Section XVII.-Occupations and Industries.
189. Form of Inquiry as to Occupations and Industries.-The
three questions in the Householders ${ }^{\text {St }}$ Schedule in regard to ocoufhre quastions in the Ho
pation were as follows :State the INDUSTRY, TRADE, PROFESSION
INSTITUTION, or SERVICE in which emploved INSTITUTION, or SERVICE in which employed
(For domestic servants and others in private personal
service, write " Private Service." service, write "Private Service." For persons ocou
perd in unpaid domestic duties at home, write "Home
Duties,"
 Cxate precise personal occupation from which income is
mainly derived. Distinyuish between Dealers an mainly derived. Distins, (If retired from busines
Makers or Manufacturers. Makers or Manufacturers. (1f retired from business,
of independent means, or if living solely on a pension,
.- If employing any one (European or non-
European) for purposes of business
If Europaan) for purposes of business....... Horkng on oun account but not em- $\begin{aligned} & \text { pret } 2 \\ & \text { If woring any one for purposes of business.. } \\ & \text { write } 2\end{aligned}$
wring for an employer.............
write 3 If working for an employer............... writ
I wat present out of a job.............
If retired from business, of independent reeans, or living solely on a p pension...... write 5
The tables derived from the information supplied in reply th
question ( $J$ ) reflect the total number of persons employed by the various grouped industries irrespective of the nature of the work
performed by the individual, while those compiled from the answers performed by the individual, while those compiled from the answers
to question (K) deal oonly with the ocuaptions of indivivuals,
in ignorng the industry with which they may be connected.
The tablulation and presentation of statistises dealing with the

 the general experience. The description of occupation or pro-
fession esems to provide abundant opportunities for the exercise
of individual judgment, and there is also the tendency to exag
 neer, the fitter-a mechanical engineer, the bank clerk- a banker
and the shop assistant a merchant. Another diffeulty fre
nuently encountered is that of securing a uniform description o
.
 accuracy. For example, a Post Oftice telegraphist may deseribe
himself as a clerk in the Civil Service when he is desired to describe himselif as a clerk in the Civi service when he is desired to desesilibe
hmself as a teleraph operator in the Post Oftice. The Secretary
of a Deparatment of State may describe himself according to his on a Departuent of tstate may delserine himself. according to his
profesion as a lawyer, a medical man, or an enginer. The posprofession as a lawyer, a medical man, or an engineer. The pos
sible cases of alternative deseriptions are practically unlinited. Generally speaking, however, the information furnished is
sufficiently accourate, and cases such as those instanced above sufficiently accurate, ari
form but a small minori
190. Classification of Occupations and Industries.-The lists
of occupations and industries used at this Census were similar to of occupations a Census of 1921 . There have been minor additions
those used at the

greatly affect comparability
A summary of the groupings is included here for convenience
of reference, partioularly in relation to the groupings adopted for
the purposes of this section of the Report.
SUMMARY OF CLASSIFIED LIST
OCCUPATIONS. Orders and Sub-Orders.
1.- Fisherman.

1. Fisherman,
II.-Agricultural Occupations.
2. Agricultural Occupations.

Mining and Quarrying Occupations.

1. In Coal and Shale Mines. 1. In Moal and Shale Mines. Workings
2. In Metaliferos Mines and Works.
3. In Diamond Mines and Workings. 3. In Diamond Mines and Workings.
4. In Other ITines and Quarries
5. At oil Wells and Brine Wells.
IV.-Workers in the Treatment of Now-Meealliferous Mine and Quarry Products exectudung Worteres in Gas Works).
. Makers of of Coke and By-Products (excluding Tar Dis.
tilling) 2. Makers of Other Products.
V.-Makers of Brickss, Pottery, Glass, etc.
6. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and

Makers of fricks, Pottery , and Earthenware.
Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etce

1. Workers in Chemical Processes.
2. Makers of Paints, iis (not Mineral), etc.
VII. - Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metalss). 1. Employers, Managers, Foremen.
3. Furnacemen (not Foundry) and Pudlers.
4. Rollers.
5. Foundry
6. Foundry Workers.
7. mitha and Skile Forge Workers.
8. Machine Tool
IV 8. Fitters and Mill wrights.
VIII.- Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate.
9. Workers in Precious Metals and Eilectro-plate.
IX.-Electrical Apparatus Maters and Fitters (not elsewhere

X.-Makers of Watches, Cloocks, , and Scientific I nstruments.
XI.-Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather susbbtiutete Goodss (not Boots or Shoos.)
10. Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers. 1. Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers.
11. Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not
Beots or Shoes)

Boots or Shoee

1. Textile Workers.
XIII. - Maleers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.
XIV.-Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacca
2. Makers of Foods.
3. Makers of Tooacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
XV.-Workers in Wood and Furniture
4. Workers in Wood.
5. Other Workers.
XVI.-Makers of and Workers in Paper ; Printers, Bookbinders
Photograprhess, ele. 1. Makers of Paper, Pulp, Straw, and Cardboard.
6. Printers, Bookbinders, and Photographers.
7. Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, and Other
Wis

WVII.-Buildersers in Paper.

1. Builderss, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Con

XVIII- Painters and Decorators (not Pottery).

1. Painters and Deocrators ( (oot tottery).
XIX. - Worlers in Other Materials.
2. Workers in Rubber, Vuleanite, Ebonite.
3. Worksrin in Bone, Horn, IIory, Celluloid, etc.
4. Workers in Other पTeterive,
5. Workers in Bone, Horn, IVory, Celluloid, etc.
6. Workers in Other Materials.
XX.-Workers in Mixed or Undefned Materials (not elsewhere 1. Makers of Musical Instruments (not Piano, etc., Case 2. Makerss of Vehicles (see also Metal Workers and Wood 3. Builders of Ships and Boats (see also Metal Workers and Wood Workers).
XXI.-Persons Employed in Gas, Water, and Eleatricity Under

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here enumerated
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XII.- Persons Employed in

1. Railway Workers.
2. Road Transport Wo
3. Railway Workers.
4. Road Transport Workers.
5. Water Transport Worker.
6. Other Workers in Transport and Communication.
XXIII.-Commerciall Finance, and Insurance Occupations (ex 1. Commercial Occupation
7. Persons Smployed in Finance and Insurance
XXIV.-Persons Employed in Pubbic Administration and Defence 1. Public Administratio
XXV. Professional Occupations (excluxing Clerical Staff).
8. Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staft).
XXVI.-Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport.
9. Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport.
XXVII.-Persons Engaged in Personal Service (including Insti 1. Tutions, Chbbs, Hotels, etc.).
XXVIII.-Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local

IX.-Warehoosisemen, Storekeepers, and Packers.
XXX.-Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.
10. Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.
$X X X I$ - Other and Undefinel Workers.
11. Other and Undefined Worker
XXXII. - Retired.
12. Retired.
XXXIII. Other.
summary of classified list of industries.
Orders and Sub-Orners.

