

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

- 1) **China, (circa) 1914 - 1918 (Academic - Individual, C. G. Dittmer, Tsing Hua College - the American Indemnity College)** Survey ID: 1685
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## 288 households

**Notes:** Study of family expenditures in a rural suburb of the city of Peking, China. Intensive study of the incomes and expenditures of 195 Chinese and Manchu families and are supplemented with a study of the expenditures of 93 employees at Tsing Hua College. The 195 families are scattered at random over the entire district surrounding the college; which is located some five miles outside the west gate of the city of Peking. While many of them are farmers they are all villagers and come from more than a dozen different villages. The families of the employees studied are scattered over the entire province of Chili in which the city of Peking is located.

In order to obtain 195 cases here represented more than 300 families were examined; and of more than 200 reports of college employees, less than 100 could be used. The reason for this large percentage of unreliability was the ignorance and suspicion of those investigated.

Two purposes are behind this study of family expenditures in a rural suburb of the city of Peking, China. The first is its bearing on other similar investigations made in this and in other countries and on the conclusions reached by Engel in the fifties. The second is to present to the well-fed Occidental, who thinks he knows by experience what economic pressure is, a picture of real pressure as it exists in the Orient and an example of the limits to which a minimum plane of existence can be pushed.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1751

C. G. Dittmer, 'An Estimate of the Standard of Living in China', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (1918), pp. 107-128.

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Dittmer_1918.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2125647		1.662204	1.571987	2.612963
Naive:	0.2106058		1.672269	1.59799	2.672269
LN:	0.2347443		1.128451	1.113829	1.256901

Table: average expenditure by income (employees)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 119 (table 5)
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Table: expenditure by income (employees)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 118 (table 4)
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Table: expenditure by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 116 (table 2)
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Table: sample by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 114 (table 1)
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Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

Ref ID: 115

Ta Chen, 'Prices and Cost of Living in Japan and China Since the World War', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 13, No. 1 (1921)

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

## 2) China, 1918 - 1919 (Academic - Individual, Sidney Gamble)

Survey ID: 1765

325 households

Sample Duration: 16 Month(s)

Notes: Social survey of Peking, carried out by Sidney Gamble with the auspices of Peking Chinese Young Men's Christian Association and Princeton University in China.

Aim: study present day Chinese life in 1 city, the capital of the country and the centre of so much of Chinese life. To discover fundamental economic and social conditions in Peking.

Survey taken between September 1918 and December 1919 of 325 families of the Teng Shih K'ou, Pei T'ang and Ch'i Hua Men churches of the American Board Mission.

No explanation of methodology is provided.

Ref ID: 1828

### Sidney Gamble, *Peking. A Social Survey* (New York: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press, 1921)

Table: sample by income and church	GD_China_Gamble_1918-19.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 502 (Income table)
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#### Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.5704467		4.866347	4.503486	21.91553
Naive:	0.5629521		3.455446	4.295129	14.84158
LN:	0.4206516		1.386346	1.278679	1.772692

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

3) **China, 1922 - 1923 (Academic - Individual, Ava B. Milam)**

Survey ID: 117

**1,270 households**

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

**Notes:** Chinese family life in the families from which college students and students in other higher schools come was studied in order to have a background for starting courses in homemaking and organizing a home economics department in Yenching University, Peiping; 16 complete and 1,270 partial records of family expenditures were used as sources of data and refer to a period from October 1922 through March 1923. The families were divided into two types: (1) "Greater families ", composed of several generations, and (2) "marriage families ", composed of two generations. The families were scattered from Peiping to Canton and as far west as Hankow.

Questionnaire had 60 questions about home life, divided in 6 groups: general information; housing; information on mother and her work at home; child life; father and his responsibilities; industries at home.

Answers were from college men and women, normal school students and middle school girls. The filling out of the questionnaire was done under supervision of the teacher, and generally as part of the class work.

3,500 surveys were distributed, 1,270 replies which were sufficiently complete to be used were received. There is no information on how the 3,500 questionnaires were distributed.

Ref ID: 118

**Ava B Milam, A Study of the Student Homes of China (New York: Columbia University, 1930)**

Table: sample by income	GD_China_19221923.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 21 (table VII)
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**Inequality Measures**

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.8832622		2.382832	8.582118	20.44974
Naive:	0.846668352052505		1.	15.0192106182326	15.0192106182326
LN:	0.515479596937463		1.34808802277692	1.25820867546905	1.69617604555385

Table: income n its distrib for 1 year		Non Group Data	Relevant	p. 28 (table XI)
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Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

4) **China, 1922 - 1922 (Private - Group, China International Famine Relief Commission)**

Survey ID: 1681

**7,097 households**

**Notes:** Survey undertaken by collage students carried out in 240 agricultural villages in Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu and Cheklang in the summer of 1922. First attempt at a systematic study of the Chinese rural economy. In some villages a random sample was attempted, but in others, students pursued a sort of snowball technique.

