

Historical Sample of the Netherlands

HSN

Annual Report 2017

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International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam

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Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)
International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam

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The Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN) is an initiative of researchers from different disciplines within the social and historical sciences. The goal of the HSN is to create a representative database of nineteenth- and twentieth-century life courses. A sample of the birth certificates from the period 1812-1922 serves as the basis for the HSN database.

Within the environment of the HSN two other initiatives developed. One is the so-called LINKS database which is a software project to link the indices of all civil certificates of the Netherlands into pedigrees and families. The second one is the *European Historical Population Sample Network* (EHPS-Net) which is chaired by the HSN and which website and journal is published by the IISH/HSN

1 The HSN in 2017 (summary)

Besides the continuous work on the extension of the HSN and LINKS database and the EHPS Network, the HSN staff was engaged in three projects during 2017: GIANTS, collecting heights from militia registers, LONGPOP, employing two so-called Early Stage Researchers (ESR) and CLARIAH Cure which was directed at the improvement of the existing HSN database.

During 2017 about 55 different researchers were involved in publishing and presenting studies based or partly based on the HSN and LINKS databases. In total fourteen publications in relation to the HSN or using data from the HSN and LINKS databases were published. This figure includes the dissertation of Corinne Boter, *Dutch Divergence? Women's work, structural change, and household living standards in the Netherlands, 1830-1914*.



Corinne Boter

The number of lectures, presentations, interviews and other promotional activities amounted to 39. With respectively 7 and 4 papers, the HSN had a strong presence at the *IUSSP XXVIII International Population Conference* in Cape Town, South Africa, 29 October-3 November 2017 and at the *41th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association*, Montréal, USA, 2-5 November 2017, including the organization of the session 'Development of Major Databases and their Results from the Beginning till Now'.

Work on the HSN database itself has continued throughout the year. The CLARIAH grant gave new impetus on the curing and completing of the HSN database. Specific goal of CLARIAH is to complete the death certificates (including personal cards) till a level of 85% of all research persons, to add 3,000 marriage certificates to the HSN-database and to cure and collect about 5,000 life courses. This year about 2,000 death records / personal cards and 4,000 marriage certificates were entered into the database and extra data were gathered of about 2,000 life courses.

The number of HSN employees including volunteers increased from 19 to 24 at the end of the year. Part of the employees work part-time and some of them work away from the institute, to collect data in various archives.



HSN staff (1 June 2017)

From top to bottom and left to right: Martin Berrier, Rolf Wasser, Kees Mandemakers, Marja Koster, Jan Bartman, Anna Bouman, Tamara Breugelmans, Mario de Vries, Theo Dibbets, Huub van Eijden, Ben Mouwes, Behice Gül, Walfried Commandeur, Bert Schijf, Inge Slagter and Inge van Ruiten.

Not on this picture: Jos van Hees and Frits Nijstad.

Picture: Diogo Paiva

The GIANTS project aims at recovering the heights from HSN Research persons and their relatives from the national militia registers of the Netherlands. During the second half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries, the Netherlands experienced a remarkable growth in stature, both in absolute and relative terms, which resulted in making the Dutch the tallest people on earth. GIANTS aims to understand this development, by zooming in on processes at both micro and macro levels. The existing HSN database will be enriched with information on heights of a representative sample of about 20,000 individuals, namely of the HSN male persons themselves, as well as of their fathers, brothers and sons. Thus, the researchers will gain a unique longitudinal and intergenerational perspective on the remarkable history of heights and health in The Netherlands. Principal Investigator of this project is Jan Kok from Radboud University Nijmegen. The project is financed by the Dutch National Scientific Organization.

LONGPOP stands for the project *Methodologies and Data mining techniques for the analysis of Big Data based on LONGitudinal POPulation and Epidemiological Registers*. LONGPOP is a EU-project within the framework of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Network. LONGPOP is a consortium of high profile universities, research institutions and companies located in Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium and

Switzerland. LONGPOP focuses on transformations in European societies, covering family structures, fertility, the decline of mortality. It has created a network in which the different research teams share experiences, construct joint research, create a training track for specialists in the field and increase the number of users of these large– possibly underused – databases. In total 15 so-called ‘Early Stage Researchers’ are positioned at the mentioned institutions, of whom two at the IISH. One works on the documentation and extension of IDS related extraction software and the other one works on methods of standardizing addresses.



LONGPOP is part of a broader movement of cooperation between databases with population data. For quite some time several important databases with historical life course data have been working together to develop comparable datasets and joint software. A grant of the European Science Foundation (ESF) gave this cooperation a strong impulse founding the *European Historical Population Sample Network* (EHPS-Net). The network concentrates not only on the creation of common data structures and software, but also on education by way of summer schools, on developing new databases and on the publication of results in an e-journal. The HSN is chair of this network in which over ten countries and twenty databases are cooperating. The e-journal, *Historical Life Course Studies*, continued and overreached the goal of minimal five articles per year.

Chapter 2 of this report gives an overview of the HSN organization, of the development of the database during 2017 and of the outreaching activities. Chapter 3 contains a more detailed account of the projects that we have worked on. Chapter 4 presents the composition of the staff and the several boards of the HSN.

An overview of the publications, presentations, working papers and data releases of 2017 is presented in respectively appendix A, B, C and D. Appendix E contains an overview of all projects undertaken by the HSN since the start in 1991.

2 The HSN

2.1 Organizational Structure

The HSN is governed by the HSN foundation. The members of the Board work at several Dutch universities. The purpose of the foundation is the construction of the HSN database and to make the HSN data available to scientific researchers in the Netherlands and abroad. The only restrictions concern preventing overlap of the research inquiries in question and the protection of data confidentiality.

Although the database of the HSN is a historical database of which most part of the included individuals is no longer alive, some still are. This implies that the HSN is bound to the regulations of the European Union as laid down in the General Data Protection Regulation as implemented by Dutch law. Secondly, although most of the data are taken from records which are open to the public, some of the data have been made available by the archives for the HSN-database only for scientific research and under the condition of anonymous use of the data. The HSN privacy regulations (see <https://socialhistory.org/en/hsn/hsn-privacy-statement>)

determines that the HSN data are only available for researchers after they have signed a license agreement.

In order to guarantee continued existence and accessibility of the HSN database, the HSN Foundation has linked itself by contract to the International Institute of Social History (IISH) in Amsterdam, which forms part of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences (KNAW). The IISH is an internationally renowned archive and research institute in the field of social history. It is devoted to the acquirement, management and accessibility of collections in that area.

The International Institute of Social History (IISH) provides housing for the HSN activities and assumes the burden of the resulting costs. The IISH has guaranteed a permanent position for coordination tasks. The actual data gathering is done on the basis of projects, which are externally funded. The HSN is part of the IISH research department. Decisions regarding projects are made by the Steering Group which consists of members of the Board of the HSN and members of the management team of the IISH (for the composition of these boards, see chapter 4).



IISH building

2.2 Data Collection: Starting point and sources

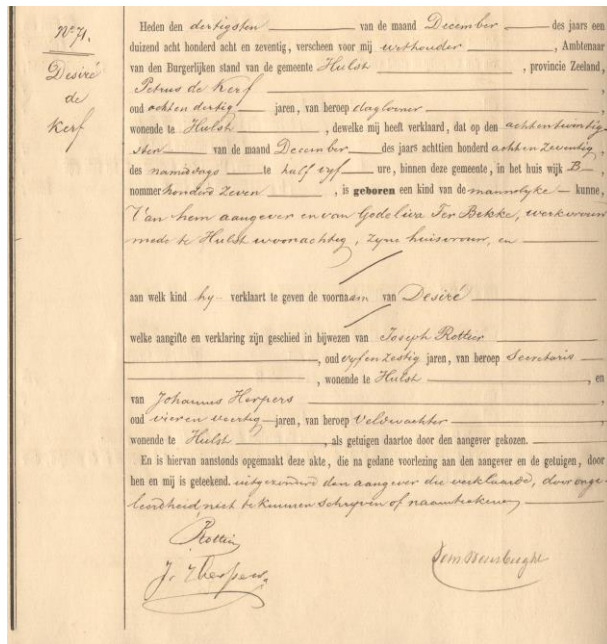
The Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN) aims to construct life histories as completely as possible for a representative portion of the nineteenth and twentieth century population in The Netherlands. The sample has been drawn from all persons born in the Netherlands between 1812 and 1922. Ultimately, the HSN database will include information on an individual level from about 85,500 persons on subjects like family structure, occupation, birth place, literacy, social network and migration history.

