

Peter Flora

ZA-Studie: 8190

Bildungsentwicklung
im internationalen Vergleich

1800 bis 1975

Quellen und Anmerkungen

HISTAT

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QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY - Statistical Sources and Quantitative Analyses of Western European Modernization: A Selected Bibliography

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Tabelle O.05: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914) und

Tabelle O.06: Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914)

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Quellen zu

Tabelle P.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung der Länder (1815-1965)

Vereinigte Staaten

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Rußland

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 1959: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Preußen:

Quellen:

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Werte aus dem Statistischen Handbuch für den preußischen Staat, Bd. 2. Berlin (1893) für die Jahre: 1816, 1867.

Deutsches Reich:

Quellen:

1871, 1915: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Berlin 1880-1942.

1938: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin 1955ff.

BRD:

Quellen:

1946: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Stuttgart 1952ff.

DDR:

Quellen:

1946: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin 1955ff.

Frankreich:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1920: Annuaire Statistique de la France 1966, Résumé Rétrospectif. Paris 1966.

England und Wales:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

1943: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Schottland:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

1943: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Irland / Nordirland:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

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O.01: Bildungsentwicklung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (1830-1961)

Zur Tabelle insgesamt:

Gesamtstaatliche Daten über die Bildungsentwicklung wurden in den Vereinigten Staaten vor allem vom ‚Bureau of Census‘ und vom ‚Office of Education‘ gesammelt und publiziert. Das ‚Bureau of Census‘ erhebt seit 1840 in den Volkszählungen alle zehn Jahre Bildungsdaten der Gesamtbevölkerung durch Interviews auf Haushaltsbasis. Das ‚Office of Education‘ gibt seit 1840 statistische Berichte heraus, die sich auf Daten der einzelstaatlichen und lokalen Schulsysteme und höherer Bildungsinstitutionen stützen. Da keine Informationspflicht besteht, liegen die Schülerzahlen, besonders in den frühen Jahren, zu niedrig. Der Anteil der berichtenden Schulen hat jedoch im Laufe der Zeit zugenommen; dies gilt insbesondere für die Sekundärschulen. Eine vollständige Liste aller Sekundärschulen wurde erstmals 1930 erstellt. Nach dieser Liste berichteten im Jahre 1930 93% aller Schulen und im Jahre 1951 praktisch alle.

Die in den Tabellen wiedergegebenen Daten beziehen sich durchwegs auf die Zahlen der eingeschriebenen Schüler, die lange bedeutend höher lag als der tatsächliche Schulbesuch. Nach der Quelle: ‘Historical Statistics of the United States – Colonial Times to 1957. Washington, D.C., 1961’ betrug in den öffentlichen Primär- und Sekundärschulen der durchschnittliche Schulbesuch in % der eingeschriebenen Schüler: 1870: 59,3%; 1880 62,3%, 1890 64,1%; 1900 68,6 %, 1910 72,0%; 1920 74,8%; 1930 82,8%; 1940 86,7% und 1950 88,7%.

Zu den Primärschülern:

1830-1860: Schüler und Studenten in allen Bildungsinstitutionen; die Abweichung gegenüber der Zahl der Primärschüler kann für diese Periode vernachlässigt werden.

1871-1930: Kinder und Schüler in den öffentlichen Primärschulen (Klasse 1-8); eine öffentliche Schule ist definiert als eine von öffentlich gewählten oder bestimmten Schulbeamten geleitete und mit öffentlichen Mitteln unterstützte Schule. Es wurden nur die regulären Tagesschulen erfasst; nicht enthalten sind die Sonderschulen und die ‚Vorschulen‘ sekundärer Bildungseinrichtungen. Da in den hier verwendeten Quellen Informationen über nicht-öffentliche Schulen erst ab 1889 und nur in aggregierter Form (Kinder und Schüler in Kindergärten, Primär- und Sekundärschulen) vorliegen, wurde auf eine Korrektur verzichtet. Die Zahlen der Primär- und Sekundärschüler dürften daher bis zu 10% zu niedrig liegen; der Anteil der Kinder und Schüler in nicht-öffentlichen Kindergärten, Primär- und Sekundärschulen an der Gesamtzahl der Kinder und Schüler betrug nach der Quelle: ‘Historical Statistics of the United States – Colonial Times to 1957. Washington, D.C., 1961’: 1889: 9,3%; 1900: 8,0%; 1910: 8,0%; 1920: 7,3% und 1930: 9,4%.

Der Anteil der Kinder in den Kindergärten an der Zahl der Primärschüler ist kaum abzuschätzen, da er seit 1900 sicher stark zugenommen hat; bis 1930 dürfte er jedoch unter 5% gelegen haben. 1931 – 1961: Schüler in öffentlichen und privaten Primärschulen (Klasse 1-8), ohne Kindergärten.

Zu den Sekundärschülern:

1840: Schüler in ‚Academies‘ und ‚Gammammar Schools‘;

1871-1931: Schüler in öffentlichen Sekundärschulen (Klasse 9-12 und ‚post-graduates‘), vorwiegend in ‚Public High Schools‘;

1931-1961: Schüler in öffentlichen und privaten Sekundärschulen; der Anteil der Schüler in privaten Sekundärschulen an der Gesamtzahl der Sekundärschüler betrug 1954: 10,9%, 1957: 11,2% und 1961: 10,4%.

Zu den Hochschülern:

1840-1850: alle Universitäten und Colleges;

1870-1930: Öffentliche und private Universitäten und Colleges, Berufsschulen, ‚Junior Colleges‘, ‚Teacher Colleges‘ und ‚Normal Schools‘;

1931-1961: öffentliche und private Universitäten, ‚Liberal Arts Colleges‘, technische Schulen, Kunstschulen, andere Berufsschulen, ‚Teacher Colleges‘ und ‚Junior Colleges‘. Im Vergleich zu den Schulsystemen der meisten westeuropäischen Länder wäre die Grenze zwischen dem sekundären und dem höheren Bildungsbereich nach dem ersten oder zweiten College-Jahr zu ziehen.

Zu dem Jahr 1830:

Die Zahl für 1830 beruht auf:

- 1) Schülerzahlen von 1830 für die Bundesstaaten Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina und Kentucky, in denen 1830 ca. 42% der amerikanischen Bevölkerung lebten;
- 2) Schülerzahlen von 1840 für Ohio und Pennsylvania sowie einzelnen qualitativen und quantitativen Informationen über die Bildungsentwicklung zwischen 1830 und 1840; in den beiden Staaten lebten um 1830 ca. 16% der amerikanischen Bevölkerung;
- 3) Daten über den Analphabetismus in den Südstaaten.

Zu dem Jahr 1958:

Ab 1958 einschließlich Hawai und Alaska.

Tabelle O.02: Bildungsentwicklung in Russland (1801-1914)

Zur Tabelle O.02 (Bildungsentwicklung in Russland) insgesamt:

Die Zahlen für die Primär-, Sekundär- und Hochschüler bis 1914 stammen fast ausschließlich aus der Quelle „Hans, N.: 1964: History of Russian Educational Policy, 1701-1917. New York. In diesem Buch sind neben der Gesamtschülerzahl und den prozentualen Anteilen der Schüler in den drei Bildungsbereichen an der Gesamtbevölkerung auch Schülerzahlen für einzelne Schul- und Hochschulzweige gegeben. Eine Schwierigkeit dieser Daten besteht darin, dass die jeweilige Gesamtzahl der Schüler und Studenten nur unvollständig aus den Zahlen für die einzelnen Schulzweige rekonstruiert werden kann, da diese für manch Jahre fehlen und nicht erläutert wird, wie die Gesamtzahlen berechnet wurden. Um die Möglichkeit zu geben, wenigstens die Richtigkeit der Größenordnung abzuschätzen, werden auf der folgenden Seite die Gesamtzahlen der Schüler und Studenten in den drei Bildungsbereichen

R Frauen in Universitätskursen (Russland ohne Finnland und Polen)

[illegible]

	Primärschüler (in Tsd)						Sekundärschüler (in Tsd)								Hochschüler (in Tsd)			
Jahr	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1894		1.576	981	74				81	110	23					13.2	13.9		
1895	2.620						165				62	18			16.1		9.6	
1896		2.233	1.077		3.780													
1898		2.241	1.425					100	156	33								
1900	4.300	2.348	1.634				260	112	179	38					26.6	16.4		
1901				97														
1902		2.565	1.771					120	209	42							13.0	
1904		2.920	1.903		4.581			127	247	47		64		354		21.5	19.3	
1905	5.200						350				90				50.4			5.0
1906		2.984	1.998	5.515				275	50							29.4		
1907				5.505	593								330	200		33.5		19.7
1908			1.916	5.462	556			321	59				350	200				
1909				5.500									371	208		38.4		
1910	7.425			5.956	657		500	153	362	66			407	223	80.4			22.5
1911		3.849	1.793					173								37.9	38.9	
1912				6.512	770				418	75	135	180	4522	237		34.5	36.1	39.0
1914	8.700						630					267			131.4			

Tabelle O.03: Bildungsentwicklung in der UdSSR (1920-1961)

Zu den Primärschülern:

Die Primärschüler umfassen von 1920 bis 1929 die Schüler in den Grundschulen (Klasse 1-4) und allen Typen der z-Jahres-Schule. Der sprunghafte Anstieg nach 1929 erklärt sich dadurch, dass ab 1930 auch die Schüler in den ersten sieben Klassen der 10- bzw. 11-Jahres-Schule hinzugezählt wurden.

Zu den Sekundärschülern:

Die Zahlen von 1920 bis 1932 beziehen sich nur auf die Schüler in allen allgemeinen Sekundärschulen; nicht berücksichtigt wurden die Schüler in den sekundären beruflichen und technischen Schulen (vgl. Quelle: Anweiler, O., 1964: Geschichte der Schulen und Pädagogik in Russland vom Ende des Zarenreiches bis zum Beginn der Stalin-Ära. Berlin.). Für die Schülerzahl von 1939 ist keine Spezifizierung der einbezogenen Schultypen gegeben. Ab 1950 beziehen sich die Zahlen auf die Schüler in den allgemeinen Sekundärschulen und den sekundären Lehrerbildungsanstalten; nicht enthalten sind die Zahlen für die sekundären Berufsschulen (vgl. die Quellen: UNESCO, 1958: Word Survey of Education, Bd. 2. Paris. UNESCO, 1961: Word Survey of Education, Bd. 3. Paris. UNESCO, 1966: Word Survey of Education, Bd. 4. Paris.).

Zu den Hochschülern:

1920-1926: nur Universitätsstudenten; ab 1930: alle Hochschüler, einschl. der Studenten in Abend- und Fernkursen; deren Zahl betrug nach der Quelle: UNESCO, 1958 bzw. UNESCO, 1966 für das Jahr 1954: 646000 und stieg bis 1961 auf 1436000.

Tabelle O.04: Bildungsentwicklung in Japan (1873-1964)

Zur Tabelle insgesamt:

In Quelle: 'Ministry of Education, Japan, 1963: Japan's Growth and Education. Tokyo.' Sind die Schüler- und Studentenzahlen nach vier Bildungsstufen zusammengefaßt: Primärschulen, semi-sekundäre Schulen, Sekundärschulen, Hochschulen. Die Zahlen für die semi-sekundären Schulen wurden hier nicht miteinbezogen. Diese Schulen umfassten vor 1948 die fortführenden Berufsschulen (Vocational Continuation Schools) und nach 1948 die sog. 'Miscellaneous Schools':

Schüler (in Tsd) in den sem -sekundären Schulen

Jahr		Jahr		Jahr		Jahr		Jahr	
1876	2	1893	71	1910	417	1927	2.291	1944	3.101
1877	5	1894	71	1911	455	1928	2.253	1945	2.688
1878	5	1895	69	1912	506	1929	2.262	1946	2.573
1879	7	1896	76	1913	552	1930	2.289	1947	1.996
1880	72	1897	76	1914	625	1931	2.265	1948	221
1881	72	1898	72	1915	682	1932	2.310	1949	448
1882	56	1899	82	1916	778	1933	2.301	1950	487
1883	58	1900	96	1917	888	1934	2.331	1951	611
1884	58	1901	111	1918	1.029	1935	2.105	1952	724
1885	63	1902	140	1919	1.136	1936	2.183	1953	804
1886	68	1903	178	1920	1.231	1937	2.269	1954	912
1887	82	1904	201	1921	1.239	1938	2.533	1955	958
1888	88	1905	258	1922	1.234	1939	2.871	1956	1.021
1889	81	1906	319	1923	1.235	1940	2.990	1957	1.070
1890	84	1907	349	1924	1.269	1941	3.193	1958	1.133
1891	86	1908	348	1925	1.287	1942	3.271	1959	1.178
1892	76	1909	380	1926	2.256	1943	3.246	1960	1.240

Zu den Primärschülern:

Elementarschulen (vor 1908 alle Stufen, seit 1908 nur mehr die normalen Elementarschulen) und Spezialschulen (vor 1924 alle Stufen, seit 1924 nur mehr die erste Stufe).

Zu den Sekundärschülern:

Höhere Elementarschulen (seit 1908), Mittelschulen, sekundäre Schulen für Mädchen, sekundäre Berufsschulen, niedere und höhere Sekundärschulen, High Schools (erste Stufe), Lehrerseminare (vor 1943), Spezialschulen (seit 1924, ohne die erste Stufe).

Zu den Hochschülern:

Hight Schools (ohne die erste Stufe), Colleges, Junior Colleges, Lehrerseminare (seit 1943), höhere Lehrerseminare, Vorbereitungskurse der Universitäten (altes System), Universitäten (altes und neues System).

Tabelle O.05: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914)

Die Vergleichbarkeit der Alphabetismusraten ist von drei Faktoren abhängig:

- 1) der Definition des ‚Alphabetismus‘,
- 2) der Erhebungstechnik,
- 3) der Bezugsgruppe.

Während die Erhebungstechnik weitgehend unbekannt ist, liegen über die Definitionen und die Bezugsgruppen einzelne Informationen vor.

Bezugsgruppe:

Bei den Rekruten und Brautleuten entstehen nur geringere Probleme durch unterschiedliche Rekrutierungs- bzw. Zulassungsregeln; bei der Alphabetismusrate der Bevölkerung sind dagegen größere Differenzen aufgrund unterschiedlicher Abgrenzungen der Altersgruppe möglich:

- Preußen: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1870: 10 Jahre und älter;
- Deutsches Reich: 10 Jahre und älter;
- Frankreich: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1870: 6 Jahre und älter, 1890-1910: 10 Jahre und älter;
- England: ‚Erwachsene‘;
- Russland: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1890-1910: 9 Jahre und älter.

Definitionen:

Brautleute: Fähigkeit, die Heiratsakte zu signieren;

Rekruten: Preußen/Deutsches Reich: lesen und schreiben; Frankreich: lesen; England: schreiben; Russland: wahrscheinlich nur lesen.

Bevölkerung: Preußen/Deutsches Reich: lesen und schreiben; Frankreich: lesen und schreiben; England: wahrscheinlich lesen und schreiben; Russland 1850: lesen, 1890-1910: lesen und schreiben.

O.06. Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung – pro Einwohner – in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914)

Entwicklung der Hochschulbildung in den Ländern insgesamt:

Der Vergleich der Schüler- und Studentenzahlen wird erschwert durch:

- 1) die kaum erfassbaren Bildungsvorgänge außerhalb der formellen Bildungssysteme,
- 2) die unterschiedlichen Strukturen der Bildungssysteme, die eine genaue korrespondierende Klassifizierung der Schultypen unmöglich machen,
- 3) die Unvollständigkeit der vorliegenden Daten,
- 4) die unterschiedlichen Erfassungsmethoden der Schüler anhand der Schulregistrierung oder des tatsächlichen Schulbesuchs,
- 5) die Unterschiede im Altersaufbau der Bevölkerungen.

Diese Probleme sind nicht befriedigend zu lösen. Um die Daten wenigstens annähernd vergleichbar zu machen, werden

- 1) die Absolutzahlen auf die verschiedenen Schultypen bezogen, wird
- 2) angegeben, ob die Zahl der eingeschriebenen Schüler oder der Schulbesuch zugrunde gelegt wurde, und wird
- 3) unter Bevölkerung der prozentuale Anteil der Altersgruppe von 5 bis 24 Jahre an der Gesamtbevölkerung angegeben.

Preußen und Deutsches Reich:

Primär-Schüler:

Preußen: Schüler in den öffentlichen Volks- und Mittelschulen ohne die elementaren Vorschulen der höheren Lehranstalten; Deutsches Reich: Volksschüler und 7/10 der Mittelschüler, da die Mittelschulen sich nur in den oberen Klassen von den Volksschulen unterschieden; nur öffentliche Schulen.

Sekundär-Schüler:

Preußen: Schüler in den höheren Lehranstalten (Gymnasien, Progymnasien, Realschulen erster und zweiter Ordnung, höhere Bürgerschulen) ohne Vorschulen und ohne die Höheren Lehranstalten für Mädchen; Deutsches Reich: Schüler in den öffentlichen und privaten höheren Schulen, Schülerinnen in den öffentlichen und privaten Höheren Lehranstalten, 3/10 der Schüler in den öffentlichen Mittelschulen. In Preußen und im Deutschen Reich ist der Unterschied zwischen der Zahl der eingeschriebenen Schüler und dem Schulbesuch zu vernachlässigen.

Hochschüler:

Preußen: Universitäten ohne technische und andere Fachhochschulen; Deutsches Reich: Universitäten und Hochschulen.

Frankreich:

Primär-Schüler:

Öffentliche und private elementare und höhere Primärschulen ohne die entsprechenden Klassen der allgemeinbildenden Sekundärschulen; alle Zahlen beziehen sich auf die eingeschriebenen Schüler und nicht den tatsächlichen Schulbesuch.

Sekundär-Schüler:

1815-1914: öffentliche Sekundärschulen (lycées und collèges) für Knaben; 1881-1914: öffentliche Sekundärschulen (lycées und collèges) für Mädchen; beides einschließlich der Schüler in den Primärklassen dieser Schulen. Die Zahlen beziehen sich auf die eingeschriebenen Schüler(innen).

Hochschüler:

1855: Hörer an allen fünf Fakultäten; 1890-1898: französische und ausländische Studenten; 1899 ff.: französische Studenten.

England und Wales:

Primär-Schüler:

Da das englische Bildungssystem im 19. Jh. im wesentlichen auf privater bzw. kirchlicher Grundlage ruhte, ist es bisher kaum möglich die englische Bildungsentwicklung quantitativ zu rekonstruieren. Eine genauere Verfolgung der Entwicklung ist nur für den staatlich subventionierten Teil der einzelnen Bildungszweige möglich. Die Zahlen beziehen sich wahrscheinlich auf den Schulbesuch.

Sekundär-Schüler:

Im Jahr 1897 wurde in England erstmals eine umfassende Untersuchung aller Sekundärschulen durchgeführt. Vor diesem Zeitpunkt ist eine quantitative Rekonstruktion der Entwicklung der Sekundärschulen ohne umfassende historische Forschungen nicht möglich.

Hochschüler:

1830: Oxford und Cambridge; 1891-1910: Universitäten und Colleges, London School of Economics, ohne medizinische Schulen und technische Colleges.

Russland:

Primär-Schüler:

In der Quelle: 'N. Hans: ,History of Russian educational policy, 1701-1917. New York 1964.' sind die Gesamtschülerzahlen und die prozentualen Anteile im Primär-, Sekundär- und Hochschulbereich gegeben. Die Absolutzahlen für Russland in den Tabellen 2 bis 4 stellen daher Berechnungen dar. Diese Daten lassen sich nur unvollständig aus den Zahlen für die einzelnen Bildungszweige und Schultypen rekonstruieren.

Tabelle P.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung der Länder (1815-1965)

Rußland

Anmerkung:

Keine Angaben für die Jahre: 1816-1819, 1821-1824, 1826-1829, 1831-1834, 1836-1839, 1841-1849, 1851-1859, 1861-1869, 1871-1879, 1881-1889, 1891-1896, 1898, 1899, 1901-1909, 1911, 1912, 1915-1917, 1941-1944, 1946-1949.

Eine genaue Definition der Gesamtbevölkerung fehlt größtenteils; da jedoch vereinzelt auch Zahlen über die russische Bevölkerung, aufgeschlüsselt nach ihrer ethnischen Herkunft, vorliegen (vgl. Lorimer, F. 1946: The Population of the Soviet Union. Genf.), scheint es sicher, dass die Bevölkerungszahlen zumindest alle größeren Nationalitäten und ethnischen Minoritäten enthalten. Die Zahlen für das zaristische Russland und für die UdSSR nach 1945 beziehen sich auf das jeweilige Staatsgebiet, die Zahlen von 1918 bis 1940 auf das Gebiet zur Zeit des Zensus von 1939. Die Bevölkerungszahlen für 1897, 1926, 1939 und 1959 sind Volkszählungsergebnisse; alle anderen - ausgenommen die interpolierten Werte - stellen Schätzungen dar.

Informationen über das Wachstum und die Verteilung der Bevölkerung in Russland sind vor der ersten Volkszählung von 1897 spärlich und unzuverlässig. Sie beziehen sich größtenteils auf Zählungen der steuerpflichtigen Männer, 'Revisionen' genannt, deren erste 1824 stattfand. Da sie sich immer über mehrere Jahre hingen, ist die Angabe eines genauen Datums nur von beschränktem Wert. Die beiden wichtigsten Orientierungspunkte nach 1897 sind die Volkszählungen von 1926 und 1959, während die Resultate des Zensus von 1939 vielfach angezweifelt wurden (vgl. Eason, W.W. (1959): The Soviet Population today. Foreign Affairs 37,4, 598-606.; und Roof, M.K. (1960): The Russian population enigma reconsidered. Population Studies 14,1, 3-16.). Um einen Vergleich der zaristischen und der sowjetischen Bevölkerung zu ermöglichen, hat W.W. Eason (1959, Soviet Manpower: The Population and Labor Force of the USSR. Columbia University: unveröff. Dissertation.) für die Zeit von 1850 bis 1914 die Gesamtbevölkerung bezogen auf das Gebiet der UdSSR von 1939 berechnet:

(Anmerkung; Tabelle 1:)

Jahr	Gesamtbevölkerung (in Tsd) im	
	jeweiligen Staatsgebiet des zaristischen Reiches	Staatsgebiet der UdSSR von 1939
1850	68513	57076
1860	74120	61720
1870	84521	65208
1880	97705	78592
1890	117788	92822
1897	125640	103933
1900	131710	109593
1910	153768	130354
1913	161723	137403
1914	165138	139913

Für die Jahre 1926 bis 1945 stellte Eason (1960) einen Vergleich verschiedener russischer Schätzungen mit eigenen an (s. Tabelle 2). Für die Tabelle mit den geschätzten Bevölkerungszahlen wurden für die Jahre 1926 bis 1939 die berichtigten Schätzungen Easons und für 1940 und 1945 die sowjetischen Schätzungen nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg herangezogen.

Soweit Bevölkerungszahlen für Altersgruppen vorliegen, stimmen diese nicht mit der Gruppe von 5-24 Jahre überein. In den Volkszählungen von 1897 und 1926 wurden die Alterskategorien 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-39 usw. verwendet, in der Volkszählung von 1959 die Kategorien 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, usw. Es wurde allgemein angenommen, dass die Altersgruppe 5-9 Jahre 45% der Gruppe 0-9 beträgt und die Altersgruppe 20-24 Jahre 90% der Gruppe 15-19. Die Fehlerspanne dürfte maximal ± 1 Prozentpunkt betragen. In Quelle 12 (Eason, W.W. (1959): Soviet Manpower: The Population and Labor Force of the USSR. Columbia University: unveröff. Dissertation.) hat Eason aufgrund von Geburtenziffern, Angaben über Kindersterblichkeit und Primärschülerzahlen Schätzungen für andere Jahre gegeben: 1931: 41,8%, 1939: 40,8%, 1940: 40,0%, 1945: 43,6%, 1950: 44,1%, 1955: 40,3%.

