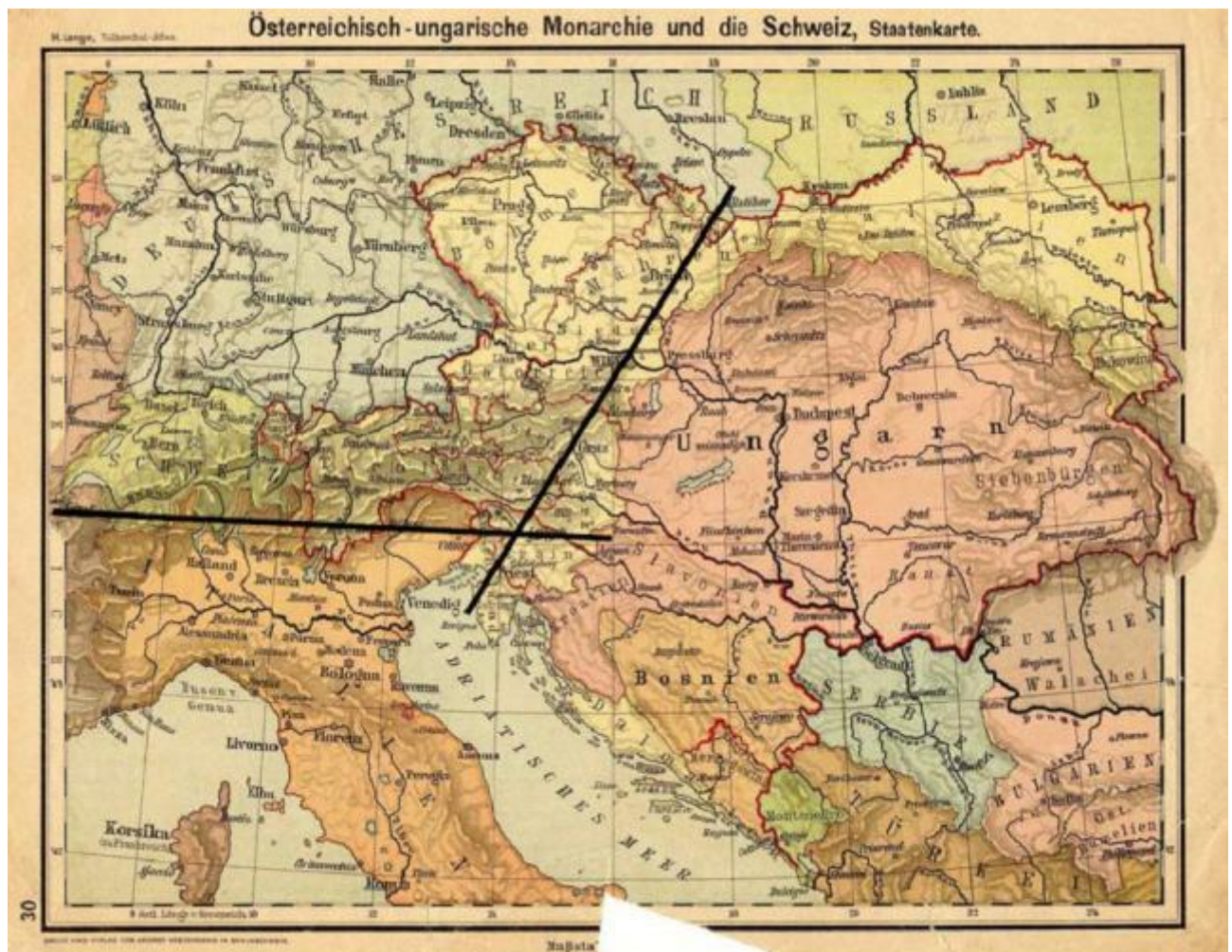


GAFP: The First Demographic Transition in Austria 1869-1937

The GAFP Project or Graz Austrian Fertility Project, is a research project aimed at understanding the effects of the 1st Demographic Transition in Eastern and Southern Austria, as well as the then “Austrian” territories of *Carniola (Krain)*, *Gorizia (Görz)*, *Istria (Istrien)* and *Triesto* (modern day Slovenia and North-Eastern Italy) between 1869 and 1937. The Project sees itself additionally as being able to provide a critical new extension to the findings of the PEFP- Princeton European Fertility Project (Coale e.a. 1986).

Projekt duration: 01/01/09 - 30/09/12



:: NEWS ::

16/07/2011 - Graz Austrian Fertility Project: Mangelware Kind, by Petra Paumkirchner in the daily newspaper *Die Presse*.

01/06/2011 - Bevölkerung im Wandel, by Carmen Teubenbacher in the *UNIZEIT, the Forschungsmagazin of Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz*.

31/05/2011 - Kinderkriegen ist eine Kosten-Nutzen-Frage, by Doris Griessner in the daily newspaper *Der Standard*.

21/3/2011 - Steirische Bevölkerungsgeschichte, Interview mit Peter Teibenbacher in *Webradio of Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz*.

01/01/09 - Start of the Project

A Project Coordinated by a.Univ.-Prof. Dr. Peter Teibenbacher, KFU-Graz, Institut für Wirtschafts-, Sozial- und Unternehmensgeschichte, © GAFP-Graz Austrian Fertility Project, Head. Prof.Dr.Peter Teibenbacher

:: Data, Methods, Goals ::

The GAFP Project or Graz Austrian Fertility Project, is a research project aimed at understanding the effects of the 1st Demographic Transition in Eastern and Southern Austria, as well as the then “Austrian” territories of *Carniola (Krain)*, *Gorizia (Görz)*, *Istria (Istrien)* and *Triesto* (modern day Slovenia and North-Eastern Italy) between 1869 and 1937. The Project sees itself additionally as being able to provide a critical new extension to the findings of the PEFP- Princeton European Fertility Project (Coale e.a. 1986).

In seeking to expound upon earlier findings, the Project also desires to offer a different view on the issue of historic demographics, namely to not embellish or exaggerate large trends, particularly at the expense of the smaller and more individual elements of the study (cf. the discussion in Szoltysek).

The Project views the Process of the 1st Demographic Transition in Europe as something which occurred under the umbrella of the permanent modernization of the Continent (happening over the last 200 years). This Process, which was heavily influenced by the decline of fertility rates, was new due to its longevity and sustainability. Earlier booms in the fertility, but also the mortality and marriage rates were of short to medium-term length – due to short term changes in living conditions and not due to systemic changes - and could often lead to a reduction in the size of the family (cf. Gehrman 2007) – which would in turn relate to modern family planning - however the decreed reduction of the number of families (marriage restrictions) –contradicted any notion of marriage being „optional”, something taken for granted in modern systems.

