



Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Konrad-Zuse-Str. 1, 18057 Rostock - Germany

+49 381 2081-190 (secretary's office)

<http://www.censusmosaic.org>

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An Inventory of Austrian Census Materials, 1857-1910. Final Report

Peter Teibenbacher, Diether Kramer, Wolfgang Göderle

This working paper has been approved for release by: Mikolaj Szoltysek (szoltysek@demogr.mpg.de),
Deputy Head of the Laboratory of Historical Demography.

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Peter Teibenbacher, Diether Kramer, Wolfgang Göderle

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Summary

About 2 Mill. of entries can be assumed being preserved in the lists the working group found all over the territory of recent Austria. Especially some smaller and larger towns are well documented (Graz, Vienna, Klosterneuburg, Waidhofen an der Ybbs etc.). The 2 mill. of persons registered are covering about 6% of the whole Austrian population (recent territory), counted in the different census years (1869 up to 1910).

1. A short history of the Austrian census, 1754 - 1910

From the 16th century onwards in Austria the “libri status animarum” were taken (Ehmer 1980: 107). These contained to a certain extent the same information as later censuses, though they had in general a local or regional scope. The first “real” census was carried out under the governance of Maria Theresia in 1754 in the form of a double out by the secular as well as the ecclesiastical authorities (Ficker 1870: 4). This can be seen as the starting point of a Central European census tradition. Although it seems that the ecclesiastical counts were more reliable, it contained but few information as only age (in five age groups), gender and marital status were recorded. An originally intended re-execution in the year 1757 did not take place due to the Seven-Years-War.

The next conscription that was carried out correctly, according to the contemporary state of knowledge, took place in 1761. The clergy counted only members of their own confession, whereby the administration recorded the total population by status and age. Between 1763 and

1769 the scheduled conscriptions were conducted only irregularly. Finally, in 1770 these so called “Seelenkonsignationen” were cancelled (Durdik 1973: 227f.; Gürtler 1909: 15ff.; 28f.). This marks the end of a period, which was characterized by the cooperation between secular and religious authorities. Instead the military administration was assigned. As a consequence conscriptions until the mid 19th century were executed almost exclusively on military terms. Before 1770 the effective (present) population was counted. Everybody who was present was counted, no matter if he had the venue or not. With the introduction of the new “Seelenkonskriptionen” this system was changed in order to meet the requirements of the army administration. The scope of the surveys from then on was the registration of the resident population. Residence means present and claiming right of residence. Since foreigners were not liable to military service they were excluded.

Furthermore only the male population was recorded individually whereas the female population was summarized.

The Patent of 17th December 1777 introduced a conscription of animals and both sexes for the Alpen- and the Sudetenländer, as well as Vorderösterreich and Galicia. For this inquiry each family got its own sheet (Familienbogen), in which all family members had to be listed. For the clergy, the nobility, sovereign officials, Jews and the entire female population age was not recorded (Ficker 1870: 9). As of schedule these counts were to be renewed every year. In 1784 the census was extended to Hungary and in 1787 to the Bukovina. As a consequence of the Austro-Turkish War of 1787, the death of Joseph II and the resistance of the Hungarian estates these recordings were executed only regionally limited (Bolognese-Leuchtenmüller 1978: 35).

Thus the reality of census taking in the beginning of the 19th century was disparate and regionally diversified. For most parts of contemporary Austria (with the exception of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, which underlaid their own regulations) the edict from the 25th October 1804 regulated the conduct of the census procedure. The key purpose of these censuses was the elicitation of the male population fit for military service. During the first three decades of the 19th century this procedure remained mainly unchanged.

From the year 1831 onwards every three years a new conscription should have been carried out. For the implementation of these counts the Austrian Empire had been divided into four registration districts. The conscription covered the entire present population, though the gathering of information on the male population, which was liable for the military service, stood in the foreground (Ficker 1870: 10). The results of these counts were highly unsatisfactory for the authorities. The very last conscription in this style started in 1850 and

lasted until 1851 (Bolognese-Leuchtenmüller 1978: 36f). The long period of inquiry entailed massive problems with the accuracy of the data gathered. Further personal information on the population was lacking (e.g. age).

A major step forward was the census of the year 1857. This was the first count that was not provided purely for the registration of the recruiting potential. For the first time the collecting was consistent for the entire territory and a key date (31st October 1857) was introduced. Nevertheless, only the resident and not the effective present population was counted completely. This means that persons without a “Heimatberechtigung” (right of residence) in the community of residence were recorded separately and with some restrictions. Anyhow there are many other defects e.g. the sex of the persons was not registered (Bolognese-Leuchtenmüller 1978: 38). More detailed research questions can hardly be applied to the data provided by this census (cf. appendix). Generally census data elevated before 1869 are fraught with certain problems which are limiting its value in terms of quantitative analysis. Individual data such as age or profession is missing in most of these earlier censuses.

The first census usable for analyzing household structures is that of 1869, albeit the *libri status animarum* do provide information on households earlier.

The Austrian census of 1869 is based on the Census Act (Volkszählungsgesetz) of 29th March 1869 (Ficker 1870: 30-66). This act served as the basis for all other censuses until World War I and partially even longer (Bolognese-Leuchtenmüller 1978: 39). The record sheets contained some general items concerning the size of the household and a detailed table (name, year of birth, sex, religion, marital status, profession, birthplace, right of residence, presence) of the persons in the household, listed by their position within the household hierarchy (head of the family in first position, followed by his wife, their children, etc., ending up with non-relatives). These sheets were either completed by counting commissioners or by the citizens themselves. Based on these pieces summaries for the villages were composed, these served as templates for the summaries of the municipalities and the districts, which finally were sent to the Central Statistical Office. The record sheets remained in the community and had to be submitted at any time upon request (RGBI No. 142, 15th August 1869: 503).

The census of 31st December 1880 underlay the act of 1869. Nevertheless some modifications were made (cf. appendix). First, the record sheets were extended. Information on everyday language, secondary occupation (Nebenerwerb), literacy, physical infirmity and

the household's livestock were added. Second, in order to ensure the quality all summaries were prepared centrally at the district level and forwarded to the Central Statistical Office. That is to say that all sheets were collected at the *Bezirkshauptmannschaften* (district commission) of the Political Districts and there is no reason to assume that they did not remain there. However, many of these sheets have been discarded possibly later on.

