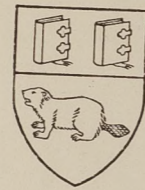


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PREFACE.

Concurrently with the enumeration of the European population in May, 1941, an enquiry was conducted into the size and incomes of families. This was the first occasion on which information in respect of income was collected.

The chief object of the enquiry was to obtain data regarding the structure and income of families and not of households. It was found that owing to war conditions and the absence of husbands on military or other war work, many households contained more than one family. The shortage of houses even in this early stage of the war plus changes in economic conditions no doubt contributes largely to this phenomena. Unfortunately the form of questionnaire did not ask for the number of families in the household. The family membership in the report which follows is therefore virtually limited to persons having husband-wife or parent-child relationship, and not with the group of persons comprising the household.

The form of questionnaire limited the enquiry in regard to income. For the purposes of the census "income" signified the total income of the family from all sources for the twelve months prior to the 1st May, 1941. The income declared was not the actual amount but the grade income, that is, whether it was "under £50", "between £50 and £100", etc., in nine grades up to "£400 and over" for income derived mainly from non-farming sources. For incomes derived mainly from farming operations there were only five grades, the limit being "£200 and over". The results of the tabulation show that these limitations of range seriously affect the value of the income distributions, and in future enquiries of this nature, the range should be considerably extended in order to enhance the value of the statistical results.

The survey covers 1,915,512 persons or 88 per cent. of the total European population of 2,160,174 enumerated—a sufficiently large sample to be indicative of the whole.

E. PEEL PEARCE, Director of Census and Statistics.

April, 1945.

VOORWOORD.

'n Ondersoek na die grootte en inkomste van gesinne is gelyktydig met die opname van die blanke bevolking vir Mei 1941, ingestel. Dit was die eerste geleentheid dat inligting in verband met inkomste versamel is.

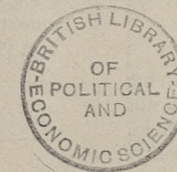
Die hoofdoel van die ondersoek was om gegewens betreffende die struktuur en inkomste van gesinne en nie van huisgesinne nie, in te win. As gevolg van oorlogstoestande en die afwesigheid van mans op militêre of ander oorlogsdienste, is daar gevind dat baie huisgesinne meer as een gesin bevat. Die tekort aan huise, selfs op hierdie vroeë stadium van die oorlog, tesame met veranderings in ekonomiese toestande het ongetwyfeld baie bygedra tot hierdie verskynsels. Ongelukkig het die vraelys nie om die getal gesinne in die huisgesin gevra nie. Die gesinslede wat volg in die verslag is dus feitlik beperk tot persone wat in 'n verhouding van eggenoot-eggenote en ouer-kind lewe, en sluit nie die groep persone wat die huisgesin vorm, in nie.

Die vraelys het die navrae betreffende inkomste beperk. Vir die doel van die sensus het "inkomste" die totale inkomste van die gesin uit alle bronne vir die twaalf maande voor 1 Mei 1941, beteken. Die inkomste wat aangegee is, was nie die werklike bedrag nie maar die graadinkomste, dit wil sê, of dit "onder £50", "tussen £50 en £100", ens., was, in nege grade tot "£400 en meer" vir inkomste wat hoofsaaklik uit bronne anders as boerdery verkry is. Daar was slegs vyf grade waarvoor die grens "£200 en meer" was vir inkomste wat hoofsaaklik uit boerdery verkry is. Die resultate van die tabelle toon dat hierdie beperkings van omvang die waarde van die inkomstedistribusies ernstig raak, en in gevolglike ondersoeke van hierdie aard sal die omvang aansienlik uitgebrei word ten einde die waarde van die statistiese resultate te verhoog.

Die opname dek 1,915,512 persone of 88 persent van die totale blanke bevolking van 2,160,174 wat opgeneem is—'n monster wat groot genoeg is om as 'n aanduiding van die geheel te dien.

E. PEEL PEARCE, Direkteur van Sensus en Statistiek.

April 1945.



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CENSUS OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION, MAY, 1941.

REPORT ON EUROPEAN FAMILIES AND INCOME.

1. **General.**—Information in regard to the constitution of European families and their income was collected, for the first time, in conjunction with the general census conducted on the 6th May, 1941. A copy of the form used in this connection is attached. (Annexure A). The table used for the purpose of ascertaining the structure of households and families is reproduced below for convenient reference. The householder was required to:—

“fill in the usual number of persons (excluding servants), in this household, that is, who usually live in this dwelling, whether present or not on census night.”

This implies, in particular, that persons who were temporarily separated from their families on account of business or holidays, schooling, military service, etc., had to be enumerated on the form.

	NUMBER.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1. FAMILY—			
Head and/or wife.....			
Children under 16 years of age.....			
Children 16 years and over.....			
TOTAL IN FAMILY.....			
2. OTHERS—			
(a) Other relatives and guests of family residing permanently in dwelling (all ages).....			
(b) Other regular lodgers (all ages).....			
TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Family and others)			

2. **Definitions.**—The term *household* was not explicitly defined but the meaning intended in the form and attached thereto in this report is essentially the same as that conveyed by the following definition used in the Canadian Census of 1941. A *household* is defined as—

“a person or group of persons living in one housekeeping community. The persons may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they only live together with common house-keeping arrangements, they constitute a household.....; two or more households may occupy the same dwelling. If they occupy separate portions of the same dwelling and their housekeeping is entirely separate, they shall be treated as separate households”.

For the purpose of the Census enquiry a FAMILY means—

- (i) husband and wife without children;
- (ii) the father, mother and children, including step-children or adopted children;
- (iii) a living parent and his, or her, children;
- (iv) where both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters living as a family;
- (v) the grandparent(s) with orphaned grandchildren.

Family membership is thus virtually restricted to persons having the husband-wife or parent-child relationship, and is thus not consistent with the group of persons comprising the household. The latter often consists of two or more families and very frequently includes persons related to the head or wife, such as uncle, niece, mother, etc., but are not members of his immediate family.

It should be noted that the definition of family makes no mention of the financial status of children. The married child necessarily forms part of his own family distinct from that of his or her parents even though living with and financially dependent on them. The financially independent child may, however, be listed as a member of the family when he or she lives with the parents; or as a single non-family individual when not living with the parents. In view of the fact they are financially dependent, scholars and students who usually live away from home, are supposed to have been entered as members of the family.

It is important to note that: (i) a household may consist of a single person, and (ii) several families may be included in the same household.

Two classes of single non-family persons may be distinguished. Firstly, the single individual who constitutes a household as defined. Generally such an individual is a widow without resident children, who may or may not have boarders, lodgers or relatives staying in the same dwelling. In the former case we have the *single-person-household*, and in the latter the multiple household which centres around the single non-family individual as head. Secondly, we have the *singly-living individual* who is detached from his family and, presumably, financially independent of it. This person generally lives in a hotel or in a private boarding-house and, when in this position, cannot be said to be a member of either family or household.

In the case of multiple family households the chief family, generally the one responsible for paying the rent or which owns the dwelling, completed section 1 of the form and the subsidiary families were entered in section 2 as relatives, lodgers, etc. Each such subsidiary family was also required to complete a form in regard to its own constitution and income but in such secondary returns the particulars relating to the constitution necessarily appeared in section 1.

The form of return did not ask for the number of families in the household—a very regrettable omission.

3. **Families and Household.**—The chief object of the enquiry was to obtain data regarding the structure and income of families and not of households. From the observations of the preceding section it is clear that the information relating to the total number of families is exact (though not complete) despite the fact that certain families lodged with other families. It is, however, not possible to distinguish between lodging families and other families and hence the exact number of households cannot be determined. It is possible, though, to separate the persons enumerated in section 2 of the form into two groups as follows:—(i) The family individuals, and (ii) the non-family individuals. The number of lodging families may therefore be estimated on the assumption that the average membership is the same as for all families in general. There is reason to believe that the membership of the lodging family is smaller, on the average, than that of the independent family and the estimate is therefore probably too small. Errors of estimate cannot, however, be of much importance since, judging by the total number of persons, the proportion of lodging families must be relatively small.

4. **Proportion of Population Enumerated.**—In view of the fact that this was the first occasion on which a family survey of the whole European population was conducted it is of interest to determine what proportion of the total population enumerated at the general census was covered by the family survey. The following are the ratios concerned; their derivation is shown in Table 1 of the Annexures:—

RATIO PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDED IN FAMILY SURVEY.

Province.	Urban.	Rural.	All Areas.
Cape.....	85.9	98.6	90.1
Natal.....	83.4	93.2	85.2
Transvaal.....	87.4	87.7	87.5
Orange Free State.....	77.7	96.6	87.4
UNION.....	85.8	93.7	88.2

The whole European population enumerated at the Census in May, 1941, was 2,160,174 of whom 1,499,655 were in urban areas and 66,519 in rural areas. These figures exclude 32,009 persons who were on military service outside the Union and could not be allocated to urban or rural areas. The family survey covered 1,286,361 in urban areas and 619,151 in rural areas. The ratio for the whole Union was 88 per cent., that is, approximately eight-ninths of the population was enumerated in the family survey.

There is a very significant difference between the ratios for urban and rural areas. In each province, except the Transvaal, the rural ratio is considerably higher. At least two causes account for this difference:—

- (i) By May, 1941, a very large number of persons who were usually resident in rural areas had moved to urban areas on active service and had left their families behind. Such persons were enumerated in urban areas as far as the general census is concerned but in the family survey they were recorded as living in rural areas.
- (ii) Many children who normally attend school in urban areas and were recorded there in the general census have their permanent residence in rural areas and were, presumably, recorded there in the family survey.

It is fairly safe to say that the above proportions overstate the degree of enumeration in rural areas and understate them in urban areas. The fact that the ratios for the Transvaal are almost equal instead of showing a difference is, no doubt, due to the existence of very large military camps in the rural area of Pretoria.

The ratios for the large cities and towns are of interest. In both Cape Town and Johannesburg rather more than 90 per cent. of the total population was enumerated but in Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg and Bloemfontein the ratios were well below the general average. This situation was probably the result of the large shift in population due to the war. Many thousands of persons who were enumerated in the general census in Pretoria, in particular, must have been entered on family forms in other places, namely those of usual residence.

5. **Households.**—The provincial distribution of households was as follows:—

Province.	Urban.	Rural.	All Areas.
Cape.....	121,051	63,286	184,337
Natal.....	41,681	10,552	52,233
Transvaal.....	154,638	55,431	210,069
Orange Free State.....	19,010	24,784	43,794
UNION.....	336,380	154,053	490,433

As pointed out in paragraph 3, the above figures are not exact but based partly on an estimate of the number of families who lodge or board with other families. The proportion of such families is small and the nature of the assumption underlying the estimate shows that the numbers of households must be smaller than those shown above, but almost certainly by not more than 1 per cent. The figures bear witness, incidentally, to the high degree of urbanization in Natal and the low degree in the Orange Free State.

The detailed figures of Table 1 show that there were 29,312 households in urban areas at the head of which there was some single non-family persons—generally a widow without children who either lived by herself or with boarders or lodgers. The ratio for this type of household was thus 8.7 per cent.; the corresponding ratio for rural areas was 8.6 per cent. There are far more households in which there is only one single person than households in which such single non-family individual is associated with relatives and lodgers. It is reasonable to suppose that the opportunity for taking in lodgers is far greater in urban than in rural areas; the figures of Table 1 suggest strongly that advantage is taken of this fact.

The proportion of single-person households is significantly higher in the large cities of Johannesburg (10.5 per cent.), Cape Town (9.6 per cent.) and Durban (9.3 per cent.) than in the smaller cities and towns. In Bloemfontein this type of household is exceptionally uncommon (3.1 per cent.).

6. **Families.**—The provincial distribution of families was as follows:—

Province.	Urban.	Rural.	All Areas.
Cape.....	114,190	59,237	173,427
Natal.....	39,203	9,824	49,027
Transvaal.....	153,087	53,975	207,062
Orange Free State.....	18,513	24,696	43,209
UNION.....	324,993	147,532	472,525

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The total number of families enumerated was 472,525 and of these 68.8 per cent. or approximately two-thirds were in urban areas. These families may be divided into three classes as follows:—

- (i) Independent families—without relatives or lodgers;
- (ii) Families having relatives or lodgers with them;
- (iii) Lodging families, that is, who lodge with other families, (but not in hotels or boarding-houses).

Particulars in regard to these three classes are shown in Table 1. The proportional distributions for urban and rural areas respectively are as follows:—

Area.	PERCENTAGE IN CLASS.			
	(i).	(ii).	(iii).	Total.
Urban.....	69.1	25.4	5.5	100.0
Rural.....	77.1	18.3	4.6	100.0
ALL AREAS.....	71.6	23.2	5.2	100.0

Of the urban families 69 per cent. live independently of other families, 25 per cent. have boarders, lodgers or relatives, and 5.5 per cent. live with other families. The differences between urban and rural are precisely what one would expect having regard to the smaller opportunity for taking-in lodgers in rural areas.

Durban appears to have the largest proportion of families living independently (73 per cent.), and Johannesburg the largest ratio of lodging families (6.7 per cent.).

Comparison with the figures of the preceding section shows that there are more households than families; this is not only true of each province but also of urban and rural areas respectively. The numerical relationship between households and families in any given area depends on the extent to which families lodge with other families and the proportion of households which consist of only a single non-family person. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that households exceeded families in every province of Canada in 1941 and that the excess in the country as a whole was 6.2 per cent.; the corresponding figure for the Union was 3.8 per cent.

7. **Structure of Family.**—Particulars regarding the structure of families are contained in Table 2. If the relatively small number of families in which there are only children be excluded, then the proportional division is as follows:—

Area.	PROPORTION (PERCENTAGE) OF FAMILIES.			
	Head and Wife only.	Head, Wife and Children.	Single Head (M. or F.) and Children.	Total.
Urban.....	26.1	64.8	9.1	100.0
Rural—Farming.....	19.8	74.8	5.4	100.0
Non-farming.....	25.7	69.5	4.8	100.0

About one-quarter (26 per cent.) of the urban families are childless; the corresponding proportion for farming families in rural areas is significantly smaller, namely, 19.8 per cent. Non-farming rural families agree more closely as regards type with the urban than do the farming. The information available does not permit the classification of the childless families into various types—whether for example, they are young or old couples who have never had any children, or whether the children have been lost through death or marriage, etc. The proportion of families with only a single person at head is significantly larger in urban than in rural areas. It is interesting to note, also, that far more of these families have a female as head than a male.

8. **Children in Families.**—Table 3 contains particulars regarding the persons included in all families. The following figures show the average children per family and the proportions of children aged under 16 years.

PROVINCE.	CHILDREN PER FAMILY.			PROPORTION CHILDREN AGED UNDER 16 YEARS.		
	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	
		Farming.	Non-Farming.		Farming.	Non-Farming.
Cape.....	1.77	2.29	1.99	70.1	70.4	81.1
Natal.....	1.42	1.63	1.48	70.3	69.7	80.8
Transvaal.....	1.68	2.13	1.94	74.6	75.0	85.8
Orange Free State.....	1.76	1.83	1.96	75.7	71.2	82.6
UNION.....	1.68	2.11	1.92	72.6	72.1	83.3

The average number of children per family is smallest in urban areas (1.68) and largest amongst farming families in rural areas (2.11). The averages for Natal are lower than those for the other provinces; this is in accordance with the known fact that the European birth-rate is lower in Natal than elsewhere. It should be noted that the above averages are based on all families inclusive of these in which there are no children.

The second part of the above table shows that nearly three-quarters of the children are under 16 years of age. The proportions of young children are significantly larger amongst non-farming rural families than others. This applies to all provinces. These families belong to many industrial groups but more particularly trading, mining and alluvial digging, road and rail construction and maintenance, forestry and fishing. They also include a considerable proportion of peri-urban families who obtain their income from activities in the large cities and towns.

9. Persons per Family.—Table 5 shows the distribution of families according to the number of persons, including head, wife and children. Families consisting of only two persons account for 28.6 per cent., or rather more than a quarter, of the total. In by far the majority of cases these persons are husband and wife; but Table 2 shows that there are 37,250 families at the head of which there is only one person—either male or female—and of these there are 18,424 which consist of only two persons, namely, one child together with father or mother or grandparent. We may now assume that the 37,250 less 18,424, or 18,826 families with one head and two or more children are distributed on a pro rata basis amongst the 337,642 families of three or more persons. On this assumption we get the following distribution according to number of children.

Children per Family.	Number of Families.	Children per Family.	Number of Families.
0	116,459	6	9,678
1	129,862	7	4,819
2	99,662	8	2,453
3	58,721	9+	1,894
4	32,040		
5	16,967		
		TOTAL	472,525

From the above distribution it may be calculated that the total number of children was approximately 849,300 as against the 850,126 actually enumerated (Table 3). The figures above may, therefore, be accepted as accurate enough for all practical purposes.

Table 5 shows also that families of four or fewer persons constitute three-quarters (77 per cent.) of the urban and two-thirds (68 per cent.) of the rural total. Large families are proportionately more numerous in rural than in urban areas. We find, for example, that in 2.95 per cent. of the urban families there are eight or more persons, but in rural areas the corresponding ratio is no less than 5.62 per cent. This fact is also clear from the following averages:—

AVERAGE PERSONS PER FAMILY.

PROVINCE.	Urban.	RURAL.			All Areas.
		Farming.	Non-Farming.	Total.	
Cape	3.658	4.23	3.93	4.147	3.825
Natal	3.326	3.56	3.44	3.504	3.361
Transvaal	3.594	4.07	3.90	4.008	3.702
Orange Free State	3.667	3.77	3.92	3.799	3.741
UNION	3.588	4.054	3.866	3.966	3.715

The average number of persons per family is thus 3.588 in urban areas and 3.996 in rural areas; farming families appear to be larger on the average than non-farming families—except in the Orange Free State.

10. Family Income : General.—The income which was required to be stated in the enquiry was that of all members of the family combined during the twelve months, 1st May, 1940, to the 30th April, 1941. Income from all sources had to be included, namely from wages or salary, interest, dividends, pensions and grants as well as the estimated money value of income in kind such as free quarters, rations, etc. Business and professional men were required to state the nett income remaining after deducting the usual expenses incurred in the earning of the income.

The income declared was not the actual amount but the grade income; that is, whether it was "under £50", between £50 and £100, etc. For income derived mainly from non-farming sources there were nine grades, the highest being "£400 and over"; and for income derived mainly from farming operations there were only five grades, the highest being "£200 and over". These severe limitations of the range seriously affect the value of the income distributions. The calculation of arithmetic averages is, of course impossible and the median or some other type of average must be used. In very many cases, however, even the median cannot be calculated owing to the fact that more than one-half of the families in a particular distribution have income exceeding £400.

11. Income, Urban Areas.—Table 12 shows that of the 324,993 families enumerated in urban areas 6,895 or 2.12 per cent. derived their income from farming operations. Some of these, no doubt, conducted market gardening, or dairy or poultry farming, etc., within the municipal boundaries while others were absentee landlords. In addition there were also 1,572 families who obtained the bulk of their income from non-farming operations but a part also from farming. In view of the small ratio of urban families whose main source of income was farming no distinction will, in this survey, be drawn according to source; that is, all urban families are considered as obtaining their income from non-farming activities.

Table 6 summarizes the information in regard to the provinces. The following figures are based on that table:—

PROPORTIONS OF FAMILIES, PER CENT.

Average Income.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Union.
Under £100	13.2	4.4	7.5	23.0	10.0
£100-£199	20.8	12.7	14.0	23.1	16.8
£200-£299	19.9	20.0	16.8	16.1	18.2
£300-£399	16.6	23.0	22.1	14.1	19.8
£400-Over	28.5	39.9	39.6	23.7	35.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	277	356	351	220	324

The figures for the Union as a whole indicate that roughly one-quarter of the urban families have income of less than £200 and about one-third have incomes exceeding £400. The median income is £324; that is, one half of the families have incomes smaller than that amount and one half have incomes larger than that amount.

12. Size of Family and Income : Urban.—Table 7 shows the distribution of families according to persons per family and annual income. These figures form the basis of the medians which appear in Table 11. The average income per family of two persons in all urban areas is £310; for a family of three it is £335; and for a family of four it reaches a maximum of £353. For larger families the average income decreases gradually and continuously until a minimum of £246 is reached for families of eight persons. Thereafter the income increases again, but only by a small amount, to £266 for families of eleven persons or more.

It is of interest to note that the trend just described applies not only to the Union as a whole but also to each individual province; that is, income rises to a maximum for families of four persons, then falls gradually to a minimum for families of eight and rises again for families of larger size. It may be shown, by means of the appropriate method of statistical analysis*, that the concordance between the provinces is not fortuitous but real. The explanation probably lies in the dominant income characteristics of families of different size. Families of two consist, for the greater part of couples newly-married on small incomes, and old couples living on old-age and other small pensions, etc. The financially comfortable or affluent urban family seldom consists of more than four or five persons. With the larger family there is generally associated a lower income with consequent poverty and even destitution (see next paragraph). The fact that the income rises after the family has reached a certain limiting size is probably due to additional earning power; families of ten persons are more likely to include children of age at which they earn than families of seven or eight. Unfortunately there is no information available to throw light on this matter.

Attention was drawn above to the fact that the provinces rank in the following order of decreasing income: Natal, Transvaal, Cape Province, Orange Free State. Examination of the figures in Table 11 shows that this holds for each size of family, except families of

* Kendall: *Advanced Theory of Statistics*, pp. 16, 29-31.

two persons; in this latter case the average for the Transvaal slightly exceeds that for Natal. It may, therefore, be asserted with confidence that, if average urban family income be considered, the provinces rank in the order indicated above.

Comparison of families of the same size shows that urban income is about 4-5 per cent. higher in Natal than in the Transvaal; about one-quarter higher in the Transvaal than the Cape; and again one-quarter higher in the latter province than the Orange Free State.

13. Family Income : Cities, Towns, Villages.—Table 8 shows the distribution of families according to income and size of family for the twenty chief cities and towns of the Union. The relative figures for the the four chief cities are as follows:—

PROPORTION PER CENT OF FAMILIES.

Income.	Cape Town.	Durban.	Johannesburg.	Pretoria.
Under £100	5.5	3.6	4.9	5.6
£100-£199	17.4	12.0	12.8	16.2
£200-£299	20.6	19.1	16.9	17.7
£300-£399	19.1	23.5	21.9	21.2
£400+	37.4	41.8	43.3	39.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median	331	365	369	350
<i>Persons per Family.</i>				
2	32.6	38.5	33.1	28.1
3-4	45.8	45.5	47.9	47.5
5-6	15.8	12.9	14.8	18.3
7+	5.8	3.1	4.2	6.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The median income appears to be higher in Johannesburg (£369) than in Durban (£365); in the former city the distribution is rather "flatter", that is, there are proportionately more families with very low and very high incomes than in Durban. The income in Pretoria is rather lower than in the former two cities and in Cape Town still lower.

The second part of the table shows that the average family is smallest in Durban; then follow Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria in that order.

Tables 9 and 10 contain particulars regarding income and size of family for nearly all the smaller towns and villages with about 400 or more families. The derivative figures include the median income for each town and the ratio, (per cent.), of families with income smaller than £200; also the average number of persons per family and the proportion of families in which there are seven or more persons.

It may be shown from the figures for these fifty towns and villages that family income is negatively correlated with size of family, and that the correlation co-efficient is significant. This means that small families are, in general, associated with larger incomes, and vice versa. The following towns are conspicuous in support of this rule: Stutterheim, which has the largest number of persons per family amongst the towns listed, Knysna, George, Oudtshoorn, Lichtenburg and Swellendam. Christiana has the lowest family income but here the size of family is not very large although well above the average. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule. In both Riversdale and Graaff-Reinet, for example, average family income is comparatively low and the size of family also well below the average. In Barberton and Mafeking, again, family income is relatively large and the size of family also larger than would be expected. These exceptions are possibly due to special local conditions.

14. Rural Families : Relationship to Urban.—Rural families bear the following ratios, per cent., to all families:—

Province.	Ratio (per cent.) Rural Families.	Percentage of Population Resident in Rural Areas (Census 1941).
Cape	34.2	32.8
Natal	19.7	18.4
Transvaal	26.1	27.2
Orange Free State	57.2	51.2
UNION	31.2	30.6

Almost one-third of the families were enumerated in rural areas; and although some families who are normally resident in urban areas were enumerated in rural areas, and vice versa, the above ratio is probably correct for the proportion of families resident in rural areas. The differences between the provinces are very considerable. In Natal the rural ratio is only one-fifth, in the Transvaal about one-quarter, in the Cape one-third and in the Orange Free State more than one-half. These differences are mainly due to local provincial conditions which determine the aggregations of population.

15. Source of Income : Rural Families.—Table 12 shows the distribution of rural families according to source of income—whether from farming or from non-farming operations. The following proportions are from that table:—

Province.	Rural Families (per cent.) Farming.
Cape (proper)	73.8
Transkel.	32.4
Natal (proper)	53.5
Zululand	43.2
Transvaal	62.8
Orange Free State	80.8
UNION	69.1

These figures taken in conjunction with those of the preceding paragraph show that:—

(i) The Orange Free State not only has the greatest proportion of families living in rural areas, but that of such rural families a larger proportion are engaged in farming than in any other province.

(ii) Natal has the smallest ratio of families living in rural areas and of such rural families also the smallest proportion engaged in farming.

