## Section XVII.—Occupations and Industries.

189. Form of Inquiry as to Occupations and Industries.—The three questions in the Householders' Schedule in regard to occupation were as follows :-

> J.—State the INDUSTRY, TRADE, PROFESSION, INSTITUTION, or SERVICE in which employed. (For domestic servants and others in private personal service, write "Private Service." For persons occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home, write "Home

Before replying to J, K, and L, please study the examples and read the instructions given.

K.—State precise personal occupation from which income is mainly derived. Distinguish between Dealers and Makers or Manufacturers. (If retired from business, of independent means, or if living solely on a pension, state accordingly.)

L.—If employing any one (European or non-European) for purposes of business..... write 1. If working on own account but not employing any one for purposes of business.. write 2. If working for an employer..... write 3. If at present out of a job ..... write 4. If retired from business, of independent means, or living solely on a pension..... write 5.

The tables derived from the information supplied in reply to 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 to question (K) deal only with the occupations of individuals, ignoring the industry with which they may be connected.

The tabulation and presentation of statistics dealing with the occupations of the people present more difficulty than any other part of the Census investigation, and in this South Africa shares the general experience. The description of occupation or profession seems to provide abundant opportunities for the exercise of individual judgment, and there is also the tendency to exaggerate the position held: The plumber becomes a sanitary engineer, the fitter—a mechanical engineer, the bank clerk—a banker, and the shop assistant-a merchant. Another difficulty frequently encountered is that of securing a uniform description of occupation where alternatives could be given, each with apparent accuracy. For example, a Post Office telegraphist may describe himself as a clerk in the Civil Service when he is desired to describe himself as a telegraph operator in the Post Office. The Secretary of a Department of State may describe himself according to his profession as a lawyer, a medical man, or an engineer. The possible cases of alternative descriptions are practically unlimited.

Generally speaking, however, the information furnished is sufficiently accurate, and cases such as those instanced above form but a small minority.

190. Classification of Occupations and Industries.—The lists of occupations and industries used at this Census were similar to those used at the Census of 1921. There have been minor additions and alterations to meet changed conditions, but these do not greatly affect comparability.

A summary of the groupings is included here for convenience of reference, particularly in relation to the groupings adopted for the purposes of this section of the Report.

## SUMMARY OF CLASSIFIED LIST OF "PERSONAL" OCCUPATIONS.

ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.

I.—Fisherman. 1. Fisherman. II.—Agricultural Occupations.

1. Agricultural Occupations.

III.—Mining and Quarrying Occupations.
1. In Coal and Shale Mines.

2. In Metalliferous Mines and Workings.

3. In Diamond Mines and Workings.

4. In Other Mines and Quarries. 5. At Oil Wells and Brine Wells.

IV.—Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (excluding Workers in Gas Works).

1. Makers of Coke and By-Products (excluding Tar Distilling).

2. Makers of Other Products.

V.—Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.

1. Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware.

2. Makers of Glass and Glassware

VI.—Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, etc. 1. Workers in Chemical Processes

2. Makers of Paints, Oils (not Mineral), etc.

VII.—Metal Workers (not Electro Plate or Precious Metals).

Employers, Managers, Foremen.
 Furnacemen (not Foundry) and Puddlers.

3 Rollers

4. Foundry Workers.

5. Smiths and Skilled Forge Workers.

6. Machine Tool Workers.

7. Fitters and Millwrights.

8. Other Workers.

VIII.—Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate. 1. Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate.

IX.—Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated), and Electricians.

1. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated), and Electricians.

X.—Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments. 1. Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.

XI.—Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not Boots or Shoes.)

1. Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers. 2. Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not

XII.—Textile Workers.

1. Textile Workers.

Boots or Shoes).

XIII.—Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress. 1. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress.

XIV.—Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco.

1. Makers of Foods.

2. Makers of Drinks.

3. Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.

XV.—Workers in Wood and Furniture.

1. Workers in Wood.

2. Other Workers.

XVI.—Makers of and Workers in Paper; Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc.

1. Makers of Paper, Pulp, Straw, and Cardboard.

2. Printers, Bookbinders, and Photographers.

3. Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, and Other Workers in Paper.

XVII.—Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors.

1. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors.

XVIII.—Painters and Decorators (not Pottery). 1. Painters and Decorators (not Pottery).

XIX.—Workers in Other Materials.

1. Workers in Rubber, Vulcanite, Ebonite.

2. Workers in Bone, Horn, Ivory, Celluloid, etc.

3. Workers in Other Materials.

XX.-Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials (not elsewhere

1. Makers of Musical Instruments (not Piano, etc., Case Makers).

2. Makers of Vehicles (see also Metal Workers and Wood Workers)

3. Builders of Ships and Boats (see also Metal Workers and Wood Workers).

4. Other Workers.

XXI .- Persons Employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity Undertakings (not elsewhere enumerated).

1. Persons Employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity Undertakings (not elsewhere enumerated).

XXII.—Persons Employed in Transport and Communication.

1. Railway Workers.

2. Road Transport Workers.

Water Transport Workers.
 Other Workers in Transport and Communication.

XXIII.—Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks).

1. Commercial Occupations.

2. Persons Employed in Finance and Insurance.

XXIV.—Persons Employed in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men and Typists).

1. Public Administration.

XXV.—Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff). 1. Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff).

XXVI.—Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport.

1. Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport.

XXVII.—Persons Engaged in Personal Service (including Insti-

tutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.). 1. Persons Engaged in Personal Service.

XXVIII.—Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority); Typists.

1. Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service or Local Authority); Typists.

XXIX.—Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers.

1. Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers. XXX.—Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants.

1. Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants

XXXI.—Other and Undefined Workers. 1. Other and Undefined Workers.

XXXII.—Retired. 1. Retired.

XXXIII.—Other. 1. Other.

SUMMARY OF CLASSIFIED LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.

I .- Fishing. 1. Fishing.

II.—Agriculture. 1. Agriculture.

III .- Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.

 Mining and Quarrying.
 Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (excluding Gas Works.)

IV .- Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. 1. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.

V .- Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease.

1. Chemicals.

2. Explosives. 3. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish.

4. Non-Mineral Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.

VI.—Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches.

1. Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel

2. Extracting and Refining of other Metals and Alloys. 3. Founding and other Secondary Processes in Metal Working.

4. Engineering (not Marine or Electric).

5. Electrical Installations, Cables, and Apparatus.

6. Vehicles

7. Ship Building and Repairing and Marine Engineering.

8. Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools). 9. Other Metal Industries (not Precious Metals, Jewellery,

or Plate). 10. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate.

VII.—Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose

1. Cotton.

2. Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy.

3. Silk.

4. Flax, Hemp, Jute.

5. Miscellaneous Products.

6. Textile Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching, Calendering, Finish-

VIII.—Preparation of Skins and Leather, and Manufacture of. Goods of Leather and Leather Substitute (not Boots or

1. Fur, Skins, Leather.

2. Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks, and other Goods of Leather and Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes).

IX.—Manufacture of Clothing. 1. Manufacture of Clothing.

X.—Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco.

1. Food.

2. Drink.

3. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff. XI.-Woodworking; Manufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated).

1. Woodworking and Basketware.

2. Furniture (not Metal or Basket); Fittings. XII.—Paper Making; Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography.

1. Paper Making. 2. Paper Goods, Stationery, and Stationery Requisites.

3. Printing, Bookbinding, and Photography. XIII.—Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting, and Dressing

and Contracting. 1. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting, and Dressing and Contracting.

XIV.—Other Manufacturing Industries. 1. Other Manufacturing Industries.

XV.—Gas, Water, Electricity. 1. Gas, Water, Electricity.

XVI.—Transport and Communication.

1. Railways. 2. Road.

3 Water

4. Docks, Lighthouses, Canals, etc. 5. Air.

6. Storage. 7. Other Transport and Communication.

XVII.—Commerce and Finance. 1. Commerce and Finance. XVIII.—Public Administration and Defence.

1. Defence.

2. Central Civil Government.

3. Local Government.

XIX.—Professions. 1. Professions.

XX.—Entertainments and Sport. 1. Entertainments and Sport.

XXI.—Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but excluding Government and Local Authority).

1. Personal Service.

XXII.—Other Industries or Industry not Stated.

1. 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 classified into 22 orders and 55 sub-Orders.

191. System of Grouping Personal Occupations.—The detailed tabulation of occupations which was confined to returns from persons aged 15 years and over (persons under the age of 15 years are included in Class VIII—see below) forms Part XI of the Report. The analysis covers all the more important phases of occupational statistics and tables are given showing in detail the nature of occupation and grade of employment in relation to sex, age, parentage, marital condition, and birthplace of the population of the Union, the Provinces, and the principal urban centres Further detailed information is available in manuscript which is being preserved for record and reference. Summaries have been prepared and are included in this section so as to illustrate various general aspects of the question of the occupational distribution of the European population.

The following statement furnishes a key to the nine grouped classes of personal occupations used in the summary tables in this section

Class I,  $Primary\ Producers$ .—All persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, mining, and fishing, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural

Class II, Industrial.—All persons, not otherwise classified, engaged in the manufacture, construction, preparation, or working up of materials, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are solely engaged in the service

Class III, Transport and Communication.—Persons engaged in the transport of passengers or goods, or engaged in postal, telegraph, and other services of communication.

Class IV, Commercial (and Clerical).—Persons directly connected with the sale, hire, transfer, distribution, storage, and care of commodities and materials, together with clerks employed in other industries than commerce, but not allocated to other groups.

Class V. Professional.—Persons, not otherwise classified, (a) in the employ of the central, provincial, local, and municipal administrations, and in the defence of the country, and the maintenance of law and order; (b) in ministering to religion or charity, or following the professions of the law, medicine, education (including school teachers), art, science, etc.

Class VI, Personal Service.—Persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which they are

Class VII, Independent.—Persons of independent means having no specific occupation, pensioners, and persons retired from previous gainful

 $Class\ VIII,\ Dependents.$ —Persons engaged in household duties at home, all children under 15 years of age, students, and others not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration was paid.

Class IX, Other and Unspecified.—Persons whose occupation was ill-defined, visitors from abroad, and others who failed to indicate the nature

192. Europeans Gainfully and Not Gainfully Occupied.—Persons who failed to return their occupation have been eliminated from the statistics used in this paragraph. Omitting these, the total number of persons "gainfully occupied" according to the Census was 580,166, of whom 490,849 were males and 89,317 were females. The proportion for the Union of both males and females gainfully occupied increased by 7 per 1,000 as compared with 1921. In the Provinces, Natal had the highest proportion of both males and females gainfully occupied and the Orange 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

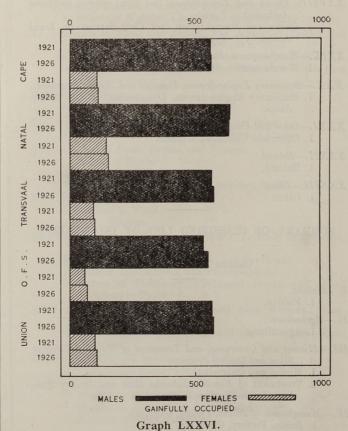
gainfully occupied increased 19 per thousand. Females gainfully occupied in both Provinces increased by 7 per thousand. The increases in the Cape Province were males 3 and females 5 per thousand, and in the Transvaal 8 per thousand for both males

TABLE CLXVIII.—EUROPEANS GAINFULLY AND NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 1926 (EXCLUDING UNSPECIFIED).

	Line in	Male.	le. Female.				
Province.	Gainfully Occupied.	Not Gainfully Occupied.	Total.	Gainfully Occupied.	Not Gainfully Occupied.	Total.	
		1	Number.	Carolino F	vanishing	I INE	
Cape Natal Transvaal O.F.S	201,622 51.620 180,020 57,587	153,637 28,865 130,718 46,024	355,259 80,485 310,738 103,611	40,365 12,087 30,061 6,804	307,588 65,481 264,110 91,681	347,953 77,568 294,171 98,485	
Union	490,849	359,244	850,093	89,317	728,860	818,177	
	Contract of the Contract of th	Distribu	tion per	1,000.		To a second	
Cape Natal Transvaal O.F.S	567·5 641·4 579·3 555·8	432·5 358·6 420·7 444·2	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	116·0 155·8 102·2 69·1	884·0 844·2 897·8 930·9	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	
UNION	577 · 4	422.6	1,000	109 · 2	890 · 8	1,000	

Graph No. LXXVI illustrates the distribution of persons gainfully occupied per 1,000 of each sex in the Union and each Province.

EUROPEANS GAINFULLY AND NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1926—MALES AND FEMALES PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX.



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 groups of occupations as above described.

Excluding the dependent class, which accounted for 391 males per 1,000 of the total, the proportion of males engaged in pursuits connected with agricultural production in the Union, i.e. 203 per 1,000, was higher than for any other class. This was also the case in each Province except Natal, where only 119 per 1,000 males were so engaged. Compared with 1921, the proportion of males following agricultural occupations was lower by 8 per 1,000. The decrease was confined to the Cape and Natal Provinces, the proportion in the former Province dropping by 15 per 1,000 and in the latter by 9 per 1,000. The industrial class came next in order of importance in the Union with 122 per 1,000 of the male population, an increase of 3 per 1,000 as compared with 1921. In Natal the industrial class contained the highest proportion of the total males, viz., 185 per 1,000. Commerce (and clerical) filled third place in order of importance on the list of male occupations in the Union, and the proportion of males so employed was 101 per 1,000, which was slightly lower than in 1921 As in the case of industrialists, the proportion of Natal males engaged in commercial occupations was far in excess of the other three Provinces. These figures afford some indication both of the industrial and commercial importance of Durban, and of the economic dependence of Natal on the interior. The proportion of males engaged in occupations connected with transport and communications rose from 40 per 1,000 in 1921 to 55 per 1,000 in 1926, and again Natal had the highest proportion. Europeans engaged directly in mining formed less than 27 per 1,000 of the Union male population, and were mainly to be found in the Transvaal, where 77 per cent. of miners in the Union were located.

The proportion of males following professional occupations (Class V) was 52 per 1,000 (28 per 1,000 were engaged in administrative government). Natal had the highest proportion of the combined sections of the professional class, 68 per 1,000, and the Orange Free State the lowest, 38 per 1,000. The professions classed in V (b) showed a fairly equal distribution in the Cape, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, viz., 22, 24, and 21 per 1,000, respectively. In Natal the proportion was 31 per 1,000. The figures seem to point to a higher average level of material prosperity in the Garden Province than in other parts of the Union.

The personal service class represented only 12 per 1,000 of the males in the Union, and was least strong in the Orange Free State, where the proportion was only 7 per 1,000.

The number of males in the independent class in 1926 was more than double the number so recorded in 1921. Reference to the age tables shows that the number of males aged 60 years and over increased by 10,301 or nearly 24 per cent. as compared with the year 1921. Many of these would, of course, fall within the classification of pensioners and retired persons. In the case of male civil pensioners the number increased from 3,785 in 1921 to 5,619 in 1926, which is equivalent to 49 per cent., and of railway pensioners from 1,503 to 2,642, or 76 per cent. To these must be added new pensioners from local government administrations and private institutions and businesses.

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. In the Cape Province there are many skilled and semi-skilled artisans of non-European race. The presence of the natives in large numbers in many occupations of a low economic value, has rendered competition by white persons for these, both economically and socially, difficult. Conditions in the Union have made it essential that newcomers to the country should either have a 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 immigration, which has been almost negligible. In the last five years the surplus of settlers over emigrants totalled only 13,552, which represents an increase from immigration of merely 0.8 per cent. in the population. The conditions in regard to immigration which apply to South Africa do not exist in the other States of the British Commonwealth or in the United States of America, where all who wished to enter, until recent years, were welcomed irrespective of their skill in any trade. These differences in the conditions existing in the countries mentioned is reflected in the proportions 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 England and Wales compared with the proportions of Europeans similarly employed in the Union.

	Male Population,	Unskilled V	Unskilled Workers.		
Country.	15 Years and Over.*	Number.	Per Cent.		
England and Wales	13,154,837	2,769,632	21·05		
	428,634	77.964	18·19		
United States of America. 1921	33,335,586	6,016,813	18.05		
Australia 1921	1,887,772	326,257	17.28		
Canada 1921	3,089,719	510,624	16.53		
Union of South Africa	494,588	40,525	8·19		
	559,754	50,847	9·08		

<sup>\*</sup> England and Wales and Canada, 14 years and over.

