

Celebrating the establishment, development and evolution of statistical offices worldwide: A tribute to John Koren

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Abstract. This paper describes the establishment, development and evolution of national statistical offices worldwide. It is written to commemorate John Koren and other writers who more than a century ago published national statistical histories. We distinguish four broad periods: the establishment of the first statistical offices (1800–1914); the development after World War I and including World War II (1918–1944); the development after World War II including the extraordinary work of the United Nations Statistical Commission (1945–1974); and, finally, the development since 1975. Also, we report on what has been called a “dark side of numbers”, i.e. “how data and data systems have been used to assist in planning and carrying out a wide range of serious human rights abuses throughout the world”.

Keywords: National Statistical Offices, United Nations Statistical Commission, United Nations Statistics Division, organizational structure, human rights

1. Introduction

Westergaard [57] labeled the period from 1830 to 1849 as the “era of enthusiasm” in statistics to indicate the increasing scale of their collection. Porter [34], adopting this phrase, expanded this period to 1820–1900, which Hacking [20,21] considered as the most important for the history of statistics and characterized it as the “avalanche of printed numbers”. Hacking [21] noted that, this extensive collection of statistics “has created, at the least, a great bureaucratic machinery. It may think of itself as providing only information, but it is itself part of the technology of power in a modern state”. And as Porter [34] argued: “If statistics provided bureaucracies with some of the knowledge that is indispensable to power, they also suggested certain

limitations to this power. The limitations in question are not constitutional ones, but constraints that now seemed to exist independently of any formal arrangements of government. . . . The ‘era of enthusiasm’ in statistics was thus inspired by a new sense of the power and dynamism of society. . . . The statist [statisticians] sought to bring a measure of expertise to social questions, to replace contradictory preconceptions of the interested parties by the certainty of careful empirical observation.”

In this context and with the advent of statistical internationalism, during the late nineteenth century, national statistical histories started to be published. For instance, in 1882, Cheysson [13], Director at the French Ministry of Public Works – putting forward the argument for the creation of a Central Statistical Commission in the fashion established in Belgium by Quetelet – presented briefly organizational histories of official statistics in twelve European countries (Table 1). In 1886, the *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* published fifteen national histo-

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Table 1
Some instances of published collections of national statistical histories, 1800–1914

Country	Publication					
	Cheysson (1882)	JSSP (1886)	Meitzen (1891)	Bertillon (1895)	Koren (1918)	Westergaard (1932)
Africa						
Algeria						✓
Egypt				✓		
Cap de Bonne						
Espérance				✓		
Mauritius				✓		
Americas						
Argentina				✓		
Brazil		✓		✓		
Canada				✓	✓	✓
Jamaica				✓		
United States			✓	✓	✓	✓
Uruguay				✓		
Asia						
China				✓		
India				✓	✓	✓
Japan				✓	*	
Turkey				✓		
Europe						
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Berlin		✓				✓
Bulgaria				✓		
Denmark		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland		✓		✓		✓
France		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Germany		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greece			✓	✓		
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓
Latvia						✓
Luxembourg			✓			
Netherlands		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norway	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Portugal				✓		
Prussia	✓	✓	✓			✓
Romania				✓		
Russia	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Saxony		✓				✓
Serbia				✓		
Spain	✓		✓	✓		
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
UK	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Oceania						
Australia				✓	✓	✓

Sources: J. Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de Statistique Administrative: Élaboration des Statistiques. Organisation des Bureaux de Statistique. Éléments de Démographie*, Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1895; M. Cheysson, Le Conseil Supérieur de Statistique en France: Rapport fait à la société de Paris, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, **S23** (1882), 1–16; J. Koren, ed., *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries* (reprinted from the 1st ed. 1918), Burt Franklin, New York, 1970; A. Meitzen, History, theory and technique of statistics, (translated from the German edition, 1886), *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* **1** (1891), Supplement 2, Part 1 (1891), 1 + 3 – 100; H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932. Notes: JSSP = *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* **S26** (1886), 145–413; papers on individual countries. Koren (1918) included for U.S. two articles on federal and state statistics, respectively. *Articles requested and promised but work interrupted by the war.

ries of official statistics. Six of these histories were unsigned [8,12,17,22,37,40] and the rest were signed by academics, government statisticians, “gentlemen-statisticians” [35] and individuals often in formal positions as both directors of the bureaus and as professors:

- Beaujon [6], Professor at the University of Amsterdam (Netherlands);
- Becker [7], Director of the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau (Germany);
- Böckh [10], Professor at the University of Berlin and Director of the Statistical Department of State (Berlin);
- Bodio [11], Professor at the University of Rome and Director General of the Statistical Department (Italy);
- Gad [18], Head of the Statistical Bureau (Denmark);
- Ignatius [23], Director of the Central Statistical Bureau (Finland);
- Inama-Sternegg [24], President of the Imperial and Royal Central Statistical Commission (Austria);
- Kummer [28], Director of the Federal Statistical Bureau (Switzerland);
- Levasseur [29], Professor at the College of France (France: Part I);
- Sidenbladh [43], Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau (Sweden). [36]

In 1886, Meitzen [30], Professor at the University of Berlin, in his *History, Theory and Technique of Statistics*, presented a brief account of the “rise of national statistics in the various civilized countries”, i.e. seventeen European countries and the United States. In 1895, Bertillon [9], Director of the Bureau de Statistique Municipale in Paris presented briefly the history of official statistics in thirty-three countries. He related the history of statistical publications and activities, and mainly the census-taking, the establishment of the first statistical bureaus as well as the most prominent statisticians that worked for the development of statistics in each country (e.g. Farr and Engels) based on information probably collected while attending the International Statistical Congresses. In 1918, Koren [27] – who had succeeded Willcox as President of the American Statistical Association in 1914 – to commemorate the association’s seventy-fifth anniversary, edited *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries*, “a massive collection” [35] of fifteen national statistical histories covering the period from 1800 to 1914 written by government statisticians, academics and “gentlemen-statisticians” [35]. Koren’s volume include:

- Arosenius, First Actuary of the Central Statistical Bureau (Sweden);
- Baines, Ex-President of the Royal Statistical Society (India and, Great Britain and Ireland);
- Buday, Ministerial-Sektionsrat (Hungary);
- Cummings, Statistician at the Bureau of the Census (United States: Federal statistics);
- Faure, Professor of Law at the University of Paris, Member of the Central Statistical Commission (France);
- Gettemy, Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics (United States: State statistics);
- Godfrey, Editor at the Census and Statistics Office (Canada);
- Jensen, Chief of the Statistical Department (Denmark);
- Julin, Director-General of the Labour Bureau (Belgium);
- Kaufmann, Professor of Statistics at Petrograd (Russia);
- Kiaer, Director of the Statistical Bureau, 1867–1913 (Norway);
- Knibbs, Honorary Member of the American Statistical Association (Australia);
- Meyer, late President of the Imperial and Royal Central Statistical Commission (Austria);
- Stuart, Professor of Statistics and Economics at the University of Groningen, Chairman of the Central Statistical Commission (Netherlands);
- Würzburger, Director of the Royal Statistical State Office in Dresden (Germany) [27].

Desrosières [15] pointed out that works like Koren’s [27] book “devoted large sections to historical accounts of statistical activities in different countries. . . presented in factual, chronological, and institutional form. . . listing the establishment of offices, administrative ties, censuses and other administrative compilations”. This representation of statistical internationalism would in time become standard form in published discussions on the history and the theory of Statistics during the 1930s. One of the earliest prominent examples of such a publication is Westergaard’s [57] *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, where the state of official statistics of twenty-three countries worldwide was presented and discussed.

In this paper, the establishment of statistical offices’, their development and evolution worldwide is retold to commemorate the early writers’ published national statistical histories and especially Koren’s outstanding achievement dating back a century by now. This account is not an institutional history, since as Hack-

ing [20] noted “every country was statistical in its own way. . . Yet each [nation], in its own way, created similar institutions to create its own public numbers. Since different administrations counted different things, the numbers that were heaped up differed from case to case. National conceptions of statistical data varied. . . The institutions brought a new kind of man into being, the man whose essence was plotted by a thousand numbers”. In the literature, works by Alonso and Starr [1], Anderson [3], Beaud and Prévost [5], Patriarca [33], Prévost and Beaud [35] and Starr [44], among others, provide a “detailed analysis of the role of official statistics, their institutional and political contexts, and the networks of their social uses” [15].

To present the establishment, development and evolution of statistical offices worldwide we distinguish between four broad periods: 1800–1914, 1918–1944, 1945–1974 and 1975 to the present. To record the establishment of the first statistical offices, the first period was extended from the historical one (1820–1900) so as to coincide with Koren’s collection of national statistical histories (Section 2). During the second period, the development of statistical offices after World War I is presented (Section 3). The third period records the development after World War II showing the extraordinary work of the United Nations Statistical Commission (Section 4). The fourth period reports on the statistical offices worldwide since 1975 (Section 5). But, of course, as Hacking [21] remarked, “any periodization is suspect”. Also, we report on what Seltzer and Anderson [41] demonstrated as a “dark side of numbers”, i.e. “how data and data systems have been used to assist in planning and carrying out a wide range of serious human rights abuses throughout the world” (Section 6) and conclude with a brief summary (Section 7).

This record of the establishment, development and evolution of statistical offices worldwide is based mainly, apart from published sources, on information provided online by the United Nations Statistics Division [54,55]. Also, information from the statistical agencies’ official sites was used but not cited because of its scale. The countries are presented with their current names and status according to the United Nations Statistics Division classification of area codes, geographical regions and composition of each region [52, 53]. The development of statistical offices is illustrated in four maps based on Reeves’ [38] “equinational” cartogram¹ as they are ideal in demonstrating the progress

made up to 1914, 1944, 1974, and since 1975, respectively. The detailed relevant information on Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania used for the creation of these maps is presented in Tables A1 to A5, respectively.

