
The wage structure of Asian, Black and Coloured graduates in 1981

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THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN, BLACK AND COLOURED GRADUATES IN 1981

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SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR MANPOWER RESEARCH
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THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN, BLACK AND COLOURED GRADUATES IN 1981

1 BACKGROUND AND AIM

The aim of wage surveys is to investigate *inter alia* the important role played by wage standards in the supply-demand situation and the eventual distribution of labour. Wage standards change and in order to establish trends over time, the surveys have to be repeated. Since 1971 the HSRC has been conducting investigations into the wage structure of graduates and in order to ensure continuity in the research on wage structure, the investigations were repeated on a biennial basis in 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979 and now again in 1981. Owing to the relatively small number of persons involved, Asian, Black and Coloured graduates have been included in the surveys only since 1975.

Since the first survey, enquiries have proved that there is a real need of information about wage structures. It has been determined that the analyses of the wage structures are used, *inter alia* to provide occupational information for the individual, for counselling purposes and for personnel administration.

The aim of the investigation is to examine the wage structure of Asian, Black and Coloured graduates as at 1 March 1981 and where possible to compare it with the data of previous years.

2 THE SURVEY GROUP AND QUESTIONNAIRE

It has been estimated that there are about 7 300 Asian, 7 200 Black and 3 800 Coloured graduates and persons with equivalent qualifications in the RSA and SWA. Since there is no source containing the names and addresses of these persons, the Register of Natural and Social Scientists¹⁹⁷⁰ is used to identify the group for this survey. The Register is maintained by the South African Institute for Manpower Research of the HSRC and contains approximately a 45% sample of the total number of Asian, a 40% sample of the total number of Black and a 30% sample of the total number of Coloured graduates. The Register contains full information of the names, addresses, sex, age and qualifications of the graduates. For purposes of the Register, certain diplomas (viz. Dip. Pharm.) are equated with a degree if the qualifications are statutorily recognized for the practising of a profession (viz. pharmacist).

All Asians, Blacks and Coloureds resident in the RSA and SWA, excluding the Black states (viz. Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda) and whose names and addresses were on the National Register as at 1 March 1981, were involved in the survey. A questionnaire was sent to each of 4 177 Asians, 3 347 Blacks and 1 680 Coloureds (further on to be called the National Register groups) of which 1 156 (27,7%), 562 (16,8%) and 368 (21,9%) respectively were received back after three months. The latter groups will hereinafter be referred to as the respondents' groups. (This means that approximately 16% of the total Asian, 8% of the total Black and 10% of the total Coloured graduate population provided information for the survey.)

By means of the questionnaire information was obtained concerning a respondent's occupation, employer,

working hours per week, working weeks per year, number of years of job experience, fringe benefits received by employees and income as at 1 March 1981. Details about the respondents' educational qualifications, age, language and place of residence were obtained from the National Register.

The anonymity of each respondent was protected throughout, since the data of a completed questionnaire were never coupled to the respondent's name.

3 REPRESENTATIVENESS

As already stated, the names of the 4 177 Asians, 3 347 Blacks and 1 680 Coloureds to whom questionnaires were sent, were obtained from the National Register. As in 1970 the National Register proved to be a representative sample of all graduates in the country (*Ebersohn, D. Graduate Manpower of South Africa*, HSRC, 1972). As the Register is kept up to date, it is most probably still a representative sample in 1981. Consequently the respondents' groups are compared with the National Register groups in respect of a few known aspects. For men, the age distribution, level of highest qualification obtained, language classification and geographical distribution (see Tables 1 to 4) and for women the age distribution (Table 5) are compared to establish the representativeness of the survey.

The comparison shows that in respect of the Asian and Black men, small percentual differences are observed in most cases in respect of the aspects compared. The differences are relatively small and insignificant and it is therefore accepted that the data of the Asian and Black men are representative of the population.

The sample of Coloured men is not representative, since proportionally fewer young persons and fewer persons with post-graduate diplomas (see Table 1 and 2) took part in the survey. The occupational structure of the respondents shows (see Table 23) that the Coloured men mainly follow teaching occupations and it therefore appears as if the sample is under-representative in respect of the young teachers.

Table 5 shows that few women from each group took part in the investigation. Since it is not meaningful to extensively analyse the data of small groups of persons, it has been decided to exclude the women from the rest of this report.

4 EXPLANATORY REMARKS

The following explanatory remarks are necessary for the interpretation of the data.

4.1 Occupations

The person who had to complete the questionnaire was requested to give a functional description of his occupation (as at 1 March 1981) irrespective of qualifications, training or rank. Guidance was given by means of an example : "Examples of occupations : chemical engineer, personnel manager, computer scientist and NOT professional officer, businessman or civil servant." The occupational title was used to classify respondents according to occupa-

TABLE 1
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENTS GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE : MEN

Age	Asians				Blacks				Coloureds			
	National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
20 - 24	157	4,6	52	5,1	31	1,2	8	1,7	116	8,6	15	5,0
25 - 29	646	18,8	203	19,8	480	18,4	83	17,3	336	24,9	70	23,2
30 - 34	728	21,1	207	20,2	641	24,5	114	23,8	250	18,6	44	14,6
35 - 39	628	18,2	173	16,9	462	17,7	89	18,6	206	15,3	50	16,6
40 - 44	519	15,1	149	14,6	295	11,3	50	10,4	163	12,1	57	18,9
45 - 49	354	10,3	111	10,9	240	9,2	49	10,2	99	7,4	28	9,3
50 - 54	193	5,6	63	6,2	169	6,5	39	8,1	70	5,2	20	6,6
55 - 59	103	3,0	25	2,4	133	5,1	23	4,8	49	3,6	11	3,6
60 - 64	67	2,0	25	2,4	74	2,8	9	1,9	33	2,5	5	1,7
65 +	48	1,4	15	1,5	90	3,4	15	3,1	25	1,9	2	0,7
TOTAL	3 443	100	1 023	100	2 615	100	479	100	1 347	100	302	100
Me age	36,0		35,9		36,2		36,4		33,9		36,7	

TABLE 2
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENTS GROUPS ACCORDING TO HIGHEST QUALIFICATION LEVEL : MEN

Highest qualification level obtained	Asians				Blacks				Coloureds			
	National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diploma equivalent to a B. degree	34	1,0	13	1,3	33	1,3	7	1,5	11	0,8	1	0,3
B.degree	2 134	62,0	646	63,2	1 654	63,3	328	68,5	724	53,8	176	58,3
Post-graduate diploma B.Hons. or post-graduate B.degree	366	10,6	101	9,9	402	15,4	50	10,4	280	20,8	42	13,9
M.degree	783	22,7	224	21,9	429	16,4	71	14,8	287	21,3	69	22,9
D.degree	109	3,2	33	3,2	75	2,9	19	4,0	39	2,9	13	4,3
	17	0,5	6	0,6	22	0,8	4	0,8	6	0,5	1	0,3
TOTAL	3 443	100	1 023	100	2 615	100	479	100	1 347	100	302	100

TABLE 3
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENTS GROUPS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE : MEN

Language	Asians				Blacks				Coloureds			
	National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Afrikaans	36	1,1	8	0,8	69	2,6	5	1,0	605	44,9	137	45,4
English	3 407	99,9	1 015	99,2	2 546	97,4	474	99,0	742	55,1	165	54,6
TOTAL	3 443	100	1 023	100	2 615	100	479	100	1 347	100	302	100

TABLE 4
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENTS GROUPS
ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : MEN

Geographical distribution	Asians				Blacks				Coloureds			
	National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Transvaal												
Johannesburg	78	2,3	30	2,9	86	3,3	24	5,0	20	1,5	3	1,0
Pretoria	42	1,2	14	1,4	99	3,8	16	3,3	3	0,2	1	0,3
Rest of W-V area	420	12,2	116	11,3	335	12,8	60	12,5	88	6,5	21	7,0
Rest of Transvaal	258	7,5	74	7,2	625	23,9	137	28,6	31	2,3	12	4,0
Cape Province												
Cape Peninsula	118	3,4	29	2,8	27	1,0	3	0,6	540	40,1	111	36,8
Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage	7	0,2	2	0,2	18	0,7	4	0,8	16	1,2	1	0,3
Rest of Cape Province	115	3,3	40	3,9	195	7,5	20	4,2	532	39,5	123	40,7
Natal												
Durban	1 502	43,6	431	42,1	101	3,8	11	2,3	78	5,8	18	6,0
Rest of Natal	891	25,9	285	27,9	152	5,8	23	4,8	18	1,3	5	1,7
Orange Free State												
Bloemfontein					7	0,3	2	0,4	1	0,1		
Rest of OFS					124	4,7	26	5,4	7	0,5	1	0,3
South West Africa												
National States	12	0,4	2	0,2	840	32,1	152	31,7	6	0,5	4	1,3
TOTAL	3 443	100	1 023	100	2 615	100	479	100	1 347	100	302	100

TABLE 5
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND RESPONDENTS GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGE : WOMEN

Age	Asians				Blacks				Coloureds			
	National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group		National Register group		Respondents group	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
20 - 24	113	15,4	32	24,1	20	2,7	2	2,4	60	18,0	6	9,1
25 - 29	258	35,2	38	28,6	279	38,1	25	30,1	136	40,8	22	33,3
30 - 34	160	21,8	21	15,8	197	26,9	14	16,9	61	18,3	18	27,3
35 - 39	96	13,1	14	10,5	96	13,1	11	13,3	25	7,5	4	6,1
40 - 44	53	7,2	14	10,5	57	7,8	14	16,9	16	4,8	7	10,6
45 - 49	25	3,4	5	3,8	36	4,9	8	9,6	17	5,1	3	4,6
50 - 54	15	2,0	5	3,8	31	4,2	6	7,2	11	3,3	4	6,1
55 - 59	12	1,6	3	2,3	8	1,1	2	2,4	6	1,8	1	1,5
60 - 64	2	0,3	1	0,8	5	0,7	1	1,2	1	0,3	1	1,5
65 +					3	0,4						
TOTAL	734	100	133	100	732	100	83	100	333	100	66	100
Me age	29,4		29,0		31,2		34,7		28,4		30,9	

tions. A lecturer or manager with, for instance, a qualification in engineering was therefore classified as lecturer or manager and not as engineer.

It will be noticed that abridged versions of long occupational titles appear in the tables. In the appendix to this report there is an extensive list of occupations in which all the relevant occupations are mentioned. The occupations are arranged alphabetically and each one has been numbered. The HSRC uses one list of occupations for all graduates, but in this survey only certain occupations have been indicated by the respondents. Certain numbers have therefore been omitted from the list of occupations. The Afrikaans occupational title also appears in the appendix.

4.2 Employer sector

The respondents were requested to indicate their employer sector. One of seven categories could be indicated. In the analyses the seven categories are often grouped together, since groups of persons would else be too small for analysis. The categories (which are indicated by means of abbreviations in the tables) are the following :

(a) Employees in the public sector

The following four categories together refer to the public sector

- (i) Government. (i.e. employees of the government and the provincial administrations)
- (ii) Local authorities. (For instance city or town councils, regional authorities, administrative boards)
- (iii) Semi-government. (i.e. semi-government, government-controlled or government-aided organizations e.g. universities, the SAR & H, HSRC, CSIR, boards of control, SABC, SABS)
- (iv) Government and semi-government. (i.e. Category (i) and (iii) jointly)

(b) Employees in the private sector

The following two categories refer to this group of employees

- (i) Public corporations. (For instance ISCOR, SASOL, ESCOM, ARMSCOR, Rand Water Board)
- (ii) Private firms. (for example private firms, churches, mines and agricultural co-operatives)

(c) Employees

If the abbreviation "employees" appears in the report, it refers to the employees in the public and private sector (a and b above).

