# THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF GRADUATE NON-WHITES IN 1979

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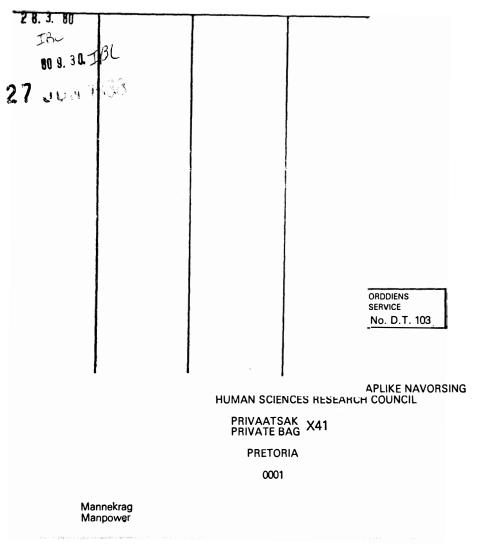


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# SOUTH AFRICAN HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF GRADUATE NON-WHITES IN 1979

Karen M. Wolmarans, B.Com.

INSTITUTE FOR MANPOWER RESEARCH

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#### SUMMARY

This investigation on the wage structure of graduate Non-Whites is being undertaken as a follow-up to similar investigations in 1975 and 1977, and also as a result of the great demand for information on wage structures.

Of the 1077 Asians, 557 Black and 352 Coloured graduates parti= cipating in the investigation, a group of 968 Asians, 500 Blacks and 330 Coloureds has been selected. All are economically active, 20 to 64 years old and residing in the RSA or SWA. The wage structure of the different population groups is analysed according to sex, employer sector, age, geographical distribution and, where possible, it is compared with corresponding data for 1975 and 1977.

#### 1 BACKGROUND AND AIM

Surveys on the wage structure of White graduates have been undertaken by the HSRC since 1971. In order to ensure continuity in research on wage structures, the surveys were repeated on a two-yearly basis in 1973, 1975, 1977 and now again in 1979.

In 1975 these surveys were extended to involve Non-White males. The 1979 survey was broadened even further and Non-White women were also included. The aim of this report is to supply a picture of the wage structure of graduates and equivalently qualified Non-Whites as at 1 March 1979 and, where possible, to compare particulars with those of 1975 and 1977.

## 2 THE SURVEY GROUP AND QUESTIONNAIRE

It is estimated that there are approximately 5900 Asian, 5400 Black and 2700 Coloured graduates and equivalently qualified persons in the country. Since there is no source that provides the addresses of the groups, the National Register for Natural and Social Sciences is used to trace the graduates. The Register is maintained by the Institute for Manpower Research of the HSRC and consists of approximately a 44 per cent sample of the total number of Asian, a 42 per cent sample of the total number of Coloured graduates. The Register records, amongst others, the names, addresses, sex, age and qualifications of graduates and equivalently quaelified persons.

All Non-Whites up to and including 64 years of age, who are resident in the RSA or SWA and whose names and addresses appear in the National Register on 1 March 1979, are involved in the investigation. Questionnaires were dispatched to 3245 Asians, 2711 Blacks and 1227 Coloureds (National Register groups), and of these 1077 (33,2%), 557 (20,5%) and 352 (28,7%) respectively were returned. The latter groups will be referred to as the respondent groups.

By means of the above-mentioned questionnaire, data regarding a respondent's occupation, employer, years of job experience and income (as at 1 March 1979) are gathered. Information on the respondent's qualifications, age, language and place of residence are obtained from the National Register.

The anonymity of respondents is protected throughout and in no case was a completed questionnaire linked with the name of a respondent.

#### 3 REPRESENTATIVENESS

As has been mentioned, the names of the 3245 Asians, 2711 Blacks and 1227 Coloureds to whom questionnaires were dispatched, were obtained from the National Register. The National Register, as it was in 1970, has been proved to be a representative sample of the graduate population of the country (Ebersohn, D. *Graduate Manpower of South Africa*, HSRC, 1972.) As the Register is kept up to date, the Register is most probably still a representative sample. Therefore, the respondent groups are compared with the National Register groups regarding age distribution, distribution of the highest level of qualification obtained and language distribution (Tables 3.1 to 3.6).

It appears from the tables that in most cases there are small percentual deviations regarding the aspects that are compared. However, these differences are relatively small and insignificant. With regard to the women, in respect of whom the groups are sometimes small, the percentual deviations are, in a few cases, much greater. The frequency of the relatively large deviations is low however, and it is therefore assumed that the respondent groups are representative samples of the National Register groups concerned and are also representative of the Non-White graduates in the country. The respondent groups represent roughly an 18 per cent sample of the total number of Asian graduates, a 10 per cent sample of the Black and a 13 per cent sample of the Coloured graduates.

င့်

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENT GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE : MEN

	Asians				Blacks				Coloured	S		
Age	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N ,	%
20 - 24	95	3,5	41	4,3	24	1,1	5 .	1,1	71	7,1	19	6,3
25 - 29	549	20,3	202	21,1	411	18,9	109	23,3	247	24,6	72	23,7
30 - 34	563	20,8	190	19,9	532	24,5	106	22,7	186	18,5	57	18,8
35 - 39	491	18,1	172	18,0	351	16,2	69	14,7	164	16,3	50	16,5
40 - 44	421	15,5	125	13,1	245	11,3	46	9,8	115	11,5	42	13,8
45 - 49	275	10,2	101	10,6	229	10,5	54	11,5	76	7,6	28	9,2
50 <b>-</b> 54	154	5,7	60	6,3	133	6,1	33	7,1	62	6 <b>,</b> 2	19	6,3
55 <b>-</b> 59	76	2,8	30	3,1	102	4,7	24	5,1	38	3,8	9	3,0
60 - 64 ,	51	1,9	21	2,2	80	3,7	16	3,4	23	2,3	б	2,0
65 <b>-</b> 69	22	0,8	9	0,9	35	1,6	2	0,4	16	1,6	1	2,O 0,3
70 - 74	5	0,2	2	0,2	20	0,9	1	0,2	3	۵,3		
75 <b>-</b> 79	2	0,1	1	0,1	3	1, ن	1	0,2	1	0,1		
80 +	6	0,2	2	0,2	7	0,3	2	0,4	2	0,2	1	0,3
TOTAL	2710	100	956	100	2172	100	468	100	1004	100	304	100
Me age	36,2		36,0		36,4	•	35,8		34,0		35,3	

TABLE 3.2
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENT GROUPS ACCORDING TO HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL : MEN

Highest	Asians			Blacks				Coloured	Coloureds				
qualification level	National group	Register	Respondent group		National Register group		Respondent group		National Register group		Respondent group		
obtained	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Diploma = 8. de-				**									
gree	26	1,0	11	1,2	19	0,9	3	0,6	7	0,7	2	0,7	
B. degree	1729	63,8	629	65,8	1353	62,3	303	64,7	558	55 <b>,</b> 6	187	61,5	
Post-graduate		•		•		•		,		•		•	
diploma	316	11,7	101	10,6	367	16,9	78	16,7	221	22,0	56	18,4	
B. Hons.degree	548	20,2	181	18,9	.353	16,3	69	14,7	188	18,7	53	17,4	
M. degree	84	3,1	34	3,6	63	2,9	12	2,6	25	2,5	5	1,6	
D. degree	7	0,3		•	17	0,8	3	0,6	5	٥,5	' 1	۵,3	
TOTAL	2710	100	956	100	2172	100	468	100	1004	100	304	100	

TABLE 3.3
LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND THE RESPONDENT GROUPS : MEN

·	Asians				Blacks				Coloured	S.		
Language	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group
	. N	%	N	%	N	%	N .	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans English	22 2688	0,8 99,2	7 949	0,7 99,3	58 <b>2114</b>	2,7 97,3	9 459	1,9 98,1	425 579	42,3 57,7	136 168	44,7 55,3
TOTAL	2710	100	956	100	2172	100	468	100	1004	100	304	100

TABLE 3.4
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENT GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE : WOMEN

	Asians				Blacks				Coloured	S		
Age	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 50 - 54 55 - 59 60 - 64 65 - 69	67 192 134 61 39 19 12 9	12,5 35,9 25,0 11,4 7,3 3,6 2,2 1,7 0,4	21 41 25 12 9 5 5 2	17,4 33,9 20,7 9,9 7,4 4,1 1,7	36 203 149 59 42 19 20 8 1	6,7 37,7 27,6 11,0 7,8 3,5 3,7 1,5 0,2	5 41 18 8 8 5 2 2	5,6 46,1 20,2 9,0 9,0 5,6 2,3 2,3	33 102 35 20 10 13 6 3	14,8 45,7 15,7 9,0 4,5 5,8 2,7 1,4	7 26 1 2 4 5 1 1	14,6 54,2 2,1 4,2 8,3 10,4 2,1 2,1
TOTAL	535	100	121	100	539	100	89	100	223	100	48	100
Me age	30,3		28,9		30,8		28,9		28,1		27,6	