2. In the beginning. . . the establishment of the first statistical bureaus: 1800–1914

As it is well known, statistical activities as a tool for government preceded the creation of offices dedicated for their collection, analysis and dissemination. Prévost and Beaud [35] pointed out that “these new bureaucratic bodies were in some cases – France and Belgium come readily to mind – the direct outgrowth of political upheaval in line with democratizing trends. In other circumstances, as in Russia, Austria or Prussia, they were rather conceived in view of precluding, containing or at least tightly managing political reform. In either case, it was acknowledged that numbers were to be published and submitted to the judgment of a public that was able to appreciate, discuss and, eventually, criticize them”.

In 1800, the first Bureau de la Statistique Générale, was established in France at the Ministry of Interior since, as Hacking [21] concluded by quoting Guerry [19], “the importance of statistics as an instrument of surveillance and control in the diverse branches of public services could not escape the notice of Napoleon the first”. In this respect, the Statistical Division of Russia was first created at the Ministry of Police, and Prussia would try the same organizational model for a couple of years [20,35]. However, “the precursors of the current statistical institutions were set up at Adolphe Quetelet’s instigation in early Belgium. The Statistical Bureau (1826) was the executive body and the Central Statistical Commission (1841) ensured the coordination of all statistical initiatives in Belgium” [45]. As Prévost and Beaud [35] noted, Quetelet’s organizational model “would accordingly swarm over Europe throughout the remaining decades of the nineteenth century”: Spain (1856), Netherlands (1858), Sweden (1858), Prussia (1860),

irony, Catherine Reeves created the so called ‘Equinational Projection’ to make the most politically correct map possible following the great map controversy over Peters’ projection. In her new projection, originally published in an obscure fanzine, Reeves allocates the exact same size and shape for every country on earth. . . Neither Peters advocates nor Peters denialists can object!”

¹ Crampton [14] noted that: “Working in the spirit of humor and

Table 2
Statistical offices worldwide

Region	1914	1944	1974	Since 1975
Africa	1	2	32	53
Americas	12	14	30	40
Asia	6	15	30	50
Europe	26	32	39	42
Oceania	1	1	5	18
Total	46	64	136	203

Austria (1863), Russia (1860), Romania (1871), Italy (1872), Norway (1876) and France (1886) [35]. In this respect, Stigler [46] considered Quetelet to be the “father or step-father of national and international statistical organizations”.

As states evolved during the nineteenth century, statistical offices, directions or departments were created worldwide at various ministries and mainly that of the interior. The first statistical office independent from a ministry was established in Denmark in 1850. Kaufmann [26] presenting the plans proposed for the reorganization of the Russian Central Statistical Office before World War I, noted that “the first reform plan would divorce the highest statistical authority from the Ministry of the Interior and, according to [the] German example, place it immediately under the president of the council of ministers”. The history of “statistical independence” [31] – from bureaus to institutes or offices to, for instance, Statistics Canada, and statistical authorities [15] – is presented in Tables A1 to A5. In Fig. 1, the countries with an established statistical office, direction or department up to 1914 are presented. As shown, at the time, most of the statistical offices were established in Europe (see also, Table 2). Of course, during this time statistical activities were taking place worldwide. It is in the main the age of the census and, during this “age of the empires”, the “colonial censuses” [2], but, also, during this time statistical information in many other fields was collected such as those which were presented for instance in the Handbooks published by the International Bureau of the American Republics [25] for individual countries as well as aggregated for the region.

From 1832 [35], the organizational structure of the statistical offices, i.e. centralization, coordination and decentralization, was of great importance to government statisticians and was extensively discussed (see, e.g., [47]). This debate is presented and discussed in great detail by Prévost and Beaud [35]. They showed that centralized statistical offices were more easily established in the newly created states, as for instance was the case in Australia, than in those already having an imposing bureaucracy (see also, [44]).

In terms of the official statistics’ production, Hacking [21] noted: “The official statistics of England and Wales served as a model for the world, and it was Farr, [who run the Registrar General’s Office in London between 1839 and 1879], the man, who made it so. Quetelet’s Belgian census [which served as a model for the world] quite clearly bears the imprint of the man Quetelet. We still live in the shadows of these men. Our governments classify us, lodge us, tax us according to the systems that they began, and by law we shall die of the causes enumerated in Farr’s nosology.”

3. The development and evolution of statistical offices after World War I: 1918–1944

After World War I, statistical offices were created in the new states that emerged and the already established statistical offices in the old states were reorganized. In Fig. 2, the countries with an established statistical office, direction or department up to 1944 are presented. As shown, at that time, most of the statistical offices were established in Europe (see also, Table 2). In Italy, in 1926, the central statistical office was created as an institute (Istituto Centrale di Statistica). Later (see Tables A1 to A5), other statistical offices would become institutes to indicate a more autonomous and scientific status [15].

As Prévost and Beaud [35] have shown, the debate on the organizational structure of the statistical offices continued during this period (see also, e.g., [39]). Prévost and Beaud [35] pointed out that “a centralized statistical system was [considered as] a condition of rational government. In Italy, Gini [President of the Istituto Centrale di Statistica from 1926 to 1932] mobilized statistically inspired arguments in order to provide a ‘scientific basis for fascism’. The French Fernand Faure summarized the point in the following terms: ‘To the old formula by which the uncompromising individuals summed up the attributes of public authority *‘The state, soldier, judge and policeman’*, we must add a fourth epithet: *statistician’* [16].” Prévost and Beaud [35], considering that the “size and age of a state... provide us with a simple, rough explanatory model” for the choice adopted by the states of a centralized or decentralized organizational structure for their statistical offices, based their investigation on the following “four general scenarios: (1) creation of a new state; (2) regime change; (3) economic depression; (4) war”.

In terms of the first scenario, Prévost and Beaud [35] argued that: “When new states emerged as a result of

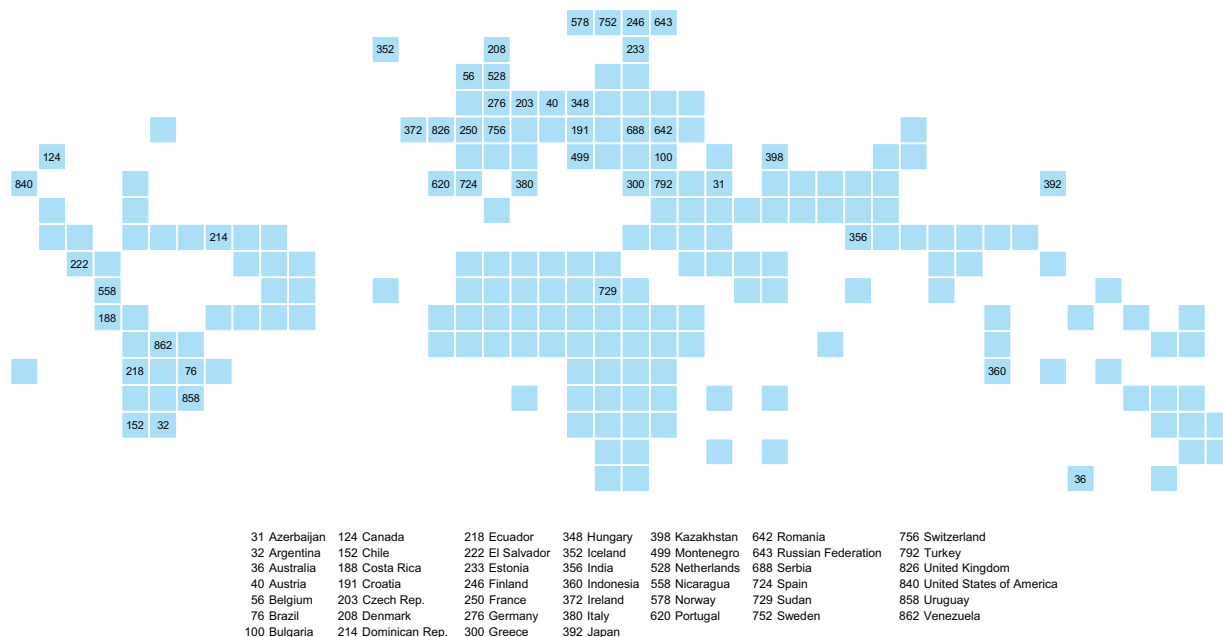


Fig. 1. Statistical offices up to 1914.

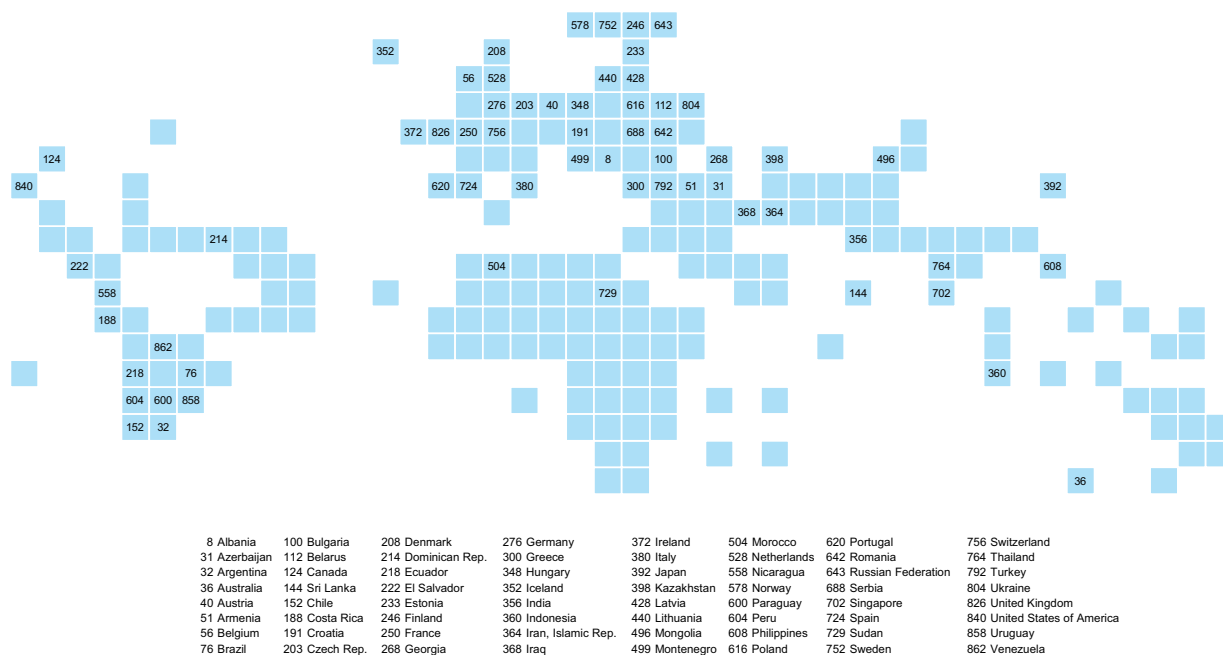


Fig. 2. Statistical offices up to 1944.

