

GII Survey Report

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

1) Japan, 1919 - 1920 (Municipal Bureau of Labour Research)

Survey ID: 583

99 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: The report is an intensive study of the cost of living of skilled factory laborers, as shown by actual records kept by the families themselves. Four hundred and sixteen families began keeping the accounts, but only 99 are included in the final study. All families were eliminated who failed to keep the accounts for the entire 12-month period (June, 1919, to June, 1920); who reported apparent inaccuracies; who paid no rent or received special concessions from their employers. Blank schedules for each month and instructions for keeping the records were furnished the families through the labor leaders in factories.

The schedules provided space for income, expenditures, estimated value of gifts received, remarks regarding guests, sickness, increase of rent.

In the general expenditure table the 99 Japanese families are tabulated separately under 13 income groups, ranging from "under 600 yen" to 1,920 yen and under 2,040 yen," the interval between each group being 120 yen. The classification of expenditures is so detailed that a study of the items included in the classification and the percentage of expenditure used for each item furnishes considerable information regarding Japanese life.

Ref ID: 573

Municipal Bureau Labour Research of Osaka, *Cost of Living among Laborers in Osaka, Japan (Osaka, 1921)*

Table: income and expenditure per household	Non Group Data	Non Group Data	Relevant	p. 29-34 (table 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:	0.1621257		1.404145	1.471002	2.065501
Naive:	0.162040808973279		1.41056536337051	1.5215183798829	2.14620112639445
LN:	0.217965162121562		1.05495069746015	1.05208840336562	1.1099013949203

Ref ID: 1830

'Cost of Living in Osaka, Japan, 1920.', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 13, No. 4 (1921), pp. 42-94.

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1296

Faith M. Williams and Carle C. Zimmerman, *Studies of Family Living in the U.S.A. and other Countries: An Analysis of Material and Method* (Washington D. C.: United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1935)

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

2) **Japan, 1926 - 1927 (Bureau of Statistics)**

Survey ID: 585

5,455 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: 7,856 households originally undertook to keep records; 6,505 returns were received and checked; of those, 5,455 were tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics. This consists of 1,575 salaried, 3,210 wage-earning, and 670 farming households.

Household budget inquiry was carried on by the Japanese Government from September 1, 1926, to August 31, 1927. The object of the investigation was to secure data on actual living conditions which would be of Value in formulating the Empire's social policy.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hirosima-city, Tokusima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 575

Tajiro Matsuda, 'The Family Budget Enquiry in Japan, 1926-1927', *Bulletin of the Institute of International Statistics*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (1931), pp. 265-301.

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1435

Annon., 'The Japanese Family Budget Enquiry of 1926-1927', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 23 (1931), pp. 388-398.

Table: Gii compoiste salaried wage earners	GD_Japan_1926 1927.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:	0.1964793		1.540377	1.573233	2.423371
Naive:	0.191338975594728		1.53432333987111	1.54957998539079	2.37755673858223
LN:	0.224812789641726		1.10274318216806	1.09317054399381	1.20548636433613

Table: avg inc & exp - salaried		Group Data	Relevant	p. 391
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Table: avg in & exp - wage earners		Group Data	Relevant	p. 392
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Table: avg inc & exp - farmers	GD_Japan_1926 1927b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 396
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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:	0.2545813		0.4639671	0.9546371	0.4429202
Naive:	0.0671985		1.267433	1.121599	1.421551
LN:	0.2056323		1.038826	1.037375	1.077653

Ref ID: 1831

'Family Budget Investigation in Japan', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (1928), pp. 200-200.

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/file downloaded		Group Data	Relevant	
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Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

3) Japan, 1931 - 1932 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)

Survey ID: 587

1,517 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year; the results of three such enquiries are now available, covering the period up till 31 August 1934. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.

B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.

C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.

D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.

E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure.

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 577

'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.

Table: sample by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 667 (table II)
Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 673 (table VI)

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1931 1932.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:	0.1249549		1.364395	1.310493	1.788029
Naive:	0.11879493513458		1.29992348890589	1.31818716892289	1.71354246365723
LN:	0.211636061992031		1.06757230649257	1.06329529726616	1.13514461298515

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

4) Japan, 1932 - 1933 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)

Survey ID: 1754

1,606 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year; the results of three such enquiries are now available, covering the period up till 31 August 1934. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 577

'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.

Table: sample by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 667 (Table 2)
Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 673 (table VI)

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1932 1933.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:	0.1298214		1.36166	1.331577	1.813155
Naive:	0.121630666837242		1.29937184004902	1.34830798254922	1.75195342423778
LN:	0.212263622389989		1.06957320670942	1.06504763420866	1.13914641341885

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

5) **Japan, 1933 - 1934 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1755

1,653 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded		GD_Japan_1933 1934.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
<i>Inequality Measures</i>					
	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1331343		1.382134	1.344548	1.858346
Naive:	0.123869897441386		1.29788861689106	1.36343274784863	1.76958384332925
LN:	0.213169048156967		1.07260649595312	1.06769164295299	1.14521299190625

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 577

'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1926 to 1934', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 32, No. 5 (1935), pp. 665-681.

