

SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

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

1/ Identifying information

Name of database:	Scanian Demographic Database
Location:	Dept. of Economic History, Lund university, Sweden
Web-address:	www.ehl.lu.se/database/sdd.htm
Name contact person:	Tommy Bengtsson
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2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

There is a four-fold objective of the database: 1) To improve knowledge of individual behaviour and demographic outcomes during the agrarian society and during the transformation to the modern welfare society, 2) to enhance understanding of contemporary behaviour and health through a full life-course approach 3) to allow an analysis of the role of intergenerational transfers and inheritance on behaviour and 4) to analyse the influence of economic change and development of welfare institutions on individual behaviour.

In order to fulfil these aims the database consists of information from 1646 to 1895 which is presently extended up until today.

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
Yes	1646	1895	Baptisms	Or births (see below 8/). The period 1895 to 1991 in progress
Yes	1646	1895	Marriages from church registers	The period 1895 to 1991 in progress
Yes	1646	1895	Burials	Or deaths (see below 8/)The period 1895 to 1991 in progress
Yes	1829	1895	Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	The period 1895 to 1991 in progress
Yes			Civil birth certificates	From 1992 and onwards

Yes			Civil marriage certificates	From 1992 and onwards
Yes			Civil death certificates	From 1992 and onwards
Yes			Civil population registers	Digitised from 1968
No			Census	
No			Nominative lists	
Yes	1697	1895	Other: Poll tax registers	1896 – in progress
Yes	1658	1881	Other: Land registers	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	

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

All individuals residing in nine rural parishes and one town in the province of Scania, southern Sweden. The sample is selected to represent all variations in economic and social structure on the countryside in Scania.

5/ Units of observation:

Please enter Y or N for each unit that can be followed over time

		Comments:
Y	Individuals	
Y	Married couples	
Y	Families	
Y	Households	
Y	Farms	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

6/ Describe the geographic area under observation

The nine parishes and the town are located in western Scania in southern Sweden. The area consists of plain lands and more wooded areas. Agriculture dominates the area up until the end of the nineteenth century when industrialisation takes place both in the towns and on the countryside. One of the rural parishes was transformed to a small industrial town in the 1880s.

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.

- a) For all ever married individuals residing in the parishes sometime between 1829 and 1895 information on socio-economic status at birth is registered whether they were born in the parishes or immigrants. This means that their parents' socio-economic status is registered although many lived outside the parishes.
- b) All marriages which took place in the parishes are recorded. This implies that the groom or the bride residing in another parish, but marrying in the parishes, is recorded even if the married couple settles down outside the parishes in the sample directly after marriage.

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)	
Yes	Birth	Yes	Comment: Baptism for seventeenth century, birth date from late seventeenth century and onwards
Yes	Marriage	Yes	Comment:
Yes	Death	Yes	Comment: Burial date up to mid-eighteenth century, death date from mid-eighteenth century and onwards (differences between parishes)
Yes	Migration	Yes	Comment: Internal migration 1829 and onwards, external migration from 1770s or 1790s and onwards (differences between parishes)
Yes	Other: Farm event	P	Comment: Yearly information on residence and landholding. The date is set to November 1, which is about the average date for the poll tax registration.
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 birth or in-migration, or present at start of database, e.g. 1646 or 1680.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

By death or out-migration, or at end of database period (presently 1895).

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Yes, before 1829

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. Migration during the period 1829 to 1895 is set at specific dates in the autumn of each year. This occurs when an individual is registered as migrating in a certain year in a register and is not found in the same location (internal migration), or not at all (external migration) in the register of the following year. The same goes for family migration before 1829.

10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)

Yes	Can observations be linked to residential locations?
P	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded? 1829 and onwards
P	Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded? 1829 and onwards

11/ Kinship relations

A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?

Husband, wife and children are recorded in the examination and birth registers

B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?

Presently (1646-1895) up to about eight generations is available. With the extension of the database to present days the number of generations will of course increase.

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: Poll tax registers	Y	
Other: Land registers	Y	
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
<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?</p> <p>Each individual has a universal identification number to which the different events are linked</p>		
13 / What data structures have been added to the information in the sources?		
		Comments:
Y	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	
Y	Events by individual	
Y	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	
Y	Husband-Wife pairs	
Y	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
Y	Other: Individuals - households	
Y	Other: Individuals - farms	
Y/N	Other:	

Y/N	Other:	
14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?		
Yes	Occupational titles (like HISCO): HISCO	
Yes	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): Location by village but not by GIS	
No	Other (religion, civil status etc.):	
Yes	Other: Socio-economic status coding through the use of occupation and landholding	
No	Other:	
No	Other:	
15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting? Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.		
We mainly use DATAFLEX and SAS for data extracting and .R for data analysis.		