

Tabellverket – information about different types of forms

Forms

Some terms

The pre-printed forms, in which the local clergy entered the parish statistics, were initially referred to as *tables* in the source, in the instructions to the clergy, and in the historical literature. During the 18th century there were four of them: Tables I and II contained the statistics on *demographic events*, while Table III, and after 1773 also Table IV dealt with the distribution of the population along various dimensions. There was also, for the period 1749 - 1773, a special form for reporting summarised statistics for each year during this period: one sheet dealing with demographic events, and one dealing with the population structure. In the source, each such sheet is labeled "Summary Table" (Summarisk Tabell).

Starting with the forms issued at the beginning of the 19th century, the heading "Table" disappeared, and instead the term "Form" (*Formulär*) was introduced. However the contemporary officials, and the historical literature accumulating ever since, did not fully adopt this change; one may encounter texts referring to the forms as "the Tables".

DDB has chosen the term *form* to designate the pre-printed forms for the whole Tabellverket period 1749-1859. The term *table* has been reserved for the designation of 1) any specific statistical distribution table within a form, and 2) a database table, created by DDB.

The three new forms introduced in the beginning of the 19th century were called:

- "Form for the writing-up of the mortality both in the towns and in the countryside"
- "Form for the writing-up of the population (*Folkmängd*) in the countryside"
- "Form for the writing-up of the population in the towns"

This designation of the forms gave rise to the labels Mortality forms (M) and Population forms (*F for Folkmängd*) used by DDB. The DDB digitisation of the source was done using different 'registration forms', each one designed to reproduce the information in one of the main form editions. A number of such editions were identified, and their corresponding registration forms were given identifying numbers. At that time, all the Mortality form editions had not been found in the source material. Thus, some editions did not get their own registration forms and hence no identifying numbers. In the database and in the documentation, the identifying numbers of the form editions are called *form numbers*, or *formnr* for short. Until a final verification of editions has been

made, the database contains temporary formnr, *formnr(temp)*, which will be updated. The documentation, however, mostly uses the final form numbers to describe the source.

In the documentation one may encounter the term *form type*, which is used to designate the three types Population forms, Mortality forms and Summary forms.

Concerning the '*period of use*' of any form edition, DDB has chosen to regard this as starting the year when the edition was issued (according to the literature, e.g. Lext, 1984) and ending the year before the next edition was introduced. In the case of Population forms, which should be used only for some of the years within the period of use, it is in certain contexts more appropriate to speak of the '*official years of use*', or '*official years of statistics*', i. e. the years for which parish statistics should be compiled.

Population (F-)forms

The Population forms containing information on *the size and composition of the population at the end of the year, by sex, age, civil status, social class, occupation etc.*, were completed annually during the three first years, then every three years, and from 1775 every five years.

New editions were launched in the years 1749, 1775, 1805, 1825, 1840 and 1855. From 1805 and onwards the forms were issued in two slightly different versions, one for use in the countryside, and one for use in towns.

The table below shows the periods of use, the official years of statistics, the form types and form edition numbers of the Population forms. These forms have three digit *formnr*, from 100 to 620. The first digit gives the chronological order of the editions. The second digit shows whether the form was designed for use in all kinds of parishes (0), in countryside parishes (1), or in towns/town parishes (2). The third digit is always 0.

Table: *Population forms: Periods of use, official years of statistics, (in parenthesis, form type (all types of parishes, countryside, town) and form edition number.*

Periods of use and official years of statistics	Type	Formnr
1749-1774 (1749 , 1750, 1751, 1754, 1757, 1760, 1763, 1766, 1769, 1772)	all	100
1775-1804 (1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800)	all	200
1802-1804 (1805, 1810, 1815, 1820)	c-side	310
1805-1824 (1805, 1810, 1815, 1820)	town	320
1825-1839 (1825, 1830, 1835)	c-side	410
1825-1839 (1825, 1830, 1835)	town	420
1840-1854 (1840, 1845, 1850)	c-side	510
1840-1854 (1840, 1845, 1850)	town	520
1855-1859 (1855)	c-side	610
1855-1859 (1855)	town	620

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The first edition of the Population form, i.e. formnr 100, contained a so-called 'Methodical Table' (*Methodisk Tabell*, Population (100), p. 2), designed to facilitate the transfer of information from the church registers. The men and women in the different categories of age, civil status and occupation were tallied, summations were carried out, and the results were transferred to the main form ("Original forms", Population (100), p. 1).

When the main form was missing or had incomplete information, DDB used the possibility to register the information from the methodical table. This has always been noted on the source preparation sheets.

The major difference of contents between the town and countryside forms concerns the account of *occupational and other social groupings*. The occupational and other subdivisions are adapted to the structures usually found in the two types of environments.

The differences are summarised in the section on contents of *Population forms*. The complicated structure of the occupational/social information is visible in the *Original forms*. To clarify this structure and the ways in which it has been handled by DDB, a more comprehensive documentation will be compiled.

A further difference is that the countryside forms 1805-1855 (just like the Mortality forms 1802-1859) contain a 'Specification' table (*Specifikation för varje församling i pastoratet/ prostriet*), where summary information on several related units may be shown, especially the parishes within a *pastorat*, i.e. the clerical subdivision under the responsibility of one vicar, or within a deanery. Such a table does not exist in town forms. This means that a valuable tool for checking the geographical identity of the statistical information in the form as a whole is lacking in the town forms, as well as in all forms before 1805. The problem of geographical identity is discussed in the section *Geographical areas*. Other differences between countryside and town forms are relatively slight (wording etc.), but the researcher using both types in the same analysis should check the tables and variables concerned, as well as the instructions to the clergy, for relevant differences.

Mortality (M-) forms

The so-called Mortality forms, filled in annually during the whole Tabellverket period, are dealing not only with mortality, but with all kinds of demographic events: births, deaths, marriages, migration etc.

New form editions, partly having different contents, were introduced in 1749, 1774, 1802, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851. All Mortality forms are shown in *Original forms*.

An important new feature, introduced in the 1802 edition, was the 'Specification table' at the end of the form. The edition of 1811 seems to have been preceded, at least in some areas, by a short-lived variant of the 1802 edition, which will not be treated as a separate edition. The new editions from 1841 and 1851 show only minor changes.

The table below shows the periods of use and the editions, *formnr*, for the Mortality forms. The editions of 1811, 1841 and 1851 did not get their own 'registration forms' and don't have their own *formnr* in the database yet (see "Some terms" above). Since these editions, especially the one from 1811, have features that should be taken into account in the study of certain variables, *formnr* will be updated at a later stage. The temporary *formnr*, *formnr(temp)*, corresponding to registration forms, are the ones currently found in the database.

Table: *Official period of use and edition numbers (formnr) of the Mortality forms*

Period of use	Formnr	Formnr(temp)
1749-1773	10	
1774-1801	20	
1802-1810	31	30*
1811-1820	32	30*
1821-1830	40	
1831-1840	51	50*
1841-1850	52	50*
1851-1859	53	50*
* To be updated		

Thematic overviews of the contents in the various form editions, and information on the problem of uncertain edition, are found in the section on contents of *Mortality forms*.

The variables affected by the problem of uncertain editions are:

In forms 31-32: Cause of death; Stillborn children.

In forms 51-53: Women in confinement, by economic circumstances; Deaths among those with poor relief at home; In-and outmigration.

The Summary form

For the period 1749-1773 there existed - in parallell with the ordinary M form 10 (*Tabell I-II* in the source) and F form 100 (*Tabell III-IV* in the source) - a compact summary form, *Summarisk Tabell* in the source. See *Original forms*, the last page of Mortality (10) and Population (100) respectively. This form, consisting of one sheet each for demographic events ('M information') and population data ('F information'), had one row for each year of the 25 year period, permitting the compilation of the central statistical information annually (see the section contents of the *Summary form*). The information is simplified, and not fully comparable with the M- and F form information. E.g. there is no age distribution of the population. The age categories for deaths and the social class subdivision are different from the ones in M- and F forms.

For some parishes the summary forms are found at the end of the 1773 main form. They may contain information for every year or only for some of the years.

If a main form was missing, but there was a summary form containing information for the corresponding year, DDB registered the latter, using the registration format of the main form, which of course could be only partially filled in. This was noted on the source preparation sheets, and a calculation based on these notes shows that, both for Mortality forms 10 and Population forms 100, less than one out of a hundred registered forms in the database have their information taken from the original summary forms. Certain counties are overrepresented here: Södermanland, Göteborgs & Bohus and Örebro counties cover almost 60% of all M forms in the database containing 'summary form data' only, and Södermanland alone covers one third of all F forms having such data.

Use of the different form editions

Each form edition had its official period/years of use. However, one may find forms containing statistics concerning a year outside the period/years of use of their edition.

If, for example, the vicar hadn't got forms of the the current edition when it was time to send in last year's statistics, he probably resorted to using remaining copies of an older edition. Sometimes the statistics have even been entered into a handwritten copy made after an old original. Also, forms of the current edition have been used for retroactive reporting of statistics concerning one or several years back in time, i.e. before the form edition was issued.

The tables below present, for Population- and Mortality forms respectively, the total number of registered forms of each edition (*formnr*) along with the numbers of such forms used to report statistics for years before and after the official period of use which contain data for other years than the official years of statistics.

Table: *Total number of registered Population forms of each edition; numbers of forms used before and after the period of use (PU), or for other years within the PU than the official years of statistics.*

Formnr	Period of use(PU)	Total number of forms	Before PU	After PU	Wrong year within PU
100	1749-1774	19403	0	61	3470
200	1775-1804	10511	2	1	49
310	1805-1824	7478	3	18	9
320	1805-1824	425	1	5	3
410	1825-1839	5445	0	0	2
420	1825-1839	340	1	0	6
510	1840-1854	5430	1	2	2
520	1840-1854	347	0	0	1
610	1855-1855	1771	0	0	0
620	1855-1855	117	0	0	0

The table shows that the total number of Population forms concerning years outside the period of use is very small. In fact, one third of the 1749 edition used after 1774 originated from parishes in just one county (Jönköping).

On the other hand, the use of Population forms for other years within the edition period than the official years of statistics was quite common during the time span of the 1749 edition (form 100). Eighteen percent of all formnr 100 forms in the database belong to this category, and more than half of them belong to the first decade of the Tabellverket period. This should be kept in mind by the user of data for this early period.

When it comes to Mortality forms lacking a definite formnr (31, 32, 51, 52, 53), information on how these forms were used around the edition shifts of 1811, 1841 and 1851 respectively is not available at the moment. Thus, the presentation in the table below is incomplete.

For Mortality forms 1802-1820, i.e. with *formnr (temp)* 30, the frequency of incorrect use around the edition shift 1811 remains to be established. Therefore, the incorrect use of formnr(temp) 30 in the table only refers to years before 1802 and after 1820. Likewise, the incorrect use of forms with formnr (temp) 50 refers only to use before 1831, since formnr 51-53 and their incorrect use around the edition shifts 1841 and 1851 have not yet been established.

Table: *The use of Mortality forms: total numbers of forms and those used before or after their periods of use*

Formnr	Period of use	Total number of forms	Used for a year before	n	Used for a year after	n
10	1749–1773	41767	1749	0	1773	35
20	1774–1801	50088	1774	6	1801	27
30*	1802–1820	37714	1802	5	1820	243
40	1821–1830	19281	1821	15	1830	7
50*	1831–1859	55536	1831	47	1859	0

* Formnr(temp)

In the table above, an unusual delay can be seen in the shift to the 1821 Mortality form edition (formnr 40). From the protocols of Tabellkommissionen we know that printing problems caused difficulties to distribute the new forms on time. For example the whole diocese of Skara had to use the old edition in 1821. Out of the 227 parishes showing a delay, 80 were in the county of Skaraborg, 44 in Kristianstad, 39 in Älvsborg, 31 in Östergötland and 14 in the county of Malmöhus.

