

Los registros de población y su uso para el análisis espacial de la salud.



 Instituto de Salud Carlos III

5/4/2018



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676060

Diego Ramiro Fariñas

Grupo Dinámicas Demográficas

Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

diego.ramiro@cchs.csic.es

This work was supported by the LONGPOP project which has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676060 and the project LONGHEALTH CSO2015-69834-R funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. This publication reflects only the authors' view and the Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains. Projects of the Ministry of Science and Innovation: SEJ2005-06334 and CSO2008-06130/SOCI.

Programa de actividades del Grupo de Dinámicas Demográficas del CSIC and the Unidad Asociada de



<http://demografia.ieg.csic.es>



Needs for Change

1. We live in a society that changes more and more rapidly and we need tools that can measure these changes continuously, without waiting for census operations or large surveys.
2. Large census operations, surveys etc., are very expensive procedures.
3. The development of computer systems has allowed the massive use of data and the creation of information infrastructures. The size of the database does not longer matter, but the training of researchers and statisticians for its management does. The quantity and quality of statistical products will increase over time, using new sources of information and the linkage to existing sources.



Needs for Change

1. We live in a society that changes more and more rapidly and we need tools that can measure these changes continuously, without waiting for census operations or large surveys.
2. Large census operations, surveys etc., are very expensive procedures.
3. The development of computer systems has allowed the massive use of data and the creation of information infrastructures. The size of the database does not longer matter, but the training of researchers and statisticians for its management does. The quantity and quality of statistical products will increase over time, using new sources of information and the linkage to existing sources.



Needs for Change

1. We live in a society that changes more and more rapidly and we need tools that can measure these changes continuously, without waiting for census operations or large surveys.
2. Large census operations, surveys etc., are very expensive operations.
3. The development of computer systems has allowed the massive use of data and the creation of information infrastructures. The size of the database does not longer matter, but the training of researchers and statisticians for its management does. The quantity and quality of statistical products will increase over time, using new sources of information and the linkage to existing sources.



Needs for Change

4.- It is necessary that the administration uses more and **more efficiently the data that it obtains from the citizen**, through the linkage of Administrative Records, and at the same time creates infrastructures of information that are returned to that same citizen in several ways:

- Through the creation of an **electronic administration** increasingly complete and useful.
- Through the creation of data infrastructures that serve, once suitably anonymized and refined, for research both in the **public and private sectors**.
- Statistical production is a **basic infrastructure of the State**.
- Data Protection Act (risk).

5.- Big Data offers the possibility of '**nowcasting**' - **the prediction of the present** (Choi and Varian, 2011). It offers the possibility of a significant **added value to the official statistical production at a marginal cost**, since the data have been produced by third parties (Struijs et al., 2014). Both the European Union, with its Scheveningen Memorandum to examine the use of Big Data in Official Statistics, and the UNSD, with the establishment of a **Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics**, are already working on the incorporation of this data in future production by creating a big data 'sandbox' to explore the methods, techniques, models, software, equipment and resources for using that data.

Choi, H. and Varian, H. (2011) Predicting the present with Google Trends. Google Research.

Struijs, P., Braaksmas, B. and Daas, PJH. (2014) Official statistics and Big Data. Big Data & Society 1(1): 1-6.

WHAT DOES BIG DATA MEAN FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS? **Rob Kitchin (National University of Ireland, Maynooth)**



Needs for Change

5.-Risks:

- An important risk is not only how to access the data but **to maintain access to it in the same conditions and over time.**
- A second risk is that **this data does not continue in time.**
- Or that Statistical Offices, depending on third parties for the production of this information, **loose control over the generation**, sampling, processing of data and have little to say about how to produce them or how these data were generated (Landefeld 2014).

Eurostat (2014) Big data – an opportunity or a threat to official statistics? Paper presented at the Conference of European Statisticians, 62nd plenary session, Paris, 9-11 April 2014.

Florescu, D., Karlberg, M., Reis, F., Del Castillo, P.R., Skaliotis, M. and Wirthmann, A. (2014) Will 'big data' transform official statistics?

Landefeld, S. (2014) Uses of Big Data for Official Statistics: Privacy, Incentives, Statistical Challenges, and Other Issues. Discussion Paper at International Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics, Beijing, China, 28-30 Oct 2014.

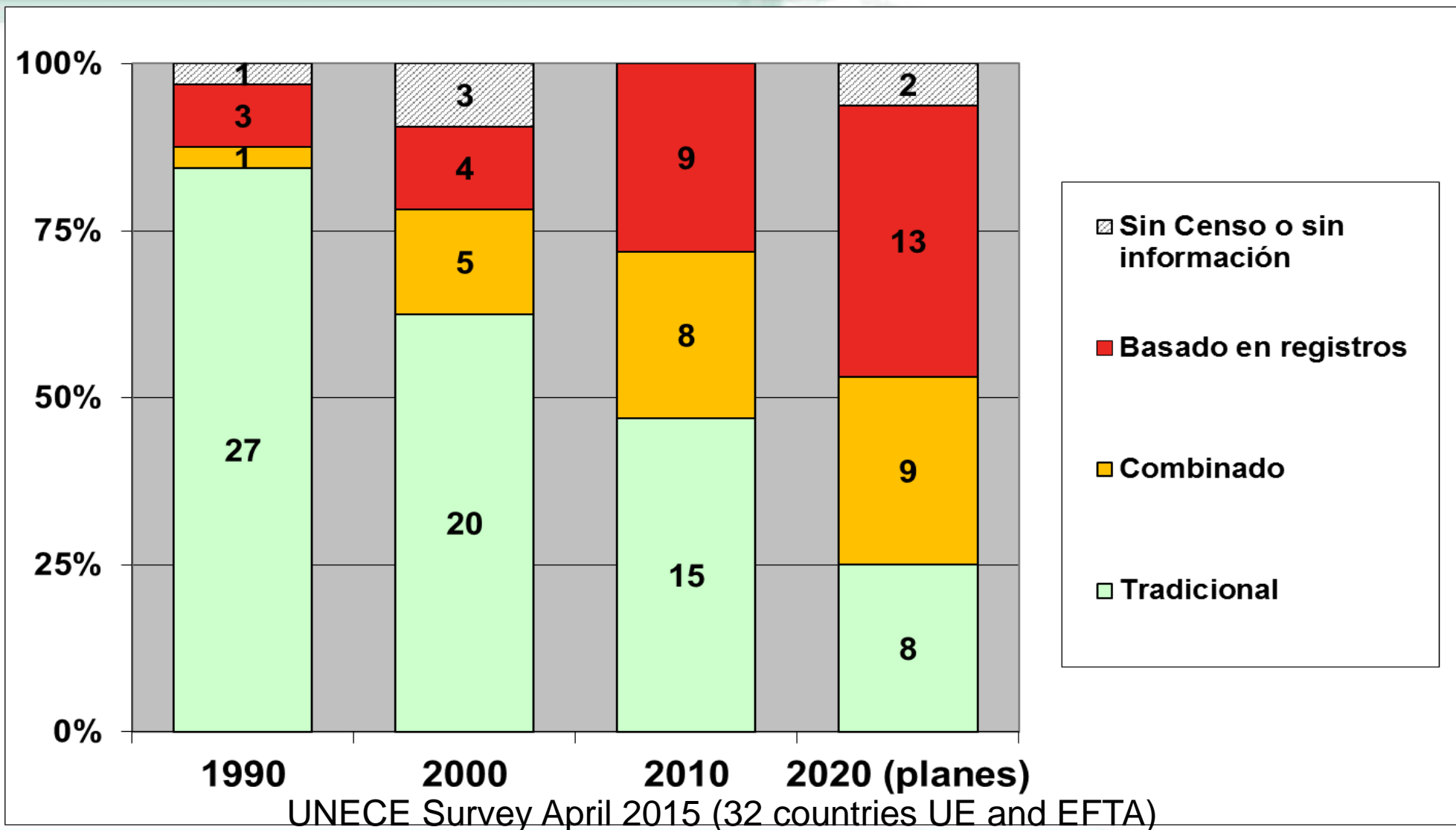
WHAT DOES BIG DATA MEAN FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS? **Rob Kitchin (National University of Ireland, Maynooth)**

Census round 2011

- Traditional census (full field enumeration without using data from registers; includes the rolling census)
- Combined census (data from registers + field data collection)
- Register-based census (data from registers only)
- Census not scheduled

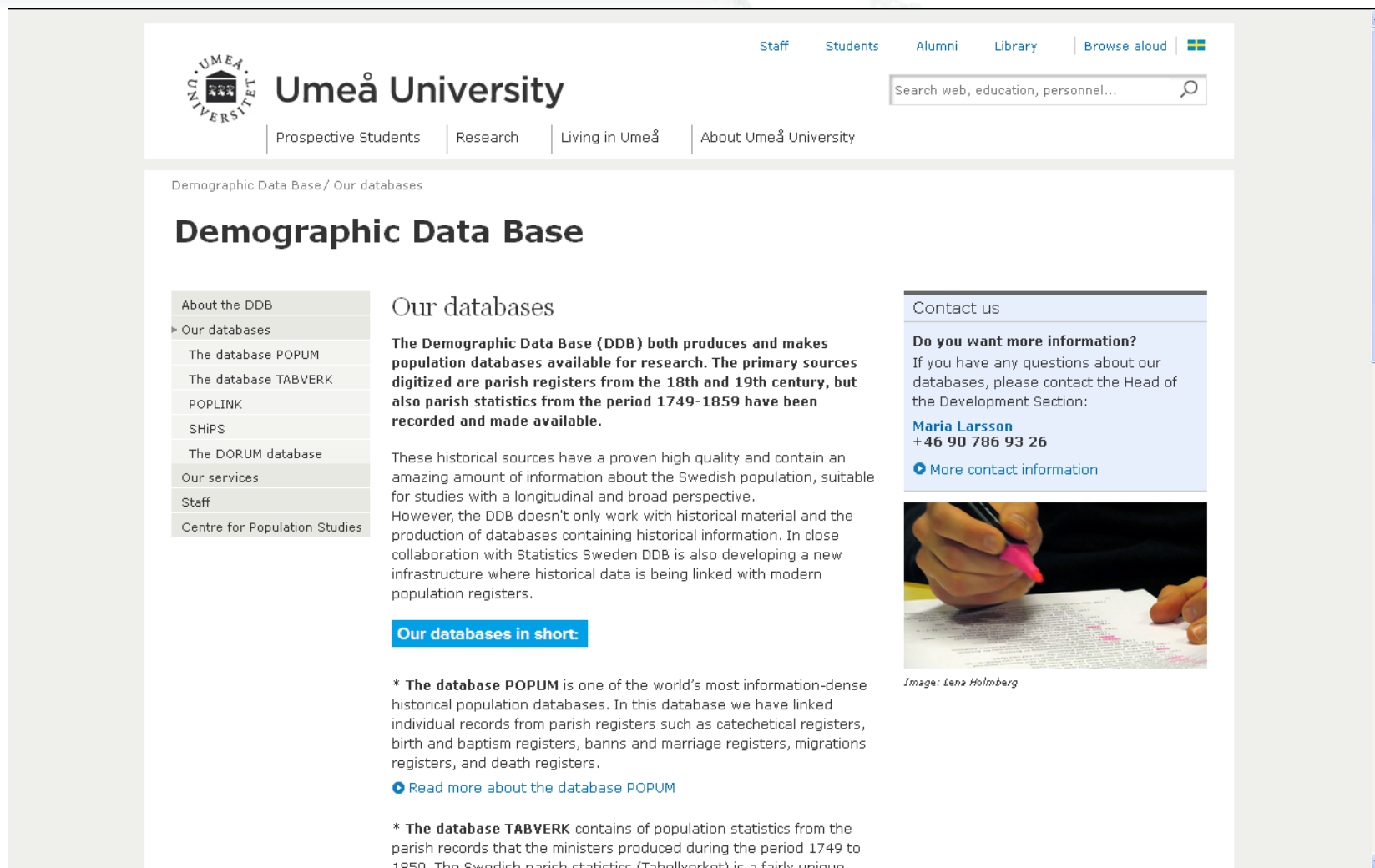


Census rounds 1990-2020






Background: Sweden, Umea Demografiska databasen



The screenshot shows the website for the Demographic Data Base at Umeå University. The header includes the university logo and navigation links for Staff, Students, Alumni, Library, and Browse aloud. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Demographic Data Base' and features a sidebar with a menu of links: About the DDB, Our databases (selected), The database POPUM, The database TABVERK, POPLINK, SHIPS, The DORUM database, Our services, Staff, and Centre for Population Studies. The main text describes the DDB as a source of digitized parish registers from the 18th and 19th centuries, available for research. It notes that the DDB also produces and makes population databases available for research. A section titled 'Our databases in short:' provides brief descriptions of the POPUM and TABVERK databases. A contact information box on the right lists Maria Larsson as the Head of the Development Section, with a phone number and a link for more contact information. An image of a hand holding a pink highlighter over a document is also shown.

Umeå University

Staff | Students | Alumni | Library | Browse aloud | 

Search web, education, personnel...

Prospective Students | Research | Living in Umeå | About Umeå University

Demographic Data Base / Our databases

Demographic Data Base

- About the DDB
- Our databases**
- The database POPUM
- The database TABVERK
- POPLINK
- SHIPS
- The DORUM database
- Our services
- Staff
- Centre for Population Studies

Our databases

The Demographic Data Base (DDB) both produces and makes population databases available for research. The primary sources digitized are parish registers from the 18th and 19th century, but also parish statistics from the period 1749-1859 have been recorded and made available.

These historical sources have a proven high quality and contain an amazing amount of information about the Swedish population, suitable for studies with a longitudinal and broad perspective. However, the DDB doesn't only work with historical material and the production of databases containing historical information. In close collaboration with Statistics Sweden DDB is also developing a new infrastructure where historical data is being linked with modern population registers.

Our databases in short:

- * **The database POPUM** is one of the world's most information-dense historical population databases. In this database we have linked individual records from parish registers such as catechetical registers, birth and baptism registers, banns and marriage registers, migrations registers, and death registers.
[Read more about the database POPUM](#)
- * **The database TABVERK** contains of population statistics from the parish records that the ministers produced during the period 1749 to 1859. The Swedish parish statistics (Tahellverket) is a fairly unique

Contact us

Do you want more information?
If you have any questions about our databases, please contact the Head of the Development Section:

Maria Larsson
+46 90 786 93 26
[More contact information](#)




Image: Lena Holmberg



Background: Sweden, Lund Scania Demografiska databasen

LUND UNIVERSITY

LUNDUNIVERSITY.LU.SE

BROWSE ALOUD

Centre for Economic Demography

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT



LUND UNIVERSITY
School of Economics and Management

About CED | Research | Education | Publications | Databases | Staff | In media

Search our website SEARCH

Start > Databases > SEDD

SEDD

SLI

LU-MADD



SEDD

SEDD – THE SCANIAN ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE

The Scanian Economic Demographic Database (SEDD) is based on family reconstitutions for nine rural parishes (Ekeby, Frillestad, Halmstad, Håsslunda, Hög, Kågeröd, Kävlinge, Sireköpinge and Stenestad) and one city (Helsingborg) in Scania, the southernmost county of Sweden, in which information in church records on births, deaths and marriages are linked together to form families. From the late 19th century onwards, one of the rural parishes was transformed from a minor rural village to a small industrial town (Kävlinge), while the others preserved their rural characters.

The Scanian Economic Demographic Database is the result of project collaborations between the Centre for Economic Demography (CED) and the Regional Archives in Lund. The co-operation has produced both an event database, in which all basic source material is registered, and an applied research database. The event database is accessible through the Regional Archives in Lund. The description that follows primarily relates to the research database.

Information about land ownership from the poll-tax registers has so far been linked to the families in five of the parishes in order to get better information about the socioeconomic position of the household. In addition, information from the catechetical examination registers on migration and household composition has been added for the same five parishes for the period 1813-1968. Data on male heights from military records have been added after 1830, from mid-wife reports from 1880 and from tax authorities from 1903. This

FOR MORE INFORMATION

on specific issues regarding the SEDD, please contact [SEDD](#).

Data for the period 1813 to 1910 is now publicly accessible. Use of data for the period after 1910 requires special permission.

For more general details on accessibility, please see information below.



[SEDD public access](#)



Background: Sweden, Folkbokföring, Population Register, 1968-

Genom att surfa vidare godkänner du att vi använder kakor. [Vad är kakor?](#)

Teckenspråk Other languages AÖ Innehåll A-O Kontakta oss

Skatteverket

Privat Företag Rättsinformation Om oss

Deklaration 2014 Skatter **Folkbokföring** Id-kort Bouppteckning Kvitto Självservice

Flytta

Adress- & namnuppgift via fax

Personbevis

Äktenskap & partnerskap

Namn

Nybliven förälder

Dödsfall

Medborgarskap

Skyddade personuppgifter

Om folkbokföring

Folkbokföring

När du ska anmäla flyttning, byta namn eller gifta dig, ska du vända dig till Skatteverket. Många av dina ärenden kan du sköta direkt via vår webbplats med hjälp av e-legitimation.

Folkbokföringen är den grundläggande registreringen av befolkningen i Sverige. I folkbokföringen registreras uppgifter om vilka som bor i Sverige och var de bor.

Många rättigheter och skyldigheter som du har är beroende av

- att du är folkbokförd
- var du är folkbokförd.

Till exempel är rätten till barnbidrag och bostadsbidrag beroende av att du är folkbokförd. Var du ska betala din skatt och rösta beror på var du är folkbokförd.

Spridning av folkbokföringsuppgifter

Skatteverket delar de uppgifter som finns om dig i folkbokföringen till olika myndigheter och banker i samhället. Det betyder att du inte själv behöver meddela att du exempelvis har flyttat eller bytt namn till dessa. Det sker i stället automatiskt.

De myndigheter som Skatteverket dagligen överför nya uppgifter från folkbokföringen till, är

Använd våra e-tjänster

Flyttanmälan >

Skriva ut personbevis >



Background: England and Wales, Family reconstructions

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Study at Cambridge About the University Research at Cambridge

Quick links Search Geography

You are in: Home » Research » Research Centres and Units » The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (CAMPOP)

Department of Geography

Home About Undergraduate study Graduate study Research People Library Facilities Alumni Contacts

The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure
Department of Geography and Faculty of History

The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure

Research

- Home
- History of the Group
- Library & Resources
- Seminars
- Events
- People
- PhD & MPhil
- Contacts

Datasets

Occupational structure datasets

Various [datasets generated by the Occupations project](#) are available. These include occupational structure and population size, and spatial GIS datasets of administrative unit boundaries and transport infrastructure.

Aggregative demographic extractions from 404 English parishes

Monthly and annual counts of baptisms, burials and marriages taken from Anglican parish registers. This dataset formed the empirical base of Wrigley and Schofield's *The Population of History of England 1541-1871* (Cambridge, 1981) and is described therein.

[Parish locations and coverage dates](#)

This dataset is available on request. To obtain a copy, email campopdata@geog.cam.ac.uk stating your name, institutional affiliation, research area and intended use of the dataset. Release of the dataset is conditional on your agreement to state its provenance in any publication making use of it and to provide the Cambridge Group with bibliographical references for any such publications.

Family reconstitutions of 26 English parishes

Reconstructions of all Anglican families (meaning parents and children) who were resident



Background: England and Wales, Whitehall Study I y II, 1967

UCL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH
WHITEHALL II STUDY (STRESS & HEALTH STUDY)



Search UCL

GO

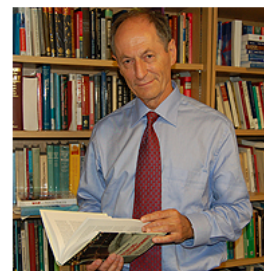
UCL Home » whitehallii » History

A A A

- Home
- History**
- Research
- Publications
- Data Collection
- Data sharing
- People
- Newsletters
- Contact us
- Useful Links

Whitehall II History

The **first Whitehall study**, set up in 1967, included 18,000 men in the British Civil Service. It showed that men in the lowest employment grades were much more likely to die prematurely than men in the highest grades. Furthermore, these socio-economic inequalities in health did not appear to be fully accounted for by differences in well-known risk factors, such as smoking.



In 1985 the **Whitehall II study** was established by Professor Sir Michael Marmot (pictured) and his UCL team to determine other factors that might contribute to this social gradient in death and disease, and to include women.

The baseline survey of the Whitehall II study saw the recruitment of 10,308 non-industrial civil servants from the London-based offices of 20 Civil Service departments between 1985 and 1988. Aged 35-55, approximately one third were women. This first survey (Phase 1) involved a medical examination and a self-completion questionnaire. Since then there have been ten phases of **data collection**. Further information is available on '[Cohort Profile: the Whitehall II Study](#)'.

Social determinants of health

The initial aims of the Whitehall II study were to put social class differences in health on the map and investigate the causes of social inequalities in disease during the working life. This has been achieved with outstanding success.

In addition to the contribution of unhealthy behaviours and traditional risk factors (such as high blood pressure) in heart disease and diabetes, the Whitehall II study has shown the importance of psychosocial factors such as work stress, unfairness, and work-family conflict to socio-economic inequalities. The "[Work, Stress and Health](#)" booklet provides a lay summary of the key findings.

Whitehall II data have been used to build one of the most detailed pictures of the determinants of health in mid-life and late-life. To date over 500 [research papers](#) have been published based on data collected as part of the Whitehall II study.

Whitehall II news

- Media Coverage
- Latest Publications



Background: United States Framingham Heart Study 1948



Framingham Heart Study

A Project of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and Boston University

[Home](#) | [Make a Gift](#) | [Directions](#) | [Contact Us](#)

[About](#)

[Participants](#)

[Our Investigators](#)

[Risk Functions](#)

[Bibliography](#)

[For Researchers](#)



About

History

- [Epidemiological Background and Design: The Framingham Heart Study](#)
- [Tribute to Dr. Dawber](#)

Participating Institutions

FHS Research Policies

Ethics Advisory Board

Friends of the FHS

Research Milestones

Additional Resources

History of the Framingham Heart Study

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death and serious illness in the United States. In 1948, the Framingham Heart Study - under the direction of the National Heart Institute (now known as the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute or NHLBI) - embarked on an ambitious project in health research. At the time, little was known about the general causes of heart disease and stroke, but the death rates for CVD had been increasing steadily since the beginning of the century and had become an American epidemic. The Framingham Heart Study became a joint project of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and Boston University.

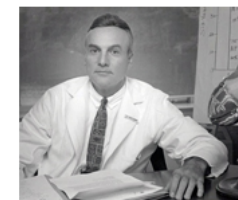
The objective of the Framingham Heart Study was to identify the common factors or characteristics that contribute to CVD by following its development over a long period of time in a large group of participants who had not yet developed overt symptoms of CVD or suffered a heart attack or stroke.

The researchers recruited 5,209 men and women between the ages of 30 and 62 from the town of Framingham, Massachusetts, and began the first round of extensive physical examinations and lifestyle interviews that they would later analyze for common patterns related to CVD development. Since 1948, the subjects have continued to return to the study every two years for a detailed medical history, physical examination, and laboratory tests, and in 1971, the Study enrolled a second generation - 5,124 of the original participants' adult children and their spouses - to participate in similar examinations.

In 1994, the need to establish a new study reflecting a more diverse community of Framingham was recognized, and the first Omni cohort of the Framingham Heart Study was enrolled.

In April 2002 the Study entered a new phase, the enrollment of a third generation of participants: the grandchildren of the Original Cohort. In

Dr. William B. Kannel talks about his mentor, Dr. Thomas R. Dawber



Thomas Dawber, MD

We at the Framingham Study and the medical community in general were saddened to learn of the death of Dr. Thomas Roy (Roy) Dawber on November 23, 2005. Through his efforts to initiate and maintain the Study, its contributions have been acclaimed as some of the most important to medicine.

[More >>](#)



Background: England and Wales, ONS Longitudinal Study

The screenshot shows the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website. The header includes the ONS logo, the text "Office for National Statistics", and a search bar with a "Search" button. There are also accessibility icons (A A A) and a "CAREERS AT ONS" link. The main navigation menu includes: Home, Browse by theme, Publications, Data, Release calendar, **Guidance and methodology**, Media centre, and About ONS. Below the navigation, a breadcrumb trail reads: "You are here: Home > Guidance and Methodology > User guidance > Longitudinal Study". On the right side of the header, there is a "Print friendly" link.