These characteristics make the data set a basic resource for historical research into the areas of demography, sociology, epidemiology, genetics, economy and social geography. The importance of the HSN for the researcher is fourfold:

- The HSN provides a representative dataset with which research can be done into social developments in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- The HSN provides a control group or groups for researchers to compare with their own research population.
- The HSN is developing the expertise which individual researchers usually cannot acquire in the limited time at their disposal.
- The HSN offers the possibility for researchers to use the existing HSN dataset as a base for their own research projects.

Of course, this cuts both ways. Every researcher who wants to use the infrastructure and data of the HSN must agree that in return he or she will deliver his or her data to the central database,

in accordance with the formal structure of this database. In this way the HSN has developed into a data centre that functions as a centre for quantitative research on life courses.



Birth certificate of Desiré de Kerf, Hulst, 28 December 1878 (Zeeuws Archief).

The sample is drawn from the birth certificates and stratified in periods of ten years. To achieve rather equally sized cohorts of persons from the age of twenty years, depending on infant and child mortality on the one hand and the number of births on the other hand, it was decided to have two sample frequencies: 0.75% for the period 1812-1872 and 0.5% for 1873-1922. This results in a sample size that is large enough to make sound statistical conclusions for subpopulations of minimal two percent of the 14.5 million persons born in the Netherlands during the 19th and early 20th century.

The basic dataset of the HSN contains the most important data from the life courses of the sampled persons. Data about birth and death originate from the certificates of birth (see picture) and till 1940 the certificates of death. For the period after 1939 information about death is extracted from the personal cards. Civil certificates also comprise data about occupational titles and places of living of the parents and other relatives. Especially the marriage certificates are quite rich, containing data about place of living, occupation, age, illiteracy (whether or not being able to write a signature) of both bride and groom, their parents and four witnesses (usually relatives like brothers or close friends).

The Netherlands is one of the few countries in the world with a continuous population register starting as early as the mid-19th century. These sources deliver data about the occupational careers, the family structure and the migration patterns of the sample person and his or her relatives.

In the early registers each household was entered on a double page, with the head of the household first; he was followed by his wife, children, other relatives, and other members of the household. Date and place of birth, relation to the head of the household, sex, marital status, occupation, and religion were recorded for each individual. All changes occurring in the household were recorded in the register. Population registers remained in use until 1910 or 1920, after which a new form of continuous registration was introduced, consisting of single sheets, so-called family cards. From then on the registration unit was no longer the household, but the family.

In the late 1930s, the population register was replaced by the personal card; from that time on the individual person became the registration unit in all municipalities. Since then the population register in each municipality has consisted of a collection of personal cards,

containing nearly the same information as the population register. All persons who were alive at 1 January 1940 or were born after that year received a personal card. At the time of death, this card was removed from the files and sent to the Central Bureau of Statistics ([CBS or Dutch Statistics](#)), where the data on the card were used for statistical purposes; and then it was sent to the Central Genealogical Bureau ([CBG](#)). Copies of the cards have been used for the data set. They contain the following information: name, municipality and date of birth of the person concerned, as well as those of his or her parents, marriage partner(s) and children. The nationality is given as 'Dutch' or 'Foreign'. Successive occupations, addresses and changes therein are also indicated. From 1 October 1994 onwards this system has been replaced by a centralized electronic system (Basic Registration Persons). After a person had been recorded as deceased a list with personal information is sent to the CBG (or Centrum voor Familiegesciedenis). This archive is used by the HSN to get data for sampled persons who died after the 1st of October 1994.

2.3 Content of the HSN Database

Figure 1 gives an overview of the data gathered for each RP since the start of the HSN in 1991. In the first ten years the HSN concentrated on the data entry of all birth certificates and the death certificates of children who died before the age of ten. After the year 2000 more and more marriage certificates were entered and the HSN also started entering data from the population registers. During 2012-2015 the HSN completed the sample of the birth certificates of the period 1903-1922, all but remaining about 200 from the province of South-Holland. The whole sample contains 85,403 births at the end of 2017.

The maximum number of all sources to be entered is defined by the number of births. From figure 1 it is clear that complete life courses are nearly half way and for the combination of death certificates and personal cards at about three quarters of the number of births. During the year about 2,000 death certificates and personal cards were added to the database and extra data of 500 life courses were collected. During 2016 we restarted working on the marriage certificates, since then about 5,000 certificates were entered. In total, we expect to enter about 45,000 to 50,000 marriage certificates.

The fact that the HSN is not yet complete poses a selection problem for each researcher. If and how the data are used depends on the research question and the selection the researcher will make from the dataset, see the following tables 1 and 2 for more detailed information.

Table 1 presents the databases for three periods. We see that for the period 1863-1922 the percentage of found death records is 86 to 88%, For the period 1812-1861 the percentage is about 25% less, partly because the date and place of death is not known yet (especially for the provinces of North- and South-Holland) and about 5,000 known certificates of death are still to be entered. In the early years of the HSN the focus was on the data entry of death certificates of infants and children. This means that these certificates of death are still overrepresented in the HSN database, although for the two last periods the percentages in the table exaggerate the situation since data entry of death certificates ends in 1940.

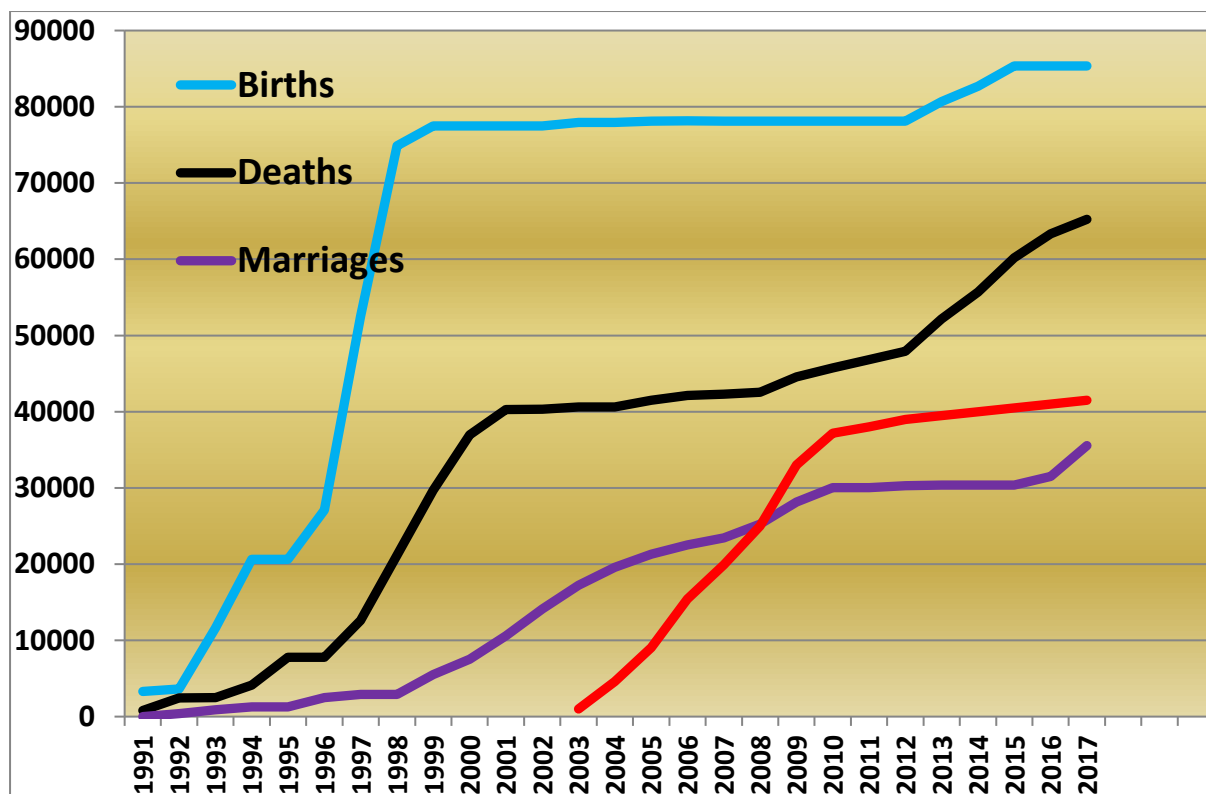


Figure 1 Development of the HSN-database, 1991-2017

Table 1 Number of birth and death certificates and personal cards in HSN dataset by period of birth, 31st of December 2017

Period	HSN Basic Sample (Number Birth Certificates)	Death Certificates and Personal Cards (PK) and Personal Lists (PL)				
		Death Certificates		PK's & PL's	Death Certificates and PK's & PL's	
		N	% < 16 year	N	N	% Basic Sample**
1812-1862	36,280	21,859	48.0	750	22,609	62.6
1863-1882	16,502	9,166	59.3	5,351	14,517	88.0
1883-1922*	32,621	7,287	79.1	20,810	28,097	86.1
Total 31-12- 2017	85,403	38,302	56.6	26,911	65,223	76.5
Total 31-12- 2016	85,354	37,913	56.8	25,426	63,339	74.2

* Sampling frequency 0.5% (except small part of South-Holland with 0.25% for the period 1913-1922).