In both “Pre-Modern” as well as “Modern” systems, of short as well as long term longevity, decreasing fertility rates were and are always the result of “variations”. These variations (historically, plagues, harvest losses, wars, "overpopulation", as well as systemic variations such as the Agrarian Transition or the installation of a free market etc.) always represented challenges and possible threats in terms of demographics and population and family size, however they also provided options and chances. Additionally the decline in the fertility rate, within the framework of the process of modernization in the last 200 years, must be recognized as an answer to the acceptance of new challenges (Cost-Need calculations or the economics sense and viability of a family to raise and rear a child) as well as the multitude of options available (higher chances of marriages amongst more families and fewer children per family as a result). Each system (based on a collection of rules, manners and structural consumptions) was applied differently in different areas and territories, much as the recent World Financial Crisis which, while being tackled in different ways by different societies and states, nevertheless the methods applied show some basics in common.

We should accordingly neither linger nor focus specifically on the "large" answers or patterns for they are almost always generalizations and represent only “ideal examples”; at least 90% of the reality of the systems lies between in the grey area, not being black or white. On the other hand, we do not desire to examine only small cases and differences, since there are inevitably an infinite number of those. We need to descend down from high aggregate levels. Thus, we do not seek to recognize large patterns, or, conversely, to get bogged down in details and solitary examples and cases. With this said, however we do need to take notice of variants especially when they affect the state or progression of specific systems (i.e. natural order, social regimes, Governing/Hierarchical systems etc.): The individual solution or example is thus the most basic variation, but as such no object to any attempt at generalization, which means to be the central challenge to scientific analysis’.

Ad 1)

The GAFP uses official data and statistics collected from the Political/Governmental Sector on the level of Political districts. The PEFP however had used aggregate data dealing with the provinces (in Austria the "Crown lands/Kronländer"), which had the unwanted effect of smudging and glossing over very systemic regional differences within these territories (cf. also Brown/Guinnane 2007). Reher e.a. 2008 proposed collecting only personal data, however this method is too costly and time-consuming in comparison with the usage of aggregated data. Additionally the input-output-calculation would not remain positive if using only personal data. Moreover the goal of forming regional clusters can only be reached if using aggregate data. That doesn't mean that the use and collection of individual cases for the study could or would not bear fruit, but rather that only because of the "starting, spacing and stopping" it would not be a realistic method. The danger exists that in collecting personal data, researchers could get lost and buried under the weight of the sheer number of topics and options available to them.

In tackling regional data, one must first understand exactly what a "region" is and how data was accrued along regional guidelines. The "data-region" which we study is defined by administrative boundaries and therefore geographically oriented. But analytically speaking, the region, for us, is a system with set rules, manners, customs, traditions and a structure which is understood by all those living within that particular system. Thus, in the end, analytical regions should be found as a set up of several data-regions.

Ad 2)

The GAFP desires mainly to ask the questions of what the socio-economic factors, as well as the cultural factors and after-effects of the First Demographic Transition were. This is so important because, bluntly speaking; the effects of "Culture" are merely after-effects of a system. Variables such as religion, language and ethnicity can not, in our case, be regarded as separate parts, but must be analyzed together and collectively as a part of the greater system, which they have been affected by.

In examining the three "strong aspects" of culture listed above, Religion must be regarded not as a social variable since it deals with the inherently different rules of a society and is not necessarily a reflection of culture due to its utilization by many different cultures. Needless to say, religion is and has been adapted to better suit local traditions and customs, however this, while interesting, does not fall within our area of study. Language is a mode of communication (or *the* mode of communication) within a society and as such, its cultural intricacies (syntax, vocabulary, semantics etc.) can not per se, be linked to either the decline of fertility or mortality. If examined further, this area would lead us to the questions of the development of media as well as the communication of manners (diffusion thesis). Finally, ethnicity can only be seen as a measurable expression or result of the system but not as a direct influence upon it. Religion, language and ethnicity can, as far as we know, be treated as criteria variables, but rather not as explanatory variables.

So what came before the system then if not culture? The "system" is largely based on a series of conditions, rules and agreements. Last, but not least, there is the always important question of "Cui Bono? (To whose benefit?)". In agricultural areas, which had a tradition of being under a "niche System" there came in the middle of the 18th Century, the introduction of marriage restrictions for those of the lower rural classes. As a result of this, illegitimacy became a trend amongst this social stratum, with children being born to unwed persons more frequently. Illegitimate children were welcomed as cheap hands and illegitimacy became a sort of option to engage in extra-marital sexual

activity. In this regard, according to our findings, the thesis begin to take shape that both the "Mitterauer-thesis" (labour force requirement of the farmers) and "Shorter-thesis" (protest behaviour of the lower strata), when combined, may help explain the increase of illegitimacy (cf. Mitterauer 1983 and Shorter 1977). This piece of knowledge also helps explain why in parts of *Styria (Steiermark)* with a historical tradition of illegitimacy (40-50%), this trend exists still to this day –although there are no more servants and maids. This is a direct result of a longstanding tradition of social utility, which is especially pronounced in the lower social segments. This finding by all means runs parallel to socio-economic structures: Illegitimacy as a social option.

GAFP views political districts as systems, which it desires to represent as comprehensively as possible. Therefore all data used in the GAFP concerning official statistics and numbers will come from aggregate data or information of a similar quality. It is important not only to study the movement of the population via this "official" data, but rather to focus on the different types of information it provides such as age structures, occupations, income, and methods of production etc.

Ad 3)

Political districts will be treated by GAFP as „micro-regions“, the „*Crown Lands*“ as “macro-regions”. The final object of the project is to filter out, by means of cluster analysis procedures, the “meso-regions”. These “meso-regions” are fusions of micro regions (political districts), which are, due to the applicability of data, still administratively confined.. However, these regions can be viewed as structural systems, from which differing sets of conditions, rules and agreements arose. Different kinds of systemic structures in a regional context will be used in varying degrees to further study the process of the 1st Demographic Transition. Alongside the Cluster-analysis we will of course also utilize the GIS Method (Procedures) to help gain a visual aid to studying these regions alongside cartographical lines.

