

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES



STUDY

ON THE POSSIBLE PART PLAYED
BY CERTAIN PRIMARY NON-EMPLOYMENT INCOMES
IN THE INFLATIONARY PROCESS IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

prepared for the Commission of the European Communities
by

Professor Dr. Hans-Jürgen KRUPP,
in collaboration with **Heinz-Peter GALLER** and **Frank KLANBERG**

SEMINAR ON SOCIAL POLICY
JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE-UNIVERSITÄT, FRANKFURT AM MAIN
FRANKFURT, DECEMBER 1974

The present report is an empirical contribution to the question of how the inflationary process in the Federal Republic of Germany has been affected by the development of primary non-wage income during the period from 1962 to 1969. Before appraising this question and its ramifications in some detail, it is necessary to measure the non-wage income on a level which is as far disaggregated as possible. This has been accomplished by evaluating the data provided by the Income and Consumption Sample (Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe, referred to as EVS) of 1962-63 and 1969. Special emphasis was directed toward the determination of income accruing to self-employed and professional income receivers. As the average increase of income in the economy (as measured by, e.g., net national product) is known to have been about 1.6, during the reference period, it becomes possible to identify groups with above-average growth of income. Further analysis rests on the premise that it is only to these groups that, at least in principle, a measurable influence upon inflation can be attributed.

The analysis was conducted on a level comprising 438 occupational classes initially, which were then aggregated to give a more compact representation of 153 "professional categories". The dependability of individual cell weights in the resulting income matrix was checked against information from other statistical source and generally found to be satisfactory, with the exception of households of the medical profession where some degree of underrepresentation is likely.

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PREFACE OF THE COMMISSION

Today it is generally accepted that action taken solely on prices and wages is insufficient to maintain a non-inflationary growth policy. For these reasons, the Commission has deemed it useful to have independent experts study in the different member countries, the possible part played by certain primary non-employment incomes in the inflationary process.

Given that it is an important subject just as much from economic viewpoint as the political, which justifies as large a discussion as possible, the Commission is publishing in the current brochure the complete study presented by Professor Hans-Jürgen Krupp.

The opinions expressed are the sole responsibility of the author and should not be taken to be the views of the Commission concerning the many questions involved.

T H E S T U D Y

I. Introduction

For some time it has been implicit in international economic discussion that the decade from 1960 to 1970 should be considered as strongly growth-oriented. The general classification of a fairly long period in terms of a specific type of emphasis on economic policy together with the predominance of a specific form of theoretical discussion does not of course mean that as 1969 ended and 1970 began there was a sudden transition to another form of economic thinking. But today it can hardly be disputed that in the late sixties a process of reappraisal, fed from a variety of sources, was already beginning, and that this gradually led to a distinct shift of emphasis in theory and practice¹. Among other things, mounting inflation, reflecting a growing disparity between demands and real economic possibilities, reawakened interest in hypotheses to explain the phenomenon. Although there is no shortage of inflation theory², the theoretical concepts developed by traditional

¹See the discussion in American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings, 1974, in particular the contributions by H.S. Houthakker "Policy Issues in the International Economy of the 1970s", p. 138, and by H.G. Johnson, "The State of Theory", p. 323. The present discussion is illustrated by: W.D. Nordhaus and J. Tobin, "Is Growth Obsolete?" in Milton Moss, editor, "The Measurement of Economic and Social Performance", New York 1973, p. 50⁸ et seq.

²We refer here to just a few articles of a general nature from the wealth of relevant literature:

- (a) Bent Hansen, "A Study in the Theory of Inflation", London 1951.
- (b) M. Bronfenbrenner and A.D. Holzmer, "A Survey of Inflation Theory", American Economic Review 53, 593 (1963).
- (c) H.S. Odeh, "The Impact of Inflation on the Level of Economic Activity", Amsterdam 1968.
- (d) G. Bombach, "Trend, Zyklus und Entwicklung des Preisniveaus" (The underlying business trend, trade cycles, and changes in the price level", Weltwirtsch. Archiv 105, 256 (1970).
- (e) P. Wiles, "Cost, Inflation and the State of Economic Theory", Economic Journal 83, 377 (1973).
- (f) G. Haberler, "Inflation as a Worldwide Phenomenon. An Overview", Weltwirtsch. Archiv 110, 179 (1974).

economics are, undeniably, of only limited explanatory value, because all too often they provide only one-track, incomplete, explanations and rely on generalizations which cannot be given practical application, so that it is difficult or even impossible to test empirically the hypotheses postulated. Hence, there is a continuing dearth of empirical studies³ suitable for use as bases for policy decisions with regard to incomes and asset formation. The present contribution should be seen against this background, although it relates to only a small section of the spectrum of the whole problem, and even within that framework, has an explanatory nature more than anything else. The survey deals specifically with the role of primary non-wage incomes in Germany using the method of evaluating the relevant income data provided by the Income and Consumption Sample Surveys (Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichproben, hereafter EVS) carried out in 1962/3 and 1969.

³Some surveys of the type mentioned have been carried out for the USA. See T. Cargill, "An Empirical Investigation of the Wage-Lag Hypothesis", *American Economic Review* 59, 806 (1969); A.F. Brimmer, "Inflation and Income Distribution in the United States", *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 53, 37 (1971); G.L. Bach and J.B. Stephenson, "Inflation and the Redistribution of Wealth", *ibid.* 56, 1 (1974).

II. Empirical analysis of primary non-wage incomes

1. Data basis

Specific difficulties stand in the way of an investigation into the influence of primary non-wage incomes in Germany. The first of these is to decide what the empirical basis should be for such an undertaking. Experience has shown that it is far more difficult to measure that part of factor remuneration accruing to the self-employed than it is to measure the compensation of persons in paid employment. The basis for an analysis of this particular income trend must therefore necessarily be income data obtained from the income recipients themselves. In Germany, the main sources are three sets of official statistics: the Housing Sample Survey, the Microcensus and the Income and Consumption Sample Survey. In 1970 data on income were also collected from a 10% sample of the population census, but the results of this special survey are not yet available.

In the Microcensus, the income figures are derived from a 1% sample. Until 1971, these figures related to the individual incomes of all income recipients covered, but from 1972 the collection unit was widened to cover the household and questions were also asked about the household's income. The persons or households interviewed for the Microcensus are in fact under an obligation to provide information, and this results in a relatively low "loss" rate from refusals to answer⁴, but until 1971 the income data

⁴See Manfred Euler, "Die Einkommensbefragung der privaten Haushalte" (Incomes surveys of households) in: Stand der Einkommensstatistik, published by G. Fürst, Soderhefte zum Allgemeinen Statistischen Archiv, Volume 6, 1974, p. 71 et seq. and the reference quoted therein to relevant publications of the Federal German Statistical Office.

were collected under only seven income groups and from 1972 under fifteen income groups. The income grid used up to 1971 at least does not provide a specially suitable basis for detailed investigations, mainly because of its lack of precision, but also for other reasons which cannot be examined here in greater detail.

The problems of collecting data on income from the self-employed are vividly illustrated by the experience gained from the 1% sample survey of housing. In this survey, the question concerning income was not among those questions for which an answer was compulsory. However, the income recipients were asked to state their income in absolute amounts broken down according to types of income -- in the case of income-tax payers to tally with tax returns made for the tax year completed two years previously. The "loss" rate in the case of all income reporting totalled some 20%, but in the cases of the business self-employed and the professional self-employed it was over 50%⁵.

The Income and Consumption Sample Surveys, which so far have been carried out for 1962/63, 1969 and 1973, contain by far the most detailed income information for Germany. But only tentative, incomplete results⁶ of the last survey are as yet available. Consequently the present study's time-span is necessarily determined by the relevant years of the two previous Income and Consumption Sample Surveys, i.e., it covers the period from 1962 to 1969.

⁵M. Euler, "Die Schichtung der Einkommen privater Haushalte" (The classification of the incomes of households), *Wirtschaft und Statistik* 1963, Volume 3, p. 197.

⁶M. Euler, "Die Ausstattung privater Haushalte mit ausgewählten langlebigen Gebrauchsgütern im Januar 1973" (The endowment of households with selected consumer durables in January 1973), *Wirtschaft und Statistik* 1974, Volume 7, p. 476 et seq.

The methodological problems of sample surveys have been examined in detail by the Federal Statistical Office in a number of publications⁷. Detailed analyses have also been made⁸ of data problems and of the question of how far the Income and Consumption Sample Surveys (EVS) is representative. We therefore confine ourselves below to a brief recapitulation of some specially important points.

The 1962/63 EVS covered approximately 34 000 households, and the 1969 EVS approximately 47 000 households, which have been selected and recruited not according to a purely random sample, but as a stratified sample by means of extensive advertising.

The Microcensus provides the frame for stratified samples. From Microcensus data of each of the preceding years the Federal Statistical Office also calculates the

⁷See in particular: Federal Statistical Office, specialized series M: Preise-Löhne- Wirtschaftsrechnungen (Price, wage and economic calculations), series 18: Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe. Aufgabe, Methode und Durchführung der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe 1962/63 (Income and Consumption Sample Survey). Aims, methods and execution of the 1962/63 Income and Consumption Sample Survey). Manfred Euler, Die Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe 1969 (The 1969 Income and Consumption Sample Survey), Wirtschaft und Statistik 1968, Volume 6, p. 289-91. Manfred Euler, Die Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe 1973 (The 1973 Income and Consumption Sample Survey), Wirtschaft und Statistik 1972, Volume 7, p. 375-77. Manfred Euler, Probleme der Erfassung von Vermögensbeständen privater Haushalte im Rahmen der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe 1969 (The 1969 Income and Consumption Sample Survey: ascertaining the asset-ownership of households), Wirtschaft und Statistik 1970, Volume 12, p. 601-4. Federal Statistical Office (Gro.), Zur Genauigkeit von Einkommensangaben in Interviews. Dargestellt am Beispiel der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe 1969 (The accuracy of replies given in interviews concerning income, illustrated from the example of the 1969 Income and Consumption Sample Survey), Wirtschaft und Statistik 1973, Volume 3, p. 193-6.

⁸Hans-Jürgen Dörfel and Hans-Jürgen Krupp, Der Beitrag der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe zur Verbesserung der Einkommensverteilungsstatistik, (The contribution of the income and consumption sample survey to the improvement of income distribution statistics), Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv, 55, pp. 265-89 (1971).
H.-J. Krupp in collaboration with Peter Hecheltjen, Günther Schmaus and Arno Weigend, Ergänzung der Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnungen durch Vermögensrechnungen; Anforderungen an die Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe im Hinblick auf die Bereitstellung von Ausgangsdaten für gesamtwirtschaftliche Vermögensrechnungen. Forschungsbericht im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Arbeit und Sozialordnung (Supplementing the national accounts with asset-ownership accounts; what is required of the income and consumption sample survey in respect of the provision of basic data for national asset-ownership accounts. Research report commissioned by the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry). 2 volumes. Frankfurt/Bonn 1973 (these volumes may be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for a small charge).

appropriate extrapolation ensuring that the classification of households according to social status of head of household, size of household and net household income matches the overall pattern of the households in the Federal Republic. The fact that the extrapolation factors are based on the three variables mentioned should especially be borne in mind in calculating the average income of smaller subgroups.

When the 1962/63 EVS was being prepared, it was already evident that insufficient households with especially high incomes were taking part in the survey. The Federal Statistical Office attempted to take this fact into account in the 1969 EVS by disregarding households with a net household income of over DM 120 000 per annum when preparing the survey. This basic problem of a lack of information about high-income groups ("~~area-of-income~~ hypothesis")⁹ is allied with ascertainment errors, especially in determining income from entrepreneurship ("type-of-income hypothesis")⁹. The Federal Statistical Office calculates this income residually, by first determining a household's total expenditure and then subtracting from this all receipts originating from paid employment. The income calculated in this way is then compared with taxable income from business or self-employment in the survey year, which was also ascertained in the basic interview, and if necessary adjusted. Under the heading of rental or leasing income, a rental value is imputed for owner-occupied dwellings comparable to the corresponding rent for rented dwellings, in accordance with the national accounts procedure for determining imputable incomes. Despite these adjustments, sources of error in determining self-employed income cannot be ruled out if only because it is no easy matter, on the expenditure side, to distinguish between

⁹H.-J. Dörfel and H.-J. Krupp, loc. cit. pp. 284 and 286.

private and business expenditure. When the residual method is used, wrong information on the expenditure side is directly reflected in the amount of income, in which case the trend of the overall effect cannot be easily appraised.

Despite these basic limitations, one should not overestimate the order of magnitude of the error to be expected in the overall aggregates. For example, there is an unaccounted for margin of only 1.5% for income from employment, and of approximately 15% for entrepreneurship and property income. Given the purpose of the present investigation, the Income and Consumption Sample Survey therefore provides generally useful raw material.