(Anmerkung; Tabelle 2:)

Jahr	Zensusdaten und sowjetische Schätzungen		Schätzungen Easons	
	Quellen vor dem Krieg	Quellen nach dem Krieg	nach berichteten Statistiken der	nach berichtigten Bevölkerungsbewegungen
1926	147028	147028	147028	147028
1927	147128	-	147100	147100
1928	150450	-	150500	149900
1929	154288	155000	154100	153100
1930	157700	-	157200	155600
1931	160600	-	160100	158100
1932	163692	160700	163200	160700
1933	165748	164000	165300	(160600)
1934	168000	-	-	(160600)
1935	-	-	159300	160500
1936	-	-	161300	162200
1937	-	166100	163500	164100
1938	196000	169100	166900	167300
1939	157467	170557	170557	170557
1940	193000	190700	196300	
1941	-	-	198700	
1945		171700	171000	

Peter Flora

Quantitative Historical Sociology

Statistical Sources and Quantitative Analyses of Western
European Modernization: A Selected Bibliography

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- 5.7 Government intervention and public finance
- 5.8 Social conflicts and collective violence

1. GENERAL HISTORIES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ALMANACS

1.1 Histories

The development of official statistics in most European and a few non-European countries may conveniently be reconstructed using the following four publications, all of which give a description of the evolution of statistical institutions, activities and publications for each single country. Whereas the first book has only one author, the other three are composed of chapters written by country experts:

- 1 Boeckh, R. Allgemeine Übersicht der Veröffentlichungen aus der administrativen Statistik der verschiedenen Staaten. Berlin, Schade, 1856. 65 p.

All European countries including the various German and Italian states, the United States of America and some information on Latin America.

- 2 Société de Statistique de Paris. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885. 411 p.

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

- 3 Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918. XII + 773 p.

Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and United States.

- 4 Institut International des Sciences Administratives. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Brussels, 1933 and 1938. 2 vols.

Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Rumania and some non-European countries.
The best and most embracing account of the evolution of international statistics can be found in:

- 5 Statistische Hefte. Cahiers Statistiques. Statistical Papers. 1 (1/2), 1960.

The entire volume is devoted to "International statistics, history and organisation" and contains four articles: "On the concept of international statistics" (G. Menges), "An essay on the history of international statistics from forerunners in ancient times to the inception of the League of Nations" (G. Menges), "Statistics in international organisations in the days of the League of Nations" (D. Bott) and "Statistics in international organisations since the end of the Second World War" (J. Großmann). German text, English and French summaries. For a short overall history until the International Conferences of 1947 cf.:

- 6 Campion, H. "International statistics". Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. 112 (2), 1949, ser. A, 105-134.

Finally, two volumes which combine a history of official statistics with a history of statistical methodology:

- 7 Meitzen, A. Geschichte, Theorie und Technik der Statistik. (History, theory and methodology of statistics.) Berlin, Cotta, 1886. IX + 214 p.

It has one extensive chapter on the history of official statistics and contains a bibliography giving the most important periodical statistical publications for almost all countries of the world.

- 8 Westergaard, H. Contributions to the history of statistics. London, King & Son, 1932. VII + 280 p.

The best combined history of statistical methodology and official statistics

covering the period from Political Arithmetic in the 17th century and even earlier until the end of the 19th century.

1.2 Bibliographies

Lists of statistical bibliographies are given in the two following books; the first enlists more older bibliographies, but the second is more extensive:

- 9 Besterman, T. A world bibliography of bibliographies. Lausanne, Societas Bibliographica, 1966. 5 vols.
- 10 Winchell, C.M. Guide to reference books. 8th ed., Chicago, American Library Association, 1967. 3 supplements. XX + 741 p.

Until World War I printed catalogues of the central statistical libraries have been the only general bibliographies. The first among them have been published in Belgium in 1843, in Sweden in 1855, in England (Board of Trade) in 1866, in Prussia in 1874 and 1879, in Denmark in 1880 and in England (Royal Statistical Society) in 1884. Here, only the catalogues of the two most important statistical libraries are given:

- 11 Katalog der Bibliothek des Königl. Statistischen Bureaus in Berlin. (Catalogue of the library of the Royal Statistical Office in Berlin.) Berlin, Verlag des königlichen statistischen Bureaus. Vol. 1, 1874; vol. 2, 1879.
- 12 Catalogue of the library of the Royal Statistical Society. 3rd ed., London, The Royal Statistical Society, 1921. 274 p.

After the turn of the century the printed catalogues were replaced by accession lists and current bibliographies. The first important one has been:

- 13 Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften. (Bibliography of the social sciences.) Monatshefte der Buch- und Zeitschriftenliteratur des In- und Auslandes über Gesellschaft, Politik, Wirtschaft, Finanzen, Statistik, ed. by the Internationales Institut für Sozialbibliographie and since 1925 by the Statistisches Reichsamt. 1-39, 1905-1943. Index 1-32, 1905-1936.

Monthly catalogues of books and journal articles, first of international publications but in the 1930's more restrained to German literature.

At this time the International Institute of Statistics began its bibliographical work in:

- 14 Revue de l'Institut International de Statistique. 1-, 1934-.

Until 1966 this quarterly included a bibliography of practical all statistical publications, at the beginning 4/5 non-methodological, at the end 1/2. For the time between the two World Wars four single publications should be mentioned in addition:

- 15 London bibliography of the social sciences. London, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 1931, vol. 1-3; vol. 4. 6 supplements.

Being the subject catalogue of the British Library of Political and Economic Science, it is an excellent guide to statistical books and articles, especially for the late 19th and the early 20th century.

- 16 Gregory, W. List of the serial publications of foreign governments 1815-1931. 720 p.

It is the most comprehensive list not only of statistical but of all serial publications of national governments and provinces which are to some extent self-governing. Its disadvantages are, however, that titles are not translated and no annotations are made.

- 17 Caumartin, J. Les principales sources de documentation statistique. Paris, Dunod, 1935. 38 p.

Although mainly on France, it includes a list of statistical publications for 57 countries.

- 18 Verwey, G.; Renooij, D.C. The economist's handbook: A manual of statistical sources. Amsterdam, 1934. 460 p.

A very useful but more special bibliography classifying existing sources of the main countries and indicating where statistical data on any given economic subject may be found.

After World War II the U.S. Library of Congress and the Bureau of Census sponsored the Census Library Project for the purpose of securing bibliographic control of the major statistical publications of the world. The three most important works, edited under the general title "U.S. Library of Congress. Census Library Project", are:

- 19 Dubester, H.J., ed. National censuses and vital statistics in Europe 1918-1939. Washington, Library of the Congress, 1948. Supplement 1940-1948. VII + 215 p.
- 20 Carter, P.G., ed. Statistical yearbooks. An annotated bibliography of the general statistical year-books of major political subdivisions of the world. Washington, Library of the Congress, 1953. VIII + 123 p.
- 21 Carter, P.G., ed. Statistical bulletins. An annotated bibliography of the general statistical bulletins of major political subdivisions of the world. Washington, Library of the Congress, 1954. X + 93 p.

The first book gives very detailed information on all national censuses in Europe concerning population and occupation, housing, agriculture and livestock, industry and commerce. The other two are major supplements to Gregory. Finally, a bibliography which is a convenient guide for publications of smaller countries after World War II but which is not very complete and gives no annotations:

- 22 Ball, J. Foreign statistical documents. A bibliography of general, international and agricultural statistics, including holdings of the Stanford U. Libraries. Stanford, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, 1967. VII + 173 p.

1.3 Yearbooks and almanacs

There is a considerable number of older and newer international yearbooks and almanacs which also contain statistical data. An extensive list of them is given on pp. 75-81 in:

- 23 Gurr, T.R. Politi metrics: An introduction to quantitative macropolitics. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Here, only two are mentioned; undoubtedly the most important one is

- 24 The statesman's yearbook. Statistical and historical annual of the states of the world. London, Macmillan; New York, St. Martin's Press, 1-, 1864-.

It certainly is the best and most convenient source for national data, political, economic, military, education, government finance etc., for all countries and territories of the world, and it gives excellent bibliographic guides to primary sources.

The second publication is less important and reliable, but it includes statistical data as early as around 1820:

- 25 Almanach de Gotha. Annuaire généalogique, diplomatique et statistique. 1-, 1763-.

2. NATIONAL STATISTICS

2.1 Austria

There are several histories of government statistics in Austria. The three most important sources are:

- 26 Inama-Sternegg, M. von. "Die Statistik in Österreich" (Statistics in Austria), pp. 315-345 in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.

This article contains (a) a detailed history of government statistics since the establishment of a statistical bureau in 1829, (b) a description of the organization of government statistics in the 1880's including a detailed account of the activities in the different fields of statistics, and (c) a list with all publications of the statistical bureau or the central commission until 1885.

- 27 Meyer, R. "The history and development of government statistics in Austria", pp. 85-122, in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.

Although less detailed than (26) this article is useful, because (a) it gives the basic information on the history until World War I and (b) it describes the activities of the statistical offices of the central departments and of the selfgoverning bodies.

- 28 Beiträge zur Geschichte der Statistik in Österreich. (Contributions to the history of statistics in Austria.) Den Teilnehmern an der 14. Session des Internationalen Statistischen Instituts gewidmet von der K.K. Statistischen Zentralkommission anlässlich der Feier ihres 50jährigen Bestandes. Brünn, Irrgang, 1913.

Besides a history of the central commission this jubilee volume contains special chapters on the development of statistics concerning emigration, currency, public finance, criminality and labour.

For the history of population and economic statistics in the 18th century cf.

- 29 Großmann, H. "Die Anfänge und geschichtliche Entwicklung der amtlichen Statistik in Österreich" (The beginnings and historical development of official statistics in Austria). Statistische Monatsschrift, n.s. 21, 1916: 331-423

Already in the second half of the 18th century population censuses were carried out in Austria, and a regular investigation of the movement of population was institutionalized in 1762. But it was not until the separation of the patrimonial dominions from the Roman-German Empire and their inclusion in the Empire of Austria that an organization of continuous statistics in all possible branches of administration was started. In 1817 a system of conscription was enacted which included a regular enumeration of population; an attempt to create a topographical office of statistics failed, however, in 1819. In 1829, finally, an administrative service was established which had to organize a regular report of the government departments:

- 30 Tafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie. (Statistical tables of the Austrian monarchy.) 1-21, 1828-1848; n.s. 1-5, 1849/51-1860/65.

These "Statistical tables" remained the authoritative Austrian statistics until 1865. At first they were kept strictly secret, but soon after the establishment of a central bureau of statistics, the 'K.K. Direction für admini-

strative Statistik', in 1840 parts of the tables were published; full publicity came in 1848. In 1852 the central bureau started a new publication:

- 31 Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik. (Statistical communications.) 1-20, 1852-74.

Usually four parts were published annually, a few containing general tables (Übersichtstafeln) of the monarchy, the other referring to more specific subjects, above all to the movement of population, education, traffic, industry, and later also to public finance and elections.

Stimulated by the growing need of the diet for quick information, a small manual with general statistics was started in 1861 by the director of the central bureau:

- 32 Statistisches Handbüchlein (Statistical manual), compiled by C. von Czoernig and ed. by the K.K. Direction der administrativen Statistik. 1-10, 1861-1871.

This is a very useful source with presents in addition to current statistics from all fields several time-series and also gives verbal information.

With the establishment of a central statistical commission, the 'K.K. Statistische Central-Commission', in 1863 the main publication became the:

- 33 Statistisches Jahrbuch der österreichischen Monarchie (Statistical yearbook of the Austrian monarchy). 1-19, 1863-1881.

Since 1867 it was called 'Statistisches Jahrbuch der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie' (Statistical Yearbook of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy). It embraces all fields of government statistics and has been enlarged successively.

In 1875 the earlier Statistical Communications were replaced by the:

- 34 Statistische Monatsschrift (Monthly journal of statistics). 1-43, 1875-1917; n.s. 1-3, 1919-1921. Index: 1-33, 1875-1907 in vol. 34.

This journal is invaluable for its short summaries, historical overviews and detailed monographs in all fields of government statistics.

New changes in the system of publications were introduced after 1880. The Statistical yearbook was abolished then and continued by the 'Austrian Statistical Manual', another yearbook:

- 35 Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch für die im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Nebst einem Anhang für die gemeinsamen Angelegenheiten der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie (Austrian statistical manual for the kingdoms and provinces represented in the Reichsrath. Including an appendix concerning the common concerns of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy). 1-35, 1882-1916/17.

It gives a condensed, purely tabular survey of all branches of official statistics. In the same year a uniform collection of statistical publications was started:

- 36 Österreichische Statistik (Austrian statistics). 1-93, 1880-1910; n.s. 1-18, 1910-1918. Index: 1-76, 1882-1905 in vol. 76.

This main series of statistical sources contains the results of the census of population and regularly the statistics of the movement of population, the statistics of traffic, commerce and banking, the sanitary and educational systems, the elections and public finance, justice and criminality.

The readjustment of political relations with Hungary limited the jurisdiction of the Central Commission in 1867 which succeeded, however, in publishing an official manual of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy comprising the period 1867-1876:

- 37 Statistisches Handbuch der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie für den Zeitraum 1867-1876 (Statistical manual of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy for the

period 1867-1876). 1, 1878. Not continued.

At its 5+th anniversary in 1913 the Central Commission published an historical manual (with a French introduction):

- 38 Statistische Rückblicke aus Österreich (Résumé rétrospectif de la statistique de l'Autriche), der 14. Tagung des Internationalen Statistischen Instituts überreicht von der K.K. Statistischen Zentralkommission. Wien, Manz, 1913. XXIX + 99 p.

Containing 169 tables, it is a convenient source for a first and short historical overview; its shortcomings are, however, that only few annotations are made and that the time periods covered differ widely; the most important tables refer to the basic census results and the movement of population since 1818, traffic since the 1830's, private and public communication since 1848, education since 1861, foreign trade since 1867, public finance since 1868, some economic production statistics since the 1850's to 1870's, health service since 1873, criminal statistics since 1873 and, finally, labour statistics since the 1890's.

The reorganization of official statistics after the First World War is described briefly in:

- 39 "Die Entwicklung der amtlichen Statistik in Österreich" (The development of official statistics in Austria), in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1933. Vol. 1.

After the war the main statistical series of the 'Bundesamt für Statistik', the statistical yearbook, appeared under the title:

- 40 Statistisches Handbuch für den Bundesstaat Österreich (Statistical handbook for the Federal Union of Austria). 1-18, 1920-1937.

In 1938, when the yearbook appeared for the last time before the end of World War II, its title was changed to 'Statistisches Jahrbuch für Österreich'. Following the war the title was changed once again, now to be named:

- 41 Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich (Statistical handbook for the Republic of Austria). n.s. 1-, 1950-.

Besides the statistical yearbook the main series published by the Bundesamt was:

- 42 Beiträge zur Statistik der Republik Österreich (Contributions to the statistics of the Republic of Austria). 1-12, 1919-1923.

Of the twelve volumes of this series five are dedicated to election statistics, four deal with the results of the censuses, the remaining two covering population movements and labour statistics.

In 1923 the series was merged with the monthly journal "Statistische Mitteilungen" (Statistical communications), published between 1921 and 1923, to become:

- 43 Statistische Nachrichten (Statistical news). 1-16, 1923-1938, n.s. 1-, 1946-.

Some years later an independent publication similar to the earlier "Beiträge" was begun:

- 44 Statistik des Bundesstaates Österreich (Statistics of the Federal Union of Austria). 1-12, 1934-1937.

The first eleven numbers of this series contain the results of the census of 1934, the twelfth is dedicated to population movements.

After the Second World War a related series was started, now named:

- 45 Beiträge zur österreichischen Statistik (Contributions to Austrian statistics). 1-, 1946-.

These "Contributions" of which every single number refers to a special subject practically embrace the entire field of official statistics. The most important periodically covered topics are population movements, statistics of higher education, judicial statistics and agricultural statistics.

2.2 Belgium

There are two major histories of government statistics in Belgium:

- 46 Julin, A. "The history and development of statistics in Belgium", pp.125-175 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 47 "Belgium", pp. 205-228, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.

The first article contains (a) an historical survey of statistics since the time of the French domination, (b) an account of the subject matters of the principal publications concerning demographic, economic and social statistics, and of the censuses, and (c) a complete list of all official statistical publications between 1830 and 1914. The second article, being shorter with reference to (a) and (c), has the advantage of giving a much more detailed account of the work and the publications of the different ministries. Both articles should be used together. Further bibliographic information on official (and private) publications containing statistical data may be found in:

- 48 Heuschling, X. "Aperçu des principales publications statistiques faites sur la Belgique depuis l'incorporation de ce pays à la France, en 1794, jusqu'à ce jour", Bulletin de la Commission Centrale de Statistique 1, 1843: 579-627.
- 49 Ministère de l'Intérieur. Catalogue de la bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique. Brussels, Hayez, 1902-1911. 7 vols.
- 50 Weerdt, D. de. Bibliographie rétrospective des publications officielles de la Belgique, 1794-1914. Louvain and Paris, Nauwelaerts, 1963. 427 p.

The prosperity and complexity of Belgian society very early have created and facilitated a vigorous interest in statistical research. It was, however, chiefly under the Austrian and French domination that the number of investigations and reports increased. During the time of unification with the Netherlands a first statistical commission was created in 1826, attached to the central office in The Hague. After the revolution of 1830 an independent general statistical bureau was organized in 1831, a series of official publications started in 1832. The first two volumes have a more specific character but the following four contain general statistics of the kingdom concerning the physical, industrial, political and moral 'state of the nation':

- 51 Documents statistiques sur le Royaume de Belgique, recueillis et publiés par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 3rd official publication, 1836; 4th official publication, 1838; 5th official publication, 1840; 6th official publication, 1841.

In 1841 this form of publication was discontinued; it was decided to decentralize statistics and to assign its branches to different ministries. At the same time a central statistical commission was created in the ministry of the interior as a coordinating and advisory institution. Besides the pre-

paration of the censuses, this commission has been charged with publishing a periodical account of the condition of the kingdom:

- 52 Exposé de la situation du Royaume, (période décennale de 1841-1850), publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur, 1852, 1 vol.; id. (période décennale 1851-1860). 1865, 3 vols; id. de 1861 à 1875, publié par les soins de la Commission Centrale de Statistique. 1885, 3 vols.; id. de 1876 à 1900, rédigé sous la direction de la Commission Centrale de Statistique. 1907, vol.1; 1912, vol. 2; 1914, vol. 3.

Covering around 6.000 pages and combining numerical data with qualitative information and verbal interpretation concerning all conceivable aspects of society in historical perspective, these volumes are unrivalled in any other country. An earlier and smaller publication partially embracing the period 1831-1840, may be understood as their predecessor:

- 53 Résumé des rapports sur la situation administrative des provinces et des communes de Belgique pour 1840, présenté au Roi par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 1841.

In 1843 the central statistical commission started a statistical journal being published irregularly:

- 54 Bulletin de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, vol. 1, 1843; vol. 2, 1845; vol. 3, 1847; vol. 4, 1851; vol. 5, 1853; vol. 6, 1855; vol. 7, 1857; vol. 8, 1860; vol. 9, 1866; vol. 10, 1866; vol. 11, 1869; vol. 12, 1872; vol. 13, 1878; vol. 14, 1881; vol. 15, 1883; vol. 16, 1890; vol. 17, 1897; vol. 18, 1904; vol. 19, 1906; vol. 20, 1909; vol. 21, 1921; vol. 22, 1928.

It contains relatively few monographs on population movements, education and other topics, but gives a lot of information about methodological problems of Belgian statistics and usually has a bibliographic part.

In 1857 an annual publication of general statistics was started, partially following the earlier "Documents statistiques":

- 55 Documents statistiques, publié par le département de l'intérieur avec le concours de la Commission Centrale de Statistique. 1-15, 1857-1869.

With some variation statistical data collected by three ministries were annually compiled: data on population, elections, and communal finances by the ministry of justice; data on communication, transport and state mines by the ministry of public works. After 1869 these documents have been replaced by the

- 56 Annuaire statistique de la Belgique. 1-, 1870-. Title varies.

From the very beginning this yearbook has been so extensive and detailed that it compensates, together with the "Exposé", for the great decentralization of Belgian official statistics.

2.3 Denmark

There are several publications relevant for the history of official statistics in Denmark:

- 57 Gad, M. "Danemark", pp. 258-268, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.

- 58 Jensen, A. "The history and development of statistics in Denmark", pp. 201-214 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 59 Jensen, A. "La statistique au Danemark" in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, vol. 1, 1933.
- The first article is essentially a history of official statistical works and publications between 1835 and 1885. It presents not only a list of all publications, but also describes their general character and their specific contents, even of the first statistical yearbook. The second article gives a more extensive treatment of the institutional history until the First World War and it contains a list of statistical publications at the turn of the century, bibliographical details missing, however. The third article mainly deals with the period between the two World Wars and gives an account of the organization, the works and the publication of the central statistical bureau. In addition there are several more extensive histories in Danish:
- 60 Holck, A. Dansk statistik historie 1800-1850 (Danish history of statistics 1800-1850), ed. by the State Statistical Bureau. Copenhagen, 1901. 321 p.
- 61 Samfundet og statistiken. Et historisk rids 1769-1950 (Society and statistics. An historical exposé 1769-1950), ed. by the Statistical Department. Statistiske Meddelelser, s.4, vol. 139, pt.1. Copenhagen, 1949.
- 62 Statistisk bureaus historie (History of the bureau of statistics), ed. by the State Statistical Bureau. Copenhagen, 1899 (French summary).
- 63 Det statistiske department 1896-1920 (The statistical department 1896-1920), ed. by the Statistical Department. Copenhagen, 1920 (French summary).
- 64 Det statistiske department 1920-1950 (The statistical department 1920-1950), ed. by the Statistical Department. Statistiske Meddelelser, s.4, vol. 139, pt. 4. Copenhagen, 1951.

Although two population censuses were carried out in 1769 and 1787 already, the history of organized official statistics in Denmark began in 1797 when the 'Dans-norske Tabelkontor' (Danish-Norwegian Tabulating Office) was created. Since it could not accomplish its principal tasks, it was abolished in 1819. There was no special body for official statistics until 1834 when the 'Tabelkommission' (Tabulating commission) was established. In addition to the population censuses this comparatively independent commission consisting of high civil servants collected statistics of the movement of population, life stock, foreign trade, elections, suicides and criminality which were published in the first series of the:

- 65 Statistisk tabelvaerk (Statistical tables). 1-21, 1835-52; s.2, vol. 1-26, 1850-63; s.3, vol. 1-33, 1860-76; s.4 A, vol. 1-9, 1879-96, B, vol.1-8, 1878-93; C, vol. 1-9, 1878-96, D, vol. 1-30, 1878-96, E, vol. 1-4, 1887-94; s.5 A, vol. 1-, 1899-, B, vol. 1-, 1898-, D, vol. 1-, 1902-.

The first two series of the "Statistical tables" were also published in German. Since the members of the commission were not primarily occupied with statistics, they could not cope with the growing need for and the expansion of statistics.

Therefore, in 1850 a central statistical bureau was created, called 'Det Statistiske Bureau', which continued and successively enlarged the work of the commission. There have been two greater extensions and reorganizations of the bureau accompanied by a change of name: since 1895 it was called 'Statens Statistiske Bureau' (State statistical bureau), and since 1913 'Statistiske Department' (Statistical department). The central statistical bureau continued to publish the "Statistical tables", adding new fields, above all statistics of public income and expenditure since the late 1850's and social statistics since the end of the century. Beginning with the 4th series the "Statistical tables" have been subdivided into: A = population (and industrial) statistics, B = judicial statistics, C = agricultural statistics, D = commercial statistics, E = financial statistics.