The use of correlations (and additionally resting regressions) is planned. These methods measure nominally “long” and “smooth” trends, and admittedly must be critically observed and followed so as to not “gloss” over any questions of regional differentiation. Correlations –we will use only methods free of parameters - recognize no "rejections" or "diagonally standing" structures but rather do represent the "majority". In *Styria (Steiermark)* for example there existed a high, negative correlation between the percentage of agricultural workers (those employed in the farming and forestry sectors) and the illegitimate fertility rate. This coefficient comes as a result of the inclusion of 13 southern and “*lower*” (today's Slovenia) *Styrian* districts which had a lower percentage of agricultural labourers and a relatively low illegitimate fertility rate. On the flip side in only three districts in northern “*Upper-Styria*” the number of agricultural labourers was high and also the illegitimate fertility. Additionally, three other northern, “*upper-Styrian*”, more industrialized districts had a lower percentage of agricultural labourers, but a high illegitimate fertility rate too. This shows that the correlation can not distinguish between levels of high and low fertility in the agricultural sector, between different agricultural ecotypes, and furthermore can not differentiate between illegitimate fertility rates in agrarian and industrial sectors as well. However, using single political districts, no relevant values would be able to be calculated since the number of cases (or number of districts as regions) would be too small and limited (only three industrial regions are in the study compared to the many more agricultural ones). Following along these same lines, it is easy to understand why simple regional tables with known values (such as an average percentage) are always more favourable in that case. Meso-regions (structural regions) must therefore be compared as systems. Overall correlations will result in something like “mixed salad”.

In conclusion, the usage of Factor, Cluster and Discriminatory analyses are, in our study, of key importance

Ad 4)

The Indices proposed and applied by Coale/Watkins (1986) have been criticized meanwhile (cf. for example Wheterell 2001). It is our opinion that the main problem, above all, is the unavailability of certain age structures (the G values in the Indices) in the data from political districts. We will try however, using the data of the available age groups, to calculate the G value, in order to compare it with others and to highlight deviations. A further point of criticism is certainly the reference to the ideal size of the Hutterian fertility. This reference leads us additionally to the area of the "Western Patterns" which imply a compression of the values under . 5 (50% of the Hutterian fertility). When computed this way, the afore mentioned micro regions lose their significance and end up getting "lost". Additionally, accidental deviations are usually a by-product of these computations.

:: Tested Theories ::

1) The Theorie of Hajnal-Linie

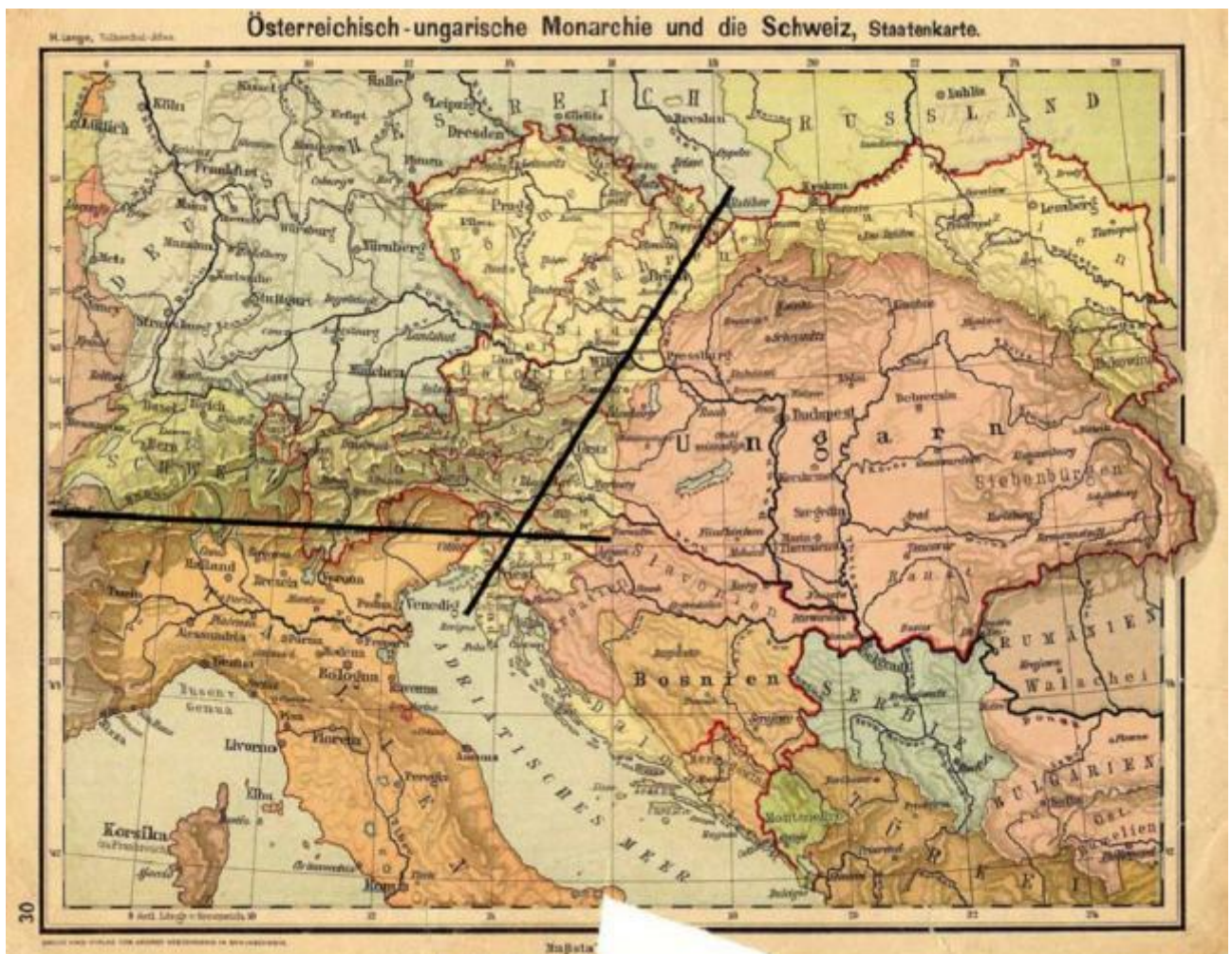


Fig. 1: Austria-Hungary in 1900 with the East-West line passing through following Hajnal (cf. Hajnal 1965, 1982, 1983) and the North-South line passing through following Reher. (cf.. Reher 1998; cf. also the 4-zones-model by Laslett 1983)

The regions which we are studying (political districts of the *crown lands*, namely *Lower-Austria incl. Vienna, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola (Krain), Gorizia (Görz), Istria (Istrien)* and *Trieste* as well as *Burgenland*, formerly Western Hungary) lie along the Hajnal line and the Reher line. The theses' of a Hajnal and Reher line can be tested and proved by related statistics which the GAFP has collected, especially concerning characteristics of marriage and illegitimacy patterns, with partial regards to the formation of households.