Table: sample by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 667 (table II)
Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 673 (table VI)

Ref ID: 1832

'Family-Budget Survey in Japan, 1933-34', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 41, No. 6 (1935), pp. 1729-1730.

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

6) Japan, 1934 - 1935 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)

Survey ID: 588

1,671 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Osaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city.

Ref ID: 578

'Family Budget Enquiries in Japan, 1934-35 and 1935-36', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 37, No. 6 (1938), pp. 806-814.

Table: sample by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 807 (table II)
Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 809-10 (table V)

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1934 1935.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:	0.1311988		1.365611	1.34148	1.831939
Naive:	0.122030679333782		1.2981033955338	1.36267232237539	1.76888956867543
LN:	0.212006817444862		1.06825810675791	1.0638966428863	1.13651621351582

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

7) Japan, 1935 - 1936 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)

Survey ID: 1756

1,673 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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Ref ID: 578

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Table: sample by income groups		Group Data	Relevant	p. 807 (table II)
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Table: expenditure shares by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 809-10 (table V)
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Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1935 1936.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:	0.1266767		1.346897	1.325175	1.784875
Naive:	0.117864921194624		1.29469188529591	1.36109802073515	1.76220256253813
LN:	0.211402886157269		1.06591739012687	1.06184099324904	1.13183478025374

Ref ID: 1833

'Family Budget Survey in Japan, 1935-36', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (1937), pp. 689-689.

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

8) **Japan, 1936 - 1937 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1766

1,678 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city,Sendai-city,Toukyou-city,Kanazawa-city,Nagoya-city,Oosaka-city,Hirosima-city, Tokusima-city,Yahata-city,Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: Reference is excel file link		GD_Japan_1936 1937.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
<i>Inequality Measures</i>					
	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1227498		1.346111	1.308642	1.761577
Naive:	0.111738400678079		1.44415702982349	1.21778527025603	1.75867315885575
LN:	0.210572520084155		1.06213761027765	1.05850241030577	1.12427522055531

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1834

'Family Budget Survey in Japan, 1936-37', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (1938), pp. 837-38.

Table: average monthly income and expendi by income group		Group Data	Relevant	p. 837
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Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

9) **Japan, 1937 - 1938 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1773

1,601 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1937 1938.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:	0.1227194		1.347215	1.304166	1.756991
Naive:	0.10687280362913		1.26261285183218	1.23827549947423	1.56346255974508
LN:	0.210674843717106		1.06191591532952	1.05830585495115	1.12383183065904

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

10) **Japan, 1938 - 1939 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1774

1,643 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

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Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on file/downloaded		GD_Japan_1938 1939.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
<i>Inequality Measures</i>					
	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1271255		1.345254	1.319634	1.775242
Naive:	0.100095448936393		1.60833443228273	1.	1.60833443228273
LN:	0.210702244753259		1.06108682972322	1.05757005742796	1.12217365944644

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

11) **Japan, 1939 - 1940 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1775

1,592 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded		GD_Japan_1939 1940.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
<i>Inequality Measures</i>					
	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.1121022		1.35553	1.25777	1.704944
Naive:	0.071712967076279		1.47671296836699	1.	1.47671296836699
LN:	0.208290237979511		1.05011772922013	1.04772581952059	1.10023545844027

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

12) **Japan, 1940 - 1941 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1776

1,544 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries covering the period 1 September to 31 August of the following year. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.

B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.

C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.

D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.

E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city,Sendai-city,Toukyou-city,Kanazawa-city,Nagoya-city,Oosaka-city,Hirosima-city, Tokusima-city,Yahata-city,Nagasaki-city

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1940 1941.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:	0.1066078		1.387252	1.214514	1.684837
Naive:	0.054564993522725		1.3889294277077	1.	1.3889294277077
LN:	0.207664922532157		1.04654467588732	1.04447461915361	1.09308935177465

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

13) **Japan, 1941 - 1942 (BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE CABINET)**

Survey ID: 1777

3,780 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Since 1931, the law on the control of the price of rice provides for yearly enquiries. The enquiries are undertaken by uniform methods. They are of comparatively wide scope and they provide valuable information on standards of living among a great portion of the working classes in Japan during this economically and socially significant period.

Representing weighted averages per month (cash and installments) of salaried workers' households and labourers' households for October 1941 through September 1942.

Survey of workers and salaried employees from 10 industrial centres. Data on expenditure and income is presented for workers and salaried employees separately. Quite a bit of detail on food consumption.

