

SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES

WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

The second questionnaire

For more information about this questionnaire or questions about entering specific information, please contact Kees Mandemakers (kma@iisg.nl) and/or Tatiana Moisseenko (tatiana.moisseenko@iisg.nl)

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The questionnaire comprises three sections:

Section A includes the questions related to the most general and important information identifying the content, scope and provenance of the databases and the information about their creators.

Section B contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

Section C contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Section A

I. General (identifying) information about the database

1. Title of the database	Norwegian Historical Population Register, 1800-1964
1.a. Subtitle , which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	
2. Abbreviation	HPR

3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	http://www.rhd.uit.no/nhdc/hpr.html
3.b. Get to data	http://www.rhd.uit.no:8080/folketellinger/folketellinger_avansert_e.aspx

4. Abstract: describes content of the database. Max. length: 300 words Please indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Scope and main goal◦ Time and territory covered by data◦ Sample strategy◦ Main sources	The scope and main objective is to trace as many as possible of the people living in Norway since 1800 through as much of their life span as possible in order to link to the modern Central Population Register, which starts in 1964 and make longitudinal research of many types possible. The sample strategy is full count; to include everyone from censuses, emigration lists and church registers in the first round and next also from complementary sources such as confirmation lists, farm tax lists, probate inventories etc. More about the sources and their transcription is available at http://rhd.uit.no/indexeng.html
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5. Keywords: Please use the recommended keywords if they are applicable: <i>demography, life course, census, church register, civil certificates, population register, history, social science, genetics, migration, occupations.</i>	Demography, life course, longitudinal, census, church register, population register, history, social science, migration, emigration, occupations.
Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.	

6. Citation: Indicate how you want others to cite your database.	Norwegian Historical Population Register, c/o University of Tromsø, National Archives and Statistics Norway.
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7. IDS compatible: Indicate with <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> whether the database is IDS compatible, if <i>Yes</i> , please specify.	The database is under construction and samples are IDS compatible, we are working to extend this compatibility.
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8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?	Still under construction
8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?	
8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it?	First version in 2018
8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for the database.	Until 2018 the main task is to create a full-count population register from 1800 to 1964 based on linking the main censuses and vital records. During the next five year period we plan to add more censuses (1920 and 1946) and other complimentary sources and for selected municipalities data from the 18th century.

II. Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	Norwegian Historical Data Centre, University of Tromsø
1.a. Website	http://www.rhd.uit.no/nhdc/hpr.html
1.b. Location: city, country	Tromsø, Norway with partners in Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger.
1.c. Postal address	Norwegian Historical Data Centre, University of Tromsø, 9037 Tromsø.
1.d. Phone	+47 776 44000

2. Name of primary responsible person	Gunnar Thorvaldsen
2.a. His/her email address	gunnar.thorvaldsen@uit.no
2.b. Postal address	
2.c. Phone	+47 776 44000

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	Primo January 2015
3.b. Who did it?	Hilde Sommerseth, Gunnar Thorvaldsen

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)	The University of Tromsø, The National Archives and the Norwegian Research Council.
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III. Sources: core characteristics

1. Type of the sources. Indicate how many sources were used for the database and what kind (register, census, certificates, ...).	
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Please enter *Yes* or *No* and the time period for the main sources. In case of other sources, not listed below, please add their type and specify their main characteristics.

Detailed questions about the characteristics of all core sources are in section C.

	<i>Type of source</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>End year</i>	<i>Explanations:</i>
1.	Baptisms	Y	1623	1930	Church records for increasing number of parishes
2.	Marriages from church registers	Y	1623	1930	Church records for increasing number of parishes
3.	Burials	Y	1623	1918	Church records for increasing number of parishes
4.	Population registers, maintained by church	N			
5.	Civil birth certificates	Y	1930	1960	Excerpt from church books to Statistics Norway
6.	Civil marriage certificates	Y	1930	now	Excerpt from church books to Statistics Norway
7.	Civil death certificates	Y	1930	now	Excerpt from church books to Statistics Norway
8.	Population Census	Y	1801	1910	Full count
9.	Nominative lists	N			
10.	Military draft records	N			
11.	Other: Farm taxes	Y	1838, 1886	1886	Full count
11.	Other: Confirmations	Y	1736	1930	Partial