The increase of 25.5 per cent. in the number of European unskilled workers in the Union between the Censuses of 1921 and 1926 was mainly the result of the policy of employing white labourers on the Government railways and on forestry and farm

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.

Table CLXIX (a).—Classes of Occupation and Industry: Male Europeans, Union and Provinces, 1926.

		Pe	ersonal Occupa	ition.				Industries.		
Class.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
		the state of the		(i) Number		4 110				
I—Primary Producers—  (a) Fishing and Agriculture (b) Mining. III—Industrial. IIII—Transport and Communication. IIV—Commercial. V—Professional— (b) Administrative Government. (b) Other Professions. VI—Personal Service. VII—Independent. IX—Other and Unspecified.	78,684 4,046 38,296 21,488 36,186 9,986 7,813 4,464 10,267 141,315 5,038	9,656 639 14,977 7,379 11,935 3,001 2,546 1,170 2,434 25,867 1,566	53,084 17,581 42,325 14,224 31,680 9,481 7,424 3,528 5,459 123,769 5,318	32,233 620 9,119 4,134 6,705 1,780 2,216 696 1,880 43,856 1,158	173,657 22,836 104,717 47,225 86,506 24,198 19,999 9,858 20,040 334,807 13,075	78,692 5,107 27,041 28,587 29,985 17,338 6,174 4,085 — 160,574	9,751 1,004 10,195 11,891 8,649 4,888 2,285 1,168 — 31,339	52,870 26,783 25,650 18,084 24,091 17,624 5,081 3,195 — 140,395	32,205 914 6,512 5,637 5,691 3,919 1,364 658 — 47,592	173,518 33,808 69,398 64,199 68,316 43,769 14,904 9,106 — 379,900
TOTAL	357,583	81,170	313,773	104,392	856,918	357,583	81,170	313,773	104,392	856,918

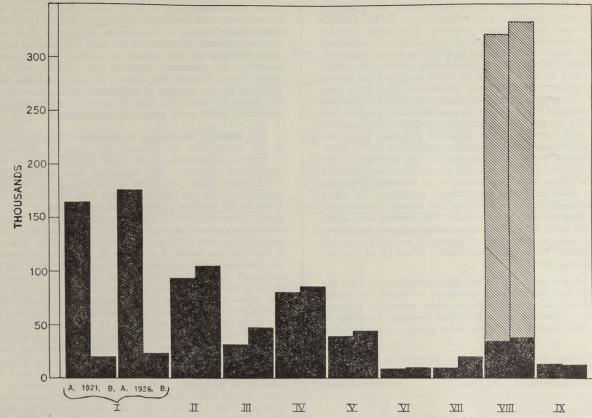
Table CLXIX (a)—(Continued)—Classes of Occupation and Industry: Male Europeans, Union and Provinces, 1926.

		Per	sonal Occupat	tion.		100	Ind	lustries.		
Class.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
permit for these bold country	by white	(ii) Propo	rtion per 1	1,000 of To	tal Male I	Population.	anbert fei			
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture (b) Mining. III—Industrial. IIII—Transport and Communication IV—Commercial. V—Professional— (a) Administrative Government (b) Other Professions. VI—Personal Service. VIII—Independent IIII—Dependent IIII—Dependent IX—Other and Unspecified	220·0 11·3 107·1 60·1 101·2 27·9 21·9 12·5 28·7 395·2 14·1	119·0 7·9 184·5 90·9 147·0 37·0 31·4 14·4 29·9 318·7 19·3	$\begin{array}{c} 169 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \\ 134 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 101 \cdot 0 \\ \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 394 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array}$	308·7 5·9 87·3 39·6 64·2 17·0 21·2 7·0 18·0 420·1 11·0	202·7 26·6 122·3 55·1 101·0 28·2 23·3 11·5 23·4 390·7 15·2	220·1 14·3 75·6 79·9 83·8 48·5 17·3 11·4 — 449·1	120·1 12·4 125·6 146·5 106·5 60·2 28·2 14·4 — 386·1	168·5 85·4 81·7 57·6 76·8 56·2 16·2 10·2	308·5 8·8 62·4 54·0 53·5 37·5 13·1 6·3 — 455·9	202·5 39·5 81·0 74·9 79·7 51·1 17·4 10·6 — 443·3
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
to a sur declarate. Their fillers or	ida sinda h	(iii) P	roportion p	per 1,000 G	ainfully O	ccupied.				
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture (b) Mining	390·3 20·1 189·9 106·6 179·5	187·1 12·4 290·1 143·0 231·2	294·9 97·4 235·1 79·0 176·0	559·7 10·8 158·3 71·8 116·4	353·8 46·5 213·3 96·2 176·2 49·3	390·3 25·3 134·1 141·8 148·7	188·9 19·4 197·5 230·4 167·6	293·7 148·8 142·5 100·5 133·8	559·2 15·9 113·1 97·9 97·1	353·5 68·8 141·4 130·8 139·2
(b) Other Professions	38·7 22·1 3·3	49·3 22·7 6·1	19·6 4·4	38·5 12·1 1·5	40·8 20·1 3·8	30·6 20·3 22·9	44·3 22·6 34·6	28·2 17·7 36·9	23·7 11·4 13·7	30·4 18·5 28·2
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table CLXIX (b).—Classes of Occupation and Industry: Male Europeans, Union and Provinces, 1921

		P	ersonal Occup	oation.				Industries.		
Class.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
			(i)	Number.					ano ban	
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture(b) Mining. II—Industrial. II—Transport and Communication. II—Commercial.	77,343 2,333 34,118 13,907 34,632	8,988 582 12,782 6,009 10,507	48,102 16,826 37,909 9,141 28,770	30,109 421 8,513 2,318 6,255	164,542 20,162 93,322 31,375 80,164	77,978 3,821 21,895 22,513 26,940	9,578 1,185 8,312 10,524 6,683	48,365 27,540 21,510 14,639 20,521	30,251 784 5,496 4,638 4,490	166,172 33,330 57,213 52,314 58,634
V—Professional— (a) Administrative Government. (b) Other Professions. VI—Personal Service. VII—Independent. III—Dependent. III—Uspecified.	$\begin{array}{c} 10,144 \\ 6,283 \\ 3,903 \\ 5,654 \\ 135,732 \end{array}$	2,527 2,083 962 1,271 23,526	8,639 6,209 3,308 1,975 118,001	1,629 1,953 590 1,006 43,680	22,939 16,528 8,763 9,906 320,939	16,586 4,875 3,883 —	4,133 1,686 936	15,852 3,608 3,277 —	3,302 1,182 616 —	39,873 11,351 8,713
IX—Other and Unspecified	329,394	70,477	5,508	97,776	13,395 782,035	150,903 329,394	70,477	129,076 284,388	97,776	782,038
								Tara sauro		
	Harrie W.	(ii) Pro	portion per	· 1,000 of	Total Male	Populatio	n.	orthographic	restroberes;	Majojala
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture. (b) Mining. II—Industrial. III—Transport and Communication. IV—Commercial.	$\begin{array}{c} 234 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	127·5 8·3 181·4 85·3 149·1	$\begin{array}{c} 169 \cdot 1 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 133 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 101 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 307 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 87 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 210 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 119 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	236·7 11·6 66·5 68·3 81·8	135·9 16·8 117·9 149·3 94·8	$\begin{array}{c} 170 \cdot 1 \\ 96 \cdot 8 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 72 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     309 \cdot 4 \\     8 \cdot 0 \\     56 \cdot 2 \\     47 \cdot 4 \\     45 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	212·5 42·6 73·2 66·9 75·0
V—Professional— (a) Administrative Government. (b) Other Professions. VI—Personal Service. VII—Independent. III—Dependent. IX—Other and Unspecified.	30.8 $19.1$ $11.9$ $17.1$ $412.1$ $16.2$	35·8 29·6 13·6 18·0 333·8 17·6	30·4 21·8 11·6 6·9 414·9 19·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 446 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 410 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	50·4 14·8 11·8 — 458·1	58·7 23·9 13·3 — 389·4	55·7 12·7 11·5 — 453·9	33·8 12·1 6·3 — 480·9	51·0 14·5 11·1 — 453·2
TOTAL	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000 · 0	1,000.0	1,000 · 0	1,000 · 0	1,000.0	1,000 · 0	1,000 · 0	1,000 · 0
		(iii) Pr	oportion p	er 1,000 of	Males Gar	infully Occ	upied.			
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture (b) Mining. III—Industrial. IIII—Transport and Communication IV—Commercial. V—Professional— (a) Administrative Government.	$\begin{array}{c} 422 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 186 \cdot 2 \\ 76 \cdot 0 \\ 189 \cdot 0 \\ \\ 55 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 201 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 286 \cdot 0 \\ 134 \cdot 5 \\ 235 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$301 \cdot 1$ $105 \cdot 3$ $237 \cdot 3$ $57 \cdot 2$ $180 \cdot 1$ $54 \cdot 1$	580·4 8·1 164·1 44·7 120·6	374·4 45·9 212·3 71·4 182·4	$\begin{array}{c} 425 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 119 \cdot 5 \\ 122 \cdot 9 \\ 147 \cdot 1 \\ 90 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	214·3 26·5 186·0 235·5 149·5	302·8 172·4 134·7 91·6 128·5	583 · 2 15 · 1 105 · 9 89 · 4 86 · 6	$378 \cdot 1$ $75 \cdot 9$ $130 \cdot 2$ $119 \cdot 0$ $133 \cdot 4$ $90 \cdot 7$
(b) Other Professions	34·3 21·3 2·9	46·6 21·5 5·6	39·0 20·7 5·2	37·7 11·4 1·6	37·6 19·9 3·9	26·6 21·2 25·6	37·7 21·0 37·0	22·6 20·5 27·7	22·8 11·9 21·4	25·8 19·8 27·1
TOTAL	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0

NUMBER OF MALES IN EACH CLASS OF PERSONAL OCCUPATION.—UNION, 1921 AND 1926.

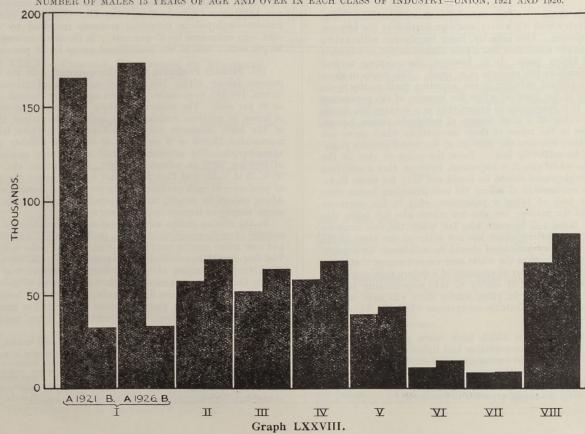


I II II IV V VI VII VIII IX

Note:—The shaded portion of the Column for Class VIII represents the number of children under 15 years, and the solid portion persons aged 15 years and over.

Graph LXXVII.

NUMBER OF MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EACH CLASS OF INDUSTRY—UNION, 1921 AND 1926.



195. Classes of Occupations Distinguished from Industry.—As explained at the commencement of this section, the groupings under personal occupations and industries in Tables CLXIX and CLXX serve quite distinct purposes. The former provides for the classification of the personal occupations of individuals without reference to the industries in which they were employed, while the latter provides for the classification of the same individuals according to the industries in which employed, no matter in what personal capacities such individuals may have been employed. There is thus not necessarily any direct comparison between industries and personal occupations when grouped into classes, chiefly for the reason that many occupations are common to all or most industries. The industrial groupings reveal the extent to which each industry provides employment for the European population and its relative share in the activities in the country. The two tables mentioned above have been arranged to show the effects of the re-distribution in industrial groupings as distinct from individual occupational groupings. To effect this the industrial classes have been reduced to seven as compared with nine personal occupation classes. The seventh and eighth classes of the latter having no corresponding groups in industries, as they are made up principally of persons of no occupation, fall under the group "Other and Unspecified," (Class IX of the personal occupation group).

It will be seen that there is but slight difference between the occupational and the industrial groupings in regard to fishing and agricultural and personal service, while commerce assumes more correct proportions in the industrial groupings 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:—

Fishing and Agriculture	4.23	per cent
Mining	1.43	
Industrial	21.30	,,
Transport and Communication		
Commerce	16.68	,,
Administrative Government	0.78	
Other Professions	21.90	"
Personal Service.		,,
T CISOHAI DOI VICE	4.40	

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 industry, being largely run with native 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. This tends to show that this important industry is not adjusting itself to the needs of the times at the speed at which the increase of the population demands. It is reasonable to expect that in a country like South Africa depending on a large reserve of low-grade native labour, the increases in the ratios of those occupations which serve not only the white, but also the millions of the non-European population, 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 found not only for those Europeans who are capable of taking the lead (including herein even the humble task of being a policeman, etc.) in the economic utilisation of the natives, but 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 probably equally certain that the white men cannot expect that there will be a sufficient number of openings of a nature requiring either skill or special training or ability to take responsibility to keep all of them employed. In other words, there will have to be a certain number of more humble occupations which the white man

Considerable increases which have taken place in the proportions employed in transportation and industry have been the result of a direct policy of encouraging the employment of whites in these occupations. To this extent the condition set out above is being fulfilled. 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 a favourable sign if one considers that not only was this activity very well developed at the beginning of the period, but that a large number of Indians are engaged in it as well. In other occupations the influx of too large a number of individuals tends to bring its own remedy in making the occupation less lucrative. In commerce, however, this remedy, while by no means absent, is much less direct. In many countries there is a tendency for the number of middlemen to be increased beyond the degree to which this class of person is economically useful, and South Africa would seem to be one of these.

196. Personal Occupations of Females.—Particulars in regard to the occupations of females are given in Table CLXX, in a form corresponding with Table CLXIX, dealing with the occupations of males. The dependent class contained 859 per 1,000 of the female population of the Union. In 1921 the proportion was 874 per 1,000 and apart from the increase of 7 per 1,000 in the number of women gainfully occupied, the drop is partly accounted for by the large increase in the numbers of women returned as independent. In 1921 the number in the independent class was 4,376 and in 1926 it was 21,060. This increase is probably the result of a change in classification between the two Censuses, or of a change in the mode of living of the persons concerned. An analysis of this class shows that 70 per cent. of the total were aged 55 years and over-60 per cent. being 60 years and over-and that the large majority were widows. Many of them were found to be living in private hotels and boarding-houses, but if, in 1921 they were residing in their own homes or with relations they would have been classified as occupied in household duties and thus have fallen within the dependent class.

Females in industrial occupations increased by 27 per cent. as compared with 1921; those in the commercial (and clerical) class by 22 per cent.; and those in personal service by 35 per cent. In the latter class the number of indoor domestic servants increased from 7,545 to 11,432, and this increase represents four-fifths of the total increase in the group. The gradual emergence of a class of white domestics is an interesting and a useful development.

Of the female population grouped according to industry, 894 per 1,000 were comprised in Class IX. Compared with 1921, females employed in industrial concerns increased by 37 per cent.; in commerce by 35 per cent.; in Government employ by 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 producers, 196,493 were males, of whom agriculture claimed 172,643 or 88 per cent. The majority of these were owners or occupiers of farms, or relatives working for or assisting the farmer, the bulk of the farm labourers being non-Europeans. White labourers represented 17,402 or 9 per cent. of the total number of male agriculturists. The numbers returned as following special types of farming such as tobacco planters, viticulturists, etc. (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 South Africa engage in general farming operations and describe themselves merely as farmers in the Census returns.

In the mining groups metalliferous mines furnished the largest amount of employment, gold mining predominating, with diamond and coal mines coming next in importance in the order mentioned. The first-named represented 58 per cent., the second 36, and the third 4. The number of alluvial diamond diggers was nearly double the number returned in 1921. At the time of the Census the big alluvial discoveries in Lichtenburg had not yet been made. In the succeeding year, therefore, there was a further increase in the numbers of this class. Subsequently the figure went down again.

Europeans engaged in fishing numbered 1,014 males, or ·5 per cent. of the primary producers. This is an increase in numbers of 302 as compared with 1921.

Table CLXXI shows the numbers for the main sub-orders and the proportions per 1,000 of the population and per 1,000 of the male and female population gainfully occupied.