** The percentages of deaths exclude double counting (of certificates and personal cards).

Table 2 presents the number of life courses that we have taken in production during the period 2000-2010 (mainly by way of the NWO investment program *Life Courses in Context*), all in all 44,252 cases. We prioritized parts of the sample using schemes based on distinctions in the

birth period: 1863-1882 and 1883-1922 and region: the provinces of Utrecht, Zeeland, Friesland and the city of Rotterdam acted as spearheads. For these areas sampled persons were not prioritized but all of them were completed, the life courses for the period 1850-1862 were also included and the sample size for the period 1903-1922 was already put on the necessary 0.5%.

Table 2 Number of Life Courses by region, date of birth and priority of data entry, HSN Release 2010.01

Region	Priority	Period of Birth	Total	In release		Complete Life Course	
				N	%	N	%
Spearhead Regions	X	1850-1882	6,208	5,827	93.9	4,179	67.3
Rest of the Netherlands	X	1863-1882	6,795	5,608	82.5	4,009	59.0
Rest of the Netherlands		1863-1882	5,931	2,159	36.4	1,785	30.1
Spearhead Regions	X	1883-1922	6,528	6,309	96.6	4,805	73.6
Rest of the Netherlands	X	1883-1922	14,150	13,185	93.2	10,113	71.5
Rest of the Netherlands		1883-1922	4,640	4,085	88.0	3,081	66.4
Total			44,252	37,173	84.0	27,972	63.2

* Spearhead regions are the provinces of Friesland, Utrecht and Zeeland and the city of Rotterdam. For these regions the life courses from the period of birth 1850-1862 are also included. And for the three provinces the life courses from the oversampling 1903-1922 (from 0.25 to 0.5%) are included as well.

The actual data release comprises a number of 37,173 life courses. Table 2 presents also a bifurcation of the life courses by region and period. Almost 2/3 of the included cases have a complete life course which means that we could follow them from the cradle to the grave or till the year 1940 when the personal card became the only form of population registration. We are still working on the incomplete cases. However, due to emigration, loss of registers (damage by water or fire), loosing track of persons, quite a lot of these cases will never have a complete recording of their life course.

Most of the 7,000 persons who are not included in the release, originate from the birth period 1863-1882. From this total 2,500 persons have been collected and entered into the database, 500 of whom in the report year. So far, a number of 1,000 persons could not be tracked in the registers (mostly because of the incompleteness of the registers). The resulting number of 3,000 are in different stages in the process of data collection and data entry. Besides this we have already started working on the extension of the life course dataset, especially for Amsterdam, The Hague and the provinces of South-Holland and Noord-Brabant for persons from the birth period 1850-1862 and 1903-1922 (not included in table 2). Figure 2 shows the different stages in the production process for all cases from the birth period 1843-1922 which are not included in the release 2010.01. After the data collecting in the region of birth the files are checked on completeness. In case a person moved to another area, the file moves to the 'mail-system' in which we produce requests for copies of registers filling the gaps that we found in the life courses. So, for the life courses we concentrated on collecting and data entry.

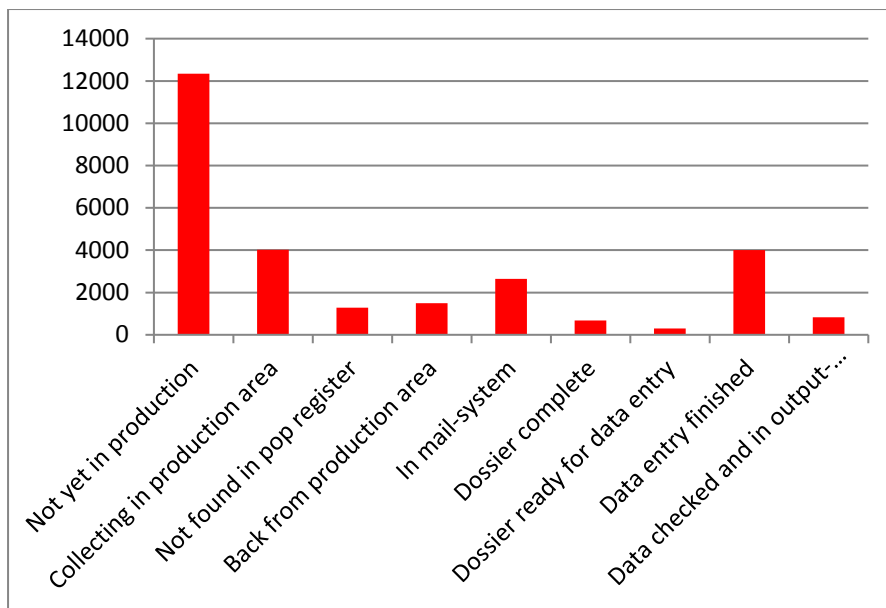


Figure 2 Number HSN Research Persons with no finished life course, per production stage, 1843-1922 (n=27,599)

Since October 2010 the HSN has worked on the implementation of the *Intermediate Data Structure* (IDS). The work started within the context of the Alfalab project for just the population registers. During this project it was decided that the work would include all types of HSN data. This implied that work on the IDS as a whole was brought under the umbrella of the HSN main activities. The IDS is built in several parts: an IDS for the population registers till 1940, an IDS for the civil certificates and an IDS for the personal cards (population register after 1940). In a second stage the three parts are integrated into one IDS-system. At the end of 2017 all software had been developed but parts of it still needed to be tested thoroughly, especially the data from the population registers till 1940.



Jan Kok presenting at the 'History Days of the Netherlands', Utrecht 26 August 2017.
Picture: Niels van den Berg

2.4 Promotional activities, lectures and publications

In addition to the work directly connected to the database, activities were developed to raise our profile at home and abroad. One of the tools to achieve this is the [HSN website](#). In 2017 this website was visited 3,851 times, the number of pages visited was 12,467 and there were 6,056 unique visitors.

At the end of 2012 the portal of the [European Historical Population Samples Network](#) (EHPS-Net) was launched. Part of this portal are, among others, a collaboratory in which about eighty researchers participate and an e-journal, *Historical Life Course Studies*. In 2017 the EHPS-Net portal generated 3,831 visitors and 24,209 page views.

In 2017 10 HSN related articles and books were published (see appendix A for an overview), including four working papers (Appendix C), this amounts to 14 publications. During the year 39 conference contributions were counted, both presented in the Netherlands and abroad (please refer to appendix B for an overview). With 7 presentations/papers, the HSN had a strong presence at the *IUSSP XXVIII International Population Conference* in Cape Town, South Africa, 29 October-3 November 2017. Both at the *41th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association*, Montréal, USA, 2-5 November 2017 as well as the Dutch *Historicidagen 2017*, Utrecht, 24-26 August 2017 the HSN was represented by four presentations.

In the publications and presentations 55 different researchers were involved (in 2016 49 researchers).

