**Leandro Prados de la Escosura**

**World Human Development, 1870-2007**

**Electronic Appendix**

**Appendix 1. Sources and Procedures**

***Life Expectancy at birth***

Africa

Estimates come from Prados de la Escosura (2013) where a detailed explanation of the sources and procedures is provided. In the case of pre-1950 era, dearth of data made indirect estimates of life expectancy at birth necessary. I have accepted Riley’s (2005a, p. 539) assumption that “the average of all life expectancy estimates of acceptable quality for countries in a region provides the best available gauge of the pretransition average for the entire region”.

The Americas

Most data come from the OxLAD database for Latin America (Astorga et al., 2003) -(supplemented with the working sheets prepared by Shane and Barbara Hunt and kindly provided by Pablo Astorga)- and Arriaga (1968). In addition, national sources used are:

Argentina, 1870-1890, Recchini de Lattes and Lattes (1975).

Canada, United Nations (2000) level for 1938 backwards projected for pre-1938 period with Bourbeau et al. (1997) in order to maintain consistence over time.

Chile, 1890-1900, and Uruguay, 1870-1900, assumed to have evolved along Argentina.

Uruguay, 1900-1938, Ministerio de Salud Pública (2001).

Life expectancy in Colombia, 1870-1900, Cuba, 1870-1900, Panama, 1880-1900, Honduras, 1890-1900, Puerto Rico, 1870-1890, and Venezuela, 1880-1900, has been assumed to evolve along Costa Rica’s.

Peru, 1913-1938, assumed to evolve along Bolivia’s.

Puerto Rico, 1870-1890, assumed it evolves along Costa Rica; 1890, Riley (2005b); 1900-1938, United Nations (1993).

Jamaica, 1880-1938, Riley (2005a); 1870-1880, assumed it evolves along Costa Rica.

Trinidad-Tobago, 1860-1900, assumed to evolve along Jamaica’s.

U.S.A., 1870-1890, Haines (1994).

In the absence of life expectancy estimates for early years I have derived them by projecting the available figures with infant survival rates (that is, 400 –as the maximum infant mortality rate per thousand- less the country’s infant mortality rate) for Panama, 1900-1929, and Guyana, 1950-1960. Such a procedure was also used to distribute the average life expectancy estimate for Argentina, 1869-1894.

Asia

Most pre-1950 estimates come from Riley (2005b) who claims that the earliest health transition started in the 1870/1890s when mean and median values were 27.5 and 25.1 years, respectively. Lower bound estimates for 1950 or 1940s levels were used for 1938. In the absence data, pre-1929 life expectancy at birth was assumed to be 25 years.

Cambodia, 1938, Siampos (1970), cited in Riley (2005b); 1929 assumed it evolved along China as they had similar levels in 1938.

China, 1938, upper bound in 1936 (2005b); 1929, Caldwell et al. (1986), cited in Lavely and Wong (1998).

Hong Kong SAR, assumed to have evolved at the same rate of variation as Taiwan’s, 1900-1938.

India, 1890-1938, McAlpin (1983) extrapolated to 1880 with Visaria and Visaria (1982).

Indonesia, 1929, Riley (2005b).

Japan, 1870, Riley (2005b); 1880, Janetta and Preston (1991); 1890-1900, Johansson and Mosk (1987).

Korea, 1913, Riley (2005b) provides a figure of 23.5 years for 1915. Since the historical lower bound was assumed to be 25 years, this value was assigned to the pre-1913 era; 1929, derived by increasing the initial figure by 0.87 yearly as suggested by Riley (2005b); 1938, United Nations (1993).

Lao PDR, 1929, assumed to evolve as Vietnam’s.

Malaysia, 1929-1938 figures obtained by projecting 1950 level backwards with the infant survival rate.

Nepal, 1925, assumed to evolve as India.

Singapore, 1929-1938 figures obtained by projecting 1950 level backwards with the infant survival rate; 1870-1925, assumed to evolve at the same pace as Malaysia’s.

Sri Lanka, 1890-1913, 1938, Langford and Storey (1993); 1929, Sarkar (1951)

Taiwan, 1890-1938, Cha and Wu (2002); 1950, Glass and Grebenik (1967); 1980-2007, english.moe.gov.tw/public/Attachment/9101916565871.pdf; 2000-2007, Tsai (2008).

Thailand, 1938, Vallin (1976).

Turkey, pre-1913, and 1929, assumed to evolve at the same yearly rate of change as Greece’s; 1913, Pamuk (2007); 1938, Shorter and Macura (1982).

Oceania

Australia, 1870-1900, Whitwell et al. (1997).

New Zealand (adjusted for Maori population), 1870, Riley (2005b); 1880-1890, Glass and Grebenik (1967).

Europe

Austria, 1870, Helczmanovski (1979); 1880-1890, interpolated from data in Helczmanovski (1979), Glass and Grebenik (1967: 82), and the United Nations (1993)

Belgium, 1870, Deprez (1979); 1880-1900, Flora (1983); 1929, United Nations (1993)

Bulgaria, 1870-1890, assumed to move along Greece’s.

Cyprus, since life expectancy levels in Cyprus and Greece in 1890 were identical and those for 1938, very close, I assumed they were the same up to 1929. Figures for 1890 and 1938 come from Riley (2005b).

Czechoslovakia, 1870-1913, Sbr (1962); 1890, Riley (2005b).

Finland, 1870-1990, Kannisto et al. (1999).

France, 1870-1900, Flora (1983).

Germany, 1870-1890, Flora (1983).

Greece, 1870-1913, Valaoras (1960).

Hungary, 1870-1900, assumed to evolve along Austria’s.

Ireland, 1850-1900, assumed to evolve along the U.K.’s

Italy, 1881, and 1901, Zamagni (1990); 1870-1938, Conte et al. (2007).

Poland, 1870-1913, assuming it evolved as Czechoslovakia’s.

Portugal, 1850-1913, Leite (2005); 1929, Veiga (2005); 1938, United Nations (1993)

Romania, assumed to evolve along Greece, 1870-1890, and along Bulgaria’s, 1890-1929.