TABLE CLXX.—CLASSES OF OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY: FEMALE EUROPEANS, UNION AND PROVINCES, 1926.

relate, southern has been accessed		Per	rsonal Occupat	tion.				Industries.		
Class.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
Garage and State of the Control of t				(i) Number					o In	
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture (b) Mining. II—Industrial. III—Transport and Communication IV—Commercial. V—Professional—	1,764 43 5,145 617 12,524	$ \begin{array}{r}     399 \\     \hline     1,239 \\     251 \\     4,272 \end{array} $	1,215 19 3,856 701 10,537	737 1 574 121 1,797	4,115 63 10,814 1,690 29,130	1,768 60 6,053 481 9,788	411 15 1,482 190 3,171	1,225 237 4,566 405 7,463	737 6 6 612 84 1,427	4,14 31 12,71 1,16 21,84
(a) Administrative Government (b) Other Professions VI—Personal Service VII—Independent III—Dependent IX—Other and Unspecified	$\begin{array}{c} 813 \\ 10,217 \\ 9,116 \\ 10,205 \\ 295,345 \\ 2,765 \end{array}$	260 3,341 2,285 2,406 62,542 751	969 6,376 6,217 6,678 256,205 2,076	120 2,213 1,235 1,771 89,676 348	2,162 22,147 18,853 21,060 703,768 5,940	7,374 5,467 8,545 — 309,018	1,740 2,644 2,124 — 65,969	5,811 3,663 5,633 ———————————————————————————————————	1,836 957 1,085 — 91,849	16,76 12,73 17,38 ————————————————————————————————————
TOTAL	348,554	77,746	294,849	98,593	819,742	348,554	77,746	294,849	98,593	819,74
(a) Fishing and Agriculture. (b) Mining. II—Industrial. IV—Professional— (a) Administrative Government. (b) Other Professions. VI—Personal Service. VII—Independent. III—Dependent. III—Other and Unspecified.	5·1 ·1 14·8 1·8 35·9 2·3 29·3 26·2 29·3 847·3	5·1 15·9 3·2 55·0 3·3 43·0 29·4 31·0 804·4	4·1 ·1 13·1 2·4 35·7 3·3 21·6 21·1 22·6 868·9	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 5 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 858 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	5·1 ·2 17·4 1·4 28·0 21·2 15·7 24·5	5·3 ·2 19·1 2·4 40·8 22·4 34·0 27·3	4·2 ·8 15·5 1·4 25·3 19·7 12·4 19·1	7·5 ·1 6·2 ·8 14·5  18·6 110·9·7 11·0	5·1 ·4 15·5 1·4 26·7 20·4 15·5 21·2
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	901.6	931.6	1,000
	A STATE OF THE STA	(iii) Proj	portion per	1,000 Gair			1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
I—Primary Producers— (a) Fishing and Agriculture	43·7 1·1 127·5	33·0 	40·4 ·6 128·3	108·3 ·2 84·4	46·1 ·7 121·1	43·8 1·5 149·9 11·9	$34 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 2$ $122 \cdot 6$ $15 \cdot 7$	40·7 7·9 151·8 13·5	108·3 ·9 89·9	46·4 3·6 142·3
(b) Mining. II—Industrial. III—Transport and Communication IV—Commercial. V—Professional— (a) Administrative Government	15·3 310·3	20 · 8 353 · 4 21 · 5	23·3 350·5 32·3	17·8 264·1 17·6	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 9 \\       326 \cdot 1     \end{array} $ $     24 \cdot 2 $	242·5 182·7	262·3 144·0	248·3 193·3	12·3 209·7 269·9	13 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

TABLE CLXXI.—Personal Occupations of Europeans: Primary Producers, 1926.

		Male.	No. 1207		Female.				
Orders.	No.	Proportion of-	per 1,000	No		per 1,000			
		Total Male Population.	Males Gainfully Occupied.		Total Female Population.	Females Gainfully Occupied.			
Fishing Agriculture Mining and	1,014 172,643	1·2 201·5	2·1 351·7		5.0	46.1			
Quarrying	22,836	26.6	46.5	63	.1	-7			
TOTAL	196,493	229 · 3	400 · 3	4,178	5.1	46.8			

198. Industrial Class (Occupational).—The number of persons engaged in industrial occupations and the proportions per 1,000 of the European population were as follows:—

MalesFemales	104,717	per 1,000. 122·2 13·2
Total	115,531	68.9

The increases since 1921 were males, 11,395 ( $12\cdot21$  per cent.); females, 2,322 ( $27\cdot30$  per cent.); and total 13,717 ( $13\cdot47$  per cent.).

The majority of white persons following industrial pursuits are skilled or semi-skilled. Of the males so employed only 9 per cent. were unskilled workers and of the females 6 per cent.

The following statement shows the proportions of persons engaged in industrial occupations compared with the proportions similarly employed in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America. It should be remembered that the numbers in the Union do not include, as in the other four countries, large numbers of unskilled workers.

	Proportion	Per Cent.
Country. Da	Of Total Population.	Of Total Persons Gainfully Occupied.
Union of South Africa.         1926           Canada.         1921           Australia.         1921           New Zealand.         1921           United States of America.         1920	6·89 9·07 9i 13·31 11·54 12·13	$   \begin{array}{c}     19 \cdot 91 \\     25 \cdot 09 \\     31 \cdot 24 \\     27 \cdot 50 \\     30 \cdot 80   \end{array} $

The proportions in relation to males only are as follows:-

Sell the first feet of the selling o	Proportion Per Cent.		
Country.	Of Total Population.	Of Total Males Gainfully Occupied.	
Union of South Africa.         1926           Canada.         1921           Australia.         1921           New Zealand.         1921           United States of America.         1920	12·22 15·59 21·28 19·16 20·20	21·33 26·28 32·86 29·70 32·93	

The table given hereunder shows in the case of the Union, the number and proportion of workers in each sub-order of the indus-

Table CLXXII.—Personal Occupations of Europeans: Industrial Class, 1926.

		Males.		
		Proporti 1,000	ion per	Number
Orders and Sub-Orders.	Number.	Male Popu- lation.	Males Gain- fully Occu- pied.	of Fe- males.
Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. Makers of Bricks, Pottery, and Earthenware Makers of Glass and Glassware	692 85	·8 ·1	1.4	7 4
Workers in Chemical Processes, Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.		A PROPERTY.		
Workers in Chemical Processes	583 238	·7 ·3	1.2	128 29
Metals).	2,048	2.4	4.2	2
Employers, Managers, Foremen. Furnacemen (not Foundry) and Puddlers. Rollers. Foundry Workers. Smiths and Skilled Forze Workers. Machine Tool Workers. Fitters and Millwrights. Other Workers.	51 11 906 4,725 1,314 6,446 12,915	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	
Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate. Workers in precious Metals and Electro-plate	267	.3	.5	2
Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated), and Electricians. Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters (not elsewhere enumerated) and Electricians	5,937	6.9	12.1	10
Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.  Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments	501	-6	1.0	2
Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods (not				
Boots or Shoes). Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods	409	•5	.8	39
(not Boots or Shoes)	766	.9	1.6	52
Textile Workers.	221	.3	.5	176
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	6,103	7.1	12.4	7,657
Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco. Makers of Foods. Makers of Drinks. Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff	3,718 539 281	4·3 ·6 ·3	7·6 1·1 ·6	628 11 230
Workers in Wood and Furniture. Workers in wood	15,290 566	17.9	31·2 1·1	59 42
Makers and Workers in Paper; Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc.  Makers of Paper, Pulp, Straw and Cardboard Printers, Bookbinders, and Photographers  Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, and other Workers in Paper	12 4,216 120	 4·9 ·1	- 8·6 ·2	1,334 112
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers: Contractors.	18,441	21.5	37.6	2
Painters and Decorators (not Pottery). Painters and Decorators (not Pottery)	4,334	5.1	8.8	15
Workers in Other Materials.	97	·1	.2	3
Workers in Bone, Horn, Ivory, Celluloid, etc. Workers in other Materials  Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials	130	.2	-3	30
(not elsewhere Enumerated).	232	.3	.5	1
Case Makers.  Makers of Vehicles (see also Metal Workers and Wood Workers).  Builders of Shins and Boats (see also Metal	973	1.1	2.0	
Wood Workers). Builders of Ships and Boats (see also Metal Workers and Wood Workers) Other Workers.	115 504	·1 ·6	1.0	-86
Persons Employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity Undertakings (not elsewhere Enumerated). Persons employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity Undertakings (not elsewhere Enumerated).		.8	1.4	
Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynomo and Motor Attendants.		4		
Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo, and Motor Attendants	3,094	3.6	6.3	-
Other and Undefined Workers. Other and Undefined Workers	7,160	V 8·4	14.6	
TOTAL	104,717	122.2	213 · 3	10,814

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 next in importance with 18 and 15 per cent. respectively of males engaged in industry.

The majority of female industrial workers were employed in the manufacture of textile goods and articles of dress. This was the only sub-order in which females predominated, and here they represented 72 per cent. of the total. It may be noted that this sub-order covers a wide range of occupations, the principal ones being tailoring, dressmaking, bootmaking, millinery, and the making of tents, sails, sacks and other canvas goods. Females were found in some numbers among workers in foods, drinks, and tobacco, and in printing, bookbinding, and photography, these being the only other industrial occupations in which they were employed extensively.

199. Transport and Communication Class (Occupational).—The numbers and proportions of each sub-order for each sex are shown in the following table:—

Table CLXXIII.—Personal Occupations of Europeans: Transport and Communication Class, 1926.

		Males.			Females.	
Sub-Orders.			n per 1,000			n per 1,000 f—
	Number.	Male Popula- tion.	Males Gainfully Occupied.	Number.	Female Popula- tion.	Females Gainfully Occupied
Railway	28,587 10,263 4,163 4,212	33·4 12·0 4·8 4·9	58·2 20·9 8·5 8·6	56 80 35 1,519	·1 ·1 -1 1·9	·6 ·9 ·4 17·0
TOTAL	47,225	55.1	96.2	1,690	2.1	18.9

The increases between 1921 and 1926 were: Males, 15,850 (51 per cent.); and females, 305 (22 per cent.). Over 75 per cent. 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 represent 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 Administration was approximately 8,000 in 1926, and the 56 per cent. unaccounted for in the above table are mainly included with other public servants under Administrative Government, having returned their occupation as "Government Clerk" or "Civil 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 occupations comprising the commercial class are shown in the following table:—

Table CLXXIV.—Personal Occupations of Europeans: Commercial Class, 1921 and 1926.

		1921.			1926.	
Orders and Sub-Orders.			tion per			tion per
700 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied.	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied
		Male.				
Commercial Occupations. roprietors, Directors, Managers, Wholesale and Retail Businesses rokers and Agents uyers and Commercial	20,198 2,722	25·8 3·5	46·0 6·2	22,692 2,089	$26.5 \\ 2.4$	46·2 4·3
Travellers	3,530	4.5	8.1	4,220	4.9	8.6
ffice Managers, Account-	00000	0= 0	00 =	20 105	00 -	-00

Retail Businesses Brokers and Agents	20,198	3.2	6.2	2,089	20.3	40.2	
Buyers and Commercial Travellers	3,530	4.5	8.1	4,220	4.9	8.6	
Office Managers, Accounting and Clerical Staffs	28,005	35.8	63 · 7	26,135	30.5	53.2	
Salesmen and Shop Assistants	12,100	15.5	27.5	18,068	21.1	36.8	
Warehousemen, Packers, and other Subordinate Staff.	3,746	4.8	8.5	3,999	4.7	8.2	
		WO THE S	10,000	7/10			-
TOTAL	70,301	89.9	160.0	77,203	90 · 1	157.3	
Finance and Insurance Occupations.	Gara d			100			
Company Directors, Secretaries, Registrars Stock and Share Brokers	924 142	1.2	2.1	693 189	·8 ·2	1.4	
Bankers, Bank Officials, Clerks Insurance Auctioneers, Land and	4,318 1,517	5·5 1·9	9·8 3·5	5,024 2,306	5·9 2·7	10·2 4·7	
Estate Agents, Financial Agents	1,092	1.4	2.5	1,091	1.3	2.2	
TOTAL	7,993	10.2	18.2	9,303	10.9	18.9	
CDAND TOTAL	78 294	100.1	178.2	86,506	101.0	176.2	

Female.

Commercial Occupations. Proprietors, Directors, Managers, Wholesale and			in maint			a single
Retail Businesses Brokers and Agents	943 32	1.3	12.7	1,344 30	1.6	15.1
Buyers and Commercial Travellers	63	.1	- 9	101	.1	1.1
Office Managers, Accounting and Clerical Staffs	14,463	19.6	195.4	16,347	20.0	183.0
Salesmen and Shop Assis-	6,620	9.0	89.5	9,789	12.0	109-6
Warehousemen, Packers, and other Subordinate Staff.	298	•4	4.0	743	-9	8.3
TOTAL	22,419	30.4	302.9	28,354	34.6	317.4
Finance and Insurance						
Company Directors, Secretaries, Registrars Stock and Share Brokers	42 2		-6	21	=	-2
Bankers, Bank Officials, Clerks	1,145 169	1·6 ·2	15·5 2·3	529 214	·6	5·9 2·4
Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, Financial Agents	85	·1	1.1	12	-	:1
TOTAL	1,443	2.0	19.5	776	.9	8.7
GRAND TOTAL.	23,862	32.4	322 · 4	29,130	35.5	326.1

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

Accounting and Clerical Staffs." As a greater proportion of accountants and clerks are employed by commercial houses than by any other single industry, they have, although somewhat arbitrarily, been placed in this class. The actual distribution of clerks according to the industry with which they are connected is shown in Table 8 of the Statistical Section of the Report—Part XI. The following is a summary of the information there given.

Office Managers, Accounting and Clerical Staffs according to Industry with which Connected.

Industry.	Male.	Female.	Total.
I—Primary Producers—  (a) Fishing and Agriculture.  (b) Mining.  II—Industrial  III—Transport and Communication.  IV—Commerce  V—Professional  (a) Administrative Government*  (b) Other Professions.  VI—Personal Service.  VII—Others.	81 1,323 2,490 7,602 10,525 43 2,197 303 1,571	28 198 1,793 882 9,563 853 1,975 337 718	109 1,521 4,283 8,484 20,088 896 4,172 640 2,289
TOTAL	26,135	16,347	42,482

\* Typists only.

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

Excluding from the calculation clerks employed in central and local government offices, the total number of clerks in the Union amounted to 46,792 persons. Bank and insurance clerks numbered 4,167 and 1,039 respectively, and these added to the 20,088 clerks employed in commercial concerns bring the proportion of clerks employed 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 group of persons gainfully occupied, with a proportion of 19·9 per cent. as compared with primary producers with 34·9 per cent., industrial with 19·9 per cent., and professional with 11·8 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 finance and insurance occupations represented only 9 per cent. of the total.

201. Professional Class (Occupational).—The term "Professional Class" as used for Census purposes is broad in its application and by no means confined to the recognised professions 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 Public Services of the Union and Provinces, inclusive of the Judiciary. Defence includes 798 males belonging to the Imperial Naval Forces.

In the following table it will be noticed that the numbers of females classified under religion show a large increase as compared with 1921 and that those for education show a decrease. This apparent variation is the result of a change in classification in 1926. In 1921 a large proportion of nuns connected with convents where there were also educational establishments returned their occupation as teachers and were classified as such. In 1926 these people were classified as nuns under religion. Unfortunately the number of persons affected is not ascertainable, but it would probably approximate 1,500 to 1,600 and would thus account for the shortfall under the heading "Education."

Table CLXXV.—Personal Occupations of Europeans: Professional Class, 1921 and 1926.

	115 (10-5	1921.			1926.	
Sub-Orders.		Propor 1,00	tion per	COLUMN OF SERVICE	Propor 1,00	rtion per
Markey States	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied.	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain-fully Occupied  44 · 4 4 · 9 5 · 8 4 · 6 5 · 4
		Male.				1,000 —  f Gain- fully Occupied  5 44·4 8 4·9 3 5·8 7 4·6
Public Administration Defence Religion Law Health. Civil Engineering, Architecture and Surveying Literature Education Fine Arts Other Professions TOTAL	19,825 2,478 2,433 1,976 2,111 1,506 400 6,246 128 2,364 39,467	25·4 3·2 3·1 2·5 2·7 1·9 ·5 8·0 ·2 3·0	45·1 5·7 5·5 4·5 4·8 3·4 ·9 14·2 ·3 5·4	21,814 2,384 2,842 2,278 2,659 1,373 548 7,545 144 2,610 44,197	25·5 2·8 3·3 2·7 3·1 1·6 ·6 8·8 ·2 3·0	4·9 5·8 4·6
		Female				
Public Administration Defence Religion Law Health Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying Literature Education	1,616 909 4,485 — 37 14,026	2·2 	21·8 	2,162 	$     \begin{array}{r}       2 \cdot 6 \\       \hline       3 \cdot 3 \\       \hline       6 \cdot 6 \\       \hline       1 \\       16 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	24·2 

202. Personal Service Class (Occupational).—Within this class are grouped all persons employed in rendering personal service for which remuneration is usually paid. The second sub-order comprises proprietors of hotels, restaurants, cafés, boarding and lodging houses, etc., and their employees. The third sub-order, institution service, includes the staffs of benevolent and other private institutions, and matrons and stewards in schools. The fourth sub-order, includes laundry workers, hairdressers, bath attendants, caretakers, etc. The numbers in the Union were as follows:—

21,565 29.2 291.4 24,309 29.6 272.2

Table CLXXVI.—Occupations of Europeans: Personal Service Class, 1921 and 1926.