I.- Fishing. | 1. Fishing |
| :--- |

II.-Agriculture

1. Agriculture

1II.-Mining and Quarrying, and Irratment of Non-Metalliferous

1. Mining and Quarrying.
2. Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Mine and Quarry Pro-
ducts (excluding Gas Works.).
IV.- Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.
3. Brieks, Pottery, Glass, etc.
VI.-Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyunces, 1. Smeltinery, Converthes. Re, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and
4. Extracting and Refining of other Metals and Alloys. 3. Founding and other Secondary Processes in Metal
5. Enlectricering Inot Installationse or Cablecs, and Apparatus

Vhiictesi
Shuting and Repairing and Marine Engineering.
Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools)
9. Other Metal Industries (not Precious Metals, Jewellery
or Plate).
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate
VII.-Mamufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress),

1. Cotton.
2. Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy
3. Flax, Hemp, Jut

Miscelaneouss Products.
Textile Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching, Calendering, Finish-
ing. VIII.- Preparation of Skins and Leather, and Mamufacture of
Goods of Leather and Leather Susstiute (not Boots or 1. Fur, skins, Leather.
2. Saddelery, Harhess, Bags, Trunks, and other Goods of
Leather and Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes).
IX. - Manafacture of Clothning

1. Manufacture of Clothing.
X. - Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobaceco
2. Foodl.
3. Drink.
4. Truace
5. Tobaceo, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
11.-Woodworking : Mamufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furm1. Woodworking and Basketware.
6. Furniture (not Metal or Basket); Fittings.
XII.-Paper Requaking; ; Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery
7. Paper Making. Printung, Bookoinding and Photograp
8. Paper Gaod, Stationery, and Stationery Requisites.
9. Printing, Bookbinding, and Photography.
XIII.-Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting, and Dressing
10. And Contracting.
Driding, Deocrating, Stone and Slate Cutting, and
Dresing and Contracting.
XIV.-Other Manufacturing Industries.
11. Other Manufacturing Industries.
XV. - Gas, Water, Electricity:

XV1.-Transport and Commumication.

1. Railuays
2. Rod.
3. Rood.
4. Water.
5. Docks,
6. Dockrs, Lighthouses, Canalls, etc.
7. Air.
8. Storage.
9. 

Other Tre
1.-Commerce and Finance.

1. Commerce and Finance
XVIII.-Public Administration and Defence. 2. Centreal Civil Government.
XIX.- Proceassions.
2. Professions.
$X X$.- Entertainments and Sport.
3. Entertainments and Sport.
XXI.—Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but ex-

XXII. Other Industries or Industry not Stated.
4. Other Industries or Industry not stated.

The detailed list of personal occupations comprises 661 items
classified into 33 orders and 63 sub-Orders; and the list of industries, 481 items classifed into 22 orders and 55 sub-Orders.
191. System of Grouping Personal Occupations.-The detailed Ablation of occupations which was confineded to returns from per sons aged 15 years and over (persons under the ege of 15 years
are included in Class VIII-see below) forms Part XI of the Report.
ret The analysis covers all the more important phases of occupational
statistics and tables are given showing in detail the nature of statistics and tables are given showing in detail the nature of
coupation and grade of employment in relation to sex, age, parentage, marital condition, and birthplace of the popplation
of the Union, the Provinces, and the principal urban centres
 eing preserved for record and referene. Smmmaries have been
reppared and are included in this section so as to illustrate various
 general aspects of the question
of the Europan population.
The following statement furnishes a key to the nine grouped
delasses of personal occupations used in the summary tables in
this section his section



 materais. together with clorks emplosed in other ind ustries than commerce,
but not allocated to o ther roups.





 defined, Vistors from abroan, and others who failed to indicate the nature
of their ocupation.
192. Europans Gainfully and Not 192. Europeans Gainfully and Not Gainfully Occupied.- Persons
who failed to return their occupation have been eliminated from
trom who faied to return their occupation have been eliminated from
the statistics used in this paragraph. OMittin these the total
number of persons " " gainfully occupied " accordint number of persons " gainfully occupied" according to the Census
was 580,166 , of whom 490,849 were males and 89,317 were females. Was 580,166 , of whom 490,849 were males and 89,317 were females.
The proportion for the Union of both males and females gainally occupied increased by 7 per 1,000 as compared with 1921 .
In the Provinces, Natal had the highest proportion of both males In the Provinces, Natal had the highest proportion of both males
and females gainuly ocupied and the Orane Free State the lowest. Compared with 1921 the proportion for males in Natal
was 2 per thousand less, while in the Orange Free State males
gainfully occupied increased 19 per thousand. Females gain-
fully occupied in both Provinces increased by 7 per thousand. The increases in the Cape Provincee inereased by 7 per thousand. 3 The
ind
thousand, and in the Transvaal 8 per thousand for fores 5 per thousand, and
and females.



| Provinee. | Male. |  |  | Female. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  | Total. |
| Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uxiox... | 400,849 | 359,241 | 850,093 | 89,317 | 728,860 | 818,177 |
| Distribution per 1,000 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,000 \\ & 1 \\ & 1, i, 2000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Usıoх..... | 577.4 | 422.6 | $\xrightarrow{1,000}$ | 109.2 | 890.8 | 1.000 |

Graph No. LXXVI illustrates the distribution of persons gain-
fully oocupied per 1,000 of each sex in the Union and each Pro
vince.


193. Personal Occupations of Males.-Table CLXIX shows the numerical and proportionate distribution of the male
population of the Union and of each Province classified in nine population of the Union and of each Province classified in nine
groups of ocoupations as above deseribed. Excluding the dependent class, which accounted for 391 male

194. Unskilled Workers.-In South Africa unskilled labour has been generally regarded as the sphere of the native and coloured
races, particularly in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. ases, particularII yn the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal.
In the Cape Province there are many skiled and semi-skilled
Itisans of non-European race artisens of non--urorepan raece. The presence of the nati-skes in
large numbers in many occupations of a low economic value, has large numbers in many occupations of a low ectonomic value, has
rendered competition by wwite persons for these, both econo-
mically and socilly difielt mically and socially, difificult. Conditions in the Union have made
it essential that newcomers it essential that newcomers to the country should either have al
trade or profession or be possessed of sufficient means to enable them to start work or business on their own account. These requirements have retarded the rate of increase of population by
immirgation, which has been almost engigibe II Ih the last five
years the surplis of settlers over emigrants totalled only 13,552 , years the surplus of settlers over emigrants totalled only $13,55,2$,
which represents an increase from inmitration of merely 0.8
per cent. in the population. The conditions in regard to immiper cent. in the population. The conditions in regard to immi-
gration which apply to South Africa do not exist in the other gration which apply to South Afria do not exist in the other
States of the Brits Comon comentith or in the United States of
Anere America, where all who wished to enter, until recent years, were
weleomed irrespective of their skilil in any trade. Thesed difrenences
in the onditions existing in the countrise mentioned is reflected of male unskilled workers, compared with the proportion in the Union, which is less than half that of those

The statement which follows shows the total male population
aged 15 years and upwards and the numbers and proportions of unskilled workers in the four countries mentioned above and Eng-
land and Wales compared with the proportions of Europeans land and Wales compared with
similarly employed in the Union

| Conatry. |  | Unstilled Workers. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Per Cent. |
|  |  |  |  |

