SHiPS
Swedish Historical Population Statistics

Umeå University

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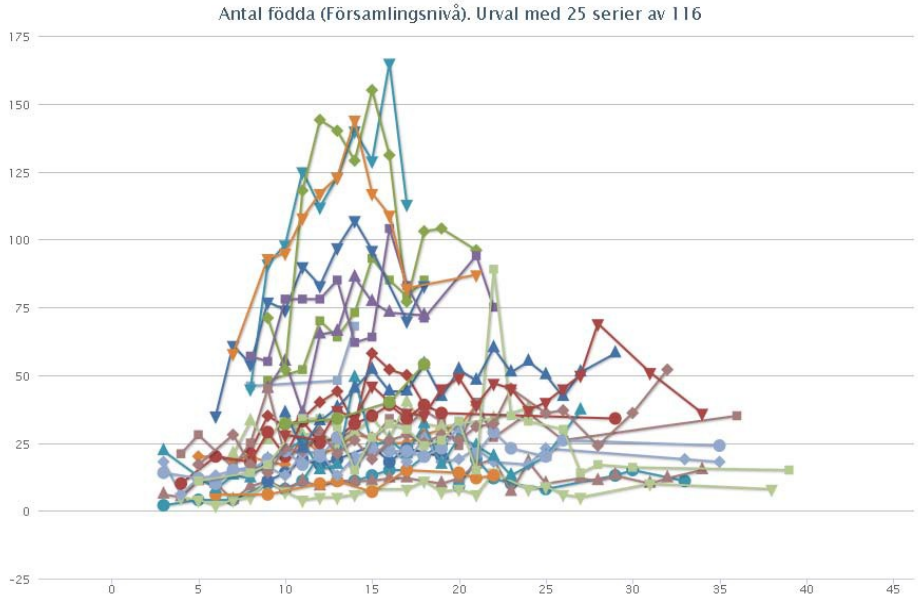
User guide



Contents

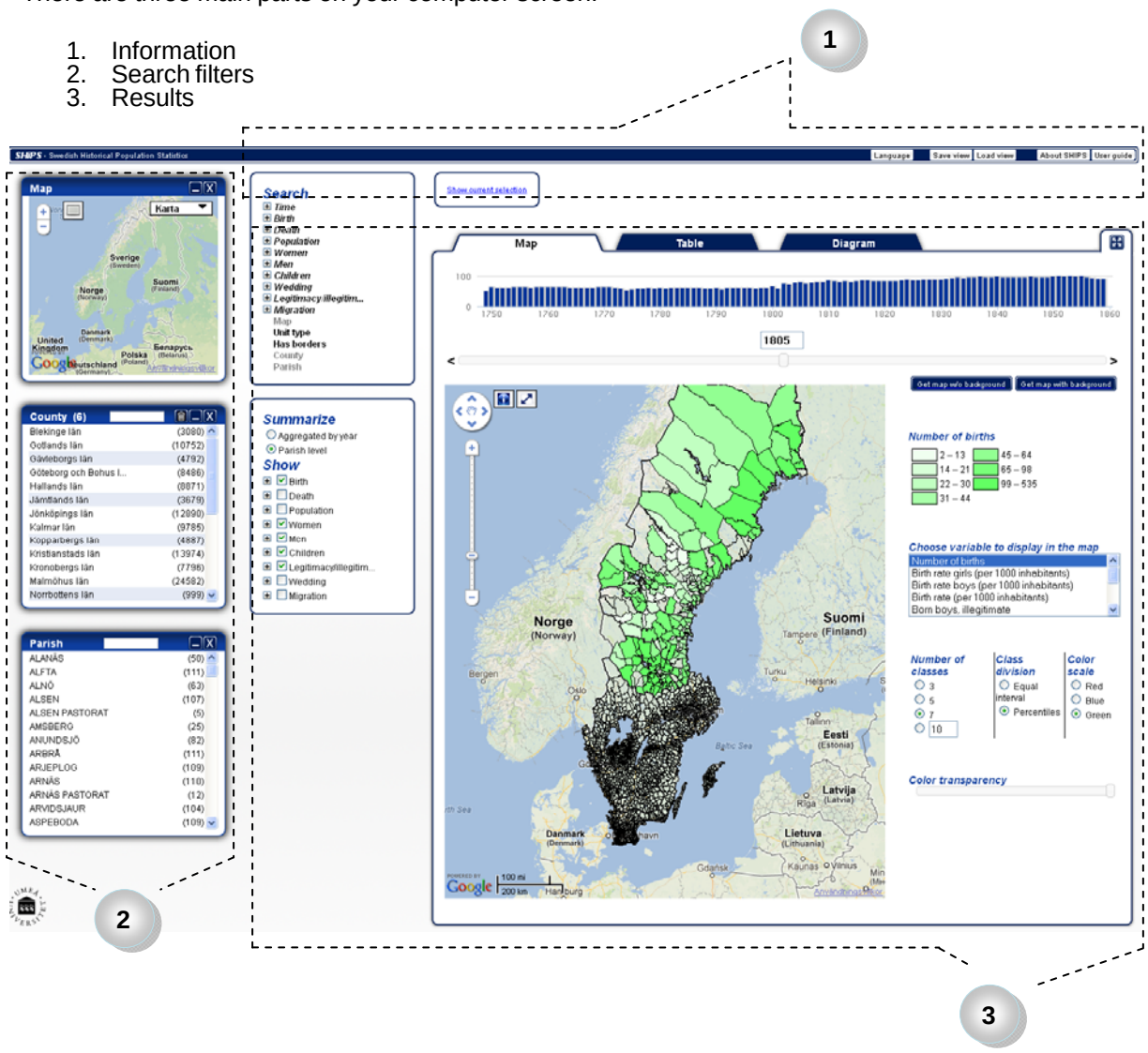
Introduction

SHiPS is an internet-based search tool that helps you search for historical Swedish population statistics between the years 1749 and 1859. The statistical observations are derived from *Bastabellen,* a compilation of *Tabellverket (Tabverk).* The geographical data (map polygons) are derived from Riksarkivet (The National Archives).

Synopsis

There are three main parts on your computer screen:

1. Information
2. Search filters
3. Results

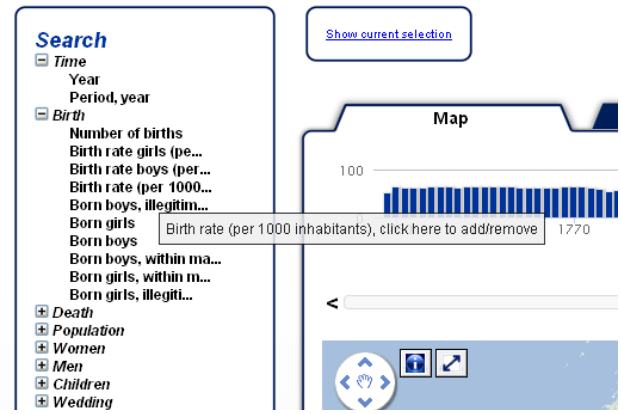


Information

In the information part you will find a list of available search filters, a description of the choices you have made, a menu bar with support functions and contact information, as well as the possibility to save your queries.

List of search filters

By clicking here you can choose the filters you want to include in your population statistics query. The search filters are grouped in different categories in order for you to get a quick overview. Each of these groups of filters is italicized and has a plus sign in front of it. When a group is opened a minus sign appears instead. If the name of the filter is too long it is shortened by "…", but you can easily see the whole name by placing the mouse cursor over it. Please note that you can't chose an entire group of filters at once, you must pick one at a time. The same type of filter can appear in several different categories and once it is chosen in one group it cannot be chosen again. That is; you can't have two filters that are alike. When a filter is active its color changes from black to grey. If you want to close the filter you either click on its [x]-button or on the grey filter link.



By clicking the plus sign you can see all the different filters that lie under a specific group.

Selection description

Here you can always see which choices you have made. Since the amount of selections can become quite extensive this box can be both minimized and maximized at will.

This is an example what the box can look like when you have made a couple of filter selections.

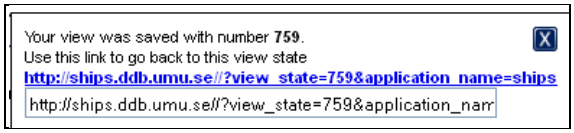
Menu bar

Here you can find buttons leading to information about SHiPS and the data base that is the basis of the search tool. You can also choose to save and re-create your queries through *Save view* and *Load view*.