		1921.		neani	1926.	
Sub-Orders.		Propor 1,00	tion per	- 10 (H) K)	Propor 1,00	rtion per
	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied.	Number.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied.
	isis ariski	Male.	il delse so b.A. bilde	i in on	half bi	te north
Domestic Servants (indoor) Boarding and Lodging Institution Service Others Engaged in Attend-	700 5,201 299	6·6 ·4	1·6 11·8 ·7	826 5,061 217	1·0 5·9 ·2	1·7 10·3 ·4
ance	2,563	3.3	5.8	3,754	4.4	7.6
TOTAL	8,763	11.2	19.9	9,858	11.5	20.0

Table CLXXVI.—Occupations of Europeans: Personal Service Class, 1921 and 1926.—(continued).

		1921,			1926.	
Sub-Orders.	100,00		rtion per		Propor	rtion per
	Number	Of Population.	Gain- fully Occupied.	Numb r.	Of Popu- lation.	Gain- fully Occupied.
		Female				
Domestic Servants (indoor) Board and Lodging Institution Service	7,545 3,429 1,054	$10 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4$	101·9 46·3 14·3	11,432 4,729 1,080	13·9 5·8 1·3	128·0 52·9 12·1
Board and Lodging	3,429	4.7	46.3	4,729	5.8	52.9

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 according 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 table for males show an even rise and decline. The point at which the maximum number occurs varies with the different classes. 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 personal service class at age-group 45-49. In the agricultural class the maximum is at age-group 20-24, the following group showing a considerable decrease, and the numbers rising again at agegroup 30-34, after which the normal decline 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 of population in 1926 at ages 25 to 29, as explained in Section IV, which deals with the age constitution of the population of the Union. The industrial and commercial classes and the Administrative Government section of the professional class show fluctuations, 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 conclusion of the South African War in 1902. The few years following were notable for a large influx of immigrants and in addition numbers of young men belonging to the British Forces elected to remain in the country after the cessation of hostilities. That a large proportion of these newcomers settled permanently in the country is borne out by the 1926 Census returns relating to overseaborn population, which show that nearly 21 per cent. of persons born outside the Union entered the country during the period

TABLE CLXXVII.--CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE OF MALE EUROPEANS, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

	Primary I	Producers.	II.	III.	IV.	Profes	sional.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
Ages.	(a) Fishing and Agri- culture.	(b) Mining.	Industrial.	Transport and Communi- cation.	Com- mercial.	(a) Administrative Government.	(b) Other Pro- fessions.	Personal Service.	Independent.	Dependents.	Other and Unspeci- fied.	Total.
nier film and asset as				(i) .	Number.			11				
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 19. 20. 21.24. 25.29. 30.34. 35.39. 40.44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 45.49. 46.49.	1,541 3,721 4,900 5,481 5,423 5,487 16,812 18,044 20,086 19,109 17,019 14,671 12,319 10,224 18,790	47 160 211 331 372 411 1,595 2,788 3,688 3,348 2,772 2,406 2,021 1,266 1,420	736 1,955 2,883 3,578 3,627 3,613 11,588 11,143 10,589 10,026 9,670 10,940 9,181 6,770 8,409	475 941 1,208 1,539 1,605 1,753 6,004 7,086 6,477 5,323 4,614 4,138 3,199 1,814 1,046 3	623 1,366 2,082 2,688 2,963 3,029 10,221 10,624 9,975 8,893 8,469 8,876 6,931 4,577 5,177 12	125 193 277 346 454 691 3,650 3,650 2,784 2,784 2,946 1,803 2,580 2,784 2,946 1,803 2,2	7 54 89 193 316 388 2,029 3,104 2,636 2,627 2,087 2,003 1,693 1,272 1,500	69 106 153 164 189 176 713 934 896 1,006 1,134 1,305 1,143 804 1,066	19 15 22 22 24 42 120 195 302 452 686 927 1,329 1,948 13,931	14,855 9,184 5,263 3,017 1,798 1,063 1,697 401 57 48 56 38 28 28 110	447 681 796 734 601 502 1,234 1,026 810 813 787 676 2,303 44	18,944 18,37; 17,88; 18,09; 17,37; 17,15; 55,57; 58,99; 58,16; 54,19; 50,10; 49,06; 40,43; 30,30; 54,29; 10;
TOTAL UNDER 21	26,553 147,104	1,532 21,304	16,392 88,325	7,521 39,704	12,751 73,755	2,086 22,112	1,047 18,952	857 9,001	144 19,896	35,180 2,463	3,761 9,314	107,824 451,930
Total	173,657	22,836	104,717	47,225	86,506	24,198	19,999	9,858	20,040	37,643	13,075	559,754
## (1# let-19		(ii) Pro	oportion p	per 1,000	of Each	Class of	Occupation	on.				
15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 10. 11. 12. 12. 13. 13. 14. 15. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16	8 · 9 21 · 4 28 · 2 31 · 6 31 · 2 31 · 6 96 · 8 103 · 9 115 · 7 110 · 0 98 · 0 98 · 0 98 · 9 108 · 2	2·1 7·0 9·2 14·5 16·3 18·0 69·8 122·1 161·5 146·6 121·4 88·5 55·4 62·2	7·0 18·7 27·5 34·2 34·6 34·6 110·7 106·4 101·1 95·7 92·3 104·5 87·7 64·7 80·3	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 1 \\ 150 \cdot 1 \\ 157 \cdot 1 \\ 157 \cdot 1 \\ 137 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ 97 \cdot 6 \\ 67 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	7·2 15·8 24·1 31·1 34·3 35·0 118·2 122·8 102·8 97·9 102·6 80·1 52·9 59·8	\$ · 2 8 · 0 11 · 4 14 · 3 18 · 8 28 · 6 147 · 1 150 · 8 137 · 2 106 · 6 115 · 1 121 · 7 74 · 5 38 · 4 22 · 2 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 5 \\ 155 \cdot 2 \\ 131 \cdot 8 \\ 131 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 3 \\ 100 \cdot 2 \\ 84 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 6 \\ 75 \cdot 0 \\ - \end{array}$	7·0 10·8 15·5· 16·6 19·2 17·9 94·7 90·9 102·1 115·0 132·4 115·9 81·6 108·1	.9 .7 1.1 1.1 1.2 2.1 6.0 9.7 15.1 22.6 34.2 46.3 66.3 97.2 695.2	394 · 6 244 · 0 139 · 8 80 · 2 47 · 8 28 · 2 45 · 1 10 · 7 1 · 5 1 · 3 1 · 5 1 · 0 - 7 - 7 2 · 9	$\begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \\ 56 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 78 \cdot 5 \\ 64 \cdot 3 \\ 59 \cdot 6 \\ 62 \cdot 0 \\ 62 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 176 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$	33 · 8 32 · 8 31 · 9 30 · 6 99 · 8 105 · 2 96 · 8 89 · 8 87 · 7 72 · 2 97 · 0
TOTAL UNDER 21	152·9 847·1	67·1 932·9	156·5 843·5	159·3 840·7	147·4 852·6	86·2 913·8	52·4 947·6	86·9 913·1	7·2 992·8	934·6 65·4	287·6 712·4	192 · 6 807 · 4
TOTAL	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)	) Proporte	ion per 1	,000 of I	Each Age	Group.					
5-19. 10-24. 5-29. 10-34. 5-39. 10-44. 5-49. 10-54. 5-59. 10-54. 5-59. 10-54. 5-59. 10-54.	232·3 306·6 305·9 341·2 352·6 339·7 299·0 304·7 337·3 346·1 280·4	12·4 27·6 47·3 62·7 61·8 55·3 49·0 50·0 41·8 26·2	140 · 9 209 · 0 188 · 9 179 · 9 185 · 0 193 · 0 223 · 0 227 · 1 223 · 4 154 · 8 84 · 1	63·6 106·7 120·1 110·0 98·2 92·1 84·4 79·1 59·8 19·3 28·0	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 2 \\ 182 \cdot 2 \\ 180 \cdot 1 \\ 169 \cdot 4 \\ 164 \cdot 1 \\ 169 \cdot 0 \\ 180 \cdot 9 \\ 171 \cdot 4 \\ 151 \cdot 0 \\ 95 \cdot 4 \\ 112 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	15·4 58·5 61·9 56·4 47·6 55·6 60·0 44·5 30·7 9·9 18·7	7·3 33·2 52·6 44·8 48·5 41·7 40·8 41·9 42·0 27·6 9·3	7·5 12·2 15·8 15·2 18·5 22·6 26·6 28·3 26·5 19·6	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 64 \cdot 3 \\ 256 \cdot 6 \\ 56 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	376·3 37·9 6·8 1·0 1·1 1·1 ·8 ·7 ·9 2·0	36·0 23·9 17·3 14·3 14·4 16·2 16·6 19·4 22·3 42·4 411·2	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
TOTAL UNDER 21	246·3 325·5	14·2 47·2	152·0 195·4	69·8 87·9	118·3 163·2	19·3 48·9	9·7 41·9	7·9 19·9	1·3 44·0	326·3 5·5	34·9 20·6	1,000
TOTAL	310.2	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 aged 15 years and over falling within the first seven classes of 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 communication, commercial and professional 20–24. The agricultural class shows a gradual rise as the ages advance.

TABLE CLXXVIII.—CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE OF FEMALE EUROPEANS, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

	Primary	Producers	II.	III.	IV.	V Profes	T.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
Ages.	(a) Fishing and Agri- culture.	(b) Mining.	Industrial.	Transport and Communi- cation.	Com- mercial.	(a) Administrative Government.	(b) Other Pro- fessions.	Personal Service.	Independent.	Dependents.	Other and Unspecified.	Total.
				(i) .	Number.							
15	11 34 35 39 34 32 97 125 227 369 425 480 524 568 1,115	21 -3 -2 55 8 9 12 6 8 4 4 3	319 689 891 934 872 733 1,782 1,167 830 693 580 484 308 237 294	8 42 90 121 144 158 600 276 91 61 33 26 23 8 9	421 1,089 1,872 2,460 2,641 2,722 7,832 4,345 2,097 1,373 877 618 365 228 190	2 17 45 78 120 143 662 392 207 140 103 75 17 21	25 69 186 404 755 1,087 5,248 4,292 2,553 2,116 1,659 1,320 1,008 659 766	280 600 860 1,051 1,034 951 2,514 1,833 1,443 1,599 1,607 1,616 1,395 952 1,115	13 9 15 25 22 30 161 326 655 881 1,111 1,348 1,663 2,160 12,634	16,984 15,106 13,445 13,011 11,764 11,030 37,686 49,662 51,332 46,590 39,072 33,887 26,702 19,952 30,595 18	131 175 257 207 217 180 578 524 474 474 419 383 373 347 1,101 35	18,196 17,831 17,696 18,333 17,606 57,157 62,947 54,305 45,935 40,271 32,444 25,132 47,843 64
TOTAL UNDER 21	185 3,930	6 57	4,438 6,376	563 1,127	11,205 17,925	405 1,757	2,526 19,621	4,776 14,077	114 20,946	81,340 335,496	1,167 4,773	106,725 426,085
TOTAL	4,115	63	10,814	1,690	29,130	2,162	22,147	18,853	21,060	416,836	5,940	532,810
257,0437 240,61 348,0,43 04		(ii) Pro	portion p	er 1,000	of Each	Class of	Occupation	on.				
15	2·7 8·3 8·5 9·5 8·3 7·8 23·6 30·4 55·2 89·7 103·3 116·5 127·3 138·0 270·9	31·7 15·9 	29·5 63·7 82·4 86·4 80·6 67·8 164·8 107·9 76·8 64·1 53·6 44·8 28·5 21·9 27·2	4·7 24·9 53·3 71·6 85·2 93·5 355·0 163·3 53·9 36·1 19·5 15·4 13·4 13·5 36·1 19·5	14·5 37·4 64·3 84·4 90·7 93·4 268·9 149·2 72·0 47·1 30·1 21·2 12·5 7·8 6·5	9 7 9 8 36 · 1 55 · 5 66 · 1 306 · 2 181 · 3 95 · 7 64 · 8 47 · 6 34 · 7 9 · 7 9 · 7	1·1 3·1 8·4 18·2 34·1 49·1 237·0 193·8 115·3 95·5 74·9 59·6 45·5 29·8 34·6	14·9 31·8 45·6 55·8 54·9 50·4 133·3 97·2 76·5 84·8 85·7 74·0 50·5 50·5 92·2	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 6 \\ \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 52 \cdot 8 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 599 \cdot 9 \\ \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	40·8 36·2 32·3 31·2 28·2 26·5 90·4 119·1 123·1 111·8 93·7 81·3 64·1 47·9 73·4	22·1 29·5 43·3 34·8 36·5 30·3 96·5 88·2 91·5 79·8 70·5 64·5 62·8 4 185·4 5·9	34·2 33·5 33·2 34·4 33·0 32·0 107·3 118·1 112·6 101·9 86·2 75·6 60·9 47·2 89·8
TOTAL UNDER 21 TOTAL 21 +	45·0 955·0	95·2 904·8	410·4 589·6	333·1 666·9	384·7 615·3	187·3 812·7	114·1 885·9	253·3 746·7	5·4 994·6	195·1 804·9	196·5 803·5	200·3 799·7
TOTAL	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
000 t 600 t 600 t 600 t	60	(iii)	Proporti	on per 1,	000 of E	ach Age	Group.					
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 +	1·7 1·7 2·0 3·8 6·8 9·3 11·9 16·2 22·6 23·3	-1 -1 -1 -2 -3 -2 -2 -2 -2 -1	41·3 33·8 18·5 13·8 12·6 12·6 12·0 9·5 9·4 6·1 15·6	4·5 10·2 4·4 1·5 1·1 ·7 ·6 ·7 ·3 ·2	94·6 142·2 69·0 35·0 25·3 19·1 15·3 11·3 9·1 4·0	2·9 10·8 6·2 3·5 2·6 3·0 2·6 2·3 ·7	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 1 \\ 85 \cdot 4 \\ 68 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 7 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 85 \cdot 9 \\ 264 \cdot 1 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	784 · 2 656 · 3 789 · 0 855 · 6 857 · 9 850 · 6 841 · 5 823 · 0 793 · 9 639 · 5 281 · 2	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 546 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array}$	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
TOTAL UNDER 21 TOTAL 21 +	1·7 9·2	1	41·6 15·0	5·3 2·6	105·0 42·1	3·8 4·1	23·7 46·1	44·8 33·0	1·1 49·2	762·1 787·4	10·9 11·2	1,000 1,000
TOTAL	7.7	·1	20 · 3	3 · 2	54.7	4.1	41 · 6	35 · 4	39.5	782.3	11.1	1,000

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 each industry in whatever capacity they may have been employed. 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.

The following are significant points in regard to the *proportions* of the male population engaged in the various industries.

Agriculture has decreased in all the Provinces, the figure for the Union having fallen from 334 to 308 per 1,000.

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 *Public Service and Defence* have fallen in the Cape and Transvaal 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 manufacturing industries as well as transport and communication, commerce, and finance and the professions show increased proportions. Personal service gave employment to a smaller proportion of the male population everywhere except in Natal where except in Natal.