When it comes to filled-in forms of an edition not yet issued in the year of the statistics, the distribution over parishes shows that most of the instances originate from a small number of parishes. Probably the vicar, after receiving a reprimand for neglect, sent in a whole series of forms for earlier years. For example, two thirds of the 47 retroactively used forms of the 1831- or later editions came from three parishes.

Contents in the Mortality forms

Introduction

The Mortality forms mainly describe the central demographic events during one year. From 1802 and onwards, the forms (just like the Population forms from 1805) contain a specification table. 1831-1859 there is also the so-called *Calcul* table for summarising the population changes over the year.

The tabular overviews in this chapter show what annual information can be found, and where, in the eight different Mortality form editions covering the period 1749-1859.

The presentation of the variables is divided into the following overview tables:

- Fertility (distributions of children born, stillborn, deaths, women in confinement)
 - Mortality (distributions of deaths, of deaths within certain categories, causes of death)
 - Nuptiality (distributions of marriages - contracted and dissolved)
 - Population changes (population at start/end of year, in-/outmigration, births, deaths)
 - Other variables (vaccination, notes on agriculture, epidemics, accidental death etc.)
- There is also a special section
- Causes of death (necessary information or those who want to use the Tabellverket cause of death information)

In the overview tables below each form edition has a column and, on the whole, every unique distribution has a row of its own. However, for the sake of clarity, some minor edition variations in the source (e.g. wording, or details of the division into categories) have been permitted within a row. Each researcher must decide whether it is adequate or not to make comparisons over time in spite of these variations.

Important points concerning specific variables, e.g. instructions given in the form, are summarised in connection with each table. However, before starting to work with the Tabellverket data, it is important to get acquainted with the *Original forms*, their organisation and wording, as well as the *Instructions* included in the forms to guide the work of the local clergy. This will give a better understanding of the intentions of the *Tabellkommission*, and of the difficulties that the vicar could be faced with when trying to compile the parish statistics.

The letters, figures (and sometimes, when localisation is especially tricky, also page numbers) given in the cells of the overview tables show the location of the information in the source. For example, T.II in the column of form no. 10 indicates that the distribution in question will be found in Table II of the original form edition issued in 1749. Most often the various distribution tables ("Articles") in the source are designated by capital roman letters, while lower-case greek letters are used for single sums within those tables.

Variables found in the "Specification" (at the end of Mortality forms from 1802 and onwards), are marked (spec) in the "Contents" column.

A special section *Complete (C) versus reduced (R) format* summarizes the information which is only accessible for Mortality forms digitized in so-called "complete format". Such variables are marked with (C) in the overview tables. Note that, in the column "Distributed by", this marking only refers to the specific distribution preceding the (C), as in the following example: "*Sex, social class (6 cat.), month (C)*", meaning that there are distributions by sex and social class (the latter having six categories) irrespective of registration format, while the distribution by month is found only in the complete format.

Fertility

Information on fertility in the source may be found in distribution tables or single fields containing information on various distributions of the children born, stillbirths, and women in confinement distributed according to age, economic circumstances and different types of births.

In the overview table below, T.I refers to "Tabell I" in the original forms 10 and 20. The letters A-W and ? refer to the different "articles" (Artiklar) that are found in the tables, notes (Anmärkningar) and instructions in the source. In the original forms the information on births is mainly found on page 1. Births in the "Specification" (P, S, W) and "Calcul" (U) tables are found on page 3 in the original forms. (C) = complete format.

	Form number	10	20	31	32	40	51	52	53
	First year	1749	1774	1802	1811	1820	1831	1841	1851
Contents	Distributed by								
Born*	Sex, legitimacy, month (C)	T.I	T.I	A	A	A	B	B	B
Born	Sex, social class (6 cat.)**, month (C)						C	C	C
Spec/Calcul: Born	Sex			P	P				
Spec: Born	Sex, legitimacy					R	W	W	W
Stillborn	-			(□)**	(□)***	□			
Stillborn	Sex	C	B						
Stillborn	Legitimacy, month (C)						D	D	D
Mothers	Age (8 cat.)		D	F	F	F	F	F	F
Mothers	Circumstances (3 cat.)						G		
Mothers	Circumstances (4 cat.)							G	G
Mothers	Multiple birth (□2),sex	A							
Mothers	Multiple birth (2,3,4)		A						
Mothers	Multiple birth (2,3,4), stillbirth			E	E	E	E	E	E

* In formnr 10: "Baptised" (*Döpte*); ** Only in certain forms, see below; *** In reduced format (R) only, see below.

Note on some terms in the table above: "Social class" is used for *Stånd* (estate), in this case having the six categories: the nobility; the clergy; persons of rank; the burgesses; the peasantry; all others. "Mothers" in the table is short for "Women in confinement" (*Barnaföderskor*). "Circumstances" (*Villkor*) refers to the economic circumstances of the mothers.

Note on stillborn children 1802-1820 and mothers by economic circumstances 1831-1859:

The 1802 edition (formnr 31) does not have the field for stillborn (*Döfödde*). Since the edition of 1811 (formnr 32) had not been identified at the time when the data entry format was designed, information on stillborn children from this edition was not included in the first ten counties, i.e. those digitised in the so-called complete format (see "Complete and reduced format" [o]). (Note that there are some original forms which, although otherwise identical with formnr 31, contain the field for stillborn. They probably belong to a printing version anticipating the shift to the 1811 edition.

The number of categories describing the *economic circumstances of mothers* changed in the 1841 edition from three to four. When the editions 51 (1831) and 52-53 (1841, 1851) can't be separated with certainty in the material under study, it is safest to use a dichotomy dividing the mothers into those, who are economically self-supporting, and those, who are partly or totally dependent on support from others. The former group consists of those in "good" (*goda*) or "sufficient" (*bergliga*) circumstances, and the latter group consists of those in "narrow" (*knappa*) or "poor" (*fattiga*) circumstances.

Instructions to the clergy concerning stillbirth, multiple birth, foundlings, and the social class distribution (illegitimate children):

In the forms of 1749-1773 (10), 1774-1801 (20), 1811-1820 (32) and 1831-1859 (51-53) there are explicit instructions that stillborn children should be counted separately and not included in the main table of births. The same intention may be implied from instructions in form 40 of 1821-1830, and also in form 31 of 1802-1811, although the number of stillborn children was not explicitly noted in this form (see above).

Forms 10 and 20 (covering the period 1749-1801) also have instructions pointing out that it is the number of mothers that is asked for in the account of multiple births.

Forms 51-53 (covering the period 1831-1859) contain a number of clarifications:

- The fields of twins, triplets and quadruplets should contain both live and stillborn infants;
- Mothers in Articles F and G (form 51) or F (forms 52-53) should include those having stillbirths;
- Foundlings should be entered in the blank space next to Article E;
- In the social class distribution of births (Art. C), illegitimate children should be assigned to the category "All others".

Mortality

The information on mortality has been grouped into three types in the overview table below:

- all deaths distributed by basic demographic variables;
- distributions including cause of death (also specifications of accidental deaths)
- distributions only containing certain subgroups of deaths

T.I and T.II refer to Tabell I on page 1 of form 10 and Tabell II on page 2 of form 20 respectively. The letters B-W refer to the different "articles" (Artiklar) that are found in the tables, notes (Anmärkningar) and instructions in the source. In the original forms 10 and 20, the "notes" C-D are found on page 1. In the forms 31-32 article B-G are found on page 1, H-K on page 2, and the rest on page 3. In form 40 article B-G are found on page 1, H-L on page 2, and the rest on page 3. In forms 51-53 articles I-L are found on page 1, N-R on page 2 and the rest on page 3. (C) = *complete format*.

	Form number	10	20	31	32	40	51	52	53
	First year	1749	1774	1802	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Contents	Distributed by								
Deaths *	Sex, civil status (3 cat), month (C)	T.I	T.I						
Deaths	Sex, age (4 cat.), month (C)			B	B	B	I	I	I
Deaths	Sex, social class (6 cat.), month (C)						K	K	K
Deaths	Sex, age (4 cat), legitimacy (ages <input type="checkbox"/> 3 yrs), civil status (3 cat, ages >15 yrs)						L	L	L
Deaths	Sex, age (>20 cat.)			G	G	G	N	N	N
Spec/Calcul: Deaths	Sex			P	P		U	U	U
Spec. Deaths	Sex, age (4 cat.)					S	W	W	W
Deaths **	Sex + age (21 cat.) , cause of death	T.II	T.II						
Deaths **	Sex, age (7 cat.), cause of death			H	H	H	O	O	O
Deaths **	Sex, cause of death, month (C)			K	K	K	P	P	P
Deaths from accidents**	Sex + type of accident		T.II	O	O	L			
Deaths from accidents**	Sex + age (7 cat.) + type of accident						Q	Q	Q
Deaths at ages > 90	Sex, age (specified)	D: I							

yrs (C)									
Deaths at ages > 90 yrs	Sex, age (3 cat)		C						
Deaths among the poor	Sex, month (C)			C	C	C			
Deaths in institutions	Type of institution (6 cat.), Sex, age (6 cat.), legitimacy (ages \square 3 yrs), month (C)						R	R	
Deaths in institutions	Type of institution (7 cat), Sex, age (6 cat), legitimacy ages \square 3 yrs), month (C)								R
Deaths among adults excl. the married	Sex, civil status (unmarried >15 yrs, widowed)			L	L	M			
Deaths among infants	Sex, legitimacy					M			
Deaths among illegitimate infants	Sex			L	L				
Deaths (spec)	Sex			P	P				
Deaths (spec)	Sex, age (4 cat.)					S	W	W	W

* In formnr 10: "Buried"; ** See also *Causes of death*, and concerning "Deaths" also *Comparison of the causes of death*.

Note concerning causes of death, especially 1802-1820:

A detailed account of the causes of death preprinted in the various form editions is given in the section *Causes of death*. Each new edition saw the introduction of some changes. For example, the 1821 edition (form 40) introduced an alphabetic register, which should help the vicar to put each cause of death in the right category. The most dramatic change came with the edition of 1831 (form 51), when the ambition to have a complete account of all causes of death was abandoned.

Before a final edition number (formnr 31 or 32) has been assigned to forms of the period 1802-1820, any user wanting to study causes of death must consider the differences between editions 31 (of 1802) and 32 (of 1811). These differences can be seen in the source ("Original forms": Mortality, page 2 of both forms), in the overview in the section "Causes of death", and more easily in *Comparison of the causes of death*.

A separate documentation of the DDB coding of causes of death in Tabellverket will also address the problem.

Note concerning deaths in institutions 1831-1859 (forms 51-53):

Note that, in the edition of 1851 (formnr 53) deaths among those receiving poor relief at home (not living in a poor-house) were no longer included in the category "in poor-houses" (*i Fattighus*), as in forms 51-52, but were assigned to a category of their own (*som åtnjutit Fattigdel hemma af Församlingen*). Not knowing the definite edition number of the forms studied, one should combine these two categories.

Instructions to the clergy concerning deaths in ages over 90, deaths among the poor, deaths by social class (illegitimate children), deaths among those receiving poor relief at home, divorced couples:

In the forms of 1749-1801 (10 and 20), it is pointed out that those dying at ages over 90 years should be specified, by sex and age, and that the numbers should be included in the main categories for deaths. The age specification in form 10 is by year of age, and in form 20 by five year age categories. Forms 31, 32 and 40 (1802-1830) have deaths up to 100 years of age in five year categories, and those who died in ages over 100 are specified per year of age. Forms 51-53 (1831-1859) show five year categories up to 90 years, and after that specify deaths per year of age.

The forms of 1802-1830 (31, 32, 40) have a note saying that "the poor" (*Fattige*) in Article C should be understood as all those who during their lifetime, had narrow circumstances of subsistence irrespective of their social standing.

