

## 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.

**0/ Do you agree to put the following information on the internet**  
(at appropriate places like [www.historicaldemography.net](http://www.historicaldemography.net) or the new developed collaboratory on longitudinal historical databases)

Yes

### 1/ Identifying information

Name of database:	Registre de la population du Québec ancien (Programme de recherche en démographie historique)
Location:	Demography Department, Université de Montréal
Web-address:	<a href="http://www.genealogy.umontreal.ca">www.genealogy.umontreal.ca</a>
Name contact person:	Bertrand Desjardins and Lisa Dillon
Email-address contact person:	<a href="mailto:bertrand.desjardins@umontreal.ca">bertrand.desjardins@umontreal.ca</a> <a href="mailto:ly.dillon@umontreal.ca">ly.dillon@umontreal.ca</a>
Postal Address:	c.p. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Canada H3C 3J7
Tel. number:	(1) 514-343-7613 (BD) (1) 514-343-5956 (LD)
	(1) 514-343-2309

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

#### A Original goal

To "reconstitute" and study the catholic population of Quebec from the arrival of the first French settlers in 1617 to the year 1852, using parish registers to establish the biographies of everyone who lived in the territory. Each biography includes if available date and place of birth, death and marriage(s), and links the person to his parents and spouse(s). As 1852 marks the beginning of the statistical era in Canada with decennial censuses being taken, the goal is to link up to the censuses and eventually continue the reconstitution beyond to the end of the XIXth century.

<b>B Which part has been realized</b>	As of September 2008, the reconstitution is complete up to the year 1799, with the burials up to 1850 having been added to complete the observation of mortality for people born before 1750. 700 000 baptisms, marriages and burials were recorded before 1800, when the catholic population numbered some 200 000 individuals (1850 : 2 350 000 records; 700 000 people)
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**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	1621	1799	Baptisms	1621-1765 (300 000 records) include witnesses; 1766-1799 also when identified as kin in the record (same for Marriages and deaths)
Y	1621	1799	Marriages from church registers	
Y	1621	1850	Burials	1800-1825: deaths of 50+ only 1826-1850: deaths of 75+ only
N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
N			Civil birth certificates	Church was also civil registration
N			Civil marriage certificates	
N			Civil death certificates	
N			Civil population registers	
Y	1666	1765	Census	1666, 1667 and 1681: full nominative. Next: 1760-1765: heads of household only.
Y			Nominative lists	Some list of migrants; confirmations
Y			Genealogies (from more than one source)	Included
Y	1621	1799	Other: Notarial documents	Partial; mainly to supplement missing marriages
Y/N			Other:	

Y/N		Other:	
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**4/ How was the sample (or samples) defined?**

No sample: whole population is included.

**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:
Y	Individuals	475 000	
Y	Married couples	75 000	
Y	Families		Across generations
Y	Households		Very limited: 1666, 1667 and 1681 for entire population; 1716 and 1744 for one city (Quebec)
N	Farms		
Y/N	Other:		
Y/N	Other:		
Y/N	Other:		

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

Within the French possessions in North America, the only full scale colonisation was in the St-Lawrence valley, which became Quebec. Territory now one of ten provinces of Canada. Some 150 parishes opened before 1800.

**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.*

N/A. Complete population is included.

**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)	
Y	Birth	Y/P	Comment: partial for immigrants and for a small proportion of Canadian-born.
Y	Marriage	Y/P	Comment: Very small proportion lack exact date
Y	Death	Y	Comment: Death date known for 90% of married adults
Y	Migration	P	Comment: monitored through appearing in records.
Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:
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?

At birth (Canadian born). Some immigrant arrivals are known through lists; most enter through marriage.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

Through death or end of data linkage. Presently, baptisms, marriages and deaths systematically linked to 1799, and 1800-1850 deaths of people born before 1750. Or through leaving St-Lawrence Valley: very limited for families, except return of elites to France at British takeover. More frequent for single males, but proportion remains small.

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Exact date of arrival of immigrants not systematically registered. Out-migration dates usually not exactly known. Death knowledge dependent on data linkage.

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

Some deaths are missing, but can be located between two dates.

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

Y	Can observations be linked to geographic locations? Yes: parish
Y	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded? Indirectly, through recording of vital events.
N/A	Are all individuals who lived in the households of sample members recorded?

**11/ Kinship relations**

A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?

Complete kinship available through "Family reconstitution".

B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?

Varies depending on date of arrival of the different immigrants at the head of each lineage. The descendance of the early immigrants is complete for 4 or 5 generations and partial (the married descendants) for one or two more.

C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are their serious differences and if yes can you describe them?

The only difference lies in the length of longitudinal observation available, given the 1799 actual cutoff date.

**12/ Linkage**

Which sources and units of observation have been linked?

	Y/N/Partly	Comments:
Births/Baptisms	Y/P	1621-1799 complete
Marriages	Y	1621-1799
Deaths/Burials	Y/P	1621-1799 complete; 50+ (1800-1825) and 75+ (1826-1850) complete
Population registers	Y/N/P	

Census	Y	1666, 1667 and 1681 complete population. 1716 and 1744: Quebec city only
Nominative lists	N	
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
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? What was used to establish a link?</i></p>		
<p>Each individual has an ID number linked to his parents' ID and is linked to his appearances in the Documents. Each couple has an ID number linked to the IDs of the spouses. Linking relied on names of individuals and their parents and spouse(s), ages given in documents, compatibility of the dates of life events, parish of residence if necessary...</p>		
<p><b>13 / What data structures have been constructed from the original source data to aid analysis</b></p>		
		<b>Comments:</b>
Y	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	Only very partially. Necessary for only a small proportion of cases.
Y	Events by individual	
Y	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	
Y	Husband-Wife pairs	
Y	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
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>		
Y	Occupational titles (like HISCO): in base data only. Not synthetised at the level of the individuals; has to be established from appearances in documents.	
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): parish is base unit of observation. Place of origin of immigrants in France at the Province level.	
N/A	Other (religion, civil status etc.): everyone is catholic. Civil status is obtained from family reconstitution.	

Y/N	Other:
Y/N	Other:
Y/N	Other:

**15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting?  
Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.**

All data extracted from data base using SQL. Files defined specifically for the needs of each user, who uses the software he wishes for analysis. We have not developed own analysis software directly applicable to data base.