# Inequality among Working Households in Europe, 1890-1960

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# Sussex Global Income Inequality Project

Funded by ESRC: £1.1m 'Global Income Inequality, 1880-1960', February 2014- January 2018

### Objectives:

- 1. Construct relational database for all surveys where households >100 (now relaxed)
- 2. Extract data from published returns, use these to estimate time-path of inequality
- Compare estimates of income inequality with other indicators from surveys (e.g. nutrition)

# Relational Database

- Currently 1244 household surveys 1890-1960 from many countries.
- Work in progress; expect n to increase significantly as we move through project.
- Includes all of Zimmermann (where households > 100 outside of WE), plus results of extensive library searching.

# Relational Database 2

- Records characteristics of each survey record
- Link to pdf of original published survey report.
- Link to excel workbook of extracted data.
- Database will be deposited in public domain at conclusion of the project (after first use).
- Example UK Board of Trade 1904: eight screen shots from database relating to this survey

### **Survey Detail Report**

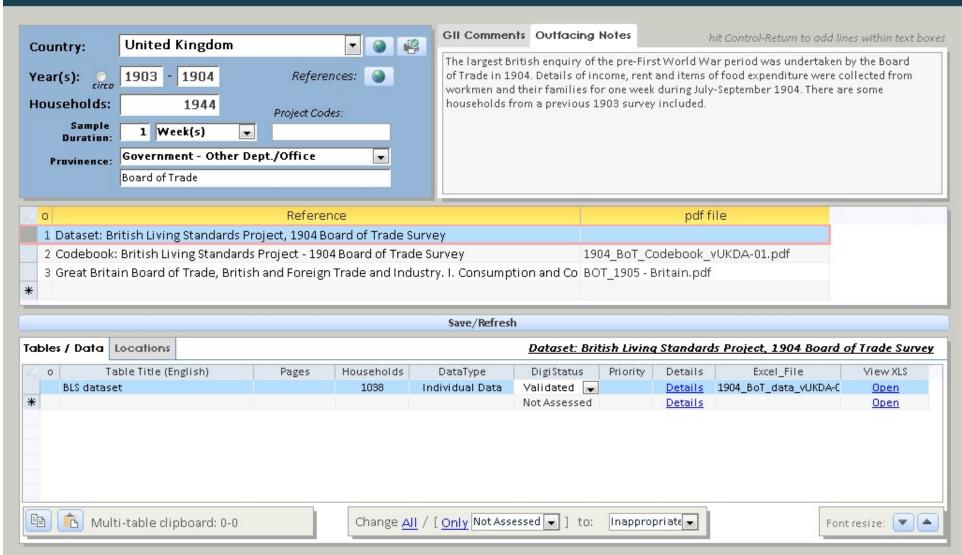
Single Survey Print

1)	United Kingdom, 1903 - 1904 Survey ID: 1054									
	1,944 househo	lds	Sample Duration:	1 Week(s)	ProjectCodes:					
	GII Comments: This uses a previously digitised dataset from the British Living Standards project.  KPR:									
		It currently is accurately descriptive as _conteporaneously_ the 'United Kingdom' in that it includes pre-liberation Ireland; a currently 'discounted' Irish subset exists that can be enabled if we decide to exclude Irish households here (in order to include them in the 'Ireland' surveys proper). The important thing is to avoid double-counting.  KPR:								
	Outfacing Notes:	tes: The largest British enquiry of the pre-First World War period was undertaken by the Board of Trade in 1904. Details of income, rent and items of food expenditure were collected from workmen and their families for one week during July-September 1904. There are some households from a previous 1903 survey included.								
		Ref ID: 1387 Got: [	<b>∠</b>				· vew ref			
		Dataset: British Living Standards Project, 1904 Board of Trade Survey								
		Table: BLS dataset		File: 1904_	BoT_data_vUKDA-01c.xlsx	Individual Data Validated				
		Countries: Non-Budget Attributes: United Kingdom								
		<u>Library</u>	<u>Sublocation</u>		<u>Shelfmark</u>					
			☐ Europe\United King . Newell. Codeboo		ebook_vUKDA-01.pdf Standards Project - 19	004 Board of Trade	vew ref			
		Survey								
		Countries:	Non-Budget	Attributes:						
		United Kingdom								