In the distribution of deaths by social class in the forms 1831-1859 (51-53), illegitimate children should be entered under "All others" (cf born, in section "Fertility").

In forms 51-52 covering the years 1831-1850, Article R, "deaths in poor-houses", should include those obtaining poor relief without living in a poor-house (see the previous paragraph).

In forms 31-40 (1802-1830), there is an instruction that persons divorced by law should be entered as widowed in the statistics.

Nuptiality

The source tables of the 18th century (forms 10-20) just give the number of marriages contracted and dissolved, but from 1802 there is an ambition to describe marriage patterns in terms of characteristics of the partners, and even the combination of such characteristics (1821-1859). The complexity of the description culminates in the period 1821-1830 (form 40). See also "Original forms", Mortality (40), p. 3, Article P.

In the overview table below, T.I refers to Tabell I on page 1 in forms 10 and 20. The letters A-W refer to the different "articles" (Artiklar) that are found in the tables, notes (Anmärkningar) and instructions in the source. In the original forms 31-40 article D is

found on page 1 and M-P on page 3. In forms 51-53 articles A-M are found on page 1 and S-W on page 3. (C) = *complete format*.

	Form number	10	20	31	32	40	51	52	53
	First year	1749	1774	1802	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Contents	Distributed by								
Marriages	Month (C)	T.I	T.I	D	D	D	A	A	A
Marriages	Civil status of both partners (4cat.)			N	N	O	M	M	M
Marriages	Ordinal number of husband's marriage, age (5 cat), size & direction of age difference (8 cat.)					P			
Marriages	Age of husband (4 cat) combined with age of wife (4 cat)						S	S	S
Marriages	Ordinal number of husband's marriage						T	T	T
Marriages	Social class (6 cat.)						S	S	S
Spec: Marriages							W	W	W
Marriages dissolved (by death)	Month (C)	T. I	T.I				H	H	H
Marriages dissolved	Death of husband/wife/both			M	M	N			
Marriages dissolved	Social class (6 cat.)						S	S	S

Instructions to the clergy concerning divorced couples:

In forms 31-40 covering the period 1802-1830, there are explicit instructions that persons divorced by law should be considered as widowed in the statistics

Population changes

From the start in 1749 and until 1820 (forms 10-32) no mention was made of migration in the Mortality forms. Form 40 (1821-1830) asked for the numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants "from other parishes or towns" (Article R, page 3 in the original form). In the 1831 edition (form 51) a table ("Calcul...") summarising the population movements over the year was introduced (Article U, page 3 in the original form). This table, just like its counterpart in the Population forms, seems to have caused some confusion among the clergy, and the statistics should be checked with regard to the plausibility of the figures. Data for comparison may be found in other parts of the form, in the Mortality forms of the preceding and following years, and in Population forms.

	Form number	10	20	31	32	40	51	52	53
--	-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

	First year	1749	1774	1802	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Contents									
	Distributed by								
Spec: Vaccinated children	-					S			
Spec: Numbers vaccinated	-						W	W	W

Notes/remarks and other sporadically occurring information:

The second table contains 'odd' variables, mainly sporadically occurring plain text information given in the form of "notes"/"remarks" by the clergy, in fields prepared for that purpose. Only the variables "Sowing" and "The propagation of the crops" in the specification tables 1802-1820 have fixed columns where quantities should be entered in a standardised way. When the decision was made to reduce the information extracted from the forms all variables in this table were considered to be of relatively minor importance. They were omitted in all R (reduced format) counties.

The letters D - P below refer to the "articles" (Artiklar) found in the tables, notes and instructions in the source, and the page in the original form is also given. (C) = *Complete format*.

	Form number	10	20	31	32	40	51	52	53
	First year	1749	1774	1802	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Contents									
	Distributed by								
The strange occurrence of death by accident (C)									
		D: II p.1							
The crime, in case of death penalty (C)									
		D: III p.1	p.3			p.2		p.2	p.2
Diseases; the seasons when they have been ravaging the most (C)									
		D:IV p.1							
Diseases; when they have been ravaging the most (C)									
	Seasons 4 cat.)		E p.1						
Epidemics among men & domestic animals (C)									
							p. 2	p. 2	p.2
Spec: Sowing (C)									
	Rye, wheat, barley, oats, mixed crops, peas, potatoes			P p.3	P p.3				
Spec: Propagation of the crops (C)									
	Same 7 cat. as above			P p.3	P p.3				

The condition of the crops of the year (C)			p. 3						
The price of grain (C)			p. 3						
Remarkable occurrences in Nature (C)			p. 3			p. 2			
Strange occurrences (C)		Anm. II, p.3							
Persons of foreign religion (K)							p. 3	p.3	p.3
Other notes/remarks (C)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Notes/remarks by the clergy may appear in all forms

Complete (C) and reduced (R) registration format

After the DDB registration of the first nine counties (Östergötland, Jönköping, Blekinge, Kristianstad, Malmöhus, Gävleborg, Västernorrland, Västerbotten, Norrbotten) and the city of Stockholm, it became clear that it was not possible to enter all information in the forms for the whole country within a reasonable time span. Thus, a decision was made to reduce the number of fields to be entered from the Mortality forms for the remaining counties.

Table: Complete (C) and Reduced (R) format counties

	C format counties		R format counties
County code	County	County code	County
01	Stockholms stad	02	Stockholms län
05	Östergötlands län	03	Uppsala län
06	Jönköpings län	04	Södermanlands län
10	Blekinge län	07	Kronobergs län
11	Kristianstads län	08	Kalmar län
12	Malmöhus län	09	Gotlands län
21	Gävleborgs län	13	Hallands län
22	Västernorrlands län	14	Göteborgs och Bohus län
24	Västerbottens län	15	Älvsborgs län
25	Norrbottens län	16	Skaraborgs län
		17	Värmlands län

		18	Örebro län
		19	Västmanlands län
		20	Kopparbergs län
		23	Jämtlands län

Note that some forms in "R counties", entered at the time of the format change, may have complete format (C) data in the database

Because of the reduction, certain variables - marked (C) in the thematic overview tables - can only be studied in counties registered in the complete format. This is the case notably for:

- the age distribution of causes of death,
- the specified fatal accidents after 1830, and
- distributions of some demographic events by month.

Text information (note and remarks written down by the vicar) was also left out, as well as certain redundant sums.

The table below shows an overview of the information missing in the reduced format within the themes Fertility, Mortality and Nuptiality. This information can be studied in the ten complete (C) format counties only. For the remaining information available for complete format counties only, see the second table in *Other variables*.

Note that the numbers of *stillborn children* during the period 1811-1820 (form 32) can be studied only in format forms only, i.e. the information is lacking in the complete format. (There is, however, information on the number of mothers having stillborn children.)

Table: Fertility, nuptiality, mortality in the Tabellverket database: Information available only for complete (C) format counties.

Variable	Information available in complete format forms only	Formnr	Note
Born, by sex and legitimacy	Distribution by month	10-53	
Born	Grand total	10-53	Can be calculated
Born, by sex and social class	Distribution by month	53	
Stillborn, by legitimacy	Distribution by month	53	
Stillborn	Grand total	53	Can be calculated
Marriages	Distribution by month	10-53	
Marriages dissolved	Distribution by month	10,20,51-53 (50)	
Deaths, by sex and age	Distribution by month	10-53	
Deaths, at ages >90 yrs	Sex and age (specified)	10	"Anmärkningar"

			D:I
Deaths among the poor	Distribution by months	30-40	
Deaths in institutions	All information	51-53	
Cause of death, by sex	Distribution by age	10-53	
Cause of death, by sex	Distribution by month	30-53	
Deaths	Grand total	10-40	Can be calculated
Deaths	Total, by age	30-40	Can be calculated
Deaths	Total, by month	30-40	
Deaths by accidents	Specified by type of accident	20-53	

Pre-printed causes of death in the Mortality forms

From the very beginning Tabellverket provided information concerning causes of death. The clergy annually delivered the forms used for this purpose. The forms contained printed lists with causes of deaths that the clergy could choose between. The numbers of deaths in the geographical area were distributed not only after the different causes but also after more than twenty age categories. The forms were occasionally revised and the listed causes of death varied between different periods of time. Until 1830 the purpose of the lists was to cover more or less all causes, including different diseases as well as "violent causes of death". In the first edition of Mortality forms there was no alternative for any unknown or unspecified disease, which the clergy complained about. From 1831 only smallpox and maternal mortality were pre-printed. Instead the clergy were instructed to fill in blank lines with additional causes.

Six different major forms were used between 1749 and 1860 for the cause of death registration. However, additional forms appear with minor differences.

1749-1773	Form 10	33 causes
1774-1801	Form 20	41 causes
1802-1810	Form 31	35 causes
1811-1820	Form 32	33 causes
1821-1830	Form 40	34 causes
1831-1860	Form 50	2 causes

At the Demographic Data Base each cause of death has been given a unique code, according to the nomenclature used in International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). The aim of the publication is "to enable classification and statistical description of diseases and other health problems related to deaths or contacts with the health service. Except from traditional diagnoses the classification must comprise a broad spectrum of symptoms, abnormal discoveries, inconveniences, and social conditions".

By obvious causes certain problems occur when looking for modern counterparts to the causes of death that were given during the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries. The main problem is that the information about the causes is limited; often a single word that can be more or less exact is used. Thus, an interpretation is involved when the coding of the causes of death in Tabellverket is carried out. From the nomenclature of the modern medical classification (ICD-10) the historical sources has been arranged from a similar structure. An equivalent ambition of details and sharpness is not involved, instead the definitions are more open so that also more vague information might be included.

The nomenclature of ICD-10 is hierarchal, constructed by groups and categories of diseases. There are 21 chapters respectively divided into sections consisting of a group of related diseases. The sections include different categories that are variations of a general cause of death. The chapters are numbered from 1 to 21, while the sections are marked with letters in alphabetic order. Chapters consist of between one and four letters (sections), chapter one for instance reaches between A00 and B99. Diphtheria has the code A36 in ICD-10 which is coded for 11036 in Tabellverket due to the following principles:

- the two first numbers represent the corresponding chapter in ICD-10. The number is always added with 10. Since diphtheria is the first chapter its initial number is 11.
- The third number in the code of Tabellverket correspond with the letter in the chapter code of ICD-10. The first chapter includes diseases that are coded under the letter A or B (the chapters include up to four letters). Thus, an ordinal number after the position of the letter within the chapter is given, starting with 0, there after 1, 2 etc. So, the third number of the code for diphtheria in Tabellverket is 0, since it belongs to the chapter that starts with an A.
- The two final numbers give the same value as ICD-10 give for the cause of death. Diphtheria is in section A36 in ICD-10, which gives the disease the two final numbers to 36.

ICD-10 consists of the following chapters:

1.	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
2.	Neoplasms
3.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism
4.	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
5.	Mental and behavioural disorders
6.	Diseases of the nervous system
7.	Diseases of the eye and adnexa
8.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process
9.	Diseases of the circulatory system
10.	Diseases of the respiratory system
11.	Diseases of the digestive system
12.	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
13.	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
14.	Diseases of the genitourinary system
15.	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium

16.	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
17.	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities
18.	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, note elsewhere classified
19.	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
20.	External causes of morbidity and mortality
21.	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services

As much as possible exact equivalents have been used for the causes of death in Tabellverket. When the information is limited but still makes it possible to link it to a certain ICD-10 chapter, the causes of death is put under unspecified disease within the chapter (for which there is a specific numerical code).

If there is additional, specific information that can be used for a disease that is possible to locate to a certain chapter in the ICD-10 coding, the cause of death is put in the extra chapter division. If there is additional specific information for a cause of death that is impossible to locate to a chapter in the ICD-10 coding, the disease is put in the unspecified part of the extra chapter division. When symptoms indicate which chapter a disease belongs to the cause of death is put there, otherwise the symptom part of the extra chapter division is used.

