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Croatia in the Economic Structure of the Habsburg Empire in the Light of the 1857 Census

The census of 1857 was the first census in the Habsburg Empire where the occupations of those conscripted were asked. The paper examines the occupational structure of active population in Civil Croatia and in Croatian-Slavonian Military Frontier and compares it with that of the other lands and regions of the Empire. On the strength of occupational structure and livestock density tries to determine the level of development of the Croatian economy and place Croatia in the economic hierarchy of lands and regions.

Keywords: economic structure, census of 1857, Habsburg Empire, Croatia

After the census taken under the rule of Joseph II it took more than 60 years to have a new census in the countries of the Hungarian Crown.¹ Until the mid-19th century there was no unified census structure in the Habsburg Empire. In the majority of the Austrian lands primarily military censuses whereas e.g. in Tyrolia, Dalmatia and Vorarlberg censuses with a political focus were held on a regular basis. In Hungary, Croatia and Transylvania the conscriptions informed about the numbers of the non – nobles according to age, sex and status as well as about the three basic figures of demography. After the political and administrative reorganization of the Monarchy in 1849 the need emerged for a new census. The census of 1850, however, was interrupted due to the military preparations against Prussia and was finished in summer 1851. Because of organizational difficulties and other problems related to actual realization not even contemporary literature found this census successful “which can be summarized as the last attempt of the century-long effort to carry out ‘censuses of feudal-military character’ in the Habsburg Empire and in Hungary. The census of 1857 is the first in the series of modern censuses that had especially

1 This study was financially supported by the “Bolyai Janos Research Scholarship” of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

demographic aspects in its focus.”² This was the first census where the ‘ideal time’ (then 31 October) was set as it is common even today. In the census of 1850 the occupations of those conscripted were asked but the data were not evaluated. In 1857 those receiving a pay were set into 16 groups according to their occupations. The 17th rubric labelled ‘other’ served to record those who were cared for (men over 14 just as women as well as children under 14 years of age), although occasionally those who did not fit into any of the other rubrics could also be recorded here. The 16 groups according to jobs included the women, too (the census of 1850 recorded only the jobs of men). According to the memorandum explaining the census “where one person can be put into more than one group reflecting jobs or where the person’s incomes originate from various branches, only the most evident job or source of income can be taken into account. [...] Nevertheless, there are, with relation to the number of population, double or triple counts, e.g. a preacher can be in state employment, too, a civil servant or a soldier can be a landowner and even a merchant can have a factory etc.”³

In the new administrative structure elaborated after 1849 the co-countries of Hungary were separated: Croatia and Slavonia (along with Fiume/Rijeka and the Mura-region), Transylvania (together with the Partium) were directly subordinated to the imperial government as independent Crown lands, just like the Serbian Vojvodina and the Banat of Temes, to fulfill the ambitions of the Serbs. The same held true of the similarly separately governed Military Frontier.

Croatia is differentiated from an administrative, ethnic and confessional point of view. Accordingly, its economic and social development and the occupational structure of its inhabitants showed differences. In Croatia there were 5 civil counties in 1857: Fiume/Rijeka, Agram/Zagreb, Varaždin as well as the two in Slavonia, Požega and Essek/Osijek. 10 regiments belonged to the Croatian-Slavonian military frontier which stood directly under the Ministry of Military Affairs in Vienna. Also, it was customary to count to Croatia the regiment of Petrovaradin of the Serb-Banat military frontier along with the military settlements of Karlovci, Petrovaradin and Zemun. Of the countries of the Hungarian Crown the population number of Croatia was the smallest. According to the census 1857 in the 5 civil counties there lived altogether 865,009 people whereas in the Croatian-Slavonian military frontier 674,864 people, along with the regiment of Petrovaradin 767,389 persons.

The ratio of the employees was the highest in civil Croatia in the countries of the Hungarian Crown (33.7 per cent). The probable reason for this is that all the assisting family members of the Croatian extended families, the *zadrugas* were recorded as agricultural employees. Yet in the Austrian provinces, with the exception of Bukovina, the ratio of the employees shows great varieties from province to province,

2 Dányi, Dezső: Az 1850. és 1857. évi népszámlálás (The censuses of 1850 and 1857). Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Hungarian Central Statistical Office). Budapest, 1993. p. 5.

3 Dányi op. cit., p. 135.

they range from 28 to 62 per cent. This is why for the sake of comparison within the Empire it is advisable to compare the different occupational groups not only with total number of employees but also with the total indigenous civil population. These two ratios together give a more reliable picture of the place of the different provinces in the employment structure. The records of employees in agriculture were the most fluctuating ones even in the case of following censuses. The greatest differences were furnished in this aspect among the countries and provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Therefore the comparison of provinces is the least reliable in this aspect. In the other employment categories data are much more reliable, comparisons are more evident.

The ratio of those working in agriculture was the highest in Croatia (81 per cent) in the provinces of the Empire but even the Croatian military frontier (75 per cent) was only preceded by Styria (77 per cent). Taking into account the agricultural employees per 1,000 persons Croatia was the third among the provinces (273, in the Croatian military frontier 227), way ahead of the other countries of the Hungarian Crown. In the Austrian-German provinces, however, a lot more agricultural employees lived per 1,000 inhabitants (as an average of 6 provinces 309) than in Croatia but in the three Bohemian provinces much less (115). As the overwhelming majority of the day-labourers worked in agriculture it is worth counting them to the agricultural sector, too. The number of day-labourers, however, was few in Croatia and the Croatian military frontier (per 1,000 inhabitants only 12 or 4, whereas in the Bohemia 88 and Silesia 132!), so thus counting the day-labourers to agricultural workers the ratio of those employed in the agriculture does not differ considerably if compared to the number of inhabitants (285 and 231).