The increase of $25 \cdot 5$ per cent. in the number of European
unskilled workers in the Union between the Censuses of 1921 and bourers on the Government railways and on fompestrying white latourers on
settlements.
Table CLXIX (a) deals with Classes of Occupation and
Industry for males in the Union and Provinces in 1926, and (b) gives comparative tables for 1921. Graph LXXVII illustrates the number of males in each
class of occupation and Graph LXXVIII deals similarly with
males employed in each class of industry. : Male Europbans, Union and Provinces, 1926

$$
\text { matre buropbans, Union and Provincers, } 1926 .
$$

 be added new pensioners 2,642 , or 76 per cent., Toal go there muse must
nd private institutions and businesses.
Table CLXIX (a).-Cliasses of Occupation and Ind


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |



13

Table clxix (a)-(Contimued)-Ciasses of Occupation and Industry: Male Europbans, Unton and Provincers, 1926.

| Class. | Personal ocuration. |  |  |  |  | Industries. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cape. | Natal. | Transval. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Orango } \\ \text { Fros Sate. }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Union. | Cape. | Natal. | Transaal. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Orange } \\ \text { Freestate. }}}{\text { a }}$ | Union. |
| (ii) Proportion per 1,000 of Total Male Population. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30.7 sif s. 64.8 64.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rative Government. | 27.7.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { sin } \\ \text { an } \\ 14.4 \end{gathered}$ | cis. |  | (inc: |  | $\stackrel{\substack{60-2 \\ 20.2 \\ 20.1}}{1.4}$ | cient |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{10.4 \\ 30 \\ \text { and } \\ 16.9}}{1.2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1050 \\ \hline 30.7 \\ 10.2 \\ 15.2 \end{gathered}$ | 449.1 | ${ }^{386 \cdot 1}$ | 447 - 4 |  | 443 |
| тorri... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| (iii) Proportion per 1,000 Gainfully Occupied. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 30 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { ano } \\ & 1069 \\ & 179 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $294 \cdot 9$ and and and 176.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a) Administrative Government VI-Personal Service. |  | $\begin{gathered} 58.1 \\ \text { as. } \\ 20.3 \\ y_{6} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51: 4 \\ & \text { 51: } \\ & \text { io } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \hline 1015 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cis: } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Torat.............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1.000 | 1,000 | ${ }^{1,000}$ | 1,000 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1.000 | 1,000 |

Table clxid (b).-Classes of Occupation and Industry : Male Europfans, Union and Provincers, 1921.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 边 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 践 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |  | - |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |

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195. Classes of Occupations Distinguished from Industry.-As
explained at the commencement of this section, the groupings explained at the commencement of this section, the groupings
under personal occupations and industries in Tables CLXIX and CIXX sesve quite distinct purposes. The former provides for the classitication of the personal occupations of individuals
without reference to the industries in which they were employed, Without reeterence to the industries in which they were employed,
while the latter provides for the classification of the same indivi-
duals necording to the industries in which duals aceording to to the indurustries inssicuation of the the same indivi-
in what personal capacities such individuals may have been in What personal capacities such individuals may have been
employed. There is thus not necessarily any direct comparison
between industrines and personal occupations when grouped into between industries and personal occupations when grouped into
classes, chiefly for the reason that many occupations are common classes, ciiedy for the reason that many occupations are eommon
to all or most industries. The industrial grouping reveal the
extent to which each extent to which each industry provides employment for the Euro-
pean population and its relative share in the activities in the
country pean population and its reative share in the activities in the
countro. The mentomed above have been arranged
to show the effects of the re-distribution in industrial aroupings to show the effiects of the re-distribution in industrial groupings
as $\begin{aligned} & \text { sitsinet from individual oceupational groupings. To effect } \\ & \text { this the industrial ellosses have }\end{aligned}$ this the industriai classes have beceenational greced toupinges. To eeven as compect
with nine personal oceupation elasesus. The seventh and eiphth with nine personal oceupation classes. The seventh and eighth
classes of the latter having no corresponding groups in industriess, as they are made up principally of perssons of no no occupation, fall
under the group "Other and Unspecied," (Class IX of the per under the group " "ther
sonal oceupation group).
It will be seen that there is but slight tifference between the
occupational and the industrial groupigs in regard to fishing
and agricultural and personal serviep wis more correct proportions in the industrial grooupings by virtue of the proper distribution, among the other groups, of accountants,
clerks, etc. The following shows the percentage increases in each group
from 1921 to 1926 :-


The wide diversity of the rates of increase is striking. The
mining industry took up a very small proportion of the increase in the population. This a very small proportion of the increase
latobur, inves the white labour, gives the white man but a poor chance except in a limited
number of higher posts. It is, however, disconcerting to find that in agriculture the progress is so small. Thisectending to soshd
that this important industry is not adjusting itself to the needs that this smportant industry is not adjusting itself to the needs
of the times
det tene speed at which the increase of the population demands. It is reasonable to expect that in a countrry like South
Africa depending on a large reserve of low-grade native labour, Africa depending on a large reserve of low-grade native labour,
the increase in the ration of those occupation which serve not
only the white, but also the millions of the non-Fic only the white, but also the millions of the non- Wuropean popu-
lation, will be relatively large. From the point of view of the future of the white race it is important, however, that a sufficient
scope for employment should be foul scope for employment should be found not only for those Euro-
peans who are capabbe of taking the lead (including herein even
the humble taske of peans who are capababe of taking the lead (including herein even
then wumbe task of being a policeman, etc.) in the ceonomic
utilisation of the ne natives utilisation of the natives, , ut also for others who fall below this
line. That there will be some who fall below the line must be expected in any society which has not achieved the ideal of the
eugenists that every individual should be well-born. It is probeuyenists that every individual should be well-born. It is prob-
ably equally certain that the white men cannot expect that there will be a sufficient number of openings of a nature requiring teither
skill or special training or ability to take responsibility to keep skill of special training or ability to take responsibility to keep
all of them employed. In other words. there will have to be a all or hem employed. In other words, there will have to be a
certain number of more humble occupations which the white man
will have to fill.
Considerable increases which have taken place in the pro-
portions employed in transportation and ind ustry have been the
result of a direct policy on result of a direct policy of encouraging the employment of whites
in these oceupations. To this extent the condition set out above in these oceupations. To this extent the oondition set out above
is being fulfilid. It must, however, be obvious that increases
in a similar ratio cannot be expected to continue.

