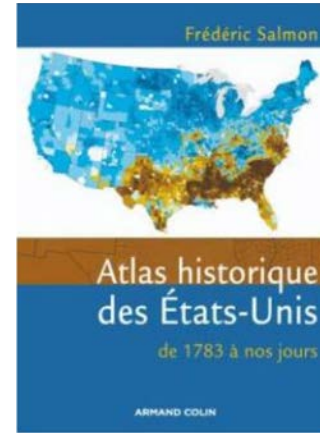
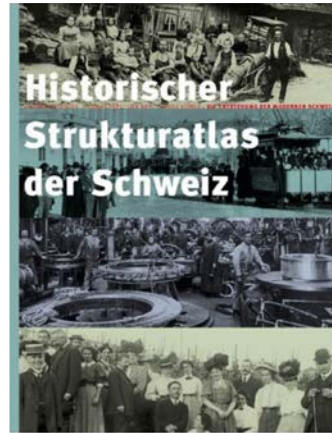
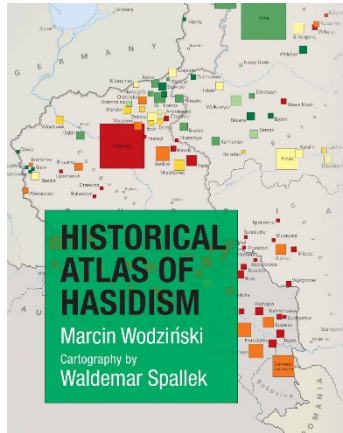


Thomas Schulz | 16/12/2021



Historical statistical atlases
Time travel through society,
economy and environment

Historical statistical atlases

A growing sub-category within the group of statistical atlases

- Already first statistical atlases contain some **maps with historical statistical data** (e.g. Census Atlas of the United States 1874)
- **Genuine historical statistical atlases** appeared first in the 1960s, but were still rare and limited in their observation period
- Strong growth since 2010; today, about 15% of statistical atlases can be classified as «**historical statistical atlases**»



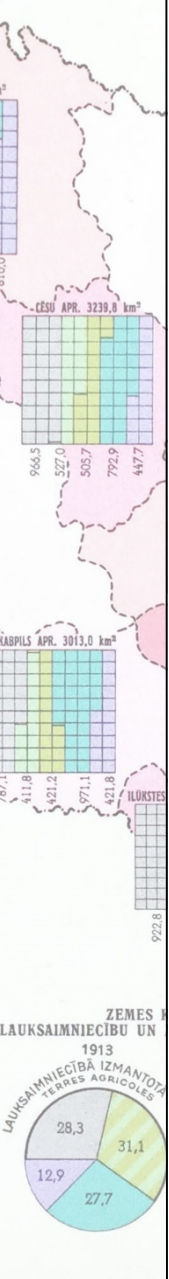
A definition

«A **statistical atlas** can be defined as an atlas, which in the form of an integral collection of mostly **analytical maps** and other information carriers (diagrams, tables, text) graphically portrays **current** societal, and esp. **socio-economic** facts.

In its true sense, it represents, by using **primary sources** and applying certain statistical methods, all spatial data gained by the **official statistics** through special surveys or censuses for a broad insight by the general public.

In general, it is either being published by the relevant or appointed **public office**, or it is at least being commissioned by it and given as an official mandate to some other publisher.»

(Schulz 2014)

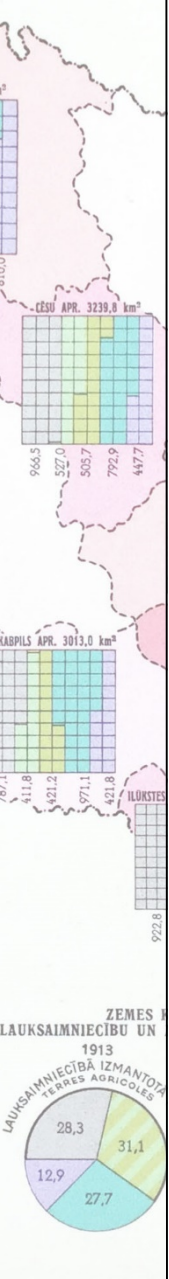


A definition

«A **statistical atlas** can be defined as an atlas, which in the form of an integral collection of mostly **analytical maps** and other information carriers (diagrams, tables, text) graphically portrays **current** societal, and esp. **socio-economic** facts»

«A **historical statistical** atlas comprises the above features, while adding a **temporal dimension** to the purely analytical spatial dimension. Thus, it allows to tell **stories** about the **evolution of societies and economies** over a **long period of time**, applying the same methods to its statistical data and visual representations.»

(Schulz 2021)



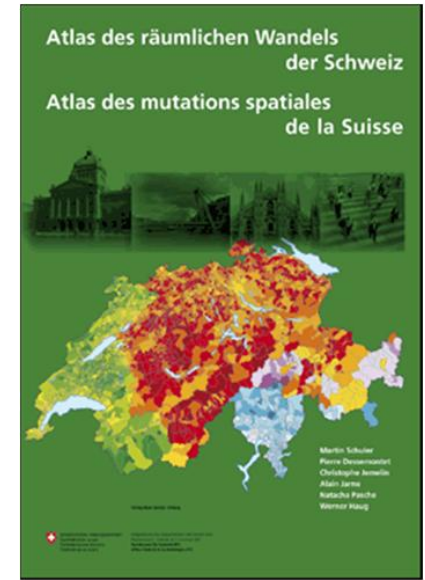
A typical example ...