Studying the industrial employees per 1,000 inhabitants Croatia has a place in the last third among the provinces (23.0). In the Croatian military frontier the number of those receiving their income from industry was even smaller: out of 1,000 persons only 9.4 were craftsmen. Industry had the greatest significance in Lower Austria (115.9), followed by Upper Austria and Bohemia. Of the Countries of the Hungarian Crown Croatia ranks higher in this respect than Transylvania and the Military Frontier. Of the Austrian provinces the same holds true of Dalmatia, Bukovina and Galicia. Of the modern sectors trade had a greater role, especially in the civil counties, first of all in Fiume/Rijeka (where the number of sailors is to be emphasized) as well as in Essek/Osijek. In the Croatian military frontier it was the region of the regiment of Petervaradin where many craftsmen and merchants lived. At the same time commercial capital played an important role in the development of a number of industrial branches. Of the latter in Croatia the following were significant: forestry and wood industry (stave fabrication, the production of potash, ship-building, lumber mills) as well as Slavonian silk production. It is no mere chance that the industrial employment of county of Essek/Osijek was highest among the Croatian-Slavonian counties (35.2), which correlates with the Hungarian average.

The most remunerative industrial undertaking of Croatian commercial capital was the stave fabrication, the boom of which on the world-market started in the 1820s with the clearing of the oak forests around Karlovac and Sisak and from the 1850s on continued with the marshy oak masses along the rivers Save and Drave. The potash was primarily used by Austrian glass-industry but with the development of chemistry it was less and less needed. The last golden age of shipbuilding can be dated between 1852 and 1857. Croatian shipbuilding played a leading role in the Monarchy, especially with respect to long-range sailing boats (3–400 tons). The centres of river-shipbuilding were Sisak and Vukovar. Although food industry was represented by some sugar factories and mills, they were dwarfed by the much more speedily evolving Hungarian milling-industry.⁴

In Croatia there lived 3.4 people per 1,000 who were employed in commerce, which amounts to the half of the average of the Empire and two-thirds of the average of the countries of the Hungarian Crown. Transylvania, the Military Frontier and some Austrian provinces were behind it. Fiume/Rijeka county itself took the third place after the Littoral and Lower Austria with respect to the number per 1,000 employed in trade (9.2) but even in Essek/Osijek county their number was higher (4.8 persons) than in the Kaschau/Kassa and Grosswardein/Nagyvárad districts of Hungary (3.6 and 3.3 per 1000).

Next to the main sectors of economy one needs to have a look at the intelligentsia (clergymen, clerks, men of letters, artists, lawyers, medical personnel), too. If one looks at the intelligentsia per 1,000 persons the picture is rather disadvantageous. Croatia was in the lowest third among the provinces. Per 1,000 persons there were 6.6 persons which is lower than the average in the Empire by 30 per cent and is only higher than Bukovina, Galicia and the Military Frontier. On the Croatian military frontier, however, there were mere 2.6 per 1,000. The highest number of people belonging to the intelligentsia can be found in Fiume/Rijeka county, mainly due to the vivid commerce and great number of the medical personnel (6th chart). This is surpassed in this respect only by the two Italian provinces (Lombardy and Venetia) but their number is high in Essek/Osijek county as well (7.4).

The structure of agriculture, industry and commerce shows great varieties according to provinces if one investigates the number of workers per 100 independent persons. In Transylvania the number of agricultural workers per 100 independent

4 For the industry in Croatia-Slavonia see Bericht der Handels- und Gewerbekammer für Kroatien... über den Zustand der Urproduction, der Gewerbe, des Handels und der Verkehrsmittel ihres Bezirkes. 1852, 1853, 1854–1856, 1858–1859. Agram 1853–1860. – Bericht der Handels- und Gewerbekammer für Slavonien. Essek 1862, 1864. – Rapporto generale quadriennio 1854–1857 della camera di commercio e d'industria in Fiume. Fiume 1858. – Annuario marittimo. Trieste 1851–1860. – Prva izložba dalmatinsko-hrvatsko-slavonska. 1864. (The first Dalmatian-Croatian-Slavonian exhibition. 1864) Zagreb 1864. – Denkschrift über die Notwendigkeit und die Bedeutung einer Eisenbahn von Semlin nach Fiume. Wien 1864. – Bičanić, Rudolf: Doba manufakture u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji (1750–1860). Zagreb 1951.

farmers is the smallest (28) of all the provinces. This aptly shows the predominance of small holdings and their tilling as a family enterprise without workers. In the Austrian-German and Bohemian provinces hired labour was much more common (185 and 153 workers per 100 independent farmers). The high number of assisting people in Croatia and in the Croatian military frontier (169 and 163 per 100 independents), however, does not reflect the process of capitalization of agriculture as in the Austrian provinces but the presence of *zadrugas* and the fact that family members were counted as assisting people. The structure Croatian agriculture was unique and completely different from that in Hungary. The modernization of Croatian agriculture was mainly hindered by two traditional Croatian institutions, the continued presence of the frontier regiments and of the *zadruga*. They were self-sustaining, mainly based on extensive cattle-grazing. The lands were tilled with undeveloped technology and with low rate of work division. After the liberation of serfs and the Emperor's patent of 1853 the dissolution of the *zadrugas* started rather slowly, the majority of them survived for decades in various transitional forms. On the Military Frontier there were huge forests of the Treasury, pastures and forests were used by the military communities in common. They were primarily engaged in self-sustaining agriculture and extensive cattle-breeding. After 1848 the border families received their possessions as full properties and could freely use the forests. Yet the basis of border system remained the *zadruga*.⁵

As to the industry, the number of workers per 100 independent entrepreneurs was very high in the county of Fiume/Rijeka even in the relation of the whole Empire. This is a consequence of many large-scale manufactures and factories: ship-yards, flour-mills, engineering works, paper and tobacco factory etc. in the county of Fiume/Rijeka.