Save view

With this button you can not only save your search results, but preserve a snapshot of the entire web page. This means that all that you have done remains – settings in search filters, summary levels, chosen results variables, selections and settings in the results part.

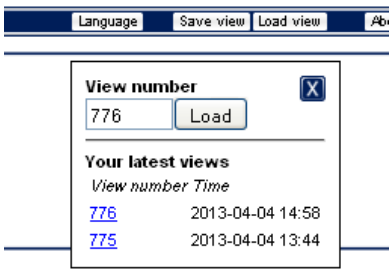
When you choose *Save view* a number and a link appears. You can either choose to use this link to make a bookmark in your web browser or send it via e-mail. Close the window with the [x]-button.



A number and a link appears when you choose "Save view".

Load view

The number you receive when using *Save view* can later be used to *Load view*. A list of all the views that you have created will remain as long as you don't close your web browser. This list is however cleared after a few hours (depending on settings in your browser and such) and is only available if your web browser allows cookies. But even if the list in your browser disappears the views will still be there. You can easily load previous views by saving their numbers on your computer or as links in your web browser. Close the window with the [x]-button.



By clicking "Load view" and entering a views number you can return to your previously saved search.

Search filters

Filters in general

With the help of search filters you can search for the statistics that you are interested in studying further. *Map*, *Period/year, County* and *Parish* are always showing when you start, even without anything chosen. Then, when you choose a value in one filter all of the filters that lie underneath are affected. In other words the underlying filters only show data related to the selections made in filters above. If you actively choose something in one filter the contents under the different result tags are immediately affected – the map, the chart and the table. However, to simply add a filter is not enough to affect the search result. You have to choose something specific for the search result to be updated.

You can minimize all of the search filters by using the [_]-button and close them with the [x]-button. In the interval filters there are also empty boxes where you yourself can enter both starting and ending values for an interval and press enter. This can sometimes be easier than dragging the lines that mark the range limits. The text filters in turn have free text fields to make your search for a specific entry easier. It is possible to clear all selections/settings in a filter by using the button marked with a trash can, which appears whenever a selection has been made. In both the map and the text filter the amount of selections you have made will become visible in the filters header. By placing the mouse cursor over this number in a text filter you can get more information about the selections made.

An example of what the upper part of a filter looks like, including number of selections, search field and buttons.

Types of filters

As we mentioned above there are three different kinds of filters:

- Geographical
- Text
- Interval

Each of them shares the same basic functionality and can be moved, closed, cleared, minimized and maximized in the same way. What separates them is their content. The different types of filters are described further below.

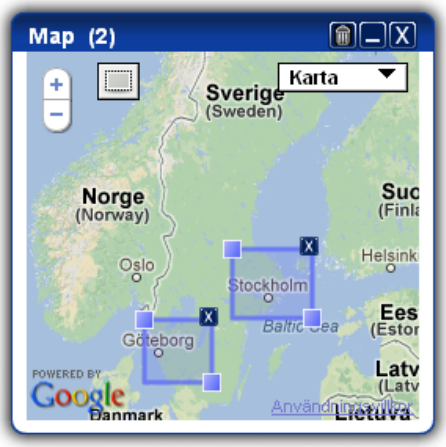
Geographical filter

There is one geographical filter and that is ***Map***. This you can use this when you want to target a certain area. For example if you want to compare statistics from the region in the south of Lake Vänern and the southern part of Lake Mälaren you just mark these zones with the help of the filter *Map*. In so doing you immediately get a good overview in the result map, without having to know the names of the parishes in the respective area.

Map

By simply drawing boxes on the filter map you can choose either one or several areas. Start by clicking the button with a hatched rectangle in the upper left corner. Then click anywhere on the map to make the first mark, expand the box by moving the cursor and then click again to finish the box. You can easily change the size of your boxes by grabbing the square handles with your cursor and drag them. If you want to erase a selected area you just click on its [x]-button.

Please note that you cannot include non-geographical parishes or congregations in your search results when using the map filter. Also bear in mind that county and parish borders might change over time. These changes are however visible in the results map (you can find more information on this under the section *Results* on page 13).



To get a better view of the map in the filter you can zoom both in and out. This you do by either double clicking on the map image or using the"+"- and"–"-buttons.

If a marked area contains observations, the outer line turns blue, if not it is red. This way you can easily see if the map filter will affect your selections. If you are curious to know the number of observations in a marked area simply hold the cursor over the [x]-button.

Text filter

The number of selections made will show in the header of the text filter. By placing the cursor over said number you will get more information about your selected areas. You can mark one or more rows by clicking them one at a time. If you want to unmark the rows just click them again.

If a row is marked and the overlying filter changes the row might fall outside the current selection, but it will show again if the filter changes so that the row once again matches the conditions for the filtration. Let's exemplify. Say that you are using *County* and *Parish* and you select Västerbotten County and Västernorrland County, plus a couple of different parishes for each county. If you then decide to unmark Västerbotten County only the parishes in Västernorrland County will remain and the rows chosen for the latter alone will be showing. The markings you had made for Västerbotten County will however disappear and no longer affect the selection. If you yet again mark Västerbotten County the parishes for both counties will reappear, as well as the markings you had for the former. The general idea behind this is to facilitate your search process, since it is possible to return to a previous search result without having to remember which markings you made before.

At the top of the text filters there are free text fields intended to make it easier for you to find a specific entry. If you for example are searching for Malmö you just write *M* and the parishes starting with the letter *M* will start to scroll. Write *Ma* and the parishes beginning with those letters will show. Keep on writing until the name you are searching for appears in the filter.

The numbers in parentheses to the right in the filter reflect the number of observations for each row. For instance if it for Västerbotten County says (1546) that means that there are 1 546 observations linked to Västerbotten County that has data. These numbers change if the data are affected by other, overlying, search filters.

There are five different text filters: ***County***, ***Parish, Year, Unit type*** and ***Has borders***. *County* and *Parish* are best used when you know exactly which areas you want to explore, for example when it comes to comparisons between specific parishes or counties. *Year* should be used when you want to study statistical observations for certain years (if you want to go over a cohesive time span it is better to use the interval filter called *Period of time*). *Unit type* and *Has borders* are often used together with other filters for further information. Read more in the descriptions of the corresponding filters.

Parish

Here parish is used as an umbrella term for congregations and incumbencies – and in exceptional cases other entities. By adding the filter *Unit type* after *Parish* you can see which entities are included in the selection, and if you add *Unit type* before *Parish* you are able to filter out certain kinds of units.

Unit type
Besides congregations and incumbencies there are”Part of entity” and”Merged entities”, which often lack a geographical link. By combining these with the filter *Has borders* you can see exactly which units the search result contains.

Has borders
You either use this filter when you want to select which kind of entities to include in your search results – or to clarify which units that are part of the selection. As mentioned above some congregations/incumbencies lack geographical linkage and with the help of this filter it is possible to find out whom they are. One reason why some entities haven't got a geographical belonging is that they are non-territorial congregations whose members lack a common geographical foundation (for instance military or prison congregations). Another, more common, reason is that there simply are no records of the entity's geographical extent. Please note that if you use the map filter all congregations without geographical linkage will be sorted out, although they logically should be included. If you for instance choose western Sweden with the filter map the Gothenburg Garrison Congregation will disappear since it is not linked to a certain location, even though it definitely belongs in the region.

Year
Here you can choose one or several specific years for which you want observations.

Interval filter
The interval filters have empty fields where you yourself can fill in the starting and ending value for an interval and press enter. This is sometimes easier than the method of dragging the lines that mark the interval range. You can easily clear all settings in an interval filter by pressing the button marked with a trash can that appears when any selection is made. The filter will then go back to showing starting values.

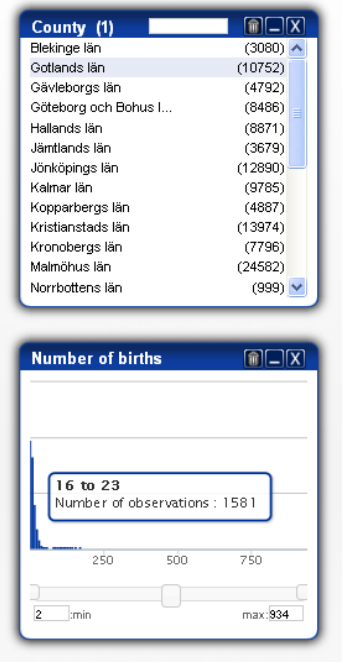
The x-axis in the interval filters shows values by class for the respective variable and the y-axis shows the number of observations. The scale of the values by class on the x-axis is based on all the observations for the entire country and the whole period of time. It doesn't change even if the selection is limited by overlaying filters. The content (the number of observations) in the filter will however be influenced by choices in overlaying filters.

