

## SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA, version 2

For more information about this questionnaire or questions about entering specific information, please mail George Alter (altergc@umich.edu) and/or Kees Mandemakers (kma@iisg.nl).

If your organization is responsible for multiple databases (that are not integrated), please fill in a form for each database.

**0/ Do you agree to put the following information on the internet** (at appropriate places like [www.historicaldemography.net](http://www.historicaldemography.net) or the new developed collaboratory on longitudinal historical databases)

Yes

### 1/ Identifying information

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Name of database:             | Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)                                   |
| Location:                     | International Institute of Social History (IISH), Amsterdam, the Netherlands |
| Web-address:                  | <a href="http://www.iisg.nl/~hsn">www.iisg.nl/~hsn</a>                       |
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|                               |  |

### 2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

#### A Original goal

To construct a database of 78,000 life courses of individuals born in the Netherlands in the period 1812-1922, available for historical and demographic research. The database contains data over the period 1812-present.

In addition, the HSN is involved in several collaborative research projects (see: [www.iisg.nl/~hsn/projects](http://www.iisg.nl/~hsn/projects)), for which data have been collected.

#### B Which part has been realized

All birth certificates have been entered of which 40.000 life courses have been completed, mainly from the birth period 1863-1922.

**FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE DATABASE**

**3/ Sources: Please enter Yes or No and the time period for the main sources included in the database**

| Yes /no | Start year | End year | Type of source   | Comments (such as breaks in period or geographic coverage) |
|---------|------------|----------|--|--|
| N       |            |          | Baptisms   |  |
| N       |            |          | Marriages from church registers                          |  |
| N       |            |          | Burials  |  |
| N       |            |          | Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church |  |
| Y       | 1812       | 1922     | Civil birth certificates                                 | Based on sample (n=78,000)                                 |
| Y       | 1812       | 1950     | Civil marriage certificates                              | Based on sample  |
| Y       | 1812       | 1939     | Civil death certificates                                 | Based on sample  |
| Y       | 1850       | 1939     | Civil population registers                               |  |
| N       |            |          | Census   |  |
| N       |            |          | Nominative lists   |  |
| N       |            |          | Genealogies (from more than one source)                  |  |
| Y       | 1940       | Present  | Other: Individual Cards                                  |  |
| Y/N     |            |          | Other:   |  |
| Y/N     |            |          | Other:   |  |

**4/ How was the sample (or samples) defined?**

A sample drawn from Dutch civil birth certificates in the period 1812-1922: a total number of 78,000 individuals.

**5/ Units of observation: Please enter Y or N for each unit that can be followed over time; the number of units can be given in thousands**

|   | Type            | Number | Comments:  |
|---|-----------------|--------|--|
| Y | Individuals     | 78.000 | Sample of individuals  |
| Y | Married couples | 40.000 | Consisting of research person and spouse (data from population registers and/or marriage certificates) |

|   |            |         |  |
|---|------------|---------|--|
| Y | Families   | 40.000  | Only observed when research person and family cohabit (parents and families of unit of observation itself). Data are from population registers. A family is broad defined (including more generations) |
| Y | Households | 150.000 | All households in which the research person is observed (including institutionalized households and households where the research person was serving, etc.). Data are from population registers        |
| N | Farms      |         |  |
| N | Other:     |         |  |
| N | Other:     |         |  |
| N | Other:     |         |  |

**6/ Describe the geographic area under observation**

The sample is at random spread over the whole of the Netherlands, almost all municipalities are included.

**7/ Is information available about related individuals who are not in the sample?**

Examples: *Marriage registers often include occupations of parents.*

*A population register sample may include everyone in the household of an individual in the sample.*

Yes, information is available of all individuals who were involved in a vital event concerning the research person (birth, marriage, death) and those observed in the household of the research person.

**8/ What events can be identified? Do events have dates?**

| Y/N | Event      | Are these events dated? Y/N/P (= partial dates, e.g. year only) |  |
|-----|------------|---|--|
| Y   | Birth      | Y   | Comment:   |
| Y   | Marriage   | Y   | Comment: and divorce   |
| Y   | Death      | Y   | Comment:   |
| Y   | Migration  | P   | Comment: Internal migration (within municipality) is not dated before ca. 1920, external migration is usually dated. |
| Y   | Occupation | P   | Comment: usually only the period in which a change took place is explicit.   |

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Y   | Religion   | P | Comment: usually only the period in which a change took place is explicit. |
| Y   | Relationships  | P | Comment: sometimes exact, sometimes period.                                |
| <b>9/ These questions describe the way observation is censored.</b>   |  |   |  |
| A) How do individuals enter observation?  |  |   |  |
| Research person: Birth and after that, via population register.<br>Other individuals: via population register because of co-residing with research person and/or via civil certificates including as parents in law, witnesses etc. |  |   |  |
| B) How do individuals leave observation?  |  |   |  |
| Research person: death/emigration abroad/if historical source is not available.<br>Other individuals: as soon as they do not co-register with the research person.  |  |   |  |
| C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?  |  |   |  |
| Sometimes, but then a period of exit is known.  |  |   |  |
| D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?   |  |   |  |
| Yes, estimates can be made.   |  |   |  |
| <b>10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)</b>   |  |   |  |
| Y   | Can observations be linked to geographic locations?                            |   |  |
| Y   | Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded? |   |  |
| Y   | Are all individuals who lived in the households of sample members recorded?    |   |  |
| <b>11/ Kinship relations</b>  |  |   |  |
| A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?  |  |   |  |
| The kinship or relationship to the head of the household or the subject of the certificate is mentioned in the source. From this, the relationship to the member of the sample can be derived.                                      |  |   |  |
| B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?   |  |   |  |

As far as previous or later generations are residing in the household of members of the sample.

C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are there serious differences and if yes can you describe them?

They are quite comparable, the generation born before 1850 is less fortunate because the lack of a population register

### 12/ Linkage

Which sources and units of observation have been linked?

|                      | Y/N/Partly | Comments: |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Births/Baptisms      | Y          |           |
| Marriages            | Y          |           |
| Deaths/Burials       | Y          |           |
| Population registers | Y          |           |
| Census               | N          |           |
| Nominative lists     | N          |           |
| Other:               | N          |           |

How is linkage represented in the database? *For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number? Are records linked to each other but not to a universal ID? What was used to establish a link?*

Each member of the sample has a unique ID-number. Linking by way of automatic record linkage (with manual testing in case of inconclusive or inconsistent results).

### 13 / What data structures have been constructed from the original source data to aid analysis

|   |  | Comments: |
|---|--|-----------|
| Y | Date of entry and date of exit by individual |           |
| Y | Events by individual                         |           |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| N   | Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual          |  |
| Y   | Husband-Wife pairs  |  |
| Y   | Mother-child and Father-child pairs   |  |
| Y   | Household structures  |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| <b>14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?</b>  |   |  |
| Y   | Occupational titles (like HISCO): HISCO, only partly implemented            |  |
| Y   | Locations (including geo-referenced systems): only on level of municipality |  |
| Y   | Other (religion, civil status etc.): standardized                           |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| Y/N   | Other:  |  |
| <b>15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting?<br/>Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.</b>   |   |  |
| <p>A program builds life courses with non redundant information from the population registers. See Kees Mandemakers, 'Building life course datasets from population registers by the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)', <i>History and Computing</i> 14 (2006), 87-108.</p> |   |  |