Russia, 1870-1913, Pressat (1985), European Russia; 1929, European Soviet Union; 1938, Soviet Union.

Spain, 1870-1938, Dopico and Reher (1998); 1950-2000, Nicolau (2005) and Goerlich and Pinilla (2005).

Sweden, 1870-1965, Keyfitz and Fleiger (1968), reproduced in Sandberg and Steckel (1997).

United Kingdom, 1850-1900, Floud and Harris (1997).

Yugoslavia, assumed to evolve along Greece’s, 1870-1890, and along Bulgaria’s, 1890-1929. For 1929 and 1938 life expectancy was estimated by projecting the available figures with infant survival rates for 1950.

***Literacy***

While, from a conceptual point of view, there are no objections to the UNESCO definition of a literate person, namely, “who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life” (quoted in Nilsson, 1999, p. 278), assessing a person’s literacy is quite a different issue.

Reading and writing do not necessarily go together in developing societies and prior to the diffusion of the schooling system the lag between acquiring the ability to read and to write can be as wide as a century or more (Markussen, 1990; Nilsson, 1999). Hence, the literacy rate would vary wildly depending on whether a wide (read ability only) or a narrow (reading and writing skills) definition of literacy is used, and how it is actually measured (with marriage signatures being particularly misleading in pre-industrial societies). Moreover, becoming literate is far more difficult and time-intensive in countries which languages employ Chinese characters (Taira, 1971; Honda, 1997). In practice, although classifying a person as truly literate should imply that she is able to read and write, it not always possible make such a precise distinction for the past (Nilsson, 1999). Unfortunately, historical data are far from homogeneous and, therefore, the results will suffer from biases, which, nonetheless, will not condition decisively long run trends.

In the absence of historical data on literacy, available literacy rates were projected backwards with the rate of primary enrolment. Also, occasionally, available literacy rates have been projected backwards with years of primary education (from Morrisson and Murtin, 2009). In the post-1960 period, the literacy rate has been, in a few cases, derived by assuming that the illiteracy rate was identical to the share of population with no schooling provided by Barro and Lee (2002, 2010) and Cohen and Soto (2007).

Africa

Estimates come from Prados de la Escosura (2013) where a detailed explanation of the sources and procedures is provided.

The Americas

OxLAD database (Astorga et al., 2003) (plus the working sheets prepared by Shane and Barbara Hunt and kindly provided by Pablo Astorga) and Newland (1991) provide most of the data. Otherwise, the sources are:

Chile, 1870, Braun et al. (2000).

Cuba, 1870-1890, Newland (1991).

Nicaragua, 1900, Núñez (2005).

U.S., 1870-1890, 1960-1970, Costa and Steckel (1997).

Literacy rates have been backwards projected with the rate of primary enrolment for Bolivia, 1870-1890, and Puerto Rico, 1870-1890.

Literacy rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education for the population above 15 years from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for Dominican Republic, 1870-1900; El Salvador, 1870-1890; Uruguay, 1870-1890, and Venezuela, 1870-1880.

Asia

China, 1870, 1913, Morrisson and Murtin (2007).

India, 1890, 1938, Tomlinson (1993).

Japan, 1870, Steckel and Floud (1997); 1880-1890 (by assuming that the rate of primary enrolment was a good approximation), Hanley (1990); 1900-1938, Honda (1997).

Korea, 1929, Kimura (1990).

Literacy rates have been projected backwards with the rate of primary enrolment for Cambodia and Laos, 1913-1938; China, 1929; Hong Kong, 1870-1913; India, 1870-1880, 1929; Indonesia, Taiwan, and Vietnam, 1900-1938; Iran, Jordan, Malaysia and Myammar, 1929; Israel, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Syria, 1920-1938; Korea, 1913; Fiji, 1900-1913, 1929-38.

Literacy rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education for the population above 15 years from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for Iraq, 1870-1938; Malaysia, 1870-1900; Myammar, 1870-80; Philippines, 1870-1913; Syria, 1870-1900; Thailand, 1880-1913, 1929.

Oceania

Australia, 1870, Vamplew (1987); 1890-1900, Steckel and Foud (1997b).

Europe

Austria, 1880-1913, Flora (1983).

Belgium, 1938, Banks (2010).

Czechoslovakia, 1880-1900, Flora (1983); 1938, Banks (2010).

Finland, 1870, Crafts (1997); 1880-90, Myllantaus (1990); 1900, Flora (1983); 1929-60, Banks (2010).

Germany, 1950, Banks (2010).

Greece, 1929-1950, Banks (2010).

Ireland, 1870-1900, Flora (1983); 1913, Crafts (1997).

Italy, 1870-80, Flora (1983); 1890, 1960, Conte et al. (2007); 1938, Banks (2010).

Poland, 1870-90, assumed to evolve along Hungary’s; 1900, Flora (1983); 1929-1960, Banks (2010).

Portugal, 1880, Reis (1993); 1880-1890, 1913-1938, Nunes (1993).

Romania, 1929-1960, Banks (2010).

Russia, 1870-1960, Mironov (1991, 1993).

Spain, 1870-1880, Núñez (2005); 1890-1930, Reher (personal communication); Viñao (1990).

Sweden, 1870-1960, Banks (2010).

Yugoslavia//Serbia, 1929-1990, Banks (2010).

U.K., 1870-1960, Banks (2010).

Literacy rates have been backwards projected with the rate of primary enrolment for Albania, 1920-1938; Cyprus, 1880-1900.

Literacy rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for Bulgaria, 1870-1880.

## *Enrolment*

Figures on enrolment rates, apparently straightforward, present difficulties of interpretation. The usual measurement procedure is to divide the number of students by the relevant school-age population cohort. For example, primary enrolment rate defined as the share of children receiving primary education over population aged 5 to 14 years, keeping this yardstick fixed over time. This way the unadjusted (primary) enrolment rate is obtained. Such age span is, however, longer than primary schooling, leading to an under-estimate. Even worse, comparability is fraught with difficulties as the length of primary or secondary schooling changes across countries and over time, and, therefore, biases of an unknown sign are introduced (Benavot and Riddle, 1988; Nilsson, 1999). Alas, up to the mid-twentieth century, the only kind of enrolment rate that can be easily computed for a large number of countries and over a long time-span is the unadjusted one. Then, UNESCO, OECD, and the World Bank provide gross enrolment rates, in which the denominator is adjusted to the age bracket for each type of schooling (primary, secondary, tertiary) for the present.