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible			1800-1964		
2. Territory covered by data			Norway		
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national			National		
4. Units of observation. Please enter <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> for each unit, which forms the sample, the number of units and write explanations/comments. Add other units if they are not listed below, for them explanations are especially important.					
	Units of observation:	Yes /No	Number of units	Explanations:	
1.	Individuals	Y	1.040.111	Linked individuals, increasing	
2.	Married couples	Y	Ca. 1/4 million		
3.	Families	Y	Ca. 1/2 million	Only observed when research person and family cohabit (parents and families of unit of observation itself). Data are from linked censuses. A family is broad defined (including more generations).	
4.	Households	Y		All households in which the research person is observed (including institutionalized households and households where the research person was serving, etc.). Data are from censuses.	
5.	Farms	Y			
6.	Institutions	Y			
7.	Other:				

5. Variables per unit included in the database

<p><u>On individuals:</u> <i>Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration, relationship, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list</p>	<p>In open database (till ca 1930): Date of birth and death, age, gender, marital status, birth place, addresses, religion, occupations, migration, relationships to spouse and children, citizenship, ethnicity.</p> <p>In closed database (from ca.1930): Date of birth and death, age, gender, marital status, birth place, migration, relationships to spouse and children.</p>
<p><u>On households:</u> <i>Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list</p>	<p>Children present, age and number of children</p>

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	As pointers between spouses and parents/children.
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	Presently two.

7. Completeness	
7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database?	Yes, In the open part of the database.
7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded?	Yes, but all may not be linked from source to source.

8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySQL, MsSql, Access, please specify	MySQL, MS Access, Oracle.
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9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	To the open part via the Internet: http://www.rhd.uit.no:8080/folketelling/folketelling_avansert_e.aspx
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	The closed part will be accessed via de-identified extracts from the National Archives and/or Statistics Norway.

V. Publications and reports

1. Main publications about the database itself (max. 5)
 - Using NAPP Census Data to Construct the Historical Population Register for Norway. In: *Historical Methods* Volume 44, Issue 1, 2011
 - Holden, Bråthen, Thorvaldsen. The Norwegian Historical Population Register - particularly 1801 to 1815. In: *Historical Informatics* 2012/2. http://kleio.asu.ru/2012/2/hcsj-22012_21-33.pdf
 - Solli, Arne; Thorvaldsen, Gunnar. Norway: From Colonial to Computerized Censuses. *Revista de Demografia Historica* 2013; Volum XXX (I). ISSN 1696-702X.s, pp. 107 – 136
 - Hans Henrik Bull: Data and Methods. Download chapter 3 from dissertation *Marriage decisions in a peasant society*. University of Oslo 2006, pp. 25-34.
<http://www.rhd.uit.no/nhdc/Chapter%203%20Hans%20Henrik%20Bull.pdf>
2. Main or exemplary publications on research based on the database (max. 5)
 - Denominations of Faith in the Census. *Diskus* 16.2 (2014), 5-21. <http://www.isa-rc22.org/the-problem-with-numbers-in-the-study-of-religions/>
 - Glavatskaya, Elena; Thorvaldsen, Gunnar. Sergej Sergej's Field Research in Northern Norway and Finland: Contextualizing Early 20th-Century Sami. (fulltekst) *Arctic Anthropology* 2013; Vol. 50 (1). ISSN 0066-6939.s 105 - 119.s doi: <http://aa.uwpress.org/content/50/1/105.refs>.

- Jåstad, H., and Thorvaldsen, G. (2012) The incidence of consanguinity in Norway in the late 19th century. In: E. Beekink, E. and & E. Walhout, E.. (Eds.). : *Frans van Poppel : a sort of farewell : liber amicorum* (pp. 58-62). NIDI, den Den Haag: NIDI. Testing and Constructing Ethnicity Variables in Late Nineteenth-century Censuses. Per Axelsson and Peter Sköld (eds) *Indigenous Peoples and Demography*.
- *The Complex Relation between Identity and Statistics*. Berghahn Books 2011 ISBN 978-0-85745-000-5.