Along with the census of 1857 cattle was counted the results of which are shown by Table 8 and 9. They reveal that the density of all animals was much larger in the Croatian-Slavonian military frontier than in the civil counties. It is especially true of sheep, goats and pigs. In Croatia cattle and swine had a more significant role than in Hungary. It is conspicuous that the number of horses per 1,000 present civil inhabitants was highest in the Military Frontier (195) but even in Hungary (140) it considerably surpassed the average of the Empire and it was the case in Croatia, too (137). On the Military Frontier the density of all animals was much larger than the average of the Monarchy. If compared to the civil counties, goats and sheep had a crucial role here. We depicted the Croatian-Slavonian counties and regiments on the charts (8-12) from West to East as thereby the division of work according to territories and regarding cattle-breeding is evident. In the West (along the sea) sheep and

5 For the Croatian agriculture and the *zadruga* see Katus, L.: Hauptzüge der kapitalistischen Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft in den südslawischen Gebieten der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. In Studien zur Geschichte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. Budapest, 1961. 128-132.

goats were dominant whereas in Slavonia horses and pigs were decisive. In the Croatian counties oxen, in the Slavonian counties horses were used as draught-animals.

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SAŽETAK

Hrvatska u gospodarskoj strukturi Habsburške monarhije u svjetlu popisa stanovništva iz 1857.

Popis stanovništva iz 1857. prvi je u nizu modernih popisa stanovništva koji su prvenstveno usmjereni na demografske podatke. To je prvi popis u Habsburškoj monarhiji čija su pitanja obuhvaćala bilježenje, procjenu i objavu zanimanja ispitanika. Aktivno stanovništvo Monarhije podijeljeno je u 16 kategorija zanimanja prema stvarnoj administrativnoj strukturi. Uz stanovništvo, popis iz 1857 obuhvaćao je i stoku. U radu se ispituje struktura zanimanja aktivnog stanovništva u pet županija civilne Hrvatske te 11 pukovnija Hrvatsko-slavonske Vojne krajine te se rezultati uspoređuju s drugim zemljama i područjima Monarhije. Usporedbom strukture zanimanja te broja stoke u radu se pokušava odrediti razina razvoja hrvatskog gospodarstva te položaj Hrvatske i Vojne krajine u gospodarskoj hijerarhiji zemalja i područja. Prema broju zaposlenih u industriji na 1000 stanovnika Hrvatska se nalazi u donjoj trećini u usporedbi s ostalim pokrajinama. Broj radnika na 100 nezavisnih poduzetnika vrlo je velik u Riječkoj županiji, čak i u okviru cijele Monarhije. Od modernijih djelatnosti, veću je ulogu imala trgovina, posebno u civilnim županijama, a ponajprije u Rijeci te Osijeku. Riječka županija na trećem je mjestu nakon Austrijskog primorja i Donje Austrije po broju radnika u trgovini na 1000 stanovnika. Stoke je u Hrvatsko-slavonskoj Vojnoj krajini bilo mnogo više nego u civilnim županijama. U zapadnim pukovnijama (priobalje) najviše je bilo ovaca i koza, a u Slavoniji konja i svinja.

Ključne riječi: ekonomska struktura, popis stanovništva iz 1857. godine, Habsburška monarhija, Hrvatska

Table 1 Active Population per 1000 Indigenous Civil Inhabitants in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1857

	Agri- culture	In- dus- try	Trade	Day-la- bourer	Other servant	Sailor, fisher- man	Intellec- tuals, pro- fessions*	House- and rent- holder	Soldier inactive	Active population
Austrian-German lands ⁶	309	84	6,5	61	26	1,11	13,6	23,7	3,1	529
Czech lands ⁷	115	100	7,1	88	22	0,26	8,5	49,7	5,4	395
South-Slav-Italian lands ⁸	257	33	6,1	42	20	16,43	10,3	10,6	3,6	399
North-eastern lands ⁹	227	22	5,1	70	34	0,18	5,6	10,0	2,9	377
Italian lands ¹⁰	219	64	21,4	78	19	4,50	17,3	10,6	0,7	433
Pest-Buda district	119	45	8,1	79	33	0,75	9,1	31,8	0,8	327
Sopron district	155	39	6,7	48	39	0,42	7,5	19,1	0,4	316
Pozsony district	162	36	8,1	44	40	0,57	7,8	16,6	0,7	316
Kassa district	150	31	3,6	71	46	0,08	7,9	13,6	0,9	323
Nagyvárad district	131	27	3,3	97	34	0,11	6,6	4,6	0,7	304
Hungary total	143	36	6,1	67	38	0,40	7,8	17,5	0,7	317
Serbian Voivodina	188	33	5,4	57	19	0,65	6,0	10,6	0,7	321
Transylvania	175	18	1,9	55	13	0,07	6,9	4,6	1,5	276
Croatia	273	23	3,4	12	13	3,26	6,6	2,9	0,5	337
Military Frontier	200	10	2,2	7	1	0,23	2,7	1,5	52,7	278
Habsburg Monarchy	193	54	7,9	67	26	1,66	9,4	20,4	3,9	382
Austria	205	69	6,3	73	26	1,70	9,1	29,1	4,0	423
The Hungarian Crown	166	30	4,9	56	28	0,54	7,0	12,5	4,9	309
Austria-Hungary 1867	188	52	5,7	65	27	1,20	8,2	22,0	4,4	374

6 Lower and Upper-Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg. 7 Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia. 8 Carniola, Littoral, Dalmatia. 9 Bukovina, Galicia. 10. Lombardy, Venice. * Clergymen, clerks, men of letters, artists, lawyers, medical personnel

Table 2 Active Population per 1000 Indigenous Civil Inhabitants in Croatia-Slavonia, 1857