Beside the "Tables" comprising the most important works the bureau began to publish statistical communications which embrace the results of some minor and more or less regular works as well as the result of occasional investigations:

- 66 Statistiske Meddelelser (Statistical communications). 1-6, 1852-61; s.2, vol. 1-13, 1862-77; s.3, vol. 1-18, 1879-97; s.4, vol. 1-, 1897-.

The contents are very varied covering almost all fields of statistics, especially schools, elections, taxation and foreign trade, besides a mass of economic and social statistics; until the First World War statistics referring to Iceland are also included.

In 1869 the central statistical bureau started a yearbook under the title:

- 67 Sammendrag af statistiske Oplysninger angaaender Kongeriget Danmark (Summary of the principal statistics of Denmark). 1-11, 1869-93.

This "Yearbook" appeared annually, however, only from 1869 to 1874, the following five volumes being scattered over the next two decades. Two summaries (1874 and 1878) were also published in French. In 1896 these documents were continued by the:

- 68 Statistisk Aarbog (Statistical yearbook). 1, 1896. (Danish and French)

There is no historical statistical handbook.

2.4 Finland

There are only two histories of official statistics, published in another language than Finnish or Swedish:

- 69 Ignatius, K. E. F. "Finlande", pp. 251-257, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 70 Rovero, M. "La statistique officielle de la Finlande", in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1953. Vol. 1.

The first article contains a short history and a bibliography of official statistics until 1885. The second article presents a more extended history including a detailed account of the different series published under the common title "Finnish official statistics"; in addition it gives an account of the statistical work between the two World Wars, classified according to branches of statistics as well as according to the publishing statistical office.

The history of official statistics in Finland reaches back to the middle of the 18th century when the Swedish-Finnish population tables were introduced. They were continued after 1809 when Finland was separated from Sweden, and in 1832 the first summaries of the tables were published. Besides, there have been reports of the governors of provinces, also going back to the 18th century. Around the middle of the 19th century some of the departments of government began to publish reports containing statistical materials (above all reports on factories and the health service). Finally, a Central Bureau of Statistics (Statistiska Centralbyran - Suomalainen Tilastollinen Päätoimisto) was established, at first temporarily in 1865, and definitely in 1870; at the same time an advisory Central Commission of Statistics was created. The organization of official statistics remained decentralized, however, and this principle was still strengthened in 1884 when the Central Commission was abolished and statistical offices created in connection with several central departments. For the user of Finnish statistics this decentralization is somewhat counterbalanced by the fact that most statistics have been published in one source since 1865:

- 71 Suomen virallinen tilasto - Finlands officiella statistik (Official statistics of Finland).

Under this uniform title different series are published whose chronological order gives an impression of the development of official statistics in Finland; among others the following series were successively included (first year covered): foreign commerce (1865), quinquennial reports on economic conditions (1861, discontinued in 1900), national income (1865), population (1865), agriculture (1869), railways (1871). After 1880 the number of new series greatly increased: prisons (1882), public assistance (1881), primary schools (1883), secondary schools (1884), health service (1884), industry (1884), postal service (1885), justice (1891), insurances (1892), emigration (1893), elections (1907), communal finance (1910). The earliest volumes were usually published in Swedish only, but soon two editions were usually prepared, one in Swedish and one in Finnish; after the first World War most but not all publications were in one bilingual Swedish-Finnish volume.

In 1906 the Central Bureau of Statistics started a series containing statistical information on different subjects which was discontinued, however, in 1920 already:

- 72 Tilastollisia tiedonantoja - Statistiska meddelanden (Statistical communications). 1-33, 1906-1920.

Besides the "Official statistics in Finland" the main publication is the statistical yearbook which was started in 1879. There have been two editions until the 1930's, one in Swedish/French and one in Finnish/French:

- 73 Statistisk årsbok för Finland - Annuaire statistique de Finlande. 1-23, 1879-1902; ns. 1-, 1903-.

- 74 Suomen tilastollinen vuosikirja - Annuaire statistique de Finlande. 1-23, 1879-1902; ns. 1-, 1903-.

2.5 France

France probably has the best documented history of official statistics of all our countries. There are at least four articles giving a general historical description:

- 75 Levasseur, E. "France", pp. 145-204, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 76 Faure, F. "The development and progress of statistics in France", pp. 215-329 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 77 Huber, M. "L'organisation de la statistique en France", pp. 9-42 in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1933, vol. 1.
- 78 Eichert, E. "Von der Statistique Générale de la France zum Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. Hundertfünfzehn Jahre französische Statistik, 1833-1948. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv 53, 1949: 367-396.

Since French official statistics were characterized by an excessive decentralization, the great merit of the first article lies above all in its most detailed description of the organization, the works and the publications of all statistical services of the different ministries, thus presenting a complete bibliography up to around 1885. The second article is less useful as a bibliographical source, but it gives a much more extended history going back to the earliest beginnings and ending with the First World War. The third article continues the history for the period between the two World Wars and the fourth describes the great reorganization during and shortly after the second World War. For a more extensive treatment of the last time cf.:

- 79 Marietti, P.G. La Statistique Générale en France. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. X + 249 p.

Since only the first article contains a useful bibliography, other publications should be consulted; above all the book of Gille who gives an amazingly full and lively account of the statistical sources in France between the second half of the 17th century and 1870, concentrating on the enquêtes, but also including the regular and administrative statistics, whose contents are described in all details.

- 80 Gille, B. Les sources statistiques de l'histoire de France. Des enquêtes du XVII^e siècle à 1870. Geneva, Droz, 1964. 288 p.

In addition:

- 81 France, Statistique Générale de la France. Historique et travaux de la fin du XVIII^e siècle au début du XX^e. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1913.
- 82 France, INSEE. Répertoire des sources statistiques françaises. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1962 ff.

Finally, a very useful and manageable bibliography has been compiled by

- 83 Tilly, L.A.; Tilly, C. "A selected bibliography of quantitative sources for French history and French sources for quantitative history since 1789, in: Lorwin, V.R.; Price, J.M., ed. The dimensions of the past. Materials, problems, and opportunities for quantitative work in history. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1972.

Although concentrating on quantitative (secondary) analyses of French history, it also includes the most important (primary) sources of official statistics.

Although a great variety of statistical information has been produced in France since the 17th century, to mention only the famous reports of the intendants, it was only in the last years of the ancien régime that a regular compilation of statistics was attempted and, immediately following, the French Revolution gave a strong stimulus to the collection, and above all to the publication of statistics. In 1796 the 'Bureau Officiel de la Statistique' was created, only to be abolished again in 1812. In 1801 and 1806 the first two general enumerations of the population were carried out, however, not very successfully. With few exceptions the Restauration interrupted the progress of official statistics whose continual organization had to wait until the revolution of 1830. The special statistical institutions created in France after 1830 are fairly numerous and the organization of official statistics remained decentralized until the Second World War. Its history is rather complicated, therefore, and the number of publications of 'General Statistics' is comparatively small.

The 'Bureau de la Statistique Générale', created in 1833, is the first and most important statistical office. Its principal object at all periods has been the population of France, but to a limited degree it also played the role of a central office. In 1835 it started the publication of a series which, though far from including all national statistics, dealt with some of the main branches (territory and population, agriculture, industry, foreign trade, public finance, prices, consumption, public assistance, prisons):

84 Statistique de la France. 1-14, 1835-1852.

(A detailed account of the contents is given in Gille's bibliography, pp. 205-211.) The majority of statistics unified in this series have been dispersed successively in particular publications of different ministries. The original program was never realized and in 1852 furthermore restrained, since in the meanwhile other ministries had developed their own statistical services, especially the ministry of justice (regular publications since 1827) and the ministry of public works (statistical office since 1844). In 1855 the 'Bureau de la Statistique Générale' started a second, more limited series whose 21 volumes contain statistics relating to population, public assistance, agriculture, and industry:

85 Statistique de la France. s.2, vol.1-21, 1855-1872.

After 1871 this general series was subdivided into special series and again reduced. On the other hand, however, the bureau started in 1878 the publication of its only document of truly general statistics:

86 Annuaire statistique de la France. 1-58, 1878-1951; ns 1-, 1952-.

This statistical yearbook summarizing all official statistics of France usually embraced annual tables as well as retrospective tables referring to France and other countries; between 1914 and 1927 the annual and the retrospective tables were published alternatively every second year; later, the historical retrospections were published more irregularly, the last one in 1966:

87 Annuaire statistique de la France 1966. Résumé rétrospectif.

Although the publication of the statistical yearbook somewhat increased the importance of the 'Bureau de la Statistique Générale', the decentralization still grew owing above all to the creation of two important new statistical offices in the ministries of finance (1876) and agriculture (1881). The

first of these offices published a statistical journal of general interest which, though concentrated on public finance, taxes and commerce, also contains other statistics relating to insurances, consumption, prices, communication, transport, as well as social and labour statistics:

- 88 Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée. 1-64, 1877-1940.
Index: 1-40, 1877-1896; 41-60, 1897-1906; after 1940 continued as "Bulletin de législation comparée".

In 1855 the 'Conseil Supérieur de Statistique' was created to counteract the disadvantages of the organizational decentralization; but it had purely advisory functions and no executive powers. It was not before 1910 when the 'Direction de la Statistique Générale' became an autonomous organization that the process of decentralization was slowed down. In 1911 it started a new journal dealing with the total of French official statistics and containing not only figures but also statistical monographs and statistically relevant laws and orders:

- 89 Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France. 1-, 1911-; since 1950 continued as "Bulletin mensuel de statistique" to which a quarterly supplement "Etudes statistique" is added containing data as well as analyses.

After the First World War the 'Statistique Générale' tried to attain the position of a central office, it was not before the Second World War, however, that French official statistics were radically reorganized. In 1941 a 'Service National des Statistiques' was created by unifying the 'Direction de la Statistique Générale de la France', the 'Direction de la Démographie' and the 'Institut de Conjoncture'. In 1946 again it was reorganized and enlarged when the 'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques' (INSEE) was established.

Among the several private statistical societies founded in France since 1800 the 'Société de Statistique de Paris' is undoubtedly the most important one. Created in 1860 it has published since then one of the most famous statistical journals in Western Europe:

- 90 Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris. 1-, 1860-; Index: 1-51, 1860-1910; 52-76, 1911-1935; 77-101, 1936-1960.

It is a useful source containing statistical monographs on a variety of topics for various countries as well as short numerical information and longer methodological discussions.

Finally, another important private journal should be mentioned which, though concentrated on statistics relating to economy and public finance of most European and other countries, has also a more general character:

- 91 Annuaire de l'économie politique et de la statistique. 1-56, 1844-1899.
Paris, Guillaumin.

This journal was founded by M. Guillaumin and M.J. Garnier and later edited by M. Block. The first three volumes appeared under the title "Annuaire de l'économie politique", but since the fourth volume the journal assumed the character of a statistical manual combining numerical information and verbal interpretation. Since 1848 each volume had four sections referring to France, the city of Paris, foreign countries, and a mixed section; in 1865 a fifth section relating to Algeria and the colonies was added. Some parts were published regularly, especially the annual reviews of economic events in different countries, of public finance, and of the movement of population.

2.6 Germany

The variety of greater and smaller states in the old German realm as well as the strong federative character of the German Empire make it difficult to draw a clear picture of the development of official statistics. Since an inclusive bibliography or history are missing, several publications should be consulted:

- 92 Günther, A. "Geschichte der deutschen Statistik" (History of German statistics), pp. 1-65 in: Zahn, F., ed. Die Statistik in Deutschland nach ihrem heutigen Stande. München and Berlin, J. Schweitzer, 1911; 2 vols..
- 93 Heuschling, X. Bibliographie historique de la statistique en Allemagne, avec une introduction générale. Brussels, Librairie Polytechnique d'Aug. Decq., 1845. 105 p.
- The first article gives a general but not very detailed history of statistics in Germany since the middle ages. It should be used in connection with the early, extensively annotated bibliography of Heuschling dating until the 1840's. The following four publications deal with more specific periods and are restricted to official statistics:
- 94 Fallati, J. "Stand der administrativen Statistik in Deutschland im Jahre 1848-49" (The state of administrative statistics in Germany in 1848-49). Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft 6, 1849:725-795.
- 95 Becker, K. "Die Organisation der deutschen Reichsstatistik" (The organization of German imperial statistics), pp. 271-307 in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 96 Würzburger, E. "The history and development of official statistics in the German Empire", pp. 333-362 in: Koren, J., ed. History of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 97 Reichhardt, W. "Der statistische Dienst in Deutschland" (The statistical service in Germany), pp. 153-192 in: Institut International des Sciences Administrative, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1938; vol. 2.

Article (94) is very useful, because it is the only overall account of official statistics in Germany at the middle of the 19th century when statistical investigations were exclusively in hands of the single states - with the exception of the limited activities of the Tariff Union. The articles 95-97 chronologically describe the development of statistics in the German Empire between 1871 and the 1930's. They all are mainly concerned with the centralized part of German official statistics, giving an account of the history, organization, activities and publications of the 'Statistical Office of the German Empire'.

A bibliography of all publications of the 'Statistical Office of the German Empire' between 1872 and 1942 can be found in:

- 98 Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich (Statistical yearbook for the German Empire). 59, 1941/42. pp. 19-50.

In 1911 two volumes were published in honor of the great statistician Georg von Mayr containing 52 articles by leading experts and referring to all different branches of statistics, official as well as private. They may conveniently be used as starting points for any detailed investigations. In 1940 two succeeding volumes were published under the same title, similarly structured but now containing 155 articles which describe the development in the various fields since the first World War:

- 99 Zahn, F., ed. Die Statistik in Deutschland nach ihrem heutigen Stande (The present state of statistics in Germany). München and Berlin, J. Schweitzer, 1911. 2 vols., XXVI + 824 p., X + 1021 p.
- 100 Burgdörfer, F., ed. Die Statistik in Deutschland nach ihrem heutigen Stande (The present state of statistics in Germany). Berlin, P. Schmidt, 1940. 2 vols., XXVIII + 639 p., XV + 668 p.
- Concerning the single German states, the development of official statistics has been documented very extensively for Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, much less, however, or even not at all for the other states. For the first three states only a selected list of publications is presented here.
- Prussia: whereas the book by Behre describes the development of Prussian statistics until the beginning of the 19th century, including various results of older statistical investigations, the book by Blenck summarizes the work of the statistical office during the 19th century referring to all different branches of statistics and including a complete bibliography until 1905.
- 101 Behre, O. Geschichte der Statistik in Brandenburg-Preussen bis zur Gründung des Königlichen Statistischen Bureaus (History of statistics in Brandenburg-Preussen until the foundation of the Royal Statistical Bureau). Berlin, C. Heymanns, 1905. XVI + 468 p.
- 102 Blenck, E. Das Königliche Statistische Bureau im ersten Jahrhundert seines Bestehens 1805 bis 1905 (The Royal Statistical Bureau in the first century of its existence 1805 - 1905). Berlin, Verlag des Kgl. Statistischen Bureaus, 1905. XII + 271 p.
- Bavaria: the first of the following three publications refers to the older Bavarian statistics, the other two describe the development of official statistics in the 19th century. Whereas the latter of the two gives a much more detailed history and has also a statistical part, the former has the advantage of including a systematic and complete bibliography until 1895.
- 103 Kgl. Statistisches Landesamt, ed. Geschichte der älteren bayerischen Statistik (History of the older Bavarian statistics). Beiträge zur Statistik des Königreiches Bayern, No. 77. Munich, Lindauer, 1910. XI + 224 p.
- 104 Kgl. Statistisches Bureau, ed. Geschichte und Einrichtung der amtlichen Statistik im Königreich Bayern (History and establishment of the official statistics in the Kingdom of Bavaria). Munich, G. Franz, 1895. 335 p.
- 105 Kgl. Statistisches Landesamt, ed. Geschichte der neueren bayerischen Statistik (History of the newer Bavarian statistics). Beiträge zur Statistik des Königreiches Bayern, No. 86. Munich, Lindauer, 1914. VIII + 277 p.
- Saxony: the first publication gives a history of official statistics between 1851 and 1881 as well as some of the main results of Saxonian statistics in this period; the second continues the history and includes a much more extended statistical part.
- 106 Direction des Statistischen Bureaus, ed. Das Statistische Bureau für das Königreich Sachsen in den ersten fünfzig Jahren seines Bestehens (The Statistical Bureau of the Kingdom of Saxony in the first fifty years of its existence). Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1881. 96 p.
- 107 "Das Königl. Sächs. Statistische Bureau von 1875-1890" (The Royal Saxonian Statistical Bureau from 1875-1890). Zeitschrift des K. Sächsischen Statistischen Bureaus, 36, 1890: 1-140.

There are only a few useful works concerning the development of statistics in the smaller German states; among the following publications the No. 108 and 112 contain bibliographies of official statistical publications for Braunschweig (1854-1904) and for Hamburg (1866-1966).

- 108 Zimmermann, F.W.R. "Die ersten fünfzig Jahre des Statistischen Bureaus des Herzogl. Braunsch.-Lüneb. Staatsministeriums 1854 bis 1904" (The first fifty years of the Statistical Bureau of the Ducal State Ministry of Braunschweig-Lüneburg), pp.1-51 in: Beiträge zur Statistik des Herzogtums Braunschweig, No. 18. Braunschweig, 1904.
- 109 Zur Geschichte der Hessischen Statistik und ihrer amtlichen Organisation (On the history of Hessian statistics and its administrative organization), ed. by the Großherzogl. Hessische Zentralstelle für die Landesstatistik at its 50th anniversary. Darmstadt, Großherzogl. Staatsverlag, 1911. 69 p.
- 110 Kollmann, P. "Das statistische Amt für das Grossherzogtum Oldenburg in den ersten fünfzig Jahren seines Bestehens" (The statistical bureau of the Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg in the first fifty years of its existence). Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik, s.3, vol.28, 1906: 717-755.
- 111 Statistisches Landesamt der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg, ed. 100 Jahre Statistisches Amt Hamburg, 1866-1966 (100 years statistical bureau of Hamburg, 1866-1966). Hamburg, 1966.
- 112 Die Veröffentlichungen des Statistischen Landesamtes der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg (The publications of the Statistical Bureau of the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg). Supplement to the December-number 1966 of the series "Hamburg in Zahlen". 21 p.

In the old German realm dissolved in 1806 only the free imperial cities and some of the states knew statistical investigations whose results, however, were usually kept secret. Until the creation of the German Empire the development of official statistics remained in hands of the single states and even after 1871 the importance of 'Central statistics' grew only slowly. In the different parts of Germany the progress of official statistics has been unequal as indicated by the year of foundation of a statistical office: Prussia (1805), Bavaria (1808), Württemberg (1820), Hannover (1848), Saxony (1851), Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1851), Baden (1852), Braunschweig (1855), Oldenburg (1855), Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1858), Hessen (1861), Thüringian States (1864), Hamburg (1866), Anhalt (1867), Bremen (1867), Lübeck (1871), Alsace-Lorraine (1872), Saxe-Meiningen (1875). The following bibliographic description is necessarily limited to the more important states which have a longer and richer tradition of official statistics.

Prussia:

For a long time following the establishment of a statistical office in 1805 the extent of Prussian statistics remained very limited (essentially to direct enumerations) and the results were not published regularly; the main publications were edited privately by Hoffmann and later Dieterici, directors of the office (see No. 102, pp. 188/9 for a bibliography of their works). Regular publications started after the revolution of 1848. Dieterici began to publish a statistical journal in 1848 already and a series of statistical sources in 1851:

- 113 Mitteilungen des Statistischen Bureaus in Berlin (Communications of the Statistical Office in Berlin). 1-12, 1848-1859/60.
- 114 Tabellen und amtliche Nachrichten über den preussischen Staat für das Jahr ... (Tables and official news about the Prussian state for the year ...). For the year 1849: vol. 1-5, 6 A+B, 1851-55; 1852: 1, 1855; 1855: 1, 1858; 1858: 1, 1860.

The ten volumes differ somewhat in content; taken together they contain statistics referring to the structure and movement of population, life-stock, education, churches, health, administration and factories.

After 1860 when Engel became director of the statistical office, the system of publications was completely reorganized. In 1861 a new statistical journal and a new series of statistical sources was started, in 1863 a statistical "yearbook".

- 115 Preussische Statistik (amtliches Quellenwerk) (Prussian statistics - official sources). 1-305, 1861-1934.
- 116 Zeitschrift des Königlich-Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus (Journal of the Royal Prussian Statistical office). 1-71, 1861-1933. Index: 1-52, 1861-1912.
- 117 Jahrbuch für die amtliche Statistik des preussischen Staates (Yearbook for the official statistics of the Prussian state). Vol. 1, 1863; 2 (continuing vol.1), 1867; 3, 1869; 4 (2 vols), 1876; 5, 1883.

The Prussian statistics are the main series containing the more extensive works of the statistical office which refer above all to the results of the various censuses, the movements of population, health, agriculture and life-stock, industry, trade and transport, primary education and universities. Covering all fields of official statistics, the statistical journal belonged to the most important ones with an international perspective before the First World War. There have been several supplements to the journal (Ergänzungshefte zur Zeitschrift des Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus) containing statistics of public finance, the army and primary schools. The third kind of publication was not a "yearbook" in a stricter sense, since it was published irregularly; the contents were somewhat standardized, the most extensive volumes embracing three parts on population, economy, and state. After 1883 the "Yearbooks" were followed by very voluminous "Statistical Handbooks" giving a broad quantitative picture of the Prussian state and including a few time-series; only four volumes of this handbook were published, however, and in 1903 a statistical yearbook was started.

- 118 Statistisches Handbuch für den preussischen Staat (Statistical handbook for the Prussian state). Vol. 1, 1888; 2, 1893; 3, 1898; 4, 1903.
- 119 Statistisches Jahrbuch für den preussischen Staat (Statistical yearbook for the Prussian state). Title varies slightly. 1-30, 1903-1934.

Bavaria:

Official statistics have a long and rich tradition in Bavaria. They flourished above all under the ministry of Montgelas (1799-1817) who established a statistical office in 1801 and again in 1808 which succeeded in 1809/10 for the first time in producing an embracing statistical report covering the whole kingdom. After the dismissal of Montgelas the development of statistics stagnated until the 1830's when a variety of investigations were started. However, it was the revolution of 1848 again which brought the decisive turning point. In 1850 the statistical office became an independent agency and began a series, still published today, containing the major statistical sources:

- 120 Beiträge zur Statistik des Königreiches Bayern; later: Beiträge zur Statistik Bayerns (Contributions to statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria). 1-, 1850-.

This series of which 139 volumes have been published until the second World War contains above all the statistics referring to the structure and movement of population, agriculture and life-stock, criminality, police and prisons, health and suicides, education and public finance.

In 1869 when a 'Central Statistical Commission' was created, the new director

of the office, Georg von Mayr, started a journal giving the various current statistics of Bavaria:

- 121 Zeitschrift des Königlich Bayerischen Statistischen Bureaus (Journal of the Royal Bavarian Statistical Bureau). 1-, 1869-. Index: 1-28.

In 1876 a first attempt was made to edit a yearbook. Since annual statistical observations were missing for several important fields, however, it was stopped after the third volume and started again not before 1894.

- 122 Statistischer Abriß für das Königreich Bayern (statistical abstract for the Kingdom of Bavaria). 1-3, 1876-78.

- 123 Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical yearbook). 1-, 1894-.

Saxony:

In 1831 a private, but officially supported statistical society was founded which became engaged in a broad spectrum of statistical investigations (among others: population, education, prisons, mortality, health, welfare, prices etc.) and which published the first German statistical journal:

- 124 Mittheilungen des Statistischen Vereins für das Königreich Sachsen (Communications of the Statistical Society for the Kingdom of Saxony). 1-14, 1831-39; 15, 1842; 16, 1844; 17, 1848.