For the pre-World War II era, in the absence of direct estimates, Benavot and Riddle (1998) and Frankema (2011), and Lindert (2004), estimates of primary enrolment rates, and primary plus secondary education enrolment rates, respectively, have been used.

For those countries for which no evidence on enrolment was available at given dates, the closer enrolment rates have been projected backwards with the average years of schooling among the population above 15 (Morrisson and Murtin 2009).

Occasionally, for nineteenth and early twentieth century countries (mostly African and Asian) the total -that is, primary, secondary, and tertiary- enrolment rate has been obtained by adjusting the primary or primary and secondary enrolment ratio with the ratio resulting from dividing the share of population aged 5-14 years of age by the share of population aged 5-24. This crude procedure implies the assumption that secondary and tertiary enrolment numbers represent a negligible proportion of the relevant population cohort.

The relevant population was derived as follows. Firstly, I computed the share of population aged 5-24 (and 5-14) over total population at census years from Mitchell (2003a, 2003b, 2003c) that was, then, interpolated log-linearly to derive yearly series and, finally, its result multiplied by total population figures (see below). The population share of those aged 5-24 years of age for missing countries, as it is often the case for Africa, has been replaced with that of a neighbour country with a similar demographic transition.

Africa

Estimates come from Prados de la Escosura (2013) where a detailed explanation of the sources and procedures is provided.

The Americas

Most data come from OxLAD database (Astorga et al., 2003), supplemented it with the working sheets prepared by Shane and Barbara Hunt. Otherwise, the sources are:

Puerto Rico, 1870-1880, Newland (1991).

Venezuela, 1870-1890, Newland (1991).

All enrolment derived with primary enrolment in Benavot and Riddle (1988), adjusted with the ratio of those aged 5-14 years to those aged 5-24 years, for Dominican Rep., 1870-1913; Ecuador, 1870-1880.

All enrolment rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education for the population above 15 years from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for Cuba, 1870-1890; Honduras, 1870-1880; Panama, 1870-1890, and Paraguay, 1870-1880.

Asia

China, 1890-1913, assumed to evolve as Hong Kong’s.

Hong-Kong assumed to have evolved as China, 1960-1980, and Kuwait as Iraq, 1950-1960.

Bahrein, 1950-1970, and Brunei-Darassalam, Oman, Qatar, and UAE, 1950-1980, assumed to evolve along Kuwait’s.

All enrolment derived with primary enrolment in Benavot and Riddle (1988), adjusted to all enrolment with the ratio of those aged 5-14 years to those aged 5-24 years, for Cambodia, 1929 and 1938; Iraq, 1913; Israel and Laos, 1920-38 1929 and 1938; Philippines, Taiwan, and Fiji, 1900; Syria, 1900-1913.

All enrolment rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education for the population above 15 years from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for India and Myanmar, 1870; Iran and Iraq, 1870-1900; Philippines and Syria, 1870-1890; Thailand, 1800-1900; Turkey, 1870-1880.

Population aged 5-24 (and 5-14) share in total population in Syria accepted for Lebanon and that of China for Nepal.

Europe

Italy, 1870, 1913, 1929, Conte et al. (2007).

Portugal, 1880-1913, Reis (1993), primary enrolment.

Spain, 1870-1980, Núñez (2005).

Population aged 5-24 (and 5-14) share in total population for Cyprus, Turkey’s and Greece’s, weighted by the shares of Turkish and Greek in total population.

All enrolment derived with primary enrolment in Benavot and Riddle (1988), adjusted to all enrolment with the ratio of those aged 5-14 years to those aged 5-24 years, for Czechoslovakia, 1913; Denmark, 1870; Romania, 1870.

All enrolment derived with primary and secondary enrolment in Lindert (2004), adjusted to all enrolment with the ratio of those aged 5-14 years to those aged 5-24 years (Mitchell 2003c), for Ireland, 1870-1900; Italy, 1870; Switzerland, 1870; UK, 1870-1900.

All enrolment rates have been backwards projected with years of primary education for the population above 15 years from Morrisson and Murtin (2009) for Bulgaria, 1870-1880.

## *Per Capita GDP*

GDP per head is expressed in 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars. Unless stated below, post-1950 GDP per head data come from Maddison (2006, 2010) completed with Conference Board (2012), since 1995. Occasionally, Conference Board estimates have been accepted for the entire post-1950 period, as it is the case of China, whose estimates were adjusted to the recent findings of the 2005 PPP round. Otherwise, for specific countries shown below, Maddison’s per capita GDP levels (usually) for 1950 have been projected backwards with volume indices of real per capita GDP taken from historical national accounts.

Africa

Estimates from Prados de la Escosura (2012).

The Americas

Data for twentieth-century Latin America -except for Cuba (see below)- comes from CEPAL (2009) from 1950 onwards, and from Astorga and Fitzgerald (1998) and OxLAD database (Astorga et al., 2003). Otherwise national sources have been used.

Argentina, Della Paolera et al. (2003), 1884-1950, assuming the rate of growth over 1870-84 was identical to that for 1884-90. The alternative option of projecting backwards the level for 1884 to 1875 with Cortés Conde (1997) casts too low a figure. I assumed the level for 1870 was identical to that of 1875.

Brazil, 1870-1950, Goldsmith, (1986).

Bolivia, 1870-1950, Herranz-Loncán and Peres Cajías (2011).

Chile, 1870-1950, Díaz, Lüders and Wagner (2007).

Colombia, 1870-1905, Kalmanovitz Krauter and López Rivera (2009) and data kindly provided by Salomon Kalmanovitz in private communication; 1905-1950, GRECO (2002).

Cuba, up to 1902, Santamaría (2005); 1902-1958, Ward and Devereux (2012); 1958 onwards, Maddison (2010).