TABLE CLXXIX.—EUROPEAN MALES OF 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN CLASSES OF INDUSTRY: UNION AND PROVINCES,

		1				.		a	77 .	
Industry.	Car	e.	Nata	al.	Trans	vaal.	O.F	.S.	Uni	on.
Age	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.
		(i) <i>I</i>	Number.							
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture.	859 77,119	1,024 77,668	175 9,403	180 9,571	3 48,362	7 52,863	30,251	32,205	1,037 165,135	1,211 172,307
II Agriculture. II. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc	3,821 130	5,107 215	1,185 132	1,004 143	27,540 362	26,783 435	784 93	914 102	33,330 717	33,80 89
V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease	644	622	508	467	475	622	8	8	1,635	1,71
Non-Mineral Oils, Grease.  Non-Mineral Oils, Grease.  I. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jowellery, Watches.  II. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Calulase	4,315	5,081	1,709	2,266	4,879	6,169	910	1,144	11,813	14,66
II. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose	98	200	38	62	81	117	10	12	227	39
Cellulose  I. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes)  X. Manufacture of Clothing  X. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco  I. Woodworking; Manufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated)  II. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography  II. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing and Contracting	608 2,416 2,448	770 3,189 2,880	93 291 1,310	70 345 1,377	209 1,653 1,540	217 2,141 1,761	68 373 401	50 455 435	978 4,733 5,699	1,10 6,13 6,45
II. Woodworking; Manufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furniture Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated)	2,343	2,850	589	808	1,681	1,854	345	396	4,958	5,90
II. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites: Printing Bookbinding and Photography	1,967	2,206	538	680	1,589	1,728	274	340	4,368	4,95
V. Other Manufacturing Industries	6,305 218	8,028 355	2,879 112	3,496 243	7,919 192	9,112 327	2,953 22	3,438	20,056	24,07 96 2,14
VI. Gas, Water, ElectricityVI. Transport and Communication	403 22,513	645 28,587	113 $10,524$	238 11,891	930 14,639	1,167 18,084	39 4,638	96 5,637	1,485 52,314	64,1
II. Commerce and Finance	26,940 16,586	29,985 17,338	6,683 4,133	8,649 4,888 2,285	20,521 15,852	24,091 17,624	4,490 3,302	5,591 3,919	58,634 39,873	68,3 43,7
III. Commerce and Finance. III. Commerce and Finance. III. Public Administration and Defence. X. Professions. XX. Entertainments and Sport. XX. Entertainments and Sport. XI. Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but	4,875 549	6,174 680	1,686 278	2,285 299	3,608 1,012	5,081 874	1,182	1,364	11,351 1,935	14,90
XI. Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but excluding Government and Local Authority) II. Other Industries or Industry not stated	3,883 29,615	4,085 35,258	936 5,650	1,168 7,442	3,277 21,856	3,195 28,751	616 8,160	658 9,349	8,712 65,281	9,1 80,8
TI. Other industries of industry not season	20,010		1 201				eta de don y	equal 1:2		100
TOTAL	208,655	232,947	48,965	57,572	178,180	203,003	59,015	66,232	494,815	559,7
	(ii)	Proportio	on per 1,	000.						
I. Fishing.	4.1	4·4 333·4	3·6 192·0	3·1 166·3	271.4	260 · 4	512.6	486.2	2·1 333·7	307
II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalli- ferous Mine and Quarry Products.	18.3	21.9	24.2	17.4	154.6	131.9	13.3	13.8	67.4	60
ferous Mine and Quarry Products  IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc  V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints,	. 6	.9	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1
Non-Mineral Oils, Grease	3.1	2.7	10.4	8.1	2.7	3.1	-1	·1	3.3	3 26
Non-Mineral Oils, Grease  VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches.  III. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress),	20.7	21.8	34.9	39.4	27.4	30 · 4	15.4	17.3	23.9	26
III. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of	.5	.9	.8	1.1	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.0	
Goods of Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes)	2·9 11·6	3·3 13·7	1.9	1·2 6·0	1·2 9·3	10.6	1.2	6.9	9·6 11·5	11 11
X. Manufacture of Food, Drink, TobaccoXI. Woodworking: Manufacture of Cane and Basketware,	11.7	12.4	26.8	23.9	8.6	8.7	6.8	6.6	10.0	10
	11.3	12.2	12.0	14.0	9.4	9.1	5.9	1	8.8	8
Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography III. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and	9.4	9.5	11.0	11.8	8.9	8.5	4.6	51.9	40.5	43
Furniture, Fittings (not eisewhere culmerated).  XII. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites: Printing, Bookbinding and Photography III. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing, and Contracting.  IV. Other Manufacturing Industries.  XV. Gas, Water, Electricity.  VII. Transport and Communication.	30.2	34.4	58·8 2·3 2·3	60·7 4·2	1.1	1.6	50.0	.5	1.1	1
XV. Gas, Water, Electricity	107.9	2·8 122·7	214 · 9	206.6	5.·2 82·2	5·8 89·1	78.6	1·4 85·1	3·0 105·7	114
VII. Commerce and Finance	129 · 1	128.7	136.5	150.2	115.2	118.7	76.1	84·4 59·2	118·5 80·6	122

1,000

1,000

1,000

1,000

1,000

Table CLXXX.—European Females of 15 Years of Age and Over in Classes of Industry: Union and Provinces, 1921 and 1926.

				Park to the same						
Industry.	C	ape.	Na	tal.	Tran	svaal.	0.	F.S.	Uı	nion.
men and the second second	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.	1921.	1926.
		(i)	Number.							
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture.	12 1,938	3 1,765	371	1 410	1,256	1,225	655	737	12 4,220	4,137
II. Agriculture.  III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products.  IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc  V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils Grease	40	60	24 3	15 4	368	237	9	_ 6	441 8	318
V. Manutacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manutacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches VII. Manutacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Chillose.	59	128	110	184	67	138	1	-	237	450
veyances, Jewellery, Watches  VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose	117	85	36	54	183	247	10	1	346	387
VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of	10	179 81	4 7	13	35 9	43	13	11	89	246
Y Manufacture of Food Driph Tobacco	2,906	3,557 1,078	611	736 170	1,907 237	2,721 427	341 38	437 39	58 5,765 1,077	124 7,451 1,714
	79	65	12	23	57	65	6	_	154	153
Requisites; Printing Bookbinding and Photography XIII. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and	505	735	97	239	510	753	70	110	1,182	1,837
Dressing, and Contracting.  XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries.	56 46	51 86	34 12	27 27	84 28	52 61	20 2	11 3	194 88	141 177
XVI. Transport and Communication. XVII. Commerce and Finance.	17 533 7 832	5 481 9 788	291 2,199	190 3 171	23 510 5,336	9 405 7 463	94	84	1,428	1.160
Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated). XII. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding and Photography XIII. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing, and Contracting. XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries. XV. Gas, Water, Electricity. XVII. Transport and Communication. XVIII. Oumerce and Finance. XVIII. Public Administration and Defence. XIXI. Professions. XX. Entertainments and Sport. XXI. Presonal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but	7,832 7,313 4,280 173	9,788 7,374 5,467 191	1,359 1,420 114	3,171 1,740 2,644	4, 997 3,264 401	7,463 5,811 3,663	875 1,636 900	1,427 1,836 957	16,242 15,305 9.864	21,849 16,761 12,731
XX. Entertainments and Sport	173			67		281	19	16	9,864 707	555
XXII. Other Industries or Industry not stated	6,634 171,725	8,545 189,414	1,517 36,632	2,124 42,790	3,857 133,013	5,633 157,954	764 48,159	1,085 55,037	12,772 389,529	17,387 445,195
Total	205,056	229,141	44,953	54,634	156,145	187,238	53,615	61,797	459,769	532,810
Total		229,141 i) <i>Propor</i>			156,145	187,238	53,615	61,797	459,769	532,810
I. Fishing.	(i	i) Propor	tion per	1,000.						
I. FishingII. Agriculture	(i			1,000. 	8.0	<del>-</del> 6·5		<u></u>	9.2	7.8
I. Fishing II. Agriculture	(i	i) <i>Proport</i>	## tion per :	1,000.	8·0 2·4				9.2	7.8
I. Fishing II. Agriculture	(i	i) Propor		7·5 ·3 ·1 3·4		-6·5 1·3 ·1	12·2 -2 -	<u></u>	9.2	7·8
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i	i) <i>Proport</i>	## tion per :	1,000.	8·0 2·4			11·9 -1 -	9.2 1.0 -5	7·8 -6 -8 -7
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i	i) Propor		7·5 ·3 ·1 3·4 1·0 ·2 ·1	8·0 2·4 -4 1·2 -2	6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 ·2		11·9 -1	9·2 1·0 -5 -8 -2 -1	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i	i) Proport		7.5 3.4 1.0	8·0 2·4 -4 1·2	6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2	12·2 -2 -2 -	11·9 -1 -	9·2 1·0 	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i	i) Propor		7·5 ·3 ·1 3·4 1·0 ·2 ·1 13·5 3·1 ·4	8·0 2·4 -4 1·2 -2 -12·2 1·5	6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4	-12·2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -6·4 -7 -1	11·9 -1	9·2 1·0 	7·8 ·6 ·8 ·7 ·5 ·2 14·0
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i	i) Propor		7·5 ·3 ·1 3·4 1·0 ·2 ·1 13·5 3·1 ·4 4·4	8·0 2·4 -4 1·2 ·2 -12·2 1·5 ·4 3·3	6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4	-12·2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2 -6·4 -7 -1 1·3	11·9 -1	9·2 1·0 ·5 ·8 ·2 ·1 12·6 2·3 ·3 2·6	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -8 -7 -14-0 -3·2 -3 -3 -3 -5
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	(i 9.4 -2 -3 -6 -2 -2 14.2 3.5 -4 2.5 -3 -2 -3	i) Propor		1,000.  7·5  ·3 ·1  3·4  1·0  ·2 ·1  13·5  3·1  ·4  4·4  ·5 ·5	8·0 2·4	-6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4 4·0 ·3 ·3		11·9 -1	9·2 1·0 -5 ·8 ·2 ·1 12·6 2·3 ·3 2·6 ·4 ·2	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5 -2 -14·0 -3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -3
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose. VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes). IX. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco	(i 9·4 -2 -3 -6 -2 14·2 3·5 -4 2·5 -3 -2 -1 2·6 -3 -4 2·7 -3 -4 -2 -3 -4 -2 -3 -4 -2 -3 -4 -4 -5 -6 -6 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7	i) Propor		1,000.	8·0 2·4	6·5  1·3 ·1 ·7  1·3 ·2 ·2 ·14·5 ·2·3 ·4  4·0 ·3 ·3 ·2 ·2 ·2 ·3 ·3 ·3 ·3 ·3 ·2 ·2 ·3 ·9		11·9 -1 -1 -2 -7·1 -6 - 1·8 -2 -1 1·4 23·1	9·2 1·0 -5 ·8 ·2 ·1 12·6 2·3 ·3 2·6 ·4 ·2	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -8 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose. VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes). IX. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco	1 9.4 2 3.5 4 2.5 3.5 6 38.2 35.6 6 20.9	i) Propor		1,000.	8·0 2·4 1·2 ·2 112·2 1·5 ·4 3·3 -5 -2 -1 3·3 34·2 32·0 20·9	-6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4 4·0 ·3 -3 -2 29·9 31·0 19·6		11·9 -1 -1 -2 -7·1 -6 -1·8 -2 -1 1·4 23·1 29·7 15·5	9·2 1·0 -5 ·8 ·2 ·1 12·6 2·3 ·3 2·6 ·4 ·2	-7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5 -2 14·0 3:2 -3 -3 -3 -1 -2:2 41·0 31:5 23:9
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose. VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather and Manufacture of Goods of Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes). IX. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco	(i 9·4 ·2 -3 ·6 ·2 ·2 14·2 3·5 ·4 2·5 ·3 ·2 ·2 14·2 3·5 ·4 2·5 ·3 ·6 38·2 2·6 38·2 ·6 38·2 ·6 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7 ·7	i) Propor  -7·7 -3 -6 -4 -8 -3 -15·5 -4·7 -3 -2 -4 -2·1 -42·7 -32·2 -23·9 -8 -37·3	***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  ***  **	1,000.	8·0 2·4 1·2 -2 12·2 1·5 -4 3·3 -5 -2 -1 3·3 34·2 32·0 20·9 2·6 24·7	-6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4 4·0 ·3 -3 -2·2 39·9 31·0 19·6 1·5 30·1		11·9 -1 -2 -7·1 -61·8 -2 -1·4 23·1 29·7 15·5 3 17·5	9·2 1·0	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5 -2 -14·0 -3·2 -3 -3 -3 -2·2 -41·0 -31·5 -23·9 -1·0 -32·6
I. Fishing. II. Agriculture. III. Mining and Quarrying, and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. IV. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Non-Mineral Oils, Grease. VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches. VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress), Cellulose.	1 9·4 -2 -3 -6 -2 14·2 3·5 -4 2·5 -3 -2 1 2·6 38·2 35·6 20·9 -8	i) Propor		1,000.	8·0 2·4 1·2 ·2 112·2 1·5 ·4 3·3 -5 -2 -1 3.3 34·2 32·0 20·9 2·6	-6·5 1·3 ·1 ·7 1·3 ·2 14·5 2·3 ·4 4·0 ·3 -3 -2 29·9 81·0 19·6 1·5		11·9 -1 -1 -2 -7·1 -6 -1·8 -2 -1 1·4 29·7 15·5 -3	9·2 1·0	7·8 -6 -8 -7 -5 -2 -14·0 -3·2 -3 -3 -3 -2·2 -41·0 -31·5 -23·9 -1·0

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.—European Males Distributed in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926.

Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.			1926.		
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion pe 1,000 of Male Population.	
Class I.—Primary Production.	/(053	Spin)—Istoralus—. (	Cap (C)		
I. Fishing.	1,037	1.33	1,211	1.41	
II. Agriculture— Farming (not Fruit or Poultry) and Stock Rearing	155,266	198.54	162,651	189.81	
Poultry Farming. Market Gardening and Fruit Farming. Other and Undefined Gardening.	227 2,712 1,280	3:47	761 2,598	3.03	
Viticulture.	1,428 1,617	1 · 64 1 · 83 2 · 07	1,151 2,491 1,072	1·34 2·91 1·25	
Tobacco Planting.	598	•01	178 254	·21 ·30	
Sugar Planting. Tea Planting. Coffee Planting	670 34	· 86 · 04	659 17	· 77	
Coffee Planting. Ostrich Farming. Wool Washing and Scouring. Irrigation	393 79	-50 ·10	1 3	1 September 2 311	
Irrigation Other Agricultural Industries	740 79	· 95 · 10	10 458	·01 ·54	
Total Agriculture	165,135	211 · 16	172,307	201.08	
II. Mining and Quarrying and Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products—					
(i) Mining and Quarrying—					
Coal Mines (including all Minerals obtained from Coal Mines)	2,168 23,160	2·77 29·62	1,645 20,759	1.91	
Diamond Mines . Alluvial Diamond Mines (Diggings) Tin and Copper Mines .	2,923 3,451	3·74 4·41	2,764 6,811	24·23 3·23 7·95	
Iron Ore Mines and Quarries.	249 71 8	· 32 · 09 · 01	426 16 15	· 50 · 02	
Oil Shale Mines, Oil Wells.	68 11	· 09 · 01	103	·02 ·12	
Salt Mines, Brine Wells, and Salt Works Silver Mines Other Mines and Quarries.	152 7 625	·19 ·01	144	-17	
(ii) Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products (excluding Gas Works)—	025	.80	610	•71	
Cement	225 79	·29 ·10	264 65	·31 ·07	
Artificial Stone and Concrete. Lime Kilns and Whiting Works. Other.	98 35	·13 ·04	106 77	12	
	33,330	42.62	33,808	39 · 45	
TOTAL CLASS I	199,502	255 · 11	207,326	241 · 94	
Class II.—Industrial.				De la companya de la	
V. Manufacture of Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.— Bricks and Tiles (not Glazed Tiles). Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Glazed Tiles.	405	Contember of			
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, Glazed Tiles	495 11 49	· 63 · 02 · 06	725 73 90	· 85 · 08 · 10	
Miscellaneous Products of Clay and Sand (not elsewhere enumerated)	162	-21	7	-10	
	717	-92	895	1.04	
7. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Non-Mineral Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.—					
(i) Chemicals. (ii) Explosives. (iii) White Lead, Paints, and Varnishes.	304 893	·39 1·14	415 698	·48 ·82	
(iv) Non-Mineral Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.— Soap, Candles, Glycerine	32 267	•04	437	·07	
(v) Miscellaneous— Matches. Other.	38	-05	95	-11	
	1,635	2.09	1,719	2.01	
	-,		1,110	2 01	
Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches—  (i) Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel  (ii) Extracting and Refining of Other Metals and Alloys	112	-14	186	.22	
Iron and Steel Foundries	22	.03	66	.08	
Patternmaking	685 76 27	· 88 · 10 · 03	557 44 15	· 65 · 05 · 02	
Other.	2,638 156	3.37	2,831 93	3·30 ·11	
(iv) Engineering (not Marine or Electric). (v) Electrical Installations, Cables, and Apparatus. (vi) Vehicles—  Vehicles—	3,874 822	4·95 1·05	4,480 1,636	5·23 1·91	
Carriages, Coaches, Motor-car Bodies	669 945	·86 1·21	1,653 1,366	1·93 1·59	
	83 184	·11 ·23	104 179	·12 ·21	
(vii) Chiphuilding and Dansing and Marin B		.02	20	.02	
(vii) Shipbuilding and Repairing and Marine Engineering. (viii) Cutlery and Small Tools (not Machine Tools). (ix) Other Metal Industries (not Precious Metals, Jewellery, or Plate). (x) Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate.	19 1,033 468	1·32 ·60	854 776	1·00 ·67	

Table CLXXXI.—European Males Distributed in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926—(contd.)