TABLE 3.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENT GROUPS ACCORDING TO HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL : WOMEN

Highest	Asians				Blacks				Coloured	s .		
qualification level obtained	National group	Register	Responder	nt group	National group	Register (	Responder	nt group	National Register Respondent group group			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diploma = 8. de-		0.0									0	, ,
gree 8. degree	337	0,2 63,0	80	66,1	362	0,2 67,2	61	68,5	5 132	2,2 59,2	2 31	4,2 64,6
Post-graduate diploma	67	12,5	15	12,4	91	16,9	16	18,0	57	25,6	8	16,7
B. Hons.degree M. degree	118 9	22,1 1,7	22 2	18,2 1,7	81	15,0 0,7	12	13,5	29	13,0	7	14,6
D. degree	3	0,6	2	1,7								
TOTAL	535	100	121	100	539	100	89	100	223	100	48	100

TABLE 3.6 LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND THE RESPONDENT GROUPS : WOMEN

	Asians				Blacks				Coloured	S		
Language	National group	Register	Responden	t group	National group	Register	Respondent	group	National group	Register	Respondent	group
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans English	7 528	1,3 98,7	1 120	0,8 99,2	6 533	1,1 98,9	89	100	<b>7</b> 9 <b>144</b>	35,4 64,6	14 34	29,2 70,8
TOTAL	535	100	121	100	539	100	89	100	223	100	48	100

#### 4 EXPLANATORY NOTES

For the sake of clarity of the analyses in the report, a few concepts will be explained briefly.

# 4.1 Graduates and equivalently qualified persons

These are regarded as persons with at least a Bachelor's degree or another qualification (diploma or certificate) which, for the purposes of the National Register, is considered to be equivalent to a Bachelor's degree. Under this heading are classified, amongst others, diplomas in Pharmacy (Dip. Pharm.) and Law (Dip. Proc.)

# 4.2 Classification according to occupation

The person completing the questionnaire was asked to give a func=tional description of his/her occupation, irrespective of qualifications, training or rank. The name of the occupation given was used to classify the person in a category according to occupation.

# 4.3 Employees

For purposes of this report, workers were divided into three employer sectors, namely:

- (a) Public sector: These are employees of the government, provincial administrations, local authorities (such as city or town councils, regional authorities) or semi-government, government-controlled or government-subsidised institutions (such as the CSIR, SABS, SAR & H, post office, control boards and universities).
- (b) Private sector: Employees of public corporations (such as ISCOR, SASOL, ESCOM) as well as private firms, organizations and under-takings.
- (c) Self-employed persons: Self-employed persons are those who work for themselves in their own businesses or practices, including partners of professional undertakings and managing directors who own more than 50 per cent of a company's shares.

# 4.4 Years of job experience

Due to the fact that women usually tend to leave the labour market for various reasons and for different periods of time, years of job experience and not age were used as a means of comparison when ana=lysing women's income. The term years of job experience refers to the total number of years of job experience for which remuneration is re=ceived (full-time or part-time work) irrespective of employer, occupation or rank (holiday work excluded). In the tables, the abbreviation Me Years job experience was used.

A few respondents neglected to answer the question on job experience, and for this reason the number of persons in a specific group could be larger than the number of persons indicating years of job experience for that occupation.

#### 4.5 Income and additional earnings

The income of an employee refers to the annual gross salary re=ceived at 1 March 1979, as a result of the direct pursuit of his/her occupation and before deductions are made. Overtime earnings, bonuses, allowances and other fringe benefits are not included.

It must be remembered that the survey took place on 1 March 1979. It is common knowledge that the employees in the public sector received salary increases of between 6 and 12 per cent as from 1 April 1979. These increases were not taken into account in the analyses. The increases received by employees in the private sector after 1 March 1979, are not known.

The income of a self-employed person is the net income which such a person derives from the direct pursuit of his occupation prior to taxation. Income obtained after hours from related salaried work is not included.

In the case of employees, additional earnings consist of income prior to taxation derived from cash bonuses (such as Christmas or holiday bonus), an income earned by means of overtime, part-time instruction

and consultation fees. As regards self-employed persons, additional earnings consist of income prior to taxation earned from related salaried work after hours. Additional earnings are analysed separately in this report.

# 4.6 Wage structure of workers according to occupation

The term wage structure is used to refer to either the income of employees or that of self-employed persons. The analyses of the wage structure pertain throughout to the situation as it was on 1 March 1979, except in those cases where, in a comparative analysis, reference is made to the 1975 and 1977 wage structures. All wages indicated are in rands per annum.

# 4.7 Median and quartiles

The median wage signifies that 50 per cent of the persons in the group concerned receive more and 50 per cent less than the indicated wage. The median (Me) is not as sensitive to extremely high or extremely low values as is the mean or average, and for this reason the median is used for purposes of analyses. Twenty-five per cent of a group receive less and 75 per cent more than the first quartile wage ( $Q_1$ ). The third quaretile ( $Q_3$ ) indicates that 75 per cent of the group receive less and 25 per cent more than the  $Q_3$  wage. This consequently means that 50 per cent of the group receive more than the  $Q_3$  wage, but less than the  $Q_3$  wage.

To ensure the anonymity of the persons, the incomes of a specific group with 4 or less people are not indicated in the tables.

Only the median wage is indicated for those groups with less than 10 people, since the quartile wages can lead to meaningless reporting.

# 4.8 The outline of the analyses according to occupation

It will be noted that all occupations indicated by the respondents, are not analysed according to all the variables. The reason for this is that the number of people in certain occupations is too small, with the result that no meaningful analysis for these occupations is possible.

## 5 ARRANGEMENT OF THE TABLES

The tables for the three population groups are presented separate= ly in the order: Asians, Blacks and Coloureds. The tables appear after the concluding remarks in Paragraph 7.

#### 5.1 Asians

Table 8.1 indicates the occupations practised by Asian graduates as at 1 March 1979. Of the 905 men and 121 women, 51 and 27 persons indicated that they are not economically active (post-graduate students, pensioners, housewives and unemployed), and were therefore not included in further analyses of the wage structure. Another group that had to be excluded from the investigation, were those persons who had neglected to indicate their income. Due to the fact that 65 is usually regarded as the normal age for retirement and to make the data of the 1979 survey com= parable with that of previous reports in 1975 and 1977, persons over the age of 64 were not involved in the analyses. Table 8.1 indicates that 26 males (905 minus 879) and 5 women (94 minus 89) did not give their income or were over the age of 64 years.

As mentioned in paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8, it is not possible to analyse the wage structure of graduates according to occupation and all the other variables; the number of respondents is too small and the anonymity of the persons supplying information had to protected.

Analyses according to occupation and the following variables will therefore suffice:

- employer sector and sex (Table 8.2)
- age and employer sector (Table 8.3)
- geographical distribution, employer sector and sex (Table 8.4)
- . additional earnings of employees and sex (Tables 8.5) and
- . additional earnings of self-employed males (Tables 8.6)

Finally, a comparison is made between the wage structures of 1975, 1977 and 1979 for Asian men, according to employer and occupation (Table 8.7)

#### 5.2 Blacks

According to Table 8.8, 34 of the 468 males and 4 of the 89 women were not economically active. Of the 434 economically active men and the 85 economically active women, 14 and 15 respectively were either older than 64 years or did not indicate an income on the questionnaire. They were consequently excluded from the analyses.

As in the case of the Asians, analyses are supplied only for groups yielding a sufficient number of respondents. The wage structure of Black graduates was analysed according to occupation and:

- employer sector and sex (Table 8.9)
- . age (Table 8.10)
- . geographical distribution and sex (Table 8.11) and
- additional earnings of employees and sex (Table 8.12)

The analyses of the wage structure of Black graduates are concluded with a comparison between the 1975, 1977 and 1979 wage surveys according to occupation and employer sector (Tabel 8.13).

## 5.3 Coloureds

It would appear from Table 8.14 that 13 of the 304 male and 3 of the 48 female Coloured graduates were outside the labour market and were therefore not involved in further analyses of the wage structure. An additional 5 men and 1 woman were either over the age of 64 or did not indicate an income, and were consequently excluded from the analyses.

As in the other population groups, analyses could only be made in groups consisting of a sufficient number of people. The wage struc= ture of Coloured graduates was analysed according to occupation and

- employer sector and sex (Table 8.15)
- age (Table 8.16)
- geographical distribution (Table 8.17)
- . additional earnings of employees and sex (Table 8.18)

RAAD VIR GEESTESWETENSKAPLIKE NAVORSING HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL A comparison of the wage structure surveys of 1975-1979 according to occupation and employer sector (Table 8.19) concludes the analyses for Coloured graduates.