An important caveat in the case of Cuba is that Maddison (2006) level for 1990 has not been accepted. The reason is that, given the lack of PPPs for Cuba in 1990, Maddison (2006: 192) assumed Cuban per capita GDP was 15 percent below the Latin American average. Since this is an arbitrary assumption, I started from Brundenius and Zimbalist’s (1989) estimate of Cuba’s GDP per head relative to six major Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, LA6) in 1980 (provided in Astorga and Fitzgerald, 1998) and applied this ratio to the average per capita income of LA6 in 1980 Geary-Khamis dollars to derive Cuba’s level in 1980. Then, following Maddison (1995), I derived the level for 1990 with the growth rate of real per capita GDP at national prices over 1980-1990 and reflated the result with the US implicit GDP deflator in order to arrive to an estimate of per capita GDP in 1990 at 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars. Interestingly, Cuba’s position relative to the US in 1929 and 1955 is very close to the one Ward and Devereux (2012) estimated using a different approach.

Ecuador, 1870-1890, I assumed it evolved as Peru over 1880-1900, yielding $447 for 1880, and I arbitrarily assumed a per capita GDP of $400 for 1870.

Mexico, 1870-1900, Coatsworth (1989: 41); 1896-1950, INEGI (1995).

Peru, 1870-1950, Seminario (2011).

Uruguay, 1870-1938, Bértola (1998).

Venezuela, 1870-1950, Baptista (1997).

Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua), I derived the level for 1913 by assuming the growth over 1913-20 was identical to that of 1920-25, the latter derived from OxLAD database (Astorga et al., 2003).

Caribbean. Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, 1950-2007, and St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1990-2007, Maddison (2006, 2010), Conference Board (2010), and Bulmer-Thomas (personal communication).

Trinidad-Tobago, 1950-1970, Maddison (2010).

Jamaica, 1870-1929, Eisner (1961); 1938, Maddison (2010).

Puerto Rico, 1950-2007, Maddison (2010).

Canada, 1870-1926, Urquhart (1993); 1926-1976, Statistics Canada (2004).

U.S., 1870-1950, Kendrik (1961); 1950-2007, Bureau of Economic Activities (BEA).

Asia

Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine (Israel), Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, and the Gulf -Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE-), 1870-1913, Pamuk (2006)

Bhutan, Brunei, and Maldives, Maddison (2006).

Korea, 1913-1938, Cha and Kim (2006); 1890, Bourguignon and Morrisson (2002).

Myammar, 1880-1890, assumed to evolve along India.

Philippines, 1890, Bourguignon and Morrisson (2002).

Turkey, 1880, Altug et al. (2008); 1890, Bourguignon and Morrisson (2002).

Taiwan, 1880-1890, assumed to evolve as China’s; 1900, Cha and Wu (2002).

Oceania

New Zealand, 1870-1938, Greasley and Oxley (2000a, 2000b).

Europe

Austria, 1870-1913, Maddison (2010) level for 1913 projected backwards with Schulze (2000) estimates for Imperial Austria under the assumption that real output per head in Modern Austria moved along Imperial Austria’s.

Belgium, 1870-1913, Horlings (1997); 1929-1938, average of GDP estimates of income and expenditure approaches in Buyst (1997), and output in Horlings (1997).

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, 1880, computed with Good (1994) ratio of 1880 GDP per head to the average GDP per head of 1870 and 1890 applied to Maddison’s (2010) average levels for 1870 and 1890.

Cyprus, 1913-2007, Apostolides (2011). I assumed the level for 1913 was identical to that for 1921.

Denmark, 1850-1938, Hansen (1974).

France, 1870-1950, Toutain (1997).

Finland, 1870-1990, Hjerppe (1996).

Germany, Nominal GDP, 1950-2000, IMF (2010); 1901-1913, 1925-1949, Spoerer and Ritschl (1997); 1901 level backwards projected to 1870 with Hoffmann et al. (1965). Real GDP derived by deflating Nominal GDP. The deflator comes from IMF (2010), 1960-2000; Spoerer and Ritschl (1997), 1901-1960; Hoffmann et al. (1965), 1870-1901.

Greece, 1870-1938, Kostelenos *et al*. (2007)moving base series.

Hungary, 1870-1913, Maddison (2009) level for 1913 projected backwards to 1870 with Schulze (2000) estimates for Imperial Hungary, under the assumption that movements in real output per head in Modern Hungary reflected those in Imperial Hungary; 1913-1938, Eckstein (1955: 175) for Modern (Republic of) Hungary, as defined by the Treaty of Trianon (1919).

Italy, 1870-1913, Fenoaltea (2005).

Netherlands, 1870-1913, Smits et al. (2000), average of income, output and expenditure estimates; 1921-1938, Bakker et al. (1990).

Norway, 1870-2000, Grytten (2004).

Portugal, 1850-1910, Lains (2006); 1910-1950, Batista et al. (1997).

Russia, 1870-1885, Imperial Russia, Goldsmith (1961), agricultural and industrial output weighted with Gregory (1982) weights for 1883-87; 1885-1913, Gregory (1982), Table 3.1; 1913-1928, Markevich and Harrison (2011).

Spain, 1870-2007, Prados de la Escosura (2003, updated).

Sweden, 1870-2000, Krantz and Schön (2007).

United Kingdom, 1850-1985, Mitchell (1988).

## *Population*

All figures are adjusted to refer to mid-year and to take into account the territorial changes and are derived from Maddison (2010) and and Mitchell (2003a, 2003b, 2003c), completed for Latin America and the Caribbean with OxLAD database (Astorga et al., 2003), 1900-1938, and CEPAL (2009), 1950-2007. Otherwise, national sources were used.

Spain, 1870-2000, Nicolau (2005).

Turkey, 1870-1913, Pamuk (2006, 2007).

Cyprus, 1929-1938, Apostolides (2011).

Algeria and Tunisia, 1870-1950, Fargues (1986).

South Africa, 1870-2000, Feinstein (2005).

Sub-Saharan Africa, 1910-1950 data come from Smits (private communication), completed with Banks (2010), for Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, and Sierra Leone. Missing observations for Sub-Saharan African countries in the late 19th century were filled by assuming the average growth rate for countries in the region.