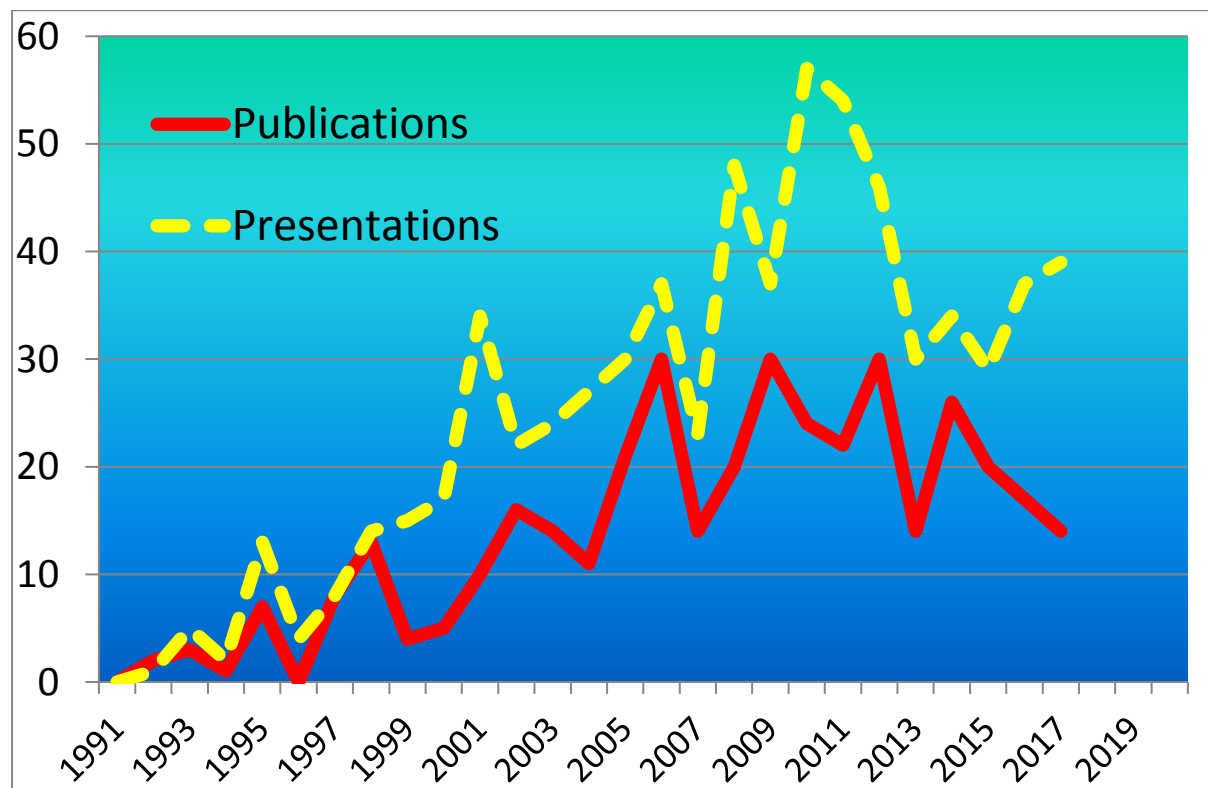


Figure 3 Development of the number of publications and presentations, 1991-2017

The HSN-database is not only an important source for research and a source for control groups, the HSN also serves as the basis for collecting new data. In practice this is realized by:

- a) designing and maintaining a data structure for use by individual researchers;
- b) taking the database as a starting point for further research, both by increasing the number of individuals included (oversampling) and by adding supplementary variables for a specific group of research subjects.

Scholars thus kill two birds with one stone. They can use both the data already recorded, and the software and expertise developed by the HSN. This expertise is an important byproduct of the data entering of the past ten years. For those researchers wanting to use its software and already recorded data, the HSN sets the precondition that new data must be added to the data set, so that these data will eventually become available to other researchers too.

3 HSN-Projects

In this chapter all current projects and the activities during 2017 are presented. For a list of all HSN-projects we refer to Appendix E and for a complete overview of all activities to the HSN website (<https://socialhistory.org/en/hsn/hsn-projects>).

3.1 LINKS and LINKS valorization



LINKS entails the development of software for a **LINKing System** for historical family reconstruction and was financed by the CATCH program of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO). It aims to link all Dutch civil certificates into families and pedigrees from the 19th and early 20th century. Through the year we worked a lot on debugging the system, several releases were made. At the end of the year a small grant became available to publish the results of the matching at the website of *WieWasWie*.

For more than fifteen years volunteers have been indexing civil records at the Dutch provincial archives, insofar these records are accessible to the general public. Since 2012 the Centre for Family History (CBG) has taken over the organization collecting all the indexes from the provincial archives in one big data base (called *WieWasWie* previously GENLIAS) and it maintains the website that makes the data accessible to the general public (<https://www.wiewaswie.nl/en/home/>). Nowadays the index contains names from more than 7 million birth certificates of the period 1812-1917, names from more than 3,5 million marriage certificates of the period 1812-1942 and names from more than 10 million death certificates of the period 1812-1967. These indexed names are a multiple of the number of acts, because the acts are indexed for more than just one name; for marriage acts e.g. not only the names of the bride and groom are indexed, but also the names of both parents.

LINKS started as a cooperation of LIACS, NIDI, the Meertens Institute, the CBG and the organizations behind GENLIAS/*WieWasWie* (mainly Dutch regional archives) granted by the CATCH-program (Continuous Access To Cultural Heritage) of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research. The project started in June 2009 and was finalized at the end of 2014.

At the end of 2017 by way of the CATCH project a grant was received to valorize the results from the matching system (LINKS Valorisation)

LINKS has generated a sophisticated, fast and general family reconstitution programme on the basis of the combination of birth, death and marriage certificates. As far as possible other sources such as church registers (baptism, funeral and marriage) are included as well. The first version of the programme was delivered at the end of 2014. During 2017 we worked on improving the system especially software to fasten the handling, reading and matching of the data.

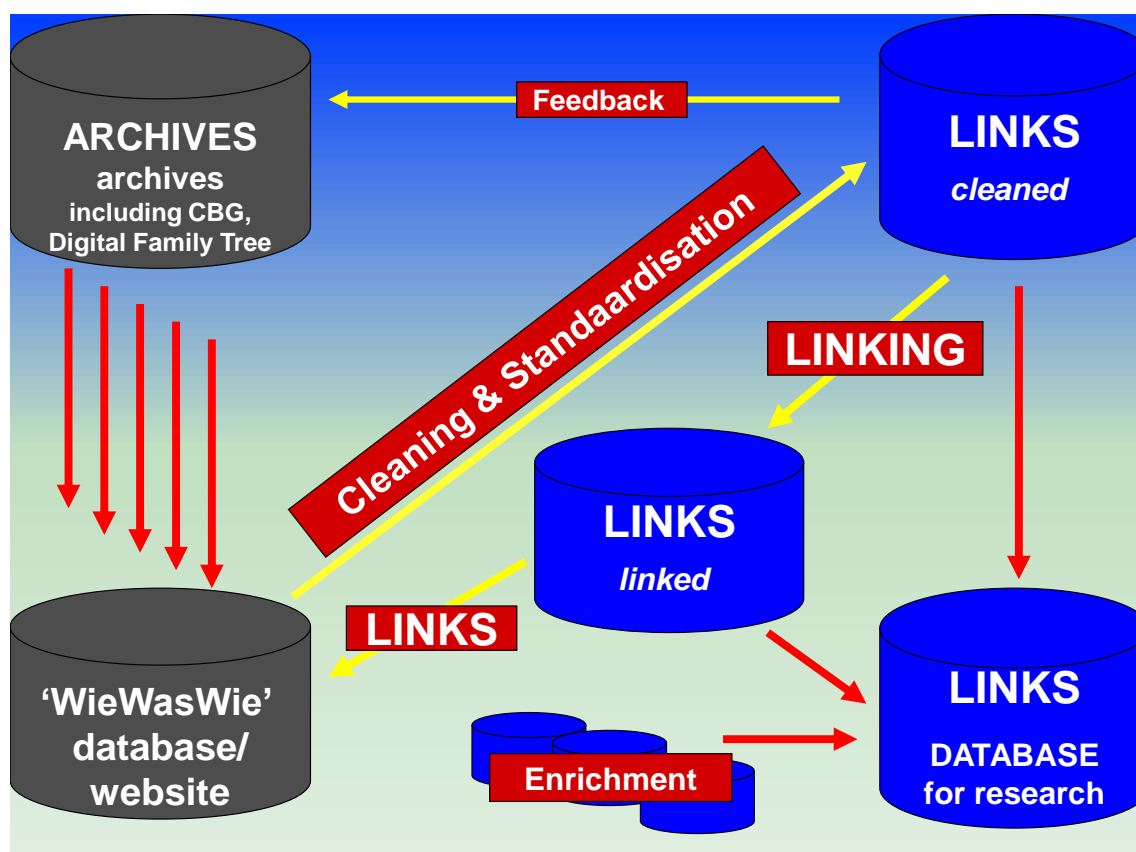
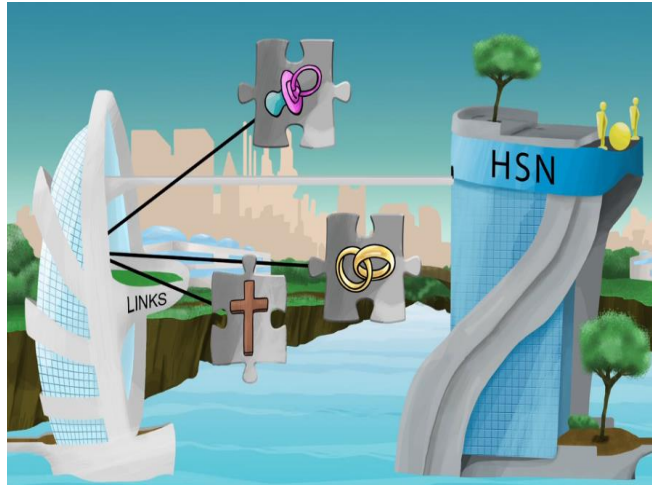