Structural limitations

A source related problem is the fact that the pre-printed causes of deaths are often grouped two, three or even four diseases together. This also occurs among the causes given by the clergy. Therefore the numbers of death should have been distributed on one or more of these diseases, and the real distribution will never be known. In order of appearance the diseases that are grouped together in the form are given separate coding, indicating serial number. The same code (disease) might appear in different positions depending on the form that has been used. The pre-printed structure varies between forms, meaning that diseases are grouped together differently. It is therefore important to know from which form a notice of death has been taken. Smallpox, for example, is grouped together with measles in Form 10 (1749-1773), but in the following forms it is a single cause of death.

In order to clarify the character of a cause of death code, information is accessible concerning whether it is given as the first, second, third or fourth cause. It is also possible to detect if it is a pre-printed cause or if a clergyman gave the cause. For pre-printed causes the form and line are specified, while other causes have additional information telling if there are variations of spelling.

Incongruity

The clergy in eighteenth- and nineteenth century Sweden were not medically trained. The majority were familiar with medical terminology from handbooks. This indicates that they must have experienced a variety of problems when trying to find correct causes of deaths. Moreover, there are incongruities between old and modern medical terminology. It is sometimes very difficult to find present-day correspondences to the given causes of deaths. The ambition with the coding has been to find the best alternatives within the ICD-10 nomenclature. Causes that present limited information but yet are possible to locate to chapters, are placed in the in the unspecified section of each chapter. The ICD-10 has a unique code for each unspecified section, which has been used.

The causes that are directly linked to the ICD-10 reach between the codes 11xxx and 31xxx. For causes of deaths that cannot be adjusted to the ICD-10 nomenclature an alternative coding have been used. For those that are yet interpretative a coding system similar to that of ICD-10 has been created. The order of chapters is the same so that, for example, infectious diseases with distinct meaning are coded under chapter 11xxx, while those with an indistinct meaning are coded under 41xxx. Vague causes of tumours are coded under 42xxx up to significant factors are coded under 61xxx. Causes that are impossible to connect to a chapter are coded under 7xxxx. Causes that merely indicate age, place or a general description of the death course have codes beginning with 8xxxx. Causes with totally unspecified information have codes beginning with 9xxxx.

Inconsistencies caused by original coding and linking

The preliminary coding of the causes of deaths consisted of five letters for each disease. Identical codes were often used for several unique text en clairs. The letter codes were, however, not systematically arranged, which caused some practical inconsistencies. The same letter code was sometimes used for different causes of deaths. The problem also involves identical coding of pre-printed and freely formulated causes. Since causes with the same five-letter code had to be given identical five-figure codes there are "miscoding errors" included. In order to achieve proper values the list with the codes at risk should be checked with.

The table below shows the causes of death - often rather groups of causes of death - that are pre-printed in the Mortality form editions 10-40 (1749-1830). Each new edition introduced changes in the list. Additions, deletions and other changes in the list were sometimes made by the individual vicar compiling the statistics for his parish(es).

In general, the 35 causes of death in the 1802 edition (form 31) are not numbered. However, it seems that, some time near the introduction of the 1811 edition (form 32), a variant of form 31 was temporarily used in some areas. This variant had exactly the same categories as before, but numbered from 1 to 35. Forms 32 (1811-1820) and 40 (1821-1830) have causes of death numbered 1-33 and 1-34 respectively. For a comparison of forms 31 and 32.

In the edition of 1821 (form 40) there are rows for extra causes of deaths at the end of the table. This form also has an alphabetic register (see Appendix 1:M, form 40, p.3) intended to inform the clergy on where (in which numbered category) to enter a specific cause of death.

After 1830 (forms 51-53) there were only two preprinted causes of death: childbirth (*Barnsbörd*) and smallpox (*Smittkoppor*). The clergy was instructed to use the extra lines afforded to enter deaths caused by e.g. "[...] agues, dysentery, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles and other contagious diseases" in case they were frequent.

Note that it has not been possible to give a word-for-word translation of the 18th and 19th century causes of death. However, an attempt has been made to convey the style and level of precision found in the original text. Whenever possible the vernacular descriptions mostly used in the Swedish original have been translated into something similar, instead of using a latin or more professional medical term. The interpretation of the original causes of death will be aided by also looking at the ICD10 codes given, and

to the contents of these codes as found in a Tabellverket database code table. Summary information on DDB's handling and coding of the causes of death, is found in a separate documentation.

Note also that in each form the causes of death are shown in the order in which they appear in that particular form. Thus, the table below should *not* be read horizontally. Corresponding causes of death in different forms are found in varying positions within the lists.

Table: Preprinted causes of death in form editions 10-40 (1749-1830)

Form 10 1749-1773	Form 20 1774-1801	Form 31 1802-1810	Form 32 1811-1820	Form 40 1821-1830
Smallpox and measles	Ardent fever, acute fever	Childbirth	Childbirth, miscarriage	Childbirth
Chest disease & consumption	Stitch, chest fever	Fractures, bruises, fresh wounds	Fractures, bruises, joint dislocation	Convulsions
Stitch	Tonsillitis	Burns, old	Coughing blood,	Dropsy of the head
Ardent illness, acute fever	Kidney & bladder stone	Bleeding	Pissing blood,	Rickets
Spotted fever & contagious disease	Strangulated hernia	Coughing blood, consumptin, pining	bleeding from the lungs	Whooping cough
The plague	Inflamed swelling, erysipelas,	Disease of the abdomen, colic, constipation,	Burns, ulcerated chilblain, fresh wounds	Scarlet fever
Colic & disease of the abdomen	gangrene	heartburn	Disease of the abdomen,	Measles
Dysentery	Stroke, suffocation, sudden death	Abscesses, erysipelas, gangrene	heartburn or colic, worms constipation	Smallpox
Jaundice	Ague, intermittent fevers	Epilepsy<	Abscesses, erysipelas, gangrene	Croup
Pining & spleen	Putrid & spotted fever	convulsions	Convulsions, convulsive fits in children, epilepsy	Inflammatory fevers
Bladder & kidney stone	Dysentery	Fevers of all kinds	Ergotism	Typhus- & putrid fevers
Haemorrhage of the lungs	Coughing blood, bleeding to death	Ague with or without dropsy	Rickets, dropsy of the head in children	Remittent fevers
Ague	Consumption	Gout, joint pain	Ardent & putrid fevers, scarlet fever, acute fever with rash	Malignant tonsillitis
Dropsy	Diseases the abdomen, colic & constipation	Tonsillitis & croup	Ague ... with or without dropsy	Colic
Erysipelas, gout & scurvy	Shortness of breath, heartburn, jaundice	Convulsions in children, teething, colic, worms	Gout, joint pain or rheumatism	Strangulated hernia
Gangrene & cancer	Shortness of breath, heartburn, jaundice	Stitch, chest fever	Tonsillitis, croup in children	Retention of urine
Joint pain	Heartburn, jaundice	Strangulated hernia	Stitch or pleuresy, chest fever or peripneumonia	Dysentery
Stroke, suffocation, sudden death	Pining	Whooping cough	Stomach trush, constipation, pining in children	Haemorrhage of the lungs
Old age & infirmity	Gout, joint pain	Smallpox	Measles	Ergotism
Childbirth	Epilepsy	Cancer	Unspecified disease	Hydrophobia
Unknown child disease	Scurvy	Stomach trush, constipation, pining in children	Accidents	Sudden death, stroke
Whooping cough	Ulcer, fistulas & caries injuries	Measles	Rickets	Dropsy, general
Suffocated by wet-nurses or mothers	Dropsy	Unspecified disease	Dysentery, diarrhoea	Shortness of breath
Child murder	Cancer	Accidents	Scarlet fever	Scurvy
Murdered	Leprosy	Rickets	Scurvy	Consumption
Hunger or noxious food	Venereal disease	Dysentery, diarrhoea	Stroke, suffocation, sudden death	Pining, in the elderly
Drowned	Hydrophobia, from bites by rabid animals	Scarlet fever	Leprosy	Jaundice
Died underneath the ice	Old age infirmity	Scurvy	Stone pains, retention of urine	Diarrhoeas, lingering
Frozen to death	Childbirth	Stroke, suffocation, sudden death	Hydrophobia from bites by rabid animals	Gangrene
Suffocated by fumes	Women's bleeding	Leprosy		Cancer
Suicide	Acute fever with rash	Stone pains, retention of urine		Venereal disease
Suffered death penalty	Children's convulsions, spasms, toothache	Hydrophobia from bites by rabid animals		Leprosy
Died from accidents				Old age infirmity
				Accidents

	Whooping cough Croup Smallpox Measles Scarlet fever & nettle-rash Athropsia & constipation Worms Rickets Unspecified disease Accidents, by age	Malignant neoplsam, helminthiases Dropsy, shortness of breath, jaundice Venereal disease Old age infirmity	Unspecified disease Accidents Scabies, scald-head, leprosy Scurvy, malignant neoplsam, helminthiases Stroke, suffocation, sudden death Stone pains, retention of urine Diarrhoea, dysentery Hydrophobia from bites by rabid animals Dropsy (general, abdominal-, chest-) shortness of breath Venereal disease Old age infirmity	
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In addition to the table presenting the general causes of death, all forms from 1774 onwards (forms 20-53) contain a special table covering a number of preprinted fatal accidents, and empty lines for additional types of accidents, see the table below. In the database, this information is only available for counties registered in the so-called 'complete format'. Note that the 'accident table' is identical in forms 31 and 32, which otherwise differ somewhat in their account of causes of death. In forms 20-40 the table in question constitutes a further specification of the accidents included in the main cause of death table, but in forms 51-53 the 'accident' table is the only account of accidental deaths.

Table: Pre-printed fatal accidents in forms 20-53.

Form 20 1774-1801	Form 31-32 1802-1820	Form 40 1821-1830	Form 51-53 1831-1859
Suffocated by wet-nurses or mothers	Suffocated by mothers & wet-nurses	Suffocated by mothers & wet-nurses	Drowned
Child murder	Murdered children	Murdered children	Struck by lightning
Murdered older persons	Murdered older persons	Murdered older persons	Suffocated by fumes
Died from hunger & noxious food	Suicide	Suicide	Frozen to death
Drowned in open waters	Sentenced & executed	Sentenced & executed	Starved to death
Drowned in wells, springs etc.	Killed by own or somebody else's misadventure	Struck by lightning	Crushed by fall & external injuries
Died underneath the ice	Struck by lightning	Drowned	Suffocated by mothers & wet-nurses
Frozen to death in snow & storms	Drowned	Suffocated by fumes	Child murder

Suffocated by fumes	Suffocated by fumes	Frozen to death	Other murders
Suicide	Fallen to death	Starved to death	Suicide, married
Injured themselves to death by misadventure	Starved to death	Bleeding to death	Suicide, unmarried
Killed by others, by misadventure	Frozen to death	Crushed by fall & external injuries	Sentenced & executed, married
Struck by lightning	Crushed	Killed by strong liquors	Sentenced & executed, unmarried
Crushed by trees in the forest	Killed by unknown event	Killed by unknown event	Killed by strong liquors
Crushed in mines	Killed by strong liquors		By rabid animal bites
Found dead on the ground			Gored to death

Comparison of the causes of death in the 1802 and 1811 form editions

As long as a definite assignment of form numbers to the 1802-1811 forms has not been made, there are certain difficulties in studying the causes of death, especially after 1810. The new edition was introduced in 1811, but there are indications that the old edition (form 31) was still used for some time in certain areas.