Section B

contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

VI. Observations

1. How do individuals enter observation?	In principle at birth
2. How do individuals leave observation?	In principle at death or emigration
3. How do households enter observation?	Usually they are defined as households when noted in the first census. However, they may also enter at the marriage if the couple is noted in a future census.
4. How do households leave observation?	At emigration or at the death of the head of household.
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	For most census records before 1910, for many birth records before 1812
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	When outside Norway or when links are missing.
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	In open period to farm or town house, in closed period (from ca. 1930) to municipality or province.
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	Migration records are often missing, must often be implied from address in other sources.
9. Are all individuals who lived in selected households recorded? (Selection on basis of the sample or because sampled individuals are living in households)	In the census
10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database?	Domiciles

VII. Sampling design and procedures: how was sample(s) defined?

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	Censuses, church records and emigration records.
2. Sampling units: Households, individuals, regions,...	The whole de facto and de jure population.
3. Variables used for selection: Age, gender, marital status, other	In principle full count.
4. Selection method: Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other	N/A

VIII. Data collection

1. Data collection period: When the data was collected and transcribed?	Ongoing since 1968
2. Data collection method: Public digital register, transcription, other	Transcription
2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By individuals ◦ From scanned sources ◦ From LDS's microfilms ◦ Automatic controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By individuals: Mostly by professional transcribers, but also genealogists. ◦ From scanned sources: From originals, paper copies, microfilms, scans. ◦ Proof reading: By the professional transcribers. ◦ Automatic controls: By trained historian.
2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	Proofreading.
2.c. When was it done?	Following transcription.

2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LDS ◦ Research ◦ Genealogy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ research ◦ genealogy
3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	Internal consistencies
4. Data collection staff: Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other)	15 professional transcribers, many genealogists.

IX. Linkage process

1. Linkage: Which sources and units of observation have been linked: (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials,...)?	Censuses, baptisms, marriages, burials are being linked.	
2. Documentation of linking:		
2.a. Programme, manually, ...	Presently in Oracle, manual links will be added.	
2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters)	Oracle PL-SQL.	
3. What are the rules for linking? Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge ...)	Names (Jaro-Winkler), age, birthplace, sometimes birth date. Relations to family members.	
4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to the original sources /transcribed data?	Unique source references.	
5. How is linkage represented in the database? For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number (ID)? Or are records linked in another way?	Yes, all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number (ID).	
6. Linkage percentage	Varying between 40 and 70 %	
7. Quality of linkage (own evaluation)	The links are better in 20 th than in early 19 th century materials due to birthdates in more sources. The lowest quality is in the first death records lacking age information and info on relatives.	
8. What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data? For example, occupational titles (like HISCO), locations (including geo-referenced systems). Please indicate the name of the system and how it was used. (Yes, No, Partly).		
Y/N/P	Reference system	Explanations:
P	Occupational titles:	The version for NAPP
P	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	Only on level of municipality. A farm level system is constructed.
Y	Religion, civil status etc.:	Standardized and coded
Y	Other:	Encoded birthplaces, household status, ethnicity.

Section C

contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Please answer the questions about all the sources used for the database, but do it in a separate form for every type of the source.

X. The main characteristics of the source (per every type of the source)

1. Baptism

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Kirkebøger eller ministerialbøger (Parish register or Ministerial books).
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The primary intention was to facilitate the control of the church's decree: those children were baptized. In addition to the sacral need, although the registration filled secular needs as well. By the aid of church books, the priest was able to give other civil servants information concerning inheritance, judicial proceedings, soldier conscription, and for the purpose of tax.
2.b. Who created it?	Denmark-Norway Church ritual ("Danmarks og Norgis Kirkeritual") (resol. 25/7), authorised in 1685 and The Norwegian Code given by King Christian V of Denmark-Norway on April 15th 1687, entered into force on September 29th 1688.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	Baptism. In principle the whole population, before the 1840s non-conformism was illegal, after then non-conformists' events should be entered in the church protocols.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	The oldest preserved Norwegian church book is from Andebu in Vestfold province, dating back to 1623. Church books dated back to about 1700 exist for almost all parishes.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	All parishes in Norway.
6. Content: What was recorded?	The oldest preserved registers did not have any schematic nor thematic order, thus all events were registered chronologically in the books. From 1812 we find printed registers with separate columns with defined headings, and the parish register was separated by type of act, with baptisms, burials, marriages, vaccination, confirmation, migration, all in their respective books. An extensive revision of the register was introduced in 1877. The royal resolution from 1877 is, with minor changes, still the applicable.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish, developing into Norwegian.
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to	

systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	There are several lacunas from the earliest period. For the 19th century there few lacunas in due to fire. The priests personally were responsible to deliver the registers to the regional archives (circular April 26th 1838), and it is believed that the recognition of preservation value was in general rather limited amongst the priests. However, a greater understanding of the parish registers values increased over time, and from the 19th century more complete continuous registers are preserved.
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	The Regional State Archives of Norway
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	Nearly all delivered parish registers (baptisms until ca. 1930) have been scanned and are available at: http://arkivverket.no/eng/content/view/full/629 10 % to 20 % of the parish registers have been transcribed and are available at: http://digitalarkivet.arkivverket.no/en-gb/finn_kilde http://www.rhd.uit.no/kirkebok/kirkebok_sok_e.aspx
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

