

## 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:	Koori Health Research Database (KHRD) 1855-1930
Location:	School of Population Health, University of Melbourne and Demography Program, RSSH, Australian National University
Web-address:	N/A
Name contact person:	Dr Len Smith and Prof Janet McCalman
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### 2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

- 1) To reconstitute the Aboriginal population of Victoria backwards from the genealogies of people who know themselves to be Aboriginal;
- 2) To find and study the 'lost Aborigines' of Victoria from whom the current population has descended;
- 3) To map demographically the impact of colonisation on the Aboriginal People of Victoria and to reconstruct their socio-medical history.

### 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
Yes	1840	1855	Baptisms	These were occasionally used for births recorded in Van Diemen's Land and Port Phillip before Vital Registration and are included in the Tasmanian and Victorian Pioneer Indexes.

No			Marriages from church registers	Civil registration for marriage in Victoria and VDL was more reliable, but some Mission Station records of marriages have survived.
No			Burials	Death records kept by some superintendents of Mission stations have survived
No			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	N/A
Yes	1857	1920	Civil birth certificates	Civil registration began in 1855 in Victoria. These recorded parents' place of birth, marriage and occupation, and usually included the biological white father, even if he was of high social standing and married to a white woman.
Yes	1855	1920	Civil marriage certificates	These were used for both the individuals' parents and the individuals' themselves. These record the occupation and address of the marrying couple, place of birth, age, parents' names and occupation and previous marriages and offspring of the couple. Religion is recorded.
Yes	1857	1985	Civil death certificates	These record age, cause of death and up to four contributing medical conditions with duration; place of death; usual residence; current occupation; number of marriages with dates; number of offspring with the names and ages of those still living and those deceased.
Yes			Civil population registers	Street directories.
Yes			Census	The Police made very accurate censuses of Aboriginal people in Victoria, based on police districts, which are the best source for mapping dispossession and population decline.

Yes			Nominative lists	Male and female prisoner lists; includes biometrics, photos Industrial School registers of children committed to the care of the state; Asylum registers; War service records for World Wars I and II; biometrics, photos, character Police Gazette reports of released prisoners and trials; biometrics, photos, clothing descriptions.
Yes			Aboriginal Protection Board records and Mission Station records	Detailed records of Aboriginal people within their jurisdiction
Yes			Victorian Inquests and criminal trial briefs	Depositions, evidence, autopsy reports
Yes			Charity Organisation Society records	Social work case records of individuals and families, often with multiple observations over time; includes record of income, housing, illness, crime, family problems, plus physical descriptions of individuals.
Yes			Immigration and Convict records for white relatives	Convict records include biometrics.
<b>4/ How was the sample (or samples) defined?</b>				
<p>The purpose of the study is to reconstitute the Aboriginal population of Victoria, with the specific aim of finding and including the part-Aboriginal people who were expelled from the Mission Stations by the 1886 Half-castes Act, from whom the current Victorian Aboriginal (Koori) population has almost entirely descended. These people were to be forcibly assimilated, but continued to be discriminated against in all areas of life as 'unofficial' Aborigines. Those who remained 'official Aborigines' under the Act in time 'died out', which was the intention of colonial policy. The Aboriginal Protection Board's role was to supervise and victual the last remnants of a 'dying race'.</p>				
<b>5/ Units of observation:</b>				
Please enter Y or N for each unit that can be followed over time				
			<b>Comments:</b>	
Yes	Individuals		1855-1985	

Yes-partial	Married couples	1840 – 1985
Yes	Families	ditto
Yes	Households	ditto
No	Farms	
No	Other:	
No	Other:	
No	Other:	

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

Colony, later State of Victoria, Australia, settled by Europeans 1835.

Most activity is in rural locations and inner Melbourne from the 1920s. There was considerable movement of people back and forwards with other colonies and states, especially over the Murray river and between Bass Strait islands and the coast.

**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. This database is genealogically-derived, and includes tagged individuals who were not Aboriginal but who married Aboriginal people; Aboriginal people from outside Victoria are also tagged.

**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)	
Yes	Birth	Yes	Comment:
Yes	Marriage	Yes	
Yes	Death	Yes	Comment:
Y/N	Migration	Yes	Comment: The ship and passenger lists of both unassisted and assisted immigrants.
Y/N	Transportation	Yes	For those with convict parents or grandparents
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?

The dataset was based on the genealogies constructed by various anthropologists and officials. They include the work of Norman Tindale and Dianne Barwick, amplified by archival records of C19th anthropologists, mission station superintendents and recent employees of Museum Victoria. These were corrected and extended by oral evidence from Aboriginal people which has since been confirmed with record linkage in the BDM registrations.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

When their death certificate is traced or we acknowledge failure in tracing them.

Victorian Death certificates are indexed on CD ROM, with parents' names (when known by those present at the recording of the death), up to 1985. Some nonagenarians born after 1890 will be censored.

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Yes.

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

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

Yes

Can observations be linked to residential locations?

Partly

Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?

No

Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded?

**11/ Kinship relations**

A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?

In Births, Marriages and Deaths, parents' names are given, with occupations in B and M.

In Births, Marriages, parents' names and occupations.

In Deaths, parents' names (if known), marriages, age of marriage, status of spouse, ages and first names of children, number of children deceased, if multiple marriages—in which marriage children were born. This information is supplied by witnesses to the registration of the death, so that those who die disconnected from kin leave no kinship record.

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

Three generations from the individual's BDM, but more has been reconstituted genealogically by further linkage.

### 12/ Linkage

Which sources and units of observation have been linked?

	Y/N/Partly	Comments:
Births/Baptisms	Yes	
Marriages	Yes	
Deaths/Burials	Yes	
Population registers	No	
Census	No	
Nominative lists	Partly	
Criminal/ Inquest	Partly	
Military	Partly	
Welfare	Partly	
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 individual has a numerical ID and names are currently included, hence confidentiality of dataset in present form.

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

		Comments:
Yes	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	
Yes	Events by individual	
Yes	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	
Yes	Husband-Wife pairs	Applies to only a few within cohort
Yes	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
<b>14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?</b>		
Yes	Occupational titles (like HISCO): UK SES historically specified to account for casual and regular employment and labour market change over time	
Yes	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): A GIS mapping of population movement is under construction using the Police censusus.	
Y/N	Other (religion, civil status etc.):	
Yes	Other: Aboriginal language group and 'Country'	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
<b>15/ Have you developed any software for analysis or data extracting? Please describe the capabilities and outputs of these programs.</b>		
<p>Yes. The genealogies were first recorded on a standard commercial genealogical database ©Generations.</p> <p>These were exported to a customised database constructed for the project by the Australian Science and Technology Heritage Centre (Austehc) using their Online Heritage Resource Manager (OHRM), which is an Access based system. This software can isolate individuals as distinct entities and reconnect them with kin. Many Koori kinships are very complicated, with multiple marriages, children outside wedlock and informal adoptions. Forced child removal has also obscured family connections. The data can then be de-identified and exported to statistical packages for analysis.</p> <p>See attached pdf. article by Joanne Evans of Austehc of the software.</p> <p>Austehc's open source software and its applications can be seen on:  <a href="http://www.austehc.unimelb.edu.au">http://www.austehc.unimelb.edu.au</a></p>		