2. Trend of income of various occupational groups from 1962 to 1969

In the basic EVS interview the informants are asked for the most accurate information possible about the head of the household's work (occupation) and line of business (industry). When evaluating the questionnaire, the Federal Statistical Office converts the verbal information into four-digit occupational code numbers or two-digit branch-of-industry code numbers. An official occupational classification system¹⁰ with 437 occupational categories and 152 unit groups is used to classify occupations. A further category with no occupational information (we call this "0") must be added to each of the two cases. We have now evaluated both samples, i.e., the 1962/63 EVS data and the 1969 EVS data, both according to 438 occupational categories (four-digit occupational code numbers) and according to 153 unit groups. In each case the cell frequency and the amount of each group's principal and household's income¹¹ were determined together with the relevant extrapolated values. In addition, five types of income were distinguished in each class, namely:

income from employment

income of the business self-employed and farmers

income of the professional self-employed

rental and leasing income

income from other sources

¹⁰Klassifizierung der Berufe. Berufstätigkeiten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Published by the Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs in collaboration with the Federal Institution for Employment and Unemployment Insurance and with the Federal Statistical Office. Stuttgart-Berlin-Cologne-Mainz 1966. See also Annex I to this study.

¹¹Principal income is defined here as that type of income which accounts for the highest percentage of the household's income.

However a breakdown system graded into 438 occupational categories proved to be unsuitable, because a large number of cells remained unoccupied in one or other sample. Even if the sample is evaluated according to 153 unit groups, the question of the under-representation of specific groups still poses a certain problem. However, the cell frequencies in some important groups are large enough to permit meaningful statements on the trend of income. In general, one can therefore state that although the income and consumption samples are relatively large in themselves, they are not very suitable for answering questions relating to very small groups in the national economy. However, small groups of this kind are unlikely to have boosted inflation to any notable extent.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the evaluation according to unit groups. Column 1 gives the three-digit unit group numbers of the official occupational classification system (see Annex I), in which the figure "0" at the beginning of the table is equivalent to "no information". The relatively high cell frequencies (some 25% of the total number in each case) in the cells with no occupational information and with "other income" as the main source of income represent economically inactive households mainly with "private" means or pensions. Columns 2 and 3 show the factors of change in household or principal incomes in the period from 1962 to 1969: an entry of "2.25" means a 2.25-fold increase in income. In all cases where there are no households of a specific group in one of the two comparative samples, rates of change are shown as nil. Columns 3 and 4 show how many households of each group are covered by the samples. Finally, the last two columns give the average annual income obtained in 1962 or 1969 in DM. These average incomes cover the gross household income,

including income from "private" means or pensions, but excluding receipts from the liquidation of property and borrowing. Allowing for this last factor and the residual item, the average annual household income of DM 19 424 ascertained for 1969, for example, tallies with the figures published by the Federal Statistical Office¹².

¹²M. Euler, "Einnahmen und Ausgaben der privaten Haushalte im Jahr 1969" (Income and expenditure of households in 1969), *Wirtschaft und Statistik* 1972, Volume 10, p. 567.

Table 2: Income of households: 1962-1969 aggregates

Income (million DM)	1962	1969	Increment factor
Gross income from employment	177.5	300.1	1.69
Gross income from property and entrepreneurship	80.1	133.1	1.66
Disposable income	236.1	390.7	1.65
Gross wages and salaries per employed wage- and salary-earner 1962 = 100	100	162.1	

Sources: Statistisches Jahrbuch 1973, p. 528.

Sachverständigenrat zur Begutachtung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung: Jahresgutachten 1973/74 (Board of experts for assessment of overall economic trends: annual assessment for 1973/74), pp. 222 and 272.

2.1 Increases in income of the self-employed

From 1962 to 1969 the national income in Germany increased by a factor of about 1.6. Income from employment and from property and entrepreneurship increased by roughly the same extent (Table 2). Income of the professional self-employed rose fastest; but the total rate for persons in paid employment also still rose slightly more than the average, while the share of the recipients of incomes from business and agriculture as a whole in the general trend of income was below average, at all events measured against the fairly comprehensive factor given above.

Table 3 distinguishes between the trends of incomes in various professions (self-employed). Within the overall occupational group, dentists are in the lead, both as regards the level reached in 1969 and as regards income increases between 1962 and 1969. On the other hand, the growth of lawyers' and notaries' income was 1.2, which is below the national average. Here, admittedly, it is important to remember that the 1962 level was already very high and at that time far above the average for all the professional self-employed. In 1969, too, the average income of this group was still higher than the average income of all self-employed professional people.

In the case of self-employed business persons (excluding farmers), a group approximately four times as big as that of the professional self-employed, the trend of income shows sharper discrepancies. This is illustrated by the figures compiled in Table 4. An above-average rise in income for pharmacists and for some types of craftsmen (bakers, stone cutters and carvers, smiths) contrasts here with below-average rates of growth or even

actual income losses for the self-employed in service industries (hairdressers, persons in organizational and administrative professions) and especially in the building and construction industry (self-employed master bricklayers). Here, again, the significance of the rates of change can be properly appreciated only if the respective income levels thus reached are compared. This shows, in particular, that low growth rates or even actual income losses coincide with above-average starting levels. Some craft occupations show a reverse effect: a "backlog hypothesis" might be discussed here to explain the trend of income.

Table 3 : Trend of household income of the professional self-employed 1962-69

Unit group or occupational category	Title	Gross household income 1962 (DM)	Gross household income 1969 (DM)	Increment factor 1962 - 1969	Principal income increment factor
811	Doctors	47 406	83 870	1.77	1.65
812	Dentists	36 092	93 830	2.60	2.61
813	Veterinarians	34 750	60 305	1.74	1.54
815	Medical assistants	14 853	30 328	2.04	1.96
822	Teachers	17 605	36 840	1.96	1.80
8221	University and higher education teachers	34 602	70 268	2.00	
851	Sculptors, painters and related artists	18 518	30 980	1.67	1.59
722	Legal representatives, and advisers	46 971	56 542	1.20	1.16
7113	Tax consultants, auditors	27 950	62 800	2.20	
414	Architects, civil engineers	30 569	55 882	1.83	1.73
5117	Mercantile agents	25 449	43 980	1.70	
5151	Brokers	24 051	51 300	2.10	

Source : Calculations made at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, Seminar on Social Policy.

Table 4 : Trend of household income of business self-employed, 1962-69

Unit group	Title	Gross household income		Increment factor 1962 - 1969	Principal income increment factor
		1962 (DM)	1969 (DM)		
814	Pharmacists	43 458	87 744	2.02	1.85
221	Stone cutters and carvers	15 108	36 333	2.40	2.32
261	Smiths	12 880	27 418	2.13	1.93
372	Bakers, pastrycooks and confection- ery makers	16 045	34 771	2.17	1.94
611	Hôtel-keepers	14 748	25 141	1.70	1.55
111	Farmers	14 818	23 168	1.56	1.46
241	Bricklayers	33 331	27 013	0.81	0.72
414	Civil engineering and surveyors' technicians	48 660	55 342	1.14	1.02
651	Hairdressers	14 629	19 018	1.30	1.20
711	Organisational and service positions	39 135	47 147	1.20	1.11

Source : Calculations made at the J.W. Goethe University, Frankfurt, Seminar on Social Policy.

2.2 Reliability of empirical results

Before analysing the possible connection between increases in income and price rises, the plausibility of the results obtained must be tested. This primarily means the size of any sampling error and the degree to which the extrapolated household and income figures tally with the data from other statistical sources. As has already been mentioned (see Table 1), as a result of the extensive breakdown used, there are a relatively large number of cells with very low occupancy - with 153 unit groups and 5 types of income. But for each sample of 34 092 or 47 383 households respectively, cell frequencies of one or two households already involve a possible sampling error of approximately 100% for the respective cell. In other words, cells with such a low occupancy must be excluded from further analysis from the outset. This consideration was already taken into account when summary tables 3 and 4 were prepared. With a cell frequency of 0.1% of the sample, the sampling error, calculated on the basis of a random sample, is technically reduced to approximately 20%. Probably the actual sampling error in this area is smaller because one can assume a positive ordering effect, the EVS being based on a stratified sample. It is difficult to appraise how strong this effect is in individual cases, without evaluating additional check hypotheses. We have therefore taken a cell frequency of 0.1% (or slightly below this limit) as the minimum requirement for a meaningful interpretation of the results. The income data can be checked, at least to a tentative approximation, by comparing the EVS results with data from the income tax statistics, turnover tax statistics, and special statistics for specific occupational groups.

In this connection, it should be noted that a comparison of figures from different sources can provide only a preliminary guide to the representativeness of data, because the individual sets of statistics have been used for different survey purposes and the delimitation of collection units is not the same. For example, the 1962 and 1966 turnover tax statistics for the professional self-employed covered only taxpayers with a turnover of more than DM 20 500. Consequently, for this reason alone, the data in these statistics must be regarded as forming the lower limit of the existing households of the professional self-employed. This factor is, however, of minor significance in explaining the larger numbers included in the EVS. Of greater importance is the fact that firms of lawyers, auditors and tax consultants, architects and consulting engineers have been counted as one taxpayer in the turnover tax statistics. The order of magnitude of the resultant reduction in the number of households can be at least roughly estimated if one assumes that 40-50% of the "taxpayers" covered in the case of lawyers and notaries, and auditors and tax consultants, and some 20% in the case of architects and engineers consisted of firms with an average of three members. Therefore, one-fifth to one-third more households in the occupational groups mentioned should be assumed over and above the number of tax-payers in the turnover tax returns.

One must be aware of similar limitations imposed by methods used when comparing the EVS and income tax statistics results, since the collection units in both statistics are not altogether identical¹³.

¹³See H.-J. Dörfel and H.-J. Krupp, "Der Beitrag der Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe zur Verbesserung der Einkommensverteilungsstatistik" (The contribution of the income and consumption sample survey to the improvement of income distribution statistics), Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv 55, 1971, p. 275.

Certain conclusions may now be drawn from the comparison of data from different origins in Table 5. First, the extrapolated household figures of the 1969 EVS in general appear more plausible than those of the earlier 1962 EVS. Apparently, households were more familiar with this kind of survey on the second occasion than on the first and the results of this process are reflected in the plausibility of the household figures. Since the construction of the extrapolation frame is irrelevant for calculating the absolute amount of a group's average income, no serious objections to the selected analysis procedure derive from the facts stated. Secondly, there is a relative decline, and to some extent even an absolute decline, in the representativeness of the samples of some important groups such as doctors, dentists and pharmacists in the 1969 EVS as compared with the 1962 EVS. The professional self-employed, especially those in the higher income groups, were apparently less willing to collaborate (voluntarily) in a survey of this kind in 1969 than they had been some years earlier. According to the data available, this qualification seems to apply in particular to the group of doctors with their own practices, since here the income relationships, both in comparison with dentists and also for the 1968/69 period, in the income tax statistics and the EVS are out of line. However, this discrepancy might to some extent be due to the fact that households with an annual net income of over DM 120 000 have been omitted from the sample, as has already been mentioned.

Table 5 : Number of households and incomes in selected professions (self-employed) according to differing sets of statistics

	Turnover tax statistics			Income tax statistics		E	V	S
	Tax payers			Tax payers 1968	Income ⁴ DM/year	Number of households		Income DM/year '69
	1962	1966	1969			1962	1969	
Doctors	41 007	41 454 ⁵	50 717 ¹	45 380	88 759	49 200	21 904	83 870
Dentists		24 776	28 305 ¹	23 811	76 606	40 300	18 801	93 830
Veterinarians	3 587	3 727	4 414 ¹	3 884	39 525	6 100	4 797	60 305
Lawyers and notaries including patent agents	10 623	11 447	13 144	13 707	62 058	20 300	15 840	56 542
Auditing business and tax consultancy professions	13 789	15 700	18 589	18 888 ²	44 570	41 212	29 567	57 123
Architects and civil engineers	20 088	25 792	33 418	24 102 ³	43 992	56 100	43 505	55 882

¹ Practices according to Statistik der Berufe des Gesundheitswesens 1971 (Statistics concerning health care occupations - 1971)

² Auditors and tax consultants, and other business consultants, combined

³ Definition differs from the definition of "tax-payers" in the turnover tax statistics

⁴ Based on the total amount of income

⁵ According to the Statistik der Berufe des Gesundheitswesens : 49 900

Sources of Table 5: Federal Statistical Office,

Specialized series L, Finanzen und Steuern, series 7, Umsatzsteuer, 1966, p. 13.

Specialized series L, Finanzen und Steuern, series 6, I. Einkommens- und Körperschaftssteuer 1968, p. 14.

Specialized series C, Unternehmen und Arbeitsstätten, series 1, Die Kostenstruktur in der Wirtschaft, IV. Freie Berufe: 1963, p. 7; 1967, Volume 1, p. 9; Volume 2, p. 8; Volume 3, p. 9; 1970, Volume 1, p. 4; Volume 2, p. 5

Calculations made at the Frankfurt am Main University Seminar on Social Policy.

3. The importance in the economy of groups, empirically determined, enjoying above-average increases in income

As a rule, households with above-average increases in income represent only very small groups within the national economy. This observation applies to the professional self-employed and to business self-employed to the same extent. In the case of the professions, only the following groups account for proportions of more than one-tenth of one per cent of all households (that is approximately 20 000 households in 1969): doctors, tax consultants/auditors, and architects/civil engineers. In the case of the business self-employed, on the whole only hotel and inn-keepers and bakers, pastrycooks and confectioners fall into this category. For all other groups, the proportion is appreciably lower and often hardly exceeds one-hundredth of one per cent.