1000	19	921.	1	926.
Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.
Class II.—Industrial—(continued).  VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)—  (i) Cotton (ii) Wool, Worsted, and Shoddy (iii) Silk (iv) Flax, Hemp, Jute (v) and (vi) Miscellaneous Products	16 53 3 8 147	-02 -07 -01 -19	160 ————————————————————————————————————	·05 ·19 ———————————————————————————————————
A STATE OF THE STA	227	.29	391	•46
VIII. Preparation of Skins and Leather, and Manufacture of Goods of Leather and Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes)—  (i) Furs, Skins, Leather  (ii) Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks, and Other Goods of Leather and Leather Substitute (not Boots or Shoes).	282 696	·36 ·89	477 630	·56 ·73
	978	1 · 25	1,107	1.29
IX. Manufacture of Clothing—  Tailoring (including Waterproof and Leather Clothing)  Dress and Blousemaking  Millinery Boots, Shoes, and Slippers (not Rubber) Other	2,028 92 14 2,521 78	2·59 ·12 ·02 3·22 ·10	2,425 37 11 3,607 50	2·83 ·04 ·01 4·21 ·06
	4,732	6.05	6,130	7.15
X. Manufacture of Food, Drink, Tobacco—  (i) Food— Grain Milling Cereal Foods and Starches (including Industrial Starch). Cattle and Poultry Foods (not Oilcake). Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscults Sugar Refining Sugar Confectionery (Sweets). Jam Making and Fruit Preserving. Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Sausages, and Other Meat Preserving. Fish Curing and Preserving. Butter, Cheese, Condensed and Dried Milk and Marg.rine. Vinegar, Pickles, Spices, and Other Condiments. Other.  (ii) Drink— Maltings and Breweries Distilling, Reetifying, and Compounding of Potable Spirits Mineral and Aerated Waters. Wine Making. Other.  (iii) Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.	1,062 29 3 1,277 87 811 293 86 88 64 254 36 66 556 81 328 102 14 462	1·36 ·04 1·63 ·11 1·04 ·28 ·11 ·08 ·33 ·05 ·08 ·71 ·10 ·42 ·13 ·02 ·59	1,229 51 6 1,587 100 845 470 156 70 83 330 37 51 459 64 319 103 21 513	1 · 43 · 06 · 01 1 · 79 · 13 · 99 · 55 · 18 · 08 · 10 · 39 · 04 · 06 · 54 · 07 · 37 · 12 · 02 · 60
	5,699	7 · 29	6,453	7.53
XI. Woodworking, Manufacture of Cane and Basketware, Furniture, Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated)—  (i) Woodworking and Basketware— Saw-mills and Joinery Works. General and Jobbing Carpentry. Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases. Wood-turning and Woodenware (not Bobbins). Basketware.  Other  (ii) Furniture (not Metal or Basket): Fittings— Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstering. Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire). House and Shop Fittings (not elsewhere enumerated). Wood Carving, Carving and Guilding, Picture Frames. Other.	347 2,467 39 39 69 1,670 34 93 73 68	.44 3:15 -05 -05 -08 -09 2:14 -04 -12 -09 -09	385 2,173 21 46 63 69 2,750 34 298 66 3	·45 2·54 ·03 ·05 ·07 ·08 3·21 ·04 ·35 ·08
	4,958	6 · 34	5,908	6.90
XII. Papermaking, Manufacture of Stationery, and Stationery Requisites; Printing, Bookbinding, and Photography—  (i) Papermaking.  (ii) Paper Goods, Stationery, and Stationery Requisites.  (iii) Printing, Bookbinding, and Photography—  Production of Newspapers and Periodicals.  Other Printing and Bookbinding.  Lithography, Process-Engraving, Stereotyping, and Electrotyping.  Photography.  Other.	25 66 820 2,692 107 474 184	·03 ·08 1·05 3·44 ·14 ·61 ·23	26 119 493 3,743 89 414 70	·03 ·14 ·58 4·37 ·10 ·48 ·08
nen hen hen hen hen hen hen hen hen hen	4,368	5.58	4,954	5.78

Table CLXXXI.—European Males Distributed in Classes of Industry, with Orders and Sub-Orders, 1921 and 1926—(contd.)

	19	921.	1926.	
Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.
Class II.—Industrial—(continued).  III. Building, Decorating, Stone and Slate Cutting and Dressing, and Contracting— Stone and Slate Cutting, Dressing, Turning.  Bricklaying.  Masonry.  Painting, Decorating, Glazing.  Plastering. Plumbing, Gasfitting.  Building (so returned) Public Works Contracting.  Mine and Well Sinking.	258 894 2,191 1,872 164 836 12,495 836 435 75	. 33 1.14 2.80 2.39 .21 1.07 15.98 1.07 .56 .10	74 722 818 1,615 61 1,263 16,737 366 1,880	.09 .84 .95 1.89 .07 1.47 19.53 .63 .43 2.19
	20,056	25 · 65	24,074	28.09
XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries— Rubber Boots and Shoes, Tyres and Other Rubber Goods. Feather Dressing, Cleaning, and Dyeing Scientific and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus. Musical Instruments. Other Minor Industries.	152 5 52 335	·19 ·01 ·07 ·43	118 29 291 185 338	· 14 · 03 · 34 · 22 · 39
	544	.70	961	1.12
XV. Gas, Water, Electricity— Gas.Works Waterworks and Hydraulic Power. Electricity Supply.	123 208 1,154	·16 ·27 1·47	110 501 1,535	·13 ·58 1·79
	1,485	1.90	2,146	2.50
TOTAL CLASS II	57,213	73 · 16	69,398	80.98
Class III.—Transport and Communication.  (i) Railways. (ii) Roads— Motor Garages, Livery Stables, and Hiring Establishments. Cartage and Haulage Contracting. Tramway Service: Local Authority. Other Road Transport. (iii) Water— Shipping Service. Trags, Barge, Lighter, Boat: Service. Salvage. (iv) Docks, Lighthouses, Canals, etc.— Harbours, Docks, Piers, Landing Stages, Lighthouses. Other. (v) Aerodromes and Aviation Service. (vi) Storage— Bonded and Other Warehouses. Cold Storage and Grain Elevators. (vii) Other Transport and Communication.	38,529 4,082 1,313 1,077 3,142 2,957 77 590 54 13 3 329 161	49·27 5·22 1·68 1·38 4·02 3·78 ·07 ·01 -75 ·07 ·0242 ·2066·89	46,772 5,168 3,837 1,502 969 4,275 60 — 650 94 — 45 402 335	54·58 6·03 4·48 1·75 1·13 4·99 07
Class IV.—Commerce.  Dealing in Horses, Cattle, and Other Live Stock. Dealing in Grain and Forage: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Coal.  Dealing in Milk and Dairy Products: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Meat: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Fish and Poultry: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Fish and Poultry: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Wegetables and Fruit: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Wines and Spirits: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Tobacco: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Dresselte Ware of Glass and Pottery. Dealing in Durgs and Druggists' Sundries: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Drysaltery, Oils, and Colours: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in mysaltery, Oils, and Colours: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Metals, Metal Goods, and Tools: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Tycles, Motors, and Other Vehicles. Dealing in Precious Metals, Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Dealing in Textiles and Clothing: Wholesale. Dealing in Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hats, and Millinery: Retail. Dealing in Boots and Shoes: Wholesale and Retail. Dealing in Saddlery and Leather Goods. Dealing in Timber. Dealing in Furniture. Dealing in Paper and Stationery: Wholesale Publishing and Wholesale Bookselling. Dealing in Books Newspapers, Stationery: Retail. Dealing in Books Newspapers, Stationery: Retail. Dealing in Second-hand Goods (not Furniture or Books). Departmental Stores, General Shops, and Like Mixed Businesses.	564 1,336 2442 874 3,312 245 386 1,212 216 95 35 1,466 667 640 1,025 5,055 5,74 *85 69 527 675 104 481 129 12,671	. 72 1. 71 . 31 1. 12 4. 24 . 31 . 49 1. 55 . 28 . 12 . 04 1. 87 . 12 1. 80 . 85 . 82 1. 31 6. 46 . 73 . 11 . 67 . 86 . 13 . 04 . 62 . 17 16. 20	380 141 254 965 3,802 217 348 887 226 102 26 1,600 2,448 2,448 1,597 680 918 2,308 468 899 123 899 123 891 115 444 445 445 444 445 445	-444 -16 -30 -1-13 -444 -25 -41 -1-04 -26 -12 -28 -1-87 -57 -2-86 -79 -1-97 -2-80 -55 -98 -14 -98 -76 -13 -05 -48 -05 -48 -05 -28-21

<sup>\*</sup> In 1921 only Skins and Leather were included in this heading; Wool, Mohair, Hides and Feathers being included in "Dealing in Produce."

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TABLE CLXXXI.—EUROPEAN MALES DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, WITH ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS, 1921 AND 1926—(contd.)

.nest	1	921.	19	926.
Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of Male Population.
Class IV.—Commerce—(continued).	Land Control	o (g.o.) - inicialization()	Lucki .	
Hawking and Street Selling.  Dealing in Produce.  Other and Undefined Dealing Auctioneering and Valuing: House and Estate Agencies. Advertising and Bill-posting Agencies. Employment Agencies, Native Labour Recruiting Agencies (W.N.L.A., etc.). Banking and Bill Discounting Houses. Insurance. Other Finance Other Commerce.	419 792 5,376 1,490 119 172 4,642 1,906 1,768 7,738	·54 1·01 6·87 1·91 ·15 ·22 5·94 2·44 2·26 9·90	950 990 8,527 1,319 216 192 5,149 2,372 1,120 2,291	1·11 1·16 9·95 1·54 ·25 ·22 6·01 2·77 1·31 2·67
TOTAL CLASS IV.	58,634	74.98	68,316	79 · 72
Class VII.—Personal Service.  XXI. Personal Service (including Hotels and Catering, but excluding Government and Local Authority)— Private Domestic Service (Indoor and Outdoor). Lodging and Boarding Houses. Restaurants, Catering, Eating and Coffee Houses, Railway and Other. Hotels, Inns, Public Houses and Beer Houses, Railway and Other. Clubs. Laundries, Job Dyeing and Dry Cleaning. Hairdressing, Manicure and Chiropody. Undertaking. Other.  Total Class VII.	905 431 1,192 3,732 334 268 1,074 155 571	1·16 ·55 1·53 4·77 ·49 ·34 1·37 ·20 ·73	816 541 1,443 3,833 400 295 1,348 174 256	- 95 - 63 1 - 69 4 - 47 - 47 - 35 1 - 57 - 20 - 30 - 30
Class VIII.—Other and Unspecified.  XX. Entertainments and Sport— Theatres, Music Halls, Picture Palaces, Concert Halls, and Agencies.  Music. Film Producing and Film Studios. Racecourses and Training Stables. Golf. Other Entertainments and Sport.  XII. Other Industries or Industry not stated— Industry not stated (including Students 15 years and over). Household Duties. Visitors from Abroad, and Persons Retired and of Independent Means.	666 259 64 580 30 336 50,090 2,155 12,180	- 85 - 33 - 08 - 74 - 04 - 43 - 64 · 05 - 2 · 76 - 15 · 67	660 252 25 462 48 489 60,172 1,158	777 -29 -03 -54 -06 -57 -70 -22 -1 -35 -22 -30
Other.	856	1.10	362	·42

206. Industries and Personal Occupations.—Table 8 of Part XI of this Report shows, in detail, the number of persons employed in each industry classified according to the personal occupation followed within the industry. The distribution of unskilled workers and accounting and clerical staffs among the various industries is dealt with earlier in this section. The table serves to show the diversity of occupations to be found in every industry, and it will be seen that members of most industrial trades are common to practically all industries.

207. Occupation and Parentage.—Information is contained in Table 5 of Part XI, regarding the personal occupations of Europeans, classified according to parentage, in the six largest industrial areas of the Union, viz., the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, and East London, and their environs. For the purposes of this analysis the figures for the six centres have been summarized in the following table, which also shows the proportions per cent. of persons of Dutch, British, and other descent employed in the more important occupations found in the Union.

Table CLXXXII.—Summary of Occupations and Parentage of European Males in the Six Principal Industrial Areas—Census, 1926.

