

## 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:	Founders & Survivors: Tasmanian life courses in historical context
Location:	School of Historical Studies, University of Tasmania
Web-address:	N/A
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### 2/ Main objective and scope of the database:

Major grant application under review: pilot project under way

This project will result in a longitudinal study of Australian settlement—founders, both convict and free, and survivors. Based on an historical reconstruction of Tasmanian society across five generations, it includes a case study of the long-run effects of forced labour and emigration on health and survival. It will track for the first time the life course of ordinary people from the founder population to the present day. Using an interdisciplinary framework to guide research on health, human development and ageing at an individual level, and on family formation, community building and social cohesion at the collective, the project will result in a greater understanding of the forces which have shaped the lives of Australians.

### 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
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Yes	1803	1856	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.
No			Burials	Less reliable than civil registration.
No			Population registers (continuous) maintained by a church	N/A
Yes	1838	1936	Civil birth certificates	
Yes	1838	1936	Civil marriage certificates	
Yes	1838	2005	Civil death certificates	Our epidemiologists will have access to the National Death Register.
Yes			Civil population registers	Street directories.
No			Census	No census returns are available for Australia, but the UK census returns were consulted for family histories.
Yes			Nominative lists	
Yes			Convict Indents and Conduct Records (72,000) Convicts permission to marry Deaths under sentence records Ship records	
Yes			Inquests and criminal trial briefs, including Old Bailey trials	Depositions, evidence, autopsy reports
Yes				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 intercolonial migration records	Convict records include biometrics.

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

The sample is defined by a traced death record for a convict, either under sentence or post servitude.

Genealogical research to locate descendants.

**5/ Units of observation:**

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

		Comments:
Yes	Individuals	1750+ - 2000
Yes-partial	Married couples	ditto
Yes	Families	ditto
Yes	Households	ditto
No	Farms	
No	Other:	
No	Other:	
No	Other:	

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

Australian colonies and states, United Kingdom and Ireland

**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.

**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	Partial	Comment:
Yes	Marriage	Partial	Marriage certificates were not uniformly traced as Indexes give year and death certificates give age of marriage as remembered by the individual's kin. These are often discrepant and we have read those discrepancies as highly significant of the quality of oral transfer of family history over time.
Yes	Death	Yes	Comment:
Y/N	Migration	Yes	Comment: The ship and passenger lists of both unassisted and assisted immigrants.
Y/N	Transportation	Yes	
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?

Being transported under sentence to Van Diemen's Land after 1804

B) How do individuals leave observation?

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

C) Are some entry or exit dates unknown?		
1) 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		
<b>10/ Residence and Household (Y/N/Partly)</b>		
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?	
<b>11/ Kinship relations</b>		
A) How is kinship recorded in the sources?		
<p>In Births, Marriages and Deaths, parents' names are given, with occupations in B and M.</p> <p>In Births, Marriages, parents' names and occupations.</p> <p>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.</p>		
B) How deep (number of generations) is the available kinship information?		
<p>Three generations from the individual's BDM, but more has been reconstituted genealogically by further linkage.</p> <p>Private genealogical tracing is extensive among Australians descended from convicts and we will incorporate this private work in the database.</p>		
<b>12/ Linkage</b>		
Which sources and units of observation have been linked?		
	<b>Y/N/Partly</b>	<b>Comments:</b>
Births/Baptisms	Yes	
Marriages	Yes	
Deaths/Burials	Yes	
Population registers	Yes	Convict musters

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?

Convicts were issued with a unique numerical identifier that followed them throughout their career under sentence so that record linkage is easy.

**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:	

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

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):
YES	Other (religion, civil status etc.):
Y/N	Other:
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>We plan to adapt the customised software used in the Koori Health Research Database.</p> <p>We will finally link individuals' descendants in the historical database with people currently under study by the Menzies Centre for Population Research and the Tasmania Asthma Study.</p>	