Figure 4 Dataflow LINKS project

Scientific research based on LINKS datasets is flourishing. Research already started with a dataset linked by trainee Maarten Oosten who built a first version of a program linking the parents of brides and grooms in marriage acts to their own marriage acts. The work was done for five provinces where occupational titles were included in the index (Groningen, Overijssel, Gelderland, Zeeland and Limburg). Other datasets for research goals were created by Kees Mandemakers (linking birth, death and marriage certificates for the provinces of Groningen and Zeeland). Among others Frans van Poppel, Hilde Bras, Jan Kok, Christiaan Monden, Peter Ekamper, Roel Jennisen and Kees Mandemakers analyzed the relation between the ages of mother and daughter at the moment of their marriage, the development in geographical distances between spouses, the occurrence of marriages between nieces and nephews, aunts/uncles with nieces and nephews and other topics.

Another off spring of the LINKS programme is software that combines the HSN dataset with the results of the LINKS record linkage. The HSN database is largely based on municipal population registers. A weakness of this source is that it does not provide information on the wider kin network of the sampled individuals and sometimes gives conflicting information or – especially in the early registers – simple does not contain the expected information. By combining the information from the HSN with LINKS, we will offer a way to improve the quality and completeness of the HSN database. For an introduction to this software, see the [video](#) at the CLARIAH website (the bottom on the right activates English subtitles). At the *IUSSP XXVIII International Population Conference*, Cape Town, South Africa, 29 October - 3 November 2017, Ingrid van Dijk, Niels van den Berg, Rick Mourits and others presented a comparison between the content of the HSN- and LINKS database for a sample from HSN Zeeland 1863-1872.



Still from the HSN CLARIAH Video

3.2 European Historical Population Sample Network (EHPS-Net)

The European Historical Population Samples Network (EHPS-Net) brings scholars together to create a common format for databases containing non-aggregated information on persons, families and households. This format or Intermediate Data Structure (IDS) forms an integrated and joint interface between many European databases. In June 2011 the *European Historical Population Sample Network* was launched in Strasbourg. Fourteen countries agreed to cooperate and fund the project. Kees Mandemakers was appointed as chair and Marja Koster as programme coordinator.

On 20 September 2016, the fourth general meeting of the EHPS-Net and the closing meeting of the project, took place at KU Leuven, Belgium. Most important decision in Leuven was how to continue the network in the future. This will be done on a budget that will guarantee the maintenance of the key activities of the network. These are the website including the collaboratory and the IDS repository, the e-journal, the IDS framework and the summer school system. The budget will be covered by contributions of partners and by small applications. Another change will be the structural involvement of partners that did not fully participate in the network. These are not only the databases in the UK, Spain, Italy, etc. of which the national scientific organization didn't commit themselves to EHPS-Net, but also partners from outside of Europe, such as databases from China, USA, Australia, Canada, etc.

During 2017 several activities as the development of extraction software were continued under the flag of the LONGPOP project (see section 3.3); the e-journal [Historical Life Course Studies](#) published 9 articles among which a users guide for the IDS Transposer by Emily Klancher Merchant and George Alter.



Participants of the fourth general meeting of EHPS-Net, 20 September 2016

3.3 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

On 4 February 2016 the kick-off meeting of LONGPOP took place at CCHS-CSIC, in Madrid, Spain. LONGPOP stands for the project *Methodologies and Data mining techniques for the analysis of Big Data based on Longitudinal*

Population and Epidemiological Registers. LONGPOP is a project within the framework of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Network within the Horizon 2020 Programme of the European Commission. LONGPOP is a consortium of high profile universities, research institutions and companies located in Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium and Switzerland. Principal investigator is Diego Ramiro Fariñas based at the Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC, Madrid).

LONGPOP focuses on the rapidly changing European societies. These transformations cover changes in family structures, fertility, the decline of mortality and increase of longevity, and periods of economic and social instability. Owing to population ageing across Europe, countries are now experiencing the impact of these rapid changes on the sustainability of their welfare systems. At the same time, the use of the space and residential mobility has become a key topic, with migration within the EU countries and from outside Europe being at the center of the political agenda. Over the past decade research teams across Europe have been involved in the development and construction of longitudinal population registers and large research databases, while opening up avenues for new linkages between different data sources (i.e. administrative and health data) making possible to gain an understanding of these fast societal transformations.

However, in order to work with these types of datasets one requires advanced skills in both data management and statistical techniques. LONGPOP aims at creating a network in which the different research teams share experiences, construct joint research, create a training track

for specialists in the field and increase the number of users of these large - possibly underused - databases, making more scientists and stakeholders aware of the richness in the databases. In total 15 so-called 'Early Stage Researchers' are positioned at the mentioned institutions, of whom two at the IISH. Both started at the first of September 2016: Francisco Anguita works on the documentation and extension of IDS related extraction software and Diogo Paiva works on methods of standardizing addresses. And both worked on the linking of HSN Research Persons with the American censuses. During 2017 they presented first results of the linkage at a workshop on record linkage in Guelph.

LONGPOP is oriented on the rapidly changing European societies. These transformations covers changes in family forms, fertility, the decline of mortality and increase of longevity, and periods of economic and social instability.

3.4 GIANTS



The GIANTS project aims at recovering the heights of HSN Research persons and their relatives from the national militia registers of the Netherlands. During the second half of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries, the Netherlands experienced a remarkable growth in stature, both in absolute and relative terms, which resulted in making the Dutch the tallest people on earth. Given the known impact of early life diseases and nutrition on stature, this

trend indicates a remarkable improvement in health. In the proposed project we aim to understand this development, by zooming in on processes at both micro and macro levels. We study the impact on young adult stature of heritability and early life conditions such as family size, parental socioeconomic status, the availability of nutrition and the local disease environment. Moreover, we look at the consequences of adult height and health on people's later lives. Were taller people more successful on the marriage market, in their careers, and in reproduction? Can we discern 'virtuous cycles' or selection processes which allowed each successive generation to be taller?

At the macro level the role of (changing national and regional socioeconomic) inequality in explaining the Dutch gains in heights and health will be studied. For this study the HSN database will be enriched with information on heights of a representative sample of about 12,000 individuals, namely of the HSN male persons themselves, as well as of their fathers, brothers and sons (total n = about 8,000 relatives). Thus, the researchers will gain a unique longitudinal and intergenerational perspective on the remarkable history of heights and health in The Netherlands.

Principal Investigator of this project is Jan Kok from Radboud University Nijmegen. The project is financed by the Dutch National Scientific Organisation (the *free competition* program of the Humanities), other involved researchers are France Portrait (VU University Amsterdam), Vincent Tassenaar (University Groningen), Kristina Thompson and Björn Quanjer. The database is aimed to be finished at the end of 2018. During 2017 about 8,000 HSN Research Persons were traced and entered into the database and a start was made with the relatives. The researchers in the project started at the first of September.