**References**

Altug, S., A. Filiztekin, and S. Pamuk, “Sources of Long-term Growth for Turkey, 1880-2005,” *European Review of Economic History*, 12, 393-430, 2008.

Alvaredo, F., and A.B. Atkinson, “Colonial Rule, Apartheid and Natural Resources: Top Incomes in South Africa 1903-2005,” OxCarre Research paper 46/2010.

Apostolides, A., “The Growth of Two Small Economies in the Great Depression: GDP Estimation for Cyprus and Malta during the Interwar Period (1921-1938),” MPRA Paper 30276, 2011 <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/30276/>

Arriaga, E. E., *New Life Tables for Latin American Populations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, Population Monographs Series No. 3, Institute of International Studies, University of California Berkeley, 1968.

Astorga, P. and V. Fitzgerald, “Statistical Appendix,” in R. Thorp, *Progress, Poverty and Exclusion An Economic History of Latin America in the 20th Century*, 307-365, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, 1998.

Astorga, P., Bergés, A. R., and FitzGerald, E. V. K., “The Oxford Latin American Economic History Database [OxLAD],” Oxford: Latin American Centre, Oxford University, 2003. Available at: <http://oxlad.qeh.ox.ac.uk/>

Bakker, G.P., den, T.A. Huitker and C.A. van Bochove, “The Dutch Economy 1921-1938: Revised Macroeconomic Data for the Interwar Period,” *Review of Income and Wealth*, 36, 187-206, 1990.

Banks, A. S., “Cross-National Time-Series Data Archive,” 2010 <http://www.databanksinternational.com/>

Baptista, A., *Bases cuantitativas de la economía venezolana, 1830–1995*, Fundación Polar, Caracas, 1997.

Barro, R. and J.W. Lee, “International Data on Educational Attainment: Updates and Implications,” Harvard University Center for International Development CID Working Paper 42, 2002, dataset available at: <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/CID>

Barro, R. and J.W. Lee, “New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950-2010,” NBER Working Paper 15902, 2010 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15902>

Batista, D., C. Martins, M. Pinheiro and J. Reis, *New Estimates of Portugal’s GDP 1910-1958*, Banco de Portugal, Lisbon, 1997.

**Benavot, A. and P. Riddle, “The Expansion of Primary Education, 1870-1940: Trends and Issues,” *Sociology of Education*, 61, 191-210, 1988.**

**Bértola, L., *El PBI de Uruguay, 1870–1936 y otras estimaciones*, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, 1998.**

Bourbeau, J. Légaré and V. Émond, “New Birth Cohort Life Tables for Canada and Quebec, 1801-1991,” Statistics Canada, Demographic Division, Research Paper 3, 1997, available at: [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)

Bourguignon, F. and C. Morrisson, “Inequality among World Citizens,” *American Economic Review*, 92, 727-744, 2002 (data available at <http://www.delta.ens.fr/XIX>)

Braun, J., M. Braun, I. Briones, and J. Díaz, “Economía chilena, 1810-1995. Estadísticas históricas,” Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Instituto de Economía, Documento de Trabajo 187, 2000.

Brundenius C. and A. Zimbalist, *The Cuban Economy: Measurement and Analysis of Socialist Performance*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1989.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), “GDP by Industry, 1910 to 2009,” 2010, available at <http://www.bea.gov/industry/iotables/prod/table_list.cfm?anon=56082>

Buyst, E., “New GNP Estimates for the Belgian Economy during the Interwar Period,” *Review of Income and Wealth,* 43, 357-375, 1997.

Caldwell, J., M. Bracher, G. Santow, and P. Caldwell, “Population Trends in China—A Perspective Provided by the 1982 Census,” in C. Li, ed., *A Census of One Billion People*, 352-392, Republic of China Population Census Office, Hong Kong, 1986.

Cha, M.S. and N. N. Kim, “Korea’s First Industrial Revolution, 1911-40,” Naksungdae Institute of Economic Research [NIER] Working Papers Series 3, 2006, available at: <http://www.naksung.re.kr/papers/wp2006-3.pdf>

Cha, M.S. and T.M. Wu, “Colonial Transition to Modern Economic Growth in Korea and Taiwan,” Unpublished manuscript 2002.

Coatsworth, J.H., “The Decline of the Mexican Economy, 1800-1860,” in R. Liehr, ed., *América Latina en la época de Simón Bolívar. La formación de las economías nacionales y los intereses económicos europeos 1800-1850*, 27-53, Colloquium, Berlin, 1989.

Cohen, D and M. Soto, “Growth and Human Capital: Good Data, Good Results,” *Journal of Economic Growth* 12, 51–76, 2007.

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe [CEPAL], “América Latina y el Caribe. Series históricas de estadísticas económicas 1950-2008,” *Cuadernos Estadísticos* 37, 2009, available at: <http://www.eclac.cl/deype/cuaderno37/index.htm>

Conference Board, “Total Economy Database”*,* 2012, <http://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/>

Conte, L., G. della Torre, and M. Vasta, “The Human Development Index in Historical Perspective: Italy from Political Unification to the Present Day,” Quaderni Università degli Studi di Siena, Dipartimento di Economia Politica, working paper 491, 2007.

Cortés Conde, R., *La economía argentina en el largo plazo*, Editorial Sudamericana/ Universidad de San Andrés, Buenos Aires, 1997.

Costa, D.L. and R.H. Steckel, “Long-Term Trends in Health, Welfare, and Economic Growth in the United States,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 47-89, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

Crafts, N., “The Human Development Index and Changes in Standards of Living: Some Historical Comparisons,” *European Review of Economic History*, 1, 299-322, 1997.

Della Paolera, G., A. M. Taylor, and C. G. Bozolli, “Historical Statistics”, in G. Della Paolera and A. M. Taylor, eds., *A New Economic History of Argentina*, 376-385, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2003.

Deprez, P., “The Low Countries,” in W. R. Lee, ed., *European Demography and Economic Growth*, 236-283, Croom Helm, London, 1979.

Díaz, J., R. Lüders, and G. Wagner, “Economía Chilena 1810-2000. Producto total y sectorial. Una nueva mirada,” Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Documento de trabajo 315, 2007.