The increase of nearly 17 per cent. in employment in commerce
is not 2 favourable sign if one considers that not only was this is not a favourable sign nif one considers that not only was this
activity veryy well developed at the beginning of the period, but but
that a large number of Indians are engaged in it as well. activity very well developed at the beginning of the period, but
that a large mumber of Indians are engaged in it as well. In
other occupations the influx of too larrge a number of individ lis other occupations the influx of too large a number of individuals
tends to bring its own remedy in making the occupation less
lucrative . In commere tends to bring its own remedy in making the occupation less
luerative. In commeree, however, this remedy, while by no
means absent, is much less direct, In meny contrie the means absent, is much less direve., In many countriies there is a
tendency for the number of middlemen to be increased beyond tendency for the number of middlemen to be increased beyond
the degree to which this class of person is ecenomically useful,
and South Africa would seem to be one of these.
196. Personal Occupations of Females.-Partioclars in regard
the occupations of females are given in Table CLXX to the ooccupations of females are given in Table CLXX
in a form corresponding with TTable cLXIX, dealing with the
oceunations of males oceupations of males. The dependent class, contained 859 per
1,000 of the female population of the Union. In 1921 the pro 1,000 of the female population of the Union. In 1921 the pro
portion was 874 per 1,000 and apart from the increase of 7 pe
1,000 in the portion wis the number of women gaintully oceupiede, the dorop is
1,00 in
partly accounted for by the large inurease in the numbers of partly accounted for by the large increase in the numbers of
women returned as independent. In 1921 the number in the inde-
 is probably the resslt of a change in classification between the
two Censuses, or or o change the the mode of living of the persons
concerned. An analysis of this class shows that 7o per concerned. An analysiis of this class hsows that 7 To per e entro.. of
the total were aged 55 years and over- 60 per cent. being 60 years the total were aged 55 years and over- 60 per cent. being 60 years
and over and that the large majointy were widows. Many of
them were found to be living in private hotels and boarding-houses and over-anu that he large majority were widows. Many of
them were found to ob living in prive hoteds and boanding-houses
but if, in 1921 they were residing in their own homes or with relations they would have been ng ilasified as ococurpied in or with
hold duties and thus have fallen within the dependent class. hold duties and thus have fallen within the dependent class. Females in industrial occupations increased by 27 per cent
as compared widh
class by 22 per cent. ; and those those ine commercial ( (and clericical class by 22 per cent.; and those in personal service by 35 per
cent. In the latter class the number of indoor domestic servants cent. In the atter class the number of indoor domestic servants
increased from 7,545 to 11,432 and this increase represents four-
fithe of the total fiths of the total increase in the group. The eradual emergenco of a class of white domestics is an interesting and $a$ useful develop
ment. Of the female population grouped according to industry, 894,
per 1,000 were comprised in Olass IX. Compared with 1921,
 10 per cent.; and in the professional group by 29 per cent. 197. Primary Producing Class (Occupational).--Of the 200,671
persons falling within the occupational class of primary pro ducers, 196,49 , were males, of whom agriculture claimed 172,643
or 88 per cent. The majority of these were owners or oceupies or 88 per cent. The majonity of these were owners or occupiers
of farms, or relatives worling for or ossisting the farmer, the bulk
of the farm laburress being non-Europeans. White labourse of the farm labourers being non-Europeans. White labourers
represented 17,402 or 9 per cent. of the total number of male represested 17,402 or 9 per cent, of the total number of male
agriculturists. The numbers returned as ofolowing special types
of farming such as tobaco planters of farming such as tobaco planters, viticulturists, etco. (items
30 to 35 in Table 2 of Part XI) do not fully represent the number of producers of such products, as the majority of farmers in Soutl
Africa enges in Africa engaze in generarauct farming operationst ond farmerss in south
selves merely as farmers in the Census returns. In the mining groups metalliferous mines furnished the largest amount of employment, gold mining predominating, with diamond
anh coal mines coming next in importance in the order mentioned
The first-named represented 58 per
 double the number reterurned invial dial. At At the timgers of thase nearnly
the big alluvial discoveries in Liehtenburg had not yet heen made Ine the anduvial discoveries in Liehtenburg had not yet been made.
Ithe numbers of y year therefore, there was a further increase in
the Subsequently the figure went down

| again. |
| :--- |
| Europeans engaged in fishing numbered 1,014 males, or $\cdot 5$ | Europeans engaged in fishing numbered 1,014 males, or 5

per cent.t. fthe primary producers. This is an increase in numbers
of 302 as compared with 1921 . of 302 as compared with 1921 .
Table $C$ CLXXI shows the numbers for the main sub-orders Table CLXXI shows the numbers for the main sub-orders
and the proportions per 1,000 of the porpulation and per 1,000
of the male and female population gainfully tocupied.


The talle given hereunder shows in the ease of the Union, the
number and proportion of workers in each sub-order of the industrial class:
 $\underline{0}$

Of the male industrial workers, 27 per cent. were engaged in the metal working industry. The group of builders, bricklayers,
and contractors and that of workers in wood and furniture ranked ane contractors and that of workers in wood and furniture ranked
next in importance with 18 and 15 per cent. respectively of males next in importance
engaged in industry The majority of female industrial workers were employed in
the manufacture of textile goods and artices of dress. This was
the only sub-order in which females predominated, and here they the manutacture of textie good and aredominated, and here they
the only sub-order in which females pred
represented 72 per cent. of the total. It may be noted that this represented 72 per cent. of the total. It may be noted that this
sub-order covers a wide range of occupations, the principal ones sub-order covers a wide range of occupations, the principal ones
being tailoring, dressmaking, bootmaking, millinery, and the
making of tents, sails, sackss and other canvas goods. Females being tailoring, dressmaking, bootmaking, mililinery, and the
maling of tents, sails, sacks and other camvas goods. Females were found in some numbers among workers in foods, drinks, and tobacco, and in printing, bookhinding, and photography,
these being the only other industrial occupations in whieh they these being the only other industrial occupations in which they
199. Transport and Communication Class (Occupational).-The numbers and proportions of each sub-order for each sex are shown in the following table:-
Table clixilit.-Perronal occupations of Eurofeans: Transport and Communication Class, 1926 .

 The increases between 1921 and 1926 were: Males, 15,850 (51
per cent.); and females, $305(22$ per cent.). Over 75 per cent. of per cent.); and females, 305 ( 22 per cent.). Over 75 per eent. of
the increase is accounted for by the increase in persons employed on the railways and is mainly comprised of labourers.
Included in "Other Workers" were 3,535 postal employees, 2,077 males and 1,458 females, comprising postmen, postal sorters,
wireless operators, telegraphists, and telephone operators. These, however, did not reppesent the total number of persons employed by the Postal Administration, but the number only of those who definitely recorded their occupation as connected with the postal
service. The total number of persons employed by the Postal service. The total number of persons employed by the Postal
Administration was approximately 8,000 in 1926 , and the 56 per cent. unaccounted for in the above table are mainly included with - other publie servants under Administrative Government, having returned their occupation as "Government Clerk" or "Civil
Servant" without qualification, or with those following industrial Servant" without qualification, or with those following industrial
or other pursuits, e.g., electricians, etc.
200. Commercial Class (Occupational).-The numbers and proportions of each sex employed in the oocupations comprising the


In the commercial class are included clerks not allocated te
other groups. Thus all clerks, other than Government, muni other groups. Thus all clerks, other than Government, muni-
cipal bank, and insurance clerks, and all typists wheresoever
employed, have been includded under the heading " Office Managers,

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Accounting and Clerical Stafis," As a greater proportion of
accountants and clerks are employed by commercial houses than
 trarily, been placed in this class. The actual astribution of clerks
acoording to the industry with which they are connected is shown
in Thable 8 of the Statistictical Section of the Reportin Thanle 8 of the statistical Section of the Reported Part XI XI
The following is a summary of the information there given.


| Industry. | Male. | Female. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Toras.................. | 26,135 | 16,347 | 42,482 |

Commeree employed 40 per cent. of males and 59 per cent. of
females of the numbers shown above engaged in clerical occupations.