Please note that searches by interval filters will result in the excluding of empty observations. The reason for this is that all values have to be within the interval range and empty values are not valid. The difference will be evident if you for example have chosen Gotland County in the *County*-filter and the group *Births* in the list of result variables, as well as having the *Table*-tab active. If you then choose to add the *Number of births*-filter all entries that lack observations for number of births will disappear, even if they contain other kinds of observations. In the image below the row for 1755 will be excluded if the *Number of births*-filter is added.

Name	Year	County	Number of births	Birth rate girls (per 1000 inhabitants)	Birth rate boys (per 1000 inhabitants)	Birth rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	Born boys, illegitimate	Born girls	Born boys	Born boys, within marriage	Born girls, within marriage	Born girls, illegitimate
AKEBÄCK	1749	Gotlands län	4	31	10	42	0	3	1	1	3	0
AKEBÄCK	1750	Gotlands län	2	11	11	22	0	1	1	1	1	0
AKEBÄCK	1751	Gotlands län	3	11	22	34	0	1	2	2	1	0
AKEBÄCK	1752	Gotlands län	4	22	22	43	1	2	2	1	2	0
AKEBÄCK	1753	Gotlands län	2	11	11	22	0	1	1	1	1	0
AKEBÄCK	1754	Gotlands län	3	23	11	34	0	2	1	1	2	0
AKEBÄCK	1755	Gotlands län		12				1			1	0
AKEBÄCK	1756	Gotlands län	5	11	46	57	0	1	4	4	1	0

An interval filter shows the distribution in a statistical variable. With the interval filter you can set both the highest and lowest value and thereby sort results as well as underlying filters. The graph in the interval filter shows the number of observations for the classified statistical variable.

By placing the cursor in the interval filter you get more information about the respective bar. To the right you can see that there in Gotland County are 1 581 observations where the number of children born is between 16 and 23.



Absolute values for interval filters

A number of variables contain absolute values, for example *time filter/period, number of births, number of dead, number of migrators* and *population ages 15-64*. The interval filter creates about 150 different classes in order to present a detailed picture.

Existing interval filters with absolute values:

Period, year

Total population
Population men
Population women
Population from 0 to 5
Population from 5 to 10
Population from 10 to 15
Population from 15 to 20
Population from 20 to 25
Population from 25 to 30
Population from 30 to 35
Population from 35 to 40
Population from 40 to 45
Population from 45 to 50
Population from 50 to 55
Population from 55 to 60
Population from 75 to 80
Population from 60 to 65
Population from 65 to 70
Population from 70 to 75
Population from 80 to 85
Population from 85 to 90
Population from 0 to 14
Population from 15 to 64
Population over 65
Population over 90

Population girls from 0 to 5
Population girls from 5 to 10
Population girls from 10 to 15
Population girls from 15 to 20
Population women from 20 to 25
Population women from 25 to 30
Population women from 30 to 35
Population women from 35 to 40
Population women from 40 to 45
Population women from 45 to 50
Population women from 50 to 55
Population women from 55 to 60
Population women from 60 to 65
Population women from 65 to 70
Population women from 70 to 75
Population women from 75 to 80
Population women from 80 to 85
Population women from 85 to 90
Population women from 0 to 14
Population women from 15 to 64
Population women over 65
Population women over 90

Population boys from 0 to 5
Population boys from 5 to 10
Population boys from 10 to 15
Population boys from 15 to 20
Population men from 20 to 25
Population men from 25 to 30
Population men from 30 to 35
Population men from 35 to 40
Population men from 40 to 45
Population men from 45 to 50
Population men from 50 to 55
Population men from 55 to 60
Population men from 60 to 65
Population men from 65 to 70
Population men from 70 to 75
Population men from 75 to 80
Population men from 80 to 85
Population men from 85 to 90
Population men over 90
Population men from 0 to 14
Population men from 15 to 64
Population men over 65

Number of births
Girls born
Boys born
Boys born, legitimate
Boys born, illegitimate
Girls born, legitimate
Girls born, illegitimate

Deceased infants in total
Deceased boy infants
Deceased girl infants
Deceased boy infants, legitimate
Deceased girl infants, legitimate
Deceased boy infants, illegitimate
Deceased girl infants, illegitimate
Deceased men
Deceased women
Total number of deceased
Stillborn in total
Number of mothers with stillborn children

Number of in-migrating women
Number of out-migrating women
Net migration women
Number of in-migrating men
Number of out-migrating men
Net migration men

Number of marriages

Relative values for interval filters

The relative values are calculated measurements based upon the total population for a certain year. These values are classified and each bar represents the number of observations for a specific interval.

Existing interval filters with relative value:

Distribution from 0-5 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution from 0 to 14 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution from 15 to 64 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution over 65 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution men from 0 to 5 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution men from 0 to 14 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution men from 15 to 64 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution men over 65 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution women 0 to 5 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution women 0 to 14 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution women from 15 to 64 per 100 inhabitants
Distribution women over 65 per 100 inhabitants

Birth rate girls (per 1 000 inhabitants)
Birth rate boys (per 1 000 inhabitants)
Birth rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)

Stillbirth (per 1 000 children born)
Mortality among mothers (per 100 000 children born)
Infant mortality boys (per 1 000 boys born)
Infant mortality girls (per 1 000 girls born)
Infant mortality (per 1 000 children born)

Child mortality, boys ages 1-5 (per 1 000 boys born)
Child mortality, girls ages 1-5 (per 1 000 girls born)
Child mortality, ages 1-5 (per 1 000 children born)

Death rate men (per 1 000 inhabitants)
Death rate women (per 1 000 inhabitants)
Death rate in total (per 1 000 inhabitants)

Marriage rate (per 1 000 inhabitants)

Results

The result of your search is shown in three different ways; by map, table or chart. You can choose which view you want by clicking the respective tab. To enhance the legibility use the button to the right of the tabs. This will expand the result area so that it fills the entire screen. All available result variables are shown in a list next to the result area and they are divided into two parts. One of these parts controls the summary level; how the observations shall be compiled. The other consists of the result variables for which you can choose to show observations.

The different components in the results parts consist of eligible variables with summary options, map, table and chart.

Radio group for summary levels

It is compulsory to choose how the result shall be compiled, that is if it is to be presented by parish or by year. The default value is that all result variables are presented by parish.

You have to choose how you want the results to be presented.

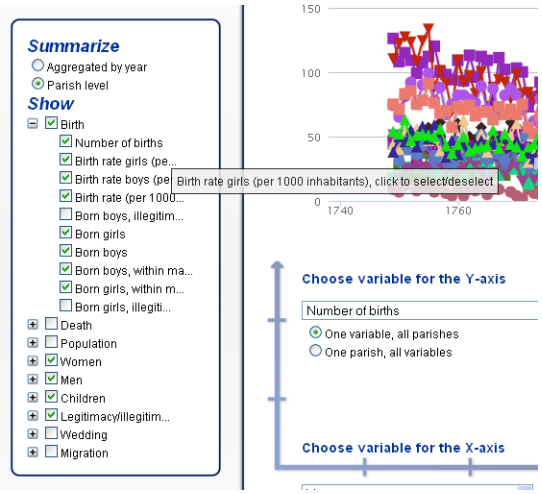
Some variables cannot be summarized. If you have these kinds of variables marked when you switch to summary they will automatically be deselected. They also turn red to indicate that they were in fact marked. Such variables will however be marked again when you switch back to the parish level. You can't actively choose variables that are impossible to summarize since their fields cannot be checked.

Check boxes for result variables

Variables can otherwise easily be added or removed by checking the field next to them. At least one result variable must be chosen for a result to be presented. The settings you make here will affect the contents in all results tabs. However, when it comes to the result map and the result chart you have to separately select which variables to display from your chosen result (otherwise the presentation will get very busy).

The result variables are divided into several different categories, just as the search filters. The difference is that you can choose an entire group of variables at once. As with the search filters, each group can be expanded to display exactly which variables it contains – and of course you can also pick particular variables. If one/several/all variables in a group are marked it will show by the group being checked. A variable can be part of several groups and if it's marked in one place it will be marked in all of them.

If the name of a variable is too long to fit entirely it will be shortened by "…". It will however appear in full length when you place the cursor over it.