Basically GAFP accepts these lines in general as proved. But critically the project wants to show, in more detail, how relative the Hajnal Line was during the time period of the 1st Demographic Transition (Engelen 2005). The actuality of the line, in reference to the timeframe of our project, and whether it is to be modified is an important part of our study (s. Fig. 2). The results will most likely point to there were no official lines of demarcation, and that deviations from the "main stream" will show up most prominently alongside the borders of the original line (cf. about Szoltysek 2008, Farago 1998, Hendrichx 2005, Plakans and Wetherell 2005, Viazzo 2005, Sovic 2008, Fokkema/Liefbroer 2008) and that there were no abrupt and basic changes alongside the lines.

In the meantime there has arisen a theory of a Central-European transition zone, as put forth by Kaser/Mitterauer (cf. Kaser 2000) as well as a theory of a variation on the original line, so as to extend further east, going from *St. Petersburg to Dubrovnik* (Phillipov 2001).



Fig. 2: Hajnal-Line and *Transitional cultural zone* as suggested by Kaser (2000)

2) Nutrition versus Medicalisation

Fertility is a controllable behavior, whereas death, and its finite nature, really only offers options or variations in terms of how it is handled by individuals by accepting or denying environmental conditions. Mortality much more is a question of the whole society and of how it is willed to handle it. In 2007, Reher proved that there existed a correlation between the decreasing mortality rate and the decline in fertility (cf. also Bengtsson e. a. 2004). There can be no doubt about that! However, there was and partially still is a fierce debate over what exactly the root cause of this mortality decline was. Some are arguing for the role of such factors as food and daily nutrition, others for the offers of medicine and medication (Cf. McKeown 1976, Lee 1977, Szreter/Mooney 1998, Harris 2004, Grundy 2005). While that debate goes on there seems to be a definite trend showing an improvement of the quality of food offered to the general population, accounting for a population climb from 1750 until the beginning of the 19th Century. However, on the other side, it seems that since 1850, modern medicine has assumed a more pivotal role in increasing life expectancy, fertility and reducing mortality rates.

Particularly visible in the decline of the infant and child mortality rate, there are marked connections: The new sciences of medicine and hygiene began to clarify exactly what a baby and child needed to live and survive. Additionally, the improvement of the food offered to the general populace is an indirect consequence of the industrialization and/or modernization of the production of food. The concept of a "Medicalization" should not be misunderstood as to mean that a person would survive longer with only medicine and/or direct medical provision, but rather that this help was now, more or less, readily available and accessible. The indirect effects of this process were very pronounced: The development of a medical industry required investments which were made possible only through the process of capitalization during the period of industrialization. Without industrialization, a sustainable decline in the death rate to such an extent as occurred would not have been possible.

With regards to epidemiological theory (the decline of the rate of death precedes the decline of the rate of fertility and is entailing it partially) it must be said provisionally that the decline of the mortality rate played a decisive, but rather indirect (cf. also Livi Bacci 1991), and above all temporally staggered role. Fertility Rates were able to climb in spite of an already occurring decline in the general mortality rates (s. point 3, type 1), but above all in that of infant and child mortality, which had begun in the 1890's. But in a long run we cannot expect that fertility would not decline if mortality does, even if there are not yet changes in the relations in costs and benefits of a child for a family. Nevertheless, apart from the costs and utility factors, which actually the process of modernization has brought (above all the market conditions), one would have to start again with basic socio-economic considerations (how many does the system need, how many can the system feed).

3) Structures versus attitudes, „Socio-economy“ versus „Culture“

The theories for explaining the development of the first demographic transition are numerous but revolve basically around the opposition of socio-economical and cultural theories, to structure theories and diffusion theories (cf. Bryant 2007, Caldwell 2006).

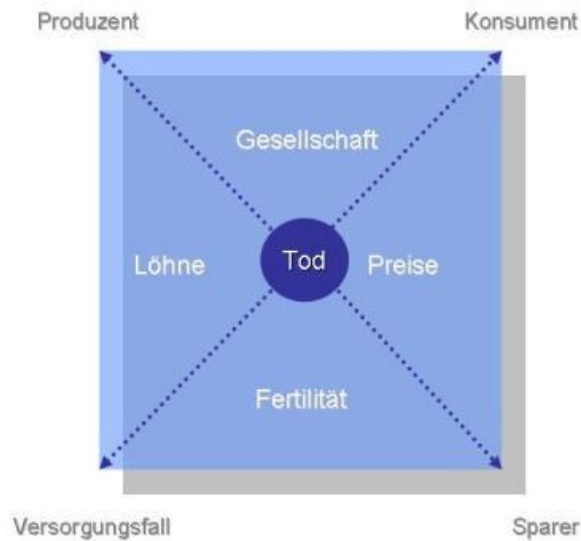


Fig. 3: Factors and interdependencies (idea: P.Teibenbacher)

In this diagram (Fig. 3), those throughout the course of their lives play different roles (producer and provider, consumer, depositor and being provided as a child or old person etc.) with regards to their own fertility, environment fertility, environment mortality as well as their own economical development and that of their environment (prices, wages, fertility and mortality). People never "calculated" exactly what they needed to maintain families. Yet one can come to a rational calculation based on individual life conditions and work conditions (respectively, the manner of work and the manner of production, income etc.) and the conditions which were provided by the environment (Medicalization and social contact with death, availability of food, prices, market conditions etc.).

GAFP assumes therefore that both secular variations in marriage and family as well as variations in production and consumption are tangible under the umbrella of industrial modernization. Finally, we come to the conclusion that these conditions and/or variations are the primary explanation for the use of a functional approach when dealing with the decline of the mortality as well as the fertility during the 1st Demographic Transition. The variations which took place within the working environment led to a change of the role of women but not vice versa. Naturally, there arises in this case, the question of how the process started, which is not easily answered (consider the old question of "*what came first, the chicken or the egg?*").

Industrial modernization was not a phenomena limited only to industrialized regions but also occurred in agrarian areas which were both directly and indirectly affected. These regions were particularly affected indirectly by the development of the market and directly by the changing of the regional environment. It should therefore come as no surprise that the "countryside" was particularly affected by the 1st Demographic transition. Naturally, one can expect an earlier demographic reaction of the peasantry to economic changes (industrialization, market) (s. the example of France). Reversed, industrialization and the entrance of people into the industrial world gave former rural laborers the

chance to improve their household foundations, marriages and to increase the number of legitimate births due to their economic viability. Because of this, our findings are not a contradiction to the general model of the 1st Demographic transition, but rather one of the possible ways to help explain it. Additionally, the industrialization and ensuing economic improvement of the life of the lower classes led to the first regulations concerning children's work in industry but also to an increase in the cost of rearing children (cf. Levine 1987, Kuznets 2002).

