| 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:**

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.

<u>**Section A**</u>

### I.   General (identifying) information about the database

| 1. Title of the database | |
| --- | --- |
| | Historical Database of the Liège Region |
| **1.a. Subtitle,** which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period): | |
| **2. Abbreviation** | HDLR |

| **3. Links to website(s):** | |
| --- | --- |
| 3.a. Homepage | |
| 3.b. Get to data | |

| **4. Abstract:** describes content of the database. Max. length: 300 words<br>Please indicate:<br>◦   Scope and main goal<br>◦   Time and territory covered by data<br>◦   Sample strategy<br>◦   Main sources | *Original goal*<br>Historical demography of the Liège region including studies of fertility, mortality, marriage and migration. Areas of special interest have been effects of early life conditions on adult mortality and the transition to low fertility.<br>*Sample definition*<br>We include all persons in most of the communities in the database. The database for Verviers consists of all persons whose surname begins with "B" and anyone living in the household of a person in the |
| --- | --- |

| | sample. |
| --- | --- |
| | *Geographic area under observation* |
| | All data is collected by commune (an administrative unit) in the Province of Liège. Data has been collected on the communes of Bettincourt, Clermont, Charneux, Huy, Limbourg, Neufchateau, Polleur, Sart, Seraing, Tilleur, and Verviers. Samples differ in time period covered, and linkage over time and with civil registration records (death, births, and marriages) is not complete in some samples. |

| **5. Keywords:** Please use the recommended keywords if they are applicable: *demography, life course, census, church register, civil certificates, population register, history, social science, genetics, migration, occupations.* | Population registers, migrations |
| --- | --- |
| 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. | Michel Oris, George Alter, Muriel Neven, Etienne Van der Straten, Historical Demographic Data Base of Liège Region |
| --- | --- |

| **7. IDS compatible**: Indicate with *Yes* or *No* whether the database is IDC compatible, if *Yes*, please specify. | No. IDS files are under development and will be released as they are completed. |
| --- | --- |

| **8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction**? | |
| --- | --- |
| 8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction? | From 1986 until 2003, depending of the location. |
| 8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it? | As explained above, some linkages are missing (in Seraing especially). No current plan. |
| 8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for the database. | Depending of our success in a few applications to EU we will combe back on the database, but they are already so much data to analyse that we do not plan further collection. |

## II. Contact information

| **1. Name of institute or organisation** | ICPSR & University of Geneva |
| --- | --- |
| 1.a. Website | Data for Sart at http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR32461.v1 |
| 1.b. Location: city, country | |
| 1.c. Postal address | |
| 1.d. Phone | |

| **2. Name of primary responsible person** | George Alter altergc@umich.edu Michel Oris Michel.Oris@unige.ch |
| --- | --- |
| 2.a. His/her email address | |
| 2.b. Postal address | George Alter, ICPSR, University of Michigan PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248 USA<br><br>Michel Oris, Institute of Demography and Socioeconomics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University |

| | |
|---|---|
| | of Genève, 54 route des Acacias, Ch-1227 Carouge |
| 2.c. Phone | 1-734-615-8400 |

| 3. Administrative information | |
|---|---|
| 3.a. When this form was filled? | April 23 |
| 3.b. Who did it? | Michel Oris, George Alter |

| 4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it) | Belgian National Science Foundation, National Institute on Ageing (USA) |
|---|---|

### 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.

| | *Type of source* | *Yes/No* | *Start year* | *End year* | *Explanations:* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Baptisms | N | | | |
| 2. | Marriages from church registers | N | | | |
| 3. | Burials | N | | | |
| 4. | Population registers, maintained by church or state | Y | 1846 | 1900 | Civil population registers |
| 5. | Civil birth certificates | Y | 1806 | 1900 | |
| 6. | Civil marriage certificates | Y | 1806 | 1900 | |
| 7. | Civil death certificates | Y | 1806 | 1900 | |
| 8. | Population Census | | | | |
| 9. | Nominative lists | Y | 1806 | 1846 | Availability varies among communities |
| 10 | Military draft records | Y | | | Availability varies. |
| 11. | Other: Tax registers | Y | | | Availability varies among communities |
| 12. | Other: Cadastre | Y | | | Availability varies among communities |
| 13. | Other: Military conscription lists | Y | | | These lists include almost all males at age 19 or 20 with occupations and heights. |

### IV.     The database: core characteristics

| **1. Period covered by data:** give first and last year of date, if possible | 1806 - 1900 |
|---|---|
| **2. Territory covered by data** | All data is collected by commune (an administrative unit) in the Province of Liège. Data has been collected on the communes of Bettincourt, Clermont, Charneux, Huy, Limbourg, Neufchateau, Polleur, Sart, Seraing, Tilleur, and Verviers. Samples differ in time period covered, and linkage over time is not complete in some samples |
| **3. Geographical characteristic:** local, regional, national, cross-national | **local** |