Ref ID: 1745

**J. B. Tayler and C. B. Malone, 'The Study of Chinese Rural Economy', *China International Famine Relief Commission Publication. Series B, Vol. 10 (1924)***

Table: GII composite	GD_China_MaloneandTyler.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.6334871		1.847231	7.981031	14.74281
Naive:	0.635400171714915		3.944444444444444	11.2676056338028	44.4444444444444
LN:	0.451762189058843		1.56722199531867	1.36192830180598	2.13444399063734

Table: Income by village		Group Data	Relevant	p. 34
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Table: Incomes of families by size of holdings		Group Data	Relevant	p. 37
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Table: % of families and incomes in each income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 39
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Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

5) **China, (circa) 1923 - 1923 (Academic - Institutional, Tsing Hau college)**

Survey ID: 105

**141 households**

Notes: A study of 141 employees of Tsing Hau college by Ta Chen published in 1924 shows increasing income, for a few groups, associated with increased food expenditure.

3 individuals were single. These individuals were Chinese workers of all grades, employed by the college in running their plant, from policemen to gardeners.

Conducted by the students under the direction of Ta Chen. College is situated in suburbs of Peking. Thus survey reflects more or less the living conditions of the working classes of the capital.

The questionnaire was filled by the 141 men or by the students that approached them.

Ref ID: 106

**Ta Chen, 'Cost of Living of Tsing Hau College Employees', *Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1924), pp. 5-12.**

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_TaChen_1924.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1623686		1.114803	1.48761	1.658392
Naive:	0.150425946487485		1.18169398907103	1.42312138728323	1.68169398907103
LN:	0.216855738973226		1.19089490623949	1.16029534196454	1.38178981247898

Table: sample by monthly wages and av wage by wage groups		Group Data	Relevant	p. 6 (table 1)
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Table: expenditure by wage categories		Group Data	Relevant	p. 7 (table 3)
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Ref ID: 1750

**Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.**

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

## 6) China, 1923 - 1923 (Academic - Institutional, Tsing Hua College)

Survey ID: 106

### 147 households

**Notes:** It is a survey of the poor Chinese class that lives in rural communities. Result: survey reveals deplorable economic conditions as families struggle to make ends meet.

Two social surveys in villages near Peking by the students of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China under the direction of Dr. Ta Chen. The survey covers 91 families comprising 411 persons in the village of Chenfu and 56 families consisting of 284 persons in Hupien. These surveys, which reveal a deplorable economic condition, are believed to be fairly representative of conditions among the poor-class Chinese in rural communities Chenfu.

The Chenfu group included carpenters, mat makers, servants, cooks, jinrikisha pullers, agricultural and educational workers, and those engaged in military and commercial pursuits. The average monthly earnings per person were \$7.76 (Mexican). The average daily cost of food per adult was 15 coppers in Chenfu, 16 in Hupien. The average rent paid by 52 families was 105 coppers per month. The data is probably for a period just prior to 1925, the date when the article was published.

There was an intention to survey both of the villages in their entirety, but that proved impossible. Only families of pupils of Chenfu primary school were surveyed. Parents were questioned by investigator according to a schedule. The chief field worker in Hupien was a member of the community and he surveyed his own clan and neighbourhood using the same schedules as in Chenfu. So data is comparable for both villages.

Survey enquired on occupation, demographic characteristics, education, cost of living, social conditions.

Data on income is per person/adult, not per household. It is also presented by village.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 107

Ta Chen, 'Socioeconomic Conditions in Two Villages', *Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1925), pp. 11-23.

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_TaChen_1923.xls	Group Data	Entered		
<b><i>Inequality Measures</i></b>					
	<b><i>gini (income)</i></b>	<b><i>gini (expenditure)</i></b>	<b><i>p50-10</i></b>	<b><i>p90-50</i></b>	<b><i>p90-10</i></b>
BL:	0.4599942		1.511632	3.817378	5.770469
Naive:	0.4514013		1.	4.333333	4.333333
LN:	0.322054		2.419013	1.586608	3.838027

Table: monthly earnings from occupations (Chenfu)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 16 (table III)
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Table: monthly earnings from occupations (Hupien)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 20 (table VII)
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Table: av annual cost of living for both villages		Group Data	Relevant	p. 22 (table IX)
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Ref ID: 1778

'Socio-Economic Conditions in Two Chinese Villages', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 20, No. 5 (1925), pp. 34-36.

Ref ID: 1747

Ta Chen, 'An Attempt at Social Research', *Tsing Hua Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1924)

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.



Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

## 7) China, 1924 - 1924 (Government Bureau of Economic Information)

Survey ID: 119

### 1,000 households

Notes: Survey of 1000 ricshamen of Peking. No clear definition of the methodology or timing of survey. Little information on this. Potentially a 1 year survey

Survey more on expenditure of ricshamen and the characteristics of their work rather than on their income.

This investigation covered 1,000 Peiping jinrikisha pullers, their ages, incomes, and personal and family expenditures in 1924. It was found from previous data that the Peiping jinrikisha pullers constituted 7 percent of the total population and 11 percent of the male adults. Twenty-five percent of the pullers were Manchus. The expenditure on food totaled 80 percent. The average monthly expenditure per family was \$14.25; the average net earnings were \$11.30. The deficiency was made up by the earnings of other members of the family or by borrowing from friends or pawnbrokers. Clothing was often purchased second hand as an economic measure.

Ref ID: 120

'Economic Study of Peking Ricksha Puller', *The Chinese Economic Monthly*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Government Bureau of Economic Information, 1926), pp. 253-265.

Table: sample by daily incomes	GD_Chinese_GovBureau_1926-Pekin.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 257 (table VI)
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#### Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.212645		1.891879	1.509959	2.856659
Naive:	0.188228		1.625	1.384615	2.25
LN:	0.2302695		1.112381	1.101028	1.224762

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

8) **China, 1926 - 1926 (Social Research Department)**

Survey ID: 122

**61 households**

Sample Duration: 12 Week(s)

**Notes:** Sung-Ho Lin studied salt workers in Tangku in 1926. Twenty-five per cent of these workers were skilled.

Two factories of the modern type are studied—the Chiu Ta salt refinery and the Yung Li soda works at Tangku. The workers were divided into resident workers and those living with families. The predominating type of family had 4 to 7 members. The 61 families of Chiu Ta workers averaged 3.72 persons, 86 workers in total. Detailed data are given for 50 workers of the Pacific Alkali Works, most of whom were from Chihh and Shan tung.

The study of the Chiu Ta factory began in May 1926 and lasted until early July. The study of Pacific Alkali took place for 3 weeks after that.

Aim: to study Chinese labour. Impossible, so this narrower study. Workers in these factories represent one fifth of the population of Tangku.

Report presents loads of context regarding the factories.

Data in the report comes from: schedules of investigators; records of the factories; direct observation; personal interviews.

Data on expenditure was checked in interviews. No indication of sampling.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 123

**Sung-Ho Lin, *Factory workers in Tangku* (Peiping: Social Research Department, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1928)**

Table: sample by income (Chiu Ta factory workers)	GD_China_1926.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 59
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.0856987		1.163212	1.253678	1.458294
Naive:	0.078404002791196		1.13822252684487	1.17456175565368	1.33691264945548
LN:	0.206054838667992		1.03713735631748	1.03580755826725	1.07427471263497

Table: expenditure by income (Chiu Ta factory workers)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 61
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Table: expenditure by class of worker (pacific workers)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 105
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Table: average exp by income (Chiu Ta factory FAMILIES)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 79
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

9) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture)** Survey ID: 123

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**48 households**

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

**Notes:** L. K. Tao studied 60 households in Peiping, including both workers and school teachers, for 1926-27. Arranged in an income scale, either by family or adult equivalent, the workers definitely contradict Engel's law.

The report is based on the study of 300 account books, 288 of which were for 48 working-class families for a period of six months in 1926 and 1927. These 48 families corresponded to those of handicraft workers. Families were given a certain sum of money for their cooperation in the enquiry.

The remaining 12 account books were for the households of elementary-school teachers during November, 1926. The data of these 12 account books published only refers to their expenditure and it is not divided by incomes.

Both groups of people were subject to the same account books.

Budgets of 48 working class families, all of whom, the budgetary figures suggest, were "on the margin of poverty" and may claim to represent that class of Peking households which is "according to circumstances either dependent on some form of relief or just in a position to maintain a meager existence:" Of these families, there were a lot of richshamen and a detailed study of their budgets is presented.

The study was made possible through the financial assistance of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York, and was carried on under the auspices of the Peking Social Research Department of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. It is claimed that this is the first family budgetary inquiry made in China for a period of six months by the account-book method.

Very detailed data of expenditures

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 124

L.K. Tao, *Livelihood in Peking. An Analysis of the Budgets of 60 Families* (Peking: China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, 1928)

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Tao_1926-27.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1396643		1.346993	1.359992	1.831899
Naive:	0.114426377974697		1.	1.34972012655147	1.34972012655147
LN:	0.21196896622241		1.06761075808613	1.06332903408292	1.13522151617227

Table: sources n amount of family inc by inc group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 53
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Table: expenditure by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 56
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Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

Ref ID: 1774

'A Study of Peking Family Budgets', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 27, No. 4 (1928), pp. 191-195.

