

GII Survey Report

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

1) United States of America, 1900 - 1902 (BLS)

Survey ID: 1260

25,440 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey of expenditures for one year of 24,440 workingmen's families located in the principal industrial centres of the United States. The families were distributed over 33 states and the proportion in each geographical division corresponds very closely to its importance in an industrial sense. Families selected without any reference to industry.

Data related to the cost of living is representative of the conditions existing among wage workers of the whole country.

Information on family conditions, income of the family, occupation, earnings, quantity of food consumed.

Investigation limited to families of wage workers and of persons on salaries not exceeding \$1,200 per year, no attempt being made to cover families of persons engaged in business on their own account.

All schedules cover a period of 1 year, and nearly all schedules cover a year ending some time during the calendar year 1901 although, a in a few instances, the schedule year ended in the latter part of 1900 or the early part of 1902.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1279

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903. Cost of Living and Retail Prices of Food (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904)

Table: Sample by state and av income	GD_USA_1900 1902 b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 366 (377 of pdf)
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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:	0.0534278		1.138161	1.10456	1.257167
Naive:	0.052633717990433		1.17093249976788	1.10583073426018	1.29485314598743
LN:	0.204451848453882		1.02143291836462	1.02098318742158	1.04286583672924

Table: Sample by income bands	GD_USA_1900 1902 a.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 284 (p. 297 of pdf)
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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:	0.2246138		1.600947	1.567097	2.50884
Naive:	0.2197774		1.858369	1.461894	2.716738
LN:	0.2336712		1.087521	1.080478	1.175042

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

2) **United States of America, 1907 - 1907 (Academic - Institutional, Eight New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections)** Survey ID: 1098

391 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: The families were selected on the basis of their willingness and ability to give the information that was sought. Dependent families were excluded, and the visitors tried to find families of normal composition and of moderate size, that is, having both parents living and from 2 to 4 children under 16 years of age. Attention was concentrated on families having an income of from 1,500 to 11,000 a year.

The 391 families whose budgets are discussed in the text of the report have been grouped by nationality, location, income, and occupation.

642 schedules were received from Greater New York; 251 were discarded.

Russell Sage Foundation paid for the costs of the survey which was conducted by the Special Committee of the Eight New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

Ref ID: 1088

Robert C. Chapin, *The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, Charities Publication Committee, 1909)

Table: Income distrib of sample and av income	GD_USA_NY_1907.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 70 (table 15)
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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:	0.1329519		1.340618	1.343697	1.801385
Naive:	0.129793215056473		1.3015980435886	1.34405501855221	1.749419382623
LN:	0.213156449651688		1.04720180482436	1.04507422027627	1.09440360964872

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

3) **United States of America, 1908 - 1908 (resident's Home Commission)**

Survey ID: 1099

1,217 households

Sample Duration: 5 Month(s)

Notes: Sociological study of 1,251 families conducted during the months of February to June. The plan of the President's Home Commission was to investigate only those families whose incomes were below \$1,000/annum. Investigation of both white and African-American families in a proportion similar to the total population of Washington DC.

Ref ID: 1089

Gustavus A. Weber, *Sociological Study of 1,251 Families. Report of Committee on Social Betterment of the President's Homes Commission* (Washington: The President's Home Commission, 1908)

Table: Sample by income	GD_USA_Washington_1908.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 288
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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:	0.3421174		3.293143	1.699057	5.595235
Naive:	0.3064106		2.202405	1.727934	3.805611
LN:	0.2691772		1.139355	1.12231	1.27871

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

4) **United States of America, 1909 - 1909 (Oklahoma Department of Labor)**

Survey ID: 1105

225 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Investigation of 225 families living in the state of Oklahoma for the year 1909. The investigation covers cost of living, savings, income, investment, occupation and employment.

Data gathered from the principal industrial centres of the state by mail.

Ref ID: 1095

Third Annual Report (Oklahoma Department of Labor, 1910)

Table: Occupations by income bands	GD_USA_Oklahoma_1909b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 132 (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:	0.2750759		1.711192	1.834167	3.138612
Naive:	0.2563178		1.667408	2.050414	3.418877
LN:	0.2418584		1.09541	1.087099	1.190819

Table: Income by occupation	GD_USA_Oklahoma_1909a.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 131 (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:	0.1629315		1.444249	1.452192	2.097327
Naive:	0.160846331077514		1.47902263471919	1.36282256515335	2.01564542096789
LN:	0.217467441841692		1.05707670157554	1.05399485343918	1.11415340315109

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

5) **United States of America, 1909 - 1909 (Board Of Trade)**

Survey ID: 1106

7,616 households

Sample Duration: 1 Month(s)

Notes: Condition of working classes in certain industrial towns of the US. Particularly focused on wages, hours of labour, rents and housing conditions, retail prices of food and the expenditure of working-class families on food.

As a UK Board of Trade study, it followed guidelines adopted in other countries. It began in February 1909 and the whole statistical data were collected with reference to that date.

28 towns were investigated. All but two of them lie on the east of the Mississippi river. Towns were chosen because of their representative industrial character or their intrinsic importance.

Constant comparison with October 1905 UK study results.

Weekly expenditure for food and rent incurred in wage-earning families. The survey attempted to obtain a body of returns that would be as representative as possible of the various towns covered in the enquiry. The sources through which the actual particulars were obtained were varied.

The budgets obtained, numbering 8,080 in all, were subjected to scrutiny and 464 were rejected due to incompleteness, internal inconsistency or other causes. 7,616 remained available for statistical purposes.