	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Day-labourer	Other servant	Sailor, fisherman	Intellectuals, professions*	House-and rent-holder	Soldier inactive	Active population
Zagreb county	281	19,3	2,5	5,1	10,4	0,36	6,9	3,9	0,7	330
Osijek county	231	35,2	4,8	23,8	12,2	0,90	7,4	4,1	0,3	320
Rijeka county	277	25,1	9,2	19,0	6,1	28,34	11,4	3,9	0,6	381
Požega county	284	24,6	2,1	10,4	15,4	0,05	5,2	0,6	0,4	343
Varaždin county	282	18,5	1,9	9,5	18,1	0,13	4,7	1,9	0,4	337
Croatia-Slavonia total	273	23,0	3,4	11,7	13,2	3,26	6,6	2,9	0,5	337
Nr. 1. Lika regiment	251	1,3	0,6	0,4	1,0	0,48	1,8	0,2	52,1	309
Nr. 2. Otočac regiment	235	0,9	0,6	0,9	1,7	0,00	2,0	0,0	60,0	301
Nr. 3. Ogulin regiment	265	3,1	1,9	3,5	1,1	0,76	2,2	0,1	51,5	329
Nr. 4. Slunj regiment	245	0,9	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,00	1,4	0,3	67,2	315
Nr. 5. Križevci regiment	239	9,4	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,00	2,5	0,2	62,9	314
Nr. 6. Gjurjevac regiment	229	10,4	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,01	2,1	0,1	48,6	292
Nr. 7. Brod regiment	233	17,4	1,5	6,3	0,9	0,05	3,0	0,3	52,8	315
Nr. 8. Gradiška regiment	255	11,7	1,1	0,2	0,4	0,00	3,8	1,5	69,1	343
Nr. 10. 1. Banska regiment	239	2,8	0,5	2,5	0,3	0,00	1,6	0,1	63,6	310
Nr. 11. 2. Banska regiment	257	15,7	2,0	5,4	0,7	0,02	3,3	0,5	65,6	350
Croatian-Slavonian military frontier including cities	244	7,3	0,9	2,0	0,8	0,15	2,3	0,3	58,5	317
Nr. 9. Petrovaradin regiment	98	25,7	7,6	19,7	4,1	0,96	4,4	3,6	42,4	206
Croatian-Slavonian military frontier total	227	9,4	1,7	4,1	1,2	0,24	2,6	0,7	56,6	304

* Clergymen, clerks, men of letters, artists, lawyers, medical personnel

Table 3 Structure of Employment in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1857, Percentages

	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Day-labourer	Other servant	Sailor, fisherman	Intellectuals, professions	Householder	Soldier inactive	Active population
Austrian-German lands	58,5	15,9	1,2	11,6	4,9	0,2	2,6	4,5	0,6	100,0
Czech lands	29,2	25,2	1,8	22,1	5,5	0,1	2,2	12,6	1,4	100,0
South-Slav-Italian lands	64,4	8,2	1,5	10,6	5,1	4,1	2,6	2,7	0,9	100,0
North-eastern lands	60,3	5,8	1,3	18,5	9,1	0,0	1,5	2,6	0,8	100,0
Italian lands	50,4	14,7	4,9	18,0	4,3	1,0	4,0	2,5	0,2	100,0
Pest-Buda district	36,4	13,8	2,5	24,3	10,1	0,2	2,8	9,7	0,3	100,0
Sopron district	49,1	12,5	2,1	15,1	12,5	0,1	2,4	6,0	0,1	100,0
Pozsony district	51,3	11,3	2,6	14,1	12,6	0,2	2,5	5,3	0,2	100,0
Kassa district	46,3	9,5	1,1	22,0	14,1	0,0	2,4	4,2	0,3	100,0
Nagyvárad district	42,9	8,9	1,1	31,9	11,3	0,0	2,2	1,5	0,2	100,0
Hungary total	45,2	11,3	1,9	21,1	12,0	0,1	2,5	5,5	0,2	100,0
Serbian Voivodina	58,7	10,2	1,7	17,9	5,9	0,2	1,9	3,3	0,2	100,0
Transylvania	63,4	6,6	0,7	19,9	4,7	0,0	2,5	1,7	0,5	100,0
Croatia	80,9	6,8	1,0	3,5	3,9	1,0	2,0	0,9	0,1	100,0
Military Frontier	71,9	3,7	0,8	2,5	0,4	0,1	1,0	0,5	18,9	100,0
Habsburg Monarchy	50,4	14,0	2,1	17,6	6,7	0,4	2,5	5,3	1,0	100,0
Austria	48,6	16,2	1,5	17,2	6,2	0,4	2,1	6,9	0,9	100,0
The Hungarian Crown	53,7	9,7	1,6	18,1	8,9	0,2	2,3	4,1	1,6	100,0
Austria-Hungary 1867	50,4	13,9	1,5	17,5	7,2	0,3	2,2	5,9	1,2	100,0

