

## 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:	COR-sample
Location:	KULeuven, Belgium
Web-address:	<a href="http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/sociologie/NL/research/11/index.php">http://www.kuleuven.ac.be/sociologie/NL/research/11/index.php</a>
Name contact person:	Matthijs Koen
Email-address contact person:	<a href="mailto:Koen.matthijs@soc.kuleuven.be">Koen.matthijs@soc.kuleuven.be</a>
Postal Address:	Van Evenstraat 2B, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
Tel. number:	016/323173

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

Construct a database with longitudinal demographic information about Flanders for the period 1846-1920

### 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	1846	1920	Civil birth certificates	Only the ones missing in population registers
Y	1800	1920	Civil marriage certificates	
Y	1846	1920	Civil death certificates	Only the ones missing in population registers

Y	1846	1920	Civil population registers	
N			Census	
N			Nominative lists	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	
Y/N			Other:	

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

Letter sample: all persons whose family name start with COR

**5/ Units of observation:**

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

		Comments:
Y	Individuals	Sample for Flanders: in 1846: about 10.000 persons
Y	Married couples	
Y	Families	
Y	Households	
N	Farms	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

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

Flanders, starting with the city of Antwerp and enlarging the geographical scope step by step

**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.

Yes, all information available of family members who live in the same household as the person in the sample

**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: depends on population register, from 1880 on mostly complete dates, in 1846 only dates for births, for other people is the age registered
Y	Marriage	Y	Comment:
Y	Death	Y	Comment:
Y	Migration	Y	Comment:
Y	corrections by the administration	Y/N	Comment: not all corrections are dated, but when dated, then the dates are complete
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?

- birth
- immigration

B) How do individuals leave observation?

- death
- emigration

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?		
Normally not, but on irregular basis some could be 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)?		
<b>10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)</b>		
Y	Can observations be linked to residential locations?	
Y	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	
P	Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded?	
<b>11/ Kinship relations</b>		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
Dependent on the population register it is not registered or registered in a column where the relation to the head of the household is defined, when not registered we try to define kinship relation based on the family name, sex and age		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
Normally 2 generations (parents and children), sometimes 3 or even 4 generations, the linked data will generate kinship information for even more generations		
<b>12/ Linkage</b>		
Which sources and units of observation have been linked?		
	<b>Y/N/Partly</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
Births/Baptisms	Y	Planned to link to information of population registers
Marriages	Y	Planned to link to information of population registers
Deaths/Burials	Y	Planned to link to information of population registers
Population registers	Y	
Census	N	
Nominative lists	N	

Other:	Y/N/P	
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?

Each original record has a unique ID, during linkage the lowest unique ID of the several records that will be linked is maintained as a unique ID for the linked recordset

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

		Comments:
Y	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	planned
Y	Events by individual	Planned
Y	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	Planned
Y	Husband-Wife pairs	Planned
Y	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	planned
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): HISCO
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): NIS-codes (Belgian national institute for statistics)
N	Other (religion, civil status etc.):
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.**

Not yet