

SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES

WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

The second questionnaire

For more information about this questionnaire or questions about entering specific information, please contact Kees Mandemakers (kma@iisg.nl) and/or Tatiana Moisseenko (tatiana.moisseenko@iisg.nl)

Table of Contents:

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| I. | A | General (identifying) information about databases |
| II. | A | Contact information |
| III. | A | Sources: core characteristics |
| IV. | A | Database: core characteristics |
| V. | A | Publications and reports |
| VI. | B | Observations |
| VII. | B | Sampling design and procedures |
| VIII. | B | Data collection |
| IX. | B | Linkage process |
| X. | C | Sources: the main characteristics of every source |

The questionnaire comprises three sections:

Section A includes the questions related to the most general and important information identifying the content, scope and provenance of the databases and the information about their creators.

Section B contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

Section C contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Section A

I. General (identifying) information about the database

1. Title of the database	THE DEMOGRAPHY OF VICTORIAN SCOTLAND
1.a. Subtitle , which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	Linked data for 4 Scottish communities, 1861-1901
2. Abbreviation	DVS

3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	http://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/victorianscotlanddemography
3.b. Get to data	doi: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-5596-1

4. Abstract: describes content of the database. Max. length: 300 words Please indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Scope and main goal◦ Time and territory covered by data◦ Sample strategy◦ Main sources	Original goal is to create a longitudinal demographic database across the last four decades of the nineteenth century for selected urban and rural populations in Scotland, <i>using census and civil registration material</i> . <i>Sample definition</i> 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. <i>Geographic area under observation.</i>
---	--

	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, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants in 1901 with a variety of industries.
--	--

5. Keywords: Please use the recommended keywords if they are applicable: <i>demography, life course, census, church register, civil certificates, population register, history, social science, genetics, migration, occupations.</i>	Demography, life course, census, civil certificates, history, social science
Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.	

6. Citation: Indicate how you want others to cite your database.	Reid, A. et al., <i>Scottish Census Enumerators' Books: Skye, Kilmarnock, Rothiemay and Torthorwald, 1861-1901</i> [computer file]. Colchester, Essex: UK Data Archive [distributor], May 2007. SN: 5596, http://dx.doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-5596-1
---	---

7. IDS compatible: Indicate with <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> whether the database is IDS compatible, if <i>Yes</i> , please specify.	No
---	----

8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?	Completed
8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?	2003-2007
8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it?	
8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for the database.	We would like to extend the database to 1911 if possible, but depends on funding.

II. Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure
1.a. Website	http://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk
1.b. Location: city, country	Cambridge, UK
1.c. Postal address	The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, Sir William Hardy Building, Department of Geography, Downing Place, Cambridge CB2 3EN
1.d. Phone	

2. Name of primary responsible person	Alice Reid
2.a. His/her email address	amr1001@cam.ac.uk
2.b. Postal address	
2.c. Phone	+441223766995

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	March 2015
3.b. Who did it?	Alice Reid

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)	ESRC
---	------

III. Sources: core characteristics

1. Type of the sources.

Indicate how many sources were used for the database and what kind (register, census, certificates ...). Please enter *Yes* or *No* and the time period for the main sources. In case of other sources, not listed below, please add their type and specify their main characteristics. Detailed questions about the characteristics of all core sources are in section C.

	<i>Type of source</i>	<i>Yes/No</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>End year</i>	<i>Explanations:</i>
1.	Baptisms	N			
2.	Marriages from church registers	N			
3.	Burials	N			
4.	Population registers, maintained by church or state	N			
5.	Civil birth certificates	Y	1860	1901	Not available for distribution
6.	Civil marriage certificates	Y	1860	1901	Not available for distribution
7.	Civil death certificates	Y	1860	1901	Not available for distribution
8.	Population Census	Y	1861	1901	Every 10 years
9.	Nominative lists	N			
10.	Military draft records	N			
11.	Other:				