In the analysis of the data, much emphasis was placed on the nationality of the head of household.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1096

Great Britain Board of Trade, *Cost of Living in American Towns: Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into working-class rents, housing, and retail prices, together with the rates of wages in certain occupations in the principle industrial towns of the United States of America, with an introductory memorandum and a comparison of conditions in the United Staes and in the United Kingdom* (London: H.M.S.O., 1911)

Table: Sample by weekly group and nationality	GD_USA_1909.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 46 of PDF (table IV)
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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:	0.2437166		1.801445	1.672816	3.013485
Naive:	0.2381472		1.400802	1.858369	2.603206
LN:	0.2506306		1.934698	1.483123	2.869396

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

6) **United States of America, 1916 - 1916 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1113

2,110 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: On December 20, 1916, a joint resolution was made authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics began the study in January, 1917, and completed the field work in June. Incomes and expenditures for the calendar year 1916 were obtained as well as other relevant measures that pertained to the increasing cost of living in 1917. The inquiry was divided into two parts: first, cost of living of families, and second, cost of living of wage-earning women.

To record the incomes and expenditures of families, investigators were sent out to interview housewives in their homes. To insure a fair representation of the working population of Washington, including Government clerks, the city was divided into districts and a fair proportion of schedules was obtained from each district.

Schedules were obtained from 1,481 white families and from 629 African-American families, making a total of 2,110. Only those households were included whose principal breadwinner worked for wages or, if paid a salary, received not more than \$1,800 a year. Families with incomes from sources other than the earnings of the head of the house were included, however, even though the total income exceeded \$1,800. No families were taken which had not resided in the District of Columbia for the whole of 1916.

Ref ID: 1103

'Cost of Living in the District of Columbia [notes]', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (1917), pp. 639-663.

Table: Distrib of sample by income and av income	GD_USA_Washington DC_1916a.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 646-9(Table 1)
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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:	0.2243677		1.837649	1.615071	2.967934
Naive:	0.223799360514445		1.90376258419642	1.56262542680781	2.97486782067067
LN:	0.237651432119586		1.08599191820877	1.07918283439034	1.17198383641755

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

7) **United States of America, 1916 - 1916 (BLS)**

Survey ID: 2063

676 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: As a part of tile cost of living study in the District of Columbia for the year 1916, a special study was made of wage-earning women.

This study was made for the purpose of finding out how working women live, with special reference to the manner in which they apportion the expenditure of their incomes between food, clothing, rent, and the other items of expenditure. The study was confined to women receiving incomes less than \$1,100 per year.

In the selection of working women an effort was made to obtain a fair representation from the various industrial employments open to women in the city of Washington. No occupations, except those of trained nurse, domestic servant, and washerwoman, were excluded.

The total number of schedules obtained was 676, of which 600 were from white women and 76 from African-American women.

Ref ID: 2039

'Cost of Living in the District of Columbia - Fourth Article - Wage-Earning Women: Who They Are and What They Do [notes]', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1918), pp. 1-12.

Table: Distrib of sample by income	GD_USA_Washington DC_1916b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 4
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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:	0.2829856		2.558956	1.658818	4.244842
Naive:	0.2709652		3.006689	1.667408	5.013378
LN:	0.2636925		1.139116	1.122126	1.278232

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

8) **United States of America, 1918 - 1918 (National Consumer League)**

Survey ID: 2062

100 households

Sample Duration: 2 Month(s)

Notes: The purpose of this survey was to examine the cost of living amongst wage-earning women in Baltimore and how their incomes meet their needs.

Findings can be compared to results of a larger investigation of 600 women employed in the neighbouring city of Washington (study carried out throughout 1916). This enquiry took place over a shorter period and with less investigators but the questionnaire was almost the same.

In Baltimore, during January and February 1918, 134 women and girl wage-earners were interviewed and the detailed schedules of the cost of living of 100 of these persons form the basis for this study. 34 were excluded because they had not yet had a full year's experience in industry or had not lived so long in Baltimore or because of the incompleteness in the material they furnished.

Acquaintance with the workers was made through cooperation with industrial clubs and organisations of wage-earning women and girls, through working girls' homes and other social agencies related to women and girls in industry.

Ref ID: 2038

Josephine A. Roche, *Wage earning women and girls in Baltimore : a study of the cost of living in 1918* (New York: National Consumers' League, 1918)

Table: Distrib of sample by income	GD_USA_Baltimore_1918.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 27
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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:	0.1890749		1.716173	1.319738	2.264898
Naive:	0.1730268		3.006689	1.222469	3.675585
LN:	0.2354717		1.098651	1.089793	1.197302

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

9) **United States of America, 1919 - 1919 (Private - Individual, ederal Reserve Bank of New York)**

Survey ID: 1118

1,901 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Objective: ascertaining changes in the cost of living of bank employees with a view to affording a basis for changes in salaries in accordance with such changes in the cost of living.

Information obtained by the Division of Analysis and Research of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed to all employees of Federal Reserve Banks receiving salaries of less than \$5,000 per annum, requesting information on expenditures for the calendar year 1919. The questionnaire was divided into 2 sections, one to be filled by head of families and the other to be used by those giving their own individual expenditures.

Data was collected from 1,901 families, and 819 of those were used in the analysis.

Ref ID: 1108

Federal Reserve Board, 'Adjusting Salaries of Bank Employees to meet changes in the cost of living', *Fed Reserve Bull.*, No. 12 (1920), pp. 1293-1295.

