van die huis is aansienlik groter as die mate van verhoging in die loon per bediende. Dit spreek vanself, aangesien by die koste van diens sowel die vermeerdering van die getal bediendes as die verhoging van die gemiddelde loon per bediende in aanmerking geneem word.

8. Wisseling van lone.—Die loonskale wat betaal word aan bediendes van 'n bepaalde geslag, werksaam in huise van 'n spesifieke tipe en grootte, wissel baie af. Die toepasslike inligting om hierdie feit toe te lig ten opsigte van die opname van bediendes by die volledige woonhuissensus van Mei 1941 is ongelukkig nie beskikbaar nie.

TABEL (x).—VERHOUDING (PERSENT) VAN HUISBEDIENDES WAT 'N GESPELISEERDE BEDRAG VAN LONE ONTVANG: MEI 1944.

Table with columns for Loon p.m. (S.), Kaapstad, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. Sub-columns for Man-lik, Vrou-lik, etc.

Hierdie syfers, veral dié van die laaste drie reëls toon aan dat die lone van mansbediendes baie meer binne 'n betreklike klein speelruimte

larger house, or more than one must be engaged. The following Table shows the variation in cost of service with size of house:—

TABEL (ix).—HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE: AVERAGE COST OF DOMESTIC SERVICE PER HOUSE PER MONTH: CENSUS, 1941.

Table with columns for No. of Rooms, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. Sub-columns for Owned, Rented, etc.

The rate of increase in cost of service with size of house is much more considerable than the rate of increase of wage per servant.—This is natural since the cost of service takes the increase in the number of servants into account as well as the increase in the average wage per servant.

8. Variability in Wages.—The rates of wages paid to servants of a particular sex who are employed in houses of some specific type and size vary between wide limits. The relevant information to illustrate this fact is unfortunately not available for servants enumerated at the complete census of dwellings in May, 1941, but Table VI shows the distribution of servants enumerated at the Annual Rent Census of May, 1944.

TABEL (x).—PROPORTION (PER CENT.) OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS RECEIVING WAGES OF SPECIFIED AMOUNT: MAY, 1944.

Table with columns for Wages p.m. (S.), Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. Sub-columns for Male, Female, etc.

These figures, particularly those of the last three lines, show that male wages are far more dispersed, that is, concentrated within a comparatively small

gekonsentreer is as dié van vroulike bediendes. Dit geld van al vier stede, maar veral van Kaapstad. In Pretoria en Johannesburg is daar betreklik min bediendes wat lae lone verdien, en in laasgenoemde stad is die persentasie wat hoë lone verdien baie hoog—'n feit waarna reeds verwys is.

9. Die gang van loonskale, 1939-44.—'n Vergelyking van loonskale gedurende die tydperk 1939-44 is slegs moontlik op grondslag van bediendes wat werksaam is in daardie huise waarmee by die berekening van amptelike huurgeld rekening gehou is.

TABEL (xi).—GEMIDDELTE LOONSKALE PER BEDIENDE, AFGESIEN VAN GESLAG.

Table with columns for Mei, Kaapstad, Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. Sub-columns for Loon (S.), Indeks, etc.

L.W.—Die syfers in die laaste twee kolomme het betrekking op die hele Witwatersrand, en nie op Johannesburg soos in voorliggende tabelle nie.

'n Aansienlike verhoging in lone het gedurende die oorlogsjare plaasgevind.—Die neiging tot verhoging is eers in die kusstede waargeneem en daar was die verhoging gedurende die tydperk 1939-44 omtrent 40 persent.

Die persentasie verhogings, persent, in die koste van huishoudelike diens, huurgeld en kleinhandelpryse van voedsel: 1939-44. Dit is interessant om die verhoging van bediendes se lone gedurende die tydperk 1939-44 te vergelyk met die verhogings van huurgeld en die kleinhandelpryse van voedsel.

TABEL (xii).—VERHOEGINGS, PERSENT, IN DIE KOSTE VAN HUISHOUELIKE DIENS, HURGELD EN KLEINHANDELPRIESE VAN VOEDSEL: 1939-44.

Table with columns for Kaapstad, Durban, Pretoria, Witwatersrand. Rows for Huishoudelike diens, Huurgeld, etc.