* Clergymen, clerks, men of letters, artists, lawyers, medical personnel

Table 4 Structure of Employment in Croatia-Slavonia, 1857, Percentages

	Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Day-labourer	Other servant	Sailor, fisherman	Intellectuals, professions*	Householder	Soldier inactive	Active population
Zagreb county	85,1	5,84	0,76	1,56	3,14	0,11	2,10	1,17	0,21	100,0
Osijek county	72,3	11,01	1,49	7,44	3,82	0,28	2,31	1,27	0,09	100,0
Rijeka county	72,8	6,59	2,41	4,99	1,61	7,44	2,99	1,01	0,16	100,0
Požega county	82,9	7,17	0,62	3,04	4,50	0,01	1,51	0,17	0,11	100,0
Varaždin county	83,7	5,48	0,57	2,80	5,36	0,04	1,40	0,56	0,11	100,0
<i>Croatia-Slavonia total</i>	80,9	6,82	1,00	3,47	3,91	0,97	1,95	0,86	0,14	100,0
Nr. 1. Lika regiment	81,2	0,43	0,18	0,14	0,33	0,15	0,58	0,07	16,89	100,0
Nr. 2. Otočac regiment	78,0	0,31	0,20	0,31	0,56	0,00	0,68	0,00	19,91	100,0
Nr. 3. Ogulin regiment	80,5	0,93	0,57	1,06	0,32	0,23	0,68	0,03	15,67	100,0
Nr. 4. Slunj regiment	77,7	0,28	0,02	0,07	0,11	0,00	0,43	0,09	21,32	100,0
Nr. 5. Križevci regiment	75,9	2,99	0,09	0,08	0,14	0,00	0,79	0,05	19,99	100,0
Nr. 6. Gjurjevac regiment	78,4	3,56	0,20	0,16	0,28	0,00	0,71	0,03	16,64	100,0
Nr. 7. Brod regiment	73,9	5,51	0,47	1,99	0,30	0,02	0,96	0,09	16,74	100,0
Nr. 8. Gradiška regiment	74,4	3,42	0,32	0,07	0,10	0,00	1,12	0,42	20,12	100,0
Nr. 10. 1. Banska regiment	77,0	0,91	0,15	0,79	0,08	0,00	0,52	0,04	20,50	100,0
Nr. 11. 2. Banska regiment	73,4	4,48	0,57	1,55	0,21	0,00	0,94	0,15	18,73	100,0
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier including cities</i>	77,2	2,30	0,29	0,65	0,25	0,05	0,74	0,09	18,46	100,0
Nr. 9. Petrovaradin regiment	47,5	12,44	3,70	9,54	1,96	0,46	2,14	1,75	20,55	100,0
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier total</i>	74,8	3,11	0,56	1,35	0,39	0,08	0,85	0,23	18,63	100,0

* Clergymen, clerks, men of letters, artists, lawyers, medical personnel

Table 5 Workers per 100 independent entrepreneurs

in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1857			
	Agriculture	Industry	Trade
Austrian-German lands	185	179	106
Czech lands	153	285	72
Southern-Slav-Italian lands	133	196	64
North-eastern lands	109	76	63
Italian lands	451	264	109
Pest-Buda district	54	101	66
Sopron district	66	82	46
Pozsony district	54	80	59
Kassa district	52	92	62
Nagyvárad district	63	68	57
Hungary total	58	85	57
Serbian Voivodina	86	82	64
Transylvania	28	57	54
Croatia	169	80	60
Military Frontier	121	45	38
Habsburg Monarchy	130	177	82
<i>Austria</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Hungarian Crown</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>57</i>
Austria-Hungary 1867	108	164	69

Table 6 Workers per 100 independent entrepreneurs

in Croatia-Slavonia, 1857			
	Agriculture	Industry	Trade
Zagreb county	240	65	61
Osijek county	132	63	41
Rijeka county	131	396	77
Požega county	180	59	54
Varaždin county	145	75	67
<i>Croatia-Slavonia total</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>60</i>
Nr. 1. Lika regiment	179	39	39
Nr. 2. Otočac regiment	170	34	21
Nr. 3. Ogulin regiment	222	49	56
Nr. 4. Slunj regiment	170	45	50
Nr. 5. Križevci regiment	248	29	70
Nr. 6. Gjurgjevac regiment	173	31	34
Nr. 7. Brod regiment	202	36	32
Nr. 8. Gradiška regiment	182	39	27
Nr. 10. 1. Banska regiment	155	43	71
Nr. 11. 2. Banska regiment	180	56	59
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier including cities</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>43</i>
Nr. 9. Petrovaradin regiment	3	75	44
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier total</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>44</i>

Table 7 Animals per 1000 Present Civil Inhabitants

in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1857					
	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig
Austrian-German lands	53	512	259	64	303
Czech lands	49	373	263	29	140
Southern-Slav-Italian lands	38	301	906	336	148
North-eastern lands	128	503	189	11	153
Italian lands	28	218	99	28	71
Pest-Buda district	167	304	1212	2	299
Sopron district	139	393	883	6	368
Pozsony district	117	382	982	13	232
Kassa district	101	556	650	29	273
Nagyvárad district	170	394	732	19	400
<i>Hungary total</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>316</i>
Serbian Voivodina	279	312	596	9	256
Transylvania	92	486	906	72	253
Croatia	137	426	172	32	486
Military Frontier	195	472	826	121	541
Habsburg Monarchy	95	398	460	43	223
<i>Austria</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Hungarian Crown</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>327</i>
Austria-Hungary 1867	106	427	518	46	247

Table 8 Animals per 1000 Present Civil Inhabitants

in Croatia-Slavonia, 1857					
	Horse	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig
Zagreb county	293	359	363	25	752
Osijek county	22	180	325	13	36
Rijeka county	199	538	367	174	838
Požega county	91	442	61	1	387
Varaždin county	106	486	41	7	438
<i>Croatia-Slavonia total</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>486</i>
Nr. 1. Lika regiment	67	392	913	398	73
Nr. 2. Otočac regiment	84	350	831	212	107
Nr. 3. Ogulin regiment	55	331	660	209	72
Nr. 4. Slunj regiment	46	448	448	102	290
Nr. 5. Križevci regiment	192	652	154	24	941
Nr. 6. Gjurgjevac regiment	193	509	235	16	726
Nr. 7. Brod regiment	350	620	312	58	2 531
Nr. 8. Gradiška regiment	291	786	180	137	1 549
Nr. 10. 1. Banska regiment	120	554	188	51	369
Nr. 11. 2. Banska regiment	140	536	119	61	607
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier including cities</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>604</i>
Nr. 9. Petrovaradin regiment	314	409	1 315	12	806
<i>Croatian-Slavonian military frontier total</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>628</i>