In Table 6 relative figures showing shares are classified at a higher level of aggregation, households having been divided into two groups with increases in income above and below the national average. Apart from the concentration effects in income distribution discernible in the table, the data highlight the need to distinguish in the analysis between the professional self-employed and business self-employed. In the case of the professional self-employed the number of households with above-average increases in income is five times as large as the number of such households with below-average increases. In the case of the business self-employed persons (including farmers), the ratio - at 1:3 - is almost the opposite.

In terms of quantity, the groups with an above-average growth rate in income are small. How far inferences can be drawn from this as to the existence of any special independent price-formation potential cannot, of course, be decided on the basis of purely quantitative considerations.

A set of additional hypotheses is required to answer this question: we shall examine these in the next section.

Table 6 : Households with above - or below-average income increases as a proportion of all households and of total income in 1969.

1 Social status	2 Households 1962 (million)	3 Households 1969 (million)	4 Percentage of 1969 households with increases in income > 1.6	5 Relevant percentage of household in- come	6 Percentage of 1969 households with increases in income < 1.6	7 Relevant percentage of household in- come
Employed persons	9.669	9.767	42.4	46.5	5.9	6.4
Business self-employed, farmers	2.367	1.812	2.2	3.3	6.8	10.6
Professional self- employed	0.467	0.245	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.4
Others	7.259	8.645	2.2	2.9	38.1	25.8
Total	19.760	20.545	47.8	55.5	51.0	43.2 *

* Columns 4 and 6 and 5 and 7, do not total 100% and there are discrepancies between the total number of households and the line totals because firstly, the table does not take account of the rental and leasing type of income, and secondly, because as a result of unoccupied cells, rates of increase exceeding or falling short of 1.6 could not be calculated in all cases.

Source : Calculations made at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, Seminar on Social Policy.

III. Increases in income and the rate of inflation

1. The connection between prices and income

Current concepts such as cost-push inflation, demand-pull inflation and money-supply inflation usually loom large in discussions on the determining causes of price levels. There is hardly any other area of economics in which differing positions have been defended with so much vigour; there is also hardly any other area in which it has become so obvious that incomplete analyses will not suffice to explain a complex phenomenon. It is not our intention to discuss these theories here. However, we must point out that empirical testing of the hypotheses propounded is no easy matter¹⁴. For example, in order to determine the effect of the demand components on the price trend, one would require figures for the actual demand surpluses or deficits. However, no such statistics are available, so that for the most part one has to rely on fairly rough approximations from the expenditure side of the gross national product. Similar problems hamper empirical testing of the cost-push hypothesis. Regression analyses of time series of wage costs per unit of output and price indices are frequently frustrated by the multiple correlation problem arising virtually everywhere. In order to minimize these difficulties, Görzig and Kirner¹⁵ have carried out cross-section analyses for 23 industries from 1950 to 1970. The results obtained indicate a growing positive correlation between the increase in wage costs per unit of output and the advance in the price index

¹⁴See P. Richter: "Ökonometrische Untersuchungen zum Inflationsproblem unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Deutschland und Österreich" (Econometric studies of inflation, with special reference to Germany and Austria), Stuttgart 1967.

¹⁵B. Görzig and W. Kirner, "Möglichkeiten und Grenzen einer mittelfristigen Einkommenspolitik im Rahmen einer allgemeinen Wirtschaftspolitik" (Scope and limits of a medium-term incomes policy in the framework of a general economic policy), DIW- Beiträge zur Strukturforchung, Volume 25, 1973, p. 31 et seq.

for the gross domestic product. Of course, this tells us nothing about the nature of the correlation, nor does it answer the question of the extent to which these results are also valid for other types of income. There is also probably a case for assessing the trend of income of self-employed persons in goods-producing activities by different criteria from that in the income of persons providing services.

In the services sector as a whole, the introduction of new labour-saving equipment is more difficult than in other sectors; consequently, as overall productivity and real income progress there must be a cumulative increase in this sector's relative costs¹⁶. It was therefore to be expected that this sector would contribute to price rises. This expectation rests on the acceptance of a behaviour hypothesis according to which the groups concerned will always endeavour at least to maintain any relative income position they have attained. On the assumptions made, they can, however, succeed in doing so only if the elasticities of demand for services allow correspondingly higher prices to be charged. Such elasticities are, however, difficult to measure and when such measurement is feasible, the results can be just as difficult to interpret. But if one examines the empirical findings available¹⁷, there is a growing impression that price elasticities of demand for services are decreasing in importance in comparison with income elasticities. Whether these findings reflect a temporary shift in the preferences pattern or an enduring trend,

16 Conclusions of this kind may be drawn from (a) considerations of macro-economic models; they are (b) confirmed by empirical findings. On (a) see W.J. Baumol, "Macroeconomics of Unbalanced Growth: Anatomy of Urban Crisis", *American Economic Review* 57, 415 (1967).

On (b) see Victor R. Fuchs, "The Service Economy", National Bureau of Economic Research, New York 1969, Chapters 2-4; John W. Kendrick, "Postwar Productivity Trends in the United States, 1948-1969", NBER General Series 98, New York 1973.

17 See footnote 16(b).

confirmation of this hypothesis would necessarily mean that self-employed entrepreneurs providing services were in a stronger position to determine their own prices.

This throws a different light upon the behaviour hypothesis propounded above that economic agents seek to maintain relative income positions. Pricing reactions to cost increases - whether in variable or fixed costs - are always to be expected when there is a danger that income will fall below a specific level matching experience and expectations. In a way this is only a dynamic variant of the hypothesis. The main yardstick by which the business self-employed (especially the large number of owners of small businesses) are influenced will be the price index specific to the field in which they are working or the general cost-of-living index. The extent to which the assumed mechanism can be set in motion will depend on the degree of monopoly enjoyed on the relevant sub-market. In fact the degree of monopoly also increases where knowledge of conditions on a sub-market is inadequate, a situation which can probably be considered as not entirely irrelevant for the average consumer. Where the level of information for consumers was inadequate, producers will even be in a position to pass on cost increases of more than 100%. Quite generally one might expect that an above-average increase in income, which represents a relative shift in the position in the incomes pyramid of the group concerned, is also accompanied by a corresponding increase in the opportunities for passing on prices (costs). According to our findings, this theory, however, seems inferior in explanatory value to an approach which differentiates according to attributes specific to groups. We shall illustrate this by means of the following examples.

2. Hypotheses on trend of income

2.1 Doctors

The system of fees for medical services in Germany has been the subject of several investigations¹⁸. Since 1965, the fees charged by doctors with their own practices have been controlled by the so-called Gebührenordnung für Ärzte (GOÄ) (Regulations concerning Doctors' Fees)¹⁹. The rates laid down by the GOÄ are fixed prices which are negotiated between panel doctors' associations and health insurance funds and which panel doctors must abide by. Private bills range between 1 and 6 times (average 2.4 to 3) the GOÄ ordinary rates, the actual fee charged being expressly related to the patient's means²⁰.

This regulation, which doctors' representatives occasionally call "social price discrimination", is highly controversial, but it in no way precludes price elasticity of demand for medical services. However, since the demand is drawn from privately insured

¹⁸(a) Ulf Böge, "Kassenpraxis und Privatpraxis", An economic study of the services of doctors in practice, Berlin 1973.

(b) Gesellschaft für Sozialen Fortschritt e.V., Bonn 1974
"Der Wandel der Stellung des Arztes im Einkommensgefüge"
(The changing status of medical practitioners in the income pyramid).

(c) Ingolf Metze, "Probleme der Ärztenonorierung und ihre Reform"
(Medical fees and their reform), unpublished manuscript of the meeting of the Social and Political Committee of the Verein für Sozialpolitik e.V., held in Hamburg on 3 and 4 October 1974.

¹⁹Gebührenordnung für Ärzte, version of 18 March 1965. Bundesgesetzblatt 1965, Part I, No 9, p. 90 et seq.

²⁰See Section 2 of the GOÄ: "Reimbursement shall be estimated at between one and six times the rates given in the attached schedule of fees... Within these limits fees and charges shall be determined fairly, having regard..... to the financial circumstances of the person liable for payment."

persons²¹ (including the small proportion of non-insured persons), i.e., from recipients of higher incomes as a rule, factors of prestige in being socially demarcated from panel patients are likely to be far more important here. A combination of psychological factors of this kind on the demand side would, of course, make it easier for private doctors to maintain an above-average level of income, but one could not expect this to have a notable influence on the price index for medical care unless the price discrimination administered by the GOA was also reflected in the stipulated rates. Ultimately, panel practices account for approximately three-quarters of the receipts of doctors' practices. It may definitely be assumed that such a feedback exists, but to our knowledge this has not been proved so far and is probably difficult to prove. The fact that from 1963 to 1971 the proportion of net proceeds in the gross earnings of a doctor's practice has by and large remained constant²² with slight differences in the individual income groups, argues in favour of the theory that maintenance of the relative position in the incomes pyramid is the central motive in determining behaviour.

According to the evidence of the turnover tax statistics, the increases in doctors' (and dentists') "sales" have considerably exceeded the increases in the economy as a whole²³.

²¹ According to the 1968 sample census approximately 5 900 000 persons, including 1 100 000 civil servants, belonged to private health insurance schemes. Approximately 800 000 people were not insured against sickness. See Federal Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Survey of Social Security, 1970, p. 123.

²² Federal Statistical Office, specialized series C, Unternehmen und Arbeitsstätten, Reihe 1, Die Kostenstruktur in der Wirtschaft, IV, Freie Berufe, 1963 - 1967 - 1971.

²³ For example by more than double from 1964 to 1966. See Federal Statistical Office, specialized series L, Finanzen und Steuern, series 7, Umsatzsteuer, 1966, p. 12.

After the introduction of the Gebührenordnung für Ärzte on 1 April 1965, a noticeable increase in turnover (and thus income) has been noted. This may, it is true, be rated as evidence for the effects on the incomes side of a kind of collective agreement such as the GOÄ negotiated with the appropriate authority, but by itself it is insufficient to explain the trends discerned, for there is also an increase in turnover tax which far exceeds the increase in turnover; and this indicates an appreciable rise in the number of private patients. Therefore one of the most important factors in explaining the trend of income of the group under consideration is plainly price differentiation based on subjective criteria, on the demand side, concerning the covering of welfare needs. There can be scarcely any doubt that this kind of price autonomy is potentially inflationary because of the interdependence of the price structure. The extent to which this actually occurs depends on the interaction between decisions on income distribution and income expenditure, i.e., on decisions which apply not only to the "medical care" sub-market.

2.2 Other professions (self-employed)

The examples given for the occupational group of doctors should mutatis mutandis also be valid for other professional self-employed such as lawyers, tax consultants and architects. Here too, fixed fee scales are a predominant feature of the lower echelons of the profession, while in the upper income bracket fees are freely negotiated. Unlike the demand for medical treatment, where acute cases generally determine the behaviour of those requiring treatment, demand for the services provided by these occupational groups is "non-deferrable" only to a limited extent. Consequently, a higher price elasticity of demand ought to be expected here, which in its turn would impair these groups' prospects of seeking and winning acceptance of above-average fees (provided, however, that access to the occupations is not barred to newcomers). One should probably not, however, overrate this effect, for here too prestige considerations and associated success prospects are likely to have a considerable influence on the behaviour of would-be clients and, sometimes, offset the "demand deferrability" effect. And so in this area, too, a hypothesis on the demand side that clients seek to cover welfare needs coupled with a hypothesis on the supply side that professional people are chiefly concerned with maintaining income is probably more realistic than the hypothesis of monopolistic profit maximization with inflationary effect.

The income of self-employed commercial representatives is usually determined by the sales results they achieve on the basis of contractually fixed percentages and, thus depends essentially on turnover and price developments in the sector concerned. Since, normally, it can hardly be assumed that commercial representatives, insofar as they only arrange commercial transactions and do not handle their own stocks, have any great

opportunity to fix autonomously the turnover percentages determining the variable component of their income, there is also no evidence that they have any scope for raising prices. Instead, it will have to be assumed, on the face of it, that the income of commercial representatives will, on the whole, move in line with the average income trend.

2.3 Persons self-employed in business

During the 1960s, a number of important structural shifts affected the group of persons self-employed in business, their overall number falling by about 5% to 2 700 000 in the period 1962-69 (excluding farmers, but including family helpers)²⁴. There was a particularly marked fall in the number of independent craft businesses, from 719 003 on 1 January 1964 to 596 750 on 31 December 1967, of which almost 400 000 had less than 5 employees²⁵. In 1961, self-employed persons running small businesses either alone or merely with the help of members of their families still accounted for approximately half of all self-employed persons outside agriculture. There is evidence that this group has suffered more than others from the trend towards concentration. Contrary to the general trend, the number of self-employed persons in the service industries rose, however, by about 12%²⁴.

A concentration process such as the one briefly mentioned above would, at first sight, support the assumption that the "surviving businesses", which, on average, are probably economically fitter units, have greater opportunities than before to administer prices. A business can fix such prices and maintain them in the short term, irrespective of the market situation, provided that they do not reach exceptionally high levels. Although originally regarded as a feature of the market behaviour of large monopolistic undertakings, administered prices are today simply looked upon as a normal aspect of imperfect competition²⁶.