An essential change happened with the introduction of the record cards with the 1890 census (cf. appendix). Together with the composed summaries the original sheets were sent to the Central Statistical Office in order to produce record cards which should simplify the analysis by using counting machines (RGI No. 162, 9th August 1890; Inama-Sternegg 1890: 354f). According to Grünbühel (1910: 183) the original sheets were subsequently returned to the respective *Bezirkshauptmannschaften* (district commission).

In the censuses of 1869 and 1880 the distinction between family respectively household and dwelling party was not sufficiently cleared. The census of 1890 resolved this conceptual confusion by setting the dwelling party as the primary analytical entity (Rauchberg 1890: 726). The relationships within a household were determined by the introduction of a new column (thus the indication of this data was made obligatory also), the occupational statistic was extended and finally the ownership of house or land was recorded.

For the 1900 census the categories of physical infirmity and the item of house and land property had been erased and the occupational statistics were changed decisively. For the very first time it is possible to distinguish helping hands, other relatives and non-related farmhands in agriculture clearly. In addition to the censuses a recording of lodging and an unemployment survey for the bigger cities were implemented. The structure applied in 1900 remained the same for the 1910 census.

To sum up, in the territory of contemporary Austria censuses were carried out since the mid-18th century. The first census, qualified for modern household analysis, was taken in the year 1869. Further censuses followed in 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910. The record sheets of the 1869 census never left their municipalities of origin, except the case obvious errors in the summaries required a revision. For that reason the superior authorities could have claimed the original source. There is no way to find out how often this was the case. For the 1880 census the record sheets were collected at the *Bezirkshauptmannschaften* (district commissions). In the remaining censuses from 1890 to 1910 the sheets were sent to the Central Statistical Office in Vienna and later returned to the *Bezirkshauptmannschaften*. This means, the sheets in case they still exist and are registered for the year 1869 are most likely to be found in the archives of the municipalities. In many cases such archival footage were left to the respective

provincial archives. For the censuses from 1880 to 1910 original material should be preserved in the archives on the level of the Political District. However many of these archives were integrated into the respective provincial archives as well. Howsoever it has to be assumed that only minor parts of the original material are preserved in any form.

2. The territory and the surviving of census materials

The census was performed following common rules in the whole Austrian state, saying, the Cisleithanian part of the Hapsburg Empire. This investigation covers the territory of the later Austrian successor state, which was called the First Republic of Austria after the Hapsburg Empire had been broken to pieces in several peace treaties (St.Germain-en-Lay and Trianon) after WW I (s. the maps).

As mentioned above, the lists (*Operate, Aufnahmsbögen, Anzeigezettel*), did not leave the municipalities till and including the census of 1880. The different villages (*Ortsübersicht*), the municipalities (*Gemeindeübersicht*) and the Political districts (*Bezirksübersicht*) had to produce aggregated tables covering their territories. Only since the census 1890 all the lists had to be delivered to the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna, where they have been examined by the help of a Hollerith machine. It was also mentioned above, that the villages, the municipalities had the right to call these lists back after the aggregated statistics had been published. They used these materials especially as a register of persons, addressing issues like the *Heimatrecht* especially.

The problem is, that already shortly after WW I the villages and municipalities in the First Republic started to destroy these materials from Habsburgian times. Fig. 7 (s. appendix) shows the allowance for all the federal territorial authorities (municipalities, Political districts, provinces), to discard (*skartieren*) the lists till incl. the census 1890. The lists collected in 1900 and 1910 had to be preserved. Possibly the government intended to use these lists to identify persons, killed and missed during WW I. Yet in the 1950ies and especially in the 1960 most of the materials still preserved had been lost by being discarded or destroyed due to their bad consistency. In these decades many new town halls had been built and the dirty and often contaminated old papers had not been desired any more. In lucky cases the municipalities had delivered the materials to the provincial archives. Therefore we can find them nowadays in different the municipalities either or in the povincial archives, but not in the central, federal archives (*Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv*). In the latter case the materials had been discarded much earlier obviously, supposedly promptly after the publishing of the

aggregated reports (*Österreichische Statistik*) had been finished or shortly after 1918 or after 1945 at the latest.

Quality of materials and copy fees

The *Anzeigezettel* or *Aufnahmsbögen*, listing the different households and its members are single sheets and obviously have been frequently used in the past for administrative purpose. Most of the materials found are in a good condition, but about 10-15% cannot be scanned or copied any more, because they are heavily damaged. Most of the municipalities offer opportunities to make hardcopies, in the provincial archives also scans can be produced. The prices really are very different, ranging from 0,30 to 0,50 € for one A3-copy or scan. Another problem could be the size of the sheets (mostly A1, at least A3), which means, that one A1 sized sheet must be divided into two A3 sized copies, which means double costs. The prices are expected to increase due to a new law afoot, saying, that there cannot be lower prices for scientific tasks, but egalitarian, economic prices only.

In some cases *Volkszählungsbücher* (A3 format) are preserved instead of the lists. These books are transcripts of the lists, but only with less information (names, marriage status, dates of birth, relation to the household-head, place of venue). Together with the census *Fremdenlisten*, extra lists of the strangers have been compiled, sorted by households, but also with less information about the persons (names, marriage status, dates of birth, relation to the household-head, place of venue).

3. Variables and problems of data

3.1 Population

Population always was counted as present people, differentiated into natives (*Einheimische*) and strangers (*Fremde*). The natives had been born there or had the so-called venue (*Zuständigkeit*) or right of residence (*Heimatrecht*). Only since the census of 1934 population was counted as residing people. Therefore St. Ruggles (Ruggles 2009: 252) speaks of a *de iure* and a *de facto* population. Yet this differentiation is a bit misleading.

In December 1867 the so-called *Staatsgrundgesetz* (basic law of the state) was issued.

Paragraph 6 of this law says, that each Austrian citizen can live and reside, buy houses and carry out each profession and wherever within the Austrian territory he wants to do.

So, everybody had the right to reside at a certain place, not only the so-called natives. The *Heimatrecht* only regulated the case of emergency. When a person died and no successors were available, when he gets ill or poor etc., when he was not able to take care of himself, then the community was responsible to pay for him. In this case the municipality, where this person had his *Heimatrecht*, where he was born mostly, had to pay. In a civil sense the *Heimatrecht* did not mean more than this. Beyond that it had something to do with military recruitment and the case of criminality.