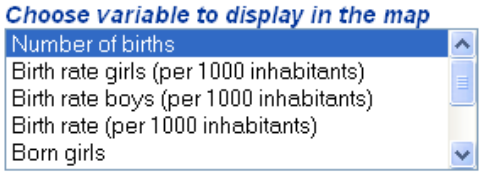


You can check an entire group of result variables at once or just pick certain ones.

Result map

Map variables

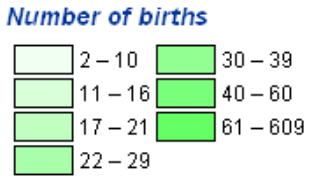
You can choose to present one of the result variables that you have checked in the result variables list by marking the desired variable in the box to the right of the map.



This is an example of a list with eligible variables for the map.

Legend

You will also find a legend with the colors and intervals that are shown on the map. The colorless areas on the map are either geographical entities that fail to meet chosen search conditions or a result of the data base lacking data.



A typical legend can look like this.

The legend shows the distribution of observations for the entire time span in order to make it easier to monitor changes over time, the darker the color the higher the value.

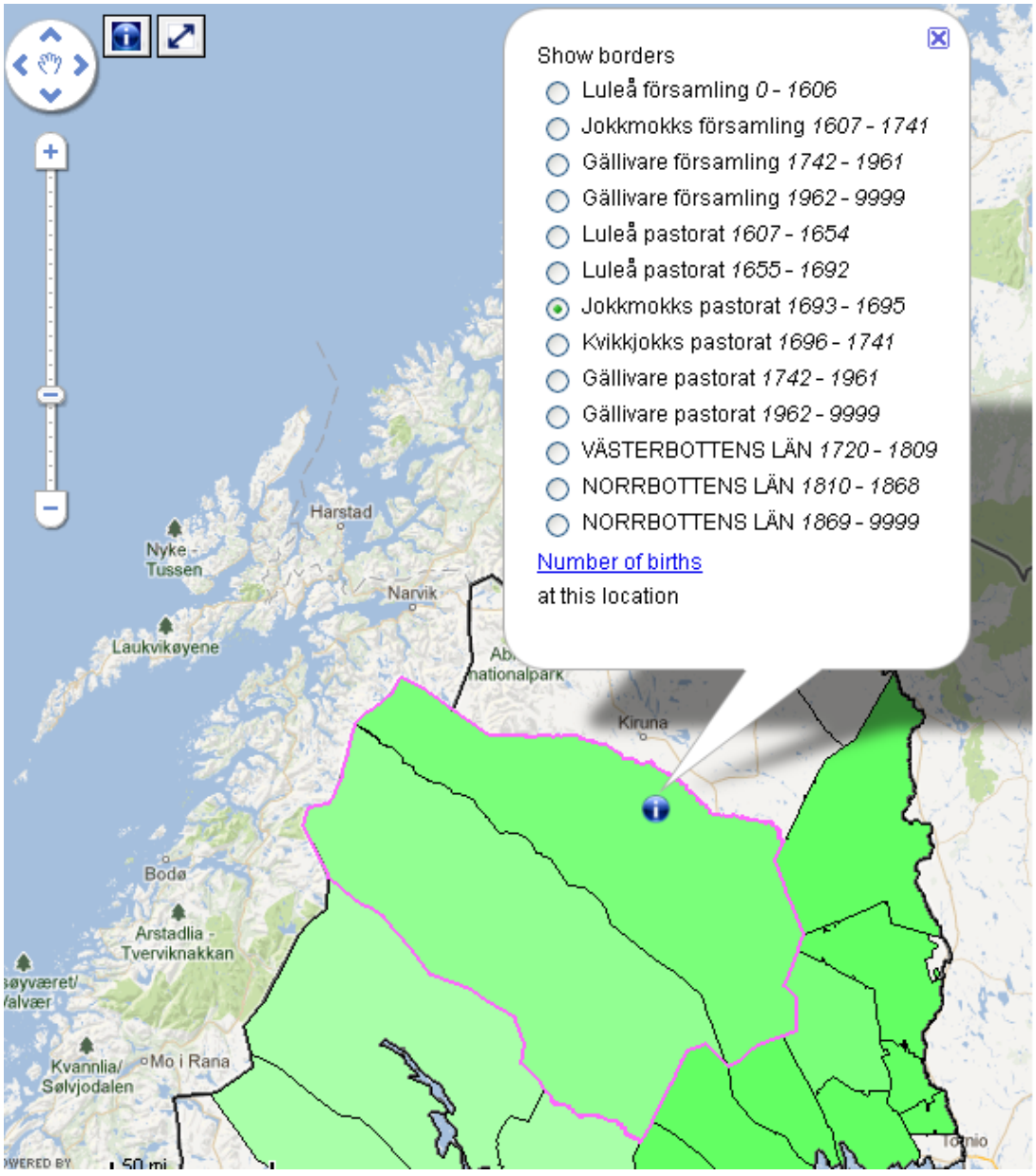
Timeline

Above the map there is a timeline with histogram functionality. The blue bars quickly reveal if there are any observations for certain years and if they are few or many. You can choose to present data for a specific year by either dragging the control under the timeline or by entering a year in the empty box below. The timeline also has arrows that allow you to jump one year at a time.

Map

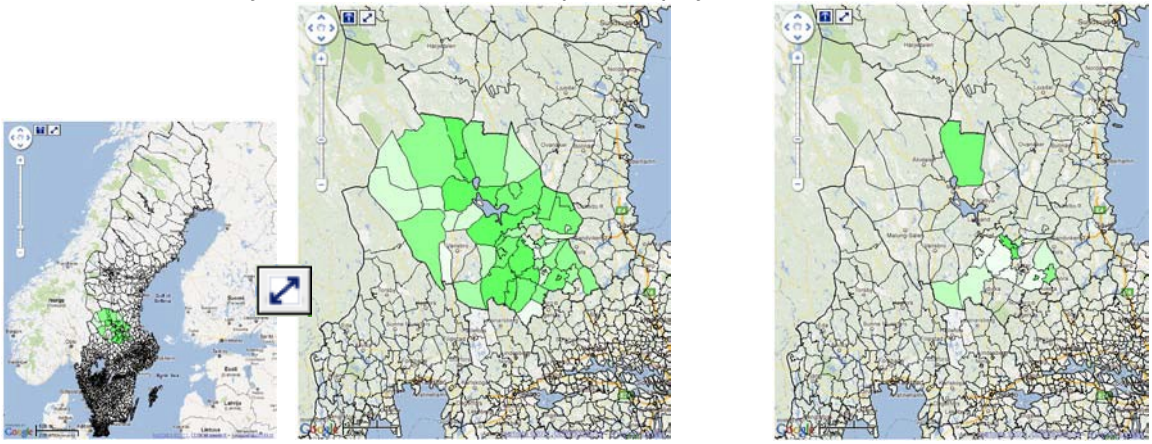
Since the map is based on Google's digital map service it comes with Google's functions zoom and pan, as well as the usual Google-background map. This is set to show the Nordic countries by default. Parish borders (black) are always visible, regardless of summary level.

An (i)-button on the map allows you to get more information about a certain area. Simply click the button and then the region that you want to know more about. In the pop-up-box that appears a list of all entities and counties that the area has belonged to during the years will show. If you then make a choice in the box's radio group the borders of the chosen area and time span will take on a different color. In the pop-up-box there is also a link where you can download all of the statistics for the result variable shown on the map. In this way you can see changes over time in that particular region, regardless of which entity it has belonged to. In the image below you can see how the borders for today's Gällivare parish have changed over the years, as well as which congregations and incumbencies it has belonged to at different points in time.



The borders for parishes change during the years. As you can see today's Gällivare parish has once belonged to everything from Jokkmokk to Luleå congregation.

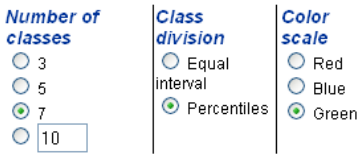
Next to the (i)-button on the map there is a ”zoom and center”-button (). By clicking this you adjust the position and zoom so that the areas in your search fit within the visible part of the result map. The result map will be enlarged as much as possible, without any of the selected areas falling outside of its visible part. Please note that it is the search results in the filters that determine which area that is zoomed in, not the areas that hold actual data. Therefore the map might sometimes lack visible markings, but you can still zoom to some extent – an extent defined by your search results. If no matches are found in your search results the map will display Sweden as a whole.