²⁴ Statistisches Jahrbuch 1965, p. 155; 1971, p. 124.

²⁵ Federal Statistical Office, series D, Industrie und Handwerk, Handwerkszählung 1968, Heft 2, p. 6.

²⁶ See Gardiner C. Means, "The Administered Price Thesis Reconfirmed", American Economic Review 62, 292 (1972), and earlier publications by the same author.

Administered prices probably tend more to spur on price increases during periods of economic upswing than to curb price falls during a recession. At all events, it is safe to assume that firms enjoy a wider area within which to pitch their prices, even if it is still not clear to what extent the need to adjust to the market situation can be disregarded. These are, however, matters which require further empirical testing.

As regards trades pursued on a self-employment basis, Beckermann²⁷ differentiates between "expansion", "growth", "stagnation" and "contraction" trades, including, for instance, blacksmiths, farm machinery mechanics, bricklayers (building and civil engineering) and road construction workers in the group of "growth" trades, and bakers and confectioners, on the one hand, and nairdressers, on the other, in the group of "stagnation" trades. As would be expected, the average net output value increases in the case of "growth" trades, while the number of persons employed marks time and the number of firms declines insignificantly or slightly; "stagnation" trades show a slight increase in the net output value and a slight fall in the number of businesses and persons employed.

The results we obtained (see Table 4) clearly show that the income trends of the households constituting the above groups diverged widely between 1962 and 1969. Incomes in those sectors of the building trade which are classified as "growth" trades have fallen, while some of the activities described as "stagnation" trades, such as bakers and confectioners,

²⁷Theo Beckermann, Das Handwerk in Wachstum der Wirtschaft (Small-scale trades in the growth of the economy), Schriftenreihe des Kneipisch-Westfälischen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung Essen, Neue Folge, Heft 34, 1974, p. 80 et seq.

have boosted their income by more than the average, with others, however, such as hairdressers, managing only a lower than average increase. An explanation of the trend in the income of self-employed builders could, nevertheless, be found in the business practices of the building industry, where, during the 1966/67 recession, building contractors accepted contracts at prices which hardly covered costs and which showed in the balance sheets only two years later. This example highlights the incomes-regulating effects of the supply-and-demand factor. Bakeries have clearly been able to adjust better to the change in the development of demand than, for example, hairdressing businesses. It is true that between 1962 and 1967 the number of bakeries fell by 9%, but at the same time there was a stronger trend towards setting up branches and expanding the range of products sold. This restructuring process seems to have provided more scope for passing on the proportion of costs resulting from officially administered prices (energy, telephone, transport services) as well.

3. Rise in income, savings habits and the rate of inflation

It can be considered as empirically proven that marginal consumption ratios and income elasticities of consumption are a function of the social status and actual level of income of the income recipient²⁸. In general, these parameters vary inversely with income levels; they are also smaller for entrepreneurship income and wealth than for wage and transfer incomes. Accordingly, from a micro-economic viewpoint, a link could be presumed between the rate of the increase in income and the growth rate in the consumer price index, as a function of the relative income position of the relevant household. This would mean that the greatest increase in demand for consumer goods would come from groups whose income grows from a relatively low level.

The situation is different in the case of high-income social groups enjoying an above-average increase in income, where high saving ratios and/or elasticities are to be expected. Given a constant "shopping basket" of goods, the consumer price index would not, therefore, be directly influenced by increases in income. This does not, of course, exhaust the gamut of inflationary cause-and-effect mechanisms. As evidence of this, one need only consider the misdirected allocation of saved income (this is by no means unusual in the case of doctors and dentists), which tends to flow, often via financial intermediaries, into industries or sectors where demand is already tending to exceed supply and in this way acts as a potential source of inflation. The statistical data available are still inadequate to permit an investigation of the interplay between interdependent factors affecting the goods and money markets, on the one hand, and the micro-economic behaviour of selected groups, on the other.

²⁸The empirical findings for the Federal Republic of Germany are summarized in: D. van der Werf, "Ein Beitrag zur Problematik der Konsumfunktion in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (A contribution to the analysis of the consumption function in the Federal Republic of Germany), *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* 109, 2/4 (1973).

The present state of our knowledge and available indications are such that it would, for instance, be by no means erroneous to attach greater importance to the indirectly inflationary effects of above-average income growth than to the direct inflationary effects of a direct increase in demand. But here, too, we know next to nothing about what is cause and what is effect, about what influence the existing rate of inflation has on behaviour patterns and about how these patterns change over periods of time.

Answers to these questions and an understanding of the relevant problems are in all probability a good deal more important for the further progress of our society than can be claimed for most research projects. At all events, it ought to be worthwhile to press forward this line of enquiry.

IV. Summary and conclusions

1. Summary of the method of investigation

This study is an empirical contribution towards an examination of the role played by certain primary non-wage incomes in the inflationary process in the Federal Republic of Germany. The approach underlying the study is, therefore, determined primarily by the need to establish empirically trends in non-wage incomes, with the fullest possible breakdown. A prerequisite for this is the availability of statistics relevant to the aim of the investigation, practically the only sources of which being the two Income and Consumption Sample Surveys carried out in 1962/63 and 1969. The survey period for these two sample surveys thus determines the time-span of this study.

A detailed evaluation of these sample surveys, which covered about 34 000 private households in Federal Germany in 1962/63 and about 47 000 in 1969, shows how the income of households in the social groups of the "business self-employed" and the "professional self-employed" has developed. In the period under investigation, the national income rose by a factor of about 1.6. It is possible, however, to ascertain which increases in income in which of the groups in question was above or below the average for the national economy as a whole. It was assumed during the investigation that groups receiving below-average increases in income could not help to accelerate monetary erosion. Consequently, further investigation can be restricted to those groups enjoying above-average increases in income.

On the basis of the classification of occupations used by the Federal Statistical Office, the trend of household incomes and each household's principal income between 1962/63 and 1969 was first ascertained for 438 occupational categories, each of which was further subdivided into five income types. Since many "cells" in this detailed breakdown model remained empty, a breakdown model based on 153 unit groups proved more appropriate for the subsequent investigation. This smaller model is in line with the intended objective of analysing a maximum amount of detailed information and also avoids the danger of constructing subgroups which are excessively affected by sampling errors and which are of little significance. The results, particularly those obtained for the professional self-employed, were, where possible, checked against the data available from other statistical sources. Broadly speaking, the degree of consistency ascertained was satisfactory.

2. Summary of the major conclusions

The major conclusions of this study can be summarized as follows :

1. Among the self-employed, the disparity of the rate of income change from 1962 to 1969 is far greater than among wage and salary recipients. Whereas about 90% of all wage and salary earners experienced an above-average growth of their income, income expansion of two thirds of all households of self-employed was below average.
2. Among the group of self-employed at large, two conflicting trends become discernible. Income in the professions rose at an above-average rate. Nearly the opposite is true for other self-employed and farmers. Very large deviations in the growth rate of income occur especially for self-employed craftsmen.
3. Among the latter group, above-average income increases were earned by bakers, proprietors of inns and hotels, and locksmiths. Below average increases accrued to self-employed construction workers, barbers, and to the relatively large group of self-employed in organisational and service positions.
4. The majority of occupations in the professions increased their income at an above-average rate. This is true for the medical profession including dentists, professional pharmacists, accountants, architects and other consulting engineers, real estate brokers, and sales promotion experts. It is not true for lawyers and notary publics whose rate of increase is less than average but whose starting level in 1962 was above-average.

5. Self-employed people with above-average rates of income growth, apart from being an exceedingly heterogeneous group, represent a relatively small fraction of households within the economy. The proportion of income of all such households in 1969 amounted to somewhat more than 5% of NNP ; the share of the subgroup of professionals was about 2.5%.
6. The autonomous-pricing hypothesis in the stricter sense, e.g., ignoring adaptive and information lags, appears barely tenable for self-employed businessmen in the sense considered here. Demand patterns determined by exogenously given market forces appear to play a marked role in income determination, especially with self-employed in the crafts and in trade.
7. The available evidence seems to support the assertion that fee fixing regulations of professional organisations - such as medical associations - may have a significant impact on general pricing behaviour which could be potentially inflation-promoting. However, much more detailed research is needed to elucidate the causality and determinancy of such practices which is at present hampered by a lack of sufficient data.
8. Turnover, especially in the medical profession, increased significantly at an above-average rate from 1962 to 1969. As rates for low-income recipients supported by Mandatory Health Insurance cannot exceed a fixed ceiling, the increase is largely due to higher demand for medical services by higher income groups (where fees are both higher and, within limits, negotiable). This and other evidence would suggest that income elasticities of demand in the professions are of far greater import than price elasticities.

9. An analysis of the effects of the development of non-wage income upon the inflationary process requires an understanding of the relation between primary income distribution and spending. Inferences from economic theory as well as empirical evidence deny that above-average income growth at a level that is already high in relation to others will directly boost consumptive demand and raise the corresponding price index. Indirect effects upon inflation through misdirection of liquid funds and price-raising influences of demand for those assets considered as hedges against inflation are much more likely but require further research.