Families with farming as the main source of income, including those resident in urban areas, are distributed as follows amongst the provinces:—

Cape	43 per cent.
Natal	5 per cent.
Transvaal	33 per cent.
Orange Free State	19 per cent.
UNION	100 per cent.

On comparing these figures with the effective farming areas of the provinces it may be shown that the Orange Free State is most densely populated with farming families and the Cape the least densely populated. It must be pointed out, however, that the above conclusions are based on European families only.

16. Rural Non-Farming Families—General.—The ratio of rural non-farming families differs appreciably from the one district to another. In districts which contain some city or large town the proportion is generally high owing to the fact that many families live outside the municipal boundaries but derive their income from activities inside the city or town. Elsewhere again, the proportions of non-farming families are high owing to large numbers of persons engaged in mining (Pilgrims Rest), alluvial digging (Barkly West), rail or road construction and maintenance (Cathcart, Victoria West) forestry (Knysna) or fishing, etc. The following districts may be mentioned as having particularly high ratios of non-farming families. The figures following are percentages.

Cape Province	Knysna, 72; Cathcart, 61; George, 40; Humansdorp, 41; Stutterheim, 44; Victoria West, 41; Taung, 37; Barkly West, 37; De Aar, 33; Piquetberg, 34.
Natal	Here the ratio of non-farming families is high in all districts.
Transvaal	Pilgrims Rest, 88; Barberton, 74; Nelspruit, 52; Bloemhof, 52; Carolina, 48; Christiana, 40.
Orange Free State	Ventersburg, 30; Thaba 'Nchu, 29.

17. **Rural Regions.**—Agricultural conditions vary considerably within each of the four provinces of the Union and there are often great differences between adjacent districts. Under these circumstances provincial totals and averages in regard to some characteristic are not of much value and may even be misleading. For this reason it is considered desirable to group the districts of each province into more or less homogeneous regions. This grouping is necessarily arbitrary but attention was paid as far as practicable to the income levels and the land-holding patterns. The number of regions in each province is as follows:—Cape, 24; Natal, 10; Transvaal, 16; Orange Free State, 10. Sometimes, as for example, in the case of Brits, a district differed so much from the adjacent districts that it was considered advisable to treat such a district as a region on its own. The grouping adopted is shown in Annexure B.

The device here described makes it possible to obtain some picture of the variation in income level within each province. It also enables us to visualize changes in the land-holding pattern from one part of the country to another.

18. **Scope and Descriptions of Farm Income.**—The income of farming families was also declared in grades; that is, whether the income was "under £50", "from £50 to £100", etc. There were five of these grades, the last being "£200 and over". In many districts or regions more than one-half of the families, especially if owners, declared incomes of £200 or more and in such cases the calculation of median incomes is impossible. The device was therefore adopted of measuring the level of income by means of the proportion of families with incomes of £200 and more. This was done for each class of land-holding family in each region—provided there were about 100 families or more of each class in the region concerned. The figures are shown in Tables 15–18.

Special attention is directed to the fact that farming families were required to include as income, in addition to wages, salary, pension and interest, the gross money income from the sale of farm produce and the estimated money value of income in kind such as farm produce. It is impossible to say whether, or to what extent, this was done. It is no doubt true that the money value of farm produce raised or received for home consumption varies from one region to another and it is thus possible that the level of income as shown in this survey for, say, region A, may not be lower than that for, say region B, but higher if income from all sources were included.

19. **Class of Landholder.**—Each farming family was required to state to which of the following four classes it belonged: owner, tenant, bywoner, employee. These terms were not defined and it is therefore possible that the classification is not unambiguous—especially as regards tenants and bywoners.

Table 14 shows that 54 per cent. of the families were land-owners and that the proportion was highest in Natal (68 per cent.); in the Cape it was lowest at 50 per cent. The next largest class, namely tenants, constituted 23 per cent. or nearly one-quarter of the total. This class was proportionately far more numerous in the Cape and the Transvaal than in the other two provinces. Bywoner families constituted 17 per cent. or about one-sixth of the total and were relatively far more numerous in the Orange Free State (24 per cent.) than in the other provinces. The ratio for this type was lowest in Natal (7·8 per cent.) Employee families contributed 6 per cent. to the total and in the Cape and Natal respectively represented 9–10 per cent. of all families. In the other two provinces this last type was very uncommon.

20. **Class of Land-holding Family : Cape.**—In the Cape Province as a whole 50·4 per cent. of the families were owners, 26·2 per cent. tenants, 13·9 per cent. bywoners and 9·5 per cent. employees. There were only five regions out of 24, in which more than 60 per cent. of the families were land-owners, namely:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families.	Districts.
1	62	Cape, Simonstown, Wynberg.
2	63	Paarl, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
19	64	Venterstad, Steynsburg, Maraisburg, Cradock, Tarka, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide.
22	62	Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst.
23	64	Border districts.

It will be noticed that the areas with the highest proportion of owner-families are situated in the extreme South-west and in the East and North-east. These are also, incidentally, the regions where the price of land is well above the average.

At the other extreme are the following four regions where the proportions of owner-families are below 45 per cent.

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families.	Districts.
3	41	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Tulbagh.
4	41	Bredasdorp, Caledon.
17	29	Gordonia.
18	43	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.

The first two of these regions are pre-eminently the wheat-growing areas of the south-western Cape and the last two border on the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the extreme north.

Employee families are most numerous, relatively, in the three Atlantic Coast districts of Malmesbury, Hopefield and Piquetberg and the Karroo district of Graaff-Reinet. In each of these districts such families constitute about one-third of the total.

Bywoner families constitute about one-third in each of the following districts, all of which are situated on or near the south coast: Caledon, Swellendam, Heidelberg, Riversdale, Calitzdorp, Oudtshoorn and Uniondale.

Tenant families are by far the most numerous in the vast districts of the north and north-west. The regions chiefly concerned are Nos. 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18. These range from Piquetberg and Sutherland in the south to the Bechuanaland border. Generally speaking the proportion of tenant families exceeds one-third in all these districts, and increases as one proceeds northwards. In Taung the proportion is about three-quarters, and in Gordonia two-thirds. In many cases the owners from whom the land is rented are probably absentee landlords. Mention must also be made of the high proportion of tenant families in the north-eastern districts of Molteno, Wodehouse (Dordrecht), Elliot and Maclear in each of which the ratio is about one-third.

21. **Class of Land-holding Family : Natal.**—The 5,044 farming families enumerated in Natal were distributed as follows:—

Owners, 68 per cent.; Tenants, 15 per cent.; Bywoners, 8 per cent.; Employees, 9 per cent. The ratio of owner-families were particularly high in the following regions:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families.	Districts.
5	75	Camperdown, Impendhle, Ixopo, Lions River, Polela, Richmond, Underberg.
6	77	Kranskop, New Hanover, Richmond.
8	73	Estcourt, Weenen.

These regions are situated, almost exclusively, in the middle-veld.

Employee families are of numerical importance in only two regions, namely the north coastal districts of Inanda and Lower Tugela and in the neighbouring Zululand area.

Tenant families are relatively numerous in the lower highveld, region 7, and the lower middle-veld, region 5.

Bywoner families are confined, almost exclusively, to the northern highveld.

22. **Class of Land-holding Family : Transvaal.**—The 33,873 farming families enumerated in the Transvaal are distributed as follows:

Owner, 53·9 per cent.; tenant, 24·9 per cent.; bywoner, 17·7 per cent.; employee, 3·5 per cent. The proportion of owner-families is well above the average in the eastern part of the province, especially the districts of Belfast, Carolina, Barberton, Ermelo and Wakkerstroom; in the south-western districts of Bloemhof and Wolmaransstad and the northern district of Pietersburg. In most of the other districts the ratio is very near to 50 per cent. except in the following three: Brits, where the proportion of owner-families is only 36 per cent., but of tenant-families the highest in the province (54 per cent.); Heidelberg which has the record proportion of bywoner families (31 per cent.); and Potgietersrust where bywoner and tenant-families constitute approximately one-quarter each.

Generally speaking, bywoner families are relatively numerous in the southern zone extending from Standerton and Heidelberg to Lichtenburg. Tenant families, again, are of greater numerical importance in the central areas from Middelburg to Rustenburg and Marico; this applies especially to Middelburg and Brits. The only district where employee families are of relative importance is Nelspruit where they constitute about one-quarter of the total.

23. **Class of Land-holding Family : Orange Free State.**—The 19,958 farming families enumerated were distributed as follows:—

Owner, 59·6 per cent.; tenant, 14·0 per cent.; bywoner, 23·7 per cent.; employee, 2·7 per cent. This province ranks second to Natal as regards the ratio of owners and has the highest proportion of bywoner families and the lowest proportions of tenants and employees. Owner families are relatively most numerous in the south and south-western districts of Bloemfontein, Edenburg, Reddersburg, Trompsburg, Phillipolis and Fauresmith.

Bothaville has the highest proportion of bywoners (40 per cent.) This class of family is also particularly numerous in the extreme northern districts of Vredefort, Heilbron and Frankfort and the adjacent districts to the south, namely Kroonstad, Lindley and Senekal. It is interesting to recall that bywoner families are also very numerous in the adjacent districts of the Southern Transvaal.

The highest proportions of tenant families occur in the south-eastern districts of Rouxville and Smithfield and the north-eastern districts of Bethlehem and Harrismithe. Here, again, we recall that tenant families are particularly numerous in the adjacent districts of the Natal highveld (lower) and the north-east Cape.

Employee families are nowhere of numerical importance.

24. **Income of Farming Families : Union.**—Table 13 shows the distribution of rural farming families according to income and class of family. The following are the proportional distributions for all families combined:—

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES.

Income.	Cape.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Union.
Under £50.....	20·0	10·5	31·9	17·3	22·9
£50-£99.....	22·0	11·3	23·9	25·4	22·8
£100-£149.....	13·4	10·5	13·6	13·9	13·4
£150-£199.....	8·7	10·0	8·6	9·0	8·8
£200+.....	35·9	57·7	22·0	34·4	32·1
TOTAL, %.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
No.....	43,057	5,044	33,873	19,958	101,932
Median.....£	130	Over 200	88	126	116

Of all the rural farming families enumerated in the Union 32 per cent. or very nearly one-third had incomes exceeding £200 and 46 per cent. had incomes of less than £100. The median income was £116, that is, one-half of the families had incomes exceeding this amount and the other half had incomes less than that amount. The distributions shown above suggest that Natal families had the highest incomes; next follow the Cape and the Orange Free State with very little difference between them, the evidence being perhaps in favour of the Cape being second and the Orange Free State third. Family income is definitely lower in the Transvaal than any other province.

We have seen (paragraph 19, Table 13) that the numerical relationship between the different classes of families varies considerably from one province to another. Table 13 shows also that there are very significant differences between the income distributions of different classes of families within the same province. Under these circumstances a more reliable ranking of the provinces would be obtained if similar classes of families were contrasted. If the various characteristics of the income distributions be taken into account, that is, the medians and the proportions of families with incomes exceeding £200 or less than £100, we obtain the following rankings. (Here C stands for Cape Province, N for Natal, T for Transvaal and O for Orange Free State).

Class of Family.	INCOME RANKING.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Owner.....	N.	C.	O.	T.
Tenant.....	N.	C.	T.	O.
Bywoner.....	C.	N.	O.	T.
Employee.....	N.	T.	O.	C.

If the ranking be based on owner-families only we obtain the following order, which is no doubt the most trustworthy: Natal, Cape, Orange Free State, Transvaal. This is precisely the order found above from the ranking of all families irrespective of class. Natal families appear to have the highest income on all rankings except that of bywoners; such families are, however, relatively few in Natal and the ranking is not quite reliable. Cape families again have higher incomes than those of either the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, except in the case of employee families; these rank high in the Transvaal but low in the Cape.

On ranking the four different classes of families in each province according to income we find that the owner-family has invariably the highest income and the bywoner family the lowest. In Natal and the Transvaal employee families have higher incomes than tenant families but in the Cape and the Orange Free State the reverse is the case. These differences may be due to the nature of the employee—whether mere farm labourer or foreman.

25. **Income of Rural Farming Families : Cape Regions.**—Perhaps the best way of contrasting family income between regions is to base the comparison on owner families only.

In the Cape Province there were eight regions in which three-quarters or more of the owner-families had incomes exceeding £200. These were as follows:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
21	94	Colesburg, De Aar, Hanover, Phillipstown, Richmond.
2	84	Paarl, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
15	83	Britstown, Hopetown, Victoria West.
20	82	Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Pearston.
19	81	Adelaide, Bedford, Cradock, Maraisburg, Somerset East, Steynsburg, Tarka, Venterstad.
12	79	Aberdeen, Beaufort West, Murraysburg.
5	79	Montagu, Robertson, Worcester.
3	75	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Tulbagh.

According to these figures income appears to be highest in the central, eastern and northern Karroo—apart from a few districts in the south-west Cape. Incomes are at approximately the same level in all the districts of a specific region, with the following few exceptions: In Hopetown income is distinctly lower than in the other two districts of region 15; in Pearston it is lower than in Graaff-Reinet or Middelburg; in Maraisburg it is lower than in the surrounding districts of region 19; and in Piquetberg it is lower than in Hopefield or Malmesbury.

In the following seven regions fewer than 40 per cent. of the owner-families had incomes exceeding £200:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
6	39	Heidelberg, Riversdale, Swellendam.
16	38	Barkly West, Herbert, Kimberley.
1	37	Cape, Simonstown, Wynberg.
7	34	Calitzdorp, Ladismith, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale.
17	29	Gordonia.
18	28	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.
8	22	George, Knysna, Mossel Bay.

The above regions of low income fall into two fairly well-defined zones: The first on the south coast and the adjacent districts of the south Karroo; and the second in the extreme north. The lowest incomes were recorded in the extreme northern district of Mafeking where only 15 per cent. of the families had incomes exceeding £200, and the south coastal district of Knysna where the corresponding ratio was only 13·4 per cent. It is of interest to note, also, that income was at a much higher level in Vryburg, the district adjacent to Mafeking.

26. **Income of Rural Farming Families : Natal Regions.**—Family income is definitely the highest in the north coastal zone from Inanda to Lower Umfolozi—the sugar-growing area. In the central area, usually referred to as the middle-veld, income is rather lower and in the highveld of the far north it is lowest. In the districts of Vryheid family income appears to be the lowest; here only 36 per cent. of the families have incomes exceeding £200, while for the surrounding districts the corresponding ratio is about one-half.

27. **Income of Rural Farming Families: Transvaal Regions.**—The income of owner-families is highest in the following regions:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
6	60	Barberton, Nelspruit.
9	52	Letaba, Pilgrims Rest.
4	51	Bethal, Standerton, Ermelo.
5	48	Voksrust, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom.

All these districts are situated in the eastern and south-eastern part of the province. Barberton has comparatively few farming families (paragraph 16) but income appears to be higher there than elsewhere. Other outstanding districts are Ermelo and Letaba.

In the following regions family income was generally the lowest:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
16	23	Bloemhof, Christiana.
15	22	Schweizer Renecke, Wolmaransstad.
11	21	Potgietersrust, Waterberg.
10	21	Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg.
13	19	Marico, Pretoria, Rustenburg.

All these districts, except Pretoria, are situated in the western or far-northern part of the province. As far as the south-west regions (15, 16) are concerned, income appears to be significantly lower in Wolmaransstad and Bloemhof than in the other districts. The lowest incomes were recorded in Marico and Waterberg; in the latter district 17 per cent. of the owner-families declared their income as exceeding £200 and in Marico only 14 per cent. It is interesting to note that: (i) income is significantly higher in Rustenburg which lies intermediate between Marico and Waterberg; (ii) in the mid-western districts of Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp income is higher than in the south-west or the north-west; (iii) Marico, the district with lowest income is adjacent to Mafeking where, as we have seen, income is exceedingly low.

In Pietersburg income is considerably lower than in any of the surrounding districts.

Special mention must be made of *tenant-families*. These are of great numerical importance in the west and in some central districts, particularly Brits, Pretoria and Middelburg. In most of these districts family income is very low and there is hardly any area in which more than 12 per cent. of the families have incomes exceeding £200; in Middelburg the ratio is only 7.9 per cent and in Waterberg 5.2 per cent. In Brits, however, the position is very different; here there are more tenant than owner-families and 40 per cent. of the former have incomes exceeding £200 while the ratio for the latter is 43 per cent. This district is unique in this respect that tenant and owner families are more or less on an equal footing as far as income is concerned.

28. **Income of Rural Farming Families: Orange Free State Regions.**—The highest family incomes were recorded in the following regions:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
6	70	Bethulie, Dewetsdorp, Trompsburg, Smithfield.
7	65	Rouxville, Wepener, Zastron.
1	65	Clocolan, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Ladybrand, Thaba 'Nchu.

All these districts are situated in the mid-eastern and south-eastern part of the province. The figures suggest that income decreases in a north-easterly direction; thus in Fouriesburg it is distinctly lower than in the districts immediately to the south.

The lowest incomes were recorded in the following two regions:—

Region.	Per Cent. Owner Families over £200.	Districts.
4	35	Frankfort, Heilbron, Vredefort.
10	34	Boshof, Bothaville, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal.

These regions fall into two zones, the first in the extreme north and the second in the west. In the northern group Vredefort appears to have the lowest income and in the west the lowest income was recorded in Boshof; here only 24 per cent. of the families were returned as having incomes exceeding £200.

29. **Size and Income of Rural Farming Families.**—It was pointed out, in paragraph 13, that the size and income of urban families were negatively correlated; that is, the smaller the income the bigger the family. This theory may also be tested for rural families but the method is somewhat more complicated. Three factors must be taken into consideration:—

1. Average size per rural family.
2. Average income per rural family.
3. The proportion of owner families.

Tables 15–18 show the number of persons per rural farming family in each region but these figures are based on all families irrespective of class. If the size per *owner-family* had been available then the correlation could have been effected directly with the income per owner-family. In the absence of such figures it is necessary to correlate size and income of all families without regard to class and then to eliminate the effect of ownership on income and size of family. The last step is necessitated by the fact that owner incomes are larger than those of other classes of families and the ratio of owner-families varies considerably from one region to another. The partial rank correlation coefficients* are found to be as follows:—

Cape, .46; Natal, .12; Transvaal, .54; Orange Free State, .67.

All the coefficients are negative and all are statistically significant except that for Natal. This means that there is an inverse relationship between the size and income of the rural farming family, the smaller the income, the larger the family and vice versa. It must be emphasized that the figures merely prove the existence of the relationship but do not state that low incomes are the cause of large families.

The following figures show the *median income* according to size of family. All the medians for Natal are over £200 and have, therefore, been omitted:—

Size of Family.	FARMING FAMILIES: MEDIAN INCOME.			
	Cape.	Transvaal.	O.F.S.	Union.
2	£ 137	£ 87	£ 125	£ 119
3	139	90	132	122
4	142	92	136	125
5	131	90	133	118
6	115	84	108	103
7	105	76	95	94
8	97	77	89	91
9	90	78	97	87
10+	96	88	89	92

These figures which are based on Table 20 exhibit almost exactly the same sort of variation as was observed in the case of urban families (paragraph 12). Income rises to a maximum for families of four persons and then decreases as the size of family becomes greater and greater. There is also evidence that for very large families the income rises again.

30. **Family Income and Price of Land.**—It is reasonable to enquire whether a relationship exists between the price of land per morgen in a region and the family income in that region; and if so, the nature of that relationship. Theoretically we should expect a high level of income in a region where the price of land is high and *vice versa*. To test this theory we utilize the prices as disclosed by the transfers of rural property during the year ended March, 1941. District transfers were grouped into regions coterminous with those of this report and the prices so obtained correlated with the proportions of owner-families who received incomes exceeding £200.† The coefficients were found to be as follows:—

Cape, .15; Natal, .38; Transvaal, .33; O.F.S., .24.

All these coefficients are positive and statistically significant; that is, they furnish evidence in conformity with theoretical expectations. The method of calculation has the merit of pointing to regions which are serious exceptions to the rule. Thus in the

* Kendal: "Biometrika", pp. 32, 277 (1942).

† The Kendal coefficient of rank correlation was used; see Kendal *Advanced Theory of Statistics*, Chapter 16.

Transvaal region 3 which includes the districts of Heidelberg, Nigel, Springs and Vereeniging we find that the price of land is much higher than family income would lead us to expect. The inference is that the price does not reflect the purely agricultural value of the land in this region. It is known, in fact, that the price of rural land in this region is much inflated by a large proportion of transfers of building and industrial sites. The same situation is found in the case of Cape region 8 (George, Knysna and Mossel Bay) and several others.

31. **Rural Non-Farming Families.**—This is an extremely heterogeneous group which consists *inter alia* of peri-urban families who derive their income from occupations followed within the cities and towns; of families engaged in trading, mining and alluvial diamond digging, road and rail construction and maintenance, forestry and fishing, etc. Distinction was not drawn between industrial activity and no detailed survey will therefore be attempted. As regards size of family and income level, this group falls intermediate between the urban families and the rural farming families. Detailed distributions according to size and income of family are given in Table 19, and certain other information in Tables 2 and 3.

32. **Singly Living Non-Family Persons.**—Tables 21–23 contain information in regard to persons who were detached from their families and lived singly, presumably for the greater part in hotels, boarding houses, etc. It should especially be noted that the total of 149,742 includes 46,610 persons who constituted households (see paragraph 2 and Table 1). The majority of these singly-living persons are to be found, as would be expected, in the chief urban areas. Thus out of the 51,276 persons enumerated in the Transvaal, two-thirds were in Johannesburg and Pretoria; and of the 16,655 enumerated in Natal two-thirds were in Durban; similarly of the Cape total 59 per cent. were enumerated in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Kimberley.

In urban areas singly-living *females* predominate in all the provinces except Natal; in rural areas the reverse is the case, males being in the majority.

In considering the income, which is very low on the average, it must be remembered that many of these persons live on old-age and other pensions or on receipts from boarders and lodgers; others again, especially in urban areas, are young and have only been working for a few years and, in many cases, for less than a full year.

CENSUS, 6th MAY, 1941.

FORM FOR FAMILY AND INCOMES (to be attached to Form C. 1).

(TO BE FILLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT ENUMERATOR.)

Number of House and Name of Street	Magisterial District
OR	Enumerator's Sub-District No.
Name and Number of Farm or Holding	Town
	Form No. (Same as Householder's Form C. 1.)

Fill in usual number of persons (excluding servants) in this household, i.e., who usually live in this dwelling, whether present or not on Census night :-

	Number.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1. FAMILY.....			
Head and/or Wife.....			
Children under 16 years of age.....			
Children 16 years and over.....			
TOTAL IN FAMILY.....			
2. OTHERS.....			
Other relatives and guests of family residing permanently in dwelling (all ages)			
Other regular lodgers (all ages).....			
TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Family and others).....			

3. Particulars of PRINCIPAL BREADWINNER supporting family.	Sex.....	Home Language.....
	Whether Never Married, Married, Widowed or Divorced.....	
	Occupation in Normal Civil Life.....	
	If on Military Service, write "M.".....	
4. Number of persons in FAMILY (shown in 1 above) earning or receiving income.....		

5. TOTAL COMBINED INCOME OF HEAD AND OF ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY (AS SHOWN IN 1 ABOVE) FROM ALL SOURCES DURING 12 MONTHS, 1ST MAY, 1940, TO 30TH APRIL, 1941 :-

Fill in either A or B, not both. (See Note 5.)

A. For persons in NON-FARMING OCCUPATIONS.

Income Group.	
No Income.....	
Under £50.....	
£50 to £99.....	
£100 to £149.....	
£150 to £199.....	
£200 to £249.....	
£250 to £299.....	
£300 to £349.....	
£350 to £399.....	
£400 and over.....	

Do not give the actual amount of income, but mark only the income group with a X.

B. For persons engaged in FARMING OPERATIONS.

(If farming, mark applicable space with a X.)

Farm:	Dwelling:
Owner.....	Owned.....
Tenant.....	Free.....
Bywoner.....	Rented.....
Employee.....	

Does family raise or receive farm produce for own use?

Yes.....	
No.....	

Combined gross income of whole FAMILY (shown in 1 above) from all sources: produce, wages, etc., reckoned in money.

No money income.....	
Under £50.....	
£50 to £99.....	
£100 to £149.....	
£150 to £199.....	
£200 and over.....	

Do not give the actual amount of income but mark only the income group with a X.

Signature.

SENSUS VAN DIE BLANKE BEVOLKING, MEI 1941.

VERSLAG OOR BLANKE GESINNE EN INKOMSTE.

1. Algemeen.—Tesame met die algemene Sensus wat op 6 Mei 1941 opgeneem is, is daar vir die eerste keer inligting in verband met die samestelling van blanke gesinne en hulle inkomste ingewin. 'n Afskrif van die vorm wat in hierdie verband gebruik is, is aangeheg. (Aanhangsel A.) Die tabel wat gebruik is om die struktuur van huisgesinne en gesinne vas te stel, word gerieflikheidshalwe hieronder weergegee. Die gesinshoof is gevra om :—
 „die gewone getal persone (bediendes uitgesonderd) in hierdie huisgesin in te vul, dit wil sê diegene wat gewoonlik in hierdie huis woon, of hulle in die Sensusnag teenwoordig is of nie.”
 Dit beteken veral dat persone wat tydelik van hulle huisgesinne geskei is as gevolg van besigheid of vakansies, opvoeding, militêre diens, ens., op die vorm vermeld moes word.