Table 1: The development of contents in the baptism registers

1812	1820	1877
Date of birth	Date of birth	Date of birth
Child's name	Child's name	Child's name
Date of baptism	Date of baptism	Date of baptism
Parents: First and last name, position, occupation, place of residence	Parents: First and last name, position, occupation, place of residence	Parents: First and last name, position, occupation, place of residence, year of birth
Witness(es): First and last name, position, place of residence	Witness(es): First and last name	Witness(es): First and last name, position
	Legitimate or illegitimate	Legitimate or illegitimate
	Whether it is a home baptism	Whether it is a home baptism

2. Marriages

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Kirkebøker eller ministerialbøker (Parish register or Ministerial books).
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The primarily intention was to facilitate the control of the church's decree: That those living together as husband and wife were rightfully married. In addition to the sacral need, the registration filled secular needs, as well. By the aid of church books, the priest was able to give other civil servants information

	concerning inheritance, proceedings, soldier conscription, and for the purpose of tax.
2.b. Who created it?	Denmark-Norway Church ritual ("Danmarks og Norgis Kirkeritual") (resol. 25/7), authorised in 1685, and The Norwegian Code, given by Christian V of Denmark-Norway on April 15th 1687, entered into force on September 29th 1688.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	Marriages.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	The oldest preserved Norwegian church book is from Andebu in Vestfold province, dated back to 1623. Church books dated back to about 1700 exist for almost all parishes.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	All parishes in Norway.
6. Content: What was recorded?	The oldest preserved registers did not have any schematic nor thematic order, thus all acts were registered continuous in the books. From 1812 we find printed registers with separated columns with defined headlines, and the parish register was separated by type of act, with baptisms, burials, marriages, vaccination, confirmation, migration, all in their respective books. An extended revision of the register was introduced in 1877. The royal resolution from 1877 is, with minor changes, still the applicable.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish developing into Norwegian.
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	There are several lacunas from the earliest period. For the 19th century there may also be lacunas in different parishes, as it was the priests that personally was responsible to deliver the registers to the archives (circular April 26th 1838), and it is believed that the recognition of preserved value was in general rather limited amongst the priests. However, a greater understanding of the parish registers values increased over time, and from the late 19th century more complete continuous registers are preserved.
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	The Regional State Archives of Norway
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	Nearly all delivered parish registers has been scanned, and are available at: http://arkiverket.no/eng/content/view/full/629 A great amount of parish registers has been transcribed and digitized, and are available at:

	http://digitalarkivet.arkivverket.no/en-gb/finn_kilde
	http://www.rhd.uit.no/kirkebok/kirkebok_sok_e.aspx
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

Table 2: The development of contents in the marriage registers

1812	1820	1877
Date of marriage	Date of marriage	Date of marriage
Bridegroom: First and last name, age, occupation, place of residence	Bridegroom: First and last name, age, occupation, place of residence, place of birth	Bridegroom: First and last name, year of birth, occupation, place of residence, place of birth
Bride: First and last name, age, occupation	Bride: First and last name, age, place of birth	Bride: First and last name, year of birth, place of birth
Witness(es): First and last name	Witness(es): First and last name, place of residence	Witness(es): First and last name, name of residence
Whether church or home wedding	Bridegrooms father: First and last name	Bridegrooms father: First and last name, occupation
Comments	Bride's father: First and last name	Bride's father: First and last name, occupation
	Banns' period	Banns' period
	Vaccination certificate or had natural smallpox	Marriage number for bride and bridegroom
	Information about any previous marriage and probate case	Information about any previous marriage and probate case
		Comments