Guidance and Methodology

- User guidance
 - Longitudinal Study**
 - What's new
 - Using the ONS Longitudinal Study
 - Longitudinal study history and processes
 - Data quality
 - Resources and definitions
 - 2011 Census Link project
 - Contact us

The ONS Longitudinal Study

The ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) contains linked census and vital event data for 1 per cent of the population of England and Wales. Information from the 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses has been linked across censuses as well as information on events such as births, deaths and cancer registrations.

- What's new**

Recent changes / events relevant to the Longitudinal Study
- Using the ONS Longitudinal Study**

About the Longitudinal Study: what it is, what it contains and how to access the information
- Longitudinal study history and processes**

Why the Longitudinal Study was set up, how it has evolved, how the sample is drawn, and how the data are linked
- Data quality in the Longitudinal Study**

Measures of the completeness of the Longitudinal Study sample over time
- Resources and definitions**

Reference section: census forms, LS history, organisation and census quality reports
- 2011 Census Link project**

Details on the project to link the 2011 Census data into the research database
- CeLSIUS: Data dictionary**

Link to CeLSIUS LS data dictionary website.



Background: England and Wales, ONS Longitudinal Study

Office for National Statistics

CAREERS AT ONS

Accessibility **A A A**

Search

Home Browse by theme Publications Data Release calendar **Guidance and methodology** Media centre About ONS

You are here: Home > Guidance and Methodology > User guidance > Longitudinal Study [Print friendly](#)

Guidance and Methodology

- User guidance
- Longitudinal Study**
 - What's new
 - Using the ONS Longitudinal Study
 - Longitudinal study history and processes
 - Data quality
 - Resources and definitions
 - 2011 Census Link project
 - Contact us

1974. Starting the follow up procedure for the 1% population sample (linked in 1971 census through the registers on vital statistics, healthcare registers and successive census operation of 1981, 1991 and 2001).

- Selected by the birth date (4 dates per year)
- Initial sample equals to 500.000
- Multicohort study design: new participants are entering through new births and migration, and the sample size remains relatively stable
- Additional information on participants is also collected: children, spouses etc...



Background: UK, CLS cohorts 1958, 1970 and Millenium c17.000

Register Sitemap Media News Events

CLS Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Leading education and social research
Institute of Education
University of London

Home of the 1958 National Child Development Study, the 1970 British Cohort Study and the Millennium Cohort Study

Search

Homepage

- > About CLS
- > 1958 National Child Development Study
- > 1970 British Cohort Study
- > Next Steps (LSYPE)
- > Millennium Cohort Study
- > Our staff
- > Publications
- > CLS research
- > Students
- > Contact us

For cohort members

Why Britain's sandwich generation feel very tightly squeezed
Research from the 1958 British birth cohort underlines why people currently in their fifties believe they may be the most tightly squeezed sandwich generation of modern times.

DEADLINE EXTENDED Call for papers on research using cohort data

News

Thousands fewer pupils are being bullied, study reveals
17th November 2014

Ten thousand fewer pupils are being bullied every day than 10 years ago, a major new study of secondary school pupils has revealed.

Events

MCS Introductory Webinar
25th November 2014 10:00 to 12:00

This webinar introduces the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) to both first-time and more experienced data users, and looks at the most recent data from the age 11 survey.

Search Publications



Background: Scotland, Scottish Longitudinal Study. 5%



SLS-DSU

Scottish Longitudinal Study
Development & Support Unit

- Home
- About
- Projects
- Guides & Resources
- Outputs
- News
- Events
- Variables
- More

Welcome to

SLS-DSU

Scottish Longitudinal Study - Development & Support Unit

Explore the variables held in the SLS data dictionary.

Updated variable search interface coming soon featuring an improved interface and the option to build and store an online list of variables which can be downloaded to use in your application form.

LATEST SLS TWEETS



SLS-DSU @SLS_DSU

11h

Places still available for the next SLS Introductory Training Event, 10th Dec 2014, Edinburgh. More info: bit.ly/1vhOKRX



Full Fact @FullFact

12h

Wish you knew more about communicating statistics and data? Book a space on our 10th December masterclass. fullfact.org/masterclasses/
Retweeted by SLS-DSU
Expand

CONNECT WITH US

Welcome to the new website of the Scottish Longitudinal Study Development and Support Unit (SLS-DSU).

Here you can find out more about the work of the SLS-DSU and the Scottish Longitudinal Study, including:

- How the SLS was created and what it contains
- Detailed information about the variables we hold
- How to apply to use the SLS for your research

Outputs

Read the latest SLS outputs:

- Research Publications
- Research Blog
- Policy Briefings
- Impact Case Studies

User Guides

Before you begin take a look at our User Guides, find out about using the SLS and how to apply to use the data. [Read more...](#)

RECENT NEWS

New SLS Approved Researcher Status

All new researchers are now required to attain Approved Researcher status by completing the SLS Approved Researcher Application Form (Word... [Read more...](#)

New form for existing SLS researchers wishing to use 2011 data

As of 4th November 2014, the linked 2011 Census data are now available for research use. Any current researchers who... [Read more...](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

SLS Training Seminar – “Introduction to the Scottish Longitudinal Study (SLS)”

Following on from the recent linkage of 2011 Census data to the Scottish Longitudinal Study, the SLS-DSU will be



Background: Denmark

Dannish Demographic Database



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Dansk Demografisk Database. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the Statens Arkiver logo (a crown above the text 'STATENS ARKIVER') on the left, the title 'Dansk Demografisk Database' in the center, and flags for Denmark, the United Kingdom, and Germany on the right. Below the header is a light blue navigation bar with links for 'Home', 'Censuses', and 'Other databases in Danish'. The main content area is white and features three columns of text. The first column is titled 'Welcome to DDD' and describes the database's search capabilities. The second column is titled 'Censuses' and provides information about the data collected since 1787, with a 'Go to database' link. The third column is titled 'Other databases' and lists 'Probate Index', 'Emigrants', and 'St. Croix'. At the bottom, a dark blue footer contains contact information for the Danish National Archives, including the address, phone, fax, and email, as well as opening hours and a note that the database is part of the National Archives.

STATENS ARKIVER

Dansk Demografisk Database

Home Censuses Other databases in Danish

Welcome to DDD

In the Danish Demographic Database you can search for information in different sources. You can search for individuals or families when you have some information. Furthermore do the persons you are looking for have to be in the databases. The work of adding more records to the databases is a constantly on-going work done

Censuses

Since 1787 information on individuals have been collected on a regularly basis. You can find information on name, age, occupation, marital status,

[Go to database](#)

Other databases

Probate Index St. Croix
Emigrants

1968. Central Population Register
1970. Occupational Mortality Register (based on 1970 census)
1980. Danish Demographic Database (from 1980 global coverage)

Danish National Archives
Islandsgade 10, 5000 Odense C
Tlf: 6611 3010
Fax: 6611 3060
mail: mailbox@dda.sa.dk

Opening hours
Monday - Thursday: 9.00 - 14.30
Friday 9.00 - 13.00
Weekend and holidays: Closed

National Archives
Danish Demographic Database is a part of the National Archives



Background: Netherlands Social Statistical Database



Statistics Netherlands

Nederlands | Contact | Help | Sitemap

SSD

Search

Home | Themes | Figures | Publications | Methods | Information for | About us



New

- 17-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: modest economic growth in eurozone](#)
- 17-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: more second-job holders](#)
- 17-11-2014 [Publication planning](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands flash estimate: economic growth still fragile](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: 40 percent of guests in Dutch overnight accommodations are foreigners](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: slightly more jobs and vacancies in third quarter](#)
- 14-11-2014 [More and more people with diabetes](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Robust growth exports in September](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: CO2 emissions slightly higher as production grows](#)
- 14-11-2014 [Statistics Netherlands: The Dutch environment and economy deteriorated slightly in 2013](#)

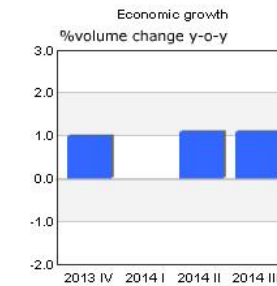
More...

Subjects

Agriculture **Business cycle** Construction and housing
 Education Emanipation **Enterprises** European Union Financial
 and business costs and prices Government and politics

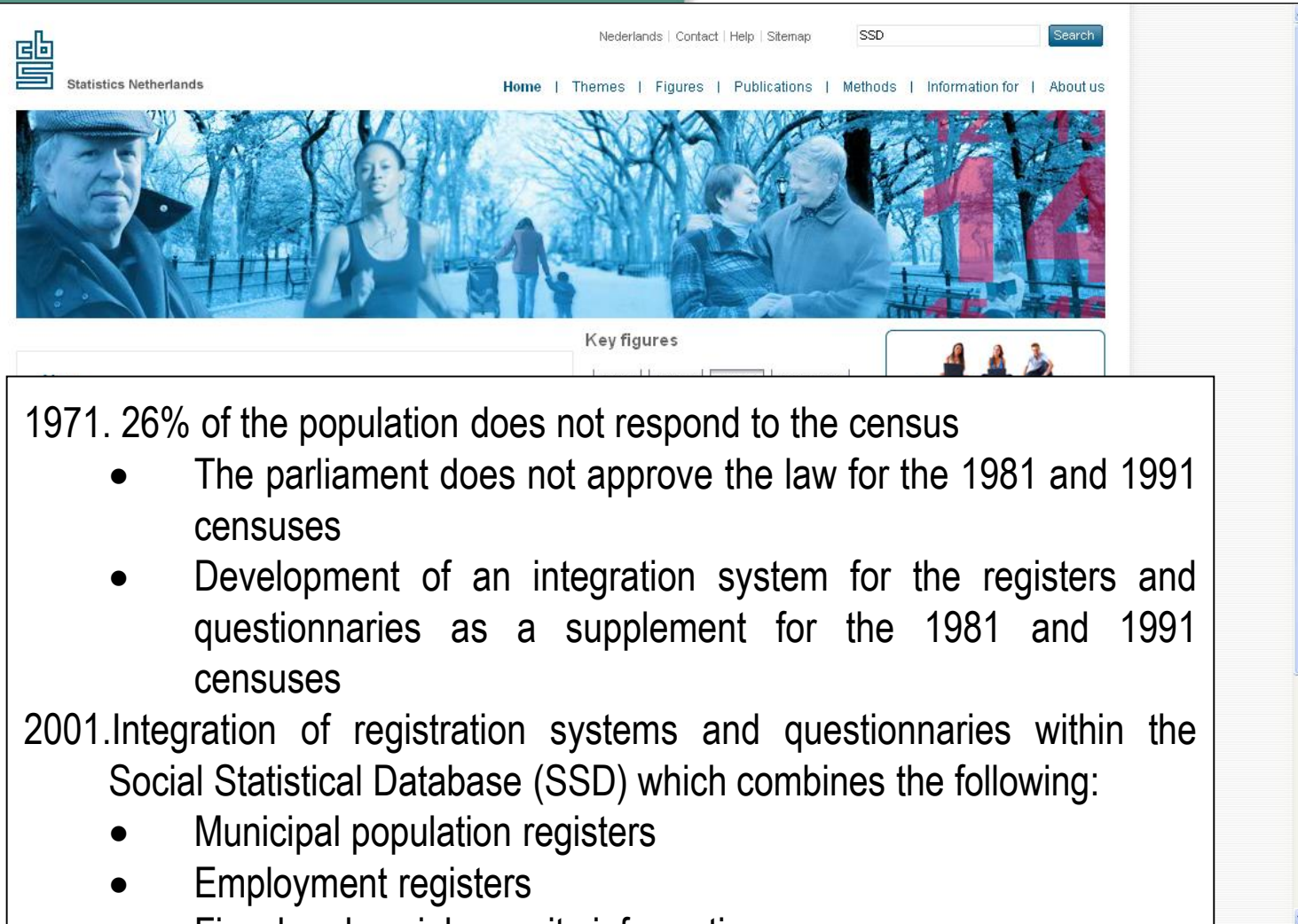
Key figures

Prices | Labour | Growth | Confidence



Shortcuts

- FAQs →
- RSS feeds →

A screenshot of the Statistics Netherlands website. The header includes the logo 'Statistics Netherlands' and navigation links: 'Nederlands | Contact | Help | Sitemap'. A search bar contains 'SSD' and a 'Search' button. Below the header is a navigation menu: 'Home | Themes | Figures | Publications | Methods | Information for | About us'. The main content area features a large blue-tinted photograph of a diverse group of people in a park. Below the photo is a 'Key figures' section with a small thumbnail image of three people.

1971. 26% of the population does not respond to the census

- The parliament does not approve the law for the 1981 and 1991 censuses
- Development of an integration system for the registers and questionnaires as a supplement for the 1981 and 1991 censuses


2001. Integration of registration systems and questionnaires within the Social Statistical Database (SSD) which combines the following:

- Municipal population registers
- Employment registers
- Fiscal and social security information
- Healthcare registers and questionnaires on salaries and active

population



Background: Netherlands, Historical Sample of the Netherlands

HSN  **Historical Sample of the Netherlands**

Last updated: 3 May 2013

Go To

- [HSN Home](#)
- About HSN**
 - [Goal](#)
 - [History](#)
 - [Organisation](#)
 - [Staff](#)
 - [Activities](#)
 - [Privacy](#)
- [Data](#)
- [Projects](#)
- [Products](#)
- [Links](#)

Email

HSN:
hsn@iisg.nl

IISH


Maintained by the:
[International Institute of Social History \(IISH\)](#)

[Sitemap](#)

Search

The Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)

Introduction to the HSN - Dutch spoken

Historische Steekproef Nederland (HSN) 

78.000 persons born in Holland in the period 1812-1922. Project: Family and the disease environment in mortality and longevity in the Netherlands, 1812-2015.

In this section you can find information about the HSN, its [goal](#), and the importance and advantages of the HSN database for scientific research into life careers and population.

Under history you will find a short [history of the HSN](#).

More information about the [organizational structure of the HSN](#), its [staff](#), and its connection with the [IISH](#) can also be found here.

Finally, all ongoing projects and [activities of the HSN](#) are introduced here. One of them is the software developed by the HSN.

Under privacy you will find our [privacy statement](#) and [privacy regulations \(in English /in Dutch\)](#)



Background: Microdata based on longitudinal registers and Biobanks, Sweden

Swedish Initiative for Research on **Microdata** in the **Social And Medical Sciences**

SIMSAM



[Start](#) [Events](#) [About us](#) [Network nodes](#) [SINGS graduate school](#) [SIMSAM-INFRA](#) [News archive](#) [Contact](#) [Links](#) [Svenska](#)

Start

News posts

[Patient Registry news for 2015](#)
2014/11/10

[Biobanking as a resource for bio-medical research, Course at KI, Feb 9-13 2015](#)
2014/11/10

[EquiPop software](#)
2014/10/31

[Open national SIMSAM meetings 141218 and 150303](#)

SIMSAM is short for "*Swedish Initiative for Research on **Microdata** in the **Social And Medical Sciences***", an initiative supported by the Swedish Research Council. By giving priority to interdisciplinary, innovative register-based research, SIMSAM will contribute to better public health and increased knowledge of social issues. For instance which factors in childhood that result in increased risk for obesity or cancer later in life. The initiative is also intended to promote improved and expanded use of registers in research and to increase the knowledge of how registry research is organized in Sweden and internationally. Six research nodes and one graduate school were granted funding for five years from December 2008 until November 2013. Principal investigators of nodes and a graduate school of a new SIMSAM five year period (2014-2018) were announced by the Swedish Research

[Sitemap](#)

SUBSCRIBE TO NEWS UPDATES

Your email:

UPCOMING EVENTS

NOV
24
Mon
14:00 Steering group meeting

DEC
18
09:00 SAB meeting @ Karolinska Institutet

Transfiriendo datos desde simsam.nu...



Background: Microdata based on longitudinal registers and Biobanks, Canadá

The screenshot shows the CLSA website's 'Data Access' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Font Size + -', 'Language en fr', and a search box. Below this are links for 'Update Contact Details', 'Contact Us', 'Site Map', and 'Login', along with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and YouTube. A dark blue navigation bar contains links for 'About Us', 'Participants', 'Privacy', 'Data Collection Sites', 'Enabling Units', 'Partners', 'Researchers', and 'News'. The main content area features a large 'Data Access' heading, the CLSA logo, and a paragraph stating that data from 20,000 participants is now available. A sidebar on the right lists links: 'Researchers: Data Access', 'Participants: Stay Connected', 'Learn more about the CLSA', 'Watch our videos', and 'Research Evidence: The McMaster Optimal Aging Portal'.

Our Mission

Transforming everyday life into extraordinary ideas

The Canadian Longitudinal Study on Aging (CLSA) is a large, national, long-term study that will follow approximately 50,000 men and women between the ages of 45 and 85 for at least 20 years. The study will collect information on the changing biological, medical, psychological, social, lifestyle and economic aspects of

43,682 Participants so far



News

[Sign up for our newsletter](#)






Background: Microdata based on longitudinal registers and health surveys, United Kingdom

ELSA English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

[About ELSA](#) [Our publications](#) [Research Resources](#) [Links](#)

Recent reports

 The dynamics of ageing: Evidence from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing 2002-10 (Wave 5)
October 2012

 Financial circumstances, health and well-being of the older population in England: ELSA 2008 (Wave 4)
October 2010

 Living in the 21st century: older people in England ELSA 2006 (Wave 3)
July 2008

[See more...](#)

Would you like to...

[Use our data](#)

[Find out how we collect our data](#)

[Get in touch](#)

[See website ELSA](#)

Insight into a maturing population



ELSA is an interdisciplinary data resource on health, economic position and quality of life as people age.

[Read more about us](#)

The primary objective of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) is to collect longitudinal multidisciplinary data from a representative sample of the English population aged 50 and older.

We collect both objective and subjective data relating to health and disability, biological markers of disease, economic circumstance, social participation, networks and well-being.

News and updates

Report launched on the dynamics of ageing

This report, the sixth wave of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, a survey of people aged 50 and over in England, was launched on 23 October. It focuses on three issues that are of importance to public policy and scientific investigation: intergenerational financial transfers and the distribution of wealth; the evolution of lifestyles at older ages; and trends in obesity among older people.

Search ELSA

Search our publications

[Advanced search](#) [GO](#)

Contact ELSA

Nina Rogers
ELSA Project Manager
Dept. of Epidemiology & Public Health
University College London
1-19 Torrington Place
London
WC1E 6BT [\[map\]](#)

+44 (0)20 7679 1656

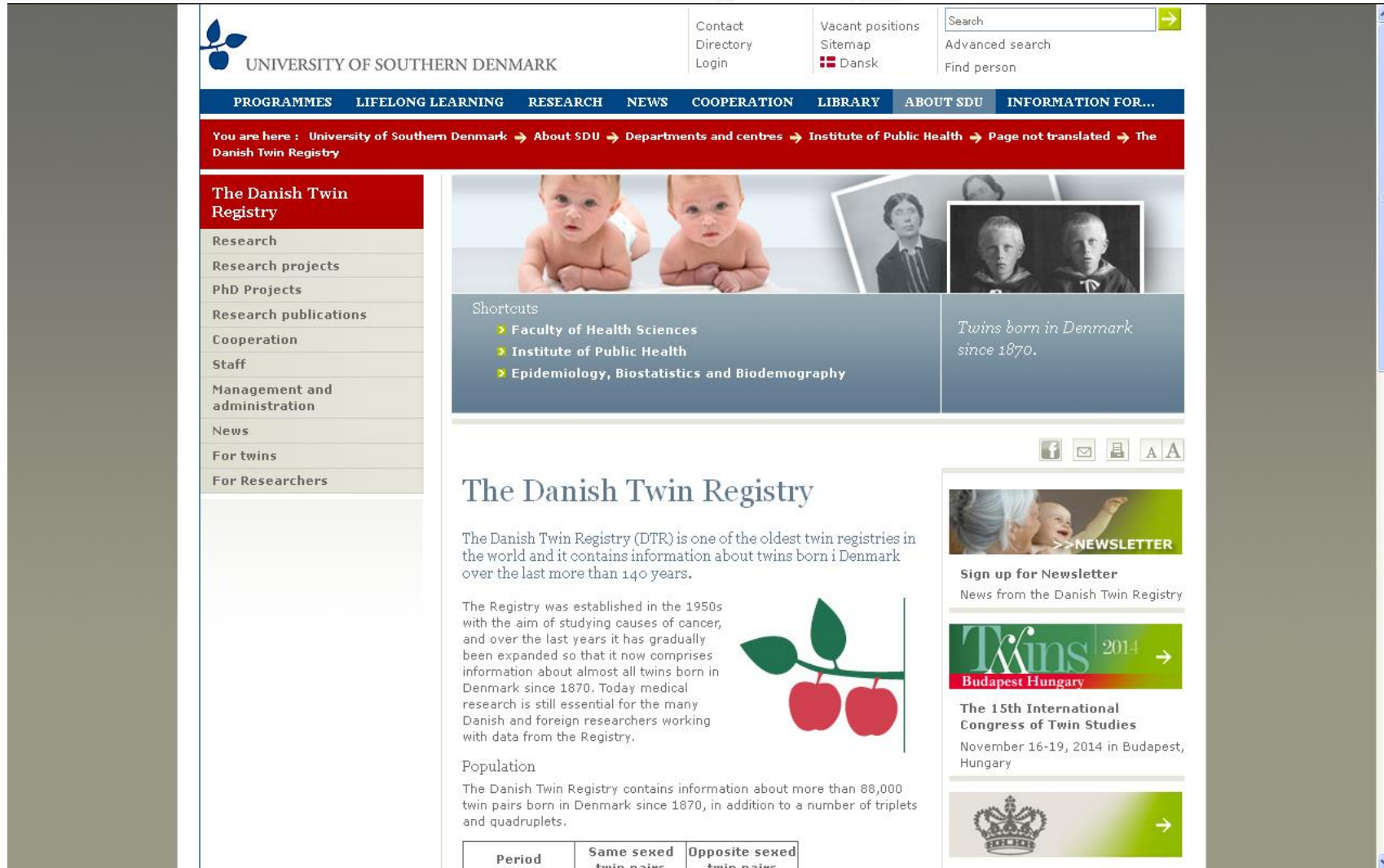
[E-mail us](#)

ELSA partners:





Background: Longitudinal registers of twins. The Danish Twin Registry



The screenshot shows the website for the Danish Twin Registry, part of the University of Southern Denmark. The page features a navigation menu, a breadcrumb trail, and a sidebar with links to research, projects, and publications. The main content area includes a header with photos of twins, a 'Shortcuts' section, and a detailed introduction to the registry. A table at the bottom shows population statistics for different twin types.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK

Contact Directory Login Vacant positions Sitemap Dansk Search Advanced search Find person

PROGRAMMES LIFELONG LEARNING RESEARCH NEWS COOPERATION LIBRARY ABOUT SDU INFORMATION FOR...

You are here : University of Southern Denmark → About SDU → Departments and centres → Institute of Public Health → Page not translated → The Danish Twin Registry

The Danish Twin Registry

- Research
- Research projects
- PhD Projects
- Research publications
- Cooperation
- Staff
- Management and administration
- News
- For twins
- For Researchers

Shortcuts

- Faculty of Health Sciences
- Institute of Public Health
- Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Biodemography

Twins born in Denmark since 1870.

The Danish Twin Registry

The Danish Twin Registry (DTR) is one of the oldest twin registries in the world and it contains information about twins born in Denmark over the last more than 140 years.

The Registry was established in the 1950s with the aim of studying causes of cancer, and over the last years it has gradually been expanded so that it now comprises information about almost all twins born in Denmark since 1870. Today medical research is still essential for the many Danish and foreign researchers working with data from the Registry.

Population

The Danish Twin Registry contains information about more than 88,000 twin pairs born in Denmark since 1870, in addition to a number of triplets and quadruplets.

Period	Same sexed twin pairs	Opposite sexed twin pairs

NEWSLETTER
Sign up for Newsletter
News from the Danish Twin Registry

Twins 2014
Budapest Hungary

The 15th International Congress of Twin Studies
November 16-19, 2014 in Budapest, Hungary



Background: longitudinal records following cohorts of births in maternities.