	GETAL.		
	Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
1. GESIN—			
Hoof en/of eggenote.....			
Kinders onder 16 jaar oud.....			
Kinders van 16 jaar en ouer.....			
TOTAAL IN GESIN.....			
2. ANDER—			
(a) Ander familiebetrekkings en gaste van gesin wat permanent in huis woon (alle leeftye).....			
(b) Ander gereelde loseerders (alle leeftye).....			
TOTAAL IN DIE HUIS (Gesin en Ander).....			

2. Woordbepaling.—Die term *huisgesin* is nie duidelik omskrywe nie maar die betekenis wat in die vorm en in hierdie verslag daaraan verbonde is, is wesenlik dieselfde as dié van die volgende omskrywing wat in die Kanadese sensus van 1941 gebruik is. 'n *Huisgesin* word omskryf as :—

„'n persoon of groep persone wat in een huishoudelike gemeenskap woon. Die persone kan wel familiebetrekkings wees of nie, maar as hulle met gemeenskaplike huishoudelike reëlins saamlewe, vorm hulle 'n huisgesin. . . ., twee of meer huisgesinne kan in dieselfde huis woon. As hulle in afsonderlike dele van dieselfde huis woon en hulle huishoudings geheel en al geskei is, moet hulle as afsonderlike huisgesinne behandel word.”

Vir die doel van die Sensusondersoek beteken 'n GESIN—

- (i) 'n egpaar wat geen kinders het nie;
- (ii) die vader, moeder en kinders, met inbegrip van stiefkinders of aangenome kinders;
- (iii) die oorlewende ouer en sy of haar kinders;
- (iv) waar albei ouers oorlede is, die broers en susters wat as 'n gesin saamlewe;
- (v) die grootouer(s) en verweeste kleinkinders;

Die lede van die gesin word dus feitlik beperk tot persone wat in 'n verhouding van eggenoot-eggenote of ouer-kind lewe, en kom dus nie ooreen met die groep persone wat die huisgesin vorm nie. Laasgenoemde bestaan telkens uit twee of meer gesinne en sluit baie dikwels persone in wat aan die hoof of sy eggenote verwant is, soos 'n oom, niggie, moeder, ens., maar wat nie lede van sy eie gesin is nie.

Daar behoort opgemerk te word dat die definisie van gesin geen melding van die finansiële status van kinders maak nie. Die getroude kind vorm noodwendig 'n deel van sy eie gesin, apart van sy of haar ouers, selfs al woon hy of sy by hulle en is hy of sy finansiël afhanklik van hulle. Die kind wat finansiël onafhanklik is, kan egter as 'n lid van die gesin getel word as hy of sy by die ouers woon; of as 'n ongetroude persoon sonder gesin, as hy of sy nie by die ouers woon nie. Aangesien skoliere en studente wat gewoonlik weg van die huis woon finansiël afhanklik is, word daar aangeneem dat hulle as lede van die gesin ingevul is. Dit is van belang om

op te merk dat (i) 'n huisgesin uit 'n ongetroude persoon kan bestaan; en (ii) verskeie gesinne in dieselfde huisgesin ingesluit kan wees.

Daar kan twee klasse van ongetroude persone sonder gesin onderskei word. In die eerste plek kry ons die ongetroude individu wat 'n huisgesin, soos omskrywe, vorm. So 'n persoon is gewoonlik 'n weduwee sonder inwonende kinders. Kosgangers, loseerders of familiebetrekkings kan in dieselfde huis woon of nie. In die eerste geval het ons die *huisgesin van 'n ongetroude persoon* en in laasgenoemde die veelvoudige huisgesin waarvan die ongetroude persoon sonder gesin die hoof is. In die tweede plek het ons die *alleemoonende individu* wat los staan van sy gesin en vermoedelik finansiël onafhanklik daarvan is.

Hierdie persoon woon gewoonlik in 'n hotel of in 'n private losieshuis en kan aldus nie as 'n lid van 'n gesin of 'n huisgesin beskou word nie.

In die geval van huisgesinne wat uit meer as een gesin bestaan, het die hoofgesin, gewoonlik die een wat die huur betaal of aan wie die huis behoort, afdeling I van die vorm ingevul en die bykomende gesinne is by afdeling II ingevul as familiebetrekkings, loseerders, ens. Elke bykomende gesin moes ook 'n vorm met betrekking tot sy eie struktuur en inkomste invul, maar in sulke sekondêre opgawes het die besonderhede van struktuur noodwendig in afdeling I verskyn.

Dit is betreurenswaardig dat die opgaafvorm nie die getal gesinne in die huisgesin gevra het nie.

3. Gesinne en huisgesinne.—Die hoofdoel van die ondersoek was om gegewens betreffende die struktuur en inkomste van gesinne, en nie van huisgesinne nie, in te win. Dit is duidelik uit die opmerkings in die voorgaande afdeling dat die inligting betreffende die totale getal gesinne juis is (hoewel nie volledig nie) ten spyte van die feit dat sekere gesinne by ander loseer het. Dit is egter nie moontlik om tussen gesinne wat loseer en ander gesinne te onderskei nie en daarom kan die juiste getal huisgesinne nie vasgestel word nie. Dit is egter moontlik om die persone wat in afdeling II van die vorm ingevul is, in die volgende twee groepe te verdeel: (i) die individu wat aan 'n gesin behoort, en (ii) die individu wat nie aan 'n gesin behoort nie. Die getal gesinne wat loseer kan dus bepaal word as ons veronderstel dat die gemiddelde ledetal oor die algemeen dieselfde is vir alle gesinne. Daar is rede om te dink dat die ledetal van die gesin wat loseer oor die algemeen kleiner is as dié van die onafhanklike gesin en die skatting is dus waarskynlik te laag. Om te oordeel na die totale getal persone moet die aantal gesinne wat loseer betreklik min wees, en dus kan foute in die skatting egter nie van veel belang wees nie.

4. Deel van die bevolking wat opgeneem is.—Aangesien hierdie eerste geleentheid was dat 'n gesinsopname van die hele blanke bevolking gemaak is, is dit van belang om vas te stel watter deel van die totale bevolking, wat tydens die algemene sensus opgeneem is, deur die gesinsopname ingesluit is. Die volgende is die betrokke verhoudings; in Tabel I van die aanhangsels word getoon hoe hulle afgelei is :—

VERHOUDING PERSENT VAN TOTALE BEVOLKING WAT IN GESINSOPNAME INGESLUIT IS.

Provinsie.	Stedelike.	Plattelandse.	Alle gebiede.
Kaaprovinsie.....	85.0	98.6	90.1
Natal.....	83.4	93.2	85.2
Transvaal.....	87.4	87.7	87.5
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	77.7	96.6	87.4
UNIE.....	85.8	93.7	88.2

Die hele blanke bevolking wat tydens die sensus in Mei 1941 opgeneem is, was 2,160,174, van wie 1,499,655 in stedelike gebiede, en 66,519 in plattelandse gebiede gewoon het. Hierdie syfers sluit 32,009 persone wat op militêre diens buite die Unie was, nie in nie, aangesien hulle nie aan stedelike of plattelandse gebiede toegewys kon word nie. Die gesinsopname het 1,286,361 in stedelike gebiede en 619,151 in plattelandse gebiede gedek. Die verhouding vir die hele Unie was 88 persent, dit wil sê ongeveer agt-negendes van die bevolking is by die gesinsopname opgeneem.

Daar is 'n baie belangrike verskil tussen die verhoudings vir stedelike en plattelandse gebiede. Die plattelandse verhouding is in elke provinsie behalwe Transvaal aansienlik hoër. Daar is tenminste twee redes vir hierdie verskil:—

- (i) teen Mei 1941 het 'n baie groot aantal persone wat gewoonlik in plattelandse gebiede gewoon het, al na stedelike gebiede op militêre diens verskuive en hulle gesinne agtergelaat. Wat die algemene sensus betref, is sulke persone in stedelike gebiede opgeneem, maar in die gesinsopname is hulle opgeteken as wonende in plattelandse gebiede.
- (ii) Baie kinders wat gewoonlik in stedelike gebiede skoolgaan en wat in die algemene sensus daar opgeteken is, woon permanent in plattelandse gebiede en is vermoedelik by die gesinsopnames daar opgeneem.

Daar kan met taamlike sekerheid gesê word dat bogenoemde verhoudings die opnames in plattelandse gebiede oorsak en hulle in stedelike gebiede onderskat. Die feit dat die verhoudings in Transvaal feitlik dieselfde is in plaas van 'n verskil toon, is waarskynlik die gevolg van baie groot militêre kampe in die plattelandse gebied van Pretoria.

Die verhoudings vir die groot stede en dorpe is interessant. In beide Kaapstad en Johannesburg is enigsins meer as 90 persent van die totale bevolking opgeneem maar in Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg en Bloemfontein was die verhoudings heelwat laer as die algemene gemiddelde. Hierdie toestand is waarskynlik die gevolg van die groot verskuiwing van bevolking wat die oorlog teweeggebring het. Duisende persone wat in die algemene sensus veral in Pretoria, opgeneem is, moes op gesinsvorms op ander plekke, naamlik hulle gewone verblyfplek, ingevul geword het.

5. **Huisgesinne.**—Die provinsiale verspreiding van huisgesinne is die volgende:—

Provinsie.	Stedelike.	Plattelandse.	Alle gebiede.
Kaapprovinsie.....	121,051	63,286	184,337
Natal.....	41,681	10,552	52,233
Transvaal.....	154,638	55,431	210,069
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	19,010	24,784	43,794
UNIE.....	336,380	154,053	490,433

Soos in paragraaf 3 aangedui word, is bostaande syfers nie akkuraat nie maar deels op 'n skatting van die getal gesinne wat by ander gesinne woon of loseer, gebaseer. Daar is maar 'n klein persentasie sulke gesinne en die aard van die veronderstelling waarop die skatting gegrond is, toon dat die getal huisgesinne minder moet wees as dié wat hierbo getoon word, hoewel sekerlik met nie meer as 1 persent nie. Die syfers verskaf terloops ook 'n bewys van die hoë mate van verstedeliking in Natal en die lae mate in die Oranje-Vrystaat.

Die uitvoerige syfers in tabel I toon dat daar 29,312 huisgesinne in stedelike gebiede is wat 'n ongetroude persoon sonder gesin aan die hoof het—gewoonlik 'n weduwee sonder kinders wat óf alleen óf met kosgangers of loseers gewoon het. Die verhouding vir hierdie tipe huisgesin was dus 8.7 persent; die ooreenstemmende verhouding vir plattelandse gebiede was 8.6 persent. Daar is baie meer huisgesinne waarin daar slegs een ongetroude persoon is as huisgesinne waarin so 'n ongetroude individu sonder gesin familiebetrekkings en loseers het. Dit is redelik om aan te neem dat daar in stedelike gebiede baie meer geleentheid bestaan om loseers in huis te neem as in plattelandse gebiede; die syfers in tabel I laat mens sterk onder die indruk kom dat voordeel uit hierdie feit getrek word.

Die persentasie huisgesinne wat uit 'n ongetroude persoon bestaan, is veelseggend hoër in die groot stede Johannesburg (10.5 persent), Kaapstad (9.6 persent) en Durban (9.3 persent), as in die kleiner stede en dorpe. In Bloemfontein is daar buitengewoon min huisgesinne van hierdie tipe (3.1 persent).

6. **Gesinne.**—Die provinsiale verspreiding van gesinne is die volgende:—

Provinsie.	Stedelike.	Plattelandse.	Alle gebiede.
Kaapprovinsie.....	114,190	59,237	173,427
Natal.....	39,203	9,824	49,027
Transvaal.....	153,087	53,975	207,062
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	18,513	24,696	43,209
UNIE.....	324,993	147,532	472,525

Die totale getal gesinne wat opgeneem is, was 472,525 waarvan 68.8 persent of ongeveer twee-derdes in stedelike gebiede woon. Hierdie gesinne kan as volg in drie klasse verdeel word:—

- (i) Onafhanklike gesinne—sonder familiebetrekkings of loseers;
- (ii) Gesinne met familiebetrekkings of loseers by hulle;
- (iii) Loseernde gesinne, dit wil sê gesinne wat by ander gesinne loseer (maar nie in hotelle of losieshuise nie).

In tabel I word besonderhede met betrekking tot hierdie drie klasse verspreid. Die proporsionele verspreidings vir onderskeidelik stedelike en plattelandse gebiede is die volgende:—

Gebied.	PERSENTASIE IN KLAS.			
	(i).	(ii).	(iii).	Totaal.
Stedelike.....	69.1	25.4	5.5	100.0
Plattelandse.....	77.1	18.3	4.6	100.0
ALLE GEBIEDE..	71.6	23.2	5.2	100.0

Van die stedelike gesinne woon 69 persent onafhanklik van ander gesinne, 25 persent het kosgangers, loseers of familiebetrekkings, en 5.5 persent woon by ander gesinne. As in aanmerking geneem word dat daar in plattelandse gebiede minder geleentheid is om loseers in huis te neem, is die verskille tussen stedelik en plattelandse net wat mens sou verwag.

Dit blyk dat Durban die grootste persentasie gesinne het wat onafhanklik woon (73 persent), en Johannesburg die grootste verhouding gesinne wat loseer (6.7 persent).

Vergelyking met die syfers van die voorgaande afdeling toon dat daar meer huisgesinne as gesinne is; dit is nie alleen waar van elke provinsie nie maar ook van onderskeidelik stedelike en plattelandse gebiede. Die numeriese verhouding tussen huisgesinne en gesinne in enige gegewe gebied hang af van die mate waarin gesinne by ander gesinne loseer en die persentasie huisgesinne wat slegs uit 'n ongetroude persoon sonder gesin bestaan. In hierdie verband is dit van belang om op te merk dat huisgesinne die gesinne in elke provinsie van Kanada oortref het en dat die verskil in die land as 'n geheel 6.2 persent was; die ooreenstemmende syfer vir die Unie was 3.8 persent.

7. **Struktuur van gesin.**—Tabel 2 bevat besonderhede betreffende die struktuur van gesinne. As die betreklik klein aantal gesinne waarin daar net kinders is, uitgesluit word, is die proporsionele verdeling die volgende:—

Gebied.	PERSENTASIE GESINNE.			
	Hoof en eggenote alleen.	Hoof, eggenote en kinders.	Enkel Hoof (M. of V.) en kinders.	Totaal.
Stedelike.....	26.1	64.8	9.1	100.0
Plattelandse—Boere.....	19.8	74.8	5.4	100.0
Nie boere nie.....	25.7	69.5	4.8	100.0

Ongeveer een-kwart (26 persent) van die stedelike gesinne is kinderloos; die ooreenstemmende persentasie vir boeregesinne in plattelandse gebiede is veelseggend kleiner, naamlik 19.8 persent. Wat die tipe betref, stem plattelandse gesinne wat nie boer nie meer ooreen met stedelike gesinne as boere. Die beskikbare inligting laat nie die klassifikasie van die kinderlose gesinne in verskillende tipes toe nie—byvoorbeeld, of hulle jong of ou pare is wat nooit kinders gehad het nie, of die kinders deur dood of huwelik verlore is, ens. Die persentasie gesinne wat slegs 'n ongetroude persoon aan die hoof het, is veelseggend hoër in stedelike as in plattelandse gebiede. Dit is ook interessant om op te merk dat daar baie meer van hierdie gesinne is wat 'n vroulike persoon aan die hoof het as dié wat 'n man het.

8. **Kinders in gesinne.**—Tabel 3 bevat besonderhede betreffende die persone wat in alle gesinne ingesluit is. Die volgende syfers toon die gemiddelde getal kinders per gesin en die persentasies kinders onder 16 jaar oud.

PROVINSIE.	KINDERS PER GESIN.			PERSENTASIE KINDERS ONDER 16 JAAR.		
	Stedelik.	Platteland.		Stedelik.	Platteland.	
		Boere.	Nie boere nie.		Boere.	Nie boere nie.
Kaap.....	1.77	2.29	1.99	70.1	70.4	81.1
Natal.....	1.42	1.63	1.48	70.3	69.7	80.8
Transvaal.....	1.68	2.13	1.94	74.6	75.0	85.8
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	1.76	1.83	1.96	75.7	71.2	82.6
UNIE.....	1.68	2.11	1.92	72.6	72.1	83.3

Die gemiddelde getal kinders per gesin is kleinste in stedelike gebiede (1.68) en grootste onder boeregesinne in plattelandse gebiede (2.11). Die gemiddeldes vir Natal is laer as dié vir die ander provinsies; dit stem ooreen met die bekende feit dat die blanke geboortesifer in Natal laer is as op ander plekke. Daar behoort opgemerk te word dat bostaande gemiddeldes op alle gesinne, met inbegrip van dié waarin daar geen kinders is nie, gebaseer is.

Die tweede deel van bostaande tabel toon dat amper drie-kwart van die kinders jonger as 16 jaar oud is. Die persentasies vir jong kinders is veelseggend hoër in plattelandse gesinne wat nie boer nie, as in ander. Dit is op al die provinsies van toepassing. Hierdie gesinne behoort aan baie industriële groepe maar veral aan handel, mynontginning en spoelwerye, konstruksie en instandhouding van paaie en spoorweë, bosbou en vissery. Hulle sluit ook 'n aansienlike deel in van die omstedelike gesinne wat hulle inkomste uit bedrywighe in die groot stede en dorpe verkry.

9. **Persone per gesin.**—Tabel 5 toon die verspreiding van gesinne volgens die getal persone, met inbegrip van die hoof, eggenote en kinders. Gesinne wat slegs uit twee persone bestaan, word bereken op 28.6 persent, of enigsins meer as een-kwart van die totaal. Verreweg die meeste van hierdie gevalle is 'n egpaar; maar tabel 2 toon dat daar 37,250 gesinne is wat slegs een persoon—manlik of vroulik—aan die hoof het en 18,424 van hulle bestaan slegs uit twee persone, naamlik een kind saam met 'n vader of moeder of grootouer. Ons kan dus aanneem dat die 37,250 minus 18,424 gesinne, of 18,826 gesinne met een hoof en twee of meer kinders, op 'n *pro rata* grondslag tussen die 337,642 gesinne van drie of meer persone verdeel is. Met hierdie veronderstelling kry ons die volgende verspreiding volgens die getal kinders:—

Kinders per gesin.	Getal gesinne.	Kinders per gesin.	Getal gesinne.
0.....	116,459	6.....	9,678
1.....	129,862	7.....	4,819
2.....	99,662	8.....	2,453
3.....	58,721	9+.....	1,863
4.....	32,040		
5.....	16,967	TOTAAL.....	472,525

Uit bostaande verspreiding kan daar bereken word dat die totale getal kinders ongeveer 849,300 was, in vergelyking met die 850,126 wat werklik opgeneem is (tabel 3). Vir alle praktiese doeleindes kan bostaande syfers dus as akkuraat genoeg aangeneem word.

Tabel 5 toon ook dat gesinne van vier persone of minder drie-kwart (77 persent) van die stedelike en twee-derdes (68 persent) van die plattelandse totaal vorm. Groot gesinne kom proporsioneel meer voor in plattelandse as in stedelike gebiede. Ons vind byvoorbeeld dat daar in 2.95 persent van die stedelike gesinne agt of meer persone is, maar in plattelandse gebiede is die ooreenstemmende verhouding nie minder as 5.62 persent nie. Hierdie feit blyk ook duidelik uit die volgende gemiddeldes:—

GEMIDDELDE GETAL PERSONE PER GESIN.

PROVINSIE.	Stedelike.	PLATTELANDSE.			Alle gebiede.
		Boerdery.	Nie boerdery nie.	Totaal.	
Kaapprovinsie.....	3.658	4.23	3.93	4.147	3.825
Natal.....	3.326	3.56	3.44	3.504	3.361
Transvaal.....	3.594	4.07	3.90	4.008	3.702
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	3.667	3.77	3.92	3.799	3.741
UNIE.....	3.588	4.054	3.866	3.966	3.715

Die gemiddelde getal persone per gesin is dus 3.588 in stedelike gebiede en 3.996 in plattelandse gebiede; behalwe in die Oranje-Vrystaat, blyk boeregesinne oor die algemeen groter te wees as gesinne wat nie boere is nie.

10. **Gesinsinkomste: Algemeen.**—Die inkomste wat in die ondersoek moes opgegee gewees het, was dié van alle lede van die gesin gesamentlik gedurende die twaalf maande tussen 1 Mei 1940 en 30 April 1941. Inkomste uit alle bronne moes ingesluit word, naamlik lone of salaris, rente, dividende, pensioene en toelae sowel as die geskatte geldelike waarde van inkomste uit bronne soos vry inwoning, rantsone, ens. Sakemanne en professionele persone is gevra om die netto inkomste op te gee wat oorby nadat die gewone onkoste wat by die verdien van die salaris aangegaan is, afgetrek is.

Die inkomste wat opgegee is, was nie die werklike hoeveelheid nie maar die graad van inkomste; d.w.s., of dit „onder £50”, tussen £50 en £100, ens., was. Daar was nege grade vir inkomste wat hoofsaaklik van nie-boerderybronne verkry is, waarvan die hoogste „£400 en daarbo” was; en vir inkomste wat hoofsaaklik van boerdery verkry is, was daar slegs vyf grade, waarvan die hoogste „£200 en daarbo” was. Hierdie strengte beperkings van die omvang het 'n ernstige uitwerking op die waarde van die inkomstedistribusies. Die berekening van rekenkundige gemiddeldes is natuurlik onmoontlik en die mediaan of 'n ander tipe gemiddelde moet gebruik word. In baie gevalle kan die mediaan egter nie bereken word nie as gevolg van die feit dat meer as die helfte van die gesinne in 'n besondere distribusie 'n inkomste hoër as £400 het.

11. **Inkomste, stedelike gebiede.**—Tabel 12 toon dat 6,895 of 2.12 persent van die 324,993 gesinne wat opgeneem is, hulle inkomste uit boerdery-ondernemings kry. Party van hierdie persone het waarskynlik vir die mark tuingemaak, of 'n melkery of hoenderboerdery, ens., binne die munisipale grense bestuur, terwyl ander elderswonende eienaars was. Verder was daar ook 1,572 gesinne wat die grootste gedeelte van hul inkomste uit nie-boerdery-bedrywighe gekry het, maar tog 'n deel ook uit boerdery. Met die oog op die klein verhouding van stedelike gesinne vir wie boerdery die vernaamste bron van inkomste was, sal daar in hierdie opname geen onderskeid volgens bron gemaak word nie; dit wil sê, daar word aangeneem dat alle stedelike gesinne hul inkomste uit ander bedrywighe as boerdery verkry.

In tabel 6 word die inligting met betrekking tot die provinsies opgesom. Die volgende syfers is op dié tabel gebaseer:—

Gemiddelde inkomste.	PERSENTASIE GESINNE.				
	Kaapprovinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.V.S.	Unie.
Onder £100.....	13.2	4.4	7.5	23.0	10.0
£100-£199.....	20.8	12.7	14.0	23.1	16.8
£200-£299.....	19.9	20.0	16.8	16.1	18.2
£300-£399.....	16.6	23.0	22.1	14.1	19.8
£400 en daarbo.....	28.5	39.9	39.6	23.7	35.2
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mediaan.....£	277	356	351	220	324

Die syfers vir die Unie as 'n geheel dui aan dat ongeveer een-kwart van die stedelike gesinne 'n inkomste van minder as £200 het en dat ongeveer een-derde inkomste van meer as £400 het. Die mediaaninkomste is £324; dit wil sê, die een helfte van die gesinne het inkomste laer as dié bedrag en die ander helfte het 'n hoër inkomste.

12. **Grootte van gesin en inkomste: Stedelik.**—Tabel 7 toon die verspreiding van gesinne volgens die getal persone per gesin en jaarlikse inkomste. Hierdie syfers vorm die basis van die mediane wat in tabel 11 verskyn. Die gemiddelde inkomste per gesin van twee persone in alle stedelike gebiede is £310; vir 'n gesin van drie is dit £335; en vir 'n gesin van vier bereik dit 'n maksimum van £353. Vir groter gesinne verminder die gemiddelde inkomste geleidelik en aanhoudend totdat 'n minimum van £246 vir gesinne van agt persone bereik word. Daarna vermeerder die inkomste weer, maar slegs met 'n klein bedrag, tot £266 vir gesinne van elf persone of meer.

Dit is van belang om op te merk dat die neiging wat so pas beskryf is, nie alleen op die Unie as 'n geheel maar ook op elke individuele provinsie van toepassing is; dit wil sê, die inkomste styg tot 'n maksimum vir gesinne van vier persone en daar dan geleidelik tot 'n minimum vir gesinne van agt en styg weer vir groter gesinne. Deur middel van die geskikte metode van statistiese ontleding (*) kan daar aangetoon word dat daar nie 'n toevallige, maar werklike ooreenstemming tussen die provinsies is. Die verduideliking kan waarskynlik in die oorheersende kenmerke van die inkomste van gesinne van verskillende groottes gevind word. Gesinne van twee persone bestaan grotendeels uit jong-getroude pare met 'n klein inkomste, bejaarde pare wat op ouderdoms- en ander klein pensioene lewe, ens. Die stedelike gesin wat finansiële welgesteld of ryk is, bestaan selde uit meer as vier of vyf persone. 'n Klein inkomste met gevolglike armoede en selfs gebrek word gewoonlik met die groter gesin geassosieer. (Sien volgende paragraaf). Die feit dat die inkomste styg nadat die gesin 'n sekere beperkende grootte bereik het, is waarskynlik aan bykomende winsvermoë toe te skryf;

* Kendall *Advanced Theory of Statistics*, pp. 16, 29-31.

dit is meer waarskynlik dat gesinne van tien persone kinders sal insluit wat oud genoeg is om te verdien, as gesinne van sewe of agt. Daar is ongelukkig geen beskikbare inligting wat lig op hierdie saak kan werp nie.