Evolution of Census Atlases in Switzerland



1986

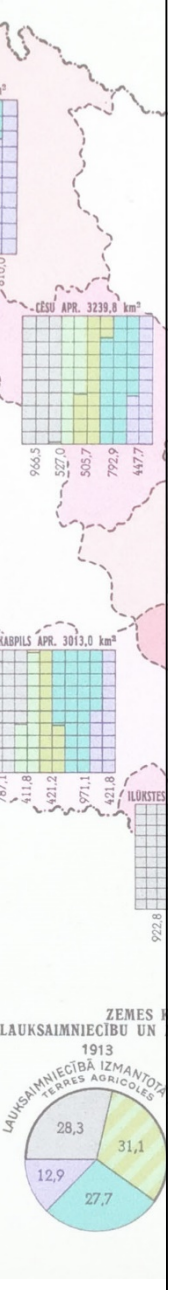
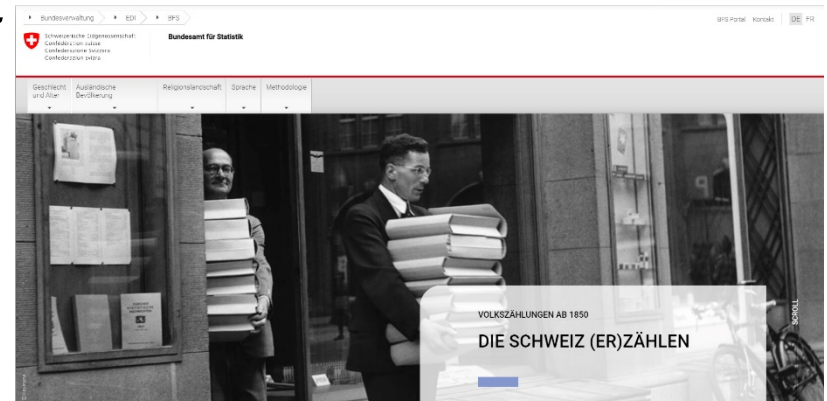
2007



2019

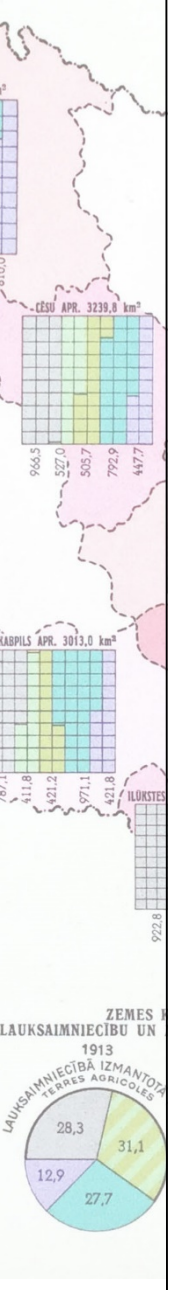


1997



Reasons for current rise

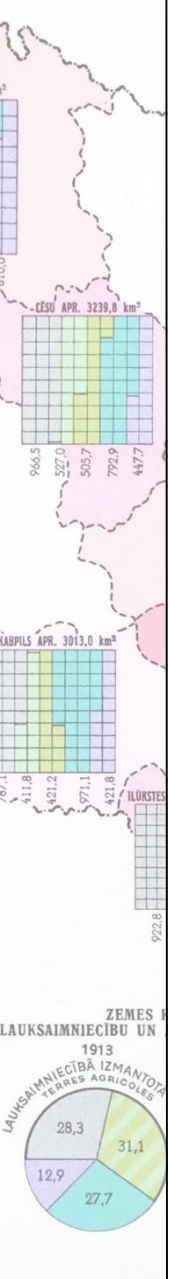
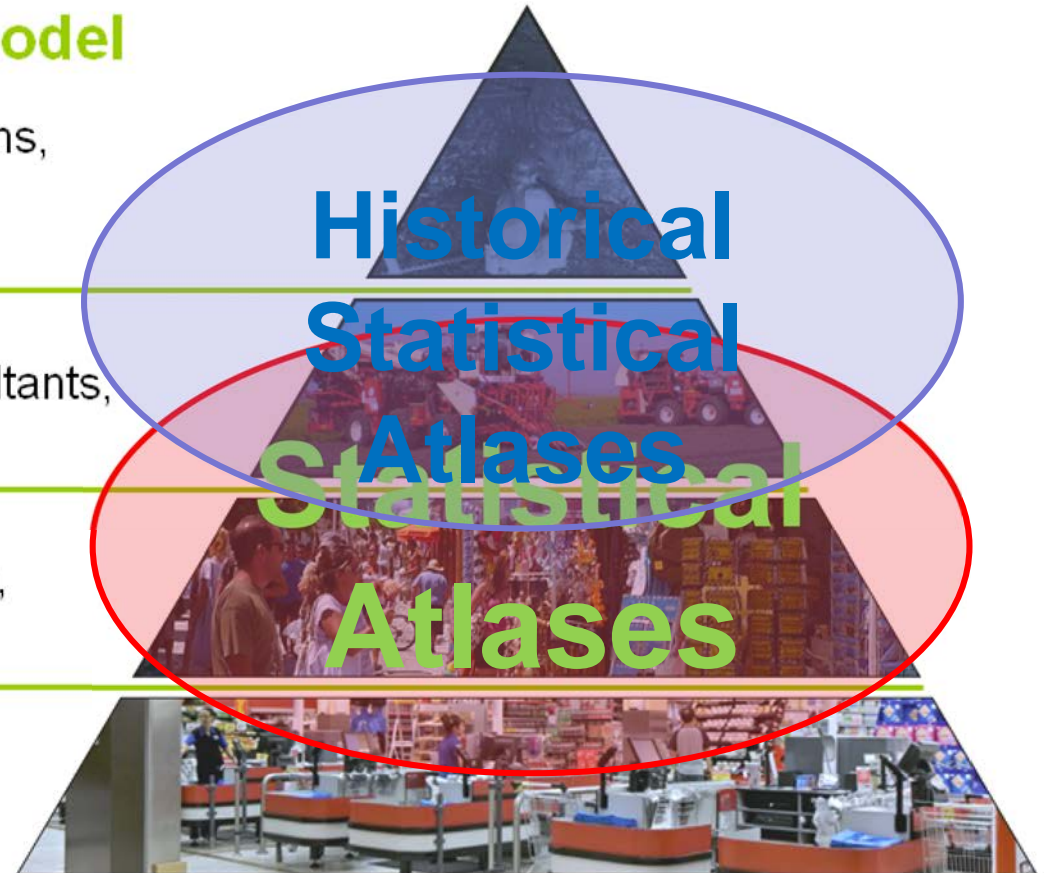
- Availability of large amounts of harmonised historical statistical data in digital formats in the statistical institutions
- Easy access to these datasets – increasingly as open data and in various formats + official mandate to publish these data
- Technology to produce and use these data at reasonable costs and on a large scale in mapping systems
- Growing public and political interest in historical statistical data (for general purposes, but also political decision-making)
- New publishing trends in statistics: story-telling, dashboards, comprehensive approaches in publishing graphs and data