## **Survey Editor**















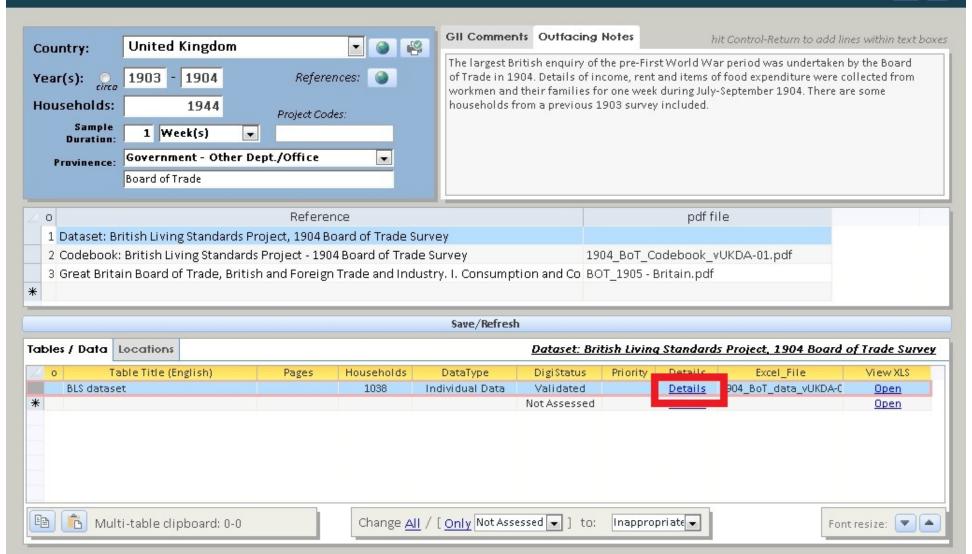




## **Survey Editor**











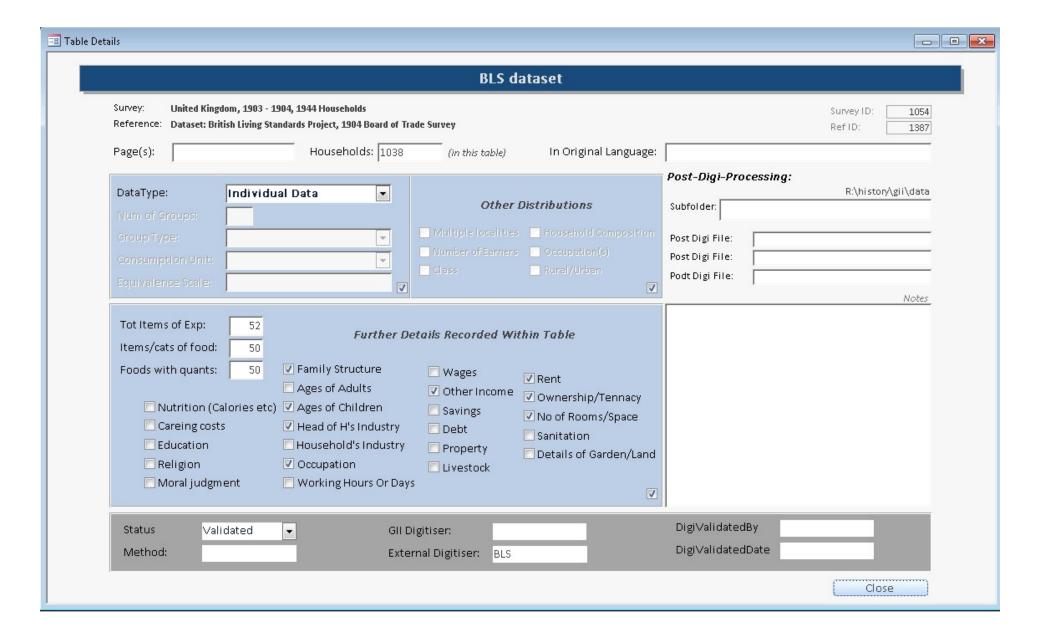






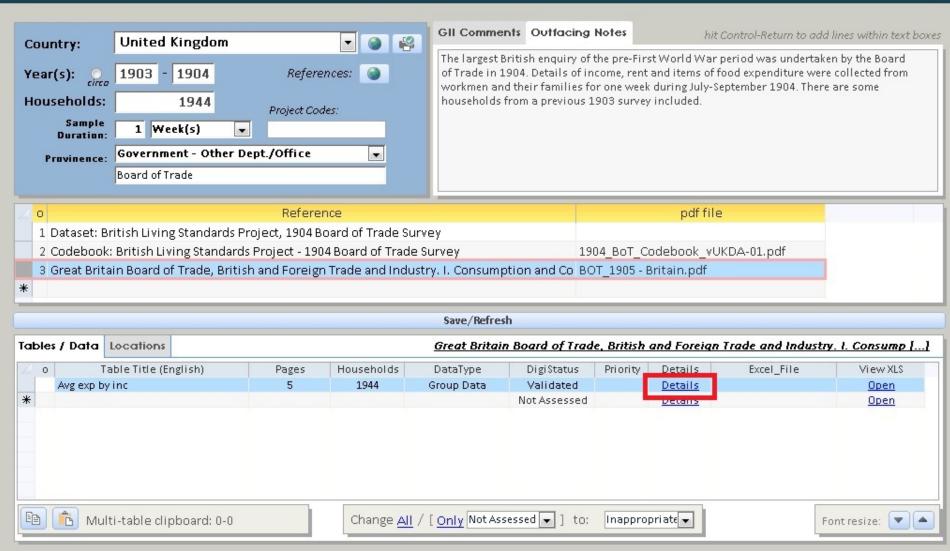












**Survey Editor** 







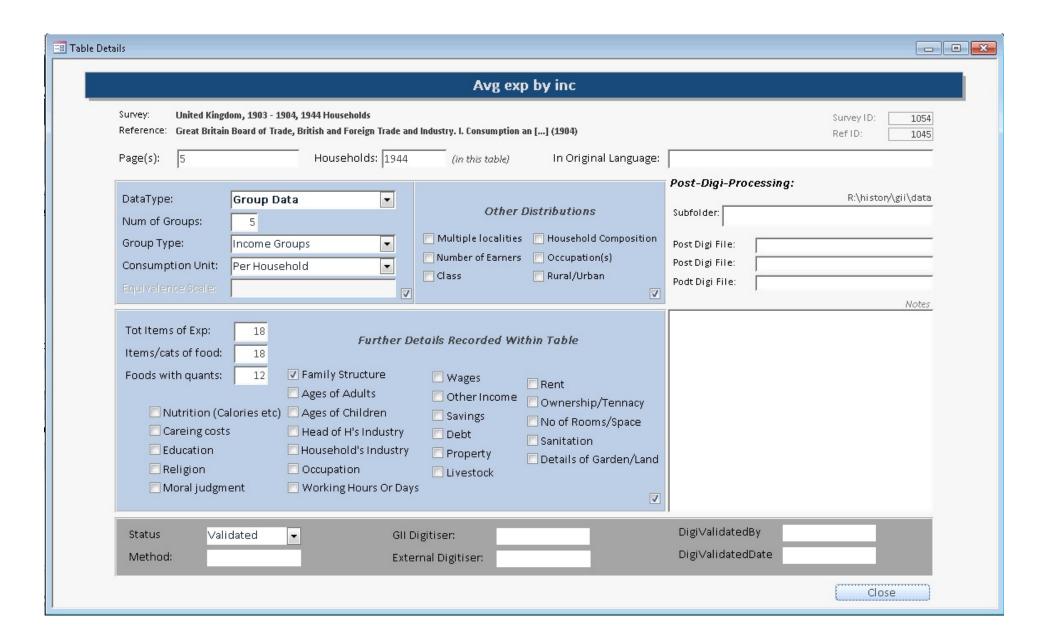












# Average Weekly Cost and Quantity of Certain Articles of Food Consumed by Urban Workmen's Families in 1904.

Limits of Weekly Income	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30 <i>s.</i> and under 35 <i>s</i> .	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and above.	All Incomes.	
umber of returns	261	289	116	382	599.	1,914	
verage weekly family income -	s. d. 21 4½	s. d. 26 113	s. d. 31 114	s. d. 36 64	s. d. 52 0½	s. d 36 10	
verage number of children living at home.	3.1	3.3	3.2	3-4	4.4	3·6	
	Cost:						
read and flour  leat (bought by weight)  ther men'* (including fish)  acon  ggs  resh milk  heese  utter  otatoes  egetables and fruit  urrants and raisins  ice, tapioca, and oatmeal  ea  offee and cocoa  ugar  am, marmalade, treacle and syrup  ickles and condiments  other items	3 012 3 012 3 012 0 0 58 1 0 0 58 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	s. d. 3444 3 3444 3 4444 0 9 1154 0 0 1154 0 7 0 114 0 10 0 114 0 10 0 244 1 344	s. d. 3 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 0 10 10 1 1 1 3 1 1 0 6 1 10 1 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	s. d. 3 44 4 51 1 0 11 1 0 4 6 2 0 0 11 7 0 1 7	s. 4. 3444 5. 104 3444 7. 8 0 13445 7. 8 0 1 3 3 7 5 1 2 8 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. d. 3 7 51 12 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	

# Survey Detail Report Order

Report Filter	rs (optional)								
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- Recall that most international data sets on inequality peter out as we go back in time. WIDER offers very little before 1960, for instance
- Recognise they are not representative of the rich nor maybe of the very poor: deal with that later as we move to estimating national and then international inequality
- But they are interesting as they allow us to study, for instance, how changes in the distribution of wage earnings played out among households

- Two broad sources have been found: (1) grouped tables from survey reports (2) individual household data sets.
- The technical challenge is how to deal with the grouped data
- The grouped data, like the British Board of Trade table, vary in the reported measures: income/ expenditure, per household/per capita/ per equivalent adult/ by grouping, though, crucially, income/expenditure is the most common. We decided to collect all types.