Aandag is hierbo gevestig op die feit dat die provinsies se inkomste in die volgende volgorde verminder: Natal, Transvaal, Kaapprovinsie, Oranje-Vrystaat. 'n Ondersoek van die syfers in tabel 11 toon dat dit die geval is vir gesinne van alle groottes behalwe gesinne van twee persone; in hierdie laasgenoemde geval is die gemiddelde vir Transvaal effens hoër as vir Natal. Daar kan dus met sekerheid verklaar word dat, as die gemiddelde stedelike gesinsinkomste in oorweging geneem word, die provinsies in die volgorde wat hierbo aangedui is, te staan kom.

Vergelyking van gesinne van dieselfde grootte toon dat stedelike inkomste in Natal ongeveer 4-5 persent hoër is as in Transvaal; ongeveer een-kwart hoër in Transvaal as in die Kaap; en weer een-kwart hoër in laasgenoemde provinsie as in Oranje-Vrystaat.

13. **Gesinsinkomste: stede en dorpe.**—Tabel 8 toon die verspreiding van gesinne, volgens inkomste en grootte van gesin, in die twintig vernaamste stede en dorpe in die Unie. Die relatiewe syfers vir die vier vernaamste stede is die volgende:—

PERSENTASIE GESINNE.				
Inkomste.	Kaapstad.	Durban.	Johannesburg.	Pretoria.
Onder £100.....	5.5	3.6	4.9	5.6
£100-£199.....	17.4	12.0	12.8	16.2
£200-£299.....	20.6	19.1	16.9	17.7
£300-£399.....	19.1	23.5	21.9	21.2
£400 +.....	37.4	41.8	43.3	39.3
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mediaan.....£	331	365	369	350
<i>Persone per gesin.</i>				
2.....	32.6	38.5	33.1	28.1
3-4.....	45.8	45.5	47.9	47.5
5-6.....	15.8	12.9	14.8	18.3
7+.....	5.8	3.1	4.2	6.1
TOTAAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Die mediaaninkomste blyk hoër te wees in Johannesburg (£369) as in Durban (£365); in eersgenoemde stad is die verspreiding enigins „platter”, dit wil sê, daar is proporsioneel meer gesinne met baie lae en baie hoë inkomste as in Durban. Die inkomste in Pretoria is enigins laer as in die vorige twee stede en in Kaapstad nog laer.

Die tweede deel van die table toon dat die gemiddelde gesin in Durban die kleinste is; dan volg Johannesburg, Kaapstad en Pretoria in dié volgorde.

Tabelle 9 en 10 bevat besonderhede betreffende inkomste en grootte van gesin vir feitlik al die kleiner dorpe en dorpies met ongeveer 400 gesinne of meer. Die afgeleide syfers sluit die mediaan-inkomste vir elke stad en persentasie gesinne met 'n inkomste van minder as £200 in; ook die gemiddelde getal persone per gesin en die persentasie gesinne van sewe of meer persone.

Uit die syfers vir hierdie vyftig dorpe en dorpies kan daar aange-ton word dat gesinsinkomste negatief gekorreleer is met grootte van gesin, en dat die korrelasie-koëffisiënt tellend is. Dit beteken dat klein gesinne gewoonlik met groter inkomste gepaard gaan, en omgekeerd. Die volgende dorpe steun hierdie reël opvallend: Stutterheim, wat die grootste getal persone per gesin het van die dorpe wat vermeld is, Knysna, George, Oudtshoorn, Lichtenburg, en Swellendam. Christiana het die laagste gesinsinkomste maar hier is die gesin nie baie groot nie, hoewel heelwat bo die gemiddelde. Daar is natuurlik uitsonderings op die reël. In sowel Riversdal as Graaff-Reinet, byvoorbeeld, is gemiddelde gesinsinkomste betreklik laag en gesinne ook groter as wat mens sou verwag. In Barberton en Mafeking is gesinsinkomste weer betreklik groot en die gesin ook groter as wat mens sou verwag. Hierdie uitsonderings is moontlik die gevolg van bepaalde plaaslike toestande.

14. **Plattelandse gesinne: Verhouding tot stedelike.**—Plattelandse gesinne staan in die volgende verhoudings (persent) tot alle gesinne:

Provinsie.	Verhouding (persent) plattelandse gesinne.	Persentasie van bevolking wat in plattelandse gebiede woon. Sensus 1941.
Kaapprovinsie.....	34.2	32.8
Natal.....	19.7	18.4
Transvaal.....	26.1	27.2
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	57.2	51.2
UNIE.....	31.2	30.6

Amper een-derde van die gesinne is in plattelandse gebiede opgeneem; en hoewel sekere gesinne wat gewoonlik in stedelike gebiede woon in plattelandse gebiede opgeneem is en omgekeer, is bostaande verhouding waarskynlik juis vir die persentasie gesinne wat in plattelandse distrikte woon. Die verskille tussen die provinsies is baie opmerklik. In Natal is die plattelandse verhouding slegs een-vyfde, in Transvaal ongeveer een-kwart, in die Kaapprovinsie een-derde en in Oranje-Vrystaat meer as die helfte. Hierdie verskille is hoofsaaklik toe te skryf aan plaaslike provinsiale toestande wat die bevolkingstotale bepaal.

15. **Bron van Inkomste: Plattelandse gesinne.**—Tabel 12 toon die verspreiding van plattelandse gesinne volgens bron van inkomste, sowel van boerdery as van ander ondernemings. Die volgende persentasies is uit dié tabel:—

Provinsie.	Plattelandse gesinne: Persentasie wat boer.
Eintlike Kaapprovinsie.....	73.8
Transkel.....	32.4
Eintlike Natal.....	53.5
Zululand.....	43.2
Transvaal.....	62.8
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	80.8
UNIE.....	69.1

As hierdie syfers saam met dié van die voorgaande paragraaf geneem word, toon hulle dat:—

(i) die Oranje-Vrystaat nie alleen die grootste persentasie gesinne wat in plattelandse gebiede woon, het nie, maar dat 'n groter persentasie van die plattelandse gesinne by boerdery betrokke is as in enige ander provinsie.

(ii) Natal die kleinste verhouding van gesinne het wat in plattelandse gebiede woon en ook dat die kleinste persentasie van dié plattelandse gesinne by boerdery betrokke is.

Gesinne wat boerdery as hulle vernaamste bron van inkomste het, met inbegrip van dié wat in stedelike gebiede woon, is as volg in die provinsies versprei:—

Kaapprovinsie.....	43 persent.
Natal.....	5 persent.
Transvaal.....	33 persent.
Oranje-Vrystaat.....	19 persent.
Unie.....	100 persent.

As hierdie syfer met die produktiewe boerderygebiede van die provinsies vergelyk word, blyk dit dat die Vrystaat die digste met boeregesinne bevolk is en dat die Kaapprovinsie die minste het. Daar moet egter op gelet word dat bostaande gevolgtrekkings op blanke gesinne alleen gebaseer is.

16. **Plattelandse gesinne, nie boere nie: Algemeen.**—Die verhouding van plattelandse gesinne wat nie boer nie, verskil aanmerklik in elke distrik. In distrikte waarin daar 'n stad of groot dorp is, is die persentasie gewoonlik hoog aangesien baie gesinne buite die munisipale grense woon maar hulle inkomste uit bedrywigheid binne die stad of dorp verkry. Op ander plekke is die persentasie gesinne wat nie boer nie weer hoog as gevolg van die groot getalle persone wat betrokke is by mynontginning (Pelgrimsrust), spoel-delwerke (Barkly-Wes), konstruksie en instandhouding van paaië en spoorweë (Cathcart, Victoria-Wes), bosbou (Knysna), of vissery, ens. Die volgende distrikte kan genoem word omdat hulle besonder hoë verhoudings het vir gesinne wat nie boer nie. Die syfers wat op die fame volg, is persentasies.

Kaapprovinsie.... Knysna, 72; Cathcart, 61; George, 40; Humansdorp, 41; Stutterheim, 44; Victoria-Wes, 41; Taung, 37; Barkly-Wes, 37; De Aar, 33; Piketberg, 34.

Natal..... Die verhouding van gesinne wat nie boer nie is hoog in al die distrikte.

Transvaal..... Pelgrimsrust, 88; Barberton, 74; Nelspruit, 52; Bloemhof, 52; Carolina, 48; Christiana, 40.

Oranje-Vrystaat... Ventersburg, 30; Thaba 'Nchu 29.

17. **Plattelandse streke.**—Boerderytoestande varieer aansienlik in elkeen van die vier provinsies van die Unie en daar is dikwels groot verskille tussen aangrensende distrikte. Onder hierdie omstandighede is provinsiale totale en gemiddeldes betreffende een of ander kenmerk nie van veel waarde nie en kan hulle selfs misleidend wees. Om hierdie rede is dit verkieslik om die distrikte van elke provinsie in min of meer gelyksoortige streke te groepeer. Hierdie groepering is noodwendig willekeurige maar aandag is, sover doenlik, aan die inkomstepeile en die tipes grondbesit gegee. Die getal streke in elke provinsie is die volgende: Kaap, 24; Natal, 10; Transvaal, 16; Oranje-Vrystaat, 10. Partymaal, soos byvoorbeeld in die geval van Brits, verskil 'n distrik so baie van die aangrensende distrikte dat dit raadsaam geag is om so 'n distrik as 'n streek op sigself te behandel. Die groepering wat aangewend is, word in ahangsel B getoon.

Die metode wat hier beskrywe is, maak dit moontlik om 'n idee te kry van die variasie in inkomstepeile in elke provinsie. Dit maak dit ook vir ons moontlik om veranderings in die tipe grondbesit van een deel van die land na 'n ander in oënskou te neem.

18. **Omvang en beskrywings van boerdery-inkomste.**—Die inkomste van boeregesinne is ook in grade geplaas; dit wil sê, of die inkomste „onder £50”, „van £50 tot £100”, ens., is. Daar is vyf sulke grade waarvan die laaste £200 en daarbo is. In baie distrikte of streke het meer as die helfte van die gesinne, veral as hulle eienaars is, verklaar dat hulle inkomste van £200 en meer het. In sulke gevalle is die berekening van mediaaninkomste onmoontlik. Die plan is toe beraam om die inkomstepeil te bepaal deur middel van die persentasie gesinne met inkomste van £200 en meer. Dit is vir elke klas van grondbesittende gesin in elke streek gedoen—mits daar ongeveer 100 gesinne of meer van elke klas in die betrokke streek was. Die syfers word in tabelle 15-18 gegee.

Aandag word veral gevestig op die feit dat boeregesinne, benewens die salaris, lone, pensioen en rente, ook die *bruto* inkomste aan geld wat uit die verkoop van plaasprodukte verkry is en die geskatte geldwaarde van inkomste in die vorm van plaasprodukte as inkomste moes insluit. Dit is onmoontlik om te sê of dit gedoen is, en indien wel, in watter mate. Dit is ongetwyfeld waar dat die geldwaarde van plaasprodukte wat vir tuisgebruik gekweek of ontvang word, in verskillende distrikte varieer en dit is dus moontlik dat die inkomstepeil wat in hierdie opname vir bv. streek A aangewys word, miskien nie laer as dié van bv. streek B is nie, maar hoër sou wees as inkomste uit alle bronne ingesluit word.

19. **Klas van grondbesitter.**—Elke boeregesin moes verklaar aan watter een van die volgende vier klasse hulle behoort: eienaar, huurder, bywoner, werknemer. Hierdie terme is nie omskrywe nie en dit is dus moontlik dat die klassifikasie miskien dubbelsinnig mag wees—veral wat huurders en bywoners betref.

Tabel 14 toon dat 54 persent van die gesinne grondbesitters was en dat die persentasie in Natal die hoogste was (68 persent); in die Kaap was dit die laagste nl. 50 persent. Die tweede grootste klas naamlik huurders, het 23 persent of amper een-kwart van die totaal gevorm. Hierdie klas was proporsioneel veel talryker in die Kaap en Transvaal as in die ander twee provinsies. Bywoner-gesinne vorm 17 persent of ongeveer een-sesde van die totaal en was relatief veel talryker in Oranje-Vrystaat (24 persent) as in die ander provinsies. Die verhouding vir hierdie tipe was laagste in Natal (7.8 persent). Werknemer-gesinne het 6 persent tot die totaal bygedra en in die Kaap en Natal onderskeidelik 9-10 persent van alle gesinne verteenwoordig. In die ander twee provinsies het laasgenoemde tipe baie min voorgekom.

20. **Klas van grondbesittende gesin: Kaapprovinsie.**—In die Kaapprovinsie as 'n geheel was 50.4 persent van die gesinne eienaars, 26.2 persent huurders, 13.9 persent bywoners en 9.5 persent werknemers. Uit 24 streke was daar slegs vyf waarin meer as 60 persent van die gesinne grondbesitters was, naamlik:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eienaar-gesinne.	Distrikte.
1	62	Kaap, Simonstad, Wynberg.
2	63	Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
19	64	Ventersburg, Staysburg, Maraisburg, Cradock, Tarka, Somerset-Oos, Bedford, Adelaide.
22	62	Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst.
23	64	Grensdistrikte.

Daar sal opgemerk word dat die gebiede met die hoogste persentasie eienaar-gesinne in die uiterste deel van die suid-weste en in die ooste en noord-ooste geleë is. Hierdie gebiede is ook toevallig die streke waar die prys van grond heelwat bo die gemiddelde is.

Op die ander uiterste is die volgende vier streke waar die persentasies eienaar-gesinne kleiner as 45 persent is.

Streek no.	Persentasie eienaar-gesinne.	Distrikte.
3	41	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piketberg, Tulbagh.
4	41	Bredasdorp, Caledon.
17	29	Gordonia.
18	43	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.

Die eerste twee streke is by uitstek die koringgebiede van die suid-westelike Kaapprovinsie en die laaste twee grens aan die Betsjoeanaland-Protectoraat heel in die noorde.

In die drie Atlantiese kusdistrikte Malmesbury, Hopefield en Piketberg en die Karroodistrik Graaff-Reinet, kom *werknemer-gesinne* relatief die meeste voor. In elkeen van hierdie distrikte vorm dié gesinne ongeveer een-derde van die totaal.

Bywoner-gesinne vorm ongeveer een-derde in elkeen van die volgende distrikte wat almal op of naby die suidkus geleë is: Caledon, Swellendam, Heidelberg, Riversdal, Calitzdorp, Oudtshoorn en Uniondale.

Huurder-gesinne kom verreweg die meeste voor in die groot distrikte in die noorde en noord-weste. Die streke wat hoofsaaklik betrokke is, is nommers 13, 14, 16, 17 en 18. Hulle strek van Piketberg en Sutherland in die suide tot aan die Betsjoeanalandgrens. Algemeen gesproke, oortref die persentasie huurder-gesinne een-derde in al hierdie distrikte en dit vermeerder hoe verder mens noordwaarts gaan. In Taung is die verhouding ongeveer drie-kwart en in Gordonia twee-derdes. In baie gevalle is die eienaars van wie die grond gehuur word waarskynlik elderswone. Die hoë persentasie huurder-gesinne in die noord-oostelike distrikte Molteno, Wodehouse (Dordrecht), Elliot en Maclear, moet ook vermeld word. In elkeen van hierdie distrikte is die verhouding ongeveer een-derde.

21. **Klas van grondbesittende gesin: Natal.**—Die 5,044 boere-gesinne wat in Natal opgeneem is, is as volg versprei:—

Eienaars, 68 persent; Huurders, 15 persent; Bywoners, 8 persent; Werknemers, 9 persent. Die verhoudings vir eienaar-gesinne was besonder hoog in die volgende streke:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eienaar-gesinne.	Distrikte.
5	75	Camperdown, Impendle, Ixopo, Lions River, Poleia, Richmond, Underberg.
6	77	Kranskop, Nu-Hanover, Richmond.
8	73	Estcourt, Weenen.

Hierdie streke is feitlik uitsluitlik in die middelveld geleë.

Werknemer-gesinne is slegs in twee streke van numeriese belang nl. die noordelike kusdistrikte van Inanda en Laer Tugela en in die naburige Zululandgebied.

Huurder-gesinne kom betreklik baie voor in die laer Hoëveld, streek no. 7, en in die laer middelveld, streek no. 5.

Bywoner-gesinne word feitlik uitsluitlik tot die noordelike hoëveld beperk.

22. **Klas van grondbesittende gesin: Transvaal.**—Die 33,873 boeregesinne wat in Transvaal opgeneem is, is as volg versprei:—

Eienaar, 53.9 persent; huurder, 24.9 persent; bywoner, 17.7 persent; werknemer, 3.5 persent. Die persentasie eienaar-gesinne is heelwat bo die gemiddelde in die oostelike deel van die provinsie, veral die distrikte Belfast, Carolina, Barberton, Ermelo en Wakkerstroom; in die suidwestelike distrikte Bloemhof en Wolmarasstad en in die noordelike distrik Pietersburg. In die meeste van die ander distrikte is die verhouding baie na aan 50 persent, behalwe in die volgende drie gevalle: Brits, waar die persentasie eienaar-gesinne slegs 36 persent is, maar dié van huurder-gesinne die hoogste in die provinsie is (54 persent); Heidelberg wat die rekordpersentasie bywoner-gesinne het (31 persent); en Potgietersrust waar bywoner—en huurder-gesinne elk ongeveer een-kwart vorm.

Algemeen gesproke, kom bywonergerinne betreklik baie voor in die suidelike sone wat van Standerton en Heidelberg tot aan Lichtenburg strek. Huurdergerinne is weer van groter numeriese belang in die sentrale gebiede van Middelburg tot Rustenburg en Marico; dit is veral op Middelburg en Brits van toepassing. Nelspruit, waar werknemegerinne ongeveer een-kwart van die totaal vorm, is die enigste distrik waar hulle van relatiewe belang is.

23. **Klas van grondbesittende gesin : Oranje-Vrystaat.**—Die 19,958 boeregerinne wat opgeneem is, is as volg versprei:—

Eienaar, 59.6 persent; huurder 14.0 persent; bywoner, 23.7 persent; werknemer, 2.7 persent. Wat die verhouding van eienaars betref, volg hierdie provinsie op Natal. Dit het die grootste persentasie bywonergerinne en die laagste persentasies huurders en werknemers. Eienaargesinde kom, betreklik gesproke, die meeste voor in die suidelike en suid-westelike distrikte Bloemfontein, Edenburg, Reddersburg, Trompsburg, Phillipolis en Fauresmith.

Bothaville het die grootste persentasie bywoners (40 persent). Hierdie klas gesin kom ook veral baie voor in die heel noordelike distrikte Vredefort, Heilbron en Frankfort en in die aangrensende distrikte in die suide nl. Kroonstad, Lindley en Senekal. Dit is interessant om te onthou dat bywonergerinne ook baie voorkom in die aangrensende distrikte van Suid-Transvaal.

Die hoogste persentasies huurdergerinne kom voor in die suid-oostelike distrikte Rouxville en Smithfield en die noord-oostelike distrikte Bethlehem en Harrismith. Hier onthou ons weer dat huurdergerinne veral baie voorkom in die aangrensende distrikte van die Natalse hoëveld (laer) en die noord-oostelike Kaapprovinsie.

Werknemegerinne is nérens van numeriese belang nie.

24. **Inkomste van boeregerinne : Unie.**—Tabel 13 toon die verspreiding van plattelandse boeregerinne volgens inkomste en klas van gesin. Die proporsionele distribusies vir alle gesinne gesamentlik is die volgende:—

Inkomste.	PERSENTASIE GESINNE.				
	Kaap.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.V.S.	Unie.
Onder £50.....	20.0	10.5	31.9	17.3	22.9
£50—£99.....	22.0	11.3	23.9	25.4	22.8
£100—£149.....	13.4	10.5	13.6	13.9	13.4
£150—£199.....	8.7	10.0	8.6	9.0	8.8
£200+.....	35.9	57.7	22.0	34.4	32.1
TOTAAL, %...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No.....	43,057	5,044	33,873	19,958	101,932
Mediaan.....£	130	Bo 200	88	126	116

Van al die plattelandse boeregerinne wat in die Unie opgeneem is, het 32 persent of amper een-derde inkomste gehad wat £200 oortref en 46 persent het inkomste van minder as £100 gehad. Die mediaaninkomste was £116, dit wil sê, die een helfte van die gesinne het inkomste gehad wat hierdie som oortref en die ander helfte het minder as dié bedrag gehad. Die distribusie wat hierbo getoon word, suggereer dat gesinne in Natal die hoogste inkomste gehad het; die Kaap en Oranje-Vrystaat is die volgende met baie min verskil tussen hulle; dit lyk egter asof die Kaap tweede kom en Oranje-Vrystaat derde. Gesinsinkomste is in Transvaal bepaald laer as in enige ander provinsie.

Ons het gesien (paragraaf 19, tabel 13) dat die numeriese verhouding tussen die verskillende klasse van gesinne aansienlik varieer in die verskillende provinsies. Tabel 13 toon ook dat daar baie veelsiddige verskille tussen die inkomstedistribusies van die verskillende klasse van gesinne in dieselfde provinsie is. Onder hierdie omstandighede sou 'n meer vertroubare klassifikasie van die provinsies verkry word as soortgelyke klasse van gesinne vergelyk word. As die verskillende kenmerke van die inkomstedistribusies in aanmerking geneem word, dit wil sê, die mediane en die persentasies gesinne met inkomste van meer as £200 of minder as £100, sal ons die volgende klassifikasies kry. (K staan hier vir Kaapprovinsie, N vir Natal, T vir Transvaal en O vir Oranje-Vrystaat).

Klas van gesin.	KLASSIFIKASIE VAN INKOMSTE.			
	1ste.	2de.	3de.	4de.
Eienaar.....	N.	O.	O.	T.
Huurder.....	N.	K.	T.	O.
Bywoner.....	K.	N.	O.	T.
Werknemer.....	N.	T.	O.	K.

As die klassifikasie slegs op eenaargesinde gebaseer is, kry ons die volgende volgorde wat waarskynlik die betroubaarste is: Natal, Kaap, Oranje-Vrystaat, Transvaal. Dit is presies dieselfde as die volgorde wat hierbo gevind is deur die klassifikasie van alle gesinne afgesien van klasse. Gesinne in Natal skyn die hoogste inkomste in alle klasse, behalwe bywoners, te hê; daar is egter betreklik min sulke gesinne in Natal en die klassifikasie is nie heeltemaal betroubaar nie. Gesinne in die Kaap het weer hoër inkomste as dié in Transvaal of Oranje-Vrystaat, behalwe in die geval van werknemegerinne wat hoog geklassifiseer is in Transvaal maar laag in die Kaapprovinsie.

As die vier verskillende klasse van gesinne in elke provinsie volgens inkomste geklassifiseer word, vind ons dat die eenaargesinde sonder uitsondering die hoogste inkomste het en die bywonergerinne die laagste. In Natal en Transvaal het werknemegerinne hoër inkomste as huurdergerinne maar in die Kaap en Oranje-Vrystaat is dit die teenoorgestelde geval. Hierdie verskille kan miskien aan die aard van die werknemer toegeskryf word—of hy slegs 'n plaasarbeider en of hy 'n voorman is.

25. **Inkomste van plattelandse boeregerinne : Kaapse streke.**—Die beste metode om gesinsinkomste in verskillende streke te vergelyk, is miskien om die vergelyking alleen op eenaargesinde te baseer.

In die Kaapprovinsie was daar agt streke waarin drie-kwart van die eenaargesinde of meer inkomste bokant £200 gehad het. Hulle was die volgende:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
21	94	Colesberg, De Aar, Hanover, Phillipstown, Richmond.
2	84	Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
15	83	Britstown, Hopetown, Victoria-Wes.
20	82	Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Pearston.
19	81	Adelaide, Bedford, Cradock, Maraisburg, Somerset-Oos, Steynsburg, Tarka, Venterstad.
12	79	Aberdeen, Beaufort-Wes, Murraysburg.
5	79	Montagu, Robertson, Worcester.
3	75	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piketberg, Tulbagh.

Volgens hierdie syfers blyk dit dat inkomste in die sentrale, oostelike en noordelike Karoo die hoogste is—behalwe 'n paar distrikte in die suid-westelike Kaapprovinsie. Inkomste is ongeveer op dieselfde peil in al die distrikte van 'n bepaalde strek met die volgende paar uitsonderings. In Hopetown is inkomste beslis laer as in die ander twee distrikte van streek no 15; in Pearston is dit laer as in Graaff-Reinet of Middelburg; in Maraisburg is dit laer as in die omliggende distrikte van streek no. 19; en in Piketberg is dit laer as in Hopefield of Malmesbury.

In die volgende sewe streke het minder as 40 persent van die eenaargesinde inkomste bo £200 gehad:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
6	39	Heidelberg, Riversdal, Swellendam.
16	38	Barkly-Wes, Herbert, Kimberley.
1	37	Kaap, Simonstad, Wynberg.
7	34	Calitzdorp, Ladismith, Oudtshoorn, Uniandale.
17	29	Gordonia.
18	28	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.
8	22	George, Knysna, Mosselbaai.