The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study

The screenshot shows the CHES website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the CHES logo and the text 'Centre for Health Equity Studies'. Below this is a menu with 'Start', 'Education', 'Research', 'Publications', and 'About us'. A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area is titled 'The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigeneration Study (UBCoS)'. It includes a brief description of the study, a list of research topics, and contact information for the director, deputy director, and administrative staff. The 'Data materials' section is highlighted in red.

Start > CHES - Centre for Health Equity Studies > Research > Data materials >
The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigeneration Study (UBCoS)

Research topics

- Data materials
 - The Stockholm Birth Cohort (SBC)
 - The Swedish Panel Study of Living Conditions of the Oldest Old (SWEOLD)
 - The Swedish Work and Mortality Database (HSIA/WMB)
 - The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigeneration Study (UBCoS)**
 - Projects
 - Publications
 - Seminars

The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigeneration Study (UBCoS)

The starting point for the Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigenerational Study (UBCoS Multigen) was a representative and well-defined cohort of 14,192 males and females born in Uppsala University Hospital from 1915-1929 (the Uppsala Birth Cohort Study or UBCoS). In 2004 we were able for the first time to combine this original cohort with social and health data on all their descendants, obtained from routine registers (Koupil 2007). In 2007-2011, the data set was further developed by additional data manually collected from church parish records, school archives and records from Census 1930 and the period of follow-up was extended till end of year 2009/2010. The resulting multigenerational study spans five generations and comprises nearly 140,000 individuals on cohort members, descendants and partners (Koupil & Goodman 2011).

The uniqueness of UBCoS Multigen and the originality of our ongoing research stems from this combination of routine registry data (available in Sweden since 1960) with manually collected information stretching back to 1915. In this way, we are able to follow our first generation of men and women from before birth till age 80-94 years. This makes UBCoS Multigen ideally suited for testing lifecourse models, particularly those connected to 'developmental origins of disease'.

For further information or inquiries about access to data please contact the principal investigator Professor Ilona Koupil at ilona.koupil@chess.su.se.

References:

Koupil I. The Uppsala studies on developmental origins of health and disease. J Intern Med 2007;261:426-36.

Koupil I, Goodman A. Health Equity: A life course approach. Public Service Review:

Contacts

Director
Olle Lundberg
+46 (0)8 16 26 53
olle.lundberg@chess.su.se

Deputy director
Jenny Eklund
+46 (0)8 674 79 70
jenny.eklund@chess.su.se

Administrative staff
Joachim Bjurfors (head of administration)
+46(0)8 674 73 99
joachim.bjurfors@chess.su.se

Camille Blanck (financial accountant)
+46 (0)8 674 79 67
camille.blanck@chess.su.se

Reidar Österman (data manager)
+46 (0)8 674 79 68
riron@chess.su.se

Cathrin Wiksell (departmental secretary)
+46 (0)8 674 75 73
cathrin.wiksell@chess.su.se

Shortcuts

- The Stockholm Birth Cohort Study (SBC)
- The Uppsala Birth Cohort Multigeneration



Background: European Historical Population Samples Network



European Historical Population Samples Network

- ABOUT
- NEWS
- LINKS
- SEARCH
- CONTACT

- DATABASES
- REPOSITORY
- COLLABORATORY
- E-JOURNAL

European Historical Population Samples Network

The European Historical Population Samples Network (EHPS-Net) brings together scholars to create a common format for databases containing non-aggregated information on persons, families and households. This format or Intermediate Data Structure (IDS) aims to form an integrated and joint interface between many European databases in order to transcend the currently regional and national studies.

EHPS-Net started in June 2011. Since some of our goals are still in the initial stage, some major items of this portal are still under development. This holds especially for the e-journal and the repository.

EHPS-Net is an ESF Research Networking Programme.



The European Science Foundation (ESF) provides a platform for its Member Organisations to advance science and explore new directions for research at the European level.

Established in 1974 as an independent non-governmental organisation, the ESF currently serves 78 Member Organisations across 30 countries.

[Read more about ESF](#)
[Visit ESF website](#)

Latest news



IDS Winter Course in Amsterdam

12-14 January 2015 the course 'Database design and the Intermediate Data Structure' will be held at the IISH in Amsterdam.



Third meeting of EHPS-Net

On 24 September 2014, the third meeting of the EHPS-Net took place in Alghero, Sardinia.

This website is hosted and maintained by the International Institute of Social History



Background: ICPSR

[FIND DATA](#) ▾ [START SHARING DATA](#) ▾ [MEMBERSHIP](#) ▾ [SUMMER PROGRAM](#) ▾ [TEACHING & LEARNING](#) ▾ [DATA MANAGEMENT & CURATION](#) ▾ 

ICPSR

 Find & Analyze Data

[Log In/Create Account](#)

[FIND DATA](#) [SEARCH/COMPARE VARIABLES](#) [DATA-RELATED PUBLICATIONS](#) [RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS](#) [HELP](#)

Find Data

[view all](#)

[search tips](#) ▾

Browse

[Topics](#) / [Series](#) / [Geography](#) / [Thematic data collections](#) / [Global data](#)

- [List studies for which online analysis is available](#)
- [List replication datasets \(more info\)](#)
- [List studies with learning guides](#)

Most Popular Search Terms



Restricted-Use Data

The vast majority of ICPSR data holdings are public-use files with no access restrictions. ICPSR ensures respondent confidentiality within these datasets.

Sometimes the protective measures taken to reduce disclosure risk would significantly



Background: LONGPOP

Catalogue of Longitudinal Registers

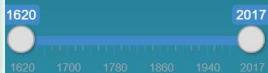


Keywords:

Epidemiology Genealogy

Reset keywords

Date Range:



Reset dates

Continent:

Europe

Reset continents

Countries:

Switzerland

Reset countries

Databases available

Geneva Demographic Database

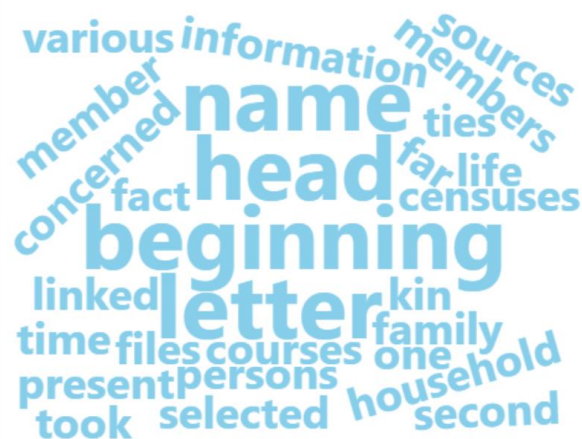
Download metadata

TIME COVERAGE
from 1800 to 1880

SAMPLE SIZE
35,592

WEBLINKS
[More info](#)
[Link to source](#)

Geneva Demographic Database



All countries involved in Geneva Demographic Database



Leaflet | Imagery provided by services from the Global Imagery Browse Services (GIBS), operated by the NASA/GSFC/Earth Science Data and Information System (ESDIS) with funding provided by NASA/HQ.

Country	Database	Abbreviation	Summary
Switzerland	Female Demographic Biographies	FDB-WALD	All baptisms, marriages and burials from 1880 to 1938; reconstructing female demographic life-courses (own baptism, baptisms of own children, own marriage, own burial) by record linkage; complete data entry; church books
Switzerland	Geneva Demographic Database	GDD	In all the sources, we selected the persons with a family name beginning by the letter B. In a second time, we linked the information present in the various files to reconstruct life courses. As far as the censuses were concerned, we in fact took all the household members when one member (or the head or someone with a kin ties

The term ‘record linkage’ was first used by the chief of the U.S. National Office of Vital Statistics, Dr. Halbert L. Dunn in 1946, when he wrote that **“each person in the world creates a book of life. The book starts with birth and ends with death. Its pages are made up of principle events in life. Record linkage is the name given to the process of assembling the pages of the book into a volume”**.

Dunn HL (1946). Record linkage. *American Journal of Public Health* 36:1412-6.



Longitudinal interaction of administrative registers: not just data linkage

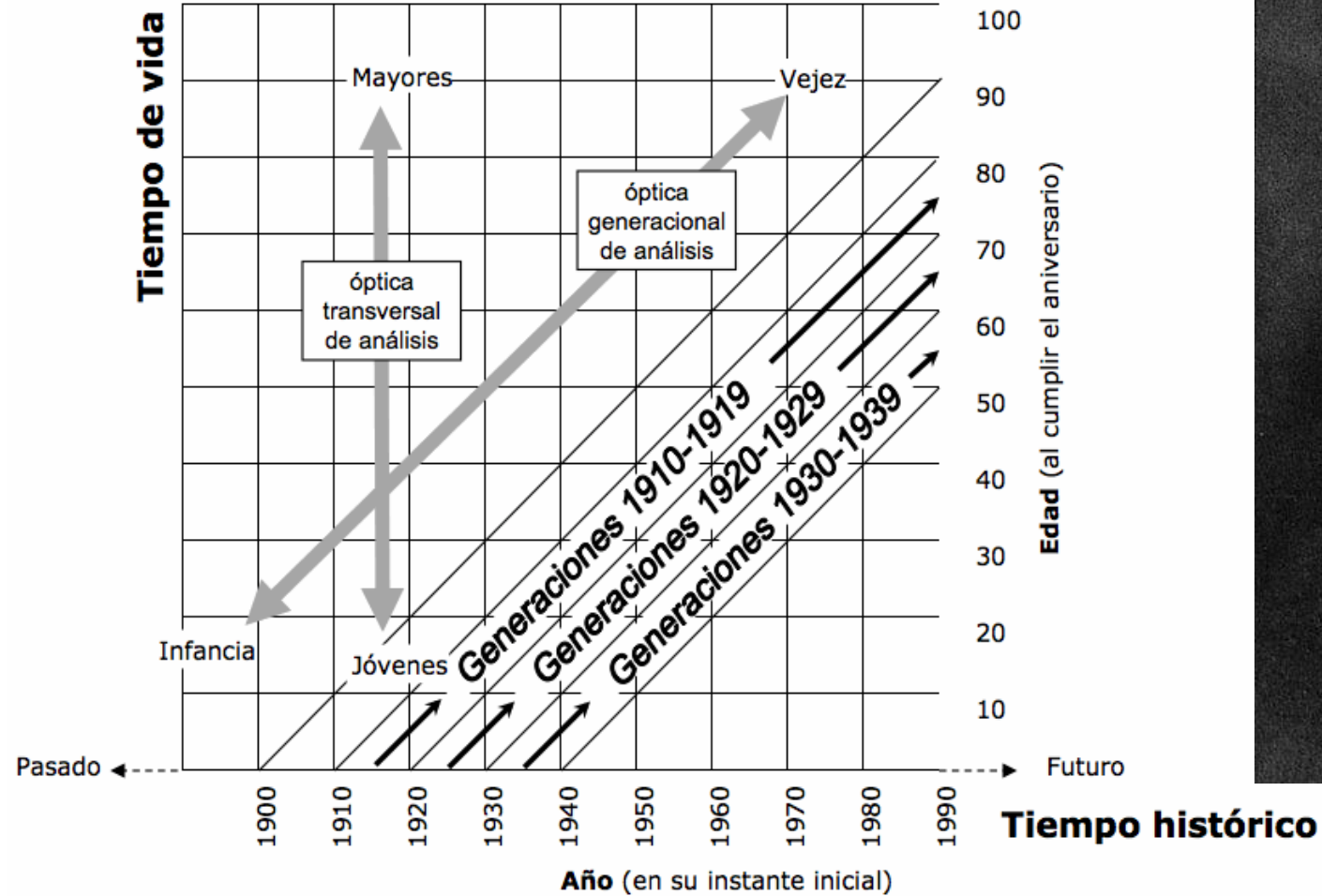
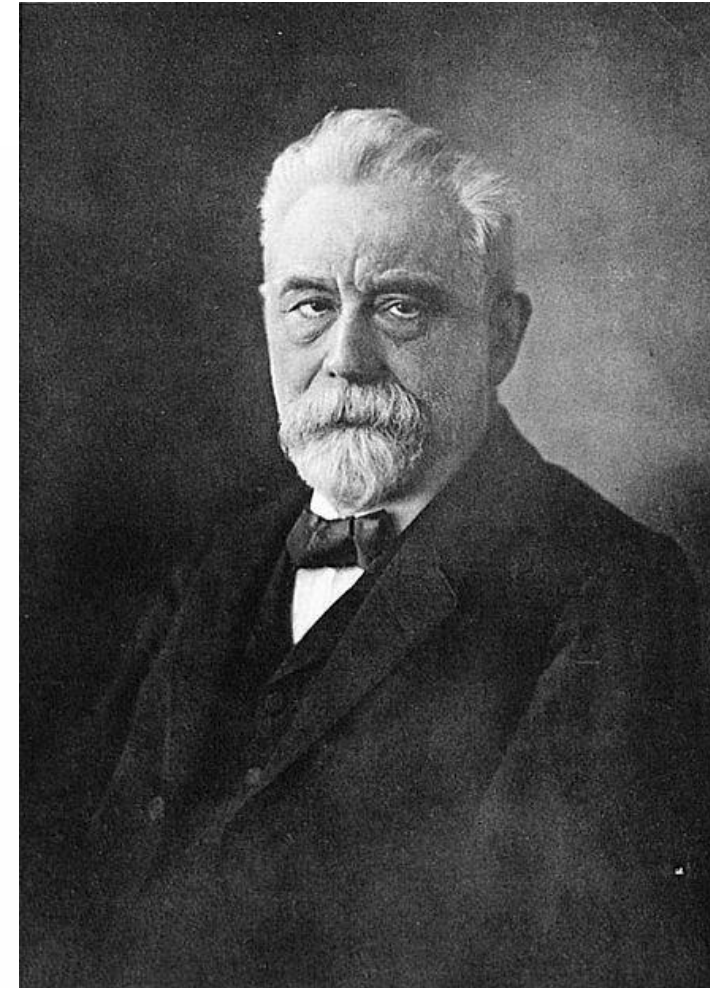
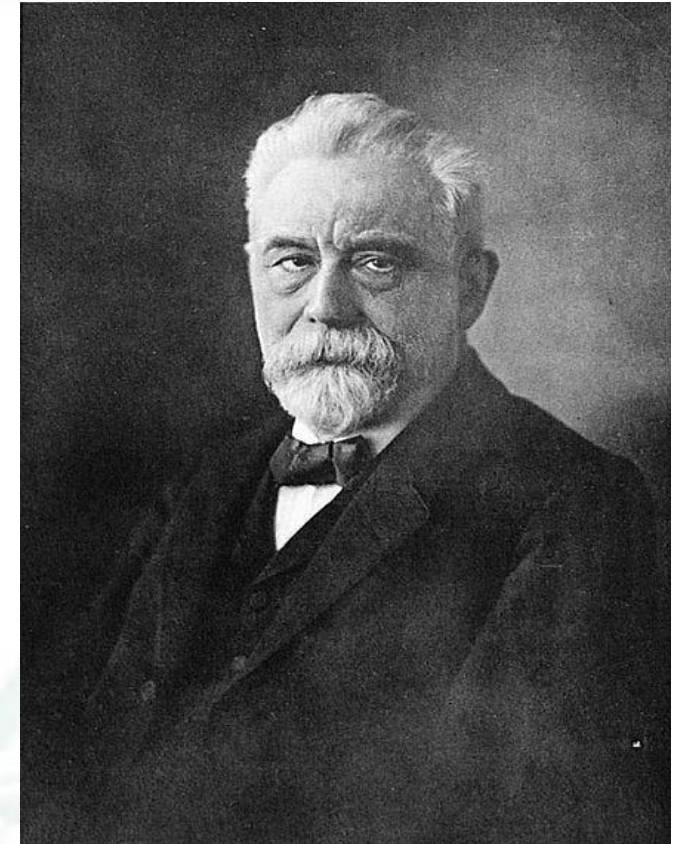
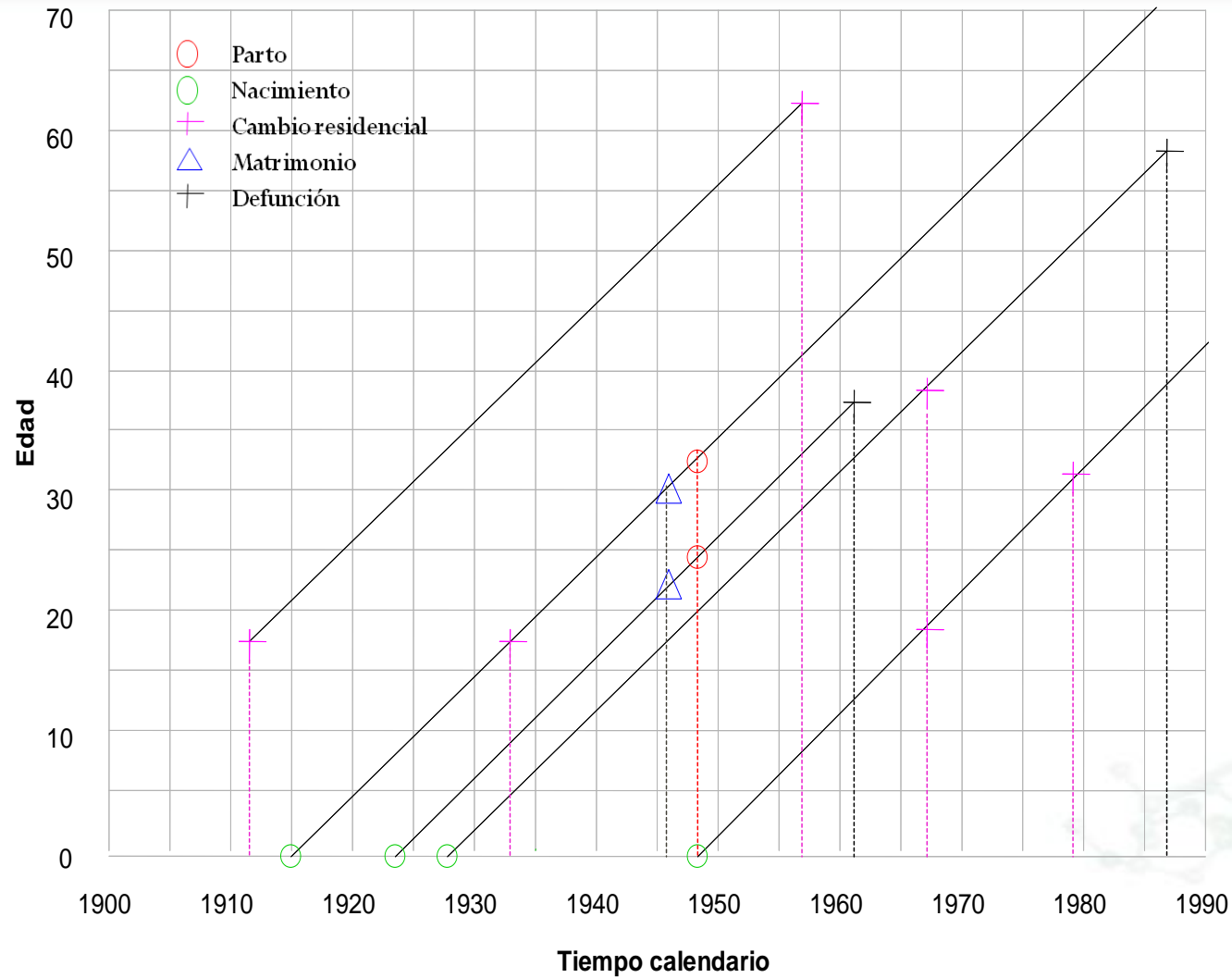


Gráfico de apuntesdemografia (nº 1)

<https://apuntesdemografia.com/curso-de-demografia/temario/tema-2-generalidades/el-diagrama-de-lexis/>



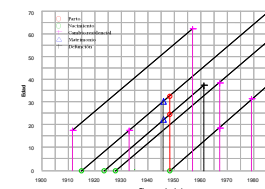
Integration of administrative records. Lexis diagram



Longitudinal integration: not only linkage

The linkage of the statistical and administrative records that we have already used to produce the annual statistical exploitation (transversal), could provide:

1. **Improvement of the quality** of many of the statistical variables that we already collect in our questionnaires, but which are fulfilled with a low level of quality in them (marital status, educational level...)
2. Inclusion of **new variables** not presented in the questionnaire but available in other statistical and administrative records
3. **Rebuilding biographical stories**, by linking the events and transitions with the individuals who carry them out, maintaining a longitudinal database, from which both the quality improvement and the inclusion of new variables would be obtained, but what is much more interesting, a whole family of new statistical products on **trajectories**: vital, reproductive, family, residential, educational, labor and interrelationships occurring between these dimensions.



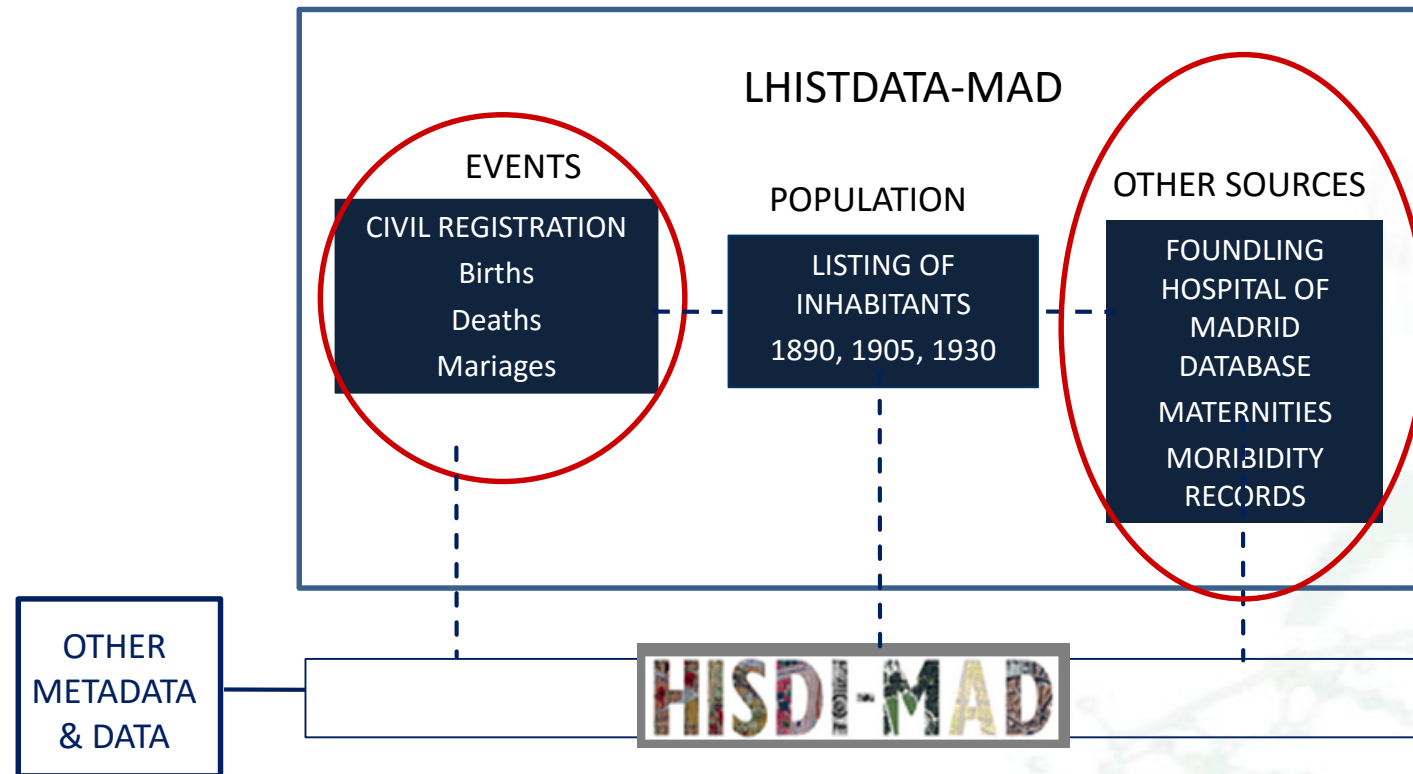


Longitudinal integration: not only linkage

This system would play a **central role in a new statistical production system**, being the reference for the verification or expansion of structural variables included in other population-based statistical operations (date and place of birth, legal residence, studies received ...).