Table: Sample by income groups	GD_USA_NY_1919.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 1294
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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:	0.2124535		1.436503	1.516119	2.177909
Naive:	0.208486298972932		1.66691367173027	1.40008890864636	2.33382734346054
LN:	0.229773485670877		1.06674081667475	1.06256516637546	1.13348163334951

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

10) **United States of America, 1920 - 1921 (Academic - Institutional, University of California)**

Survey ID: 1841

82 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: This study of the incomes and expenditures of 82 families of the San Francisco Typographical Union was made by Prof. Jessica B. Peixotto, of the University of California, who investigated families that she considered to have a living wage.

The constitute a fair index of the spending tendencies' of educated wage earners. The investigation was made between September 15 and November 15, 1921, and the earnings and expenditures reported were for the preceding 12 months.

The original plan for the study contemplated a random and impartial sample of the entire membership. In October 1921, the Union estimated a membership of 1,300, but could only furnish 300 addresses. 150 agreed to be interviewed and finally only 82 were used.

Ref ID: 2041

Jessica B. Peixotto, 'Cost of Living Studies. II. How Workers spend a Living wage. A study of the Incomes and Expenditures of eighty-two typographers' families in San Francisco', *University of California Publications in Economics*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (1929), pp. 161-245.

Table: Sample by income bands	GD_USA_San Francisco_1920 1921.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 173 (Table 8)
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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:	0.13819		1.352244	1.312347	1.774613
Naive:	0.1252113		1.222272	1.363703	1.666815
LN:	0.2169962		1.046445	1.044383	1.092889

Ref ID: 1882

'How 82 Skilled Workers' Families Spent Their Income', Vol. 30, No. 3 (1930), pp. 204-205.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

11) **United States of America, (circa) 1922 - 1922**

Survey ID: 1123

299 households

Notes: A study of the cost of living in 12 coal-mining centres: Belleville, Herrin, Pana, Clinton, Bellaire, Nelsonville, New Philadelphia, Barnesboro, Carnegie, Uniontown, Clarksburg and Montgomery. Data were secured from 25 families in each locality, 20 of these being families where the husband or principal wage earner was employed in or about the coal mines and 5 where the husband was employed in some other industry.

Ref ID: 1113

'Cost of living in Coal-Mining Towns', *Monthly Labor Rev.*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (1922), pp. 8-12.

Table: Sample per town	GD_USA_1922.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 10 (table 1)
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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:	0.0897482		1.228501	1.230105	1.511185
Naive:	0.088819484956785		1.22198614318706	1.18242868662433	1.44491147036181
LN:	0.206957757916578		1.02788689562112	1.02713031534882	1.05577379124224

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

12) **United States of America, 1922 - 1924 (USDA)**

Survey ID: 1127

2,886 households

Notes: Study carried on by the USDA in cooperation with 12 colleges or universities. The schedule used for gathering data was prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics.

The schedule was planned to show: tenure, acres per farm and value, sex, age, schooling of family members, quantities and value of consumption, etc.

Information obtained was by given by the 'home-maker', sometimes with help from the operator or from an adult son or daughter.

The field work for the separate units of study was done by students or teachers.

The economic level of farm resources and of farm family living was the chief consideration in the selection of localities represented in this study. Localities with indications of extremely high or extremely low economic levels were avoided. Only white farm families were included.

States studied: New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Ohio.

No methodological information was provided on the collection of data.

Ref ID: 1117

Ellis L. Kirkpatrick, 'The Farmer's standard of living: A Socio-Economic Study of 2,886 White Farm Families of Selected Localities in 11 States', *U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull.*, No. 1466 (Nov. 1926), pp. 1-63.

Table: Distrib of sample by income bands	GD_USA_1922 1924.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 34
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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:	0.2625235		1.72186	1.728443	2.976136
Naive:	0.2566993		1.800534	1.889218	3.401601
LN:	0.2479279		1.093471	1.085481	1.186943

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

13) **United States of America, 1924 - 1925 (Academic - Institutional, C. Zimmerman and Division of Agricultural Economics)**

Survey ID: 1135

357 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: The main aim of the study was aid the improvement of rural living.

It covered 347 families in seven counties and was conducted by C. Zimmerman with assistance from C. Howe during the fall of 1925. Data was gathered on receipts, expenditure and living conditions of typical Minnesota farm families. Typical communities were picked by the use of census data. The investigators went to these communities and secured information from about 50 contiguous farm families, each visiting about 4 families a day.

The study was a joint project between C. Zimmerman (research Specialist in Rural Sociology of the Agricultural Experiment Station) and the Division of Agricultural Economics.

An equal number of farm families was visited on each of the roads leading into town and as many farms distant from town were visited as near town. They were taken in order on each road.

Data were taken for the crop year 1924-5, the exact period being August 1 1924 to July 31 1925.

Very detailed living and farm expenditure information was recorded, mainly by community/area.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1125

Carle C. Zimmerman and John D. Black, 'How Minnesota Farm Family Incomes are spent; An interpretation of a one year's study, 1924-25', *Minn. Agr, Expt. Sta. Bull.*, No. 234 (St Paul: University of Minnesota, 1927)

Table: Distrib of cash receipts by income groups	GD_USA_Minnesota_1924 1925b.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 13 (table X)
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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:	0.3250186		2.232348	1.95753	4.369889
Naive:	0.3208015		2.19952	1.727141	3.79888
LN:	0.2790957		1.11736	1.105033	1.234719

Table: Av cash receipts/expenditures per community	GD_USA_Minnesota_1924 1925a.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 10 (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:	0.1949515		2.216369	1.360005	3.014273
Naive:	0.191236133735143		2.14686346863468	1.36266758336198	2.92546125461254
LN:	0.232358675830156		1.06842392011477	1.06404192083927	1.13684784022955

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

14) **United States of America, 1924 - 1925 (Academic - Institutional, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California)** Survey ID: 1138

98 households Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Survey carried out by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California.