Ref ID: 122

Ximeng Yang, *An Index of the Cost of Living in Peiping* (Peiping: Social Research Department, 1928)

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

10) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, Social Research Department-China Foundation)**

Survey ID: 124

**164 households**

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

**Notes:** H. C. F. Lee and T. Chin studied 164 Chinese, Manchu and Mohammedan families in the west suburbs of Peiping in 1926 and 1927 and found that the group with incomes between 100 and 200 dollars spent a higher proportion for food than the group under 100 dollar.

The data were collected by a number of students in the Social Survey Class at the Yenching University. Difficulties were encountered, it is stated, owing to the suspicion or ignorance of many of the inhabitants. For one village (Kua-Chia-T'un, northwest of Peiping) information was obtained during the period March-May 1927 from 100 families, or about 90 per cent. Of the families in the village. The average size of family was 4.06 persons. Data are given as to age and occupation, average family income, earnings of the head of the family, wives', sons', daughters', and other members' earnings, income in the form of presents, and average expenditure on food, clothing, house rent, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items. Statistics and descriptions are also given of the commodities commonly purchased, and of housing accommodation. The study includes an account of social conditions and customs, and data illustrating the heavy expenses incurred for weddings and funerals. Similar information is given for 64 families in three other villages, the period of investigation being from December 1926 to the end of June 1927.

The aim of the survey was to obtain accurate and intimate knowledge of the living conditions of the rural suburban families in the vicinity of Peking.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 125

**F. C. A. Lee and T. Chin, *Village Families in the Vicinity of Peiping* (Peiping: Social Research Dept., China Foundation, 1929)**

Table: sample by source and average yearly incomes	GD_China_19261927a.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 23
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.4110829		2.211742	2.230968	4.934326
Naive:	0.371037862563928		2.02877475247524	3.70581058410858	7.51825495049505
LN:	0.282471943683972		1.20707948492618	1.17155414163869	1.41415896985237

Table: sample by income (3 villages)	GD_China_19261927b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 53
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.48294		2.831847	3.014785	8.53741
Naive:	0.4760479		2.342282	4.008596	9.389262
LN:	0.3420027		1.269225	1.212117	1.538449

Table: expenditure by income (3 villages)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 60
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Table: expenditure by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 28
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

11) **China, (circa) 1926 - 1927 (Academic - Individual, Sidney D. Gamble)**

Survey ID: 141

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**283 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Objective: put another piece into the China section of the puzzle of family income and expenditure around the world.

A careful analysis is given of the living of 283 families whose monthly incomes ranged from \$8 to \$550, Chinese currency. Topics dealt with include expenditures for food, clothing, housing and rent, heat, light, water, and miscellaneous items (among which weddings and funerals are stressed). Detailed studies of 20 individual records of family expenditure are given, together with many valuable tables and charts.

Families living in one of the large non-industrial Chinese cities, Peiping

Families selected using personal contacts beginning first with friends of field workers, then friends of their friends.

Study started in July 1926 as a pilot study. The 283 surveys correspond to a study between December 1926 and November 1927.



Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 143

**Sidney D. Gamble, *How Chinese Families Live in Peiping, A Study of the Income and expenditure of 283 Chinese Families Receiving from \$8 to \$550 Silver per Month* (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1933)**

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Gamble- Peipingfamilies_1933.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.5035114		2.007541	4.144967	8.321191
Naive:	0.505611768830737		2.51010886469673	3.54089219330855	8.88802488335925
LN:	0.333874877764422		1.43363134438972	1.302470608003	1.86726268877944

Table: families by income and origin		Group Data	Relevant	p. 315 (table 1)
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Table: av number of persons per income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 315 (table 2)
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Table: av income by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 318 (table 7)
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Table: av expenditure by income group		Group Data	Entered	p. 320 (table 10)
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

12 ) **China, 1926 - 1927 (Private - Group, Institute of Social Research)**

Survey ID: 1771

**500 households**

Sample Duration: 8 Month(s)

Notes: Study of handicraft working families in Peking.

In eight months' time, from August 1926 to March 1927, altogether 500 families had been visited and their members interviewed by four investigators of the department. During the interview, a long series of questions was put to members of each family, and their answers filled in by the investigators.

Income data in the text. There is an average annual expenditure breakdown.

Ref ID: 1841

L.K Tao, 'Handicraft Workers of Peking', *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, Vol. 13 (1929), pp. 1-11.

Table: average annual expenditure	GD_China_Tao_1926-27b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 6
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.3280324		2.62814	1.858453	4.884276
Naive:	0.2834096		3.020202	1.668896	5.040404
LN:	0.2759607		1.193511	1.162136	1.387022

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

13 ) **China, 1927 - 1928 (Bureau of Markets and the Institute of Social Research at Peiping)**

Survey ID: 125

**230 households**

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

**Notes:** The former Bureau of Markets (which in May 1929 was amalgamated with the National Tariff Commission) carried out, in co-operation with the Institute of Social Research at Peiping, an enquiry into the family budgets of 230 families of cotton-mill workers residing in Zaukatu, a factory district in the west of Shanghai.