The map to the left shows that you have chosen Kopparberg County and the variable Number of births. The next image demonstrates what this looks like once you've clicked zoom and center. To the right you see zooming in when the searched area is larger than the visible markings on the map. That is you have chosen a variable that doesn't have observations for the entire Kopparberg County, but since this county is the area searched it will still be focused upon.

Settings

If you want to change how your search results are presented, for instance to get a better overview or adjust the appearance to match a document where you want to insert the map image, there are a number of different settings you can do yourself. You can, inter alia, choose the number of classes and type of classification of your search results. It is also possible to decide the color scale and how transparent the colors in your map should be.



Number of classes

In order to get a good overview in the map image you can choose to divide the number of observations for the variable you want to display into different classes. The colors of these classes will be determined by the number of observations for the entire period of time. Light colors indicate low values, whilst dark colors indicate high values.

Classification

The classes can either be presented in equal intervals or in percentiles. The default setting is percentiles, which means that the class boundaries are determined so that an equal amount of observations can be found in each one of the classes. If the establishing of classes instead is equal intervals the observations for each chosen variable are divided so that the difference between the highest to the lowest value is the same in each class.

Color scale

You can choose different color scales for the classes presented in the map; red, green or blue. Green is the default color.

Color transparency

In order to see for example place names or water courses in the underlying Google Maps-map you can enhance the transparency of the marked layer of classes by pulling the control to the left.

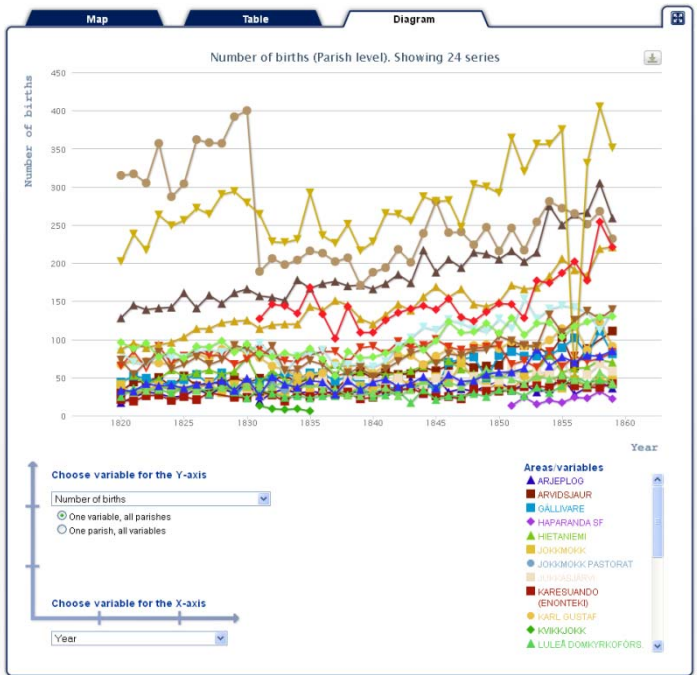
By changing the transparency of the drawn in map layer you are able to see underlying information, such as place names.

Save map image

You can save your map image either with or without a standard map as a background. When you download the map, coordinates in PGW-format are included so that the image can be entered in a GIS-application. An image of the legend for the classification will follow as well. Everything is gathered in a zip file, together with text files, links to the map image and lists of the names of the places that are part of the selection (that is, the areas that are included in the maps established classes).

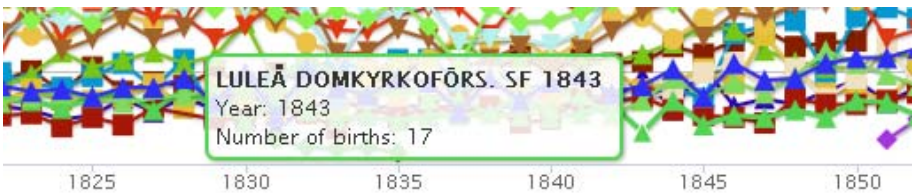
Result chart

The chart makes it possible to present a certain result variables change over time or to set different variables against each other by changing which variable is displayed on the x- and the y-axis. On the y-axis you can also choose if you want to show all the chosen result variables for one parish or a specific variable for several different parishes.



In the chart tab you can easily switch which variable you want shown on the y- and the x-axis.

If your search happens to result in more than 25 observations only a selection of 25 variable series will be presented in the chart, since more series than that will make the chart impossible to read.



Above is a tool tip for an entry in the chart. The header in bold type reveal place and time, the row in the middle show the value of the x-axis and the bottommost row show the value of the y-axis.

Legend
Under the chart there is a legend containing an explanatory list of symbols, variables and units visualized in the chart. Each series is assigned its own unique combination of icons and randomly selected color to make it easier to distinguish.

Save chart image
You can save the chart in the following formats: PNG (large), PNG (small), SVG and PDF. The large PNG-image is 2 500 pixels wide and the small one is 1 200 pixels. The button for downloading is placed in the upper right corner of the chart.

Result table
Under the table tab you can see how many hits your search has generated and the first hundred will also be presented in a table. This table both contains the observations for all entities that match your selection and columns for the variables you have chosen from the list of variables. If you have chosen aggregated information you will get to see the number of observations with compiled values.

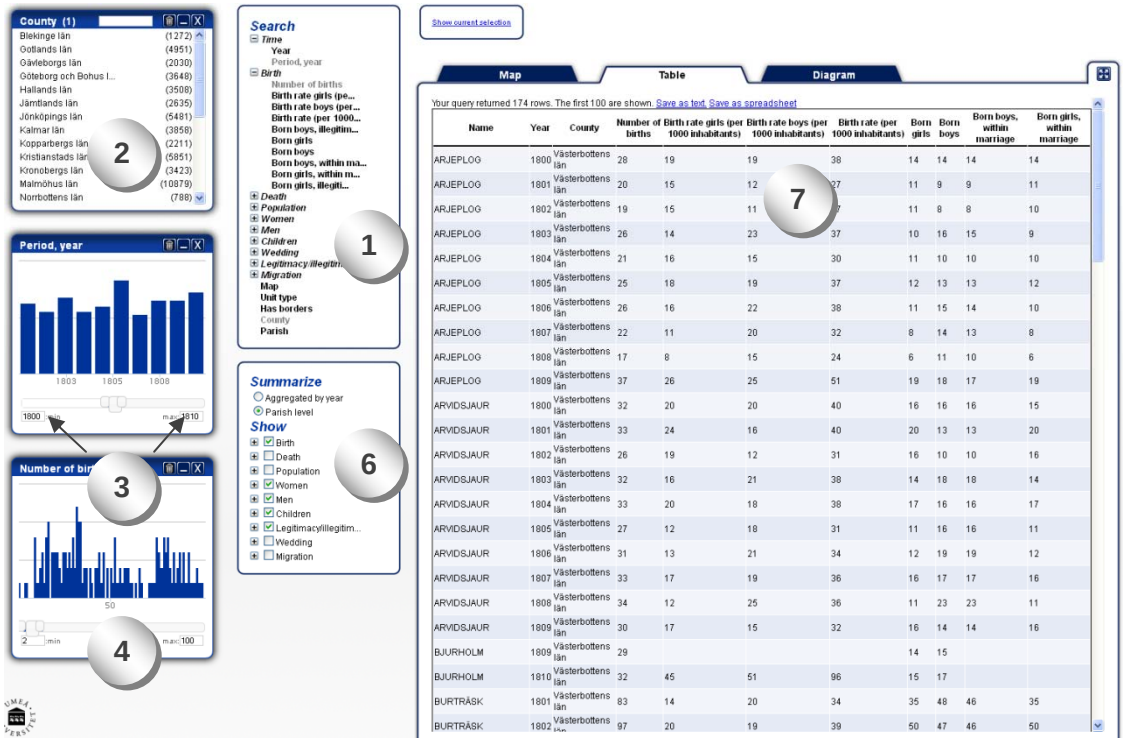
Save search results
It is also possible to save the entire result of your search. In this case two files will be compressed in one zip file. One is a tab-delimited text file that can easily be opened in for example Microsoft Excel or Open Office Calc. Column headings are provided as well. The other file contains the search parameters that you used to reach the results; search filters, their settings, the result variables you have chosen and summary level. The SQL-query that generated the results is also provided.