During the same time period, on the flip side of the coin, in urban centers (as opposed to rural areas), the illegitimate birth rate was high, which can be viewed as an additional intrinsic system effect. The 1st Demographic transition must be understood accordingly as a reaction to the process of modernization and industrialization. These processes offered new chances and options on one hand, but challenges and risks on the other. Different trends, especially in the decline of the fertility rate, are not to be seen as deviations of a supposed general idea and a main-stream, but rather act as respective responses to conditions within the system. These variations have very unambiguous socio-economical implications. The dissolution of manorial systems certainly played a central role, directly and indirectly, for the land holding farmers on the one hand and the agrarian lower strata and industry (labor forces) on the other.

In examining the research area (with the exception of the cities now) of the 1st Demographic transition (or the "Fertility Decline") one finds four basic types/patterns of this transition process. The 1st type is represented by agrarian regions with large farms (ca. 20ha on average) and large amounts of livestock and forestry with a distinct farmhand (*Gesinde*) economy. The increase of the legitimate as well as illegitimate births in this zone must be seen as a result of the labor force requirement in this area (system). Additionally, this increase in fertility rates can be seen as a consequence of losing former labor forces by migration into the nearby industrial regions.

The 2nd type of areas or regions is that of the "subsistence" or family farms as characterized by those farms/farmers which possessed a small amount of arable land (ca. 7 ha on average). Here the costs to utility factor plays a prevalent role, especially after the first increase of the already high marital fertility rate.

The 3rd type corresponds to the system conditions which were present in the soon to be formed industrial regions. Industrial workers had more and more reasons to marry and to form private households until their costs to utility factor was justified or became active (simply put, one can think of the shape of a ski jump to explain this way of fertility decline).

The 4th type (mixed agrarian type) finally deals with the regions with smaller arable areas (ca. 10 ha on average per farm), which were represented by the use of a "family" type of farming as well as the use of a few farmhands and temporary day laborers. These farms obviously were the first to react to the new costs to utility factors and the challenges of the agricultural market after the abolishment of the manorial systems (1848/49). This type of farm is most comparable to the type of farms prevalent in France, and also their way of fertility decline (slower and nearly parallel to the mortality decline).

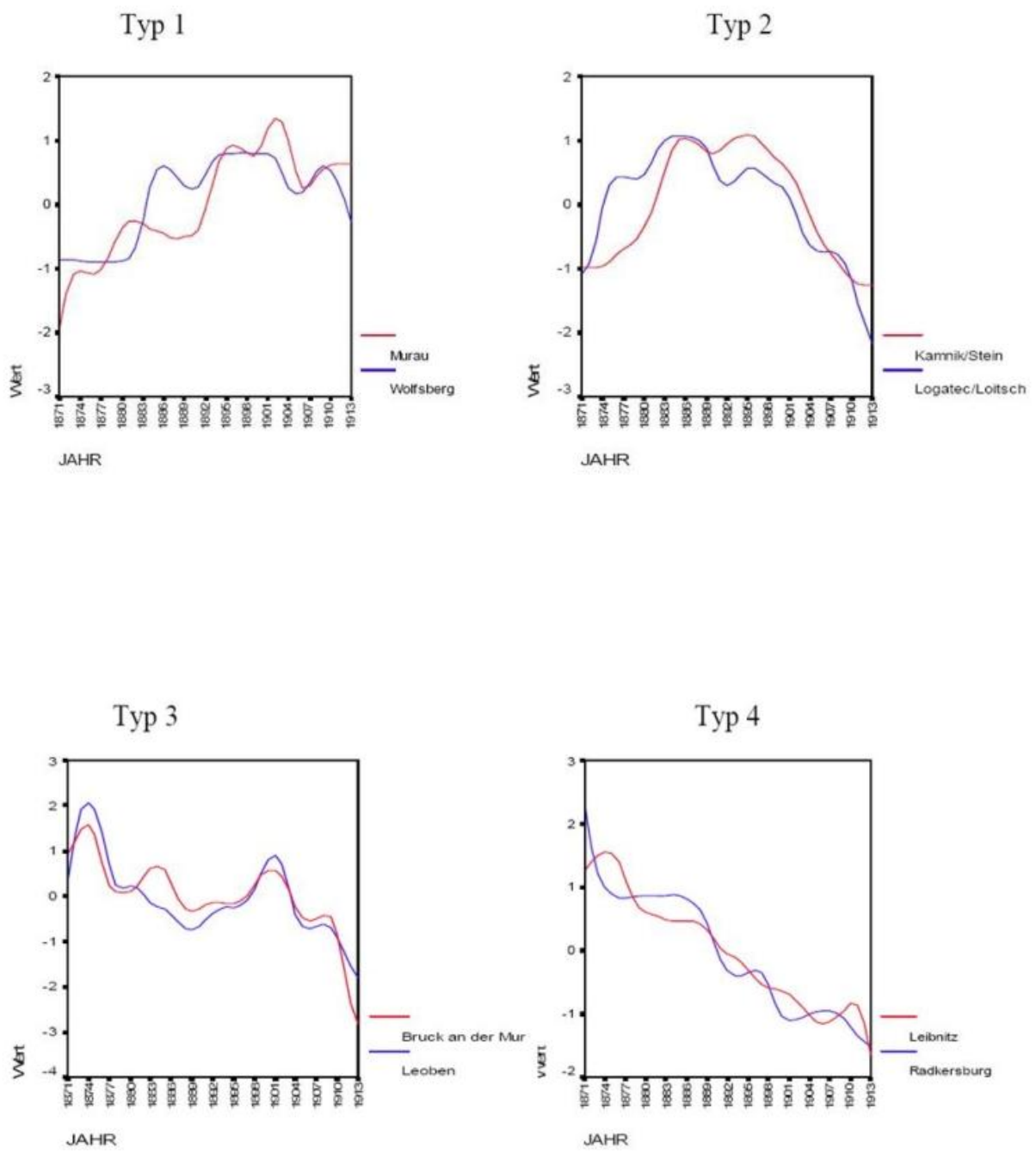


Fig. 4: Fertility decline in Political Districts (natural logarithm, z-standardization of fertility rates, 1871-1913)