The census sheets registered the place of birth and *Heimatrecht* of each counted person and if he was permanently present or only temporary (travellers, guests and most of the military persons especially). Due to that we can always define a permanent population (permanent staying people – no matter if native or not - plus temporary absent natives), which in the end means the same as the resident or *de iure* population, defined in the census of 1934 first. Thus we should speak better of a **permanent population** than of a **de facto population**. The term **de iure population** is not useful, because everybody had the basic right to reside, even when he had not the *Heimatrecht* at this place.

In the city of Vienna for example in 1869 we had 270.911 natives only, but 602.347 permanent present persons and 5167 temporary present persons.

3.2 Age and date of birth

Information about ages and birth data always are questionable. In the *Anzeigezettel* the household-heads filled in the data by themselves. In the *Aufnahmsbögen* an official, a so-called *Zählkommissär* registered the persons. Mostly the latter were used, especially on the countryside, because the government obviously was sceptical about the literacy of the people. Nevertheless, it was always the knowledge of the interviewee, and in the case of uncertainty the parish registers should have been used. Yet we can expect, that this would have brought a lot of work for the raising officials. In extreme cases we found absolute identical persons whose years of birth differed for five years in two subsequent censuses.

3.3 Locations

Normally only the municipalities, which normally comprised more villages (*Katastralgemeinde*) are registered. Thus we are seduced to believe, that in-migrants did not come from small villages. Yet not only the in-migrants themselves tended, to mention the

next municipality as the place of origin, but it was officially foreseen in the sheet (*Aufnahmsbogen* or *Anzeigezettel*). Probably this was connected with the *Heimatrecht*, which was associated to the larger municipality, not to the certain village of birth itself.

3.4 Household and families

What is a household and what is a family, and what is a dwelling unit (*Wohnpartei*)?

In case a house is registered with for example three residing units, are these units really strongly separated and independent?

Obviously the Austrian census differentiated a dwelling unit and a household. The term family did not appear in the instructions and rules, given to the officials or published by the Austrian Statistical Commission. The household was considered the lowest level of the social structure (*unterste Einheit der sozialen Gliederung*)(cf. Bureau 1917, p. 5*).

A dwelling unit was considered a single person as holder of the dwelling resp. all persons, who lived in this dwelling: *Unter Wohnpartei wird in der Regel die Gesamtheit der Bewohner einer Wohnung verstanden, in einem anderen Sinne aber auch das Oberhaupt dieser Personen* (Bureau 1918, p. 7*). Thus a dwelling unit could comprise more than one household. In this case the households were separated and independent, there was only one holder of the dwelling, but there were more household-heads.

In 1869 for each house one sheet (*Aufnahmsbogen* or *Anzeigezettel*) was used. On the first page the Crown Land, the Political district, the municipality, the village, the house-number and the number of dwelling units in the house were registered. On the second page the columns for the different variables (name, relation to the household-head, profession, date of birth etc.) and one row for each person in the house followed. Yet these persons all were registered with a current number, not considering, if a new dwelling unit started. Thus we have to be attentive and when for example a new couple appears resp. a married female (*Gattin*) we can conclude, that a new household had began with her husband, registered in the row before. Howsoever, not in a few cases it is very difficult to make a clear decision. In 1880 they used a new sheet for a new dwelling unit or they let a row or two free between each new unit in the same house. In 1890 and 1900 they used a sheet with an own column for the number of the dwelling unit. In 1910 finally they ordered to list the persons of each household with a current number, starting again with a "1" if there are more than one households in the same dwelling/dwelling unit.

The household-head never is denoted explicitly in this function, it was only instructed to list him always as the first person in the household. He mostly was called as the owner of the house, the holder of the dwelling or as a lodger etc.

Thus we can conclude: In 1869 we have some problems to differentiate different dwelling units (dwellings) of the same house, in 1880 and 1890 we can clearly differentiate separate dwelling units in the same house. In the census of 1900 they instructed the interviewees and registering officials to mark different households in a dwelling unit, but the column touched requested to register the current number of a person belonging to the same dwelling unit (s. appendix, fig.4, 1st col.). Thus the new regulations were only applied to the big cities. Only in 1910 a column was introduced, showing the current number of each person and each household (s. appendix, fig. 5, 1st col.) everywhere. Thus we can differentiate separate households in the same dwelling unit of the same house also. In consequence, between 1869 and 1890, partially in 1900 also we have to take a dwelling unit for a household. The household was not expressively defined, like the household-head also (s. above), but we can cite the Statistical Bureau:

Unter Haushaltung, wie in der deutschen Reichsstatistik, (sind) die zu einer wohn- und hauswirtschaftlichen Gemeinschaft vereinigten Personen verstanden (...), denen einzeln lebende Personen, sofern sie eine besondere Wohnung innehaben und eine eigene Hauswirtschaft führen, gleich zu halten sind, wogegen andere alleinstehende Personen (Bettgeher) derjenigen Haushaltung zugerechnet werden, bei der sie wohnen und die für sie die Hauswirtschaft führt, auch wenn sie in der Haushaltung keine Beköstigung empfangen (Bureau 1918, p. 7).*

Families we can define in all censuses, due to information about relationship to the household-head.

3.5 Position in the household and family

In 1869 and 1880 the relationship to the household-head was added in the names field, since 1890 they used an own field/column dedicated to this information. In spite of obviously clear terms we often cannot define the role of household or family members exactly. Not only on large farms we can find children and relatives of the farmer as farmhands, we can find also cases like a small handicraft in a market-village with one cow and two pigs and some chicken – and two adult daughters and one adult son, all of them called farmhands (*Magd* resp.

Knecht). Yet the household-head surely did not need three farmhands to take care of these animals. Supposedly his children worked on a farm in the surrounding agrarian area, but lived, especially slept, in the fathers house. Unfortunately the census sheets do not ensure us about that.