It would be easy to perform **virtual censuses based on such system**, but moreover, and more interestingly, **it will create an opportunity to generate a new family of longitudinal statistical products with capacity to investigate trajectories in physical and social space, along with causal and temporal relationships underlying them: family and residential trajectories, training and labor trajectories, health trajectories**

The Longitudinal Historical Database for the City of Madrid. (LHISTDATA-MAD)



<http://www.idehistoricamadrid.org>



THE LONGITUDINAL DATABASE OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF MADRID

ADMISSIONS BOOKS

**ENTRIES AND EXITS
BOOKS**

DATABASE

PERIOD 1890-1935
INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR
60444 ABANDONED CHILDREN.
AROUND **1500** ABANDONED CHILDREN
PER YEAR



THE LONGITUDINAL DATABASE OF THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF MADRID

Characteristics of the child

Characteristics of abandonment

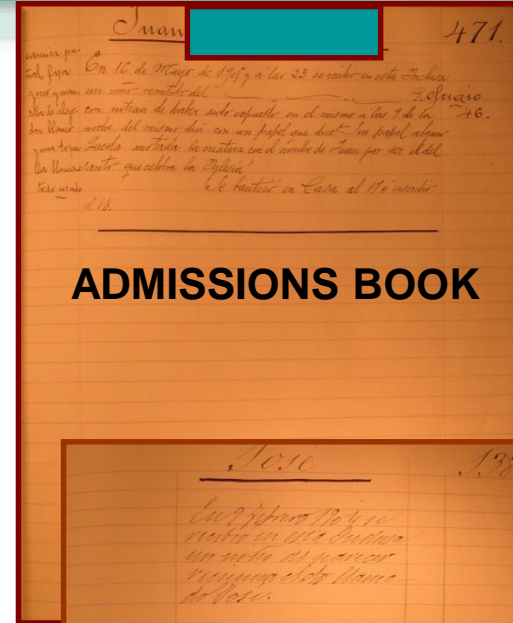
Characteristics of the families

Other relevant information for
the foundling hospital:

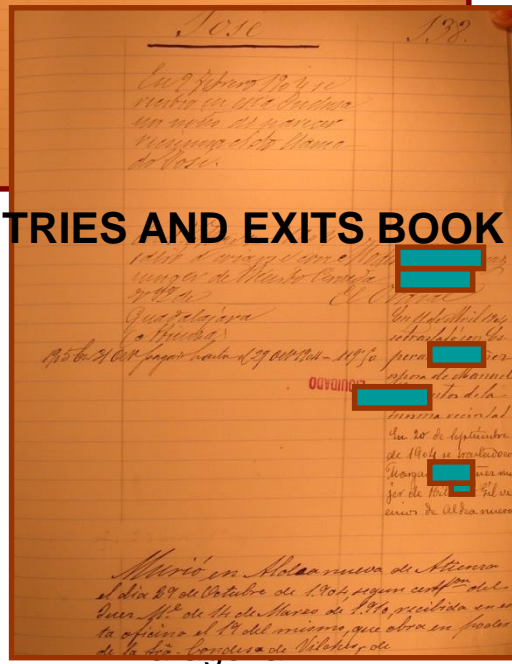
**Life histories followed
from admission to
5/7 years of age**

**Number of children
ever admitted: 59,309**

**Admitted younger
than 1 year of age:
54,832**



ADMISSIONS BOOK



ENTRIES AND EXITS BOOK

Identification number: correlative
number for each child in each
year

**Provincial Archive of the
Autonomous Community
of Madrid**

Two source books

Extension: 1890-1935

Information on the first and
subsequent placements with a
wetnurse and the return to the
institution (date, place, etc.)

Date of retrieval by the mother

Date of transference to hospice

Information on the death: date,
place and cause of death copied
from the medical certificate



H

HOJA NUM. 106720

Distrito Audiencia Barrio Concepcion
Calle Duque Rivas número 1
cuarto 1^{er} Alquiler mensual _____ pesetas

Identification number in municipal census

Information on location of household

Doña _____
Nació el 20 de Julio de 1899
en Valencia

Details of the individual

Provincia 10 Estado L
Profesión _____ Donde la ejerce _____
Sueldo A. _____ ptas. Cont. A. Ind. _____ ptas. Terr. _____ ptas.

Occupational data

Other relevant details

Lee escribe Resid. habitual
Tiempo de residencia _____ C. como habitante _____
Empadronada en 1.º de Diciembre de 1900.

Changes of address until following census

Traslados de domicilio.
1901 _____
1902 _____
1903 _____
1904 _____
1905 _____

Observaciones.



AYUNTAMIENTO DE **Andrés Bello** DISTRITO DE **Andrés Bello** BARRIO DE **Andrés Bello**

PADRÓN MUNICIPAL QUINQUENAL

re de 1900. (Artículos 17, 18 y 20 de la ley Municipal).

HOJA NÚM **136720**

004533

(1) **Calle del Duque de Rivar** núm. **5** **cuarta planta** **urb**
 Nombre con que se designa el edificio, si fuera público
 Clase de industria o comercio que se ejerce en la habitación **ninguna**
 Inquilino cabeza de familia D. **Vicente Merquitas Olobien**
 Alquiler mensual de la habitación **60** pesetas **00** céntimos.

NOMBRE (1)	APELLIDO PATERNO (2)	APELLIDO MATERNO (3)	RELACION A RELACION CON EL CABEZA DE FAMILIA (4)	FECHA Y LUGAR DEL NACIMIENTO (5)			ESTADO (6)	PROFESIÓN oficio u ocupación (7)	OPICINA, fábrica, comercio, taller, etc., donde ejerce la profesión, oficio u ocupación. (8)	NÚM. y PRIMERA LUGAR DONDE SE PUEDE ENCEN- TAR (9)	CONTINENTES LUGAR QUE FORTALECE POR (10)		SABE LEER (11)	SABE ESCRIBIR (12)	TIEMPO de residencia en Madrid (13)	ELISTADO como habitante (14)		
				DÍA	MES	AÑO					PUEBLO	PROVINCIA					TERRESTRIAL Paises	INDUSTRIAL Paises
<i>Vicente</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	5	Abril	1887	Madrid	is	caro	dependiente	Duque de Rivar, 1900			si	si	Madrid	emp	V
<i>Concepción</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	<i>esposa</i>	21	Diciembre	1871	Burgos	is	"	S/L				si	si	is	11 años	D
<i>Concepción</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	<i>hija</i>	20	Diciembre	1891	Kalisto	is	"	"				si	si	is	7 años	D
<i>Lina</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	"	29	Marzo	1894	Madrid	is	"	"				si	si	is	emp	D
<i>Esperanza</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	"	21	Mayo	1897	Madrid	is	"	"				si	si	is	emp	D
<i>Amalia</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	"	10	Abri	1900	Madrid	is	"	"				si	si	is	is	D
<i>Melchor</i>	[Redacted]	[Redacted]	<i>hermano</i>	26	Julio	1889	Burgos	is	"	"				si	si	is	7 años	D
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>Casas</i>	<i>Ortelle</i>	<i>crusada</i>	2	Febrero	1878	Lama del Barco	Lugo	"	enabr	1800			si	no	is	11 años	D
<i>Marta</i>	<i>Carasubas</i>	<i>García</i>	<i>crusada</i>	31	Marzo	1881	Villarviciosa	Madrid	"	enabr	1800			si	si	is	1 año	D

Guardia n.º 4
Vicente Merquitas

Identification number in municipal census

Address and head of household

Personal details of member of the household

Kinship relationship to head of household

Place and date of birth

Marital status

Occupation

Other relevant information

Quinquennial Municipal Census. Household record (1900)

(1) Calle, plaza, paseo, travesía, etc.

Dirección general de Sanidad.

Estadísticas relativas a las inhumaciones autorizadas por el Ayuntamiento de esta Corte en el día 23 de Enero de 1900.



Relación individual de las inhumaciones.

NOMBRES	EDAD			ESTADO	ENFERMEDADES	DOMICILIO
	Años	Mez.	Días			
D. José Villar	24			Bobero	Paludismo	Gutenberg, 1.
Óscar López	1			Párrulo	Sarampión	San Opreyo, 9.
Manuel José	61			Soltero	Enfago	Santa Lucrécia, 29.
Antonio Álvarez	73			Viudo	Tuberculosis	Hermosilla, 8.
Fernando Sánchez	56			Casado	Idem	Plaza de Chumbrar, 7.
Elías Carrascano	43			Casado	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Gregorio Pereda	77			Soltero	Lesión cardíaca	Grado, 10.
Isabel Martín	45			Casado	Angina de pecho	San Bernardo, 72.
Francisco Escobar	87			Idem	Riñón	Libertad, 9.
Ignacio de Perillo	89			Viudo	Colapso cardíaco	Plaza de Lezapa, 5 y 6.
Benito Hernández	89			Soltero	Sarampión	Hospital Provincial.
Luis Martín	54			Casado	Catarro pulmonar	Palcosca, 24.
Hilario Chacabarro	59			Idem	Idem	Jaqueca, 12.
Julio Gilabert	18		12	Párrulo	Prognatismo	Carolina, 10.
Julio Gilabert	18		12	Casado	Prognatismo	Carolina, 10.
Manuel García	63			Viudo	Idem	Prado Murillo, 44.
Manuel de los Santos	70			Soltero	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Manuel Fontana	30			Casado	Congestión pulmonar	Santiago el Verde, 11.
José Sánchez	50			Viudo	Idem	Paseo de las Dolistas, 10.
Manuel Escobar	48			Idem	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Gregorio Isquiarde	72			Idem	Hemorragia cerebral	Duque de Liria, 5.
Manuel Fernández	1			Idem	Idem	San Vicente, 12.
Luis Gilabert	1			Idem	Idem	Arco de Santa María, 8.
Lorenzo Añón	3			Idem	Idem	Rada, 10 y 17.
Francisco Sebastián	15			Idem	Idem	San Jacinto, 3.
Peto menudino				Idem	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Idem				Idem	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Doña Mercedes Pérez	1			Párrulo	Dieta ineficaz grippal	Marqués de Sudañ Ana, 37 y 38.
Concepción Barrochano	25			Viuda	Subarritmia	Molino de Viento, 9.
Christian Martín	47			Párrulo	Sifilis	Salitre, 10.
Carmona González	47			Casado	Cáncer del estómago	San Mateo, 20.
María Michel	44			Idem	Cardiopatía	Don Martín, 37.
José María Zamora	70			Viuda	Idem	San Mateo, 10.
Remona Aguilar	70			Idem	Idem	Rada, 12.
Clara Pala	79			Idem	Idem	Paseo Unzué, 14.
María Sierra	79			Idem	Idem	Carreras Brucini, 27.
Luis Pérez	70			Párrulo	Bronquitis	Abasco (hotel).
Rivera Sánchez	72			Idem	Protoplasmatosis	Cava Alta, 10 y 12.
Dolores Figueroa	88			Idem	Idem	Palencia, 7.
Peter Fernández	70			Idem	Protoplasmatosis	Boña Perseguida, 23.
María Pérez	62			Idem	Idem	San Mateo, 34.
Isabel López	52			Viuda	Protoplasmatosis	Plaza del Progreso, 2.
Marina Ortega	50			Casado	Tuberculosis	San Román, 12.
Dolores Martín	34			Idem	Idem	Hospital Provincial.
Ant. Sánchez	82			Viuda	Cáncer testicular	Xiclería, 16.
Sofía Martín	49			Casado	Hemorragia cerebral	Alfonso, 8.
Soledad Fernández	49			Idem	Idem	Jardines.
Rafaela Blanco	50			Viuda	Idem	Ormaiztegui, 10.
Dolores Pérez	5			Párrulo	Idem	Valdepeñas, 25.
Victoriana Gilabert	5			Idem	Idem	Villa, 5.
Peto menudino				Idem	Idem	Arco de Santa María, 5.
Idem				Idem	Idem	Palma, 61.

Resumen por causas de las defunciones.

	ENFERMEDADES																				TOTAL GENERAL	
	INFECCIOSAS					INFECTO-CONTAGIOSAS										COMUNES						
	Neumonia	Tuberculosis	Cardiopatía	Idem	Idem	Encefalitis	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem	Idem		
Varones	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Mujeres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	53

Resumen de las defunciones por distritos.

1.º	2.º	3.º	4.º	5.º	6.º	7.º	8.º	9.º	10.º	HOSPITALES	DEPOSITO JUDICIAL	TOTAL	
												Varones	Mujeres
1	2	4	5	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	26

Madrid 24 de Enero de 1900. — El Director general, Dr. [Name].
 1) Se ha adoptado esta clasificación atendiendo a lo expresado en el grupo de infecciones agudas de la clasificación de las enfermedades establecida por el [Name].
 2) Se está en la [Name] de las defunciones ocurridas.

1888-1901

Around 20,000 burials per year

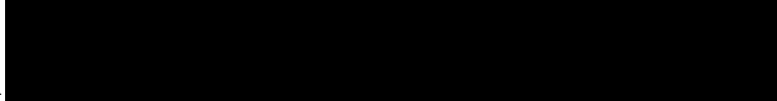
Daily Burial Registry (published in Gazeta de Madrid)



DEFUNCIONES

Distrito,

Número de inscripción



D. *Candido*

Edad *67 as.*

Pueblo *Madrid*

Provincia

Estado *E.*

Profesión

Falleció el *1* de *5* de 189 *2*

Calle *Victoria*

Número *4* cuarto

Enfermedad *J adinamica*

Cementerio *Alm-*

OBSERVACIONES

Individual slip of the
Death Registry.
Madrid City Hall



Civil Registry of Burials. Madrid City Hall.

JUZGADO MUNICIPAL DEL DISTRITO DE 1

DEFUNCIONES REG CIVIL 1900
ESTADÍSTICA MUNICIPAL

Con esta fecha queda inscrita en este Juzgado, la defunción de los individuos que á continuación se expresan.

NÚMERO de inscripción	NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS	EDAD - Años	NATURALEZA		ESTADO	PROFESION	FECHA DEL FALLECIMIENTO			DOMICILIO			ENFERMEDAD, CAUSA del fallecimiento.	CEMENTERIO donde ha sido inhumado.	OBSERVACIONES
			PUEBLO	PROVINCIA			DIA	MES	AÑO	CALLE	NÚMERO	CLESA			
146	[REDACTED]	67	Espartero	Coruña	W ^o	Comercio	2	Julio	1900	San Juan	8	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
147	[REDACTED]	22	Madrid				1	Julio	1900	Antonieta	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
148	[REDACTED]	80 años	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	Alvarado	3	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
149	[REDACTED]	38	Francia			Per ^o	2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
150	[REDACTED]	71	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
151	[REDACTED]	71	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
152	[REDACTED]	89	Francia				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
153	[REDACTED]	100	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
154	[REDACTED]	71	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
155	[REDACTED]	47	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
156	[REDACTED]	71	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
157	[REDACTED]	19	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	
158	[REDACTED]	21 años	Madrid				2	Julio	1900	1 ^o de San Juan	1	18 ^o	Arterio venosa	1 ^o de San Juan	

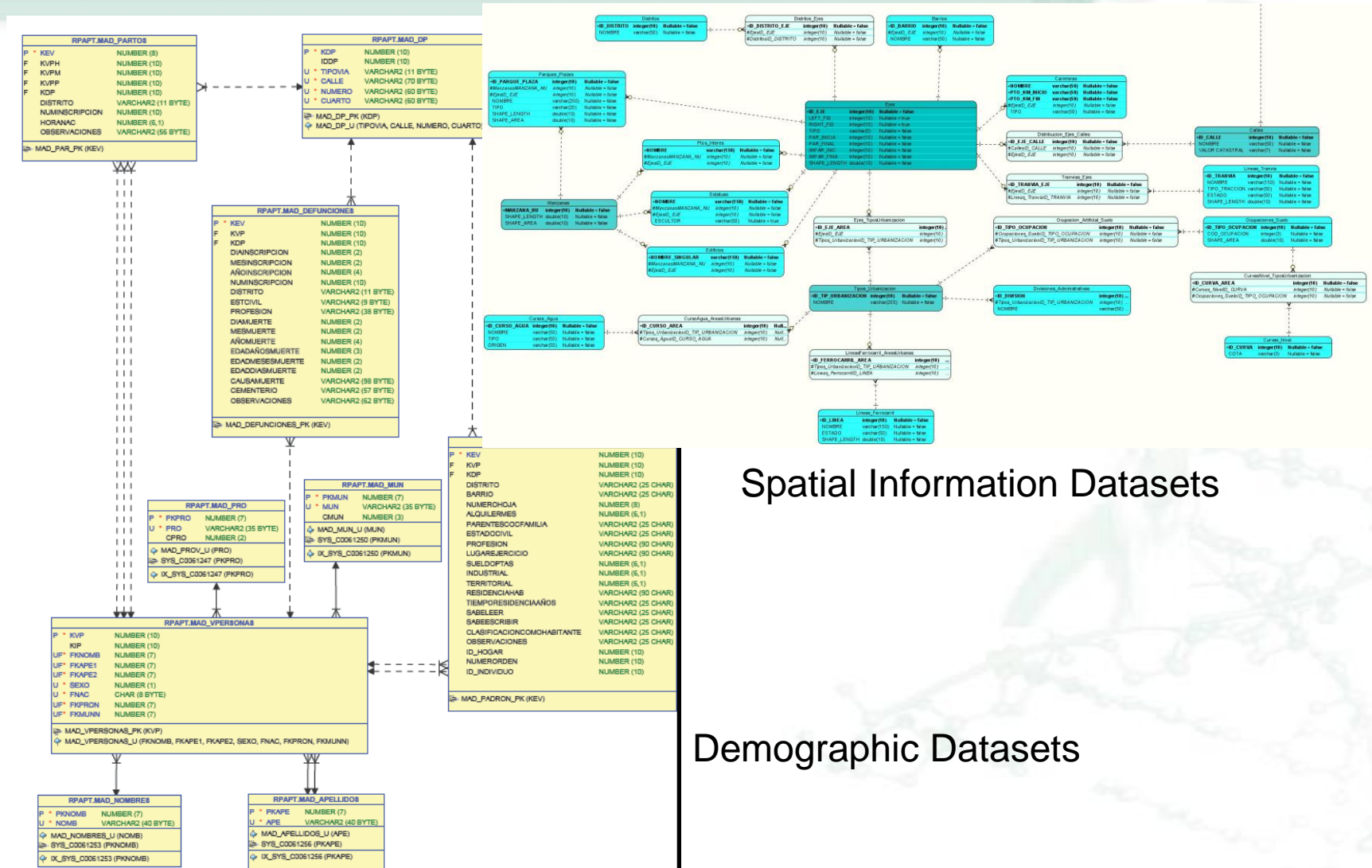


Detail of Civil Registration of Births: 1888-1921.

DIST	N° insc	SEX	Nombre	Fecha de Nacimiento				Domicilio			Nombre del padre	Nombre de la madre	Edad		Naturaleza		Observaciones	
				dia	mes	año	hora	calle	numero	cuarto			padre	madre	del padre	de la madre		
centro	1	h	maria	29	12	1905	7,00	luna		14	tda			26	29	bu	mad	
centro	2	v	alfonso	31	12	1905	11,00	andres borrego		16	b°			32	28	cr	cr	
centro	3	h	elvira	29	12	1905	4,00	mesonero romar		37	3			29	31	g	st	
centro	4	v	manuel	31	12	1905	15,00	carmen		20	blla			46	36	cr	zm	
centro	5	h	josefa	30	12	1905	23,00	latoneros		8	2			42	27	mad	mad	
centro	6	v	francisco	30	12	1905	10,00	montera		14	3			44	30	ma	mad	
centro	7	v	manuel	30	12	1905	6,00	esparteros		1	entr°			33	31	mad	mad	
centro	8	v	manuel	1	1	1906	4,00	pizarro		13	3			29	22	mad	mad	
centro	9	h	maria	2	1	1906	1,00	fuencarral		19	entr°			42	40	st	mad	
centro	10	h	manuela	1	1	1906	5,00	carretas		22	4			50	37	lu	st	n
centro	11	v	octavio	1	1	1906	15,00	silva		22	4			0	28	sin	gp	n
centro	12	v	jose	2	1	1906	15,00	concepcion jeroi		20	4			27	30	lu	lu	
centro	13	h	josefa	2	1	1906	8,00	carmen		41	4			29	29	mad	mad	n
centro	14	h	pilar	1	1	1906	1,00	toledo		5	3			26	32	ov	ov	
centro	15	v	carlos	2	1	1906	15,00	puebla		7	pral			30	21	mad	mad	
centro	16	v	benito	3	1	1906	12,00	conde de roman		14	tda			41	40	so	so	
centro	17	v	manuel	3	1	1906	4,00	tetuan		2	tda			48	31	bu	ov	
centro	18	v	ramon	5	1	1906	6,00	andres borrego		12	2			49	39	ov	ov	
centro	19	h	matea euse	21	9	1846	6,00	jacometrezo		77	pral			0	0	francia	francia	tran on
centro	20	h	carmen	7	1	1906	17,00	bolsa		16	4			36	34	sg	sg	
centro	21	v	enrique	7	1	1906	10,00	hortaleza		6	pral			24	27	mad	cb	
centro	22	h	maria	6	1	1906	23,00	lechuga		7	3			32	40	mad	mad	
centro	23	v	lazaro	6	1	1906	17,00	concepcion jeroi		3	2			39	39	bu	av	
centro	24	h	pura	7	1	1906	14,00	lechuga		5	pral			24	20	sm	sm	
centro	25	v	julian	7	1	1906	22,00	desengaño		15	3			28	29	mad	ov	n
centro	26	h	juana	7	1	1906	24,00	ceres		7	3			30	30	j cuba	ov	
centro	27	h	maria	8	1	1906	7,00	silva		12	d°			36	28	to	mad	
centro	28	h	dolores	8	1	1906	6,00	pez		13	4			44	23	cuba	mu	
centro	29	v	felipe	8	1	1906	18,00	salud		14	1			41	36	le	le	
centro	30	h	angeles	9	1	1906	6,00	imperial		14	2			24	27	vd	mad	
centro	31	h	carmen	9	1	1906	17,00	corredera baja		5	2			28	22	francia	francia	
centro	32	h	purificacion	8	1	1906	19,00	bordadores		7	d°			48	45	mad	cr	
centro	33	h	juana	10	1	1906	10,00	san bernardo		48	tda			29	28	mad	mad	
centro	34	h	adela	10	1	1906	14,00	aduana		29	3			33	33	mad	mad	
centro	35	h	maria	10	1	1906	12,00	conde de roman		3	2			36	26	mad	va	
centro	36	v	federico	10	1	1906	5,00	hileras		16	4			29	32	mad	mad	
centro	37	v	mariano	8	1	1906	5,00	montera		39	4			0	37	cñ	cñ	n
centro	38	h	josefa	10	1	1906	17,00	carmen		47	4			40	20	sm	mad	
centro	39	v	juan	10	1	1906	23,00	san bernardo		2	3			31	25	cñ	mad	
centro	40	h	florentina	11	1	1906	10,00	conde de roman		14	pral			37	28	mad	g	n
centro	41	v	jose	12	1	1906	2,00	ceres		30	2			29	30	mad	va	
centro	42	v	jose	12	1	1906	2,00	arenal		8	pral			49	41	ov	so	
centro	43	v	luis	11	1	1906	13,00	tudescos		13	4			34	26	g	mad	
centro	44	h	francisca	10	1	1906	7,00	pontejos		1	entr°			40	31	mad	sm	



Basic Relational Demographic and Geographical Dataset inside the Historical Spatial Data Infrastructure of Madrid.