As the activities of this society diminished in the 1840's, an official statistical office was established in 1850, Engel becoming its director. In 1851 he started a series of "Statistical Communications" (containing above all the census results) which was followed in 1855 by a statistical journal which gained high reputation:

- 125 Statistische Mittheilungen aus dem Königreich Sachsen (Statistical communications of the Kingdom of Saxony). 1-4, 1851-55.
- 126 Zeitschrift des Sächsischen Statistischen Bureaus (Journal of the Saxon Statistical Bureau). Title varies slightly. 1-87, 1855-1941/42.

Engel also tried to publish a yearbook, but succeeded only to produce one volume. The regular publication of an annual had to wait until 1871:

- 127 Kalender und statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Sachsen ... (Calendar and statistical yearbook for the Kingdom of Saxony ...). 1-54, 1871-1904. Title varies. 1873-1904 issued in two parts with separate title-pages: Kalender ... and Statistisches Jahrbuch. 1905- published separately.

Other states:

Among the other states only Württemberg has a tradition of official statistics predating the revolution of 1848:

- 128 Württembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landeskunde (Württembergian yearbook for statistics and geography). 1-, 1818-.

The publications of other states are mentioned here without titles only. Some kind of "Contributions to the statistics of ..." or "Statistical Communications" were published in (year): Hannover (1856; merged into Prussia in 1866), Oldenburg (1857), Baden (1858), Frankfurt-on-the-Main (1858; merged into Prussia in 1866), Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1858), Bremen (1862), Hesse (1862), Hamburg (1867), Bremen (1871), Brunswick (1872). A more or less regular statistical yearbook has been published in (year): Lübeck (1864), Bremen (1867), Baden (1868), Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1872), Hamburg (1874), Hesse (1905).

Prior to the unification of Germany common statistics of the German states existed only to a limited extent for the purposes of the 'Tariff Union' which was established in 1833. It made uniform enumerations of population necessary as the income from the tariffs and the common imposts was to be distributed among the separate states according to the size of their population. Therefore, from 1834 to 1867 triennial enumerations of population were made. The Tariff Union even took the initiative for the first over-all enumerations of the working population and industry, in 1846 and 1861.

Besides the Tariff Union only private initiatives have had some importance, above all the 'Verein für deutsche Statistik', founded in 1846 by v. Reden who also published its impressive statistical journal; although two volumes have only appeared, they give a rather comprehensive picture of Germany at that time, comprising more than 2000 pages:

- 129 Zeitschrift des Vereins für deutsche Statistik (Journal of the Society for German statistics). 1-2, 1847-48.

The revolution of 1848 further stimulated the already existing efforts to establish regular statistics for the whole German realm; these efforts, however, had the same fate as the revolution. Later attempts, at the International Statistical Congresses in 1857 and 1863, to agree on common principles also were not very successful.

The turning point came with the foundation of the German Empire. In 1872 the 'Imperial Statistical Office' was created. From this time onwards the work of the statistical offices has been divided into three parts:

- (a) Central statistics = statistics collected solely and directly by the officials of the Empire (above all: foreign commerce, tariffs, indirect taxes, election to the Reichstag, criminal statistics, health insurance);
- (b) Federal statistics = statistics collected by the separate states, but according to uniform principles and compiled by the imperial office for the whole Empire (above all: statistics of population in the widest sense, censuses of occupation in 1882, 1895 and 1907, industry and agriculture);
- (c) Special statistics = statistics collected by the individual states on their own initiative and without reference to the Empire (above all: poor relief, medical service, education, prisons, public finances).

Shortly after its foundation the 'Imperial Statistical Office' began to publish its main series:

- 130 Statistik des Deutschen Reiches (Statistics of the German Empire). 1-63, 1873-1882; ns. 1-594, 1884-1941.

Each number of this series is dedicated to a special topic. The most important topics covered annually are: movements of population, taxation, criminality, health and health insurance, and foreign trade. The most important topics covered periodically are: censuses of population, occupation, and industry, and the elections to the Reichstag.

The publication of a statistical yearbook had to wait until 1880, but it soon became the principal general source of German statistics, containing the most important figures in all branches of official statistics:

- 131 Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich (Statistical yearbook for the German Empire). 1-59, 1880-1942.

For specific publications of a larger size there is a special series conceived to supplement the "Statistik des Deutschen Reiches":

- 132 Einzelchriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches (Special publications on statistics of the German Empire). 1-43, 1927-1942.

The publications of this series focus on public administration and public finance, usually including comparative statistics of the major powers.

Regularly compiled statistics not included in one of the major series were usually published in:

- 153 Vierteljahreshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches (Quarterly publications on statistics of the German Empire). 1-51, 1891-1942.

Between 1873 and 1891 this series was a part of the "Statistik des Deutschen Reiches". It focused on economic statistics, occasionally including, however, statistics of employment, housing, emigration and immigration, among others. Finally a monthly periodical should be mentioned:

- 154 Wirtschaft und Statistik (Economy and statistics). 1-24, 1921-1944.

Current data, but also special analyses on a wide variety of subjects as well as methodological notes; "Sonderbeilagen" (supplements) and "Sonderhefte" (special editions) with longer accounts of specific issues added from time to time.

Although the federal statistics constituted the major part of the work of the 'Imperial Statistical Office', the importance of the central statistics grew, especially as result of the social legislation; in 1902 a special division for labour statistics was created. The first World War did not essentially change the organization and function of the central office and its different publications were continued. It was left to the Nazis to centralize statistics further by merging the central office with the statistical office of Prussia in 1934; statistical works of a political nature, however, were mostly reserved to agencies of the National Socialist Party.

Concerning private activities, the outstanding society to be mentioned is the 'Deutsche Statistische Gesellschaft' founded in 1911. Its official organ became a journal which had already been published since 1890 by G. von Mayr:

- 155 Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (General statistical archive). 1-, 1890-.

It belongs to the few statistical journals which are still mainly concerned with official statistics. More detailed and varied information may be found in another journal edited by E. Würzburger:

- 156 Deutsches Statistisches Zentralblatt (Central journal of German statistics). 1-31, 1909-1939.

After the Second World War the administration of the American occupation zone published a handbook with statistical time-series for a shorter period:

- 157 Statistisches Handbuch von Deutschland 1928-1944 (Statistical handbook of Germany 1928-1944), ed. by the Länderrat des amerikanischen Besatzungsgebiets. München, Ehrenwirth, 1949.

Over 200 tables give extensive information referring to all fields of official statistics, leaving only the field of labour statistics somewhat neglected. Most of the tables refer to the above time-period but some reach further back, a few even to the last century.

The three Western occupation zones soon established a common statistical office which in 1950 became the 'Statistisches Bundesamt' (Federal Statistical Office). This office in 1952 started a statistical yearbook summarizing all fields of official statistics in the German Federal Republic:

- 158 Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Statistical yearbook for the German Federal Republic). 1-, 1952-.

Even earlier, two general series in the tradition of the 'Statistik des Deutschen Reiches' began to appear:

- 139 Statistische Berichte (Statistical reports), Arbeitsnummern I-VIII. 1948-1961.
- 140 Statistik der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany). 1-266, 1950-1961.

The first series consists of eight special subseries, each subdivided again according to more specific topics which are periodically covered. The second series contains statistics on a great variety of subjects; among the most important periodically covered fields are population movements, migrations, general elections, public finance, criminality and health services. In 1962 both series were superseded by:

- 141 Fachserie A-N (Special series). 1961-.

The letters designate the 13 principal subseries, each subdivided again in so-called "Reihen" which represent different topics and are periodically covered in an number of "Hefte".

Finally, the old "Wirtschaft und Statistik" has been published anew:

- 142 Wirtschaft und Statistik (Economy and statistics). ns. 1-, 1949-.

Like its predecessor it contains special studies on a variety of subjects, including analyses of recent census results. Current series of vital, social and economic statistics.

A collection of longer time-series was published by the 'Statistisches Bundesamt' in 1972, commemorating the centenary of the central statistical office:

- 143 Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft 1872-1972 (Population and economy 1872-1972). Stuttgart und Mainz, Kohlhammer, 1972. 278 p.

Besides a short account of the development of the various branches of official statistics it gives some 150 tables covering the entire field of official statistics. Not all of the tables refer to the whole time-period, however.

2.7 Ireland (Republic)

For the history of official statistics in Ireland until the first World War cf. the United Kingdom. A description of later developments may be found in:

- 144 Lyon, S. "Statistics in the Irish Free State", pp. 235-252 in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1958. Vol. 2.

Prior to the turn of the century statistics relating to Ireland were rather dispersed and restricted, with the notable exception of population and agricultural statistics. The first special statistical offices have been created in 1900 in the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, and in 1919 in the Irish Department of the Ministry of Labour in London. When the Irish Free State was established in 1922 these two offices were merged and in 1926 became the statistics branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce, practically fulfilling all the essential functions of a Central Bureau of Statistics. Since this time official statistics are almost completely centralized in Ireland. The Department of Industry and Commerce is also responsible for the publication of a statistical yearbook:

- 145 Annual abstract of the Irish Free State. 1-, 1931-.

In addition this department edits a journal containing a considerable amount of various statistical information:

- 146 Irish trade journal and statistical bulletin (later: Irish statistical bulletin). 1-, 1926-.

2.8 Italy

The history of Italian statistics prior to the unification has been re-traced by César Correnti in the first volume of a private statistical year-book:

- 147 Correnti, C., ed. Annuario statistico Italiano (Statistical yearbook of Italy). Turin and Milan; vol. 1, 1853; vol. 2, 1864.

The development of official statistics after the Italian unification can be reconstructed using the two following articles:

- 148 Bodio, L. "Italie", pp. 347-360. in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.

- 149 Gini, C. "Ordinamento centrale dei servizi della statistica in Italia" (The central order of statistical services in Italy), pp. 55-85 in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les pays différents. Paris, 1933; vol. 1.

Besides a short history, the first article describes the organization and statistical activities at that time, including a bibliography of the main official publications. The second article retraces the evolution since 1861 and gives a description of the organization and activities in the 1920's. The first bibliography of Italian statistics, including publications since the 1830's, has been:

- 150 Sui documenti statistici del Regno d'Italia. Cenni bibliografici presentati al VI Congresso Internazionale di Statistica da Luigi Bodio (About the statistical documents of the Kingdom of Italy. Bibliographical annotations presented to the 6th International Statistical Congress by Luigi Bodio). Florence, Barbèra, 1867. XXXIX + 152 p.

It is very useful, because the list of private and official statistical publications is preceded by a 150 pages introduction giving a detailed description of the statistical activities and publications in the various branches. Later bibliographies have all been published in the series "Annali di statistica":

- 151 Saggio di bibliografia statistica Italiana (Preliminary bibliography of Italian statistics). Annali di statistica, s. 4, vol. 4, 1885, XIII + 149 p.; 2nd enlarged ed., 1885; 3rd enlarged ed., 1889 and 1890.
- 152 Elenco delle pubblicazioni fatte dal 1861 al 1894 (List of publications between 1861 and 1894). Annali di statistica, s.4, vol. 75, 1894. 102 p.
- 153 Indici degli annali di statistica dal 1871 al 1934 (Indexes of the Annali di Statistica from 1871 to 1934). Annali di statistica, s.6, vol. 30, 1934. XII + 398 p.

Besides various indexes of the Annali di statistica, the last two volumes also contain a bibliography of all publications of the central statistical office and of the main statistical publications of various ministries. Most useful, finally, is a newer volume which gives a detailed account of the evolution of statistical activities concerning the movement of population, the labour force and migration, health and medical care, public assistance, education, elections, justice, criminality and cultural activities:

- 154 Le rilevazioni statistiche in Italia dal 1861 al 1956. Statistiche demografiche e sociali (The statistical activities in Italy from 1861 to 1956. Demographic and social statistics). Annali di statistica, s. 7, vol. 6, 1957. VII + 511 p.

Apart from a shortlived statistical office in the time of the Italian Republic, the institutionalization of statistics did not start before the 1850's and even then the progress was very unequal in the different parts of Italy. In the Kingdom of Sardinia, where statistics were well developed in general, a 'Higher Statistical Commission' was established in 1838 which published:

- 155 Informazioni statistiche raccolta dalla Commissione Superiore per gli Stati Sardi in Terraferma (Statistical information collected by the Higher Commission for the Sardinian States on the Mainland). 1-4, 1839-1853.

Among others the volumes contain the results of the population censuses and vital statistics between 1819 and 1838.

In Tuscany vital statistics have been published since 1818 by a special office, and in 1848 a statistical bureau was created which edited the:

- 156 Richerche statistiche sul Grandducato di Toscana (Statistical investigations about the Grandduchy of Tuscany). 1-5, 1848-1854.

The volumes contain primarily statistics on population, primary education, prisons and the army.

In the Kingdom of Two Sicilies two statistical offices were established, one for Sicily in 1832 and the second in Naples in 1834. The main publication of the first has been:

- 157 Giornale di statistica (Journal of statistics). 1-21, 1836-1851.

Statistics collected by the second office were published in:

- 158 Annali civili del Regno delle Due Sicilie (Civil annals of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies). 1836-1851.

For Parma, Modena and the Papal States statistics have been published by private persons mainly. Statistical information concerning Lombardy prior to 1859 and Venetia prior to 1866 is usually given in the respective Austrian sources. For Lombardy three volumes of a statistical yearbook have been edited between 1859 and 1861.

A compilation of the results of earlier population censuses can be found in:

- 159 Censimento degli antichi Stati Sardi e censimenti di Lombardia, di Parma et di Modena (Census of the former States of Sardinia, censuses of Lombardy, Parma and Modena). Turin, 1862.

The most important private statistical journal in this period has been:

- 160 Annali universali di statistica, economia pubblica, geografia, storia e viaggi (Universal Annals of statistics, economics, geography, history and journeys). Milan, 1-80, 1824-1844; s.2, vol. 1-36, 1844-1853; s.3, vol. 1-24, 1854-1859; s.4, vol. 1-48, 1860-1871 (title of s.1, vol. 1 differs slightly).

It was later followed by:

- 161 Archivio di statistica (Archive of statistics). Rome, 1-7, 1876-1885.

Following the union of the Kingdom of Sardinia with the central and meridional provinces of Italy, a central statistical office was established in 1861, and in 1868 a central statistical commission. Since this time Italy has one of the most centralized organizations of statistics in whole Europe. Official statistics have usually been published in a great variety of different series devoted to special subjects. The two most general and important series are:

- 162 Annali di statistica (Annals of statistics). s.1, vol. 1-10, 1871-1877; s.2, vol. 1-25, 1878-1881; s.3, vol. 1-16, 1882-1885; s.4, vol. 1-111, 1884-1910; s.5, vol. 1-11, 1912-1925; s.6, vol. 1-38, 1929-1936; s.7, vol. 1-6, 1938-1940; s.8, vol. 1-, 1947-. Index: s.6, vol. 30, (1871-1934), 1934.

The "Annali" contain official communications on vital, economic and other statistics, interpreting articles and bibliographic information. Usually all fields of statistics are covered, with the exception of series 4 where more than half of the volumes contain industrial statistics only. The index-volume gives a detailed description of the content of all volumes.

- 155 Annuario statistico Italiano (Statistical yearbook of Italy). s.1, vol. 1-15, 1878-1905/7 (1908); s.2, vol. 1-9, 1911 (1912)-1922/25 (1926); s.3, vol. 1-7, 1927-1933; s.4, vol. 1-, 1934-.

In 1968 an historical statistical manual has been published which covers practically all fields of official statistics (population, health, public assistance education, justice, criminality, agriculture, industry, transport and communication, commerce, prices, labour force, strikes, consumption, public administration and national accounts). It has some disadvantages, however, since annotations are rare and statistics before 1921 are given on a decade basis only:

- 164 Istituto Centrale di Statistica, ed. Sommario di statistiche storiche dell'Italia 1861-1965 (Summary of historical statistics of Italy 1861-1965). Rome, 1968. XXXI + 147 p.

2.9 Netherlands

The somewhat complicated development of statistics in the Netherlands may be reconstructed using the following three sources:

- 165 Beaujon, A. "Pays-Bas", pp. 229-240, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris, 1860-1885. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 166 Verrijn Stuart, C.A. "The history and development of statistics in the Netherlands", pp. 429-444 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 167 Methorst, N.W. "L'organisation de la statistique aux Pays-Bas", pp. 215-252 in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives, ed. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1938. Vol. 2.

The first article contains only a short history of official statistics but a very detailed account of the organization, the work and the publications of the different ministries. Furthermore it gives a list of all statistical publications between 1850 and 1884 and of some periodical publications started even before 1850. A more extensive description of the development can be found in the last two articles, the third one also giving information on the statistics collected and published by the central statistical bureau after the First World War.

Until the end of the 18th century there was almost an absolute lack of regular statistical observations in the Netherlands. The first attempt of the Dutch government at statistics as such was the summary census of 1795, intended as the basis for determining the composition of a general popular representation in the Batavian Republic. In 1826 a statistical bureau was established which was in charge of the first regular census of 1829 and published a three-fold collection of tables as a result of its labour. After the Belgian revolution of 1830 this bureau ceased to exist and until 1848 the Netherlands did not possess any statistical service. This period was somewhat bridged by the publication of a small yearbook started by the bureau in 1826 and continued from 1831 to 1849 by the statistician Lobatto:

- 168 Jaarboekje over ... uitgegeven op last van Z.M. den Koning (Yearbook for ... edited by order of H.M. the King). 1-23, 1831-48.

With the establishment of a new statistical bureau in 1848 it was transformed into a statistical annual containing more valuable statistics than its predecessor:

- 169 Statistisch Jaarboek voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Yearbook for the Kingdom of the Netherlands). 1-15, 1851-68.

Although the statistical bureau in the ministry of the interior had no general competence, it worked as a kind of central bureau of statistics, since it edited the statistical yearbook containing essentially all official statistics. When the yearbook was discontinued, however, the bureau was restrained to the publication of the population statistics and the statistics of the ministry of the interior under the general title:

- 170 Statistische Bescheiden van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden (Statistical documents of the Kingdom of the Netherlands). 1-10, 1865-74.

These volumes contain statistics relating to the population movements, the recruitment of the militia, mortality and the finances of the provinces and communes. Later the title was changed into:

- 171 Bijdragen tot de algemeene statistiek van Nederland (Documents of general statistics in the Netherlands). 1-5, 1876-78.

In correspondence with the decreasing importance of the statistical bureau a private statistical society was gaining influence in 'official' statistics. Already in 1849 when Lobatto's yearbook ceased to appear, a small circle of statisticians was founded, formally organized in 1856 as 'Vereeniging voor Statistiek in Nederland' (Union for Statistics in the Netherlands). The Union first issued an annual booklet purporting to be a periodical collection of statistical treatises:

- 172 Staatkundig en staatshuishoudkundig Jaarboekje uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de Statistiek in Nederland (Political and economic yearbook edited by the Union for Statistics in the Netherlands). 1-36, 1849-84; Index: 1849-84.

The booklet covers, more or less regularly, practically all fields of statistics and sometimes also contains time-series.

Later the Union undertook the publication of broadly devised general statistics of the Netherlands. Two volumes were published dealing with the political character of the country, the population, the intellectual and religious life, and criminality:

- 173 Algemeene statistiek van Nederland (General statistics of the Netherlands). Leiden, Sijthoff, 1870-1873. 2 vols.

These publications somewhat bridged the years from 1867 to 1882 when no general statistics in form of a statistical yearbook were edited.

After the statistical bureau in the ministry of the interior, which already had lost most of its importance, was suppressed in 1878, a subsidy was approved to the Union by the parliament in 1879. Strengthened by these means, the Union undertook the edition of a new statistical yearbook in the spirit of the 'Statistical Abstract':

- 174 Jaarcijfers (Yearly figures). 1-, 1881-.

With the assistance of the municipality of Amsterdam, the Union for Statistics established in 1884 its own Statistical Institute which became responsible for the publication of the statistical yearbook. The institute was dissolved again

in 1892 when a Central Commission for Statistics was created which took over the compilation of the "Jaarcijfers" and which soon began also to enlarge the scope of statistical observation, especially in social matters. The centralization of statistical undertaking was greatly promoted by the establishment of a Central Bureau of Statistics in 1899, the Central Commission becoming exclusively an advisory board. With few exceptions (e.g. agriculture, commerce, and shipping) the centralization was completed in 1906. The different statistics collected by the Bureau were published in one common series made up of a number of annual publications:

- 175 Bijdragen tot de statistiek van Nederland (Contributions to the statistics of the Netherlands). 1-, 1900-, (since 1920: Statistiek van Nederland).

The repeated interruption of the publication of a statistical yearbook was somehow compensated by the early publication of a comprehensive historical handbook under the auspices of the private statistical society mentioned above. One year after the first edition in Dutch a French version followed:

- 176 Résumé statistique pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas 1850-1881. Publication de la Société de Statistique des Pays-Bas. S'Gravenhage, 1885.

It contains a large number of time-series giving very detailed information on various topics (especially population, public finance, and education) commented upon in a fifty pages introduction.

In 1960 the Central Statistical Bureau published a new historical handbook, ten years later followed by an extended edition:

- 177 Zeventig jaren statistiek in tijdreeksen, 1899-1969 (Seventy years in time-series). S'Gravenhage, Centraal Bureau voor de statistiek, 1970.

Published as a computer print it covers 24 topics, but gives only very few comments. The most important tables refer to population movements, the development of the labour force, education, economic statistics, public finance, foreign trade, criminal statistics, social and labour statistics. Electoral statistics are also included, but only to a limited extent. The time-period usually covered is 1900 to 1969.

2.10 Norway

The history of Norwegian official statistics may be reconstructed using:

- 178 Hiaer, A.N. "The history and development of statistics in Norway", pp.147-165 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.

- 179 Statistisk Sentralbyrå gjennom 75 år. Tre 25-årsmeldinger (The Central Bureau of Statistics through 75 years. Three 25 year accounts). Norges Offisielle Statistikk. s.11, no.65. Oslo, 1951.

The first article contains a history of the organization, the works and publications of official statistics until the First World War, but has no bibliography.

A complete list of all official publications between 1828 and 1950 can be found in:

- 180 Fortegnelse over Norges Offisielle Statistikk 1828-1950 (Catalogue of the official statistics of Norway 1828-1950). Norges Offisielle Statistikk. s.11, no.65. Oslo 1951. 97 p.

In 1963 and 1969 the Central Bureau of Statistics published a guide to Norwegian official statistics, systematically arranged by subject and accompanied by information on the responsible agency, the scope and frequency of statistics, and the principal publications:

- 181 Veiviser i Norsk Statistikk (Guide to Norwegian statistics). Oslo 1963, 1969. 61 p.

Organized official statistics start in Norway with the creation of the 'Dansk-norske Tabelkontor' (Danish-Norwegian Tabulating Office) in 1797 in Copenhagen. Regular official statistical statements, however, date back much further: vital statistics were begun in 1735, the first census of population was carried out in 1769 and tabular reports on imports and exports were also prepared in the 18th century already. After the separation from Denmark in 1814 no separate statistical office existed until 1837 when a tabulating office was organized in the department of finance, in 1846 being transferred to the department of the interior. With the year 1838 the regular publication of official statistics began under the title:

- 182 Statistiske tabeller for Kongeriget Norge (Statistical tables for the Kingdom of Norway). 1838-1860.

In all, twenty different collections of tables were prepared and published by the statistical office covering the results of the censuses of population, and statistics of the movement of population, agriculture, live-stock, commerce and shipping.

Preceding the organization of the bureau, the governors of the provinces had been obliged in 1825 to send reports on the economic conditions of their districts. Beginning with 1828 these reports were published every five years until 1858:

- 183 Beretninger om Rigets økonomiske tilstand (Reports on the economic condition of Kingdom). 1828-1858.