In order to facilitate a comparison of the causes of death in the two editions 31 (1802-1810) and 32 (1811-1820), which both still have the temporary formnr 30 in the database, the two lists are presented together below in the following way. The 1811 list, which is alphabetically ordered, and numbered 1-33, is presented as found in the source. Each cause of death category from the list of 1802 has been placed in the same row as the corresponding, or most closely related, category in the list of 1811. In parentheses after each 1802 category is found its ordinal number within the original list. (These numbers were only printed in a final variant of the edition, sporadically used in connection with the edition shift in 1811). When a cause of death category in either of the two lists hasn't got any counterpart in the other list, this has been marked -----. Partly similar categories in the two editions have been placed as close to each other as possible, and/or have been supplemented with a cross-reference.

The comparison table below demonstrates that many causes of death were completely or nearly identical, and that it is often possible to cope with the differences by combining related causes of death to a broader category.

Form 31 (1802 edition) Form 32 (1811 edition)

Form 31 (1802 edition)	Form 32 (1811 edition)

Childbirth (1)	1 Childbirth, miscarriage
Fractures, bruises, fresh wounds(2)	2 Fractures, bruises, joint dislocation
Bleeding (4)	-----
Coughing blood, consumption, pining (5)	3 Coughing blood, pissing blood, bleeding from the lungs
Burns, old (3)	4 Burns, ulcerated chilblain, fresh wounds
Disease of the abdomen, colic, constipation, heartburn (6)	5 Disease of the abdomen, heartburn or colic, worms, constipation
Abscesses, erysipelas, gangrene (7)	6 Abscesses, erysipelas, gangrene
Epilepsy, convulsions (9)	7 Convulsions, convulsive fits in children, epilepsy
Ergotism (8)	8 Ergotism
Rickets (24)	9 Rickets, dropsy of the head in children
Fevers of all kinds (10)	10 Ardent and putrid fevers, scarled fever, acute fever with rash
Scarled fever (26)	--- [see above]
Ague, athropia, with or without dropsy (11)	11 Ague, athropia,, with or without dropsy
Gout, joint pain (12)	12 Gout, joint pain or rheumatism
Tonsillitis & croup (13)	13 Tonsillitis, croup in children
Convulsions in children, teething, colic, worms (14)	-----
Stitch, chest fever (15)	14 Stitch or pleuresy, chest fever or peripneumonia
Strangulated hernia (16)	15 Strangulated hernia
Whooping cough (17)	16 Whooping cough
Smallpox (18)	17 Smallpox
Cancer (19)	18 Cancer
----	19 Liver disease, jaundice
-----[see Coughing blood ...(5)]	20Consumption, pining
Stomach thrush, constipation, pining in children (20)	21 Stomach thrush, swelling of the abdomen, pining in children
Measles (21)	22 Measles
Unspecified disease (22)	23 Unspecified disease
Accidents (23)	24 Accidents
Leprosy (29)	25 Scabies, scald-head, leprosy
Scurvy (27)	26 Scurvy, Malignant neoplasm or helminthiases
Malignant neoplasm or helminthiases (32)	--- [see above]
Stroke, suffocation, sudden death (28)	27 Stroke, suffocation, sudden death
Stone pains, retention of urine (30)	28 Stone pains, retention of urine
Dysentery, diarrhoea (25)	29 Diarrhoea, dysentery
Hydrophobia from bites by rabid animals (31)	30 Hydrophobia from bites by rabid animals
Dropsy, shortness of breath, jaundice(33)	31 Dropsy (general-, abdominal-, chesst-), shortness of breath
Venereal disease (34)	32 Venereal disease

Old age infirmity (35)

33 Old age infirmity

Separate coding of accidental causes of deaths

In the first form used for causes of deaths (1749-1773) some causes were related to accidents (i.e. drowning, frozen, fire accidents. The following forms (20-50) had separate parts where the clergy were instructed to specify the causes related to accidents. These were pre-printed, but there were also blank lines for further accidental causes. The number of pre-printed accidental causes varied between forms:

Form 20 (1774-1801) - 16 accidental causes of deaths

Form 31 (1802-1810) - 15 accidental causes of deaths

Form 32 (1811-1820) - 15 accidental causes of deaths

Form 40 (1821-1830) - 14 accidental causes of deaths

Form 50 (1831-1860) - 16 accidental causes of deaths

The present coding of accidents follows the concept used for the general causes of deaths. The nomenclature of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) is used. Within this classification two chapters are of certain importance to the accidents; chapter 20 External causes to disease and death and chapter 21 Factors of importance to the state of health and for contacts with health services.

The direct and indirect causes of deaths in these chapters have been given first priority for the coding of accidents. Consequently there are also information concerning the accidental causes of death for pre-printed variables, serial numbers and eventual additional causes of death.

Contents in the population forms

The presentation of the variables is divided into the following sections:

- The composition of the population according to age, sex and marital status
- Population changes during the last five years
- Social division: occupations, social groups, estates
- "Omständigheter" and households
- Remarks and sporadic information

The word "*omständigheter*" can be translated as circumstances, but the information in the paragraph is of different character. It relates to households and hotels, restaurants and similar places.

Introduction

In the Population forms the composition of the population according to different aspects is presented. The population is defined as those being registered in the parish at the end of the year in question. The basic information is related to the composition according to age, sex and marital status as well as an occupational/social division of either the working population or the total population depending on version of form. During the 19th century population changes in the geographical area under consideration from the preceding census year is also presented. For the same period, the forms contain specification tables with summary information for the geographical area and often for surrounding parishes/areas in the same deanery. The forms contain furthermore some information on households and institutions. The information in the specification table on cattle and sowing has however not been digitised. It was only given for a short period - 1805-1810 - and is considered to be rather unreliable.

The tabular overviews show what annual information can be found, and where, in the Population forms. Forms with numbers ending on 10 are related to rural parishes, while forms ending with 20 presents information on towns. For a better understanding of the information in the different forms and how it changed over time, the information is presented in tabular overviews where variables are grouped into different themes. In this way, the user gets indications of the comparability over time for a certain variable or a certain distribution.

The tables related to a certain theme are given in the tabular overview. These overviews are structured in the following way. Every unique distribution - for example the population in age classes and sex - have their own rows. The existence of the distribution in the different editions (*formnr 100-620*) is presented with reference on where in the original forms the information is given. In the cells of the tabular overviews, the "*Tables*", "*Articles*", "*Paragraphs*" and "*Notes*" showing location within a form are designated as in the source. In certain cases abbreviations are used, e.g. *T.III* and *A.IV* for the designations "*Table III*" and "*Article IV*" in the original source. The exact formulation in the source can easily be controlled in "*Original forms*", where scanned copies of the different editions are presented.

For matters of clarity, some minor variations over time in the different editions are not considered, e.g. some changes in the age groups. More fundamental variations in the distribution of a variable are however shown separately. The different rows in the overview are presented in blocks that are separated from other types of distributions by lines in bold print. The distribution from the specification tables is given on rows of their own within the blocks or in separate blocks depending on content. In these cases, Spec is included in the description of type of distribution. The overview related to social and

occupational distribution is however to a certain extent arranged according to somewhat different principles due to the complexity of the contents.

For a better understanding of the intentions of the Tabellkommission, and of the difficulties the vicar could be faced with when trying to compile the parish statistics, it is necessary to get acquainted with the original forms - their organisation and wording, as well as instructions included to guide the work of the local clergy.

Please notice that the Population forms often allow the user to extract central information in different ways, e.g. the total population of the parish. In the instructions it is prescribed what sums in the different articles (tables in the source) should correspond to each other. These sums therefore make it possible to control the quality of the contents in different parts of the forms. For example, in the form for the period 1805-1820 the sums A (A.I), B (B.II), D (A.IV) and E (A.V) should correspond. All these sums relates to the complete population in the parish. The sum in C (A:III, a calculation table with information on population changes between the censuses) can deviate from the other sums. In those cases the clergyman was expected to make a remark to explain how the difference had occurred. Also in later editions, these sums should correspond.

The composition of the population according to age, sex, marital status and estates

The table is divided into two parts. The first contains the distribution according to age, sex and marital status. In the second, the population is distributed according to social class, marital status and sex.

Form number	100	200	310	320	410	420	510	520	610	620
Rural (L), Urban (S)	L+S	L+S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
First year	1749	1775	1805	1805	1825	1825	1840	1840	1855	1855
Population, distributed by										
Age (at least 21 cat), sex	T.III	T. III	A.I	A.I	A.I	A.I	A.I	A.I	A.I	A.I
Spec: Age (3 cat), sex			A.VIII		A.VIII		A.VII		A.VII	
Marital status (4 cat), sex	T.III	T. III	A.II	A.II	A.II	A.II	A.II	A.II	A.II	A.II
Spec: Marital status (3 cat. incl. children), sex					A.VIII					
Spec: Marital status (3 cat. excl. children), sex							A.VII		A.VII	
Social class (6 cat), marital status, sex*			A.V							
Social class (5 cat), marital status, sex*				A.V						
Social class (7 cat), marital status, sex*					A.V	A.V		A.IV		A.IV
Social class (8 cat), marital status, sex*							A.IV		A.IV	

T= Table, A= Article

*"Social class" is used for "Stånd" (estate) and foreigners, in this case having five to eight categories: the nobility; the clergy; persons of rank, the burghesses, the peasantry, foreigners, jews and all others.

Some comments on age categories
The age groups in the forms of Tabellverket are not defined as unambiguous as in modern population statistics. The age classes are usually given as those between two birthdays, i.e. the age group 5-10 comprises all having had their fifth birthday but not yet having had their tenth birthday. Please notice that the age groups are not defined according to age but instead of age year in the last edition. Those in the fourth to seventh age years comprise children in the age three to six. In the different editions, some variations in the age classes can be found. In particular for the older age groups, the information became more specific over time. From 1825 onwards, every age year above 100 is specified. Among children and adolescents, the age groups can deviate from the ordinary five-year classes. Infants are always treated separately, as well as children from age one to three. In the age span three to ten, two alternatives were used. All editions except the last one have the two classes "between 3 and 5 years" and "5 and 10 years" respectively. In the last edition, the classes are instead "fourth to seventh" and "eight to tenth age year" respectively, i.e. in modern terminology the age classes 3-6 and 7-9. From 1825 onwards, the age category 15-19 is divided into two classes - "between 15 and 18" and "between 18 and 20" respectively.

Population changes during the last five years

In the table, different components of the population changes during the five-year period preceding the year in question are presented. Three main components are identified; one relates to in- and out-migrating "foreigners" respectively, another to migration flows while the last part summarizes births and deaths.

	Form number	100	200	310	320	410	420	510	520	610	620
	Rural (L), Urban (S)	L+S	L+S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
	First year	1749	1775	1805	1805	1825	1825	1840	1840	1855	1855
Contents	Distributed by										
In-migrating foreigners. The last 5 years	Marital status, sex		T.IV:C								
Out-migrating foreigners. The last 5 years	Marital status, sex		T.IV:C								
Population at preceding census year	Sex			A.III	A.III	A.III	A.III	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI
Population at the census year in question	Sex							A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI
In-migrated the last 5 years	Sex			A.VII	A.VII	A.VII	A.VII				
Out-migrated the last 5 years	Sex			A.VII	A.VII	A.VII	A.VII				
More in- than out-migration. Last 5	Sex							A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI

years												
More out- than in-migration. Last 5 years	Sex								A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI
Birth-/death-net. Last 5 years	Sex			A.III	A.III	A.III	A.III	<				
Births. Last 5 years	Year, sex								A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI
Deaths. Last 5 years	Year, sex								A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI
Foundlings. Last 5 years	Sex								A.VI	A.VI	A.VI	A.VI

T= Table, A= Article

Comments on migration

Information on migration is missing for the period before 1775. In the Population forms 1775-1800, in- and out-migrating foreigners are recorded as one of the sub-groups in the "Ståndstabellen" (see the section on social division). In the editions 1805-1835 the total sum of in- and out-migrants respectively are shown. The last editions, however, include only the net-migration during the five-year period, i.e. the excess of in-migrants or out-migrants.