the post-war settlement, ordinarily by secession from a larger entity, statistical centralization appeared as an available model.” Based on this scenario, they provided a possible explanation for the creation of centralized statistical offices in Estonia (1921), Latvia (1919),

Lithuania (1921) and Poland (1918), and for the reorganization of the statistical offices in Czechoslovakia (1919) and Ireland (1919). According to the second scenario, Prévost and Beaud [35] argued that: “Radical change in political regime, generally in the direc-

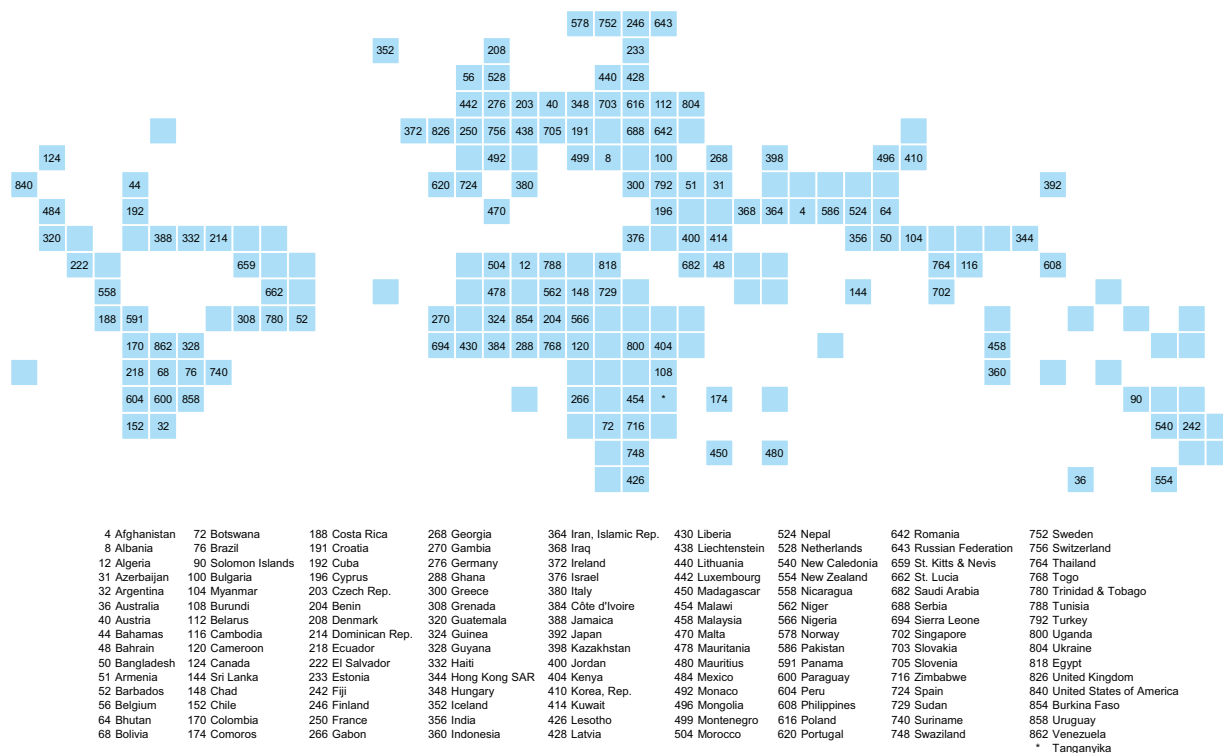


Fig. 3. Statistical offices up to 1974.

tion of increased authoritarianism or totalitarianism. . . also impacted upon the statistical system.” Based on this scenario, they provided a comprehensive explanation for the central reorganization of statistical offices in Italy (1926), Nazi Germany (1934), Turkey (1926), France (1941), Mexico (1923), Brazil (1934), Dominican Republic (1936), Bolivia (1936) and Paraguay (1936). Prévost and Beaud [35] used the third scenario of the impact of the Great Depression to explain the (re)organizational structure of increased coordination of the United States statistical offices. They used the fourth scenario of war to provide an explanation for the structure of the British Central Statistical Office (1941) [35].

4. The development and evolution of statistical offices after World War II and the contribution of the United Nations Statistical Commission: 1945–1974

In 1946, as it is well known, the United Nations organized its Statistical Office and also the Statistical Commission. Their goal was to assist in the development of national statistical systems worldwide,

through the Technical Assistance Program. To this end, they sent experts to promote statistical work in developing countries [48]. In Fig. 3, the results of these experts’ extraordinary work are evident: In 1974, there were 136 established (or reorganized) statistical offices worldwide (Table 2). Ward [56] presented and discussed in great detail the United Nations contributions to ideas and thinking on statistics. However, as Hacking [21] noted that “nothing is more anonymous than the bureaucracy of the statisticians”, there is no published detailed record of the experts that worked for this program in each country – as for instance Michalopoulou [31] presented for Greece.

Desrosières [15] pointed out that: “After World War II, the statistical agencies (or *bureaux* as they were known in French) underwent a transformation in size and character. They often became ‘institutes’ or ‘offices’: these name changes suggest a gain in autonomy vis-à-vis the public administration in the strict sense (the old ‘bureaucracy’), and a move toward a more ‘scientific’ status (the ‘institute’), or, at any rate, a more specific and autonomous status (the ‘office’)” (see Tables A1 to A5).

In 1954, the United Nations Statistics Division published the *Handbook of Statistical Organization* [49].

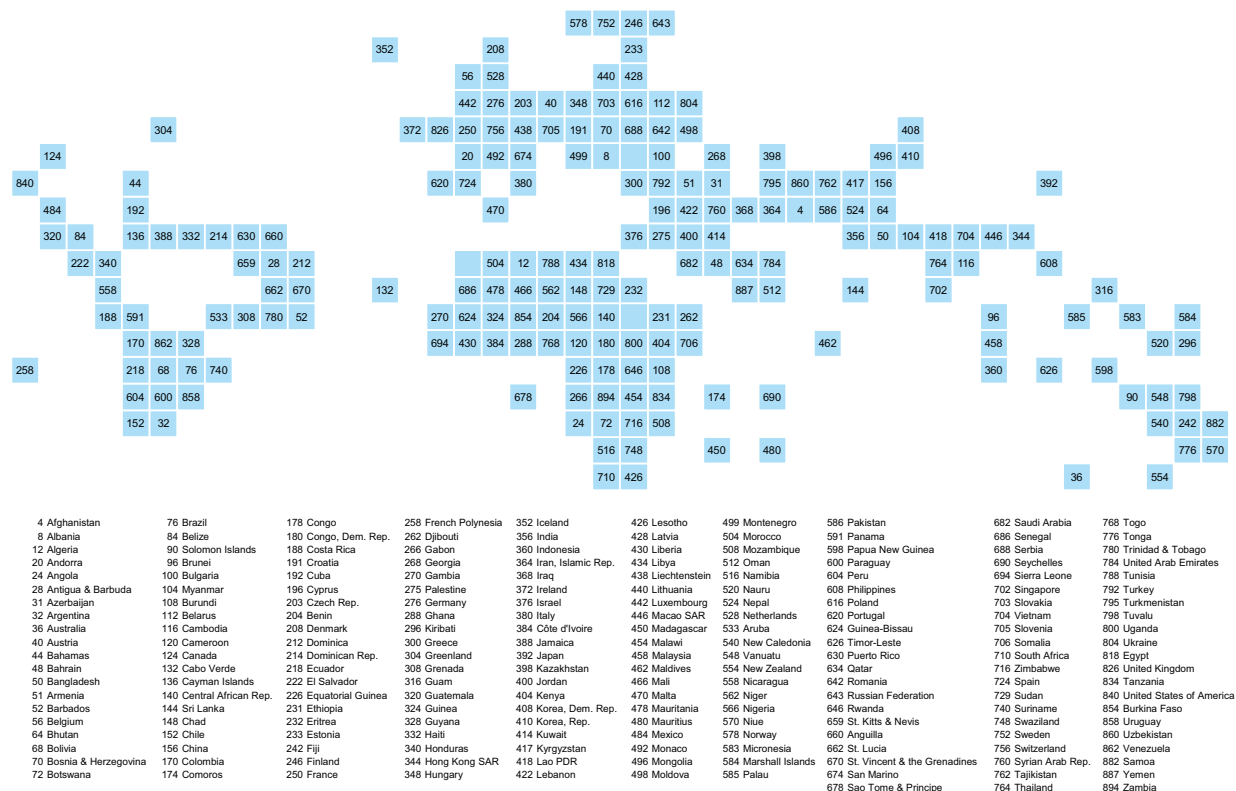


Fig. 4. Statistical offices since 1975.