It was undertaken in order to ascertain the "spending ways" of a group of semiskilled workers and their dependents and selected families living on an income of between \$1,600 and \$2,000 in the East Bay cities of Alameda County.

In the judgment of the committee, street-railway men represented workers who stood between the highly skilled topographers of a preceding study and casual labourers. The detailed estimates of the incomes and expenditures of these 98 were secured for the 12 months ending with June, 1925.

In June 1925 the Oakland division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees agreed to cooperate in an investigation of the cost of living of their members. This organisation claimed 1,050 members, including employees of the street railways in the East Bay cities and of the electric interurban cars which met the Key Route Ferry from San Francisco. Interviews were obtained with 109 families, and 11 schedules were deemed to be problematic, resulting in 98 returns that were used.

Ref ID: 2042

'Cost of Living Studies IV: Spending Ways of a Semiskilled Group.', *University of California Publication in Economics*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (1931), pp. 295-366.

Table: Sample by income bands	GD_USA_San Francisco_1924 1925.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 305 (Table 10)
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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:	0.095465		1.171571	1.2441	1.457551
Naive:	0.0871913		1.	1.353045	1.353045
LN:	0.207838		1.029755	1.028895	1.059511

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1128

'A Californian Family Budget Enquiry', *Int'l Lab. Rev*, Vol. 24: 87 (1931)

Ref ID: 1877

'Incomes and Expenditures of Street-Car Men's Families', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 32, No. 6 (1931), pp. 212-215.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

15) **United States of America, 1926 - 1926 (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station)**

Survey ID: 1142

300 households

Notes: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and Ohio State University, undertook this study to learn the conditions of farming and of family living in a region of low incomes and expenditures, to establish the basis for programmes of improvement of farming and family living, and to canvass the question of whether there was other employment for the farm people and other uses of the land.

The study investigated the sources and uses of income among 300 farm families in three localities: Jackson, Meigs and Vinton counties. These localities were deemed to be typical of much of the farming region.

No methodological information was provided in the report.

Ref ID: 1132

Ellis L. Kirkpatrick and Harvey W. Hawthorne, Sources and uses of income among 300 farm families of Vinton, Jackson, and Meigs Counties, Ohio, 1926. A Preliminary Report (U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1926)

Table: Sample by income bands and av farm income	GD_USA_Ohio_1926.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 4(table 2)
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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:	0.3821964		2.520806	2.434193	6.136127
Naive:	0.347439682269691		2.00383141762452	3.39196940726577	6.79693486590038
LN:	0.283891031004494		1.14976715747267	1.1302586845513	1.29953431494535

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

16) **United States of America, 1926 - 1928**

Survey ID: 1144

176 households

Notes: Starting in January 1926, 187 complete one-year records were collected, 50 for 1926, 68 for 1927 and 69 for 1928. Families kept the records themselves. Each of the families (across Ohio) was visited at the end of the year.

No information regarding how these rural families were selected exists. Income information (total cash receipts) exist for 176 families .

Ref ID: 1134

Charles E. Lively, *Family living expenditures on Ohio farms (Wooster, 1930)*

Table: Sample by total cash receipts	GD_USA_Ohio_1926 1928.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 13 (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:	0.3645827		2.047361	2.215993	4.536937
Naive:	0.3512524		1.666889	2.40028	4.001
LN:	0.2774498		1.112878	1.101429	1.225756

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

17) **United States of America, 1927 - 1927**

Survey ID: 1145

395 households

Notes: The purpose of this study was to find out how Minnesota village and town families lived, the amounts and sources of their incomes, the distribution and methods of spending their incomes, and their housing and living conditions.

For purposes of a first-hand comparison with semi-urban conditions in the same locality, data were gathered from town and village families living in the trade centres of the same farm areas.

Communities were visited during the summer of 1927 and representative families were asked to cooperate.

Estimates cover the period July 1926-July 1927. Approximately half the time was spent among the poorer families of the town and a quarter each among the medium class and wealthier families. A total of 395 families were surveyed.

Very detailed information on expenditure by community.

Ref ID: 1135

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Incomes and Expenditures of Village and Town Families in Minnesota', *Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.*, No. 253 (St Paul: University of Minnesota, 1929)

Table: Av income and expenditure per community		Group Data	Relevant	p. 9 (Table V)
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Table: GII Composite	GD_USA_Minnesota_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:	0.0947794		1.366207	1.114186	1.522208
Naive:	0.092911875851067		1.47859237536656	1.06664022213407	1.57712609970674
LN:	0.210296970535153		1.03478643820172	1.03361702175202	1.06957287640345

Table: Families per community		Group Data	Relevant	p. 5 (table II)
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Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

18) **United States of America, 1927 - 1928**

Survey ID: 1146

272 households

Notes: Report made by a voluntary committee of the Yale Chapter of the American Association of University professor to learn as fully as possible the financial and domestic conditions confronting members of the Yale faculty.

Information from around 60% of the staff.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent to all members of the faculty asking for data on income, supplementary earnings, expenditure and savings.