Target groups

Target group model

1. Specialists, statisticians, experts
(miners)
2. Professional use, Administration, consultants, businesses (farmers)
3. Occasional users, Administration, media, politicians (tourists)
4. Passive consumers, Media consumers (consumers)



Publishers

Almost exclusively NSIs (National Statistical Institutions)

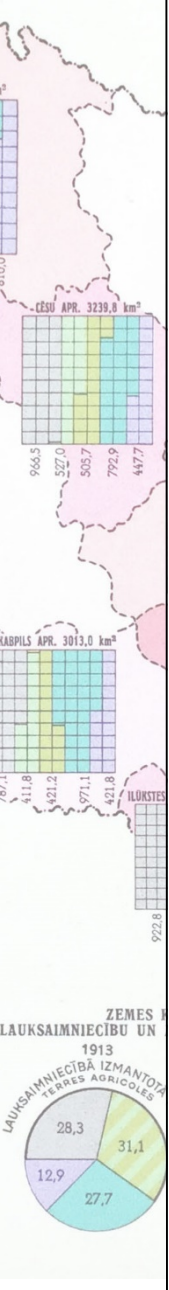
- Producers and owners of the data
- Long-term comparability of the data
- Quality of the data
- Financial means and mandate
- But also: atlases from research groups and other institutions



Categories

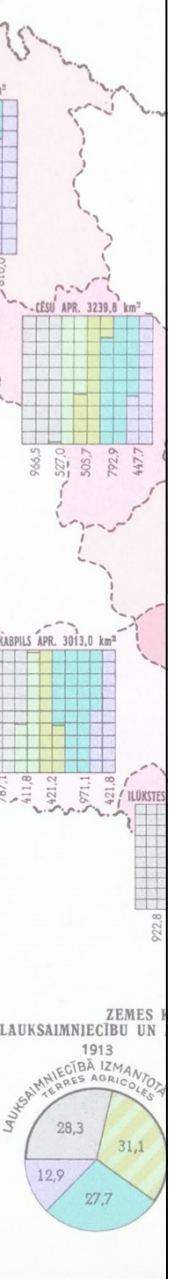
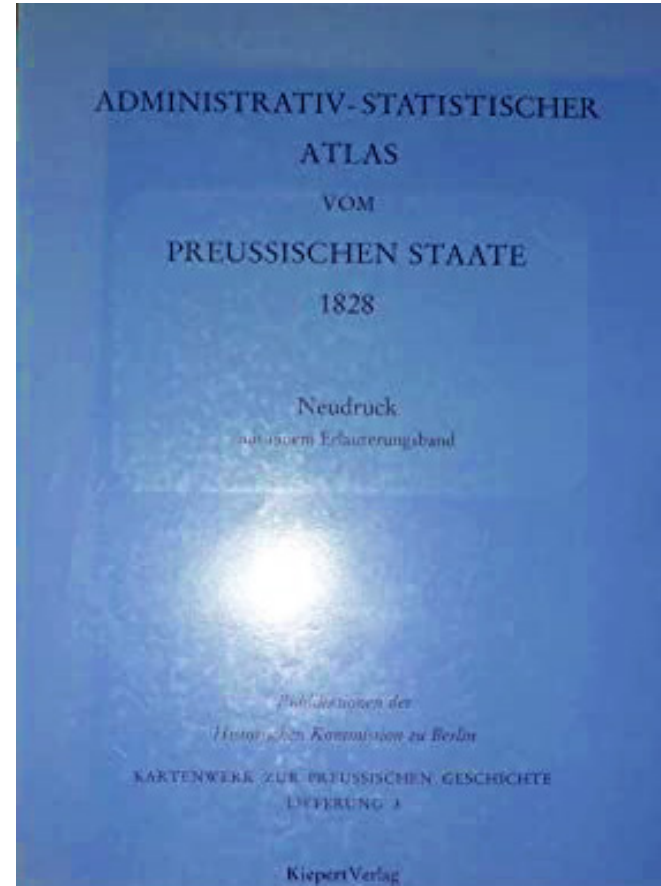
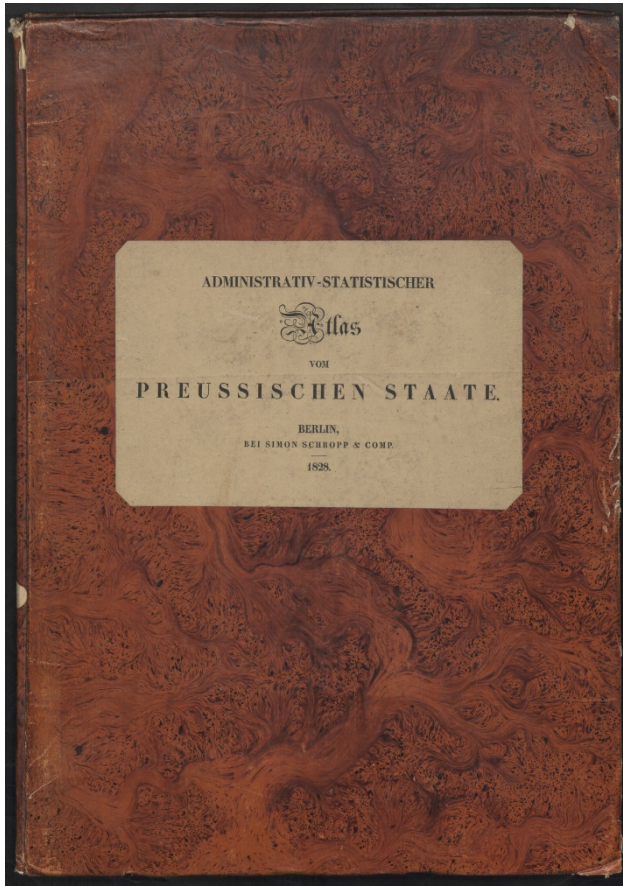
Four categories of historical statistical atlases