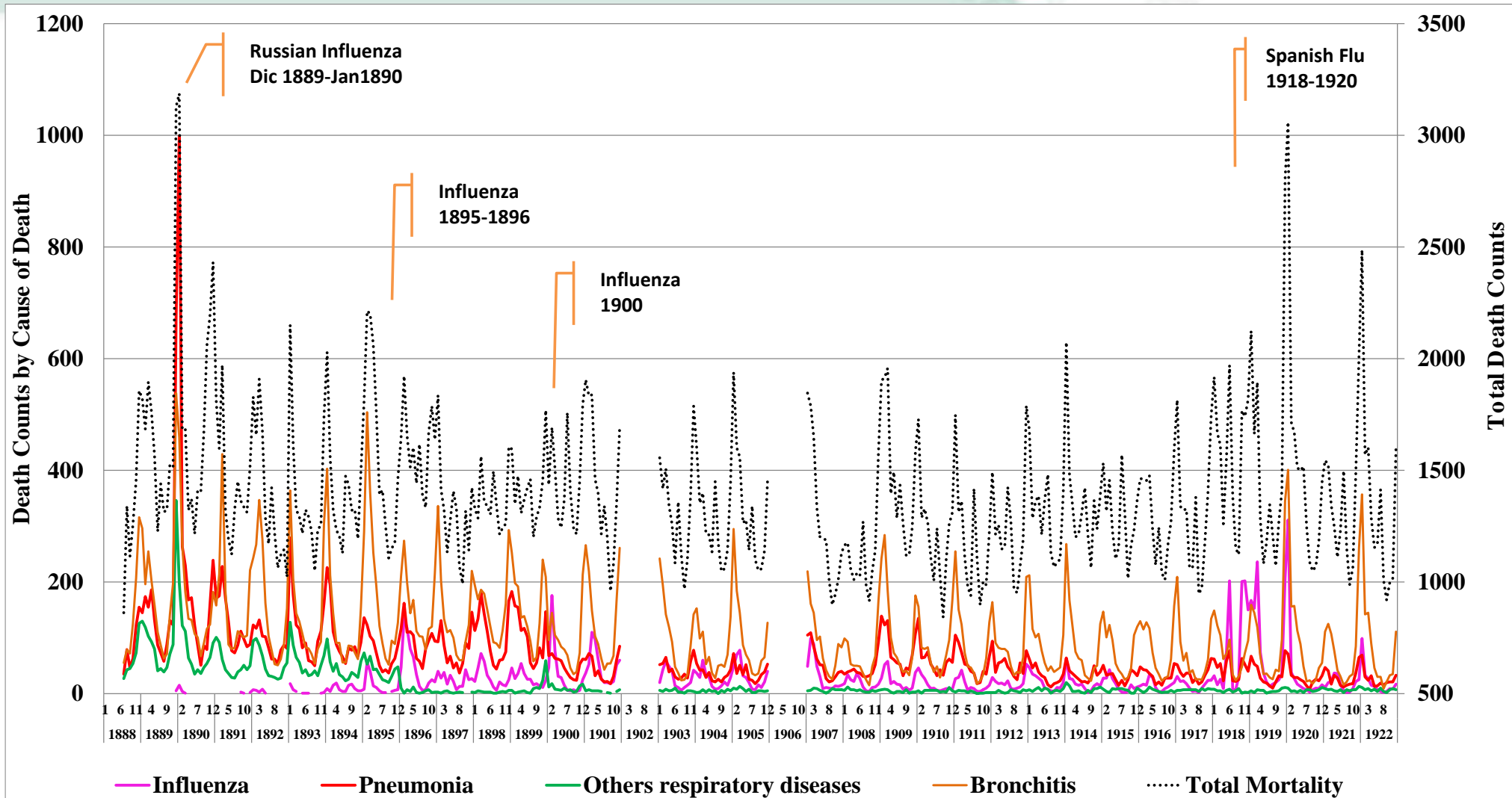


Spatial Information Datasets

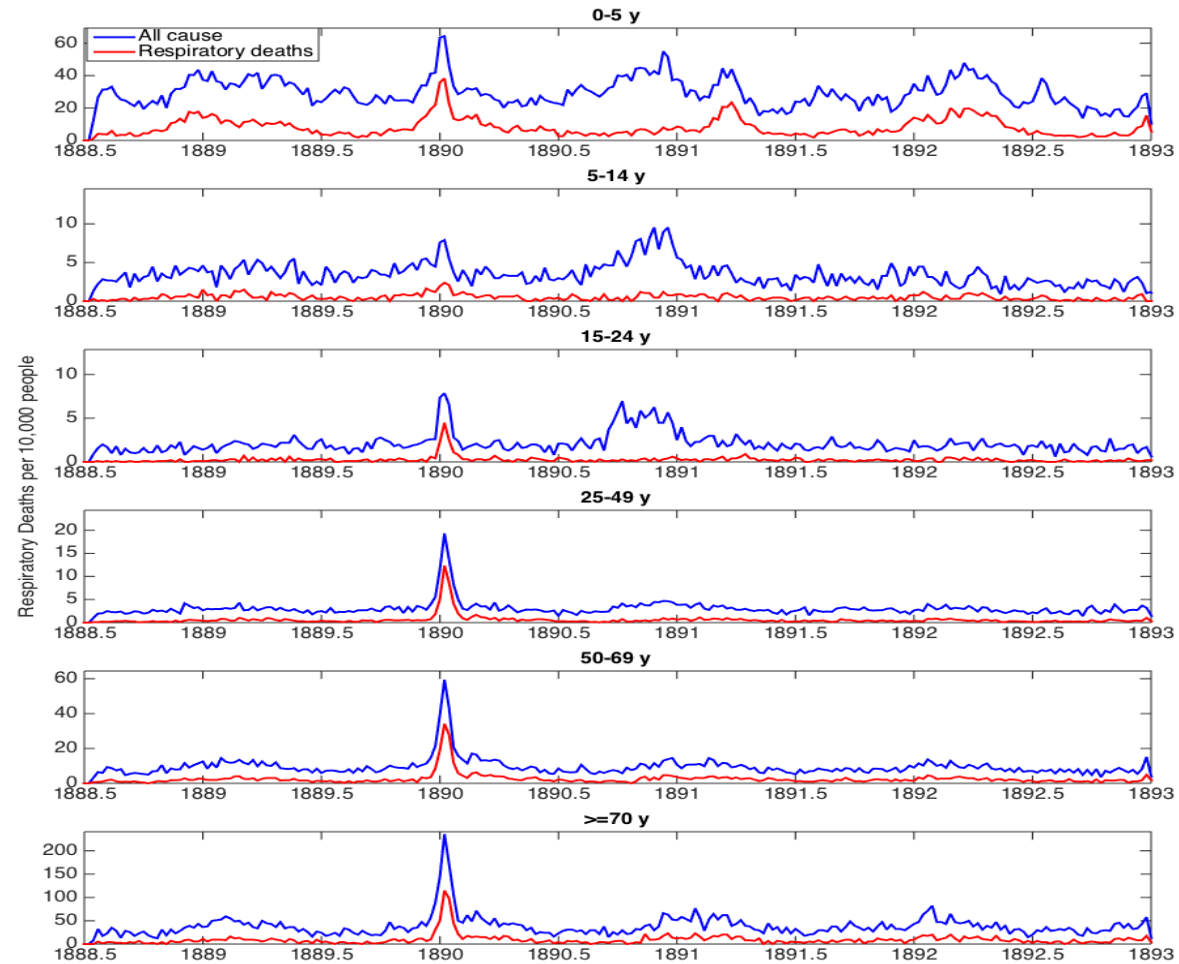
Demographic Datasets



Total Deaths per Month by selected Causes of Death. Madrid 1888-1922

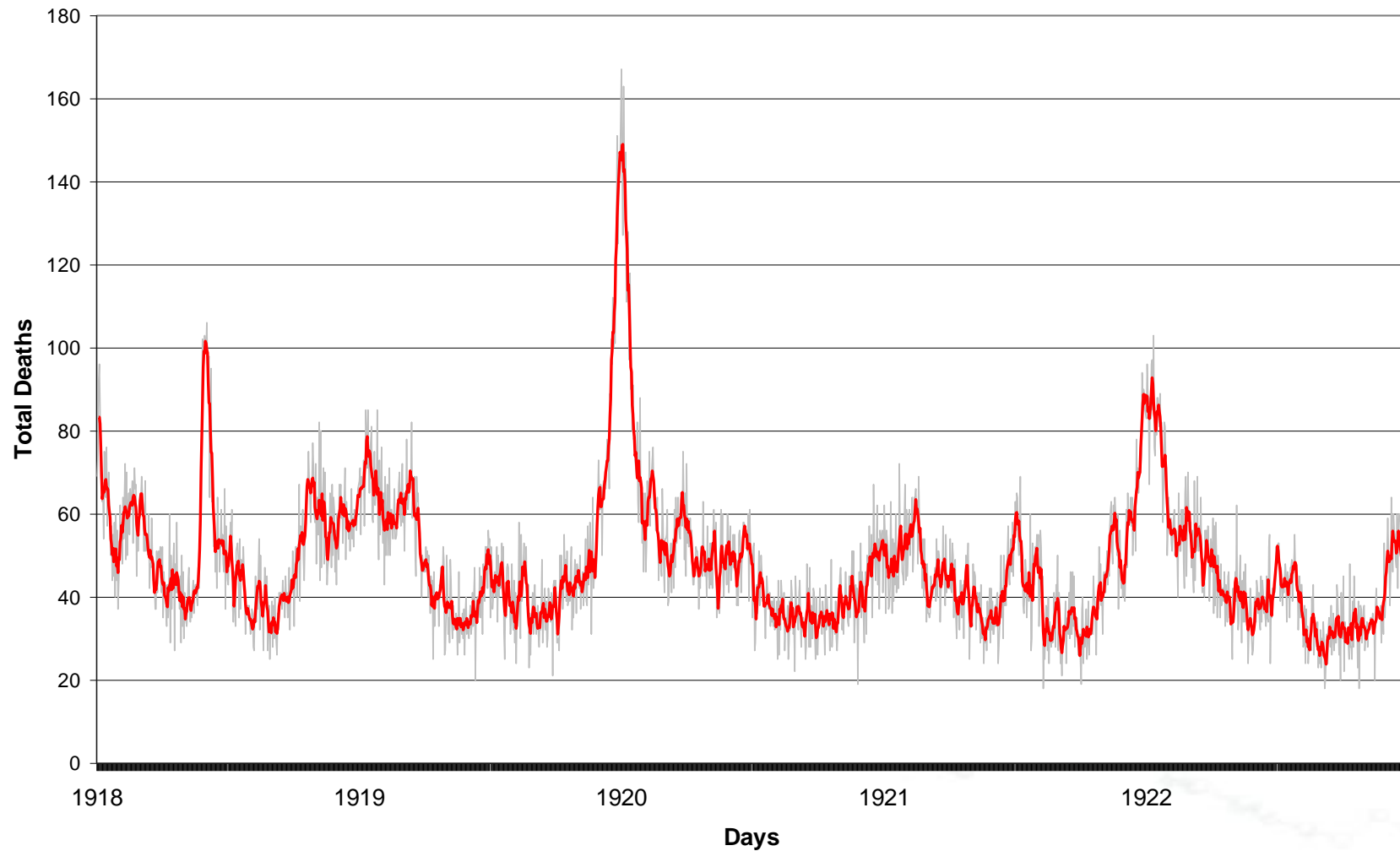


Age-specific mortality 1889 influenza pandemic in Madrid

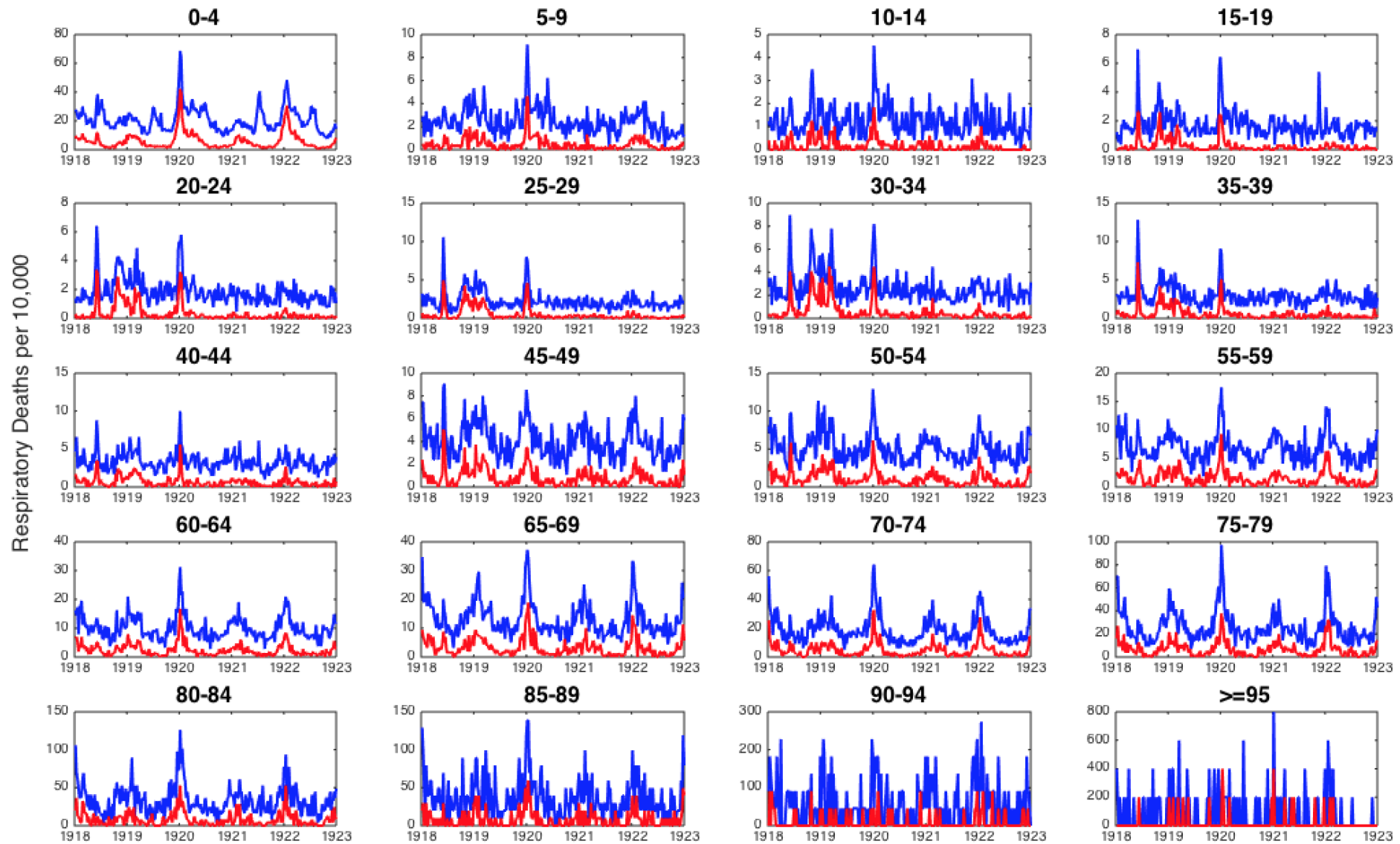




The 1918/22 Influenza Pandemic in Madrid: Total Deaths per Day. Madrid 1918-1922

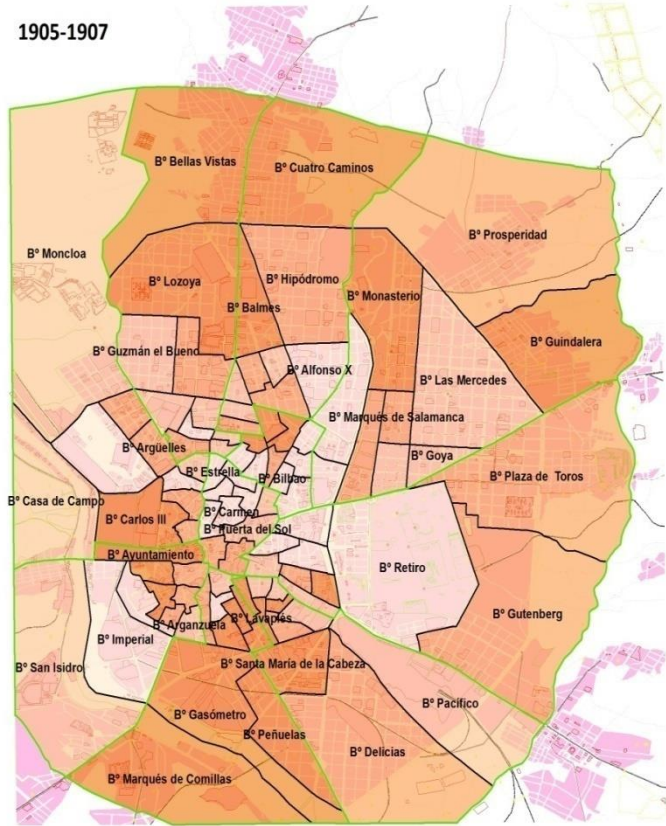


Age-specific mortality 1918-1922 influenza pandemic in Madrid.



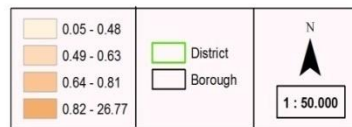
Standardized ECMR (${}_5q_0$) by Diarrhoea for the City of Madrid, 1905-1907 and 1920-1922.

1905-1907

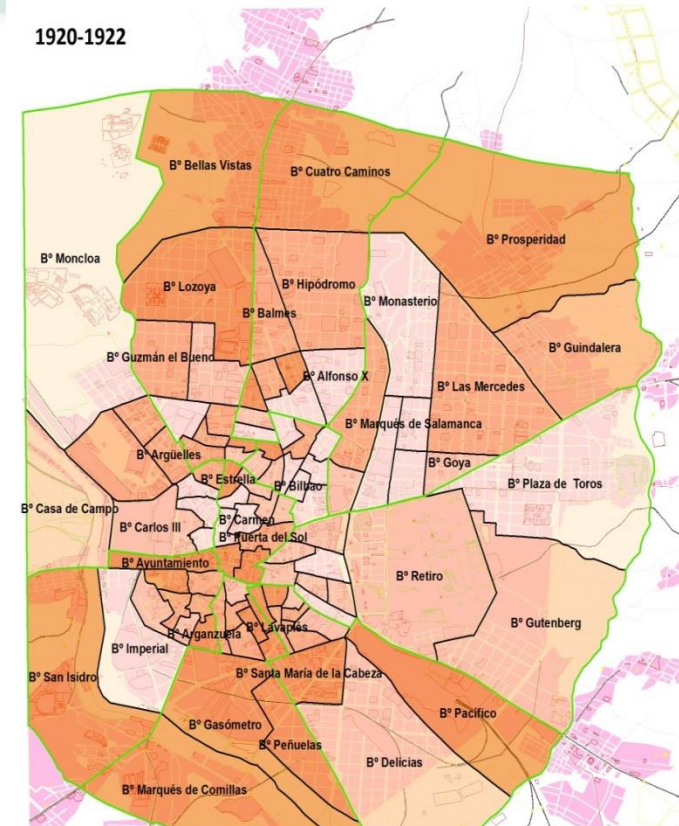


ECMR (${}_5q_0$) Diarrhoea

1905 - 1907 by borough

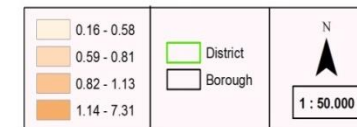


1920-1922



ECMR (${}_5q_0$) Diarrhoea

1920 - 1922 by borough



Longitudinal Database of the Population of Andalusia: Two products in diffusion



Estadísticas Longitudinales de Supervivencia y Longevidad en Andalucía, 2002-2013

Estadísticas Longitudinales de Supervivencia y Longevidad en Andalucía, 2002-2013

- Nota de prensa
- Tablas
- Resultados generales
- Resultados detallados
- Datos de mortalidad
- Acceso a los microdatos
- Visualizador de mapas*
- Resumen de mortalidad por secciones censales
- Nota metodológica de los resúmenes de mortalidad

*Nota: El visualizador de mapas ha sido probado en los siguientes navegadores web: Mozilla Firefox 27 o superior, Internet Explorer 9 o superior y Google Chrome 27 o superior.

Available on the web:

- Longitudinal Statistics on Survival and Longevity in Andalusia, 2002-2013
- Longitudinal Statistics on Reproductive Biographies in Andalusia, 2002-2013



Longitudinal Statistics on Reproductive Biographies in Andalusia, 2002-2013 provides the necessary data for fertility research in the period 2002-2013, based on the information collected in the Population and Housing Census of 2001 and 2011 and complemented with that provided by the statistical bulletins of births and the residential variations, integrated in the Longitudinal Database of Population of Andalusia (BDLPA) for the monitoring of the population during the period 2002-2013.

This publication includes fertility tabulations for both women and men as well as maps of fertility indicators using cells of 250 meters and 1 kilometer on the side.

Organization: Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia.
Scope: Autonomous communities, Territorial Unit, Provincial, Municipality and Statistics Section.

Updates:

- Published: 31/05/2017
- Update log

Methodology:

- Quick Guide
- Methodology
- Technical report
- Standardized methodological report
- Quality indicator

Project in collaboration with

Longitudinal Statistics on Reproductive Biographies in Andalusia, 2002-2013

- Informative note

DATA

- Prospectively followed cohort 2001 census. Serie 2002-2013
 - Tabulation, Women
 - Tabulation, Men
- Retrospectively followed cohort 2011 census. Serie 2002-2013
 - Tabulation, Women
 - Tabulation, Men
- Microdata download

MAPS

- Map Viewer*:
 - Indicator of fertility, Cells 250 meters
 - Indicator of fertility, Cells 1 kilometer
 - Intensity of fertility to the first born by period, Cells 1 kilometer
 - Methodological note of the Indicators of fertility

* Note: The map viewer has been tested on the following web browsers: Mozilla Firefox 21 or higher, Internet Explorer 9 or higher and Google Chrome 27 or higher.

- Download information as spatial data (DERA)

Related Activity:

- Population and Housing Census 2001
- Population and Housing Census 2011

1. Microdata, 10% sample. c1 million records.

1. Tables & Hypercubes

1. SDI of Andalusia

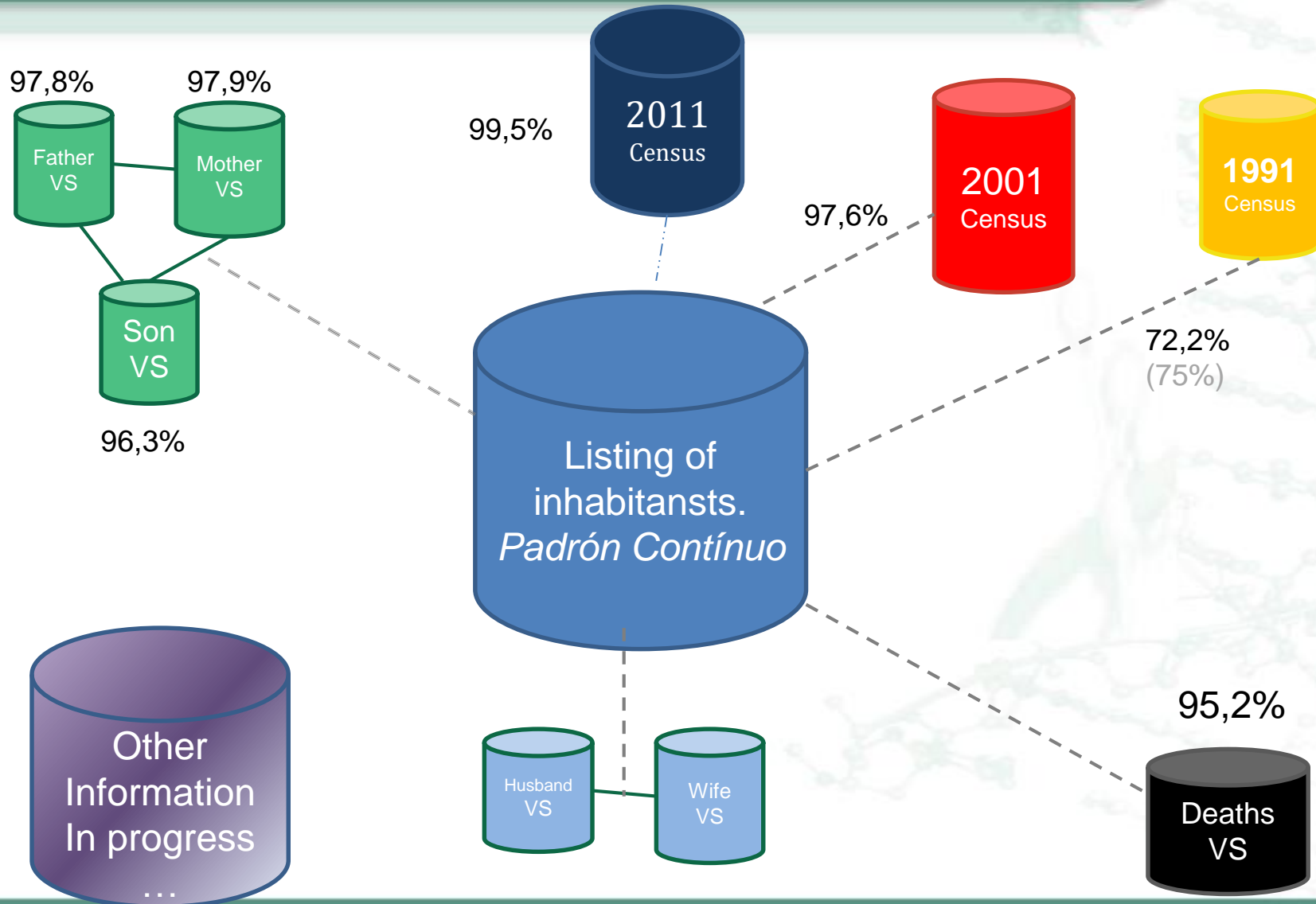


Longitudinal Database of the Population of Andalusia, 1996-2015.