#### 6 FINDINGS

Since the tables are to a large extent self-explanatory, they will be discussed only briefly. The tables are grouped together at the end of this discussion.

#### 6.1 Asians

The median wage of the employees in the public sector in general is considerably higher than that of employees in the private sector (R9160 as against R7340 p.a. for men and R7190 as against R4750 p.a. for women). In contrast, the median wage for self-employed male persons is high (R13 750 p.a.), but it must be remembered that the income of self-employed persons also includes an entrepreneurial wage and a risk premium.

In both sexes, teaching is the profession practised by the most employees (47,5%) of the men and 31,0% of the women), and in the case of self-employed men, the profession of medical doctor is apparently a popular choice (55,1%).

The wage structure according to age indicates that lecturers, after attaining the age of 30 years, have a higher median income per age group than teachers. It is possible of course that lecturers have more post-graduate qualifications than teachers, and therefore receive a higher income.

With a few exceptions, the majority of employees in each occupation receive a cash bonus. The percentage of persons in each occupation receiving a specific additional earning is indicated in brackets next to the occupation. Not only is the number of persons in a specific occupation receiving additional earnings of importance, but also the extent of the additional earnings concerned, relative to the gross salary. For

example, 63,3 per cent of male accountants (unregistered) and 85,7 of male civil engineers receive a bonus, but the median bonus is 5,6 per cent and 11,7 per cent respectively, of the median wage.

The comparison between the wage structures as in 1975, 1977 and 1979, shows that, in the case of male workers, the greatest annual growth in income for the period 1977 to 1979 occurred in the case of articled law clerks (26,8%), followed by teachers (16,8%), and other clerks (16,0%). The income of self-employed medical practitioners has risen by 6,2 per cent per annum since 1975, followed by attorneys with 5,7 per cent. Should the occupation not be taken into account, it would seem that the annual growth in income for the period 1975-1979 for em= ployees in the private sector was 10,8 per cent, as compared with the 9,4 per cent of employees in the public sector. It should be noted that the salary increases received by employees in the public sector on 1 April 1979 were not taken into account.

#### 6.2 Blacks

The largest percentage of workers is found in the public sector (75,6% of the men and 83,8% of the women). As in the case of Asian gra=duates, the median wage for Black graduate male workers in the public sector is higher than that of the men in the private sector. (R7370 as against R6410 p.a.).

Women however, earn more in the private sector (R5000) than in the public sector R3580). The median wage for self-employed males is high in comparison with that of employees (R12 420 as against R7370 and R6410 p.a.). It must be remembered however, that the income of a self-employed person also includes an entrepreneurial wage and a risk premium.

The teaching profession is the most popular with both sexes (34,4%) of the male and 38,0% of the female employees.) Analyses according to age show that the median income of male teachers over the age of 30 fluctuates between R7000 and R8000 per annum.

The majority of employees receive a cash bonus. The percentage of persons in each occupation receiving an additional earning is indicated next to the occupation in brackets. The size of the additional earnings relative to the gross salary is important. For example 59,9 per cent of the clerks and 57,9 per cent of the personnel officers/clerks each receive a cash bonus, and the median bonus is 6,3 per cent and 6,0 per cent respectively of the median wage.

Over the past four years, the greatest annual growth in income of male employees according to occupation occurred in the case of inspectors, directors of education (19,4%), followed by ministers of religion (16,4%), and teachers (14,9%).

It is noteworthy that the median income of ministers of religion is the lowest of the occupations that are compared.

#### 6.3 Coloureds

It is apparently a general trend that Non-White male graduates in the public sector receive a higher income than employees in the private sector. The median income of Coloured male graduates in the public sector is approximately R2400 per annum higher than that of employees in the private sector (R9520 as against R7080 per annum).

The male and female employees are mainly teachers and the wage structure according to age indicates that the median wage of men rises from R4670 per annum to R11 250 for those up to the age of 49 years, and than falls.

As was the case with the other population groups, the majority of Coloured employees receive a cash bonus. The percentage of persons receiving an additional earning in a specific occupation is indicated in brackets next to the occupation. The size of the additional earnings relative to the gross salary is important. For example, 58,3 per cent of the inspectors, directors of education and 57,6 per cent of the teachers receive a cash bonus, but the median bonus is 1,7 per cent and 2,7 per cent respectively of the median wage.

The particulars of the 1975 to 1979 wage surveys show that the median wage of Coloured men in the teaching professions, has risen by between 8 and 10 per cent per annum since 1975 (lecturers 8,6%, inspectors, directors of education 9,3% and teachers 9,9% per annum). The self-employed doctors are a relatively small group, but the figures indicate that the median wage increased by 29,1 per cent per annum during the period 1977 to 1979.

In contrast with the particulars of other population groups, the median wage of employees in the public sector shows a more rapid growth rate than that of employees in the private sector (for example 9,1% as against 7,4% per annum for the period 1975-1979). The relatively large growth rate for self-employed persons (21,5%) can be ascribed to the fact that this group consists mainly of doctors, and as previously men=tioned, the median wage of doctors has risen considerably.

#### 7 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Due to the great demand for information on wage structures, it has become apparent that there is a need for regular surveys on the wage structure of graduates. The wage survey will probably be repeated in 1981.

Apart from this report, there are three other reports on the 1979 survey (see Paragraph 1). An investigation is also being undertaken into the profitability of occupations practised by male graduates, and a report will be published in 1980. The reports which are available are:

- EBERSOHN, D. The wage structure of graduate engineers in 1979, M-R-68
- KRUGER, A. The wage structure of graduate White men in 1979, M-R-66
- WOLMARANS, K.M. The wage structure of graduate White women in 1979, M-R-67

#### 8 THE TABLES

# ASIANS

# ANALYSES

# Subject and table number

•	Additional earnings	8.5
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•	Men .	8.1 to 8.7
•	Occupation	8.1 to 8.7
•	Self-employed	8.1 to 8.4, 8.6, 8.7
	Women	8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 8.5

TABLE 8.1 DCCUPATIONS PRACTICED BY ASIANS ACCORDING TO SEX

# a) Men

		Age grou	p 20 - 64			1
	Respondent	Income i	ndicated		***************************************	<del> </del>
Occupation	group	Employer	sector			Total
	(all ages)	Public sector	Private sector N	Self employed N	Two sectors N	local
Architects, engineers					·	1
and surveyors						
Architect Engineers:	9	1	3	5 ·		9
Chemical	. 3		3			3
Civil	7	2	5			7
Electrical Mechanical	8	1	6 4	1		8 4
Other	4		4			1 4
Engineering geologist	1		1.			1
Land surveyor	1		1			1
Chemists, biological and physical scientists						
Bacteriologist	1		1			1
Chemist Industrial chemist	5		5		-	5
Limnologist	4	1	4			1 4
Metallurgist	1		. 1	•		i
Dental, medical and		• •				
para-medical services				_		
Dentist Homeopathist	6 . 1	2	1	2 1		5
Medical doctors:				•		
General practitioner Intern	165	54	3	98	4	159
Medical specialist	1	1				1
Surgeon	4	2	•	1	1	4
Other Optometrist	6 1	3	4	2 · 1	1	6
Pharmacist	37	5	9	21 .		35
Teaching						
Inspector, director of	_			-		
education Lecturer	7 56	7 55			1	56
Lecturer and medical	50	رر			•	, ,,
practitioner	2			1	2	2
Student and part-time lecturer	1	1				1
Teacher	339	329				329
Trainer, instructor	1	,	1			1
Religion			<u>.</u>			
Minister of religion, priest	1		1			1
Legal occupations Advocate	2			· 1		1
Attorney	30		2	24		26
Attorney's clerk (articled)	10		10			10
Social scientists and						1
other occupations n.e.c. Accountants:						
Accountant, auditor						
(registered, C.A.)	14		5	9 .		14
Accountant, auditor (not registered, not C.A.)	30	3	27			30
Accountants, audito <b>rs</b>			<i>- 1</i>			1
clerk (articled)	52		52	•		52
Company accountant Management accountant	1		1 1			1 1
	•					

TABLE 8.1a (CONTINUED)