3.6 Literacy

In the instructions (census 1910) for the officials it is only said, that in this column the ability of the person to read and write is to register. There was not one word about methods to prove the statements of the interviewees. In most the cases the household-head made the declarations for all the members of the household, especially the farmer for all his farmhands. What we can say, that the amount of people, able to write and read grew – of course. Yet we cannot grade the quality of this ability at all. Therefore it is dangerous to use this variable when making literacy responsible for a fertility decline for example. The appearing negative correlation (the more literate, the lower fertility) obviously is a spurious one, depending on other variables like industrialization etc., which also have been directly associated with literacy.

3.7 Language

Even within the territory of the later First Republic of Austria non-German minorities have lived, which at least belonged to not a “German” culture only, namely Hungarians (in Burgenland) and Slavic people (Croats in Burgenland and Slovenes in Carinthia). Yet it is very difficult, to define this culture by language, as it was tried by the census. The Austrian census did not consider language data in the censuses of 1857 and 1869. From 1880 to 1910 the censuses provided a column, titled *Umgangssprache* (conversial tongue). This language was defined as those, which the person spoke in his *gewöhnlichen Umgange* (ordinary, daily life). Carinthian Slovenes lived in two cultures, in two life styles, the one among Slovenian neighbours and their families and the other among German speaking neighbours and the official, German speaking administration. In the 1880ies the so-called *Kronprinzenwerk*, a description of then monarchy in words and pictures, dedicated to the designated emperor, archduke Rudolf and only son of emperor Franz-Josef I., was published. This source offers a lot of economic, but even more ethnical and cultural information about the different Crown lands. In the volume about Carinthia a valley in the Southwest of the country (unteres Gailtal)

was described as mixed settled by German and Slovenian Carinthians (Monarchie: 98). In the census of 1890 the according area around the little town of Hermagor really showed only 54% of the whole population using German as *Umgangssprache*. In the year 1910 this portion had been increased to 63%! Thus we can say, that within the later Austrian Republic territory the *Umgangssprache* achieved almost reliable results, mirroring the ongoing assimilation of the Slovenian minority. In other areas – like the Southern Styria (Political districts of Leibnitz and Radkersburg) - this assimilation process was much stronger, because the number of the Slovenian speaking Styrians was much lower in relation to the German-speaking ones.

4. Procedure of carrying out and documenting the inventory

The Austria project group has sent mails to about 300 archives in Austria in order to deliver information about the ability of census lists. Those archives which had delivered us positive answers and additionally the provincial archives in Bregenz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Linz, Wien, Graz and Klagenfurt have been visited by the researchers. The results have been depicted in a table (EXCEL-sheet), containing information about the municipalities and villages, equipped with preserved lists (location, population according to different dictionaries, approximate completeness of the lists, rough remarks to the socio-economic structure of the areas of concern, archives and signatures, remarks on the quality of the materials and source-critical remarks).

Finally we can assume, that in the census lists covered in this inventory about 2 Mill. persons are registered. Among about 32 Mill. people which the whole Austrian population amounted to in the different census years between 1857 and 1910 this means a portion of about 6%.

5. Research in household and family demography in Austria

In the 1970ies the head of the Department for Economic and Social History at the university of Vienna, Michael Mitterauer, started to collect materials, nowadays well known as the Vienna Database on European Family history and well documented on the net, yet containing only little information from 19th century Austrian censuses (only five datasets from recent Viennese area, <http://www.univie.ac.at/Wirtschaftsgeschichte/famdat/index-ger.html>).

Howsoever pieces of research and publications on household and/or family history, using the census lists – and not the aggregated statistics – are very rare. Hubbard 1984 used the census of Graz town from 1857 to 1910, Teibenbacher 1999 the census of the municipality of Aflenz

in Upper Styria from 1969 to 1910, Kubinzky 1985 analysed the census of Graz town in 1880 and A.Weigl used different materials from Vienna for several contributions to the *Österreichischer Städteatlas* and Ehmer 1991 used data from the Vienna Database.

Appendix

Figure 1: Census forms 1869

Name, u. s. Familienname (Bunname), Vorname (Zaufname), Adelsprädicat und Adelsrang.	Geschlecht	Religion	Familienstand	Beruf oder		
					Beruf oder	
<p>Von jeder Wohnpartei sind in folgender Ordnung einzuschreiben: Das Familien-Oberhaupt, dessen Ehegattin, die Söhne und Töchter nach dem Alter von dem ältesten zum jüngsten abwärts, in sofern sie noch nicht selbstständig sind. Sunkige in gemeinschaftlicher Haushaltung lebende Auerwandte, Verchwägerter oder andere Personen, einschließlich der gegen Bezahlung oder ohne Bezahlung in Pflege aufgenommenen. Nur zeitweilig anwesende Familienmitglieder oder Fremde (Gäste), Dienstknechte und Hilfsarbeiter (Knechte, Lehrlinge, Commis u. dgl.) der Wohnpartei, welche bei ihr wohnen. Höfe-Richtpartei mit ihren Angehörigen und Dienstleuten (in derselben Weise, wie es oben gesagt wurde). Betrieiber, Stubengenossen u. dgl.</p>	<p>Das Geschlecht jeder bezeichneten Person ist durch die Ziffer 1 in der ihrem Geschlechte entsprechenden Rubrik ersichtlich zu machen</p>	<p>Hier ist anzuführen, ob die Person Römisch-katholisch, Griechisch-unirt, Griechisch-nicht unirt, Armenisch-unirt, Evangelisch Augsburgischer Confession (Lutheraner), Evangelisch helvetischer Confession (Reformirte), Anglicanisch, Mennonit, Unitarisch, Israelitisch, Mohamedanisch u. s. w. ist.</p>	<p>Hier ist einzusetzen, ob die Person Ledig, Verheiratet, Verwitwet, oder durch Auflösung der Ehe getrennt ist.</p>	<p>Amt, Nahrungsweig, Gewerbe. Die Art derselben ist möglichst genau zu bezeichnen, z. B. die Kategorie des Beamten, ob er noch im Dienste oder pensionirt u. dgl. ist, in weissen Dienst er sich befindet; der Gegenstand des Gewerbes oder der Fabrication, die Gattung des Handelsbetrieuges u. s. w. Wenn Jemand mehrere Nahrungsweige hat, so ist nur jener einzutragen, welcher seinen Haupterwerb bildet. Personen ohne bestimmten Erwerb haben die Art namhaft zu machen, in welcher sie ihren Lebensunterhalt beziehen, z. B. Rentenbesitzer, Armen-Strütkner u. dgl. Wenn Frauen, Kinder oder andere an der Wohnung theilnehmende Personen über 14 Jahre eine bestimmte eigene Beschäftigung betreiben oder dem Familien-Oberhaupt in seiner Beschäftigung regelmäßig beistehen, so ist dies ausdrücklich anzugeben; im entgegengekehrten Falle ist die Führung des Haushaltes, der Schulbesuch u. dgl. in dieser Rubrik ersichtlich zu machen. Nur bei Personen von oder unter 14 Jahren kann die Rubrik mit einem Querstrich ausgefüllt werden. Sind sie jedoch bei einem bestimmten Gewerbe (z. B. bei einer Fabrik, bei Gewerben, beim Bergbau) beschäftigt, so ist dies anzugeben.</p>		
					<p>Bezeichnung der Personen</p>	<p>Geburtsjahr</p>
a	b	c	d	e	f	g