Bediendes se lone het in verhouding aansienlik meer gestyg as huurgeld in al die gebiede behalwe Pretoria, waar huurgeld weens oorlogstoestand fenomeen gestyg het.

range, than female wages.—This applies to all four cities but particularly to Cape Town. In Pretoria and Johannesburg there are relatively few domestics who earn low wages and in the latter city the proportion earning high wages is very large—a fact to which reference has already been made.

9. The Course of Wage Rates, 1939-44.—Comparison of wage-rates over the period 1939-44 is only possible on the basis of servants employed in those houses which are taken into account in the computation of official rentals, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

TABEL (xi).—AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES PER SERVANT, IRRESPECTIVE OF SEX.

Table with columns for May, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Witwatersrand. Sub-columns for Wage (S.), Index, etc.

Note.—The figures in the last two columns relate to the whole Witwatersrand and not to Johannesburg as in previous tables.

A very marked increase in wages has taken place over the war-years.—The increasing tendency was first perceptible in the coastal cities and there the rise over the period 1939-44 was about 40 per cent.

It is instructive to compare the increase in servants wages over the period 1939-44 with the increases in rent and the retail prices of food. In addition to these increases the table below also shows the increase in the cost of rent and domestic service combined.

TABEL (xii).—INCREASES, PER CENT., IN COST OF DOMESTIC SERVICE, RENT AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD: 1939-44.

Table with columns for Item, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Witwatersrand. Rows for Domestic Service, Rent, etc.

Servants' wages increased considerably more, proportionately, than rent in all areas except Pretoria where rentals increased phenomenally due to war-conditions.—The retail prices of food increased to nearly the same extent, namely by almost 40 per cent. in all four cities, and in each case the rise exceeded the increase in the total cost of domestic service and rent combined.



delike diens en huurgeld saam. Op die Witwatersrand het bediendes se lone sowel as huurgeld minder gestyg as elders, en hier was die styging in hierdie twee items aansienlik minder as in die van die kleinhandelpryse van voedsel. As die feit in aanmerking geneem word dat huisbediendes byna sonder uitsondering sowel voedsel as kontantlone ontvang, moes hul totale lone in Pretoria en op die Witwatersrand meer gestyg het as wat die syfers vir daardie gebiede aantoon. Die syfers in Kaapstad en Durban sal baie min deur die voedsel-faktor beïnvloed wees.

**10. Lone en huurgeld.**—Daar is reeds aangetoon dat die loon per bediende en ook die koste van huishoudelike diens na gelang van die grootte van die huis vermeerder. Dit is ook bekend dat die gemiddelde huurgeld per huis na gelang van die grootte van die huis styg. Die volgende syfers toon aan watter persentasie van die totale koste van huishoudelike diens en huurgeld eersgenoemde uitmaak. Die gegewens het op 1941 betrekking, die enigste jaar waarvoor die vereiste inligting vir die berekenings beskikbaar is.

TABEL (xiii).—HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR: VERHOUDING (PERSENT) VAN DIE KOSTE VAN HUISHOUELIKE DIENS TOT KOSTE VAN HUURGELD EN HUISHOUELIKE DIENS SAAM: MEI 1941.

Getal kamers.	Kaapstad.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Witwatersrand.
3.....	22.9	17.8	18.1	20.7
4.....	21.4	17.2	17.2	20.4
5.....	21.4	18.5	18.0	21.2
6.....	21.9	18.8	18.4	22.2
3-6.....	23.0	19.2	17.7	20.2

Ondanks die feit dat huurgeld sowel as die koste van huishoudelike diens aansienlik vermeerder na gelang van die grootte van die huis, bly die verhouding van koste van diens tot totale koste van huurgeld en diens, merkwaardig stabiel vir die verskillende groottes van huise. Dit geld van al vier die betrokke stede. Die gemiddelde verhouding is hoogste in Kaapstad en laagste in Pretoria. Dit is nie verbasend nie as die feit in ag geneem word dat die lone van huisbediendes baie hoog is in Kaapstad, en huurgeld die hoogste is in Pretoria. Die groot verhouding vir huise met ses vertrekke in Johannesburg stem ooreen met die feit waarna alreeds verwys is, nl. dat die koste van huishoudelike diens in groot huise daar baie hoog is. Die gemiddelde verhoudings vir die vier stede toon dat die koste van huishoudelike diens ongeveer een-vyfde van die gesamentlike koste van huurgeld en huishoudelike diens uitmaak.