Chart 1

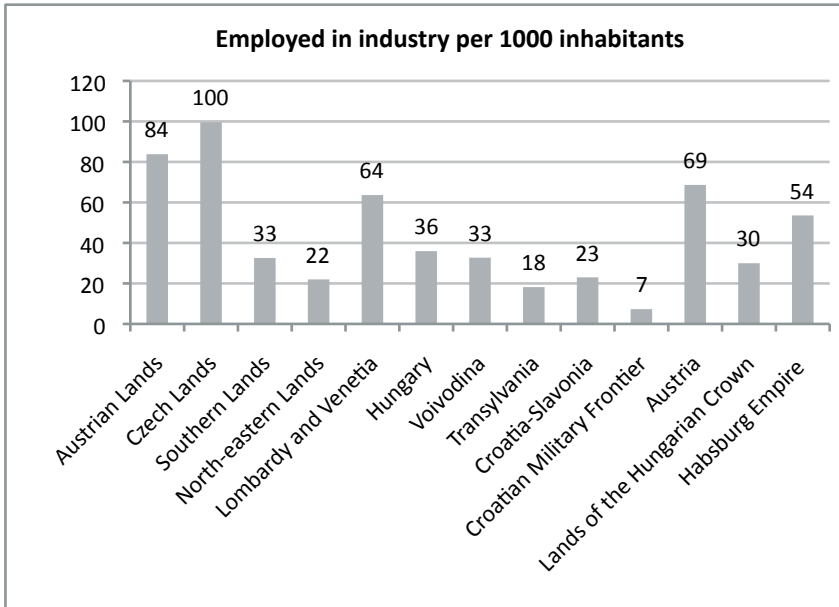


Chart 2

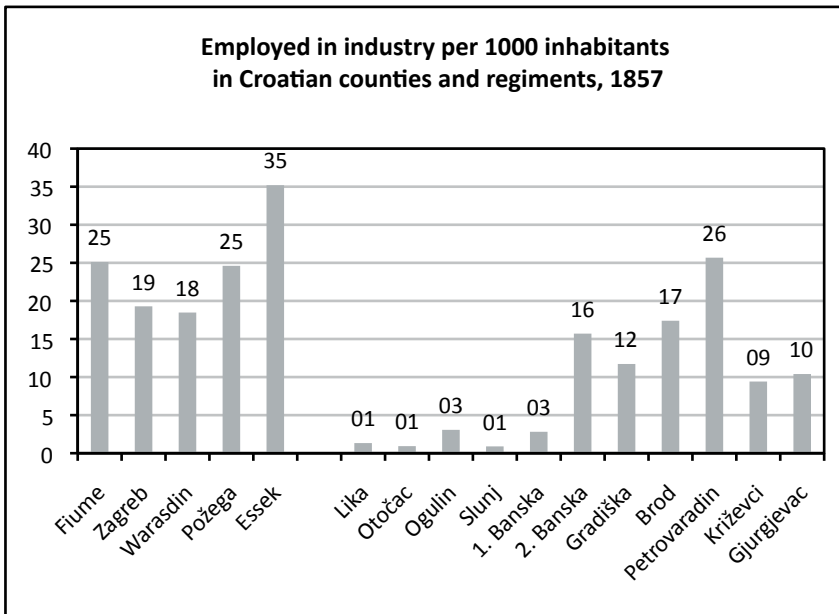


Chart 3

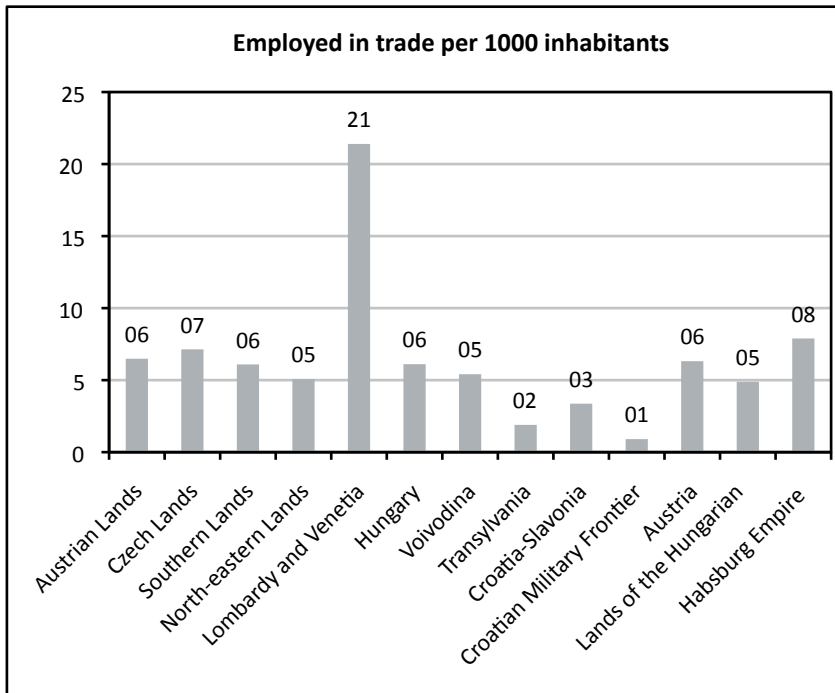


Chart 4

