

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 or the new developed collaboratory on longitudinal historical databases)	Yes
---	-----

1/ Identifying information

	Name of database:	Historical Sample Portuguese Social Mobility
	Location:	NICPRI/ University of Évora
	Web-address:	http://www.nicpri.uminho.pt/
	Name contact person:	Dr. Paulo Eduardo Guimarães
	Email-address contact person:	peg@uevora.pt
	Postal Address:	Rua Miradouro do Sado, 7, R/C Esq.
	Tel. number:	+351.309902574
	Co-ordination	Prof. Dr. Hélder Adegar Fonseca and Dr. Paulo Eduardo Guimarães

2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

A Original goal	To study national and regional patterns of social mobility, using marriages registers and Hisco coding scheme for international comparisions
B Which part has been realized	50%

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)
N			Baptisms	

Y	1860	1910	Marriages from church registers	
N			Burials	
N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
N			Civil birth certificates	
Y	1911	1957	Civil marriage certificates	
N			Civil death certificates	
N			Civil population registers	
N			Census	
N			Nominative lists	
N			Genealogies (from more than one source)	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	

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

The sample was defined by common time cohorts for different national contexts chosen from different social and economic patterns revealed by previous monographic academic studies.

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:
N	Individuals		Individual names were not recorded in database
N	Married couples		Idem
N	Families		Idem
N	Households		Idem
N	Farms		Idem
Y	Occupations:	3430	Portuguese occupation titles

6/ Describe the geographic area under observation

Évora (Urban/rural parishes), Alentejo region; Setúbal (Urban/rural parishes), coastal town south of Portugal; Barreiro (industrial ‘village’) near Lisbon; Figueira da Foz (Urban/rural parishes), in the Centre (coast)

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

No. The sample includes the occupations of the bridal pair, its geographic origin, residence (address). The same data was gathered from the parents and testimonies.

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	P	Comment: calculated from the age given during the marriage
Y	Marriage	Y	Comment:
N	Death	N	Comment:
Y	Migration	N	Comment:
Y	Occupational mobility:	N	Comment: Intergenerational mobility
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?

When and only if they married.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?		
D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?		
10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)		
Y	Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	
N	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	
N	Are all individuals who lived in the households of sample members recorded?	
11/ Kinship relations		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
By specific fields in the database		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
One (father/mother-to-son/daughter)		
C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are their serious differences and if yes can you describe them?		
The main variable (occupations) are comparable but missing data in this variable is a problem in the sources prior to 1911		
12/ Linkage		
Which sources and units of observation have been linked?		
	Y/N/Partly	Comments:
Births/Baptisms	N	
Marriages	Y	

Deaths/Burials	N	
Population registers	N	
Census	N	
Nominative lists	N	
Other:	Y/N/P	

How is linkage represented in the database? *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?*

There is a single ID for each marriage record

13 / What data structures have been constructed from the original source data to aid analysis

		Comments:
N	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	
Y	Events by individual	Occupations were linked to Hisco coding table that was built for Portuguese occupational titles
Y	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	
Y	Husband-Wife pairs	By occupation or its proxy, e.g., the occupation of the father of the bride
N	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
Y/N	Other:	

14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?

Y	Occupational titles (HISCO) and Hisclass
---	--

Y/N	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): The Portuguese code for parishes (<i>freguesias</i>)
Y	civil status, legitimacy
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.**

The raw data was first recorded in a simple spreadsheet table (using Excel) and the imported to an Access Database for aggregation, queries, data mining. SPSS and LEM was used for statistical analysis of intermediate results.