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible		1860-1901			
2. Territory covered by data		Scotland. 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, a town of some 30,000 inhabitants in 1901 with a variety of industries.			
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national		Rural and urban			
4. Units of observation. Please enter <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> for each unit, which forms the sample, the number of units and write explanations/comments. Add other units if they are not listed below, for them explanations are especially important.					
	Units of observation:	Yes /No	Number of units	Explanations:	
1.	Individuals	Y			
2.	Married couples	Y			
3.	Families	Y			
4.	Households	Y			
5.	Farms	Y			
6.	Institutions	N			
7.	Births	Y	56300		
	Marriages	Y	11400		
	Deaths	Y	36300		
	Census observations	Y	221200		

5. Variables per unit included in the database

<p><u>On individuals:</u> <i>Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration, relationship, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list</p>	<p>In census: address, forename and surname, age, sex, relationship to head of household, occupation, birthplace, language. In births: date of birth; place of birth; forename and surname; names and occupations of parents (including mother's maiden name); date and place of parents' marriage; name and relationship of informant. In deaths: date of death; time of death; forename, surname and occupation of deceased; names and occupations of parents (including mother's maiden name) and whether or not they are deceased; cause of death and length of last illness; whether medically certified and name of certifying doctor; name and relationship of informant. In marriages: date of marriage; place of marriage; forenames, surnames; occupations and previous marital status of bride and groom; names and occupations of both parents of bride and groom and whether or not they are deceased; denomination of marriage.</p>
<p><u>On households:</u> <i>Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc.</i> Please add more variables, if they are not in the list</p>	<p>Derived from census: address; number of people in household; number of rooms in household; numbers of children, servants, boarders and visitors in household.</p>

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	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 (relationship to head of household). 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.
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	For some individuals 3 generations or more exist.

7. Completeness	
7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database?	Yes, within the geographic boundaries
7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded?	Yes, for the census data, but not for the civil registration data

<p>8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySql, MsSql, Access, please specify</p>	<p>Data manipulated and extracted using Access. Specially designed queries used, but no software designed specially.</p>
--	--

9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	The census data can be accessed from the UK Data Archive (see website above). The civil registration data, and thus the linked data, cannot be accessed.
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	The civil registration data were obtained under

	special agreement from the General Register Office for Scotland on condition that they are not made available beyond the current project.
--	---

V. Publications and reports

1. Main publications about the database itself (max. 5)

Alice Reid, Ros Davies & Eilidh Garrett (2006), 'Nineteenth century Scottish demography from linked censuses and civil registers: a 'sets of related individuals' approach', *History & Computing*, 14(1+2) 2002 (publ. 2006): 61-86. doi:10.3366/hac.2002.14.1-2.61

2. Main or exemplary publications on research based on the database (max. 5)

- E. Garrett and R. Davies, 'Birth spacing and infant mortality on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in the 1880s; a comparison with the town of Ipswich, England', *Local Population Studies*, 71 (2003), 53-74.
- R. Davies and E. Garrett, 'More Irish than the Irish? Nuptiality and fertility patterns on the Isle of Skye, Scotland 1881-1891', in L. Kennedy & R. J. Morris, eds., *Ireland and Scotland: Order and disorder, 1600-2000* (Edinburgh, 2005)
- Blaikie, E. Garrett, & Ros Davies, 'Migration, living strategies and illegitimate childbearing; a comparison of two Scottish settings: 1871-1881', in A. Levene, T. Nutt and S. Williams (eds.), *Illegitimacy in Britain, 1700-1920* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2005), 141-167.
- E. Garrett, 'Urban-rural differences in infant mortality: a view from the death registers of Skye and Kilmarnock', in E. Garrett, C. Galley, N. Shelton and R. Woods, *Infant mortality: a continuing social problem?* (Ashgate, 2006), 119-148.
- Reid, R. Davies, A. Blaikie & E. Garrett, 'Vulnerability among illegitimate children in nineteenth century Scotland', *Annales de Demographie Historique* (2006) no. 111, 2006-1, 89-113.

Section B

contains more specific and detailed questions about databases, such as the period(s) of observation, sampling design and procedures, data collection, linkage process and others.

VI. Observations

1. 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.
2. How do individuals leave observation?	Die, are not observed in a source, having been observed previously.
3. How do households enter observation?	
4. How do households leave observation?	
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	Births and deaths precisely dated, other dates much more imprecise.
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	yes
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	Yes
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	No
9. Are all individuals who lived in selected households recorded? (Selection on basis of the sample or because sampled individuals are living in households)	All census data are recorded and give information for all individuals in each household. The households of individuals seen in civil registers can only be determined if they are successfully linked to the census.
10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database?	Marriage registers have occupations of fathers and names of both parents of both parties and whether or not they are deceased. Death registers also give parents names and occupations 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.