		Age grou	p 20 - 64	•		
	Respondent	Income i	ndicated			<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>
Occupation	group	Employer	sector			
·	(all ages) N	Public sector N		Self employed N	Two sectors N	Total
Mathematicians:					***************************************	
Actuary	1	1	1			1
Programmer computer	1	1	1			1
Statistician	1	1	•			1
System-analyst computer	1		, 1	•		1
Psychologists:		}				]
Educational, school		1 .				١.
pshychologist	4	4				4
Clinical, counselling psychologist	1.	4				4
Other psychologists	4 2	2				2
Other occupations:	2	2				2
Economic adviser	2	1	1			2
Education planner, advi	_	·	•			_
educationist	7	7				7
Industrial relations	•	1				'
officer	1		1		•	1
Information, liason						l
officer	2	1	1			2
Librarian, archivist	1	1				1
Marketing officer	1	İ	.1			1
Social worker	2	2				2
Technicians						
Laboratory assistant	4	2	2			4
Technical assistant	2	1 1	1			2
Other technicians	3	3	·			3
Managerial and administra Directors:	<u>tive</u>	1				
	7			3		,
Director of companies Financial director	3 1		1	ر		3
Managing director	•		'	2		2
Owner of own business	2 2	1		2 2		2
Other directors	3	1		2		3
Managers:	,	'		2		
Audit manager	3		3			3
Bank manager	1		1			1
Company manager	1			1		1
Computer, data processi	. ם ר					-
manager	1		1			1 .
Planning manager	1	1	1			1
Production manager	1		1			1
Quality control manager	1		1			1
Other managers	3		2	1		3
Other administrative:						
City/town treasurer	1	1				1
Committee clerk	1	1				1
Company secretary	1		1			1
Town clerk	1	1				1
Other e.g.administrativ						
officer	1	1				1

TABLE 8.1a (CONTINUED)

		Age grou	p 20 - 6	4		
	Respondent	Income i	ndicated			
Occupation	group	Employer	sector		,	T- ( )
	(all ages) N	Public sector N	Private sector N		Two sectors N	Total
Clerks	11	1	10			11
Sales and related workers Insurance agent, broker Representative (sales) Salesman Other sales occupations	5 1 2 1		4 1 2	1		5 1 2 1
Service occupations Police service	1	1				1
Total : economically active	905	502	190	178	9	879
Persons outside the labour market: Pensioner Student (post-graduate) Unemployed	13 30 8					
Total : not economically active	51					
GRAND TOTAL	956					

# TABLE 8.1 (CONTINUED)

# b) Women

		Age gro	oup 20 - 6	14	
	Respondent group	Income	indicated	j	
	(all ages)	Employe	r sector		Total
Occupation	N	Public sector N	Private sector N	Self employed N	
Dental, medical and para-medical services General medical practitioner Pharmacist Physiotherapist Teaching Inspector, director of education Lecturer Teacher	17 3 1 2 9	16 1 1 2 9	2		16 3 1
Religion Other e.g. salvation army officer	1	27	1		27
Legal occupations Atturney Attorney' clerk (articled) Legal adviser	1 3 1		3 1	1	1 3 1
Social scientists and other occupations n.e.c. Accountants: Accountant, auditor (not registered, not C.A.) Accountant's, auditor's clerk (articled) Mathematicians: Actuary clerk (articled) Programmer computer Other occupations: Development officer Librarian, archivist Personnel officer, clerk Social worker Student counsellor Vocational counsellor, officer Other e.g. researcher occupation unknown	2 1 1 4 1 2 1 8 1 1	1 2 1 1	2 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 6		2 1 1 4 1 2 1 8 1 1
Owner of own business	2			1 .	. 1
<u>Clerks</u> Senior clerk, administrative assis- tant	1		1		1
Total: economically active	94 .	62	25	2	89
Persons outside the labour market Housewife Student (post-graduate) Unemployed	14 12 1				
Total: not economically active	27 ·				
GRAND TOTAL	121				

TABLE 8.2
WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIANS ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER SECTOR
a) Men

	Pub1	ic s	ector			Priv	ate s	ector			Emplo	yees	i			Self.	empl-	oyed		
Occupation	N	Me age	Incom	ne (R.p	.a.)	N	Me age	Income	(R.p.	a.)	Ŋ	Me age	Income	(R.p.	a.)	N	Me a ge	Income	(R.p.	a.)
			Q1	Me	Q3			Q1	Me	Q3			Q1	Me	Q3			Q1	Me	Q3
Accountant, auditor (registered, C.A.) Accountant, auditor						5	26		7750		5	26		7750		9	30		12250	
(not registered, not C.A.) Accountant's, audi- tor's clerk	3					27	28	7180	8130	9780	30	29	7250	8500	9810					
(articled) Architect Attorney,notary Attorney's clerk	1					52 3 2	27	4830	5800	7200	52 4 2	27	4830	5800	7200	5 24	39 37	7250	8380 10200	12380
(articled) (Chemist Clerk Director	1 1					10 5 10	27 <b>31</b> 28	17 <b>5</b> 0 5130	2170 7630 6170	<b>5</b> 130	5	27 <b>31</b> 28	1750 3440	2170 7630 6080	5130 6560	1	36	• .	15250	
Education planner, adviser, educationist Engineer	7	41		10880							7	41		10880						
Electrical Civil Other	1 2					6 5 11	32 40 31	8380	11500 13250 10750	11630	7 7 11	33 36 31		11250 10380 10750	11630	1				
General medical practitioner Inspector, director	54	32	7970	10250	13070	3					57	32	8020	10580	13080	98	42	1 <b>21</b> 8 <b>0</b>	17000	21500
of education Lecturer Manager Pharmacist	7 55	55 38 <b>31</b>	8880	15290 10430 6130	11530	10	32 31	7250	9000 7880	12750	7 55 10 14	55 38 32 31	8880 <b>72</b> 50 6080	15290 10430 9000 7500	11530 12750 8880	2		B130	12080	15190
Pharmacist  Teacher  46 other occupa=  tions	329 36	31 40 38	7990 5880	8860	10150 10500		28	5790	7080	9060	329	31 40 32	7990	7880 7880				טכו ם	10630	טפוכו
TOTAL	502	39	7960	9160	10660	190	28	5490	7340	9800	692	35	7540	8720	10460	178	39	10080	13750	19100

TABLE 8.2 (CONTINUED)

# b) Women

	Put	lic	sector			Priv	ate s	sector			Empl	oyses				Self-e	mployed		
Occupation	N	Me years		ne (R.p	.a.)	N V	Me /ears	1	e (R.p	.a.)	N	Me years	Income	(R.p.a	.)	Me N years	Income	(R•F	.a.)
		job exp.	01	Me	Q3		job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3		job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3
General medical practitioner Lecturer Social worker Teacher 19 other occupations	16 9 2 27	6 12 11	7500 5090	9500 7750 6580 5500	11750 7430	6	4	3880	4170 6250	8310	16 9 8 27 27	6 12 4 11	7500 5090 3440	7750 4130 6 <b>5</b> 80	11750 7430 8310				
TOTAL	62	9	52 10	7190	9310	<b>2</b> 5	4	3630	4750	7440	87	6	4580	6810	8780	2			

TABLE 8.3
WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER SECTOR, OCCUPATION AND AGE
a) Employees

ccupation		Age									Total
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
Accountant, .	N	2	18	6	3		1				30
auditor (not	Q1		7080	7250							7250
registered, not C.A.)	Me		8000	9250							8500
	Q3	}	9630	10750							9810
Accountant's,	N	9	36	6	_ 1						52
auditor's clerk	Q1	4130	4900	5380							4830
(articled)	Me	5130	6000	8000							5800
	Q3	6380	7250	8380							7200
General medical	N		. 21	15	8	4	4	1	4		57
practitioner	Q1		7520	8290	10500						8020
_	Me		7890	9750	13000						10580
	Q3		8470	13040	13330						13080
Lecturer	N	1	5	12	15	12	5	5		1	55
	Q1		4710	8000	7940	10100	9630	10630			8880
+ <del>-</del>	Me		4920	10250	10380	10400	11250	12250			10430
	Q3		7380	10750	11380	11500	12380	13380			11530
Teacher	N	3	25	68	63	69	53	30	13	5	329
	Q1		5410	7820	8060	8160	9130	9690	10880	9630	
	Me		6630	8240	8400	8940	9960	10200	12250	10250	8860
	Q3		7400	8810	9260	10130	10910	12060	12960	12880	10150

# b) Self-employed

		Age									
Occupation		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
Attorney	N Q1 Me Q3		7 638 <b>0</b> 82 <b>5</b> 0 121 <b>3</b> 0	2	7 6380 12250 15060	.1	1	1	4	<sub>.</sub> 1	24 7250 10200 12380
General medical practitioner	N Q1 Me Q3		2	11 12380 17500 24250	28 13000 15000	19 12380 19750 22250	18 12130 18330 24500	13 12210 13880 23750	4	3	98 12180 17000 21500
Pharmacist	N Q1 Me Q3		5	7 6630 10250 14880				1			21 8130 12080 15190

TABLE 8.4

WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIANS ACCORDING TO SEX, EMPLOYER SECTOR, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATION