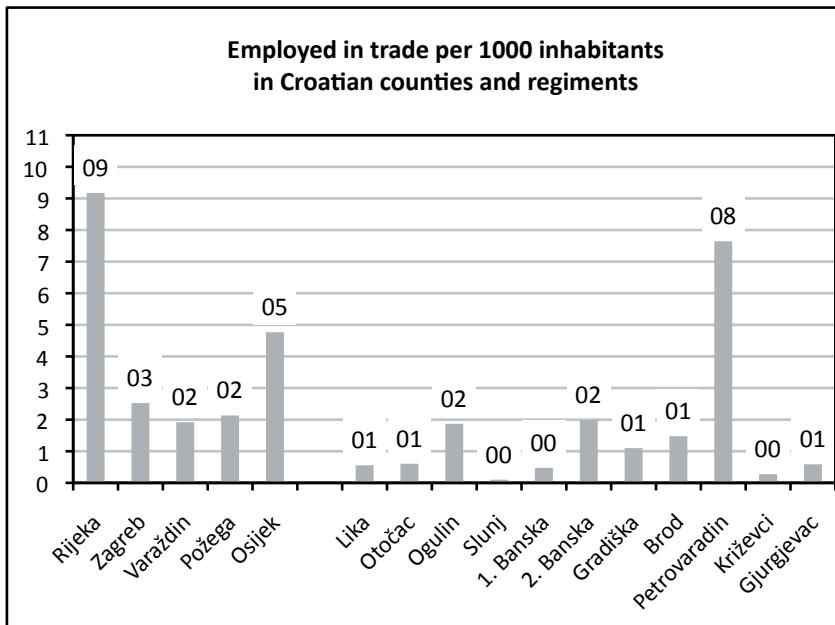


Chart 5

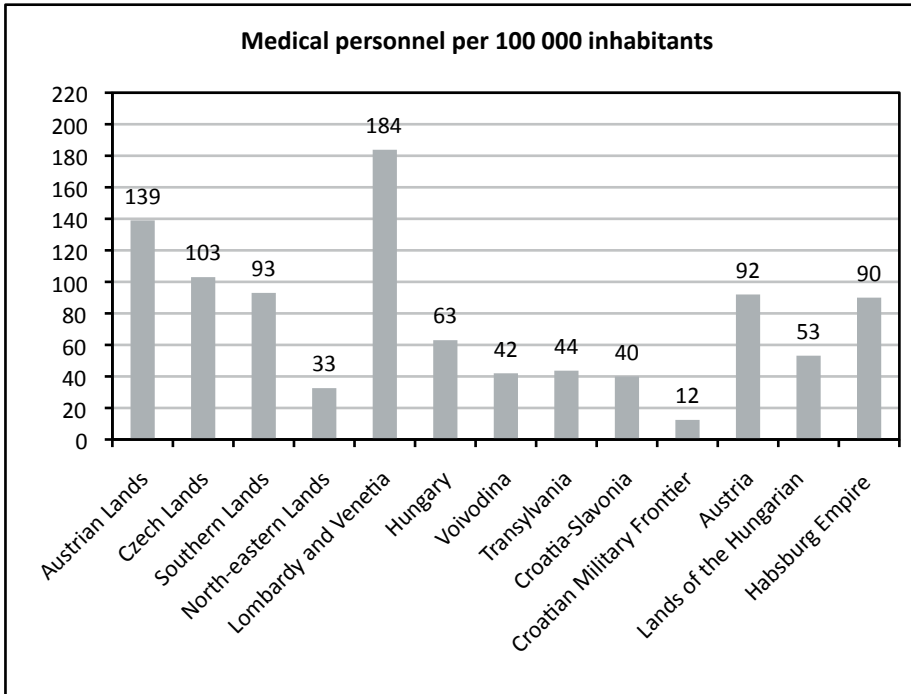


Chart 6

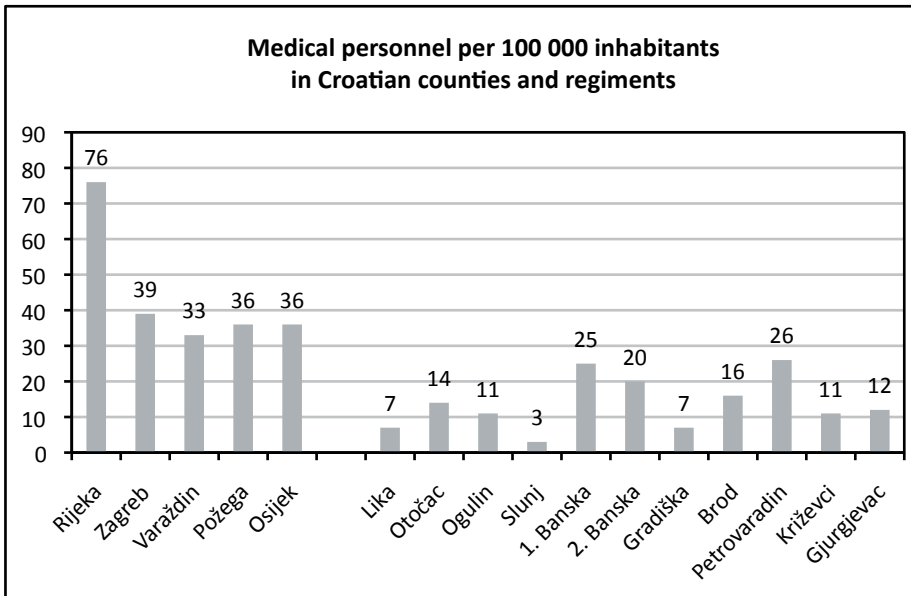


Chart 7

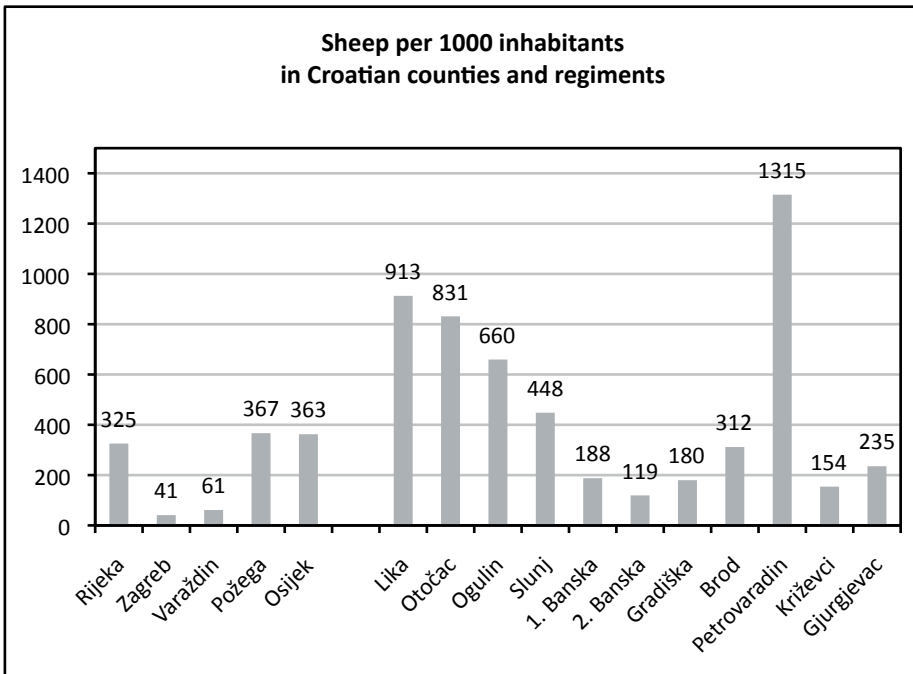


