# Population Distribution by Size of Locality: German Reich, Prussian Provinces, and Federal States (1871-1910) 


#### Abstract

In 1871, almost two-thirds (63.9\%) of the German population lived in villages with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. By 1910, that figure had fallen to 40 percent. In that same interval, the percentage of the population living in medium-sized cities (between 20,000 and 99,999 inhabitants) almost doubled. In 1871, less than 5\% of the population lived in large cities (more than 100,000 inhabitants). By 1910, however, these cities were home to over $20 \%$ of the population.

From mid-century onward, the strongest population growth occurred in Prussia's western provinces-in Westphalia and the Rhineland, where heavy industry was concentrated in the Ruhr district-and in the Kingdom of Saxony. In 1871, fewer than 20\% of Rhinelanders lived in medium-sized or large cities. By 1910, this figure had risen to $50 \%$. Local examples are even more dramatic. Chemnitz, Saxony's most important industrial city, grew from about 78,000 inhabitants in the mid-1870s to 288,000 inhabitants by 1910.


## Source

## I. Percentage Distribution of the Population

For every 100 members of the total population, the following percentages lived in communities with ... inhabitants

| Census Year | fewer than 2,000 | 2,000 and more |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1871 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| 1875 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| 1880 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| 1885 | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| 1890 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| 1895 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| 1900 | 45.6 | 54.4 |
| 1905 | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| 1910 | 40.0 | 60.0 |

and specifically in communities with ... inhabitants

| 2,000 to 4,999 | 5,000 to 19,999 | 20,000 to 99,999 | 100,000 and more |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12.4 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 4.8 |
| 12.6 | 12.0 | 8.2 | 6.2 |
| 12.7 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 7.2 |
| 12.4 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 9.5 |


| 12.0 | 13.1 | 9.8 | 12.1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12.0 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 13.9 |
| 12.1 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 16.2 |
| 11.8 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 19.0 |
| 11.2 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 21.3 |

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich 1934, p. 11. According to the census of early December 1871, the total population was not, as indicated here, $41,010,000$, but $41,059,000$. The distributions-for 1871 only-also show minimal differences when compared with the figures provided in Bevölkerung und Wirtschaft, p. 94. Data reprinted in Gerd Hohorst, Jürgen Kocka, and Gerhard A. Ritter, Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch II, 2nd ed. Munich: Beck, 1978, p. 52.

## II. Communities in the Federal States and Prussian Provinces: Population According to Size Category

[Percentage of population] living in communities with ... inhabitants

| Federal <br> States and Prussian Provinces | Year | Fewer <br> than $2,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \text { to } \\ & 4,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5,000 to } \\ & 19,999 \end{aligned}$ | 20,000 <br> and more | of them, 100,000 and more | Total population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province of East Prussia | 1871 | 79.2 | 8.9 | $11.9^{1}$ | 11.9 | 6.2 | 1,822,934 |
| - | 1890 | 74.6 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 1,958,663 |
| - | 1910 | 67.0 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 18.0 | 11.9 | 2,064,175 |
| Province of West Prussia | 1871 | 74.8 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 9.2 | - | 1,314,915 |
| - | 1890 | 68.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 1,433,681 |
| - | 1910 | 60.0 | 8.4 | 12.8 | 18.5 | 10.0 | 1,703,474 |
| Province of Brandenburg (without Berlin) | 1871 | 46.2 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 34.3 | 28.9 | 2,034,801 |
| - | 1890 | 32.2 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 49.8 | 38.3 | 2,541,720 |
| - | 1910 | 32.0 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 46.7 | 20.2 | 4,092,616 |
| Province of Pomerania | 1871 | 68.7 | 9.5 | 14.6 | 7.2 | - | 1,431,492 |
| - | 1890 | 62.3 | 7.9 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 1,520,889 |
| - | 1910 | 55.3 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 23.5 | 13.7 | 1,716,921 |
| Province of Poznań | 1871 | 79.1 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | - | 1,583,843 |
| - | 1890 | 73.7 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 6.3 | - | 1,751,642 |
| - | 1910 | 66.4 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 2,099,831 |
| Province of Silesia | 1871 | 70.0 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 3,707,167 |
| - | 1890 | 60.2 | 10.9 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 4,224,458 |