# a) Male employees

Geographical distribution			Accountant auditor (not registered not C.A.)	Accountant auditor's clerk (articled)	General medical practitioner	Lecturer	Teacher
Johannesburg Pretoria		N age Q1 Me Q3 N	8 33 9670 3	13 27 6630 7420 9690 6 26	10 32 7880 10500 12380	2	17 39 8040 8880 9960 10 41
The rest of the		Q1 Me Q3 N	. 4	5500 3	4	1	7880 10 <b>7</b> 50 12250 3
Witwatersrand - Vaaltriangle (in- cluding Sasolburg) The rest of the		N		3	2		2
Transvaal Peninsula		N		3	2	1	
Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage		N			. 3		2
The rest of the Cape Province		N		1	1	. 1	3
Durban The rest of Natal		N age Q1 Me Q3 N age Q1 Me Q3	10 29 7130 8000 9130 5 29 7250	15 26 4630 5190 5810 7 27	29 33 8020 9380 12880 6 48	39 39 8380 10390 11410 10 34 7750 10500 11630	165 41 8100 8990 10060 122 39 7870 8590
Bloemfontein The rest of the O.F.S. (Sasol- burg excluded)		N N					
South-West Africa		N			•		
Homelands (inclu- ding Transkei and Bophuthatswana)	Me	N age Q1 Me Q3		. 1		•	5 42 8250
Total	Me	N age Q1 Me Q3	30 29 7250 8500 9810	52 27 4830 5800 7200	57 32 8020 10580 13080	55 38 8880 10430 11530	329 <sup>°</sup> 40 7990 8860 10150

# TABLE 8.4 (CONTINUED)

# b) Self-employed men

Geographical distribution	•	Attorney	General medical practitioner	Pharmacist
Johannesburg	N Me age Q1 Me	2	10 45 13130 18000	4
Pretoria	Q3 N Me age Q1	2.	18630 8 48	
	Me Q3	·	24000	
The rest of the Witwatersrand - Vaaltriangle (in-	N Me age Q1	1	9 40	
cluding Sasolburg)	Me Q3		14750	
The rest of the Transvaal	N Me age Q1 Me Q3		17 41 11630 19130 20750	
Peninsula	N		20750 4	2
Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage	N Me age Q1		5 43	
	Me Q3		24250	
The rest of the Cape Province	N Me age Q1		6 40	
	Me Q3		20500	
Durban	N Me age Q1 Me	14 37 7750 10250	20 41 12170 14500	7 34 10250
The rest of Natal	Q3 N Me age Q1 Me	12310 4	20500 18 47 6250 14000	7 32 12130
Bloemfontein	Q3 N		18830	
The rest of the O.F.S. (Sasolburg excluded)	N			
South-West Africa	N			
Homelands (inclu- ding Transkei and Bophuthatswana	N	1	. <b>1</b>	1
Total	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	24 37 7250 10200 12380	98 42 12180 17000 21500	21 34 8130 12080 15190

# TABLE 8.4 (CONTINUED)

# c) Female employees

	Teache	er			
Geographical distribution	N	Me years job. exp.	Incon	ne (R.p	.a.)
			Q1	Me	Q3
Transvaal: Johannesburg Pretoria The rest of the Witwaters- rand - Vaaltriangle (in- cluding Sasolburg) The rest of the Transvaal	1				
Cape Province: Peninsula Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage The rest of the Cape Province	1				
<u>Natal</u> : Durban The rest of Natal	19 5	13	5880	<b>7</b> 050 <b>37</b> 50	7630
Orange free State Bloemfontein The rest of the O.f.S. (Sasolburg excluded)					
South-West Africa Homelands (including Transkei and Bophuthatswana)					
Total	27	11	5090	6580	7430

TABLE 8.5
GROSS SALARY AND ADDITIONAL EARNINGS OF ASÍAN EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO SEX AND OCCUPATION

#### a) Men

		Gross s	alary and ad	ditional earni	ngs (R.p.a.	)
Occupation		Gross salary	Cash   ponus	Overtime remuneration	Part-time lecturing	Consultation
Accountant, auditor (registered, C.A.)	N Me age Q1	5 26	3(60,0%)	3(60,0%)		
•	Me Q3	7750	•			
Accountant, audi- tor (not regis-	N Me age	30 29	19(63,3%) 29	1(3,3%)		
tered, not C.A.)	Q1 Me Q3	7250 8500 9810	290 480 810			
Accountant's, Auditor's clerk	N Me age	52 27	22(42,3%) 27	5( 9,6%) 2 <b>5</b>		
(articled)	Q1 Me Q3	4830 5800 7200	140 250 360	550		
Attorney's clerk (articled)	N Me age Q1 Me	10 27 1750 2170	3(30,0%)			
Chemist	Q3 N Me age Q1	5130 5 31	5 (100%) 31	2(40,0%)		
	Me Q3	7630	480			
Clerk	N Me age Q1	11 28 3440	8(72,7%) 28	2(18,2%)	•	
	Me Q3	6080	500			
Education planner, adviser, educationist	N Me age Q1	41	5(71,4%) 43			
	Me Q3	10880	250			
Engineer - electrical	N Me age Q1	7 33	6(85,7%) 33	1(14,3%)		
	Me Q3	11250	700			•
Engineer - civil	N Me age	7 36	6(85,7%) 39	1(14,3%)	1(14,3%)	
	Q1 Me Q3	10380	1200			
Engineer - other	N Me age Q1	11 31 8380	7(63,6%) 32	1(9,1%)		
	Me Q3	10750 11630	980			47 4 0%
General medical	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	57 32 8020 10580 13080	33(57,9%) 32 120 180 250	42(73,7%) 32 3580 3730 3880		1( 1,8%)
Inspector, director of education	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	7 55 1 <b>52</b> 90	1(14,3%)			

# TABLE 8.5a (CONTINUED)

# a) Men

		Gross s	alary and ad	ditional earni	ngs (R.p.a.	)
Occupation		Gross salary	Cash bonus	Overtime remuneration	Part-time lecturing	Consultation
Lecturer	N Me age Q1	55 38 8880	34(61,8%) 36 210	4(7,3%)	5(9,1%) 39	
	Me Q3	10430 11530			650	
Manager	N Me age Q1	10 32 7250	8(80,0%) 34	1(10,0%)		
	Me Q3	9000 12750	800			
Pharmacist	N Me age Q1	14 31 6080	5(35,7%) 30	1(7,1%)		
	Me Q3	7500 8880	270			
Teacher	N Meage	329 40 7990	207(62,9%) 41 210	1(0,3%)	8(2,4%) 37	
·	Q1 Me Q3	8860 10150	240 270		900	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

# b) Women

Occupation		Gross salary and additional earnings (R.p.a.)				
		Gross salary	Cash bonus	Overtime remuneration	Part-time lecturing	Consul <b>t</b> ation
General medical	N	16	10(62,5%)	8(50,0%)		
<b>practi</b> tioner	Me years					
	job exp.	6	6	5		
	Q1	7500	60			
	Me	9500	120	3750		
	Q3	11750	170			
Lecturer	N	9	3			
	Me years					
	job exp.	12				
	Q1					
	Me	<b>775</b> 0				
	Q3	1				
Social worker	N	8	1(12,5%)			
	Me years					
	job exp.	4				
	Q1					
	Me	4130				
	Q3					
Teacher	N	27	13(48,1%)		2(74,1%)	
	Me years		_			
	job exp.	11	5			
	Q1	5090	80			
	Me	6580	130			
	Q3	7430	160			

TABLE 8.6

NET INCOME AND ADDITIONAL EARNINGS OF SELF-EMPLOYED ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

	Net income and additional earnings													
Occupation	Net i	ncome	(R.p.a.	)		Salaried work after hours (R.p.a.								
	N	Me age	Q1	Me	Q3	N	Me age	Q1	Me	Q3				
Accountant, auditor (re- gistered,C.A.)	9	30		12250	•	4(44,4%)								
Director	9	<b>3</b> 6		15250		1(11,1%)			•					
General medical practitioner	98	42	12180	17000	21500	7(7,1%)	39		3080	6				
Pharmacist	21	34	8130	12080	15190	1(4,3%)								

TABLE 8.7

COMPARISON OF ASIAN MALES' MEDIAN WAGE: 1975 TO 1979, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER SECTOR

Employer sector	1975		1977		1979	1	Percent Median annum		
occupation	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	1975 - 1977	1977 - 1979	1975 - 1979
Employees									
Accountant, auditor (not registered, not C.A.) Accountant's, auditor's	8	6250	22	6520	30	8500	+ 2,1	+14,2	+ 8,0
clerk (articled) Attorney's clerk (articled)	23 7	361 <b>0</b> 2250	36 8	4680 1350	52 10	5800 2170		+11,3 +26,8	
Clerks other e.g. clerk, administrative assistant Educational planner, adviser			9	<b>520</b>	11	6080		+16,0	
educationist General medical practitioner Inspector, director of	15 18	8750 7380	6 26	12350 8500	7 57	10880 10580	+18,8 + 7,3		+ 5,6 + 9,4
education Lecturer	5 50	10170 7000	10 44	12310 8350	7 55	15290 10430	+10,0 + 9,2	+11,8	+10,5
Pharmacist Teacher, headmaster	5 319	5500 6260	8 291	5800 6500	14 329	7500 8860	+ 2,7 + 1,9	+13,7 +16,8	+ 8,1 + 9,1
<u>Self-employed</u> Accountant, auditor (registered, C.A.)			9	9500	9	12250		+ 3,6	
Attorney General medical practitioner Pharmacist	11 57 6	8170 13380 10500	14 60 11	9500 15000 7500	24 98 21	10200 17000 12080	+ 7,ā + 5,9 -15,5	+ 3,6 + 6,5	+ 5,7 + 6,2 + 3,6
Employer sector (all occupations)									
Public sector Private sector Self-employed	427 104 92	6390 4870 12170	415 134 114	6750 577 <b>⊎</b> 12350	502 1 <del>9</del> 0 178	9160 7340 13750	+ 2,8 + 8,8 + 0,7	+16,5 +12,8 + 5,5	+ 9,4 +10,8 + 3,1