**11. Lone van bediendes en die indeks vir kleinhandelpryse.**—Indien alle huise wat ongemeubileerd gehuur word in aanmerking geneem word, en nie slegs dié waarin bediendes werklik werksaam is nie, dan daal die verhoudings wat in die voorafgaande Tabel aangetoon word aansienlik. Dus, byvoorbeeld, was die beswaarde gemiddelde maandelikse huurgeld vir 'n huis met 3 tot 6 vertrekke in Kaapstad gedurende Mei 1941, £6.938, en die gemiddelde koste van huishoudelike diens £2.076. Laasgenoemde syfer is gebaseer slegs op die huise waarin bediendes werksaam is. Die totale koste is dus £9.041 en die verhouding van die koste van huishoudelike diens tot totale koste, 23.0 persent—soos in bostaande Tabel aangedui is. As die huishuise sonder huisbediendes by die berekening ingesluit word, dan daal die gemiddelde koste van huishoudelike diens aansienlik, nl. tot by £.621—

the Witwatersrand both servants' wages and rent increased to a smaller degree than elsewhere and here these two items lagged appreciably behind the retail prices of food. If consideration be taken of the fact that domestic servants almost invariably receive food in addition to their money wages, then their total emoluments must have increased by more in Pretoria and on the Witwatersrand than the figures for those areas indicate; the figures for Cape Town and Durban will be very little affected by the food factor.

**10. Wages and Rent.**—It has already been shown that the wage per servant and also the cost of domestic service increase with the size of the house. It is also known that the average rental per house increases with the size of house. The following figures show what proportion, per cent., of the total cost of domestic service and rents is constituted by the former. The data relate to 1941, the only year for which the information necessary for the calculations is available.

TABEL (xiii).—HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE RENTED UNFURNISHED: RATIO (PER CENT.) OF COST OF DOMESTIC SERVICE TO COST OF RENT AND DOMESTIC SERVICE COMBINED: MAY, 1941.

Number of Rooms.	Cape Town.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Witwatersrand.
3.....	22.9	17.8	18.1	20.7
4.....	21.4	17.2	17.2	20.4
5.....	21.4	18.5	18.0	21.2
6.....	21.9	18.8	18.4	22.2
3-6.....	23.0	19.2	17.7	20.2

Despite the fact that both rent and the cost of domestic service increase very considerably as the size of house increases, the ratio of cost of service to total cost of rent and service stays remarkably constant for different sizes of houses. This applies to all four cities concerned. The average ratio is highest in Cape Town and lowest in Pretoria. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the wages of domestic servants are very high in Cape Town and that rent is highest in Pretoria. The large ratio for six-roomed houses in Johannesburg is in accordance with the fact, which has already been referred to, that the cost of domestic service in large houses is very high there. The average ratios for the four cities show that the cost of domestic service amounts to about one-fifth of the cost of rent and domestic service combined.

**11. Servants' Wages and the Retail Prices Index.**—If all houses which are rented unfurnished are taken into consideration and not only those which actually employ servants, then the ratios shown in the preceding Table fall very appreciably. Thus, for example, the weighted average monthly rental for a 3-6 roomed house in Cape Town was £6.938 during May, 1941, and the average domestic service cost was £2.076. The latter figure is based on only those houses which employed servants. The total cost is, therefore, £9.014 and the ratio of domestic service costs to total costs 23.0 per cent.—as shown in the above Table. If the rented houses which did not employ domestic servants be included in the calculations then the average domestic service cost falls very

aangesien omtrent twee-derdes van die huurhuise geen bediendes gehad het nie. Die totale koste van huurgeld en lone is dan £7.559 en laasgenoemde maak nou 8.2 persent van die totaal uit. Die ooreenkomstige persentasies vir al nege nywerheidsentrums wat by die berekening van die indeks van kleinhandelpryse ingesluit is, word in kolom 2 van die volgende Tabel aangedui:—

TABEL (xiv).—HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGEMEUBILEERD GEHUUR: VERHOUDING VAN KOSTE VAN HUISHOUELIKE DIENS TOT TOTALE KOSTE VAN HUURGELD EN HUISHOUELIKE DIENS: MEI 1941.