(d) Self-employed

This sector refers to persons who have their own practice, undertaking or business and includes (i) partners in professional undertakings and/or (ii) managing directors who own more than 50% of a company's shares.

4.3 Geographical distribution

The geographical classification of respondents in areas is based on their postal addresses as at 1 March 1981. In the analysis 13 areas are distinguished and most headings of areas are self-explanatory. The areas requiring further elucidation are the following :

- Johannesburg - includes Randburg
- Pretoria - includes Wonderboom
- Rest of W-V area i.e. the rest of the Witwatersrand- Vaal triangle — includes Sasolburg
- National states — i.e. Lebowa and KwaZulu. Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are excluded.

4.4 Income

The respondents were requested to supply data as at 1 March 1981. It is known that employees in the public sector received an increase in salary of approximately 12% on 1 April 1981. The increases granted to employees in the private sector are unknown. In this report the increases granted after 1 March 1981 were not taken into account.

The term income in this report refers to the total salary and income received from the direct pursuit of the occupation indicated (excluding income from investments and fringe benefits and before tax or any other deductions) from the following sources :

(a) Basic salary/income

In the case of employees it refers to the gross salary received and includes pensionable allowances. In the case of self-employed persons, it includes the net income from the occupation practised as well as salaried income received in respect of related, after-hours salaried work.

(b) Director's fees

(c) Income from overtime, lecturing in part-time capacity and consultation.

(d) Bonuses received, e.g. profit-sharing, commercial, production and cash bonus (such as service, holiday or Christmas bonus).

The value of fringe benefits, such as the employer's contribution to a pension fund and housing benefits are not included in the income. The fringe benefits received and the monetary value thereof are analysed separately.

4.5 Fringe benefits

Employees were requested in the questionnaire to indicate on a list of fringe benefits opposite each item whether the fringe benefit is received and if so what they regard the average annual monetary value thereof to be. The list of fringe benefits is as follows :

(a) Pension (This refers to the employer's

contribution to a pension, provident and medical fund.)

(b) Car (This refers to a free or subsidized car for private use, as well as a travelling allowance.)

(c) Entertainment allowance

(d) Housing (This refers to a housing subsidy received - in other words the rate of interest of the loan is subsidized by the employer - or housing or lodging at a reduced rent, reduced fee or free. In the latter case respondents were requested to indicate the difference between the normal tariff and that which they actually paid.)

(e) Other fringe benefits (These are benefits such as the employers' contribution towards clothing, telephone, insurance premiums, study aid, subsidized purchases, cafeteria facilities, etc.)

4.6 Income not analysed

In order to ensure the respondents' anonymity, the income and value of the fringe benefits of four or fewer persons in a specific category are not indicated in the analyses.

It will be noted that all occupations indicated by the respondents were not analysed according to all the variables, because the number of people in certain occupations is too small for a meaningful analysis.

The category "other occupations" in the tables refer to a series of occupations in each of which there were four or fewer persons.

4.7 Percentile values

The income and monetary value of fringe benefits received are indicated by means of percentile values. The percentile values 25; 50; 75 and, space permitting, also 10 and 90 are used in the tables. The percentile value 50, also called the median, indicates that 50% of the persons in the group concerned, receive more and 50% less than the indicated value (e.g. R19 000). The median value is regarded as a better index than the arithmetic mean since it is insensitive to very high and very low income values.

The percentile values above and below the median, in other words the 10; 25; 75 and 90 percentile values furnish details about the wage structure or range of wage levels in a specific group. For example, if the percentile values of medical practitioners with own practices are indicated as R18 000 (percentile 25), R24 000 (percentile 50) and R30 000 (percentile 75) it means *inter alia* that

- 50% of the medical practitioners receive more and 50% less than R24 000, and
- 50% (difference between 75 and 25 percentile values) receive between R18 000 and R30 000.

If the number of persons in a particular category becomes small, the 10; 25; 75 and 90 percentile values are subject to incorrect interpretation. For this reason only the median is indicated for groups from 5 to 9.

4.8 Age and job experience

In the comparison of wage structures the years of

job experience is an important variable. Especially in the case of employees, the person's income increases as his years of job experience (and of course age) increases. Enquiries were made through the questionnaire concerning the respondents' years of job experience, but some of the respondents did not answer the question. Consequently age was used in the analyses, because the ages of all the respondents were known.

In the comparison of wage structures especially of employees, it is important to take notice of the age structure, in most cases indicated by the median age.

4.9 Working hours

It is a well-known fact that income of employees can be affected by the number of working hours devoted to his occupation. Normally, for instance a part-time employee receives a lower wage than a full-time one. The income of full-time employees is probably not much affected by the specific number of working hours, while the income of the self-employed person is influenced by the number of hours devoted to his occupation.

Respondents were requested to indicate the number of hours i.e. office hours, overtime and after hours per week, normally devoted to occupational activities for financial gain. Since leave benefits can also influence the number of working hours, respondents were requested to indicate the number of working weeks per year normally devoted to occupational activities. By means of the indicated number of working hours and working weeks, the working hours per week of persons following the occupations were adjusted (hours x weeks ÷ 52) so that the working hours of the different occupations can be compared.

In the calculation the number of hours devoted voluntarily, without remuneration to an occupation, was not taken into account.

Some of the respondents did not furnish information on working hours and/or working weeks and they were therefore omitted in calculating the median working hours per week of a group. The median working hours for groups smaller than 10 are, therefore, not indicated in the tables.

4.10 Comparison of the surveys of 1975 to 1981

The question concerning the monetary value of fringe benefits was included for the first time in the questionnaire of the 1981 survey and the comparisons therefore do not take cognizance of the value of fringe benefits.

Director's fees and profit-sharing bonuses and all the additional earnings of self-employed persons, were not included in the data of previous surveys, since information on these aspects of income were obtained for the first time with the 1981 survey. The number of persons who receive director's fees and a profit-sharing bonus is relatively small and will probably not significantly affect the comparability with the data of previous years.

5 ARRANGEMENT OF THE TABLES

The tables for the three population groups are presented separately in alphabetical order, viz. Asians Blacks and Coloureds. The tables appear after the con-

cluding remarks in paragraph 7.

5.1 Asian graduates

Table 1 shows that 1 023 Asian men participated in the survey. Of the 1 023 men, 45 indicated that they were not economically active (pensioners, post-graduate students and unemployed persons) and they were therefore not included in the further analyses of the wage structure (see Table 6). Another group that also had to be excluded from the analyses was the one consisting of six persons who did not indicate their incomes and the report therefore deals with the wage structure of 972 graduates.

Data concerning the Asians' income appear in Tables 7 to 13. An index of relevant variables appears at the beginning of this report (p. iv) and also just before the tables.

5.2 Black graduates

According to Table 1, 479 Black men participated in the survey. Of the 479 respondents, 23 persons indicated that they were not economically active and two did not mention an income (see Table 14). The wage structure of the 454 graduates is analysed in Tables 15 to 21. An index of relevant variables appear at the beginning of the report (p. iv), as well as before Table 14.

5.3 Coloured graduates

Table 1 indicates that 302 men participated in the survey. Nine persons indicated that they were not economically active, and one did not indicate an income (see Table 22). The report therefore deals with the wage structure of 292 graduates only.

An analysis of the data concerning the Coloured men's income, appears in Tables 23 to 29. An index of the variables appears at the beginning of the report (p. iv), as well as just before Table 22.

6 FINDINGS

Since the tables are, to a large extent, self-explanatory, they are discussed very briefly.

6.1 Asians

Of the 972 men in the survey group 568 (58,4%) were employed in the public sector and 203 (20,9%) in the private sector (see Table 7). The median income of employees in the public sector was higher than that of employees in the private sector (R12 330 as against R11 910 per annum). As a group, however, the employees in the public sector were 10 years older than the employees in the private sector (38 years as against 28 years).

In comparison with the income of employees, the median income of self-employed persons is considerably higher (R20 000 per annum). The income of self-employed persons is, however, not directly comparable with that of employees, since it includes an entrepreneur's remuneration and a risk premium.

Approximately three out of every four respondents in the public sector are in teaching occupations. Of the 568 employees in the public sector, 50,0% (or 284 of 568) are teachers, 12,5% are principals of schools and 12,1% are lecturers. The wage structure of the three occu-

pations show that the median income of lecturers (R14 750) is higher than that of school principals (R14 460) and teachers (R10 560). It must be kept in mind that lecturers usually have more post-graduate qualifications and that the higher qualifications also influence the wage level. The low median working hours of the three occupations, 29 to 30 hours in comparison with 36 to 55 hours per week of the other occupations in the public sector, can be ascribed to the fewer working weeks (owing to school and university holidays) devoted to these occupations.

If the median age of the employees is taken into account, it is clear that the occupation of medical practitioner is the one with the highest median income (R19 000) in the public sector. The median working hours of this group, however, is also the highest (55 hours per week). It is known that the medical practitioners are, to some extent, compensated for this by means of an overtime allowance (included in the median income), which they receive.

The employees in the private sector ($N = 203$) are mainly in the accounting professions, viz. 43 (21,2%) are accountants' clerks, 34 (16,7%) are accountants without the Final Qualifying Examination (FQE) and 9 (4,4%) are accountants with FQE. Since the accountants' clerks are being trained to become accountants, it is not strange that this group is the youngest (median age 26 as against 28 and 29) and the median income is also the lowest (R7 150 as against R13 100 and R14 400).

More than half (58,7%) of the self-employed graduates are medical practitioners. The median income of this group is also the highest, viz. R24 000 as against the R12 000 to R18 000 of the other occupations.

As can be expected, the wages of employees rise as they become older and their years of job experience therefore increase (see Table 8). The income indicated opposite the percentile value 25 in the youthful age categories, provide information about the possible starting salary of employees in a specific occupation, or what self-employed persons might possibly expect to earn when starting an own practice. It appears that graduated accountants' clerks are offered a starting salary of approximately R4 500 and that graduated teachers are appointed on the R6 000 per annum notch. A self-employed medical practitioner who starts an own practice can expect to earn R17 000 and more.

The analysis of the wage structure according to geographical distribution shows, as can be expected, that most opportunities for employment are found in Natal (see Tables 9 and 10). In most areas, other than Natal, relatively small groups of persons are found and the data should, therefore, be interpreted with caution. As far as the occupations in teaching are concerned the regional differences in median income can be explained by means of the age structure of those practising the occupation, except lecturers. The median income of lecturers in Durban (R15 240) is higher than that of lecturers in Pietermaritzburg (R11 860) and an explanation for this should perhaps be sought in the level and field of study of the lecturers' qualifications in the different regions.

The median income of medical practitioners with

an own practice in Natal (R20 000 and R22 230) is lower than the median income of the medical practitioners in any other geographical area (R23 000 to R34 000) and they also devote more working hours to practising their occupation (57 to 59 as against 55 to 56 hours per week).

It was pointed out in the explanatory notes (Paragraph 4.4) that "income" in this report refers to the total income the person receives from different sources. Data not incorporated in the tables in this report, show that almost two out of every three employees (486 of 771 persons, or 63,0%) receive a cash bonus and as can be expected, the cash bonus is approximately equal to one month's salary.

The fringe benefits an employer can directly or indirectly grant an employee, can augment his wages considerably. In Tables 11 and 12 more details are given concerning the monetary value of fringe benefits the employees receive. The data show that the employers of approximately 6 out of every 10 employees (56,2 + 5,8 = 62,0%) contribute to a pension fund and the median value is R600 per annum. The employer's contribution is usually based on a percentage of the employee's income and is therefore related to the employee's specific income level. It is interesting to note that 16,2% of the government employees (including provincial administrations) indicated that their employers do not contribute to a pension fund. According to the Commission for Administration all government employees belong to a pension or provident fund and the government contributes on an average 15% of the employee's salary to the fund. Apparently these employees are not aware of the fact that they receive this fringe benefit.