Beschäftigung	Geurtsort	Zuständigkeit	Anwesend	Abwesend	Anmerkung
<p>Arbeits- oder Dienstverhältnis. Hier ist anzugeben, ob die Person an der neben bezeichneten Beschäftigung selbstständig oder nur als Hilfsarbeiter theilhaftig ist; ob sie z. B. Eigenthümer oder Pächter des Grundstückes, oder im Monats- (Jahres-) Lohn, oder im Tagelohn bei der Landwirtschaft beschäftigt ist; ob sie Unternehmer, Geschäftsführer, Arbeiter einer Fabrik; ob sie Meister, Geselle, Lehrling, Tagelöhner u. s. w. eines Gewerbes; ob sie Besizer, Unthalter, Commis u. s. w. einer Handlung ist; ob sie im Dienste bei der Haushaltung steht u. s. w.</p>	<p>Land, Bezirk, Ortschaft</p>	<p>Hier ist mit der Ziffer 1 in der entsprechenden Rubrik anzugeben, ob die Person in der Gemeinde des Zählungsortes einheimisch (heimathberechtigt) oder fremd (nicht heimathberechtigt) ist.</p>	<p>Die An- oder Abwesenheit jeder bezeichneten Person ist durch Eintragung der Ziffer 1 in die betreffende Rubrik ersichtlich zu machen.</p>	<p>Wenn die Person gänzlich (auf beiden Augen) erblindet oder taubstumm sein sollte, so ist es hier zu bemerken. Ebenso ist hier in jedem Falle genau anzugeben, ob die Person zum activen Militär (zum Reserve- oder zu Kriegs-Marine, zur Heeres- oder Marine-Verwaltung), zu den noch kriegsdienstpflichtigen Uelkern, zu den Reserve- und Landwehr-Männern, zu den mit Weibehalt des Militär-Charakters quittirten, zu den im Ruhestande mit oder ohne Militärdenkmal befindlichen Offizieren, Militär-Beamten oder Parteien, zu den pensionirten oder provisorischen Unterparteiern, zu den Reservaten- oder Reservations-Insulden gehört. Bei jeder als fremd bezeichneten Person ist jene Gemeinde (Bezirk, Land) anzugeben, in welcher dieselbe die Zuständigkeit (heimathberechtigung) besitzt. Endlich ist hier der Ort (Gemeinde, Bezirk, Land) anzugeben, wo sich die als abwesend eingetragene einheimische Person befindet.</p>	
					<p>Einheimisch</p>
h	i	k	l	m	n

Figure 2. Census form 1880

Land: Kösl Bezirk: Landsk Ortsgemeinde (Gutsgebiet): Pörscht V.

Aufnahmebogen

für die Zählung der Bevölkerung und der wichtigsten häuslichen Nutztiere
nach dem Stande vom 31. December 1880.

I. Seriennummer	II. Name, u. zw. Familienname (Zuname), Vorname (Zuname), Welsprache und Abklärung	III. Geschlecht		IV. Geburtsjahr, nach Möglichkeit Monat und Tag	V. Geburtsort	VI. Zuständigkeit (Heimatsberechtigung), Staatsangehörigkeit	VII. Glaubensbekenntnis	VIII. Stand	IX. Umgangssprache	X. Beruf, Beschäftigung oder Erwerb		XII. Mittägiger Neben-erwerb bei der Zählung (z. B. Geringer oder sonst)
		männlich	weiblich							Haupterwerb		
										amtliche Stellung, Nahrungsbranche, Gewerbe	Besitz, Arbeits- oder Dienstverhältnis	
1	Wollmutter	1		1796	Höfzl	Pörscht	evangelisch	Landwirth	Landwirth	Höfzl	Landwirth	
2	Wollmutter	1		1828	Höfzl	"	"	Landwirth	"	"	Landwirth	
3	Wollmutter	1		1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth	
4	Wollmutter	1		1835	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth	
5	Wollmutter	1		1831	"	"	"	Landwirth	"	"	Landwirth	
6	Wollmutter	1		1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth	
7	Wollmutter	1		1876	Höfzl	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth	

inbe (Gutsgebiet): Pörscht V. Ortsgemeinde: Fuchsberg Haus-Nr. 3 Wohnungs-Nr. _____

Aufnahmebogen

für die Zählung der Bevölkerung und der wichtigsten häuslichen Nutztiere
nach dem Stande vom 31. December 1880.

I. Seriennummer	II. Name, u. zw. Familienname (Zuname), Vorname (Zuname), Welsprache und Abklärung	III. Geschlecht	IV. Geburtsjahr, nach Möglichkeit Monat und Tag	V. Geburtsort	VI. Zuständigkeit (Heimatsberechtigung), Staatsangehörigkeit	VII. Glaubensbekenntnis	VIII. Stand	IX. Umgangssprache	X. Beruf, Beschäftigung oder Erwerb		XI. Mittägiger Neben-erwerb bei der Zählung (z. B. Geringer oder sonst)	XII. Kenntnis des Lesens und Schreibens	XIII. Etwasige körperliche und geistige Gebrechen				XIV. Aufenthaltsort des Abwesenden	XV. Anmerkung
									Haupterwerb				XIII.1 Blind	XIII.2 Hörlos	XIII.3 Geisteskrank	XIII.4 Sonstige Gebrechen		
									amtliche Stellung, Nahrungsbranche, Gewerbe	Besitz, Arbeits- oder Dienstverhältnis								
1	Wollmutter	1		1796	Höfzl	Pörscht	evangelisch	Landwirth	Landwirth	Höfzl	Landwirth							
2	Wollmutter	1		1828	"	"	"	Landwirth	"	"	Landwirth							
3	Wollmutter	1		1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth							
4	Wollmutter	1		1835	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth							
5	Wollmutter	1		1831	"	"	"	Landwirth	"	"	Landwirth							
6	Wollmutter	1		1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth							
7	Wollmutter	1		1876	Höfzl	"	"	"	"	"	Landwirth							