In 1861 the form of publication of official statistics was reorganized and the statistical reports prepared by the different departments of government were henceforth published in a common and uniform collection entitled:

- 184 Norges offisielle statistikk (Official statistics of Norway); s.1, 1861-80; ns, 1885-84; s.3 no.1-345, 1885-1900; s.4 no.1-150, 1901-1905; s.5 no.1-220, 1906-1915; s.6 no.1-194, 1914-1920; s.7 no.1-200, 1920-1926; s.8 no.1-200, 1926-1933; s.9 no.1-200, 1933-1940; s.10 no.1-200, 1941-1949; s.11 no.1-355, 1949-1959; s.12 no.1-, 1960-.

The first two series are subdivided by letters and numbers indicating the editing departments and the subjects dealt with; the following series are numbered consecutively.

As the continuous growth of material necessitated a reorganization of official statistics, the existing office in the department of the interior was transformed into an independent institution called 'Statistisk Sentralbyrå' (Central bureau of statistics). It was from the outset responsible for a considerable proportion of the official statistics, above all for the population and economic statistics. In the following there was a steady process of centralization interrupted only by a period between the turn of the century and the First World War.

In 1879 the 'Central Bureau of Statistics' began to publish a yearbook. Its first volume appeared in French; in the following four years two separate editions were prepared in French and Norwegian; since 1885 the yearbook is edited as bilingual volume in Norwegian and French, and since the Second World War in Norwegian and English:

- 185 Annuaire statistique de la Norvège. 1-5, 1879-1884. Statistisk arbog. 1-, 1880-.

This yearbook had two single predecessors, the first being published by the director of the statistical office in 1871, and the second by the office itself in 1875:

- 186 Kiaer, A.N. Statistisk handbog for Kongeriget Norge (Statistical handbook for the Kingdom of Norway). Christiania, Mallings Forlagsboghandel, 1871. 76 p.
- 187 Résumé des renseignements statistiques sur la Norvège, ed. by the Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Interior. Christiania, 1875.

There are several historical statistical handbooks. The first was edited by the central bureau of statistics in 1914, the second in 1926, the third in 1948, with a supplementary edition in 1958. The last of these handbooks is:

- 188 Historisk statistikk 1968 - Historical statistics 1968. Norges offisielle statistikk; s.12 no.245; XVI + 632 p. Oslo 1969.

The statistical series contained in the handbook date as far back as available figures exist and generally up to and including 1966.

2.11 Sweden

Descriptions of the history of official statistics in Sweden may be found in:

- 189 Sidenbladh, E. "Suède", pp. 241-250, chapter in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 190 Arosenius, E. "The history and organization of Swedish official statistics", pp. 537-569, in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.

The first article contains a short history and a more extensive treatment of the organization and the work of official statistics according to the subdivisions of the main series "Contributions to the official statistics of Sweden"; it gives a list of all publications included in this series until 1885, but also names periodical publications not included. The second article gives a very detailed history including an account of the older demographic statistics and of the contents of the main series of official Swedish statistics; no bibliography.

- 191 Statistiska centralbyran 100 år (100 years central bureau of statistics). Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1959.

An English summary of this Swedish book, issued to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of the central bureau of statistics can be found in:

- 192 Kock, K. "The central bureau of statistics - 100 years old", pp. 563-572, in: Central Bureau of Statistics, ed. Statistical Review; ns. vol. 8, no.7 July 1959.

The birthday of organized official statistics dates back to 1749 when for the first time tabular records were prepared for the whole country concerning the structure and movement of population. In 1756 the committee in charge of this work was made a permanent commission, in fact the first institution of this kind in Europe. After a period of centralization around 1800, population statistics practically remained unchanged for half a century. Although new branches mainly concerned with economic statistics grew up, Sweden, a pioneer in the

18th century, was comparatively behind the times at the middle of the 19th century. In 1858, therefore, a 'Statistiska Tabellkommissionen' (Statistical Tabulating Commission) was founded, consisting of a 'Statistiska Beredningen' (Statistical Council) as an advising and coordinating agency and a 'Statistiska Centralbyran' (Central Bureau of Statistics) as executive agency. The organization of official statistics remained decentralized, however, since a number of other departments continued to edit statistical reports. Since 1858 these reports were published uniformly under the common title:

- 193 Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik (Contributions to the official statistics of Sweden). 1858-1910.

At the end of the 19th century this series had grown from 7 to 25 subseries concerning among others: population and vital statistics (beginning with 1851), judicial statistics (1857), manufactures and trade (1858), commerce and shipping (1858), prisons (1858), the quinquennial reports of the governors (which had been started shortly after 1800 and which were summarized by the bureau since 1860), telegraphy (1861), hygiene and hospitals (1861), state railways (1862), postal service (1864), agriculture and live-stock (1865), public education (1868), elections (1871), public works (1872), local government, poor relief and finance (1874), salaries and pensions (1881). There was, however, an increasing number of periodical statistical reports not incorporated in the series, e.g. reports on taxation and public finance. Besides, the Central Bureau of Statistics published a statistical journal containing general summaries of the large official statistical investigations, statistical monographs on special subjects and shorter statistical communications:

- 194 Statistisk tidskrift (Statistical journal). 1-165, 1860-1919; Index: 1860-1913.

From 1871 to 1913 the first number of each volume, usually containing three numbers, was devoted to a summary of all the official statistics corresponding to the statistical yearbooks of other countries:

- 195 Sveriges officiella statistik i sammandrag (Summary of Swedish official statistics). 1-44, 1870-1913 (first volume published separately).

The Central Bureau of Statistics was in charge of any statistics not dealt with by any other governmental agency and it slowly could take over some of the new statistics (e.g. statistics of elections, public assistance, municipal finance), but the basic decentralization of official statistics remained unchanged, even in the years immediately preceding the First World War when the whole system of publications was modified. In 1911 the older "Contributions to the official statistics of Sweden" were continued as:

- 196 Sveriges officiella statistik (Official statistics of Sweden). 1911-, (consists of subseries).

The summaries of official statistics published in the statistical journal since 1871 were discontinued in 1913 and a separate yearbook was started:

- 197 Statistisk årsbok för Sverige - Annuaire statistique de la Suède. 1-, 1914-.

At the same time a new series was started containing most of the special surveys and in general shorter and more professional reports:

- 198 Statistiska Meddelanden (Statistical communications); s. A 1-6, 1913-1952.

With the publication of this series and the yearbook the 'Statistical Journal' lost most of its importance and was discontinued in 1919. After these changes, the years up to 1945 saw an expansion of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Existing statistics were improved and new ones set up, above all statistics of

higher education and of the distribution of income and property. In 1951 the 'Statistical communications' were discontinued and the bureau resumed the publication of a statistical journal, where now preliminary figures, the results of special surveys, articles on different statistical subjects etc. may be found:

- 199 Statistisk tidskrift - Statistical review. 1-, 1952-; Index: 1950-1962.

Since the turn of the century several historical statistical handbooks have been published. The first edition by Sundbärg had three issues: a French one in 1900, a Swedish one in 1901, and an English one in 1904. The second thoroughly revised edition by Guinchard had also three issues: a German, an English one in 1914, and a Swedish one in 1915:

- 200 La Suède: Son peuple et son industrie. Exposé historique et statistique. ed. by G. Sundbärg. Stockholm, Government Printing Office, 1900. IV + 510 p.
201 Sweden: Historical and statistical handbook. 2nd edition, ed. by J. Guinchard. Stockholm, Government Printing Office, 1914. XVI + 785 p.

These handbooks give an embracing picture of the Swedish state, economy, society, and culture, mainly in verbal form but supplemented by statistical time-series referring to the structure and movement of population, criminality and prisons, elections and public finance, public assistance and hospitals, education and communication, economic production and consumption, trade cycles and commerce, and finally, labour and social statistics.

In 1955 the central statistical office began to publish a series of three historical statistical handbooks, each one of them being confined to selected topics:

- 202 Historisk statistik för Sverige. Del 1. befolkning (Historical statistics of Sweden. Part 1. population). Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1969. 2nd rev. and extended edition. 144 p.

Besides a brief historical survey of the organization of Swedish population statistics and an annotated source bibliography this volume contains time-series on the size and geographic distribution of the population, on age, sex and marital status, on marriage, fertility and mortality, on the economically active population and on emigration and immigration. While a general table on population and vital statistics reaches back to 1720 most of the tables cover the time-period 1750 to 1967.

The second handbook is dedicated to climate and agricultural statistics; only the few tables on the distribution of land (holdings by size, leased farms) covering the time-period from 1885 to 1950 are of major interest to the social scientist:

- 203 Historisk statistik för Sverige, II: Väderlek, lantmäteri, jordbruk, skogsbruk, fiske (Historical statistics of Sweden, II: Climate, land surveying, agriculture, forestry, fisheries). Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1959. 95 p.

The third volume of the series is the most comprehensive one:

- 204 Historisk statistik för Sverige. Statistiske översiktstabeller (Historical statistics of Sweden. Statistical survey). Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyran, 1960. 280 p.

This volume gives a total of 280 tables on 19 topics, including public finance, elections, education, personal and national income, foreign trade, social welfare, labour statistics and criminal statistics. Most of the tables are confined to the period 1900 to 1950. In contrast to the first two volumes annotations are very scant and seriously missing.

2.12 Switzerland

There are two general histories of the development of statistics in Switzerland:

- 205 Kummer, J.J. "Suisse - histoire de la statistique de la Suisse", pp. 361-398, in: Société de Statistique de Paris, ed. Le 25^e anniversaire de la Société de Statistique de Paris, 1860-1886. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1885.
- 206 Reichesberg, N. Die amtliche Statistik in der Schweiz. Geschichte und Organisation. (Official statistics in Switzerland. History and organization.) Bern, Scheitlin, Spring & Cie, 1910. 48 p.

The first article gives a very detailed history of the organization, the work and the publications of official statistics and of the most important contributions of private statisticians until 1885. The second article, although less detailed, continues the history until 1910 and includes some information on official statistics not collected by the statistical bureau as well as on the statistical offices of various cantons. Additional information on the historical development may be found in:

- 207 Baechtold, H. "Die Schweizerische statistische Gesellschaft 1864-1914", (The Swiss statistical society 1864-1914). Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik 50, 1914: 247-280.

The publications of the federal statistical office are conveniently compiled in:

- 208 Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt. Bureau Fédérale de Statistique: Veröffentlichungen. Publications, 1860-1950. Berne, 1950. 16 p.
- 209 Veröffentlichungen. Publications, 1880-1964. Berne, 1964.

In comparison to other Western European countries official statistics in Switzerland lagged far behind and developed only slowly, in correspondence with the slow process of political centralization. Until 1848, when the federation of states was transformed into a federal state, official statistics were almost non-existent, the main work being done by private persons. In 1849 the department of the interior became responsible for official statistics with the main objective to carry out the population census of 1850 as a basis for the apportionment of representatives, taxes and recruits among the cantons. Statistics collected in the following years were published in the series:

- 210 Beiträge zur Statistik der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft (Contributions to the statistics of the Swiss Confederation). 1-5, 1851-1858.

The five volumes include the results of the census and give statistics of population movements, agriculture and commerce.

In 1860 a federal statistical office was created. The development of official statistics was, however, still impeded by the necessity to cooperate with the cantons which were not obliged to collect certain statistics until 1870. Although the constitution of 1874 greatly extended the functions of the federal government, the federal statistical office was reorganized not before 1888 and its activities remained comparatively restricted until the First World War. Its works were published in the series:

- 211 Schweizerische Statistik (Swiss statistics). 1-217, 1860-1919.

More than ninety percent of this series are restricted to the census results, the movement of population, the recruiting and commercial statistics; only a few parts deal with statistics of agriculture, poverty, prisons, railways, factories, and insurance. In 1919 the Swiss statistics were discontinued and followed by another series:

- 212 Schweizerische statistische Mitteilungen (Swiss statistical communications). 1-11, 1919-1929 (several volumes each year).

The content of this series somewhat changed: statistics of factories, housing, public finance and taxes were taken up and statistics of recruitment, prisons, commerce, railways and insurances were dropped. In 1930 it was discontinued again and followed by two different series:

- 213 Statistische Quellenwerke der Schweiz (Statistical sources of Switzerland). 1-, 1930-.
- 214 Beiträge zur schweizerischen Statistik (Contributions to Swiss statistics). 1-, 1930-.

The first series is the main statistical source comprising more than 400 volumes until now which mainly refer to the censuses of population, agriculture, industry and commerce, the movements of population, federal subsidies, taxes and insurances and a few other topics. The second series comprises only some dozens of volumes containing statistics of elections, public finance, national income, higher education and some life-tables.

Shortly after the federal bureau of statistics had been created, a private statistical society (Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Statistik, later: für Statistik und Volkswirtschaft) was founded in 1864 with the objective to improve and supplement official statistics. It immediately began to publish a journal which is one of the major sources covering practically all fields of statistics and dealing with methodological as well as material problems:

- 215 Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik (Journal of Swiss statistics). 1-, 1864-.

Index: 1864-1924. Title since 1919: Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik und Volkswirtschaft (Journal of Swiss statistics and economics).

Since 1937 the journal includes a bibliographical part entitled: Schweizerische Bibliographie für Statistik und Volkswirtschaft (Swiss bibliography of statistics and economics).

2.13 United Kingdom

There are two general histories of official statistics in the United Kingdom:

- 216 Baines, A. "The history and development of statistics in Great Britain and Ireland", pp. 365-389 in: Koren, J., ed. The history of statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1918.
- 217 Clark, C. "The organization of statistics in England", pp. 193-212 in: Institut International des Sciences Administratives. Monographies sur l'organisation de la statistique administrative dans les différents pays. Paris, 1938; vol. 2.

The first article contains an extensive history of the organization of official statistics and indicates the departments in which each main branch of statistics may be found. The second article gives only a short history but a more detailed account of the various statistical works of the different departments between the two World Wars. Neither one has a bibliography. A general bibliography of the official statistical publications in the 19th century is missing, but in 1921 a 'Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics' was created which annually published a:

- 218 Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom. 1-17, 1922-1958.

In these guides the publications of all government departments and offices which issued statistics were indexed. The second volume (1923) contains an

"Appendix relating to selected statistical publications prior to 1925". A brief but useful account to the more important statistical publications in the 1920's is given by:

- 219 Bowley, A.L. Official statistics: What they contain and how to use them. London, Humphrey Milford, 1928. 72 p.

After the Second World War the function of the older "Guides" has partially been fulfilled by two new series; the first is:

- 220 Studies in official statistics. 1-, 1949-.

A list of the volumes published until 1972 can be found in (225). The studies mainly deal with problems of economic statistics after World War II. In contrast, the second series has a much broader range, each volume including an historical survey:

- 221 Guides to official sources, ed. by the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. 1-6, 1950-1961.

The volumes deal with "Labour statistics" (1950), "Census reports of Great Britain 1801-1931" (1951), "Local government statistics" (1955), "Agricultural and food statistics" (1958), "Social security statistics" (1961), "Census of production reports" (1961).

An embracing private survey of statistical sources and of the methodological problems of statistics, historical as well as current, is given in:

- 222 The sources and nature of the statistics of the United Kingdom, ed. for the Council of the Royal Statistical Society by M.G. Kendall. London, Oliver and Boyd; vol. 1, 1952, V+452 p; vol. 2, 1957, V + 340 p.

The two volumes contain 39 articles written by leading experts concerning different branches of statistics. Although heavily concentrated on economic statistics, the more general articles practically cover the whole field of official statistics. Each article surveys all the statistical information in the special field, including short remarks on the historical development. Furthermore they call attention to the pitfalls of interpretation and give additional references. Finally, a general bibliography of British official publications should be mentioned which contains a short but useful chapter on statistical publications:

- 223 Pemberton, J.E. British official publications. 2nd. rev. ed. Oxford etc.: Pergamon Press, 1973. IX + 304 p.

Prior to the Second World War during which a central statistical office was created, British statistics were characterized by a 'departmentalism', i.e. by a complete lack of centralization of any kind. Since each government department was responsible for administering and publishing its own statistics, the history of British official statistics naturally is intricate. Until the beginning of the 19th century the only statistics regularly compiled were those relating to public finance (compiled by the treasury) and to imports and exports (compiled by the board of trade). In 1801 the first decennial census of population was carried out and in 1837 a uniform system of civil registration was established in England and Wales, extended to Scotland in 1853 and to Ireland in 1863. Correspondingly, in all three kingdoms Registrar General's departments were created for the administering of the census and the registration. The first special statistical office, however, was established as a branch of the Board of Trade in 1852. From its original functions in connection with the collection of information about trade and commerce, the board of trade advanced in the course of the 19th century to a highly important position in regard to transport, labour, and the supervision of a considerable number of statutes. After the First World War it lost much of its original powers. The central position of the Board of Trade was derived above all from the publication of a statistical yearbook containing the more important statistics of all government departments:

224 Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom. 1-83, 1840/1853-1924/1938.

Each volume contains the statistics for approx. the fifteen preceding years. The 2nd volume (1840-1854) was reprinted in 1870, with additions to correspond with the information contained in the 17th volume (1855-1869). Since 1946 this compilation is produced by the Central Statistical Office under the title:

225 Annual abstract of statistics. 87-, 1946-.

Preceding the publication of the "Statistical abstract" the Board of Trade had edited a more limited series:

226 Tables of the revenue, population, commerce, & c. of the United Kingdom and its dependencies. 1-22, 1832-1852.

The tables had supplements containing statistics relating to the colonies and foreign countries which were later continued by the

227 Statistical tables relating to foreign countries. 1-12, 1855-1878.

and later again by the

228 Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries. 1-59, 1872-1912.

In addition the Board of Trade also published statistical abstracts for the British Empire and for several British oversea dominions and protectorates.

Besides the Registrar General's departments and the Board of Trade, the most important departments concerning statistics have been: the Home Office, established in 1782 (criminal and civil judicial statistics since 1856); the Inland Revenue Department, established in 1849 (summary of income tax since 1857); the Local Government Board, established in 1871 to continue the work of the old Poor Law Board of 1834, and replaced by the Ministry of Health in 1919 (statistics on pauperism since 1848; on local taxation, public health and housing since 1871); the Board of Agriculture (1889), and the three Boards of Education (1899).

In no other country have private statistical societies exerted so much influence as in Great Britain. The most famous among them has already been founded in 1834: the 'Statistical Society of London', later 'Royal Statistical Society'. Since 1838 it published the probably most important European statistical journal:

229 Journal of the Statistical Society (Journal of the Royal Statistical Society). 1-, 1838-. Indexes: 1-15 (1838-52), 16-25 (1853-62), 26-35 (1863-72), 36-50 (1873-87), 51-71 (1888-1908), 72-87 (1909-24), 88-102 (1925-39), 103-117 (1940-53).

A history of the Statistical Society of London and a description of its activities is given by

230 Mouat, F.J. "History of the Statistical Society", pp. 14-59 in: Jubilee volume of the statistical society. London, Stanford, 1885.

and later in:

231 Annals of the Royal Statistical Society 1834-1934. London, The Royal Statistical Society, 1934.

There is a useful historical handbook which is restricted, however, mainly to economic statistics:

- 232 Abstract of British historical statistics, ed. by B.R. Mitchell with the collaboration of P. Deane. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1962. 2nd. ed., 1971. XI + 513 p.

Most of the time-series included cover the whole of the United Kingdom and start in the 19th century; several go back even to the 18th century. With the results of the census of population reaching to 1951, the series stop in 1939 or even earlier. In connection with the second edition in 1971, however, a separate volume has been published continuing most series to 1965 and including new series referring to crime, elections, and education:

- 235 Second abstract of British historical statistics, ed. by B.R. Mitchell and H.G. Jones. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1971. IX + 227 p.

These two private editions should be used together with an officially published and more specialized historical handbook of labour statistics which contains more than 200 time-series concerning among others the development of wages, prices and hours of work, employment and unemployment, industrial disputes and membership in trade unions:

- 234 British labour statistics. Historical abstract 1886-1968, ed. by the Department of Employment and Productivity. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1971. 435 p.

3. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

3.1 International Statistical Congresses

For historical information on the international statistical congress cf. part 1.1 of the bibliography (esp. Westergaard, chap. 14) and (236). A general summary of the activities of the Congress is given by

- 235 Neumann-Spallart, F.X. von. "Résumé of the results of the international statistical congresses ...", pp. 284-306 in: Jubilee volume of the Statistical Society. London, Stanford, 1885.

A list of various publications referring to specific sessions of the Congress can be found on (11).

At a later session the Congress inaugurated a series of works which were thought to form a complete collection of international statistics. Only a few of them, however, have been finished. A bibliography is given on pp. 270-271 in (12).

3.2 International Institute of Statistics

There are two histories of the institute, the first giving a very detailed account of the work and the publications of the institute until the 1930's, the second containing a more general history including later developments:

- 236 Zahn, F. 50 années de l'Institut International de Statistique. The Hague, Institut International de Statistique, 1934. VII + 181 p.
- 237 Nixon, J.W. A history of the International Statistical Institute 1885-1960. The Hague, International Statistical Institute, 1960. VIII + 188 p.

Between 1885 when the institute was founded and the First World War its only publication has been a journal which soon became, however, the most important one for the development of international statistics:

- 238 Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique. 1-, 1886-.
Index: 1-30, 1886-1938.

Besides the reports on the sessions of the Institute (24 between 1887 and 1938) it primarily contains material statistical analyses, one fourth dedicated to population statistics, another fourth to economic statistics, and the rest to various topics such as social and labour statistics, criminality, public finance, education and the organization of statistics; it was not before the 1930's that statistical methodology gained more importance. In 1913 the Institute created a Permanent Office the main task of which has been the publication of an international statistical yearbook:

- 239 Annuaire international de statistique. 1-8, The Hague, 1916-1921.

It is not a yearbook in a stricter sense, since each volume is related to a special topic. The first five volumes contain statistics on the structure and movements of population in Europe (vol. 1, 1916 and vol. 2, 1917), the Americas (vol. 3, 1919 and vol. 4, 1920), Africa, Asia and Oceania (vol. 5, 1921); vol. 6 (1920) gives international labour statistics including among others wages and hours of work, unemployment, trade unions and strikes; vol. 7 (1920) is very inhomogeneous containing statistics on primary education, communication, housing, agriculture and price indices; vol. 8, finally, is dedicated to statistics on public finance, production and rates of exchange.

Since the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization had assumed statistical tasks in the meanwhile, this publication of general statistics was discontinued and the Permanent Office of the Institute started a new and more special series on population statistics:

- 240 Aperçu de la démographie des divers pays du monde. 1, 1923; 2, 1925; 3, 1927; 4, 1929; 5, 1932; 6, 1939.

Each volume has two parts; the first contains historical time series of the total population, the distribution of population according to sex, age, civil status, literacy, religion, nationality and language as well as the regional distribution and the urban population for the latest census; the second gives statistics of marriages, divorces, fertility and mortality including infant mortality, causes of death and life expectancy.

In the 1930's the Permanent Office also edited two major collections of economic statistics:

- 241 Recueil international de statistiques économiques. 1, 1919-1930 (1934), VII + 216 p; 2, 1931-1936 (1938) VII + 253 p. The Hague. English edition under the title "International abstract of economic statistics" prepared by the International Conference of Economic Service for vol. 1 and by the Permanent Office for vol. 2.

These are compilations of classified indices of economic activity in form of a monthly record and referring to finance, prices and wages, trade and output, transport, employment for 15 (vol. 1) and 31 (vol. 2) mainly European countries.

In addition the Permanent Office published two more special but useful books, one about the organization of vital statistics, the other about statistical institutions:

- 242 Renseignement sur l'organisation actuelle des statistique de l'état civil dans divers pays. The Hague, 1929.

- 243 Répertoire international des institutions statistiques. The Hague, 1934, VIII + 145 p.