3. Burials

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Kirkebøker eller ministerialbøker (Parish register or Ministerial books).
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The primarily intention was to facilitate the control of the church's decree: That the deceased was buried on sacred ground. In addition to the sacral need, the registration filled secular needs, as well. By the aid of church books, the priest was able to give other civil servants information concerning inheritance, proceedings, soldier conscription, and for the purpose of tax.
2.b. Who created it?	Denmark-Norway Church ritual ("Danmarks og Norgis Kirkeritual") (resol. 25/7), authorised in 1685, and The Norwegian Code, given by Christian V of Denmark-Norway on April 15th 1687, entered into force on September 29th 1688.
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	Burials
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	The oldest preserved Norwegian church book is from Andebu in Vestfold province, dated back to 1623. Church books dated back to about 1700 exist for almost all parishes.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by	All parishes in Norway.

the source?	
6. Content: What was recorded?	<p>The oldest preserved registers did not have any schematic nor thematic order, thus all acts were registered continuous in the books.</p> <p>From 1812 we find printed registers with separated columns with defined headlines, and the parish register was separated by type of act, with baptisms, burials, marriages, vaccination, confirmation, migration, all in their respective books. An extended revision of the register was introduced in 1877. The royal resolution from 1877 is, with minor changes, still the applicable.</p>
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish developing into Norwegian.
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	<p>There are several lacunas from the earliest period. For the 19th century there may also be lacunas in different parishes, as it was the priests that personally was responsible to deliver the registers to the archives (circular April 26th 1838), and it is believed that the recognition of preserved value was in general rather limited amongst the priests. However, a greater understanding of the parish registers values increased over time, and from the late 19th century more complete continuous registers are preserved.</p>
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	The Regional State Archives of Norway
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	<p>Nearly all delivered parish registers has been scanned, and are available at: http://arkivverket.no/eng/content/view/full/629</p> <p>A great amount of parish registers has been transcribed and digitized, and are available at: http://digitalarkivet.arkivverket.no/en-gb/finn_kilde http://www.rhd.uit.no/kirkebok/kirkebok_sok_e.aspx</p>
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

Table 3: The development of contents in the burial registers

1812	1820	1877
Date of death	Date of death	Date of death
Date of burial	Date of burial	Date of burial, and date of interment.

The deceased: First and last name, age, position, occupation, place of residence	The deceased: First and last name, age, position, place of residence	The deceased: First and last name, date and year of birth, marital status, position, occupation, place of birth, place of residence
Comments	Possibly death of contagious disease or accident	Spouse's first and last name and occupation (to deceased wife) Father's first and last name and occupation (to deceased children) Cause of death Whether doctor visit

4. Norwegian Censuses

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	<p>Folketællingen for Danmark-Norge 1 Februar 1801 (Census for Denmark-Norway, February 1st, 1801)</p> <p>Folketællingen for Norge den 31th December 1865 (Census for Norway December 31st, 1865)</p> <p>Folketællingen for Kongeriget Norge den 31th December 1875 (Census for Norway December 31st, 1875)</p> <p>Folketælling for Norge den 3 December 1900 (Census for Norway December 3rd, 1875)</p> <p>Folketællingen for Norge 1 December 1910 (Census for Norway December 1st, 1910)</p>
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	The census was conducted on the purpose of mapping the complete population of Norway. As for all censuses, the content mirrors what the Norwegian government and the official statistics viewed as administrative and statistical interesting at the time.
2.b. Who created it?	All censuses were recognized by a royal resolution. The first census (1801) was prepared by the Danish-Norwegian Tabellkontoret, belonged to the Rentekammeret in Copenhagen. The 1865 census was created by the Table Office in the Norwegian Department of the Interior. Censuses from 1875 and onwards was led by the Central Bureau of Statistics (Statistics Norway).
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All censuses were 100 per cent full counted. The two first censuses, 1801 and 1865, followed the de jure principle. The censuses from 1875 onwards include both de jure and de facto concept, and thus comprise both persons absent from their households and people temporarily visiting other households etc.