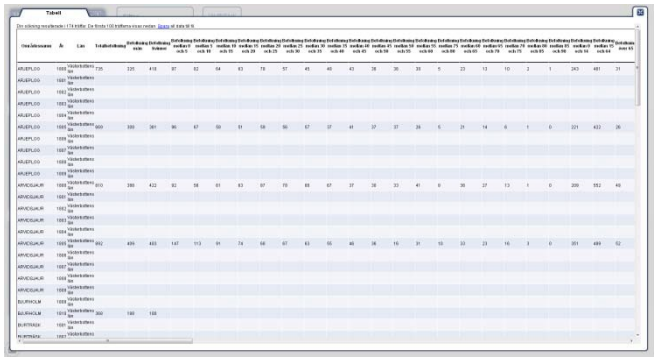
Examples of utilization

Case 1

Let us assume that you want a table containing data for the population of all parishes in Västerbotten County during the period 1800-1810, where the number of born is up to 100. How do you go about doing this?

1. Choose the filters ”County”, ”Number of births” and ”Period, year” by checking the list in the Search filter-box.
2. Scroll down the list of counties and click Västerbotten, or use the filters search field.
3. Change the histogram of birth rates by dragging the vertical lines that mark the beginning and the end of the intervals, or simply fill in the number in the text field.
4. Then enter the desired period of time in the same fashion.
5. Click the tab ”Table”.
6. Check the variables that you want in your table under the header ”Result variables”. In the image below the entire group *Population* is chosen (thus other groups where the same variables exist will be selected).
7. The results table will be automatically updated to show the data for parishes found.

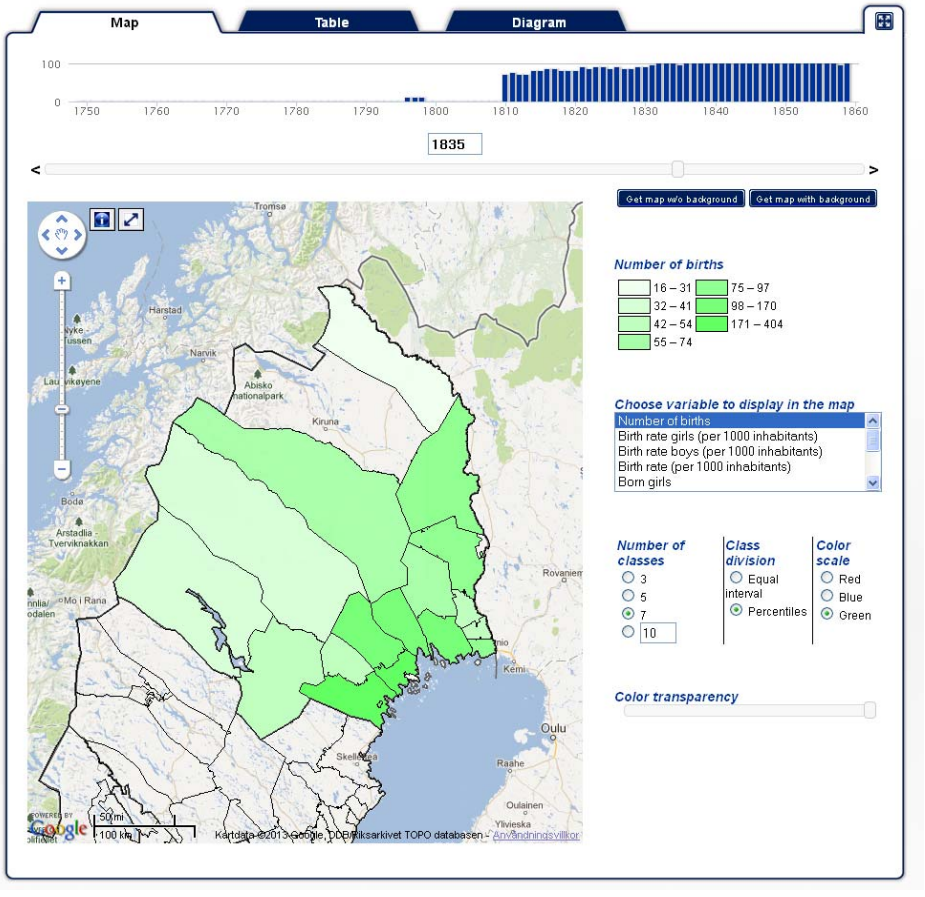




The table can be enlarged; simply click the -button and you will get a better overview.
Each table contains 100 rows and it is possible to save the entire thing for using in for example Excel.

Your search results will also be presented in a chart, where you can alter ways to display and compare data by choosing different variables on the x- and y-axis.

A legend explains what the different markings in the chart stand for. By placing the cursor over said markings you will get further information.



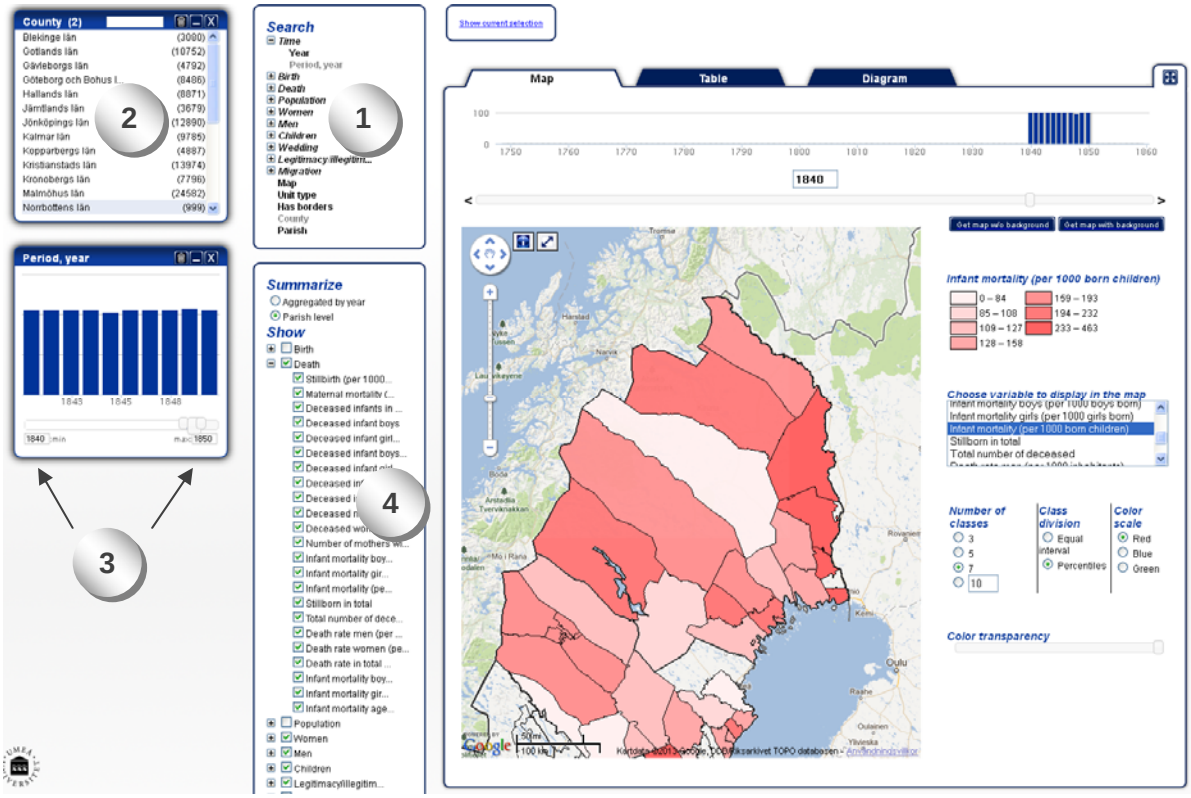
The search results are shown on the map and you can easily alter the variables by checking a row in the box to the right.

In the histogram above the map the years with observations are visible. By moving the line that control for which year data is shown you will be able to observe value changes over time.

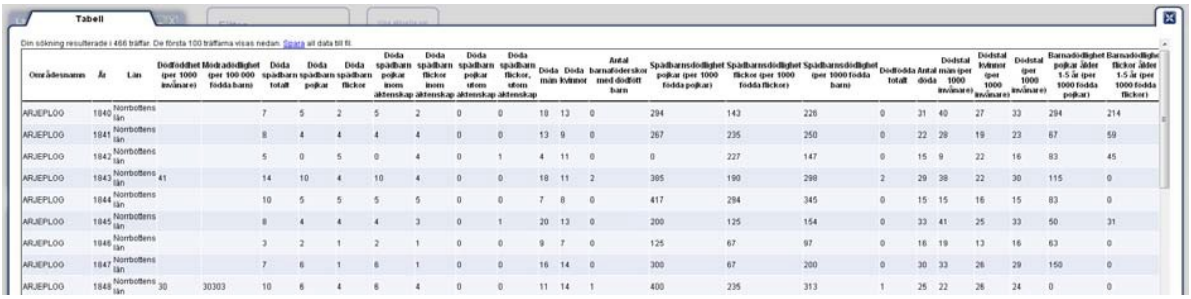
Case 2

Suppose you want to find out the mortality rate in Västerbotten and Norrbotten County during 1840-1850.