The first shows what characteristics of civil status, marriages, divorces, births and deaths are recorded for about 50 countries. The second gives the names and periodical publications of international institutions, national statistical bureaus, provincial and municipal bureaus and research institutes.

Although the Institute lost more and more of its function as collector of international statistics, it preserved one real speciality: the international statistics of large cities. The first volume was published under the title:

- 244 Annuaire statistique des grandes villes. The Hague, 1927.

The second volume had a different title:

- 245 Statistique internationale des grandes villes. The Hague, 1931.

The third edition appeared under the same title but embraced four volumes dedicated to special topics: Tourisme 1929-1934 (1938), Electricité, gaz et eau 1934 (1939), Territoire et population 1928-1934 (1939), Logement 1928-1934 (1940). After the Second World War a new series was begun under the same title, divided into several subseries:

- 246 Statistique internationale des grandes villes. International statistics of large towns.

ser. A: Statistiques démographiques des grandes villes; vol. 1, 1954; vol. 2 1957.

ser. B: Statistiques du logement et de la construction; vol. 1, 1956; vol. 2, 1960.

ser. C: Données économiques des grandes villes; vol. 1, 1958.

ser. D: Services publics et transports dans les grandes villes; vol. 1, 1959.

ser. E: Statistique culturelle et des sports; vol. 1, 1961.

In 1961 all subseries were united under the same title in a biennial publication.

5.3 League of Nations

The following two books give a very detailed and comprehensive account of the statistical activities and publications of the League of Nations:

- 247 Aufricht, H. Guide to the League of Nations publications. A bibliographical survey of the work of the League, 1920-1947. New York, Columbia University Press, 1951. XIX + 682 p.

- 248 Catalogue des publications éditées de 1920 à 1954, ed. by the League of Nations. Geneva, 1955. 276 p.

Statistics have mainly been compiled and published by some of the sections of the General Secretariat of the League of Nations as well as by some of the Committees of the League of Nations. The most important among the 15 sections has been the Economic and Finance Section (in 1931 split into two parts) including the Economic Intelligence Service which edited the main statistical yearbook and several series of economic statistics:

- 249 Annuaire statistique international. International statistical yearbook. 1-4, 1926 (1927) - 1929 (1930).

It usually has four main parts referring to: (a) territory and population, (b) production, consumption and life-stock, (c) commerce and transport, (d) public finance, currency and prices. It has been attempted to cover as many countries as possible and to render the statistical series comparable. The content essentially remained the same, when the title was changed in 1930; only some labour statistics were added:

- 250 Annuaire statistique de la Société des Nations. Statistical yearbook of the League of Nations. 1-13, 1930/31 (1931) - 1942/44 (1945).

The other more special statistical series edited by the Economic Intelligence Service refer to: (1) production and prices, (2) money and banking, (3) international trade statistics, (4) balances of payments; most important, finally, has been (5) the 'World economic survey', giving statistics on actual trends of economic development. In execution of the 1928 'International convention relating to economic statistics' the Economic and Finance Section set up a Committee of Statistical Experts in 1930 which published its statements and recommendations under the title:

251 Studies and reports on statistical methods. 1-9, 1938-1947.

Among the other sections of the General Secretariat only the Health Organization and the Disarmament Section have some importance in this context. Besides a bulletin and a yearbook relating to the Organization and Development of Public Hygiene, the Health Organization edited a very useful series of 14 statistical manuals reporting on the vital statistics in all Western European countries with the exception of Italy and including Canada, Czechoslovakia and Hungary:

252 Statistiques démographiques officielles de ... 1-14, 1924-1930.

As a pioneer effort, finally, the disarmament section published a yearbook with statistics on armaments, including military expenditures.

253 Annuaire militaire. Disarmament yearbook. 1-15, 1924-1939/40.

3.4 United Nations.

For an introduction to United Nations documents see:

254 Brimmer, B. et al. A guide to the use of United Nations documents. Including reference to the specialized agencies and special U.N. bodies. Dobbs Ferr, N.Y., Oceana Publications, 1962. XV + 272 p.

255 Winton, H.N.M. Publications of the United Nations system: A reference guide. New York and London, Bowker, 1972. XI + 202 p.

Whereas the first gives a more extensive description of the documentation system, the use of the second is more convenient. Besides a brief overview of the organization of the United Nations and their publications, it gives a number of valuable reference works, a comprehensive list of their periodicals and selected other recurrent publications.

Within the United Nations primarily the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office (Department of Economic and Social Affairs), the four regional economic commissions and the twelve specialized intergovernmental agencies deal with statistics. Here, only some of the publications of the Statistical Office are mentioned. Most important are the following four yearbooks:

256 Statistical yearbook. 1-, 1948-.

It summarizes statistics from the more specialized yearbooks referring to population, employment and unemployment, industrial and agricultural output, education, communications, and social services. It also includes time-series.

257 Demographic yearbook. 1-, 1948-.

Each volume contains time-series of basic demographic data as well as statistics on special topics (e.g. fertility, morality, population censuses) which are repeated all five years.

258 Yearbook of international trade statistics. 1-, 1950-.

Each volume gives statistics on exports and imports by country of origin and destination, and indices of terms of trade.

259 Yearbook of national accounts statistics. 1-, 1957-.

Each volume among others includes statistics on GNP, governmental budgets, external transactions. The yearbook has been preceded by:

260 Statistics of national income and expenditure. Statistical papers, series II, no. 1-10, 1952-56.

Among the more or less periodical publications one is outstanding:

261 United Nations. Report on the world social situation. 1, 1952; 2, 1957; 3, 1961; 4, 1963; 5, 1965; 6, 1967; 7, 1971.

In the first part of each volume the social development is analyzed by regions, in the second the following subjects are treated: world population situation, family planning, health, food and nutrition, housing, education, employment, prices and wages, social security, social welfare services. As an attempt to systematize the assembling of basic statistics for the report on the world social situation, a compendium has been issued as a joint undertaking of the UN, the ILO, the FAO, the UNESCO and the WHO:

262 United Nations. Compendium of social statistics. 1, 1963; 2, 1967.

3.5 International Labour Organization.

The International Labour Organization (I.L.O.) has been established in 1919 as an intergovernmental agency with the main object to improve, collect and publish comparative information relating to labour problems. The I.L.O. consists of the International Labour Conference, an assembly which passes the basic recommendations and conventions, the Governing Body, and, finally, the International Labour Office which functions as the secretariat of the organization. The work of this office has been supported more or less regularly by the 'International Conference of Labour Statisticians' (10 between 1925 and 1962). The organization and its activities during the first ten years are extensively described in the comprehensive survey:

263 International Labour Office, ed. The first decade. London, 1931.

A more embracing account of the I.L.O.'s contribution to the development of labour statistics is given in the synoptic article:

264 The research work of the I.L.O. International Labour Review 71, 1955: pp. 122-147.

For a more extensive documentation of the efforts at international standardization and improvement of labour statistics cf.:

265 The international standardization of labour statistics. Studies and reports. ser. N. no. 19 (1934) and no. 25 (1943); new ser., no. 55 (1959).

This series of articles gives an overview of the general development of labour statistics as well as detailed discussions of the evolution in the following branches of labour statistics: classification of industries and occupations, employment and unemployment, wages and hours of work, cost of living, industrial accidents, houses, collective agreements, industrial disputes, emigration and immigration. For bibliographic purposes the office publishes a special series:

266 Bibliographic contributions. 1-, 1951-.
See especially no. 25:

- 267 Subject guide to publications of the International Labour Office, 1919-1964. Geneva, 1967. V + 478 p.

The oldest periodical publication of statistics of the International Labour Office is its

- 268 International Labour Review. 1-, 1921-. Indexes: 1-20, 1921-1929; 21-50, 1930-1934; 31-75, 1935-1957.

Besides a bibliographical part the journal usually contains articles on a great variety of topics including among others analyses of labour statistics, discussions of their methodological problems and reports on political and administrative measures concerning economic and social questions. From 1924 to 1951 the journal also contained a special part devoted to statistics on employment and unemployment, hours of work, wages and cost of living; from 1952 to 1964 these statistics appeared in "Supplement to the International Labour Review" which since 1965 forms the

- 269 Bulletin of labour statistics. 1-, 1965-.

In addition to the 'International Labour Review' with its broad range of subjects, the office since 1920 published a series dedicated to more special problems. Until the World War II it has been divided into 16 subseries of which only one is of interest here:

- 270 Studies and reports. Series N, Statistics, 1-25. 1923-1943.

These volumes deal with problems and methods of compilation in the various branches of labour statistics, the work of the 'International Conference of Labour Statisticians', and general reports on the statistical work of the I.L.O. After World War II the 16 subseries were unified in a new and common series:

- 271 Studies and reports. New series. 1-, 1946-.

In 1930 the International Labour Office started a yearbook which mainly gave qualitative information but also contained a few tables referring to unemployment, wages and cost of living:

- 272 I.L.O. yearbook. 1-10, 1930-1940.

The scope of the tables increased in the next editions, and the edition for 1934-35 appeared in two volumes, one dedicated to statistics only. Since 1936 the statistical part has been published separately under the title:

- 273 Yearbook of labour statistics. 1-, 1936-.

The fields covered by the yearbook are: employment and unemployment, hours of work, wages, prices, family living studies, migration and industrial relations; between 1946 and 1961 a part on social security was also included. Each section starts with a discussion of the scope of the data, the method of their compilation and the degree of comparability.

3.6 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The UNESCO was founded in 1945. Two institutions, however, may be regarded as its predecessors. One is the 'Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle' in Paris which was founded in 1925 by the French government and worked as an agency of the 'Commission de Coopération Intellectuelle' of the League of Nations. A comprehensive survey of its work, including a bibliography of its publications, is given in:

- 274 L'Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle 1925-1946. Paris, 1946.

The other institution is the 'Bureau International de l'Education' which was privately founded in 1925 in Geneva. In 1929 it was transformed into an inter-governmental organization and soon began to publish a yearbook:

275 Annuaire international de l'education et de l'enseignement. 1-, 1953-.

Since 1948 this yearbook is published in cooperation with UNESCO and appears in English. In 1969 the 'Bureau International de l'Education' was incorporated into UNESCO.

The UNESCO compiles and publishes statistics on education, science and culture. The most important publication relating to education consists of a series of five volumes, the first of which is named:

276 Handbook of educational organization and statistics. Paris, 1951.

The following four appeared under the general title:

277 World survey of education. Vol. 2: Primary education, Paris 1958; vol. 3: Secondary education, 1961; vol. 4: Higher education, 1966; vol. 5: Educational policy, legislation and administration, 1971.

The three middle volumes report statistics on school enrolment in practically all countries of the world, many reaching back to about 1950. Since 1963 the UNESCO issues a general yearbook which includes statistics on education, science and technology, libraries and museums, book production, newspapers and other periodicals, paper consumption, film and cinema, radio broadcasting and television:

278 UNESCO statistical yearbook. 1-, 1963-.

More detailed statistics on communication, including numbers of radio and TV sets, new films produced, and newspapers published and circulated are given in a manual which is published irregularly since 1950:

279 World communications: Press, radio, television, film. 1-, 1950-.

Finally, more special analyses on a variety of subjects which sometimes include time-series are given in the series:

280 Statistical reports and studies. 1-, 1957-.

PRIVATE STATISTICS

4.1 Early national collections

The value of the following collections lies above all in assembling dispersed statistics from a variety of official and sometimes also private sources at an early stage in the development of official statistics:

281 Dieterici, C.F.W. Handbuch der Statistik des preussischen Staates (Statistical manual of the Prussian state). Berlin, Mittler, 1861. 715 p.

282 Forsell, C. af. Statistik in Schweden. Nach der zweiten und verbesserten Auflage übersetzt von A.G.F. Freese (Statistics of Sweden. Translated by A.G.F. Freese using the second and improved edition). Lübeck, Rohden, 1855. VIII + 565 p.

283 Franciscini, S. Neue Statistik der Schweiz. Nach der zweiten und gänzlich umgearbeiteten Ausgabe aus dem Italienischen übersetzt (New statistics of Switzerland. Translated by using the second and completely revised Italian edition). Bern, Haller; vol. 1, 1848, 580 p; vol. 2, 1849, 228 p; Nachtrag (supplement), 1851, 372 p.

- 284 Horn, J.E. Statistisches Gemälde des Königreichs Belgien (Statistical picture of the Kingdom of Belgium). Dessau, Katz, 1853. XVI + 228 p.
- 285 Ignatius, K.E.F. Statistisk handbok för Finland (Statistical manual for Finland). Helsinki, 1872. XI + 411 p.
- 286 Kraft, J.E. Topographisk-statistisk beskrivelse over Kongeriget Norge (Topographic statistical description of the Kingdom of Norway). Christiania Grondahl, 1820-1835. 6 vols + tables.
- 287 Schweigaard, A.M. Norges statistik. (Norwegian statistics.) Christiania, 1840.
- 288 Viebahn, G. von. Statistik des zollvereinten und nördlichen Deutschlands (Statistics of the German Tariff Union and of northern Germany). Berlin, Reimer; vol. 1, 1858; vol. 2, 1862. 1050 p.
- 289 Wirth, M. Allgemeine Beschreibung und Statistik der Schweiz (General description and statistics of Switzerland). Zürich, Füssli; vol. 1, 1871; vol. 2, 1873; vol. 3, 1875. VII + 782 p.
- 290 Zuccagni-Orlandini, A. Corografia fisica, storia e statistica dell'Italia e delle sue isole ... (Geography, history, and statistics of Italy and its islands). Florence, 1835-1845; 12 vols.

4.2 Older comparative collections

- 291 Wappäus, J.E., ed. Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik für die gebildeten Stände. Leipzig, Hinrichs, 1853-1871.
Vol. 1, pt.1: Handbuch der allgemeinen Geographie und Statistik, 1853; vol. 1, pt.2: Nordamerika, 1855; vol. 2, pt.1: Afrika, 1853; vol. 2, pt.1 + 2: Afrika, Australien, 1866 (second enlarged ed.); vol. 2, pt.3: Asien, 1864; vol. 3, pt.1: Ost- und Nordeuropa; vol. 3, pt.2: West- und Südeuropa, 1862-1871; vol. 4, pt.1: Österreich, Deutscher Bund im allgemeinen, 1861-1867; vol. 4, pt.2: Das Königreich Preußen und die deutschen Mittel- und Kleinstaaten, 1864.

On the whole, the volumes embracing several thousands of pages cover practically all countries of the world at that time. Besides a bibliography and a very detailed topographical description including quantitative information on cities and other communities, for each country the following subjects are frequently treated by 'country specialists': political constitution and administrative division of the country, military, structure, distribution and movements of population, agriculture and industry, commerce, transport and communication, education and religion, welfare and criminality. The extensive statistical tables usually are scattered in the text.

- 292 Kolb, G.F. Handbuch der vergleichenden Statistik der Völkerzustands- und Staatenkunde. Leipzig, Felix, 7th ed., 1875; XXIV + 886.

Mainly on Europe, but also including some other countries, above all the Americas. The country chapters are usually divided into four parts relating to country and population, public finance, military, and 'Sociales' which includes statistics on churches, education, criminality, agriculture and industry, railroads, post and telegraphs.

- 293 Mulhall, M.G. Dictionary of statistics. London, Routledge, 4th ed., 1899. 853 p.

This voluminous manual contains quantitative data only. Although concentrated on economic and demographic statistics, other fields are also covered, among others, education, elections, public finance and communication. Besides detailed current figures for single countries, comparative tables and time-series are presented. It is the major single source of that time, but has the great disadvantage that no authorities are given and only few annotations are made.

- 294 Webb, A.D. The new dictionary of statistics. A complement to the fourth edition of Mulhall's 'Dictionary of statistics'. London, Routledge, 1911. XI + 682 p.

Supplement for 1899-1909 to Mulhall but superior, since authorities are given for all statistics; includes an extensive list of publications.

- 295 Sundbärg, G. Aperçus statistiques internationaux. Stockholm, Imprimerie Royale, 1908. Reprinted as volume 4 in the series 'Demographic monography', ed. by M. Perlman. New York, Gordon and Breach. XVI + 396 p.

The major part consists of comparative statistical time-series relating to the structure and movement of population (including special demographic indicators), the agricultural and industrial production, commerce and communication. The more 'recent' statistics refer to education, elections, public incomes and expenditures, military forces, trade unions and strikes. This volume has a high reputation, although practically no sources and only few annotations are given.

- 296 Woytinsky, W.S. Die Welt in Zahlen. Berlin, Mosse, 1925-1928. 7 vols. Vol. 1: Die Erde, die Bevölkerung, der Volksreichtum, 1925, XXIV + 256 p.; vol. 2: Die Arbeit, 1926, XXI + 375 p.; vol. 3: Die Landwirtschaft, 1926, XXII + 320 p.; vol. 4: Das Gewerbe, 1926, XXI + 375 p.; vol. 5: Handel und Verkehr, 1927, XXII + 376 p.; vol. 6: Die öffentlichen Finanzen, 1927, XXII + 280 p.; vol. 7: Staatliches und kulturelles Leben, 1928, VII + 595 p.

Like the older German collections, these extremely useful volumes combine extensive qualitative information with the presentation of numerous statistical tables; with the exception of a very few countries, they are restrained to Europe. The main contents of the various volumes are: vol. 1: structure and movement of population, migration, cities, national income, income distribution; vol. 2: working classes, women and child labour, labour unions, collective agreements, wages, hours of work, strikes, unemployment, social security, insurances; vol. 3: distribution of land, land ownership, agricultural products; vol. 4: industrial branches and enterprises, industrial products; vol. 5: transport, communication, commerce, banking, prices, economic conjunctures; vol. 6: incomes and expenditures, debts, communal finances; vol. 7: elections and parliaments, military forces, housing, health service, education, judiciary.

- 297 Woytinsky, W.S.; Woytinsky, E.S. World population and production. New York, The Twentieth Century Fund, 1953. LIX + 1255 p.

- 298 Woytinsky, W.S.; Woytinsky, E.S. World commerce and governments. New York, The Twentieth Century Fund, 1955. LII + 907 p.

In comparison with the earlier collection these two volumes cover the whole world and they are more concerned with economic statistics, but less useful with respect to other topics. The first volume contains demographic and economic statistics, the second presents statistics on trade and transportation, and political statistics referring to elections and parliaments, government revenues and expenditures.

4.3 Newer cross-national collections

- 299 Banks, A.S.; Textor, R.B. A cross-polity survey. Cambridge, Mass., The M.I.T. Press, 1963.

- 300 Ginsburg, N. Atlas of economic development. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1961. VII + 119 p.

- 301 Russett, B.M.; Alker, H.B., Jr. Deutsch, K.W.; Lasswell, H.D. World handbook of political and social indicators. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1964. I + 373 p.

- 302 Taylor, C.L.; Hudson, M.C. World handbook of political and social indicators. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 2nd edition, 1972. XIV + 443 p.

4.4 Newer historical collections

The Correlates of War Project:

- 303 Singer, J.D.; Small, M. The wages of war 1816-1965. New York, Wiley, 1972. XII + 419 p.

The QUAM-Project:

- 304 Zapf, W. Materialien zur Theorie des sozialen Wandels. Konstanzer Habilitationsschrift. University of Konstanz, 1967.

- 305 Zapf, W.; Flora, P. Some problems of time-series analysis in research on modernization. Social science information 10 (3), 1971; 55-102.

- 306 Flora, P. Modernisierungsforschung: Zur empirischen Analyse der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung. Düsseldorf, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1974. 203 p.

- 307 Flora, P. Indikatoren der Modernisierung: Ein historisches Datenhandbuch. Düsseldorf, Westdeutscher Verlag, 1975. 197 p.

The Minnesota Political Data Archive, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455: A greater part of the data has been analyzed in two articles by

- 308 Flanigan, W.; Fogelman, E. "Patterns of political development and democratization: A quantitative analysis", and "Patterns of democratic development: An historical comparative analysis" in: Gillespie, J.V.; Nesvold, B.A., ed. Macro-quantitative analysis. Beverly Hills, Sage, 1971.

The SUNY-Binghamton Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive, Center for Comparative Political Research, State University of New York, Binghamton, New York 13901:

- 309 Banks, A.S. Cross-polity time-series data. Cambridge, Mass., The M.I.T. Press, 1971. XXIII + 300 p.

In 1972 two 'Technical reports' have been produced, the first containing a general description of the archive, the variables and the series coverage, the second giving coding criteria and sources.

The Nordic Countries Project: The content of the archive is described in:

- 310 Kuhnle, S. Indicators of national development: The Nordic Countries. Codebook for the National-file per March 1st 1972. Historical-ecological data-archives: Report No. 5. University of Bergen. Institute of Sociology.

The data have been analyzed in:

- 311 Kuhnle, S. Patterns of social and political mobilization. A historical analysis of the Nordic Countries. London, Sage, 1974.

4.5 Data archives

A general survey of the development of data archives in the social sciences is given in:

- 312 Rokkan, S., ed. Data archives for the social sciences. Paris, Mouton, 1966. 215 p.

Several historical data collections are deposited with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Cf.:

- 313 Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. A guide to resources and services 1973-1974. Ann Arbor, 1974. IV + 252 p.

An extremely useful source of information on various data collecting, efforts, finally, is the

- 314 European political data, newsletter, ed. by the Data Information Service of the European Consortium for Political Research in Bergen. 1-, 1971-.

5. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND ANALYSES

In general this part of the bibliography includes only comparative or single studies of long-term national developments. A much broader survey of quantitative work in history for various parts in the world can be found in:

- 315 Lorwin, V.R.; Price, J.M., eds. The dimensions of the past. Materials, problems, and opportunities for quantitative work in history. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1972. VI + 568 p.

This unparalleled collection was produced under the auspices of the Committee on the Quantitative Data of History of the American Historical Association, set up in 1963. With reference to Europe, it contains excellent and extensive accounts of quantitative work in history of France, Germany, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries, a chapter on the quantitative sources of Western European economic history in the late 17th and the 18th centuries, and a more special chapter on a data archive for modern British political history. Unfortunately, it does not give any information on the other European countries.

5.1 Population growth and demographic transition

General history of world population:

- 316 Carr-Saunders, A.M. World population. Past growth and present trends. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1936. XV + 336 p.

Old but still useful survey of world population history during the modern era with emphasis on Europe and 'Europe overseas'; little information on single countries.

- 317 Köllmann, W. Bevölkerung und Raum in Neuerer und Neuester Zeit (Population and space in modern and most recent times). Würzburg, Ploetz, 1965. XII + 332p.

Subdivided into three time periods (1750-1860, 1860-1914, 1914ff.), tabular information and short interpretations are given on the population and territorial development of most countries of the world.

- 318 Reinhard, M.R.; Armengaud, A.; Dupaquier, J. Histoire générale de la population mondiale. Paris, Montchrestien, 1968. IX + 708 p.

Standard work; fewer data than (317) but more extensive interpretations.

A comprehensive and still useful survey of research results has been prepared by the Secretariat of the UN Population Division;

- 319 United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Population Division. The determinants and consequences of population trends. A summary of the findings of studies on the relationships between population changes and economic and social conditions. XII + 404 p.

The demographic evolution of Europe between World War I and World War II with its population shifts and transfers is analyzed in the two following books:

- 320 Kirk, D. Europe's population in the interwar years. Geneva, League of Nations, 1946. XII + 307 p.

- 321 Kulischer, E.M. Europe on the move. War and population changes, 1917-1947. New York, Columbia University Press, 1948. XIII + 377 p.

Vital developments:

- 322 Kuczynski, R.R. The balance of births and deaths. Vol.1: Western and Northern Europe. New York, Macmillan, 1928. XI + 140 p. Vol.2: Eastern and Southern Europe. Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1931. X + 170p.

Analysis of the trends in fertility and reproduction in the European countries. Each volume contains statistical appendices giving time-series beginning with the earliest available official data.