V. ANNEX

1. Table 1
2. Classification of occupations

Table 1

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
0	Employment	2.25	2.35	81.	637.	8327.	18742.
0	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.81	2.01	33.	109.	18434.	33393.
0	Profess. self-employed	3.00	3.35	13.	15.	16092.	48327.
0	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	92.	0.	18374.
0	Other income	1.48	1.46	8500.	12003.	7643.	11317.
111	Employment	1.53	1.32	29.	77.	12783.	19543.
111	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.56	1.46	1815.	1647.	14818.	23168.
111	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	8958.	0.
111	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	17031.
111	Other income	1.58	1.47	309.	246.	12651.	20026.
112	Employment	1.95	1.73	50.	34.	6914.	13511.
112	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	3.	0.	10180.	0.
112	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
112	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
112	Other income	1.81	1.63	14.	14.	11016.	19916.
113	Employment	1.46	1.47	12.	18.	10779.	15784.
113	Business self-empl.Agr.	3.31	6.69	1.	3.	12677.	41949.
113	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
113	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
113	Other income	.78	.90	2.	2.	16468.	12835.
114	Employment	1.71	1.51	6.	7.	10451.	17888.
114	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.41	1.20	4.	3.	11682.	16451.
114	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	Other income	4.85	3.15	1.	1.	8981.	43556.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
115	Employment	1.74	1.71	80.	114.	9659.	16760.
115	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.54	1.47	33.	44.	18234.	28104.
115	Profess. self-employed	.86	.67	1.	5.	34840.	30074.
115	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
115	Other income	1.43	1.37	10.	23.	17802.	25433.
121	Employment	1.78	1.75	73.	72.	10776.	19160.
121	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.39	.88	2.	6.	16255.	22577.
121	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	20365.	0.
121	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
121	Other income	2.19	2.03	12.	17.	13461.	29417.
122	Employment	.00	.00	2.	0.	7430.	0.
122	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
122	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
122	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
122	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
123	Employment	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	12647.
123	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	2.	0.	29030.	0.
123	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
123	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
123	Other income	1.82	1.27	1.	1.	13546.	24596.
131	Employment	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
131	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	18201.
131	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
131	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
131	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	31500.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
211	Employment	1.53	1.44	353.	277.	11882.	18200.
211	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.06	.80	1.	1.	20465.	21598.
211	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	37363.	0.
211	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	17946.
211	Other income	1.50	1.56	24.	50.	16127.	24154.
212	Employment	2.12	2.06	25.	14.	10395.	22088.
212	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.86	1.58	1.	2.	11092.	20581.
212	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
212	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
212	Other income	3.15	3.69	1.	6.	8604.	27094.
213	Employment	1.73	1.77	10.	15.	11853.	20562.
213	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
213	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
213	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
213	Other income	1.65	1.83	2.	2.	18000.	33261.
221	Employment	1.70	1.67	25.	20.	10805.	18317.
221	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.40	2.32	11.	10.	15108.	36333.
221	Profess. self-employed	2.46	2.99	2.	1.	8517.	20931.
221	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
221	Other income	1.69	1.64	5.	9.	14866.	25125.
222	Employment	2.59	2.07	6.	2.	11134.	28787.
222	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.04	1.76	5.	3.	13767.	28037.
222	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
222	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
222	Other income	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	21299.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
223	Employment	1.76	1.64	2.	4.	12874.	22651.
223	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	30676.
223	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
223	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
223	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
224	Employment	1.51	1.59	27.	25.	12318.	18577.
224	Business self-empl.Agr.	.46	.30	1.	1.	25728.	11794.
224	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
224	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
224	Other income	2.00	1.93	4.	3.	15710.	31493.
225	Employment	1.75	1.72	20.	20.	10990.	19196.
225	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	25352.
225	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
225	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
225	Other income	1.13	1.11	3.	7.	19326.	21773.
226	Employment	1.70	1.82	3.	14.	10940.	18640.
226	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
226	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
226	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
226	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
227	Employment	1.75	1.64	26.	55.	11436.	20019.
227	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.15	.74	3.	3.	18660.	21378.
227	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
227	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
227	Other income	1.33	1.17	5.	4.	19457.	25833.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
228	Employment	1.65	1.47	11.	14.	12371.	20407.
228	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	16250.
228	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
228	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
228	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	35193.
241	Employment	1.66	1.62	370.	439.	10789.	17950.
241	Business self-empl.Agr.	.81	.72	33.	32.	33331.	27013.
241	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
241	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	38114.
241	Other income	1.66	1.74	53.	102.	15677.	26005.
242	Employment	1.68	1.58	59.	75.	11893.	19985.
242	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.84	1.54	1.	5.	13000.	23883.
242	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
242	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
242	Other income	1.60	1.66	7.	17.	15928.	25462.
243	Employment	1.67	1.63	139.	164.	11106.	18532.
243	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.97	1.93	23.	30.	18343.	36170.
243	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
243	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
243	Other income	1.63	1.77	24.	45.	15539.	25262.
244	Employment	1.63	1.47	36.	42.	10795.	17603.
244	Business self-empl.Agr.	.93	.49	3.	4.	29856.	27774.
244	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
244	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
244	Other income	1.27	1.09	6.	7.	17569.	22302.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
245	Employment	1.76	1.69	80.	117.	11157.	19660.
245	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	40282.
245	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
245	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
245	Other income	1.78	1.81	11.	12.	18707.	33233.
247	Employment	1.55	1.53	296.	453.	11439.	17735.
247	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.74	1.68	134.	121.	16074.	27945.
247	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	34605.
247	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
247	Other income	1.44	1.46	41.	74.	17018.	24569.
251	Employment	1.58	1.59	36.	68.	12168.	19228.
251	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	20632.
251	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
251	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
251	Other income	1.28	1.43	5.	4.	22814.	29213.
252	Employment	1.69	1.58	72.	89.	11557.	19500.
252	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
252	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
252	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
252	Other income	1.54	1.52	7.	10.	15098.	23260.
253	Employment	1.72	1.67	94.	97.	11820.	20356.
253	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	26395.
253	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
253	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
253	Other income	1.44	1.46	8.	19.	19745.	28524.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
254	Employment	1.84	1.69	17.	21.	11484.	21145.
254	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
254	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
254	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
254	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	20156.
255	Employment	1.75	1.64	430.	530.	11444.	19999.
255	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.91	2.55	6.	9.	14696.	42740.
255	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
255	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
255	Other income	1.55	1.55	43.	49.	16986.	26287.
256	Employment	1.73	1.83	33.	36.	9862.	17045.
256	Business self-empl.Agr.	.68	.53	1.	2.	27599.	18746.
256	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
256	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
256	Other income	1.66	1.87	2.	12.	13508.	22463.
257	Employment	1.80	1.71	131.	178.	11392.	20451.
257	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.13	.92	2.	4.	24750.	27927.
257	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
257	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	24903.
257	Other income	2.00	1.99	13.	23.	15625.	31305.
258	Employment	1.60	1.60	45.	41.	11735.	18772.
258	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.90	2.24	4.	3.	17954.	34192.
258	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
258	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
258	Other income	1.19	1.31	5.	8.	17228.	20501.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupatio- nal classi- fication	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Househlds EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average house- hold income 1962	Average house- hold income 1969
259	Employment	1.78	1.68	66.	95.	9294.	16564.
259	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	43834.
259	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
259	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
259	Other income	1.89	1.99	10.	26.	14758.	27841.
261	Employment	1.86	1.64	72.	50.	11010.	20522.
261	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.13	1.93	20.	12.	12380.	27413.
261	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	13295.
261	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
261	Other income	1.33	1.62	12.	6.	16410.	21875.
262	Employment	2.02	1.87	9.	13.	10280.	20775.
262	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	24410.	0.
262	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
262	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
262	Other income	1.78	1.27	2.	1.	16185.	28821.
263	Employment	1.75	1.70	104.	189.	12076.	21143.
263	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.05	1.90	5.	6.	15461.	31675.
263	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
263	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
263	Other income	1.44	1.60	8.	14.	17165.	24770.
264	Employment	1.64	1.58	881.	1290.	11905.	19451.
264	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.41	1.22	24.	35.	22330.	31391.
264	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
264	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	34389.
264	Other income	1.45	1.51	72.	165.	16853.	24439.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
265	Employment	1.71	1.64	172.	292.	11334.	19437.
265	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.32	1.21	27.	29.	26158.	34509.
265	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
265	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
265	Other income	1.16	1.20	8.	37.	21367.	24784.
266	Employment	1.99	1.73	7.	3.	9555.	19049.
266	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.24	3.00	1.	6.	12631.	28257.
266	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	18408.	0.
266	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
266	Other income	3.50	3.31	1.	5.	8288.	29012.
267	Employment	1.66	1.62	298.	454.	11670.	19419.
267	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.39	1.32	28.	40.	18886.	26178.
267	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	27602.	0.
267	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	27415.
267	Other income	1.47	1.58	32.	64.	19544.	28715.
268	Employment	1.69	1.66	94.	135.	11380.	19194.
268	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.71	1.54	31.	46.	17675.	30137.
268	Profess. self-employed	2.73	3.25	5.	2.	18139.	49573.
268	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	27694.
268	Other income	1.58	1.56	11.	19.	17325.	27425.
269	Employment	1.37	1.48	8.	9.	10117.	13851.
269	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
269	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
269	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
269	Other income	2.25	1.65	2.	6.	10581.	23852.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
271	Employment	1.62	1.52	13.	16.	11937.	19339.
271	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
271	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
271	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
271	Other income	1.54	1.66	1.	4.	18667.	28779.
272	Employment	1.70	1.58	402.	735.	11885.	20243.
272	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.60	1.56	34.	38.	19586.	31329.
272	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	32115.
272	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
272	Other income	1.64	1.81	29.	77.	17771.	29171.
274	Employment	1.65	1.51	75.	129.	10920.	18056.
274	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.28	2.09	3.	6.	10001.	22750.
274	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
274	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
274	Other income	1.87	1.93	8.	16.	13598.	25416.
281	Employment	1.72	1.66	182.	349.	11620.	19957.
281	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	17753.
281	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
281	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
281	Other income	1.74	1.81	24.	47.	16835.	29334.
282	Employment	1.56	1.48	36.	44.	10490.	16407.
282	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	9800.	0.
282	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
282	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
282	Other income	.76	.73	3.	1.	14104.	10681.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
291	Employment	1.72	1.81	13.	26.	8689.	14954.
291	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	32515.
291	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
291	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
291	Other income	1.19	1.37	5.	9.	19171.	22871.
301	Employment	1.93	1.80	49.	40.	9044.	17468.
301	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.56	1.25	7.	2.	15067.	23510.
301	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
301	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
301	Other income	1.24	1.30	7.	9.	16895.	20912.
302	Employment	1.64	1.58	387.	460.	10680.	17530.
302	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.67	1.58	77.	94.	16575.	27716.
302	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	47176.
302	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	20856.
302	Other income	1.52	1.58	51.	108.	16777.	25579.
303	Employment	1.69	1.79	6.	9.	11052.	18695.
303	Business self-empl.Agr.	.69	.32	3.	1.	46965.	32234.
303	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
303	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
303	Other income	1.06	.86	4.	1.	17554.	18572.
304	Employment	1.45	1.69	18.	8.	11607.	16782.
304	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.58	2.81	7.	3.	9352.	24150.
304	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
304	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
304	Other income	2.75	3.04	3.	3.	10416.	28632.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
305	Employment	2.81	2.08	2.	5.	6736.	18909.
305	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.56	2.27	6.	3.	10777.	27542.
305	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	3.	0.	13772.	0.
305	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
305	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
306	Employment	.70	.82	3.	3.	12996.	9113.
306	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.97	3.60	1.	4.	7558.	22435.
306	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
306	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
306	Other income	2.95	2.99	1.	1.	7243.	21362.
307	Employment	1.72	1.48	2.	8.	11011.	18976.
307	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	15599.
307	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
307	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
307	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	30325.
308	Employment	2.00	1.55	8.	5.	11466.	22920.
308	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
308	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	15487.	0.
308	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
308	Other income	.00	.00	1.	0.	22865.	0.
321	Employment	1.60	1.36	13.	22.	11016.	17632.
321	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	6509.	0.
321	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
321	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
321	Other income	1.54	1.24	1.	3.	18150.	27927.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
322	Employment	1.46	1.50	29.	37.	10131.	14796.
322	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	26219.	0.
322	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
322	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
322	Other income	2.14	2.04	4.	6.	14279.	30543.
332	Employment	1.66	1.54	19.	26.	12831.	21291.
332	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.51	1.57	5.	11.	13547.	20451.
332	Profess. self-employed	1.76	1.00	2.	1.	13329.	23518.
332	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
332	Other income	1.39	1.35	5.	1.	11624.	16208.
333	Employment	1.67	1.61	94.	164.	13644.	22841.
333	Business self-empl.Agr.	4.87	4.88	2.	5.	8141.	39672.
333	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
333	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	46860.
333	Other income	2.26	2.01	3.	7.	16734.	37857.
335	Employment	1.64	1.63	60.	105.	13632.	22336.
335	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.26	1.12	8.	9.	27601.	34766.
335	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
335	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
335	Other income	2.25	2.43	1.	12.	16406.	36917.
336	Employment	2.29	1.91	10.	13.	8970.	20565.
336	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
336	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
336	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
336	Other income	.64	.82	3.	2.	18076.	11501.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
337	Employment	1.89	1.80	7.	9.	7250.	13670.
337	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
337	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
337	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
337	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	29094.
341	Employment	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	19239.
341	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
341	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
341	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
341	Other income	.00	.00	1.	0.	10861.	0.
342	Employment	1.80	1.66	28.	29.	8047.	14449.
342	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	22087.
342	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
342	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
342	Other income	1.61	1.93	7.	4.	14674.	23681.
344	Employment	1.35	1.45	74.	40.	11010.	14881.
344	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.11	1.07	3.	3.	22962.	25539.
344	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
344	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
344	Other income	2.02	1.88	10.	12.	13786.	27882.
345	Employment	2.10	2.01	17.	15.	9522.	20020.
345	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	3.	0.	12543.	0.
345	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
345	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
345	Other income	2.47	2.32	2.	6.	8026.	19857.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
346	Employment	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	8353.
346	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
346	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
346	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
346	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
347	Employment	.00	.00	2.	0.	6936.	0.
347	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	21370.	0.
347	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
347	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	29441.
347	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
348	Employment	1.72	1.66	98.	96.	7636.	13134.
348	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.95	1.84	89.	65.	8315.	16187.
348	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
348	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
348	Other income	1.52	1.56	45.	84.	11625.	17691.
349	Employment	1.96	2.04	7.	7.	6565.	12879.
349	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	4.	0.	20570.
349	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
349	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
349	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
351	Employment	1.65	1.69	22.	34.	10811.	17849.
351	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.64	1.65	26.	8.	15272.	25036.
351	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	30154.
351	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
351	Other income	1.84	1.84	7.	9.	14996.	27625.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
353	Employment	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	8414.
353	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	6000.	0.
353	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
353	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
353	Other income	.00	.00	1.	0.	8795.	0.
354	Employment	2.03	1.96	23.	26.	9614.	19464.
354	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
354	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
354	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
354	Other income	1.52	1.98	4.	5.	15968.	24247.
361	Employment	1.40	1.47	9.	8.	10606.	14859.
361	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	6969.	0.
361	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
361	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
361	Other income	1.43	1.85	1.	2.	11212.	16051.
363	Employment	1.50	1.38	43.	40.	11463.	17223.
363	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.07	1.62	8.	1.	9946.	20606.
363	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
363	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
363	Other income	.75	.94	7.	6.	19610.	14666.
364	Employment	1.43	1.50	25.	29.	10095.	14458.
364	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.61	1.55	68.	50.	10585.	17060.
364	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
364	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
364	Other income	1.16	1.11	20.	22.	13487.	15610.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
366	Employment	2.07	1.08	4.	8.	11199.	23165.
366	Business self-empl.Agr.	.60	.53	2.	5.	52728.	31892.
366	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
366	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
366	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	29956.
371	Employment	1.60	1.57	10.	9.	11753.	18764.
371	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.65	1.40	6.	4.	11942.	19681.
371	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
371	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
371	Other income	.00	.00	3.	0.	14704.	0.
372	Employment	1.70	1.56	71.	94.	11149.	18926.
372	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.17	1.94	42.	43.	16045.	34771.
372	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
372	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
372	Other income	2.10	2.19	3.	20.	15068.	31711.
373	Employment	2.37	2.00	3.	1.	9663.	22904.
373	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
373	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
373	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
373	Other income	.00	.00	1.	0.	15205.	0.
374	Employment	1.84	1.61	22.	37.	9871.	18130.
374	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	17433.	0.
374	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
374	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
374	Other income	2.95	2.94	3.	4.	11534.	33980.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
375	Employment	1.62	1.58	33.	54.	11172.	18127.
375	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.68	1.48	15.	22.	19564.	32819.
375	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
375	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
375	Other income	1.16	.89	6.	4.	21382.	24833.
377	Employment	1.65	1.71	37.	52.	8453.	13912.
377	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	14905.
377	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
377	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
377	Other income	1.78	1.68	10.	12.	11129.	19813.
378	Employment	1.63	1.44	35.	35.	10979.	17916.
378	Business self-empl.Agr.	.45	.41	3.	4.	51134.	23177.
378	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
378	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
378	Other income	1.35	1.43	3.	5.	15809.	21305.
379	Employment	.98	1.07	3.	8.	14376.	14153.
379	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
379	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
379	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
379	Other income	1.04	1.19	6.	2.	13585.	14136.
381	Employment	1.69	1.63	316.	512.	10139.	17159.
381	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	21241.
381	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	114292.
381	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	4.	0.	21880.
381	Other income	1.62	1.72	60.	112.	14892.	24100.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
391	Employment	1.67	1.62	925.	738.	9639.	16093.
391	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.54	1.11	4.	23.	15561.	23994.
391	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
391	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	16216.
391	Other income	1.59	1.62	188.	199.	13326.	21185.
411	Employment	1.37	1.25	63.	65.	21891.	29999.
411	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.28	.84	2.	1.	25870.	33213.
411	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	46409.	0.
411	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
411	Other income	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	17428.
412	Employment	1.60	1.50	189.	277.	18248.	29277.
412	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.22	1.11	9.	19.	28977.	35295.
412	Profess. self-employed	1.30	1.18	2.	3.	27075.	35064.
412	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	48932.
412	Other income	.86	.91	6.	18.	28135.	24253.
413	Employment	1.56	1.47	196.	308.	17111.	26607.
413	Business self-empl.Agr.	.74	.71	13.	13.	38399.	28499.
413	Profess. self-employed	1.24	1.00	2.	1.	34915.	43207.
413	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
413	Other income	1.09	1.33	2.	9.	24405.	26654.
414	Employment	1.67	1.55	320.	451.	17636.	29486.
414	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.14	1.02	28.	45.	48660.	55342.
414	Profess. self-employed	1.83	1.73	81.	103.	30569.	55882.
414	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	59584.
414	Other income	1.34	1.44	12.	26.	23326.	31305.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
415	Employment	1.74	1.66	82.	130.	19410.	33778.
415	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.43	2.23	2.	4.	8537.	20788.
415	Profess. self-employed	.21	.26	1.	1.	110611.	23514.
415	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
415	Other income	1.06	1.14	4.	11.	26097.	27707.
416	Employment	1.63	1.53	925.	1180.	15938.	25936.
416	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.17	1.04	10.	20.	52071.	60697.
416	Profess. self-employed	1.03	.98	13.	8.	38696.	39876.
416	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	40136.
416	Other income	1.22	1.30	36.	87.	21591.	26301.
417	Employment	1.82	1.59	31.	55.	19863.	36051.
417	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	35310.
417	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	24225.
417	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
417	Other income	3.95	3.65	1.	1.	12342.	48712.
421	Employment	1.84	1.75	44.	127.	12688.	23347.
421	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	23649.
421	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
421	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	42691.
421	Other income	2.56	2.78	2.	6.	16438.	42044.
423	Employment	1.82	1.75	64.	56.	10946.	19905.
423	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
423	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	35454.
423	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
423	Other income	2.02	1.92	4.	9.	15256.	30780.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
428	Employment	1.82	1.99	13.	17.	11768.	21444.
428	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
428	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
428	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
428	Other income	1.94	1.87	2.	4.	13647.	26436.
431	Employment	1.73	1.59	121.	214.	12218.	21179.
431	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	16265.
431	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	37617.
431	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
431	Other income	1.03	1.03	8.	33.	22966.	23627.
433	Employment	1.72	1.58	144.	178.	11420.	19620.
433	Business self-empl.Agr.	5.68	5.58	1.	3.	3564	20243.
433	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
433	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
433	Other income	1.41	1.48	11.	27.	18384.	26005.
435	Employment	1.69	1.56	99.	138.	11089.	18689.
435	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	8.54	1.	1.	3857.	39742.
435	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
435	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
435	Other income	1.69	1.66	13.	28.	16371.	27691.
436	Employment	1.78	1.73	43.	78.	11962.	21279.
436	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	22810.
436	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
436	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
436	Other income	1.86	2.15	3.	7.	14470.	26918.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
511	Employment	1.60	1.52	457.	716.	14605.	23297.
511	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.54	1.44	582.	757.	22994.	35421.
511	Profess. self-employed	1.61	1.47	114.	41.	26382.	42417.
511	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	12.	0.	29503.
511	Other income	1.52	1.68	89.	220.	14474.	22059.
512	Employment	1.64	1.55	361.	463.	16620.	27194.
512	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.17	1.11	6.	45.	30674.	35970.
512	Profess. self-employed	1.94	1.91	31.	28.	16911.	32763.
512	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
512	Other income	1.22	1.39	17.	63.	22311.	27766.
513	Employment	1.69	1.59	45.	55.	12986.	21985.
513	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.44	1.30	15.	7.	29648.	42715.
513	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	28511.
513	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
513	Other income	1.20	1.22	4.	8.	18053.	21701.
514	Employment	1.51	1.34	31.	42.	17435.	26378.
514	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.17	2.00	1.	10.	26174.	56903.
514	Profess. self-employed	1.48	1.55	7.	9.	25257.	37307.
514	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
514	Other income	2.14	2.69	1.	3.	17502.	37456.
515	Employment	1.10	1.20	6.	13.	21473.	23711.
515	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.08	1.84	16.	16.	15728.	32738.
515	Profess. self-employed	1.48	1.19	14.	6.	30720.	45416.
515	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
515	Other income	4.54	7.10	2.	4.	10834.	49226.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
519	Employment	1.62	1.54	45.	59.	10713.	17344.
519	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.69	1.76	12.	20.	16619.	28021.
519	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
519	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
519	Other income	1.28	1.37	12.	11.	17112.	21838.
521	Employment	1.74	1.60	1080.	1344.	10952.	19060.
521	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.72	1.65	52.	52.	16409.	28267.
521	Profess. self-employed	1.22	.85	3.	2.	21547.	26306.
521	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
521	Other income	1.58	1.65	61.	177.	17121.	27020.
523	Employment	1.67	1.43	23.	27.	13643.	22762.
523	Business self-empl.Agr.	.82	.68	1.	5.	23623.	19269.
523	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	57429.	0.
523	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
523	Other income	2.70	2.61	4.	5.	12673.	34222.
524	Employment	1.34	1.17	9.	15.	24185.	32360.
524	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	58960.
524	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
524	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
524	Other income	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	16937.
525	Employment	1.66	1.67	196.	198.	9726.	16109.
525	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
525	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
525	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
525	Other income	1.74	2.10	18.	* 31.	15471.	26933.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
526	Employment	1.60	1.51	157.	191.	10619.	16991.
526	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.68	2.23	2.	6.	8225.	22050.
526	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	9995.	0.
526	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	49008.
526	Other income	1.21	1.19	22.	53.	17242.	20841.
611	Employment	2.15	1.97	3.	11.	10041.	21579.
611	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.70	1.55	38.	54.	14748.	25141.
611	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
611	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
611	Other income	2.13	1.88	2.	7.	13004.	27733.
612	Employment	1.47	1.42	33.	38.	11014.	16208.
612	Business self-empl.Agr.	3.87	3.86	1.	1.	8650.	33492.
612	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
612	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	27247.
612	Other income	1.18	1.28	6.	4.	13550.	16022.
621	Employment	1.52	1.53	25.	13.	5105.	7765.
621	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
621	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
621	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
621	Other income	1.06	1.20	9.	17.	8083.	8597.
631	Employment	1.63	1.75	59.	48.	5520.	9260.
631	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	26646.
631	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
631	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
631	Other income	1.25	1.28	52.	47.	9582.	12018.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
632	Employment	1.80	1.74	30.	31.	10480.	18820.
632	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.64	1.47	15.	19.	23471.	38563.
632	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
632	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
632	Other income	.69	.66	3.	3.	17507.	12027.
633	Employment	1.79	1.59	29.	48.	9944.	17776.
633	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
633	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
633	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
633	Other income	1.18	1.10	6.	7.	18408.	21720.
634	Employment	2.06	1.93	22.	27.	7871.	16238.
634	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.82	1.48	6.	6.	13997.	25517.
634	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
634	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	29148.
634	Other income	1.68	1.68	10.	8.	11081.	18653.
651	Employment	1.63	1.63	35.	29.	8817.	14377.
651	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.30	1.20	65.	62.	14629.	19018.
651	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	2.	0.	16834.	0.
651	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	22568.
651	Other income	1.58	1.74	11.	28.	15466.	24426.
671	Employment	1.78	1.77	148.	207.	9896.	17628.
671	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
671	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
671	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
671	Other income	1.38	1.52	36.	60.	14170.	19514.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
711	Employment	1.63	1.56	1280.	2197.	18676.	30522.
711	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.20	1.11	147.	316.	39135.	47147.
711	Profess. self-employed	2.03	1.91	70.	86.	28134.	57123.
711	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	10.	0.	47418.
711	Other income	1.15	1.30	59.	214.	24184.	27908.
712	Employment	1.63	1.59	3217.	4393.	13004.	21249.
712	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.36	1.28	15.	38.	28214.	38419.
712	Profess. self-employed	1.86	1.94	6.	8.	16462.	30571.
712	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	14.	0.	27331.
712	Other income	1.40	1.46	263.	593.	18272.	25646.
721	Employment	1.52	1.41	45.	96.	21167.	32236.
721	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	42952.
721	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	33836.
721	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	25321.
721	Other income	1.86	1.73	8.	3.	15500.	28756.
722	Employment	1.46	1.47	26.	40.	25967.	37925.
722	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	4.	0.	65634.
722	Profess. self-employed	1.20	1.16	30.	37.	46971.	56542.
722	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	27259.
722	Other income	.49	.53	7.	11.	55370.	27117.
724	Employment	1.69	1.69	28.	39.	12134.	20486.
724	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
724	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
724	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
724	Other income	1.36	1.35	1.	2.	19935.	27056.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
731	Employment	1.60	1.51	355.	475.	13226.	21163.
731	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	46962.
731	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
731	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
731	Other income	1.34	1.61	17.	32.	21976.	29400.
751	Employment	1.61	1.56	93.	220.	13057.	20993.
751	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	51669.
751	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
751	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
751	Other income	1.17	1.39	1.	17.	20462.	23930.
753	Employment	.00	.00	2.	0.	27851.	0.
753	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
753	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
753	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
753	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
771	Employment	1.75	1.69	53.	88.	11803.	20619.
771	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	26269.
771	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
771	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
771	Other income	.88	1.18	4.	7.	21560.	18870.
811	Employment	1.80	1.80	44.	54.	24092.	43306.
811	Business self-empl.Agr.	3.96	3.38	1.	2.	43766.	173462.
811	Profess. self-employed	1.77	1.65	67.	52.	47406.	83870.
811	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	34456.
811	Other income	2.51	3.23	2.	3.	19233.	48218.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
812	Employment	1.54	1.89	5.	2.	21225.	32642.
812	Business self-empl.Agr.	.64	.63	2.	5.	92673.	59427.
812	Profess. self-employed	2.60	2.61	57.	43.	36092.	93830.
812	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
812	Other income	3.09	2.67	2.	1.	18064.	55782.
813	Employment	1.14	1.33	5.	8.	26413.	30014.
813	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
813	Profess. self-employed	1.74	1.54	8.	11.	34750.	60305.
813	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
813	Other income	.00	.00	0.	2.	0.	48812.
814	Employment	1.89	1.90	12.	17.	16456.	31082.
814	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.02	1.85	12.	11.	43458.	87744.
814	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	81671.
814	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
814	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
815	Employment	1.59	1.64	89.	115.	9584.	15268.
815	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.83	1.61	3.	6.	8887.	16233.
815	Profess. self-employed	2.04	1.96	7.	10.	14853.	30328.
815	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
815	Other income	1.38	1.32	9.	21.	14461.	19898.
818	Employment	1.70	1.73	7.	11.	11568.	19610.
818	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	18205.
818	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	54573.
818	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
818	Other income	.00	.00	0.	4.	0.	23734.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
821	Employment	1.47	1.42	19.	21.	10977.	16108.
821	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
821	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	1.	0.	4858.	0.
821	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
821	Other income	3.09	2.55	2.	7.	5171.	15998.
822	Employment	1.65	1.55	716.	1034.	18741.	30968.
822	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.11	2.18	4.	18.	15855.	33468.
822	Profess. self-employed	1.96	1.80	21.	17.	17605.	34552.
822	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	4.	0.	33542.
822	Other income	1.01	1.07	26.	113.	31058.	31316.
831	Employment	1.50	1.43	61.	79.	16639.	24932.
831	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	8738.	0.
831	Profess. self-employed	1.02	1.45	1.	2.	12772.	13039.
831	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
831	Other income	1.44	1.22	5.	7.	12800.	18455.
841	Employment	1.50	1.42	31.	60.	19528.	29279.
841	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	1.	0.	26455.	0.
841	Profess. self-employed	1.34	1.24	4.	3.	13541.	18137.
841	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	22575.
841	Other income	1.11	1.25	2.	8.	24959.	27709.
843	Employment	1.94	1.66	21.	24.	12465.	24129.
843	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
843	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
843	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
843	Other income	.47	.76	1.	4.	21360.	9952.