Approximately one out of every three employees (35,1%) receive a housing benefit. It is mainly the government employees who receive this benefit which is valued at approximately R840 per annum. On the other hand, more than half (55,1%) of the employees of private firms indicated that they did not receive a housing benefit. The small group who receive housing benefits, however indicated a higher median value (R1 200 as against R840 by the government).

In comparison with other employers, private firms give proportionately more cars, entertainment allowances and other fringe benefits (e.g. clothing or study aid). Few employees, however, receive these fringe benefits, viz. approximately one out of five receive a car (median value R1 500), approximately one out of ten an entertainment allowance (R480) and approximately one out of ten receive other fringe benefits (R250).

The monetary value of fringe benefits can amount to a considerable percentage of the employee's income. For the calculation of the percentage, the data of only those persons who indicated the value of at least one fringe benefit and correctly answered the rest of the question on fringe benefits, were taken into account. The result of the calculation is given in Table 12. Fifty per cent of the employees in the public sector indicated that the total value of all the fringe benefits together amounted to 7,9% of their income. For employees in the private sector the comparable percentage was 6,5% .

If the data of the 1981 survey are compared with those of previous surveys, an idea is formed of wage trends and fluctuations over a period of time. A comparison of 1981 data with the corresponding data of 1975 to 1979 is given in Table 13.

The comparison of the wage structure of 1975 up to 1981 shows that the biggest annual percentage increase in income for the period 1979 to 1981 occurred in the profession of the medical practitioner (21,4%), followed by the accountant (not FQE) (20,8%) and lecturer (18,2%).

The income of employees in the age group 25 to 29 years, reflects the largest annual growth for the period 1979 - 1981, viz. 21,5% as against the 3,8 to 20,4% of the other age groups.

The income of self-employed persons increased significantly during the past two years, viz. 19,9% per annum for medical practitioners.

If occupation is disregarded, the annual income growth for 1975 to 1981, for employees in the public sector was 11,3% as against the 15,0% of employees in the private sector.

6.2 Blacks

The largest percentage of workers are employees in the public sector (73,1% or 332 out of 454). As in the case of the Asian graduates, the median income of employees in the public sector is higher than that of the employees in the private sector (R11 550 as against R8 890 per annum - see Table 15).

Of the respondents 25,9% indicated that they were teachers, 16,0% were lecturers, 13,9% were inspectors of education and 11,4% were principals of schools. This means that approximately two out of every three (67,2%) Black graduates who were employed in the public sector, practised some occupation in the teaching profession.

The analyses according to age shows that, as can be expected, the income of employees increases as they become older (see Table 16). In considering the regional differences in income, the age structure of the persons practising the occupations, should therefore, be taken into account.

One out of every two employees receive a cash bonus and as can be expected, the bonus is equal to approximately one month's salary (data not given in the tables in the report).

Some government employees are apparently unaware of the fact that their employer contributes to a pension or provident fund, since 34,0% indicated that they did not receive this fringe benefit (see Table 19). The median value of the employer's contribution as indicated by employees, varies from R590 to R1 010 per annum for the different employer groups. Relatively few employees received any of the other fringe benefits and those who did receive them, were mainly employees of private firms.

A car allowance was received by 16,5% of the employees of private firms, and the car was valued at R1 450 per annum. Other fringe benefits received by this group of employees, and for which a value was indicated, was housing (11,3% received it with a median value of R360), entertainment allowance (9,3% and R550) and

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF ASIAN MALES RESPONDENTS GROUP ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER

Employer	Income indicated	Income not indicated	Total
Economically active :			
Government	506		506
Local authority	6		6
Semi-government	51		51
Government and semi-government	5		5
Public corporation	7		7
Private firm	196	3	199
Self-employed	201	3	204
Total economically active	972	6	978
Not economically active :			
Pensioner		20	20
Student (post-graduate)		20	20
Unemployed		5	5
Total not economically active		45	45
GRAND TOTAL	972	51	1 023

TABLE 7
WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

OCCUPATION	PUBLIC SECTOR						PRIVATE SECTOR					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75		N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75	
001 ACCOUNTANT(NOT FQE)	3						34	29	37	9590	13100	15700
002 ACCOUNTANT(CA,FQE)							9	28				14400
004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK							43	26	35	5580	7150	9080
035 ATTORNEY'S CLERK							9	28				1440
144 EDUCATIONAL ADVISE	5	37			15280							
145 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHO	7	40			13160							
146 EDUCATION PLANNER	9	42			18850		1					
151 ENGINEERS												
155 CIVIL	1						5	37				19800
181 MEDICAL PRACTITION	64	30	55	18020	19000	25960	3					
191 HEADMASTER	71	48	29	13170	14460	15600						
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATIO	7	50			20400							
236 LECTURER	69	39	30	12000	14750	17570						
246 MANAGERS												
247 ACCOUNTING							9	30				14400
392 PHARMACIST	11	33	39	7680	9910	11100	7	32				12000
471 TEACHER	284	37	29	9850	10560	12440	1					
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	37						82					
TOTAL	568	38	33	10200	12330	15150	203	28	36	7700	11910	16000

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYEES						SELF-EMPLOYED					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75		N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75	
001 ACCOUNTANT(NOT FQE)	37	29	37	10380	13000	15800						
002 ACCOUNTANT(CA,FQE)	9	28			14400		10	31	38	13750	18000	22000
004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK	43	26	35	5580	7150	9080						
035 ATTORNEY'S CLERK	9	28			1440							
039 ATTORNEY,LAWYER	1						26	39	39	8100	12000	15000
075 CLERK,STOREMAN	7	27			5710							
144 EDUCATIONAL ADVISE	5	37			15280							
145 EDUCATIONAL PSYCHO	7	40			13160							
146 EDUCATION PLANNER	10	41	38	13800	17880	20800						
151 ENGINEERS												
155 CIVIL	6	35			19050							
181 MEDICAL PRACTITION	67	30	55	18000	19000	25000	118	42	55	18000	24000	30000
191 HEADMASTER	71	48	29	13170	14460	15600						
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATIO	7	50			20400							
228 LAB.ASSIST.OTHER	5	27			9750							
236 LECTURER	69	39	30	12000	14750	17570						
246 MANAGERS												
247 ACCOUNTING	9	30			14400							
379 OWNER OF BUSINESS							5	44				
392 PHARMACIST	18	33	40	8850	9990	12000	16	36	60	13500	18000	23500
471 TEACHER	285	37	28	9850	10560	12430						
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	106						26					
TOTAL	771	35	35	9900	12150	15280	201	40	52	14000	20000	25680

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 8

WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER, AGE AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

8.1 EMPLOYEES

AGE	001 ACCOUNTANT(NOT FQE)						004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK						181 MEDICAL PRACTITION					
	N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE			
			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75
20-24	2						11	35	4470	5490	7560		1					
25-29	19	36	8150	12400	16000		26	35	5910	7180	10240		31	55	17640	18480	19000	
30-34	11	37	12000	14950	15600		6			9310			16	55	18370	20760	24300	
35-39	3												6					25700
40-44	1												3					
45-49	1												1					
50-54													4					
55-59													1					
60-64													4					
65+																		
TOTAL	37	37	10380	13000	15800		43	35	5580	7150	9080		67	55	18000	19000	25000	

AGE	191 HEADMASTER						236 LECTURER						392 PHARMACIST					
	N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE			
			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75
20-24									2									
25-29									4									
30-34	1						11	30	9800	13560	14850		7					10650
35-39	4						18	28	11010	13490	15480		7					10080
40-44	11	28	13810	14850	15280		18	28	14140	15870	19000		1					
45-49	29	30	13160	14440	15720		6			17310								
50-54	16	29	13540	14230	15060		5			28400								
55-59	6			15680			4											
60-64	4						1											
65+																		
TOTAL	71	29	13170	14460	15600		69	30	12000	14750	17570		18	40	8850	9990	12000	

AGE	471 TEACHER																	
	N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE			
			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75
20-24	12	31	6000	6170	6920													
25-29	21	27	6230	8400	10210													
30-34	66	33	9760	10550	11210													
35-39	79	28	9910	10560	12150													
40-44	55	28	10510	11300	13080													
45-49	37	30	10560	12450	13160													
50-54	8			12480														
55-59	3																	
60-64	2																	
65+	2																	
TOTAL	285	28	9850	10560	12430													

8.2 SELF-EMPLOYED (OWN PRACTICE,BUSINESS)

AGE	039 ATTORNEY,LAWYER						181 MEDICAL PRACTITION						392 PHARMACIST					
	N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE				N	ME	PERCENTILE			
			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75			HRS	25	50	75
20-24	1																	
25-29	5			9600			6			24000			2					
30-34	5			6000			18	55	17250	24100	32250		5					13000
35-39	2						19	55	20000	25000	30000		5					15000
40-44	4						29	59	19500	24000	25180		1					
45-49	2						18	55	20000	24000	31500		2					
50-54	2						19	60	17000	21400	27310		1					
55-59	2						4											
60-64	3						4											
65+							1											
TOTAL	26	39	8100	12000	15000		118	55	18000	24000	30000		16	60	13500	18000	23500	

TABLE 9
WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Geographical distribution	Employees						Self-employed					
	N	Median Age	Hrs	25	50	75	N	Median Age	Hrs	25	50	75
Johannesburg	28	28	35	8 400	12 430	17 660						
Pretoria	9	33			13 160		2					
Rest of W-V area*	77	32	36	11 260	14 400	18 500	37	39	47	17 500	20 800	24 400
Rest of Transvaal	39	30	38	12 000	14 900	18 090	34	42	55	18 000	22 420	29 250
Cape Peninsula	17	29	45	7 410	12 000	18 020	9	37				25 000
Port Elizabeth – Uitenhage	1						1					
Rest of Cape Province	22	34	37	7 740	13 000	16 550	18	41	55	18 000	30 000	39 680
Durban	347	36	35	9 920	12 150	15 210	53	40	42	11 150	15 600	23 000
Rest of Natal	229	36	34	9 750	11 210	13 740	47	40	56	12 000	17 000	24 430
Bloemfontein												
Rest of OFS #												
South West Africa												
National states	2											
TOTAL	771	35	35	9 900	12 150	15 280	201	40	52	14 000	20 000	25 680

* Rest of Witwatersrand-Vaal triangle (including Sasolburg)

Rest of Orange Free State (excluding Sasolburg)

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 10
WAGE STRUCTURE OF ASIAN MALES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

10.1 EMPLOYEES

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	1001 ACCOUNTANT (NGT FQE)						1004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75		N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75	
JOHANNESBURG	2						5	25				7200
PRETORIA							1					
REST OF W-V AREA*	7	32			15000		9	26				8400
REST OF TRANSVAAL	8	28			12980		2					
CAPE PENINSULA	1						1					
PORT ELIZABETH -							1					
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	1						2					
DURBAN	10	29	36	11320	12200	14330	15	27	35	4700	6740	9080
REST OF NATAL	8	30			13100		7	26				6000
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#												
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES												
TOTAL	37	29	37	10380	13000	15800	43	26	35	5580	7150	9080