3.5 CLARIAH Cure

CLARIAH Cure is part of the Common Lab Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (CLARIAH) which is a distributed research infrastructure for the humanities and social sciences. The [CLARIAH](#) infrastructure aims to



provide researchers access to large collections of digital data and to innovative and user-friendly applications for the processing of these data. The HSN was funded with 200,000 euro to improve and cure the existing database.

Specific goals of the HSN part of CLARIAH are a) to complete the death certificates and personal cards till a level of 80% of all research persons (additional n=13,000) and b) to add 3,000 marriage certificates and c) to publish a new improved release of the life course database including 4,400 not earlier published life courses, mainly from the period 1863-1902. Main focus will be on life courses from the province of Groningen which province is seriously lagging behind in the availability of life course and finishing the update to 'focus area' of the life courses from the cities of The Hague and Rotterdam. 'Focus area' implies that the sample period 1850 -1862 and 1903-1922 will be fully implemented as well.

At the middle of the year several new persons were recruited to work on the life courses from especially the province of Groningen. Two persons stationed in Groningen itself and one person at the Amsterdam office to work on the files. During 2017 the focus was on collecting population registers and data entry. All files of the province of Gelderland and Groningen were checked on completeness.

The data entry of certificates and personal cards was mainly done with the existing staff. The number of entered marriage certificates overreached with a total of 5,378 the projected amount of 3,000. The number of death certificates and personal cards was upgraded with about 2,000 entries.

4 Staff and Boards HSN

4.1 Staff HSN

The HSN is headed by Kees Mandemakers. Marja Koster functions as office manager of the HSN and coordinates the EHPS-Net program. Coordination between the steering committee and the research department of the IISH is managed by Karin Hofmeester.

Four workplaces were available for the work in the archives and the data entry in the office (one WIW workplace and three SWV workplaces). Jan Bartman and Huub van der Eijden retired at the end of October. Mario de Vries changed jobs at the end of the year. Both the GIANTS project as the funding from the CLARIAH project resulted in the appointment of in total seven persons for 0,4 to 0,6 fte. Francisco Anguita and Diogo Paiva worked as 'Early Stage Researchers' within the framework of the LONGPOP project. Cor Munnik continued as a volunteer to work on the HSN software; Fons van Laan continued his work on LINKS and other HSN software. Both are stationed at the IISH Digital Infrastructure department.

At the end of 2017 the total number of HSN-staff, directly and in cooperation with other organizations, was 24 persons (2016: 19 persons). During the year, a total of 26 persons worked for the HSN, among whom 8 volunteers, who were engaged in collecting material in archives and in data entry.

Staff in 2017:

F. Anguita, MSc	1,0 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
J. Bartman	0,5 fte	Jan.	-	Oct.
M. Berrier	0,1 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
R. Boemen	0,4 fte	Oct.	-	Dec.
A. Bouman	0,6 fte	June	-	Dec.
T. Breugelmans	0,4 fte	June	-	Dec.
W. Commandeur	0,3 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
Th. Dibbets	0,4 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
H.J. van Eijden	1,0 fte	Jan.	-	Oct.
B. Gül	0,8 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. J. van Hees	0,1 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
prof. dr. K. M. Hofmeester	0,1 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. M. Koster	0,6 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. F. Laan	0,5 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
prof. dr. C.A. Mandemakers	1,0 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. B. Mouwes	0,3 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. C. Munnik	0,3 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. F. Nijstad	0,1 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
D. Paiva, MSc	1,0 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
I. van Ruiten	0,6 fte	June	-	Dec.
dr. B. Schijf	0,2 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. K. Schimmel	0,4 fte	Oct.	-	Dec.
I. Slagter	0,4 fte	June	-	Dec.
M. van der Stap	0,4 fte	Oct.	-	Dec.
M. de Vries	0,8 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.
drs. R. Wasser	1,0 fte	Jan.	-	Dec.

4.2 Board Foundation HSN

In the beginning of the year the board welcomed two new members: Catrien Bijleveld and Ruben van Gaalen. Two members of the board, Frans van Poppel and Lex Heerma van Voss, have accepted a new term. At the end of 2017 the board consisted of the following persons (the year of resignation is between brackets):

Prof. dr. F.W.A. (Frans) van Poppel, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), Utrecht University, chair (2022)

Prof. C.J.H. (Catrien) Bijleveld, VU University Amsterdam, director Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), member (2022)

Prof. R.I.A. (Ruben) van Gaalen, University of Amsterdam, Statistics Netherlands, member (2022).

Prof. dr. A. F. (Lex) Heerma van Voss, Utrecht University, director Huygens ING, member (2022)

Prof. dr. J. (Jan) Kok, Radboud University Nijmegen, IISG, member (2020)

Prof. dr. M.H.D. (Marco) van Leeuwen, Utrecht University, vice chair (2020)

Prof. dr. W.A.F. (Ineke) Maas, Utrecht University, secretary (2018)

Dr. F.R.M. (France) Portrait, VU University Amsterdam, treasurer (2021)

Dr. P.G. (Vincent) Tassenaar, University of Groningen, member (2021)

Official secretary: prof. dr. C.A. (Kees) Mandemakers.

The board held their meetings on 13 February, 28 June and 20 September 2017. Main item on the agenda was the progress of the projects and ongoing applications.

4.3 Steering Committee HSN

The steering committee of the HSN is the decision-making body regarding the implementation of the work of the HSN. The steering committee was established to integrate the HSN into the structure of the IISH and to carry out the work related to the NOW investments.

The steering committee consists of the members of the HSN board (see foregoing section 4.2) and, on behalf of the IISH, prof. dr. L.A.C.J. (Leo) Lucassen as head of the research department of the IISH (of which the HSN is a part). The secretary of the steering committee is prof. dr. K.M. (Karin) Hofmeester. Advisor to the steering committee is prof. dr. C.A. (Kees) Mandemakers, head of the HSN. The steering committee held their meetings on 13 February, 28 June and 20 September 2017.

4.4 Scientific Council of Advice

Task of the Advice Council is to provide the board with solicited and unsolicited advice. In the course of the year there were several informal contacts.

The Scientific Advisory Board consists of:

Dr. P.K. Doorn, head DANS

Prof. dr. M.G.J. Duijvendak, University of Groningen

Prof. dr. H. van Dijk, em. university lecturer Erasmus University Rotterdam

Prof. dr. W.Th.M. Frijhoff, em. university lecturer VU University Amsterdam

Prof. dr. H. Knippenberg, em. university lecturer University of Amsterdam

Prof. dr. P.Th. van de Laar, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Prof. dr. C.H. Mulder, University of Groningen

Prof. dr. J. Plantenga, Utrecht University

Prof. dr. F.N. Stokman, em. university lecturer, University of Groningen
Prof. dr. W.C. Ultee, em. university lecturer Radboud University Nijmegen
Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden, Utrecht University

4.5 International Advisory Board

The HSN is advised by the International Advisory Board convening on an annual basis. Chair of the Board is prof. Hélène Vézina. There were no mutations in the Board during 2017. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Prof. dr. C (Cameron) Campbell, University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
Prof. dr. L. (Lisa) Dillon, Département de Démographie, Université de Montréal
Prof. dr. M. (Martin) Dribe, Centre for Economic Demography, Lund University
Dr. D. (Diego) Ramiro-Fariñas, Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía, Madrid
Prof. dr. H. (Hélène) Vézina, l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC)

Due to agenda constraints the projected board meeting in Montréal on 2 November 2017 during the annual conference of the *Social Science History Association* (SSHA) was cancelled.