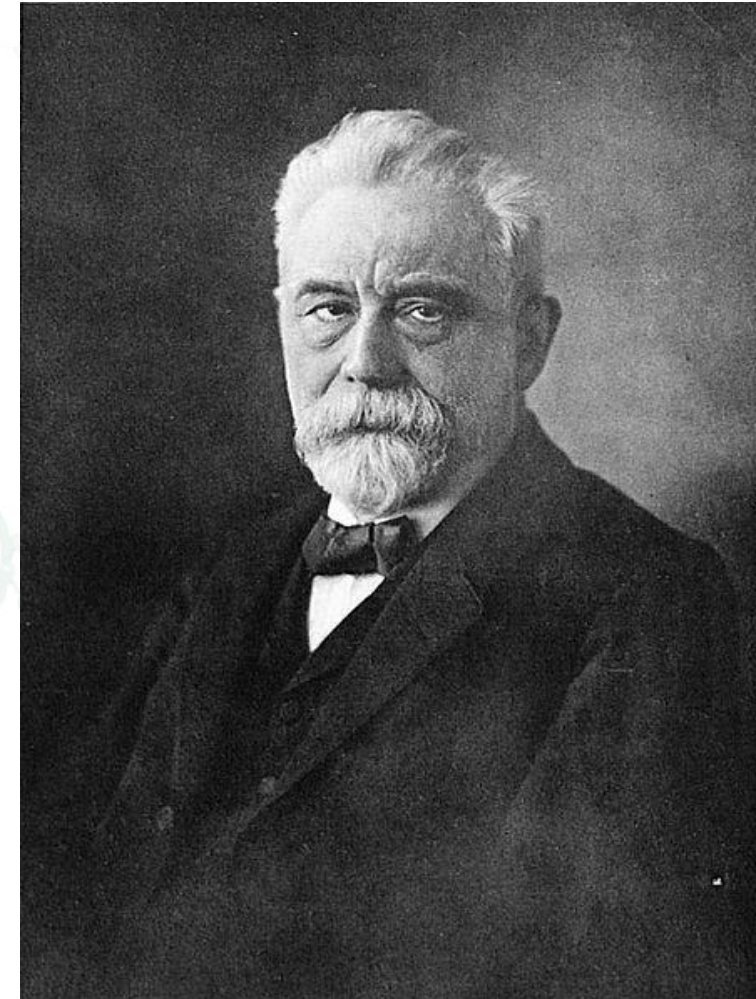
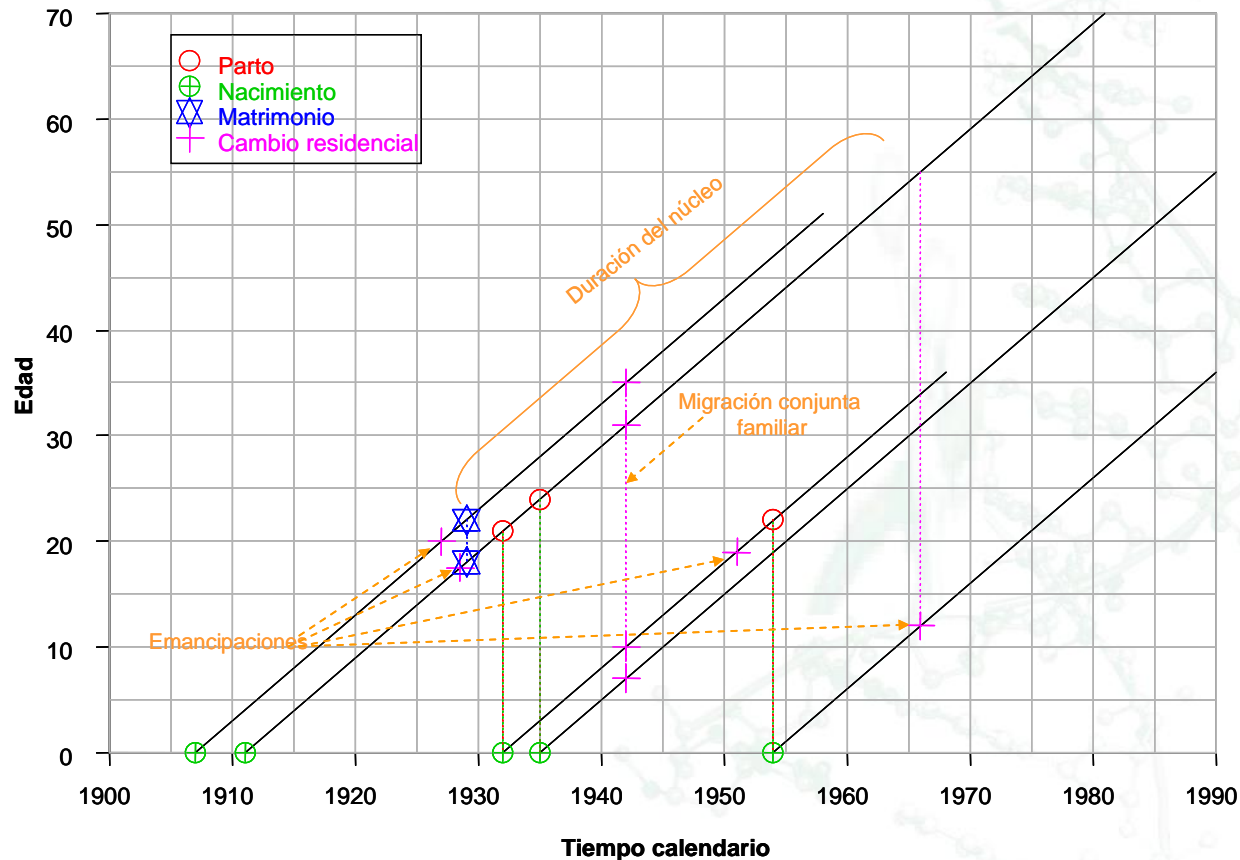


Sources.

- The population from the Administrative Census (Padrón) from 1996 onwards.
- All vital events (births, deaths and marriages) which took place in Andalusia or of Andalusian residents from that date onwards.
- All the changes in legal residence of the Andalusian residents from 1996 onwards.
- Sociodemographic characteristics included in the 2001 and 2011 Census of Population of Spain. Later on 1991 Census as well.
- Other Administrative data.



An example of biographies within the LDBPA





Longitudinal Database of the Population of Andalusia, 1996-2015.



LPRA Summary of Data:

- Circa 10 Millions different individuals with at least a demographic event registered at the LRPA from 1996 till now.
- More than 3.5 Millions inter-municipal movements.
- More than 9 Millions changes of Residence.
- More than 1.2 Millions deliveries.
- Circa 1 Millions deaths.
- More that 1.2 Millions individuals who got married.
- And around 7.5 Millions individuals included in 2001 Census.
- Information linked to 1991 and 2011 Censuses.
- Cause of death coding following ICD-10, and WHO GBD.

Some basic information.

- Andalusia has the lowest life expectancy in Spain, and one of the highest levels of unemployment and proportions of illiterate population, especially between elderly women.

2016	Spain	Andalusia
Total	83,2	81,9
Men	80,4	79,2
Women	85,9	84,6

- Andalusia has higher fertility (TFR) than the rest of Spain.

2016	Spain	Andalusia
Total	1,33	1,40
Native	1,27	1,37
Foreign Born	1,70	1,77

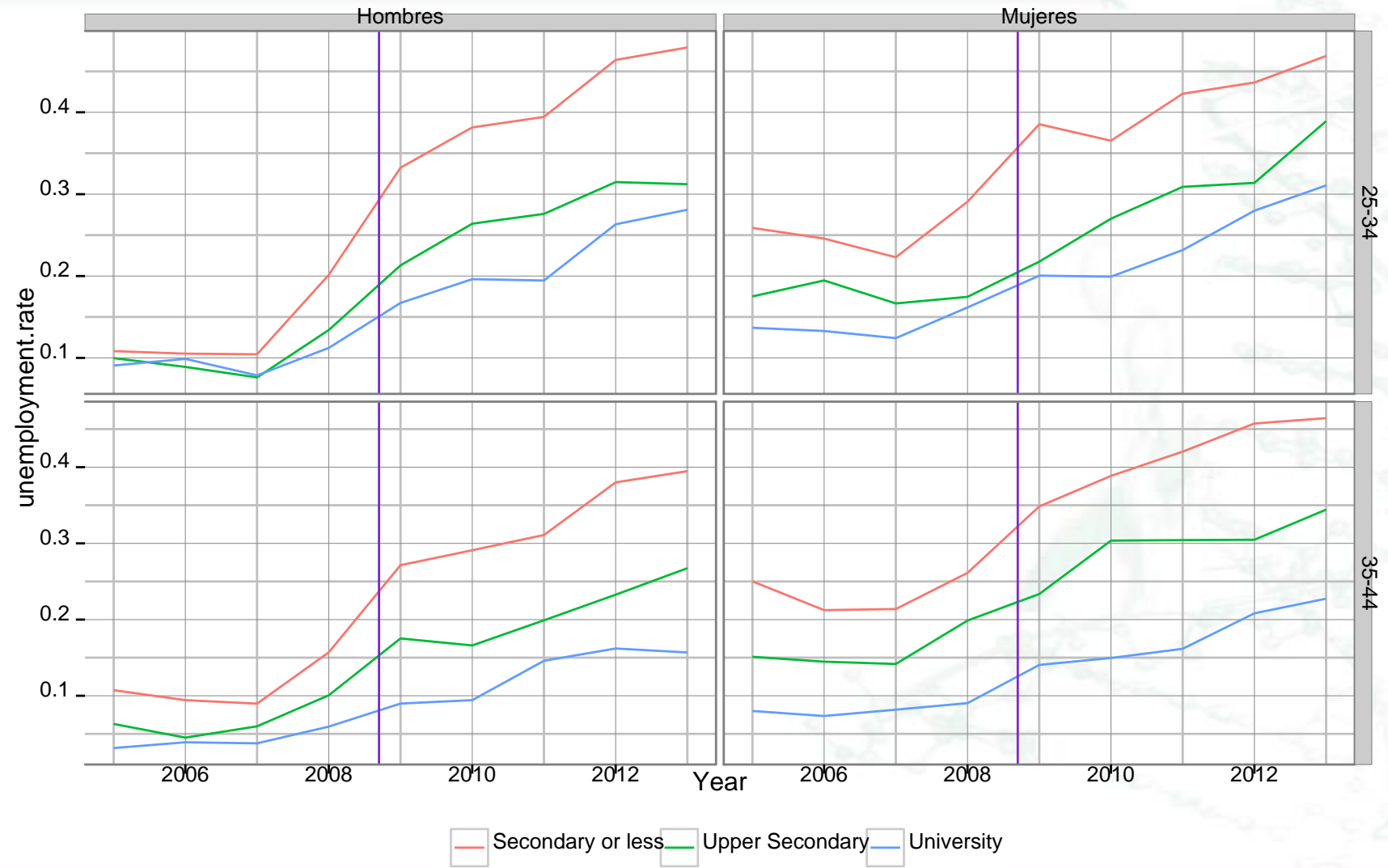
Some basic information.

- Andalusia has lower mean age at first birth than Spain.

2016	Spain	Andalusia
Total	30,8	30,1
Native	31,3	30,4
Foreign Born	27,7	27,2

- Population, 8.371.270 inhabitants in the 2011 Census of Spain.
 - 18% of the Spanish population
 - 7.9% foreign population

Unemployment Rate by educational attainment.





An Example with Health and Longevity Data



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676060

Diego Ramiro-Fariñas.
Spanish National Research Council

Francisco J. Viciano.
Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia

Grupo Dinámicas Demográficas
Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
diego.ramiro@cchs.csic.es



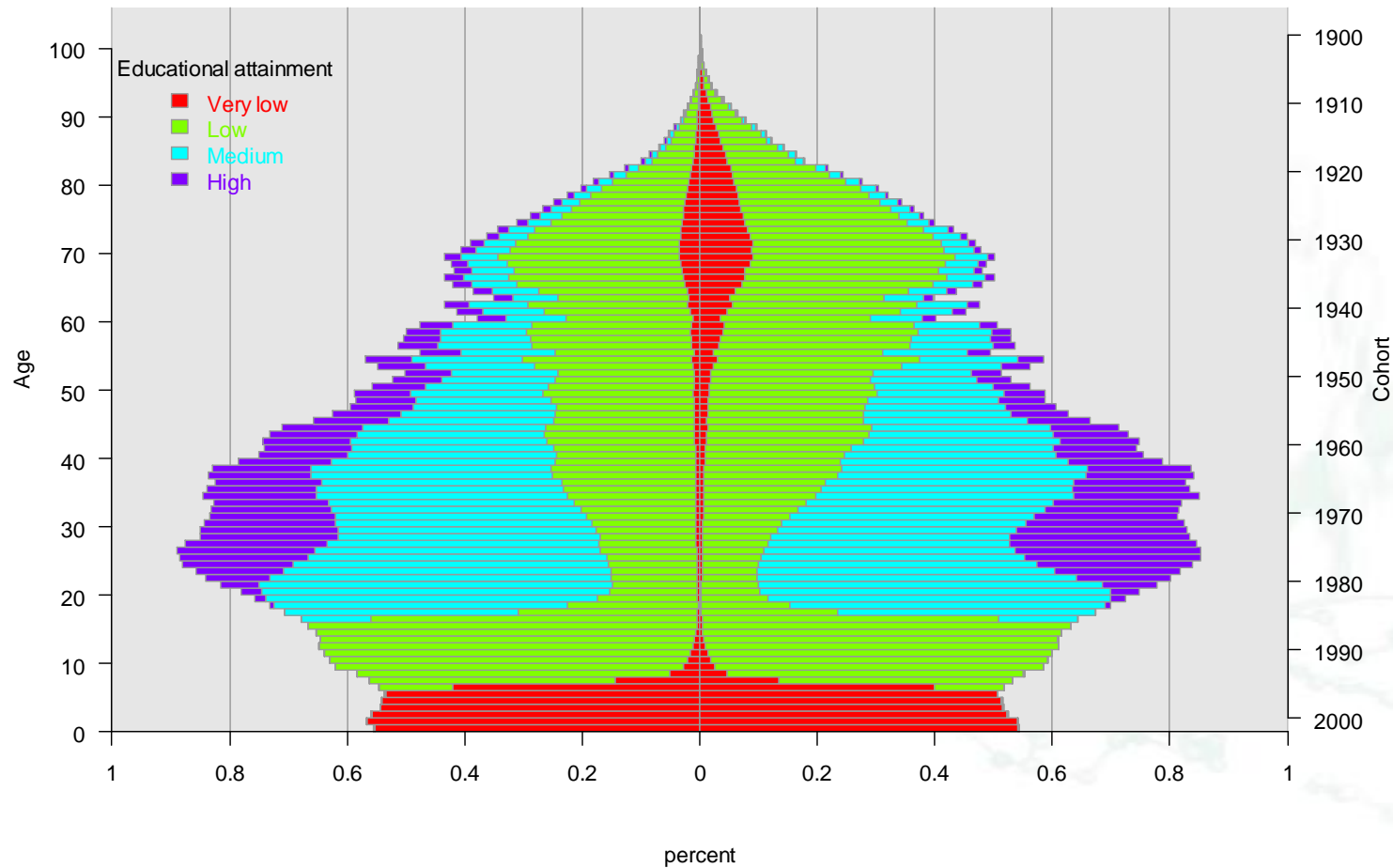
Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía
CONSEJERÍA DE ECONOMÍA Y CONOCIMIENTO



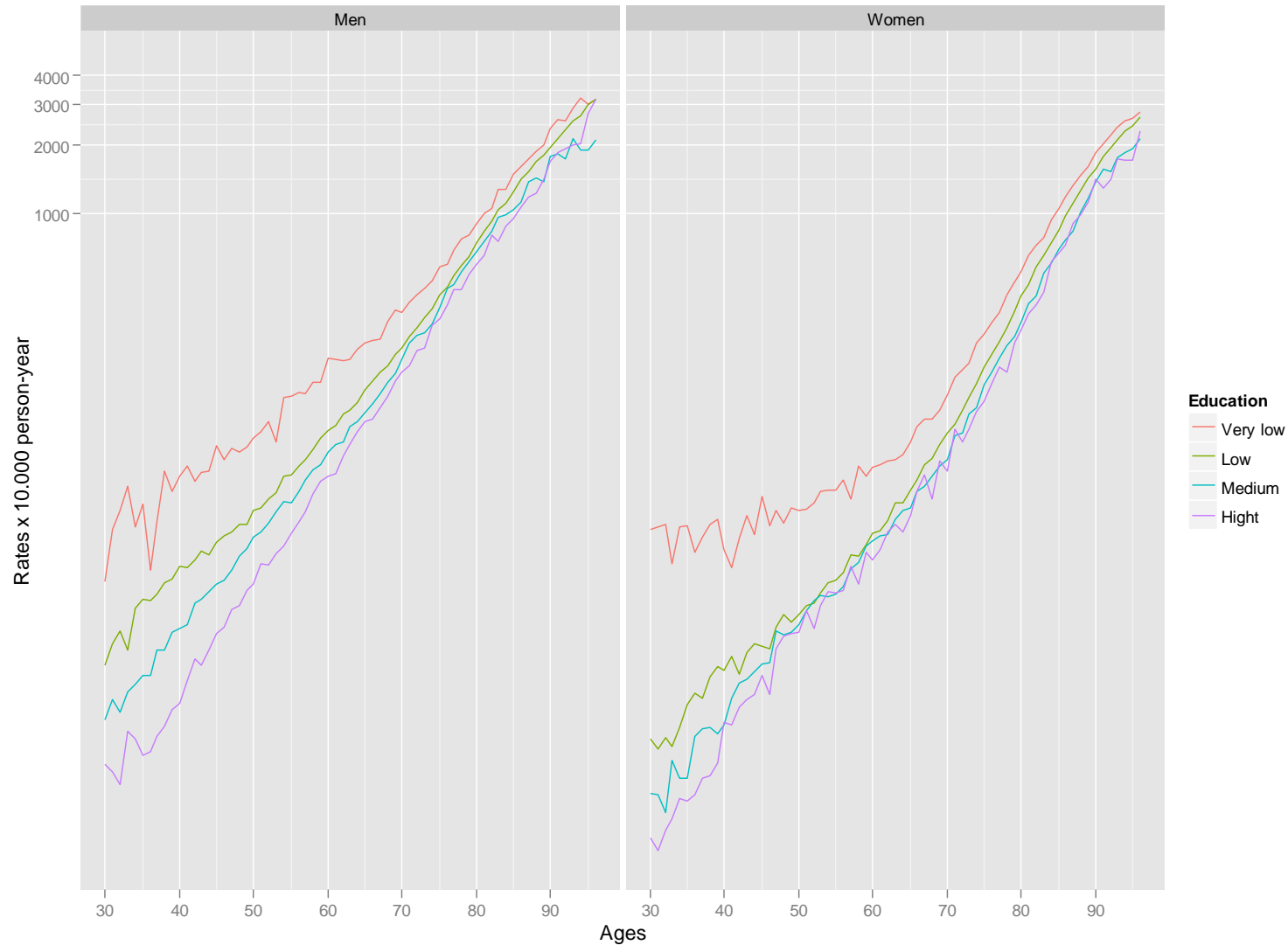
<http://demografia.ieg.csic.es>

Population in Andalusia by educational attainment, 2002.