The fertility trends from the 1930's, when crude birth rates in most western and northern countries of Europe reached their lowest points, to the mid-1960's have been analyzed by:

- 323 Glass, D.V. "Fertility trends in Europe since the Second World War". Population studies 12 (1), 1968: 103-146.

In addition:

- 324 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Recent trends in fertility in industrialized countries. New York, 1958. XII + 449 p.

Analysis of data for 20 countries; attempt to explain the postwar rise of the birth rate experienced in some industrialized countries; appendix with basic statistical tables and bibliography.

Life expectancy:

- 325 Stolnitz, G.J. "A century of international mortality trends". Part I. Population studies 9, 1955: 24-55; part II. Population studies 10, 1956: 17-42.

First synoptic and systematic study of over 250 life tables, including nearly all of the materials ever published for national populations.

Infant mortality:

- 326 Prinzing, F. "Die Entwicklung der Kindersterblichkeit in den europäischen Staaten (The development of infant mortality in the European states)". Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik 72, 1899: 577-635.

The major study of the evolution of infant mortality during the 19th century in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland; extensive bibliography.

- 327 United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, Population Division. Fetal, infant and early childhood mortality. 2 vols. New York, 1954. Vol. 1: The statistics. VI + 137 p. Vol. 2: Biological, social and economic factors. IV + 44 p.

The first volume contains an appraisal of available data and statistical tables for 61 countries and territories which give time-series dating from 1915 whenever possible, on life births, stillbirths, infant deaths and deaths at 1-4. List of statistical sources and selected bibliography.

The most recent compilation of vital data is the voluminous work of

- 328 Keyfitz, N.; Flieger, W. World population. An analysis of vital data. Chicago and London, The University of Chicago Press, 1968. XI + 672 p.

A compilation of some 300.000 figures, it may also be described as a work of demographic analysis, since it contains a variety of rather complex demographic measures which are calculated by use of relatively precise official figures based on registration of births and deaths. The data usually refer to the 1950's and 1960's; however, for most European countries a longer period is covered, for a few dating even from the 19th century.

Country studies:

Various studies on single countries are collected in:

- 329 Glass, D.V.; Eversley, D.E.C., eds. Population in history. Essays in historical demography. London, Edward Arnold, 1965. IX + 692 p.

Although the emphasis lies on demographic developments in the 18th century, the volume also contains analyses of later developments in Great Britain, Ireland, France and Italy.

Austria:

- 330 Rauchberg, H. Die Bevölkerung Österreichs auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1890 (The population of Austria according to the census results from December 31, 1890). Wien, Hölder, 1895. X + 525 p.

Thorough analysis of the census results, considering all aspects of population; usually for the period 1869-1890, but including an historical part.

- 331 Helczmanovszki, H. "Die Entwicklung der Bevölkerung Österreichs in den letzten hundert Jahren nach den wichtigsten demographischen Komponenten (The development of the population of Austria during the last hundred years according to the most important demographic components)", pp. 113-165 in: Helczmanovszki, H., ed. Beiträge zur Bevölkerungs- und Sozialgeschichte Österreichs (Contributions to the demographic and social history of Austria). Munich, Oldenbourg, 1973.

Reconstruction of the population development in the territory of the Austrian Republic for the period from 1869 to 1970.

Denmark:

- 332 Matthiessen, P.C. Some aspects of the demographic transition in Denmark. Copenhagen, Kobenhavns Universitets Fond, 1970, 226 p.

A generation study which aims to give a quantitative description and analysis of the demographic transition, using the Danish censuses since 1840, vital statistics from 1860 to 1964, and published life tables covering the period from 1835 to 1964; bibliography and statistical appendix.

England and Wales:

No single standard work is available, but a number of important articles:

- 333 Krause, J.T. "Changes in English fertility and mortality, 1781-1850". Economic history review, 2nd ser. 11, 1958: 52-70.
- 334 Longan, W.P.D. "Mortality in England and Wales from 1848 to 1947". Population studies 4 (2), September 1950: 132-178.
- 335 Wrigley, E.A., ed. An introduction to English historical demography from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. London, Weidenfeld & Nicholson. Xll + 283 p.

France:

- 336 Toutain, J.C. La population de la France de 1700 à 1959. Cahiers de l'Institut de Science Economiques Appliquée, Histoire Quantitative de l'Economie Française (3). Suppl. 133, ser. AF, January 1963. X + 247 p.

Not a strictly demographic analysis, since population is mainly studied as an essential factor of economic development; analysis of population growth, vital processes and urbanization; the major part deals with the transformation of the working force.

- 337 Bourgeois-Pichat, M. "Evolution de la population française depuis le XVIIe siècle". Population 6, 1951: 635-62; 7, 1952: 319-29.

The major study on the demographic transition in France since around 1770. For a more detailed analysis of the developments in the first half of the 19th century see:

- 338 Pouthas, C.-H. La population française pendant la première moitié du XIXe siècle. Paris, PUF, 1956. 224 p.

Still useful:

- 339 Levasseur, E. La population française. 3 vols. Paris, Rousseau, 1889-1892. 421 p., 542 p., 564 p.

Germany:

- 340 Keyser, E. Bevölkerungsgeschichte Deutschlands (Population history of Germany). 3rd rev. ed. Leipzig, Sirzel, 1943. XII + 591 p.

Major population history, but only a small part deals with developments in the 19th and 20th centuries; useful, despite Nazi terminology.

Shorter but more up-to-date analyses are given in:

- 341 Köllmann, W. "Grundzüge der Bevölkerungsgeschichte Deutschlands im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (Main features of the population history of Germany in the 19th and 20th centuries)". Studium Generale 12, 1959: 381-393.
- 342 Köllmann, W. "Die Bevölkerung Deutschlands im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung (The population of Germany in the era of industrialization)". Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungswiss. 27 (3), 1962: 56-69.

Ireland:

- 343 Connell, K.H. The population of Ireland, 1750-1845. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1950. 293 p.

Study of pre-census and census data; attempt to estimate and explain the marked acceleration in population growth before the great potato famine.

Italy:

- 344 Cipolla, C.M. "Four centuries of Italian demographic development". pp. 570-587 in: Glass, D.V.; Eversley, D.E.C., eds. Population in history. London, Edward Arnold, 1965.

Estimates of total population since 1500; crude birth and death rates for selected Italian regions partially dating from the last third of the 18th century; trends in life expectancy since 1882; short but useful bibliography concerning the demography of the Italian states before the unification.

Netherlands:

- 345 Faber, J.A.; Roessingh, H.K.; Slicher van Bath, B.H.; Woude, A.M. van der; Xanten, H.J. van. "Population changes and economic developments in the Netherlands: A historical survey". Afdeling Agrarische Geschiedenis Bijdragen 12, 1965: 47-113.

Studies on five regions covering the period from the 16th to the early 19th century, relating demographic, economic and social developments.

Norway:

- 346 Drake, M. Population and society in Norway 1735-1865. Cambridge, University Press, 1969. XX + 256 p.

Study of the interplay of marriage, economic circumstances, social custom and fertility in the century before Norway's industrial revolution; statistical appendix with methodological discussion.

Sweden:

- 347 Thomas, D.S. Social and economic aspects of Swedish population movements 1750-1933. New York, Macmillan, 1941. XXIII + 487 p.

Analysis of the Swedish population development in relation to social and economic changes, utilizing the long series of demographic and economic data available for the country as a whole as well as for single communes.

Switzerland:

- 348 Bickel, W. Bevölkerungsgeschichte und Bevölkerungspolitik der Schweiz seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters (Population history and population policy of Switzerland since the end of the middle ages). Zurich, Gutenberg, 1947. 333 p.

Comprehensive but mainly descriptive study, divided into three parts (middle ages to 18th century, 19th century, 20th century), each including chapters on the growth and composition of population, the movements of population, the urban-rural structure, and the migrations; extensive bibliography.

- 349 Mayer, K.B. The population of Switzerland. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. XIV + 336 p.

Analysis of population trends in their historical and social contexts: part 1: political history and population growth from early times; part 2: trends in mortality, fertility and migration; part 3: population structure and composition, working force; part 4: international migration and urbanization.

Scotland:

- 350 MacDonald, D.F. Scotland's shifting population 1770-1850. Glasgow, Jackson, 1937. VII + 172 p.

5.2 International migration and urbanization

- 351 Willcox, W.F., ed. International migrations. 2 vols. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1929 and 1931. Vol. 1: Statistics, with introduction and notes by I. Ferenczi, 1112 p.; vol. 2: Interpretations, 715 p. Reprinted as vol. 7 and 8 of Demographic monographs: A series of demographic reprints. New York, Gordon & Breach, 1969.

The first volume is a compilation of national statistics of immigration and emigration dating from the beginning of the record in each country through 1924. In the introduction the tables are explained and the trends of international migration characterized. The second volume contains a series of interpretative studies by country experts.

For later developments see:

- 352 Bouscaren, A.T. International migration since 1945. New York, 1963.

Since long-term national analyses of urbanization are not available for most countries, only three comparative studies are mentioned here:

- 353 Weber, A.F. The growth of cities in the nineteenth century: A study in statistics. New York, Macmillan, 1899. XXVI + 495 p. Current ed.: Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1965.

Still the most important comparative analysis of urbanization processes in the 19th century; it contains the statistics of all European and a few non-European countries as well as extensive studies on the causes and effects of the population concentration, the internal migration, and the structure, movements and health of the urban population.

- 354 Haufe, H. Die Bevölkerung Europas: Stadt und Land im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (The population of Europe: City and country in the 19th and 20th centuries). Berlin, Junker & Dünhaupt, 1936. 244 p.

For earlier developments of the European cities see:

- 355 Mols, R. Introduction à la démographie historique des villes d'Europe du XVe au XVIIIe siècle. Louvain, Gembloux, 1956. 3 vols.

5.3 Evolution of the working population

The major collection of statistics on the working population is:

- 356 Bairoch, P.; Deldycke, T.; Gelders, H.; Limbor, J.-M. La population active et sa structure. The working population and its structure. International historical statistics, vol. 1. Brussels, Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1968. VIII + 236 p.

The first part contains two tables which give statistics on the working population by sex and on the distribution of the working population according to nine economic branches, for practically all countries of the world and almost all censuses since the 19th century. The second part is devoted to a more detailed statistical analysis of the economically active population of eight countries (Germany 1882-1961, Belgium 1846-1961, USA 1870-1960, Great Britain 1841-1961, France 1856-1962, India 1901-1961, Japan 1872-1960, USSR 1926-1959). Very few annotations, but extensive bibliography.

Comparative studies:

- 357 Fourastié, J. (under the direction of). Migrations professionnelles. Données statistiques sur leur évolution en divers pays de 1900 à 1955. Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques. Travaux et documents, cahier no. 31. Paris, PUF, 1957. 340 p.

The first and still unique major comparative study on the structural change of the working population in various countries since 1900, including a discussion of the problems of international comparability. In the first part the statistics on the total economically active population and on the structure of the active population by nine branches and by the three main sectors are given for 31 countries, including all Western European countries, and the maximum period 1900-1954. The second part contains detailed studies on 15 countries, among others Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries, which analyze the structural change of the working population by age, sex, socio-economic category and economic sector.

- 358 Leridon, F. "Evolution de la population active en divers pays industriels". Population 14 (3), July/September 1959: 455-484.

Analysis of the development of the working population in a greater number of economic branches, including the professions and the public services, in Belgium 1890-1947, France 1856-1954, Germany 1911-1950, Great Britain 1881-1951, Netherlands 1899-1950, Norway 1900-1950, Sweden 1910-1950, Switzerland 1880-1950.

- 359 Legoyt, A. "Les professions en Europe". Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris 3, 1861: 60-103.

The earliest comparative study, including Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Netherlands, Norway, Oldenbourg, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden.

Country studies:

- 360 Booth, C. "Occupations of the people of the United Kingdom, 1801-1881". Journal of the Royal Statistical Society 49, 1886: 314-435.

Still the best study on the 19th century; it contains three-dimensional tables (50 economic branches x 5 age categories x sex) giving statistics on the development of the working population in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 1841-1881.

- 361 Bain, G.S.; Bacon, R.; Pimlott, J. "The labour force", pp. 97-128 in: Halsey, A.H., ed. Trends in British society since 1900: A guide to the changing social structure of Britain. London, Macmillan,

Covering a variety of other topics, it also is a study on the development of the working population by sex and major occupational groups.

- 362 Delperée, A.; Nols, J. "L'évolution de la population active en Belgique". Revue du Travail 59 (9), September 1958: 995-1014.

It covers the period 1910-1956 and analyzes the development of the working population by age, sex, socio-economic status, and economic sectors.

- 363 "Evolution de la population active en France depuis cent ans d'après les dénombrements quinquennaux". Etudes et conjonctures 3, May/June 1953: 230-288.

Using the results of 18 censuses since 1851, it studies the evolution of the total working population by age, sex and civil status of women, socio-economic status, economic branches, and unemployment. Extensive methodological discussion.

- 364 Humbourg, E. von. "Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der Bevölkerung". (The occupational and social structure of the population). Statistische Monatsschrift 40, 1914: 333-407.

Analysis of the Austrian working population 1890-1910, using cross-tables (economic branches x socio-economic status) for the whole country and the provinces, and studying single groups in great detail.

- 365 Köllmann, W. "Bevölkerung und Arbeitskräftepotential in Deutschland 1815-1865". (Population and labour force potential in Germany 1815-1865), pp. 209-254 in: Ministerpräsident des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Landesamt für Forschung, ed. Jahrbuch 1968.

Study of the occupational structure in selected German areas, containing detailed tables for 1849 and 1864.

- 366 "La dinamica della popolazione attiva in Italia". Quaderni di studi e notizie (The dynamics of the economically active population in Italy). 324, October 1960: 685-694.

Covering the period 1901-1951, it gives a short analysis of the development of the working population by age and sex and by economic branches and sex.

5.4 Economic growth

The most important contributions to the quantitative and comparative study of economic growth come from Simon Kuznets; only some of his publications are mentioned here; the first is a series of ten articles, not all of which, however, contain historical studies:

- 367 Kuznets, S. "Quantitative aspects of the economic growth of nations. Economic development and cultural change. (1) Levels and variability of rates of growth. 5 (1), October 1956: 94 p. (2) Industrial distribution of national product and labor force. 5 (4), July 1957: 111 p. (3) industrial distribution of income and labor force by states, United States 1919-1921 to 1955. 6 (4), July 1958: 128 p. (4) Distribution of national income by factor analysis. 7 (3), April 1959: 100 p. (5) Capital formation proportions: international comparisons for recent years. 8 (4), July 1960: 96 p. (6) Long-term trends in capital formation proportions. 9 (4), July 1961: 124 p. (7) The share and structure of consumption 10 (2), January 1962: 92 p. (8) Distribution of income by size. 11 (2), January 1963: 80 p. (9) Level and structure of foreign trade: comparisons for recent years. 13 (1), October 1964: 106 p. (10) Level and structure of foreign trade: long-term trends. 15 (2), January 1967: 140p.

The major part of the analyses and the statistical evidence is summarized in:

- 368 Kuznets, S. Modern economic growth: Rate, structure, and spread. New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1966. XVII + 529 p.

The findings of the first three articles have later been thoroughly revised by Kuznets and published in one volume:

- 369 Kuznets, S. Economic growth of nations: Total output and production structure. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1971. XII + 363 p.

Austria:

- 370 Gross, N. Industrialization in Austria in the nineteenth century. Berkeley, University of California, unpublished dissertation, 1966.

Comments on some estimates of national product for single years.

- 371 Kausel, A.; Nemeth, N.; Seidel, H. Österreichs Volkseinkommen 1913 bis 1963 (Austrian national income from 1913 to 1963). Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung, Sonderheft 14. Vienna, Selbstverlag des ÖIfWF, 1965. 44 p.

Net national product at factor cost and current prices; gross national product at market prices and at current as well as constant prices; annual figures for 1913, 1924-1937, and 1948-1963.

Belgium:

- 372 Carbonelle, C. "Recherches sur l'évolution de la production en Belgique de 1900 à 1957". Cahiers économiques de Bruxelles 1 (1), April 1959: 353-374.

Gross domestic product at market prices, excluding the public sector; annual figures at constant prices, excluding the World Wars (1913-1920, 1938-1948).

Denmark:

- 373 Bjerke, K.; Ussing, N. Studier over Danmarks Nationalprodukt, 1870-1950 (Studies on Denmark's national product, 1870-1950). Copenhagen, Gads, 1958. 175 p.

Gross and net domestic product at factor cost and market prices; annual figures at constant and current prices; GDP and NDP by category of expenditure; GDP by three main sectors; Danish with short English summary.

Finland:

- 374 Larna, K. The money supply, money flows and domestic production in Finland, 1910-1956. Helsinki, dissertation, 1959. 227 p.

1910-1925: econometric estimate of marketed NDP at current prices, using the information about money flows; 1926-1956: NDP and GDP at market prices and factor cost, at current prices; GDP by industry of origin; bibliography.

Germany:

- 375 Hoffmann, W.G. Das Wachstum der deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts (The growth of the German economy since the middle of the 19th century). Berlin, Heidelberg and New York, Springer, 1965. 842 p.

Net domestic product and net national product, both at market prices and factor cost; NDP by industry of origin at constant prices; NNP by type of income at current prices; NNP by type of expenditure at current and constant prices (very detailed); usually annual figures.

- 376 Hoffmann, W.G. Untersuchungen zum Wachstum der deutschen Wirtschaft (Studies on the growth of the German economy). Tübingen, Siebeck & Mohr, 1971. 302 p.

Various deepening studies on the structure of consumption, gross capital formation and other aspects of economic growth in Germany.

Great Britain:

- 377 Feinstein, C.H. National income, expenditures and output of the United Kingdom, 1855-1965. Cambridge, University Press, 1972. 244 p.

The most sophisticated study on a European country; it contains mainly tables, including practically all important series in relation to net output, income-distribution and expenditure methods; various measures of national product at market prices and factor cost, at current and/or constant prices; no analyses, but extensive information about methods of collection and calculation and discussion of earlier estimates.

- 378 Deane, P.; Cole, W.A. British economic growth, 1688-1959. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1962. 2nd rev. ed., 1969. 350 p.

Methodologically less advanced and detailed than Feinstein, it still is the major analysis of British economic growth.

Italy:

- 379 Fua, G. Notes on Italian economic growth, 1861-1964. Milan, 1965. 91 p.

Gross domestic product at market prices and net national income at factor cost; annual figures at constant prices; GDP at factor cost by industry of origin at constant prices (private and public sector); special estimates for the service sector.

Norway:

- 380 Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway. Nasjonalregnskap 1865-1960. National accounts 1865-1960. Oslo, 1965. 372 p.

Totals and main components for 1865-1960, very detailed series on the structure of production, distribution and consumption for 1930-1960; tables with Norwegian and English headings; no analyses, but extensive discussion of methods in Norwegian and a short summary in English.

Sweden:

- 381 Johansson, Ö. The gross domestic product of Sweden and its composition 1861-1955. Stockholm, Almqvist & Wicksel, 1967. 190 p.

Gross domestic product at market prices; GDP by industry of origin at current and constant prices, by type of expenditure at current prices; no analyses, but detailed information about methods.

5.5 Literacy and primary education

- 382 Abel, J.F.; Bond, N.J. Illiteracy in the several countries of the world. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin no. 4, 1929. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1929. VI + 69 p.

Covers around 60 countries or areas, including eleven Western European states; data usually refer to the period from the turn of the century to the 1920's; introduction discussing the reliability and comparability of the statistics.

- 383 UNESCO. Progress of literacy in various countries: A preliminary statistical study of available census data since 1900. Paris, UNESCO, 1953. 253 p.

Covers 26 countries and the period from 1900 to World War II; in Western Europe: Belgium, Finland, France, Italy.

- 384 Cipolla, C.M. Literacy and development in the West. London, Penguin Books, 1969. 144 p.

Informative study on the development of literacy from classical times, including a statistical appendix which gives estimates and official data on the (il-)literacy of the adult population, among army recruits, and among brides and bridegrooms for various European countries.

The longest time-series on the development of literacy have been reconstructed for England and France, using parish registers:

- 385 Fleury, M.; Valmary, P. "Les progrès de l'instruction élémentaire de Louis XIV à Napoleon III". Population 12, 1957: 71-92.
- 386 Sargant, W.L. "On the progress of elementary education". Journal of the Statistical Society of London 30, 1867: 80-137.
- 387 Stone, L. "Literacy and education in England 1640-1900". Past and present 42, 1969: 69-139.

The major and still unsurpassed study on the development of primary education in the 19th century is:

- 388 Levasseur, E. L'enseignement primaire dans les pays civilisés. Paris and Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1897. IX + 628 p.

The first and major part consists of chapters on all European states, 'Europe overseas', and some African and Asian countries. Each chapter contains (a) an account of the history, organization and institutionalization of national primary education, (b) the main statistics, usually in form of time-series, including a discussion of the official methods of data-collecting and of the official publications. In the second and smaller part the national systems are compared with respect to administration, schools, teachers, pupils, and finances.

The quantitative history of education is fairly underdeveloped and almost no long-term national study is available. An outstanding exception, however, is:

- 389 Akenson, D.H. The Irish education experiment: The national system of education in the nineteenth century. London, Routledge & Kegan, 1970. X + 430 p.

5.6 Enfranchisement and elections

There are three recent collections which contain practically all important data on the evolution of the franchise and the main election results. They may well be used as complements, since they do not cover the same periods and aspects.

- 390 Rokkan, S.; Meyriat, J. International guide to electoral statistics. Vol. 1: National elections in Western Europe. The Hague, Mouton, 1969. VII + 352 p.

Relatively standardized chapters on 14 Western European countries, containing (a) tabular surveys summarizing the information on the period, frequency and number of elections, and the respective suffrage requirements and voting procedures, (b) a most detailed and commented bibliography of sources and analyses, (c) tables with the main results of the elections, usually for the period after World War I, with the exception of Finland (1907), Germany (1871), Norway (1882), Sweden (1872), Switzerland (1881) and the United Kingdom (1900).

- 391 Sternberger, D.; Vogel, B., eds. Die Wahl der Parlaments und anderer Staatsorgane (The election of parliaments and other constitutional organs). Vol. 1: Europa, 2 parts. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1969. XL, XVI + 1489 p.

It is the most voluminous of the three collections, covering the longest time period and giving the most detailed information, but it is also the least standardized one. The chapters cover all European countries and have three parts: (a) an historical part describing the general political and constitutional development, the evolution of the franchise and the electoral behaviour, (b) a systematic part on the electoral system and rules, including a bibliography, (c) an historical-statistical part on the electorate and electoral participation, the distribution of votes and seats, and usually also more specific aspects; the data on the electorate and electoral participation start very early: Belgium (1831), Denmark (1895), France (1815), Great Britain (1831), Italy (1861), Netherlands (1853), Norway (1829), Prussia (1849); the statistics on the distribution of votes and seats usually begin later.

- 392 Mackie, T.T.; Rose, R. The international almanac of electoral history. London, Macmillan, 1974. XIII + 434 p.

The most standardized of all three volumes, consisting almost exclusively of tables; for each country the following information is given: (a) the name of the political parties, the first election and the number of elections contested by the respective party, (b) the dates of the elections, (c) the numbers and percentages of the electorate, the valid and invalid votes and the party votes, (d) the number and percentages of the seats won by party, (e) the number and percentages of the candidates by party and the number of seats contested by party; besides seven non-European countries, all Western European democracies are included, for different periods (first year): Austria (1919), Belgium (1847), Denmark (1884), Finland (1907), France (1902), Germany (1871), Ireland (1918), Italy (1895), Netherlands (1888), Norway (1882), Sweden (1887), Switzerland (1896), and the United Kingdom (1885).

Since all three volumes, and above all the first one, contain very useful and embracing bibliographies, national election studies are not mentioned here.