Bogenoemde streke van lae inkomste word in twee taamlik duidelik afgebakende sones verdeel: die eerste op die suidkus en die aangrensende distrikte van die suid-Karoo; en die tweede heel in die noorde. Die laagste inkomste is in die heel noordelike distrik van Mafeking opgeteken, waar slegs 15 persent van die gesinne inkomste bo £200 gehad het, en in die suidelike kusdistrik Knysna waar die ooreenstemmende verhouding slegs 13.4 persent was. Dit is ook van belang om op te merk dat inkomste in Vryburg, die aangrensende distrik van Mafeking, op 'n baie hoër peil was.

26. **Inkomste van plattelandse boeregerinne : Natalse streke.**—Gesinsinkomste is bepaald die hoogste in die noordelike kussone van Inanda tot Laer Umfolozi—die suikergebied. In die sentrale gebied, wat gewoonlik die middelveld genoem word, is inkomste effens laer en in die hoëveld heel in die noorde is dit die laagste. In die distrik Vryheid blyk gesinsinkomste die laagste te wees; hier het slegs 36 persent van die gesinne inkomste bo £200, terwyl die ooreenstemmende verhouding vir die omliggende distrikte ongeveer een-helfte is.

27. **Inkomste van plattelandse boeregerinne : Transvaalse streke.**—Die inkomste van eenaargesinde is in die volgende streke die hoogste:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
6	60	Barberton, Nelspruit.
9	52	Letaba, Pelgrimsrus.
4	51	Bethal, Standerton, Ermelo.
5	45	Volksrust, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom.

Al hierdie distrikte is in die oostelike en suid-oostelike gedeelte van die provinsie geleë. Barberton het betreklik min boeregerinne (paragraaf 16) maar inkomste blyk daar hoër te wees as op ander plekke. Ermelo en Letaba is ook belangrike distrikte.

In die volgende streke was gesinsinkomste oor die algemeen die laagste:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
16	23	Bloemhof, Christiana.
15	22	Schweizer Reneke, Wolmaransstad.
11	21	Potgietersrus, Waterberg.
10	21	Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg.
13	19	Marico, Pretoria, Rustenburg.

Al hierdie distrikte, behalwe Pretoria, is in die westelike of heel noordelike deel van die provinsie geleë. Wat die suid-westelike streke (15, 16) betref, blyk inkomste veelseggend laer te wees in Wolmaransstad en Bloemhof as in die ander distrikte. Die laagste inkomste is in Marico en Waterberg opgeteken; in laasgenoemde distrik het 17 persent van die eenaargesinde verklaar dat hulle inkomste bo £200 is en in Marico slegs 14 persent. Dit is interessant om op te merk dat:—

- (i) inkomste in Rustenburg, wat tussen Marico en Waterberg lê, veelseggend hoër is;
- (ii) inkomste in die midde-westelike distrikte Lichtenburg en Ventersdorp hoër is as in die suid-weste of noord-weste;
- (iii) Marico, die distrik met die laagste inkomste, aan Mafeking grens waar, soos ons gesien het, inkomste besonder laag is.

In Pietersburg is inkomste aansienlik laer as in enige van die omliggende distrikte.

Spesiale melding moet van *huurdergerinne* gemaak word. Hulle is van groot numeriese belang in die weste en in party sentrale distrikte, veral Brits, Pretoria en Middelburg. In die meeste van hierdie distrikte is gesinsinkomste baie laag en daar is nouliks enige gebied waarin meer as 12 persent van die gesinne inkomste bo £200 het; in Middelburg is die verhouding slegs 7.9 persent en in Waterberg 5.2 persent. In Brits is die toestand egter baie anders; hier is daar meer huurder- as eenaargesinde en 40 persent van eersgenoemde het inkomste bo £200 terwyl die verhouding vir laasgenoemde 43 persent is. Hierdie distrik is enig in dié opsig dat huurder- en eenaargesinde, wat inkomste betref, op min of meer dieselfde peil staan.

28. **Inkomste van plattelandse boeregerinne : Vrystaatse streke.**—Die hoogste gesinsinkomste is in die volgende streke opgeteken:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
6	70	Bethulle, Dewetsdorp, Trompsburg, Smithfield.
7	65	Rouxville, Wepener, Zastron.
1	65	Clocolan, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Ladybrand, Thaba 'Nchu.

Al hierdie distrikte is in die midde-oostelike en suid-oostelike deel van die provinsie geleë. Die syfers skep die indruk dat inkomste daal in 'n noord-oostelike rigting; dit is dus in Fouriesburg beslis laer as in die distrikte wat onmiddellik na die suide lê.

Die laagste inkomste is in die volgende twee streke opgeteken:—

Streek no.	Persentasie eenaargesinde bo £200.	Distrikte.
4	35	Frankfort, Heilbron, Vredefort.
10	34	Boshof, Bothaville, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal.
2		

Hierdie streke val in twee sones, die eerste heel in die noorde en die tweede in die weste. In die noordelike groep blyk dit dat Vredefort die laagste inkomste het en in die weste is die laagste inkomste in Boshof opgeteken; slegs 24 persent van die gesinne het hier verklaar dat hulle inkomste bo £200 het.

29. **Grootte en inkomste van plattelandse boeregerinne.**—In paragraaf 13 is daarop gewys dat die grootte en inkomste van stedelike gesinne negatief gekorreleer is; dit wil sê, hoe kleiner die inkomste hoe groter die gesin. Hierdie teorie kan ook by plattelandse gesinne getoets word maar die metode is enigins meer ingewikkeld. Drie faktore moet in oorweging geneem word:—

- 1. Gemiddelde grootte per plattelandse gesin.
- 2. Gemiddelde inkomste per plattelandse gesin.
- 3. Die persentasie eenaargesinde.

Tabelle 15-18 toon die getal persone per plattelandse boeregesin in elke strek, maar hierdie syfers is op alle gesinne, sonder inagneming van klas, gebaseer. As die grootte per *eenaargesinde* beskikbaar gewees het, kon die korrelasie dan regstreeks met die inkomste per eenaargesinde bereken word. Aangesien sulke syfers afwesig is, is dit nodig om grootte en inkomste van alle gesinne te korreleer sonder om klas in aanmerking te neem, en dan om die uitwerking van eiendomsreg op inkomste en grootte van gesin uit te skakel. Hierdie laaste stap word noodsaak deur die feit dat die inkomste van eienaars groter is as dié van die ander klasse van gesinne en die verhouding vir eenaargesinde varieer aansienlik in verskillende streke. Die partiële korrelasie-koeffisiënte*, gebaseer op rangskikking, is die volgende: Kaap, .46; Natal, .12; Transvaal, .54; Oranje-Vrystaat, .67.

Al die koeffisiënte is negatief en almal is statisties tellend behalwe dié vir Natal. Dit beteken dat daar 'n omgekeerde verhouding tussen die grootte en die inkomste van die plattelandse boeregesin bestaan—hoe kleiner die inkomste, hoe groter die gesin en omgekeerd. Dit moet beklemtoon word dat die syfers slegs bewys dat die verhouding bestaan maar daaruit blyk nie dat lae inkomste die oorsaak van groot gesinne is nie.

Die volgende syfers toon die *mediaaninkomste* volgens grootte van gesin. Al die mediane vir Natal is bo £200 en is dus nie ingesluit nie:—

Grootte van gesin.	BOEREGERINNE: MEDIAANINKOMSTE.			
	Kaap.	Transvaal.	O.V.S.	Unie.
2.....	£ 137	£ 87	£ 125	£ 119
3.....	139	90	132	122
4.....	142	92	136	125
5.....	131	90	133	118
6.....	115	84	108	103
7.....	105	76	95	94
8.....	97	77	89	91
9.....	90	78	97	87
10+.....	96	88	89	92

Hierdie syfers, wat op tabel 20 gebaseer is, toon feitlik dieselfde soort variasie as dié wat in die geval van stedelike gesinne opgemerk is (paragraaf 12). Inkomste styg tot 'n maksimum vir gesinne van vier persone en daal dan as die gesin groter en groter word. Daar is ook bewys dat die inkomste weer styg vir baie groot gesinne.

30. **Gesinsinkomste en prys van grond.**—Dit is redelik om te vra of daar 'n verwantskap tussen die prys van grond per morg in 'n strek en die gesinsinkomste in dié strek bestaan; en indien wel, wat die aard van die verwantskap is. Teoreties sou ons 'n hoë inkomstepeil verwag in 'n strek waar die prys van grond hoog is en omgekeerd. Om hierdie teorie te toets, gebruik ons die pryse wat deur die transporte van plattelandse eiendom gedurende die jaar geëindig Maart 1941, aan die lig gebring is. Distriktransporte is in streke gegroepeer wat saamval met dié van hierdie verslag, en die pryse wat aldus verkry is, is met die persentasie-eenaargesinde wat inkomste bo £200 ontvang, gekorreleer. Die koeffisiënte is die volgende: Kaap, .15; Natal, .38; Transvaal, .33; Oranje-Vrystaat, .24. Al hierdie koeffisiënte is positief en statisties tellend; dit wil sê, hulle verskaf bewyse wat strook met teoretiese verwagting. Die metode van berekening het dié voordeel dat dit aandag vestig op streke wat belangrike uitsonderings op die reël is. In die

* Kendal: „Biometrika”, pp. 32, 277 (1942).

† Die korrelasie-koeffisiënt volgens rangskikking, van Kendal is gebruik; sien Kendal *Advanced Theory of Statistics*, hoofstuk 16.

Transvaalse streek no. 3, wat die distrikte Heidelberg, Nigel, Springs en Vereeniging insluit, vind ons dus dat die prys van grond baie hoër is as wat ons van die gesinsinkomste sou verwag. Hieruit kan afgelei word dat die prys nie die werklike landbouwaarde van die grond in hierdie streek weerspieël nie. Trouens, dit is bekend dat die prys van plattelandse grond in hierdie streek kunsmatig baie opgedryf is deur 'n groot aantal transporte van bou- en industriële terreine. Dieselfde toestand is in die geval van streek no. 8 (Knysna, George en Mosselbaai) in die Kaap, en in verskeie ander, gevind.

31. **Plattelandse gesinne, nie boere nie.**—Dit is 'n uiters ongelyksoortige groep wat onder andere bestaan uit omstedelike gesinne wat hulle inkomste uit beroepe wat in die stede en dorpe gevolg word, verkry; uit gesinne wat betrokke is by handel, mynontginning en spoeldiamantdelwery; konstruksie en instandhouding van paaie en spoorweë; bosbou en vissery, ens. Daar is nie verskil gemaak tussen industriële bedrywighede nie en daar sal geen poging tot 'n uitvoerige opname aangewend word nie. Wat grootte van gesin en inkomstepeil betref, val hierdie groep tussen die stedelike gesinne en die plattelandse boeresinne. In tabel 19 word uitvoerige verspreidings volgens grootte en inkomste van gesin gegee, en sekere ander inligting in tabelle 2 en 3.

32. **Alleenwonende persone sonder gesin.**—Tabelle 21-23 bevat inligting met betrekking tot persone wat van hulle gesinne geskei is en op hulle eie woon, vermoedelik grotendeels in hotelle, losieshuise, ens. Daar moet veral opgemerk word dat 46,610 persone wat huisgesinne vorm, by die totaal van 149,742 ingesluit word (sien paragraaf 2 en tabel 1). Soos verwag sou word, word die meerderheid van hierdie persone wat op hulle eie woon, in die vernaamste stedelike gebiede gevind. Uit die 51,276 persone wat in Transvaal opgeneem is, was twee-derdes dus in Johannesburg en Pretoria; en uit die 16,655 wat in Natal opgeneem is, was twee-derdes in Durban; op dieselfde wyse is 59 persent van die Kaapse totaal in Kaapstad, Port Elizabeth, Oos-Londen en Kimberley opgeneem.

In stedelike gebiede is dames wat alleen woon, oorheersend in al die provinsies behalwe Natal; in plattelandse gebiede is dit die teenoorgestelde geval aangesien mans in die meerderheid is.

As die inkomste, wat oor die algemeen baie laag is, oorweeg word, moet daar onthou word dat baie van hierdie persone op ouderdoms- en ander pensioene of van ontvangste van kosgangers en loseerders bestaan; ander, veral in stedelike gebiede, is weer jonk en het maar slegs vir 'n paar jaar gewerk en in baie gevalle minder as 'n volle jaar.

SENSUS, 6 MEI 1941.

VORM VIR GESIN EN INKOMSTE (moet aan Vorm C. 1 geheg word).

(MOET DEUR DIE OPNEMER INGEVUL WORD.)

Nommer van huis en naam van straat	Magistraatsdistrik
OF	Opnemersubdistrik No.
Naam en nommer van plaas of hoeve	Stad (of dorp)
	Vorm No. (Dieselfde as Gesinshoof se Vorm C. 1.)

Vul hier in die gewone *getal persone* (bediendes uitgesonderd) in hierdie huisgesin, d.w.s. diegene wat gewoonlik in hierdie huis woon, of hulle in die Sensusnaam teenwoordig is of nie:—

		Getal.		
		Manlik.	Vroulik.	Persone.
1. GESIN	Hoof en/of eggenote			
	Kinders onder 16 jaar oud			
	Kinders van 16 jaar en ouer			
TOTAAL IN GESIN				
2. ANDER	Ander familiebetrekkings en gaste van die gesin wat permanent in die huis woon (alle leeftye)			
	Ander gereelde loseerders (alle leeftye)			
	TOTAAL IN DIE HUIS (Gesin en ander)			
3. Besonderhede van die VERNAAMSTE BROODWINNER wat die gesin onderhou.	Geslag	Huistaal		
	Huweliksstaat (<i>Nooit getroud, getroud, in wedustaat, geskei</i>)			
	Beroep in normale burgerlike lewe			
	Indien op militêre diens, skryf „M.”			

4. Getal persone in GESIN (soos in 1 hierbo aangelei) wat inkomste verdien of ontvang
5. **TOTALE GESAMENTLIKE INKOMSTE** VAN DIE GESINSHOOF EN AL DIE ANDER LEDE VAN DIE GESIN (SOOS IN 1 HIERBO AANGEDUI) WAT GEDURENDE 12 MAANDE (1 MEI 1940 TOT 30 APRIL 1941) UIT ALLE BRONNE ONTVANG IS:—

Vul of A of B in, nie albei nie. (Lees Opmerking No. 5.)

A.

Vir persone wat NIE IN BOERDERYBEROEPE BETROKKE IS NIE.

Inkomstegroep.	
Geen inkomste	
Onder £50	
£50 tot £99	
£100 tot £149	
£150 tot £199	
£200 tot £249	
£250 tot £299	
£300 tot £349	
£350 tot £399	
£400 en daarbo	

Moenie die werklike bedrag van die inkomste opgee nie; merk net die inkomstegroep met 'n X.

B.

Vir persone betrokke in BOERDERY-ONDERNEMINGS.

(Indien u boer, maak 'n X in die betrokke vakkies.)

Plaas:

Eienaar	
Huurder	
Bywoner	
Werknemer	

Woning:

Eiendom	
Vry	
Gehuur	

Kweek of ontvang die gesin plaasprodukte vir eie gebruik?

Ja	
Nee	

Gesamentlike *bruto inkomste* van hele gesin (soos in 1 hierbo aangetoon) uit alle bronne: produkte, lone, ens.; bereken in geld.

Geen geldinkomste	
Onder £50	
£50 tot £99	
£100 tot £149	
£150 tot £199	
£200 en daarbo	

Moenie die werklike bedrag van die inkomste opgee nie; merk net die inkomstegroep met 'n X.

Annexure B.

REGIONS AND CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.

Region.	Districts.
(a) CAPE PROVINCE.	
1	Cape, Simonstown, Wynberg.
2	Paarl, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
3	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Tulbagh.
4	Bredasdorp, Caledon.
5	Montagu, Robertson, Worcester.
6	Heidelberg, Riversdal, Swellendam.
7	Calitzdorp, Ladysmith, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale.
8	George, Knysna, Mossel Bay.
9	Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage.
10	Jansenville, Steytlerville, Willowmore.
11	Ceres, Laingsburg, Prins Albert.
12	Aberdeen, Beaufort West, Murraysburg.
13	Calvinia, Clanwilliam, Fraserburg, Kenhardt, Namaqualand, Sutherland, van Rhynsdorp, Williston.
14	Carnarvon, Hay, Prieska.
15	Britstown, Hopetown, Victoria West.
16	Barkly West, Herbert, Kimberley.
17	Gordonia.
18	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.
19	Adelaide, Bedford, Cradock, Maraisburg, Somerset East, Steynsburg, Tarka, Venterstad.
20	Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Pearston.
21	Colesberg, De Aar, Hanover, Phillipstown, Richmond.
22	Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst.
23	Cathcart, East London, Fort Beaufort, Glen Grey, Keiskamahock, Kingwilliamstown, Komgha, Middeldrift, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Stutterheim, Victoria East.
24	Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Elliot, Herschel, Indwe, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Wodehouse.

(b) NATAL.

1	Durban, Pinetown, Umlazi.
2	Inanda, Lower Tugela.
3	Umzinto.
4	Alfred, Port Shepstone.
5	Camperdown, Impendhle, Ixopo, Lions River, Pietermaritzburg, Polela, Richmond, Underberg.
6	Kranskop, New Hanover, Umvoti, Ndwedwe, Mapumulo.
7	Bergville, Dundee, Helpmekaar, Klip River, Newcastle.
8	Estcourt, Msinga, Weenen.
9	Utrecht.
10	Babanango, Ngotshe, Paulpietersburg, Vryheid.

(c) TRANSVAAL.

1	Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg.
2	Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Roodepoort.
3	Heidelberg, Nigel, Springs, Vereeniging.
4	Bethal, Standerton, Ermelo.
5	Volksrust, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom.
6	Barberton, Nelspruit.
7	Belfast, Carolina, Lydenburg.
8	Middelburg, Witbank.
9	Letaba, Pilgrims Rest.
10	Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg.
11	Potgietersrust, Waterberg.
12	Brits.
13	Marico, Pretoria, Rustenburg.
14	Lichtenburg, Ventersdorp.
15	Schweizer Renecke, Wolmaransstad.
16	Bloemhof, Christiana.

(d) ORANGE FREE STATE.

1	Clocolan, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Ladybrand, Thaba 'Nchu.
2	Bethlehem, Lindley, Reitz, Senekal.
3	Brandfort, Kroonstad, Ventersburg, Winburg.
4	Frankfort, Heilbron, Vredefort.
5	Harrismith, Vrede.
6	Bethulie, Dewetsdorp, Trompsburg, Smithfield.
7	Rouxville, Wepener, Zastron.
8	Bloemfontein, Edenburg, Reddersburg.
9	Fauresmith, Phillipolis.
10	Boshof, Bothaville, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal.

Aanhangsel B.

STREKE EN SAMESTELLELENDE DISTRIKTE.

Streek.	Distrikte.
(a) KAAPPROVINSIE.	
1	Kaap, Simonstad, Wynberg.
2	Paarl, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Wellington.
3	Bellville, Hopefield, Malmesbury, Piketberg, Tulbagh.
4	Bredasdorp, Caledon.
5	Montagu, Robertson, Worcester.
6	Heidelberg, Riversdal, Swellendam.
7	Calitzdorp, Ladysmith, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale.
8	George, Knysna, Mosselbaai.
9	Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage.
10	Jansenville, Steytlerville, Willowmore.
11	Ceres, Laingsburg, Prins Albert.
12	Aberdeen, Beaufort-Wes, Murraysburg.
13	Clavinia, Clanwilliam, Fraserburg, Kenhardt, Namaqualand, Sutherland, van Rhynsdorp, Williston.
14	Carnarvon, Hay, Prieska.
15	Britstown, Hopetown, Victoria-Wes.
16	Barkly-Wes, Herbert, Kimberley.
17	Gordonia.
18	Kuruman, Mafeking, Taung, Vryburg.
19	Adelaide, Bedford, Cradock, Maraisburg, Somerset-Oos, Steynsburg, Tarka, Venterstad.
20	Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Pearston.
21	Colesberg, De Aar, Hanover, Phillipstown, Richmond.
22	Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst.
23	Cathcart, Oos-Londen, Fort Beaufort, Glen Grey, Keiskamahock, Kingwilliamstown, Komgha, Middeldrift, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Stutterheim, Victoria-Oos.
24	Albert, Aliwal-Noord, Barkly-Oos, Elliot, Herschel, Indwe, Lady Grey, Maclear, Molteno, Wodehouse.

(b) NATAL.

1	Durban, Pinetown, Umlazi.
2	Inanda, Laer Tugela.
3	Umzinto.
4	Alfred, Port Shepstone.
5	Camperdown, Impendhle, Ixopo, Lions River, Pietermaritzburg, Polela, Richmond, Underberg.
6	Kranskop, New Hanover, Umvoti, Ndwedwe, Mapumulo.
7	Bergville, Dundee, Helpmekaar, Kliprivier, Newcastle.
8	Estcourt, Msinga, Weenen.
9	Utrecht.
10	Babanango, Ngotshe, Paulpietersburg, Vryheid.

(c) TRANSVAAL.

1	Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Johannesburg.
2	Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Roodepoort.
3	Heidelberg, Nigel, Springs, Vereeniging.
4	Bethal, Standerton, Ermelo.
5	Volksrust, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom.
6	Barberton, Nelspruit.
7	Belfast, Carolina, Lydenburg.
8	Middelburg, Witbank.
9	Letaba, Pilgrims Rest.
10	Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg.
11	Potgietersrust, Waterberg.
12	Brits.
13	Marico, Pretoria, Rustenburg.
14	Lichtenburg, Ventersdorp.
15	Schweizer Renecke, Wolmaransstad.
16	Bloemhof, Christiana.

(d) ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.

1	Clocolan, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Ladybrand, Thaba 'Nchu.
2	Bethlehem, Lindley, Reitz, Senekal.
3	Brandfort, Kroonstad, Ventersburg, Winburg.
4	Frankfort, Heilbron, Vredefort.
5	Harrismith, Vrede.
6	Bethulie, Dewetsdorp, Trompsburg, Smithfield.
7	Rouxville, Wepener, Zastron.
8	Bloemfontein, Edenburg, Reddersburg.
9	Fauresmith, Phillipolis.
10	Boshof, Bothaville, Hoopstad, Jacobsdal.

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, UNION.—TABEL 1. HUISGESINNE EN GESINNE, UNIE.

Province.	Families—Gesinne.			Non-Family Households. Huisgesin maar nie gesin nie.			Households. Huisgesinne.	Persons in Families. Persone in gesin.	Single Non-household Persons. Ongetroude persone nie in huisgesin nie.	Persons Enumerated. Persone opgeneem.		Ratio in Family Survey. Verhouding in gesinopname.	Average Family. Gemiddelde gesin.	Provincie.	
	Without Relatives or Lodgers. Sonder familie-betrekkinge of loseerders.	With Relatives or Lodgers. Met familie-betrekkinge of loseerders.	Lodging with others. Loseer by anders.	Without Lodgers. Sonder loseerders.	With Lodgers. Met loseerders.	Total. Totaal.				Family Survey. Gesinsopname.	General Census. Algemene sensus.				
(a) URBAN AREAS—STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.															
Cape.....	79,959	29,112	5,119	114,190	8,781	3,199	11,980	121,051	417,699	34,091	463,770	539,954	85.9	3.658	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	28,719	9,295	1,189	39,203	2,770	897	3,667	41,681	130,377	12,988	147,032	176,322	93.2	3.326	Natal.
Transvaal.....	103,148	39,455	10,481	153,087	8,703	3,329	12,032	154,638	550,257	39,244	601,533	688,158	87.4	3.594	Transvaal.
O.F.S.....	12,574	4,803	1,136	18,513	1,182	451	1,633	19,010	67,884	4,509	74,026	95,221	77.7	3.667	O.V.S.
UNION.....	224,400	82,668	17,925	324,993	21,436	7,876	29,312	336,380	1,166,217	90,832	1,236,361	1,499,655	85.8	3.588	UNIE.
(b) RURAL AREAS—PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE.															
Cape.....	46,005	11,101	2,131	59,237	4,979	1,201	6,180	63,286	245,694	8,265	260,139	263,716	98.6	4.147	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	7,437	1,967	220	9,624	905	240	1,148	10,552	33,730	2,274	37,132	39,870	93.2	3.504	Natal.
Transvaal.....	41,422	9,606	2,947	53,975	3,373	830	4,403	55,431	216,319	4,440	225,192	266,843	87.7	4.008	Transvaal.
O.F.S.....	18,904	4,313	1,479	24,696	1,275	292	1,567	24,784	98,810	1,321	96,695	100,090	96.6	3.799	O.V.S.
UNION.....	113,768	26,987	6,777	147,532	10,735	2,563	13,298	154,053	589,553	16,300	619,151	660,510	93.7	3.996	UNIE.
(c) UNION—UNIE.															
Cape.....	125,964	40,213	7,250	173,427	13,760	4,400	18,160	184,337	663,393	42,356	723,909	803,670	90.1	3.825	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	36,156	11,262	1,409	48,827	3,678	1,137	4,815	52,233	164,107	15,262	184,184	216,192	85.2	3.361	Natal.
Transvaal.....	144,570	49,064	13,428	207,062	12,276	4,159	16,435	210,069	766,576	43,684	826,695	945,001	87.5	3.702	Transvaal.
O.F.S.....	31,478	9,116	2,615	43,209	2,457	743	3,200	43,794	161,694	5,830	170,724	195,311	87.4	3.741	O.V.S.
UNION.....	338,168	109,655	24,702	472,525	32,171	10,439	42,610	490,433	1,755,770	107,132	1,905,512	2,160,174	88.2	3.715	UNIE.