| - | 1910 | 46.9 | 10.3 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 9.8 | 5,225,962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province of Saxony | 1871 | 60.2 | 13.4 | 14,6 | 11.8 | - | 2,103,281 |
| - | 1890 | 49.9 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 2,580,073 |
| - | 1910 | 42.9 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 30.9 | 18.5 | 3,089,275 |
| Province of SchleswigHolstein | 1871 | 64.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 13.0 | - | 1,045,419 |
| - | 1890 | 54.4 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 11.8 | 1,219,523 |
| - | 1910 | 41.4 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 31.7 | 23.7 | 1,621,004 |
| Province of Hanover | 1871 | 75.3 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 6.7 | - | 1,963,080 |
| - | 1890 | 65.3 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 7.2 | 2,278,348 |
| - | 1910 | 54.0 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 27.9 | 10.3 | 2,942,436 |
| Province of Westphalia | 1871 | 51.2 | 27.8 | 13.0 | 8.0 | - | 1,775,175 |
| - | 1890 | 36.7 | 22.6 | 24.9 | 15.8 | - | 2,428,661 |
| - | 1910 | 19.7 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 39.6 | 12.6 | 4,125,096 |
| Province of HesseNassau | 1871 | 70.2 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 13.8 | - | 1,400,370 |
| - | 1890 | 58.8 | 12.4 | 8.2 | 20.6 | 10.8 | 1,664,439 |
| - | 1910 | 46.0 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 35.1 | 30.5 | 2,221,021 |
| Province of the Rhineland | 1871 | 42.7 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 3.6 | 3,579,347 |
| - | 1890 | 32.5 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 32.5 | 18.6 | 4,710,391 |
| - | 1910 | 20.7 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 49.8 | 32.9 | 7,121,140 |
| Kingdom of Prussia (overall) | 1871 | 62.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 24,691,085 |
| - | 1890 | 51.6 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 22.9 | 13.3 | 29,957,367 |
| - | 1910 | 38.4 | 10.2 | 14.1 | 37.1 | 22.4 | 40,165,219 |
| Kingdom of Bavaria | 1871 | 76.4 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 4,863,485 |
| - | 1890 | 68.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 15.9 | 8.8 | 5,594,982 |
| - | 1910 | 55.3 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 25.8 | 15.0 | 6,887,291 |
| Kingdom of Saxony | 1871 | 62.1 | 7.7 | 12.7 | 17.5 | 11.1 | 2,556,244 |
| - | 1890 | 37.1 | 15.2 | 20.0 | 27.7 | 20.3 | 3,502,684 |
| - | 1910 | 27.0 | 12.6 | 21.0 | 39.3 | 32.2 | 4,806,661 |
| Württemberg | 1871 | 69.3 | 14.2 | 10.0 | 6.5 | - | 1,818,539 |
| - | 1890 | 61.2 | 15.4 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 2,036,522 |
| - | 1910 | 50.0 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 11.7 | 2,437,574 |


| Baden | 1871 | 67.5 | 17.1 | 8.5 | 6.9 | - | $1,461,539$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | 1890 | 57.4 | 18.7 | 8.0 | 15.9 | - | $1,657,867$ |
| - | 1910 | 42.4 | 19.7 | 10.5 | 27.3 | 15.3 | $2,142,833$ |
| Hesse | $1875^{2}$ | 61.4 | 17.8 | 7.3 | 13.5 | - | 884,218 |
| - | 1890 | - | - | - | - | - | 992,883 |
| - | 1910 | 39.4 | 18.6 | 14.6 | 27.4 | 8.6 | $1,282,051$ |
| Mecklenburg- | $1875^{2}$ | 61.7 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 11.2 | - | 553,785 |
| Schwerin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 1890 | - | - | - | - | - | 578,342 |
| - | 1910 | 52.4 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 639,958 |
| Hamburg | 1871 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 16.5 | 68.1 | - | 338,974 |
| - | 1890 | - | - | - | - | - | 622,530 |
| - | 1910 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 91.8 | 91.8 | $1,014,664$ |
| Alsace- | $1875^{2}$ | 62.9 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 14.5 | - | $1,531,801$ |
| Lorraine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 1890 | - | - | - | - | - | $1,603,506$ |
| - | 1910 | 46.8 | 14.6 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 9.5 | $1,874,014$ |
| German | 1871 | 63.9 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 4.8 | $41,058,804$ |
| Reich |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 1890 | 53.0 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 21.9 | 12.1 | $49,428,470$ |
| - | 1910 | 40.0 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 34.7 | 21.3 | $64,925,993$ |

${ }^{1}$ Cumulative value for towns with 5,000 to 19,999 people and 20,000 and more.
${ }^{2}$ A minimal margin of error must be tolerated regarding the figures for 1875 , since the size categories were defined differently than in the table: 2,000 and fewer; 2,001-5,000; 5,001-20,000; and more than 20,000.

Source: The table was compiled from statistics in the following: Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich 1915, pp. 4-5 (for the year 1910); 1880, pp. 6-7 (for the year 1875), and Richard Tilly, "Popular Disorders in Nineteenth Century Germany: Preliminary Survey," in Journal of Social History (Fall 1970), pp. 1-40. Table reprinted in Gerd Hohorst, Jürgen Kocka, and Gerhard A. Ritter, Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch II. 2nd ed. Munich: Beck, 1978, pp. 42-44.

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Recommended Citation: Population Distribution by Size of Locality: German Reich, Prussian Provinces, and Federal States (1871-1910), published in: German History in Documents and Images,
<https://germanhistorydocs.org/en/forging-an-empire-bismarckian-germany-1866-1890/ghdi:docu ment-1738> [April 10, 2024].

