

# GII Survey Report

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*Selection: Poland.*

## 1) Poland, 1904 - 1904

Survey ID: 795

2 households

Ref ID: 791

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Woycicki, 'L'ouvrier poland', *Reforme sociale*, Vol. 79; 80 (1909), pp. 433-443; 506-515.

## 2) Poland, 1927 - 1927 ( Glowny Unzad Statystyczny)

Survey ID: 797

192 households

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** This survey provides 40 households from Warsaw, 32 from Lodz, 76 from Dąbrowa Basin and 44 from Upper Silesia. Although reporting of household composition is limited to a family headcount, calculated consumption units are given together with total monthly expenses worked out on that basis. This survey has an excellent level of detail: incomes and expenditures are given in Zloty and percentages per family and per consumer unit. There are 18 items of income and savings etc. and 57 items of expenditure per household: 20 of these items are for food and drink. Furthermore, there is corresponding group data (in 4 income groups for each of the locations cited above) that reports average nutritional intake in proteins, carbohydrates, fats and energy in calories.

Ref ID: 793

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Glowny Unzad Statystyczny, 'Budzety Rodzin Robotniczych 1927', *Statyska Polski*, Vol. 40, No. 1 (1930)

*Budgets of Labouring Classes, 1927*

## 3) Poland, 1927 - 1929

Survey ID: 798

369 households

*Selection: Poland.*

Ref ID: 794

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**Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego, 'Wiadomości Statystyczne', *Wiadomości Statystyczne* (Warszawa, Aug. 1932), pp. 443-444.**

*Głównego Statistical Office, Statistical News*

4) **Poland, 1928 - 1928 (Głównego Urzędu Statystycznego)**

Survey ID: 799

**69 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** Included in this report is the 1927 survey of 192 households (above) plus the 93 households concerned with here. 69 families participated in both, and this was intended so that comparative figures could be reported. As the report states, economic conditions were said to be improving and this is reflected in the figures for 1928 (in comparison to the previous year). As with the 1927 survey, 18 items of income are recorded both per household and unit of consumption; expenses are also broken down to the same level of 57 items. The only difference to the 1927 survey is that this is only reported in four income groups here.

Ref ID: 795

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**Edward Otrebski, *Budżety Domowe Rodzin Robotniczych w Latach 1927 i 1928* (Warsaw, 1931)**

*household budgets Families of Workers in the Years 1927-1928*

5) **Poland, 1929 - 1929**

Survey ID: 800

**108 households**

**Notes:** Detailed nutrition information: measures of food consumed (Kg.) per consumption unit within income groups in Zloty, also defined by consumption unit. There are 28 separate items of food included.

Ref ID: 796

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**Central Office of Statistics, *Budżety des familles ouvrières*, vol. XL, (Warsaw, 1933)**

*Budgets of working families*

6) **Poland, 1932 - 1932 (Government - Statistical Office)**

Survey ID: 801

**71 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

**Notes:** Respondents were chosen through membership of a union. This survey is reported in a very similar way to the 1928 survey – by family/household and consumption unit – but with one less income group. There are 17 items of income and 47 items of expenditure, 11 of which are food/drink. The survey records all this during the month of May in 1932.

Ref ID: 797

**Otrebski, 'Wyniki badania budżetów domowych pracowników umysłowych przeprowadzonego w maju 1932', *Statystyka Pracy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (1932), pp. 345-366.**

*Otrebski, household budget survey results collar conducted on white collar workers conducted in May 1932, Labour statistics*

7) **Poland, 1957 - 1960 (Agricultural Economics Institute)**

Survey ID: 804

**1,200 households**

Sample Duration: 1 Week(s)

**Notes:** This survey of rural households was conducted between 1957 and 1960 and covered (approximately) 1,200 rural households across Poland. This is, in effect, three surveys of a varying number of (the same) participating households (1,173, 971, and 1,159 households). It is reported in a monograph with 107 tables. Figures are grouped and reported per consumption unit rather than only by household. Much effort is given over to reporting the survey in several different ways. For example, as well as reporting all basic expenditures (food, clothing totals, etc.) figures are split across 12 separate regions of the country. Food is treated in a number of tables. In those cases, there are 15 separate items of food. A useful comparison of all basic expenditure is made with industrial workers in a table of 5 groups although in that case, the number of households in each group is not provided (the comparison is made with consumption unit).

Ref ID: 800

**Maria Czerniewska, *Budżety domowe rodzin chłopskich : praca napisana w Instytucie Ekonomiki Rolnej* (Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne, 1963)**

*Household budgets of peasant families: work written at the Institute of Agricultural Economics. Maria Czerniewska; Institute of Agricultural Economics. Warsaw: National Economic Publishing House in 1963.*

*Selection: Poland.*

8) **Poland, 1960 - 1960**

Survey ID: 790

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**unknown # of households**

Ref ID: 786

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**Helena Chojnacka, *Konsumpcja żywności w rodzinach rolniczych : dochód i region jako wyznaczniki spożycia żywności***  
**(Warszaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukow, 1963)**

*Food consumption in farm families: income and region as predictors of food consumption.*

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**Report Stats:**

*Selection: Poland.*

**Surveys:** 8  
**Reference instances:** 8  
**Total Households:** 2,011