Exxluding from the calcolation clerks employed in central and
local government offices, the total number of cierlss in the Unio
 4,167 and 1,039 respectively, and these added to the 20,088 clerk
employed in commercial concerns bring the proportion of clerks employed in commereial concernss bring the proportion of clerks
emploped in commerce and finance to 54 per cent. of the figure
shown above.
The commercial class as a whole represented nearly 7 per cent.
of the total population of the Union, and was the second largest of the total population of the Union, with a proportion of orges
group of persons gainfully occupied, wis group of persons gaird with primary producers with $34 \cdot 9$ per
per cent. as compared
cent., industrial with $19 \cdot 9$ per cent., and professional with $11 \cdot 8$ cent., ind
per cent.

Wholesale and retail merchants and persons connected with
this class of business, excluding clerks, accounted for 54 per cent. of the commerce and finance group, clerks 37 per cent., while
finanee and insurance ocupations represented only 9 per cent. of the total.
201. Professional Class (Occupational).-The term "Profes.
sional Classe" as used for Census purposes is broad in its appli sional Class" as used for Census purposes is broad in its appli
cation and by no means confined to the recognised profesions Under the heading "Public Administration"," are included police and penal establishments, and municipal and local government
Officials, in addition to the administrative branches of the Publii Services of the Union and Provincess, inclusive of the Judiciary
Defence includes 798 males belonging to the Imperial Naval Detences.
Forces.
In the following table it will be noticed that the numbers of
females classified under religion show a large increase as compred females classitied under reilgion show a large increase as compareed
with 1921 and that those for education show decrease. This
apparent variaition is the result of a change in elasesif ention in apparent variation is the result of a change in classification in
196. In 1921 a alage proportion of nuns conneeted with con
vents where there were also educational establishent

 tunately the number of persons affected is not ascertainable, but
it would probably approximate 1,50 ot 1,60 and would
account for the shortitail under the heading "Education."



| Sub-ordes | 1921. |  | 1926. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Proportion per }}^{\text {Per }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Proportion per }}^{\substack{\text { P,oo- }}}$ |
|  |  | (e) |  |  |


|  | $\begin{gathered} 7,655 \\ 1,0,54 \\ 1,954 \\ 1,957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.2 \cdot 2 \\ & 1: 8 \\ & 1 \cdot 4 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 9 \\ & \text { 12:9 } \\ & 1: 3 \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 128.0 .0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tris | 13,95 | 19.0 | 188.9 | 18,553 | 23.0 | 211.0 |

203.- Occupation and Age.-In the following tables there are shown (i) a classification of the number of European males and
females in the Union aged 15 years and over aceording to class females in the Union aged 15 years and over acoording to class
of occupation and age, (ii) the proportion per 1,000 of each class at each age-group and (iii) of each age-group included in each class of occupation. In mining, transport, and communication,
professional, and personal service the numbers in the following professional, and personal service the numbers in the following
able for males show an even rise and decline. The point at which
 In transport and communication the maximum is at age-group
$20-24$; in professions, other than Administrative Government, at age-group $25-29$; in mining, at age-group $30-34$; and in the per-
sonal service class at age-group $45-49$. In the agricultural cless sonal service class at age-group 45-49. In the agricultural class
the maximum is at age-group 20-24, the following group showing the maximum is at age-group $20-24$, the following group showing
considerable decrease, and the numbers rising again at agefroup 30 3. 34, after which the normal deerine commences. This is accounted for by the disturbance in the normal progression of the
population caused by the Boer War, which resulted in a shortage population
of population in 1922 at ages 25 to 29 , as explained in section
IV which deals with the age constitutuion of the poplation of the IV, which deals with the age constitution of the population of the
Union. The industrial and commercial classes and the AdminisUnion. The industrial and commercial Classes and the Adminis-
trative Government section of the professional class show fluctutative Government section of the professional class show fluctu-
tions, similar in each case. The maximum number in these three classes is at age-group 20-24. There is a sudden rise at
age-group $45-49$ in the industrial class, and a rise at that group in the commercial class, but less pronounced than in the case of the former. In the Administrative Government class the rise commences at age-group $40-44$ and continues in the next group.
These fluctuations may be traced to the conditions following the onclusion of the South African War in 1902. The few years folowing were notable for a large influx of immigrants and in addition umbers of young men belonging to the British Forces elected to
remain in the country after the cessation of hostilities. That a arge proportion of these newcomers settled permanently in the country is borne out by the 1926 Census returns relating to oversea-
born population, which show that nearly 21 per cent. of persons born outside the Union entered the country during the period
1901-1906.

Table CliXXVII.--Class of Occupation and Age of Male Europeans, 15 Years of age and Over.

| Ages. | Primary ${ }^{\text {Producess, }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { II. } \\ \hline \text { Industrial. } \end{array}$ |  | iv. <br> $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { com } \\ \text { mercial. }}]{ }$ | ${ }^{\text {Profesesional }}$ V |  | vI. <br> Personal Service. | $\begin{gathered} \text { VII. } \\ \substack{\text { Indepen. } \\ \text { dient. }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { viII. } \\ \substack{\text { Depon- } \\ \text { denefic }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | mining. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toran Uxpma 21 | ${ }_{\substack{2,5,53 \\ 14,124}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,532 \\ 21 ; 30}}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{16,392 \\ 88,35}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{18,751 \\ 78,755}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {22, } 2 \text { 208 }}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18,957}$ | ${ }^{\text {9,007 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {19,884 }}^{148}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{3,761 \\ 0,314}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{107,82 t \\ 45,930}}^{\text {as }}$ |
| Torat. | 173,657 | ${ }^{22,836}$ | 10,7,77 | 47,225 | 88,508 | ${ }_{24,198}$ | 19,999 | 0,558 | 20,040 | 37,043 | 13,075 | ${ }^{55,754}$ |
| (ii) Proportion per 1,000 of Each Class of Occupation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{1529 \\ 847 \\ \hline 1.1}}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{1565}$ | ${ }^{15093}$ | ${ }_{882}^{177.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {908.2. }}^{913}$ | , 5.4 .4 | ${ }_{\text {gis }}^{\substack{\text { 913 }}}$ | ${ }^{992} 28$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{2872.6}$ | ${ }^{199 \%} 8$ |
| torat | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| (iii) Proportion per 1,000 of Each Age Group. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (1, |
|  | $\underbrace{5}_{\substack{245 \\ 325] 5}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{14} 7.2$ | ${ }^{1595.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{89.8}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{19.9}$ | ${ }^{91.7}$ | ${ }^{7} 17.9$ |  | ${ }^{320} 5 \cdot \frac{3}{5}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { l,000 } \\ 1,000}}^{\text {d,00 }}$ |
|  | $310 \cdot 2$ | 40.8 | 187.0 | ${ }_{84}$-4 | ${ }^{154+5}$ | 43-2 | ${ }^{35} 7$ | ${ }^{17.6}$ | 35.8 | 67.2 | 23.6 | 1,000 |