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

10.1 EMPLOYEES (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	181 MEDICAL PRACTITION						191 HEADMASTER					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75		N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75	
JOHANNESBURG	4						3					
PRETORIA	1						1					
REST OF W-V AREA*	10	30	55	18000	19500	28850	4					
REST OF TRANSVAAL	4						5	47				15850
CAPE PENINSULA	5	32			17040							
PORT ELIZABETH -												
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	4						1					
DURBAN	27	29	56	18000	18980	21400	28	51	29	13860	14450	15500
REST OF NATAL	12	34	55	18280	19630	23000	28	47	28	12300	13810	14760
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#												
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES							1					
TOTAL	67	30	55	18000	19000	25000	71	48	29	13170	14460	15600

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

10.1 EMPLOYEES (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	236 LECTURER						392 PHARMACIST					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75		N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25	50	75	
JOHANNESBURG	1											
PRETORIA	2											
REST OF W-V AREA*	3						2					
REST OF TRANSVAAL	2						2					
CAPE PENINSULA	3						2					
PORT ELIZABETH -												
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	1						1					
DURBAN	46	40	31	13110	15240	17870	6	33				9240
REST OF NATAL	11	40	26	9800	11860	13810	5	33				9000
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#												
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES												
TOTAL	69	39	30	12000	14750	17570	18	33	40	8850	9990	12000

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)

10.1 EMPLOYEES (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	471 TEACHER										
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE				N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE		
			25	50	75				25	50	75
JOHANNESBURG	3										
PRETORIA											
REST OF W-V AREA*	15	37	30	6760	12000	12770					
REST OF TRANSVAAL	1										
CAPE PENINSULA	2										
PORT ELIZABETH -											
UITENHAGE											
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	1										
DURBAN	138	38	28	9910	10780	12510					
REST OF NATAL	124	37	28	9750	10550	11800					
BLOEMFONTEIN											
REST OF OFS#											
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA											
NATIONAL STATES	1										
TOTAL	285	37	28	9850	10560	12430					

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

10.2 SELF-EMPLOYED (OWN PRACTICE,BUSINESS)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	039 ATTORNEY,LAWYER					181 MEDICAL PRACTITION					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			
			25	50	75			25	50	75	
JOHANNESBURG											
PRETORIA											
REST OF W-V AREA*	5	41				17000		191	40	55	20800
REST OF TRANSVAAL	1							29	43	55	19000
CAPE PENINSULA								8	37		30500
PORT ELIZABETH -								1			
UITENHAGE											
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE								121	42	56	28500
DURBAN	13	40	36	5160	8650	12000		21	40	57	15300
REST OF NATAL	7	29				12000		26	44	59	17000
BLOEMFONTEIN											22230
REST OF OFS#											26320
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA											
NATIONAL STATES											
TOTAL	26	39	39	8100	12000	15000		118	42	55	18000
											24000
											30000

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 11
FRINGE BENEFITS OF ASIAN MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Receive fringe benefit							
				Value not indicated	Value indicated (R.p.a.)						
					N	10	25	50	75	90	
a) Pension											
Government	N	506	117	82	39	268	180	190	600	900	1 200
	%	100	23,1	16,2	7,7	53,0					
Local authority	N	6				6					1 330
	%	100				100,0					
Semi-government	N	51	8	9	5	29	200	540	960	1 350	2 550
	%	100	15,7	17,6	9,8	56,9					
Government and	N	5	2	1		2					
semi-government	%	100	40,0	20,0		40,0					
Public sector	N	568	127	92	44	305	180	300	600	960	1 300
	%	100	22,4	16,2	7,7	53,7					
Public corpora-	N	7	1			6					700
tion	%	100	14,3			85,7					
Private firm	N	196	30	43	1	122	180	260	550	1 060	1 390
	%	100	15,3	21,9	0,5	62,2					
Private sector	N	203	31	43	1	128	180	260	560	1 050	1 380
	%	100	15,3	21,2	0,5	63,1					
TOTAL	N	771	158	135	45	433	180	300	600	990	1 300
	%	100	20,5	17,5	5,8	56,2					

b) Car

Government	N	506	254	244	3	5	960				
	%	100	50,2	48,2	0,6	1,0					
Local authority	N	6	2	4							
	%	100	33,3	66,7							
Semi-government	N	51	22	29							
	%	100	43,1	56,9							
Government and	N	5	2	3							
semi-government	%	100	40,0	60,0							
Public sector	N	568	280	280	3	5	960				
	%	100	49,3	49,3	0,5	0,9					
Public corpora-	N	7	2	5							
tion	%	100	28,6	71,4							
Private firm	N	196	62	92	1	41	440	690	1 500	3 000	4 080
	%	100	31,6	46,9	0,5	20,9					
Private sector	N	203	64	97	1	41	440	690	1 500	3 000	4 080
	%	100	31,5	47,8	0,5	20,2					
TOTAL	N	771	344	377	4	46	370	660	1 350	3 000	3 780
	%	100	44,6	48,9	0,5	6,0					

c) Entertainment
allowance

Government	N	506	261	245							
	%	100	51,6	48,4							
Local authority	N	6	2	4							
	%	100	33,3	66,7							
Semi-government	N	51	22	29							
	%	100	43,1	56,9							
Government and	N	5	2	3							
semi-government	%	100	40,0	60,0							

TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Receive fringe benefit						
				Value not indicated	Value indicated (R.p.a.)					
					N	10	25	50	75	90
c) Entertainment allowance (continued)										
Public sector	N	568	287	281						
	%	100	50,5	49,5						
Public corpora-	N	7	2	5						
tion	%	100	28,6	71,4						
Private firm	N	196	77	103						
	%	100	39,3	52,6						
Private sector	N	203	79	108						
	%	100	38,9	53,2						
TOTAL	N	771	366	389						
	%	100	47,5	50,5						
					16	200	300	480	930	2 760
					2,1					
d) Housing										
Government	N	506	130	137	16	223	200	590	840	980
	%	100	25,7	27,1	3,2	44,1				
Local authority	N	6	1	3		2				
	%	100	16,7	50,0		33,3				
Semi-government	N	51	14	18	1	18	80	250	790	940
	%	100	27,5	35,3	2,0	35,3				
Government and	N	5	2	2		1				
semi-government	%	100	40,0	40,0		20,0				
Public sector	N	568	147	160	17	244	170	580	840	980
	%	100	25,9	28,2	3,0	43,0				
Public corpora-	N	7	2	5						
tion	%	100	28,6	71,4						
Private firm	N	196	78	108						
	%	100	39,8	55,1						
Private sector	N	203	80	113						
	%	100	39,4	55,7						
TOTAL	N	771	227	273	17	254	190	590	840	990
	%	100	29,4	35,4	2,2	32,9				
e) Other fringe benefits										
Government	N	506	267	223	1	15	50	100	600	920
	%	100	52,8	44,1	0,2	3,0				
Local authority	N	6	2	4						
	%	100	33,3	66,7						
Semi-government	N	51	22	23		6				490
	%	100	43,1	45,1		11,8				
Government and	N	5	2	2		1				
semi-government	%	100	40,0	40,0		20,0				
Public sector	N	568	293	252	1	22	40	100	560	910
	%	100	51,6	44,4	0,2	3,9				
Public corpora-	N	7	2	5						
tion	%	100	28,6	71,4						
Private firm	N	196	76	97	1	22	100	190	250	530
	%	100	38,8	49,5	0,5	11,2				
Private sector	N	203	78	102	1	22	100	190	250	530
	%	100	38,4	50,2	0,5	10,8				
TOTAL	N	771	371	354	2	44	90	160	330	690
	%	100	48,1	45,9	0,3	5,7				

**TABLE 12
INCOME PACKAGE OF ASIAN MALE EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVE ONE OR MORE OF THE FRINGE BENEFITS AND HAVE INDICATED THE VALUE ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)**

Employer	N	Median	Income			Total fringe benefits			Income package			Fringe benefits as % of income			
			Age	Hrs	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 60 75	Percentile 25 60 75	Percentile 25 75	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 50 75	Percentile 25 50 75	
Government	145	37	32	10 280	12 350	14 460	360	950	1 550	11 150	13 010	15 820	3,9	7,6	12,3
Local authority	4														
Semi-government	16	36	36	10 820	11 710	17 020	550	980	1 870	11 890	13 030	19 020	5,0	9,4	15,5
Government and semi-government	3														
Public sector	168	37	33	10 360	12 350	14 750	410	1 000	1 640	11 240	13 200	16 050	4,0	7,9	12,7
Public corporation	5	26				13 000		840			13 840				5,4
Private firm	66	30	36	8 280	12 290	17 140	350	820	1 950	8 610	13 550	19 010	4,2	7,3	12,5
Private sector	71	29	36	8 400	12 300	17 100	350	840	1 800	8 920	13 710	19 000	4,0	6,5	11,7
TOTAL	239	35	35	9 970	12 350	15 600	360	950	1 680	10 910	13 340	16 960	4,0	7,6	12,7

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 13

COMPARISON OF ASIAN MALES' MEDIAN INCOME : 1975 TO 1981, ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER, OCCUPATION AND AGE

Employer, occupation and age	1975				1977		1979		1981		Annual % increase in median income			
	N	Median income	N	Median income	N	Median income	N	Median income	1975 - 1977	1977 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1975 - 1981		
EMPLOYEES :														
Occupation														
Accountant (not FQE)	8	6 350	22	6 720	30	8 910	37	13 000	2,9	15,2	20,8	12,7		
Accountant clerk	23	3 630	36	4 880	52	5 780	43	7 150	16,0	8,8	11,2	12,0		
General medical practitioner	17	8 430	26	11 220	57	12 900	67	19 000	15,4	7,3	21,4	14,5		
Headmaster, teacher	319	6 260	292	6 610	331	8 750	356	11 210	2,8	15,1	13,2	10,2		
Lecturer	50	7 220	45	8 660	55	10 550	69	14 750	9,5	10,4	18,2	12,6		
Age														
20 - 24	26	3 340	26	4 550	28	5 890	40	6 350	16,7	13,8	3,8	11,3		
25 - 29	101	4 760	128	5 550	160	7 390	168	10 900	8,0	15,4	21,5	14,8		
30 - 34	102	5 300	113	5 810	154	8 550	162	11 460	4,7	21,3	15,8	13,7		
35 - 39	114	6 320	96	6 860	112	8 790	141	11 450	4,2	13,2	14,1	10,4		
40 - 44	84	6 860	78	7 860	97	9 770	107	13 090	7,0	11,5	15,8	11,4		
45 - 49	56	7 940	48	8 220	72	10 400	85	13 440	1,8	12,5	13,7	9,2		
50 - 54	19	8 300	30	8 950	41	10 800	38	14 410	3,8	9,9	15,5	9,6		
55 - 59	19	9 020	18	9 920	19	12 110	16	15 680	4,9	10,5	13,8	9,7		
60 - 64	10	10 100	11	10 340	9	13 400	12	19 420	1,2	13,8	20,4	11,5		
65 +			2		3		2							
SELF-EMPLOYED :														
Occupation														
General medical practitioner	55	13 000	60	14 750	100	16 700	118	24 000	6,5	6,4	19,9	10,8		
Age														
20 - 24	1		1				1							
25 - 29	8	7 000	16	7 400	22	12 000	22	15 500	2,8	27,3	13,7	14,2		
30 - 34	13	11 740	17	10 000	28	12 000	39	15 000	-7,7	9,5	11,8	4,2		
35 - 39	24	12 000	20	12 000	48	14 950	32	22 500	0	11,6	22,7	11,1		
40 - 44	22	13 120	22	13 500	26	19 030	42	23 710	1,4	18,7	11,6	10,4		
45 - 49	14	15 000	22	16 360	24	16 500	26	24 000	4,4	0,4	20,6	8,2		
50 - 54	7	9 250	9	12 000	16	13 750	23	21 000	13,9	7,0	23,6	14,6		
55 - 59	1		6	7 590	8	12 150	7	19 000		26,5	25,1			
60 - 64	2		1		6	9 660	7	14 000			20,4			
65 +			1		3		2							
EMPLOYER SECTOR :														
Public sector	427	6 500	416	6 950	505	9 600	568	12 330	3,4	17,5	13,3	11,3		
Private sector	104	5 140	134	5 830	190	7 650	203	11 910	6,5	14,6	24,8	15,0		
Employees	531	6 260	550	6 800	695	9 000	771	12 150	4,2	15,0	16,2	11,7		
Self-employed	92	12 000	115	12 000	181	14 000	201	20 000	0	8,0	19,5	8,9		
Total	623	6 500	665	7 200	876	9 700	972	13 070	5,3	16,1	16,1	12,4		