Study was carried out between 01.11.1927 and 21.12.1928, but the 230 reports used have information for the twelve months between 01.11.1927 and 21.10.1928.

Time accounts were kept by investigators day by day for the families under investigation.

According to the report, cotton textile workers constitute 42.3% of total factory workers in Greater Shanghai.

The report recognises a number of problems in securing 230 each month to report their expenditures.

The information was obtained by means of monthly household account books. Several families gave up keeping the accounts after a few months or even less, but the majority kept them for nine months at least. The total number of account books finally obtained was thus 2,023 instead of 2,760 (230 x 12). The average number of persons per family was 4.76.

The monthly expenditure was subdivided into five groups: food, clothing, housing, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous items.

Ref ID: 127

**Ximeng Yang and Menghe Tao, *A study of the standard of living of working families in Shanghai* (Peiping: Institute of Social Research, 1931)**

Table: av income by income group	GD_China_19271928.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 35
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**Inequality Measures**

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2283819		1.668334	1.690825	2.820861
Naive:	0.213462148180407		1.50779376498801	1.77375745526839	2.67446043165467
LN:	0.231102974566304		1.17103955592708	1.1460578808473	1.34207911185416

Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 43
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

Ref ID: 126

Ministry of Finance, 'The Cost-Of-Living Index Number in Shanghai', *Bulletin of the National Tariff Commission. Statistical Series*, Vol. IV (Shanghai, 1930), pp. 28 pp..

Ref ID: 128

International Labour Organisation, 'Some Recent Family Budget Enquiries in Shanghai', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23 (Geneva, 1931), pp. 550-7.

Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 553
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Ref ID: 1764

'Index Numbers of the Cost of Living and Retail Prices', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (1931), pp. 256-259.

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

14 ) **China, 1927 - 1927 (Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement)**

Survey ID: 1772

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**400 households**

**Notes:** Data collected as part of a wider project that lasted between 1926 and 1933 that aimed at giving a picture of how in those years the residents of one political unit lived, worked, organised their political life, studied, played and worshiped. Project part of the Mass Education Movement

Data for 400 farm families in Ting Hsien. Very thorough study that concerns data for the population as a whole and not just the 400 family sample.

400 farm families living in 62 villages were studied in 1927 to secure figures that would give a picture of their economic life and activities.

Contact with families was generally made through the teachers of the Mass Education schools. Answers to a questionnaire covering farm size, ownership, operation, production, value of farm lands, houses, implements, number of farm animals, details of farm income and expense, age and sex of members of the families, amount of family income and expense were secured from the head of the family.

Attempt to make the group of 400 families as typical as possible. But area of choice was affected by the families' willingness to cooperate. The group probably had higher than average intellectual level and had more than average number of the larger and wealthier farms.

Daily account and records for 34 farm families give a sample of rural family budgets. This group was selected on a highly selective basis, and cannot be seen as average for all of Ting Hsien. Sample duration for the 34 families: 1 year, from Mar 1928 to Feb 1929

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1842

**Sidney D. Gamble, *Ting Hsien. A North China Rural Community* (New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1954)**

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Gamble_1927b.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.3956025		2.867009	2.450328	7.025112
Naive:	0.382107612316751		1.93784421715184	2.63053187170117	5.09756097560975
LN:	0.308732428153066		1.21098036337134	1.17422277829838	1.42196072674268

Table: family by income, persons, rooms		Group Data	Relevant	p. 117 (table 36)
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Table: average annual expenditure by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 118 (table 38)
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Table: sample by family income by ownership		Group Data	Relevant	p. 90 (table 29)
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Table: farms by ownership		Group Data	Relevant	p. 83 (table 15)
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Ref ID: 1811

**Sidney D. Gamble, 'Four Hundred Chinese Farms', *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1945), pp. 341-366.**

Table: sample by income group + av. Income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 365 (table XV)
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

15) **China, (circa) 1928 - [No To Date]**

Survey ID: 1762

**50 households**

**Notes:** Survey of the richest agricultural area of the Szechwan province.

Farms selected randomly within 30 miles radius of Chengtu. Information collected from farmers by men known to the occupants who visited farms. Data collected on special survey sheets and results summarised.

A lot of information on farm characteristics. Income data by land tenure only.