The figures for female occupations show that of the total females
The ingures for female occupations show that of the total temales
aged 15 years and over falling within the first seven classes of
oceupation 48 per cent. were under th years of age. In the occupation, 48 per cent. were under 25 years of age. In the
industrial and personal service classes the age-group containing
the maximum number of female workers is $15-19$, and in transport and communioation, commertial and professional $20-2$

Table clexxitit.-Class of Occupation and Age of Female Europfans, 15 Years of Age and Over.

| Ages. | Primary ${ }^{\text {I Produerss. }}$ |  |  |  | Iv. <br> $\underset{\text { Com- }}{\text { Corcial. }}$ | Protessional. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { viII. } \\ \hline \text { Dinen. } \\ \text { Denar. } \\ \text { dents. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | mining. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { on } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{3.88}$ | ${ }_{67}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4,488 \\ 6,376}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l, } 1,127}^{567}$ | ${ }_{\text {17, } 17,05}^{1205}$ | ${ }^{\text {, } 1,567}$ | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{20,261}$ | citici | ${ }_{20,0.964}^{114}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,167 \\ 4,73}}^{1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,7255 \\ 42,085}}^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 4,115 | ${ }^{63}$ | 10,814 | 1,690 | 29,130 | 2,162 | 22,147 | 18,853 | 21,0 | 416, | 5,940 |  |
| (ii) Proportion per 1,000 of Each Class of Occupation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{455}$ | ${ }^{95} 9$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ckin }}^{187} 8$ | ${ }_{\text {114, }}^{885}$ | ${ }^{2536} \cdot 7$ | 994:4 |  | ${ }^{196.5}$ | ${ }^{200 \cdot 8}$ |
| тога.............. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| (iii) Proportion per 1,000 of Each Age Group. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.7 |  | 20.3 | 3.2 | ${ }_{54}+7$ | ${ }^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{11 \cdot 6}$ | ${ }^{35 \cdot 4}$ | 39.5 | ${ }_{782}$-3 | ${ }^{11 \cdot 1}$ |  |
| 204. Distribution of Industries in Provinces.-The totals under 22 industrial orders in the summaries following represent, as previously stated, the total number of persons connected with From these summaries may be seen at a glance the relative numbers and proportions of those engaged in these industries in the Union and the four Provinces compared with the returns at the Census of 1921. Children under 15 years of age have been excluded from these summaries. <br> The following are significant points in regard to the proportions of the male population engaged in the various industries. |  |  |  |  | Agriculture has deereased in all the Provinces, the figure for the Union having fallen from 334 to 308 per 1,000 . <br> Mining has absorbed a larger proportion in the Cape and the O.F.S., but in the two remaining Provinces and in the Union the ratio is lower. The proportions engaged in Pubblic Service and Defence have fallen in the Cape and Transvaal Provinces and in Defence have aalen in the Cape and rransvaal Provinces and in the Union as a whole. In Natal there is little change and in the O.F.S. there is a small rise. Most mamufucturing industries as well as transsport and commumication, commeree, and finance and the professions show increased proportions, Personal service gave employment to a smater |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry. | Cape. |  | Natal. |  | Transzal. |  | o.r.s. |  | Union. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1921. | ${ }_{1026 .}$ | 1921. | 192. | 1921. | 192. | 1921. | 192. | 1921. | 1926. |
| (i) Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{1,024 \\ 7,668}}{1.2}$ <br> 5,107 215 <br> 622 5,081 <br> 5,081 200 <br> 770 3,189 2,880 <br> 2,850 <br> 2,206 <br> 8,028 355 <br> 355 28,587 29,985 $-17,338$ 6,174 680 <br> $\underset{\substack{4,0055 \\ 3: 258}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30,251 \\ 784 \\ 93 \\ 8 \\ 910 \\ 10 \\ \\ 68 \\ 373 \\ 401 \\ 345 \\ \\ 274 \\ \\ 2,953 \\ 22 \\ 39 \\ 4,638 \\ 4,490 \\ 3,302 \\ 1,182 \\ 96 \\ 616 \\ 8,160 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,211 \\ 172,307 \\ 33,808 \\ 895 \\ 1,719 \\ 14,660 \\ 391 \\ 1,107 \\ 6,130 \\ 6,453 \\ 5,908 \\ 4,954 \\ 24,074 \\ 961 \\ 2,146 \\ 64,199 \\ 68,316 \\ 43,769 \\ 14,904 \\ 1,936 \\ 9,106 \\ 80,800 \end{array}$ |
| Toratr. | 208, 6 | 239,977 | 8,965 | 7,572 | 178,180 | 203,03 | 59,015 | 66,232 | 49,815 | 55,75 |
| (ii) Proportion per 1,000 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{192 \cdot 6}^{3.6}$ <br> ${ }_{2}^{24} 2.2$ <br> $10 \cdot 4$ <br> ${ }^{3+9}$ <br>  <br> 12.0 ${ }_{58}^{58: 8}$ <br>  ${ }_{19}^{19 \cdot 1} 1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 166 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 206 \cdot 6 \\ 150 \cdot 2 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 129 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 486 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 85 \cdot 1 \\ 84 \cdot 4 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 141 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Torax......... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

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Table clexxx--European Femaliss of 15 Years of Aag and Over in Classes of Industry : Union and Provingrs,

| Industry | Capo. |  | Natal. |  | Iranszal |  | o.f.s. |  | Union. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1921}$ | 1926. | 1921. | 1926. | 1921. | 1926. | 1921. | 192. | 1921. | 1296. |
| (i) Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200,066 | 229,141 | 44,933 | 54, 34 | 156,145 | 238 | 53,615 | 81,977 | 459,769 | 532,810 |
| (ii) Proportion per 1,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (ey | (13:8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totar. | ,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 205. Industrial Occupations in Sub-Orders.-The following table shows the numbers and proportions of males employed in various industries grouped according to classes, orders, and sub- |  |  | orders. Public Administration, Defence, and Professions have been excluded from the table, as they fall more within the category of services than of industries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table CLXXXI.-Europaan Malds Distributed in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926


| Claseses, Orders, and Ssub-oriers. | 1921. |  | 1928. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. |  | Nunter. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} .05 \\ . \\ \hline .29 \\ \hline .29 \end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }^{227}$ | :29 | ${ }^{391}$ | ${ }^{46}$ |
|  | ${ }_{698}^{282}$ | . ${ }^{\text {86 }} 8$ | ${ }_{638}^{477}$ | . 56 |
|  | ${ }^{978}$ | ${ }^{1.25}$ | 1,107 | 1.29 |
| IX. Manufacture of Clothing- <br> Tailoring (including Waterproof and Leather Clothing) <br>  <br> X. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco- <br> (i) Food- <br> Vinegar Other. <br> (ii) Drin <br> Maltings and Brewer <br> Distilling, Rectifying, and Compounding of Potable Spirits Mineral and A Wine Making. <br> (iii) Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,73. | ${ }_{6} .05$ | 0,130 | ${ }^{7} .15$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,699 | 7.29 | ${ }_{6,453}$ | 7.53 |
| XI. Woodworking, Manufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere <br> (i) Woodworking and Basketware Saw-mills and Joinery Works <br> Saw-mills and Joinery Works...... General and Jobbing Carpentry.... Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases.. <br> Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases.............. Wood-turning and Woodenware (not Bobbins) <br> (ii) F <br> Oasketw Other.. <br>  <br> Wood Carving, Carving and Guilding, Picture Frames |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,958 | ${ }^{6} .34$ | 5,908 | 6.90 |
| XII. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery, and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding, <br> (i) Papermaking. $\qquad$ rinting, Bookbinding, and stationery Requisites Production of Newspapers and Periodicals <br>  <br> Other. Photography | ( ${ }_{\text {a }}^{26}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 4,368 | 5.58 | 4,954 | 5.78 |