Dopico, F. and D.S. Reher, *El declive de la mortalidad en España, 1860-1930*, Asociación de Demografía Histórica, Monografía No. 1, 1998.

Easterly, W., “Life after Growth,” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 4, 239-276, 1999, underlying data available at: [http://www.worldbank.org/html/prdmg/grthweb/growth t.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/html/prdmg/grthweb/growth%20t.htm)

Eckstein, A., “National Income and Capital Formation in Hungary, 1900-1950,” *Income and Wealth*, V, 150-223, 1955.

Eisner, G., *Jamaica, 1830-1930: A Study in Economic Growth*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 1961.

Feinstein, C.H., *An Economic History of South Africa. Conquest, Discrimination and Development*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005.

Fenoaltea, S., “The Growth of the Italian Economy, 1861-1913: Preliminary Second-generation Estimates,” *European Review of Economic History*,9, 273-312, 2005.

Flora, P. (1973), “Historical Processes of Social Mobilization: Urbanization and Literacy, 1850–1965,” in S. N. Eisenstadt and S. Rokkan, eds., *Building States and Nations: Models and Data Resources*, 213-258, Sage, London, 1973.

Flora, P., *State, Economy, and Society in Western Europe 1815-1975. A Data Handbook in Two Volumes*, Campus, Frankfurt, 1983.

Floud, R. and B Harris, “Health, Height, and Welfare: Britain, 1700-1980,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 91-126, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

Frankema, E., “The Origins of Formal Education in Sub-Saharan Africa. Was British Rule More Benign?,” *European Review of Economic History*, 16, 335-355, 2012.

Glass, D.V. and E. Grebenik, “World Population, 1800-1950”, in H.J. Habakkuk and M. Postan, eds., *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, Vol. VI. *The Industrial Revolutions and After: Incomes, Population, and Technological Change*, Part I, 56-138, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1967.

Goerlich Gisbert, F. and R. Pinilla Pallejá, “Esperanza de vida y potencial de vida a lo largo del siglo XX en España,” *Revista de Demografía Histórica*,23, 79-109, 2005.

Goldsmith, R. W., “The Economic Growth of Tsarist Russia: 1860-1913,” *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 9, 441-475, 1961.

Goldsmith, R. W., *Desenvolvimento financeiro sob um século de inflaçao*, Harper & Row do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, 1986.

Good, D.F., “The Economic Lag of Central and Eastern Europe: Income Estimates for the Habsburg Successor States, 1870-1910,” *Journal of Economic History*,54, 869-891, 1994.

Greasley, D. and L. Oxley, “Measuring New Zealand’s GDP 1865–1933,” *Review of Income and Wealth*, 46, 351–368, 2000a.

Greasley, D. and L. Oxley, “Outside the Club: New Zealand’s Economic Growth 1870–1993,” *International Review of Applied Economics*, 14: 173–192, 2000b.

GRECO (Grupo de Estudios de Crecimiento Económico), *El Crecimiento económico colombiano en el Siglo XX*, Banco de la República/Fondo de Cultura Económica, Bogotá, 2002.

Gregory, P., *Russian National Income*,Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1982.

Grytten, O.H., “The Gross Domestic Product for Norway 1830-2003,” in Ø. Eitrheim, J.T. Klovland, and J.F. Qvigstad, eds., *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway 1819-2003*, 241-288, Norges Bank Occasional Papers 35, Norges Bank, Oslo, 2004.

Haines, M., “Estimated Life Tables for the United States, 1850-1900,” National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper Series on Historical Factors in Long Run Growth 15, 1994.

Hanley, S.B., “The Relationship between Education and Economic Growth,” in G. Tortella, ed., *Education and Economic Development since the Industrial Revolution*, 69-87, Generalitat Valenciana, Valencia, 1990.

Hansen, S.A., *Økonomisk vækst i Danmark*, Akademisk Forlag, Copenhagen, 1974.

Hayami, Y. and V.W. Ruttan, *Agricultural Development An International Perspective*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1985.

Helczmanovski, H., “Austria-Hungary,” in W. R. Lee, ed., *European Demography and Economic Growth*, 27-78, Croom Helm, London, 1979.

Herranz-Loncán, A. and J. Peres Cajías, “La economía boliviana en el muy largo plazo: una aproximación preliminar al crecimiento económico de Bolivia desde la independencia,” Unpublished Manuscript, 2011.

Hjerppe, R., *Finland's Historical National Accounts 1860-1994: Calculation Methods and Statistical Tables*. J.Y.H.L., Jyväskylä, 1996.

Hoffmann, W.G., F. Grumbach, and H. Hesse, *Das Wachstum der Deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Mitte des 19.Jahrhunderts*, Springer, Berlin, 1965.

Honda, G., “Differential Structure, Differential Health: Industrialization in Japan, 1868-1940,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 251-284, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

Horlings, E., “The Contribution of the Service Sector to Gross Domestic Product in Belgium, 1835-1990,” Universiteit Utrecht, Unpublished manuscript, 1997.

INEGI, *Estadísticas históricas de México*, INEGI, México DF, 1995.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2010), *International Financial Statistics*, IMF, Washington D.C., 2010.

Jannetta, A.B. and S.H. Preston, “Two Centuries of Mortality Change in Central Japan: The Evidence from a Temple Death Register,” *Population Studies*, 45, 417-436, 1991.

Johansson, S.R. and C. Mosk, “Exposure, Resistance and Life Expectancy: Disease and Death during the Economic Development of Japan, 1900-1960,” *Population Studies*, 41, 207-235, 1987.

Kalmanovitz Krauter, S. and E. López Rivera, *Las cuentas nacionales de Colombia en el siglo XIX*, Universidad de Bogotá Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Bogotá, 2009.

Kannisto, V., M. Nieminen, and O. Turpeinen, “Finnish Life Tables since 1751,” *Demographic Research* 1, 1999, available at: [www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol1/1](http://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol1/1)

**Kendrick, J.W., *Productivity Trends in the United States*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Princeton, N.J., 1961.**

**Keyfitz, N. and W. Fleiger, *World Population: An Analysis of Vital Data*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1968.**

**Kimura, M., “Diffusion of Primary Education in Korea,”** in G. Tortella, ed., *Education and Economic Development since the Industrial Revolution*, 337-353, Generalitat Valenciana, Valencia, 1990.