Prévost and Beaud [35] pointed out that: “After the advent of the United Nations and its Statistics Division, centralization had theoretically won the day and it was put forward as the norm that newly independent countries faced with the task of building statistical systems should readily adopt.” Therefore, as Prévost and Beaud [35] concluded: “In the aftermath of the Second World War, centralization has thus become the norm – if not always an actual reality – and it indeed seemed in accordance with momentous innovations, such as the development of national accounts, that of probability-based sampling methods or the introduction of electronic computers. In charge of the epistemic infrastructure of macroeconomic, Keynesian-inspired management, the advantages of a centralized bureau with regard to the concentration of expertise and resources seemed undeniable.”

5. The development and evolution of statistical offices since 1975

As more states became independent during the last decades of the twentieth century and the beginning of

the twenty-first century, statistical offices were created in the new states that emerged and the already established statistical offices were reorganized. In Fig. 4, the countries with an established statistical office, direction or department since 1975 are presented (see also Table 2). As shown, there are only three countries without an established statistical office: South Sudan (728) – the newest nation in the world, created in 2011; the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (807); and the far for four decades forgotten people of Western Sahara (732) – the last colonial conflict on African soil. Note that in the map, Holy See (336) and several overseas territories without an established statistical office are not presented.²

²These territories are: Åland Islands (Finland, 248); American Samoa (016); Bermuda (UK, 060); Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (Netherlands, 535); British Virgin Islands (092); Cook Islands (New Zealand, 184); Curaçao (Netherlands, 531); Faeroe Islands (Denmark, 234); Falkland Islands (Malvinas, UK, 238); French Guiana (254); Gibraltar (UK, 292); Guadeloupe (France, 312); Guernsey (UK, 831); Isle of Man (UK, 833); Jersey (UK, 832); Martinique (France, 474); Mayotte (France, 175); Montserrat (UK, 500); Norfolk Island (Australia, 574); Northern Mariana Islands (USA,

In 1980, the United Nations Statistics Division [50] published the second edition of the *Handbook of Statistical Organization* where centralization was once more put forward as the norm. By the turn of the twenty-first century, as Prévost and Beaud [35] noted, “the advent of microcomputers, cheap statistical packages and the Internet, the calling into question of the soundness of economic fine-tuning and various scenarios of devolution and regionalization had questioned in turn the wisdom of centralization. Many countries have accordingly decentralized their statistical system and, in contrast with its 1954 and 1980 editions where it unquestionably heralded centralization as the ideal norm, the 2003 United Nations Statistics Division *Handbook of Statistical Organization* [51] took a more agnostic view as to which mode of organization, between centralization or decentralization, is preferable” (see also, [48]).

These statistical offices are no longer created at the ministry of interior but rather at that of finance and economy and there is a definite move towards independent statistical systems (see Tables A1 to A5). Desrosières [15] pointed out that “recently – and, no doubt, under the influence of the communication strategies promoted by business firms – statistical offices are shedding this type of name to become Statistics Canada, Statistics Norway, Eurostat, etc.” Far more recently, National Statistical Authorities have been set up either as independent organizations overseeing the respective statistical offices (e.g. UK Statistics Authority) or statistical offices have been reorganized and renamed as such (e.g. Hellenic Statistical Authority) so as to gain a more autonomous status and consequently public confidence (see Tables A1 to A5).

6. “The dark side of numbers”

Seltzer and Anderson [41], pointing out that “there is a darker side to the development of... [population data] systems”, focused their investigation on a wide range of human rights abuses such as those of forced migration, internment, genocide, and crimes against humanity, and they updated their previously compiled

list to include eighteen documented “instances where efforts were made by national states to use a population census, a population registration system, or a related data system to target vulnerable population subgroups (or individuals) for adverse action” [42]. Seltzer and Anderson [42] noted that: “All the cases listed do have two features in common: (1) they involve a population data system that was part of the national statistical system, or was created under the auspices of the national statistical authorities; and (2) in each case targeting was attempted or was an explicit or implicit goal. Our justification for using such a broad definition is simple. In view of the gravity of some examples, both for those targeted and for the statistical programs, agencies, and staffs involved, we consider that full exploration of the historical record is important so that we can assure that we have done all we can to avoid any new misuse by national or local governments.”

Seltzer and Anderson [42] reviewed all eighteen well researched “instances” in great detail. Five cases took place during the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century: the forced migration and elements of genocide of the Aborigines in Australia (population registration); the forced removal of American Indians from their territorial lands in the United States (special censuses, population registers); suspected draft violations in 1917 in the United States (1910 Census); the forced migration of minority populations in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s (1919–1939; various population censuses); and the ethnic cleansing of Samis and Kvens in Norway (1845–1930; population censuses) [42].

Six of the eighteen cases that Seltzer and Anderson [41,42] reviewed were associated with the Nazi Holocaust during World War II: France (1940–1944; population registration, special censuses); Germany (1933–1945; numerous data systems involved); Netherlands (1940–1944; population registration system); Norway (1942–1944; special census and proposed population registration); Poland (1939–1943; primarily special censuses); Romania (1941–1943; 1941 Population Census) [41]. However, Seltzer and Anderson [41] noted that “although these six cases were Nazi-inspired crimes, in only two cases, Germany itself and Poland could the misuse of the data systems be attributed solely to Nazi initiatives... In France... and in Norway... the heads of statistical agencies, took advantage of the political climate of German occupation or influence, to expose vulnerable target populations to further risks by proposals to undertake major new data-gathering efforts to serve both statistical and administrative purposes”. In the Netherlands, in 1941, the “head of the population registration office,

580); Pitcairn (UK, 612); Réunion (France, 638); Saint Barthélemy (France, 652); Saint Helena (UK, 654); Saint Martin (French part, 663); Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France, 666); Sark (Bailiwick of Guernsey, 680); Sint Maarten (Dutch part, 534); Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands (Norway, 744); Tokelau (New Zealand, 772); Turks and Caicos Islands (UK, 796); United States Virgin Islands (850); Wallis and Futuna Islands (France, 876).

had quickly adapted... [the new comprehensive system of population registration implemented in 1938] to create special registration systems covering the Jewish and Gypsy populations" [41].

Also, during World War II there was another case, that of the internment of Japanese Americans (1941–1945; 1940 Census) [41,42]. The "instances" that took place after World War II were: the forced migration of German nationals and those reporting German mother tongue in Hungary (1945–1946; 1941 population census); Apartheid and disenfranchised voting of African and "Colored" populations in South Africa (1950–1993; 1951 Population Census and population registration); the forced migration and instigated violence of the bad-class origin during the cultural revolution in China (1966–1976; population registration); the Rwanda genocide of 1994 (population registration); and the more recent "instances" of suspected terrorists (2001-now; the National Centre for Education Statistics Surveys and administrative data) and Arab-Americans (2003; 2000 Census) taking place in the United States [42].

Seltzer and Anderson [41,42] argued that a combination of substantive, methodological and technological, organizational and operational, legal and ethical safeguards would help "to deter the use of population data systems in assisting in the planning or carrying out of major human rights abuses". Fortunately, as Seltzer and Anderson [41] pointed out, "this is only one side of the story... population data systems and the results they produce have often directly aided efforts to document human rights abuses and prosecute perpetrators of these abuses" and nowadays we have the statistical methods presented by Asher, Banks and Scheuren [4] to do so.

7. Summary

Trewin [48] presented and discussed in great detail the main developments of official statistics since World War II, and the future challenges for the national statistical offices. However, for an appropriate finale to this celebration of statistical offices worldwide, we quote the principles for statistical agencies with which Norwood [32] concluded her presidential address at the 1989 annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, as they are as relevant today as they were at that time:

1. Statistical agencies cannot operate from ivory towers and expect the information they provide to be relevant to current issues. Those who pro-

duce data must also analyze them and maintain a dialogue with users. This interaction enhances the effective use of the data to understand emerging trends and enables statistical agencies to keep their data series relevant.

2. Change is a necessary part of a good statistical system, and we should not fear it. Just as there is no absolute certainty in statistical estimation, there is no absolute perfection in statistical methodology. We should always be searching for improvements, and we should not be afraid to adopt them.
3. Research on the concepts to be measured and on survey design, analysis, and error measurement must be ongoing. It is impossible to maintain a data system of high quality without an adequate investment in survey research.
4. We must ensure the objectivity as well as the accuracy of our data. Statistics must also be relevant to the needs of society, and they must be issued in a manner that keeps them free of political manipulation. Carroll Wright said it well: "Judicious investigation of fact and the fearless publication of the results thereof" (...).
5. We must place at the heads of each country's major statistical agencies a person with professional qualifications and unquestioned integrity. Agency heads must be strongly committed to independence from political influence and have the courage to speak out when that independence is threatened. Within each statistical agency, a climate where professionals can argue differing positions, even unpopular ones, must be established.
6. Statistical agencies must take full responsibility for methodological decisions, even when these decisions produce results that may be politically unpopular. Statistical methods are not a fit subject for legislative determination.

"Statistical data are inextricably intertwined with public policy. We have come a long way in the last 150 years. But the discipline we represent is so important to society that much more needs to be done. Let us join together to strengthen inquiry through the use of statistical techniques and work to provide the data required for the formulation, evaluation, and implementation of public policy" [32].