Chart 8

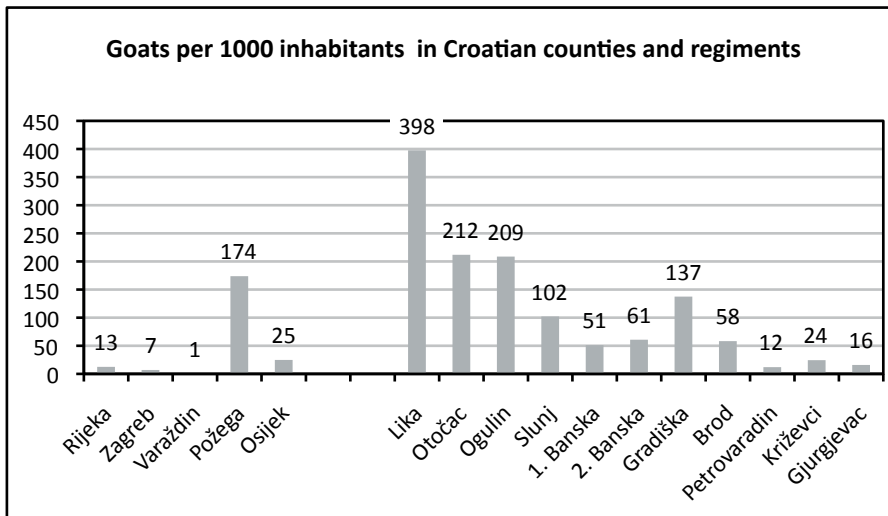


Chart 9

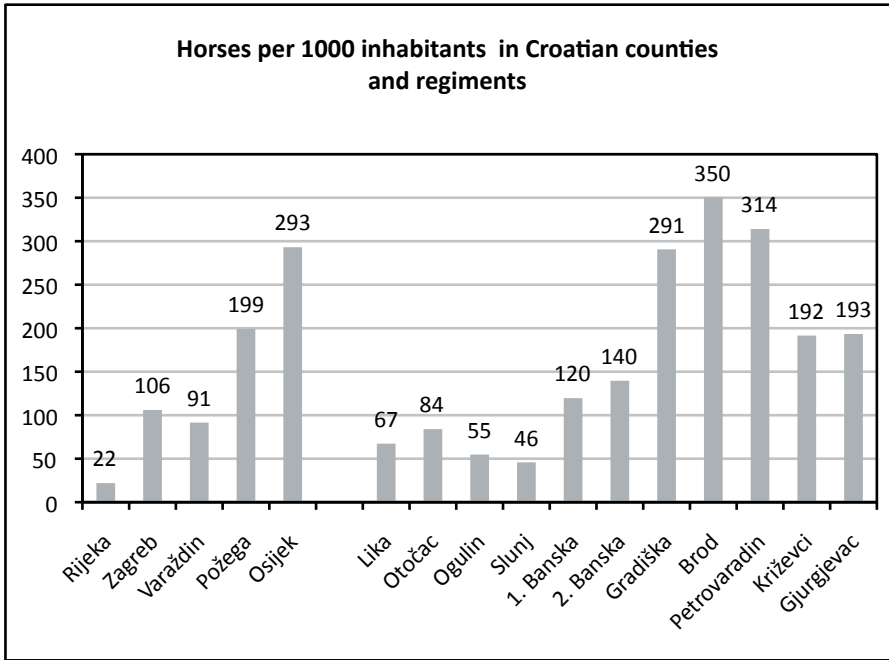


Chart 10

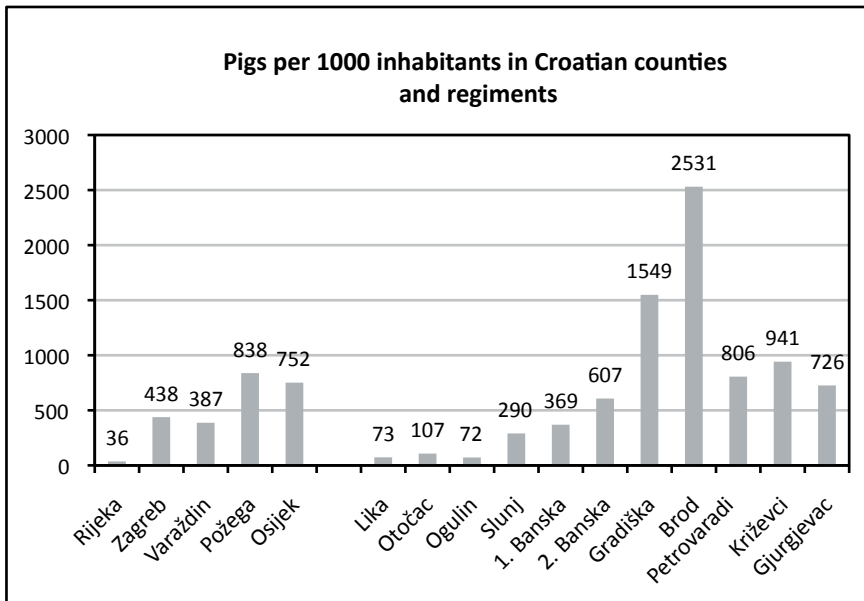


Chart 11