Figure 4: Census forms 1900

Verantwortl. Kopf der zu jeder Wohnpartie gehörigen Personen, Absatz 11 der Verordnung	Name und zwar Familienname (Name), Vorname (Vorname), Mädchennamen und Welscher	Verwandtschafts- oder sonstiges Verhältnis zum Wohnungsinhaber, Befugnisweise zum Mieter	Geschlecht		Geburts-			Geburtsort, politischer Bezirk, Land	Staats- berechtigung (Zuständigkeit), Ortsgemeinde, politischer Bezirk, Land, Staatsangehörigkeit	Glaubens- bekenntnis	Familien- stand, ob ledig, verheiratet, verwitwet, gerichtlich geschieden, oder ob die Ehe durch Trennung gesetzlich aufgehoben ist, letzteres nur bei Nicht- katholiken	Umgangs- sprache	Beruf, Beschäftigung, Geschäft, Nahrung						
			männlich	weiblich	Absatz 14 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 15 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 16 der Be- lehrung						Absatz 17 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 18 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 19 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 20 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 21 der Be- lehrung	Hauptberuf, worauf die Lebensstel- lung, der Unterhalt oder das Einkommen ausschließlich oder doch hauptsächlich beruht	Stellung im Haupt- berufe (Be- dienst- oder Arbeits- verhältnis)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					

Gewerbe, Gewerbe, leig, Unterhalt	Nebengewerbe, das ist die neben dem Hauptberuf oder von Personen ohne Hauptberuf nur nebensächlich, aber regelmäßig ausgeübte Erwerbstätigkeit	Die in einem Gewerbe, einem industriellen oder Handelsbetriebe Selbständigen, sowie Direktoren, Kommissaroren oder sonstige Geschäftsführer solcher Betriebe haben hier unter Bezeichnung ob im Hauptberuf (S. 11.) oder im Nebengewerbe (N. G.) angegeben				Personen, die im Hauptberuf (Spalte 14 und 15) oder im Nebengewerbe (Spalte 16 und 17) als Beamte, Ausführenden, Gehilfen, Arbeiter, Lehrlinge oder als sonstige Hilfskräfte in einem Gewerbe, einem industriellen oder Handelsbetriebe beschäftigt sind, haben hier unter der Bezeichnung ob im Hauptberuf (S. 11.) oder im Nebengewerbe (N. G.) angegeben			Kenntnis des Heiles und Schreibe- bens	Am 31. Dezember 1900				Auf- enthalts- ort des Ab- wesenden, Ortsgemeinde, politischer Bezirk, Land	An- merkung
		ob der Betrieb ausgeübt wird		den Namen und die Adresse (Land, politische Bezirk, Gemeinde, Straße, Platz, Hausnummer)	Art des Gewerbes, Beschäftigungswette des Handels- geschäftes, des Betriebs- zweiges	ob sie auf dem Wert- stange, in der Werkstätte oder Wohnung dieses Arbeit- gebers in seinem Auftrag bei Handen oder auf Briefen beschäftigt sind, ja oder nein	anwesend			ab- wesend					
		genante Stellung im Neben- gewerbe (Be- schäftigungswette)	im Umher- gehen (als Kaufmann und vergleichen)				im Hause der Kunden (als Stör- arbeiter)	an einer festen Betriebsstätte, ja oder nein.		Wenn ja, Adresse des Betriebes (Land, politischer Bezirk, Gemeinde, Straße, Platz, Hausnummer)	den Namen und die Adresse (Land, politische Bezirk, Gemeinde, Straße, Platz, Hausnummer)	Art des Gewerbes, Beschäftigungswette des Handels- geschäftes, des Betriebs- zweiges	ob sie auf dem Wert- stange, in der Werkstätte oder Wohnung dieses Arbeit- gebers in seinem Auftrag bei Handen oder auf Briefen beschäftigt sind, ja oder nein		
Absatz 22 und 20 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 22 und 21 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 23 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 24 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 25 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 26 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 27 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 28 der Be- lehrung	Absatz 29 der Be- lehrung				Absatz 30 der Be- lehrung	31		
16	17	18	19	20 (siehe Rückseite)	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Figure 6: Table of contents in the Austrian census sheets (*Anzeigezettel* and *Aufnahmsbögen*)
(source: Rothenbacher 2002)

Topic	Introduction	Remarks
<i>Population</i>		
<i>Population at census dates</i>	1869–1910; 1880–	1869–1910: Austro-Hungarian Empire; since 1880–: recalculated for the territory of the Austrian Republic.
<i>Population by age, sex, and marital status</i>	1880–	In 1869 age groups and marital status were given separately, but not combined. In one-year age-groups available since 1880.
<i>Households and families</i>		
<i>Households (Wohnparteien or Haushaltungen; Haushalte)</i>		
Total households	1869–	Households were first expressively recorded in 1900; earlier censuses used the dwelling (<i>Wohnpartei</i>) as unit. The results for dwelling units and households are roughly comparable, although several households may live in a single dwelling. In 1869 housing in large cities; household composition. 1880: housing in large cities; household composition. 1890: housing in large cities; household composition, number of persons in flat. 1900: data only for large cities. 1910: first comprehensive household statistics. 1920: number of <i>Wohnparteien</i> , housewives! 1923: number of <i>Wohnparteien</i> . 1934: second comprehensive household statistics. 1939: see chapter on Germany.
Households by size	1890, 1900, 1910, 1939	<i>Disaggregation</i> : by part of monarchy. First time in 1890: flats by number of persons. For 1939 see chapter on Germany.
Households by composition	1869, 1880, 1910, 1934, 1939	In 1869, 1880, and 1890 <i>household composition</i> was published with respect to different categories of household members (family members, boarders and lodgers, servants, others). For 1939 see chapter on Germany.
Households by profession of household head	1900, 1910, 1934, 1939	Since 1910 household composition by profession of household head. For 1939 see chapter on Germany.