Table ClXXXI.-Elropean Males Distributed in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926-(contd.)

| Classes, Oriess, and Sub-orders. | 1921. |  | 1296. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proportion por } \\ & \text { por } \\ & \text { Popopulationele } \end{aligned}$ | Number. |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 722 \\ 818 \\ 1,615 \\ 61 \\ 1,263 \\ 16,737 \\ 538 \\ 366 \\ 1,880 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{20,056}$ | ${ }^{25.65}$ | 24,074 | 28.09 |
| XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rubber Boots and Shoes, Tyres and Other Rubber Goods }\end{aligned}$ <br>  Other Minor Industrie | $\begin{gathered} 105 \\ \hline \\ \hline 5050 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ .07 \\ .07 \\ -97 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | 54 | . 70 | ${ }^{961}$ | ${ }^{1.12}$ |
| XV. Gas, Water, Electricity <br>  |  | (.166 |  | (178 |
|  | 1,885 | 1.90 | 2,146 | 2.50 |
| Total Class II. <br> Class 111.-Transport and Communication. <br> (i) Railway <br> Motor Garages, Livery Stables, and Hiring Establishments <br> Cartage and Haulage Contracting... Tramway Service: Local Authority Other Road Transport <br> (iii) Water <br> Shipping Service........................... Tugs, Barge, Lighter, Boat: Service. <br> (iv) Docks, <br>  <br> (v) Aerodromes and Aviation Service. (vi) Storage. <br> Bonded and Other Warehouses... Cold Storage and Grain Elevators <br> (vii) Other Transport and Communication | 57,213 | ${ }^{73.16}$ | ${ }^{69,398}$ | 80.98 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 46,772 \\ 5,168 \\ 3,837 \\ 1,502 \\ 969 \\ 4,275 \\ 60 \\ - \\ 650 \\ 94 \\ - \\ 45 \\ 492 \\ 335 \end{array}$ |  |
| Toral ci.ss ill. | $5_{52,314}$ | 66.89 | ${ }_{64,199}$ | ${ }^{74} 492$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

192
Table CliXXXXI.—European Males Distributrd in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926-(coontd.)


Table ClXXXiI.-Sunmary of Occupations and Parentage of Eurofean Males in the Six Privetial Indestrial areas-

| Oculpa | Numbers. |  |  |  |  | soortion Per Cent |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gritith } \\ & \text { Aot } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { cher }}{\substack{\text { Ontar } \\ \text { Britis }}}$ | Other | Totai | $\begin{aligned} & \text { potath } \\ & \text { Hot } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pritith } \\ & \text { Soprich. } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\text { Othar } \\ \text { Buther }}$ | Othe | Total |
| II. Mining and Quarrying Occupations <br> (ii) In Metalliferous Mines and Workings <br> Owners, Agents, and Managers.. <br> Gold Miners...................... <br>  <br> Workings <br> V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware, Glass, <br> (i) Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware <br> Employers and Managers. <br> Brick and Unglazed Tile Makers, et <br> Other Workers |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \text { sin } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 100 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 18 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 180 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000000 \\ & 1000 \\ & 100000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Workers in Chemical Processes: Makers of Paints Oils, etc.-- | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | $\underset{\substack{46 \\ 57}}{\substack{16 \\ 57}}$ | $\stackrel{20}{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 76 \\ 109 \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{23}^{2}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{36 \\ 3}}_{\substack{36 \\ 38}}$ | 32 17 17 | (is |  | $\begin{gathered} 2.78 \\ 1.78 \\ 18.898 \end{gathered}$ | (ind |  |  |
| Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious Metals) Employers, Managers, and Foremen. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| andeal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pipe Fitters.... } \\ & \text { Plumbers...... } \\ & \text { Other Workers. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II. Workers in Preciouis Metals and Electro-plate Employers and Managers |  | $22^{3}$ | ${ }_{78}^{14}$ | ${ }_{64}^{26}$ | ${ }_{180}^{480}$ | ${ }^{12.11}$ | cis |  |  | ${ }^{\text {coso }}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{5 \\ \hline \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 535 \\ 53 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 23 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ant } \\ 34 \\ 176 \\ 176 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lorer and Mamaer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soinm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x. Materes of Watches, Clockes, and Scientific Instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 475613 | 781004545 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3444818 | $\begin{aligned} & 225 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 216 \\ 936 \\ 99 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.35 \\ & 37 \cdot 03 \\ & 23 \cdot 23 \end{aligned}$ | 20.8917.7213.13 |  | $15 \cdot 11$$13 \cdot 61$18.18 | 100.00100.0010000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| xII. Textile Workers. | ${ }^{117}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| V. Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco- <br> Makers of Foods. Makers of Drinks Makers of <br> Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff |  | $\underset{\substack{274 \\ 34 \\ 34}}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \hline}}$ |  |  | $\substack{1,729 \\ \text { and } \\ 171}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{15.85 \\ 19.89}}_{\text {cose }}$ | $\underset{\substack{3+93 \\ 35.97}}{\substack{\text { at }}}$ |  | (in |
| ers in Wood and FurnitureWorkers in Woo Other Workers.. | ${ }^{1,819}$ 62 | ${ }^{1,780}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,500}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,470}$ | ${ }^{9,489}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{19} 10.17$ | ${ }_{20}^{17}$ | ${ }_{4}^{47.42}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{15} 5$ | (10.000 |
|  Nataers of Pa aner. Pulu, Straw, and Cardboard | $\begin{gathered} 563 \\ { }_{5} 53 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 596 \\ & \hline 9.6 \\ & \hline 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,475 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | aa33 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 64 \\ & { }_{12 \cdot 24} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00 \\ & 19.29 \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 70.00 \\ \hline 889 \\ 388 \end{array} \\ & \hline 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \cdot 00 \\ & 12.68 \\ & 34 \cdot 69 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Printers, Bookbinders, and Photographers.... Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Somation | Sumbers |  |  |  |  | Proportion Per comt． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （hatim |  | Sima | ortar． | Toat． |  |  | Soum | other． | rout． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cheme |  | cis | com | cin | cos | $\frac{1}{41,19}$ | cos | （in |  | comm |
|  | ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }^{38}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{1,988}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{13,20}$ | 100 |
| Voremes in huuber ，vumate，bium | ${ }^{22}$ | ${ }_{30}$ | s | ${ }_{36}$ | ${ }_{13}$ | 15.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | （ex | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }^{29}$ | cind |  |  |  |  | \％ |
|  | 57 | \％ | ${ }_{202}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 39 | 16， 38 | 20， 6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \％ix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {2idin }}$ | \％at |  | ， |  |  |  |  | \％ | come |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {20，}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | 管 | come |
|  |  |  | 2，78 | \％ | ： 319 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{107}$ |  | （ion | ， |  |  |  | 砤 | como |
| XXIII．Commercial，Finance，and Insurance Occupations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （i）Commercial Occupations－ <br> Proprietors，Managing Directors，Managers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  | 尔 | \％ow |
|  |  | ${ }^{110}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | com | ci， | citat |  | cosk |  |  | cose |  | come |
| （1）Disame． |  |  |  |  | 1，987 |  |  | 37．06 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{155}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{231}$ | ${ }^{82}$ | ${ }_{18}^{188}$ | ${ }^{22} 98$ | ${ }^{20.05}$ | 10 | 11004 |
|  | （ | \％ | ${ }^{3} 8$ | 旡 | ${ }^{2}$ |  | 13， | \％ | 20．918 | $\xrightarrow{\text { cosom }} 1$ |
| ata | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {ata }}$ | 4，${ }_{\text {4，}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {112 }}^{11}$ | ${ }^{2087}$ |  | ${ }^{30} 8$ | como |
|  | ${ }^{108}$ |  |  | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }^{1,463}$ | ${ }^{7} .88$ | 14.81 | 19.35 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |
|  | com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | como |