Comments on births and deaths

The presentation of births and deaths in the preceding five-year period deviates from the one related to migration. For the period 1805-1835 only figures on the natural increase are shown (the birth/death net), while the sum of births and deaths respectively are presented annually for the period 1840-1855.

Social division: occupations, social groups, estates

This section contain information on the social division in the parishes. Even if there is rich information on occupations in the tables, there are several problems in using it for social classifications. In many ways, the information does not constitute a regular occupational categorisation. This is also reflected in the headings of the forms. In the first edition, the section has the heading *Stånd* (Estate). In the following editions, this section is called *Efter Stånd och Villkor* (According to Estate and Conditions). Only in the last editions - in 1855 - the information refers to *Efter Lefnadsyrken och Villkor* (According to Occupations and Conditions).

The content in these tables provides us with a social description of the individual parishes. The principles for the categorisation were however ambiguous. The categories could be related to occupations, nationality, religion, economic circumstance or sex. To a large extent, the categories were related to the division of the society in estates, especially during the earliest periods. The information was furthermore organised in households, which was the fundamental unit in society. Family members were primarily classified in the same category as the head of the household.

From 1805 onwards the information is structured in paragraphs where different types of activities are kept together, e.g. handicraft, foundries and industries, clerical occupations and schools, commerce, military, sea communication and agriculture. Some paragraphs are not related to occupational sectors, for example the poor, saamis, prisoners and women (married and unmarried). In the single paragraphs, double-registration could sometimes occur. This problem was discussed in the instructions printed in the forms. Every paragraph was added up, and the sum was then transferred to a summary paragraph (see below on the structure of the paragraphs). This paragraph offers a crude economic and occupation structure of the population. In an analysis, the disparate principles for classification and the different ways occupations were presented can make it difficult to use.

The paragraphs are organised into three main categories, here designated as moments. These are:

- Moment A (abbr. Mom.A) containing men (with some exceptions).
- Moment B (abbr. Mom.B) containing women and children. In the forms 310 and 320, paragraphs for saamis, poor and for the sum of population are included.
- Moment C (abbr. Mom.C) where the sums from the different paragraphs are added up in a total sum "*Hela Folkmängden*" (the complete population). In the forms 310 and 320 this summary paragraph is included in mom.B.

In some forms, notes with information about individuals categorised in other paragraphs but who also have activities related to the paragraph in question are included.

Since the information in the tables on occupations and social groups is so extensive and complex, it is not possible to present the information in the same way as for other parts of the Population forms. The different parts have therefore been structured according to the main content. For more exact information on the content, the original forms as well as the instructions on how to fill in the forms should be studied. The paragraphs that are included in this section are found in article A.IV in the forms 310-420 and A.III in forms 510-620.

	Form number	100	200	310	320	410	420	510	520	610	620
	Rural (L), Urban (S)	L+S	L+S	L	S	L	S<	L	S	L	S
	First year	1749	1775	1805	1805	1825	1825	1840	1840	1855	1855
<i>Moment A</i>											
Social class***	Sex	T.III									
Social class***	Sex, marital status		T.IV								
Occupations*	Men			§a-f, h	§ a-c, e-g	§a- g, h	§ a-c, e-f, i				
Occupations*	Men, marital status, wives							§ a-f, i, l	§ a-e, f-h	§ a-f, i, l	§ a-e, g-h
Artisans	Occupational position**,			§ g	§ k	§ i	§ h				

	sometimes by sex										
Artisans	Occupational position**, marital status, wives							§ g	§ k	§ g	§ k
Industries, foundries	Occupational position**, sometimes by sex			§ k	§ h	§ h	§ g				
Industries, foundries	Occupational position**, marital status, wives							§ h	§ i	§ h	§ i
Urban commerce	Occupational**				§ d		§ d				
Urban commerce	Occupational position**, marital status, wives								§ f		§ f
Poor, prisoners, saami	Sex			§ n-o mom B	§ n (not saami) mom B	§ l-m	§ l (not saami)				
Prisoners, saami	Men, marital status, wives							§ m-n	§ l (not saami)	§ m-n	§ l (not saami)
Poor	Men, marital status, wives							§ o	§ n	§ o	§ n
Foreigners, jews	Men						§ k				
Foreigners, jews	Men, marital status, wives							§ h	§ m	§ k	§ m
<i>Moment B</i>											
Women, children	Women (sometimes by husbands occ.), children (div. by sex)			§ l	§ l	§ o	§ n	§ p	§ o	§ p	§ o
Unmarried women	Women			§ m	§ m	§ p	§ o				
Unmarried women	Women, children, born out of wedlock							§ r	§ p	§ r	§ p
<i>Moment C</i>											

Sum	Sex			§ p mom B	§ o mom B	§ r	§ p	A.III: C	A.III:C	A.III:C	A.III:C
<i>Note information</i>											
Notes	Notes							x	x	x	x
Notes on women, handicap, school children	Notes*** Sex, age							x	x	x	x

T= Table, A= Article

* Occupations in the paragraphs for clerical occupations, schools, civil servants, military, sea communication, retired etc., agriculture, private employees and innkeepers.

** Occupational position refers to employment conditions or qualification levels. Positions are e.g. owners, masters, journeymen, apprentices, shop assistants and so on.

***This paragraph do not belong to A.III, but since the note contains information on female occupations it is included here.

****Social class is here mainly organised according to estates.

Information on occupations and social groups can sometimes be available in other parts of the forms as special remarks. This information is not included yet.

Since the categorisation of occupations was made according to different principles, the information structure varied between the forms. In some cases, the type of activity was the basic principle, while it in other cases was sex or nationality. This leads to some implications that require some comments.

- *Rural-urban.* Before 1805 there was no difference in the information between towns and countryside. For the following period, separate forms were used for the different environments.
- *Sums.* The possibilities to calculate sums from the occupation tables varied over time. In the first edition 1749-1772 (formnr 100) no instruction was given about how individuals with multiple occupations should be recorded. For the years 1775-1800 (formnr 200) it was explicitly stated that information could be doubled, i.e. a person with multiple occupations could be recorded at different places in the table. This makes it difficult to present a reliable social structure of the parish without further investigation. For the following period, i.e. in the editions 310 (rural) and 320 (urban) and later editions, with start year 1805, it was however prescribed that persons could be recorded only once in these tables. The summary table in Mom.C therefore represent the complete population of the parish.
- *Single occupations.* Since individuals were recorded only once with a unique "occupation", it is impossible to get information on all with a specific occupation or in an occupational sector for the period 1805-1835 (formnr 310-420). This is possible to a certain extent for the period 1840-1855 by using the notes for some of the paragraphs. More relevant information on this is found in the remark about female occupations.
- *Foreigners and jews.* The different principles for classification have the effect that information sometimes may not be complete or lack precision. Regarding foreigners and jews, no information on exact occupation is available. Instead the

references to their occupations are only referring to the complete paragraphs in the forms, which only gives a rough categorisation of their activities. This was also the case for much of the female occupations.

- *Female occupations.* The most complicated information in this part of the population form is the one for female occupations. Therefore this special section will deal exclusively with this problem.

The recording of women changed over time in the different editions and is rather complicated to follow. Sometimes they were registered together with their husbands or male heads of the households, but sometimes they were presented in specific paragraphs. Women with occupations of their own were also treated differently in the different forms.

In the first two editions (formnr 100 and 200 for the period 1749-1800) women were recorded in relation to men (their husbands or head of households). In the editions for the period 1805-1835 (formnr 310-420) women had paragraphs of their own in A.IV, Mom B, Qvinnkönet och Barn. For married women there was a specific reference to the paragraphs of their husbands.

In some cases, women could be registered in the "male" paragraphs, which led to double-registration. For the period 1805-1820 in rural parishes (formnr 310), widows continuing their former husband's enterprises should be recorded according to that activity. In the sum of the paragraph that were to be transferred to the summary paragraph, they should however be extracted. The same rules were to be applied in towns (formnr 320) - not only widows but also women with occupations of their own. Women were however primarily recorded in A.IV, Mom. B. In these paragraphs all women were to be included and the sums were transferred to the summary paragraph A.IV, Mom. C.

The prescriptions changed somewhat to the 1825-1835 edition (formnr 410-420). Widows that continued the enterprises of their former husbands were only included in the "female" paragraphs (A.IV, Mom. B. for the total female population). This was also the case for women with businesses or activities of their own. Females among the saami population, the poor and prisoners were included in the relevant paragraphs, but were excluded from the sum transferred to the paragraph "Hela Folkmängden" (total population A.IV. Mom. C).

During the last period 1840-1855 (formnr 510-620), wives were once again recorded in connection with their husbands. In these paragraphs the total sum of wives were calculated — a sum that was transferred to the summary paragraph. If they had businesses of their own, this was given as extra information in A.III, Mom. B. (*Öfriga Qvinnkönet och Barn under Tio År*). They were however that is excluded in the paragraph sum. Only wives living separate from their husbands were recorded as having enterprises of their own. All poor women (unmarried, married or widows) are only found in the specific paragraph for the poor. Other widows and unmarried women were included in the "female" paragraphs, but in some cases with reference to other paragraphs.

In the period 1805-1855 (formnr 310-620), women could also be recorded in some other paragraphs (female labourers in commerce and at foundries and industries). As in the other cases mentioned above, these figures were not included in the sum that was transferred to the sum paragraph. These women were primarily recorded in the female paragraphs.

Coding of occupations

The large amount and the diversity of information as well as changes over time makes the occupational tables complicated to use. One of the main problems is that the information is not exclusively referring to occupations and that not only the active population is included in the paragraphs but also family members. Another problem is that the occupational titles often are difficult to interpret.

One way to retrieve the occupations and titles is to identify the specific designations and extract the relevant paragraphs and rows in the database. This works well when working with single occupations. An alternative is to use the coding and classification system that has been developed in order to organise the information in a better way.

Creating a general coding system involves difficulties that originates from the sort of problems discussed above. Certain compromises can not be avoided and the ambiguity in some designations are not always possible to represent in the codes. The classification systems created for Tabellverket represent only two ways of categorising occupations. Other principles are possible, but from the available codes it should be possible to adapt them to alternative categorisations. It is recommended that the user thoroughly scrutinizes the classification and thereafter makes his/her judgment on how the information could be adapted for his/her specific research purposes.

Apart from the information included in the classification system, additional information related to occupational activities are sometimes available. Occasionally, the clergymen entered this sort of information as remarks in the forms. These remarks have not been coded. Some female occupations (midwives, teachers) are found in a specific note with diverse content (see table above, notes on women, children and handicap). This information is however not coded yet.

All occupations in the tables of social division have been coded according to two systems - HISCO and SNI92. A short presentation follows here but a full description is found in M. H. D. van Leeuwen, I. Maas and A. Miles, *HISCO. Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations*, Leuven University Press 1992. Apart from these two systems, what we call occupational positions are presented in the tables. Please notice that neither HISCO nor SNI92 can automatically be transferred into a social hierarchy even if HISCO partly reflects such a structure. From the different systems and the occupational positions, it should however be possible to reorganize the information for different research purposes.

First some comments on occupational position. In the table about the information on occupations and social groups, occupational positions are separately presented in some paragraphs in a number of editions (formnr 310-620). In the tables about handicraft, industry and foundries and commerce every sort of activity is represented on a row of its own. Within every row (or activity) different occupational positions, representing different duties or qualification levels are identified, for example owners, masters, journeymen, apprentices, workers and clerks. This information is recorded in the columns of the forms, and represented as different variables in the database. A researcher interested in shoemaker journeymen in a parish must therefore search in the occupation code for shoemaker and the variable for the occupational position of journeymen. The digits in the variable names indicate the different positions. These are:

1. Owners.
2. Masters, shop owners.
3. Journeymen.
4. Apprentices.
5. Boys.
6. Workers.
7. Shop assistants.
8. Clerks.
9. Female assistants.