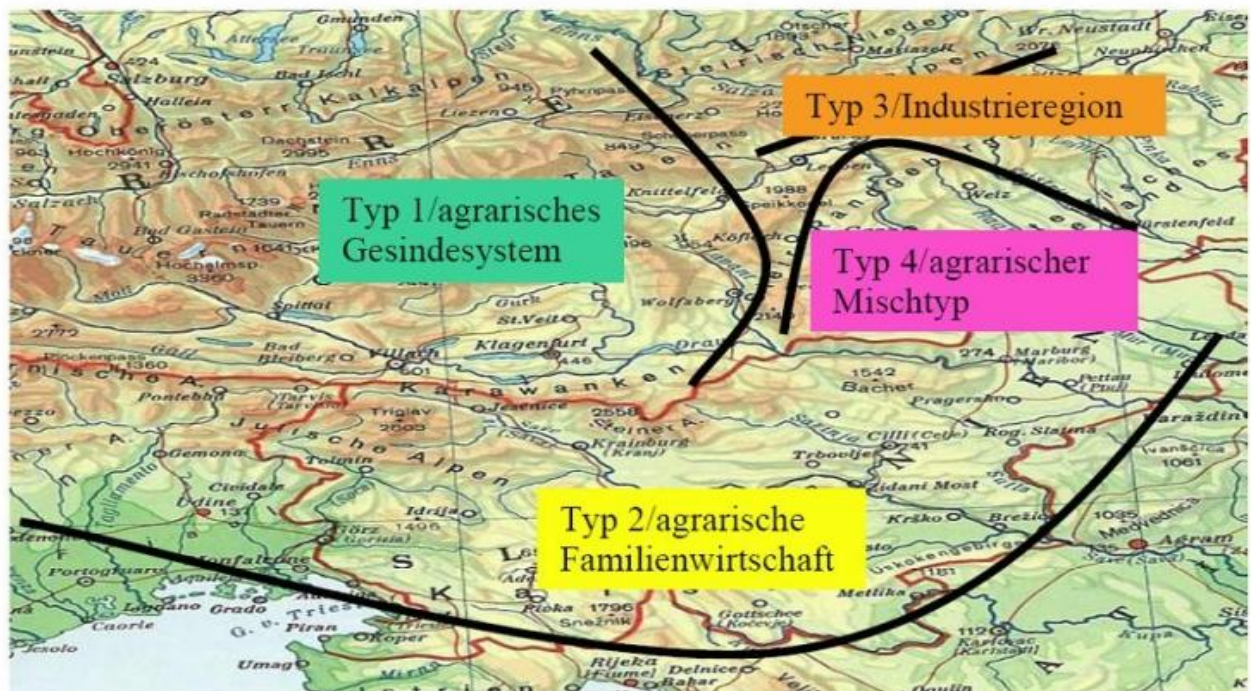


Fig. 5: Geographical distribution of fertility transition types

We have to consider especially, that we have to differentiate a gross decline and a net decline in fertility. A gross decline is compensating the decrease in infant/child mortality only. Obviously agrarian societies do reduce their numbers of births, to keep the amount of surviving children constant. Their life-system could not cope with additional traditional costs, caused by more surviving children. Naturally in this case also birth control was necessary to be applied.

A net decline can be expected, where new ambitions (advanced education, medical care, nutrition and equipment) entail new costs, additionally to traditional costs. Supposedly this constellation was given especially for urban societies, yet for more skilled industrial workers in industrial sites also. The amount of surviving children even was reduced by birth control. In general we can support thesis, that the newly emerging middle-class was concerned.

Fig. 6: Gross and net fertility decline in Vienna town

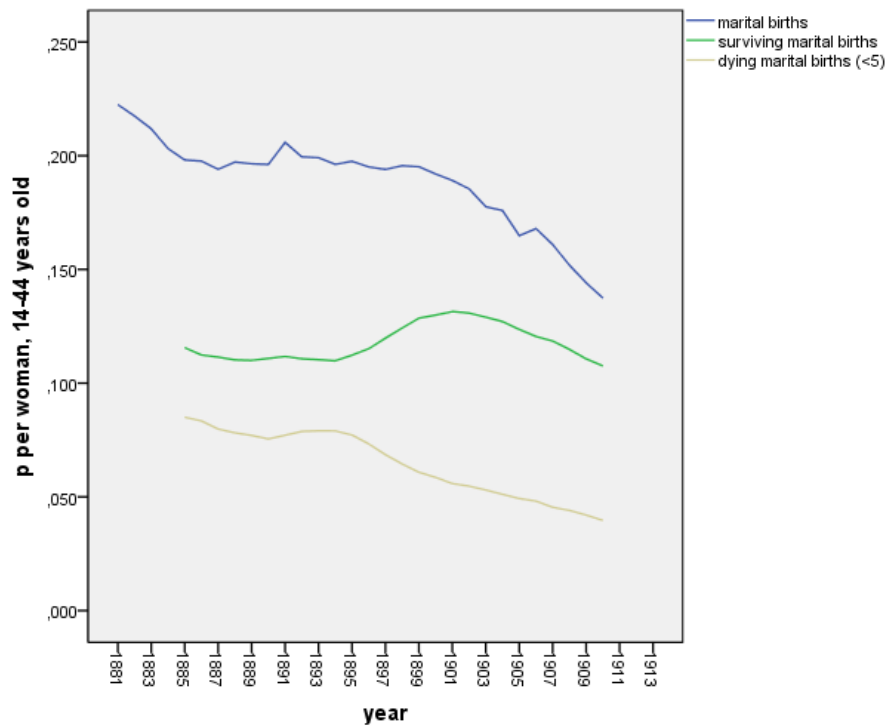
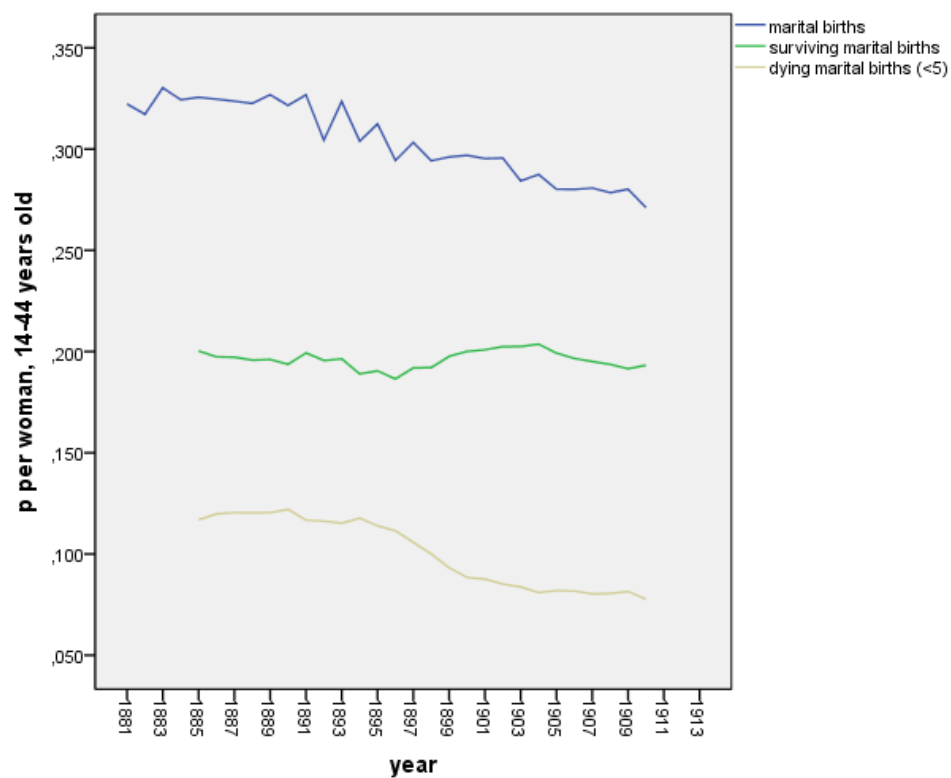


