Concept Manual for Gathering and Entering Data in the Database of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations 1500-2000

Introduction

The main, short term goal of the database is to create an instrument that will show us which types of labour relations prevailed in the world, in the various cross-sections. To do so, we at least need the total population of a 'nation'. To know/estimate/guestimate which part of this population, e.g. how many individuals, worked in each of the labour relation types, we would like to know their occupation. Gaining knowledge about the occupational structure is one of the intermediate stages to gaining insight in the occurrence of labour relation types. By showing how we attached types of labour relations to occupations, we show how our inventory has been made. This also serves the long term goal of the database.

The history of global labour relations will form the core business of the IISH research program in the years to come. The database will be used to formulate research proposals that will analyse and explain the major shifts in types of labour relations worldwide from 1500 to 2000. A detailed database will be a very good instrument for this and subsequent projects, therefore it is worthwhile – if possible - to put an extra effort in the data-gathering and data-entering process.

In the text below, we will suggest the preferable geographical level of the data, as well as the level of standardization of occupational titles. If data is aggregated in your sources, and these aggregations are trustworthy, please use the highest aggregation level if this is workable. In the text below, we will follow the order of the data as they should be entered in the database, and therefore the subdivision of the codebook of the database.

As for the data on labour ideology, including data on wages: it is important to signal these data and gather them, however it is in this stage of the project not necessary to enter these data in the database.

Which data should be gathered, how should it be entered in the database?

- **Year**
  - The year can also be the year nearest to the cross section
  - The year can also be a period, with a start date and end date; however, the period should not be longer than 25 years.
- **Total population in country and/or region and/or locality/city**
  - Please state the total population number as much as possible on a **national level**, even if you have to estimate/guestimate
  - If certain **regions** are important for your area in your cross section(s), please enter also the total population number on this geographical level
  - The same goes for the total population of important **cities**, that remained more or less important over a longer period
  - NB: For high and low estimations the fields minimum and maximum are added to the database.
- **Quality of total population number**:
  - Indicate the quality of the data
    - **A**ggregated
    - **C**alculated
    - **E**stimated
      - If estimated by yourself : in the remark field, make clear this is your estimation and explain how it is done; if the estimation is

found in another source, this source can be indicated in the source field.

The following data should be collected on a **national** level, unless these national data are not available. Only if you think for your area these data are also important on a regional or city level, please enter them in the database.

- **Gender division**
  - Male, Female, Unknown
- **Marital Status**
  - Married, Single, Widowed; Divorced, Unknown
- **Age distribution**
  - Use the age groups your sources are indicating, we can standardize afterwards
- **Urbanisation**
  - Which part of the total population lived in cities (>5000)
  - If your data gives another definition of a city (for example >3000), still fill in the total population in this field, and state the definition of your source in the remark field.

- **Type of activity: number of economically active population**
  - Use the definitions as stated in the Database codebook
- **Economic branch**
  - Please enter the **original branch title** as stated in your source and enter the **HISCO Major group code** in the HISCO field that will be added to the database. See: http://historyofwork.iisg.nl/major.php, 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

- **Occupation**
  - Please enter the **original occupational title** at stated in your source and enter the HISCO **Minor group code** in the HISCO field that will be added to the database. These minor groups are coded from 01 to 99. **If possible enter the 3 digit unit group code, since this makes adding information on class and status easier.**

- **Social position** (= concerning the individual, as stated in the sources)
- **Nationality**
- **Ethnicity**
- **Race**
- **Religion**
- **Social group** (i.e. caste; tribe)
- **Labour relations**: as interpreted by researcher, see the typology table
  - These fields can be used in several ways:

- If you do not know exactly into which category your total belongs, you can combine two or more codes. For example: you know that the Total number refers to wage labourers, but you do not know if they work for the market or for non-market institutions. In that case, enter **1418** in the field **Labour_rel_01.**
- If you know that the people in your Total number **combine different types of labour relations.** Enter the main labour relation in the **Labour_rel_01 field**, and the secondary in **Labour_rel_02**, or even the third in **Labour_rel_03**.
- If you know that the Total number works as wage labourers for the market for **9 out of 12 months**, and is self-employed for the other 3 months, enter 14 in Labour_rel_01 and 75% in **Labour_rel_01_%.** Enter 12 in **Labour_rel_02 and 25% in Labour_rel_02_%.** Percentages should add up to 100%.