BLACKS

ANALYSES

Subject and table number

- Age **16, 21**
- Comparison of median income : 1975 to 1981 **21**
- Employer **14 to 21**
- Fringe benefits **19, 20**
- Geographical distribution **17, 18**
- Occupation **15, 16, 18, 21**

TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK MALES RESPONDENTS GROUP ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER

Employer	Income indicated	Income not indicated	Total
Economically active :			
Government	253		253
Local authority	7		7
Semi-government	72	1	73
Public corporation	7		7
Private firm	97		97
Self-employed	18	1	19
Total economically active	454	2	456
Not economically active :			
Pensioner		8	8
Student (post-graduate)		13	13
Unemployed		2	2
Total not economically active		23	23
GRAND TOTAL	454	25	479

TABLE 15
WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

OCCUPATION	PUBLIC SECTOR						PRIVATE SECTOR					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE				N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			
			25	50	75				25	50	75	
004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK							8	28				6450
035 ATTORNEY'S CLERK	1						5	32				6500
068 CHAPLAIN,CLERGYMAN	1						8	38				3170
075 CLFRK,STOREMAN	11	34	40	4830	5740	8060	2					
104 DEPUTY SECRETARY	7	54			24000							
181 MEDICAL PRACTITION	9	36			18710							
191 HEADMASTER	38	37	32	10430	12120	13010						
208 INDUSTRIAL RELATIO							5	38				10730
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATIO	46	49	38	17100	18420	18810						
236 LECTURER	53	37	32	9450	12350	15410	2					
242 MAGISTRATE	16	34	40	5790	6630	8450						
390 PERSONNEL OFFICER	5	45			6830		15	31	40	6000	10170	10800
452 SOCIAL WORKER	7	34			5010		6	32				7820
471 TEACHER	86	35	33	6010	8090	12150						
486 TRAINING OFFICER	3						8	37				9810
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	49						45					
TOTAL	332	38	36	7160	11550	17090	104	32	37	5890	8890	11300

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 15 (CONTINUED)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYEES						SELF-EMPLOYED					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE				N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			
			25	50	75				25	50	75	
004 ACCOUNTANT CLERK	8	28			6450							
035 ATTORNEY'S CLERK	6	32			5240							
039 ATTORNEY,LAWYER							6	39				13500
068 CHAPLAIN,CLERGYMAN	9	39			3240							
075 CLERK,STOREMAN	13	33	40	4470	5460	7500						
104 DEPUTY SECRETARY	7	54			24000							
181 MEDICAL PRACTITION	9	36			18710			12	48	58	13400	20600
191 HEADMASTER	38	37	32	10430	12120	13010						
208 INDUSTRIAL RELATIO	5	38			10730							
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATIO	46	49	38	17100	18420	18810						
228 LAB.ASSIST.OTHER	5	28			7990							
236 LECTURER	55	37	32	9150	12350	15210						
242 MAGISTRATE	16	34	40	5790	6630	8450						
390 PERSONNEL OFFICER	20	31	40	6040	9130	10710						
392 PHARMACIST	6	30			9580							
452 SOCIAL WORKER	13	32	41	4820	5490	8400						
471 TEACHER	86	35	33	6010	8090	12150						
486 TRAINING OFFICER	11	32	37	6420	8520	9900						
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	83						0					
TOTAL	436	36	36	6680	10530	14580	18	44	59	11650	19180	24530

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 16

WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

AGE	191 HEADMASTER			214 INSPECTOR EDUCATOR			236 LECTURER		
	N	TIME PERCENTILE		N	TIME PERCENTILE		N	TIME PERCENTILE	
		1HRS	25		1HRS	25		1HRS	25
20-24	1			1			1		
25-29	3			1			7		
30-34	9			1			15		
35-39	10	44	11540	12150	13320	6	9	8500	10350
40-44	6			12010	4		9		13750
45-49	4				15	37	9		14500
50-54	4				8	17100	9		17100
55-59	1				10	40	5		17300
60-64	1				1				
65+					1				
TOTAL	38	32	10430	12120	13010	46	38	17100	18810
							55	32	9150
									12350
									15210

AGE	1390 PERSONNEL OFFICER			1471 TEACHER			1472 CLERK		
	N	TIME PERCENTILE		N	TIME PERCENTILE		N	TIME PERCENTILE	
		1HRS	25		1HRS	25		1HRS	25
20-24	1			1			1		
25-29	6			6840	15	33	4240	5070	6030
30-34	7			10730	25	35	6520	8520	11580
35-39	2				21	33	7100	11550	13160
40-44	1				8				
45-49	3				3				
50-54					6				
55-59					1				
60-64					1				
65+					5				
TOTAL	201	40	6040	9130	10710	86	33	6010	8090
									12150

TABLE 17
**WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK MALES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)**

Geographical distribution	Employees						Self-employed					
	N	Median Age	Hrs	25	50	75	N	Median Age	Hrs	25	50	75
Johannesburg	20	33	36	6 500	7 700	10 710	1					
Pretoria	12	35	48	4 740	8 470	11 890	1					
Rest of W-V area*	55	37	36	7 460	10 990	14 300	2					
Rest of Transvaal	128	36	36	7 670	12 150	14 580	4					
Cape Peninsula	3											
Port Elizabeth – Uitenhage	4											
Rest of Cape Province	19	34	36	6 220	9 820	10 920	1					
Durban	9	47			10 660		2					
Rest of Natal	20	34	39	4 750	6 340	18 220						
Bloemfontein	1											
Rest of OFS #	24	35	40	5 320	9 550	13 420						
South West Africa	1											
National states	140	37	37	7 110	10 910	16 970	7	42				21 200
TOTAL	436	36	36	6 680	10 530	14 580	18	44	59	11 650	19 180	24 530

* Rest of Witwatersrand - Vaal triangle (including Sasolburg)

Rest of Orange Free State (excluding Sasolburg)

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 18

WAGE STRUCTURE OF BLACK MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	191 HEADMASTER						214 INSPECTOR EDUCATI					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN AGE HRS
			25	50	75			25	50	75		
JOHANNESBURG												
PRETORIA	1							1				
REST OF W-V AREA*	5	44				9490		6	48			17100
REST OF TRANSVAAL	20	36	36	10610	12150	13130		16	51	37	17100	18380
CAPE PENINSULA								1				
PORT ELIZABETH -								1				
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE												
DURBAN								1				
REST OF NATAL								2				
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#	3							4				
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES	9	36				11580		13	48	36	17050	18530
TOTAL	38	37	32	10430	12120	13010		46	49	38	17100	18420
												18810

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 18 (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	236 LECTURER						471 TEACHER					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN AGE HRS
			25	50	75			25	50	75		
JOHANNESBURG		1						5	37			6510
PRETORIA								3				
REST OF W-V AREA*	2							9	35			8520
REST OF TRANSVAAL	21	37	30	10240	13350	15110		29	37	35	6860	10320
CAPE PENINSULA								2				
PORT ELIZABETH -								1				
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	1							4				
DURBAN	1							1				
REST OF NATAL	3							3				
BLOEMFONTEIN								1				
REST OF OFS#	1							5	32			9260
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES	25	36	32	9150	11150	14820		23	34	36	6000	8090
TOTAL	55	37	32	9150	12350	15210		86	35	33	6010	8090
												12150

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 19

FRINGE BENEFITS OF BLACK MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Value not indicated	Receive fringe benefit						
					Value indicated (R.p.a.)						
					N	10	25	50	75	90	
(a) Pension											
Government	N	253	103	86	13	51	120	300	720	1 200	2 070
	%	100	40,7	34,0	5,1	20,2					
Local authority	N	7	4		1	2					
	%	100	57,1		14,3	28,6					
Semi-government	N	72	17	21	6	28	200	350	760	1 180	1 650
	%	100	23,6	29,2	8,3	38,9					
Public sector	N	332	124	107	20	81	190	340	720	1 200	1 980
	%	100	37,3	32,2	6,0	24,4					
Public corpor- ation	N	7	2			5					1 010
	%	100	28,6			71,4					
Private firm	N	97	23	12	2	60	120	210	590	980	1 770
	%	100	23,7	12,4	2,1	61,9					
Private sector	N	104	25	12	2	65	120	240	600	1 050	1 860
	%	100	24,0	11,5	1,9	62,5					
TOTAL	N	436	149	119	22	146	130	300	640	1 150	1 960
	%	100	34,2	27,3	5,0	33,5					

b) Car

Government	N	253	134	111	3	5	1 000				
	%	100	53,0	43,9	1,2	2,0					
Local authority	N	7	5	1		1					
	%	100	71,4	14,3		14,3					
Semi-government	N	72	28	41		3					
	%	100	38,9	56,9		4,2					
Public sector	N	332	167	153	3	9	1 200				
	%	100	50,3	46,1	0,9	2,7					
Public corpor- ation	N	7	1	4	1	1					
	%	100	14,3	57,1	14,3	14,3					
Private firm	N	97	34	47		16	410	790	1 450	2 680	3 900
	%	100	35,1	48,5		16,5					
Private sector	N	104	35	51	1	17	440	860	1 680	2 950	3 800
	%	100	33,7	49,0	1,0	16,3					
TOTAL	N	436	202	204	4	26	570	720	1 220	2 930	3 870
	%	100	46,3	46,8	0,9	6,0					

c) Entertainment
allowance

Government	N	253	132	115		6	490				
	%	100	52,2	45,5		2,4					
Local authority	N	7	5	2							
	%	100	71,4	28,6							
Semi-government	N	72	28	43		1					
	%	100	38,9	59,7		1,4					
Public sector	N	332	165	160		7	480				
	%	100	49,7	48,2		2,1					

TABLE 19 (CONTINUED)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Receive fringe benefit							
				Value not indicated	Value indicated (R.p.a.)						
					N	10	25	50	75	90	
c) Entertainment allowance (continued)											
Public corpo- ration	N %	7 100	1 14,3	6 85,7							
Private firm	N %	97 100	37 38,1	49 50,5	2 2,1	9 9,3			550		
Private sector	N %	104 100	38 36,5	55 52,9	2 1,9	9 8,7			550		
TOTAL	N %	436 100	203	215	2	16	60	240	490	800	1 490
(d) Housing											
Government	N %	253 100	132 52,2	110 43,5	4 1,6	7 2,8				310	
Local authority	N %	7 100	4 57,1	1 14,3		2 28,6					
Semi-government	N %	72 100	22 30,6	36 50,0	6 8,3	8 11,1			620		
Public sector	N %	332 100	158 47,6	147 44,3	10 3,0	17 5,1	120	170	500	880	2 160
Public corpo- ration	N %	7 100	1 14,3	4 57,1	1 14,3	1 14,3					
Private firm	N %	97 100	37 38,1	43 44,3	6 6,2	11 11,3	70	100	360	1 080	2 360
Private sector	N %	104 100	38 36,5	47 45,2	7 6,7	12 11,5	70	110	360	1 170	2 290
TOTAL	N %	436 100	196	194	17	29	100	140	360	980	1 800
e) Other fringe benefits											
Government	N %	253 100	139 54,9	100 39,5	1 0,4	13 5,1					
Local authority	N %	7 100	5 71,4	1 14,3		1 14,3					
Semi-government	N %	72 100	31 43,1	26 36,1	2 2,8	13 18,1					
Public sector	N %	332 100	175 52,7	127 38,3	3 0,9	27 8,1	60	110	280	700	3 120
Public corpo- ration	N %	7 100		5 71,4		2 28,6					
Private firm	N %	97 100	38 39,2	34 35,1	2 2,1	23 23,7	80	140	240	420	1 150
Private sector	N %	104 100	38 36,5	39 37,5	2 1,9	25 24,0	90	140	240	730	1 520
TOTAL	N %	436 100	213	166	5	52	70	140	250	520	1 410