Fig. 6 shows clearly that the number of surviving children declined since about 1900, inspite of a decreasing infant/child mortality, indicating thus a net fertility decline. Fig. 7 yet shows us now changes in the numbers of surviving children per woman, indicating thus a gross fertility decline only.

Abb. 7 Gross und net fertility decline in Mistelbach/Lower Austria (agrarian, smallholders)



4) Demographic Dividend

The theory of a demographic dividend (Bloom e. a. 2003) claims that in principle, a high fertility rate which continues over a long period of time once offers the chance for an economical "take off". This phenomenon is above all prevalent in developing countries with high fertility rates: When a population is educated and healthy, and increasing in size, it leads to an incline in human capital and puts the demographic state of a system in more and more jeopardy. Above all, the population should not further increase, and fertility must decrease, so that no demographic burden emerges. Therefore, we will examine how, in our region of study that through the decline of mortality and the temporary gap between the still higher fertility rates, there emerged a growth in the size of the population and in addition a demographic dividend.

5) Migration and Fertility

Here the question of the connection between migration and fertility in our test area arises. For example, there are strong indications that in industrial districts, the population of workers there could have caused a "ski jump" effect towards the end the 19th Century. For this reason there arose the phenomenon of those who had come out of rural backgrounds (and out of patriarchal systems with numerous farmhands) with heavy social restrictions, and who would get now the financial and social opportunity to establish a family with privacy: marriage and getting legitimate children as a social option. We will also examine whether the movement of migrants caused an increase in fertility in their target regions due to a traditional fertile attitude they were facing in their (agrarian) regions of origin, which might have been true in any case for the 1st generation of the migrants and can be observed still today (cf. Münz 2006). Finally, we will also study whether in rural areas out-migration may affect fertility rate due to the necessity to compensate the lost of labor force.

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Szoltyssek, Mikolaj (2008). "Three kinds of preindustrial household formation system in historical Eastern Europe: A challenge to spatial patterns of the European family". *History of the Family* 13 (3): 223–257

Szreter, Simon/Mooney, Graham (1998). "Urbanisation. Mortality and the standard of Living debate: new estimates of the expectation of life at birth in nineteenth British cities". *Economic History Review* 51 (1): 84-112.

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GAFP-Products and Events ::

14.12.2011: Report on preliminary results, Austrian Science Fund P 21157 – G15: [First Demographic transition in Austria 1869 to 1937 \(GAFP – Graz Austrian Fertility Project\)](#)

4.11.2011: [Konferenz des Forschungsschwerpunktes](#) "Heretogenität und Kohäsion":
[Projektvorstellung: GAFP- Graz Austrian Fertility Project](#), Universität Graz

27.9.2011: Tag der Forschung: Projektvorstellung: GAFP- Graz Austrian Fertility Project, Universität Graz

Peter Teibenbacher

Peter Teibenbacher (2012), *Fertility Decline in the southeastern Austrian Crown lands. Was there a Hajnal line or a transitional zone? (MPIDR WORKING PAPER WP 2012-020 JUNE 2012)*

"New strategies to explore First Demographic Transition in Austria."

In: [Romanian Journal of Population Studies no. 2/2011](#), 63-90.

"New strategies to explore First Demographic Transition in Austria."

Presentation at the conference "Central Europe Population History During The First Demographic Transition", Cluj-Napoca, April 8th to 10th 2011.

"Regional Disparities and Communalities in Fertility, Nuptiality and Mortality Patterns in the Austrian Monarchy, 1870 to 1913 in a Socio-Economic and Ethnical Context". Findings and Critical Remarks on Hajnal Thesis."

Invited presentation at L'Ecole Des Hautes Etudes En Sciences Sociales/ Centre de Recherches Historiques, June 9th 2011, Paris.

Research stay at the MPIDR (Max-Planck-Institute for Demographic Research), Rostock/D, Sept. 12th to Okt.9th 2011, including [presentations on GAFP](#).

"The «Old» and the «New» Illegitimacy in Styria."

Presentation at the SSHA-conference, Boston/USA, 2011, November 17th-21st.

"Death clustering – some critical remarks."

Paper presented at "Death clustering. New explanations and methodologies in the history of infant and child mortality", Centre for Population Studies Umeå University, Sweden (10/2010) ([download](#)).

"From Population to Demography – the Austrian Case".

Paper presented at CISH, 21e Congrès International des Sciences Historiques, Amsterdam (8/2010) ([download](#)).

"Demographic regions in Southern Austria along Hajnal line"

Vortrag am MPI for Demographic Research, Rostock/BRD (26/02/2009).

"The big and the small fishes – regional aggregation, socioeconomic 'culture' and the 1st demographic transition in Southeastern Austria at about 1900"

Vortrag auf der Konferenz *Families in Europe between the 19th and the 21st Centuries. From the Traditional Model to Contemporary PACS*, "Babe-Bolyai" University Romanian Academy, Centre for Population Studies Center for Transylvanian Studies, Cluj-Napoca/RUM (8-12/10/2009).

"Natural population movement and marriage restrictions and hindrances in Styria in the 17th to 19th centuries."

In: *The History of the Family*, History (2009).

"The Big and the Small Fishes Regional Aggregation, Socioeconomic 'Culture' and the 1st Demographic Transition in Southeastern Austria/Styria about 1900."

Paper at the conference *Demographic Changes in the Time of Industrialization The Example of the Habsburg Monarchy (1750–1918)*, Cluj-Napoca, 15–20 October 2008, THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY Center for Transylvanian Studies and KARL FRANZENS UNIVERSITY, GRAZ and AUSTRIA LIBRARY (2008).