Ref ID: 1820

**H.D. Brown and Li Min Liang, 'A Survey of 50 Farms on the Chengtu Plain, Szechwan', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1928), pp. 44-73.**

Table: net annual average income by land tenure		Group Data	Relevant	p. 68 (table X)
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Table: land tenure of farms	GD_China_Brown_Chinesefarms_1928.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 46 (table I)
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
<b>BL:</b>					
<b>Naive:</b>	0.1550022		1.868502	1.042962	1.948777
<b>LN:</b>	0.2224883		1.064241	1.060363	1.128482

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

16) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Academic - Institutional, University of Nanking)**

Survey ID: 129

**200 households**

**Notes:** This survey covers 200 families of Chinese workingmen living in Tientsin in the year 1929. The Committee of Social and Economic Research that conducted a more general study on Hosiery knitting in Tientsin made a sample study of sewers and knitters of the industry.

No information on how the 200 were selected.

Ref ID: 130

**H. D. Fong, *Hosiery Knitting in Tientsin, Industry Series* (Tiensin: Chihili Press, 1930)**

Table: sources of income by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 38 (table 23a)
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Table: size of family		Group Data	Relevant	p. 30 (table 21)
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Table: sample by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 40 (table 25)
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Table: GII composite	GD_China_Tientsin_1929.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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**Inequality Measures**

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2210352		1.582415	1.711946	2.709009
Naive:	0.204680648611733		1.45476049674748	2.08211382113821	3.02897693672383
LN:	0.228380332345467		1.09227166591658	1.08447684655369	1.18454333183316

Table: expenditure by size of income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 39 (table 24a)
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

17) **China, 1929 - 1930 (Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs)**

Survey ID: 132

**305 households**

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

Notes: Study of the conditions of living of Shanghai workers during the period from April 1929 to March 1930.

The enquiry was planned and conducted on modern lines and the results are presented and analysed in considerable detail.

The enquiry covered a total of 305 carefully selected families, distributed over the various districts of the town so as to give a fair sample of the industrial distribution of the general factory population. The main industries represented in the enquiry were textiles, mechanical engineering, tobacco and match manufacture, and the printing trades. It was stipulated that the families included should consist of 8 to 7 persons (ideally, husband, wife, and two or three children) and that family earnings should vary between \$20 and \$60 per month.

The data were compiled by means of account books for a whole year filled in by specially appointed agents who visited the families daily. All books were submitted once a week to the Bureau for inspection; the entries were carefully checked and explanations asked in doubtful cases. In order to secure the full co-operation of the families, acknowledgments were granted in the form of gifts, advice, assistance, etc.

The results are analysed by income groups constituted on the basis of total family income ; on the other hand, figures of expenditure are also given per " adult male " .

Ref ID: 133

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***Standard of Living of Shanghai Labourers (Shanghai: Bureau of Social Affairs, 1934)***

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1765

'Recent Family Budget Enquiries: The Shanghai Family Budget Enquiry of 1929-1930', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 2 (1935), pp. 230-241.

Table: GII composite	GD_China_intlabrew-Shangai_1929-1930.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1780564		1.46026	1.550145	2.263615
Naive:	0.169337607877628		1.29343295911087	1.87145843009753	2.42060601509405
LN:	0.219837954470211		1.06857091468664	1.06417067294663	1.13714182937328

Table: sample by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 231
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Table: av income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 232
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Table: expenditure by income categories		Group Data	Relevant	p. 233
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Ref ID: 1776

'Shanghai Family Budget Inquiry, 1929-30 [notes]', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 41, No. 4 (1935), pp. 1142-1147.

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

18 ) **China, 1929 - 1931 (Academic - Institutional, University of Shanghai)**

Survey ID: 134

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**50 households**

**Notes:** The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of industrialization upon 50 families (economic rather than biological units) in four villages in the vicinity of the University of Shanghai. Villages: Chang Kah Lung, Sung Kah Hong, Ding Kah Zah and Koo Kah Zah.

Study carried out by sociology students (al women) under the direction of HD Lamson, selecting as far as possible cases which included one or more industrial workers. The investigation was carried out during 4 collage semesters beginning in October 1929 and ending in June 1931. (fall 1929, Fall 1930, Spring 1930 and Spring 1931).

Survey schedules were designed by Lamson and filled out by the investigators (students) from information secured by repeated ivterviews. Families were approached on a basis of friendly calling. Statements were often checked by asking the neighbours who, in these small villages, know a great deal about each other's affairs. No attempt was made to distribute account books and secure figures on a daily basis.

Demographic, occupation, income, sources of income, ownership of property, expenditure information of the sample is provided.

After the analysis and presentation of the survey data, there is an analysis of industrialisation effects on this population.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 135

H.D. Lamson, 'The Effect of Industrialisation upon village livelihood. A Study of Fifty Families in Four Villages Near the University of Shanghai', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (1931), pp. 1025-1082.