## BLACKS

## ANALYSES

## Subject and table number

•	Additional earnings	8.12
•	Age	8.10
•	Comparison 1975 to 1979 surveys	8.13
•	Employees	8.8 to 8.13
•	Geographical distribution	8.11
•	Men	8.8 to 8.13
•	Occupation	8.8 to 8.13
•	Self-employed	8.8, 8.9, 8.13
•	Women	8.8, 8.9, 8.11, 8.12

TABLE 8.8

DCCUPATIONS PRACTISED BY BLACKS ACCORDING TO SEX

		Age gro	up 20 - 6	4		
	Respondent		indicated			
Ossuration	group	Employe	r sector			
Occupation	(all ages)	Public		Self	Τωο	Total
	N	sector	sector N	employed N	sectors N	
Architects, engineers						
and surveyors Engineers: Electrical	1		1			1
Chemists, biological and						
physical scientists Agricultural researcher	. 1		1			1
Chemist Other natural scientists not	3		3			3
classified elsewhere	1		1			1
Dental, medical and para- medical services				,		
General medical practitioner Health inspector	22 2	, 10 , 2		10 .	2	22
Pharmacist Radiotherapist	4 1	1	3	1		4
Superintendent of a hospital	<b>i</b> .	1				1
<u>Teaching</u> Inspector, director of						
education Lecturer	. 38 51	38	,		]	38
Teacher	144	47 138	3		l	50   1 <b>3</b> 8
Trainer, instructor	3	1	2		[	3
Religion Minister of religion, priest	7		5			5
<u>Legal occupations</u> Attorney	6			4	ĺ	4
Attorney's clerk (articled) Legal adviser	5 1	1	5	·	.	5
Magistrate	7	6				6
Writers and artists Actor, musician, radio				•	ĺ	
announcer	1 2	1		•		1
Author, editor, publisher Social scientists and other	2	1	7			2
occupations n.e.c. Accountants:		. •				ļ
Accountant, auditor (not			_			
registered, not C.A.) Accountant's, auditor's	3	.1	2			3
clerk (articled) Cōst accountant	2	1	1 1			2
Mathematicians:						
Data processor Programmer-computer	1 2		1 2		l	1 2
Statistician Psychologists:	1	1				1
Éducational, school						
psychologist Other occupations:	1 .	1				1
Education planner, adviser educationist	1	1				1
Industrial consultant	1		1			i
Industrial relations office assistant	3		3			3
Information, liason officer	6	1	5			6

TABLE 8.8a (CONTINUED)

		Age gro	oup 20 - 64	4	<del></del>	
	Respondent	1	indicated	·		
	group	<del></del>	er sector			1
Occupation	(all ages)	Public sector	Private	Self- employed N	Two sectors N	Total
Librarian, archivist	4	4	_			4
Linguist, interpreter Market analyst strategist Personnel officer, clerk Recruitment, employment	2 1 19	2	1 1 17			1 19
officer Social worker Translator Work study officer	1 14 2 1	12 2 1	1 2			1 14 2 1
Other e.g. researcher occupation unknown	2	1	1			2
<u>Technicians</u> Laboratory assistant	1	1				1
Managerial and administrative Directors: Owner of own business Other directors	2 3		3	2		2 3
Managers: Bank manager Marketing manager Personnel manager	2 1 3	1	2 1 2	r		2 1 3
Production manager Production planner, controller, assistant	1	'	1			1 1
Training manager Other managers	2 2	1	1 2			2
Secretaries: Secretary of government departments Other secretaries	6 2	6				6 1
Other administrative: High executive posts Manager assistant Members of parliament	3 2 4	3	1			3 1 4
Other e.g. administrative officers	5	4	1			5
<u>Clerks</u> Bank clerk Senior clerk, senior	1		1			1
administrative assistant Other clerks	4 14	3 14	1			14
Sales and related workers Counter attendants, shop assistant Insurance agent, broker Representative (Sales)	1 1 1	-	1 1 1			1 1
<u>Service occupations</u> Hostel trainee	2	1	1			2
Sports officer, enter- tainment worker	1	1				1
Total: economically active	434	316	85	17	2	420
Persons outside the labour market: Pensioner Student (post-graduate) Unemployed	4 25 5					
Total: not economically activ	е 34					
GRAND TOTAL	468	<del>  _     _     _  </del>			<del></del>	

		Age gro	oup 20 - 6	4	
	Respondent	Income	indicated		
Occupation	group	Employe	r sector		
	(all ages) N	Public sector N	Private sector N	Self- employed N	Total
		<del> </del>	<del></del>		
Dental, medical and para-medical services Dentist	1	1			1
General medical prac- titioner Nurse	2 2	1 2		1	2 2
Teaching Lecturer	7	7			7
Teacher	33	28	2		30
Social scientists and other occupations n.e.c Librarian, archivist Mathematicians:	• 2	2			2
Computer scientist Personnel officer, cler Probation officer Social worker	1 k 1 3 25	1 2 18	1 6		1 1 2 24
Other e.g. researcher occupation unknown	1		1		1
Managerial and admini- strative High executive posts Members of parliament	2 1	1	2		2
Other e.g. administrati	·	1			1
Clerks Bank clerk Other clerks	1 2	1 2			1 2
Total: economically active	85	67	12	1	80
Persons outside the labour market Housewife Student (post-graduate) Unemployed	1 3				
Total: not economically active	4				
GRAND TOTAL	89				
		I ————————			

·			Public	sector	•	Pr	ivate	sect	or		Emp	loye	es			Self-em	ployed	i	
Occupation	N		Income	(R.p.a	•)	N	Me	Inco	me (R.	p.a.)	N	Me .	Incom	ne (R.p	.a.)	N Me	Incor	ne (R.p	o.a.)
		age	Q1	Me	Q3		age	Q1	Me	Q3		age	Q1	Me	Q3	" age	Q1	Me	Q3
Administrative officer Attorney's clerk	4					1					5	36		6250		·			
(articled) Clerk General medical	17	33	3130	3850	4690	5 2	34		4580		5 19	34 33	3380	4580 3950	5060				
practitioner Information,	10	50	8880	13000	15750						10	50	8880	13000	15750	10 50	9750	15500	24500
liason officer Inspector, direc-	38	<i>l.</i> d	9780	12050	12220	5	40		7750		6 38	41 49	9780	12050	12270				
tor of education Lecturer Magistrate	47	49 36 38	6790	7880 5000	9160	3					50	36 38	6440	7750 5000	9060				
Manager Minister of reli-	2					10		5250		11250	12	42	6000		11250			•	•
gion, priest Personnel officer, clerk	2					5 17	34	5310	2750 6750	8690	19	34 33	4960	2750 6380	8560				•
Secretary of govern ment departments		59		12750		' '		,,,	0,30	0070	6	59	4300	12750	0,000				
Social worker	12 138	32 34	3170 3900	4000 7020	4500 7860	2					14 138	30 34	3080 3900	4000 7020	4440 7860				
pations	33	42	4710	7750	10380	35	34 !	5400	7540	9060	68	35	5190	7570	9500	7 39		12080	-
Total	3 16	37	4380	· 7370	9170	85	34	4900	6410	8630	401	36	4560	7260	9020	17 43	9630	12420	16750

TABLE 8.9 (CONTINUED)

	Pi	ub1	ic se	ctor			Private sector				Employees				Self-employed						
Occupa tion		Me years		Income	⊇ (R.	o.a.)			Incom	e (R.p	.e.)	•		Income	≘ (R.p	o.a.)	NI		Income	(R.p	.a.)
	N	_	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	N	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	N '	years job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	N years job exp.		Q1	Me	Q3
Lecturer Social worker Teacher 13 other occu- pations		7 18 28	10 6 5	3200	3750	3250 5000 6750	6 2	3		4000	!	7 24 30 18	10 6 5	3150	3750	3750					
Total		67	6	2860	3580	4930	12	4	3500	5000	6000	79	6	2880	3700	5190	1				