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Appendix

Table A1
The development of national statistical offices: Africa

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Eastern Africa				
Burundi			1948: Statistical Activities 1964: Institute of Statistics 1968: Direction des Statistiques, Minister for the Planning 1951: National Statistical System	1980: Administration Personnalisée, Service National des Etudes et des Statistiques 1990: Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques, Minister for the Planning of the Development and Rebuilding
Comoros				1975: Direction de la Statistique, Ministre des Finances, du Budget et du Plan Le système statistique national (SSN), General Planning Commission, decentralized
Djibouti				1977–1997: Direction Nationale de la Statistique (DINAS), Ministère du Commerce et du Tourisme 1981: Bureau Central du Recensement (BCR), Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation

Table A1, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Eastern Africa				
Djibouti				1997: DINAS, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de la Planification, chargé de la Privatisation 2001: BCR, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de la Planification, chargé de la Privatisation 2002: Direction de la Statistique et des Études Démographiques, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et de la Planification, chargé de la Privatisation
Eritrea				National Statistics and Evaluation Office
Ethiopia				Central Statistical Agency, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Kenya			1948: East African Statistical Department (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) 1961: Statistics unit 1963: Statistics Department, Ministry of Planning and Development 1972: Central Bureau of Statistics	2007: Central Bureau of Statistics, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and National Development
Madagascar			1947: Service Statistique Général 1967: Institut National de la Recherche Economique	1985: Banque de Données de l'Etat 1995: Institut National de la Statistique, Ministry in charge of the Economy and Planning, Ministry in charge of Finances and the Budget
Malawi			1964: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation	
Mauritius	Statistical activities and publications*		1945: Central Statistical Office	2000: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Eastern Africa				
Mozambique				Before 1996: National Directorate of Statistic, Ministry of Planning and Finance 1996: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, autonomous 2000s: Direction Générale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan 2005: National Institute of Statistics
Rwanda				2006: National Statistics Bureau, autonomous department Ministry of National Planning
Seychelles				
Somalia				
Tanganyika			1948: East African Statistical Department (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika)	
Tanzania			1948: East African Statistical Department (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika)	2000: Bureau of Statistics Before 1998: Statistics Department under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development 1998: Bureau of Statistics, semi-autonomous
Uganda				1990s: Central Statistical Office, Department at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Zambia				
Zimbabwe			1969: Central Statistical Office	

Table A1, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Middle Africa				
Angola				1996: Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Statistics Institute), National Statistics Council
Cameroon			1946: Service Local de Statistique Générale 1952: Service Général de Statistique et de Mécanographie (Douala) 1957: Service Général de Statistique et de Mécanographie (Yaoundé) 05-1967: Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Comptes Économiques 11-1967: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale	2001: Institut National de la Statistique
Central African Republic				1987: Division des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques 2001: Division des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques, Department of Planning, the Economy, and International Cooperation, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances, du Budget, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale 2001: Conseil National de la Statistique 2004: Direction Générale de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Sociales
Chad			1954: Bureau de la Statistique rattaché, Direction de l'Économie, Bureau Central de la Statistique de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française 1963: Service de la Statistique Générale, Commissariat au Plan 1968: Direction de la Statistique et de Etudes Economiques 1972: Sous-Direction de la Statistique	1978: Direction de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques, Minister of Planning, Development, and Cooperation
Congo				Before 1977: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Economique, Commissariat Général au Plan 1977: Centre National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Commissariat Général au Plan 1978: Institut National de la Statistique, Ministry of Planning 2000s: Dirección General de Estadística y Cuentas Nacionales (DGE CN) es en el Ministerio de Planificación, Desarrollo Económico e Inversiones Públicas
Democratic Republic of Congo Equatorial Guinea				1976: Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de la Planification et de la Programmation du Développement.
Gabon			1963: Service National de la Statistique 1968: Service National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques 1971: Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques	
Sao Tome and Principe				1998: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Departamento dos Serviços Centrais

Table A1, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Northern Africa				
Algeria	Economic statistics**		1964: National Commission of the Population Census 1971: National Commission of Censuses and Statistical Survey	1981: National Statistics Office, Services of the Chief of the Government
Egypt	Statistical activities and publications*		1964: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Minister of Economical Development	
Libya				2000s: National Corporation for Information and Documentation
Morocco		1942: Service Central des Statistiques	1959: Comité de coordination des enquêtes statistiques	1975: Direction de la Statistique, High Commission of Planning decentralized
Sudan	1903: Department of Statistics, division at the Customs Department	1932: Department of Statistics, division at the Department of Trade and Economics	1953: Division of Statistics, Ministry Social Affairs 1958: Department of Statistics, Council Ministers 1969: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Planning	1995: Central Bureau of Statistics, Minister of Finance and National Economy 2000: Central Bureau of Statistics, Council Ministers
Tunisia			1969: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Development and International Cooperation. It also represents a central organ in the national statistics system	
Southern Africa				
Botswana	1904: Census act		1967: Central Statistics Office, Statistics and Planning Section of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning 1968: Central Statistics Office, Department of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	
Lesotho	1875: Regular population censuses		1945: decennial censuses of agriculture 1964: Statistical unit of the Ministry of Agriculture 1967: Bureau of Statistics	2001: Bureau of Statistics, Department of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
Namibia				1976: Central Statistical Office, South African Statistical Services 1990: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission
South Africa				1976: Statistics South Africa, Minister of Finance
Swaziland			1967: Central Statistical Office, Department at the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	

Table A1, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Africa				
Benin			1954: Territorial Bureau of Statistics, Federal Service of Dakar 1956: Statistics Service 1961: Department of Statistics, the Typing, the Economic and Demographic Studies 1962: Statistics Division, Directorate of Studies and Planning 1964: Statistics Service 1966: Department of Statistics, Directorate General 1973: National Council of Statistics, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis	1997: Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique, office status, Ministry of Statistics
Burkina Faso			1958: Bureau Statistique 1963: Service National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques 1966: Direction de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie 1974: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Centre National de Traitement de l'Information	2000: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Cabo Verde				1996: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Planning Department
Côte d'Ivoire			1946: Institut National de la Statistique 1966: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale	1991: Institut National de la Statistique 1996: Institut National de la Statistique, Ministry of Planning and Development
Gambia			1965: Central Statistics Department	2005: Gambia Bureau of Statistics, Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs
Ghana			1948: The office of the Government Statistician 1961: Department of Statistics	1985: Ghana Statistical Service, Statistical Service Board, autonomous
Guinea			1958: Direction Générale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan et de la Statistique	1981: Direction Générale du Plan et de la Statistique, Primature 1988: Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique, Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan, Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération 1997: Direction Nationale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan
Guinea-Bissau				1991: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, Secretariat of State for Planning, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Table A1, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Africa				
Liberia			1957: Division of Statistics 1971: Bureau of Statistics	1992: Department of Statistics 2004: Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services, Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (1974)
Mali				1980s: Central Bureau of the Census 1991: Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique
Mauritania			Before 1968: Service du Ministère du Développement Industriel, later Présidence 1968: Direction de la Statistique 1972–1980: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, later Direction de la Statistique et de la Démographie	1990: Office National de la Statistique, Ministère des Affaires Economiques et du Développement
Niger			1959: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Directorate at the Ministry of Economics and Finance 1962: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Directorate at the Commissariat Général du Plan 1965: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Directorate at the Commissariat Général au Développement	1975: Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux, Directorate at the Ministère de Développement et de la Coopération 2004: Institut National de la Statistique, Ministry for Finances and Economy
Niger			1972: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Directorate at the Ministère de Développement et de la Coopération	
Nigeria			1957–2003: National Statistical Office, poor performance	2007: National Statistical Office
Senegal				1980s: National Census Bureau 2004: Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie, Ministry of Economy and Finances
Sierra Leone			1961: Central Statistics Office	2003: Statistics Sierra Leone, Statistics Council
Togo			1956: Service de la Statistique Générale, later Service de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale 1968: Direction de la Statistique Générale	2001: Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Ministère de l' Economie, des Finances et des Privatisations

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Country Profiles*, 2014, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/cp/searchcp.aspx>. Also, information was based on the statistical agencies' official sites.

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**H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932.

Table A2
The development of national statistical offices: Americas

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Caribbean				
Anguilla			1974: statistical activities and publications	2002: Statistics Department, Ministry of Finance
Antigua and Barbuda				1975: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance & Economy
Aruba				Before 1986: Statistics Branch of the Central Office of the Netherlands Antilles 1986: Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Bahamas			Early 1950s?: Department of Statistics (R.R. Oswald, UN Advisor) 1969: Director J. Egbert Tertulien (formerly of Statistics Canada) 1973: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance	
Barbados			1956: Department of Statistics (UN Technical Assistance Programme, Professor Dudley Seers, Sussex University) 1958: Barbados Statistical Service, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development	
Cayman Islands	1802: Census (Edward Corbet, a staff aide to the Governor of Jamaica, Lieutenant General George Nugent)			1976: Statistics Unit, Portfolio of Finance
Cuba	Handbook (1905)*		1961: Dirección Central de Estadísticas, Junta Central de Planificación	1995: Economics and Statistics Office, department of the Portfolio of Finance and Economics 1977: Comité Estatal de Estadísticas, ministerio independiente
Dominica				1995: Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas, Ministerio de Economía y Planificación 1986: Central Statistical Office, Division at the Ministry of Finance, Social Security and National Security
Dominican Republic	1800s: statistical activities 1821: Un servicio de Estadística 1844: Estadística General de la República 1884: Sector Estadísticas de Comercio Exterior 1905: Oficina Estadística, reorganized in 1909 Handbook (1895)*	1930: Oficina Estadística, Instituto Interamericano de Estadística	1948: Oficina Nacional de Censo, Dirección General de Estadística	2004: Oficina Nacional de Estadística, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development

Table A2, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Caribbean				
Grenada			1960: Central Statistical Office, Department at the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Industry	
Haiti			1950: Bureau du Recensement 1951: Institut Haitien de Statistique et d'Informatique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances	
Jamaica	1844–1960: Nine population and housing censuses		1946: Central Bureau of Statistics	1984: Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Finance & Planning
Puerto Rico			1955: Department of Statistics Since 1970?: Censuses conducted by U.S. Census Bureau	2007: Instituto de Estadísticas
Saint Kitts and Nevis			1971: Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance	
Saint Lucia			1973: Government Statistics Department	1980s?: Central Statistical Office, Department at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				1983: Statistical Office, Central Planning Division and the Ministry of Finance
Trinidad and Tobago			1952: Central Statistical Office	1982: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Planning and Development
Central America				
Belize				2000: Central Statistical Office 2007: Statistical Institute of Belize
Costa Rica	1864: Census 1861: Oficina Central de Estadística 1883: Dirección General de Estadística Handbook (1892, 1894)*		1951: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos	1998: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos, Ministerio de Economía (1984, 1973, 1963)
El Salvador	1881: Oficina Central de Estadística Handbook (1895, 1909)*		1948: Departamento Nacional del Censo 1950: Instituto Interamericano de Estadísticas 1952: Departamento Nacional del Censo y Dirección de Estadística 1955: Servicio Estadístico Nacional	1980: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía
Guatemala	Since 1778: Eleven population and 6 housing censuses Handbook (1894, 1897)* Handbook (1895, 1904)*		1974: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ministerios de Economía	
Honduras				2001: Instituto Nacional de Estadística
Mexico	Handbook (1900, 1904)*		1960s?: Dirección General de Estadística, Secretaría de Industria y Comercio	1983: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, Finance and Public Credit Ministry, decentralized

