

## SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA, version 2

For more information about this questionnaire or questions about entering specific information, please mail George Alter (altergc@umich.edu) and/or Kees Mandemakers (kma@iisg.nl).

If your organization is responsible for multiple databases (that are not integrated), please fill in a form for each database.

<b>0/ Do you agree to put the following information on the internet</b> (at appropriate places like <a href="http://www.historicaldemography.net">www. historicaldemography.net</a> or the new developed collaboratory on longitudinal historical databases)	Yes
--	-----

### 1/ Identifying information

	Name of database:	Geneva Demographic Database
	Location:	Laboratoire de Démographie et d'Etudes familiales
	Web-address:	<a href="http://www.unige.ch/ses/demog/Rechercheetmandat/Axel/Lademographiegenevoise.html">http://www.unige.ch/ses/demog/Rechercheetmandat/Axel/Lademographiegenevoise.html</a>
	Name contact person:	Michel Oris
	Email-address contact person:	Michel.oris@histec.unige.ch
	Postal Address:	Uni-Mail, 40 Pont d'Arve, 1211 Geneva 4
	Tel. number:	+41 22 379 81 95 or +41 22 379 37 86

### 2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

<b>A Original goal</b>	Goal of the database is to collect date for research on precocious neo-Malthusian practices that coexisted with a traditional Malthusian system of late marriage and high level of final celibacy. The latter had their origins largely in migration flows that affected the matrimonial market and linked the labour market to a complex demographic system.
<b>B Which part has been realized</b>	Censuses have been entered and linked for the period 1816-1843, but we still have to progress on the components of population dynamics, especially migrations.

**FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERN THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE DATABASE**

**3/ Sources: Please enter Yes or No and the time period for the main sources included in the database**

Yes /no	Start year	End year	Type of source	Comments (such as breaks in period or geographic coverage)
Y/N			Baptisms	
Y/N			Marriages from church registers	
Y/N			Burials	
Y/N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
Yes	1816	1850	Civil birth certificates	
Yes	1800	1880	Civil marriage certificates	
Yes	1816	1850	Civil death certificates	
Y/N			Civil population registers	
Yes	1816	1843	Census	
Y/N			Nominative lists	
Y	1800	1880	Genealogies (from more than one source)	Three generations genealogies have been reconstructed through the linkage of marriage acts at the level of the whole Geneva canton. But singles and immigrants are not included.
Y/N	1837	1843	Immigration registers:	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	

#### 4/ How was the sample (or samples) defined?

In all the sources, we selected the persons with a family name beginning by the letter B. In a second time, we linked the information present in the various files to reconstruct life courses.

As far as the censuses were concerned, we in fact took all the household members when one member (or the head or someone with a kin ties to the head) had a name beginning by the letter B.

#### 5/ Units of observation: Please enter Y or N for each unit that can be followed over time; the number of units can be given in thousands

	Type	Number	Comments:
Yes	Individuals	35592	Date of birth, origin, place of birth, occupations, religion, address

Yes	Married couples	8506	Date of marriage, parents names, occupation, origin, etc.
Y/N	Families		
Yes	Households	10723	With relationships on all people living inside the household
Y/N	Farms		
Y/N	Other:		
Y/N	Other:		
Y/N	Other:		

**6/ Describe the geographic area under observation**

City of Geneva within the walls but for the marriages where the sample covers the whole “Canton and Republic of Geneva”.

**7/ Is information available about related individuals who are not in the sample?**

Examples: *Marriage registers often include occupations of parents.*

*A population register sample may include everyone in the household of an individual in the sample.*

Everyone in the household is included (including persons whose last names do not start with the letter “B”).

**8/ What events can be identified? Do events have dates?**

Y/N	Event	Are these events dated? Y/N/P (= partial dates, e.g. year only)	
Yes	Birth	P	Comment: sometimes, there is only the age or years only.
Yes	Marriage	Yes	Comment:
Yes	Death	Yes	Comment: the hospital for old people was outside the city; so probably underestimation of deaths at old age.

Yes	Migration	P	<p>Comment: we started to collect passports, but this is not finished. But we systematically identified those who didn't die between two censuses and were no more present at the next census.</p> <p>More recently (2008), for a master thesis the alphabetical sample of the immigrants ("foreigners", i.e. coming from outside the Geneva canton, including the other Swiss cantons) arriving between 1837 and 1843 has been taken. For most of them, during those years we have an event and a date of exit (departure, marriage with a Geneva citizen, stable residence, ...). This file will be linked with 1837 &amp; 1843 censuses.</p>
Yes	Widowhood	Yes	Comment: through direct observations and interpolations.
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:

**9/ These questions describe the way observation is censored.**

A) How do individuals enter observation?

By birth in the city of Geneva 1816-1850, or by presence at one census (1816, 1822, 1828, 1831, 1837, 1843).

B) How do individuals leave observation?

Death in the city of Geneva or absent at the next census (open interval after 1843).

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Yes, migrations dates and sometimes death. They can be approximated using the censuses.

D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?

Yes, most events between two censuses (marriage, widowhood, exit, etc.).

**10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)**

Yes*	Can observations be linked to geographic locations?
------	---

No	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	
Yes**	Are all individuals who lived in the households of sample members recorded?	
<p>* = we have the address of the house (street and number), and sometimes also the floor of the building is mentioned</p> <p>** = we took all the individuals in the household with however one big exception, when the sample member was a servant in a household where nobody else was a sample member. In that case we took only the servant. This rule is just justified because otherwise the work was excessive.</p>		
<b>11/ Kinship relations</b>		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
Variable.		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
Sometimes 3 (experience on marriage certificates: see above).		
C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are their serious differences and if yes can you describe them?		
To the limits noted above (only "stable" families, i.e. those who married on the territory of the Geneva canton), yes since this is the result of linkages between marriage certificates whom the content was fixed by the law.		
<b>12/ Linkage</b>		
Which sources and units of observation have been linked?		
	<b>Y/N/Partly</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
Births/Baptisms	Partly	Most of this work has been done but not all.
Marriages	Yes	
Deaths/Burials	Partly	Reliable for the sample but the case of the hospital for old people and perhaps some children wet-nursed and dying in the countryside.
Population registers	Y/N/P	
Census	Yes	
Nominative lists	Y/N/P	
Other: passports	Partly	Information about departure date

Other: immigration registers	Y	But only for the inter-census period 1837-1843
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
<p>How is linkage represented in the database? <i>For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number? Are records linked to each other but not to a universal ID?</i></p>		
<p>All occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number. Linkages have been done semi-automatically, all decisions being taken by the researchers.</p>		
<p><b>13 / What data structures have been constructed from the original source data to aid analysis</b></p>		
		<b>Comments:</b>
Yes	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	Approximated
Yes	Events by individual	Widowhood for example
Yes	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	Date of birth has been approximated from age.
Yes	Husband-Wife pairs	
Yes	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	But step-relations are problematic.
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
<p><b>14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?</b></p>		
Yes	Occupational titles: more or less the Philadelphia Social History Project structure for the social status and a code of our own for activity branches. Marriage acts are also coded in Hisco and Hisclas.	
Yes	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): self-code on origin or birth place + a dictionary of Swiss places of origin with religious and linguistic identities.	
Yes	Other (religion, civil status etc.): indeed for religion and civil status.	
Yes	Other: code for streets and arrondissements.within the city	
Yes	Other: Laslett code of household type; a typology of solitude; a typology of sibling groups.	

Y/N	Other:
<b>15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting? Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.</b>	
<p>We have a large and growing number of specific programmes written in clipper, one set for preparing the data, another one for exploitation and production of results.</p>	