	· ·			Numbers.				Prop	oortion Per	Cent.	
	Occupation.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.
III.	Mining and Quarrying Occupations—  (ii) In Metalliferous Mines and Workings—						THE BUILD N		i in gamal		
	Owners, Agents, and Managers. Subordinate Superintending Staff. Gold Miners. Other Workers below Ground. Mine Labourers. Other Workers above Ground and in Open Workings.	56 369 2,732 1,019 27	61 358 591 329 15	267 802 1,310 703 47 1,069	40 81 309 139 10	424 1,610 4,942 2,190 99 2,116	$13 \cdot 21$ $22 \cdot 92$ $55 \cdot 28$ $46 \cdot 53$ $27 \cdot 27$ $22 \cdot 02$	14·39 22·24 11·96 15·02 15·15	62 · 97 49 · 81 26 · 51 32 · 10 47 · 48 50 · 52	9·43 5·03 6·25 <b>6·35</b> 10·10 5·53	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
V.	${\bf Makers}$ of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware, Glass, etc.—										
	(i) Makers of Bricks, Pottery and Earthenware—  Employers and Managers  Foremen and Overlookers  Brick and Unglazed Tile Makers, etc  Other Workers	15 20 41 27	20 3 14 10	50 14 26 16	18 3 15 1	103 40 96 54	$\begin{array}{c} 14.56 \\ 50.00 \\ 42.71 \\ 50.00 \end{array}$	19·42 7·50 14·58 18·52	48 · 54 35 · 00 27 · 08 29 · 63	17·48 7·50 15·63 1·85	100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00-
VI.	Workers in Chemical Processes: Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.—  (i) Workers in Chemical Processes—					18-11		Stall Asset	ul ternin		
	Employers and Managers. Foremen and Overlookers. Other Workers.	4 4 19	6 3 26	46 16 57	20 8 7	76 31 109	5·26 12·90 17·43	7·89 9·68 23·86	60·53 51·61 52·29	26 · 32 25 · 81 6 · 42	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
	(ii) Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.—  Employers and Managers.  Foremen and Overlookers.  Other Workers.	2 4 23	2 1 17	36 16 33	32 7 17	72 28 90	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.78 \\ 14.29 \\ 25.55 \end{array} $	2·78 3·57 18 89	50·00 57·14 36·67	44·44 25·00 18·89	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
VII.	Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious Metals)—	00	115	000	150	1 000	7.07	11.10	04.14	16.71	100.00
	Employers, Managers, and Foremen. Furnacemen and Puddlers. Foundry Workers. Smiths and Skilled Forge Workers. Machine Tool Workers. Fitters and Millwrights. Boilermakers, Platers, and Iron Shipwrights. Mechanical Engineers and Engineers. Mechanics (so returned). Motor Mechanics (so returned). Pipe Fitters. Plumbers. Other Workers.	82 4 100 509 136 426 145 90 71 366 55 194 303	115 4 175 359 213 813 222 185 83 447 46 220 315	660 18 376 1,021 550 2,733 766 1,030 237 908 82 693 652	172 53 141 73 338 48 148 51 235 13 136 185	1,029 26 704 2,030 972 4,310 1,181 1,453 442 1,956 1,243 1,455	7·97 15·38 14·20 25·07 13·99 9·88 12·28 6·19 16·06 18·71 28·06 15·61 20·82	11 · 18 15 · 38 24 · 86 17 · 68 21 · 91 18 · 80 12 · 73 18 · 78 22 · 85 23 · 47 17 · 70 21 · 65	64·14 69·24 53·41 50·30 56·59 63·41 64·86 70·89 53·62 46·42 41·84 55·75 44·81	16·71 7·53 6·95 7·51 7·84 4·06 10·19 11·54 12·02 6·63 10·94 12·72	100 · 00 100 · 00
VIII.	Workers in Precious Metals and Electro-plate—									F 10:1540 - 10 1	
IX.	Employers and ManagersOther Workers  Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters and Electri-	23	3 25	14 78	26 64	43 190	12.11	6.98 13.16	32·56 41·05	60·46 23·68	100.00
	Employers and Managers. Foremen and Overlookers. Electrical Engineers. Electricans. Wiremen, Linesmen, Cable Jointers. Other Workers.	5 6 18 262 115 53	16 17 58 558 89 60	69 56 261 1,217 166 207	23 9 51 234 32 34	113 88 388 2,271 402 354	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 42 \\ 6 \cdot 82 \\ 4 \cdot 64 \\ 11 \cdot 54 \\ 28 \cdot 61 \\ 14 \cdot 97 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 16 \\ 19 \cdot 32 \\ 14 \cdot 95 \\ 24 \cdot 57 \\ 22 \cdot 14 \\ 16 \cdot 95 \end{array}$	61 · 06 63 · 63 67 · 27 53 · 59 41 · 29 58 · 47	20·36 10·23 13·14 10·30 7·96 9·61	100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00- 100 · 00-
X.	${\bf Makers\ of\ Watches,\ Clocks,\ and\ Scientific\ Instruments}$	11	23	114	176	324	3.40	7.10	35.18	54.32	100.00
XI.	Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods—										
	Furriers, Skinners, Tanners, and Leather Dressers	66	47	78 100	34 43	225 316	29·33 37·03	20·89 17·72	34·67 31·64	15·11 13·61	100.00
XII.	Goods	117 23	56 13	45	18	99	23 · 23	13.13	45.46	18.18	100.00
XIII.	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress—	EE	20	177	499	760	7.24	3.81	23 · 29	65 · 66	100.00
	Employers and Managers. Tailors, Tailors' Pressers and Machinists. Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers. Boot, Shoe, Slippers: Clickers and Cutters. Other Defined Boot, etc., Factory Operatives Tent, Sail, and Other Canvas Goods Makers, etc. Other Workers.	55 107 329 117 181 44 83	29 66 110 60 79 20 32	177 191 129 90 79 39 163	478 478 338 16 31 35 72	842 906 283 370 138 350	12·71 36·31 41·34 48·92 31·89 23·72	3·81 7·84 12·14 21·20 21·35 14·49 9·14	22 · 68 14 · 24 31 · 80 21 · 35 28 · 26 46 · 57	56.77 37.31 5.66 8.38 25.36 20.57	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
XIV.	Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco-			20.4	105	1.700	24.06	15.85	34.93	25.16	100.00
	Makers of Foods. Makers of Drinks. Makers of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff	416 44 23	274 28 34	604 121 61	435 65 53	1,729 258 171	17·06 13·45	10·85 19·89	46·90 35·67	25·16 25·19 30·99	100.00
XV.	Workers in Wood and Furniture— Workers in Wood. Other Workers.	1,819 62	1,700 89	4,500 167	1,470 95	9,489 413	19·17 15·01	17·92 21·55	47·42 40·44	15·49 23·00	100·00 100·00
XVI.	Makers and Workers in Paper: Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc.—						The state of	18 12	- Silver		
	Makers of Paper, Pulp, Straw, and Cardboard Printers, Bookbinders, and Photographers Makers of Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, and Other Workers in Paper		1 596 14	7 1,478 38	2 383 34	3,020 98	18·64 12·24	10·00 19·74 14·29	70·00 48·94 38·78	20·00 12·68 34·69	100·00 100·00

Table CLXXXII.—Summary of Occupations and Parentage of European Males in the Six Principal Industrial Areas.—Census, 1926—(Continued).

-	New and deposits and the last			Numbers.				Propos	rtion Per Co	ent.	
	Occupation.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.
XVII.	Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers:										
	Bricklayers Masons. Other Workers.	815 335 790	399 129 489	906 496 1,691	270 106 339	2,390 1,066 3,309	$   \begin{array}{r}     34 \cdot 10 \\     31 \cdot 43 \\     23 \cdot 87   \end{array} $	16 · 69 12 · 10 14 · 78	$37 \cdot 91$ $46 \cdot 53$ $51 \cdot 10$	$11 \cdot 30$ $9 \cdot 94$ $10 \cdot 25$	$100 \cdot 00 \\ 100 \cdot 00 \\ 100 \cdot 00$
XVIII.	Painters and Decorators (not Pottery)—										
	Painters and Decorators (House, Ship, or General) Other Workers	686 107	332 88	677 307	263 77	1,958 579	35·03 18·48	16·96 15·20	34·58 53·02	13·43 13·30	100·00 100·00
	Workers in Rubber, Vulcanite, Brushware, etc	22	30	51	36	139	15.83	21.58	36.69	25.90	100.00
77.	Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials—  Makers of Musical Instruments	8	24	89	19	140	5.72	17:14	63 - 57	13.57	100.00
	Makers of Vehicles.  Builders of Ships and Boats  Other Workers.	97 3 28	46 16 65	134 57 157	29 8 61	306 84 311	31·70 3·57 9·01	15·03 19·05 20·90	43·79 67·86 50·48	9·48 9·52 19·61	100·00 100·00 100·00
XXI.	Persons Employed in Gas, Water and Electricity Undertakings	57	70	202	20	349	16.33	20.06	57.88	5.73	100.00
XXII.	Persons Employed in Transport and Communication—  (i) Railway Workers—									Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans Sans	
	Officials, Station Masters, etc Loco, Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, etc. Guards Ticket Collectors and Examiners. Signalmen Shunders, Pointsmen, etc Porters, Lampmen, Checkers, etc Gangers and Platelayers Labourers Other Railway Servants.	37 1,013 211 135 88 571 639 210 2,100 243	50 555 98 62 42 131 325 42 369 78	334 771 225 156 132 124 697 81 359 195	27 106 19 13 5 27 97 17 113 25	448 2,445 553 366 267 853 1,758 350 2,941 541	$8 \cdot 26$ $41 \cdot 43$ $38 \cdot 16$ $36 \cdot 89$ $32 \cdot 96$ $66 \cdot 94$ $36 \cdot 35$ $60 \cdot 00$ $71 \cdot 40$ $44 \cdot 92$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 16 \\ 22 \cdot 70 \\ 17 \cdot 72 \\ 16 \cdot 94 \\ 15 \cdot 73 \\ 15 \cdot 36 \\ 18 \cdot 48 \\ 12 \cdot 00 \\ 12 \cdot 55 \\ 14 \cdot 42 \end{array}$	$74 \cdot 55 \\ 31 \cdot 53 \\ 40 \cdot 69 \\ 42 \cdot 62 \\ 49 \cdot 44 \\ 14 \cdot 54 \\ 39 \cdot 65 \\ 23 \cdot 14 \\ 12 \cdot 21 \\ 36 \cdot 04$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 03 \\ 4 \cdot 34 \\ 3 \cdot 43 \\ 3 \cdot 55 \\ 1 \cdot 87 \\ 3 \cdot 16 \\ 5 \cdot 52 \\ 4 \cdot 86 \\ 3 \cdot 84 \\ 4 \cdot 62 \end{array}$	100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00
	(ii) Road Transport Workers—						138				
	Proprietors, Contractors, and Managers Drivers of Lorries, Wagons, Vans, Cars, etc. Drivers of Trams Bus and Tram Conductors. Other Workers.	211 734 291 225 374	120 369 134 181 106	283 675 282 286 211	127 236 49 54 69	741 2,014 756 746 751	28 · 48 36 · 44 38 · 49 30 · 16 49 · 80	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 19 \\ 18 \cdot 32 \\ 17 \cdot 73 \\ 24 \cdot 26 \\ 14 \cdot 11 \end{array} $	38·19 33·52 37·30 38·34 28·10	17·14 11·72 6·48 7·24 7·99	100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00
	(iii) Water Transport Workers	127	253	2,778	691	3,849	3:30	6.57	72.18	17:95	100.00
	(iv) Other Workers in Transport and Communication—				00	500	97.60	20.40	27.64	- 00	100.00
	Postmen and Post Office Sorters	214 348 235	167 254 205	157 442 629	30 100 66	568 1,144 1,135	37·68 30·42 20·70	29 · 40 22 · 20 18 · 96	38·64 55·42	5·28 8·74 5·82	100·00 100·00 100·00
XXIII.	Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks)—										
	(i) Commercial Occupations— Proprietors, Managing Directors, Managers	622	885	3,708	5,951	11,166	5.57	7·93 13·24	33.21	53 - 29	100.00
	Commercial Travellers. Salesmen and Shop Assistants Other Commercial Occupations.	175 1,047 472	337 1,392 466	1,126 3,399 1,510	907 2,765 991	2,545 8,603 3,439	6·88 12·17 13·72	13·24 16·18 13·55	44 · 24 39 · 51 43 · 91	35 · 64 32 · 14 28 · 82	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 09
	(ii) Persons Employed in Finance and Insurance—		60	240	90	507	11.64	13.41	68 · 64	6.31	100.00
	Bankers and Bank Officials Insurance Agents and Brokers Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, Estate Agents Other Finance and Insurance Occupations	59 130 69 79	68 88 110 97	348 238 281 433	32 87 175 195	543 635 804	23·94 10·87 9·83	16·21 17·32 12·06	43·83 44·25 53·86	16·02 27·56 24·25	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
XXIV	Persons Employed in Public Administration and Defence— $$										
	(i) Public Administration—	1,808	1,048	2,409	393	5,658	31.95	18.52	42.58	6.95	100.00
	Civil Service Officials and Clerks Local Authority Officials and Clerks Police	1,606 475 1,544 636	1,048 435 189	1,343 971 477	121 73	2,374 2,777 1,287	20·61 55·60 49·42	18·32 6·81 10·72	56·57 34·96 37·06	5·10 2·63 2·80	100·00 100·00
	(ii) Defence	050	190	111	30	1,207	10 12	10.12	0.00	2 00	100 00
XXV.	Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff)—					1		of January	No. of the least	DO SERVE	Tier.
	Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers	155	189	247	231	822	18.86	22.99	30.05	28.10	100.00
	Practitioners Teachers (not Music)	86 488	90 135	309 849	175 331	1,803	13·03 27·06	13·64 7·49	46·82 47·09	26·51 18·36	100·00 100·00
	Articled Clerks and Pupils and Other Pro- fessional Students	85	157	230 2,467	286 677	758 4,040	11·22 11·31	20·71 10·87	30·34 61·06	37·73 16·76	100·00 100·00
XXVI.	Other Professional Occupations  Persons Employed in Entertainments and Sport	457 108	439 205	722	428	1,463	7.38	14.01	49.35	29.26	100.00
YYYII	Persons Engaged in Personal Service—										1000
AAVII.	Domestic Servants (indoor)	75	60	154	230	519	14.45	11.56	29.67	44.32	100.00
	Barmen. Hairdressers, Manicurists, etc. Others in Personal Service.	90 197 414	121 85 385	451 194 1,639	197 391 1,012	859 867 3,450	10·48 22·72 12·00	14·09 9·80 11·16	52·50 22·38 47·51	22·93 45·10 29·33	100·00 100·00 100·00

Table CLXXXII.—Summary of Occupations and Parentage of European Males in the Six Principal Industrial Areas—Census, 1926—(Continued).

			Numbers.				Propo	rtion Per C	ent.	
Occupation.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.	Dutch South African.	British South African.	Other British.	Other.	Total.
XXVIII. Clerks and Draughtsmen: Typists—		remit.								
Company Secretaries and Registrars  Draughtsmen Insurance Clerks.  Bank Clerks. Other Clerks.	21 17 90 333 1,946	65 60 187 545 3,685	267 269 360 951 8,861	$ \begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 35 \\ 55 \\ 100 \\ 2,345 \end{array} $	394 381 692 1,929 16,837	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 33 \\ 4 \cdot 46 \\ 13 \cdot 01 \\ 17 \cdot 26 \\ 11 \cdot 56 \end{array}$	16·50 15·75 27·02 28·25 21·88	$\begin{array}{r} 67 \cdot 76 \\ 70 \cdot 60 \\ 52 \cdot 02 \\ 49 \cdot 30 \\ 52 \cdot 63 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     10 \cdot 41 \\     9 \cdot 19 \\     7 \cdot 95 \\     5 \cdot 19 \\     13 \cdot 93   \end{array} $	100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00 100 · 00
XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers	285	448	1,047	174	1,954	14.59	22.93	53.58	8.90	100.00
XXX. Stationary Engine-drivers, Dynamo, and Motor Attendants	264	323	1,383	81	2,051	12.87	15.75	67 · 43	3.95	100.00
XXXI. Other and Undefined Workers—						30 semi				-
Timekeepers, Gatekeepers, and Watchmen General Labourers or Other Unskilled Workers Occupation unknown (not stated or unspecified) All Other Occupations	$\begin{array}{c} 121 \\ 1,216 \\ 1,248 \\ 207 \end{array}$	125 252 580 154	336 455 1,083 314	29 132 503 161	611 2,055 3,414 836	19·80 59·17 36·56 24·76	20·46 12·26 16·99 18·42	54·99 22·14 31·72 37·56	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.75 \\ 6.43 \\ 14.73 \\ 19.26 \end{array} $	100·00 100·00 100·00 100·00
XXXII. Retired from Gainful Occupation	1,195	681	3,776	1,146	6,798	17.58	10.02	55.54	16.86	100.00

In mining the ownership and control is very largely in the hands of persons not born in the Union. The groups Dutch South African, and British South African account for less than 30 per cent. of the owners, agents, and managers in metalliferous mines and workings, 72 per cent. being "Other British" and "Other." These two groups also account for 55 per cent. of the subordinate superintending staff. In the underground jobs the persons of Dutch or British South African extraction have a larger share. 55 per cent. of the gold miners are of Dutch South African descent and 12 per cent. are of British South African extraction. The same applies to "other workers below ground." The healthier jobs on the surface are again predominantly manned by persons not of either Dutch or British South African descent. These two groups would indeed not seem to be particularly well-favoured in regard to the more desirable mining jobs.

The most striking fact emerging from these figures, however, is the limited extent to which persons of Dutch South African descent have found employment in the industries of the country. This is a matter which bears a direct relation to the so-called "Poor White" question.

Persons of Dutch South African descent represent approximately 57 per cent. of the white population of the Union. Below are given the industrial groups in which Dutch South Africans represent 30 per cent. or more of the workers. It will be noticed that, with the exception of three subordinate jobs in the Railway Administration and of the group "General Labourers or other Unskilled Workers," the percentage in no case exceeds the proportion which this group bears to the population of the Union. In 120 groups, for which figures are given, the Dutch South Africans represent 30 per cent. or more in only 33 cases.

Table CLXXXIII.—Occupations Showing More than 30 Per Cent. of Workers of Dutch South African Descent in the Six Principal Industrial Areas of the Union.

Occupation.	Dutch South Africans.
Gold Miners.	55.28
Other Workers Below Ground	46.53
Bricks, Pottery, etc.—	FO 00
Foremen and Overlookers	50.00
Brick and Unglazed Tilemakers	42.71
Other Workers	50.00
Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods	37.03
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	36.31
Boot and Shoe, Slippers— Clickers and Cutters Other Defined Boot, etc.—	41.34
Factory Operatives	48.92
Tent. Sail. and Other Canvas Goods Makers, etc	31.89
Bricklavers	34.10
Masons	31 · 43
Painters and Decorators (House, Ship, and General)	35.03
Makers of Vehicles	31.70

Occupation.	Dutch South Africans
Railway Workers—	
Loco. Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, etc	41.43
Guards	38.16
Signalmen	32.96
Shunters, Pointsmen, etc	66.94
Porters, Lampmen, Checkers, etc	36 · 35
Gangers and Platelayers	60.00
Labourers	71.40
Ticket Collectors and Examiners	36.89
Other Railway Servants	44.92
Road Transport Workers—	
Drivers of Lorries, Wagons, Vans, Cars, etc	36.44
Drivers of Trams	38.49
Bus and Tram Conductors	30.16
Other Workers	49.80
Postmen and Post Office Sorters	37.68
Messengers	30 · 42
Civil Service Officials and Clerks	31.95
Police	55.60
Defence	49.42
General Labourers or Other Unskilled Workers	59.17

The explanation of this state of affairs is largely historical. Originally the Dutch South Africans very largely followed pastoral and agricultural occupations, a small number taking to the church, 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 few. As more settled conditions came about there emerged higher demands in respect of industry and commerce. These called for men with specialised knowledge on the one side and manual workers on the other. The former came from over the sea and the latter were in the prevailing shortage of white labour, generally recruited from the non-European races. Gradually, however, the agricultural pursuits underwent a change. When land was still plentiful the large families, which were the order of the day, found scope for their activities in opening up new areas. There came a time, however, when all the healthy areas had either been developed or were in the hands of people who demanded a considerable price for them. It was no longer easy to get land, and capital began to play a considerable rôle. Moreover, new technique had to be introduced. This involved special training and generally also considerable capital. Neither of these were at the disposal of the sons of poorer agriculturists. The normal development would have taken these people into the towns to man the various trades. These had, however, in the meantime been largely recruited from abroad. The position had slowly come about that the rural occupations were largely in Dutch, the urban largely in British hands.