Ref ID: 1136

Yandell Henderson and Maurice R. Davie, *Incomes and Living Costs of a University Faculty: A Report made by a committee on the Academic standard of living apointed by the Yale University Chapter of the American Association of University Professors (New Haven, Conn., 1928)*

Table: Distrib sample by job title, median income	GD_USA_Yale_1927 1928.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 44 (Table XIII)
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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:	0.2892746		1.766652	2.273306	4.016141
Naive:	0.28867684696743		1.9	2.16842105263157	4.12
LN:	0.253664156101222		1.08487098869023	1.07823141145354	1.16974197738047

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

19) **United States of America, 1927 - 1928 (C. Zimmerman)**

Survey ID: 1147

478 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Information was sought on the incomes and expenditures of 226 farm families and 252 city families of the state of Minnesota. This was secured by personal visits during the summer of 1928. Each family was asked to give information concerning the total family income (in case of farmers, cash receipts) and the various ways in which money was spent for the 12 preceding months.

The purposes of the study: to find the amount of income received by these groups of farm families in comparison with different types of city families; to discover the different methods used for spending their incomes; the influence of size of income, social status, and residence in country or city upon expenditures and the distribution of expenditures.

Very detailed expenditure on consumption by income groups.

Ref ID: 1137

Carle C. Zimmerman, 'Incomes and Expenditures of Minnesota famr, and city families, 1927-28', *Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.*, No. 255 (1929)

Table: GII Composite	GD_USA_Minnesota_1927 1928.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:	0.4199207		2.098811	2.815004	5.908161
Naive:	0.410734041570526		1.68951612903225	4.2016706443914	7.09879032258064
LN:	0.299292858490736		1.13169002926312	1.11636581206681	1.26338005852624

Table: Av cash receipts by group of farm families		Group Data	Relevant	p. 5 (Table I)
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Table: Av income by group of urban families		Group Data	Relevant	p. 21 (Table XV)
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Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

20) **United States of America, 1927 - 1928 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1148

506 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: investigation of the expenditures of 506 Federal employees living in Baltimore, Boston, New York, New Orleans, and Chicago, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1928. No employees with salaries of more than \$2,500 were included in the investigation and the schedule used did not provide for detailed figures on the purchases of items other than food and certain articles of household equipment.

The study was made in cooperation with the Personnel Classification Board.

Family type: husband, wife and at least one dependent. No inquiry was made as to the cost of living of unmarried persons or of higher salaried persons. The period covered was the year ending 30 June 1928.

The enquiry included all types of government employees of the federal government for a year or longer. Approximately 100 representative families were canvassed in each city. No information as to how these families were selected appears to exist.

Ref ID: 1138

'Cost of living of Federal Employees of Five Cities', *Monthly Labor Rev.*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 41-61; No. 3, pp.248-259; No. 4, pp 241-254; No. 5, pp1-10 (1929)

Table: Distrib of sample by city and income bands	GD_USA_1927 1928.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 45-6 (Table 2)
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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:	0.1232381		1.437191	1.265355	1.818557
Naive:	0.122388680343185		1.52445470282746	1.23649320433428	1.8849778803616
LN:	0.212095544665534		1.03971192739531	1.03819512535053	1.07942385479062

Ref ID: 1881

'Cost of Living of Federal Employees in Five Cities. Part 3: Miscellaneous Expenditures', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 29, No. 4 (1929), pp. 241-258.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

21) **United States of America, 1927 - 1928 (Children's Bureau and University of Chicago)**

Survey ID: 1152

550 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Report on the Welfare of Children of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. Children's Bureau staff and people from University of Chicago worked together on the study. Wages and family expenditures mostly relate to 1928.

550 families Maintenance-of-Way Employees, related to the railroad, were investigated across 10 states. Very low-skilled group.

Investigators of the Children's bureau visited the families of the section workers and received from them estimates of their receipts and expenditures during the year preceding the visit and additional facts designed to show something of the quality of life.

The field work began in October 1928 and finished in July 1929.

Selection of a representative sample was not possible.

Ref ID: 1142

Helen R. Wright, ' , 'Welfare of children of maintenance-of-way employees', U.S. Dept Labor, Children's Bur. Pub., No. 211 (1932)

Table: Sample by income groups	GD_USA_1927-1928_maintenance_of_way_workers.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 24 (Table 4)
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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:	0.1797215		1.478116	1.541295	2.278213
Naive:	0.166186418693333		1.40032025620496	1.57175528873642	2.20096076861489
LN:	0.219618820636077		1.05925787432244	1.0559428216291	1.11851574864489

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

22) **United States of America, 1928 - 1929**

Survey ID: 1153

161 households

Notes: This study deals with uses of land and related problems in 13 hill towns in Vermont.

Very extensive report on farm operations, characteristics, of the farms in those 13 towns of 161 farms.

No methodological explanation as to how the 161 families were chosen. Information on income, expenditures.

Ref ID: 1143

Claud Franklin Clayton and Lemuel James Peet, 'Land utilization as a basis of rural economic organization, based on a study of land utilization and related problems in 13 hill towns of Vermont', *Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.*, No. 357 (Burlington: Free press printing co., 1933)

Table: Distrib of sample by income, av income	GD_USA_Vermont_1928 1929.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 120 (table 47)
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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:	0.3710039		2.193734	2.151571	4.719974
Naive:	0.345624343380258		2.52005730659025	3.03411028993746	7.64613180515759
LN:	0.278538720851442		1.12220845869401	1.10889996216588	1.24441691738802

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

23) **United States of America, 1929 - 1929**

Survey ID: 1156

1,029 households

Notes: During the first six months of 1929, a questionnaire study was conducted in Nashville, Tennessee, which had as one of its purposes the determination of the purchasing power of African-Americans.