VII. Sampling design and procedures: how was sample(s) defined?

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	Taken to be the population (census) and events (civil registration) recorded within the boundaries of the registration districts covering the chosen communities. 100% sample taken within those boundaries. Full count
2. Sampling units: Households, individuals, regions...	
3. Variables used for selection: Age, gender, marital status, other	
4. Selection method: Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other	

VIII. Data collection

1. Data collection period: When the data was collected and transcribed?	2003-2006
2. Data collection method: Public digital register, transcription, other	Transcription from microfilms of census; transcription from microfiche of civil registers.
2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done: ◦ By individuals	By individuals employed by the project

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ From scanned sources ◦ From LDS's microfilms ◦ Automatic controls 	
2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	Proof reading a random selection, increased if necessary. Consistency checks (eg relationship and sex).
2.c. When was it done?	2003-2006
2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LDS ◦ Research ◦ Genealogy 	Research
3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	Internal consistency and linkage rules (birth intervals, age bounds etc.)
4. Data collection staff: Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other)	4 people specifically employed to enter data

IX. Linkage process

1. Linkage: Which sources and units of observation have been linked: (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials...)?	Births to deaths; births to census; census to census; census to death; census to marriage; marriage to death	
2. Documentation of linking:		
2.a. Programme, manually, ...	manual	
2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters)		
3. What are the rules for linking? Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge ...)	Variable by type of link	
4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to the original sources /transcribed data?		
5. How is linkage represented in the database? For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number (ID)? Or are records linked in another way?	At the moment records are linked to each other, imposing universal ids is being left until all links have been finalized. At present each individual has a personal id which can be followed from one source to the next.	
6. Linkage percentage	Varies by type of link	
7. Quality of linkage (own evaluation)		
8. What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data? For example, occupational titles (like HISCO), locations (including geo-referenced systems). Please indicate the name of the system and how it was used. (Yes, No, Partly).		
Y/N/P	Reference system	Explanations:
Y	Occupational titles:	Occupational titles
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	Linked to GIS
Y	Religion, civil status etc.:	religion known for marriage data only; marital status given in census
	Other:	

Section C

contains detailed questions about sources used for the databases: their type, scope, content, state of preservation, etc.

Please answer the questions about all the sources used for the database, but do it in a separate form for every type of the source.

X. The main characteristics of the source (per every type of the source)

1. Census enumerators' books, Scotland

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Census enumerators' books, Scotland
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	To enumerate the population
2.b. Who created it?	General Register Office for Scotland
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All people
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	Every 10 years, 1801-2011. We are using 1861-1901
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	All of Scotland. We are using 4 communities
6. Content: What was recorded?	address, forename and surname, age, sex, relationship to head of household, occupation, birthplace, language
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	English
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	yes
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	National Archives of Scotland
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/census-records
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	

I. The main characteristics of the source (per every type of the source)

2. Civil Registers of Birth, Death and Marriage

1. Official name of the source and its English translation	Civil Registers of Birth, Death and Marriage
2. Purpose of the source:	

2.a. Why was this source created?	To record births, deaths and marriages
2.b. Who created it?	General Register Office for Scotland
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	All people undergoing these events
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	1855-present. We are using 1861-1901
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	All Scotland. We are using 4 geographical areas
6. Content: What was recorded?	In births: date of birth; place of birth; forename and surname; names and occupations of parents (including mother's maiden name); date and place of parents' marriage; name and relationship of informant. In deaths: date of death; time of death; forename, surname and occupation of deceased; names and occupations of parents (including mother's maiden name) and whether or not they are deceased; cause of death and length of last illness; whether medically certified and name of certifying doctor; name and relationship of informant. In marriages: date of marriage; place of marriage; forenames, surnames; occupations and previous marital status of bride and groom; names and occupations of both parents of bride and groom and whether or not they are deceased; denomination of marriage.
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	English
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	yes
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	
8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	National Archive of Scotland
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/birth-death-and-marriage-records/statutory-registers-of-births-deaths-and-marriages
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	