Kostelenos, G. and Associates, *Gross Domestic Product, 1830-1939* (in Greek), Centre of Planning and Economic Research (KEPE), Athens, 2007.

Krantz, O. and L. Schön, *Swedish Historical National Accounts 1800-2000. Aggregate Output Series*, Lund University, Lund, 2007.

Lains, P., “Growth in a Protected Environment: Portugal, 1850-1950,” *Research in Economic History*, 24, 121-163, 2006.

Langford, C. and P. Storey, “Sex Differentials in Mortality Early in the Twentieth Century: Sri Lanka and India Compared,” *Population and Development Review* 19, 263-282, 1993.

Lavely, W. and R. B. Wong, “Revising the Malthusian Narrative: The Comparative Study of Population Dynamics in Late Imperial China,” *Journal of Asian Studies*, 57, 714-748, 1998.

Lee, W. R., “Germany,” in W. R. Lee, ed., *European Demography and Economic Growth*, 144-195, Croom Helm, London, 1979.

Leite, Joaquim da Costa, “População e crescimento económico,” in P. Lains and A. Ferreira da Silva, eds., *História Económica de Portugal 1700-2000* Vol. II *O Século XIX*, 43-81, Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, Lisboa, 2005.

Lindert, P.H., *Growing Public. Social Spending and Economic Growth since the Eighteenth Century*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004.

Maddison, A., *Monitoring the World Economy, 1820-1992*, OECD Development Centre, Paris, 1995.

Maddison, A., *The World Economy*, OECD Development Centre, Paris, 2006.

Maddison, A., “Statistics on world population, GDP and per capita GDP, 1-2008 AD,” 2010, horizontal file <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/>

Markevich, A. and M. Harrison, “Russia’s Real National Income: The Great War, Civil War, and Recovery, 1913 to 1928,” *Journal of Economic History*, 71, 672-703, 2011.

Marschalck, P., “The Age of Demographic Transition: Mortality and Fertility,” in K.J. Bade, ed., *Population, Labour and Migration in 19th and 20th Century Germany*, 15-33, Berg, Leamington Spa/Hamburg, 1987.

Mazur, D. P., “Expectancy of Life at Birth in 36 Nationalities of the Soviet Union: 1958-60,” *Population Studies*, 23, 225-246, 1969.

McAlpin, M.B., “Famines, Epidemics, and Population Growth: The Case of India,” *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 14, 352-366, 1983.

Ministerio de Salud Pública, *Tablas de Mortalidad del Uruguay por sexo y edad / 1908 - 1999*, Montevideo: Ministerio de Salud Pública, Dirección General de la Salud, Departamento de Estadística, 2001.

Mironov, B.N., “The Development of Literacy in Russia and the USSR from the Tenth to the Twentieth Centuries,” *History of Education Quarterly*, 31, 229-252, 1991.

Mironov, B.N., “Educación y desarrollo económico en Rusia, siglos XIX y XX,” in C. E. Núñez, and G. Tortella, eds., *La maldición divina. Ignorancia y atraso en perspectiva histórica*, 271-306, Alianza, Madrid, 1993.

Mitchell, B. R., *International Historical Statistics: Africa, Asia, and Oceania 1750-2000,* Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2003a.

Mitchell, B. R., *International Historical Statistics: The Americas, 1750–2000*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2003b.

Mitchell, B. R., *International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750-2000*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2003c.

Mitchell, B.R., *British Historical Statistics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1988.

Morrisson, C. and F. Murtin, “Education Inequalities and the Kuznets Curves: a Global Perspective since 1870,” Paris School of Economics Working Papers 12, 2007.

Morrisson, C. and F. Murtin, “The Century of Education,” *Journal of Human Capital*, 3, 1-42, 2009 (and data appendix).

Myllantaus, “Education in the Making of Modern Finland,” in G. Tortella, ed., *Education and Economic Development since the Industrial Revolution*, 153-171, Generalitat Valenciana, Valencia, 1990.

Newland, C., “La educación elemental en Hispanoamérica: desde la independencia hasta la centralización de los sistemas educativos nacionales,” *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 71, 335-364, 1991.

Nicolau, R., “Población, salud y actividad,” in A. Carreras and X. Tafunell, eds., *Estadísticas Históricas de España. Siglos XIX-XX*, II, pp. 77-154, Fundación BBVA, Bilbao, 2005.

Nunes, A.B., “Education and Economic Growth in Portugal: A Simple Regression Approach,” *Estudos de Economia*, 13, 181-205, 1993.

Núñez, C.E., “Educación,” in A. Carreras and X. Tafunell, eds., *Estadísticas Históricas de España. Siglos XIX-XX*, I, pp. 155-244, Fundación BBVA, Bilbao, 2005.

Núñez, J., “Signed with an X: Methodology and Data Sources for Analyzing the Evolution of Literacy in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1900-1950,” *Latin American Research Review*, 40, 117-135, 2005.

Pamuk, S., “Estimating Economic Growth in the Middle East since 1820,” *Journal of Economic History*,66, 809-828, 2006.

Pamuk, S., “Economic Change in Twentieth Century Turkey: Is the Glass More than Half Full?,” American University of Paris Working Paper 41, 2007.

Prados de la Escosura, L., *El progreso económico de España, 1850-2000*, Fundación BBVA, Bilbao, 2003.

Prados de la Escosura, L., “Output per Head in Pre-Independence Africa: Quantitative Conjectures,” *Economic History of Developing Regions*, 27, 1-35, 2012.

Prados de la Escosura, L., “Human Development in Africa: A Long-run Perspective,” *Explorations in Economic History*, 50, 161-178, 2013.

Pressat, R., “Historical Perspectives on the Population of the Soviet Union,” *Population and Development Review*, 11, 315-334, 1985.

Recchini de Lattes, Z. and A. E. Lattes, eds., *La población de Argentina*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires, 1975.