Ref ID: 1146

Paul K. Edwards, *The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer* (New York, 1932)

Table: Sample by income	GD_USA_Nashville_1929.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 45 (table 15)
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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:	0.3556212		2.349406	2.015344	4.734862
Naive:	0.3397547		4.206413	3.163659	13.30766
LN:	0.2910373		1.145494	1.127014	1.290988

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

24) **United States of America, 1930 - 1930 (Private - Group, Amalgamated Housing Corporation)**

Survey ID: 1160

400 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Amalgamated Housing Corporation project in New York selected as the most suitable to study the tenants benefiting from the State Housing Law and to see the effect of model housing upon the standard of living of families with small incomes.

417 schedules were obtained out of a population of around 500, schedules of 400 of the entire group were used.

The questionnaire and interview were the bases of the budget study. The period covered in the questionnaire was the year ending December 1 1930 and the facts were obtained by visits made from the middle of November 1930 to the middle of January 1931.

Very detailed data on expenditures

Ref ID: 1150

Asher Achinstein, Report of the State Board of Housing on the standard of living of 400 families in a model housing project (New York: The Amalgamated Housing Corporation, State Board of Housing, 1931)

Table: Distr of sample by income bands	GD_USA_NY_1930.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 86 (table LIV)
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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:	0.2232106		1.592315	1.634704	2.602963
Naive:	0.2182645		1.571592	1.545554	2.42898
LN:	0.2308836		1.06611	1.062011	1.132221

Ref ID: 1883

'Standard of Living of 400 Families in Amalgamated Housing Corporation Dwellings', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 33, No. 6 (1931), pp. 240-242.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

25) **United States of America, 1931 - 1932 (Fresno Citizens Committee on Teachers Salaries and Educational Costs)**

Survey ID: 1163

491 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: This survey was undertaken at the request of the Fresno Citizens Committee on Teachers Salaries and Educational Costs, who invited Dr Walter Crosby Eells of the School of Education of Stanford University to conduct it. It's aim was to generate a factual basis for possible discussion and readjustment of wages later in the year. The report compares Fresno to other Californian cities.

A detailed questionnaire was filled out by teachers, administrators and other certified employees and by janitorial and mechanical employees of the Fresno school system.

Information covered a year. Questionnaires were distributed at a meeting attended by practically all of the city teachers at which explanations were made of the nature and purpose of the inquiry. Of the 502 people that appear on the payroll as teacher staff, 491 questionnaires were returned and 488 were deemed useful.

Ref ID: 1153

Walter C. Eells et al., *Salary and Cost study of Fresno Schools* (Fresno, Calif.: Fresno City Council of Education, 1932)

Table: Average income by type of school and sex	GD_USA_Fresno_1931 132.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 97 (Table 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:	0.1058072		1.229934	1.239591	1.524615
Naive:	0.09523637989212		1.1502487562189	1.2015570934256	1.3820895522388
LN:	0.208280801273369		1.02994501106028	1.02907437847527	1.05989002212056

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

26) **United States of America, 1934 - 1936 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1809

14,469 households

Notes: The group of wage and clerical worker families surveyed was confined to those with 2 or more persons in cities with a population of 50,000 and over, with an income of at least \$501, who had not been on relief during the survey year. A \$2,000 maximum income limit was established for inclusion of clerical workers; no income limit was set for wage workers.

Income and expenditure was recorded for 14,469 families of employed wage earners and clerical workers of 42 cities, including native and foreign-born white and African-American families.

Purpose: revising the index of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and clerical workers published by the BLS.

Data is representative of the expenditures of families in cities with a population above 50,000.

Ref ID: 1890

Faith M. Williams and Alice C. Hanson, 'Expenditure Habits of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 49, No. 6 (1939), pp. 1311-1334.

Table: Net average income of sample	GD_USA_1934 1936.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 1324 (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:	0.1897763		1.572319	1.500844	2.359807
Naive:	0.18402928466445		1.26948356807511	1.66568047337278	2.11455399061032
LN:	0.225374676656494		1.06449075862758	1.06058367168047	1.12898151725517

Ref ID: 1863

Faith M. Williams, 'Standards and Levels of Living of City-Worker Families', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 79, No. 9 (1956), pp. 1015-1024.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

27) **United States of America, 1935 - 1936 (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1386

823,230 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Investigation conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in 32 cities, varying in size and representing different sections of the country. It was paralleled by a study of small city, village, and farm families conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Both surveys, which together constitute the Study of Consumer Purchases, were administered under a grant of funds from the Works Progress Administration. The National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board cooperated in the nation-wide study.

Families reported data for 12 consecutive months within the period Jan 1 1935 through Nov 30 1936. Random selection of families.

The closest approach to date to a general study of family consumption of goods and services was provided by the series of surveys among families of wage earners and clerical workers conducted by the BLS in 1918-9.

Present study of consumer purchases differs from those previously undertaken in that it is designed to cover a large enough number of families to allow for comparison, not only between different sections of the country, between urban and rural communities and between cities of different size, but also between families of different income levels and within any given income level, between families of different composition and occupational groups.

Wage earner, clerical, farm families as well as professional and business, both salaried and self-employed and families whose incomes are not dependent upon current employment.

Reports present estimates for total of population on basis of samples.

7 urban reports concerning:

New York City

Chicago sample 36223.

4 Urban communities of the pacific north west (PNW): Portland, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Bellingham and Everett.