Rates of increase in household and principal income

EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969

Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
844	Employment	1.74	1.57	31.	56.	17128.	29718.
844	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	12772.
844	Profess. self-employed	1.30	1.23	18.	13.	19270.	25106.
844	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	43882.
844	Other income	.88	.94	7.	11.	23778.	20977.
851	Employment	1.71	1.65	29.	38.	12483.	21299.
851	Business self-empl.Agr.	2.68	2.46	2.	13.	14352.	38424.
851	Profess. self-employed	1.67	1.59	37.	17.	18518.	30980.
851	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	4137.
851	Other income	2.07	2.26	9.	12.	10993.	22771.
852	Employment	1.79	1.50	3.	4.	9234.	16493.
852	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
852	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	2.	0.	23834.	0.
852	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
852	Other income	1.27	1.50	1.	6.	25263.	32087.
854	Employment	1.74	1.80	25.	22.	17109.	29744.
854	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
854	Profess. self-employed	1.14	.87	4.	1.	31332.	35752.
854	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	30752.
854	Other income	3.44	3.01	2.	7.	8129.	27956.
855	Employment	1.07	1.12	6.	14.	17464.	18606.
855	Business self-empl.Agr.	4.80	4.87	2.	2.	6177.	29632.
855	Profess. self-employed	4.90	5.44	2.	1.	9431.	46181.
855	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
855	Other income	1.69	1.57	2.	2.	15427.	26060.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
911	Employment	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
911	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	3.	0.	29382.
911	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
911	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
911	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
921	Employment	3.89	4.22	2.	2.	5098.	19840.
921	Business self-empl.Agr.	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
921	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
921	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
921	Other income	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
923	Employment	.93	1.18	7.	3.	8828.	8191.
923	Business self-empl.Agr.	1.97	1.90	4.	16.	16470.	32409.
923	Profess. self-employed	.00	.00	0.	1.	0.	22684.
923	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	0.	0.	0.
923	Other income	1.49	1.37	5.	10.	9543.	14172.