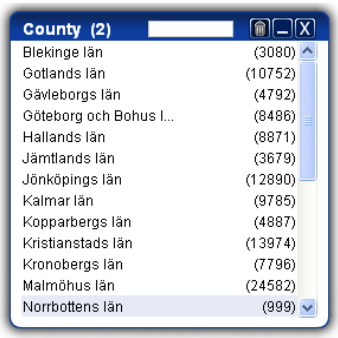
1. Check the filters ”County” and ”Period, year” in the list you find in the Search filter-box.
2. Scroll down the list of counties and check first Norrbotten and then Västerbotten. You can check as many rows as you wish. To deselect just click the marked row again.
3. Change the time span histogram by dragging the vertical lines that mark the beginning and the end of the interval, or simply enter the desired numbers in the text fields and press enter.
4. Check the group ”Death” in the results variable list to include all that is linked to death rate. Other groups will then automatically be marked to indicate that the same variables exist in them.
5. For something to show in the result map you have to choose which variable to present in the list to the right of the map. Switch to the year you are interested in on the timeline above the map. By moving the year marker you can see the change in your chosen variable over time.

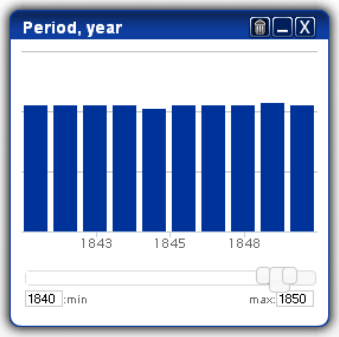


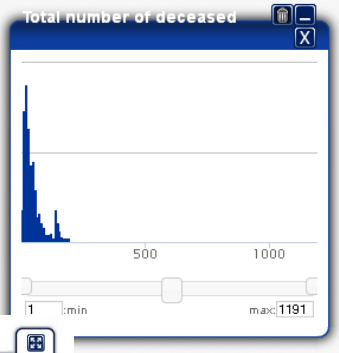
In the result table there are data for the first 100 of all parishes found, as well as information about mortality rate. If you are interested in data for every single one just click ”Save file” and you will download a file possible to open in for instance Excel. If you want a better overview you can also enlarge the table (see image below).

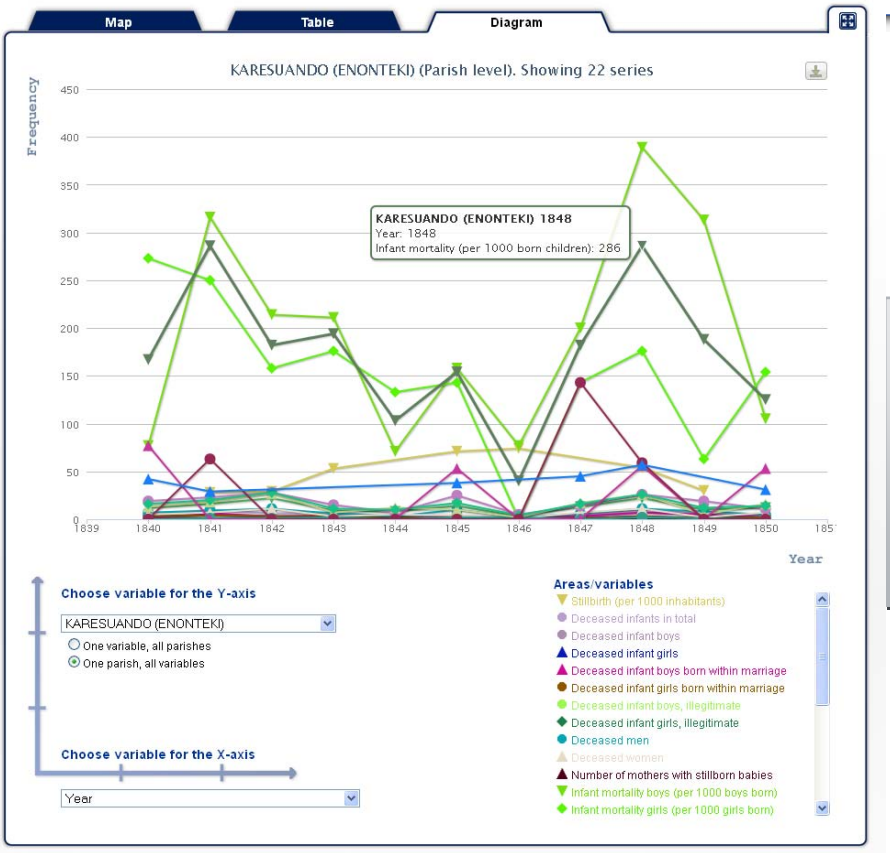


You can also use the filter ”Number of deceased” to get an overview of the aggregated values of mortality. The content in these search filters are affected by what you have chosen in ”County” and ”Period, year”, so they display an aggregation of what is shown in the result table.