TABLE 8.10
WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND AGE

Occupation		Age								_	T = 4 = 1
occupation		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
Clerk	N Q1 Me Q3	1	5 2630 3250 3880	5 3810 4250 4690	6 3630 4000 5250				1	1	19 3380 3950 5060
Inspector, director of education	N Q1 Me Q3		1	1	. 4	3	11 12040 12190 12350	8 9750 12000 12250	7 9880 10380 12210	3	38 9780 12050 12270
Lecturer	N Q1 Me Q3		8 6000 7500 8170	13 6810 7250 7690	7 7380 7880 9130	6 8130 9000 9380	11 6880 8380 12630	3	1	1	50 6440 7750 9060
Personnel officer, clerk	N Q1 Me Q3		6 4630 5000 5750	5 5130 6130 6440	4	4					19 4960 6380 8560
Teacher	N Q1 Me Q3	1	41 3300 3740 4290	32 3930 7000 7600	18 7060 8000 8920	14 6380 7500 7940	17 7040 7650 8190	7 7190 7630 8630	8 6500 7500 8750		138 3900 7020 7860

TABLE 8.11

WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO SEX, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATION

Geographical distribution		Inspector director of education	Lecturer	Personnel officer, clerk	Teacher
Johannesburg	N Me age	1	3	5 <b>43</b>	5 46
	Q1 Me Q3	•		<b>77</b> 50	4330
Pretoria	N Me age Q1 Me	1	3	1	8 47 7670
The rest of the Wit- watersrand - Vaal- triangle (including Sasolburg)	Q3 N Me age Q1 Me Q3	14 49 9810 12060 12280	16 32 6750 7500 9170	5 33 5250	50 36 4080 7420 8540
Peninsula	N	1			
Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage	N	1			2
The rest of the Cape Province	N Me age Q1	1	6 40 8000	2	5 43 7250
	Me Q3		8000		7250
Durban	N		1	2	1
The rest of Natal	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	1	13 46 5630 7250 7840	1	8 33 7250
Bloemfontein	N	1	7040		3
The rest of the O.F.S. (Sasolburg excluded)	N	1			
South-West Africa	N		1		1
Homelands (including Transkei and Bophuthatswana)	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	15 52 9580 9950 12130	5 35 8380	1	50 33 3860 6500 7330
Total	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	38 49 9780 12050 12270	50 36 6440 7750 9060	19 33 4960 6380 8560	138 34 3900 7020 7860

### TABLE 8.11 (CONTINUED)

	Soci	al work	er			Tea	cher		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Geographical distribution	N	Me years	Inco	me (R.p	.a.)	N	Me	Incor	me (R.p	.a.)
distribution	IV IV	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	IN	job exp.	Q 1	Me	Q3
Transvaal:										
Johannesburg Pretoria The rest of the Wit- watersrand - Vaal-	2					2				
triangle (including Sasolburg)	1		•			6	6		<b>37</b> 50	
The rest of the Transvaal	1			-		4				
Cape Province: Peninsula Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage	1					1				
The rest of the Cape Province	5	7		2920		3				
Natal:										
Durban The rest of Natal	2 3					1 2				4
Orange Free State:	_					_				
Bloemfontein The rest of the O.F.S						1				
(Sasolburg excluded) South-West Africa	1					1				
Homelands (including Transkei and Bophuthatswana)	4					8	15		5000	
Total	24	6	2710	2930	3750	30	5	3150	3750	4750

a) Men		Gross s	alary	and a	dditional ear	earnings (R.p.a.)				
Occupation		Gross salary	Cash	bonus	Overtime remuneration	Part-time Lecturing	Consultation			
Administrative officer	N Meage Q1	5 36	5 ( 36	(100%)						
	Me Q3	6250	280							
Attorney's clerk (articled)	N Me age Q1	5 34	1(2	20,0%)						
	Me Q3	4580								
Clerk	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	19 33 3380 3950 5060	33 220 250 280	57,9%)		1(5,3%)				
General medical practitioner	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	10 50 8880 13000 15750		20,0%)	3(30,0%)	1(10,0%)	·			
Information, liason officer	N Me age Q1	6 41	41	(100%)						
	Me Q3	8000	700							
Inspector, director of edu- cation  Lecturer	N Me age Q1 Me Q3 N	38 49 9780 12050 12270 50	49 220 240 270	50,0%) 50,0%)						
Magistrate	Me age Q1 Me Q3 N	6440 7750 9060 6	36 210 250 280	33,3%)						
	Me age Q1 Me	38 5000	39 250							
Manager	Q3 N Me age Q1 Me Q3	12 42 6000 9000 11250	9 (7 39 650	75,0%)						
Personnel officer, clerk	N Me age Q1 Me Q3	19 33 4960 6380 8560	11(5 35 240 380 730	57,9%)						
Secretary of government de- partments	N Meage Q1	6 59 12750		56,7%)						
Social worker	Me Q3 N Me age Q1 Me	14 30 3080 4000	8(5 32 240	57,1%)						
Teacher	Q3 N Me age Q1 ·	4440 138 34 3900	58 (4 36 200	42,0%)		5(36,0%)				
	Me Q3	7020 7860	230 270			80				

		Gross	salary	and	additional ea	arnings (R.	.p.a.)
Occupation	•	Gross salary	Cash b	onus	Overtime remuneration		Consultation
Lecturer	N	7	6(85	,7%)			
1	Me years						
	job exp. Q1	10	10		-		
	Me Q3	4750	160				
Social worker	Ñ	24	9(37	.5%)			
	Me years			•			
	job exp.	6	6				
	Q1	2710					
	Me	2930	150				
ļ	Q3	<b>37</b> 50					
Teacher	N	30	15(50	<b>,</b> 0%)		1(3,3%)	
j	Me years	_		•			
	job exp.	5	5				
	Q1	3150					
	Me	<b>37</b> 50					
	Q3	4750	180				

TABLE 8.13

COMPARISON OF BLACK MALES' MEDIAN WAGE : 1975 TO 1979, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER SECTOR

Employer sector	1975		1977		1979		Percentage increase Median income per annum
occupation	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	1975- 1977- 1975 1977 1979 1979
Employees Clerk Inspector, director of	27	2640	13	3250	19	3950	+11,0 +10,2 +10,6
education Lecturer Minister of religion	<b>45</b> <b>49</b> 6	5930 5 <b>7</b> 40 1500	37 53 6	7520 7110 2690	38 50 5	7750 2 <b>7</b> 50	+12,6 +26,6 +19,4 +11,3 + 4,4 + 7,8 +33,9 + 1,1 +16,4
Secretary of government department Social worker Teacher	14 145	2600 4030	6 13 142	11020 2930 5620	6 14 1 <b>3</b> 8	12750 4000 7020	+ 7,6 + 6,2 +16,8 +11,4 +18,1 +11,8 +14,9
Self-employed General medical prac- titioner	6	18000	8	13000	10	15500	-15,0 + 9,2 - 3,7
Employer sector (all occupations) Public sector Private sector Self-employed	314 53 9	4800 3690 9500	297 79 16	6200 5720 12500	316 85 17	7370 6410 12420	+13,7 + 9,0 +11,3 +24,5 + 5,9 +14,8 +14,7 - 0,3 + 6,9

# COLOUREDS

# ANALYSES

## Subject and table number

	Additional earnings	8.18
•	Age	8.16
•	Comparison 1975 to 1979 surveys	8.19
•	Employees	8.14 to 8.18
•	Geographical distribution	8.17
•	Men	8.14 to 8.19
•	Occupation	8.14 to 8.19
•	Self-employed	8.14, 8.15, 8.19
	Women	8.14, 8.15, 8.18

		Age ord	oup <b>2</b> 0 <b>-</b> 6	4		
	Respondent group	<u> </u>	indicated			
Occupation	(all ages)		r sector			
	N	Public sector	Private	Self employed N	Two sectors N	Total
Architects, engineers						
and surveyors Building surveyor	1		1			1
Engineers: Chemical	2		2			2
Electrical . Mechanical	1 1	1	1			1
Metallurgical Civil	1 3		1 2	1		1 3
Chemists, biological and	1.		-	·		7
physical scientists Biochemist	1		1			1
Chemist	3		3			3
Dental, medical and para-medical services						
Medical doctors: General practitioner	31	11	1	16	3	31
Intern Medical specialist:	1	1				. 1
Surgeon Other	1 1	1				1
Pharmacist Superintendent of a	4	1	2	2		5
hospital	1	1				1
Teaching Inspector, director of						
education Lecturer	13 30	12 30				12 30
Lecturer and engineer Teacher	1 143	136	3		1	1 139
Religion.			_			
Minister of religion, priest	. В		8			8
<u>Legal occupations</u> Attorney	3					-
Social scientists and	J		2	1		3
other occupations n.e.c. Accountants:						
Accountant, auditor	1			4		1
(registered, C.A.) Accountant, auditor	<b>'</b>			1 .		'
(not registered, not C.A.)	5		5			5
Accountant's, auditor' clerk (articled)	s 2		2			2
Company accountant Financial accountant	1	1	1			1
Psychologists: Educational, school	·		-			
psychologist Other occupations:	2	2				2
Economist, business	4					
economist Education planner,	1	1				1
adviser, educationist	1	1				1
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·			