Appendix A Publications

2017

- 380 Ulbe Bosma & Thomas Kolnberger, 'Military Migrants: Luxembourgers in the Colonial Army of the Dutch East Indies', *Itinerario*, 41 (2017), 3, 1-26. DOI: [10.1017/S0165115317000687](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0165115317000687).
- 379 Gerrit Bloothoofdt & David Onland, 'Meerdere voornamen in Nederland', *Gen.magazine*, 23 (2017), 2, 18-23.
- 378 Peter Tammes & Peter Scholten, 'Assimilation of Ethnic-Religious Minorities in the Netherlands: A Historical-Sociological Analysis of Pre-World War II Jews and Contemporary Muslims', *Social Science History*, 41 (2017), 3, 477-504, DOI: [10.1017/ssh.2017.12](https://doi.org/10.1017/ssh.2017.12).
- 377 Paul Puschmann, Robyn Donrovich & Koen Matthijs, 'Salmon Bias or Red Herring? Comparing adult mortality risks (ages 30-90) between natives and internal migrants: Stayers, returnees and movers in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 1850-1940', *Human Nature* 28 (2017), 4, 481-499. DOI: [10.1007/s12110-017-9303-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12110-017-9303-1).
- 376 Julia A. Jennings & Clark L. Gray, 'Climate and marriage in the Netherlands, 1871-1937', *Population and Environment* 38 (2017), 3, 242-260, DOI: [10.1007/s11111-016-0266-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11111-016-0266-7).
- 375 Corinne Boter, *Dutch Divergence? Women's work, structural change, and household living standards in the Netherlands, 1830-1914*, Dissertation Wageningen University (2017), 254 pp, <http://library.wur.nl/WebQuery/wurpubs/fulltext/413345>.
- 374 Charlotte Störmer, Corry Gellatly, Anita Boele & Tine De Moor, 'Long-Term Trends in Marriage Timing and the Impact of Migration, the Netherlands (1650-1899)', *Historical Life Course Studies* 6 (2017), 40-68, <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/23526343-2017-0012?locatt=view:master>.
- 373 David Sven Reher, Glenn Sandström, Alberto Sanz-Gimeno & Frans W.A. van Poppel, 'Agency in Fertility Decisions in Western Europe During the Demographic Transition: A Comparative Perspective', *Demography* 54 (2017), 1, 3-22, DOI: [10.1007/s13524-016-0536-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-016-0536-0).
- 372 Kees Mandemakers, 'En hoe zit het eigenlijk met de getuigen? Professionele en relationele achtergrond van de getuigen in de geboorteakten van Nederland, 1812-1922', in: Theo Engelen & Tim Riswick (eds.), *Van historische informatiekunde naar historische sensatie. Libretto amicorum voor Onno Boonstra*, Valkhof Pers 2017, 61-78.
- 371 Jan Kok, 'Church Affiliation and Life Course Transitions in The Netherlands, 1850-1970', *Historical Social Research* 42 (2017), 2, 59-91, DOI: [10.12759/hsr.42.2017.2.59-91](https://doi.org/10.12759/hsr.42.2017.2.59-91).

For the publications in foregoing years see the HSN website: <https://socialhistory.org/nl/node/5463>

Appendix B

Lectures, presentations, symposia and other promotional activities

2017

687/

684 *41th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association*, Montréal, USA, 2-5 November 2017, with the following contributions:

- Jan Kok & Kees Mandemakers, 'Life Courses in Development and in research. The Case of the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (1989-)', session 'Development of Major Databases and their Results from the Beginning till Now'.
- Kees Mandemakers & Gerrit Bloothoof, 'LINKS. Linking Dutch Marriages into Pedigrees over Five Generations, 1795-1938', session 'Linking Records. Theory and Method'.
- Leo Lucassen, Kees Mandemakers & Jelle van Lottum, 'Embodying the state: Dutch career migrants in a wider theoretical and international context (1850-1950)', session 'Careers and Migration in Europe and Asia'.
- Luciana Quaranta, Göran Broström, Ingrid van Dijk, Robyn Donrovich, Sören Edvinsson, Elisabeth Engberg, Kees Mandemakers, Koenraad Matthijs, Paul Puschmann & Hilde Sommerseth, 'Intergenerational transfers of infant mortality in historical contexts: a comparative study of five European populations', session 'The Influence of Health, Childhood Living Conditions and Spatial Disparities on Mortality and Longevity'.

683/

677 *IUSSP XXVIII International Population Conference*, Cape Town, South Africa, 29 October-3 November 2017, with the following contributions:

- Jan Kok & Kees Mandemakers, 'Life courses in demographic research. The case of the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (1989-)', session 'Something old, something new: Using population registers and data from demographic surveillance sites in demographic analysis'.
- Saskia Hin, Paul Puschmann & Koen Matthijs, 'From surviving the war trenches to storming the gender barricades? The impact of war on marriage pattern and gender relations in the early 20th century', poster session 'Historical demography II'.
- Tim Riswick, 'Between Rivalry and Support: Differences in Infant and Child Mortality Chances of Brothers and Sisters in the Netherlands (1863-1910) and Taiwan (1906-1946)', poster session 'Health, mortality and longevity I'.
- Luciana Quaranta, Göran Broström, Ingrid van Dijk, Robyn Donrovich, Sören Edvinsson, Elisabeth Engberg, Kees Mandemakers, Koenraad Matthijs, Paul Puschmann, Hilde Sommerseth, 'Intergenerational transfers of infant mortality in historical contexts: a comparative study of five European populations', session 'Biodemography and historical populations'.
- Ingrid van Dijk, Niels van den Berg, Rick Mourits, Angelique Janssens, Eline Slagboom & Kees Mandemakers, 'Families in Comparison: An exploration of results of family reconstitutions using population registers and vital event registrations'.
- Ingrid van Dijk, Angélique Janssens & Ken Smith, 'Robust survivors? Life expectancy of adult survivors of high mortality families', session 'Now and then: health over the life course'.
- Rick Mourits, Ken Smith & Angélique Janssens, 'Wealthier and healthier? SES and later-life mortality in two 19th-century cohorts' (paper).

676 Marco H.D. van Leeuwen, 'Is History a Social Science?', Public lecture on the occasion of receiving an Honorary Doctorate (Philosophiae Doctor Honoris Causa Creatus), *Faculty of Social Sciences*, Umeå University, Sweden, 21 October 2017.

- 675 Kim Stienstra & Antonie Knigge, 'Three-generational mobility and social homogamy: The influence of maternal and paternal grandfathers on occupational status attainment', Invited paper presented at *Multi-generational mobility workshop*, Nuffield College, University of Oxford, UK, 21-22 September 2017.
- 674 Saskia Hin, Paul Puschmann & Koen Matthijs, 'Marriage, warfare and gender relations in early 20th century Belgium and the Netherlands', *International Conference 'The impact of WWI on marriages, divorces and gender relations in Europe'*, Leuven, Belgium, 5 October 2017.
- 673 Jan Kok, 'A life course approach to anthropometric history', *LEAP seminar*, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 4 October 2017.
- 672 Kees Mandemakers, 'Civil Records, Population Registers and HSN', *GIANTS Kick off meeting*, IISG Amsterdam, 7 September 2017.
- 671 Kees Mandemakers, 'Data Strategy, Planning and Results so far', *GIANTS Kick off meeting*, IISG Amsterdam, 7 September 2017.
- 670/
667 *Historicidagen 2017*, Utrecht, 24-26 August 2017, with the following contributions:
- Kees Mandemakers, 'Vijfentwintig jaar Historische Steekproef Nederlandse bevolking (HSN). Een reflectie op interdisciplinair onderzoek'.
 - Jan Kok, 'De rol van de HSN database in de Nederlandse gezinsgeschiedenis en historische demografie 1991-2017'.
 - Tim Riswick, 'Verschillen in Oost en West: de invloed van broers en zussen op de sterftekansen van jonge kinderen in Taiwan en Nederland, 1863-1945'.
 - Niels van den Berg, 'Nederland: Terug naar de toekomst: opsporing van langlevende families en hun nakomelingen, 1860-heden'.
- 666 Kim Stienstra & Antonie Knigge, 'Three-generational mobility and social homogamy: The influence of maternal and paternal grandfathers on occupational status attainment', Paper presented at ISA RC28 Summer meeting, New York, USA, 7-10 August 2017.
- 665 Gerrit Bloothoofd, David Onland, Martin Reynaert, Katrien Depuydt, Mathieu Fannee & Jauco Noordzij, 'Structuur in varianten van voornamen en achternamen', *Naamkundedag*, Utrecht, 6 August 2017.
- 664 Kim Stienstra & Antonie Knigge, 'Three-generational mobility and social homogamy: The influence of maternal and paternal grandfathers on occupational status attainment', Poster (invited) at *UNITRAN Workshop*, Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 5-6 July 2017.
- 663 Kees Mandemakers, 'De Historische Steekproef Nederland als basis en controlegroep voor onderzoek naar de 19e en vroeg 20e-eeuwse bevolking', *Symposium Volkspetitionnement 1878*, Katholiek Documentatiecentrum Nijmegen, 30 June 2017.
- 662 Matthias Rosenbaum-Feldbrügge, 'The effect of parental death during childhood on sons' social mobility in the Netherlands, 1850 – 1952', *Nordic Demographic Symposium*, Turku, 14 June 2017.
- 661 Jan Kok, 'The impact of early life conditions on late adolescent height', *NP Posthumus conferentie*, Nijmegen, 1 June 2017.