Table A2, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Central America				
Nicaragua	1905: Dirección General de Estadística 1906: 1 st census	1920: 2 nd census 1940: 3 rd census	1950, 1963, 1971: 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th censuses	1979: Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo 1995, 2005: 7 th and 8 th censuses
Panama	Handbook (1893, 1896)*	Since 1920: Decennial censuses	1960: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República	
Northern America				
Canada	1847: Board of Registration and Statistics	1918: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, centralized	1965: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, federal department, independent 1971: Statistics Canada, Minister of Industry	
Greenland				1989: Statistics Greenland, Cabinet's secretariat (See note)
United States	1790–1840: Census taking 1840: Bureau of the Census, Secretary of State 1902: Bureau of the Census, Department of the Interior 1903: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor 1913: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce			
South America				
Argentina	1869: Census 1894: Dirección General de Estadística, Ministry of Public Finances Handbook (1894, 1903, 1909)*	1944: Consejo Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Council of National Defense in the Ministry of Interior and the Technical Secretariat of the Argentine Presidency	1950: Dirección General del Sistema Estadístico Nacional, Dirección Nacional de Servicios Técnicos del Estado, Ministry of Technical Affairs 1952: Dirección Nacional de Servicio Estadístico, Ministry of Technical Affairs and Ministry of Public Finances 1956: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Ministry of Economy 1968: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Secretariat of Economic and Regional Planning in the National Ministry of Economy and Public Works and Services	
Bolivia	Handbook (1893, 1904)*		1976: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ministry of Finance	
Brazil	1871: General Department of Statistics Handbook (1891)*	1934–1935: National Institute of Statistics 1938: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística	1968: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management	

Table A2, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
South America				
Chile	1843: Oficina de Estadísticas, Ministry of Interior Handbook (1909)*	1927: Dirección Nacional de Estadísticas	1953: Servicio Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos 1960: Dirección de Estadísticas y Censos 1970: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Ministry of Economy	
Colombia	Handbook (1892)*		Before 1951: National Statistics Office, Controller General Office 1951: National Statistics Office, independent 1953: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística	
Ecuador	1830: Statistical activities 3 departments 1836, 1864: Censuses 1878: Oficina Central de Estadística 1900: Dirección General de Estadística y Registro Civil Handbook (1894, 1896)*	1938: Dirección General de Estadística, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público 1944: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía	1970: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Junta de Planificación	1976: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas
Guyana		Early 1940s: Statistical activities, decentralized	1957: Department of Statistics	1990: Bureau of Statistics, Minister of Finance
Paraguay	Handbook (1895)*	1942: Dirección General de Estadística Encuestas y Censos		
Peru	Handbook (1892)*	1932: Dirección Nacional de Estadística	1958: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos 1969: Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, independent	1975: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, independent 1990: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, independent
Suriname			1947: General Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Governor	1975: Administrative relocations 1991: General Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation 2002: General Bureau of Statistics, semi-autonomous 2003: Foundation General Office of Statistics, Foundation Register

Table A2, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
South America				
Uruguay	1852: Mesa Estadística, Ministerio de Hacienda, later Dirección de Estadística General Handbook (1893)*		1953: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos	1993: Instituto Nacional de Estadística
Venezuela	1871: Directorate for (initially agricultural) statistics, Ministry of Development 1873, 1881, 1891: 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd censuses Handbook (1892, 1904, 1909)*	1944: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales	1950: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, centralized	1977: Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática, independent 1997: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ministerio del Poder Popular Para la Planificación y Desarrollo

Source: J. Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de Statistique Administrative: Élaboration des Statistiques. Organisation des Bureaux de Sstatistique. Éléments de Démographie*, Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1895; J. Koren, *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries* (reprinted from the 1st ed. 1918), Burt Franklin, New York, 1970; *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, S26 (1886); United Nations Statistics Division, Country Profiles, 2014, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/cp/searchcp.aspx>; H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932. Also, information was based on the statistical agencies' official sites.

Note: The United States statistical system is decentralized. In addition to the ten principal statistical agencies (Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Economic Research Service, Energy Information Administration, National Agricultural Statistics Service, National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics), official data are produced by many other agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury, the Environmental Protection Agency etc.

*Handbooks for individual countries as well as aggregate for the region were published by the International Bureau of the American Republics: see the list at: <http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=International%20Bureau%20of%20the%20American%20Republics>.

Table A3
The Development of national statistical offices: Asia

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Central Asia				
Kazakhstan	1868: Turkestani provincial statistical committee, statistical bureaux in Syr-Darya and Semirechenskaya regions 1870s, 1877, 1895: Ural, Semipalatinskiy and Akmolinskiy, and Turgayskiy regional statistical committees 1897: 1 st census	1920: Statistics Division of ASSR, centralized		1997: Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, modernized
Kyrgyzstan				1994: National Statistical Committee, autonomous
Tajikistan				2000s?: State Committee on Statistics
Turkmenistan				1990s?: State Committee for Statistics
Uzbekistan				2002: State Department of Statistics, Ministry of Macroeconomics and Statistics
Eastern Asia				
China	Statistical activities and publications			1983: National Bureau of Statistics

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Eastern Asia				
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region			Before 1967: Census and Statistical Planning Office, Colonial Secretariat and Statistics Branch, Commerce and Industry Department 1967: Census and Statistics Department, Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government	
China, Macao Special Administrative Region				1984: Statistics and Census Service, Secretariat of Economy and Finance
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				2000s?: General Bureau of State Statistics
Japan	1871: Statistics Division, Main Office of the pre-constitutional Meiji Government, 1 st government population survey employing field enumeration in 1879 1881: Statistics Office	1920: Statistics Department, First Division, Census Office, 1 st census 1924: Cabinet Statistics Bureau	1946: Statistical Commission, Cabinet 1947: Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Agency	1984: Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, Statistics Centre 2001: Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Center, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications 2003: National Statistics Center
	1885: Statistics Bureau, external bureau of the Cabinet		1949: Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Statistical Commission, external bureau of the Prime Minister's Office 1952: Statistical Standards Department, Administrative Management Agency, Statistics Council 1957: Statistical Standards Bureau, Administrative Management Agency 1968: Office of the Director for Statistical Standards, Administrative Management agency	2007: Statistics Commission, Cabinet Office
Japan			1964: Central Statistical Office, centralized	
Mongolia		1924: Basis of official statistics, Registration Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs		1994: National Statistical Office, independent
Republic of Korea			1948: Bureau of Statistics, Office of Public Information 1955: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs 1961: National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board	1990: Korea National Statistical Office (KOSTAT), Ministry of Finance and Economy 2005: KOSTAT, Deputy Ministerial level 2009: Statistical Training Institute and Statistics Research Institute, KOSTAT

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Southern Asia				
Afghanistan			Before 1973: Statistics Department, Ministry of Interior 1973–1992: Central Statistical Office	2000: Central Statistical Office, independent
Bangladesh			1971: Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, Agriculture Census Commission and Population Census Commission, decentralized 1974: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, centralized 1975: Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning	2002: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, decentralized
Bhutan			1971: Planning Commission	1991: Technical Committee, Planning Commission 1999: Department of Planning, Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance
India	1862: Statistical Committee, <i>Statistical Abstract of British India</i> in 1868, published annually until 1923 1862: Statistical Branch, Finance Department 1881: Department of Agriculture, decentralized departments in the provinces for statistics, <i>Agricultural Statistics of British India</i> in 1886, 1 st population Census 1905: Statistical Bureau 1914: Directorate of Statistics	1925: Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 1934: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics 1942: Department of Economics and Statistics, United Provinces Government	1946: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay 1948: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner 1949: Central Statistical Unit, Cabinet Secretariat 1951: Central Statistical Organization and National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, decentralized 1961: Department of Statistics, Cabinet Secretariat 1973: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Plan	1999: Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation 1999: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Iran		1918: Civil Registration Department 1924: General Department of Statistics, Ministry of the Interior, centralized 1940–1941: 1 st census covering Tehran and 33 cities	1952: Department of Statistics and Census, Cooperation Organization of Public Statistics 1956: Department of Public Statistics, Ministry of the Interior 1965: Statistical Centre of Iran, Plan and Budget Organization	2000: Statistical Centre of Iran, Management and Planning Organization

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Southern Asia				
Maldives				1978: National Planning Agency 1982: Ministry of Planning and National Development 1988: Ministry of Planning and Environment 1993: Ministry of Planning, Human Resources and Environment 1998: Ministry of Planning and National Development 2008: Statistics Section, Department of National Planning, Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Nepal			1958: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission Secretariat	
Pakistan			1950: Central Statistical Office, Department at the Economic Affairs Division	1981: Statistics Division, Finance Minister/Secretary
Sri Lanka		1944: Census Department and Statistics Section at the Department of Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce 1946: 1 st census	1947: Department of Census, Statistics and Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs 1948: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance 1971: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Employment	1978: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Ethnic Affairs and National Integration 2002: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Interior 2004: Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
South-Eastern Asia				
Brunei Darussalam				2000s?: Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Development
Cambodia			1948–1975: National Institute of Statistics	1979: National Institute of Statistics 1992: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, decentralized, received technical assistance since 1992
Indonesia	1900s: Centraal Kantoor voor de Statistiek, Colonial Period	1939–1945: Shomubu Chosaisu Gunseikanbu, Japanese authorities	1945: Kantor Penyelidikan Perangkaan Umum Republik Indonesia 1957: Biro Pusat Statistik	1997: Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Agency on Statistics), President of the Republic and Minister for National Development Planning
Lao people's democratic republic				1995: National Statistical Centre, Committee for Planning and Cooperation, Prime Minister's Office
Malaysia			1949: Bureau of Statistics (external trade and estate agriculture) 1965: Department of Statistics, independent, state offices (1971–1981), decentralized	