TABLE 2. FAMILY STRUCTURE—TABEL 2. GESINSTRUKTUUR.

Province.	Head and Wife only. Hoof en eggenote alleen.	Head, Wife and Children. Hoof, eggenote en kinders.	Male Head and Children. Manlike hoof en kinders.	Female Head and Children. Vroulike hoof en kinders.	Children only. Kinders alleen.	Total. Totaal.	Provincie.
(a) URBAN—STEDELIK.							
Cape.....	28,590	73,403	1,788	10,219	190	114,190	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	12,577	23,099	511	2,918	98	39,203	Natal.
Transvaal.....	38,844	101,163	1,665	10,892	520	153,087	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	4,554	12,296	197	1,417	49	18,513	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	84,565	209,961	4,164	25,446	857	324,993	UNIE.
(b) (i) RURAL: FARMING—PLATTELAND: BOERE.							
Cape.....	7,523	33,017	866	1,620	31	43,057	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	1,883	3,345	86	210	20	5,044	Natal.
Transvaal.....	6,823	25,330	478	1,173	69	33,573	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	4,434	14,446	277	753	48	19,958	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	20,163	76,138	1,707	3,756	168	101,932	UNIE.
(b) (ii) RURAL: NON-FARMING—PLATTELAND: NIE BOERE.							
Cape.....	4,119	11,061	260	730	10	16,180	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	1,592	2,791	62	129	6	4,580	Natal.
Transvaal.....	4,896	14,359	194	623	30	20,102	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	1,124	3,428	54	125	7	4,738	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	11,731	31,639	570	1,607	53	45,600	UNIE.
(b) (iii) RURAL: TOTAL—PLATTELAND: TOTAAL.							
Cape.....	11,642	44,078	1,126	2,350	41	59,237	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	2,975	6,136	143	339	26	9,624	Natal.
Transvaal.....	11,719	39,689	672	1,796	99	53,975	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	5,568	17,874	331	878	55	24,696	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	31,894	107,777	2,277	5,363	221	147,532	UNIE.
(c) UNION—UNIE.							
Cape.....	40,232	117,481	2,914	12,569	231	173,427	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	15,552	29,235	659	3,257	124	48,827	Natal.
Transvaal.....	50,563	140,852	2,840	12,688	619	207,062	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	10,112	30,170	528	2,295	104	43,209	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	116,459	317,738	6,441	30,809	1,078	472,525	UNIE.

TABLE 3. PERSONS IN FAMILIES—TABEL 3. PERSONE IN GESINNE.

Province.	Head and Wife. Hoof en vrou.	CHILDREN—KINDERS.		TOTAL—TOTAAL.			Relatives and Lodgers. Familie betrekkinge en loseerders.	Provincie.
		Under 16 years. Onder 16 jaar oud.	16 years and over. 16 jaar en ouer.	Male. Manlik.	Female. Vroulik.	Persons. Persone.		
(a) URBAN—STEDELIK.								
Cape.....	215,993	141,355	60,351	202,449	215,250	417,699	52,816	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	74,781	39,095	16,501	63,602	66,775	130,377	16,942	Natal.
Transvaal.....	292,574	192,179	65,504	272,023	278,234	550,257	76,912	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	35,314	24,049	7,921	33,200	34,684	67,884	8,675	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	618,662	397,278	150,277	571,274	594,943	1,166,217	155,345	UNIE.

(b) (i) RURAL: FARMING—PLATTELAND: BOERE.

Cape.....	88,566	69,405	29,127	94,427	87,671	182,098	12,617	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	9,752	5,734	2,490	9,048	8,928	17,976	1,878	Natal.
Transvaal.....	65,957	54,019	17,963	71,495	66,444	137,939	10,714	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	38,790	25,951	10,497	38,596	36,642	75,238	5,276	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	198,065	155,109	60,077	213,566	199,685	413,251	30,485	UNIE.

(b) (ii) RURAL: NON-FARMING—PLATTELAND: NIE BOERE NIE.

Cape.....	31,350	26,155	6,091	31,953	31,643	63,596	4,486	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	8,957	5,495	1,302	7,882	7,872	15,754	1,166	Natal.
Transvaal.....	39,327	33,495	5,558	39,653	38,727	78,380	5,943	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	9,283	7,669	1,620	9,372	9,200	18,572	1,664	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	88,917	72,814	14,571	88,860	87,442	176,302	12,859	UNIE.

(b) (iii) RURAL: TOTAL—PLATTELAND: TOTAAL.

Cape.....	114,916	95,560	35,218	126,380	119,314	245,694	17,108	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	18,709	11,229	3,792	16,930	16,800	33,730	3,044	Natal.
Transvaal.....	105,284	87,514	23,221	111,145	105,171	216,319	16,257	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	48,073	33,620	12,117	47,968	45,842	93,810	6,940	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	286,982	227,923	74,648	302,426	287,127	589,553	43,344	UNIE.

(c) UNION—UNIE.

Cape.....	330,909	236,915	95,569	328,829	334,564	663,393	69,919	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	93,490	50,324	20,293	66,532	63,575	130,107	19,986	Natal.
Transvaal.....	397,858	279,693	89,025	383,171	383,405	766,576	93,169	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	83,387	58,269	20,038	80,526	81,168	161,694	15,615	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	905,644	625,201	224,925	873,700	882,070	1,755,770	198,689	UNIE.

TABLE 4. HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: CHIEF URBAN AREAS—TABEL 4. HUISGESINNE EN GESINNE: VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

City and Suburbs.	Families—Gesinne.			Non-Family Households. Huisgesin maar nie gesin nie.			Households. Huisgesinne.	Persons in Families. Persone in gesin.	Single Non-household Persons. Onge-troude persone nie in huisgesin nie.	Persons Enumerated. Persone opgeneem.		Ratio in Family Survey. Verhouding in gesin-opname.	Average Family. Gemiddelde gesin.	Stad en voorstede.	
	Without Relatives or Lodgers. Sonder familie-betrekkinge of loseerders.	With Relatives or Lodgers. Met familie-betrekkinge of loseerders.	Lodging with others. by anders.	Without Lodgers. Sonder loseerders.	With Lodgers. Met loseerders.	Total.				Family Survey. Gesins-opname.	General Census. Algemene sensus.				
Cape Town.....	30,975	11,021	1,347	43,343	3,280	1,168	4,448	46,444	153,146	15,003	172,597	187,946	91.8	3.53	Kaapstad.
Port Elizabeth.....	8,086	3,569	936	12,591	516	227	743	12,398	46,946	3,509	51,193	58,256	87.9	3.73	Port Elizabeth.
East London.....	4,947	2,218	362	7,770	362	162	524	7,689	28,234	2,017	30,775	34,834	88.3	3.63	Oos-Londen.
Kimberley.....	2,319	963	340	3,622	210	88	298	3,580	13,477	615	14,390	17,018	84.5	3.72	Kimberley.
P'maritzburg.....	4,039	1,341	93	5,473	348	115	463	5,843	18,608	2,258	21,329	28,539	74.7	3.40	Durban.
Durban.....	18,830	6,943	788	25,961	1,930	619	2,549	27,422	83,714	8,437	94,700	112,890	83.9	3.26	Durban.
Johannesburg.....	15,087	5,837	984	21,908	766	297	1,063	21,987	80,158	8,295	89,514	112,778	79.4	3.66	Pretoria.
Johannesburg.....	46,137	17,038	4,566	67,741	5,402	1,995	7,397	70,572	232,075	16,590	256,062	281,706	90.9	3.43	Johannesburg.
Bloemfontein.....	4,385	1,654	338	6,377	140	53	193	6,232	23,374	2,010	25,577	33,254	76.9	3.67	Bloemfontein.

TABLE 5. FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS—TABEL 5. GESINNE VOLGENS GETAL PERSONE.

Persons per Family.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES—GETAL GESINNE.												Persone per gesin.
	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union—Unie.		Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union—Unie.		
					No.	%					No.	%	
(a) URBAN—STEDELIK.													
2.....	34,548	14,473	45,086	5,379	99,486	30.61	13,122	3,239	12,878	6,158	35,307	23.99	2.
3.....	28,511	10,149	40,092	4,650	83,432	25.66	13,457	2,299	12,382	6,449	34,587	23.45	3.
4.....	23,234	7,703	33,110	3,816	67,863	20.88	12,064	1,975	11,330	5,345	30,714	20.82	4.
5.....	12,953	3,722	17,545	2,243	38,463	11.22	8,170	1,135	7,359	3,241	19,995	13.49	5.
6.....	7,082	1,729	8,707	1,181	18,679	5.75	5,170	592	4,506	1,746	11,924	8.08	6.
7.....	3,777	731	4,305	633	9,446	2.91	3,119	241	2,506	850	6,716	4.55	7.
8.....	1,293	493	2,330	315	5,244	1.61	1,952	111	1,528	460	4,051	2.74	8.
9.....	995	172	1,057	152	2,376	.73	1,105	57	806	211	2,179	1.48	9.
10.....	509	67	523	69	1,168	.36	584	39	409	129	1,161	.79	10.
11+.....	405	54	332	45	838	.25	494	26	271	107	898	.61	11+.
TOTAL.....	114,190	39,293	153,087	18,513	324,993	100.00	59,237	9,624	53,975	24,696	147,532	100.00	TOTAAL.

(c) ALL AREAS—ALLE GEBIEDE.

Persons per Family.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES—GETAL GESINNE.						Persone per gesin.
	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union—Unie.		
					No.	%	
2.....	47,670	17,712	57,964	11,537	134,883	28.54	2.
3.....	41,968	12,448	52,474	11,129	118,019	24.98	3.
4.....	35,298	9,678	44,440	9,161	98,577	20.86	4.
5.....	21,123	4,857	24,904	5,484	56,368	11.93	5.
6.....	12,232	2,231	13,213	2,927	30,603	6.48	6.
7.....	6,896	972	6,811	1,483	16,152	3.42	7.
8.....	4,148	514	3,858	775	9,205	1.97	8.
9.....	2,100	229	1,883	393	4,555	.96	9.
10.....	1,093	196	932	198	2,329	.49	10.
11+.....	399	80	603	152	1,734	.37	11+.
TOTAL.....	173,427	48,827	207,062	43,209	472,525	100.00	TOTAAL.

TABLE 6. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO INCOME: URBAN AREAS—TABEL 6. GESINNE VOLGENS INKOMSTE: STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Income per Annum.	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Transvaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.	Inkomste per jaar.
	(a) NUMBERS—GETALLE.					(b) PROPORTIONS, PER CENT.—PERSENTASIES.					
Under £50.....	5,417	681	4,606	1,600	12,304	4.7	1.7	3.0	8.7	3.8	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	9,651	1,070	6,898	2,644	20,263	8.5	2.7	4.5	14.3	6.2	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	12,568	2,173	11,103	2,439	28,273	11.0	5.5	7.2	13.2	8.7	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	11,193	2,832	10,358	1,823	26,211	9.8	7.2	6.8	9.9	8.1	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	13,142	4,256	14,176	1,809	33,383	11.5	10.9	9.3	9.3	10.3	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	9,552	3,546	11,435	1,171	25,704	8.4	9.1	7.5	6.3	7.9	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	10,643	4,542	17,436	1,433	34,109	9.3	11.6	7.7	10.5	9.3	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	8,276	4,462	16,384	1,188	30,310	7.3	11.4	10.7	6.4	9.3	£350-£399.
£400.....	33,672	15,629	60,505	4,387	114,193	29.5	39.9	39.6	23.7	35.2	£400+.
Unknown.....	76	12	136	19	243	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	114,190	39,293	153,087	18,513	324,993	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	TOTAAL.
Median Income.....	—	—	—	—	—	277	356	351	220	324	Mediaan inkomste.

TABLE 7. URBAN FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE AND ANNUAL INCOME. TABEL 7. STEDELIKE GESINNE VOLGENS GROOTTE EN JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE.

Income per Annum.	PERSONS PER FAMILY—PERSONE PER GESIN.											Total. Totaal.	Inkomste per jaar.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+			
(a) CAPE PROVINCE—KAAPPROVINSIE.													
Under £50.....	2,320	1,196	779	451	215	156	101	59	29	11	5,417	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	3,654	2,147	1,521	969	575	370	234	98	47	36	9,651	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	3,692	3,090	2,278	1,463	884	544	347	133	70	57	12,568	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	3,158	2,702	2,116	1,391	868	467	265	127	62	47	11,193	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	3,676	3,163	2,594	1,617	998	553	337	161	77	66	13,142	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	2,741	2,429	1,906	1,114	638	329	203	90	52	45	9,552	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	2,950	2,760	2,227	1,290	699	386	212	89	50	35	10,643	£300-£349.	
£350-£399.....	2,286	2,261	1,845	909	447	248	150	69	31	30	8,276	£350-£399.	
£400+.....	10,045	8,748	7,954	3,743	1,731	772	345	169	84	81	33,672		

TABLE 7. URBAN FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE AND INCOME—(continued).
TABEL 7. STEDELIKE GESINNE VOLGENS GROOTTE EN INKOMSTE—(vervolg).

Income per Annum.	PERSONS PER FAMILY—PERSONE PER GESIN.											Total. Totaal.	Inkomste per jaar.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	Total. Totaal.		
(c) TRANSVAAL.													
Under £50.....	1,954	989	638	417	277	167	96	39	19	10	4,698	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	2,634	1,586	1,061	706	427	267	134	77	33	23	£50-£99.		
£100-£149.....	2,424	2,709	2,026	1,300	784	402	277	110	53	33	£100-£149.		
£150-£199.....	3,174	2,606	1,923	1,214	719	385	180	102	41	24	£150-£199.		
£200-£249.....	4,124	3,588	2,766	1,578	985	539	341	142	71	42	£200-£249.		
£250-£299.....	3,394	3,015	2,273	1,314	699	362	211	89	41	37	£250-£299.		
£300-£349.....	4,882	4,707	3,821	2,022	1,043	533	246	139	72	21	£300-£349.		
£350-£399.....	4,758	4,570	3,527	1,874	856	417	221	84	40	37	£350-£399.		
£400+.....	16,691	16,849	15,050	7,110	2,909	1,229	621	279	103	59	£400+.		
Unknown.....	51	33	25	10	8	4	3	—	—	2	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	45,086	40,092	33,110	17,545	8,707	4,305	2,330	1,057	523	332	153,087		
(d) ORANGE FREE STATE—ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.													
Under £50.....	686	368	204	135	100	57	25	18	6	1	Onder £50.		
£50-£99.....	961	612	412	288	181	93	49	29	12	10	£50-£99.		
£100-£149.....	663	592	447	331	175	104	70	35	12	10	£100-£149.		
£150-£199.....	441	473	386	222	112	78	33	18	13	7	£150-£199.		
£200-£249.....	523	446	339	203	136	79	45	14	10	4	£200-£249.		
£250-£299.....	315	308	234	159	70	55	17	3	5	5	£250-£299.		
£300-£349.....	362	379	340	179	92	47	19	8	3	4	£300-£349.		
£350-£399.....	302	323	280	166	69	34	14	6	—	—	£350-£399.		
£400+.....	1,118	1,175	1,165	555	211	85	43	21	11	3	£400+.		
Unknown.....	8	4	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	5,379	4,680	3,816	2,243	1,181	633	315	152	69	45	18,513		
UNION—UNIE.													
Under £50.....	5,352	2,696	1,686	1,041	716	391	228	117	55	22	Onder £50.		
£50-£99.....	7,875	4,502	3,080	2,034	1,222	748	433	209	89	71	£50-£99.		
£100-£149.....	8,794	6,888	5,081	3,238	1,926	1,107	723	387	133	96	£100-£149.		
£150-£199.....	8,001	6,442	4,878	3,068	1,850	908	518	259	122	75	£150-£199.		
£200-£249.....	9,978	8,253	6,416	3,827	2,218	1,270	786	345	168	122	£200-£249.		
£250-£299.....	7,748	6,647	5,068	2,951	1,561	827	488	207	111	66	£250-£299.		
£300-£349.....	9,790	9,050	7,293	3,927	2,084	991	521	254	133	66	£300-£349.		
£350-£399.....	8,816	8,384	6,582	3,414	1,579	793	416	174	79	73	£350-£399.		
£400+.....	33,047	30,515	27,729	12,946	5,906	2,913	1,126	524	276	211	£400+.		
Unknown.....	85	55	50	17	—	8	5	—	—	4	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	99,486	83,432	67,863	36,463	18,679	9,446	5,244	2,376	1,168	836	324,993		

TABLE 8. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE AND INCOME: CHIEF URBAN AREAS.
TABEL 8. GESINNE VOLGENS GROOTTE EN INKOMSTE: VERNAAMSTE STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Income per annum.	PERSONS PER FAMILY—PERSONE PER GESIN.							PERSONS PER FAMILY—PERSONE PER GESIN.							Total. Totaal.	Inkomste per jaar.
	2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11+	Total. Totaal.	2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11+	Total. Totaal.		
CAPE TOWN—KAAPSTAD.																
Under £50.....	485	204	62	22	5	—	778	106	88	31	8	4	1	238	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	834	529	188	56	14	—	1,625	215	235	79	20	4	1	554	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	1,363	1,542	576	212	37	10	3,740	358	537	222	72	21	4	1,214	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	1,227	1,620	682	217	60	5	3,811	356	639	303	108	17	2	1,430	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	1,561	2,056	866	284	82	17	4,866	415	787	341	140	24	10	1,717	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	1,275	1,823	675	195	55	16	4,042	342	595	273	94	21	7	1,332	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	1,362	2,102	803	227	62	14	4,570	335	625	252	114	4	1,315	£300-£349.		
£350-£399.....	1,100	1,809	555	165	61	12	3,692	238	493	168	55	14	3	£350-£399.		
£400+.....	4,922	8,134	2,432	515	130	43	16,176	1,132	1,864	626	156	31	11	£400+.		
Unknown.....	20	13	6	2	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	14,149	19,832	6,848	1,895	497	122	43,343	3,497	5,873	2,300	728	150	43	12,591		
PORT ELIZABETH.																
Under £50.....	71	42	9	6	—	—	128	53	44	10	3	—	—	110	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	153	105	40	13	—	—	312	82	70	22	21	—	—	198	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	243	323	114	35	8	1	724	107	137	61	29	8	1	343	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	250	361	162	33	12	1	819	88	152	70	30	5	1	346	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	265	396	179	71	12	5	928	90	193	80	39	14	2	418	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	209	384	145	35	14	6	793	96	143	59	14	9	1	322	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	246	421	166	61	17	4	905	106	202	84	11	3	1	407	£300-£349.	
£350-£399.....	181	354	113	34	11	3	696	80	174	66	14	2	1	387	£350-£399.	
£400+.....	736	1,222	395	88	20	4	2,465	295	597	197	39	8	3	£400+.		
Unknown.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	2,954	3,608	1,323	366	95	24	7,770	997	1,713	649	201	51	11	3,622		
EAST LONDON—OOS-LONDEN.																
Under £50.....	71	42	9	6	—	—	128	53	44	10	3	—	—	110	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	153	105	40	13	—	—	312	82	70	22	21	—	—	198	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	243	323	114	35	8	1	724	107	137	61	29	8	1	343	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	250	361	162	33	12	1	819	88	152	70	30	5	1	346	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	265	396	179	71	12	5	928	90	193	80	39	14	2	418	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	209	384	145	35	14	6	793	96	143	59	14	9	1	322	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	246	421	166	61	17	4	905	106	202	84	11	3	1	407	£300-£349.	
£350-£399.....	181	354	113	34	11	3	696	80	174	66	14	2	1	387	£350-£399.	
£400+.....	736	1,222	395	88	20	4	2,465	295	597	197	39	8	3	£400+.		
Unknown.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	2,954	3,608	1,323	366	95	24	7,770	997	1,713	649	201	51	11	3,622		
KIMBERLEY.																
Under £50.....	71	42	9	6	—	—	128	53	44	10	3	—	—	110	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	153	105	40	13	—	—	312	82	70	22	21	—	—	198	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	243	323	114	35	8	1	724	107	137	61	29	8	1	343	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	250	361	162	33	12	1	819	88	152	70	30	5	1	346	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	265	396	179	71	12	5	928	90	193	80	39	14	2	418	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	209	384	145	35	14	6	793	96	143	59	14	9	1	322	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	246	421	166	61	17	4	905	106	202	84	11	3	1	407	£300-£349.	
£350-£399.....	181	354	113	34	11	3	696	80	174	66	14	2	1	387	£350-£399.	
£400+.....	736	1,222	395	88	20	4	2,465	295	597	197	39	8	3	£400+.		
Unknown.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	2,954	3,608	1,323	366	95	24	7,770	997	1,713	649	201	51	11	3,622		
PAARL.																
Under £50.....	37	20	8	4	2	1	72	21	33	6	9	1	—	70	Onder £50.	
£50-£99.....	74	88	43	12	4	—	221	59	75	29	12	3	—	178	£50-£99.	
£100-£149.....	82	130	51	19	3	—	285	71	145	76	42	6	1	341	£100-£149.	
£150-£199.....	40	109	47	10	3	—	209	43	96	38	22	4	—	221	£150-£199.	
£200-£249.....	73	130	59	17	2	—	283	38	85	51	19	3	—	196	£200-£249.	
£250-£299.....	43	72	19	5	—	—	141	36	69	44	13	4	—	166	£250-£299.	
£300-£349.....	48	75	26	9	2	—	162	38	67	36	10	3	—	155	£300-£349.	
£350-£399.....	26	61	19	9	2	—	117	22	87	19	10	2	—	140	£350-£399.	
£400+.....	141	230	79	11	3	—	464	128	257	99	24	5	—	515	£400+.	
Unknown.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.		
TOTAL.....	564	915	352	96	23	5	1,955	456	915	413	162	31	10	1,987		
UITENHAGE.																
Under £50.....	37	20	8	4	2	1	72	21	33	6	9	1	—	70	Onder £50.	
£50-£																

TABLE 9. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS: SMALLER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.
TABEL 9. GESINNE VOLGENS NUMMER PERSONE: KLEINER DORPE EN DORPIES.

Town or Village.	PERSONS PER FAMILY. PERSONE PER GESIN.						Total. Totaal.	Persons in Families. Persone in gesinne.		Families of 7 Persons or more. Gesinne van 7 persone of meer. %	Dorp of Dorpie.
	2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11+		Total. Totaal.	Average. Gemiddelde.		
Oudtshoorn.....	363	594	284	106	43	12	1,402	5,644	4.03	11.5	Oudtshoorn.
Queenstown.....	386	612	251	56	16	2	1,323	4,810	3.64	5.6	Queenstown.
George.....	351	498	230	119	37	13	1,238	5,335	4.11	13.0	George.
Grahamstown.....	334	563	229	64	13	4	1,227	4,546	3.70	6.7	Grahamstad.
Worcester.....	367	541	212	46	18	2	1,186	4,257	3.59	5.6	Worcester.
Kingwilliamstown.....	327	479	184	57	11	7	1,065	3,890	3.65	7.0	Kingwilliamstown.
Graaff-Reinet.....	238	399	156	40	10	3	896	3,216	3.59	5.9	Graaff-Reinet.
Stellenbosch.....	237	405	184	47	9	4	886	3,354	3.79	6.8	Stellenbosch.
Strand.....	300	342	153	43	8	3	854	3,047	3.57	6.3	Strand.
Cradock.....	222	359	160	40	7	2	820	3,019	3.68	6.0	Cradock.
Beaufort West.....	214	367	168	51	11	5	816	3,140	3.85	8.2	Beaufort-Wes.
De Aar.....	175	346	155	45	10	6	731	2,782	3.80	7.5	De Aar.
Mossel Bay.....	196	269	128	51	14	6	664	2,590	3.90	10.7	Mosselbaai.
Robertson.....	170	271	150	42	8	3	644	2,488	3.86	8.2	Robertson.
Knysna.....	134	238	116	46	24	5	563	2,332	4.14	13.3	Knysna.
Upington.....	128	248	121	27	8	3	535	2,057	3.84	7.1	Upington.
Malmesbury.....	141	208	74	23	3	1	510	1,783	3.50	5.3	Malmesbury.
Allwal Noord.....	157	217	102	28	3	1	506	1,862	3.68	5.9	Allwal-Noord.
Stutterheim.....	146	234	106	25	4	4	494	1,757	3.62	6.1	Stutterheim.
Hermanus.....	116	200	106	55	12	2	491	2,047	4.17	14.1	Hermanus.
Hermanus.....	158	188	94	36	7	2	485	1,819	3.75	9.3	Hermanus.
Mafeking.....	118	223	104	29	5	2	481	1,834	3.81	7.5	Mafeking.
Umtata.....	147	209	98	21	3	2	480	1,746	3.64	5.4	Umtata.
Swellendam.....	131	174	81	38	9	4	477	1,793	3.91	11.7	Swellendam.
Riversdale.....	118	193	88	22	4	1	426	1,587	3.72	6.3	Riversdal.
Vryburg.....	116	179	85	24	8	—	412	1,549	3.76	7.8	Vryburg.
Somerset East.....	121	187	66	19	4	2	399	1,452	3.64	6.3	Somerset-Oos.
Ladysmith (N).....	344	518	229	53	8	4	1,156	4,219	3.65	5.6	Ladysmith (N).
Vryheid.....	195	284	127	40	7	1	654	2,393	3.66	7.3	Vryheid.
Nigel.....	404	699	218	60	8	4	1,393	4,947	3.55	5.2	Nigel.
Klerksdorp.....	344	613	234	89	26	6	1,360	5,306	3.90	8.8	Klerksdorp.
Rustenburg.....	317	531	233	87	26	10	1,300	4,688	3.91	9.9	Rustenburg.
Witbank.....	173	353	198	51	18	2	795	3,214	4.04	8.9	Witbank.
Pietersburg.....	186	396	154	41	11	2	790	2,971	3.76	6.8	Pietersburg.
Randfontein.....	182	341	130	56	9	—	718	2,752	3.83	9.1	Randfontein.
Standerton.....	173	317	149	62	8	2	682	2,601	3.81	6.3	Standerton.
Volksrust.....	165	276	153	60	24	5	663	2,780	4.16	11.9	Volksrust.
Lichtenburg.....	166	248	119	40	11	1	585	2,236	3.82	8.9	Lichtenburg.
Middelburg.....	152	260	111	29	5	1	558	2,084	3.73	6.3	Middelburg.
Ermelo.....	112	175	112	31	3	3	442	1,787	4.04	9.7	Ermelo.
Christiana.....	87	170	106	25	12	4	404	1,487	4.17	10.1	Christiana.
Pietpotgietersrust.....	149	166	85	23	3	1	397	1,391	3.50	6.3	Pietpotgietersrust.
Barberton.....	106	169	90	24	6	—	398	1,517	3.84	7.6	Barberton.
Bethal.....	271	559	281	74	16	5	1,206	4,696	3.89	7.0	Bethal.
Kroonstad.....	213	475	204	62	12	6	871	3,781	3.89	8.1	Kroonstad.
Bethlehem.....	215	323	131	35	10	3	717	2,653	3.70	6.7	Bethlehem.
Harrismith.....	227	220	100	38	13	1	608	2,194	3.61	8.6	Harrismith.
Parys.....	153	235	119	37	4	2	550	2,104	3.83	7.8	Parys.
Ficksburg.....	153	235	119	37	4	2	550	2,104	3.83	7.8	Ficksburg.
Ladybrand.....	108	175	82	26	7	3	401	1,557	3.88	9.0	Ladybrand.