- 660/
659 Workshop *The Systematic Linking of Historical Records*, University of Guelph, Canada, 11-13 May 2017, with the following contributions:
- Kees Mandemakers & Gerrit Bloothoof, 'LINKS, the HSN Linking System for Historical Family Reconstruction, the case of Zeeland 1795-1965'.
 - Diogo Paiva & Francisco Anguita, 'Linking the Historical Sample of The Netherlands into American censuses, 1850- 1940'.
- 658/
656 *Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America*, Chicago, USA, 27-29 April 2017, with the following contributions:
- Luciana Quaranta, Göran Broström, Ingrid van Dijk, Robyn Donrovich, Sören Edvinsson, Elisabeth Engberg, Kees Mandemakers, Koenraad Matthijs, Paul Puschmann & Hilde Sommerseth, 'Intergenerational transfers of infant mortality in historical contexts: a comparative study of five European populations', session 'Health and Mortality 3'.
 - Ingrid van Dijk, Angelique Janssens & Ken Smith, 'Robust survivors? Life expectancy of adult survivors of high mortality families', session 'Health and Mortality 3'.
 - Rick Mourits, Ken Smith & Angélique Janssens, 'It runs in the family: Intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status and longevity in 19th-century cohorts from Utah and the Dutch province of Zeeland'.
- 655 Diogo Paiva & Francisco Anguita, 'Linking the Historical Sample of the Netherlands with American Censuses. Identifying migrated Dutch individuals in the US', *Brown Bag seminar*, International Institute of Social History (IISG), Amsterdam, 13 April 2017.
- 654 Siyang Kong, Ineke Maas & Marco H.D. van Leeuwen, 'Like My Mother Before Me: The effect of mother's position on her children's status attainment in the 19th century and early 20th century', *Conference ISA RC2*, Cologne, Germany, 30 March-1 April 2017.
- 653 Diogo Paiva & Francisco Anguita, 'Linking the Historical Sample of the Netherlands with American Censuses. Identifying migrated Dutch individuals in the US', *Lunch Seminar*, International Institute of Social History (IISG), Amsterdam, 28 March 2017.
- 652 Jan Kok, 'Sources and approaches to (automated) historical life course reconstructions in The Netherlands', *Seminar From Qualitative research to quantitative research: diffusion of digital history and comparative research*, Ajou Center for Digital History, Suwon, South Korea, 10 March 2017.
- 651 Tim Riswick, 'Between Rivalry and Support: Differences in the Mortality Chances of Brothers and Sisters in Taiwan and the Netherlands, 1860-1940' (presentation PhD-project), *Program for Historical Demography, Academia Sinica, Taiwan*, 13 February 2017.
- 650 Gerrit Bloothoof, 'Names: a Dutch corpus of person name variants' (poster), *Language Science Day*, UiL-OTS, Utrecht, 2 February 2017.
- 649 Kees Mandemakers & Ruben van Gaalen, 'Koppeling van het Sociaal Statistisch Bestand en de historische bestanden HSN en LINKS', *Meeting M3 (Molecuul, Mens, Maatschappij)*, VU Amsterdam, 1 February 2017.

For the presentations in foregoing years see the HSN website: <https://socialhistory.org/nl/node/5464>

Appendix C Reports and Working papers

This list includes internal (HSN published) and external HSN related papers.

2017

- 44 Irene van Blerck & Sanne van den Dries, *Hoofdelijke Omslag: gemeentelijke belastingen in de negentiende eeuw. Haalbaarheidsonderzoek, Historische Steekproef Nederland (HSN)*, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen 2017.
- 43 Sjadé van Bruggen, Luc Bulten & Margot Maas, *Pilotonderzoek Historische Steekproef Nederlands-Indië*. Eindrapport projectstage Big Data, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen 2017.
- 42 Pien Vermunt & Roy Verdonschot, Ellen, palmen duimen en strepen. Het toevoegen van lengtematen uit militie-, schutterij- en mobilisatieregisters uit Overijssel aan de Historische Steekproef Nederland, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen 2017.
- 41 Kees Mandemakers, *Life Course research with the Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)*, Working paper HSN 42, IISG 2017.

For the papers in foregoing years see the HSN website: <https://socialhistory.org/nl/node/6179>

Appendix D Releases

Releases of the HSN and LINKS are only available on request and after signing a license agreement. For more information, see our website: <https://socialhistory.org/en/hsn/hsn-privacy-statement>

2017 - HSN

- 63 Kees Mandemakers, *Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN). Dataset GIANTS Heights HSN Research Persons*, release 2017_01, beta-version.
- 62 Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN). Dataset *Civil Certificates*, release 2017.01 (n=78,105), improved table 'Births'.

For a complete overview of releases see the HSN website, <https://socialhistory.org/nl/node/5465>

2017 - LINKS

- 32 Kees Mandemakers and Fons Laan, *LINKS Netherlands linked dataset marriages, provinces Groningen, Drenthe, Overijssel, Gelderland, North-Holland, Zeeland and Limburg, 1811-1937, Release 2017_04 (beta version, including firstnames)*.
- 31 Kees Mandemakers and Fons Laan, *LINKS dataset WieWasWie Zeeland, Linked Marriage Certificates*, Release 2017_03.
- 30 Kees Mandemakers and Fons Laan, *LINKS dataset WieWasWie Groningen, Drenthe, Zeeland, Linked Civil Certificates (Births, Deaths and Marriages)*, version 2017.02.
- 29 Kees Mandemakers and Fons Laan, *LINKS Zeeland Linked Dataset (Marriages, Births and Deaths), Project Genes, Germs and Resources, Province of Zeeland*, Release 2017_02, including IDS format.
- 28 Kees Mandemakers and Fons Laan, *LINKS Zeeland Linked Dataset (Marriages, Births and Deaths), Project Genes, Germs and Resources, Province of Zeeland*, Release 2017_01, including IDS format.

For the LINKS releases in foregoing years see the HSN website, <https://socialhistory.org/en/hsn/links-releases>.

Appendix E Project history

During the foregoing twenty five years several projects were undertaken by the HSN, The following lists these projects; most of them delivered specific datasets. For more information on these projects we refer to our website.

Acronym	Project title
MUT/ASG	Migration in the province of Utrecht
OVF	Reduced fecundity because of maternal high-risk conceptions
RDN	Regional differences in demographic behaviour, the Netherlands, 1900-1960
AKON	General index of death certificates in the Netherlands
TTA	Textile industry workers in Twente
MFZ	Geographic and Social Mobility of Female Domestic Servants in Zeeland, 1850-1950
DUM	Germans in Utrecht: a temporary minority in the 19th century
RCM	Religious differences in infant and childhood mortality, The Hague, 1860-1920
DVI	Settlement determinants for immigrants and their descendants in the Netherlands, 1853-1960
GBW	Family formation and living strategies in the western parts of the Netherlands 1830-1940
ESM	Early-life conditions, social mobility and longevity
RAM	Living Strategies of Born Rotterdammers
VBA	On the move in Amsterdam. Mobility of the Amsterdam poor 1900-1940
LCC	Life Courses in Context (NWO Large investment)
MNI	European migration to the Dutch East Indies
HVL	Marriage certificates Pupils of Dutch Higher Secondary Education
LINKS	LINKing System for historical family reconstruction
LMP	Long Term Mortality Effects of Potato Crisis
JDJ	Jewish Dutch or Dutch Jews?
LHL	Linking Historical Lives (Linked Lives)
MOSAIC	MOSAIC - the Netherlands
EHPS-Net	European Historical Population Samples Network
CEDAR	Census Data Open Linked
HLZ	HSN LINKS Zeeland (CLARIAH seed)
GGR	Genes, Germs and Resources
LINKS val	LINKing System for historical family reconstruction valorization
IDS meso	IDS meso: Intermediate Data Structure for organizations
LONGPOP	Methodologies and Data Mining Big Data based on Longitudinal Population and Epidemiological Registers
GNT	GiaNTs of the modern world. A new history of heights and health in The Netherlands, 1811-1940'
CCH	CLARIAH Curing the Historical Sample of the Netherlands