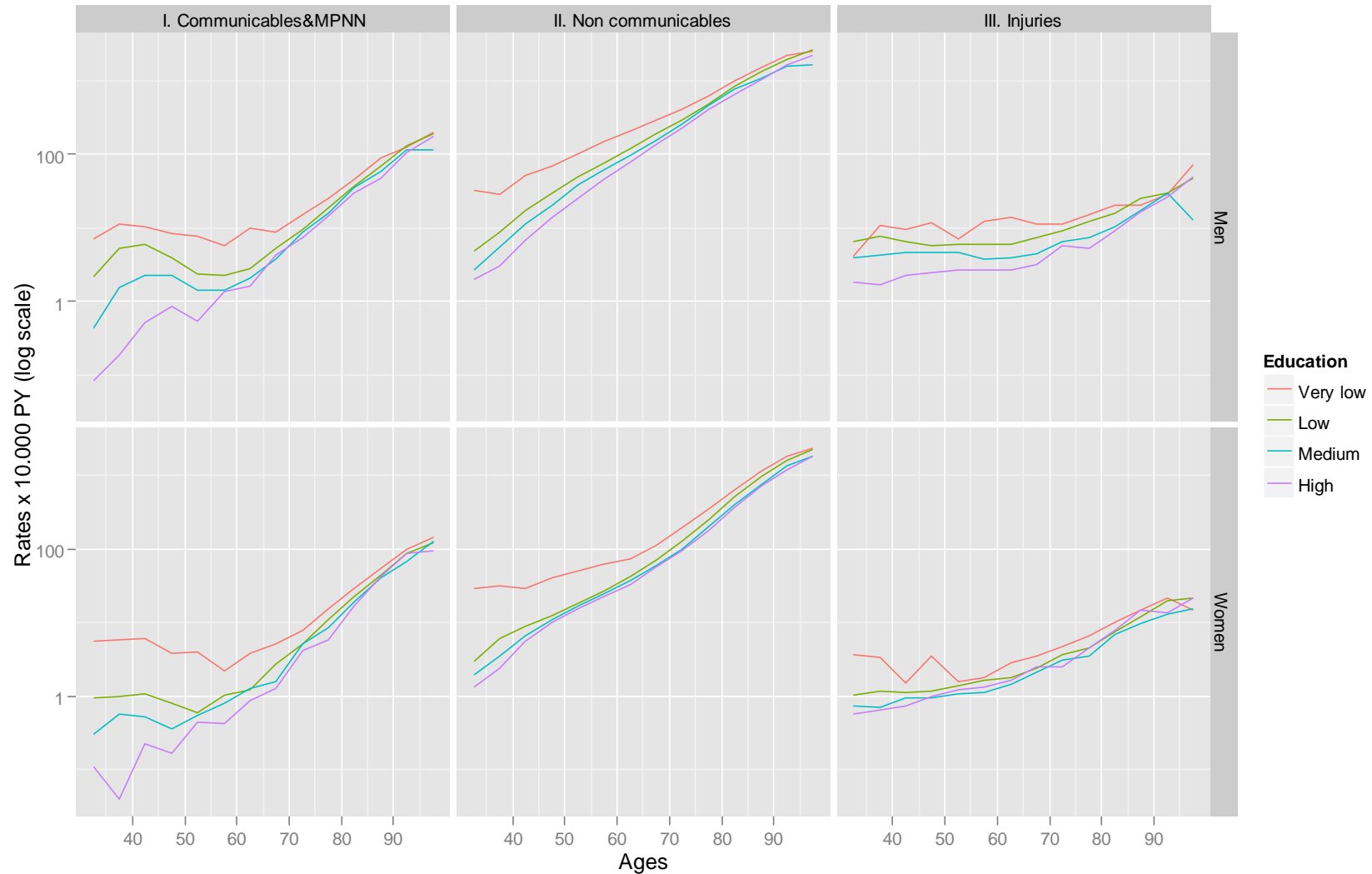
Total Pop = 7.3 (millions)

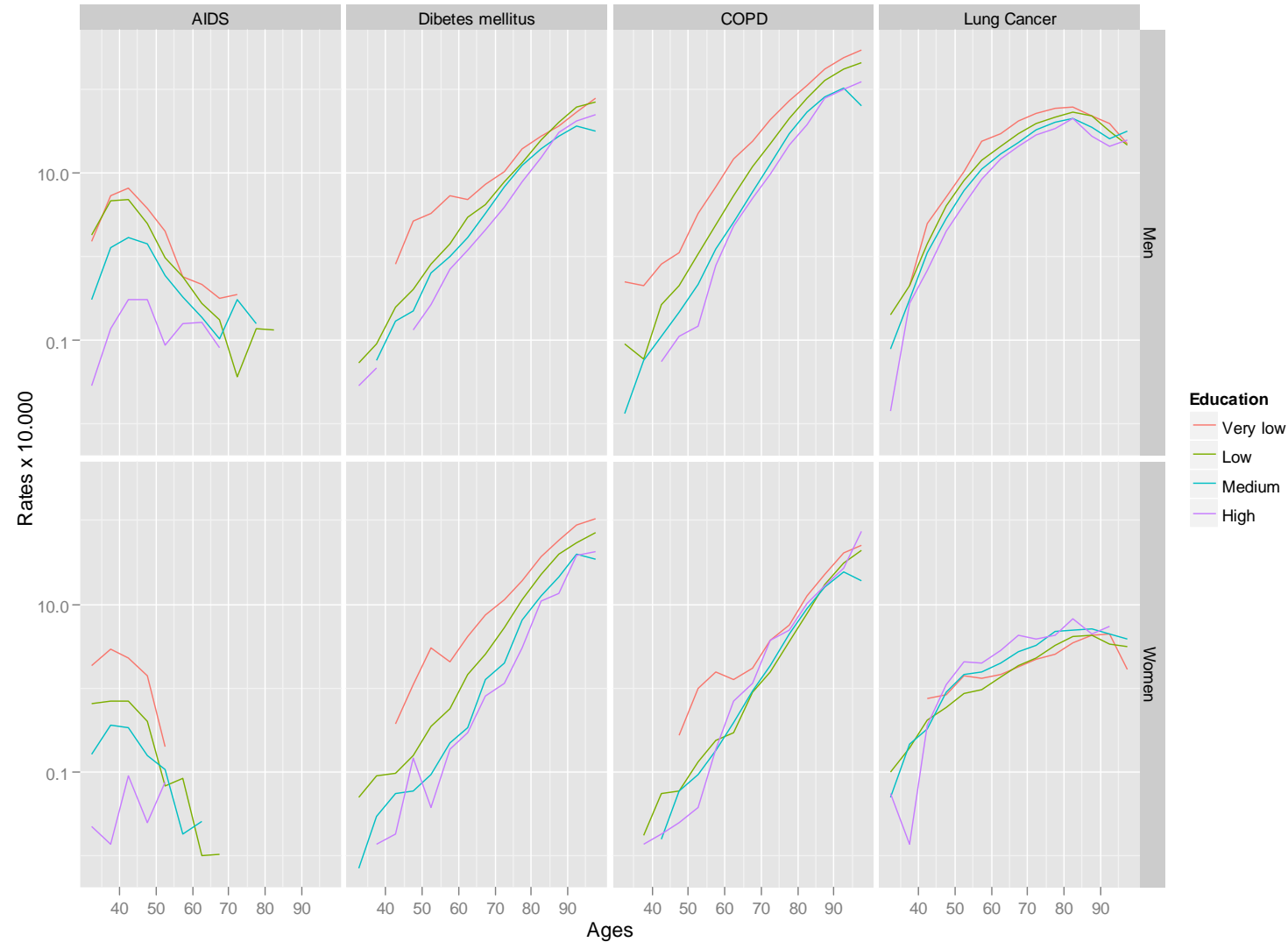


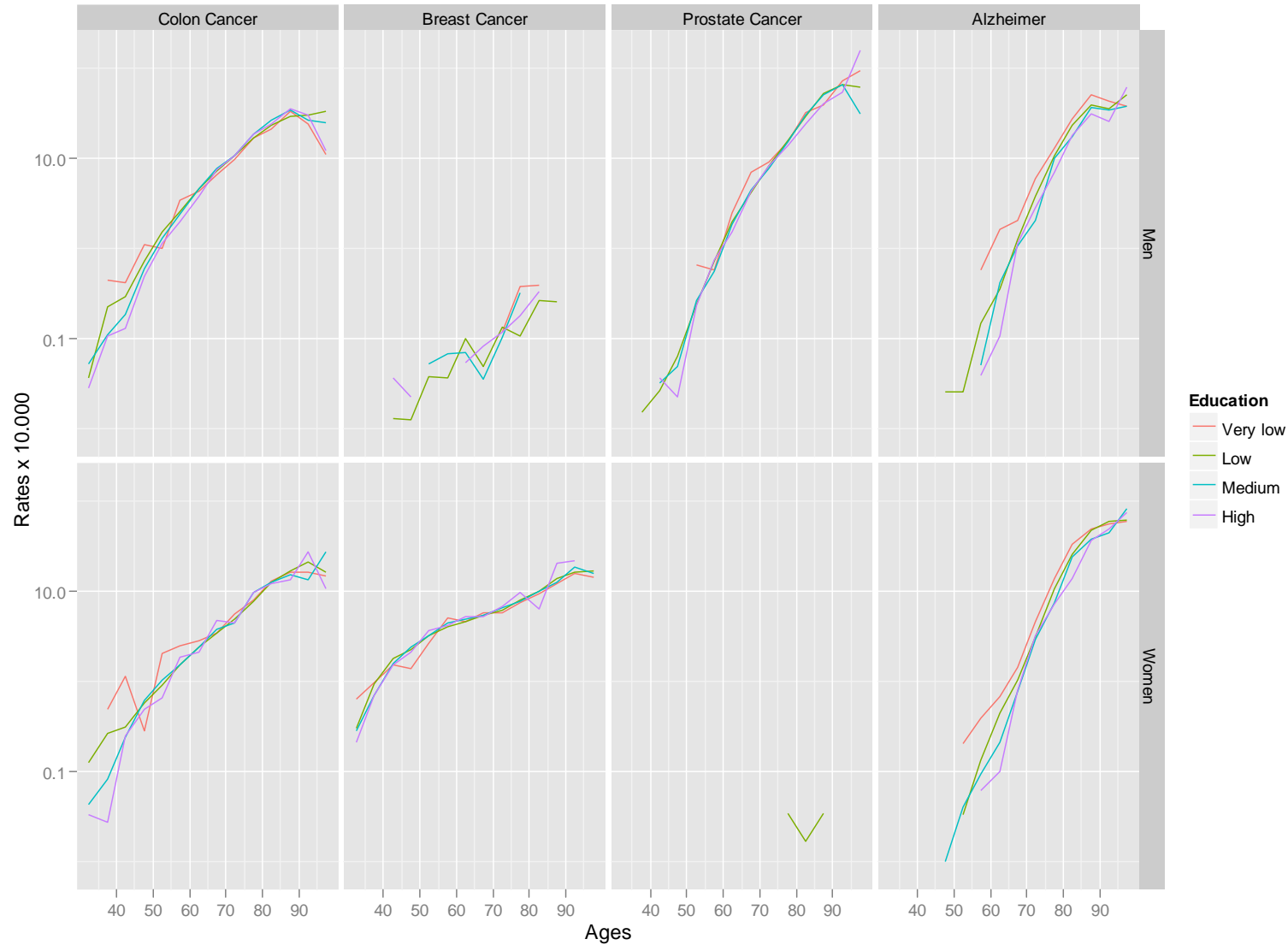
Rates per 10.000 person-year by gender and educational attainment, Andalusia. Census cohort followed from 2002 to 2010.



Rates per 10.000 person-year by age, gender, groups of causes of death and educational attainment, Andalusia. Census cohort followed from 2002 to 2010.



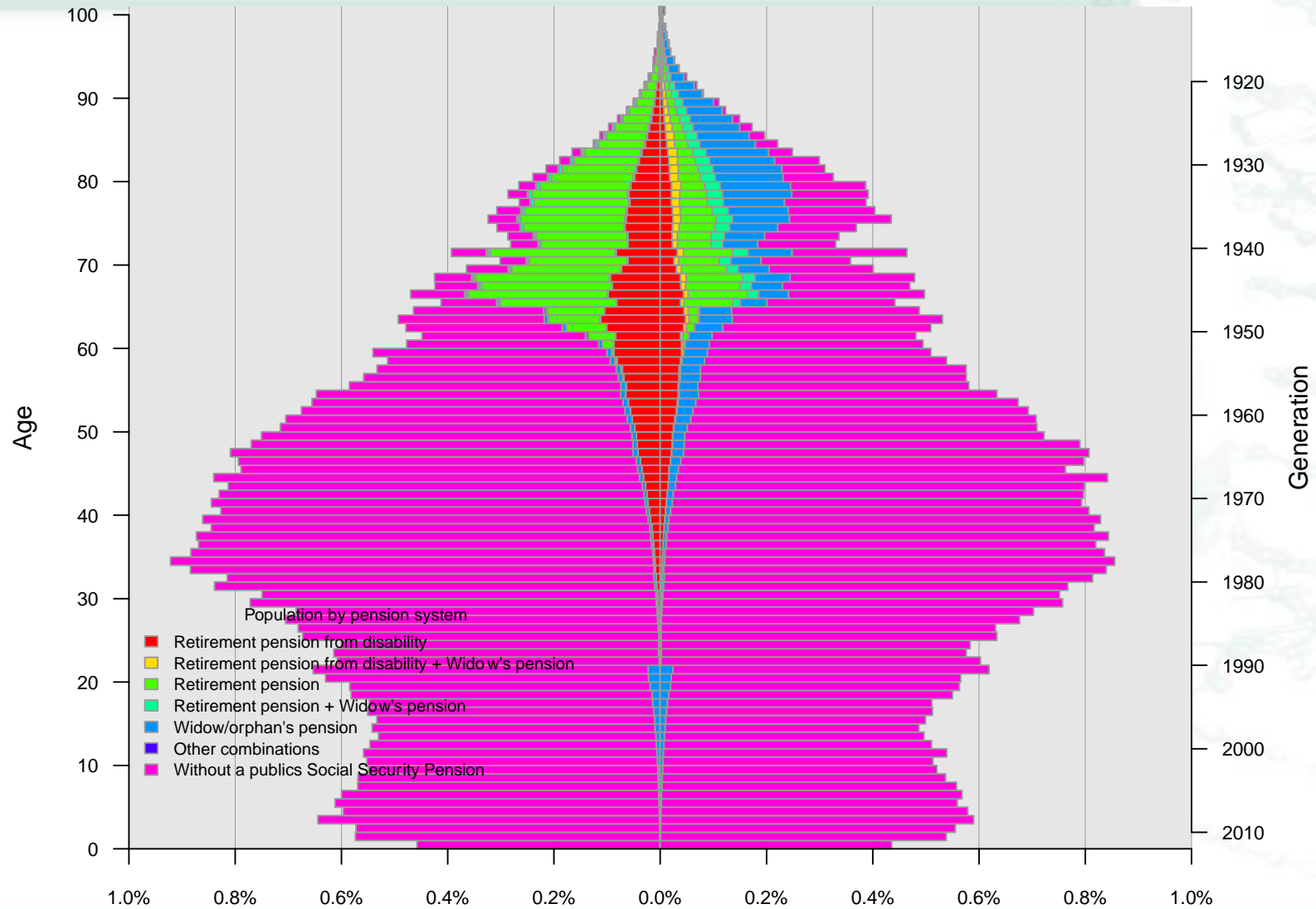




NISS and NIS Data. Pensions

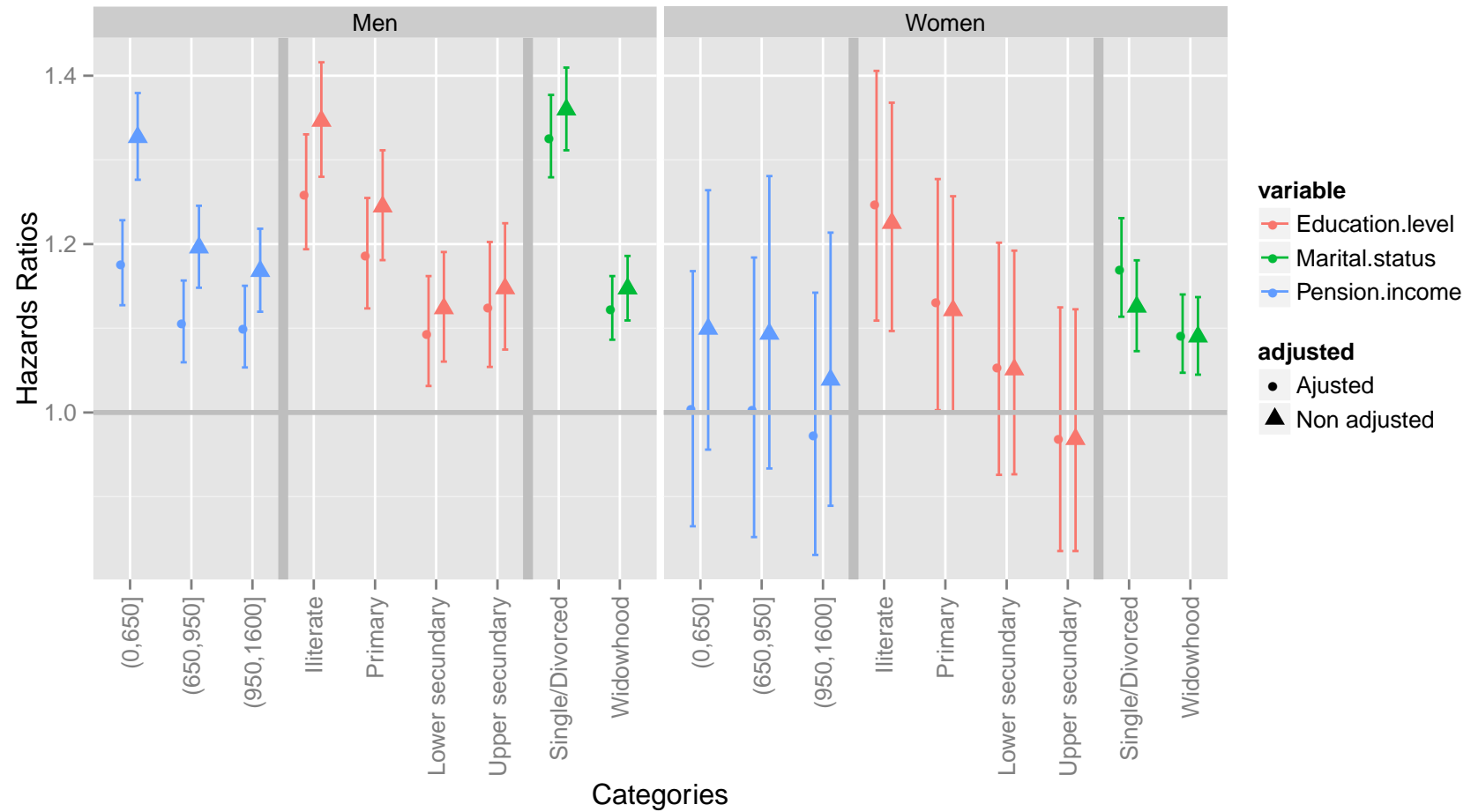
- The system collected data on more than a million and a half pensions (pensions are not pensioners but pension benefits)
54% of which are retirement pensions
- 13.5% were from a previous retirement disability pension.
- The total beneficiaries of these pensions are a little over one million four hundred thousand people.
- Around eight hundred thousand are retired
- Of these we excluded around two hundred thousand which were retired pensioners who were receiving a previous disability pension.

Public pension system distribution by age and gender in Andalusia 2012. Only NSSI and NIS pensions scheme.



Pension, Education and Marital Status

Univariate and multivariate Cox regression. Reference groups: "incomes > 1800", "higher education" and "married"





The effect of the Economic crisis on the Fertility behavior in Southern Europe.



Diego Ramiro-Fariñas.
Spanish National Research Council

Francisco J. Viciano.
Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia

Victor Montañés.
Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia

Grupo Dinámicas Demográficas
Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
diego.ramiro@cchs.csic.es

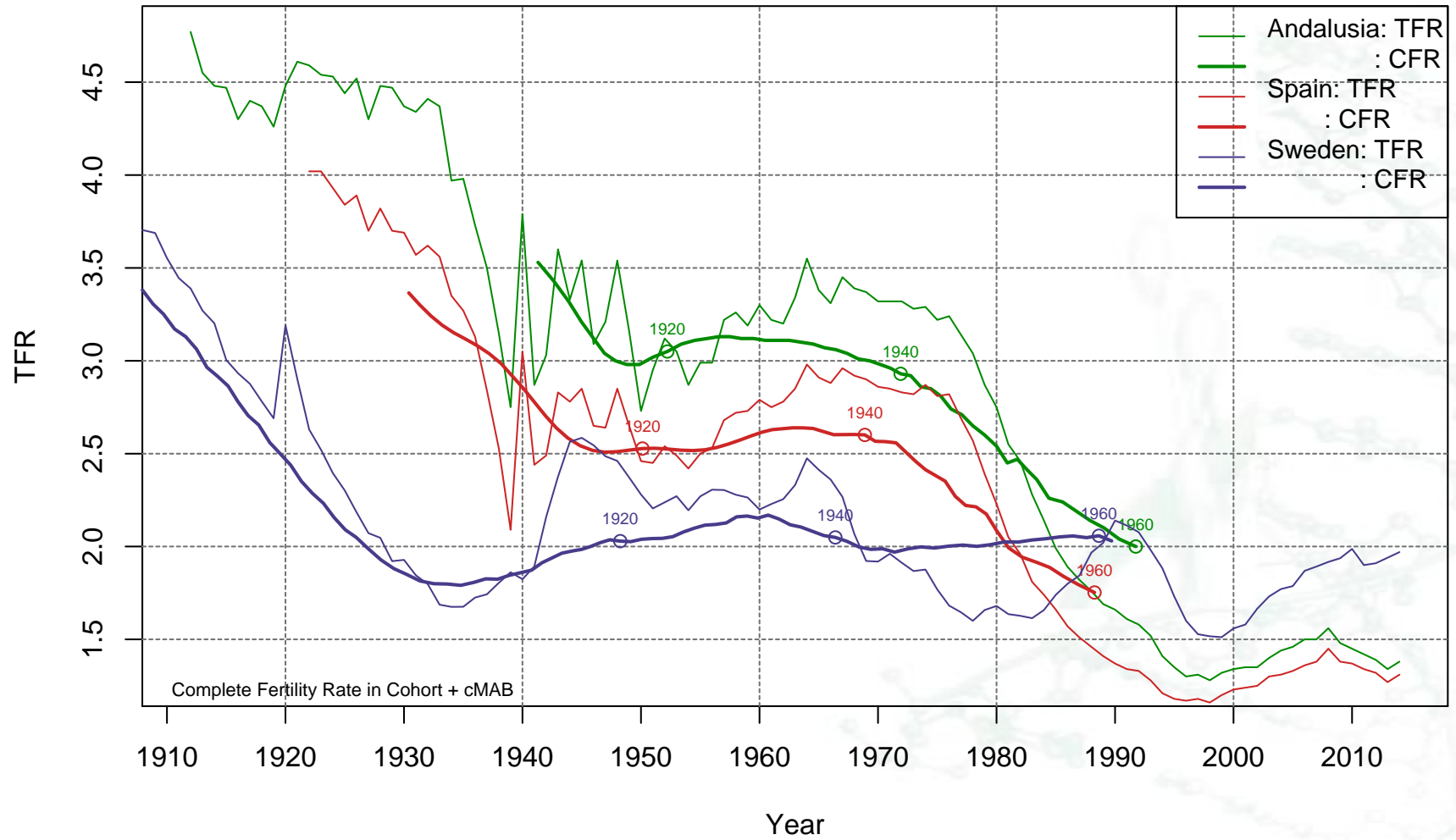


Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía
CONSEJERÍA DE ECONOMÍA Y CONOCIMIENTO



<http://demografia.ieg.csic.es>

Andalusia, Spain and Sweden. Period TFR and cohort CFR

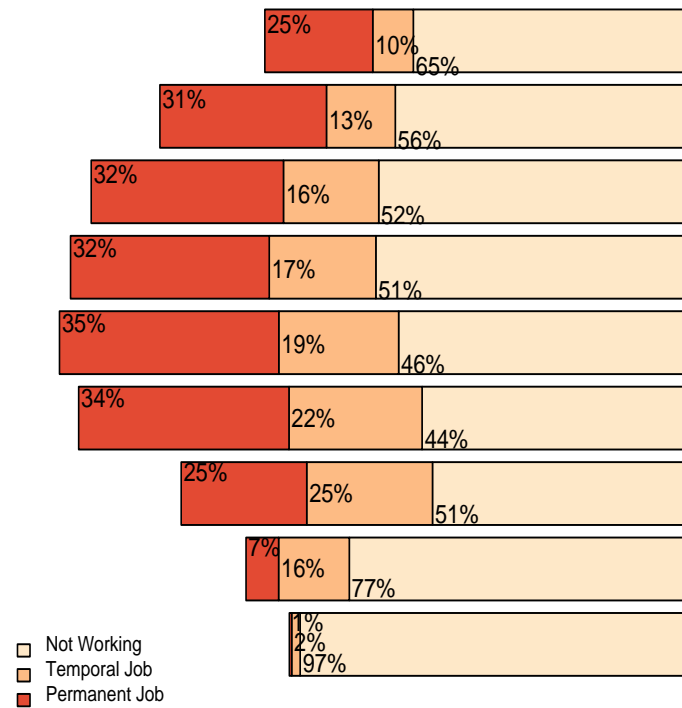


Study Design: Retrospective Cohort

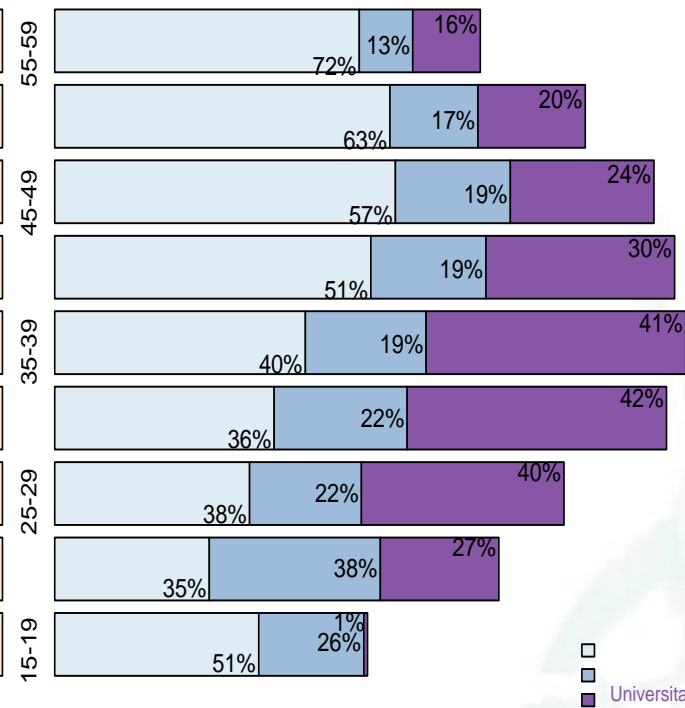
- All the women interviewed in the sample of the 2011 census in Andalusia, 12% of the occupied housing, born after 1950 (c212,000 women).
- For this group of women, we have rebuilt their reproductive and residential biographies during the period 2002-2013 from the information collected by the LDBPA.
- The above reference population is classified by educational attainment achieved and their relationship with the economic activity in the census date (end of 2011).