The data are compiled by means of special household books kept by the families themselves during a whole year, and are carefully checked by the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet. The following criteria were laid down in selecting the families to be included in the enquiries:

- a) The total monthly family income should if possible not exceed 100 yen (200 yen for the 1926-27 enquiry); the income should be received in cash.
- B) More than half the family income should be derived from the husband's earnings.
- C) The family should conduct no business on its own account.
- D) It should consist of 2-7 persons.
- E) It should preferably contain no outside members such as servants, boarders, or lodgers ; nor sick persons causing extraordinary expenditure

The geographical scope of the enquiries is a wide one ; it is practically the same in all the enquiries. The workers are generally employed in manufacturing industries and in transport and communication.

Cities surveyed: Sapporo-city, Sendai-city, Toukyou-city, Kanazawa-city, Nagoya-city, Oosaka-city, Hiroshima-city, Tokushima-city, Yahata-city, Nagasaki-city

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1843

Japanese Statistical Agency, Annual Average of Monthly Receipts and Disbursements per Household by Income Group (Workers' Households) - All Cities (1926-1941), TABLE 2.a

Table: data on link/downloaded	GD_Japan_1941 1942.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:	0.1430229		1.390808	1.369075	1.904121
Naive:	0.139734771941793		1.33853723152616	1.39174383261468	1.86290093670167
LN:	0.214332985615252		1.0690145848585	1.06455906760864	1.13802916971701

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

14) **Japan, 1962 - 1962 (Ministry of Health and Welfare)**

Survey ID: 1760

7,981 households

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

Notes: The survey was planned in co-operation with the Statistics and Research Division of the same Ministry and was carried out by the officials of the local welfare offices under the general supervision of the prefectural government departments responsible for social security administration. It covered 7,981 households, having a total of 33,520 members, in 176 areas throughout Japan selected by a stratified random sampling method. The officials assigned to the survey visited these households and, on the basis of interviews with the head of the household or his substitute, made entries in the survey cards during the period from 1 to 30 November 1962. About 25 households were allotted to each official.

Ref ID: 1816

T. Higuchi, 'Income Redistribution and Social Security: Interpretation of a Japanese Survey', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 92, No. 3 (1965), pp. 208-222.

Table: sample by income bands	GD_Japan_1962.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 214 (table 3)
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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:	0.3918451		2.810922	2.279005	6.406104
Naive:	0.3869213		2.333338	2.428573	5.666682
LN:	0.31558		1.085397	1.078678	1.170794

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

15) **Japan, 1963 - 1963 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1826

11,643 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Urban, rural, 170 cities, towns and villages; all types of households - two or more persons - excluding households of farmers and fishers and those engaged in forestry.

Ref ID: 1915

Household Income and Expenditure Statistics 1950-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1967)

Table: sample by income bands	GD_Japan_1963.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 128
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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:	0.3440429		2.120054	2.081203	4.412262
Naive:	0.3405287		2.200002	2.000001	4.400007
LN:	0.2848277		1.068946	1.064499	1.137893

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

16) **Japan, 1964 - 1964 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1827

8,291 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Table: sample distrib and expenditure by sample categories	GD_Japan_1964.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 298-9 (Table 25)
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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:	0.3213586		2.045629	2.015339	4.122635
Naive:	0.318222882147659		2.172	1.99079189686924	4.324
LN:	0.265717330059351		0.265717330059351	1.05580241542493	1.11820071632581

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

17) **Japan, 1965 - 1965 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1828

8,288 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Table: Sample distrib and expenditure by sample categories	GD_Japan_1965.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 180-1(table 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:	0.3043244		2.005314	1.930394	3.871047
Naive:	0.301659740183939		1.8419540229885	1.9984399375975	3.68103448275862
LN:	0.256823640390819		1.05388208068596	1.05112723868584	1.10776416137192

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

18) **Japan, 1966 - 1966 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1829

8,645 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Table: Sample distrib and expenditure by sample categories	GD_Japan_1966.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 90-1(table 80)
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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:	0.3055546		1.98188	1.95025	3.865161
Naive:	0.302893350076676		1.83714285714285	1.98289269051321	3.64285714285714
LN:	0.258691000817957		1.05452842025311	1.05170881998611	1.10905684050622

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

19) **Japan, 1967 - 1967 (Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office)**

Survey ID: 1830

71,142 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

In July 1962 the coverage of the Survey, which formerly covered all the urban areas, was extended to include the entire area of Japan. The sampling design was totally changed at the same time with a transitional period until the end of 1962.

Data presented for 16 income groups.

Ref ID: 1868

Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, [No Title] (Japanese Statistical Agency Data, 2017)

Table: Sample distrib and expenditure by sample categories	GD_Japan_1967.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 78-9 (table 7)
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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:	0.2931626		1.953224	1.885841	3.683471
Naive:	0.290467277095402		1.65401785714285	2.0080971659919	3.32142857142857
LN:	0.258258748501826		1.05379332455458	1.05104731952759	1.10758664910916

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Report Stats:

Selection: Japan; only surveys with inequality measures.

Surveys: 19
Reference instances: 32
Total Households: 141,502