**4. Units of observation.** Please enter *Yes* or *No* 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 | | The Verviers sample only follows individuals. |
| 2. | Married couples | Y | | This is possible but linkage is by individual |

3

| 3. | Families | Y | | This is possible but linkage is by individual. |
|----|----------|---|---|------------------------------------------------|
| 4. | Households | Y | | This is possible but linkage is by individual. |
| 5. | Farms | N | | |
| 6. | Institutions | N | | |
| 7. | Other | | | |

| **5. Variables per unit included in the database** | |
|---|---|
| On individuals: *Data of birth and dead, age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, migration, relationship,* etc.<br>Please add more variables, if they are not in the list | Gender, age or date of birth, relation to the household head, occupation (not continuous, only at the time of the census or a peculiar event), migration. Dates of death or marriage are available when the event took place in the locality. |
| On households: *Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc*.<br>Please add more variables, if they are not in the list | Data are structured by household and by individual within household. |

| **6. Kinship relations:** | |
|---|---|
| 6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database? | Most of our population registers do not record kinship, but they often provide useful information. For example, widows are often listed with both maiden name and surname of deceased spouse. We can determine kinship from birth, death, and marriage records. |
| 6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going? | This varies by duration of the population registers. In Sart, where the population registers begin in 1812 and end in 1899, we have 259 pairs of a child with a great-great-grandparent, and 20 pairs of a child with a great-great-great-grandparent. |

| **7. Completeness** | |
|---|---|
| 7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database? | See above. |
| 7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded? | See above. |

| **8. Current data representation:**<br>Database Software (e.g. MySql, MsSql, Access, please specify | None of our software is designed for use by others. |
|---|---|

| **9. Access conditions:** | |
|---|---|
| 9.a. How does a user get access to the database? | Sart data are available online at ICPSR. Other data will be added as they are processed. |
| 9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions? | Citing properly the database (see above), otherwise none. |

### V.    Publications and reports

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

- Alter, George, and Michel Oris,  Childhood Conditions, Migration, and Mortality: Migrants and Natives in Nineteenth-century Cities, *Social Biology*, 52/3-4 (2005) [2007], pp. 178-191.
- Alter, George, Oris, Michel et Muriel Neven, When Protoindustry Collapsed. Fertility and the Demographic Regime in Rural Eastern Belgium during the Industrial Revolution, *Historical Social Research*, vol. 32, 2007, (2), pp. 137-159.

- Neven, Muriel, *Individus et familles: les dynamiques d'une société rurale. Le Pays de Herve dans la seconde moitié du 19e siècle*, Genève, Droz, 2003, 530 p.

- Oris, Michel, George Alter, Paul Servais (2014), Prudence as Obstinate Resistance to Pressure. Marriage in 19th Century Rural East Belgium, In Christer Lundh, Satomi Kurosu, *Similarity in difference. Marriage in Europe and Asia, 1700-1900*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Harvard, pp. 255-287.

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

- Mathew Creighton, Christa Matthys, Luciana Quaranta, Migrants and the Diffusion of Low Marital Fertility in Belgium, Journal of Interdisciplinary History Spring 2012, Vol. 42, No. 4: 593–614
- The rise of age homogamy in 19th century Western Europe, Bart Van de Putte, Frans Van Poppel, Sofie Vanassche, Maria Sanchez, Svetlana Jidkova, Mieke Eeckhaut, Michel Oris, Koen Matthijs, *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 71 (December 2009), pp. 1234-1253.
- Van Leeuwen, Marco, Ineke Maas, 2005, Total and Relative Endogamy by Social Origin: A First International Comparison of Changes in Marriage Choices during the Nineteenth Century', I*nternational Review of Social History* 50, 275-295.

## 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? | Observation begins in three ways:<br>1. a record in a nominative list, usually derived from a census.<br>2. birth<br>3. migration into the commune |
| 2. How do individuals leave observation? | 1. death<br>2. out-migration<br>3. censored by the end of the last population register in a series |
| 3. How do households enter observation? | see above |
| 4. How do households leave observation? | see above |
| 5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown? | About 10 to 30 % of life histories end without an explicit date of exit. We can usually verify that out-migration occurred by checking the next population register. |
| 6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated? | When an exit date is not available, we can identify the interval in which the exit occurred, because of regular censuses. |
| 7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations? | Yes |
| 8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded? | In principle yes, but there are omissions. Recording tends to improve in more recent registers. |
| 9. Are all individuals who lived in selected households recorded? (Selection on basis of the sample or because sampled individuals are living in households) | Yes |
| 10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database? | In Verviers, where we have taken a letter sample, we include all persons in the household of a person in the sample. Other samples are complete within geographic areas. Some samples include vital registers (marriages, deaths) with information on parents, who may have been deceased at the time the information was recorded. |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Source(s):**<br>Which source forms the basis for the sample | We include all persons in most of the communities in the database. The database for Verviers consists of all persons whose surname begins with "B" and anyone living in the household of a person in the sample. |
| **2. Sampling units:**<br>Households, individuals, regions,… | Usually an entire municipality. Households of individuals with a name beginning with "B" for Verviers. |
| **3. Variables used for selection:**<br>Age, gender, marital status, other | See above. |
| **4. Selection method:**<br>Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other | See above. |