Rates of increase in household and principal income				EVS 1962-1963 compared with EVS 1969			
Occupational classification	Source of principal income	Increase in household income	Increase in principal income	Households EVS 1962	Households EVS 1969	Average household income 1962	Average household income 1969
	Employment	1.70	1.63	18970.	26350.	12462.	21139.
	Business self-empl. Agr.	1.62	1.52	3760.	4262.	18666.	30265.
	Profess. self-employed	1.83	1.73	640.	544.	29240.	53382.
	Rent/leasing	.00	.00	0.	168.	0.	23795.
	Other income	1.57	1.52	10722.	16059.	9068.	14215.
	All households	1.57	1.51	34092.	47383.	12354.	19424.

Annex I : Classification of occupations

Major Group 1

Agriculture and animal husbandry

Occupational group 11

Agricultural, horticultural and animal husbandry workers

111/2

Agricultural occupations

1111 Farmer
1112 Farmer and innkeeper
1116 Nursery worker
1117 Vineyard worker
1121 Farm worker
1122 Family helper
1123 Farm machinery operator

113/4

Animal husbandry and related workers

1131 Animal husbandry worker
1133 Milker
1134 Milk production controller
1136 Sheep farmer
1141 Poultry farmer
1142 Fur farmer
1144 Beekeeper
1149 Animal keeper (other than farm workers),
animal husbandry helper and related workers

115

Horticultural workers

1151 Horticulturist and landscape gardener
1157 Flower binder and florist
1159 Other horticultural occupations

Occupational group 12

Forestry workers, hunters and fishermen

121

Forestry workers

1211 Forestry experts and forest supervisor
1213 Forestry worker and warden
1215 Logger
1219 Other forestry workers

122

Hunters

1221 Hunter and gamekeeper
1223 Trapper

123		<u>Fishermen</u>
	1231	Fish farm worker
	1232	Inland waters fisherman
	1234	Coastal waters fisherman
	1235	Deep-sea fisherman, whale hunter and seal hunter
	1239	Other fishermen
		<u>Occupational group 13</u>
		Family helpers in agriculture and forestry
131		<u>Family helpers in agriculture and forestry</u>
	1311	Family helper in agriculture and forestry
		<u>Major Group 2/3</u>
		Production and related workers
		<u>Occupational group 21</u>
		Miners, quarrymen and related workers
211		<u>Miners</u>
	2111	Miner (coal, ore, salt)
212		<u>Other quarrymen and related workers</u>
	2121	Stone splitter
	2123	Miner of special earths
	2125	Oil-well worker
213		<u>Mineral preparation workers</u>
	2131	Coal preparation worker and ore preparation worker
	2133	Salt preparation worker
	2139	Other mineral preparation workers
		<u>Occupational group 22</u>
		Stone treaters, glass and ceramics workers
221		<u>Stone treaters</u>
	2211	Stone cutter and stone carver
	2213	Stone polisher
	2219	Other stone treaters
222		<u>Gem treaters</u>
	2221	Gem treater
223		<u>Mineral smelting workers</u>
	2231	Mineral smelting worker

224		<u>Brickmakers</u>
	2241	Special brickmaker
	2243	Standard brickmaker
	2248	Other brickmakers
225		<u>Ceramics workers</u>
	2251	Ceramics former
	2253	Ceramics mould maker
	2257	Ceramics kilnman
	2259	Other ceramics workers
226		<u>Vitreous glass maker</u>
	2261	Vitreous glass maker
227		<u>Glass formers, glass finishers and glass jewellery makers</u>
	2271	Flat glass maker
	2272	Glass blower
	2274	Glass engraver, glass grinder and glass polisher
	2276	Optical glass worker
	2277	Glass jewellery maker and other glass formers
	2279	Other glass finishers
228		<u>Glass painter and ceramics painter</u>
	2281	Glass painter and ceramics painter
		<u>Occupational group 24</u>
		Construction workers
241		<u>Bricklayers</u>
	2411	Bricklayer
242		<u>Concreters</u>
	2421	Concreter
	2423	Reinforcing worker
243		<u>Carpenters, roofers and scaffolding workers</u>
	2431	Carpenter
	2433	Roofer
	2434	Roofer and sheet-metal worker
	2437	Scaffolder
244		<u>Road construction workers</u>
	2441	Road construction worker (paving worker)
	2445	Concrete and asphalt road construction worker
245		<u>Civil engineering workers</u>
	2453	Miner, shaft engineer and explosives expert
	2457	Track layer
	2459	Other civil engineering workers

247		<u>Other construction workers</u>
	2471	Plasterer
	2472	Insulator
	2473	Tile setter
	2475	Stove fitter
	2476	Glazier
	2478	Painter, varnisher, metal painter
	2479	Other construction workers
		<u>Occupational group 25</u>
		Metal producers and processors
251		<u>Metal producers</u>
	2511	Iron producer, metal producer
252		<u>Extruders and related occupations</u>
	2521	Extruder
	2522	Wire drawer
	2523	Rod drawer and pipe drawer
	2527	Metal beater
253		<u>Shape casters</u>
	2531	Moulder
	2532	Coremaker
	2534	Melter and moulder
	2537	Typecaster
	2539	Semi-finished trimmer and other moulding occupations
254		<u>Metal temperers</u>
	2541	Metal temperer
255		<u>Machine-tool operators</u>
	2551	Lathe operator
	2552	Milling-machine operator
	2553	Planing-machine operator and boring-machine operator
	2554	Drilling-machine operator
	2556	Grinding machine operator
	2559	Other machine-tool operators
256		<u>Sheet-metal workers and braziers</u>
	2561	Sheet-metal worker
	2563	Brazier
257		<u>Metal-joining workers</u>
	2571	Welder and flame-cutter
	2575	Riveter
	2577	Solderer
	2579	Other metal-joining workers

258		<u>Metal surface finishers</u>
	2581	Surface engraver and chiseller
	2583	Metal polisher
	2586	Galvanizer and metal colourer
	2589	Other metal surface finishers
259		<u>Other metal producers and processors</u>
	2599	Other metal producers and processors
		<u>Occupational group 26</u>
		Smiths, fitters, mechanics and related occupations
261		<u>Smiths</u>
	2611	Steelsmith
	2614	Boilersmith and container smith
	2615	Coppersmith and metal bender
	2616	Knifsmith and bladesmith
	2619	Other metal-working occupations
262		<u>Wire shapers and plaiters</u>
	2621	Wire shaper and wire plaiter
	2622	Pinmaker
263		<u>Metal toolmakers</u>
	2631	Toolmaker
	2636	Metal pattern maker
	2637	File maker
	2639	Other metal toolmakers
264		<u>Fitters</u>
	2641	Fitter (excluding constructional steel fitter)
		(a) Constructional fitter
		(b) Machine fitter
		(c) Other fitters (excluding constructional steel fitter)
	2643	Constructional steel fitter
	2645	Iron-ship builder
265		<u>Sheet-metal workers and fitters</u>
	2651	Sheet-metal worker and sheet body maker
	2653	Sheet-metal worker and fitter
	2655	Pipe fitter
266		<u>Musical instrument makers</u>
	2661	Piano maker
	2662	Organ builder and harmonium builder
	2663	Brass and percussion instrument maker
	2665	Other musical instrument makers

267	<u>General mechanical occupations</u>
2671	Mechanic
2673	Motor mechanic (repairer)
2674	Farm mechanic (repairer)
268	<u>Metal precision mechanics</u>
2681	Precision mechanic, and surgical and orthopaedic appliance maker and repairer
2683	Watch and clock assembler
2684	Precious metal smith
2685	Optical instrument maker and repairer
2686	Dental prosthesis maker and repairer
2687	Gunsmith
2688	Other metal precision mechanics
269	<u>Other metal workers</u>
2699	Other metal workers
	<u>Occupational group 27</u>
	Electrical occupations
271	<u>Cable manufacturers and insulating wire manufacturers</u>
2711	Cable manufacturer and insulating wire manufacturer
272	<u>Line-transmission workers</u>
2721	Electrical fitter and cable installer
2728	Telecommunications fitter and assembler
274	<u>Electrical engineers and manufacturers</u>
2741	Electrical manufacturer
2743	Electrician
2745	Radio and TV engineer and service technician
2746	Electrical light bulb manufacturer and glow lamp manufacturer
2749	Other electrical engineers and manufacturers
	<u>Occupational group 28</u>
	Chemical workers
281	<u>Chemical workers (including laboratory workers)</u>
2811	Chemical worker (including laboratory worker)
282	<u>Specialized chemical workers</u>
2821	Vulcanizer
2822	Rubber worker
2829	Other specialized chemical workers

Occupational group 29

Plastics processors

291

Plastics processors

2911
2914

Plastics worker
Other plastics processors

Occupational group 30

Wood preparation workers and related workers

301

Wood preparation workers

3011
3019

Sawyer and wood-cutting machine operator
Other wood preparation workers

302

Joiners and carpenters

3021
3023
3029

Construction carpenter and furniture carpenter
Wooden pattern maker
Other joiners and carpenters

303

Wooden article makers

3031
3039

Cooper
Other wooden article makers

304

Wooden vehicle makers

3041
3044

Wheelwright
Wooden-ship builder and shipwright

305

Other woodworkers

3051
3055
3057

Wood turner
Wood carver
Wooden article finisher

306

Brush makers, wickerworkers, umbrella makers and walking-stick makers

3061
3063
3065
3067

Brush maker, broom maker and paintbrush maker
Umbrella maker and walking-stick maker
Basket maker, wicker stool maker and straw plaiter
Cork maker, pencil maker and other wooden article maker

307

Model makers

3071
3079

Doll maker, toy animal maker and promotional article maker
Other model makers

308

Wooden surface finishers

3081
3089

Stainer and polisher
Other wooden surface finishers

Occupational group 32

Paper makers and processors

321

Paper and cellulose makers

3211

Paper and cellulose maker

322

Paper processors

3221

Bookbinder

3222

Paper box maker and cardboard maker

3229

Other paper processors

Occupational group 33

Photographers, printers and related workers

332

Photographers

3321

Professional photographer and process photographer

3325

Photographic laboratory assistant and other
photographers

333

Printing block makers

3331

Type-setter and compositor

3332

Lithographer

3334

Printing plate maker (stereotyper, electrotyper)

3336

Cliché plate maker

3338

Rubber stamp maker

3339

Other printing block makers

335

Printers

3351

Typographer

3353

Surface printer

3355

Photogravure printer

3358

Material printer

3359

Other printers

336

Printer's assistants

3361

Printer's assistant

337

Multiplier duplicators

3371

Multiplier duplicator

Occupational group 34/35

Textile manufacturers, textile processors and
glove makers

341

Feltmakers

3411

Feltmaker and hat material maker

342		<u>Spinning workers</u>
	3421	Spinner (including preparer)
	3423	Twister
	3425	Yarn cord maker and yarn spinner
	3429	Rope maker and other spinning workers
344		<u>Weaving workers</u>
	3441	Weaver (including preparer)
	3444	Fine-drawer and related occupations
345		<u>Knitters and related workers</u>
	3451	Knitter and crocheter
	3453	Net maker and tackle maker
	3459	Other knitter goods manufacturers
346		<u>Textile plaiters</u>
	3461	Textile plaiter
347		<u>Embroidery workers</u>
	3471	Embroiderer
	3479	Other embroidery workers
348		<u>Sewers and glove makers</u>
	3481	Tailor
	3482	Overgarment sewer
	3483	Linen outter and linen sewer
	3485	Glove maker
	3489	Other sewers
349		<u>Hat makers</u>
	3491	Hat maker and cap maker
	3493	Milliner
351		<u>Upholsterers and related workers</u>
	3511	Upholsterer, related workers
353		<u>Textile decorators and related workers</u>
	3531	Textile decorator and related workers
354		<u>Textile product finishers</u>
	3541	Textile finisher
	3546	Bleacher
	3547	Fabric dyer
	3549	Other textile product finishers
		<u>Occupational group 36</u>
		Leather manufacturers, leather processors, skin dressers and furriers