Gebied.	Verhouding (%) van koste van huishoudelike diens tot koste van huurgeld en huishoudelike diens.	
	Sensus, 1941.	Begrotings, 1936.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kaapstad.....	8.2	9.3
Port Elizabeth.....	9.6	11.1
Oos-Londen.....	11.1	9.3
Kimberley.....	14.7	16.5
Pietermaritzburg.....	15.1	15.3
Durban.....	14.7	13.5
Pretoria.....	12.0	12.9
Witwatersrand.....	14.2	14.3
Bloemfontein.....	12.1	13.2
GEMIDDELE.....	12.5	12.6

Indien dieselfde stelsel van "beswaring" wat gebruik word by die berekening van die gemiddelde pryse van voedsel vir die nege gebiede as geheel toegepas word, dan is die verhouding vir die beswaarde gemiddelde 12.5 persent, soos onderaan kolom (2) aangetoon word. Indien dieselfde stelsel van "beswaring" egter gebruik word om die gemiddelde boukoste vir die nege gebiede as geheel te vind, is die syfer £1.108. Die beswaarde gemiddelde huurgeld was £7.629 in 1941, sodat die koste van lone £1.108 uit 'n totaal van £8.737, d.w.s. 12.7 persent, bedra het. Hierdie syfer kom byna presies ooreen met die wat direk bereken is deur die verhoudings te beswaar. Die gevolgtrekking is dus dat die gemiddelde loonkoste van huishoudelike diens in huurhuise, afgesien daarvan of bediendes daar werksaam was of nie, in 1941 omtrent 12.7 persent van die totale koste van huurgeld en huishoudelike diens bedra het.

Die verhoudings wat hierbo bereken is, kan vergelyk word met dié wat verkry is uit die Ondersoek na Huishoudelike Begrotings van Mei 1936.<sup>(1)</sup> 'n Totaal van 1,988 ingevulde vorms is ontvang, en 1,618 van hulle is vir tabellering uitgesoek. Van laasgenoemde totaal het 932 betrekking op gesinne in huurhuise, 583 op gesinne in eienaars- of huurkoophuise, en 103 op gesinne in woonstelle. Die inligting wat in hierdie 1,618 begrotings verstrek is, het die grondslag van die verhoudings wat in kolom 3 van bostaande Tabel aangetoon is, gevorm. Die verskille tussen die twee groepe verhoudings is betreklik klein en die beswaarde gemiddeldes kom byna presies daarmee ooreen. Op grondslag van die 1,293 gesinsbegrotings wat werklik by die hersiening van die indeks-syfer van die kleinhandelpryse gebruik is, is die verhouding van die koste van huishoudelike diens tot totale koste, huurgeld ingesluit, 12.1 persent.<sup>(2)</sup>

Die ooreenkoms tussen die verhouding gebaseer op die gesinsuitgawes, soos bekendgemaak is in die huishoudelike begrotings van Mei 1936, en die gebaseer op die inligting wat by die Bevolking-

<sup>1</sup> Verslag oor die ondersoek na die uitgawes van blanke gesinne in sekere stedelike gebiede, 1936. U.G. 21, 1927, Tabel 5B, bl. 37.  
<sup>2</sup> Spesiale verslag No. 127: Nuwe indeks-syfers van kleinhandelpryse, 1938, bl. 16.

materially to £.621—since about two-thirds of the rented houses did not employ servants. The total cost of rent and wages is then £7.559 and the latter now constitute 8.2 per cent. of the total. The corresponding proportions for all the nine industrial areas which are included in the computation of the index of retail prices are shown in column 2 of the following Table:—

TABEL (xiv).—HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED UNFURNISHED: RATIO WHICH COST OF DOMESTIC SERVICE BEARS TO TOTAL COST OF RENT AND DOMESTIC SERVICE: MAY, 1941.

Area.	Ratio (%) Cost of Domestic Service to Cost of Rent and Domestic Service.	
	Census, 1941.	Budgets, 1936.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cape Town.....	8.2	9.3
Port Elizabeth.....	9.6	11.1
East London.....	11.1	9.3
Kimberley.....	14.7	16.5
Pietermaritzburg.....	15.1	15.3
Durban.....	14.7	13.5
Pretoria.....	12.0	12.9
Witwatersrand.....	14.2	14.3
Bloemfontein.....	12.1	13.2
Average.....	12.5	12.6

If the same system of "weights" which are used in the calculation of average prices of food for the nine areas as a whole be applied then the weighted average ratio comes to 12.5 per cent. as shown at the foot of column 2. If, however, the same system of "weights" be applied to find the average wage cost for the nine areas as a whole then the resulting figure is £1.108. The weighted average rental in 1941 was £7.629 so that the wages cost constituted £1.108 out of a total of £8.737, that is, 12.7 per cent. This figure is in almost exact agreement with that calculated directly by weighting the ratios. The inference is therefore that in 1941 the average wage cost of domestic service in rented houses, irrespective of whether they employed servants or not, was about 12.7 per cent. of the total cost of rent and domestic service.