Figure 7: Allowance to the provincial governments to discard the census lists (1921)

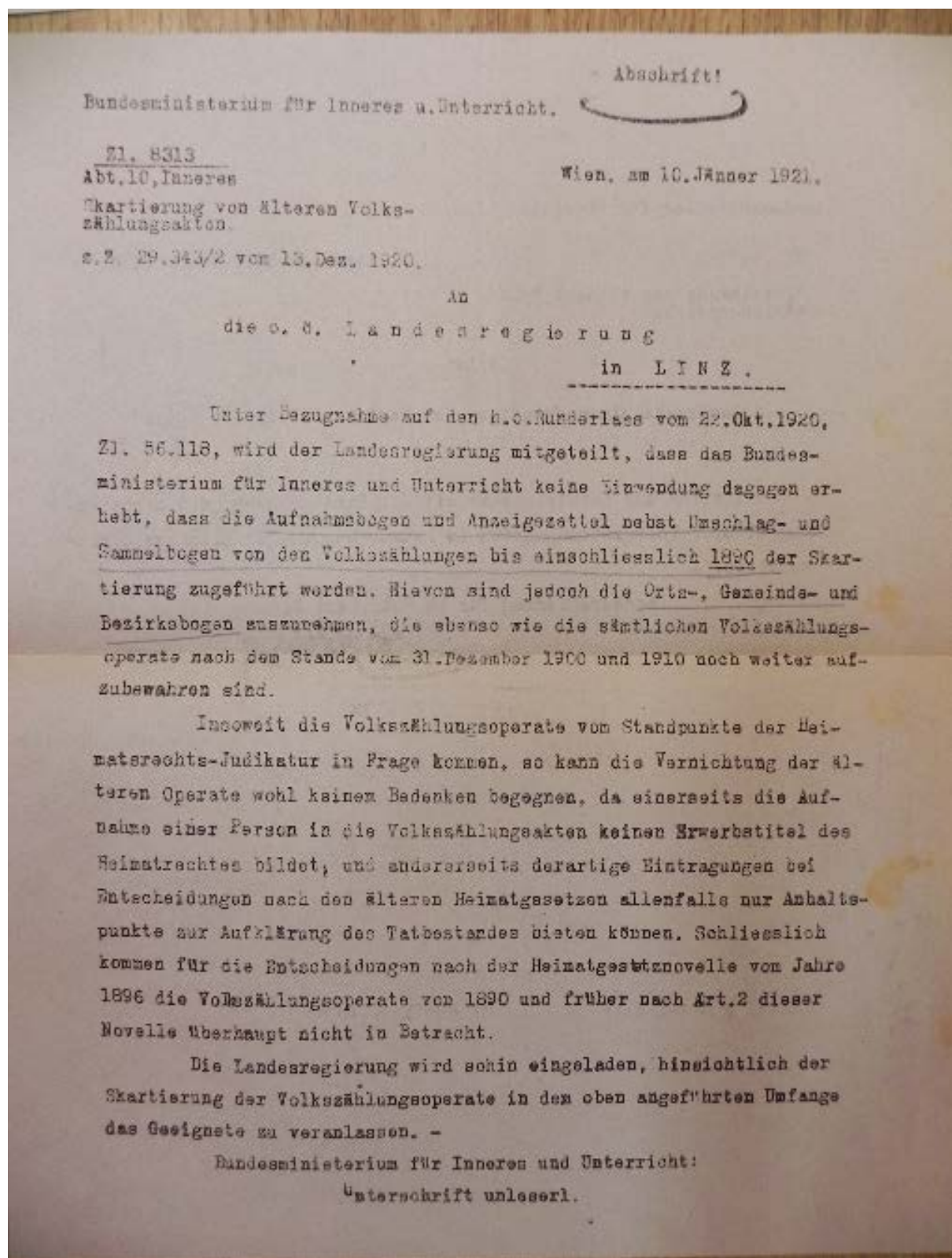
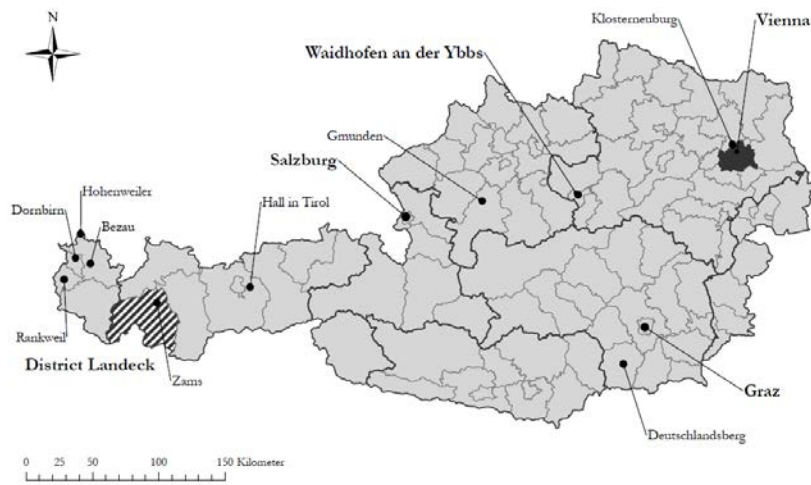
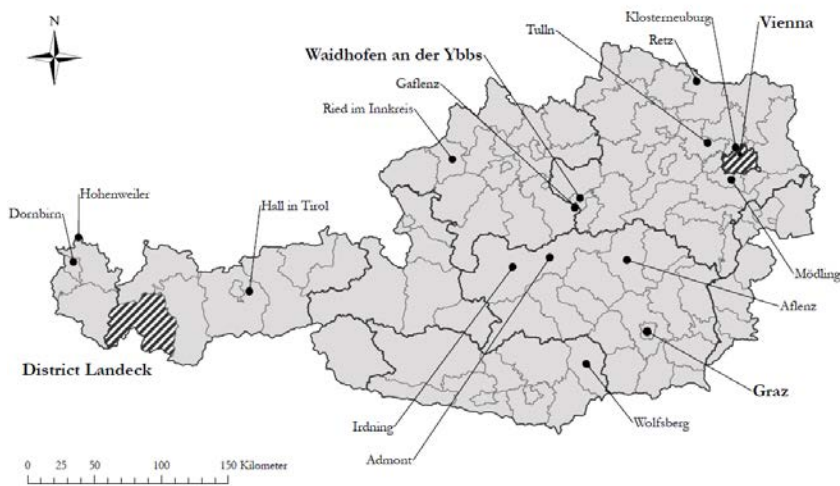