- (1) Facsimilies of older statistical atlases
- (2) Basic historical statistical atlases with short time periods
- (3) Comprehensive historical statistical atlases with long time periods
 - (a) only analytical maps, time series
 - (b) also synthetical maps, typologies etc.
- (4) Historical atlases only for historical periods (no current data)
 - (I) New layout, modern map style for all data
 - (II) New layout, combination of old and new maps/data
 - (III) Original layout, supplement of new maps/data



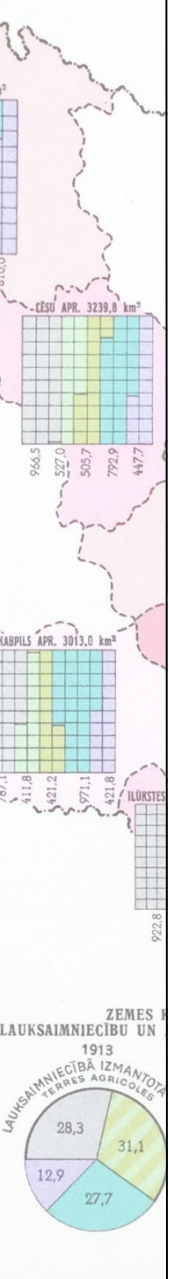
Categories

(1) Facsimilies of older statistical atlases



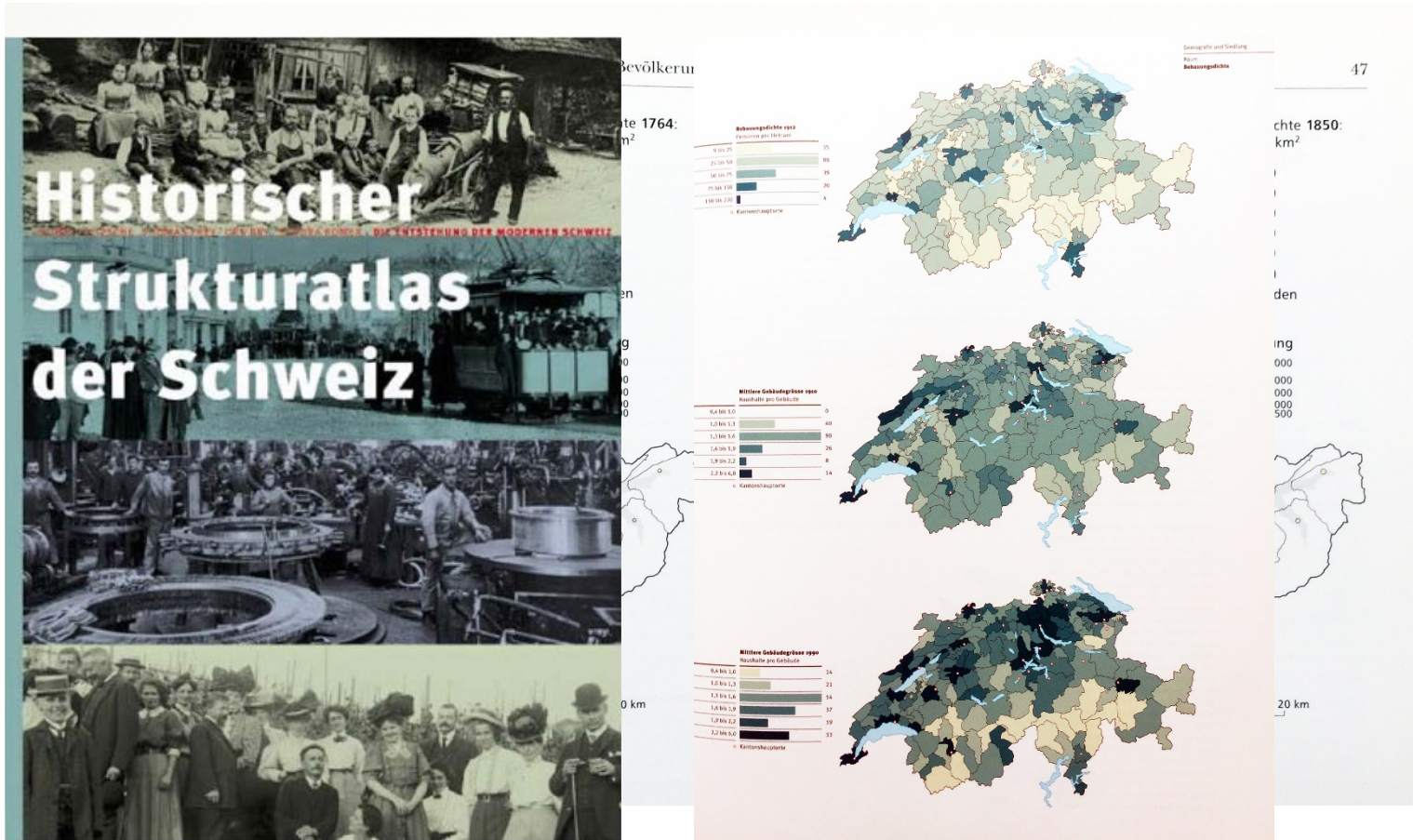
Categories

(2) Basic historical statistical atlases with short time periods



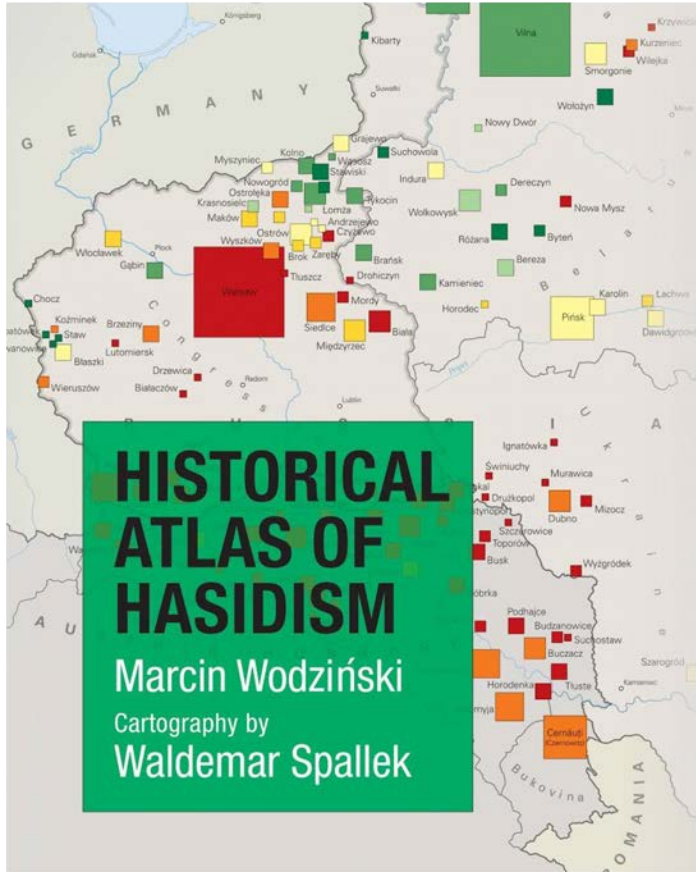
Categories

(3) Comprehensive historical statistical atlases, long time periods



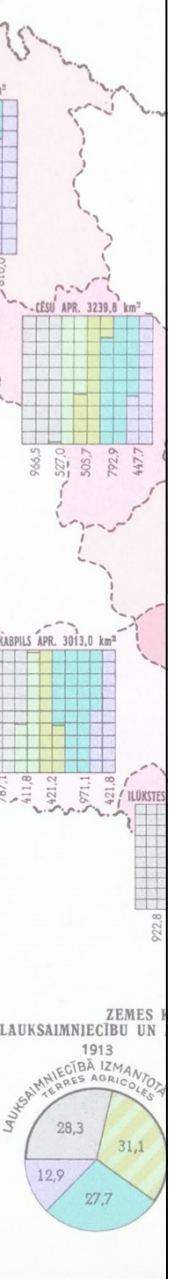
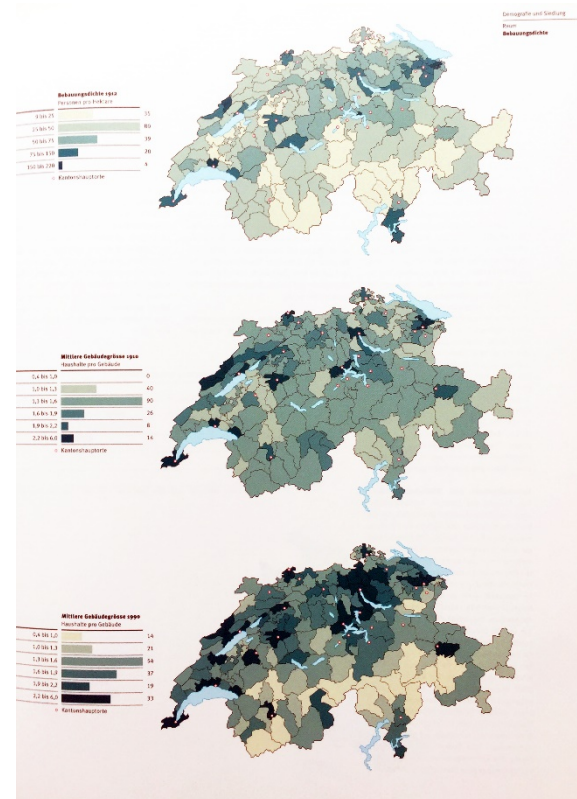
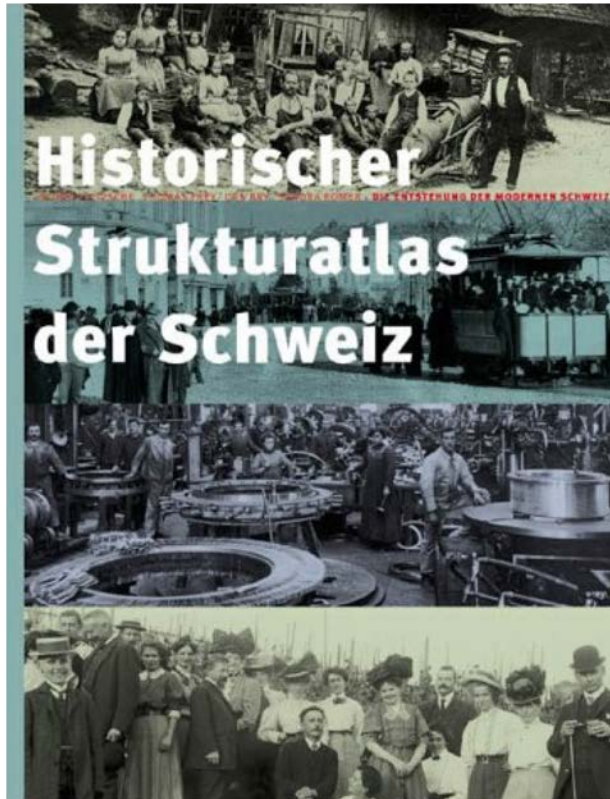
Categories