The ratios calculated above may be compared with those derived from the Household Budgets Enquiry of May, 1936.<sup>(1)</sup> A total of 1,998 completed forms were received and of these 1,618 were chosen for tabulation. Of this latter total 932 related to families in rented houses, 583 to families in houses which were owned or acquired by hire-purchase, and 103 to families in flats. The information furnished in these 1,618 budgets formed the basis of the ratios shown in column 3 of the above Table. The differences between the two sets of ratios are comparatively small and the weighted averages are in almost exact agreement. On the basis of the 1,293 family budgets which were actually used in the revision of the index-number of retail prices the ratio of cost of domestic service to total cost, including rent, is 12.1 per cent.<sup>(2)</sup>

The agreement between the ratio based on the family expenditures as revealed by the household budgets of May, 1936, and that based on the information collected at the Population Census of 1941 is largely fortuitous. The former ratio is based on

<sup>1</sup> Report on the Enquiry into the Expenditure of European Families in Certain Urban Areas, 1936, U.G. 21, 1927, Table 5B, page 37.  
<sup>2</sup> Special Report No. 127: "New Retail Price Index Numbers, 1938", page 16.

sensus van 1941 ingewin is, is in hoofsaak toevallig. Eersgenoemde verhouding is gebaseer op inligting verstrek deur slegs 1,293 gesinne wat huise en woonstelle van alle soorte en groottes bewoon het; laasgenoemde is gebaseer op gegewens ten opsigte van huurgeld en bediendes se lone, verstrek deur gesinne wat omtrent 64,000 huise bewoon van presies die groep en grootte wat gebruik is by die berekening van huurgeld vir doeleindes van die indeks van kleinhandelpryse.

Daar bestaan egter min twyfel dat die inligting ten opsigte van die lone van bediendes wat nou sedert 1939 deur middel van die jaarlikse Sensus van Huurgeld ingewin is, betroubaar en bevredigend is vir die uiteindelijke insluiting by die berekening van die indekssyfer van kleinhandelpryse wanneer omstandighede dit toelaat.

information furnished by only 1,293 families who occupied houses and flats of all classes and sizes; the latter is based on data in respect of rents and servants' wages furnished by families occupying about 64,000 houses of precisely that class and size which is used in the calculation of rentals for retail price index purposes.

There is, however, little doubt that the information in regard to the wages of servants which has now been collected since 1939 through the medium of the Annual Census of Rents is reliable and satisfactory for eventual inclusion in the calculation of the Index Number of Retail Prices when circumstances permit.

TABEL 1.—HUISBEDIENDES IN HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGEMEUBLEERD GEHUUR, NIE VOORREG: HUURGELDSSENSUS, MEI 1939.

Table with columns for Item, Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Bloemfontein, Item. Sub-sections include 'Huisse met 3 vertrekke', 'Huisse met 4 vertrekke', 'Huisse met 5 vertrekke', 'Huisse met 6 vertrekke', and 'Huisse met 3-6 vertrekke'.

TABEL 1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED UNFURNISHED, NON-PRIVILEGED: RENT CENSUS, MAY, 1939.

TABEL 2.—HUISBEDIENDES IN PRIVATE HOUSES: SENSUS, MEI 1941. (1) KAAPSTAD.

I. HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, No. OF ROOMS. (Totaal, Met bediendes With Servants), BEDIENDES: MANLIK, SERVANTS: MALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Gemiddelde Average), BEDIENDES: VROULIK, SERVANTS: FEMALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Gemiddelde Average).

A. Eienaars- en huurkoophuise.

Table for A. Eienaars- en huurkoophuise, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

C1. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg.

Table for C1. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

C. Ongemeubileerd gehuur (nie-voorreg, voorreg, sub-ekonomies).

Table for C. Ongemeubileerd gehuur (nie-voorreg, voorreg, sub-ekonomies), showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

TOTAAL: Eienaars- en huurhuise.

Table for TOTAAL: Eienaars- en huurhuise, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

TABLE 2.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN PRIVATE HOUSES: CENSUS, MAY, 1941. (1) CAPE TOWN.

I. HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, No. OF ROOMS. (Totaal, Met bediendes With Servants), BEDIENDES: MANLIK, SERVANTS: MALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Gemiddelde Average), BEDIENDES: VROULIK, SERVANTS: FEMALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Gemiddelde Average).

A. Owned and Hire-Purchase.

Table for A. Owned and Hire-Purchase, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

C1. Rented Unfurnished, Non-privileged.

Table for C1. Rented Unfurnished, Non-privileged, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

C. Rented Unfurnished (Non-privileged, Privileged, Sub-economic).

Table for C. Rented Unfurnished (Non-privileged, Privileged, Sub-economic), showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

TOTAL: Owned and Rented.

Table for TOTAL: Owned and Rented, showing data for categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3-6, 7+ and a TOTAAL/TOTAL row.

II. HUISE VAN ANDER BOUMATERIAAL.

Table with columns: GROEP ( sien hierbo. ) CLASS ( See above. ), GETAL HUISE, No. OF HOUSES. (Totaal, Met bediendes With Servants), BEDIENDES: MANLIK, SERVANTS: MALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Wages p.m.), BEDIENDES: VROULIK, SERVANTS: FEMALE. (Getal, Loon p.m., Wages p.m.).

II. HOUSES OF OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: HUISE met bediendes/Houses with servants, Gemiddelde loon p.m. (Sj./Average wage p.m. (Sh.)), Manlik/Male, Vroulik/Female, Manlik en vroulik/Male and female.

L.W.—Die uiteindelijke totale in die geval van Groep I sowel as Groep II sluit huise in Groep B, gemeubileerd in. Note.—The final totals in the case of both Classes I and II include houses in Group B, rented furnished.

TABEL 2.—HUISBEDIENDES IN PRIVATE HUISE: SENSUS, MEI 1941—(vervolg). (2) PORT ELIZABETH.

I. HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

A. Eienaars- en huurkoop huise.

A. Owned and Hire-Purchase.

CI. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg.

CI. Rented Unfurnished, Non-privileged.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

C. Ongemeubileerd gehuur (nie-voorreg, voorreg, sub-ekonomies).

C. Rented Unfurnished (Non-privileged, Privileged, Sub-economic).

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

TOTAAL: Eienaars- en huur huise.

TOTAL: Owned and Rented.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

II. HUISE VAN ANDER BOUMATERIAAL.

II. HOUSES OF OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: GROEP (sien hierbo), GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories A, CI, C, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

L.W.—Die uiteindelijke totale in die geval van Groep I sowel as Groep II, sluit huise in Groep B, gemeubileerd gehuur in. Note.—The final totals in the case of both Classes I and II include houses in Group B, rented furnished.

TABEL 2.—HUISBEDIENDES IN PRIVATE HUISE: SENSUS, MEI 1941—(vervolg). (3) OOS-LONDEN.

I. HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

A. Eienaars- en huurkoop huise.

A. Owned and Hire-Purchase.

CI. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg.

CI. Rented Unfurnished, Non-privileged.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

C. Ongemeubileerd gehuur (nie-voorreg, voorreg, sub-ekonomies).

C. Rented Unfurnished (Non-privileged, Privileged, Sub-economic).

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

TOTAAL: Eienaars- en huur huise.

TOTAL: Owned and Rented.

Table with columns: GETAL VERTREKKE, GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7+, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.

II. HUISE VAN ANDER BOUMATERIAAL.

II. HOUSES OF OTHER MATERIALS.

Table with columns: GROEP (sien hierbo), GETAL HUISE, BEDIENDES: MANLIK, BEDIENDES: VROULIK. Rows include categories A, CI, C, and TOTAAL/TOTAL.







TABEL 2.—HUISBEDIENDES IN PRIVATE HUISE, SENSUS, MEI 1941—(vervolg). (10) BLOEMFONTEIN.

I. HUISE VAN BAKSTEEN, KLIP OF BETON.

Table with 9 columns: Getal Vertrekke No. of Rooms, Getal Huise No. of Houses, Met bediendes With Servants, Bediendes: Manlik Servants: Male, Bediendes: Vroulik Servants: Female, Getal No., Loon p.m. Wages p.m., Gemiddelde Average, Getal No., Loon p.m. Wages p.m., Gemiddelde Average. Sub-sections include A. Eienaars- en huurkoophuise and C1. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg.