TABLE 20
**INCOME PACKAGE OF BLACK MALE EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVE ONE OR MORE OF THE
 FRINGE BENEFITS AND HAVE INDICATED THE VALUE ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)**

Employer	N	Median Age	Median Hrs	Income			Total fringe benefits			Income package			Fringe benefits as % of income
				25	Percentile 50	75	25	Percentile 50	75	25	Percentile 50	75	
Government	29	38	38	8 320	12 150	18 260	140	580	1 100	8 950	12 220	19 250	1,6
Local authority	1												5,6
Semi-government	16	36	35	7 640	9 530	14 750	300	790	1 670	8 990	10 320	15 750	0,6
Public sector	46	37	37	8 430	11 420	17 030	200	620	1 330	9 080	11 880	18 300	3,2
Public corporation	3												6,3
Private firm	37	33	37	6 620	10 660	12 980	430	1 150	3 070	8 070	11 620	16 070	3,8
Private sector	40	35	37	6 990	10 730	13 890	440	1 250	3 080	8 340	11 750	16 210	5,4
TOTAL	86	35	37	7 940	10 740	15 040	310	790	2 020	8 820	11 750	17 060	4,6
													15,4

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 21

COMPARISON OF BLACK MALES' MEDIAN INCOME : 1975 TO 1981, ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER, OCCUPATION AND AGE

Employer, occupation and age	1975 1977 1979 1981								Annual %increase in median income			
	N	Median income	N	Median income	N	Median income	N	Median income	1975- 1977	1977- 1979	1979- 1981	1975- 1981
EMPLOYEES :												
Occupation												
Director, inspector of education	45	6 020	37	7 580	38	12 000	47	18 430	12,2	25,8	23,9	20,5
Headmaster, teacher	144	4 620	143	5 820	139	7 200	124	10 330	12,2	13,5	19,8	14,4
Lecturer	49	5 620	54	7 100	50	7 750	55	12 350	12,4	4,5	26,2	14,0
Age												
20 - 24		3		11	2 730	3		6	5 280			
25 - 29		77	2 560	59	3 240	86	4 280	75	6 140	12,5	14,9	19,8
30 - 34		72	4 050	90	5 820	97	6 480	106	8 690	19,9	5,5	15,8
35 - 39		53	5 340	63	6 500	60	8 040	85	12 000	10,3	11,2	22,2
40 - 44		59	5 400	44	6 880	40	8 360	46	12 460	12,9	10,2	22,1
45 - 49		47	5 580	47	6 920	52	8 650	47	13 520	11,4	11,8	25,0
50 - 54		27	6 060	36	6 760	27	9 800	37	17 100	5,6	20,4	32,1
55 - 59		19	6 020	13	6 500	23	8 550	20	19 200	3,9	14,7	49,9
60 - 64		11	6 800	13	8 120	13	9 390	7	22 200	9,3	7,5	53,8
65 +				2		4		7	8 830			
EMPLOYER SECTOR :												
Public sector	315	5 120	299	6 250	319	7 400	332	11 550	10,5	8,8	24,9	14,5
Private sector	53	3 970	79	6 000	86	6 850	104	8 890	23,0	6,9	13,9	14,4
Employees	368	4 860	378	6 190	405	7 400	436	10 530	12,9	9,3	19,3	13,8
Self-employed	9	9 000	16	13 200	17	14 470	18	19 180	21,1	4,7	15,1	13,4
Total	377	5 000	394	6 260	422	7 450	454	10 640	11,9	9,1	19,5	13,4

COLOURED S

ANALYSES

Subject and table number

- Age **24, 29**
- Comparison of median income : 1975 to 1981 **29**
- Employer **22 to 29**
- Fringe benefits **27, 28**
- Geographical distribution **25, 26**
- Occupation **23, 24, 26, 29**

TABLE 22
DISTRIBUTION OF COLOURED MALES RESPONDENTS GROUP ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER

Employer	Income indicated	Income not indicated	Total
Economically active :			
Government	206		206
Local authority	6		6
Semi-government	22		22
Public corporation	4		4
Private firm	37		37
Self-employed	17	1	18
Total economically active	292	1	293
Not economically active :			
Pensioner		1	1
Student (post-graduate)		4	4
Unemployed		4	4
Total not economically active		9	9
GRAND TOTAL	292	10	302

TABLE 23
WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

OCCUPATION	PUBLIC SECTOR					PRIVATE SECTOR				
	N	MEDIAN	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN	PERCENTILE		
	AGE HRS	25	50	75		AGE HRS	25	50	75	
1001 ACCOUNTANT (NOT FQE)										
068 CHAPLAIN, CLERGYMAN	5	31				6	29			
181 MEDICAL PRACTITIONER	47	45	24	13350	19700	6	36			
191 HEADMASTER										
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATION	9	46				1				
236 LECTURER	37	37	27	12750	14460					
471 TEACHER	101	33	24	7490	10560	12750				
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	35									
TOTAL	234	39	26	9700	13070	15600	41	29	37	12780

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 23 (CONTINUED)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYEES					SELF-EMPLOYED				
	N	MEDIAN	PERCENTILE			N	MEDIAN	PERCENTILE		
	AGE HRS	25	50	75		AGE HRS	25	50	75	
1001 ACCOUNTANT (NOT FQE)	6	29				12750				
068 CHAPLAIN, CLERGYMAN	6	36				8710				
181 MEDICAL PRACTITIONER	6	32				20600				
191 HEADMASTER	47	45	24	13350	14850	16000				
214 INSPECTOR EDUCATION	9	46				22100				
236 LECTURER	37	37	27	12750	14460	16210				
471 TEACHER	101	33	24	7490	10560	12750				
OTHER OCCUPATIONS	63									
TOTAL	275	37	30	9020	12510	15280	17	37	55	13000

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 24
WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

AGE	1191 HEADMASTER					1236 LECTURER					471 TEACHER				
	N	IME I HRS	PERCENTILE			N	IME I HRS	PERCENTILE			N	IME I HRS	PERCENTILE		
			25	50	75			25	50	75			25	50	75
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	6000
25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	33	24	6500
30-34	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	28	12450	14170	15150	-	14	23	7470
35-39	8	-	-	14650	-	-	9	-	15280	-	-	-	18	21	9730
40-44	15	22	13160	14850	16080	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	17	24	10790
45-49	12	25	12660	14620	16070	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	12810
50-54	8	-	-	15440	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	11660
55-59	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	13160
60-64	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	13810
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14660
TOTAL	47	24	13350	14850	16000	37	27	12750	14460	16210	101	24	7490	10560	12750

TABLE 25

WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Geographical distribution	Employees						Self-employed					
	N	Median		Percentile			N	Median	Hrs	Percentile		
	Age	Hrs		25	50	75		Age		25	50	75
Johannesburg	3											
Pretoria	1											
Rest of W-V area*	19	38	32	10 800	13 050	15 020	2					
Rest of Transvaal	12	43	24	10 660	11 440	15 520						
Cape Peninsula	98	37	33	9 130	13 180	16 020	9	40				24 000
Port Elizabeth – Uitenhage	1											
Rest of Cape Province	114	35	24	8 040	12 280	14 850	5	35				30 000
Durban	16	40	30	10 640	11 730	14 210	1					
Rest of Natal	5	39				11 780						
Bloemfontein												
Rest of OFS #	1											
South West Africa	2											
National states	3											
TOTAL	275	37	30	9 020	12 510	15 280	17	37	55	13 000	24 000	38 500

* Rest of Witwatersrand - Vaal triangle (including Sasolburg)

Rest of Orange Free State (excluding Sasolburg)

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 26
WAGE STRUCTURE OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATION (R.P.A.)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	191 HEADMASTER						236 LECTURER					
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25 50 75				N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25 50 75			
JOHANNESBURG							1					
PRETORIA							4					
REST OF W-V AREA*	3											
REST OF TRANSVAAL	2											
CAPE PENINSULA	17	46	21	14460	15280	16190	14	38	30	13050	14930	17560
PORT ELIZABETH -												
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	17	44	29	13800	14490	16040	14	36	24	12950	14280	16470
DURBAN	4						4					
REST OF NATAL	2											
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#												
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	1											
NATIONAL STATES	1											
TOTAL	47	45	24	13350	14850	16000	37	37	27	12750	14460	16210

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 26 (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION	471 TEACHER											
	N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25 50 75				N	MEDIAN AGE HRS	PERCENTILE 25 50 75			
JOHANNESBURG												
PRETORIA	1											
REST OF W-V AREA*	6	42				11850						
REST OF TRANSVAAL	8	42				11280						
CAPE PENINSULA	25	33	27	7860	10560	13050						
PORT ELIZABETH -												
UITENHAGE												
REST OF CAPE PROVINCE	53	29	22	6530	9150	12350						
DURBAN	5	38				11180						
REST OF NATAL	3											
BLOEMFONTEIN												
REST OF OFS#												
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA												
NATIONAL STATES												
TOTAL	101	33	24	7490	10560	12750						

*REST OF WITWATERSRAND-VAAL TRIANGLE (INCLUDING SASOLBURG)

#REST OF ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCLUDING SASOLBURG)

HRS = WORKING HOURS PER WEEK

TABLE 27
FRINGE BENEFITS OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Receive fringe benefit							
				Value not indicated	Value indicated (R.p.a.)						
					N	10	25	Percentile 50	75	90	
(a) Pension											
Government	N	206	72	43	11	80	160	270	600	950	1 430
	%	100	35,0	20,9	5,3	38,8					
Local authority	N	6	1			5					860
	%	100	16,7			83,5					
Semi-government	N	22	2	1	3	16	140	180	610	1 050	1 800
	%	100	9,1	4,5	13,6	72,7					
Public sector	N	234	75	44	14	101	160	270	600	960	1 440
	%	100	32,1	18,8	6,0	43,2					
Public corpora-	N	4			1	3					
tion	%	100			25,0	75,0					
Private firm	N	37	7	6		24	200	320	770	1 200	2 200
	%	100	18,9	16,2		64,9					
Private sector	N	41	7	6	1	27	200	320	750	1 200	1 840
	%	100	17,1	14,6	2,4	65,9					
TOTAL	N	275	82	50	15	128	180	280	600	990	1 450
	%	100	29,8	18,2	5,5	46,5					
(b) Car											
Government	N	206	112	91		3					
	%	100	54,4	44,2		1,5					
Local authority	N	6	5	1							
	%	100	83,3	16,7							
Semi-government	N	22	11	11							
	%	100	50,0	50,0							
Public sector	N	234	128	103		3					
	%	100	54,7	44,0		1,3					
Public corpora-	N	4	1	3							
tion	%	100	25,0	75,0							
Private firm	N	37	14	16		7					1 920
	%	100	37,8	43,2		18,9					
Private sector	N	41	15	19		7					1 920
	%	100	36,6	46,3		17,1					
TOTAL	N	275	143	122		10	320	720	1 460	2 530	9 410
	%	100	52,0	44,4		3,6					
(c) Entertainment allowance											
Government	N	206	113	93							
	%	100	54,9	45,1							
Local authority	N	6	5	1							
	%	100	83,3	16,7							
Semi-government	N	22	11	11							
	%	100	50,0	50,0							
Public sector	N	234	129	105							
	%	100	55,1	44,9							