(4) Historical atlases only for historical periods



Categories

(I) New layout, modern map style for all data

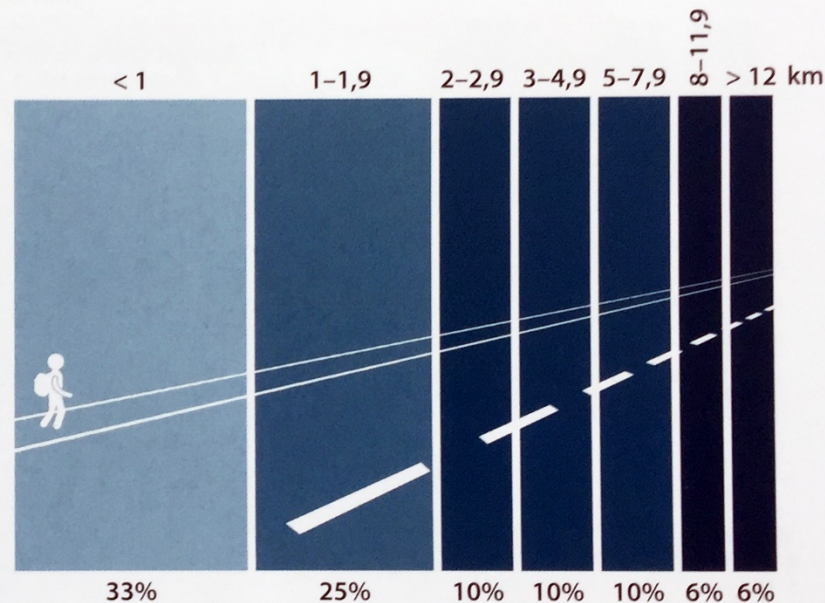
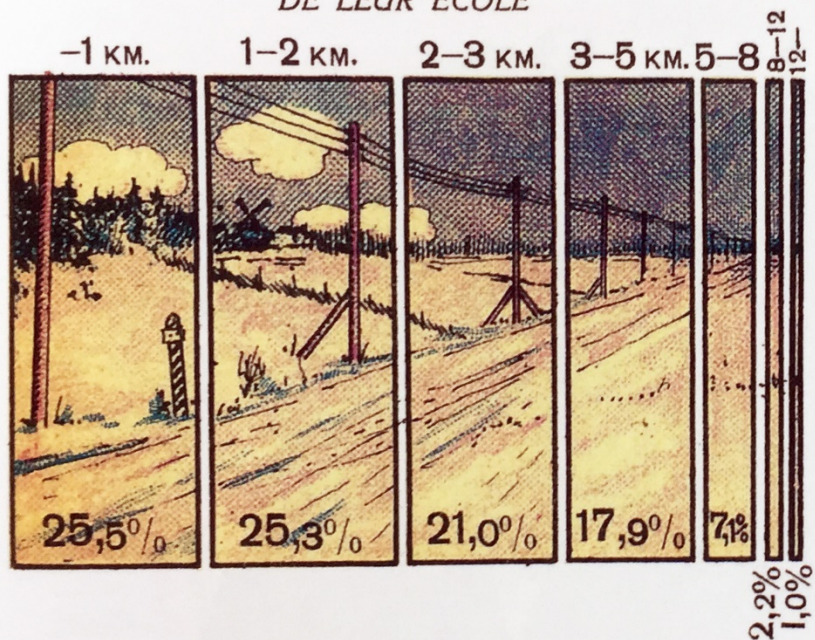


KOOLITEE PIKKUS

DISTANCE TO SCHOOL

ALGKOOLI ÕPILASTE
KOOLISKÄIMISE KAUGUS
ÉLOIGNEMENT DU DOMICILE DES ÉLÈVES
DE LEUR ÉCOLE

1.-3. KLASSI ÕPILASTE KOOLITEE PIKKUS, 2015
DISTANCE TO SCHOOL FOR STUDENTS IN GRADES 1-3,
2015



1922

1922/1923. õppeaasta

- Veerand maapiirkonna algkooliõpilastest käis koolis kuni ühe kilomeetri kaugusel ja umbes sama palju õpilasi kuni kahe kilomeetri kaugusel.
- Kuni ühe kilomeetri kaugusel käis enim lapsi koolis Petserimaal (46%) ja Paide linnas (95%).