Table for C1. Ongemeubileerd gehuur, nie-voorreg. Sub-sections include C1. Rented Unfurnished, Non-privileged.

Table for C. Ongemeubileerd gehuur (nie-voorreg, voorreg, sub-ekonomies). Sub-sections include C. Rented Unfurnished (Non-privileged, Privileged, Sub-economic).

Summary tables for TOTAAL: Eienaars- en huurhuise and TOTAAL: Owned and Rented.

II. HUISE VAN ANDER BOUMATERIAAL.

Table for II. HOUSES OF OTHER MATERIALS. Includes Getal Huise No. of Houses, Bediendes: Manlik Servants: Male, Bediendes: Vroulik Servants: Female, and Getal No., Loon p.m. Wages p.m., Gemiddelde Average.

TABEL 3.—BEDIENDES IN PRIVATE HUISE: RANDSE DORPE, SENSUS, MEI 1941.

TABLE 3.—SERVANTS IN PRIVATE HOUSES: REEF TOWNS, CENSUS, MAY, 1941.

Main table for TABLE 3 with 9 columns: Groep Huis Class of House, Getal Huise No. of Houses, Met bediendes With Servants, Bediendes: Manlik Servants: Male, Bediendes: Vroulik Servants: Female, Getal No., Loon p.m. Wages p.m., Gemiddelde Average. Sub-sections include (i) Germiston, (ii) Boksburg, (iii) Benoni, (iv) Brakpan, (v) Springs, (vi) Roodepoort, (vii) Krugersdorp, (viii) Randfontein.

L.W.—Die simbole in kolom 1 het die volgende betekenis:— I—Huisse van baksteen, klip of beton. II—Huisse van ander boumateriaal. A—Eienaarshuise of huurhuise. B—Gemeubileerd gehuur. C—Ongemeubileerd gehuur.

Note.—The symbols in Column 1 have the following meaning:— I—Houses of brick, stone or concrete. II—Houses of other materials. A—Owned or hire-purchase. B—Rented furnished. C—Rented unfurnished.







TABEL 7.—BEDIENDES IN HUISE VAN BAK- STEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGE- MEUBILEERD GEHUUR, NIE- VOORREG: HUURGELDSSENSUS.— (vervolg).

TABLE 7.—SERVANTS IN HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED UNFURNISHED, NON-PRIVILEGED: RENT CENSUSES.— (continued).

(3) OOS-LONDEN.—(3) EAST LONDON.

Table with columns for Bediendes, Servants, Getal Vertrekkende (Number of Rooms), Gemiddelde loon per maand (Average Wage per Month), and s. d. Rows include years 1939, 1940, 1941 (Bevolkingsensus), 1942, 1943, and 1944.

(4) KIMBERLEY.

Table for Kimberley showing Bediendes, Servants, Getal Vertrekkende, Gemiddelde loon per maand, and s. d. Rows include years 1939, 1940, 1941 (Bevolkingsensus), 1942, 1943, and 1944.

\* Seks nie onderskei nie./No distinction drawn betw een sexes.

TABEL 7.—BEDIENDES IN HUISE VAN BAK- STEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGE- MEUBILEERD GEHUUR, NIE- VOORREG: HUURGELDSSENSUS.— (vervolg).

TABLE 7.—SERVANTS IN HOUSES OF BRICK, STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED UNFURNISHED, NON-PRIVILEGED: RENT CENSUSES.— (continued).

(5) PIETERMARITZBURG.

Table for Pietermaritzburg showing Bediendes, Servants, Getal Vertrekkende, Gemiddelde loon per maand, and s. d. Rows include years 1939, 1940, 1941 (Bevolkingsensus), 1942, 1943, and 1944.

(6) DURBAN.

Table for Durban showing Bediendes, Servants, Getal Vertrekkende, Gemiddelde loon per maand, and s. d. Rows include years 1939, 1940, 1941 (Bevolkingsensus), 1942, 1943, and 1944.

\* Seks nie onderskei nie./No distinction drawn between sexes.



TABEL 7.—BEDIENDES IN HUISE VAN BAK-  
STEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGE-  
MEUBILEERD GEHUUR, NIE-  
VOORREG: HUURGELDSSENSUS.  
—(vervolg).

TABLE 7.—SERVANTS IN HOUSES OF BRICK,  
STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED  
UNFURNISHED, NON-PRIVI-  
LEGED: RENT CENSUSES.  
(continued).