 The explanation of this state of affirirs is largely historical
Originally the Dutech South Africans very largely followed pastoral and agricultural occupations，a small number taking to the church，
the the law，and other professions．During the stage when the
country was being opened up the occupations other than those pertaining to the soil were fev．As more settled conditions cam
about there emerged higher demands in respect of industry an abtaut there emerged higher demands in respect of industry and
commerce．These called for men with specialised knowledge or commeree．These called for men with specialised knowledge or
the one side and manual workers on the other．The former came from over the sea and the latter were in the prevailing shortag
of white labour，generally recruited from the non－ELuropean races Gradually，howeverererane agriculturuar purssitits nunderwentana a change
When land was still plentiful the large families，which were the When land was still plentiful the larye familiess which were the
order of the day，found socep for their accivities in opening nex areas．Therere came a time，however，when all the health
neas had either been developed or were in the hands of people
arder areas had either been developed or were in the hands of people
who demanded a considerable price for them．It was no ologer who demanded a considerabie price for them．It was no Ionge
easy to get land，and capital began to play a considerable rore
Moreover，new techniquue had to be introduced．This involved Moreover，new technique had to be introduced．This involved
special training and generally also considerale capital．Neithe
of these were at the disposal of the sons of poorer agriculturists special training and generasal of the sons of poorer agriculturists
of these wee at the disposil
The normal development would have taken these poople int the the
Thew The normal development would have taken these peopte into the
towns to man the varioss trades．These had，howeer，in the
meantime been largaly reeruited from abroad．The position had meantime been largely reeruited from abroad．The position had
slowly come about that the rural occupations were largely in
Dutch，the urban largely in British hands． slowly come about that the rural occupa
It is exceedingly unfortunate for the development of the country
that there should have been this coinidence of racial and ocoul pational boundaries．The racial political conflict lad resutc
which were unfortunate enough．This contict has thrown rathe
into the shadow a similar economic struggle which was proceeding



|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,386 \\ & 11,208 \\ & 1,2620 \end{aligned}$ |  | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 87.9 \\ & 87.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.74 \\ & 32.8 \\ & 32-8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1122 \\ & \hline 182 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8897979 \\ 10,395 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 . \\ 87 . \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $100 \cdot 0$ an: 20.8 50 |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 5,499 \\ \hline, 499 \\ 4.4025 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.4 \\ & \hline 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 576 \\ & \hline 46 \\ & 405 \\ & \hline 405 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 398 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \hline 192 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ -50 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ -\quad{ }^{109} \\ -99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.0 \\ \hline 6.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4.4 .4 .2 \\ & 3,697 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,551 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 5$ | $7_{8}^{88}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 389 \\ 8.9 \\ \hline 210 \\ 210 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | :18 |
|  |  |  |  | $\frac{10000}{100.0}$ | 3,2045 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { geve } \\ \text { so. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.0 \\ 82 .-1 \\ -24 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & \hline 18 \\ & 284 \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{18}{181} \\ & \hline 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & -18 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{51}{88 \cdot 9}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 8 . \\ & \hline 8 . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { git: } \\ & \text { sit } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 149 \\ & \hline 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 6.6 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 113 ${ }^{113}$ 9 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $100 \cdot 0$ 20.8 938 93 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 320 \\ & \hline 27 \end{aligned}$ |  | 9.95 <br> 87 <br> 7 |  |
| (ii) Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own Accouns. Employees. | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \\ & 88.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & 48 \\ & 4.75 \\ & \hline 4.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{2 \cdot 2} \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,951 \\ \text { and } \\ 2.8515 \\ \hline, 851 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \\ 7 \\ 7.12: 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3258 \\ & 3,4515 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 401 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 436 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{237}^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100: 0 \\ -8.8 \\ -9.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1116 \\ & 0.5060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.0 \\ .0 .7 \\ \hline 50.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,7612, \\ & \text { 2, } 1,96 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20.68: 7 \\ & 880: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 181 |  |
| Turban and Suburbs ToTaL......... Employers........ Own Account. . . . Own Accou |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 179 \\ 7127 \\ \hline \end{array} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & \text { 1.8. } \\ & \hline 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 1 \\ 135 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $2:$ | $\begin{aligned} \\ 2,2,986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.0 \\ \hline 0.7 \\ 0.9 \\ \hline 96 \cdot 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,555 \\ \text {, } 515 \\ \hline 275 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.2 \\ \hline 690 \\ \hline 69 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R198 } \\ & \hline 1828 \\ & \hline 961 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{111}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{6.7 \\ 38,7}}^{\substack{7 \\ \hline}}$ |  | छ | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 88 \\ 58 \\ 50 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ |  | $=_{40}^{40}$ | $\stackrel{10}{100 \cdot 0}$ | 1,356 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 97.7 \\ \hline 97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 70 \\ \hline 00 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 487 \\ 474 \\ 47 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ |  |
| Total.... Employers... Own Account. Employees.... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10000 \\ & \text { 100:0 } \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 217 \\ & 217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 8 \\ & 80.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ -32 \\ -3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1090 \\ 9.0 \\ 97.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 9.929 \\ & \hline 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.9 .9 \\ 5 \\ 50: 505 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.00 \\ \text { an: } \\ \hline 10.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | छ |  |  | - ${ }_{7}^{7} 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 98.7 \\ & 98.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1.7 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 90.2 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,358 \\ & 1,1,25 \end{aligned}$ |  | (ex | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.50 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