- How to generate inequality measures from grouped data that reliably tell us about the original individual household data?
- Packages exist, like Ravallion and Chen's POVCAL, but all are limited
- However, a well-programmed procedure should get very closed to the inequality in an original survey...

### Inequality among European Working Households, 1890-1960

12 Inequality and the Industrial Revolution

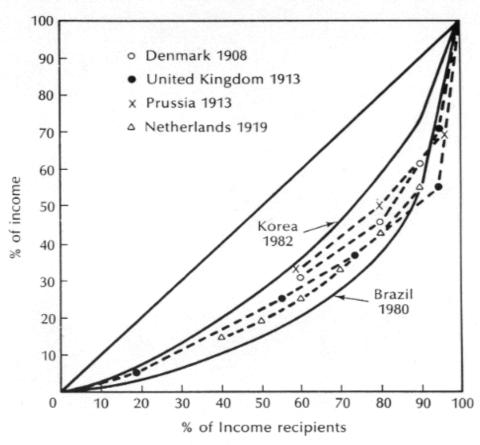


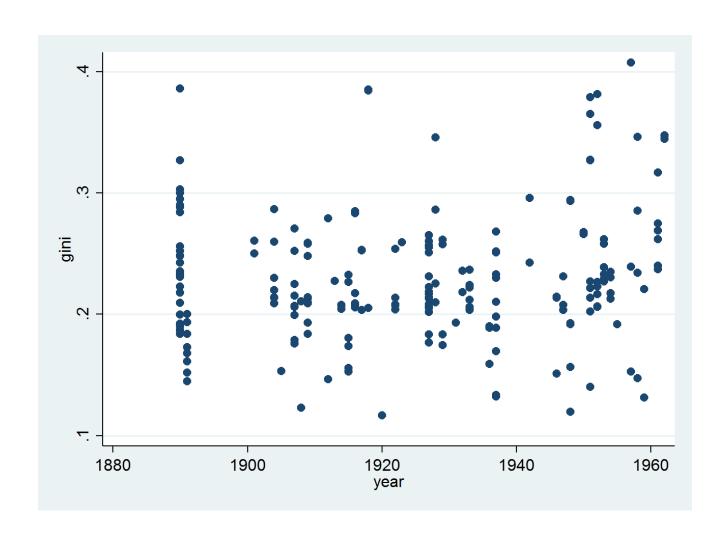
Figure 1.2 Income inequality among the NICs then and now: contemporary Korea and Brazil compared with four European nations around World War One.

Source: Polak and Williamson (1989, Figure 2)

- The minimum set of information required is

   (a) the number of cases in each group and (b)
   either the group mean or the values of the group boundaries.
- We have developed and tested a number of approaches
- For tables like the BoT example, Kakwani's Beta-Lorenz and lognormal interval regression both work well
- Here are 250 Gini estimates, made from 86 studies, that we use to test our methods

### Inequality among European Working Households Gini coefficients, 1880-1960



- How to proceed to inference about the international distribution of inequality and its movement over time?
- We treat each survey as an observation, rooted in time, place and the interests of the investigators
- We take the econometric approach to meta-analysis as our starting point [See, for instance, Card, Kluve, Weber (2015) NBER Working paper 21431]
- We can control for known biases: in sampling; in the measure (income/expenditure, per household, per cap. etc.); in the method of estimation, and we can cluster standard errors and weight appropriately

### Inequality among European Working Households, 1890-1960

Understanding the variations in European working household inequality 1890-1960

	•		• •
Dependent variable:	50/10	90/50	Gini %
Explanatory factors:			
Expenditure-based (vs income)	-0.15	-0.05	-0.02
Per capita (vs aggregate)	-0.01	0.17**	0.03***
1914-1945 (vs pre-1914)	0.36	0.05	-0.01
Post-1945	-0.43	0.08	-0.02
Beta-Lorenz (vs individual data)	-0.29	-0.08	-0.03*
Hermite Beta-Lorenz	1.22***	-0.12**	0.04*
Lognormal Regression	-0.51	-0.86***	-0.01
Interval Lognormal Regression	0.10	-0.16**	0.02
Unit=individual (vs household)	-0.02	-0.03	0.003
R-Sq	0.47	0.56	0.26

Notes: Sample of 250 estimates from 86 studies. Other controls include: country controls; survey sample size. Standard errors are clustered at the level of the study.

### Inequality among European Working Households, 1890-1960

- Conclusions
- We can utilise our group data to generate estimates of within-survey inequality. Some grouped data are sensitive to the method chosen, but the techniques work very well on the most common groupings.
- Trends in measured inequality are bound to be sensitive to differences in the type of survey, thus must be are taken into account.
- Our first estimate is that inequality among working households is unchanging in Europe 1890-1960
- This is based on controlling for method of estimation; and for survey type.