## (11) BOKSBURG.

Bediendes. Servants.	GETAL VERTREKKE. NUMBER OF ROOMS.					Gemiddelde loon per maand. Average Wage per Month.	s. d.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Totaal/Total 3-6.		
1939.*							
Manlik en Vroulik : Getal/Male and Female : Number.....	153	154	44	15	366	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	33 6
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	4,594	5,435	1,665	650	12,254		
1940.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	19	31	16	1	67	Manlik/Male.....	34 7
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	597	1,046	613	60	2,316	Vroulik/Female.....	31 7
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	132	114	32	7	285	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	32 2
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	3,880	3,793	1,085	253	9,011		
1941 (Bevolkingsensus).—1941 (Population Census).							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	68	63	46	8	185	Manlik/Male.....	35 2
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	2,093	2,289	1,843	278	6,503	Vroulik/Female.....	30 11
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	239	281	98	25	593	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	31 11
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	7,036	7,444	3,049	800	18,338		
1942.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	48	47	18	—	113	Manlik/Male.....	36 7
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,550	1,770	815	—	4,135	Vroulik/Female.....	33 10
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	219	185	61	16	481	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	34 4
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	6,991	6,389	2,298	605	16,283		
1943.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	36	32	10	3	81	Manlik/Male.....	35 10
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,137	1,205	435	125	2,902	Vroulik/Female.....	36 0
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	218	155	44	6	423	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	35 11
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	7,432	5,812	1,759	210	15,213		
1944.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	43	56	28	3	130	Manlik/Male.....	43 5
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,708	2,440	1,353	145	5,646	Vroulik/Female.....	39 7
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	292	244	72	10	618	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	40 3
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	11,016	9,698	3,304	465	24,483		

## (12) BENONI.

1939.\*

TABEL 7.—BEDIENDES IN HUISE VAN BAK-  
STEEN, KLIP OF BETON, ONGE-  
MEUBILEERD GEHUUR, NIE-  
VOORREG: HUURGELDSSENSUS.  
—(vervolg).

TABLE 7.—SERVANTS IN HOUSES OF BRICK,  
STONE OR CONCRETE, RENTED  
UNFURNISHED, NON-PRIVI-  
LEGED: RENT CENSUSES.  
(continued).

## (13) BRAKPAN.

Bediendes. Servants.	GETAL VERTREKKE. NUMBER OF ROOMS.					Gemiddelde loon per maand. Average Wage per Month.	s. d.
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Totaal/Total 3-6.		
1939.*							
Manlik en Vroulik : Getal/Male and Female : Number.....	365	287	92	27	771	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	31 4
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	10,842	9,223	2,393	820	24,178		
1940.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	55	54	34	14	157	Manlik/Male.....	33 2
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,675	1,791	1,208	530	5,204	Vroulik/Female.....	31 8
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	298	203	93	12	606	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	31 11
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	9,071	6,551	3,136	415	19,173		
1941 (Bevolkingsensus).—1941 (Population Census).							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	84	90	59	26	259	Manlik/Male.....	34 1
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	2,556	3,064	2,158	1,059	8,837	Vroulik/Female.....	30 9
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	386	307	181	39	893	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	31 6
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	11,326	9,292	5,405	1,421	27,444		
1942.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	64	54	33	7	158	Manlik/Male.....	33 6
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,916	1,843	1,265	270	5,294	Vroulik/Female.....	32 8
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	340	217	85	11	653	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	32 10
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	10,434	7,330	3,161	400	21,325		
1943.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	51	52	27	7	137	Manlik/Male.....	33 11
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	1,682	1,515	1,123	330	4,650	Vroulik/Female.....	35 2
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	337	214	81	12	644	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	35 0
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	11,355	7,759	3,053	470	22,667		
1944.							
Manlik : Getal/Male : Number.....	60	86	50	9	205	Manlik/Male.....	41 0
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	2,273	3,653	2,182	460	8,563	Vroulik/Female.....	40 10
Vroulik : Getal/Female : Number.....	360	326	128	12	826	Manlik en Vroulik/Male and Female	40 4
Loon p.m. (Sj.)/Wage p.m. (Sh.).....	14,490	12,821	5,209	540	33,060		

## (14) SPRINGS.

1939.\*

\* Seks nie onderskei nie./No distinction drawn between sexes.

\* Seks nie onderskei nie./No distinction drawn between sexes.

