

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:	Italian Historical Population Database
Location:	Parma – Udine – Sassari
Web-address:	
Name contact person:	Marco Breschi
Email-address contact person:	breschi@dss.uniud.it
Postal Address:	
Tel. number:	

2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

A Original goal	Reconstructing rural and urban populations across Italy to study the demographic history of nineteenth and twentieth-century Italy at the individual and family level.
B Which part has been realized	Reconstruction of two sharecropping rural villages during the 19th century, Casalguidi (Tuscany) and Madregolo (Emilia)

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	1796	1883	Baptisms	Casalguidi 1818-59
Y	1796	1883	Marriages from church registers	Casalguidi 1818-59

Y	1796	1883	Burials	Casalguidi 1818-59
N			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
N			Civil birth certificates	
N			Civil marriage certificates	
N			Civil death certificates	
N			Civil population registers	
Y	1796	1883	Census	Casalguidi 1819-59. In both cases, they are Religious censuses recorded on annual basis called <i>Status Animarum</i>
N			Nominative lists	
N			Genealogies (from more then one source)	
Y	1819	1859	Other: Family Tax Register	Only for Casalguidi
Y	1799	1883	Other: Market Price Register	Casalguidi 1819-59.
N			Other:	

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

It is not a sample. The sources cover the entire population throughout the period analyzed.

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	~ 17,000	All individuals who spent at least 1 year in the village(s)
Y	Married couples	~ 4,500	All couples who spent at least 1 year in the village(s) regardless where they got married.
N	Families		However, it is always possible to structure data to consider the Family as unit of analysis
Y	Households	~ 550	Per year

N	Farms		
N	Other:		
N	Other:		
N	Other:		
6/ Describe the geographic area under observation			
<p>Madregolo and Casalguidi are two sharecropping populations located, respectively, in Emilia, close to Parma, and in Tuscany, close to Pistoia and Florence. Madregolo is a small rural village whose territory is completely flat and crossed by an important river. Casalguidi is a small town (2,500 inhabitants per year) placed in a flat terrain but with some hilly stretches.</p>			
7/ Is information available about related individuals who are not in the sample?			
<p>Examples:</p> <p>Marriage registers often include occupations of parents. A population register sample may include everyone in the household of an individual in the sample.</p>			
<p>Yes. Birth, death and marriage acts do report information on parents, spouse (death act), godfather (birth act), bridesmen and groomsmen (marriage act). Parish censuses (<i>Status Animarum</i>) report information on father's ego.</p>			
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: Y for those born in the parish in the period studied, P for those born elsewhere or born before the period of analysis.
Y	Marriage	Y/N/P	Comment: Y for those marriages celebrated in the parish in the period studied, P for those celebrated in the bride's parish in the period studied, N for immigrant couples and couples married before the period of analysis.
Y	Death	Y/N	Comment: Y for those individuals dead in the parish in the period studied, N for those who emigrated.
Y	Migration	P	Comment: Only indirectly by analysis of two consecutive <i>Stati Animarum</i> .
Y	Other:	P	Comment: Household headship takeover.
Y	Other:	P	Comment: Movements of individuals among households living in the parish.

Y/N	Other:	Y/N/P	Comment:
9/ These questions describe the way observation is censored.			
A) How do individuals enter observation?			
By birth, immigration or at the beginning of observation period (1819 for Casalguidi, 1797 for Madregolo)			
B) How do individuals leave observation?			
By death, emigration or at the end of observation period (1859 for Casalguidi, 1883 for Madregolo)			
C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?			
No. At least the year of event is always known.			
D) Are some entries or exits interval censored (i.e. the exact date is unknown, but it can be located between two known dates)?			
No. At least the year of event is always known.			
10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)			
N	Can observations be linked to geographic locations?		
P	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?		
Y	Are all individuals who lived in the households of sample members recorded?		
11/ Kinship relations			
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?			
By a numeric double-digit code. The first number identifies the person whom the ego is in relationship with (according to the household member list in the <i>Status Animarum</i>), while the second number identifies the type of relationship (wife, son, aunt, grandparent, etc.). For example, a code 1-3 informs us that the ego is the child (3) of the household head (1).			
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information? Usually three.			

C) Are the variables for each generation comparable, or are their serious differences and if yes can you describe them?		
There are deep differences in the availability of individual data.		
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	N	
Other: Status Animarum	Y	Sort of parish census
Other: Family Tax register	Y	Only for Casalguidi. Annual information.
Other: Grain prices	Y	
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?		
Each individual is identified by an unique ID, which is reported on each parish act that refers to him and also on each Status Animarum where the ego is present. This second source allows us to define the year-by-year presence of each individual.		
13 / What data structures have been constructed from the original source data to aid analysis		
		Comments:

Y/N	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	
Y/N	Events by individual	
Y/N	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	
Y/N	Husband-Wife pairs	
Y/N	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
Y	Other: Individual life-history records.	Every record contains information on vital events as well as the dates of entry and exit from observation.
Y	Other: Couple life-history records	Every record contains information on the marriage life of each couple (date of marriage, number of children, date of spouses' deaths, etc.)
Y	Other: Status Animarum	Year-by-year presence of individuals and households.
Y/N	Other:	
14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?		
N	Occupational titles (like HISCO):	
N	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	
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.**

No, at least in a systematic way. Single programs have been developed for specific purposes.