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Lamson_1929-31.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 1031, 1045
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2127863		1.878331	1.553272	2.917558
Naive:	0.200030133342979		2.2620532131613	1.20338127336735	2.72211247607877
LN:	0.230734834550921		1.08285088238165	1.07651181130261	1.16570176476331

Table: sample by family size		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1028
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Table: sample by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1031
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Table: sample by average expenditure and income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1045
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

19) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Private - Individual, Fang Fu-an)**

Survey ID: 136

**285 households**

Sample Duration: 2 Month(s)

**Notes:** Mr. Fang Fu-an has recently carried out three family budget enquiries in the Shanghai district. One of these enquiries covered 100 industrial working-class families in the Yangtsepoo quarter; the second, 100 families of printing workers employed by the Commercial Press Ltd. In Shanghai ; and the third, 85 families of Post Office workers in Shanghai.

The information was collected by interviewing members of the families investigated. Numerous difficulties were encountered, especially in the Yangtsepoo enquiry. This enquiry was conducted among persons attending the Yangtsepoo Social Centre. Most of the members of these families were illiterate, and were suspicious of the investigator, as they did not understand the disinterested object of his enquiries. The replies were often vague and sometimes contradictory, and had to be checked by questioning several members of the same family during visits to the home. This operation took about two months.

The other two enquiries were carried out more quickly and with less difficulty, as many of the individuals concerned could read and write and understood the usefulness of studies relating to the problems of the working classes.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 137

Fu-an Fang, 'Shanghai Labour', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 2 (1930)

Table: GII composite	GD_China_Fuan_1930a-Shanghai.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2419689		1.672328	1.629067	2.724334
Naive:	0.224325257930489		1.53435846307232	1.43013520605803	1.43013520605803
LN:	0.233209471699478		1.09271455718496	1.08484791986648	1.18542911436993

Table: sample by family size (Yangtzepoo)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 872
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Table: sources and average income (Yangtzepoo)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 882
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Table: average expenditure (Yangtzepoo)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 884
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Table: average size of families by income (Yangtzepoo)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 873 (table 3)
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Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 138

Fu-an Fang, 'Shanghai Labour', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 3 (1930)

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_1929.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2043478		1.59833	1.454182	2.324262
Naive:	0.193497804551304		1.9378127034316	1.37577805185892	2.6660001859946
LN:	0.230196477935479		1.08814420746672	1.08100415998347	1.17628841493345

Table: sample by hh size (Post Office)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 992
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Table: sources and average income (Post office)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 998
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Table: average expenditure (Post Office)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1001
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Table: sample by hh size (Printing workers)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1003-4
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Table: average incomes (printing workers)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1008 (table 9)
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Table: average expenditure (printing workers)		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1011
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Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

20) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Hangchow)**

Survey ID: 137

**262 households**

**Notes:** This is a sample study of the social and economic conditions in the year 1929 of 262 labourers (male and female) of Hangchow engaged in 28 different kinds of sweated labour, 96.55 percent of whom were natives of the Province of Chekiang. Survey was carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Hangchow. It was aimed at those who have interest on the general welfare of labourers.

Information on education, age, working hours, average expenditure. Income (wage only) distribution of the sample is provided.

No information on methodology followed.

Ref ID: 139

Hangchow Bureau of Social Affairs, 'A Study of 262 Labourers in Hangchow', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 309-317.

Table: sample by income group	GD_China_Hangchow_1929.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 314
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2837715		1.979636	1.913836	3.788698
Naive:	0.2772532		1.733333	1.769231	3.066667
LN:	0.2593615		1.409731	1.290645	1.819462

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

21) **China, 1929 - 1929 (Academic - Institutional, Shanghai College)**

Survey ID: 1692

**21 households**

Sample Duration: 9 Week(s)

Notes: Study of the incomes and expenditures of 21 working-class families in Shanghai in 1929. This study was made in the spring of that year under the direction of the associate professor of sociology in Shanghai College. Four woman student investigators visited the families over a period of from 6 to 9 weeks.

H. D. Lamson reports on 21 factory workers for Shanghai in 1929 and 50 families in villages near Shanghai, all factory workers, for 1929, both of which studies clearly contradict Engel's law. For the 21 families the lowest group spent 54.85 per cent for food and the highest group 59.10 per cent. For the 50 families only the two upper groups, in a classification of five groups, spent a smaller percentage for food than the lowest group.

Ref ID: 131

**H. D. Lamson, 'The Standard of Living of Factory Workers', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (1930), pp. 1240-1256.**

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_Lamson_1929.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1118855		1.837574	1.006086	1.848757
Naive:					
LN:	0.22990223387888		1.43244585265522	1.30189333289885	1.86489170531045

Table: sample by income group, ave income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1242
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Table: expenditure by income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 1250-1251
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Ref ID: 1775

**'Living Standards of Workers' Families in Shanghai, 1929', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (1931), pp. 238-240.**

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

Ref ID: 114

H.D. Lamson, 'The People's Livelihood as Revealed by Family Budget Studies', *Chinese Economic Journal*, Vol. 8 (1931), pp. 449-485.