TABLE 27 (CONTINUED)

Employer	Total number of employees	Question not answered	Do not receive fringe benefit	Receive fringe benefit							
				Value not indicated	Value indicated (R.p.a.)						
					N	10	25	Percentile 50	75	90	
(c) Entertainment allowance (continued)											
Public corpo- ration	N %	4 100	1 25,0	3							
Private firm	N %	37 100	17 45,9	19 51,4		1					
Private sector	N %	41 100	18 43,9	22 53,7		1					
TOTAL	N %	275 100	147 53,5	127 46,2		1					
(d) Housing											
Government	N %	206 100	72 35,0	55 26,7	12 5,8	67 32,5	200	380	500	850	
Local authority	N %	6 100	4 66,7	1 16,7		1 16,7					
Semi-government	N %	22 100	4 18,2	4 18,2	1 4,5	13 59,1	160	670	820	1 040	
Public sector	N %	234 100	80 34,2	60 25,6	13 5,6	81 34,6	200	380	600	850	
Public corpo- ration	N %	4 100	1 25,0	2 50,0		1 25,0					
Private firm	N %	37 100	13 35,1	15 40,5		9 24,3				1 320	
Private sector	N %	41 100	14 34,1	17 41,5		10 24,4	450	570	1 120	2 170	
TOTAL	N %	275 100	94 34,2	77 28,0	13 4,7	91 33,1	200	400	620	880	1 300
(e) Other fringe benefits											
Government	N %	206 100	120 58,3	77 37,4		9 4,4				250	
Local authority	N %	6 100	4 66,7	1 16,7		1 16,7					
Semi-government	N %	22 100	10 45,5	8 36,4		4 18,2					
Public sector	N %	234 100	134 57,3	86 36,8		14 6,0	100	190	250	1 100	
Public corpo- ration	N %	4 100		1 25,0		3 75,0					
Private firm	N %	37 100	13 35,1	12 32,4	1 2,7	11 29,7	120	180	270	800	
Private sector	N %	41 100	13 31,7	13 31,7	1 2,4	14 34,1	120	170	290	820	
TOTAL	N %	275 100	147 53,4	99 36,0	1 0,4	28 10,2	120	190	260	860	1 910

TABLE 28
INCOME PACKAGE OF COLOURED MALE EMPLOYEES WHO RECEIVE ONE OR MORE FRINGE BENEFITS AND HAVE INDICATED THE VALUE ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER (R.P.A.)

Employer	N	Median Age	Hrs	Income			Total fringe benefits			Income package			Fringe benefits as % of income
				25	Percentile 50	75	25	Percentile 50	75	25	Percentile 50	75	
Government	44	40	25	9 280	13 160	16 470	570	890	1 180	10 080	14 660	17 480	4,6
Local authority	1												7,2
Semi-government	7	29			10 700			920			11 850		9,9
Public sector	52	40	26	9 150	13 120	16 470	570	890	1 190	9 900	14 490	17 490	5,1
Public corporation	2												7,5
Private firm	12	29	37	6 680	13 320	16 230	570	1 600	2 840	7 880	14 630	18 220	5,3
Private sector	14	29	37	7 200	12 780	15 650	620	1 600	2 760	9 530	14 630	17 960	6,8
TOTAL	66	37	30	9 150	13 120	16 370	590	960	1 480	9 900	14 490	17 650	5,2
													7,7
													11,1

Hrs = working hours per week

TABLE 29

COMPARISON OF COLOURED MALES' MEDIAN INCOME : 1975 TO 1981, ACCORDING TO EMPLOYER, OCCUPATION AND AGE

Employer, occupation and age	1975 1977 1979 1981								Annual % increase in median income			
	Median income		Median income		Median income		Median income		1975 - 1977	1977 - 1979	1979 - 1981	1975 - 1981
	N		N		N		N					
EMPLOYEES :												
Occupation												
Headmaster, teacher	87	6 260	109	7 580	140	8 900	148	12 150	10,0	8,4	16,8	11,7
Lecturer	33	6 660	27	7 850	30	9 140	37	14 460	8,6	7,9	25,8	13,8
Age												
20 - 24	19	3 500	15	3 790	11	4 680	11	6 320	4,1	11,1	16,2	10,4
25 - 29	34	5 020	46	5 740	69	6 300	66	7 710	6,9	4,8	10,6	7,4
30 - 34	29	6 200	31	7 440	49	8 960	40	14 450	9,5	9,7	27,0	15,2
35 - 39	28	7 560	30	8 120	38	10 800	45	13 160	3,6	15,3	10,4	9,7
40 - 44	19	7 940	35	8 690	40	11 600	54	14 430	4,6	15,5	11,5	10,5
45 - 49	16	8 660	16	9 060	27	12 200	26	14 420	2,3	16,0	8,7	8,9
50 - 54	11	9 020	10	9 070	16	11 410	18	15 280	0,3	12,2	15,7	9,2
55 - 59	9	9 020	6	10 740	7	11 000	10	15 350	9,1	1,2	18,1	9,3
60 - 64	2		2		4		4					
65 +			1		1		1					
EMPLOYER SECTOR :												
Public sector	147	6 800	163	7 860	220	9 600	234	13 070	7,5	10,5	16,7	11,5
Private sector	20	5 710	29	5 870	42	7 180	41	9 600	1,4	10,6	15,6	9,1
Employees	167	6 540	192	7 570	262	9 000	275	12 510	7,6	9,0	17,9	11,4
Self-employed	7	8 400	16	11 040	21	18 000	17	24 000	14,6	27,7	15,5	19,1
Total	174	6 550	208	7 640	283	9 600	292	12 850	8,0	12,1	15,7	11,9

APPENDIX
LIST OF OCCUPATIONS

- 001 ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR (NOT REGISTERED, NOT CA, NOT FQE), INTERNAL AUDITOR / REKENMEESTER, OUDITEUR (NIE GEREGRISTREER, NIE GR, NIE FKE), INTERNE OUDITEUR
- 002 ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR (REGISTERED, CA, PRACTISING, PUBLIC, FQE) / REKENMEESTER, OUDITEUR (GEREGISTRER, GR, PRAKTISSEREND, OPENBARE, FKE)
- 004 ACCOUNTANT OR AUDITOR ARTICLED CLERK, AUDIT CLERK, TRAINEE ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR / REKENMEESTERS-, OUDITEURSKLERK, OUDITKLERK, LEERLING REKENMEESTER, OUDITEUR
- 007 ACTUARY CLERK – ARTICLED, ACTUARY STUDENT / AKTUARIËLE KLERK – INGESKREWE, AKTUA-RIËLE STUDENT
- 009 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (SENIOR) (SAA), CHIEF CLERK, SENIOR CLERK / ADMINISTRATIEWE ASSISTENT (SENIOR) (SAA), HOOFKLERK, SENIORKLERK
- 010 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER E.G. AO, ACO, SAO / ADMINISTRATIEWE BEAMPTE BV. AB, BAB, SAB
- 013 ADVOCATE / ADVOKAAT
- 026 ANALYTICAL CHEMIST / ANALITIESE CHEMIKUS
- 032 ARCHITECT (ALSO ARCHITECT-IN-TRAINING) / ARGITEK (OOK ARGITEK-ASSISTENT)
- 035 ARTICLED CLERK – LEGAL, ATTORNEY'S ASSISTANT, ATTORNEY'S CLERK (ARTICLED) / PROKUREURSKLERK (INGESKREWE), PROKUREURSASSISTENT
- 039 ATTORNEY, LAWYER, NOTARY, SOLICITOR / PROKUREUR, NOTARIS
- 047 BIOCHEMIST / BIOCHEMIKUS
- 052 BOARDING HOUSEKEEPER, HOUSEMASTER (HOSTEL TRAINEE), MATRON (NOT NURSING) / LOSIES-HUISHOUDSTER, HUISVADER (LEERLING HUISVADER), MATRONE (NIE VERPLEEGKUNDE)
- 053 BOOKKEEPER / BOEKHOUER
- 062 BUYER, PURCHASER / AANKOPER, INKOPER
- 067 CHAIRMAN OF ANY BOARD E.G. MARKETING, RENT CONTROL, SELECTION, TRANSPORT / VOORSITTER VAN ENIGE RAAD BV. BEMARKING, HUURBEHEER, KEUR, Vervoer
- 068 CHAPLAIN, CLERGYMAN, MINISTER, MISSIONARY, PRIEST / KAPELAAN, DOMINEE, PREDIKANT, SENDELING, PRIESTER
- 071 CHEMIST (NOT PHARMACIST), RESEARCH CHEMIST / CHEMIKUS (SKEIKUNDIGE) (NIE APTEKER NIE), NAVORSINGSCHEMIKUS
- 074 CITY, TOWN TREASURER / STADSTESOURIER
- 075 CLERK (NOT ARTICLED CLERK), STOREMAN / KLERK (NIE INGESKREWE KLERK NIE), STOORMAN
- 076 CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST (ALSO CLINICAL-INTERN) / KLINIESE SIELKUNDIGE (OOK KLINIESE INTERN)
- 082 COMMITTEE CLERK / KLERK VAN DIE RAAD
- 083 COMPANY ACCOUNTANT / MAATSKAPPYREKENMEESTER
- 085 COMPANY SECRETARY, GROUP SECRETARY / MAATSKAPPYSEKRETARIS, GROEPSEKRETARIS

087	COMPUTER INPUT CHECKER, DATA PROCESSOR / REKENAAROPERATEUR, DATAVERWERKER
088	COMPUTER SCIENTIST / REKENAARWETENSKAPLIKE
091	CO-ORDINATORS, LEADERS AND PLANNERS OF PROJECTS E.G. PROJECT PLANNER / KOÖRDINEERDERS, LEIERS EN BEPLANNERS VAN PROJEKTE BV. PROJEKBEPLANNER
092	COPYWRITER, JOURNALIST, REPORTER / KOPIESKRYWER, JOERNALIS, VERSLAGGEWER
094	COST ANALYST, COST CONTROLLER, COST ESTIMATOR / KOSTEONTLEDER, KOSTEKONTROLEUR, KOSTEBEREKENAAR
098	CULTURAL OFFICER / KULTUURBEAMpte
102	DANCER, DANCING TEACHER, MUSICIAN, MUSIC TEACHER, SINGER / DANSeR, DANSONDERWYSER, MUSIKUS, MUSIEKONDERWYSER, SANGER
103	DENTIST / TANDARTS
104	DEPUTY SECRETARY, UNDER-SECRETARY, SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT / ADJUNK-SEKRETARIS, ONDERSEKRETARIS, SEKRETARIS VAN STAATSDEPARTEMENT
106	DEVELOPMENT OFFICER – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, OTHER / ONTWIKKELINGSBEAMpte – LANDBOUPRODUKTE, ANDER
108	DIPLOMAT, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICIAL, MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS / DIPLOMAAT, BUITELANDSE DIENSBEAMpte, LEDE VAN DIE DIPLOMATIEKE DIENS
109	DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVES / DIREKTEURE, UITVOERENDE AMPtenare
115	COMPANY / MAATSKAPPY –
119	EDUCATION / ONDERWYS –
123	FINANCIAL / FINANSIËLE
124	MANAGING / BESTURENDE
137	OTHER DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVES N.E.C. OR FIELD UNKNOWN, E.G. OF INSTITUTE / ANDER DIREKTEURE, UITVOERENDE AMPtenare N.E.V. OF RIGTING ONBEKEND BV. INSTITUUT
139	DRAUGHTSMAN TECHNICIAN N.E.C. OR FIELD UNKNOWN / TEKENAARTEGNIKUS N.E.V. OF RIGTING ONBEKEND
143	EDITOR, FILM EDITOR, PUBLISHER / REDAKTEUR, ROLPRENTREDAKTEUR, UITGEWER
144	EDUCATIONAL ADVISER, EDUCATIONIST, SCHOOL LIBRARY ADVISER, SUBJECT ADVISER / ONDERWYSADVISEUR, OPVOEDKUNDIGE, SKOOLBIBLIOTEKADVISEUR, VAKADVISEUR
145	EDUCATIONAL, SCHOOL, TEACHER PSYCHOLOGIST, ORTHOPEDAGOGUE, ORTHODIDACTICIAN / OPVOEDKUNDIGE, SKOOL-, ONDERWYSERSIELKUNDIGE, ORTODIDAKTIKUS, ORTOPEDAGOOG
146	EDUCATION PLANNER, SCHOOL PLANNER, UNIVERSITY PLANNER / ONDERWYSBEPLANNER, SKOOLBEPLANNER, UNIVERSITEITSBEPLANNER
147	EFFICIENCY CONTROLLER, QUALITY CONTROL OFFICER / GEHALTEKONTROLEUR, KWALITEITSKONTROLE BEAMpte