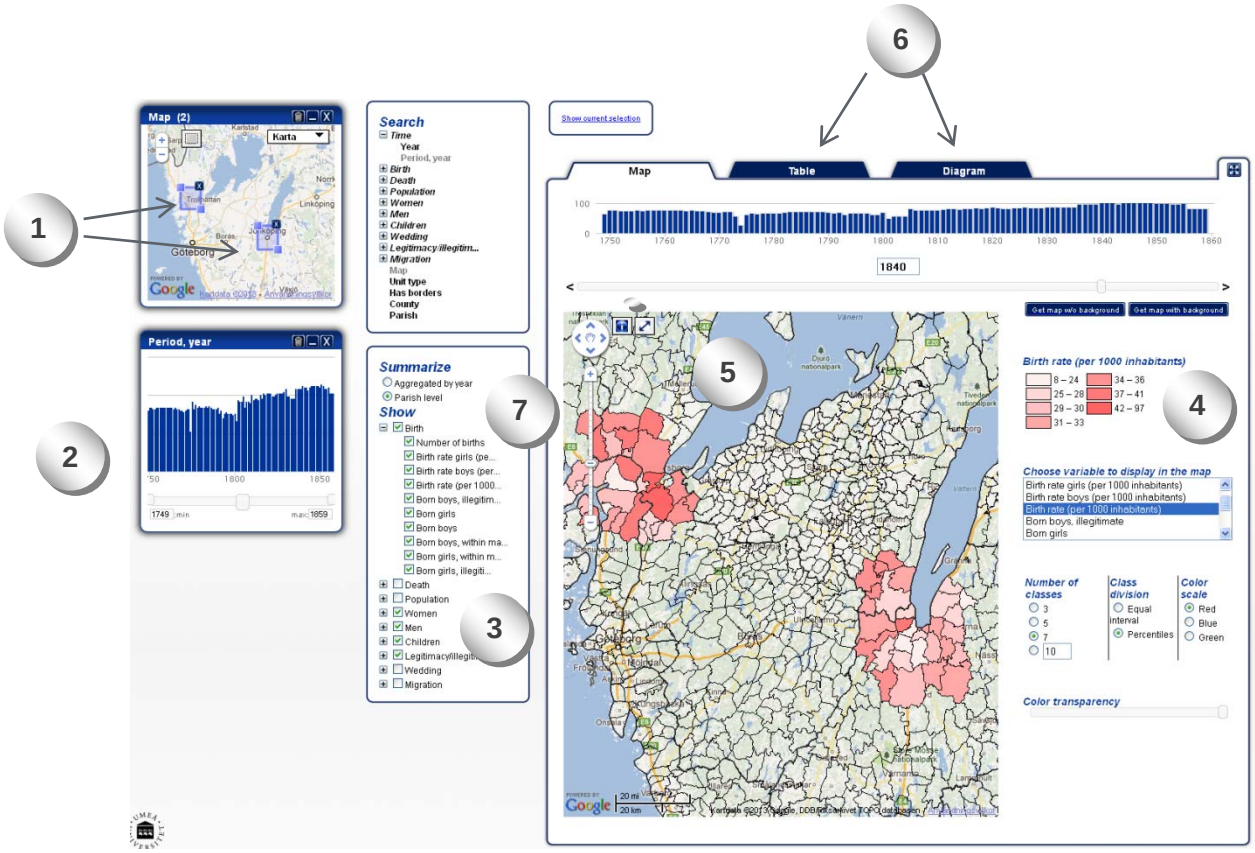


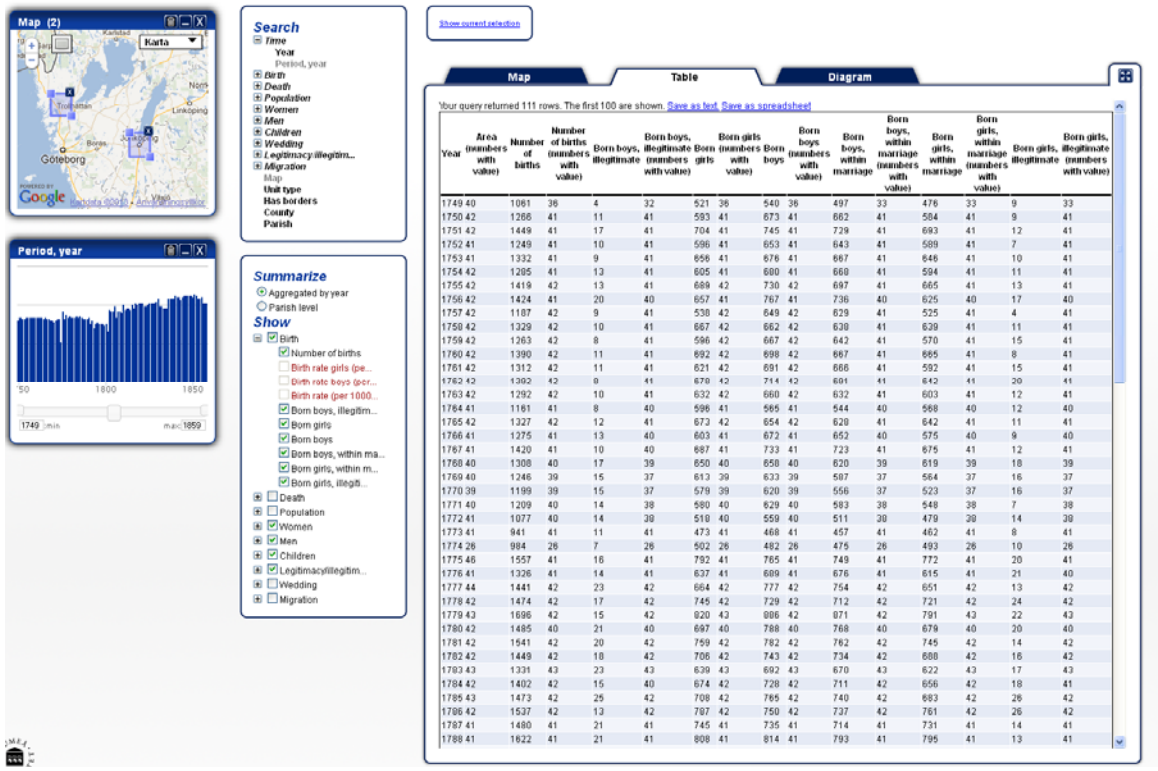
In order to make it easier to see changes and make comparisons one possible choice is to show all variables per parish in your chart.

Case 3

Now let us assume that you want to compare several areas in two different regions, for example Uddevalla with surroundings and the district around Jönköping. How do you go about searching for these areas?

1. Zoom in and mark corresponding areas on the map via the map filter (please note that you hereby can't include any congregations or incumbencies that lack geographical extent).
2. Use the "Period, year"-filter to review the years holding observations for the chosen entities. Said filter will show the number of observations regardless of result variables and provide an overview of how many observations there are in total.
3. Choose the results variables you want to study further.
4. The different variables are now available for display in the map and in the list on the right-hand side of the map you can choose which variable to show. The histogram above the map reveals for which years there are observations for the chosen variable.
5. Click the button "Zoom and center" in the results map to zoom in the chosen areas and get a better overview. By doing so the chosen areas will be zoomed in, regardless of if there are any observations to show in the map or not.
6. Switch to the chart or table tab to get a different view of the search result.
7. By changing the summary level you can see your chosen variables compiled in different ways; per county or per year. Please note that some variables cannot be summarized (see the next page).





Year	Area (numbers with value)	Number of births	Number of births (numbers with value)	Born boys, illegitimate	Born boys, illegitimate (numbers with value)	Born girls	Born girls (numbers with value)	Born boys	Born boys (numbers with value)	Born boys, within marriage	Born boys, within marriage (numbers with value)	Born girls, within marriage	Born girls, within marriage (numbers with value)	Born girls, illegitimate	Born girls, illegitimate (numbers with value)
1749	40	1061	36	4	32	521	36	540	36	497	33	476	33	9	33
1750	42	1266	41	11	41	593	41	673	41	662	41	584	41	9	41
1751	42	1449	41	17	41	704	41	745	41	729	41	693	41	12	41
1752	41	1249	41	10	41	596	41	653	41	643	41	589	41	7	41
1753	41	1332	41	9	41	656	41	676	41	667	41	646	41	10	41
1754	42	1295	41	13	41	605	41	690	41	668	41	594	41	11	41
1755	42	1419	42	13	41	689	42	730	42	697	41	665	41	13	41
1756	42	1424	41	20	40	657	41	767	41	736	40	625	40	17	40
1757	42	1187	42	9	41	538	42	649	42	629	41	525	41	4	41
1758	42	1329	42	10	41	667	42	662	42	638	41	639	41	11	41
1759	42	1263	42	8	41	596	42	667	42	642	41	570	41	15	41
1760	42	1390	42	11	41	692	42	698	42	667	41	665	41	8	41
1761	42	1312	42	11	41	621	42	691	42	666	41	592	41	15	41
1762	42	1382	42	9	41	670	42	714	42	681	41	642	41	20	41
1763	42	1292	42	10	41	632	42	660	42	632	41	603	41	12	41
1764	41	1161	41	8	40	596	41	565	41	544	40	568	40	12	40
1765	42	1327	42	12	41	673	42	654	42	628	41	642	41	11	41
1766	41	1275	41	13	40	603	41	672	41	652	40	575	40	9	40
1767	41	1420	41	10	40	687	41	733	41	723	41	675	41	12	41
1768	40	1308	40	17	39	650	40	658	40	620	39	619	39	18	39
1769	40	1246	39	15	37	613	39	633	39	587	37	564	37	16	37
1770	39	1199	39	15	37	579	39	620	39	556	37	523	37	16	37
1771	40	1209	40	14	38	580	40	629	40	583	38	548	38	7	38
1772	41	1077	40	14	38	518	40	559	40	511	38	479	38	14	38
1773	41	941	41	11	41	473	41	468	41	457	41	462	41	8	41
1774	26	984	26	7	26	502	26	482	26	475	26	493	26	10	26
1775	46	1557	41	16	41	792	41	765	41	749	41	772	41	20	41
1776	41	1326	41	14	41	637	41	689	41	676	41	615	41	21	40
1777	44	1441	42	23	42	664	42	777	42	754	42	651	42	13	42
1778	42	1474	42	17	42	745	42	729	42	712	42	721	42	24	42
1779	43	1696	42	15	42	820	43	886	42	871	42	791	43	22	43
1780	42	1485	40	21	40	697	40	788	40	768	40	679	40	20	40
1781	42	1541	42	20	42	759	42	782	42	762	42	745	42	14	42
1782	42	1449	42	18	42	706	42	743	42	734	42	688	42	18	42
1783	43	1331	43	23	43	639	43	692	43	670	43	622	43	17	43
1784	42	1402	42	15	40	674	42	728	42	711	42	656	42	18	41
1785	43	1473	42	25	42	708	42	765	42	740	42	683	42	26	42
1786	42	1537	42	13	42	787	42	750	42	737	42	761	42	26	42
1787	41	1480	41	21	41	745	41	735	41	714	41	731	41	14	41
1788	41	1622	41	21	41	808	41	814	41	793	41	795	41	13	41

Statistics summarized per year. That is, all chosen areas have been compiled to one unit. The column "number of areas" shows how many geographical areas are summarized for the respective year. Variables that cannot be aggregated turn red.