Ref ID: 1750

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Ernst Engel's Law of Expenditures for Food', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (1932), pp. 78-101.

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

22 ) **China, 1930 - 1930 (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor)**

Survey ID: 138

**1,527 households**

Sample Duration: 6 Month(s)

Notes: This study deals with 1,527 families from various cities in China, most of them belonging to the unskilled laboring classes in various factory industries.

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor carried out, between April and September 1930, a general survey on the livelihood of Chinese labourers.

The initial plan was to cover the leading industrial cities in China, but the smaller actual scope of the enquiry is due to many problems (financial, for example).

The industries surveyed were: textile, chemical, food, clothing, furniture, machinery, education, art, communication, public utilities, building. Only factories employing 30 or more labourers were considered.

The workers included in the survey are unskilled, at best semi-skilled.

Ref ID: 140

**'Wages, Hours, and Family Budgets of the Chinese Labourers, 1930', *Nankai Weekly Statistical Service*, Vol. 4, No. 38 (1931), pp. 177-180.**

Table: average family budget per month of ind. Labourers	GD_China_Nankai_1931.xls	Group Data	Entered	p. 180
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1332424		1.349379	1.272762	1.717439
Naive:	0.126814449582556		1.74399494310998	1.09604929322218	1.91150442477876
LN:	0.21427238137545		1.10915351327912	1.09841154715944	1.21830702655825

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

23 ) **China, 1934 - 1935 (Academic - Institutional, Institute of Pacific Relations)**

Survey ID: 142

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**200 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

**Notes:** Schedule with 12 main subject headings, 64 sub-headings and numerous specific questions. Enquiry on family budgets set up as well.

Objective: understand emigrant communities in south China in comparison to non-emigrant

Cost of living survey was drawn up on the model of the recommendations made by the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians and competent local men were chosen to collect data. In the case of the emigrant families, a primary-school teacher who lived in "Z" for 20 years. In case of non-emigrant, a person of similar standing. Teacher assisted by two local college graduates visited each one of the 100 families once every 10 days for 1 year. The only difference between the 2 studies was that in Z it covered the 12 months Oct 1934 to Sept 1935 while in the other place it covered the 12 months beginning in Mar 1935. 100 non-emigrant households also surveyed

Very extensive, thorough report on different aspects of migrant communities.

Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 144

**Ta Chen, *Emigrant Communities in South China : a study of overseas migration and its influence on standards of living and social change* (New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1940)**

Table: GII Composite	GD_China_TaChen_1934-1935.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.5158674		2.990258	3.703749	11.07516
Naive:	0.464753934775706		2.11258278145695	7.17554858934169	15.1589403973509
LN:	0.330488435939755		1.3935272249918	1.28239651004602	1.78705444998361

Table: sample by monthly family income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 83 (table 5)
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Table: sample by monthly income and occupation		Group Data	Relevant	p. 88 ( table 3)
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Table: total sample by monthly family income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 89 (table 7)
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Table: total sample: expenditure by monthly family income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 95 (table 9)
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

24 ) **China, 1938 - 1939 (Private - Group, Nanking International Relief Committee)**

Survey ID: 147

**1,706 households**

Sample Duration: 26 Day(s)

Notes: Inquiry was made among all Chinese families residing in Nanking at each 50th street number, using a detailed map to cover all parts of the city within the wall.

Actual dates of the fieldwork: Nov 28-Dec 10, Jan 10-24.

The results of the enquiry show that the economic conditions of Nanking are not far from the present average of city life in China.

No other methodological information is supplied.

Demographic, occupation, income, expenditure data is presented. Data is constantly compared with census information.

Nanking International Relief Committee is a private relief organisation disburings funds for humanitarian work.

Ref ID: 149

***M.S. Bates, The Nanking Population: Employment, Earnings and Expenditures. A Survey Conducted bt Dr. M. S. Bates on behalf of the Nanking International Relief Committee (Nanking: Nanking International Relief Committee, 1939)***

Table: GII composite	GD_China_Nanking_1939.xls	Group Data	Entered	
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***Inequality Measures***

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.5617245		8.27819	2.631836	21.78684
Naive:	0.4482798		2.980198	2.328904	6.940594
LN:	0.3062955		1.584195	1.368764	2.168389

Table: income		Group Data	Relevant	p. 30 (table 7)
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Table: expenditure by geog zone		Group Data	Relevant	p. 31
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*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

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### **Report Stats:**

*Selection: China; only surveys with inequality measures.*

**Surveys:** 24  
Reference instances: 44  
**Total Households:** 16,560