Study Design: Retrospective Cohort

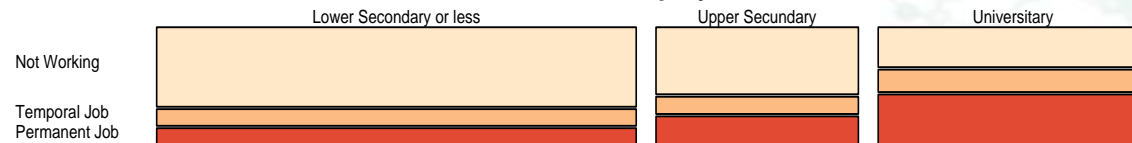
... by their relation to employment



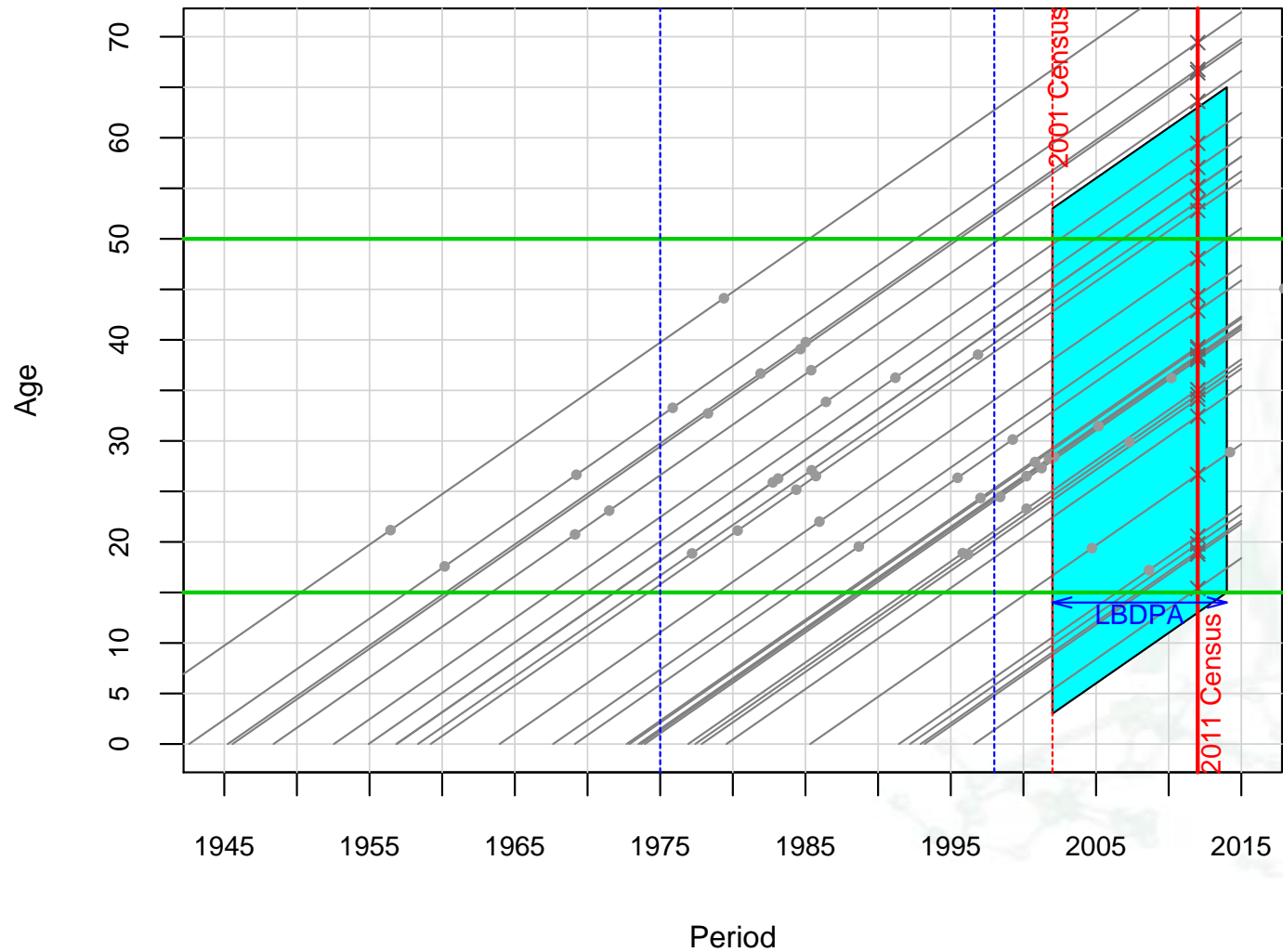
... by level of education attained



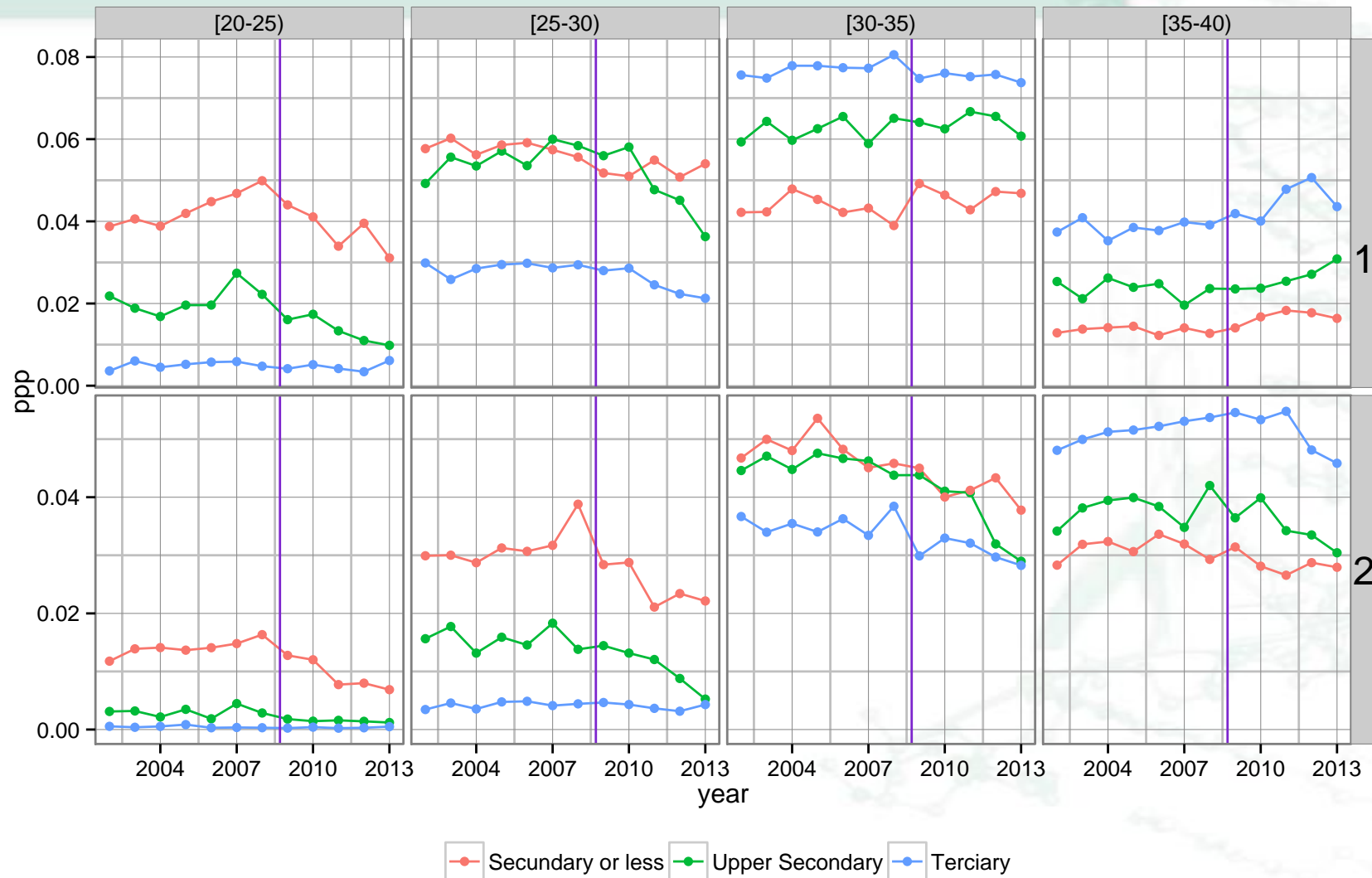
Education attained and the relation to employment



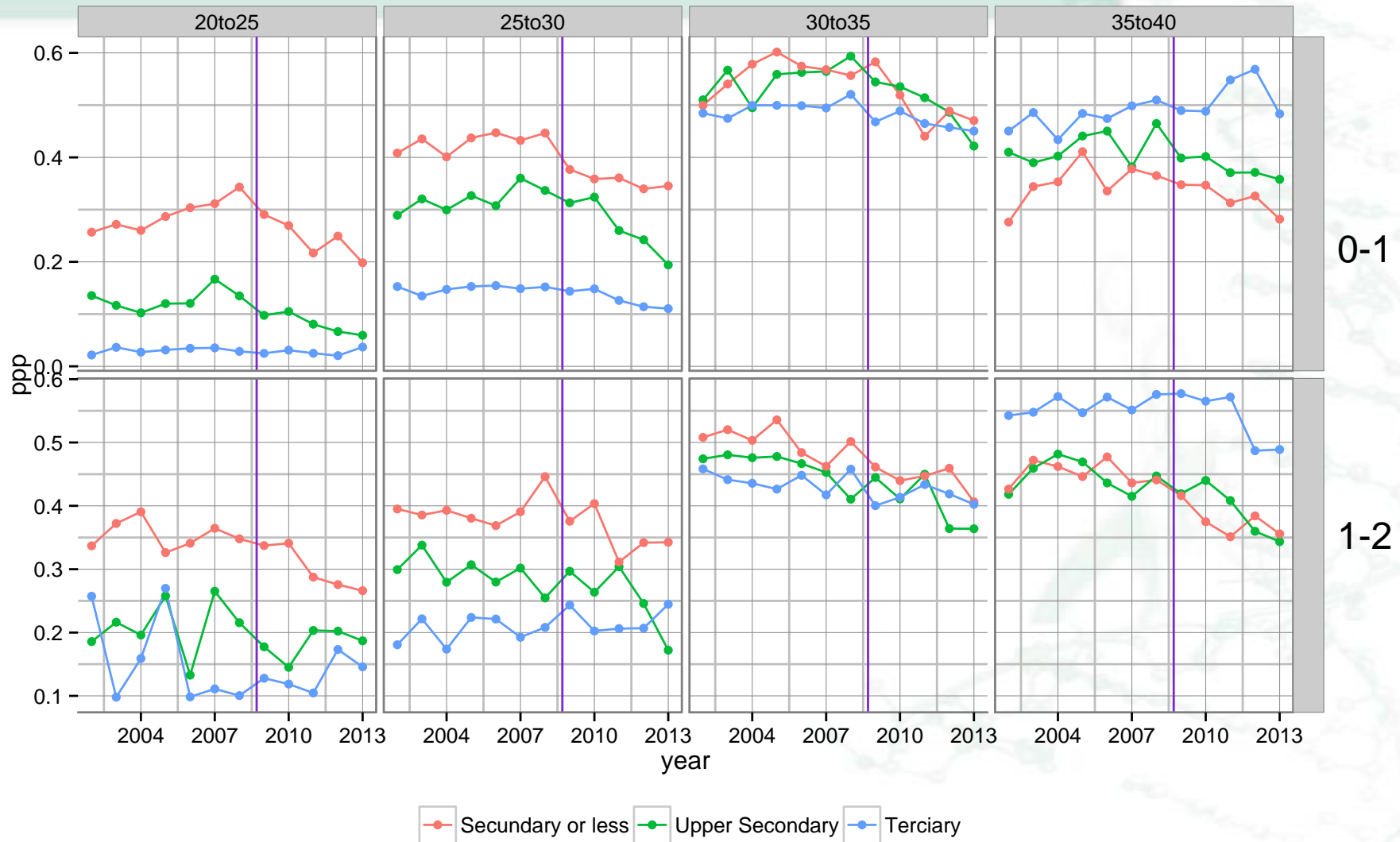
Study Design: Retrospective Cohort



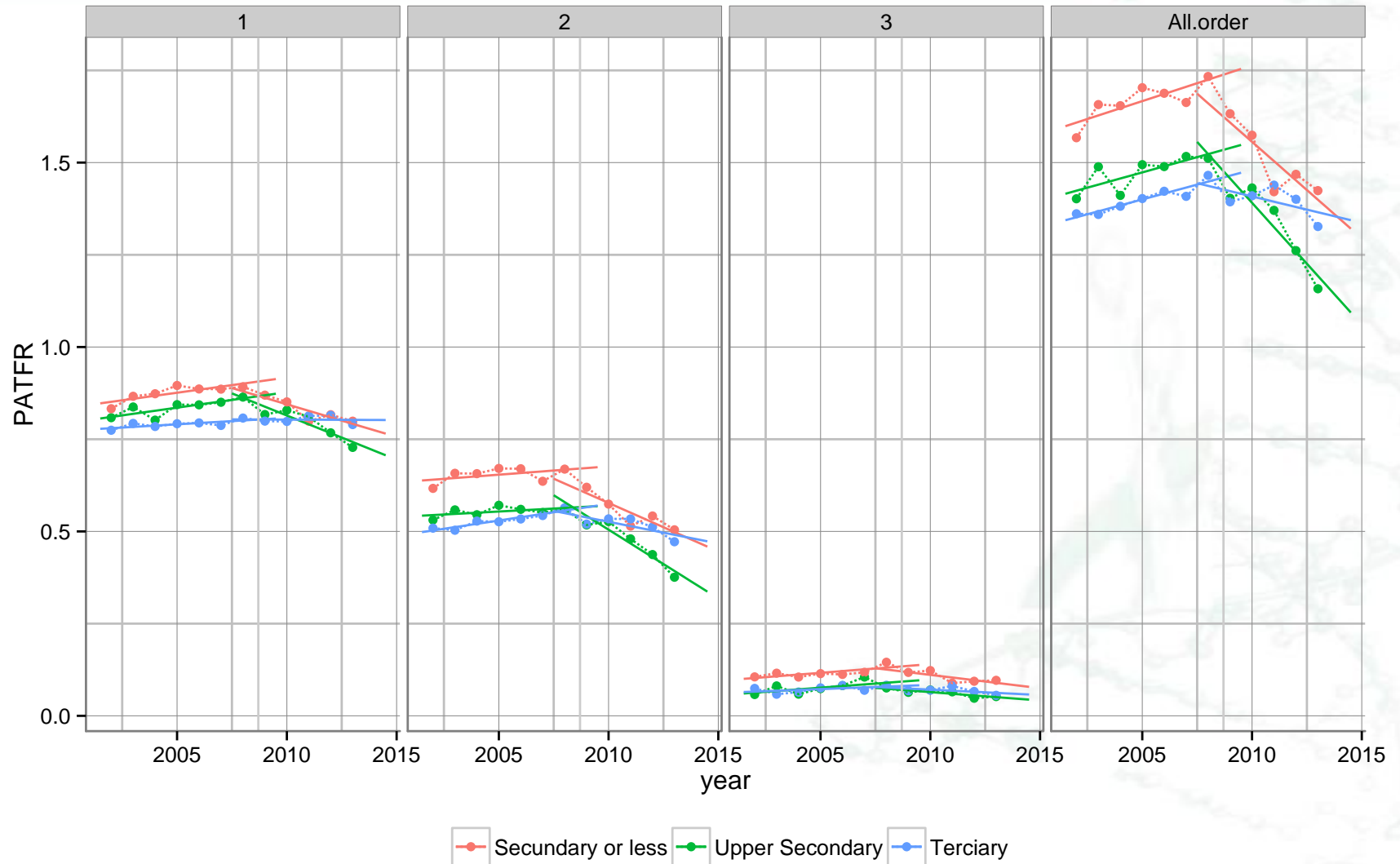
Age and order Specific Fertility Rate. Trend



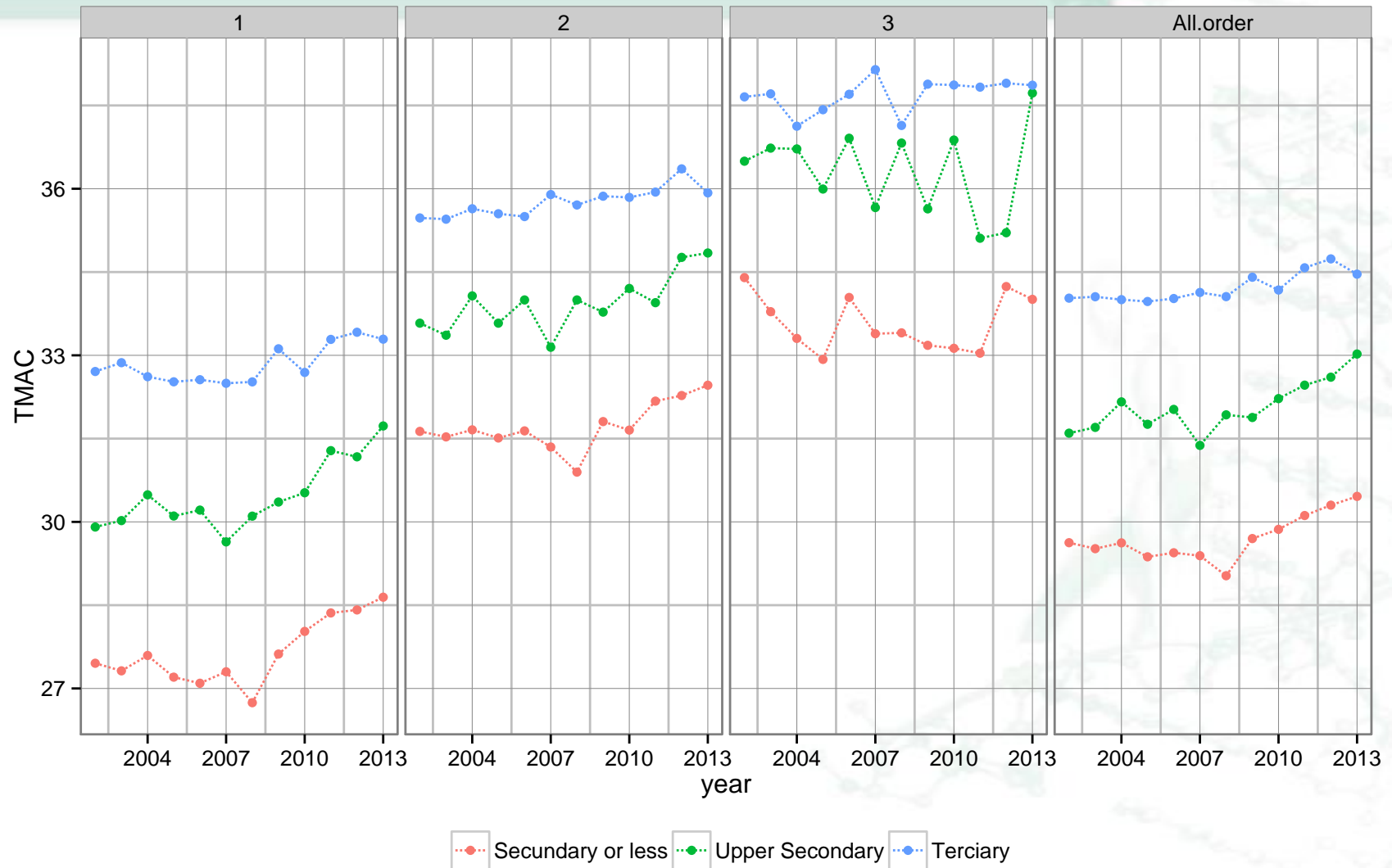
Age specific Parity Progression Probability



Parity and age adjusted Total Fertility Rate.



Parity and age adjusted Mean age at birth.



Parity and age adjusted TFR by order, education and employment

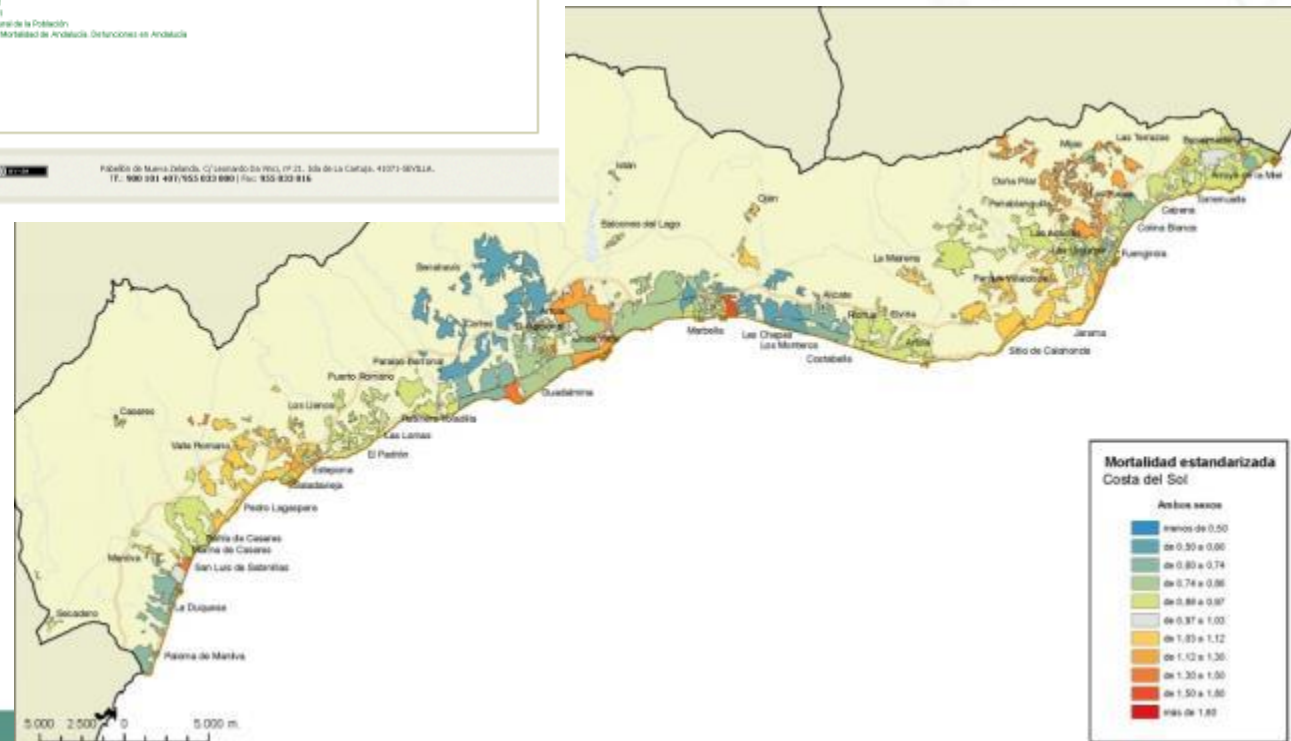


Parity and age adjusted Mean age at birth by order, education and employment





- Available on the web: Longitudinal Statistics on Reproductive Biographies in Andalusia, 2002-2013



1. Microdata, 10% sample. c1 million records.
2. Tables & Hypercubes
3. SDI of Andalusia

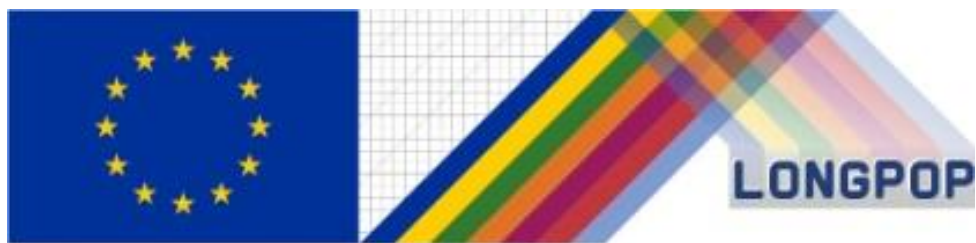
HISDI-MAD

www.idehistoricamadrid.org

<http://demografia.ieg.csic.es>



LONGPOP



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 676060