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
South-Eastern Asia				
Myanmar			1952: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	
Philippines		1940: Bureau of the Census and Statistics	1974: National Census and Statistics Office	1987: National Statistics Office 2013: Philippine Statistics Authority
Singapore	1871: 1 st census later decennial censuses	1921: Statistical Bureau	1959: Department of Statistics 1973: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry, decentralized	
Thailand		1915: Statistical Forecast Bureau, Department at the Ministry of Royal Treasury	1963: National Statistical Office, independent	2002: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
Timor-Leste				2003: National Statistics Directorate, General Directorate for Analysis and Research Ministry of Finance (since 2009)
Vietnam, Socialist Republic of				1980s: Bureau of the Central Steering Committee for the XX Population and Housing Census 1994: General Statistics Office
Western Asia				
Armenia		1922: Statistical Department of Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia, USSR Central Statistics Department		1987: State Statistical Committee, Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia 1992: State Department of Statistics, State Register and Analysis of the Republic of Armenia 1998: Ministry of Statistics, State Register and Analysis of the Republic of Armenia 2000: National Statistical Service, independent
Azerbaijan	1846: Statistical Committees in the provinces: Shamakhy (1846–1859), Baku (1859) and Ganja (1867)	1918: Statistical Department, Ministry of State Property and Agriculture 1919: Statistical Bureau with the Lands Fund of the Agricultural Ministry 1920: Collegium of statistics within the Azerbaijan Revolutionary Committee 1924: Regional statistical bodies 1928: Central Statistics Department, State Planning Commission	1948: 1948: Central Statistics Department, USSR Central Statistical Committee	1987: State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan SSR 1994: State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan republic

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Asia				
Bahrain			1967: Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance and National Economy	1976: Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and National Economy 1977: Directorate of Statistics, independent 1983: Central Statistics Organization, independent 2002: Central Informatics Organization Decree, reorganized in 2003 2000: Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance
Cyprus			1950: Statistical unit, small administrative unit 1960: Department of Statistics and Research, Ministry of Finance	
Georgia	1800s: Censuses	1918: Temporary Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture 1919: Republican Statistical Committee, Ministry of Agriculture 1921–1991: Central Statistics Division of Soviet Republic of Georgia, USSR Central Statistics Department		1991: Social and Economic Information Committee 1995: State Department of Social and Economic Information 1997: State Department of Statistics of Georgia, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development 2004: National Statistics Office, independent
Iraq		1930s: Statistics Office, Department at Ministry of Economy and Transport 1939: The Main Office for Statistics, Ministry of Economy	1956: Central Office of Statistics 1959: Central Office of Statistics, General Directorate at the Ministry of Planning 1968: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning	2004: Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
Israel			1949: Central Bureau of Statistics, independent 1972: Central Bureau of Statistics, independent	
Jordan			1949–1950: Department of Statistics	2003: Department of Statistics, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, modernized
Kuwait			1961: 1 st census 1963: Central Statistical Bureau, Planning Council	1979: Central Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Planning 1997: Statistics and Information Sector, Ministry of Planning 2003: Statistics and Census Sector, Ministry of Planning 2008: Central Statistical Bureau, Minister for Housing and Development Affairs
Kuwait				2010: Central Statistical Bureau, Minister for Housing and Development Affairs, reorganization
Lebanon				1979: Central Administration of Statistics, independent

Table A3, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Asia				
Oman				1977: Directorate General of National Statistics, Technical Secretariat of the Development Council 1994: Directorate General of Economic Statistics and the Directorate General of Social Statistics, Ministry of Development 2001: Directorate General of Economic Statistics and the Directorate General of Social Statistics, Ministry of National Economy 2012: National Center for Statistics and Information, Supreme Council for Planning
Qatar				1980: Qatar Statistics Authority 1986: 1 st census 2013: Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics
Saudi Arabia			1958: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Minister of Economy and Planning	
State of Palestine				2000: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
Syrian Arab Republic				2005: Central Bureau of Statistics
Turkey	1831: 1 st census 1930: Public Directorate of Statistics, centralized 1891: Central Statistical Council	1918–1919: Statistical Department 1926: Central Statistical Department	1945: General Directorate of Statistics 1952: Public Directorate of Statistics 1960: General Directorate of Statistics 1962: State Institute of Statistics, independent	1984: Reorganization 2005: Turkish Statistical Institute
United Arab Emirates				2005: National Statistics Bureau
Yemen				2010: National Bureau of Statistics 1995: Statistics Act 2003: Central Statistical Organization, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Source: J. Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de Statistique Administrative: Élaboration des Statistiques. Organisation des Bureaux de Sstatistique. Éléments de Démographie*, Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1895; J. Koren, *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries* (reprinted from the 1st ed. 1918), Burt Franklin, New York, 1970. United Nations Statistics Division, *Country Profiles*, 2014, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/cp/searchcp.aspx>; H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932. Also, information was based on the Statistical agencies' official sites.

Table A4
The Development of national Statistical Offices: Europe

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Eastern Europe				
Belarus		1920: Bodies of state statistics		1991: Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus 2008: National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, independent
Bulgaria	1880: Statistical Organizational Division, Ministry of Finance 1881: Bulgarian Official Statistical Office		1946: Statistics Directorate General, Council of Ministers, network of local statistical bodies 1953: Central Statistical Office, Council of Ministers	1991: National Statistical Institute, National Statistical Council 2007: Independent
Czech Republic	1897: Statistics Directorate 1829: Statistical Service 1897: Provincial Statistical Office	1919: State Office of Statistics	1951–1971: Centralized activities 1968: Federal Statistical Office and a Czech Statistical Office and a Slovak Statistical Office 1952: Hungarian Central Statistical Office	1993: Czech Statistical Office 1995: Independent
Hungary	1848–49: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Interior 1867: Statistical Department, Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Trade and later autonomous Croatian-Slavonian Statistical Office 1874: Statistical Bureau 1897: Hungarian Royal Central Statistical Office			1993: Independent
Poland	1789: The first population and houses censuses in Europe	1918: Central Statistical Office 1923: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs	1945: Central Statistical Office (CSO), reorganized 1962: CSO and regional statistical offices are the state statistics bodies	1995: Central Statistical Office, independent
Republic of Moldova				1990: State Department for Statistics 2004: National Bureau of Statistics, independent
Romania	1859: Central Office for Administrative Statistics 1892: State Directorate for General Statistics	1925: State Institute for General Statistics 1936: Central Institute of Statistics	1951: Central Directorate of Statistics	1989: National Commission for Statistics 2001: National Institute of Statistics, independent
Russian Federation	1810: Statistical Division, Ministry of Police, reorganized in 1817 1834–1852: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Interior, Departmental statistical offices 1858: Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Interior and Statistical Council	1918: Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR 1923: Central Statistical Administration of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR 1926: Central Statistical Administration of the USSR	1948: Central Statistical Administration, Council of Ministers of the USSR	1987: Federal State Statistics Service (Goskomstat), independent

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Eastern Europe				
Russian Federation	Central Bureau of Statistics reorganized in 1863 and 1875 1913: Plan for reformation interrupted from the war	1931: Sector of Economic Accounting of Gosplan 1931: Central Administration of Economic Accounting of Gosplan 1941: Central Statistical Administration of Gosplan		
Slovakia			1951: Central statistical body responsible for the Slovak part of the former Czechoslovakian Federation, Federal Statistical Office in Prague	1993: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 2001: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, independent 2002: Centralized 1991: Ministry of Statistics 1997: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, independent
Ukraine		1921: Central Statistical Office		
Northern Europe				
Denmark	1833: Central Commission of Statistics		1966: Statistics Denmark, independent (Ministry of Economic and Internal Affairs)	
Estonia	1850: Statistical Bureau, independent 1913: Statistical Department 1863–1917: Statistical Committee of Estonian Province	1921: Central Bureau of Statistics 1940: State Accounting Board at the State Planning Committee 1940+: Central Board of Statistics of the Estonian SSR, Central Board of Statistics (Statistical Committee) of the USSR		until 1990: State Statistical Committee of the Estonian SSR 1990: State Statistical Office of the Estonian SSR 1991: Statistical Office of Estonia 1992: Estonian Statistical Society 2010: Statistics Estonia, Ministry of Finance
Finland	1865: Bureau of Statistics 1870: Central Commission of Statistics reorganized in 1884		1971: Statistics Finland, independent	
Iceland	1914: Statistics Iceland (ministerial status)			2008: Statistics Iceland, independent (Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs)