	Respondent	Age gro	up 20 - 6	4		
	group	Income	indicated			<del></del>
Occupations	(all ages)	Employe	r sector			7-1-1
	N N	Public sector N	Private sector N	Self employed N	Two sectors N	Total
Industrial consul- tant Librarian,archivist Personnel officer,	1 4	4	1			1
clerk Probation officer Social worker	1 1 2	1 2	1			1 1 2
Technicians Laboratory assistant Other technicians	3	3 2	1			3 3
Managerial and ad- ministrative Directors Other administrative: Head of department High executive posts Manager assistant	1 1 3 1	1 1 3				1 1 3 1
Town/city treasurer Other e.g. admini- strative officer	1 s	1 1				1
Clerks Bookkeeper Other clerks	1 3	1	1 2		<u> </u>	1 3
Total: economically active	291	219	42	21	4	286
Persons outside the labour market: Pensioner Student (post-graduate)	2 11					
Total: not economically active	13					
GRAND TOTAL	304					

		Age gro	oup 20 - 6	4	
	Respondent group	Income	indicated		·
Occupation	(all ages)	Employe	r sector		
	N	Public sector N		Self employed N	Total
Dental, medical and para- medical services General medical prac-					
titioner Nurse Pharmacist Physiotherapist	5 3 1 2	3 3 2		1	4 3 1 2
Teaching Inspector, director of education	1	1			1
Lecturer Teacher	6 14	5 14	1		6 14
Legal occupations Attorney's clerk (articled)	1		1		1
Social scientists and other occupations n.e.c.					
Librarian, archivist Social worker Other e.g. researcher	1 9	1 6	3		1 9
occupation unknown	<sup>*</sup> 1	1			1
Clerks	1		1		1
Total: economically active	45	36	6	2	44
Persons outside the labour market:					
Housewife Student (post-graduate)	2 1				
Total: not economically active	3		-		
GRAND TOTAL	48				

TABLE 8.15

WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOUREDS ACCORDING TO SEX, OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER SECTOR

	Pu	blic	S	ector			Pri	vate	sect	or		Emp	loye	es			Self-employed				
Occupation	N	Me	.	Income	(R.p.	a.)	<b>A</b> 1	Me	Incom	≘ (R <sub>•1</sub>	o.a.)		Me	Income	(R.p.	a.)	. Me		Income	≘ (R.p.	a.)
·	IV	age		Q1	Me	Q3	N a	ge	Q1	Me	Q3	IV	age	Q1	Me	Q3	N a	ge	Q1	Me .	Q3
Accountant, auditor (not registered, not C.A.) Engineer General medical practitioner Inspector, director of education Lecturer Minister of religion, priest Teacher 32 other occupations		12 4 30 3		8880 12170 7750 6670 5310	9100		8 3	28 29 38 31	5420	6750 9750 6250		12 12 30 8 139		9000	14500	15330 10920 10830		38	14000	20000	25330
Total	2	19		6900		11370	<u> </u>	31			8420	<u> </u>		6610	8880		1	38	12060	18500	25250

	PL	Public sector					Private sector				E	Employe	es			Self-employed				
Occupation	N	Me years	Income	(R.p.	a.)	N.	Me years	Inco	ome(R	.p.a.)	)	Me years	Income	≘ (R.p	.a.)	Me , year	s I	ncom	e (R.	p.a.)
	l N	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	l'V	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	الا	job exp.	Q1	Me	Q3	" job exp	-	1	Me	Q3
Lecturer Social worker Teacher 9 other occupations	5 6 14 11	4 6 5	4880 3460	7750 3750 5750 4750	7130 8310	1 3 2				,	14	5 9 4 4 6 3 5	4880 3380	7500 4250 5750 4630	7130 8190	2				
Total	36	5	4130	5500	7500	6	5 2	250	4750	<b>52</b> 50	42	2 5	4060	5170	7440	2			-	

TABLE 8.16
WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND AGE

0		Age									
Occupation		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	Total
Lecturer	N Q1 Me Q3		11 6380 7750 8630	8 8500 9000 10000	4	5 11130 12250 12690	1	1			30 7750 9250 10920
Teacher	N Q1 Me Q3	8 4000 4670 5000	27 5070 5350 6330	22 8310 8900 10060	21 8380 9920 11090		14 8380 11250 12250	12 9500 10670 12500	5 8130 10250 10880	3	139 6650 8960 10830

TABLE 8.17
WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATION

Cooppobies	Lei	cture	:r			Te	acher			
Geographical distribution	۸,	Me	Inco	me (R	.p.a.)		Me	Incom	e (R.p.	a.)
	N	age	Q1	Me	Q3	N	age	Q1	Me	Q3
<u>Transvaal</u> :										
Johannesburg Pretoria The rest of the Witwa- tersrand – Vaaltriangle	1					5 4	50		8080	
(including Sasolburg) The rest of the Transvaal						3				
<u>Cape Province:</u>										
Peninsula Port Elizabeth and	13	32	7060	8750	10190	42	39	8190	10000	1131
Uitenhage The rest of the C.P.	5 8	31 30		9250 8750		8 63	30 36	5880	<b>717</b> 0 8690	1045
Natal:										
Durban The rest of Natal	3					9	39		10380	
Orange Free State:										
Bloemfontein The rest of the O.F.S. (Sasolburg excluded)						1				
South-West Africa										
Homelands (including Transkei, Bophuthatswana)						1				
Total	30	32	7750	9250	10920	139	38	6650	8960	1083

·		Gross	salary and	additional earnings (R.p.a.)
Occupation		Gross salary	Cash bonu	s Overtime Part-time Consultation remuneration lecturing
Accountant, audi-	N	5	3(60,0%	)
tor (not regis- tered, not C.A.)	Me age	28		
tered, Not C.A.,	Me Q3	6750		
Engineer	N	8		) 1(12,5%) 1(12,5%) 1(12,5%
	Me age Q1	29	31	
	Me Q3	11000	550	
General medical	N	12	4(33,3%	
practitioner	Me age Q1	34 9000		35
	Me age			3690
	Q3	14750		3030
Inspector,	N	12	7(58,3%	)
director of	Me age		47	
education	Q1	12170		
	—	14500 15330	250	
Lecturer	Q3 N	30	17(56,7%	) 1(3,3%) 5(16,7%)
cectarer	Me age		32	36
	Q1	7750	170	
	Me	9250	220	1250
		10920	260	
Minister of	N	8	3(37,5%	)
religion, priest	Me age	38		
	Q1	6250		
	Me Q3	0230		
Teacher	N	139	80(57,6%	) 9(6,5%) 9(6,5%)
· ===···••	Me age	38	40	47 31
	Q1	6650	200	
	Me	8960	240	2820 620
	Q3	10830	270	

Decuse tien		Gross	salary and	additional ear	rnings (R.p	o.a.)
Occupation		Gross salary	Cash bonus	Overtime remuneration	Part-time lecturing	Consultation
Lecturer	N Me years Job exp. Q1 Me	6 7500	2(33,3%)			
Social worker	Q3 N Me years Job exp. Q1	9	3(33,3%)			
Teacher	Me Q3 N Me years job exp. Q1 Me Q3	4250 14 6 4880 5750 7130	11(28,6%) 6 110 140 170		2(14,3%)	

TABLE 8.19

COMPARISON OF COLOURED MALES' MEDIAN WAGE: 1975 TO 1979, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER SECTOR

Employer sector and occupation	1975		197	1977 19				entage increase an income per m	
	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	N	Me wage	1975 <b>-</b> 1977	1977 <b>-</b> 1979	1975- 1979
Employers									
Inspector, director of education Lecturer Minister of religion Teacher	10 33 87	10170 6650 6140	11 26 6 109	12230 7020 5520 7540	12 30 8 139	14500 9250 6250 8960	+ 9,7 + 2,7 +10,8	+ 8,9 +14,8 + 6,4 + 9,0	+ 9,3 + 8,6 + 9,9
Self-employed General medical practitioner		•	8	12000	16	20000		+29,1	
Employer sector (all occupations) Public sector Private sector Self-employed	147 20 7	6710 5330 8500	162 29 16	7620 5880 12000	219 42 21	9520 7080 18500	+ 6,6 + 5,0 +18,8	+11,8 + 9,7 +24,2	+ 9,1 + 7,4 +21,5