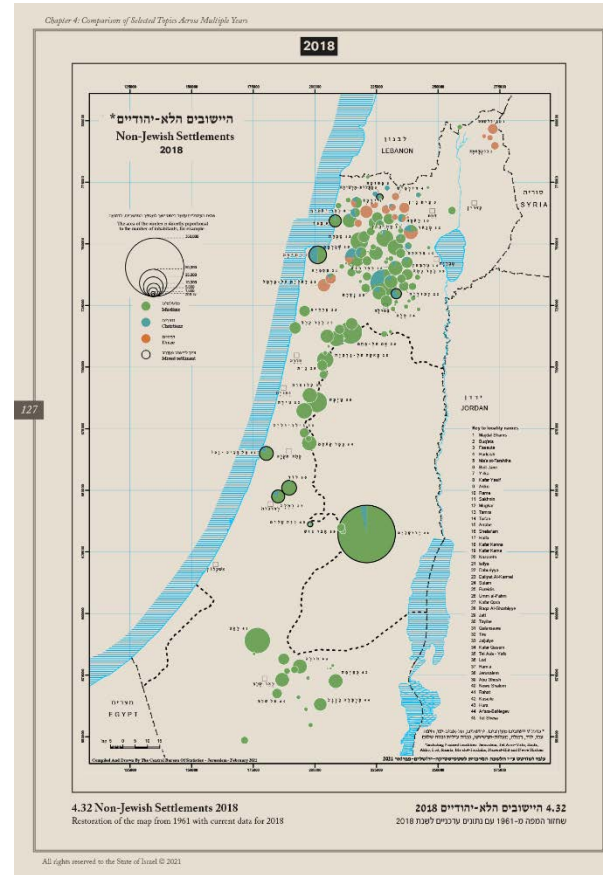
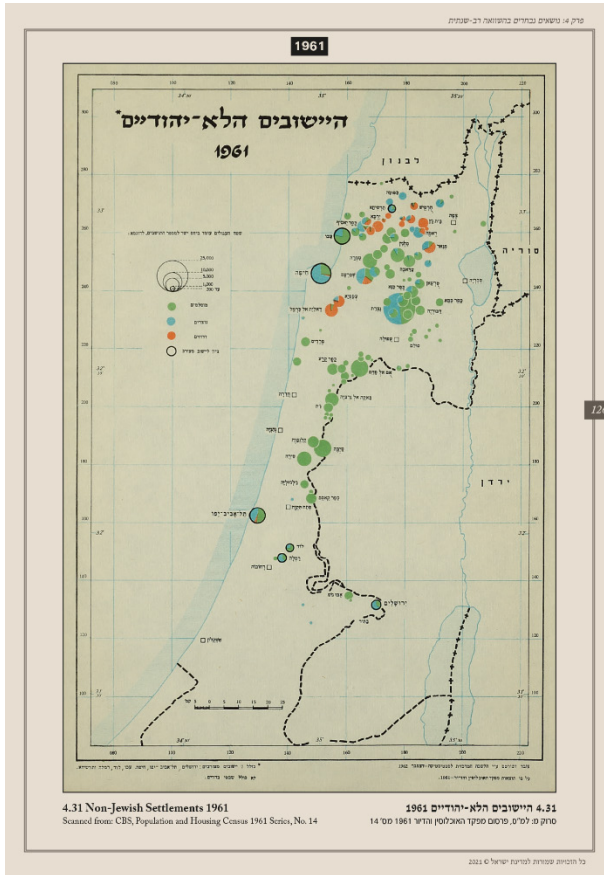
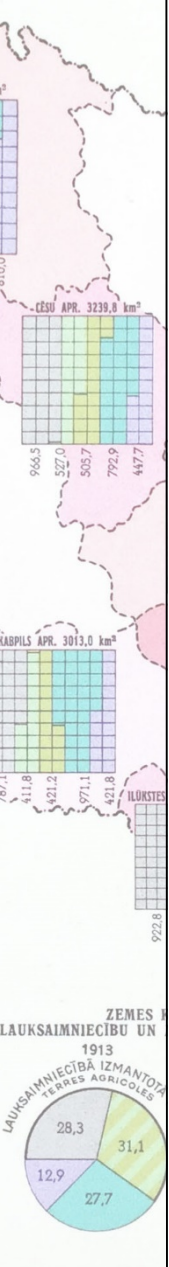
2015

2015/2016. õppeaasta

- Iga kolmas 1.-3. klassi õpilane käis koolis kuni ühe kilomeetri kaugusel.
- Algkooliõpilase lähim koolitee oli keskmiselt 1,7 kilomeetrit, keskmine tegelik koolitee aga 3,2 kilomeetrit.