TABLE 10. FAMILIES ACCORDING TO INCOME PER ANNUM: SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES.
TABEL 10. GESINNE VOLGENS INKOMSTE PER JAAR: KLEIN DORPE EN DORPIES.

Town or Village.	INCOME PER YEAR—INKOMSTE PER JAAR:										Median Income Mediaan- inkomste. £	Ratio % Under £200. Verhouding onder £200.	Dorp of dorpie.	
	Under £50.	£50- £99.	£100- £149.	£150- £199.	£200- £249.	£250- £299.	£300- £349.	£350- £399.	£400+	Un- known. Onbekend.				Total. Totaal.
Oudtshoorn.....	84	228	240	165	172	69	83	57	294	—	1,402	185	51.1	Oudtshoorn.
Queenstown.....	34	80	139	142	155	135	130	137	291	—	1,323	291	29.9	Queenstown.
George.....	73	288	114	69	48	48	226	1	1,298	164	1,238	164	59.7	George.
Grahamstown.....	35	70	143	112	163	116	125	80	383	—	1,227	289	29.3	Grahamstad.
Worcester.....	62	121	168	124	138	94	109	70	298	2	1,186	243	40.1	Worcester.
Kingwilliamstown.....	38	81	147	119	144	104	90	59	288	—	1,065	252	36.2	Kingwilliamstown.
Graaff-Reinet.....	116	152	123	77	105	39	37	50	890	137	896	137	52.2	Graaff-Reinet.
Stellenbosch.....	40	51	91	96	87	59	52	360	1	886	323	30.7	Stellenbosch.	
Strand.....	19	50	80	80	79	103	124	90	228	1	854	307	26.8	Strand.
Cradock.....	49	90	115	93	100	61	66	69	177	—	820	232	42.3	Cradock.
Beaufort West.....	47	83	110	95	64	70	87	70	189	1	816	256	41.1	Beaufort-Wes.
De Aar.....	27	57	108	94	78	47	42	125	73	—	731	230	42.3	De Aar.
Mossel Bay.....	21	64	106	69	77	55	77	49	146	—	664	247	39.2	Mosselbaai.
Robertson.....	83	164	92	65	57	37	37	19	90	—	644	141	47.2	Robertson.
Knysna.....	54	111	99	52	49	30	31	22	115	—	563	167	50.1	Knysna.
Upington.....	39	56	57	66	88	31	49	31	117	1	535	228	40.8	Upington.
Malmesbury.....	29	42	57	72	48	42	46	34	140	—	510	259	39.2	Malmesbury.
Allwal Noord.....	44	51	67	51	58	35	43	113	3	506	234	42.3	Allwal-Noord.	
Stutterheim.....	30	59	62	42	66	35	41	33	122	1	494	239	39.8	Stutterheim.
Hermanus.....	28	70	117	72	69	22	32	22	58	1	491	171	58.6	Hermanus.
Hermanus.....	27	95	85	44	54	21	21	16	122	—	485	191	51.8	Hermanus.
Mafeking.....	6	10	40	38	58	38	77	71	42	1	481	66	19.6	Mafeking.
Umtata.....	15	27	42	50	51	45	54	155	—	480	302	29.6	Umtata.	
Swellendam.....	69	111	76	35	32	12	18	12	72	—	437	126	66.6	Swellendam.
Riversdale.....	39	99	58	40	41	25	31	19	74	—	426	172	55.4	Riversdal.
Vryburg.....	25	35	50	43	49	36	33	37	104	—	412	256	37.1	Vryburg.
Somerset East.....	27	66	51	44	44	44	41	—	399	1	399	213	47.2	Somerset-Oos.
Ladysmith (N).....	26	60	115	133	146	125	138	133	290	—	1,156	273	28.0	Ladysmith (N).
Vryheid.....	49	64	67	61	103	55	50	50	155	—	654	242	36.9	Vryheid.
Nigel.....	27	27	39	62	101	101	200	189	647	—	1,393	389	11.1	Nigel.
Klerksdorp.....	87	161	163	117	133	109	143	116	330	1	1,360	259	35.9	Klerksdorp.
Rustenburg.....	143	175	163	104	139	71	80	60	260	5	1,300	247	49.0	Rustenburg.
Witbank.....	17	21	54	65	87	73	110	98	304	—	829	345	18.9	Witbank.
Pietersburg.....	46	84	101	75	82	63	68	56	215	5	795	256	38.7	Pietersburg.
Randfontein.....	14	27	38	28	39	61	120	123	341	—	790	378	18.5	Randfontein.
Standerton.....	57	102	95	93	97	42	45	95	149	—	682	206	48.3	Standerton.
Volksrust.....	49	97	76	68	82	43	69	53	143	2	882	231	42.6	Volksrust.
Lichtenburg.....	113	156	82	53	70	26	31	19	112	1	663	188	61.0	Lichtenburg.
Middelburg.....	51	75	68	62	55	39	43	30	162	—	585	234	43.8	Middelburg.
Ermelo.....	46	52	59	47	62	28	63	38	163	—	558	274	36.5	Ermelo.
Christiana.....	140	100	44	38	14	16	9	9	39	1	442	91	73.7	Christiana.
Pietpotgietersrust.....	42	81	72	31	37	19	21	11	90	—	404	162	55.9	Pietpotgietersrust.
Barberton.....	11	15	14	33	49	43	54	36	142	—	397	331	18.4	Barberton.
Bethal.....	27	43	71	47	80	15	26	22	95	—	395	213	47.6	Bethal.
Kroonstad.....	29	80	131	134	157	127	138	112	291	7	1,206	277	31.2	Kroonstad.
Bethlehem.....	39	66	113	121	101	75	113	92	250	1	971	280	34.9	Bethlehem.
Harrismith.....	51	108	120	75	86	52	57	37	137	1	717	203	49.4	Harrismith.
Parys.....	90	124	85	56	63	25	20	27	109	2	608	154	58.6	Parys.
Ficksburg.....	81	80	75	56	43	34	46	26	109	—	550	185	53.1	Ficksburg.
Ladybrand.....	43	71	54	47	48	21	18	22	77	—	401	185	53.0	Ladybrand.

TABLE 11. AVERAGE (MEDIAN) FAMILY INCOME PER YEAR: URBAN AREAS.

TABEL 11. GEMIDDELDE (MEDIAN) GESINNSINKOMSTE PER JAAR: STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Size of Family.	MEDIAN INCOME—MEDIANINKOMSTE (£).					Grootte van gesin.
	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Trans-vaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.	
2.....	262	332	339	193	310	2
3.....	290	366	360	233	335	3
4.....	309	384	379	275	353	4
5.....	276	365	356	235	326	5
6.....	249	351	322	194	295	6
7.....	232	321	303	190	262	7

TABLE 14. CLASS OF FARMING FAMILY PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION.
TABEL 14. KLAS VAN BOEREGESIN: PROPORSIONELE VERSPREIDING.

Province.	Proportion Percentage of Such Class. Persentasie van die klas.				Total. Totaal.	Provincie.
	Owner. Eienaar.	Tenant. Huurder.	By-woner.	Em- ployee. Werk- nemer.		
Cape.....	50.4	26.2	13.9	9.5	100.0	Kaapprovinsie.
Natal.....	68.1	14.8	7.8	9.3	100.0	Natal.
Transvaal.....	53.9	24.9	17.7	3.5	100.0	Transvaal.
Orange Free State.....	59.6	14.0	23.7	2.7	100.0	Oranje-Vrystaat.
UNION.....	54.2	22.8	16.8	6.2	100.0	UNIE.

TABLE 15. FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL REGIONS: CLASS OF FAMILY AND ANNUAL INCOME.
TABEL 15. BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE STREKE: KLAS VAN GESIN EN JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE.

(i) CAPE PROVINCE—KAAPPROVINSIE.

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.	Per- centage over £200. Per- sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.		
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un- specified. On- bepaald.				TOTAL—TOTAAL.	
										No.	Per Cent.
REGION 1. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,023. AVERAGE, 4-391.—STREEK NO. 1. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 1,023. GEMIDDELDE 4-391.											
Owner.....	5	14	27	45	53	—	144	61.8	36.8	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	10	10	17	15	14	—	66	28.3	—	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	3	2	2	1	1	—	9	3.9	—	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	—	3	4	5	2	—	14	6.0	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	18	29	50	66	70	—	233	100.0	30.0	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 2. PERSONS: TOTAL, 4,375. AVERAGE, 3-879.—STREEK NO. 2. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 4,375. GEMIDDELDE, 3-879.											
Owner.....	25	29	31	30	590	—	705	62.6	83.7	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	14	24	28	13	80	—	160	14.2	50.0	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	6	11	3	1	2	—	23	2.0	—	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	19	77	67	25	49	—	240	21.2	20.4	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	64	141	130	72	721	—	1,128	100.0	63.9	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 3. PERSONS: TOTAL, 13,510. AVERAGE, 4-493.—STREEK NO. 3. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 13,510. GEMIDDELDE, 4-493.											
Owner.....	30	69	97	110	930	—	1,236	41.2	75.2	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	102	158	95	58	411	—	824	27.4	49.9	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	44	23	16	5	10	—	98	3.3	10.2	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	284	418	103	22	17	—	844	28.1	20.1	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	460	668	311	195	1,368	5	3,007	100.0	45.6	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 4. PERSONS: TOTAL, 8,429. AVERAGE, 4-603.—STREEK NO. 4. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 8,429 GEMIDDELDE, 4-603.											
Owner.....	58	84	66	47	488	—	743	40.7	65.7	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	45	63	39	25	106	—	278	15.3	38.1	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	149	164	47	37	99	—	496	27.2	20.0	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	126	116	36	12	17	—	307	16.8	5.5	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	376	427	188	121	710	7	1,831	100.0	38.9	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 5. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,010. AVERAGE, 4-225.—STREEK NO. 5. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 7,010. GEMIDDELDE, 4-225.											
Owner.....	19	50	70	53	703	—	895	53.9	78.5	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	12	26	23	23	138	—	222	13.4	62.2	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	82	73	41	26	71	—	293	17.7	24.2	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	41	134	51	17	6	—	249	15.0	2.4	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	154	283	185	119	918	—	1,659	100.0	55.3	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 6. PERSONS: TOTAL, 9,440. AVERAGE, 4-250.—STREEK NO. 6. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 9,440. GEMIDDELDE, 4-250.											
Owner.....	188	268	155	101	447	—	1,159	52.2	38.6	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	117	74	28	14	56	—	289	13.0	19.4	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	361	199	55	22	14	—	651	29.3	21.5	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	66	49	5	2	—	—	122	5.5	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	732	590	243	139	517	—	2,221	100.0	23.3	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 7. PERSONS: TOTAL, 11,055. AVERAGE, 4-352.—STREEK NO. 7. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 11,055. GEMIDDELDE, 4-352.											
Owner.....	190	293	192	119	402	—	1,196	47.1	33.6	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	159	135	48	27	37	—	406	16.0	9.1	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	372	248	74	39	26	—	750	29.5	3.5	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	96	70	14	6	1	—	187	7.4	0.5	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	817	746	328	182	466	1	2,540	100.0	18.4	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 8. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,472. AVERAGE, 4-711.—STREEK NO. 8. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 7,472. GEMIDDELDE, 4-711.											
Owner.....	192	212	95	69	169	—	737	46.5	22.9	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	234	164	17	9	10	—	434	27.3	2.3	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	245	92	11	3	7	—	358	22.6	2.0	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	26	17	8	4	2	—	57	3.6	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	697	485	131	85	188	—	1,586	100.0	11.9	TOTAAL.	

TABLE 15 (i). FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL REGIONS (continued).—TABEL 15 (i). BOEREGESIN IN PLATTELANDSE STREKE (vervolg).

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.	Per- centage over £200. Per- sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.		
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un- specified. On- bepaald.				TOTAL—TOTAAL.	
										No.	Per Cent.
REGION NO. 9. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,530. AVERAGE, 4-375.—STREEK NO. 9. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 7,530. GEMIDDELDE, 4-375.											
Owner.....	110	185	153	125	434	—	1,007	58.6	43.1	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	84	78	56	34	60	—	312	18.1	19.2	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	100	111	45	12	8	—	276	16.1	2.9	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	18	54	32	5	15	—	124	7.2	12.1	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	312	428	286	176	517	2	1,721	100.0	30.1	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 10. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,993. AVERAGE, 4-029.—STREEK NO. 10. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 3,993. GEMIDDELDE, 4-029.											
Owner.....	33	44	51	72	334	—	534	53.9	62.5	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	33	46	27	24	39	—	169	17.0	25.1	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	59	57	13	9	3	—	113	11.4	2.7	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	98	63	11	1	2	—	175	17.7	1.1	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	223	210	102	106	378	—	991	100.0	38.1	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 11. PERSONS: TOTAL, 4,721. AVERAGE, 4-315.—STREEK NO. 11. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 4,721. GEMIDDELDE, 4-315.											
Owner.....	36	62	74	57	271	—	500	45.7	54.2	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	69	96	28	20	44	—	257	23.5	17.1	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	111	60	9	5	4	—	189	17.3	2.1	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	42	61	23	15	7	—	148	13.5	4.7	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	258	279	134	97	326	—	1,094	100.0	29.8	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 12. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,395. AVERAGE, 4-181.—STREEK NO. 12. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 3,395. GEMIDDELDE, 4-181.											
Owner.....	8	17	27	45	370	—	467	57.5	79.2	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	14	34	40	15	57	—	161	19.8	35.6	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	25	24	7	5	7	—	68	8.4	—	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	37	43	20	9	7	—	116	14.3	6.0	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	84	118	94	74	441	1	812	100.0	54.4	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 13. PERSONS: TOTAL, 23,918. AVERAGE, 4-528.—STREEK NO. 13. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 23,918. GEMIDDELDE, 4-528.											
Owner.....	297	466	396	325	1,062	—	2,547	48.3	41.7	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	655	540	328	173	244	—	1,940	36.8	12.6	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	290	117	41	15	20	—	483	9.2	4.1	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	158	100	23	6	4	—	302	5.7	5.0	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	1,400	1,223	788	519	1,341	11	5,282	100.0	25.4	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 14. PERSONS: TOTAL, 5,876. AVERAGE, 4-027.—STREEK NO. 14. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 5,876. GEMIDDELDE, 4-027.											
Owner.....	28	58	87	94	484	—	751	51.0	64.4	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	77	146	99	59	84	—	465	31.9	18.1	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	84	42	23	9	13	—	171	11.7	7.6	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	25	23	10	5	9	—	72	4.9	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	214	269	219	167	590	—	1,459	100.0	40.4	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 15. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,720. AVERAGE, 3-706.—STREEK NO. 15. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 2,720. GEMIDDELDE, 3-706.											
Owner.....	6	7	28	28	331	—	404	55.0	82.8	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	9	13	23	29	78	—	156	21.3	51.3	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	37	34	10	4	14	—	98	13.5	14.1	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	13	27	19	5	10	—	75	10.2	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	65	81	80	66	433	9	734	100.0	59.7	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 16. PERSONS: TOTAL, 4,447. AVERAGE, 4-267.—STREEK NO. 16. PERSONS: TOTAAL, 4,447. GEMIDDELDE, 4-267.											
Owner.....	62	135	60	70	205	—	541	51.3	37.9	Eienaar.	
Tenant.....	85	101	50	24	46	—	306	29.0	15.0	Huurder.	
Bywoner.....	70	57	14	4	4	—	149	14.2	2.7	Bywoner.	
Employee.....	12	22	9	8	7	—	58	5.5	—	Werknemer.	
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	Onbepaald.	
TOTAL.....	229	315	142	106	262	3	1,057	100.0	24.9	TOTAAL.	
REGION NO. 17. PERSONS											

TABLE 15 (i). FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL REGIONS (continued)—TABLE 15 (i). BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE STREEKE (vervolg).

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.	Per-centage over £200. Per-sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.	
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un-specified. On-bepaald.				No.
REGION No. 19. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,443. AVERAGE, 3-761.—STREEK No. 19. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 7,443. GEMIDDELDE, 3-761.										
Owner.....	17	35	76	109	1,026	—	1,263	63.8	81.2	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	15	41	51	44	141	—	292	14.8	48.3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	53	76	26	16	17	—	188	9.5	9.0	Bywoner.
Employee.....	52	89	52	20	32	—	235	11.9	13.6	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	127	241	205	189	1,216	1	1,979	100.0	61.5	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 20. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,104. AVERAGE, 3-979.—STREEK No. 20. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 3,104. GEMIDDELDE, 3-979.										
Owner.....	5	17	26	31	362	—	441	56.5	82.1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	9	9	18	14	51	—	101	13.0	50.5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	29	74	12	3	6	—	74	9.5	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	33	66	29	18	17	1	164	21.0	10.4	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	76	110	85	66	436	1	780	100.0	56.0	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 21. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,927. AVERAGE, 3-659.—STREEK No. 21. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,927. GEMIDDELDE, 3-659.										
Owner.....	—	8	6	12	421	—	447	55.9	94.2	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	3	19	17	9	115	—	163	20.4	70.6	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	31	46	29	10	6	—	122	15.2	4.9	Bywoner.
Employee.....	10	23	20	2	13	—	68	8.5	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	44	96	72	33	555	—	800	100.0	69.4	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 22. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,787. AVERAGE, 3-731.—STREEK No. 22. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 3,787. GEMIDDELDE, 3-731.										
Owner.....	23	40	56	73	428	—	625	61.6	68.5	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	19	25	33	34	100	—	216	21.3	46.3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	20	29	21	9	14	—	83	9.2	15.1	Bywoner.
Employee.....	9	29	24	7	11	—	80	7.9	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	76	123	139	123	553	1	1,015	100.0	54.5	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 23. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,921. AVERAGE, 3-729.—STREEK No. 23. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 7,921. GEMIDDELDE, 3-729.										
Owner.....	78	140	160	143	835	2	1,364	64.2	61.3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	52	85	72	42	169	—	420	19.8	40.2	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	85	58	20	8	9	—	180	8.5	5.0	Bywoner.
Employee.....	20	49	39	21	30	—	159	7.5	18.9	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	235	332	297	214	1,043	3	2,124	100.0	49.2	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 24. PERSONS: TOTAL, 10,937. AVERAGE, 3-738.—STREEK No. 24. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 10,937. GEMIDDELDE, 3-738.										
Owner.....	79	162	215	153	964	1	1,564	53.5	61.7	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	111	100	166	98	288	—	853	29.2	33.8	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	176	119	41	22	18	—	376	12.9	4.8	Bywoner.
Employee.....	43	47	20	7	11	—	128	4.4	8.6	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	409	518	442	280	1,281	6	2,926	100.0	43.9	TOTAAL.

TRANSKEI. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,809. AVERAGE 3-596.—TRANSKEI. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,809. GEMIDDELDE 3-596.

Owner.....	6	13	20	22	228	—	289	57.8	78.9	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	5	8	27	23	75	—	138	27.6	54.3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	10	2.0	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	6	22	19	7	110	—	63	12.6	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	21	48	66	52	313	3	503	100.0	62.6	TOTAAL.

(iii) NATAL.

REGION No. 1. PERSONS: TOTAL, 125. AVERAGE 3-289.—STREEK No. 1. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 125. GEMIDDELDE 3-289.

Owner.....	3	2	4	—	21	—	30	81.1	—	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	—	2	1	—	2	—	5	13.5	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2.7	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2.7	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	3	5	6	—	23	1	38	100.00	—	TOTAAL.

TABLE 15 (ii). FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL AREAS (continued)—TABLE 15 (ii). BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (vervolg).

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.	Per-centage over £200. Per-sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.	
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un-specified. On-bepaald.				No.
REGION No. 2. PERSONS: TOTAL, 715. AVERAGE 3-611.—STREEK No. 2. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 715. GEMIDDELDE 3-611.										
Owner.....	—	1	4	2	103	—	110	55.8	93.6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	2	1	—	1	15	—	19	9.7	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.5	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	—	—	1	2	64	—	67	34.0	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	3	2	5	5	182	1	198	100.0	92.4	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 3. PERSONS: TOTAL, 319. AVERAGE 3-544.—STREEK No. 3. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 319. GEMIDDELDE 3-544.										
Owner.....	2	2	—	4	41	—	49	54.4	—	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	1	1	—	—	4	—	6	6.7	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	—	—	1	1	33	—	35	38.9	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	3	3	1	5	78	—	90	100.0	86.7	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 4. PERSONS: TOTAL, 605. AVERAGE 3-477.—STREEK No. 4. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 605. GEMIDDELDE 3-477.										
Owner.....	1	8	10	9	96	—	124	71.7	77.4	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	4	3	6	5	8	—	26	15.0	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	2	2	2	2	10	—	6	3.5	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	9.8	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	7	16	19	16	115	1	174	100.0	65.5	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 5. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,917. AVERAGE 3-380.—STREEK No. 5. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,917. GEMIDDELDE 3-380.										
Owner.....	15	25	42	54	514	—	650	75.3	79.1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	8	10	8	14	103	—	143	16.6	72.0	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	0.3	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	2	12	10	10	33	—	67	7.8	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	26	48	60	78	651	—	863	100.0	75.4	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 6. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,722. AVERAGE 3-648.—STREEK No. 6. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,722. GEMIDDELDE 3-648.										
Owner.....	9	17	36	41	258	—	361	76.5	71.5	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	7	5	2	13	17	—	44	9.3	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	4	2	2	2	1	—	11	2.3	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	5	8	8	11	24	—	56	11.9	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	25	32	48	67	300	—	472	100.0	63.6	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 7. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,903. AVERAGE 3-634.—STREEK No. 7. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 3,903. GEMIDDELDE 3-634.										
Owner.....	48	86	88	78	354	—	654	61.0	54.1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	38	54	31	27	93	—	243	22.7	38.3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	71	39	21	3	6	—	140	13.0	4.3	Bywoner.
Employee.....	11	13	3	4	4	—	35	3.3	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	168	192	143	112	457	2	1,074	100.0	42.6	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 8. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,707. AVERAGE 3-505.—STREEK No. 8. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,707. GEMIDDELDE 3-505.										
Owner.....	5	12	22	35	282	1	357	73.3	79.2	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	—	6	8	13	44	—	76	15.6	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	4	4	22	—	3	—	13	2.7	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	2	3	16	5	15	—	41	8.4	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	11	25	48	58	344	1	487	100.0	70.3	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 9. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,251. AVERAGE 3-494.—STREEK No. 9. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,251. GEMIDDELDE 3-494.										
Owner.....	16	33	36	30	130	1	246	68.7	53.1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	6	9	11	4	10	—	40	11.2	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	22	19	6	6	1	—	54	15.1	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	9	8	1	—	—	—	18	5.0	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	53	69	54	40	141	1	358	100.0	39.5	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 10. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,172. AVERAGE 3-710.—STREEK No. 10. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 3,172. GEMIDDELDE 3-710.										
Owner.....	87	88	90	68	244	—	577	67.5	42.3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	17	25	17	14	25	—	98	11.5	25.5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	38	32	11	6	3	—	150	17.5	2.0	Bywoner.
Employee.....	9	8	6	5	2	—	30	3.5	—	Werknemer.
TOTAL.....	211	153	124	93	274	—	855	100.0	32.0	TOTAAL.
ZULULAND.										
REGION No. 11. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,540. AVERAGE 3-540.—STREEK No. 11. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,540. GEMIDDELDE 3-540.										
Owner.....	3	10	9	9	243	—	274	63.1	88.7	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	6	6	3	7	25	—	47	10.8	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	7	3	—	3	—	—	13	3.0	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	1	3	10	12	74	—	100	23.1	74.0	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	17	22	22	31	342	1	485	100.0	78.8	TOTAAL.

