## German History in Documents and Images

Volume 4. Forging an Empire: Bismarckian Germany, 1866-1890 Students Attending Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning in Prussia (1869-1912)

During the Bismarckian period the number of students attending Prussian universities and other institutes of higher learning shot upward, from about 18,000 in 1869 to over 40,000 in the mid1890s - far exceeding the rate of growth among the adult male population (women were not permitted to attend university). More and more university students came from lower-middleclass backgrounds. The proportion of students from families of the educated middle classes [Bildungsbürgertum] declined correspondingly.

## Students Attending Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning in Prussia, Divided According to Type

| At the end of the year | Students (regular students, auditors) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Students (regular students, auditors) ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22 <br> Universities | 11 <br> Institutes of technology | 5 and, respectively, $4^{\text {a }}$ forest academies | 3 <br> Mining academies | 5 and, respectively, $4^{\text {b }}$ veterinary universities | 4 <br> Agricult -ural universities | together | per <br> 10,000 <br> of the <br> male <br> popula- <br> tion |
| 1869 | 13,997 | 2,928 | 261 | 144 | 267 | 357 | 17,954 | 8.83 |
| 1872 | 15,359 | 4,163 | 317 | 168 | 271 | 298 | 20,576 | 10.03 |
| 1875 | 16,357 | 5,449 | 269 | 264 | 284 | 269 | 22,892 | 11.08 |
| 1880 | 21,432 | 3,377 | 394 | 262 | 436 | 353 | 26,254 | 11.73 |
| 1885 | 26,928 | 2,549 | 394 | 344 | 735 | 468 | 31,418 | 13.85 |
| 1888 | 28,551 | 2,887 | 386 | 343 | 962 | 483 | 33,612 | 14.39 |
| 1891 | 27,398 | 4,209 | 255 | 389 | 1,047 | 694 | 33,992 | 13.87 |
| 1896 | 29,476 | 7,747 | 330 | 523 | 1,140 | 1,070 | 40,286 | 15.70 |
| 1899 | 32,834 | 10,412 | 278 | 763 | 1,343 | 890 | 46,520 | 16.78 |

[^0]| 1902 | 35,857 | 13,151 | 251 | 879 | 1,415 | 985 | 52,538 | 18.50 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1905 | 41,235 | 12,237 | 336 | 902 | 1,186 | 1,479 | 57,375 | 19.20 |
| 1908 | 47,253 | 11,315 | 342 | 830 | 1,306 | 1,553 | 62,599 | 20.08 |
| 1909 | 50,612 | 11,365 | 323 | 826 | 1,233 | 1,607 | 65,966 | 20.87 |
| 1910 | 52,766 | 11,502 | 291 | 806 | 1,220 | 1,617 | 68,202 | 21.29 |
| 1911 | 54,999 | 11,378 | 338 | 791 | 1,328 | 1,446 | 70,280 | 21.65 |
| 1912 | 56,483 | 11,349 | 327 | 805 | 1,269 | 1,477 | 71,710 | 21.77 |

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Preußischen Staat [Statistical Yearbook for the Prussian State] (1915): p. 261.

Original German data reprinted in Gerd Hohorst, Jürgen Kocka, and Gerhard A. Ritter, Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch II [Social History Workbook], 2nd ed. Munich: Beck, 1978, pp. 161-62.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Male and female students; the student numbers were probably expressed as a percentage of the male population because the number of female students was basically negligible - for instance, during the winter semester of 1911/12 only 1,896 women were enrolled in Prussian universities as opposed to 26,550 men. (Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Preußischen Staat [Statistical Yearbook for the Prussian State] 1915, p. 265 and 267).
    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ From 1910 onward, this does not include the Forest Academy in Aschaffenburg.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ From 1912 onward, this does not include the Veterinary University in Stuttgart.

