

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 or the new developed collaboratory on longitudinal historical databases)

Yes

1/ Identifying information

Name of database:	The Roteman Database
Location:	Stockholm City Archives
Web-address:	www.ssa.stockholm.se
Name contact person:	Mats Hayen
Email-address contact person:	mats.hayen@ssa.stockholm.se
Postal Address:	Kungsklippan 6, Box 22063, SE-104 22 Stockholm
Tel. number:	+46 8 508 28 300

2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

A Original goal	Digitally transferring the approximately 5 to 6 million personal records in the Roteman Archives into digital form. Work started in the late 1970s and currently 4 million entries have been digitized. The entries in the current database refer to around 1 million individuals. The work is carried out with the explicit intent of both saving the original source and at the same time making it more accessible to the general public.
B Which part has been realized	Today we have approximately 70 percent of the entire source material in the database. In ten years time we will hopefully reach 100 percent.

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)
Y			Baptisms	Births were recorded by the rotemen.
Y			Marriages from church registers	Marriages were recorded by the rotemen.
Y			Burials	Deaths were recorded by the rotemen.
N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	See below.
N			Civil birth certificates	
N			Civil marriage certificates	
N			Civil death certificates	
Y	1878	1926	Civil population registers	The information is continuous and not cross-sectional (as in Population registers 'continuous' maintained by a church). They are however not maintained by a church, but by the municipal authorities.
Y			Census	It is possible to choose any date of the year and thereby "create" a census table out of the database.
N			Nominative lists	
N			Genealogies (from more than one source)	Individuals have PID-codes which enables researchers to follow them from record to record.

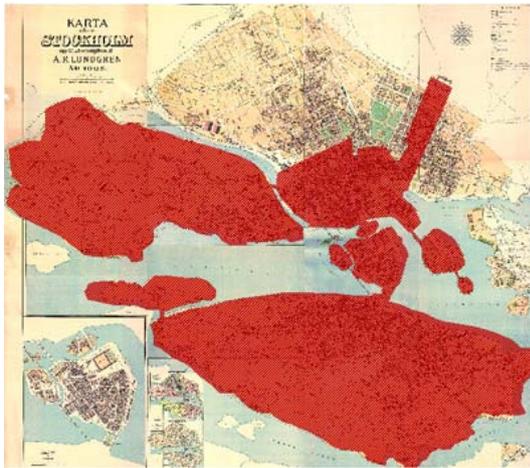
4/ How was the sample (or samples) defined?

No sampling. Digitization is total and carried out in territorial order, slowly adding new rotar (wards) to the database.

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	1 million	For this and all below observation is only possible as long as the unit under study remains in the territory covered by the database.
Y	Married couples	Approx. 250.000	
Y	Families	Approx. 200.000	
Y	Households	Approx. 500.000	
N	Farms		
N	Other:		
N	Other:		
N	Other:		

6/ Describe the geographic area under observation



Stockholm in 1885. The area in red show the current territorial limits of the Roteman database. The city of Stockholm is built on a number of islands. In the south is the large island of Södermalm, to the west lies Kungsholmen, and the central island of Stadsholmen (or Gamla Stan) is the old medieval centre of the city. The area to the north of the centre is called Norrmalm. The northern part of Norrmalm and the eastern section (Östermalm) are currently being digitized.

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.

Occasionally but not systematically.

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: In some cases only partial dates.
Y	Death	Y	Comment:
Y	Migration	Y	Comment: In some cases only partial dates. Four different types of moves: Inside ward, Outside ward, Outside Stockholm, Outside Sweden.
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:

9/ These questions describe the way observation is censored.

A) How do individuals enter observation?	
By being born or migrating into the area.	
B) How do individuals leave observation?	
By dying or migrating out of the area.	
C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	
A limited number.	
D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?	
No.	
10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)	
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?
11/ Kinship relations	
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?	
As a relation to the head of household.	
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?	
Kinship relations can be reconstructed using the IDs of mothers, fathers and children and thus connecting up to three or four generations (this is limited by the fact that the database only covers 49 years).	
C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are there serious differences and if yes can you describe them?	

No, all information is comparable.

12/ Linkage

Which sources and units of observation have been linked?

	Y/N/Partly	Comments:
Births/Baptisms	N	
Marriages	N	
Deaths/Burials	Y	Death certificates are linked for individuals dying in the covered area.
Population registers	N	
Census	Y	A census from 1900/01 covering apartments and individuals for the same territory as the one covered by the Roteman database.
Nominative lists	N	
Other:	Y/N/P	

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?*

All records have IDs for individual, family, household within household, household and – when relevant – for mother and for father. Most records can also be linked to geographic location. The basis for linking individuals is birthdate, gender and birthplace. The linking program starts from these variables and then use other variables (like titles) to strengthen or weaken the identification.

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	More exact dates have been added using migrational records.
N	Events by individual	
N	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	

N	Husband-Wife pairs	
N	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
N	Other:	

14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?

Y	Occupational titles (like HISCO): HISCO and HISCLASS
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): MapInfo
N	Other (religion, civil status etc.):
N	Other:
N	Other:
N	Other:

**15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting?
Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.**

We mainly use SAS and SQL programs on a flexible basis, and do not, at this point in time, have any software that could easily be transferred to someone outside our institution. Researchers either ask us to make the dataextracting they want or we hand out the information in a format which allow them to make their own analyses. In creating the data we use inhouse programs which help us to ID individuals, families and household, and to standardize titles and placenames.