TABLE 15. FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL AREAS (continued).—TABEL 15. BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (vervolg).
(iii) TRANSVAAL.

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.		Percentage over £200. Per-sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un-specified. On-bepaald.	TOTAL—TOTAAL.			
							No.	Per Cent. Percent.		
REGION NO. 1. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,711. AVERAGE 3-683.—STREEK NO. 1. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,711. GEMIDDELDE 3-683.										
Owner.....	79	47	62	51	200	—	439	60·5	45·6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	38	34	27	19	58	1	177	24·4	33·0	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	22	19	9	2	5	—	57	7·8	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	10	10	13	8	12	—	53	7·3	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	149	110	111	80	275	11	736	100·0	37·9	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 2. PERSONS: TOTAL, 11,511. AVERAGE 3-968.—STREEK NO. 2. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 11,511. GEMIDDELDE 3-968.										
Owner.....	290	415	266	148	427	4	1,550	53·7	27·6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	268	230	104	65	85	—	752	26·1	11·3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	307	133	50	9	11	2	512	17·7	2·2	Bywoner.
Employee.....	15	23	14	6	13	—	71	2·5	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	880	801	434	228	536	22	2,901	100·0	18·6	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 3. PERSONS: TOTAL, 9,406. AVERAGE 4-021.—STREEK NO. 3. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 9,406. GEMIDDELDE 4-021.										
Owner.....	178	214	128	125	528	2	1,175	51·1	45·0	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	112	109	77	51	128	1	478	20·8	26·8	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	282	182	60	23	20	—	567	24·6	3·5	Bywoner.
Employee.....	14	19	26	10	12	—	81	3·5	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	586	524	291	209	688	41	2,339	100·0	29·9	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 4. PERSONS: TOTAL, 12,630. AVERAGE 3-749.—STREEK NO. 4. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 12,630. GEMIDDELDE 3-749.										
Owner.....	157	291	276	250	1,025	—	1,999	59·4	51·3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	113	169	163	73	167	—	625	18·6	26·7	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	279	185	70	32	40	—	606	18·0	6·6	Bywoner.
Employee.....	18	49	39	13	15	—	134	4·0	11·2	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	567	694	488	368	1,247	5	3,369	100·0	37·1	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 5. PERSONS: TOTAL, 4,569. AVERAGE 3-712.—STREEK NO. 5. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 4,569. GEMIDDELDE 3-712.										
Owner.....	96	125	99	79	365	—	764	62·1	47·8	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	39	51	48	7	35	—	180	14·6	19·4	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	158	45	16	10	8	—	237	19·2	33·8	Bywoner.
Employee.....	8	16	13	6	7	—	50	4·1	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	301	237	176	102	415	—	1,231	100·0	33·7	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 6. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,042. AVERAGE 3-754.—STREEK NO. 6. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,042. GEMIDDELDE 3-754.										
Owner.....	29	23	34	30	173	—	289	53·3	60·0	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	13	15	12	11	23	—	74	13·6	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	25	13	8	5	3	—	54	10·0	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	3	12	32	27	51	—	125	23·1	40·8	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	70	63	86	73	250	2	544	100·0	46·1	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 7. PERSONS: TOTAL, 6,812. AVERAGE 3-825.—STREEK NO. 7. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 6,812. GEMIDDELDE 3-825.										
Owner.....	275	274	196	101	279	1	1,126	63·3	24·8	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	133	116	54	26	36	1	366	20·6	9·9	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	126	74	15	8	8	1	232	13·0	3·5	Bywoner.
Employee.....	16	18	11	4	5	1	55	3·1	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	550	482	276	139	328	6	1,781	100·0	18·5	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 8. PERSONS: TOTAL, 8,833. AVERAGE 4-082.—STREEK NO. 8. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 8,833. GEMIDDELDE 4-082.										
Owner.....	344	245	122	78	272	1	1,062	49·7	25·6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	348	223	78	39	64	1	753	35·2	8·5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	183	56	20	4	9	—	272	12·7	3·3	Bywoner.
Employee.....	10	14	18	5	3	—	50	2·4	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	885	538	238	126	348	29	2,164	100·0	16·3	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 9. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,945. AVERAGE 3-784.—STREEK NO. 9. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,945. GEMIDDELDE 3-784.										
Owner.....	43	38	32	27	154	—	294	58·8	52·4	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	26	14	12	8	18	—	78	15·6	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	44	14	10	3	3	—	74	14·8	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	6	11	13	6	18	—	54	10·8	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	119	77	67	44	193	14	514	100·0	38·6	TOTAAL.

TABLE 15 (iii). FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL AREAS (continued).—TABEL 15 (iii). BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (vervolg).

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIKSE INKOMSTE (£).						TOTAL—TOTAAL.		Percentage over £200. Per-sentasie oor £200.	Klas van gesin.
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un-specified. On-bepaald.	TOTAL—TOTAAL.			
							No.	Per Cent. Percent.		
REGION NO. 10. PERSONS: TOTAL, 6,911. AVERAGE 3-979.—STREEK NO. 10. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 6,911. GEMIDDELDE 3-979.										
Owner.....	305	286	161	97	227	4	1,080	62·6	21·1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	87	82	26	13	28	1	237	13·7	11·9	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	224	90	22	7	7	5	355	20·6	2·0	Bywoner.
Employee.....	8	15	15	8	6	1	53	3·1	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	624	473	224	125	268	23	1,737	100·0	15·6	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 11. PERSONS: TOTAL, 11,813. AVERAGE 4-341.—STREEK NO. 11. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 11,813. GEMIDDELDE 4-341.										
Owner.....	512	260	143	93	273	1	1,282	47·2	21·3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	401	143	65	26	48	3	687	25·3	7·0	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	469	89	20	14	3	—	595	21·9	0·5	Bywoner.
Employee.....	32	38	35	18	28	—	151	5·6	18·5	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	1,414	530	263	151	352	10	2,721	100·0	13·0	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 12. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,120. AVERAGE 4-605.—STREEK NO. 12. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 7,120. GEMIDDELDE 4-605.										
Owner.....	54	108	74	84	242	—	562	36·4	43·1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	124	159	128	99	333	—	843	34·5	39·5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	46	32	13	7	4	—	105	6·8	6·7	Bywoner.
Employee.....	10	11	9	2	—	—	36	2·3	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	234	310	224	192	586	—	1,546	100·0	37·9	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 13. PERSONS: TOTAL, 29,048. AVERAGE 4-252.—STREEK NO. 13. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 29,048. GEMIDDELDE 4-252.										
Owner.....	1,175	903	461	294	671	2	3,506	51·4	19·1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	853	466	229	120	187	1	1,856	27·2	10·1	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	931	271	73	21	25	3	1,324	19·4	1·9	Bywoner.
Employee.....	45	32	29	10	24	—	140	2·0	17·1	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	3,004	1,672	792	445	907	11	6,831	100·0	13·2	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 14. PERSONS: TOTAL, 12,650. AVERAGE 4-205.—STREEK NO. 14. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 12,650. GEMIDDELDE 4-205.										
Owner.....	161	348	277	248	512	—	1,546	51·5	33·1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	255	269	141	86	94	—	845	28·1	11·1	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	253	177	63	26	17	—	536	17·8	3·2	Bywoner.
Employee.....	35	24	7	7	—	—	78	2·6	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	704	818	488	367	628	3	3,008	100·0	20·9	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 15. PERSONS: TOTAL, 8,181. AVERAGE 4-099.—STREEK NO. 15. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 8,181. GEMIDDELDE 4-099.										
Owner.....	206	334	239	165	269	—	1,213	60·8	22·2	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	123	135	68	18	28	—	372	18·7	7·5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	210	107	40	11	13	—	381	19·1	3·4	Bywoner.
Employee.....	8	10	6	2	2	—	28	1·4	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	547	586	353	196	312	2	1,996	100·0	15·6	TOTAAL.
REGION NO. 16. PERSONS: TOTAL, 1,757. AVERAGE 3-862.—STREEK NO. 16. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 1,757. GEMIDDELDE 3-862.										
Owner.....	37	93	62	37	67	—	296	65·1	22·6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	27	28	7	6	14	—	82	18·0	—	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	37	19	9	—	1	—	66	14·5	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	4	4	2	—	1	—	11	2·4	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	105	144	80	43	83	—	455	100·0	18·2	TOTAAL.

TABEL 15. FARMING FAMILIES IN RURAL AREAS (continued).—TABEL 15. BOEREGESINNE IN PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE (vervolg).
(iv) ORANGE FREE STATE.

Class of Family.	ANNUAL INCOME (£)—JAARLIJSE INKOMSTE (£).									Klas van gesin.
	Under £50. Onder £50.	£50-£99.	£100-£149.	£150-£199.	£200 +.	Un-specified. Onbepaald.	TOTAL—TOTAAL.		Percentage over £200. Per-sentasie oor £200.	
							No.	Per Cent. Persent.		
REGION No. 1. PERSONS: TOTAL, 5,933. AVERAGE 3-656.—STREEK No. 1. PERSONE, TOTAAL, 5,933. GEMIDDELDE 3-656.										
Owner.....	35	144	114	82	627	—	972	60.1	64.5	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	31	55	43	39	106	—	274	16.9	38.7	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	89	93	36	5	20	—	243	15.0	8.2	Bywoner.
Employee.....	27	50	25	10	17	—	129	8.0	13.2	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	182	312	218	136	770	5	1,623	100.0	47.6	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 2. PERSONS: TOTAL, 13,074. AVERAGE 3-873.—STREEK No. 2. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 13,074. GEMIDDELDE 3-873.										
Owner.....	147	359	236	172	1,001	—	1,915	56.7	52.3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	75	169	75	54	124	—	497	14.7	24.9	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	397	323	118	48	33	2	921	27.3	3.6	Bywoner.
Employee.....	13	16	8	3	2	—	42	1.3	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	632	867	437	277	1,160	3	3,376	100.0	34.4	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 3. PERSONS: TOTAL, 11,014. AVERAGE 3-784.—STREEK No. 3. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 11,014. GEMIDDELDE 3-784.										
Owner.....	101	235	225	168	1,013	2	1,794	61.7	56.6	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	39	104	66	35	91	—	335	11.5	27.2	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	280	256	82	45	44	—	707	24.3	6.2	Bywoner.
Employee.....	18	19	14	5	16	—	72	2.5	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	438	664	387	253	1,164	5	2,911	100.0	40.0	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 4. PERSONS: TOTAL, 12,478. AVERAGE 3-990.—STREEK No. 4. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 12,478. GEMIDDELDE 3-990.										
Owner.....	171	456	303	210	624	1	1,765	56.5	35.4	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	49	120	67	31	60	—	327	10.5	18.3	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	479	383	92	18	29	—	1,001	32.0	2.9	Bywoner.
Employee.....	13	10	4	—	2	—	31	1.0	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	712	969	466	261	715	4	3,127	100.0	22.9	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 5. PERSONS: TOTAL, 7,083. AVERAGE 3-722.—STREEK No. 5. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 7,083. GEMIDDELDE 3-722.										
Owner.....	48	154	118	127	579	1	1,027	54.0	56.4	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	39	103	64	42	69	—	317	11.7	21.8	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	251	174	47	19	12	—	503	26.4	2.4	Bywoner.
Employee.....	19	21	7	5	4	—	66	2.9	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	357	452	236	193	664	1	1,903	100.0	34.9	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 6. PERSONS: TOTAL, 4,117. AVERAGE 3-448.—STREEK No. 6. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 4,117. GEMIDDELDE 3-448.										
Owner.....	32	75	56	59	506	—	728	61.1	69.5	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	16	84	56	20	64	—	240	20.1	26.7	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	75	69	24	11	10	—	188	15.8	5.3	Bywoner.
Employee.....	18	14	1	—	3	—	36	3.0	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	141	242	137	90	582	2	1,194	100.0	48.9	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 7. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,378. AVERAGE 3-523.—STREEK No. 7. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,378. GEMIDDELDE 3-523.										
Owner.....	10	30	56	48	270	1	415	61.5	65.2	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	14	19	20	19	38	—	110	16.3	34.5	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	30	43	20	3	7	—	103	15.2	6.8	Bywoner.
Employee.....	9	20	10	2	6	—	47	7.0	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	63	112	106	72	321	1	675	100.0	47.6	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 8. PERSONS: TOTAL, 3,860. AVERAGE 3-348.—STREEK No. 8. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 3,860. GEMIDDELDE 3-348.										
Owner.....	45	133	108	97	422	—	810	70.9	52.1	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	27	36	31	28	57	—	179	15.7	31.8	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	35	39	14	8	5	—	101	8.3	5.0	Bywoner.
Employee.....	10	24	10	5	3	—	52	4.6	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	117	237	163	138	487	11	1,153	100.0	42.6	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 9. PERSONS: TOTAL, 2,689. AVERAGE 3-571.—STREEK No. 9. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 2,689. GEMIDDELDE 3-571.										
Owner.....	45	95	85	61	240	1	539	71.7	46.3	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	22	35	16	11	24	—	109	14.5	22.2	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	40	35	3	2	2	—	82	10.9	—	Bywoner.
Employee.....	6	9	3	3	1	—	22	2.9	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	113	177	107	77	276	3	758	100.0	36.8	TOTAAL.
REGION No. 10. PERSONS: TOTAL, 12,612. AVERAGE 3-889.—STREEK No. 10. PERSONE: TOTAAL, 12,612. GEMIDDELDE 3-889.										
Owner.....	183	512	348	217	647	1	1,908	58.9	33.9	Eienaar.
Tenant.....	92	171	76	33	37	—	409	12.6	9.0	Huurder.
Bywoner.....	407	312	75	35	31	5	865	26.7	3.6	Bywoner.
Employee.....	14	34	4	4	3	—	59	1.8	—	Werknemer.
Unspecified.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	Onbepaald.
TOTAL.....	696	1,029	508	289	718	8	3,243	100.0	22.2	TOTAAL.

TABLE 16. RURAL NON-FARMING FAMILIES: INCOME AND SIZE.—TABEL 16. PLATTELANDSE GESINNE, NIE BOERE NIE: INKOMSTE EN GROOTTE.

Income (£).	PERSONS PER FAMILY.—PERSONE PER GESIN.											Inkomste (£).
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	Total. Totaal.	
CAPE PROVINCE.—KAAPPROVINSIE.												
Under £50.....	688	334	230	182	117	89	49	26	11	8	1,734	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	840	621	498	378	278	192	146	95	45	23	3,116	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	604	538	481	362	240	164	90	49	30	20	2,578	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	548	393	366	222	180	91	65	37	15	19	1,912	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	498	374	287	215	118	69	44	19	7	8	1,639	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	304	254	219	143	66	38	30	14	7	3	1,078	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	301	287	240	127	68	30	20	14	3	5	1,095	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	190	216	209	102	48	20	16	9	6	4	820	£350-£399.
£400+.....	623	533	492	300	137	65	22	12	9	4	2,502	£400+.
Unknown.....	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	4,602	3,523	3,023	2,032	1,253	753	482	275	133	94	16,180	TOTAAL.
NATAL.												
Under £50.....	78	18	11	6	2	2	—	1	—	—	118	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	90	28	14	14	2	1	2	2	—	—	168	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	134	54	55	32	21	8	10	5	6	2	326	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	147	94	70	52	11	21	7	5	2	2	411	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	213	148	118	98	38	23	6	5	5	4	653	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	166	111	84	39	32	15	13	1	2	2	463	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	198	149	112	48	22	11	4	3	2	1	551	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	148	104	92	46	11	10	6	4	1	1	423	£350-£399.
£400+.....	620	326	346	175	63	25	10	5	2	2	1,474	£400+.
Unknown.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	1,697	1,032	902	505	207	116	58	31	19	13	4,580	TOTAAL.
ORANGE FREE STATE.—ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.												
Under £50.....	114	45	43	25	12	5	9	7	1	3	264	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	228	123	96	83	73	35	22	5	9	—	674	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	196	200	189	128	75	46	19	12	3	4	872	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	139	113	107	80	43	32	13	10	6	4	647	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	128	127	118	63	43	20	21	8	2	3	533	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	76	66	79	42	23	10	8	6	3	2	316	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	87	116	91	63	25	10	11	6	2	2	413	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	59	88	83	67	17	10	7	3	—	1	335	£350-£399.
£400+.....	181	187	206	116	47	29	—	—	—	—	784	£400+.
Unknown.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	1,208	1,065	1,012	667	358	197	122	60	26	23	4,738	TOTAAL.
TRANSVAAL.												
Under £50.....	610	322	215	193	138	82	54	23	8	6	1,656	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	739	507	456	305	228	141	84	49	21	9	2,530	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	519	541	606	336	246	139	93	41	22	6	2,454	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	401	475	413	285	199	89	69	19	17	14	2,018	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	485	449	399	275	188	111	57	35	15	13	2,025	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	342	304	3									

TABLE 17. RURAL FARMING FAMILIES: INCOME AND SIZE.—TABEL 17. PLATTELANDSE BOEREGESINNE: INKOMSTE EN GROOTTE.

Income (£).	PERSONS PER FAMILY.—PERSONE PER GESIN.										Inkomste (£).	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+		Total. Totaal.
CAPE PROVINCE.—KAAPROVINSIE.												
Under £50.....	1,697	1,887	1,681	1,296	831	525	340	229	114	81	8,591	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	1,748	2,040	1,843	1,398	965	629	421	236	145	65	9,481	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	1,101	1,822	1,175	815	549	346	223	127	64	65	5,787	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	739	923	756	522	339	212	103	63	45	37	3,759	£150-£199.
£200+.....	3,228	3,742	3,580	2,235	1,233	658	383	175	83	112	15,429	£200+.
Unknown.....	7	15	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	8,520	9,929	9,041	6,138	3,917	2,361	1,470	830	451	400	43,057	TOTAAL.

NATAL.

Under £50.....	184	152	80	61	27	14	2	2	3	2	527	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	152	330	115	75	27	18	11	4	3	3	568	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	156	148	107	64	30	13	4	1	1	1	530	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	167	127	107	63	25	8	4	3	1	1	506	£150-£199.
£200+.....	852	710	663	367	185	72	32	13	10	6	2,910	£200+.
Unknown.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	1,542	1,267	1,073	630	295	125	53	26	20	13	5,044	TOTAAL.

TRANSVAAL.

Under £50.....	2,496	2,386	2,102	1,469	982	608	378	193	94	66	10,774	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	1,702	1,918	1,675	1,127	701	417	219	154	73	46	8,092	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	873	1,145	1,026	653	387	184	121	72	32	26	4,619	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	631	685	626	423	245	122	82	42	25	18	2,890	£150-£199.
£200+.....	1,730	1,741	1,583	1,088	607	315	189	99	54	43	7,449	£200+.
Unknown.....	10	10	6	5	2	4	2	1	—	—	40	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	7,602	7,885	7,018	4,705	2,924	1,650	991	561	278	199	33,873	TOTAAL.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—ORANJE-VRYSTAAT.

Under £50.....	880	853	658	453	277	152	81	41	25	24	3,453	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	1,238	1,348	1,066	602	392	195	114	37	32	26	5,070	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	665	774	605	355	178	87	42	23	19	10	2,763	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	429	496	417	239	111	54	19	10	8	6	1,789	£150-£199.
£200+.....	1,708	1,908	1,584	922	429	164	81	35	19	18	6,868	£200+.
Unknown.....	1	5	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	4,950	5,384	4,333	2,574	1,388	653	338	151	103	84	19,958	TOTAAL.

UNION.—UNIE.

Under £50.....	5,266	5,278	4,521	3,189	2,117	1,299	801	465	236	173	23,345	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	4,950	5,436	4,699	3,162	2,055	1,250	765	431	253	180	23,211	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	2,895	3,389	2,913	1,887	1,144	630	390	231	118	102	13,699	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	1,966	2,231	1,996	1,247	720	396	208	118	79	62	8,933	£150-£199.
£200+.....	7,518	8,101	7,410	4,612	2,454	1,209	685	322	166	179	32,656	£200+.
Unknown.....	19	30	16	10	4	5	3	1	—	—	88	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	22,614	24,465	21,465	14,107	8,524	4,789	2,852	1,568	852	696	101,932	TOTAAL.

TABLE 18. INCOME OF PERSONS LIVING SINGLY: URBAN AREAS. TABEL 18. INKOMSTE VAN PERSONE WAT ALLEEN WOON: STEDELIKE GEBIEDE.

Income (£).	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Trans-vaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.						Inkomste (£).
						Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Trans-vaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.	
MALE—MANLIK.											
Under £50.....	2,178	576	2,249	345	5,348	6,611	1,696	4,280	869	13,456	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	2,909	728	2,893	507	7,037	5,853	1,751	4,822	747	13,173	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	3,326	1,114	3,749	497	8,686	5,612	2,051	5,915	787	14,365	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	2,581	1,100	3,709	372	7,762	3,408	1,354	3,051	388	8,201	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	1,971	966	3,092	277	6,246	2,178	958	2,326	258	5,720	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	1,291	653	2,383	149	4,476	1,323	463	1,084	138	3,008	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	1,145	570	2,078	169	4,562	678	357	853	140	2,028	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	774	568	1,999	108	3,389	435	200	476	40	1,151	£350-£399.
£400+.....	2,409	1,084	4,478	261	8,232	1,319	579	1,141	85	3,124	£400+.
Unknown.....	36	4	53	1	94	34	3	45	4	86	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	18,620	7,243	27,283	2,686	55,832	27,451	9,412	23,993	3,456	64,312	TOTAAL.

TABLE 19. INCOME OF SINGLY LIVING PERSONS: CHIEF CITIES. TABEL 19. INKOMSTE VAN PERSONE WAT ALLEEN WOON: VERNAAMSTE STEDE.

Income (£).	Cape Town—Kaapstad.		Durban.		Pretoria.		Johannesburg.		Inkomste (£).
	M.	F—V.	M.	F—V.	M.	F—V.	M.	F—V.	
Under £50.....	670	2,729	372	1,141	234	419	1,046	2,173	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	950	2,394	391	1,162	518	720	1,059	2,551	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	1,282	2,740	691	1,397	862	1,591	1,449	2,911	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	1,005	1,511	669	917	957	687	1,436	1,693	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	854	927	559	612	581	402	1,258	1,322	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	531	535	431	307	400	194	965	580	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	485	340	382	241	379	178	1,033	474	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	346	218	368	140	293	95	798	244	£350-£399.
£400+.....	1,166	724	797	405	628	201	2,140	766	£400+.
Unknown.....	19	25	2	2	13	6	30	30	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	7,308	12,143	4,662	6,324	4,865	4,493	11,223	12,764	TOTAAL.

TABLE 20. INCOME OF SINGLY LIVING PERSONS: RURAL AREAS. TABEL 20. INKOMSTE VAN PERSONE WAT ALLEEN WOON: PLATTELANDSE GEBIEDE.

Income (£).	Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Trans-vaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.						Inkomste (£).
						Cape. Kaap-provinsie.	Natal.	Trans-vaal.	O.F.S. O.V.S.	Union. Unie.	
NON-FARMING: MALE.—NIE BOERE NIE: MANLIK.											
Under £50.....	1,064	155	810	121	2,150	1,659	204	793	143	2,799	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	1,073	211	722	205	2,211	1,701	420	362	127	1,610	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	937	206	583	133	1,859	1,448	179	241	77	945	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	870	218	592	111	1,791	1,604	130	168	79	981	£150-£199.
£200-£249.....	438	209	412	94	1,153	333	96	155	44	628	£200-£249.
£250-£299.....	236	101	272	40	649	158	57	69	10	294	£250-£299.
£300-£349.....	157	106	304	34	601	72	24	42	27	165	£300-£349.
£350-£399.....	109	70	178	18	375	24	13	23	4	64	£350-£399.
£400+.....	105	122	344	50	711	79	50	47	2	178	£400+.
Unknown.....	1	—	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	3	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	5,080	1,389	4,221	807	11,506	4,080	1,173	1,900	514	7,667	TOTAAL.
FARMING: MALE—BOERE: MANLIK.											
Under £50.....	1,865	154	870	398	3,287	1,62	23	171	46	402	Onder £50.
£50-£99.....	1,221	142	537	398	2,298	107	21	106	38	272	£50-£99.
£100-£149.....	494	106	330	176	1,106	52	21	63	29	165	£100-£149.
£150-£199.....	262	85	183	85	615	36	12	25	16	90	£150-£199.
£200+.....	907	215	334	300	1,766	178	72	100	79	429	£200+.
Unknown.....	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	2	Onbekend.
TOTAL.....	4,750	702	2,255	1,358	9,065	535	149	467	209	1,360	TOTAAL.
FARMING: FEMALE—BOERE: VROULIK.											