"The Big and the Small Fishes Regional Aggregation, Socioeconomic 'Culture' and the 1st Demographic Transition in Southeastern Austria/Styria about 1900."

Paper at the conference on *Families in Europe between the 19th and the 21st Centuries. From the Traditional Model to Contemporary PACS*, CLUJ-NAPOCA, OCTOBER 8TH – 11TH 2009, Academia Romana – Centre for Population Studies (2009).

"About the big and the small fishes - regional aggregates, socio-economic culture and the Hajnal-line in about 1900 Southern Austria (Styria)".

Invited paper at the MPI-Rostock at Feb 26th 2009.

Keyspeaker at the conference on *Families in Europe between the 19th and the 21st Centuries. From the Traditional Model to Contemporary PACS*, CLUJ-NAPOCA, OCTOBER 8TH – 11TH 2009, Academia Romana – Centre for Population Studies.

Workshop meeting with Irena Rozman (University Koper) in Cluj, Saturday March 14th 2009.

Workshop meeting with Irena Rozman (University Koper) in Graz, Wednesday Sept 16th to Friday Sept 18th 2009.

Organisator and Discussant of the session *Fertility and Migration* on ESSHC-Conference 2009, Apr 13th to 16th 2010, Ghent.

"From Structure to Tradition": is the Continuity in Regional Fertility Patterns a Case of Continuity in Cultural Differences?"

Teibenbacher Peter & Rozman Irena

Approved paper on ESSHC-Conference 2010, Apr 13th to 16th 2010, Ghent (2010).

Wolfgang Göderle

"Migration in the Habsburg Monarchy between 1869 and 1937"

Vortrag am CEIFO(Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations),

Stockholm universitet, Schweden (05-07/03/2009).

„Asoziale. Bettlerflut ... Zigeunerromantik. Strategien des Kontakts und der Abrenzung in Migrationen von RomNija.“

Dreiteiliger Workshop (gemeinsam abgehalten mit Mag. Stefan Benedik und Mag.^a Barbara Tiefenbacher) im Rahmen der Pro Scientia-Sommerakademie in Všemina, Tschechische Republik (06-09/09/2009).

„Mixed pickles fighting migration. Reactions on transnational migrations from Hostice-Gesztete/Slovakia.“

Vortrag (gemeinsam vorbereitet und gehalten mit Mag. Stefan Benedik und Mag.^a Barbara Tiefenbacher) am University College, Department of Anthropology, London, UK (10-11/09/2009).

Wolfgang Göderle (2012). Internal Migration in the Habsburg Monarchy between 1869 and 1918. The 1869 Census and First Results of Quantitative analysis. *Romanian Journal of Population Studies*, Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 8-24.

Michaela Hohenwarter

Michaela Hohenwarter Michaela (2012). Demografische Systeme: Ein Blick zur Seite. Ökonomische Abhängigkeiten – familiale Funktionen – generative Implikationen, in: Karner Stefan (Hg.): *Wirtschaft & Geschichte & Politik. Festschrift Gerald Schöpfer*, Graz, pp. 181 - 200.

Michaela Hohenwarter (2012): Das Heirats- und Geburtsverhalten am Beispiel von Frein an der Mürz, in: Gerald Schöpfer und Barbara Stelzl-Marx (Hg.): *Wirtschaft. Macht. Geschichte. Brüche und Kontinuitäten im 20.Jahrhundert. Festschrift Stefan Karner*, Graz, pp. 151 - 172.

“The Clustering of Infant Death in Austrian Families during the 1st Demographic Transition: A regional Comparison of two Parishes in Styria.”

In: [Romanian Journal of Population Studies no. 2/2011](#), 91-113.

"Mikroregionale demografische Analyse einer ruralen Parallelgesellschaft. Thesendiskussion, dargestellt am Beispiel der obersteirischen Pfarre Frein an der Mürz, 1880 bis 1938"

Vortrag am 2. Postgraduate Workshop der Economic History Association, Austrian Branch, Graz (08-09/05/2009).

"Mikroregionale demografische Analyse einer ruralen Parallelgesellschaft. Thesendiskussion, dargestellt am Beispiel der obersteirischen Pfarre Frein an der Mürz, 1880 bis 1938"

Working Paper, 2. Postgraduate Workshop der Economic History Association, Austrian Branch, Graz (2009).

"Die obersteirische Pfarre Frein an der Mürz, 1880-1938. Eine mikroregionale demografische Analyse einer ruralen Parallelgesellschaft"

Beitrag in Erstausgabe - Veröffentlichungen junger WissenschaftlerInnen der Universität Graz (2009).

Diether Kramer

"Der epidemiologische Übergang in der Steiermark."

In: Erstausgabe : Veröffentlichungen junger WissenschaftlerInnen der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz. Vol 4/2012, Graz, S. 81-92.

"Die Blattern in der Steiermark. Verbreitung und Bekämpfung im 19. Jahrhundert."

In: Virus. Beiträge zur Sozialgeschichte der Medizin, Bd.11(2012), 75-91.

"Die Blattern in der Steiermark. Verbreitung und Bekämpfung im 19. Jahrhundert."

Vortrag: Tagung „Geschichte(n) von Gesundheit und Krankheit“ 2011. Schloss Hartheim. 1. Juli 2011.

"Infant Mortality in Central-Cisleithania. Decline and Regional Patterns. 1881-1913"

In: [Romanian Journal of Population Studies no. 2/2011](#), 114-138.

"Infant Mortality in Central-Cisleithania. Decline and Regional Patterns. 1881-1913"

Presentation at the conference "Central Europe Population History During The First Demographic Transition", Cluj-Napoca, April 8th to 10th 2011.

International Max Planck Research School for Demography, Summer School: Population Economics, MPIDR Rostock (GER) (6/2011)

International Max Planck Research School for Demography, Research Training: Spatial Demography, MPIDR Rostock (GER) (2/2011)

QMSS 2 Immigration and Population Dynamics

Teilnahme an der Summer School: Projection Methods for Ethnicity and Immigration Status an der School of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds (02-09/07/2009).

International Max Planck Research School for Demography (IMPRSD)

Teilnahme an der International Max Planck Research School for Demography, Course 172 Historical demography, University of Lund, Lund (24/08-01/09/2009).

QMSS 2 Summer School on "R"

Teilnahme an der Summer School: Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Bucharest (01/09-07/09/2010). [\[QMSS 2\]](#)

:: The team ::

Project head	a.Univ.-Prof. Dr. Peter Teibenbacher	Fertility, Nuptiality
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	Mag. Diether Kramer	Mortality
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