361		<u>Leather manufacturers and catgut makers</u>
	3611	Leather manufacturer
	3615	Catgut maker
363		<u>Saddlers and related workers</u>
	3631	Saddler
	3633	Harness maker
	3635	Purse and wallet maker (briefcase maker)
	3639	Other leather processors
364		<u>Shoe manufacturers</u>
	3641	Shoe maker
	3643	Footwear manufacturer
366		<u>Skin dressers and furriers</u>
	3661	Skin dresser and dyer
	3665	Furrier
		<u>Occupational group 37</u>
		Food and beverage processors
371		<u>Flour and foodstuffs manufacturers</u>
	3711	Grain miller (including animal feed)
	3713	Other millers
	3715	Foodstuffs manufacturer
372		<u>Bakers and confectioners</u>
	3721	Baker
	3723	Baker and confectioner
	3724	Confectioner
	3729	Other
373		<u>Sugar producers and sweet manufacturers</u>
	3731	Sugar producer
	3735	Sweet manufacturer
	3737	Ice-cream manufacturer
374		<u>Milk and fat processor</u>
	3741	Dairy worker
	3745	Fat processor
375		<u>Butchers and meat preparers</u>
	3751	Butcher
	3755	Meat preserver
	3759	Other meat preparers
377		<u>Food preparers</u>
	3771	Cook
	3774	Fruit and vegetable preserver
	3776	Fish preserver
	3779	Other food preparers

378		<u>Brewers, wine and beverage makers</u>
	3781	Brewer and maltster
	3784	Distiller
	3787	Wine cooper
	3789	Other beverage makers
379		<u>Tobacco product makers</u>
	3791	Cigar maker
	3799	Other tobacco product makers
		<u>Occupational group 38</u>
		Goods inspectors, dispatchers and storekeepers
381		<u>Goods inspectors, dispatchers and storekeepers</u>
	3811	Food and fine goods taster
	3813	Goods inspector and sorter not classified elsewhere
	3816	Storeman and dispatcher
	3817	Storekeeper
		<u>Occupational group 39</u>
		Unskilled workers not classified elsewhere (day labourers)
391		<u>Unskilled workers not classified elsewhere (day labourers)</u>
	3911	Building site worker, construction worker and earth removal worker
	3913	Unskilled worker (transport)
	3914	Unskilled worker (warehousing and dispatching)
	3919	Unskilled worker not further specified and not classified elsewhere
		<u>Major Group 4</u>
		Technical occupations
		<u>Occupational group 41</u>
		Engineers, technicians and related occupations
411		<u>Mining engineers and technicians</u>
	4111	Mining engineer and technician
	4115	Foundry engineer and technician
412		<u>Engineers and technicians in mechanical engineering and vehicle building</u>
	4121	Engineer and technician in vehicle building
	4123	Engineer and technician in shipbuilding and marine engine building
	4125	Engineer and technician in aircraft manufacturing industry

413		<u>Electrical engineers and technicians</u>
	4131	Electrical engineer and technician
414		<u>Construction and surveying engineers and technicians</u>
	4141	Architect, construction engineer and construction technician
	4143	Hydrographic and land improvement engineer and technician
	4145	Surveying engineer
	4146	Surveying technician (topographer)
415		<u>Chemists and chemical engineers</u>
	4151	Chemist
	4153	Chemical engineer
	4154	Chemical technician
416		<u>Other engineers and technicians</u>
	4161	Other engineers and technicians
417		<u>Mathematicians, physicists and physical technicians</u>
	4171	Mathematician
	4173	Physicist
	4174	Physical technician
		<u>Occupational group 42</u>
		Technical specialists
421		<u>Specialists in the fields of technical physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology</u>
	4211	Physical-technical specialist
	4212	Mathematical-technical specialist
	4213	Chemical laboratory worker and material tester (chemistry)
	4215	Biological-technical specialist
423		<u>Technical draughtsmen</u>
	4231	Technical draughtsman
428		<u>Other technical specialists</u>
	4281	Film producer
	4283	Diver
	4285	Card cutter
	4289	Other technical specialists
		<u>Occupational group 43</u>
		Machine operators and related occupations
431		<u>Power machine operators</u>
	4311	Power machine operator
	4313	Marine engineer

433		<u>Machine operators</u>
	4331	Winding engines operator and cable railroad operator
	4333	Crane operator
	4335	Construction machinery operator
	4339	Other machine operators, not classified elsewhere
435		<u>Machinists, machine attendants and stokers</u>
	4351	Machinist and machine attendant
	4353	Stoker
436		<u>Machinery fitters and assemblers</u>
	4361	Machinery fitter and assembler (including automatic machinery)
		<u>Major Group 5</u>
		Businessmen and transport workers
		<u>Occupational group 51</u>
		Business occupations
511		<u>Managers (wholesale and retail trade) and salesmen</u>
	5111	Wholesaler and retailer, buyer and salesman, sales assistant
	5113	Bookseller and publisher
	5115	Chemist
	5117	Commercial representative and traveller
	5118	Itinerant salesman
512		<u>Financial and insurance salesmen</u>
	5121	Financial expert
	5125	Insurance salesman
513		<u>Transport and tourist agents</u>
	5131	Forwarding and storage agent, and freighter (shipping)
	5135	Tourist agent
514		<u>Advertising agents</u>
	5141	Advertising agent
515		<u>Intermediaries</u>
	5151	Broker
	5154	Auctioneer and valuer
	5157	Lender, lessor and intermediary not classified elsewhere
519		<u>Other business occupations</u>
	5191	Petrol pump attendant and garage attendant
	5195	Money collector, cashier, ticket seller, ticket inspector

Occupational group 52

Transport occupations

521

Land transport occupations

5211 Transport controller and transport supervisor
5212 Railway engine-driver
5213 Track engine-driver (other than railway)
5215 Shunter, guard, ticket collector
5216 Driver (motor vehicle)
5217 Coachman
5218 Highway supervisor and maintenance worker

523

Sea and waterway transport occupations

5231 Ship's officer
5232 Pilot
5233 Ship's engineer
5234 Sailor (sea and coastal navigation)
5235 Sailor (inland navigation)
5239 Other sea and waterway transport occupations

524

Air transport occupations

5241 Pilot
5243 Flight engineer and technician
5245 Air traffic safety and control officer

525

Communications occupations

5251 Wireless and telegraph operator
5253 Telephone operator
5255 Postmaster

526

Transport workers and assistants

5261 Stevedore
5262 Other transport workers
5263 Operator of goods moving equipment
5265 Office messenger and adjunct
5268 Transport assistant

Major Group 6

Catering and lodging occupations and private service occupations

Occupational group 61

Catering and lodging occupations

611

Managers

6111 Landlord, hotel keeper, hotel and catering salesman

612

Waiters, bartenders and related workers

6121 Waiter, bartender and related worker
6129 Other waiters, bartenders and related workers

Occupational group 62

Housekeeping occupations

621

Housekeeping occupations

6211 Supervisory housekeeping occupations
6215 Housekeeping assistant
6217 Advisory housekeeping occupations

Occupational group 63

Cleaning occupations

631

Room and household cleaners

6311 Room and household cleaner

632

Building caretakers and road cleaners

6321 Window cleaner and building caretaker
6323 Chimney sweep
6329 Other building caretakers and road cleaners

633

Machinery, equipment, vehicle and merchandise
cleaners, and related occupations

6331 Machinery, equipment, vehicle and merchandise
cleaner, and related occupations

634

Textile treaters

6341 Washer and ironer
6343 Chemical cleaner and dyer
6349 Other textile treaters

Occupational group 65

Beauticians and related occupations

651

Beauticians and related occupations

6511 Hairdresser
6519 Other related occupations

Occupational group 67

Guards and related occupations

671

Guards and related occupations

6711 Watchman
6713 Porter and janitor
6719 Other related occupations

Major Group 7

Administrative, clerical, professional and related
occupations

Occupational group 71

Organizational, administrative and clerical workers

711

Organizational and administrative workers

7111 Entrepreneur, organizer and manager with duties not further specified

7113 Auditor and tax consultant

7115 Higher-grade and executive civil servant

712

Office workers

7121 Industrial salesman, administrative salesman, administrative secretary and office employee

7122 Accountant

7123 Book keeper

7125 Cashier

7127 Punched card specialist and office machine operator

7128 Shorthand secretary, shorthand typist and typist

Occupational group 72

Jurists

721

Judges, public prosecutors and related occupations

7211 Judge

7213 Public prosecutor

722

Proxies and legal advisers

7221 Lawyer and notary

7223 Legal adviser (business) and company lawyer

7225 Patent agent and patent engineer

7226 Legal counsellor

724

Execution officers

7241 Execution officer

Occupational group 73

Protective service workers

731

Protective service workers

7311 Police official and border police official

7313 Factory inspector, trading inspector and weights and measures inspector

7315 Fire fighter

7319 Other protective service workers

Occupational group 75

Armed forces

751

Officers and soldiers

7511 Officer and soldier

753		<u>Medical officers</u>
	7531	Medical officer (doctor, dentist)
	7534	Medical officer (veterinarian)
	7537	Medical officer (pharmacist)
		<u>Occupational group 77</u>
		Social welfare workers
771		<u>Social welfare workers</u>
	7711	Social welfare worker
		<u>Major Group 8</u>
		Health officials, teachers, workers in religion and creative artists
		<u>Occupational group 81</u>
		Medical occupations
811		<u>Doctors</u>
	8111	Doctor
812		<u>Dentists</u>
	8121	Dentist
813		<u>Veterinarians</u>
	8131	Veterinarian
814		<u>Pharmacists</u>
	8141	Pharmacist
815		<u>Non-medical therapists, therapeutical advisers and therapeutic assistants</u>
	8151	Lay practitioner
	8152	Midwife
	8153	Nurse (male and female)
	8154	Masseur and physiotherapist
	8155	Dietician
	8156	Medical-technical assistant and medical laboratory technician
	8157	Receptionist
	8159	Other therapeutic assistants
818		<u>Sanitary workers</u>
	8181	Disinfectant officer, insect and rodent controller
	8189	Other sanitary workers

Occupational group 82

Teachers and related occupations

821

Pre-primary education teachers

- 8211 Kindergarten teacher
- 8219 Other pre-primary education teachers

822

Teachers

- 8221 University and higher education teacher
- 8222 Secondary education teacher (upper level)
- 8223 Secondary (lower level), primary and special education teacher
- 8224 Technical school teacher and trade school teacher
- 8225 Art teacher
- 8226 Music teacher
- 8227 Physical education teacher
- 8229 Other teachers

Occupational group 83

Workers in religion and related workers

831

Workers in religion

- 8311 Protestant minister
- 8312 Assistant to minister (protestant)
- 8314 Roman catholic priest
- 8316 Minister (preacher) of other denominations
- 8317 Member of religious orders and mother-houses with unspecified duties
- 8319 Other workers in religion

Occupational group 84

Other scholarly occupations

841

Economic, social and natural scientists, and related occupations

- 8411 Economic scientist, social scientist and statistician
- 8413 Biologist
- 8415 Psychologist and anthropologist
- 8417 Geologist, meteorologist and other natural scientists
- 8419 Other scholarly occupations

843

Librarians, archivists and museum curators

- 8431 Librarian and library attendant
- 8433 Archivist and archives attendant
- 8435 Museum curator

844

Journalists and interpreters

- 8441 Writer, journalist and publisher's reader
- 8443 Interpreter and translator

Occupational group 85

Artistic occupations

851

Creative artists

8511 Sculptor
8512 Painter and artist
8514 Scenery designer (stage and screen)
8517 Interior designer
8518 Window dresser

852

Actors and related occupations

8521 Actor and producer
8523 Singer
8525 Dancer
8526 Acrobat
8527 Showman
8527 Professional sportsman

854

Musicians

8541 Musician

855

Artistic assistants

8551 Copy artist
8553 Applied handicraftsman, not further specified
8558 Other artistic assistants

Major Group 9

Work force not in any clearly defined occupation

Occupational group 91

Family helpers outside agriculture and forestry

911

Family helpers outside agriculture and forestry

9111 Family helpers outside agriculture and forestry

Occupational group 92

Work force not yet in any clearly defined occupation

921

Work force not yet in any clearly defined occupation

9211 Student not yet following any fixed occupational schooling
9214 In-service trainee and unpaid trainee not yet in any fixed occupation
9216 School-leaver (seeking employment)

923

Workers not further specified and not classified elsewhere

9231 Worker not further specified and not classified elsewhere