It is exceedingly unfortunate for the development of the country that there should have been this coincidence of racial and occupational boundaries. The racial political conflict had results which were unfortunate enough. This conflict has thrown rather into the shadow a similar economic struggle which was proceeding

at the same time. The boundaries already referred to tended to prevent the free flow of ability to the occupation to which it was most suited. Twenty years ago the Dutch South African who emerged from the University thought of teaching, the church, the law, and medicine as occupations offering him some scope. Only in exceptional cases did his thoughts go to engineering, architecture, actuarial science, accountancy, and similar occupations connected with commerce or industry. There seemed to him to be no scope in those directions. At the same time men were being regularly imported to fill well-paid billets in these occupations. The racial boundary was a very real thing. In the same way the industrial occupations were manned by workers from abroad. It is a striking fact that even in what we may call the "village industries, i.e. industries which are carried out in every small community, like bricklaving, painting, and woodworking, the percentages of Dutch South Africans are still very low. These occupations should in the normal course of orderly development, have absorbed a certain proportion of the country-bred youths for whom there was no opening in farming. The immigration of large numbers of well-trained artisans militated against this and once again there was a conflict of race for available occupations.

A peculiar sociological position was thus created. Numbers of young men grew up landless. Having no land of their own, they could only hope to make a living as "bywoners." The increasing density of population made land more valuable and, therefore, it became necessary to farm better to make a living. This meant more capital and better knowledge of farming methods. The "bywoner" did not possess the former and had no facilities for obtaining the latter. As a natural consequence the land-owner would no longer tolerate his uneconomical methods and he was slowly but surely forced into the towns and villages. There

he was not only up against the opposition of properly trained artisans, but he had also to overcome the natural tendency of employers to give preference to men of their own race. When he turned to unskilled occupations he was confronted with the competition of non-Europeans, living on a standard much below what was demanded for even his simple wants.

During the Great War the withdrawal of men for the fighting services gave an opening in underground work on the gold mines. Since the War the development of certain secondary industries, notably the leather industry, has absorbed a considerable number. In later years the policy of absorbing white men as labourers on the railways has further tended to ease the situation, and in occupations like shunters, pointsmen, gangers, platelayers, and general railway labourers the proportions of Dutch South Africans now exceed the proportion which this group bears to the rest of the population. This also applies to the group of "General Labourers or other Unskilled Workers."

It is noteworthy, however, that the older section of the population of the Union is largely dependent on those occupations which are economically the least profitable. The natural history of pioneering has once again repeated itself.

208. Grade of Employment.—Information regarding the grade of employment of persons engaged in the various occupations will be found in Tables 4, 10, 11, and 12 of Part XI of the Census Report. In the Union 152·7 per cent. of the male population were employers of labour, 45·3 per cent. were engaged on their own account, and 37·87 per cent. comprised the wage or salary-earning class. The percentages of females were 0·93, 0·98, and 9·0 per cent. respectively. Comparable figures for England and Wales (1921), Australia (1921), and New Zealand (1926) are given hereunder:—

A THE THE STREET STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE STREET	Union of So	Union of South Africa.		England and Wales.		Australia.		New Zealand.	
Grade.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent	
		Males.							
mployer wn Account	130,841 38,813 324,492	15·27 4·53 37·87	563,203 749,239 10,800,276	3·12 4·14 59·75	129,142 296,291 1,317,427	4·67 10·72 47·68	48,226 62,226 325,400	7·03 9·06 47·41	
TOTAL MALE POPULATION.	856,918	100.0	18,075,239	100.0	2,762,870	100.0	686,384	100.0	
		Females.				Part of the			
Employer Own Account Employee.	7,635 8,011 73,765	0·93 0·98 9·00	73,708 327,021 4,664,603	$0.37 \\ 1.65 \\ 23.54$	10,481 46,030 379,338	0.39 $1.72$ $14.19$	3,358 7,705 99,924	.0·51 1·17 15·18	
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION	819,742	100.0	19,811,460	100.0	2,672,864	100.0	658,085	100.0	

The proportion of employers in the Union for both males and females is far higher than in either of the other three countries. On the other hand, persons engaged on their own account in England and Wales, Australia, and New Zealand exceed the number of employers, whereas in the Union, employers outnumber own account workers by over 3 to 1. The presence in this country of a large reservoir of cheap native labour enables the majority of persons, who in other countries would not be able to afford assistance, to employ natives to perform the unskilled work connected with their occupations.

209. Grade of Employment in Urban and Rural Areas.—There is a considerable difference in the proportions of the three grades of occupation in urban as compared with rural areas, as will be seen from the figures given below which show the percentage for each grade of males 15 years of age and over:—

Grade.	Urban.	Rural.
Employer	11.37	39.94
Own Account	$6 \cdot 26 \\ 67 \cdot 72$	7·87 44·52

210. Grade of Employment and Birthplace.—The following table shows the numbers and proportions per cent. of males 15 years of age and over in each grade of employment classified according to country of birth:—

Birthplace.		Employ	ers.	Own Acc	ount.	Employ	rees.
опенрасе.		No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
Union of South Africa	U.	18,112	8·6	11,608	5·5	144,686	68 · 6
	R.	87,019	40·8	16,568	7·8	93,522	43 · 8
	T.	105,131	24·8	28,176	6·6	238,208	56 · 1
Free State	U. R. T.	8,414 3,847 12,261	$10.9 \\ 27.9 \\ 13.5$	3,823 1,082 4,905	5·0 7·9 5·4	57,711 7,733 65,444	74 · 8 56 · 2 72 · 0
	U.	695	22·5	359	11·6	1,523	49 · 3
	R.	500	35·3	129	9·1	501	35 · 4
	T.	1,195	26·5	488	10·8	2,024	44 · 9
	U.	416	37·7	195	17·7	434	39·3
	R.	30	47·6	16	25·4	12	19·3
	T.	446	38·2	211	18·1	446	38·3
	U.	419	17·3	253	10·5	1,455	60 · 2
	R.	250	36·1	65	9·4	318	46 · 0
	T.	669	21·5	318	10·2	1,773	57 · 0
	U. R. T.	143 106 249	18·8 36·7 23·7	103 48 151	13:5 16:6 14:4	445 125 570	58 · 43 · 54 · 54 · 54 · 5
Lithuania, and Poland	U.	6,843	42·8	2,936	18·4	5,089	31 · 8
	R.	1,096	50·3	282	13·0	729	33 · 8
	T.	7,939	43·7	3,218	17·7	5,818	32 · 6
	U. R. T.	64 54 118	9·7 26·9 13·7	32 15 47	4·9 7·5 5·5	524 124 648	79 · 61 · 75 · .

	Emplo	yers.	Own Ac	count.	Employees.		
Birthplace.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	
SwedenU.RRT.	38	6·7	34	6·0	438	76 · 7	
	34	26·0	14	10·7	73	55 · 7	
	72	10·3	48	6·8	511	72 · 8	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	64 77 141	10·6 39·3 17·7	37 14 51	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	410 75 485	68·1 38·3 60·8	
SyriaU.	206	44·0	126	26·9	114	24 · 4	
R.	49	59·8	15	18·3	17	20 · 7	
T.	255	46·4	141	25·6	131	23 · 8	
Canada and NewfoundlandU.	43	11·3	24	6·3	267	69·9	
R.	35	34·0	9	8·7	56	54·4	
T.	78	16·1	33	6·8	323	66·6	
United States of AmericaU.	102	12·8	52	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	557	70·1	
R.	30	21·9	14		84	61·3	
T.	132	14·2	66		641	68·8	
Australia and New ZealandU.	476	13·6	189	5·4	2,568	73·5	
R.	202	33·3	52	8·6	314	51·7	
T.	678	16·5	241	5·9	2,882	70·3	
OtherU. R. R. T.	878	14·7	541	9·1	3,570	59·8	
	599	30·0	178	8·9	1,018	50·9	
	1,477	18·5	719	9·0	4,588	57·6	

The highest proportion of employers and workers on own account are found among males born in Syria, the percentages for whom were: Employers 46 per cent. and workers on own account 26 per cent. Then follow males born in Eastern European countries with 44 and 18 per cent.; Greece, 38 and 18; Germany, 27 and 11; Union of South Africa, 25 and 7; and Italy, 25 and 14. The proportions for employees are highest for males born in Norway, i.e. 75 per cent. Then come Sweden, 73; United Kingdom, 72; Australia and New Zealand, 70, United States of Amercia, 69; Canada, 67; India and Ceylon, 61; Holland, 57; and Union of South Africa, 56.

211. Grade of Employment in Occupational Groups in the Six Largest Industrial Areas.—The table which follows shows numerically and proportionately males and females 15 years of age and over classified according to grade and class of occupation in each of the six largest industrial areas of the Union. Persons unemployed have been included with employees in this table. The numbers of unemployed have been dealt with separately in the section following.

Table CLXXXIV.—Numbers of Males and Females in Each Grade of Employment and Proportions Per Cent. of Total Employed in Each Class of Occupation.

											1				territori con	
Area and Grade of Employment.	Agriculture and Fishing.		Mining.		Industrial.		Transport and Communication.		Commercial.		Administrative, Government and Professional.		Personal Service.		Other and Unspecified.	
	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.	No.	%.
						(i)	Males.									
Witwatersrand— TOTAL Employers. Own Account Employees.	1,165 515 125 413	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	11,316 33 22 11,260	100·0 ·3 ·2 99·5	25,628 1,693 1,335 22,532	100·0 6·6 5·2 87·9	6,795 254 230 6,305	100·0 3·7 3·4 92·8	21,590 3,989 2,038 15,516	100·0 18·5 9·4 71·9	7,489 730 524 6,106	100·0 9·7 7·0 81·5	2,389 426 156 1,797	100·0 17·8 6·5 75·2	1,754 131 23 1,569	100 · 0 7 · 5 1 · 3 89 · 5
Capetown and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers Own Account. Employees	805 248 112 432	100·0 30·8 13·9 53·7	60 10 1 49	100·0 16·7 1·6 81·7	11,834 879 517 10,395	100·0 7·4 4·4 87·8	6,660 147 131 6,379	100·0 2·2 2·0 95·8	12,383 1,819 895 9,608	$100 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 77 \cdot 6$	5,409 444 405 4,427	100·0 8·2 7·5 81·8	1,670 346 73 1,240	100·0 20·7 4·4 74·3	576 46 1 405	100 · 0 8 · 0 · 2 70 · 3
Durban and Suburbs—  TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees.	393 161 31 197	100·0 41·0 7·9 50·1	- 106 - 7 - 99	100·0 6·6 93·4	8,614 510 251 7,825	100·0 5·9 2·9 90·8	3,844 92 54 3,697	100·0 2·4 1·4 96·2	7,550 873 361 6,298	100·0 11·6 4·8 83·4	2,385 291 194 1,873	100·0 12·2 8·1 78·5	655 158 43 451	100·0 24·1 6·6 68·9	369 89 1 210	100·0 24·1 ·3 56·9
Port Elizabeth and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees	143 51 15 73	100·0 35·7 10·5 51·0	16 - 16	100·0 — 100·0	3,515 193 104 3,205	100·0 5·5 3·0 91·2	1,915 69 40 1,804	100·0 3·6 2·1 94·2	3,411 475 184 2,728	100·0 13·9 5·4 80·0	953 67 82 782	100·0 7·0 8·6 82·1	313 61 14 237	100·0 19·5 4·5 75·7	240 25 1 187	100·0 10·4 ·4 77·9
East London and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees	101 50 18 31	100·0 49·5 17·8 30·7	18 2 - 16	100·0 11·1 	2,360 104 109 2,135	100·0 4·4 4·6 90·5	1,096 29 43 1,024	100·0 2·6 3·9 93·5	2,169 264 100 1,800	100·0 12·2 4·6 83·0	700 68 54 573	100·0 9·7 7·7 81·9	225 59 17 149	$   \begin{array}{r}     100 \cdot 0 \\     26 \cdot 2 \\     7 \cdot 6 \\     66 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	180 30 — 136	100 · 0 16 · 7 75 · 6
Pretoria and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees.	428 157 27 192	100·0 36·7 6·3 44·9	113 4 1 99	100·0 3·5 ·9 87·6	5,658 339 277 4,815	100·0 6·0 4·9 85·1	1,918 56 61 1,791	100·0 2·9 3·2 93·4	3,326 544 248 2,446	100·0 16·4 7·5 73·5	4,730 131 105 4,436	100·0 2·8 2·2 93·8	443 90 22 327	100·0 20·3 5·0 73·8	295 30 7 229	100·0 10·2 2·4 77·6
						(ii)	Female	8.								
Witwatersrand— TOTAL. Employers. Own Account Employees.	26 17 5 4	100·0 65·4 19·2 15·4		=	2,983 100 401 2,466	100·0 3·4 13·4 82·7	483 8 2 473	100·0 1·7 ·4 97·9	7,823 249 159 7,365	$   \begin{array}{c}     100 \cdot 0 \\     3 \cdot 2 \\     2 \cdot 0 \\     94 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	3,951 68 715 2,831	100·0 1·7 18·1 71·7	3,993 328 125 3,451	100·0 8·2 3·1 86·4	401 - 1 336	100·0
apetown and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees.	25 20 1 4	100·0 80·0 4·0 16·0			1,866 63 253 1,544	100·0 3·4 13·6 82·7	239 2 	100·0 ·8 -99·2	5,763 111 76 5,510	$100.0 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.0 \\ 95.7$	2,751 43 418 1,994	100·0 1·6 15·2 72·5	2,660 232 68 2,307	100·0 8·7 2·6 86·7	181 — 100	100·0 - 55·2
Total  Employers. Own Account. Employees.	30 16 8 5	100·0 53·3 26·7 16·7			897 37 119 727	100·0 4·1 13·3 81·0	139 1 3 135	100·0 ·7 2·1 97·2	3,082 51 27 2,986	100·0 1·7 ·9 96·9	1,355 18 277 939	100·0 1·3 20·4 69·3	1,293 183 52 961	$   \begin{array}{c}     100 \cdot 0 \\     14 \cdot 2 \\     4 \cdot 0 \\     74 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	111 = 61	100 · 0 — 55 · 0
Port Elizabeth and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account Employees	$-\frac{3}{2}$	100·0 66·7 33·3	=======================================	=	884 9 52 817	100·0 1·0 5·9 92·4		100·0  100·0	1,377 23 10 1,336	100·0 1·7 ·7 97·0	570 14 70 406	100·0 2·5 12·2 71·2	537 36 14 477	100·0 6·7 2·6 88·8		100.0
East London and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees.	9 9	100·0 100·0	=	=======================================	270 8 40 217	100·0 3·0 14·8 80·3	33 1 - 32	100·0 3·0 	832 24 7 792	100·0 2·9 ·8 95·2	369 7 72 216	100·0 1·9 19·5 58·5	391 39 14 334	100·0 10·0 3·6 85·4	= 6 4	100.0
Pretoria and Suburbs— TOTAL Employers. Own Account. Employees.	10 6 1 1	100·0 60·0 10·0 10·0	=======================================	=======================================	437 14 33 384	100·0 3·2 7·6 87·9	79 1 - 78	100·0 1·3 98·7	1,539 26 25 1,481	100·0 1·7 1·6 96·2	1,353 7 125 1,155	100·0 ·5 9·2 85·4	792 74 42 637	100·0 9·3 5·3 80·0	$=\frac{6}{6}$	100.0

Note.—Totals include Retired, Unspecified, and Not Applicable.