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Northern Europe				
Ireland	1900: Statistics and Intelligence Branch, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland	1919: Statistics and Information Branch, the Irish Department of the Ministry of Labour in London 1922: Statistics Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce	1949: Central Statistics Office	
Latvia		1919: State Statistical Bureau	1945: Statistical office was restructured and incorporated into statistical system of the USSR	1987: State Committee on Statistics 1998: Central Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economics
Lithuania		1919: General Department of Statistics 1921: Central Statistical Bureau, Permanent Commission of Statistics 1940: Lithuanian Statistics became a part of the Soviet statistical system 1920s+: Centralized, Statistics Norway?	1960s?: Statistics Norway, Ministry of Finance	1990: Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania)
Norway	1837: Statistical Bureau, Department of Finance 1875: Central Statistical Bureau, independent (Department of Social Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries) 1900–1920s: Decentralized			
Sweden	1858: Statistical Bureau, Statistical Committee 1886–1948: Statistical tables Commission		1962: Statistics Sweden, Ministry of Finance	1994: Decentralized
U.K.	1832: Department of Statistics, Board of Trade 1837: General Register Office (England and Wales) 1855: General Register Office (Scotland) 1864: General Register Office (Ireland)	1940: The Government Social Survey 1941: Central Statistical Office (CSO) established	1968: Government Statistical Service (Claus Moser) 1969: Business Statistics Office created 1970: General Register Office and Government Social Survey merged to create the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)	1989: Business Statistics Office merged with the Central Statistical Office 1996: Office for National Statistics formed by merging CSO, OPCS and the statistics division of the Department of Employment 2000: Statistics Commission and 'National Statistics' 2008: UK Statistics Authority (statistics commission abolished)
Southern Europe				
Albania		1924: Statistical Office, Ministry of Public Affairs and Agriculture (limited activities) 1940: Statistical Service institutionalized	1945 Statistics Department, Council of Ministers and later State Plan Commission	Institute of Statistics, Council of Ministers

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Southern Europe				
Andorra				Departament d'Estadística (Statistics Department)
Bosnia and Herzegovina				Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Croatia	1875: State Statistical Office, Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia	1924: Statistical Office in Zagreb 1929: Lost financial and professional independence, state statistics Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1939: Statistical Office, Presidential Office of the General State Statistics, Government Presidency 1941–1945: Office	1945: Statistical Office of the National Republic of Croatia 1951: Bureau of Statistics and Records 1956: Bureau of Statistics of the National Republic of Croatia 1963: State Bureau of Statistics of the Socialist Republic of Croatia	1992: Croatian Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia
Greece	1834: Bureau of Public Finances, Secretariat of the Interior 1863: Department of Statistics, Bureau of Public Finances, Secretariat of the Interior 1910: Department of Statistics, Ministry of National Economy Department of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry 1913: Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of National Economy 1913: Council of Statistics	1925: General Statistical Service of Greece, Ministry of National Economy	1956: National Statistical Service of Greece, Ministry of Coordination	1990s: National Statistical Service of Greece, General Secretariat, Ministry of National Economy 2010: Hellenic Statistical Authority
Italy	1864: Section at the Ministry of Agriculture 1861: General Statistics Division at the Ministry of Agriculture (since 1871 director L. Bodio)	1926: Istituto Centrale di Statistica		1989: National Institute of Statistics
Malta	Statistical activities and publications (The Blue Book)		1947: National Statistics Office	
Montenegro	1909: Statistical Department, independent			2005: Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro
Portugal	1841: Section of Statistics and Topography, Public Works Ministry 1857: Central Statistical Committee 1859: Statistical Department	1935: National Statistical Institute (INE), 12 new Technical Committees of Statistics	1966: High Council of Statistics 1973: Restructure of the INE	1986: Committee for Restructuring the National Statistical System 1989: Complete restructure of the National Statistical System and of INE 2007: Statistics Portugal (Portugal Instituto Nacional de Estatística, INE)

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Southern Europe				
Portugal	1864: General Statistical Council 1869: Central Statistical Committee 1887: High Council of Statistics 1898: Directorate-General of Statistics and National Resources, centralized 1911: Directorate-General of Statistics			
San Marino				2000s: Data Processing Centre and Statistics, Office of Economic Planning 2007: Statistical Office, independent
Serbia Republic	1862: Statistical work at the Economic Department of Ministry of Finance 1882: Statistical work at the Ministry of National Economy	1919: State Statistics Directorate, Ministry of Social Policy	1945: Statistical Office 1945–2006: Statistical Office, Federal Statistical Office	
Slovenia			1944: Statistical Office established by the Slovene National Liberation Council	2004: 60 th celebration of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia 2014: publication of the <i>70 years of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia</i>
Spain	1856: Royal Statistical Commission 1857: Board of Statistics 1870: Institute of Geography and Statistics		1945: National Statistics Institute	1989: National Statistics Institute, Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness and later Ministry of Economy and Finances 1989: High Council on Statistics
Western Europe				
Austria	1819: Topographical Office of Statistics, Council of State 1829: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance 1840: Direktion der Administrativen Statistik 1863: Central Statistical Commission, Statistical Offices of the Central Departments	1921–1938: Bundessamt für Statistik	1945–1999: Austrian Statistical Central Office	1945–1999: Austrian Statistical Central Office 2000: Statistik Austria, independent
Belgium	1831: Bureau of General Statistics, Department of the Interior 1841: Central Commission of Statistics, since 1946 high council of statistics	1932: Central Office of Statistics 1939: Further centralization 1940: Central Office of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs	1946: National Institute of Statistics	1977+: The institute opened 5 bureaux 1994: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Europe				
France	1800–1812: Bureau de la Statistique Générale, Ministry of Interior 1833: General Statistics Office, the Ministry of Trade 1840–1941: Statistique Générale de la France	1936: Statistique Générale de la France, Department of the Ministry of the National Economy 1941: National Statistics Service (Service National des Statistiques, SNS)	1946–1966: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) 1967–1987: INSEE, independent	Since 1988: INSEE, modernized 2008: INSEE, professional independence
Germany	1805–1820: Statistical-Topographical Bureaux of Prussia (1805), Bavaria (1808) and Württemberg (1820), Ministry of Interior 1834: Federal cross-state statistics 1872: Imperial Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior		1953: Federal Statistical Office, Federal Ministry of the Interior 1945–1990: Central State Office for Statistics (Germany East)	Federal Statistical Office, Federal Ministry of the Interior
Liechtenstein	1784: Statistical activities		1950: Office of Statistics	1976: Office of Statistics, division at the Office of Economic Affairs 2009: Office of Statistics, Ministry of General Government Affairs and Finance, independent
Luxembourg			Before 1962: General Statistics Office 1962: Central Service for Statistics and Economic Studies, Minister of the Economy, autonomous	
Monaco			1945: Statistical activities and publications	2011: Institut Monégasque de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Conseil Scientifique de la Statistique et des Études Économiques
Netherlands	1826: Statistics Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs 1848: Statistics Netherlands 1878: Bureau of Statistics 1894: Reconstitution of Central Commission of Statistics and Bureau of Statistics 1899: Central Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Netherlands)			2003: Statistics Netherlands, Central Commission for Statistics 2004: Statistics Netherlands, independent

Table A4, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Western Europe				
Switzerland	1848: Statistical activities, Department of the Interior 1860: Federal Statistical Bureau 1870: Statistical units in government offices			1992: Federal Statistical Bureau, modernized, Ministry for the Interior

Source: J. Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de Statistique Administrative: Élaboration des Statistiques. Organisation des Bureaux de Sstatistique. Éléments de Démographie*, Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1895; J. Koren, *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries* (reprinted from the 1st ed. 1918), Burt Franklin, New York, 1970; *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, S26 (1886); United Nations Statistics Division, *Country Profiles*, 2014, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/cp/searchcp.aspx>; H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932. Also, information was based on the Statistical agencies' official sites.

Table A5
The Development of national Statistical Offices: Oceania

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Australia & New Zealand				
Australia	1901: State Statistical Offices 1905: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Department of Home Affairs	1924: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics + Tasmanian Statistical Office 1932: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Treasury Portfolio	1950s: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, centralized	1975: Australian Bureau of Statistics, independent
New Zealand	1890s: Statistical activities and publications 1910: Government Statistician at the Registrar-General's Office 1913: Census and Statistics Office		1956: Department of Statistics	1994: Statistics New Zealand reports to the Minister of Statistics in the New Zealand Government
Melanesia				
Fiji			1960s: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning	
New Caledonia			1969: Bureau de la Statistique, Direction des Affaires Economiques 1971: Direction du Commerce, des Prix et de la Statistique 1974: Service de la Statistique	1983: Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques 1985: Institut Territorial de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Exécutif du Territoire, conseil d'administration

Table A5, continued

Country	Statistical Office			
	1800–1914	1918–1944	1945–1974	Since 1975
Melanesia				
Papua New Guinea				1981: National Statistical Office, restructured in 1999
Solomon Islands			1959: Census Act	
			1970: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office, department at the Ministry of Finance and Treasury	
Vanuatu				1983: Statistics Office, National Planning Office 1996: Statistics Office, Department at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management
Micronesia				
Guam				2000s?: Bureau of Planning 2002: Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Office of the Governor
Kiribati				1997: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Marshall Islands		1920–1935: Censuses every 5 years	1967, 1973: Censuses	1986: Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, Office of the President
Micronesia				1988: Branch offices, decentralized 1999: Statistics Unit, Department of Economic Affairs, centralized 2000: Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance, and Compact Management
Nauru				1992: Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance
Palau				2000: Office of Planning and Statistics, President's Office and Ministry of Administration 2001: Sub-division Statistics and Planning, Bureau of Budget and Planning
Polynesia				
French Polynesia				1976: Institut Territorial de la Statistique 1999: Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie Française, Ministre de l'Économie, Conseil National de l'Information Statistique
Niue			1971: Census Act	2000s?: Statistics Niue, unit at the Economic Planning Development and Statistics Office of the Premiers Department
Samoa				1990s?: Statistical Services Division
Tonga				1975: Statistics Department, Minister for Finance and National Planning
Tuvalu				2008: Statistics Department, Prime Ministers' Office 1978: Central Statistics Division, Secretary for Finance

Source: J. Bertillon, *Cours Élémentaire de Statistique Administrative: Élaboration des Statistiques. Organisation des Bureaux de Sstatistique. Éléments de Démographie*, Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1895; J. Koren, *The History of Statistics: Their Development and Progress in Many Countries* (reprinted from the 1st ed. 1918), Burt Franklin, New York, 1970; *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, S26 (1886); United Nations Statistics Division, *Country Profiles*, 2014, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/cp/searchcp.aspx>; H. Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, P.S. King & Son, London, England, 1932. Also, information was based on the Statistical agencies' official sites.