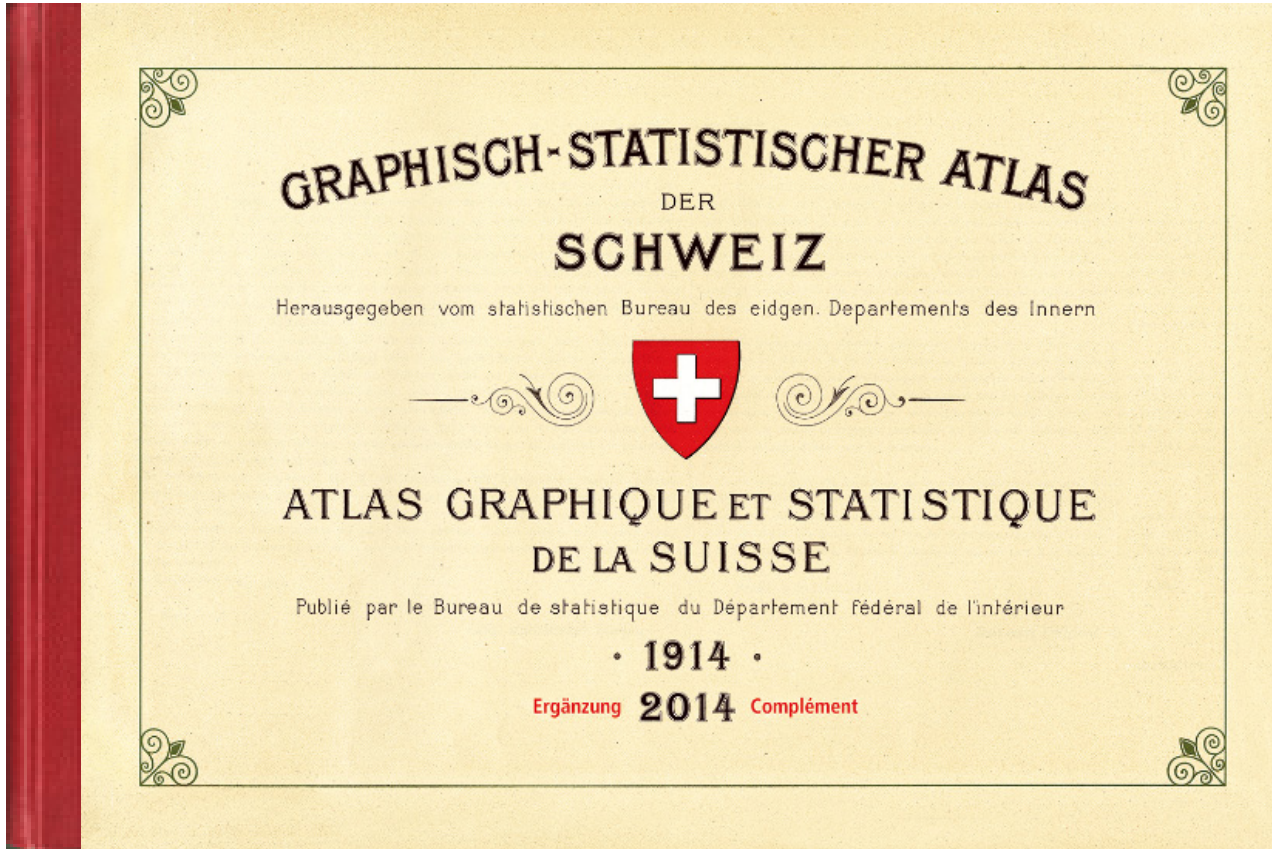
Categories

(II) New layout, combination of old and new maps/data



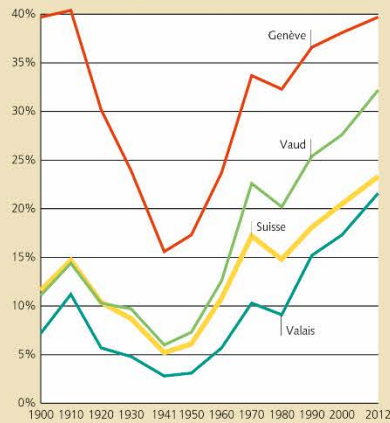
Categories

(III) Original layout, supplement of new maps/data

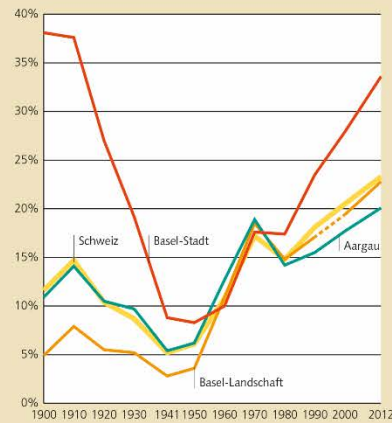


Ausländeranteil in den Kantonen *Proportion d'étrangers dans les cantons*

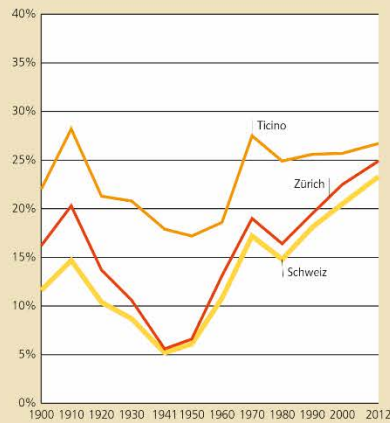
Région lémanique



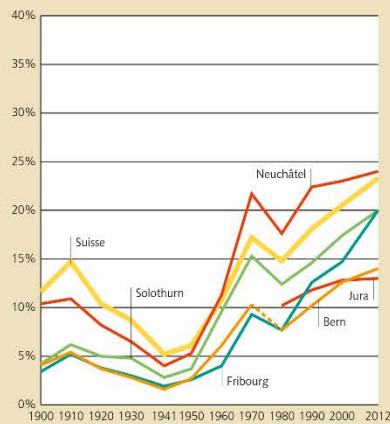
Nordwestschweiz



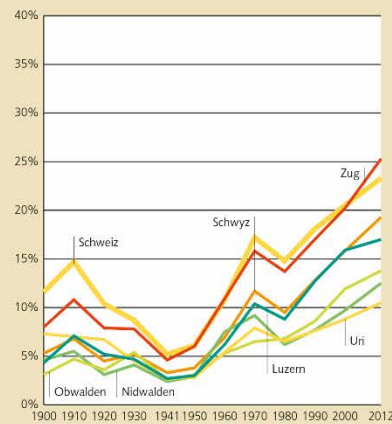
Zürich & Ticino



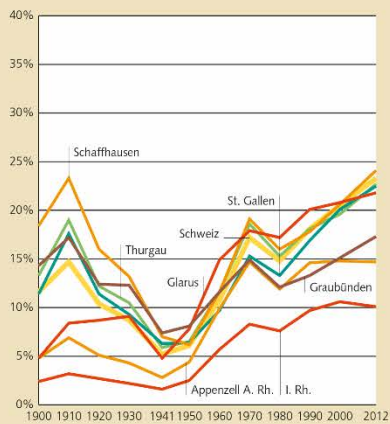
Espace Mittelland



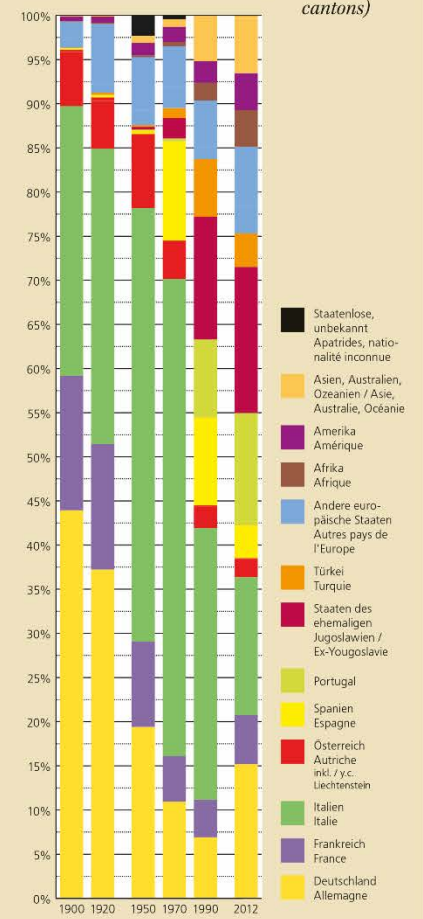
Zentralschweiz



Ostschweiz



Ausländer nach Nationalität (alle Kantone)
Étrangers selon la nationalité (ensemble des cantons)



Thank you for your attention!

thomas.schulz@bfs.admin.ch