5.7 Government intervention and public finance

Early comparative studies:

- 393 Zahn, F. Die Finanzen der Großmächte: Eine internationale finanzstatistische Untersuchung (The public finance of the great powers: An international study of statistics on public finance). Berlin, Carl Heymanns, 1908. X + 98 + 47 p.

The first part consists of a methodological discussion of the problems of international comparability, and an analytical discussion of the main components of public revenues and expenditures. The second, statistical part contains data on the volume and structure of public revenues, on the volume and structure of public expenditures, and on public debts from 1893 to 1906 for the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Russia, Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Japan.

- 394 Statistisches Reichsamt. Die Staatsausgaben von Großbritannien, Frankreich, Belgien und Italien in der Vor- und Nachkriegszeit (The public expenditures of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy before and after the war). Einzelschriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, no 2. Berlin, Hobbing, 1927. 538 p.

Besides a methodological discussion and a description of the general development of public finance in the four countries, the major part is devoted to a very detailed analysis of the structure of public expenditures for the period 1913-1925. Appendix with data on the communal finances of the four countries and with a short survey of the volume and structure of public expenditures for a greater number of countries for 1913 and 1927.

Germany:

- 395 Andic, S.; Ververka, J. "The growth of government expenditure in Germany since the unification". Finanzarchiv, new ser. 23, 1963/64: 169-278.

Analysis of the secular growth and the changes in the structure of government expenditure for the period 1872-1958; statistical appendix with tables on the development of total government expenditure: (a) totals at current and constant prices, 1881-1958, (b) as percentage of GNP and per head of population, (c) by levels of government, 1872-1958, (d) by economic categories, 1881-1958, and (e) by function, 1913-1958.

- 396 Weitzel, O. Die Entwicklung der Staatsausgaben in Deutschland (The development of public expenditures in Germany). University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, unpublished dissertation, 1968.

It essentially covers the same items as Andic/Ververka, but gives in addition the statistics on the functional distribution of expenditures for the period 1871-1962; slight differences in concepts and data used; detailed statistical appendix.

Ireland:

- 397 Tait, A.; O'Donoghue, M. "Public expenditure in Ireland", pp. 267-301 in: Bristol, J.; Tait, A., eds. Economic policy in Ireland. Dublin, Institute of Public Administration, 1968.

Short analysis; appendix with time-series for the period 1926-1964 on public expenditures: (a) totals at current and constant prices, (b) as percentage of GNP and per head of population, (c) by levels of government, (d) by economic categories, (e) by functional categories x levels of government; structure of public revenues.

Italy:

- 398 Repaci, F. A. La finanza pubblica italiana del secolo 1861-1960. (The public finance of Italy for the century 1861-1960). Bologna, Zanichelli, 1962.

Sweden:

- 399 Höök, E. Den offentliga sektorns expansion. En studie av de offentliga civila utgifternas utveckling åren 1913-58 (The expansion of the public sector. A study of the public civilian expenditures in Sweden during the years 1913-58). 572 p.

Quantitative description and analysis of the development of public expenditures, including governmental as well as communal expenditures; analysis of the changing structure of expenditures by eleven different functional groups and by economic categories; voluminous statistical appendix.

United Kingdom:

- 400 Peacock, A.T.; Wiseman, J. The growth of public expenditures in the United Kingdom. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1961. XXXI + 213 p.

The most famous study on a single country, suggesting a so-called 'displacement effect' in the level of public expenditures caused by major crises such as the two World Wars; analysis of the growth of government expenditures for the period 1890-1955: (a) totals at current and constant prices, per head of population and as percentage of GNP, (b) expenditures by economic and functional categories and by levels of government; special chapters on war-related and defense expenditures and on the national industries; detailed statistical appendix.

5.8 Social conflicts and collective violence

The quantitative historical analysis of conflicts and collective violence is a relatively young research field in which studies on single or a few incidents predominate, focussed mainly on France and Great Britain. Major examples of such studies which use quantitative data for illustrative purposes only are:

- 401 Rudé, G. The crowd in history, 1730-1848. New York, John Wiley, 1964. IX + 281 p.
- 402 Hobsbawm, E.J. Primitive rebels: Studies of archaic social movements in the 19th and 20th centuries. New York, Norton, 1965.
- 403 Hobsbawm, E.J.; Rudé, G. Captain Swing: A social history of the great English agricultural uprising of 1830. New York, Pantheon Books, 1968.
- 404 Stevenson, J.; Quinault, R., eds. Popular protest and public order: Six studies in British history, 1790-1920. London, Allen & Unwin, 1974. 242 p.

A much more systematic use of quantitative data and methods has been introduced by Charles Tilly in his numerous studies on popular protest and collective violence in France. Major publications are:

- 405 Tilly, C. The Vendée. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1964. XIX + 373p.
- 406 Tilly, C. "The modernization of political protest in France", pp. 50-95 in: Harvey, E.B., ed. Perspectives on modernization: Essays in memory of Ian Weinberg. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1972.
- 407 Tilly, C. "How protest modernized in France, 1845-1855", pp. 192-255 in: Aydelotte, W.O.; Bogue, A.G.; Fogel, R.W., eds. The dimensions of quantitative research in history. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1972.

The first is an analysis of the famous counterrevolution of 1793 in the Vendée; the second studies the main lines of political conflicts and disturbances in France between 1830 and 1960; the third analyzes more thoroughly the decisive period in the modernization of protest in France.

In an ongoing research project, directed by Charles Tilly, Louise Tilly and Richard Tilly, the relationships between modernization and collective violence is studied comparatively for France, Italy and Germany, 1830-1930. First results concerning the popular disorders in Germany, 1816-1875, are given in:

- 408 Tilly, R. "Popular disorders in nineteenth century Germany". Journal of social history 4 (1), Fall 1970: 1-40.

The available historical evidence on collective violence and its main trends in Western Europe has been analyzed in:

- 409 Tilly, C. "Collective violence in European perspective", pp. 4-45 in: Graham, H.D.; Gurr, T.R., eds. Violence in America. New York, Bantam Books, 1969.

In the advanced industrial societies strikes are the main form of direct-action protest. Although the literature on strikes is abundant, there are only few quantitative comparative studies and only one major long-term national study. Comparative historical statistics can be found in the following series of articles in the International Labour Review:

- 410 Woodbury, R.M. "The incidence of industrial disputes: Rates of time-loss, 1927-1947". International labour review 60, 1949: 451-66.
- 411 International Labour Office. "Industrial disputes, 1937-1954". International labour review 72, 1955: 78-91.
- 412 International Labour Office. "The incidence of industrial disputes by industry". International labour review 74, 1956: 290-302.
- 413 International Labour Office. "The incidence and duration of industrial disputes". International labour review 77, 1956: 455-68.

A major comparative study:

- 414 Ross, A.M.; Hartmann, P. Changing patterns of industrial conflict. New York, John Wiley, 1960. X + 211 p.

Analysis of national trends and international differences in strike activity in nine European (Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom) and six non-European countries since the turn of the century. Statistical appendix including tables which give the number of industrial disputes, of workers involved in industrial disputes, of working days lost and of union membership for all fifteen countries and the period 1900-1956.

The major national study:

425 Shorter, W.; Tilly, C. Strikes in France 1830-1968. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1974. XXIII + 428 p.

The first detailed, long-term and systematic attempt for any country to study the relationships between modernization and industrial dispute. A breakthrough in every respect.

QUELLEN zu den Tabellen:

O.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung,

P.01: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914) und

P.02: Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914).

Tabelle O.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung der Länder (1815-1965)

Vereinigte Staaten

Quellen:

Historical Statistics of the United States - Colonial Times to 1957. Washington, D.C., 1961. United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Rußland

Quellen:

1820, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1870, 1918: Eason, W.W., 1959: Soviet Manpower: The Population and Labor Force of the USSR. Columbia University: unveröff. Dissertation.
1815, 1825: Lorimer, F., 1946: The Population of the Soviet Union. Genf.
1959: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Preußen:

Quellen:

Werte aus linearer Interpolation für die Jahre: 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870.

Werte aus dem Statistischen Handbuch für den preußischen Staat, Bd. 2. Berlin (1893) für die Jahre: 1816, 1867.

Deutsches Reich:

Quellen:

1871, 1915: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Berlin 1880-1942.

1938: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin 1955ff.

BRD:

Quellen:

1946: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Stuttgart 1952ff.

DDR:

Quellen:

1946: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin 1955ff.

Frankreich:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1920: Annuaire Statistique de la France 1966, Résumé Rétrospectif. Paris 1966.

England und Wales:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

1943: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Schottland:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

1943: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Irland / Nordirland:

Quellen:

1815, 1865, 1915: Mitchell, B.R. (1962): Abstract of British Historical Statistics. Cambridge.

1943: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook. New York 1948ff.

Tabelle P.01: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914) und

Tabelle P.02: Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914)

- 1 Carlo M. Cipolla, Literacy and development in the West, London 1969.
- 2 Peter Flora, Historische Prozesse sozialer Mobilisierung, in: Zeitschrift für Soziologie 1 (1972), S. 85-117.
- 3 H. F. Brachelli, Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik des Königreichs Preußen und der deutschen Mittel- und Kleinstaaten, Leipzig 1864-1868.
- 4 Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, Berlin 1880 ff.
- 5 M. G. Mulhall, The dictionary of statistics, London 1899.
- 6 UNESCO, Progress of literacy in various countries, Paris 1953.
- 7 E. Levasseur, L'enseignement primaire dans les pays civilisés, Paris 1897.
- 8 Annuaire Statistique de la France, résumé retrospectif, Paris 1966.
- 9 M. Fleury und P. Valmary, Les progrès de l'instruction élémentaire de Louis XIV à Napoleon III, in: Population 12 (1957), S. 71-92.

- 10 W. L. Sargant, On the progress of elementary education, in: Journal of the Statistical Society of London 30 (1867), S. 80-137.
- 11 UNESCO, World illiteracy at mid-century, Paris 1957.
- 12 A. G. Rashin, Formirovanie rabocheho Klassa Rossii, Moskau 1958.
- 13 N. DeWitt, Education and professional employment in the USSR, Washington 1961.
- 14 Statistisches Handbuch für den preußischen Staat, Bd. II, Berlin 1893.
- 15 Statistisches Handbuch für den preußischen Staat, Bd. I, Berlin 1888.
- 16 Statistisches Handbuch für den preußischen Staat, Bd. III, Berlin 1898.
- 17 W. Lexis (Hrsg.), Das Unterrichtswesen im Deutschen Reich, Bd. III, Das Volksschulwesen und Lehrerbildungswesen im Deutschen Reich, Berlin 1904.
- 18 M. Willkomm u. a., Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik von West- und Südeuropa, Leipzig 1862-1871.
- 19 B. R. Mitchell, Abstracts of British Historical Statistics, Cambridge 1962,
- 20 H. Mann, The resources of popular education in England and Wales: present and future, in: Journal of the Statistical Society of London 25 (1862), S. 50-71.
- 21 W. W. Eason, Soviet manpower: the population and labor force of the USSR, unveröffentlichte Dissertation, Columbia University 1959.
- 22 N. Hans, History of Russian educational policy, 1701-1917, New York 1964.
- 23 L. A. Wiese, Das Höhere Schulwesen in Preußen, Historisch-statistische Darstellung, 3 Bde., Berlin 1864, 1869 und 1874.
- 24 Zeitschrift des Königlich preußischen statistischen Bureaus, Berlin 1860-1895.
- 25 W. Lexis (Hrsg.), Das Unterrichtswesen im Deutschen Reich, Bd. II, Die höheren Lehranstalten und das Mädchenschulwesen im Deutschen Reich, Berlin 1904.
- 26 The Statesman's Yearbook, London 1863 ff.
- 27 W. Lexis (Hrsg.), Das Unterrichtswesen im Deutschen Reich, Bd. I, Die Universitäten im Deutschen Reich, Berlin 1904.
- 28 Preußische Statistik: Statistik der preußischen Landesuniversitäten, Bd. 167, Berlin 1901.
- 29 G. S. Osborne, Scottish and English schools, University of Pittsburgh Press 1966.

ANMERKUNGEN zu den Tabellen:

O.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung,

P.01: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914) und

P.02: Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914).

Tabelle O.01: Geschätzte Gesamtbevölkerung der Länder (1815-1965)

Rußland

Anmerkung:

Keine Angaben für die Jahre: 1816-1819, 1821-1824, 1826-1829, 1831-1834, 1836-1839, 1841-1849, 1851-1859, 1861-1869, 1871-1879, 1881-1889, 1891-1896, 1898, 1899, 1901-1909, 1911, 1912, 1915-1917, 1941-1944, 1946-1949.

Eine genaue Definition der Gesamtbevölkerung fehlt größtenteils; da jedoch vereinzelt auch Zahlen über die russische Bevölkerung, aufgeschlüsselt nach ihrer ethnischen Herkunft, vorliegen (vgl. Lorimer, F. 1946: *The Population of the Soviet Union*. Genf.), scheint es sicher, dass die Bevölkerungszahlen zumindest alle größeren Nationalitäten und ethnischen Minoritäten enthalten. Die Zahlen für das zaristische Russland und für die UdSSR nach 1945 beziehen sich auf das jeweilige Staatsgebiet, die Zahlen von 1918 bis 1940 auf das Gebiet zur Zeit des Zensus von 1939. Die Bevölkerungszahlen für 1897, 1926, 1939 und 1959 sind Volkszählungsergebnisse; alle anderen - ausgenommen die interpolierten Werte - stellen Schätzungen dar.

Informationen über das Wachstum und die Verteilung der Bevölkerung in Russland sind vor der ersten Volkszählung von 1897 spärlich und unzuverlässig. Sie beziehen sich größtenteils auf Zählungen der steuerpflichtigen Männer, 'Revisionen' genannt, deren erste 1824 stattfand. Da sie sich immer über mehrere Jahre hingen, ist die Angabe eines genauen Datums nur von beschränktem Wert. Die beiden wichtigsten Orientierungspunkte nach 1897 sind die Volkszählungen von 1926 und 1959, während die Resultate des Zensus von 1939 vielfach angezweifelt wurden (vgl. Eason, W.W. (1959): *The Soviet Population today*. Foreign Affairs 37,4, 598-606.; und Roof, M.K. (1960): *The Russian population enigma reconsidered*. Population Studies 14,1, 3-16.). Um einen Vergleich der zaristischen und der sowjetischen Bevölkerung zu ermöglichen, hat W.W. Eason (1959, *Soviet Manpower: The Population and Labor Force of the USSR*. Columbia University: unveröff. Dissertation.) für die Zeit von 1850 bis 1914 die Gesamtbevölkerung bezogen auf das Gebiet der UdSSR von 1939 berechnet:

(Anmerkung; Tabelle 1:)

Jahr	Gesamtbevölkerung (in Tsd) im	
	jeweiligen Staatsgebiet des zaristischen Reiches	Staatsgebiet der UdSSR von 1939
1850	68513	57076
1860	74120	61720
1870	84521	65208
1880	97705	78592
1890	117788	92822
1897	125640	103933
1900	131710	109593
1910	153768	130354
1913	161723	137403
1914	165138	139913

Für die Jahre 1926 bis 1945 stellte Eason (1960) einen Vergleich verschiedener russischer Schätzungen mit eigenen an (s. Tabelle 2). Für die Tabelle mit den geschätzten Bevölkerungszahlen wurden für die Jahre 1926 bis 1939 die berichtigten Schätzungen

Easons und für 1940 und 1945 die sowjetischen Schätzungen nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg herangezogen.

Soweit Bevölkerungszahlen für Altersgruppen vorliegen, stimmen diese nicht mit der Gruppe von 5-24 Jahre überein. In denn Volkszählungen von 1897 und 1926 wurden die Alterskategorien 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-39 usw. verwendet, in der Volkszählung von 1959 die Kategorien 0-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, usw. Es wurde allgemein angenommen, dass die Altersgruppe 5-9 Jahre 45% der Gruppe 0-9 beträgt und die Altersgruppe 20-24 Jahre 90% der Gruppe 15-19. Die Fehlerspanne dürfte maximal ± 1 Prozentpunkt betragen. In Quelle 12 (Eason, W.W. (1959): Soviet Manpower: The Population and Labor Force of the USSR. Columbia University: unveröff. Dissertation.) hat Eason aufgrund von Geburtenziffern, Angaben über Kindersterblichkeit und Primärschülerzahlen Schätzungen für andere Jahre gegeben: 1931: 41,8%, 1939: 40,8%, 1940: 40,0%, 1945: 43,6%, 1950: 44,1%, 1955: 40,3%.

(Anmerkung; Tabelle 2:)

Jahr	Zensusdaten und sowjetische Schätzungen		Schätzungen Easons	
	Quellen vor dem Krieg	Quellen nach dem Krieg	nach berichteten Statistiken der Bevölkerungsbewegungen	nach berichtigten
1926	147028	147028	147028	147028
1927	147128	-	147100	147100
1928	150450	-	150500	149900
1929	154288	155000	154100	153100
1930	157700	-	157200	155600
1931	160600	-	160100	158100
1932	163692	160700	163200	160700
1933	165748	164000	165300	(160600)
1934	168000	-	-	(160600)
1935	-	-	159300	160500
1936	-	-	161300	162200
1937	-	166100	163500	164100
1938	196000	169100	166900	167300
1939	157467	170557	170557	170557
1940	193000	190700	196300	
1941	-	-	198700	
1945		171700	171000	

Tabelle P.01: Alphabetisierungsrate der Bevölkerung, Rekruten und Brautleute in ausgewählten Ländern (Preussen+Dt. Reich, Frankreich, England+Wales, Russland) (1690-1914)

Die Vergleichbarkeit der Alphabetismusraten ist von drei Faktoren abhängig:

- 1) der Definition des ‚Alphabetismus‘,
- 2) der Erhebungstechnik,
- 3) der Bezugsgruppe.

Während die Erhebungstechnik weitgehend unbekannt ist, liegen über die Definitionen und die Bezugsgruppen einzelne Informationen vor.

Bezugsgruppe:

Bei den Rekruten und Brautleuten entstehen nur geringere Probleme durch unterschiedliche Rekrutierungs- bzw. Zulassungsregeln; bei der Alphabetismusrate der Bevölkerung sind dagegen größere Differenzen aufgrund unterschiedlicher Abgrenzungen der Altersgruppe möglich:

- Preußen: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1870: 10 Jahre und älter;
- Deutsches Reich: 10 Jahre und älter;
- Frankreich: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1870: 6 Jahre und älter, 1890-1910: 10 Jahre und älter;
- England: ‚Erwachsene‘;
- Russland: 1850: ‚Erwachsene‘, 1890-1910: 9 Jahre und älter.

Definitionen:

Brautleute: Fähigkeit, die Heiratsakte zu signieren;

Rekruten: Preußen/Deutsches Reich: lesen und schreiben; Frankreich: lesen; England: schreiben; Russland: wahrscheinlich nur lesen.

Bevölkerung: Preußen/Deutsches Reich: lesen und schreiben; Frankreich: lesen und schreiben; England: wahrscheinlich lesen und schreiben; Russland 1850: lesen, 1890-1910: lesen und schreiben.

P.02. Entwicklung der Bildungsbeteiligung in Preußen/Deutsches Reich, in Frankreich, England + Wales, und in Rußland (1800-1914)

Entwicklung der Hochschulbildung in den Ländern insgesamt:

Der Vergleich der Schüler- und Studentenzahlen wird erschwert durch:

- 1) die kaum erfassbaren Bildungsvorgänge außerhalb der formellen Bildungssysteme,
- 2) die unterschiedlichen Strukturen der Bildungssysteme, die eine genaue korrespondierende Klassifizierung der Schultypen unmöglich machen,
- 3) die Unvollständigkeit der vorliegenden Daten,
- 4) die unterschiedlichen Erfassungsmethoden der Schüler anhand der Schulregistrierung oder des tatsächlichen Schulbesuchs,
- 5) die Unterschiede im Altersaufbau der Bevölkerungen.

Diese Probleme sind nicht befriedigend zu lösen. Um die Daten wenigstens annähernd vergleichbar zu machen, werden

- 1) die Absolutzahlen auf die verschiedenen Schultypen bezogen, wird
- 2) angegeben, ob die Zahl der eingeschriebenen Schüler oder der Schulbesuch zugrunde gelegt wurde, und wird
- 3) unter Bevölkerung der prozentuale Anteil der Altersgruppe von 5 bis 24 Jahre an der Gesamtbevölkerung angegeben.

Preußen und Deutsches Reich:

Primär-Schüler:

Preußen: Schüler in den öffentlichen Volks- und Mittelschulen ohne die elementaren Vorschulen der höheren Lehranstalten; Deutsches Reich: Volksschüler und 7/10 der Mittelschüler, da die Mittelschulen sich nur in den oberen Klassen von den Volksschulen unterschieden; nur öffentliche Schulen.

Sekundär-Schüler:

Preußen: Schüler in den höheren Lehranstalten (Gymnasien, Progymnasien, Realschulen erster und zweiter Ordnung, höhere Bürgerschulen) ohne Vorschulen und ohne die Höheren

Lehranstalten für Mädchen; Deutsches Reich: Schüler in den öffentlichen und privaten höheren Schulen, Schülerinnen in den öffentlichen und privaten Höheren Lehranstalten, 3/10 der Schüler in den öffentlichen Mittelschulen. In Preußen und im Deutschen Reich ist der Unterschied zwischen der Zahl der eingeschriebenen Schüler und dem Schulbesuch zu vernachlässigen.

Hochschüler:

Preußen: Universitäten ohne technische und andere Fachhochschulen; Deutsches Reich: Universitäten und Hochschulen.

Frankreich:

Primär-Schüler:

Öffentliche und private elementare und höhere Primärschulen ohne die entsprechenden Klassen der allgemeinbildenden Sekundärschulen; alle Zahlen beziehen sich auf die eingeschriebenen Schüler und nicht den tatsächlichen Schulbesuch.

Sekundär-Schüler:

1815-1914: öffentliche Sekundärschulen (lycées und collèges) für Knaben; 1881-1914: öffentliche Sekundärschulen (lycées und collèges) für Mädchen; beides einschließlich der Schüler in den Primärklassen dieser Schulen. Die Zahlen beziehen sich auf die eingeschriebenen Schüler(innen).

Hochschüler:

1855: Hörer an allen fünf Fakultäten; 1890-1898: französische und ausländische Studenten; 1899 ff.: französische Studenten.

England und Wales:

Primär-Schüler:

Da das englische Bildungssystem im 19. Jh. im wesentlichen auf privater bzw. kirchlicher Grundlage ruhte, ist es bisher kaum möglich die englische Bildungsentwicklung quantitativ zu rekonstruieren. Eine genauere Verfolgung der Entwicklung ist nur für den staatlich subventionierten Teil der einzelnen Bildungszweige möglich. Die Zahlen beziehen sich wahrscheinlich auf den Schulbesuch.

Sekundär-Schüler:

Im Jahr 1897 wurde in England erstmals eine umfassende Untersuchung aller Sekundärschulen durchgeführt. Vor diesem Zeitpunkt ist eine quantitative Rekonstruktion der Entwicklung der Sekundärschulen ohne umfassende historische Forschungen nicht möglich.

Hochschüler:

1830: Oxford und Cambridge; 1891-1910: Universitäten und Colleges, London School of Economics, ohne medizinische Schulen und technische Colleges.

Russland:

Primär-Schüler:

In der Quelle: 'N. Hans: ,History of Russian educational policy, 1701-1917. New York 1964.' sind die Gesamtschülerzahlen und die prozentualen Anteile im Primär-, Sekundär- und Hochschulbereich gegeben. Die Absolutzahlen für Russland in den Tabellen 2 bis 4 stellen daher Berechnungen dar. Diese Daten lassen sich nur unvollständig aus den Zahlen für die einzelnen Bildungszweige und Schultypen rekonstruieren.