**Overview**

This document provides relevant information for the various data sets and analysis codes used in:

Hanlon, WW. (2016). “Temporary Shocks and Persistent Effects in Urban Economies: Evidence from British Cities after the U.S. Civil War.”

**Software**

All analysis was conducted using Stata version 13.

**Datasets**

**1. analysis\_cities\_list**

This is a list of the cities included in the analysis.

**2. city\_birthplace\_data**

Variables:

* Location of birth
* Location of residence (at the time of the census)
* Year – of the census
* Pop – the number of persons in the census year located in the location of residence who were born in the location of birth
* Total\_pop – the total population of the location of residence in the census year

Source: These data were digitized from the Census of Population reports. Scanned versions of these reports can be accessed at histpop.org.

**3. city\_industry\_data\_1851\_1891**

This data set contains city-industry employment data for the cities for which these are available for the 1851-1891 period.

Variables:

* Group\_2 -- industry identification codes
* Loc -- location
* Group\_2\_name – the industry name
* Year
* Pop – the population of workers in each industry-location-year cell

These data were digitized from the Census of Population occupation reports. Scanned versions of these reports can be accessed at histpop.org. These reports include a number of different occupations. In order to obtain series that are consistent over time they have been collapsed to more aggregated categories. For further information on the city industry database, see:

<http://www.econ.ucla.edu/whanlon/appendices/hanlon_miscio_data_appendix.pdf>

**4. city\_lat\_lon\_data**

This dataset contains the latitude and longitude for each city. These values were collected using Google Maps.

**5. dist\_to\_manchester**

These datadescribe the distance from each city to Manchester, as the crow flies, in kilometers.

**6. migration\_analysis\_data\_1871**

Variables:

* District – the name of the poor law district
* Analysis\_city – an indicator that takes the value 1 if the district corresponds to one of the cities available in the analysis and 0 otherwise
* Pop\_1861 – the population of the district in the 1861 census
* chg\_1860\_1863 – the change in the number of able-bodied relief seekers from 1860 to 1863
* chg\_1860\_1866 – the change in the number of able-bodied relief seekers from 1860 to 1866
* chg\_1860\_1863\_shr – the change in the share of able-bodied relief seekers as a share of city population from 1860 to 1863
* chg\_1860\_1866\_shr – the change in the share of able-bodied relief seekers as a share of city population from 1860 to 1866
* county – the county in which the district was located
* cotton\_emp\_shr – the share of district employment in the cotton textile industry

Source: Southall, HR, Gilbert, DR, & Gregory, I. 1998. *Great Britain Historical Database: Labour Markets Database, Poor Law Statistics, 1859-1939* [computer file]. UK Data Archive.

**7. pt\_pop\_1891**

This database contains the population of each city in each census year from 1841-1891. These data were digitized from the Census of Population report for 1891, which can be accessed at histpop.org.

**8. pt\_pop\_1901**

This database contains the population of each city in each census year from 1851-1901. These data were digitized from the Census of Population report for 1891, which can be accessed at histpop.org.

**9. regions**

This database contains region and county identifiers for each of the cities used in the analysis.

**10. town\_cotton\_shr\_1851**

Variables:

* loc – city name
* shr\_cotton – the share of city employment in the cotton textile industry in 1851
* shr\_wool – the share of city employment in the wool textile industry in 1851
* shr\_other\_tex – the share of city employment in other textile industries in 1851

Source: These shares were calculated using data from the Census of Population Occupation reports.

**11. town\_occupation\_data\_1851\_1871**

This data set contains the city-industry employment data for the larger set of analysis cities available from 1851 to 1871.

This data set contains city-industry employment data for the cities for which these are available for the 1851-1891 period.

Variables:

* Group\_2 -- industry identification codes
* Loc -- location
* Group\_2\_name – the industry name
* Year
* Pop – the population of workers in each industry-location-year cell

These data were digitized from the Census of Population occupation reports. Scanned versions of these reports can be accessed at histpop.org. These reports include a number of different occupations. In order to obtain series that are consistent over time they have been collapsed to more aggregated categories. For further information on the city industry database, see:

<http://www.econ.ucla.edu/whanlon/appendices/hanlon_miscio_data_appendix.pdf>

**Analysis codes – Tables**

**Tables 1 & 2:** These are produced using the stata code “table\_1\_2’

**Table 3:** This table is produced using the stata code “table\_3” which produces a csv file of data “results\_table\_3.csv” which can then be plugged into the appropriate section of the Excel file “results\_table\_3.xls”.

**Table 4:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_4”. The permutation tests at the bottom of the table are produced using the stata code in “table\_4\_permutation.” Warning: the permutation code takes time to run.

**Table 5:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_5”.

**Table 6:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_6”. The permutation tests at the bottom of the table are produced using the stata code in “table\_6\_permutation.” Warning: the permutation code takes time to run.

**Table 7:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_7”. The permutation tests at the bottom of the table are produced using the stata code in “table\_7\_permutation.” Warning: the permutation code takes time to run.

**Table 8:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_8”.

**Table 9:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_9”.

**Table 10:** These results are produced using the stata code in “table\_10”.