

## Codebook Database Collaboratory on Labour Relations

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This database is part of a Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations. This project aims to make an inventory of all types of labour relations worldwide, varying from slavery, indentured labour, sharecropping to free wage labour and self-employment in all its facets and combinations and to make a reconstruction of the developments of these types from 1500 up until today. To get an insight in the worldwide development from 1500 to now, we gather data on the occurrence of all types of labour relations in all parts of the world during five cross-sections in time i.e.: 1500, 1650, 1800, 1900 and 2000. To do so we asked regional experts from different disciplines to co-operate with us, gathering and sharing their data and its critical annotations in a collaboratory and during meetings. The creation of this research infrastructure should lead us to the discovery of lacunae in our knowledge and analysis which can be solved through further research.

### Chapter 1: Table based on sources

#### Table 1. Population

In this table the unit of research is the total number of people for a particular cross section in time, in a particular area. This population is characterised by several attributes, , e.g. gender, age, marital status, economic branch, occupation, nationality, ethnicity, religion, social group. The data are entered as they are found in the sources, the sources are mentioned in table 2. To the data found in sources an interpretation is added, i.e. labour relation. The typology of this feature is given in table 3.

<b>Id_labrel</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Identification number for IISH database administrator, not to be filled in</b>
Id_pop	N	Identification number, <b>enter manually</b> . Primary Key, must be unique.
Day	N	Day
Month	N	Month
Year	N	Year
Year_start	N	If no year is available, only a period: start period
Year_end	N	If no year is available, only a period end year NB period should not be longer 25 years
Locality	T	Locality
Urbanized	T	Y if locality has > 5.000 inhabitants

N if locality has < 5.000 inhabitants  
 If your sources give another definition of a city,  
 please state so in remark field

Region	T	Region
Country	T	Country
Total	N	Total population
Minimum	N	Minimum estimation
Maximum	N	Maximum estimation
Quality_total	T	Code indicating the quality of the data e.g. A = aggregated, C = calculated, E = estimated. If estimated by yourself: please state so in remark field and explain; if estimation is found in another source, indicate the source in the source field
Gender	T	M = Male, F = Female, T=Total, U = Unknown
Mar_Stat	T	M = Married, S= Single, W=Widowed =Divorced, T=Total, U = Unknown
Age_start	N	age or start date age group
Age_end	N	end date age group; open end = 99
Type_activity	T	<b>B: economically active population excluding unemployed</b> – number of people actually at work (employed) <b>E: economically active population (including unemployed)/labour force</b> – number of people actually at work (employed) including the number of people looking for work or available for work (unemployed) at the time of the census count; ( <a href="http://laborsta.ilo.org">http://laborsta.ilo.org</a> – indicators) ( <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/default.htm</a> - statistical databases - UN common database – metadata – definitions) all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services  <b>G: gainful workers</b> – people who reported an occupation at which they produced a money income, whether or not they were working at the

time of the census count [US before 1940] (Conk, 24)

**N: employees on nonagricultural payrolls**

**P: population** – total population (only for demographic information, not info on labour relations)

**S: self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic service employees**

**U: unemployed** – number of people without work, available for work or looking for work

**NW: not working** – people who cannot work or cannot be expected to work (because they are either too young [<5], too old [>75], disabled or studying) and those who do not have to work (because they are affluent)

a: excluding part of the area; to be defined under ‘remark’

b: excluding nomad population (Bedouins)

c: excluding (part of) (Indian/aboriginal/Maori) population

d: excluding part of population; to be defined under ‘remark’

e: excluding people whose sex was not stated

f: excluding foreigners

g: excluding women

h: excluding slaves

i: noninstitutionalized civilians/excluding institutional households

j: excluding (part of the) military personnel/armed forces/persons on compulsory military service

k: excluding alien armed forces within the country

l: excluding families of military personnel

Branch	T	Branch economic active population as stated in your source
Branch_HISCO	T	HISCO Major Group code that corresponds with the branch as stated in your sources See: <a href="http://historyofwork.iisg.nl/major.php">http://historyofwork.iisg.nl/major.php</a> , major group 0 to 9 Major group 0/1 = professional workers, technical and related workers Major group 2 = administrative and managerial workers Major group 3 = clerical and related workers Major group 4 = sales workers Major group 5 = service workers Major group 6 = agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters Major group 7/8/9 = production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers Two different HISCO branch codes should be separated with a slash. The HISCO Branch code is only one number long.
Occup	T	Occupational title as stated in your source
Occup_HISCO	T	HISCO Minor group code in the HISCO that corresponds with occupational title as stated in your source. These minor groups are coded from 01 to 99. <b>If possible enter the 3 digit unit group code, since this makes adding information on class and status easier.</b>
Position	T	<b>Status as indicated in the source (concerns the individual)</b>
Nationality	T	Nationality
Ethnicity	T	Ethnicity
Race	T	Race
Religion	T	Religion
Social_group	T	Social Group [i.e. tribe, caste]
Source	N	Secondary key to source table
Volume	N	Number of volume source

Page	N	Page number source
<b>Labour_rel_01</b>	N	<p>1. Type of Labour Relation, as interpreted by Researchers. Secondary key to Typology table.</p> <p>2. Can be used to combine two or more codes <b>if you do not know</b> exactly into which category your total belongs. For example: you know the Total number refers to wage labourers, but you do not know if they work for the market or for non market institution. Enter <b>1418</b> in <b>Labour_rel_01</b>.</p> <p>3a. Can also be used if you know that the people in your Total number <b>combine different types of labour relations</b>. Enter the main labour relation in this field, and the secondary in <b>Labour_rel_02</b>, or even the third in <b>Labour_rel_03</b>.</p> <p>3b. If you know the Total number works as wage labourers for the market for <b>9 out of 12 months</b>, and is self-employed for the other 3 months, enter 14 in Labour_rel_01 and 75% in <b>Labour_rel_01_%</b>. Enter 12 in <b>Labour_rel_02</b> and <b>25% in Labour_rel_02_%</b>. Percentages should add up to 100%</p>

## Chapter 2: Sources

All sources used to build the database are entered in a separate table that corresponds with the main population table.

### Table 2: Sources

In this table, all sources used to build table 1 are described and encoded. Codes refer to paper copies of essential parts of the sources.

Id_Source	N	Number of the source
Author	T	First Name and Last Name of author source
Place/Year	T	Place and year of publication source
Titel	T	Full title of the source
Nr_Copy	N	Code referring to paper copies of the sources
Remark	T	For extra data on sources

## Chapter 3 Interpretation

This table gives an overview of all prevailing labour relations, as developed by the research group. The several types are determined by the ownership of labour power; - instruments; out put and means of subsistence.

### Table 3. Typology of Labour Relations

Id_type	N	Number of labour relation type
Definition	T	Definition of labour relation
Working for	T	Institution workers produce for