Reis, J., “El analfabetismo en Portugal en el siglo XIX: una interpretación,” in C.E. Núñez and G. Tortella, eds., *La maldición divina. Ignorancia y atraso en perspectiva histórica*, 237-269, Alianza, Madrid, 1993.

Riley, J.C., *Poverty and Life Expectancy. The Jamaica Paradox*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2005a.

Riley, J.C., “The Timing and Pace of Health Transitions Around the World,” *Population and Development Review*, 31, 741-764, 2005b.

Riley, J.C., “Bibliography of Works Providing Estimates of Life Expectancy at Birth and Estimates of the Beginning Period of Health Transitions in Countries with a Population in 2000 of at Least 400,000,” 2005c, available at: [www.lifetable.de/RileyBib.htm](http://www.lifetable.de/RileyBib.htm)

Ritschl, A. and M. Spoerer, “Das Bruttosozialprodukt in Deutschland nach den amtlichen Volkseinkommens- und Sozialprodukts Statistiken 1901-1995,” *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 2, 27-54, 1997.

Sandberg, L.G. and R.H. Steckel, “Was Industrialization Hazardous to Your Health? Not in Sweden,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 127-159, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

Santamaría, A., “Las cuentas nacionales de Cuba, 1690–2005,” Centro de Estudios Históricos, Centro Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Unpublished manuscript, 2005.

Sarkar, N.K., “A Note on Abridged Life Tables for Ceylon, 1900-1947,” *Population Studies*, 4, 439-443, 1951.

Schulze, M.S., “Patterns of Growth and Stagnation in the Late Nineteenth Century Habsburg Economy,” *European Review of Economic History*, 4, 311-340, 2000.

Shorter, F.C. and M. Macura, *Trends in Fertility and Mortality in Turkey 1935–1975*, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1982.

Siampos, G.S., “The Population of Cambodia, 1945-1980,” *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 48, 317-360, 1970.

Smits, J.P., E. Horlings and J.L. van Zanden, *Dutch GNP and its Components, 1800-1913*, Groningen Growth and Development Centre Research Monograph no. 5, 2000.

Srb, V., “Population Development and Population Policy in Czechoslovakia,” *Population Studies*, 16, 147-159, 1962.

Statistics Canada, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, 2004, available at: <http://www.statcan.ca/>

Steckel, R.H. and R. Floud, “Conclusions,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 423-449, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

Taira, K., “Education and Literacy in Meiji Japan: An Interpretation,” *Explorations in Economic History*,8, 371-394, 1971.

Toutain, J.C., “Le produit intérieur brut de la France, 1789-1990,” *Economies et Sociétés. Histoire Economique Quantitative*, 11, 5-136, 1997.

Tsai, W-H., “The Growth of Taiwan's Aging Population and its Socio-economic Consequences,” *Taiwanese Gerontological Forum* 1, 1-10, 2008.

UNESCO, *Progress of Literacy in Various Countries. A Preliminary Statistical Study of Available Census Data since 1900*, UNESCO, Paris, 1953.

UNESCO, *World Illiteracy at Mid-Century. A Statistical Study*, UNESCO, Paris, 1957.

UNESCO, *World Survey of Education Handbook,* II *Primary Education*, UNESCO, Paris, 1958.

UNESCO, *Literacy 1967-1969 Progress Achieved in Literacy throughout the World*, UNESCO, Paris, 1970.

UNESCO, *Estimated Illiteracy Rate and Illiterate Population Aged 15 Years and Older by Country, 1970-2015*, UNESCO, Paris, 2002.

UNESCO, *Total Enrolment, School Life Expectancy, and Expenditure on Education 1970-2005*. UNESCO, Paris, 2010.

United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1948*, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, 1949.

United Nations, *Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*, United Nations, New York, 1954.

United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1991 Special Issue: Population Ageing and the Situation of Elderly Persons*, United Nations, New York, 1993.

United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook Historical Supplement 1948-1997*, United Nations, New York, 2000.

United Nations Development Program [UNDP], *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2009.

United Nations Development Program [UNDP], *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2010.

Urquhart, M.C., *Gross National Product, Canada 1870-1926: The Derivation of the Estimates*, McGill-Queen’s University Press, Kingston, 1993.

Valaoras, V., “A Reconstruction of the Demographic History of Modern Greece,” *Miliband Memorial Fund Quarterly*, 38, 114-139, 1960.

Vallin, J., “La population de la Thaïlande,” *Population*, 31, 153-175, 1976.

Vamplew, W., ed., *Australians. Historical Statistics*, Fairfax, Syme, and Weldon, Broadway, 1987.

Veiga, T. Rodrigues, “A transição demográfica,” in P. Lains and A. Ferreira da Silva, eds., *História Económica de Portugal 1700-2000* Vol. III *O Século XX*, 37-63, Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, Lisboa, 2005.

Viñao Frago, A., “The History of Literacy in Spain: Evolution, Traits, and Questions,” *History of Education Quarterly*, 30, 573-599, 1990.

Visaria, L. and P. Visaria, “Population (1757-1947),” in D. Kumar (with M. Desai), ed., *Cambridge Economic History of India*, II, 463-532, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1982.

Ward, M. and J. Devereux, “The Road Not Taken: Pre-Revolutionary Cuban Living Standards in Comparative Perspective,” *Journal of Economic History*,72, 104-132, 2012.

Whitwell, G., Ch. de Souza, and S. Nicholas, “Height, Health, and Economic Growth in Australia,” in R.H. Steckel and R. Floud, eds., *Health and Welfare during Industrialization*, 379-422, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1997.

World Bank, “World Development Indicators Database,” World Bank, Washington D.C., 2010., [http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog.](http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog.%20Last%20accessed%20June%205) .

Zamagni, V., *Dalla Periferia al Centro. La seconda rinascita economica dell’Italia 1861-1981*, Il Mulino, Bologna, 1990.

Zamagni, V., “L’offerta di istruzione in Italia 1861-1987: un fattore dello sviluppo o un ostacolo?,” Università degli Studi di Cassino, Dipartimento Economia e Territorio, Working Papers 4, 1993.