The different positions can in some cases be combined. More information is available in the documentation on occupations.

The coding system is based on HISCO (Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations). HISCO is the result of an international collaboration with the purpose to establish a common classification system for historical occupations in different countries. The classification is based on ISCO-68, which was produced by ILO for international labour statistics. ISCO as well as HISCO is a classification system that categorizes people according to the types of tasks being performed. Every unique occupation has a five-digit code (80110 for shoemakers) and a definition that describes "...the general functions and the principal duties and tasks of the workers classified under the title and code number concerned." (International Standard Classification of Occupations, revised version 1968, ILO Geneva 1969, p 5). As an example, the description of shoemakers is as follows: "Makes leather footwear to requirements of individual customers. May also carry out repairs".

HISCO consists of four levels (major groups, minor groups, unit groups and occupations). From the major group level, the descriptions get more detailed down to the single occupation. The different levels present the same type of information but at different levels of precision.

The first digit in the code represents the major group. It describes the occupation at the most general level and consists of the following eight groups (in parenthesis the digit/digits for the group in question is presented):

- Professional, technical and related workers (major group 0/1).
- Administrative and managerial workers (in HISCO with supervisors included, major group 2).
- Clerical and related workers (major group 3).
- Sales workers (major group 4).
- Service workers (major group 5).
- Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters (major group 6).
- Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (major group 7/8/9).

Each major group consists of several minor groups representing larger groups of occupations. The second digit in the codes identifies these groups. Examples on minor groups are *teachers* and *jurists* in the major group "Professionals", *protective service workers* in "Service workers" and *food and beverage processors* in "Production workers". The next detail level is unit group, identified by the third digit. The complete five-digit code finally represents the single occupation. "Sockerbagare" with the code 77630 can be taken as an example of the code structure. This occupation is placed in major group *Production and related workers*, which is indicated by the first digit in the code. The second digit tells us that the occupation belongs to the minor group *Food and beverage processors*. The third digit gives us the unit group, described as *Bakers, pastry cooks and confectionary makers*. The complete five-digit code finally gives us the unique occupation, namely *Pastry makers*.

The following table shows the sum of unique codes in the full classification system HISCO and in the application of the system in "Tabellverket". Some codes are created

specifically for "Tabellverket". As can be seen, a large part of the codes are specified only at major, minor and in particular unit level. Many occupations in HISCO did not exist during the period 1749-1859. Many job descriptions in HISCO are furthermore too specific to fit into the designations used in "Tabellverket".

	HISCO	Tabellverket
Major groups	8	8
Minor groups	83	61
Unit groups	284	158
Occupations	1506	308

The coding of occupations into HISCO has in most cases been rather straightforward. Some modifications have however been necessary. The given information in the title is sometimes too vague. Sometimes several occupations can be applicable. In these cases, the most reasonable assumption about the meaning of the title during the time in question has been chosen. In other cases it has been impossible to define the title at the occupational level. They are therefore only classified at the nearest possible higher level, e.g. unit, minor or major group. Some titles at these more general levels have made it necessary to create new codes - 70000 for unspecified industries and foundries and 80000 for unspecified handicraft production. New codes (between 99940 to 99990) have also been created for titles and designations not related to occupations, e.g. social circumstances, estate, nationality, age and marital status.

The HISCO-code represents the HISCO-group that has been identified. In "Tabellverket" several unique titles can however get the same code. This is the case for shopkeepers selling books ("bokhandlare") and shopkeepers selling leather ("läderhandlare") - code 41030. A new variable, HISCO number (HISCONR), has therefore been created to indicate qualitative differences between designations within the same HISCO group. Shopkeeper selling books gets HISCO number 2 while those selling leather gets HISCO number 8. HISCO together with HISCONR can be used to identify the smallest signifying unit. To a large extent these designations indicate that the occupational activity does not concern the person in question. Often it has to do with persons related to persons with the occupations, e.g. children of artisans or farmers widows. The organisation of the HISCO numbers gives some assistance on the content of the codes. It is also possible from the HISCONR to decide whether the information comes from the notes or if the occupational titles are preprinted or not.

As described above, HISCO is based on the type of work being performed. The information in Tabellverket was however often of a different character. The paragraphs on industries and foundries in particular are more organized according to type of economic activity. An additional variable indicating economic activity has therefore been created. It is based on SNI92 (Standard för svensk näringsgrensindelning 1992, Mis 1992:6, SCB). SNI "... is a standard for the classification of production units - enterprises, working places etc - to branches of businesses/industries". It consists of a five-digit code referring to four levels - huvudgrupp (major group) represented by the first two digits, for example 75: "Public administration and defense"; grupp (group) the three first digits, for example 752: "Provisions of services to the community as a whole", undergrupp (subgroup) the first four digits, for example 7522, "defense activities" and finally detaljgrupp (detailed group) for example 75222 "army defense activities". Most occupations are covered at subgroup level, but major group will in practice be sufficient

for most purposes. The distribution of codes in the different levels is shown in the following table.

	SNI92	Tabellverket
Major groups	60	43
Groups	222	120
Subgroups	503	203
Detailed groups	739	223

The structure of the codes also allows a classification at a more general level. The intervals of the codes can be translated into 17 different sections. These sections represent economic activities as agriculture, production, hotel and restaurant and education. For further information about the coding and the classification, SNI92 and the documentation of occupations in Tabellverket ought to be studied.

The coding of the historical occupations into the modern classification of economic activities has in most cases been rather straightforward. No new categories have been needed, except those that indicate missing information. In the same way as in the case of HISCO, sufficient information is sometimes missing for classifying the occupations at the most specific levels.

"Omständigheter" and households

(The word "omständigheter" can be translated as circumstances, but the information in the paragraph is of different character. it relates to households and hotels, restaurants and similar places.)

"Omständigheter" , which is available in the editions for the period 1749-1800 and in the Summary forms, comprises four categories for towns - households, coffee houses, taverns and restaurants - and three categories for the countryside - households, inns and restaurants. The detailed information can be studied in "Original forms": form 100, page 1 and form 200, page 1.

The total sum of households in the different articles in form editions 410 (1825), 510 (1840) and 610 (1855) respectively should be identical.

	Form number	100	200	310	320	410	420	510	520	610	620
		L+S	L+S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
	First year	1749	1775	1805	1805	1825	1825	1840	1840	1855	1855
Contents	Distributed by										
"Omständigheter"	Households, coffeehouses etc (7 cat)	Tab III	Tab III								
Households	Econ. conditions (4 cat), sum of persons (5			A.VI	A.VI						

	cat)										
Households	Econ. conditions (3 cat), sum of persons (5 cat)					A.VI	A.VI				
Households	Econ. conditions (4 cat), sum of persons (5 cat)							A.V	A.V	A.V	A.V
Households spec.	Total					A.VIII		A.VII		A.VII	

T= Table, A= Article

Remarks and sporadic information

In the Population forms 1840-1855 (formnr 510-620), remarks (from the hands of the clergymen) about different kind of institutions can be found. These are for example schools, hospitals, charitable institutions. The definitions and categories could vary between the editions.

In the editions for towns (formnr 520 and 620) and in the edition 1855 for the countryside (formnr 610), the different types of institutions are entered in fixed fields. The database includes information if there is information available in these fields, but the actual text has not been entered.

In all form editions, remarks in plain text by the clergy can be found. These remarks are in many cases of great value for the interpretation of all other information in the forms. There are almost 10.000 remarks of this sort. This information has been entered and is included in the database.

During the period 1805-1820 finally, there is information in both the urban and rural form editions about the area of cultivated land, how much of it is sown and on the total sum of horses and other cattle. The information has been considered unreliable and has therefore not been entered. It is however included in the following overview.

	Form number	100	200	310	320	410	420	510	520	610	620
	Land (L), Town (S)	L+S	L+S	L	S	L	S	L	S	L	S
	First year	1749	1775	1805	1805	1825	1825	1840	1840	1855	1855
Contents	Distributed by										
Institutions for education and charity	-							page 4 17:o			
Institutions for education and charity	Education; Poor/charity; Health care								page 4 17:o		

Institutions	Permanent schools; Health care; Charity; Public welfare									page 4 right marg.	not 7, page 4
Remarks in plain text (by the clergy)	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spec: Livestock	5 categories (horses, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep)			A.VIII							
Livestock	Same 5 cat. As above				A.VIII						
Spec: Acreage				A.VIII							
Acreage, belonging to the town					A.VIII						
Spec: Proportion sown of cultivated land				A.VIII							
Spec: Proportion sown of cultivated land					A.VIII						

T= Table, A= Article

* Can exist in all form editions

Contents in the Summary form 1749-1773

For the period corresponding to the first edition of the Tabellverket forms, i.e. 1749-1773, there is also the Summary form, comprising two so-called "Summary Tables", (see [Forms](#)).

These tables contain one row for each year during the period, where summary parish statistics on the population composition and the demographic events. The original "Summary Tables" are shown in Original forms[o], page 3 of the Population and the Mortality forms respectively. The two tables of the Summary form have the following contents :

Population:	The population by sex;	
	By sex and civil status (married, widowed, unmarried >15 yrs, children <15 yrs);	
	By 40 social/occupational categories	
Born:	Number of children born, by sex and total;	
	Stillborn	
	Twins	
	Illegitimate children	
Deaths:	Number of deaths, by sex and total;	
	By age (13 age intervals);	
	By civil status (married, youths and unmarried, children).	
	Stillborn	
Marriages:	Numbers of marriages contracted, and marriages dissolved by death	
"Omständigheter": (literally: "circumstances", conditions)	(literally, 'circumstances', 'conditions'); The numbers of households, coffehouses, taverns, inns and public-houses	

Thus, the variables are the same as in the ordinary Population- and Mortality forms for the same period. However, the subdivisions are not always the same. For example, the Summary form mostly contains summations in variables having a subdivision by sex in the ordinary forms. Identical source information in Summary and ordinary forms can only be found for the following variables/distributions:

- The population by sex;
- The population by sex and civil status (4 categories);
- Deaths, by sex and total;
- The number of twin births.

As mentioned before, information from the Summary form has been digitised using the format designed for ordinary forms. Because of the above-mentioned differences in

content, the digitisation was not carried through in a fully consistent way. It may have happened that totals from the distributions have been entered in the fields of either sex.

Geographical identity of forms

In most of the forms the geographical information about the area of statistics is unambiguous; i.e. A parish mentioned by name occurring in statistical and geographical compilations including the publication *Sveriges församlingar genom tiderna* (RSV 1989), which is encoded with an unequivocal code (dedik) from the DDB internal geo code list. Certainly some forms refer explicitly to either several parishes mentioned by names or a higher ecclesiastical division than a parish, mostly a vicarage (*pastorat*). A vicarage usually consisted of two or three parishes, even though sometimes merely one parish. Demographical statistics for vicarages instead of single parishes appeared most frequently in the following counties: Skaraborg, Älvsborg, Kopparberg, Malmöhus and Östergötland.