148	EMPLOYMENT OFFICER, RECRUITMENT OFFICER / INDIENSNEMINGSBEAMPTE, WERKVERSKAFFINGS-BEAMPTE, WERWINGSBEAMPTE
151	ENGINEERS / INGENIEURS
153	BIO-, BIOMEDICAL / BIO-, BIOMEDIESE
154	CHEMICAL / CHEMIESE
155	CIVIL / SIVIELE
156	ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, TELECOMMUNICATIONS / ELEKTRIESE, ELEKTRONIESE, TELEKOM-MUNIKASIE
159	MECHANICAL / MEGANIESE
160	METALLURGICAL / METALLURGIESE
162	STRUCTURAL / STRUKTURELE
163	SYSTEMS / STELSEL
164	OTHER ENGINEERS N.E.C. / ANDER INGENIEURS N.E.V.
171	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT / FINANSIEL REKENMEESTER
172	FOOD SCIENTIST / VOEDSELWETENSKAPLIKE
181	GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, PHYSICIAN (E.G. PHYSICIAN SPECIALIZING IN ANAESTHESIA) / ALGEMENE MEDIESE PRAKTISYN, KLINIESE ASSIST. SPESIALISEER BV. NARKOSE
185	GEOLOGIST / GEOLOOG
191	HEADMASTER, PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOL / SKOOLHOOF, PRINSIPAAL VAN SKOOL
192	HEAD OF DEPARTMENT / AFDELINGSHOOF
195	HERBALIST, HOMEOPATHIST, PHYSIATRICIAN / KRUIEDOKTER, HOMEOPAAT, NATUURGENESER
197	HIGH EXECUTIVE POSTS E.G. COMMISSIONER-GENERAL, REGISTRAR OF UNIVERSITY / HOË UITVOERENDE POS BV. KOMMISSARIS-GENERAAL, REGISTRATEUR VAN 'N UNIVERSITEIT
200	HOUSEMAN, INTERN / INTERN (HUISDOKTERJAAR IN 'N HOSPITAAL)
201	HUMAN SCIENTIST N.E.C. OR SPECIFIC OCCUPATION UNKNOWN E.G. RESEARCHER / GEESTESWETEN-SKAPLIKE N.E.V. OF SPESifieKE BEROEP ONBEKEND BV. NAVORSER
206	INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST / BEDRYFSCHEMIKUS, INDUSTRIËLE CHEMIKUS
208	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ASSISTANT, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS OFFICER / BEDRYFSVERHOUDINGS-, INDUSTRIËLE BETREKKINGS-, NYWERHEIDSVERHOUDINGSBEAMPTE
211	INFORMATION OFFICER / INLIGTINGSBEAMPTE
214	INSPECTOR OF EDUCATION / INSPEKTEUR VAN ONDERWYS
220	INSPECTOR TECHNICIAN N.E.C. E.G. INSPECTOR OF MAIZE BOARD OR MEAT BOARD / INSPEKTEURS-TEGNIKUS N.E.V. BV. INSPEKTEUR VAN MIELIERAAD OF VLEISRAAD
222	INSURANCE AGENT, INSURANCE CONSULTANT / ASSURANSIE-AGENT, VERSEKERINGSKONSULTANT

223	INSURANCE ASSESSOR / VERSEKERINGSASSESSOR
224	INSURANCE BROKER / VERSEKERINGSMAKELAAR
227	JUDGE'S REGISTRAR, LEGAL ASSISTANT / REGTERSKLERK, REGSASSISTENT
228	LABORATORY ASSISTANT FIELD UNKNOWN, LABORATORY TECHNICIAN FIELD UNKNOWN / LABORATORIUMASSISTENT RIGTING ONBEKEND, LABORATORIUMTEGNIKUS RIGTING ONBEKEND
229	LABORATORY ASSISTANT WITH B.Sc. DEGREE, LABORATORY TECHNICIAN WITH B.Sc. DEGREE / LABORATORIUMASSISTENT MET B.Sc. -GRAAD, LABORATORIUMTEGNIKUS MET B.Sc. -GRAAD
235	LAW ADVISER, LEGAL ADVISER / REGSADVISEUR
236	LECTURER, PROFESSOR (UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND OTHER) / DOSENT, LEKTOR, PROFESSOR (UNIVERSITEITE, KOLLEGES EN ANDER)
239	LIAISON OFFICER, PUBLICITY OFFICER, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER / SKAKELBEAMPTE, PUBLIS-TEITSBEAMPTE, REKLAMEBEAMPTE
240	LIBRARIAN, LIBRARIAN ASSISTANT / BIBLIOTEKARIS, BIBLIOTEEKASSISTENT
242	MAGISTRATE / LANDDROS
243	MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT / BESTUURSREKENMEESTER
246	MANAGERS, ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERINTENDENTS / BESTUURDERS, ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERIN-TENDENTE
247	ACCOUNTING, AUDIT / OUDIT-
248	ADMINISTRATIVE / ADMINISTRATIEWE
256	COMMERCIAL / HANDELS-
257	COMPANY / MAATSKAPPY-
258	COMPOUND / KAMPONG-
259	COMPUTER, DATA-PROCESSING, SYSTEMS- (COMPUTER) / REKENAAR-, DATAVERWERKINGS-, STEL-SEL- (REKENAAR)
263	DEVELOPMENT / ONTWIKKELINGS-
264	DISTRIBUTION / DISTRIBUSIE-
265	DIVISIONAL / AFDELINGS-
266	ENGINEERING / INGENIEURS-
273	GENERAL, CHIEF / ALGEMENE, HOOF-
275	INDUSTRIAL / BEDRYFS-
276	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS / NYWERHEIDSVERHOUDINGE
277	INSURANCE / ASSURANSIE-
279	LIAISON, PUBLICITY, PUBLIC RELATIONS / SKAKEL-, REKLAME- EN PROMOSIE-, OPENBARE BE-TREKKINGE

290	PENSION FUND / PENSIOENFONDS-
291	PERSONNEL / PERSONEEL-
295	PRODUCT / PRODUKTE-
302	RETAIL / KLEINHANDELS-
303	SALES / VERKOOPS-
306	TOWNSHIP / WOONBUURT-
311	OTHER MANAGERS, ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERINTENDENTS, N.E.C. / ANDER BESTUURDERS, ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERINTENDENTE, N.E.V.
320	MARKETING OFFICER / BEMARKINGSBEAMPTE
332	MEDICAL SPECIALISTS / MEDIESE SPESIALISTE
333	ANAESTHETIST / NARKOTISEUR
334	GYNAECOLOGIST / GINEKOLOOG
338	RADIOLOGIST - ALL FIELDS / RADIOLOOG - ALLE RIGTINGS
339	SURGEON - ALL FIELDS E.G. UROLOGIST, ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON, NEURO-SURGEON / CHIRURG – ALLE RIGTINGS BV. UROLOOG, ORTOPEDIS, ORTOPEED, NEUROCHIRURG
340	OTHER MEDICAL SPECIALISTS N.E.C. OR UNKNOWN E.G. DERMATOLOGIST / ANDER MEDIESE SPESIALISTE N.E.V. OF ONBEKEND BV. DERMATOLOOG
341	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST / MEDIESE TEGNOLOOG
343	MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL COUNCIL / LEDE VAN DIE UITVOERENDE KOMITEE, VOLKSRAAD, PROVINSIALE RAAD
344	MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL / LID VAN DIE PRESIDENTSRAAD
349	MICRO-BILOGIST / MIKROBIOLOOG
360	NATURAL SCIENTISTS N.E.C. / NATUURWETENSKAPLIKES N.E.V.
379	OWNER, PROPRIETOR OF BUSINESS E.G. OWNER OF A CLOTHES SHOP / EIENAAR VAN EIE BESIGHEID BV. EIENAAR VAN KLEREWINKEL
390	PERSONNEL CLERK, PERSONNEL OFFICER / PERSONEELKLERK, PERSONEELBEAMPTE
392	PHARMACIST, DRUGGIST / APTEKER, DROGIS
399	PHYSIOTHERAPIST / FISIOTERAPEUT
401	PLANNING OFFICER / BEPLANNINGSBEAMPTE
421	PROGRAMMER-COMPUTER / PROGRAMMEERDER-REKENAAR
424	PROOF READER / PROEFLESER
433	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR / STAATSAANKLAER
434	PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANT / OPENBARE BETREKKINGE-KONSULTANT



- 435 QUANTITY SURVEYOR, BUILDING SURVEYOR / BOUREKENAAR
- 442 REPRESENTATIVES E.G. ADVERTISING, FACTORY, MARKETING, SALES, SERVICE / VERTEENWOORDIGERS BV. ADVERTENSIE-, FABRIEKS-, BEMARKINGS-, VERKOOPS-, DIENS
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- 451 SERVICE CAPACITY OCCUPATIONS N.E.C. E.G. CHEF, FLIGHT STEWARD, TOURIST GUIDE / DIENSTE BEROEPE N.E.V. BV. KOK, VLUGKELNER, TOERGIDS
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- 473 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT OR TECHNICAL OFFICER (FIELD UNKNOWN) / TEGNIESE ASSISTENT OF TEGNIESE BEAMPTE (RIGTING ONBEKEND)
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- 512 STUDENT (POST-GRADUATE) / STUDENT (NA-GRAADS)
- 513 UNEMPLOYED / WERKLOOS

**HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL
RAAD VIR GEESTESWETENSKAPLIKE NAVORSING**

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National Programmes HSRC Sports Investigation HSRC Investigation into Education HSRC Investigation into Intergroup Relations
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Function of the HSRC The HSRC undertakes, promotes and co-ordinates research in the human sciences, advises the Government and other bodies on the utilization of research findings and disseminates information on the human sciences.

Nasionale Programme RGN-Sportondersoek RGN-Ondersoek na die Onderwys RGN-Ondersoek na Tussengroepverhoudings
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Funksie van die RGN Die RGN onderneem, bevorder en koördineer navorsing op die gebied van die geesteswetenskappe, dien die Regering en ander instansies van advies insake die benutting van navorsingsbevindinge en versprei inligting betreffende die geesteswetenskappe.
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