4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	1801: The enumeration started on February 1st 1801 1865: The enumeration was taken in the beginning of January 1866 1875: The enumeration was taken January 3rd 1876 1900: The enumeration started on December 3rd 1900 1910: The enumeration started on December 1st 1910 All censuses were completed a few weeks later.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	The two first censuses cover the national border of Norway. The censuses from 1875 onwards also include Norwegian ships.
6. Content: What was recorded?	See attached table.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Danish developing into Norwegian.
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	Yes, for manuscripts, but the Hollerith punch cards and the special ethnical encoding forms have been destroyed.
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	Reorganized by record linkage procedures
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	http://www.rhd.uit.no/indexeng.html https://www.nappdata.org/napp http://arkivverket.no/eng/content/view/full/629
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

Table 4. Norwegian Censuses

1910	1900	1875	1865	1801
Family list number				Number of families
Name of municipality	Name of municipality	Name of parish	Name of the school district, sub-parish, parish	
Farm number	The household's number	Independent households marked with digit one (1)	Independent households marked with digit one (1)	

Name of the domicile (farm, place)[1]	Name of the domicile (farm, place)[2]	Name of the domicile (farm, place)	Name of the domicile (farm, place)	Name of the domicile (city, place)
Persons' number	Persons' number	Persons' number		
First name and other names	First name and other names	First name and other names[3]	First name and other names	First name and other names
Sex	Sex	Sex	Sex	
Place of residence[4]	Place of residence[5]	Place of residence		
Family position	Family position	Family position	Family position and occupation	Family position
Marital status	Marital status	Marital status	Marital status	Marital status
Occupation and position[6]	Occupation and (social) position	Occupation		Occupation or industry
Year of birth, date of birth	Year of birth[7], date of birth	Year of birth	Age	Age
Place of birth	Place of birth	Place of birth[8]	Place of birth[9]	
Citizenship	Citizenship	Citizenship[10]		
Religion	Religion	Religion	Religion	
Infirmities[11]	Infirmities[12]	Infirmities[13]	Infirmities[14]	
Ethnicity[15]	Ethnicity[16]	Ethnicity[17]		
Language spoken in the person's home[18]	Language spoken in the person's home[19]			
About the domicile[20]		Inhabited auxiliary or out-houses	Number of inhabited houses	
		Single persons marked with digit one (1)		
	Livestock: Yes or No[21]	Number of Livestock, by type	Number of Livestock, by type	
	Seedlings: Yes or No[22]	Seedlings, by type	Seedlings, by type	
	Tax list number	Tax list number	Tax list number	
			Comments	

Notes:

[1] Are there any auxiliary or out-houses (retirement house, servants building, sauna, washhouse barn, stable etc.) which were used for residence on the night of enumeration?

[2] see 1.

[3] a) All those who on 31st December stayed the night in the house, including visitors, b) All those who usually

- live in the house, but where absent on 31 December [The latter listed towards the bottom of the questionnaire]
- [4] a) In this place, b) preliminarily present (note on usual place of residence) or c) preliminarily absent (note on likely place of staying December 1st)
- [5] If resident of the place mark (b), if temporarily present mark (mt), If temporarily absent mark (f)
- [6] If someone was unemployed on Census day, the letter "I" was used.
- [7] Date of birth for those younger than 2 years.
- [8] If someone born abroad: place name and country
- [9] See 8.
- [10] See 8.
- [11] If any of the listed persons were deaf, blind mentally ill or feeble-minded (viz. from birth or earliest childhood), it was marked in the checklist.
- [12] Was anyone of the listed persons: B. Mentally ill, Aa. Mentally disabled (From birth or earliest childhood), D. Deaf and dumb, B. Blind.
- [13] Mentally ill (including the insane, the melancholy, idiots, the silly, the retarded and suchlike), Deaf and dumb, Blind. Detailed description on infirmity: Mark if mentally ill since birth, and mark if mentally ill after the completed fourth year of age.
- [14] Mentally ill, deaf and dumb, blind, If mentally ill since birth.
- [15] For any domiciles with Sami, Finnish ("kvænsk") or mixed population, the person's ethnicity (Norwegian, Sami resident, Sami nomadic, Finnish "Kvænsk", mixed)
- [16] Norwegian (N), Sami resident (Lf), Sami nomadic (Ln), Finnish, Kven (F), Mixed (B)
- [17] Extra field in the enumeration forms used in areas with Sami and Kven (Finnish) population. Father's and mother's ethnicity.
- [18] Norwegian (N), Sami (L), Finnish, Kven (F)
- [19] See 18.
- [20] How many of the rooms in the domicile are used for: a) servants' rooms? b) lodgers? Second, What rent is paid for the domicile?
- [21] Only for towns. The remainder burnt in 1939.
- [22] See 21.