Figure 8: Lists preserved from Political districts, Judicial districts, municipalities and villages

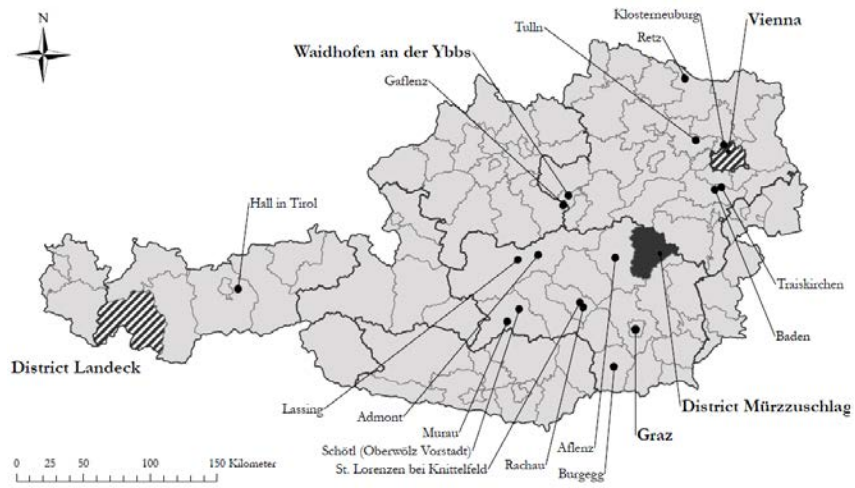
Census 1857



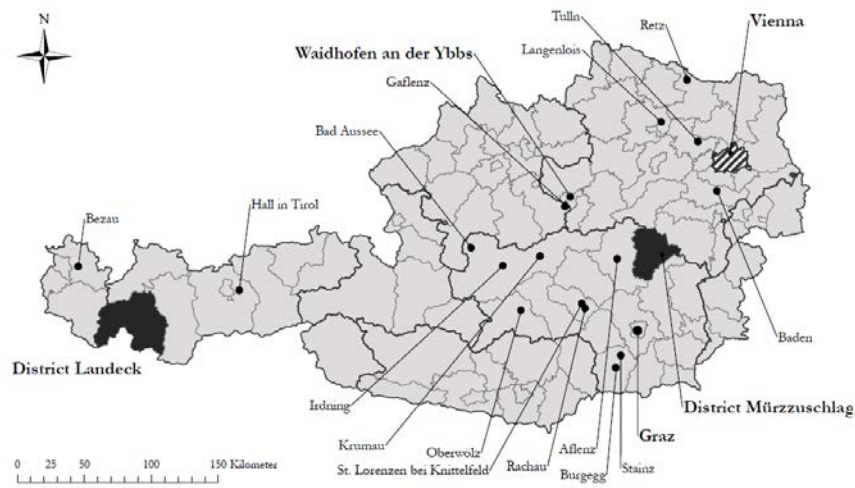
Census 1869



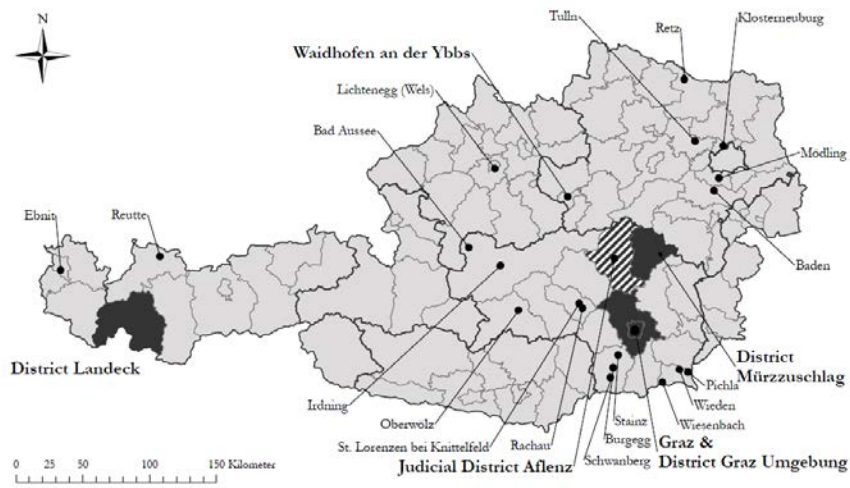
Census 1880



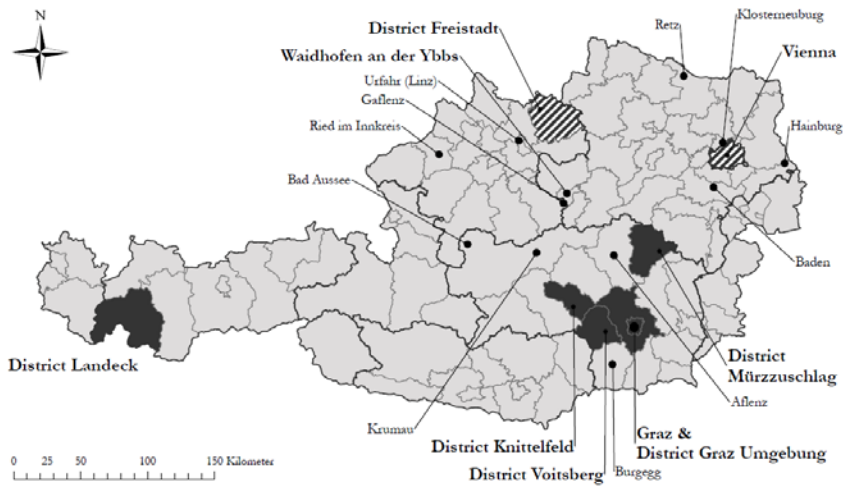
Census 1890



Census 1900



Census 1910



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(if there is no author, the terms underlined are used in the short citations in the text)

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