

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:	
	Location:	Cambridge Group for the History of Population
	Web-address:	Not yet Web mounted
	Name contact person:	Ros Davies
	Email-address contact person:	rsd1@cam.ac.uk
	Postal Address:	The Cambridge Group, Sir William Hardy Building, Department of Geography, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EN
	Tel. number:	01223 333189

2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

To create a longitudinal demographic database across the last four decades of the nineteenth century for selected urban and rural populations in Scotland, using census and civil registration material.

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
No			Baptisms	
No			Marriages from church registers	
No			Burials	
No			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	
Yes	1860	1901	Civil birth certificates	
Yes	1860	1901	Civil marriage certificates	
Yes	1860	1901	Civil death certificates	
No			Civil population registers	

Yes	1861	1901	Census	
No			Nominative lists	
Y/N			Other:	

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

Taken to be the population and events recorded within the boundaries of the registration districts covering the chosen communities. 100% sample taken within those boundaries.

5/ Units of observation:

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

		Comments:
Yes	Individuals	
Yes	Married couples	
Yes	Families	
Yes	Households	
Yes	Farms	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	

6/ Describe the geographic area under observation

The registration districts covering: the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, a crofting community; Rothiemay, Banffshire, a NE agricultural district, Torthorwald, Dumfries-shire, a SW agricultural community, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, an town of some 30,000 inhabitants in 1901 with a variety of industries.

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. Marriage registers have occ of fathers and names of both parents of both parties and whether or not they are deceased.

Death registers also give parents names and occ of deceased's father and whether or not they are dead.

Birth registers give date and place of parents marriage, as well as their names and fathers occupation

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: date of parents marriage also given
Yes	Marriage	Yes	Comment:
Yes	Death	Yes	Comment:
Y/N	Migration	Y/N/P	Comment:
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?

Birth is observed, are seen in the census when had not been observed before, or are observed participating in a demographic event, when had not been seen previously in any other source.

B) How do individuals leave observation?

Die, are not observed in a source, having been observed previously.

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?

Births and deaths precisely dated, other dates much more imprecise

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?	
No	Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	
Partly	Are all individuals who lived in the households of members of the sample recorded? <i>Only for those living there on a census date, and where demographic data reveal people who have been in that household</i>	
11/ Kinship relations		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
Parents names given on all civil registration docs. Spouse names given on death certificates too. Some information on kin available as the relationship of the informant (person registering the event is recorded. Some relationships revealed by the census returns. Kinship networks can be built up using the data base as grandparents, cousins, aunts/uncles can be identified, if they remain within the study areas.		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
For some individuals 3 generations or more exist.		
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	Y/N/P	
Census	Yes	
Nominative lists	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	
Other:	Y/N/P	

Other:	Y/N/P	
<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?</p>		
<p>At the moment records are linked to each other, imposing universal ids is being left until all links have been finalised. At present each individual has a personal id which can be followed from one source to the next.</p>		
<p>13 / What data structures have been added to the information in the sources?</p>		
		Comments:
Y/	Date of entry and date of exit by individual	In progress
Y/	Events by individual	In progress
Y/	Time constant information (date of birth, sex, etc.) by individual	In progress
Y/N	Husband-Wife pairs	In progress
Y/N	Mother-child and Father-child pairs	In progress
Y/N	Family Groups:	In progress
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
Y/N	Other:	
<p>14/ What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?</p>		
Y/N	Occupational titles (like HISCO): partly done	
Y/N	Locations (including geo-referenced systems): Partly done	
Y/N	Other (religion, civil status etc.): religion known from marriage data, status given in census	
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.**

Data manipulated and extracted using Access. Specially designed queries used, but no software designed specially.