5 New England cities: Providence, New Britain, Haverhill, Wallingford and Willimantic

5 cities in the Southeaster region: Atlanta, Mobile, Columbia, Gastonia and Albany

9 cities East Central region: Beaver Falls, Connellsville, New Castle, Columbus, Springfield, Mattoon, Muncie, Logansport, Peru

7 communities in the West Central-Rocky Mountain Region: Denver, Omaha-Council Bluffs, Pueblo, Butte, Dubuque, Springfield, Billings.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1316

A. D. H. Kaplan, Faith M. Williams and Erika H. Wulff, 'Family Income in Chicago', *Bulletin No. 642, Vols. I & II* (Washington D.C.: U. S. Gov. Printing Office, 1939)

Table: GII Composite b	GD_USA_1935 1936b.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:	0.3493269		2.291343	2.083433	4.773859
Naive:	0.348732867521138		2.54199683042789	1.99563591022443	5.0729001584786
LN:	0.236166176079435		1.07848434410077	1.07277281726905	1.15696868820155

Table: GII Composite a	GD_USA_1935 1936a.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:	0.3560295		2.448932	2.103466	5.151246
Naive:	0.3558038		2.601281	2.000308	5.203362
LN:	0.2665715		1.113923	1.102272	1.227847

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

28) **United States of America, 1935 - 1936 (Bureau of Home Economics of the USDA and the BLS)**

Survey ID: 1387

14,503 households

Sample Duration: 12 Month(s)

Notes: Rural part of the survey ID 1386

Generate comprehensive data on the income and consumption of American families. Conducted in 1936 by the Bureau of Home Economics of the USDA and the BLS with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board, the Work Projects Administration and the Central Statistical Board.

The survey was conducted in five broad geographic regions: New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific and Southeast. Communities were selected to typify five distinct degrees of urbanisation in each region as follows: large cities, middle sized cities, small cities, villages and farm counties.

Bureau of Home Economics was in charge of the work in the 140 villages and 66 farm countries and in 19 of the 29 small cities.

The consumption study was confined to those groups numerically most important in the country's population. Requirements for families to be included in the study:

- husband and wife who were 'native' white or 'native' African-American, married for at least 1 year
- farm sections: farm operator and had operated the farm for at least 1 year. Farm had to meet census definition and family should have received some money income from the sale of farm products.
- family had not received relief at any time during the year
- family of specified composition
- family did not have more than the equivalent of one roomer and/or boarder in the household for 52 weeks of the report year.

Scheme of collection involving four samples was used for farms

- record-card sample was a random sample of all dwellings of farm operators.
- income sample included families shown by the record card to be eligible for income study.
- eligible sample consisted of families from the second sample that met the requirements for a consumption study
- consumption sample derived from the eligible sample .

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1334

Hazel Kyrk, Day Monroe, Dorothy S. Brady, Colette Rosenstiel and Edith Dyer Rainboth, *Family Expenditures for Housing and Household Operation, Misc. Pub. No. 457, U.S.D.A. (1941)*

Table: Distrib sample by income and state	GD_USA_1935 1936farm.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 90-96 (table 30)
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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:	0.356792		2.468823	2.166228	5.348033
Naive:	0.3565438		3.00267	2.000445	6.006676
LN:	0.2710686		1.124414	1.110648	1.248828

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

29) **United States of America, 1947 - 1947 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1835

755 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Information from Washington, Richmond, and Manchester, was obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the spring of 1948.

The surveys included as economic families, persons living together during 1947 who pooled incomes and shared expenses, and individuals who lived independently as single consumers. Each family gave a detailed report of expenditures and savings for the year and reported income from all sources, as well as deductions from income for items such as taxes, retirement, and insurance. In analysis of the expenditure information, families were classified by the amount of total net income (after payment of personal taxes).

Samples of families representative of all types of consumers. Personal interviews with these families were conducted during February, March, and April, 1948. The sample units were selected by ratio from lists and supplemented by field investigation to include rooms in lodging houses, hotels, employee quarters of institutions, and new construction.

For Washington, the sample provided usable data for 323 economic families, of whom 273 were families of 2 or more persons and 50 were single. The survey included the city proper and the suburban areas in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md., and Alexandria, Arlington County, and part of Fairfax County, Va.

The Richmond sample consisted of 196 economic families who were willing and able to give a complete report (178 families of 2 or more persons and 18 single consumers). The survey included the city proper and the suburban areas located in Henrico and Chesterfield Counties, Va.

In Manchester, the sample provided complete reports for 236 economic families (190 families of 2 or more persons and 46 single residents).

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1870

Helen M. Humes, 'Family Income and Expenditures in 1947', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (1949), pp. 389-397.

Table: Washington		Group Data	Relevant	p. 392 (table 1)
Table: Richmond		Group Data	Relevant	p. 394 (Table 3)
Table: Manchester		Group Data	Relevant	p. 396 (table 5)
Table: GII Composite	GD_USA_1947.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	

Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2641393		1.904871	1.818635	3.464265
Naive:	0.262882031164223		2.06253652834599	1.91017285349957	3.93980128579777
LN:	0.246948963395488		1.08103307528546	1.07495892321709	1.16206615057092

Ref ID: 1871

Helen M. Humes, 'Procedures Used in 1947 Family Expenditure Surveys', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 68, No. 4 (1949), pp. 434-435.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

30) **United States of America, 1948 - 1948 (Government - Other Dept./Office)**

Survey ID: 1848

518 households

Notes: Survey carried out in spring and early summer of 1948.

Some 600 African-American households in the San Francisco Bay Area, selected by a stratified-random sampling procedure, were studied.

