

## SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

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

### 1/ Identifying information

Name of database:	Aranjuez Data Base
Location:	Madrid (Spain)
Web-address:	Population and Society Research Group (GEPS): <a href="http://www.ucm.es/info/geps">www.ucm.es/info/geps</a>
Name contact person:	Alberto Sanz-Gimeno
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Postal Address:	Dep. Sociología II Facultad de CC.PP. y Sociología Universidad Complutense de Madrid 28223 Madrid, Spain
Tel. number:	(34) 91 394 2666

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

The data base covers much of the demographic transition in Aranjuez. All of the papers generated from the data base thus far have dealt with one aspect or another of this process.

### 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
N			Baptisms	
N			Marriages from church registers	
N			Burials	
N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
Y	1871	1975	Civil birth certificates	
Y	1871	1975	Civil marriage certificates	

Y	1871	1975	Civil death certificates	
N			Civil population registers	
N			Census	
Y	1877	1975	Nominative lists	Six different " <i>padrones</i> ": 1877, 1905, 1912, 1945, 1960, 1975
Y	1893	1975	Other: Military draft records	Heights of local draftees
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	

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

There is no sampling at all in the data base. The research group was given access to the civil registration material for the entire period. The same holds true for the local population listings and the militar heights. Since the material centers on a small town, the is considerable loss of information regarding people who out-migrate. Assesing the effects of mobility on the individuals in the data base is extremely difficult.

**5/ Units of observation:**

**Please enter Y or N for each unit that can be followed over time**

		Comments:
Y	Individuals	
Y	Married couples	
Y	Families	
Y	Households	Households can be followed over different local population listings, but only if the data are linked. This has not been done so far.
N	Farms	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

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

The data refer to the town of Aranjuez, located some 50 km south of Madrid. Over the period, the population of the town ranges from some 7500 in the 1870s, to around 12,000 in the early twentieth century, and upwards of 30,000 towards the end of the period.

**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.

As said earlier, everyone is included in the sample. The appearance of an individual in the data base might only be once, but full information on him is registered. In other words, some individuals appear many times in the data base (on birth, marriage and death certificates, on population listings, on military conscription lists) while others may only appear once.

**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	Comment:
Y	Marriage	Y/P	Comment: Date of marriage is not possible for people who married outside the town, but the de facto existence of the marriage can be ascertained.
Y	Death	Y	Comment:
P	Migration	P	Comment: Out-migrants can be identified indirectly (disappearing at some time after a given date or age). In-migrants are fully identified as long as they appear in the data base (origin is always registered). There is no way of knowing exactly when they arrive in town.
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?

Individuals enter observation when they appear in the data base. For those who are born in Aranjuez, this is at birth. For in-migrants this can happen at any time on any type of document.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

Individuals leave observation at death or when they disappear from the data base. We can look at this issue indirectly by establishing exactly until what date people are really under observation.

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Of course.

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, see above.

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

Y	Can observations be linked to residential locations?
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P	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?
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Y	Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded?
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### 11/ Kinship relations

A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?

Immediate kin relations can be derived (often indirectly) from the local nominative listings of households and inhabitants. For those who are born in Aranjuez, kin ties can be imputed thanks to family reconstitution.

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

Two and possibly three.

### 12/ Linkage

Which sources and units of observation have been linked?

	Y/N/Partly	Comments:
Births/Baptisms	Y	
Marriages	Y	
Deaths/Burials	Y	

Population registers	N	
Census	N	
Nominative lists	Y	
Other:	Y	Heights of military conscripts
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
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?

All individuals have a personal identification number (ID). This has been the basis of what we call a *Relational Table* that contains the IDs of every other person in the data base who appear on any of the records pertaining to a given individual as well as their position in those records (for example, his parents on his birth, marriage or death certificate). In this way, all links between different IDs can be ascertained easily. The main data base, of course, contains several other smaller data bases that have been generated for specific analytical purposes. The origin of all of them is the *Relational Table*.

### 13 / What data structures have been added to the information in the sources?

		Comments:
Y	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	
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	A sibset data base (by mother or father) has been created.
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

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

Y	Occupational titles (like HISCO): We have generated our own system. Very few classifications are used, mainly due to the fact that a large part of the town's population is often classified as 'day laborers'.
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Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):
Y	Other (religion, civil status etc.): civil status, literacy, sex
Y	Other: Cause of death
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 base construction and management has been done basically with MS Access.