### VIII. Data collection

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Data collection period:** When the data was | From 1986 until 2003 |

| | |
|---|---|
| collected and transcribed? | |
| **2. Data collection method:** Public digital register, transcription, other | Transcription. |
| 2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done:<br>  ◦  By individuals<br>  ◦  From scanned sources<br>  ◦  From LDS's microfilms<br>  ◦  Automatic controls | By individuals from the original sources |
| 2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading? | Regular checks during the transcriptions, many checks after and when creating analytical files. |
| 2.c. When was it done? | 1986-2003 |
| 2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate<br>  ◦  LDS<br>  ◦  Research<br>  ◦  Genealogy | Research |
| **3. Control methods by researcher:**<br>e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person | Yes, too many to be listed but indeed. |
| **4. Data collection staff:**<br>Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other**)** | |

<p align="center"><b>IX.     Linkage process</b></p>

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Linkage:**<br>Which sources and units of observation have been linked:  (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials,…)? | Births/Baptisms - P<br>Marriages - P<br>Deaths/Burials - P<br>Population registers -Y<br>Census - N<br>Nominative lists -Y<br>Other: Tax lists - P<br>Other: Military conscription lists - P |
| **2. Documentation of linking:** | |
| 2.a. Programme, manually, … | Program for perfect match, semi-manual for the remaining cases and manual for the few remaining ones. |
| 2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters) | |
| **3. What are the rules for linking?**<br>Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge, …) | On stable items like name, given name(s), age or date of birth and the place of birth when available. Linkage is often confirmed by using family ties.  For example, marriage registers, which include names of spouses and their parents, are used to confirm links between pre- and post-marriage households. |
| **4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to the original sources /transcribed data?** | The identification number (ID) is the year of opening of the population register, then the volume number, then the page, then the number of the household on the page, then the number of the individual in the household. It is consequently easy to come back to the original sources in case. |
| **5. How is linkage represented in the database?**<br>For example, do all occurrences of an individual include a universal identification number (ID)?<br>Or are records linked  in another way? | We link the records from population registers by linking each record to the next (in time) record for the same person. Thus, each linked record has a record ID and the ID of the next record, if it has been linked. We consider the first ID in a sequence to be a universal identification number for a person. Other types of records (births, deaths, marriages, taxes, |

| | | etc.) are linked to an ID in a population register. |
|---|---|---|
| **6. Linkage percentage** | | 80-95% |
| **7. Quality of linkage** (own evaluation) | | Very good. |
| **8. What reference/coding systems have been linked to the data?** <br><br> 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). | | Just for the places of birth, outmigration, immigration, etc. to the list of Belgian municipalities. |
| **Y/N/P** | *Reference system* | *Explanations:* |
| N | Occupational titles: | |
| Y | Locations (including geo-referenced systems): | We have a list of locations in Belgium with X & Y coordinates (it is named Lambert coordinates). |
| N | Religion, civil status etc.: | |
| | Other: | |

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. Official name of the source and its English translation** | Population register |
| **2. Purpose of the source:** | |
| 2.a. Why was this source created? | Administrative purposes of local and national government. The population registers were derived from censuses. |
| 2.b. Who created it? | Municipal governments |
| **3. Scope:** What group of the population was documented in this source? | All residents |
| **4. Time period:** When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date. | Usually 1846-1900, but 1812-1900 for Sart and 1806-1900 for Verviers. |
| **5. Geographical area:** What territory is covered by the source? | Population registers were implemented in all of Belgium after 1846. Some communes had similar systems before that date. Our focus is on the Province of Liège. Data has been collected on the communes of Bettincourt, Clermont, Charneux, Huy, Limbourg, Neufchateau, Polleur, Sart, Seraing, Tilleur, and Verviers. |
| **6. Content:** What was recorded? | Name, date of birth, marital status, occupation, residence, and dates of migration, marriage, death |
| **7. Language of written material**: original sources and documentation | French |
| **8. Preservation and storage:** | |
| 8.a. Completely preserved | Preservation in provincial and municipal archives is required by law but in fair proportion of municipalities they have disappeared because of wars etc.. |
| 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)? | Original documents are in the Royal Archives of Belgium for the Province of Liège and in municipal archives. Some documents have been microfilmed by the LDS Genealogical Society. Copies of most documents are at the University of Geneva and ICPSR. |
| **9. Documentation:** | |
| 9.a. Completely documented and accessible by: | |
| 9.b. Partially documented and accessible by: | Documents in provincial archives are highly accessible, but most municipal archives do not |

| | have facilities for research access. |
|---|---|
| 9.c. No documentation, but accessible by: | |