The sample was drawn from San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and Richmond in proportion to their respective estimated African-American population. It was also apportioned between public housing and private residential, because the former accommodated a large proportion of the migrant group while the 'old residents' lived mainly in private dwellings.

Ref ID: 1892

Davis McEntfie and Julia R. Ternopol, 'Postwar Status of Negro Workers in San Francisco Area', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 70, No. 6 (1950), pp. 612-617.

Table: income distrib of sample	GD_USA_1948.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 617 (table 5)
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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:	0.2680786		1.856306	1.720796	3.194324
Naive:	0.2640302		2.20048	1.727405	3.801121
LN:	0.2580587		1.095982	1.087577	1.191965

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

31) **United States of America, 1950 - 1950 (Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in cooperation with the BLS)** Survey ID: 1170

12,490 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Study of consumer expenditures, incomes and savings in the United States by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in cooperation with the BLS under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Two part study:

-study of expenditures and related data for 1950 and early 1951 compiled by the BLS from field survey data covering close to 1,500 items of budget information for each of some 12,500 families and individuals

-studies covering economic, marketing and sociological aspects of consumer behaviour prepared by staff members of the Wharton School and other academic institutions making use of the new 1950-1951 data, as well as of other consumer surveys and time series material.

Primary purpose of the 1950 survey: revision of expenditure weights in the CPI.

18 volumes are believed to have represented the most comprehensive information on consumers' economic behaviour available and virtually the only detailed information on the pattern of consumers' expenditures in the US in the period after WWII.

91 cities, 9 city classes. All urban data indicated the commodities purchased, prices paid, level of durable goods inventories, amounts spent and economic, social, demographic and other characteristics of the consumer units. Expenditure data was classified by 21 family characteristics and combinations of characteristics.

Comprehensive data on family expenditures, incomes and savings for the entire 1950 and detailed data on expenditures for food items for one week in the first half of 1951.

The survey was conducted during the first half of 1951 in 91 urban areas throughout the US, ranging in size from places of 2,500 population to the greater NY area with a population of 9 million. A total of 15,180 living quarters, containing 16,352 families and single consumers were visited by interviews recruited and trained for the purpose. Complete and usable reports were obtained from 12,489 consumer units.

For cities with populations over 86,000 samples were drawn from listings of addresses recorded in the BLS dwelling unit surveys. These surveys were made during 1949 and 1950 to obtain housing information and as a first stage in sample selection. For smaller cities, in which no dwelling unit surveys were conducted, the samples were drawn from listings of addresses taking in the 1950 census. A varying amount of information about the occupants of living quarters was available for different cities. Where they were known, family size, income level and race were used to stratify addresses for sample selection. When information about these characteristics was not available, stratification was based on block location and development, description of living quarters, tenure and rent level.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 2035

Study of consumer expenditures, incomes, and savings : statistical tables (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1956-57)

Table: Distrib of sample by income and av income	GD_USA_1950.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 10-11 (table 3-1)
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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:	0.3303624		2.227736	1.930035	4.299608
Naive:	0.3291548		2.386202	1.970819	4.702773
LN:	0.2769561		1.110407	1.099429	1.220814

Ref ID: 1627

International Labour Organisation, *Bulletin on Household Budget Surveys 1950-1960* (Geneva: ILO, 1961)

Ref ID: 99

'Post-War Studies of Family Expenditures [notes]', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 74, No. 6 (1956), pp. 576-599.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

32) **United States of America, (circa) 1955 - 1955 (U.S. Department of Agriculture)**

Survey ID: 1839

5,015 households

Sample Duration: 3 Month(s)

Notes: Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption.

April-June 1955

whole country; all types of households, 6,060 households.

Areas: Urban and Rural : non-farm households and farms.

Ref ID: 1627

International Labour Organisation, *Bulletin on Household Budget Surveys 1950-1960* (Geneva: ILO, 1961)

Table: sample by income bands	GD_USA_1955.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 109
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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:	0.3739476		2.989476	2.01983	6.038233
Naive:	0.3660739		7.006006	1.857265	13.01201
LN:	0.3318852		1.155073	1.134254	1.310145

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

33) **United States of America, 1960 - 1961 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)**

Survey ID: 1811

13,728 households

Sample Duration: 1 Year(s)

Notes: Detailed information on the purchasing habits of Americans, with over 200 types of expenditures coded, and attempts to provide a complete picture of consumer expenditures in the United States. Interviews were conducted in 1960 and 1961 with 9,476 urban families, 2,285 rural non-farm families, and 1,967 rural farm families, for a total of 13,728 families interviewed. ICPSR obtained the 1960-1961 Consumer Expenditure Survey from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in two files, one containing the urban families and a second file containing the rural families interviewed.

A three-stage sample design was used to select a sample presenting all families in the urban population. A sample of 66 urban places was selected to represent all urban in places in the 50 states.

The survey was conducted over 2 years: in 1961 covering family expenditures and income in the calendar year 1960 and in 1962 providing data for 1961.

All data were collected by personal interviews.

Ref ID: 2044

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1960-1961 (Ann Arbor: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1983)

Table: sample by income and region	GD_USA_19601961.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 69 of pdf
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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:	0.3478397		2.837408	2.042875	5.796468
Naive:	0.3471909		3.000667	1.944549	5.834945
LN:	0.3119636		1.133201	1.117544	1.266402

Ref ID: 1874

Phyllis Groom, 'New Features of the Revised CPI', *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 87, No. 4 (1964), pp. 385-390.

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Report Stats:

Selection: United States of America; only surveys with inequality measures.

Surveys: 33
Reference instances: 43
Total Households: 932,864