Occasionally, however, the geographical information in the head of a form is difficult to interpret in terms of a specific geographical unit. The most usual types of ambiguity and accompanying misinterpretations are as follows:

- A geographical name without additional information about the type of division might mean quite different areas. Larger ecclesiastical divisions than parishes are namely usually named after the main parish within it. That is, merely a name in a form might mean the parish or the vicarage, or even the deanery yet less likely so. Also judicial divisions might have the name of a parish; for instance a town may have the same name as one of its parishes.
- Geographical names for rural parishes are not unique, not even within the same county. A distinction between such parishes in the same county is made possible, if the name has a prefix or suffix. Such supplements became a rule later on for parishes located within the same county and adjacent counties.
- Adjacent urban and rural parishes may have the same name. Hence, merely a name might therefore indicate one or the other parish, and, even a town at whole. Also in such cases, the rule later on was to add a specification referring to the character as urban or rural parish.
- Parishes parts of which are located in different counties. These parts are distinguishable from each other merely with guidance from possible information about county localization reported in the head of the form. Hence, an a priori knowledge about the occurrence and location of such parishes is required for a proper interpretation of the geographical meaning of the name. Still, whether the name in the head of a form aims at the parish at whole or the part of the parish in the same county, is not possible to decide in advance. The instructions from the Tabell Commission to produce population statistics for each part by county were issued in the 1790's onwards. But, the instructions might not have been followed by the clergymen, and, in case, the timing for such a separation obviously varied.
- Lack of consensus among the clergymen how to use the terms for administrative divisions. There was obviously a hitherto unknown regional tradition in Western Sweden, the counties Skaraborg and Älvsborg in particular, to apply the term parish on vicarage and *socken* (the civil counterpart to parish) on parish. But, it was likewise obvious that this tradition was not applied consistently. Hence a form with explicit information of a parish in the head might mean either a parish or a vicarage with the same name.
- Confusing locational information about a parish made by the clergymen. There are forms with two geographical names in the head, a parish and the vicarage to which it belongs, but without explicit information about the type of division for any of the names. Hence, the information in the head of the form might as well be interpreted as a statistical area consisting of two parishes - unless the name of the parish and the vicarage is the same.

- Renaming of parishes, which in turn reflects spatial changes. The principle at encoding was to have a unique code for one and the same geographical unit regardless of possible spatial changes and renamings.

All these kinds of ambiguities in geographical information meant difficulties at digitisation of *Tabellverket*. As mentioned earlier, encoding the geographical information was to be performed at preparation of the source material before the actual digitisation, in order to facilitate management of the digitised data.

Additional difficulties to choose a proper geo code for geographical units mentioned in the head of the forms existed, when non-matching information existed in the source and the internal DDB geo code list. In addition, this geo code list was inconsistent in parts. For instance, it did not always contain all the name versions in case of renaming parishes. Furthermore, codes for the ecclesiastical level vicarage was mostly missing before digitisation.

Validation of encoded geographical information

Validation of the encoding of geographical information in the heads of some forms is necessitated due to the abovementioned ambiguities in the geographical information in the source material. Such work has already started within the DDB. Hitherto, controls and updating of codes have been performed in forms which could contain possible errors on the following bases: (a) Lack of correspondence in plain text for a geographical unit between the source and the geo code list for the code applied on the source information. (b) Lack of correspondence in codes and statistical values between the head of a form / the form itself and the Specification table of this form according to several predefined rules how to make comparisons of contents. Note, the last-mentioned measure (b) can only be taken for forms containing information about rural areas in the 19th century.

The contents in the digitised information versus that in the sources were controlled if the source information was at hand; i.e. forms of *Tabellverket* in paper copies from the micro films borrowed from Göteborgs *landsarkiv* (the counties Göteborg och Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Värmland) and forms existing on microfiche stored at the Research Archive at Umeå University referring to some of the counties at Härnösands *landsarkiv* (Norrbotten, Västerbotten, Västernorrland). Forms for all other counties had to be controlled merely on the basis of the digitised information and publications.

The results from these controls indicated that re-coding geographical information to less extent was motivated from mistakes by the production staff regarding data entry of the plain text from the sources. Most re-coding was performed in forms characterised by the different types of above-mentioned ambiguities in the geographical information. The decision-making about recoding or not, was based upon results from several types of controls of all the digitised forms for parishes containing the same name element as that existing in the suspected form and for all the other parishes in the vicarage with the same name as this parish.

Yet, it is important to emphasize that only a few pre-defined types of possible errors is investigated hitherto. In addition, it has not been possible to define the geographical area in all the investigated forms — in spite of the controls. Problems still exist, especially in 18th century Mortality forms, due to huge annual fluctuations in fertility and mortality and hence uncertainties in interpreting results from time-serial analysis. Such an analysis also requires consideration to impact from possible spatial changes in the geographical unit, both the parish and the vicarage (see e.g. the publication *Sveriges*

församlingar genom tiderna, RSV 1989 for information about such changes). In addition, a spatial change might not be implemented in the actual production of the statistics in *Tabellverket* at the official date for the event.

Recommendations to users of Tabellverk

The information in the head of a form does not always allow for an unambiguous definition of the geographical area for its statistics. Hence, the encoded information might not always be relevant. The aim at DDB is to validate and verify this geographical information successively in order to get a unique geographical identity of the statistic area.

Yet, some forms will probably continue to have an indistinct geographical definition, meaning that the user of the digitised version of *Tabellverket*, as well as of the source material, must make decisions of his/her own how to interpret the meaning of the geographical information. Guidance may be obtained from comparisons of the plain text in the source and the standardised name from the code-list, both existing as variables in the database. Another indicator of obscure geographical identity is the occurrence of a statistical value deviating notably from an expected one with reference to the contents of forms for previous and following years.

One general recommendation to the user is to always make use of the existing possibilities for cross-controls within and between forms in the 19th century; i.e. the contents of the form versus its Specification table, and the contents of the Calculus tables of a form versus the forms referred to in this table. As for the Specification table, note that the geographical information differs notably in quality. Sometimes it is even more specified than that in the head, and sometimes the opposite.

Size of the geographical areas

The size of the geographical areas with population statistics in *Tabellverket* varies notably in space and population. As for non-urban areas, there is a tendency towards an increasing area of parishes and counties from Southern to Northern Sweden, but there is no correlation between size of area and population. Yet, the parishes in coastal Northern Sweden tend to be larger in both area size and population as compared to the parishes in Middle and Southern Sweden. Within Northern Sweden, however, there is a difference between the inland and the coastal parts. The inland parishes are much larger in area but much smaller in population than the coastal parishes.

An introductory information regarding these regional variations in area size and population at about the date for the start and the end of the *Tabellverket* is presented in the table below in terms of number of parishes per county and county population.

The approximate number of parishes per county, according to the county division year 1989, for the years 1751 and 1855 in the table below has been estimated from a data set produced by NAD, *Nationell Arkiv Databas, Riksarkivet*. This information, in turn, is based upon the contents in the publication *Sveriges församlingar genom tiderna* (RSV 1989), covering both spatially defined parishes and non-territorial parishes created for specific purposes or specific groups of individuals. The reason for an estimation rather than a calculation of the exact number of parishes depends on sometimes vague information in the publication regarding the dates for creation and ceasing of the parishes. Note that county division refers to modern times, meaning that, for instance, the earlier two counties for Stockholm are amalgamated into one county.

The number of parishes in year 1855 according to NAD can be compared with the number in year 1861 referring to the contemporary county division as presented in the publication *Statistisk Tablå öfver Länens och Socknarnes Ecclesiastiska, Administrativa och Juridiska indelningar i Sverige ordnad efter nyare Kartor och officiella handlingar af August Hahr*. Stockholm 1861. The deviation between Hahr's figures and the estimated ones from NAD can only in parts be explained by different county divisions, since the total number of parishes differs as well. Even in case of exclusion of non-territorial parishes in the data set from NAD, resulting in 2.3791 and 2.461 territorial parishes the years 1751 and 1855, the total figure by Hahr is lower.

A contributing explanation to this difference is the principle applied by Hahr to include an existing chapel, *kapell*, in the mother-parish, *moderförsamling*, which is not the case in the RSV-publication and the NAD dataset. Whether or not a *kapell* constituted a separate parish in former times (all the *kapell* disappeared during the 1930's) is, however, difficult to decide. They might, or might not, have had an ecclesiastical population registration on their own. In addition, such *kapell*, are seldom possible to distinguish on maps, which in parts explain the structure of information by Hahr. But, on the other hand, the population statistics given by Hahr for the parishes, is based on the official documents.

Therefore, the parishes mentioned by Hahr might as well be those parishes for which statistics usually is presented, also in *Tabellverket*. This is also indicated from instructions to the clergyman regarding the Specification table of the Mortality forms 1821-1859: The clergyman should give separate summary statistics here for *kapell*, *annex* and the mother-parish. Hence, in *Tabellverket*, the head of a form only referring to the parish, may include its *kapell*, in case the *kapell* is not explicitly mentioned. Thus, the results in the table below constitute another example of the difficulties to judge the degree to which the statistics in *Tabellverket* cover all the population a certain year.

The county population in the table is based upon a publication from Statistical Central Bureau of Statistics *Befolkningsutvecklingen under 250 år* (SCB 1999:2). Here the contemporary county division. Thus, population data is missing for some of the nowadays counties in year 1751: (a) The population of Örebro, which is included in Värmland, (b) of Västernorrland and Jämtland included in Gävleborg, and (c) the population of Norrbotten in Västerbotten. The total figures for all Sweden refer to the years 1750 and 1855.

For the year 1855, population statistics on the contemporary parish and county level is also at hand in the above-mentioned publication by Hahr 1861. Since his source is the official contemporary statistics from Central Bureau of Statistics, SCB, the figures in the two publications ought to be the same. But, for unknown reasons this is not the case except for two counties. Therefore, also the population by Hahr is included in the table.

Note, it is not possible to aggregate data from the digitised population forms in *Tabellverket* year 1855 in order to get the population size on county level, since the degree of coverage in the still existing forms is not known yet. But, such county summaries were made by the Tabell Commission.

Population and parishes on the county level — a survey

County by name	Parishes			Population	
	1751	1855	1861	1751	1855

		NAD	NAD	Hahr	SCB	SCB	Hahr
01	Stockholms stad	121	117	8	55.700	97.952	96.976
02	Stockholms län			106	91.399	118.056	118.169
03	Uppsala län	106	106	88	63.895	90.877	90.732
04	Södermanlands län	94	93	97	79.817	123.684	123.714
05	Östergötlands län	168	163	156	128.911	231.358	230.296
06	Jönköpings län	125	124	130	106.317	166.591	167.396
07	Kronobergs län	89	84	83	67.283	143.707	142.716
08	Kalmar län	101	101	98	96.053	212.432	213.721
09	Gotlands län	93	94	93	24.562	46.985	=
10	Blekinge län	32	34	35	35.694	111.255	=
11	Kristianstads län	143	143	147	90.335	196.206	197.906
12	Malmöhus län	263	262	250	105.163	268.579	266.819
13	Hallands län	100	100	91	58.234	110.815	110.875
14	Göteb. och Bohus län	92	99	85	76.537	196.662	196.391
15	Älvsborgs län	216	216	219	115.853	254.290	253.428
16	Skaraborgs län	278	269	256	97.918	208.795	208.846
17	Värmlands län	81	89	89	96.340	232.521	235.551
18	Örebro län	61	62	60		142.863	140.997
19	Västmanlands län	67	66	72	71.952	98.879	98.402
20	Kopparbergs län	56	59	41	97.428	158.775	158.298
21	Gävleborgs län	47	53	47	111.890	126.368	126.825
22	Västernorrlands län	59	68	61		107.634	107.716
23	Jämtlands län	53	66	47		56.127	56.041
24	Västerbottens län	11	27	20	36.869	75.974	75.970
25	Norrbottnens län	20	22	20		58.835	63.653
	In total	2.476	2.517	2.371	837.024	1765.114 (missing)	

Sources: *Nationell Arkiv Databas*, Riksarkivet, *Befolkningsutvecklingen under 250 år* (Demografiska Rapporter 1999:2, SCB), *Statistisk Tablå öfver Länens och Socknarnes Ecclesiastiska, Administrativa och Juridiska indelningar i Sverige ordnad efter nyare Kartor och officiella handlingar af August Hahr*. Stockholm 1861.

