

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:	Popum
Location:	Demographic Data Base, Umeå University
Web-address:	www.ddb.umu.se
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2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

To digitize parish registers from selected Swedish parishes and make them available for researchers.

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
Y	1630	1900	Baptisms	Include births and baptisms. Mainly late 18 th and 19 th century
Y	1700	1900	Marriages from church registers	Mainly late 18 th and 19 th century
Y	1620	1900	Burials	Include deaths and burials. Mainly late 18 th and 19 th century
Y	1720	1900	Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	Mainly late 18 th and 19 th century
N	N	N	Civil birth certificates	
N	N	N	Civil marriage certificates	

N	N	N	Civil death certificates	
N	N	N	Civil population registers	
N	N	N	Census	
N	N	N	Nominative lists	
N			Other:	

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

Complete registration of parish registers for parishes selected by the research society. Parishes grouped in four main regions. Individuals followed during presence within the included parishes.

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	(can be difficult to identify households)
Y	Farms	Depends on how the population register was kept. Can differ from parish to parish and from time to time
N	Other:	
N	Other:	
N	Other:	

6/ Describe the geographic area under observation

Skellefteå region (five parishes in northern Sweden)
 Sundsvall region (eighteen parishes in midnorthern Sweden)
 Linköping region (thirtysix parishes in southern Sweden)
 Northern inland region (eleven parishes)

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.

Explicit information on related persons not present in the parish is included in the database (for example “daughter of farmer Nils Olsson”, or “Farmers daughter”)

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: Sometimes only year
Y	Marriage	Y	Comment: Sometimes only year
Y	Death	Y	Comment: Sometimes only year
Y	Migration	Y	Comment: Sometimes only year. Also migration within parishes
Y	Other: Dates of communion	Y	Comment:
Y	Other: Dates of catechetical examinations	Y	Comment:
Y	Other: Occasionally other events	Y/N/P	Comment:

9/ These questions describe the way observation is censored.

A) How do individuals enter observation?

Birth, start of registration, migration.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

Deaths, end of registration, migration		
C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?		
Yes, but only in rare cases. Mainly for older periods (i.e. 18 th century)		
D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?		
Sometimes only year is given.		
10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)		
Y	Can observations be linked to residential locations?	
Y	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	
Y	Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded?	
11/ Kinship relations		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
A specific table contains information about related individuals. Given relations are to parents, partners and children. From this table sibship groups can be created and families followed over generations.		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
Up to eleven generations.		
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	Only for one parish.
Nominative lists	N	
Other: Poll tax registers	N	Some work going on with linking them to parish registers
Other:	Y/N/P	
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>Every individual has a unique identification number. Every record has a unique identification number and is linked to individuals through the unique person identification number.</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: States, for example residence and marital status.	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?		
Y	Occupational titles (like HISCO): Own coding system. HISCO developed but not completely implemented yet.	
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	
Y	Other (religion, civil status etc.): civil status	

Y	Other: Marks, legitimacy, vaccination etc.
Y/N	Other:
Y/N	Other:
<p>15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting? Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.</p>	
<p>Indiko: webtool for extracting and visualizing data (mainly visualizing). DDB library: a set of standardized java methods for analysis and data extraction. Corelink: computerized record linkage software. Regina: system form preparing and digitizing parish registers.</p>	