

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)

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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	REGISTRE DE LA POPULATION DU QUÉBEC ANCIEN
1.a. Subtitle , which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	(Family Reconstitution of Quebec Catholic population from parish registers of the St. Lawrence Valley, 1621-1799 + death acts of persons born before 1750 up to 1850)
2. Abbreviation	RPQA
3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca http://www.prdh.umontreal.ca/census/
3.b. Get to data	http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/Acces http://www.prdh.umontreal.ca/census/en/login.aspx
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	<i>Scope and main goal</i> In 1966, the <i>Programme de recherche en démographie historique</i> (PRDH, Research Programme in Historical Demography) at the <i>Université de Montréal</i> undertook the exhaustive reconstruction of the population of Quebec from the beginnings of French colonization in the seventeenth century. This

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Main sources 	<p>objective has been realized in the form of a computerized population register (RPQA), composed of biographical files on all Catholic individuals of European ancestry who lived in the St. Lawrence Valley. The file for each individual gives the date and place of birth, marriage(s), and death, as well as family and conjugal ties with other individuals. This basic information is complemented by various socio-demographic characteristics drawn from documents: socio-professional status and occupation, ability to sign his or her name, place of residence, and, for immigrants, place of origin.</p> <p>Over the years, the RPQA has evolved to become a multi-purpose database, available for queries regarding various human populations in general and that of Quebec in particular. It is a truly interdisciplinary information system. Created for to provide demographic data, this remarkable tool is now used for a wide variety of research projects involving scholars from many disciplines – history, medicine, linguistics, anthropology, biology, genetics, and genealogy – as can be seen in the more than 200 titles in the PRDH’s bibliography.</p> <p><i>Main sources</i></p> <p>The project relies basically on exhaustive gathering of data from the Catholic parish registers of old Quebec. By systematic attribution of baptism, marriage, and burial certificates to the respective individuals – a "family reconstitution" made on the basis of names and family ties – people are identified and their biographies established.</p> <p><i>Time and territory covered by data</i></p> <p>The RPQA data base, covering the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, thus contains the personal history of the Quebec ancestors of all French-Canadians. The PRDH is now participating in the multi-university project Integrated infrastructure of Quebec historical microdata (1621-1965) (IMPQ) project, a collaboration with the BALSAC project at the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi and the Centre interuniversitaires d’études québécoises (Université Laval and Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), as well as the private genealogical company l’Institut généalogique Drouin to push family reconstitution of the Quebec Catholic population up to 1849, and eventually beyond.</p> <p>The genealogical information in the RPQA has long been of interest to a broad public. To provide the project with a consistent revenue stream for database development, the PRDH has formed a partnership with l’Institut généalogique Drouin; this partnership oversee a public-access, fee-based genealogical website offering exhaustive and unprecedented linked information on the Quebec Catholic population. The fee charged is very reasonable and should enable the PRDH to continue</p>
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	<p>with its scholarly research. We therefore truly have "Genealogy serving science, and science serving genealogy"!</p> <p>Created by professors Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Légaré, now retired, the PRDH is housed at the Département de démographie of the <i>Université de Montréal</i>; the project is now under the responsibility of Lisa Dillon.</p> <p><i>Original goal</i> To "reconstitute" and study the Catholic population of Quebec from the arrival of the first French settlers in 1617 to the year 1852, using parish registers to establish the biographies of everyone who lived in the territory. Each biography includes, if available, date and place of birth, death and marriage(s), and links the person to his parents and spouse(s). As 1852 marks the beginning of the statistical era in Canada with decennial censuses being taken, the goal is to link the parish register data to corresponding censuses and eventually continue the reconstitution beyond to the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. These goals are now being pursued as part of the IMPQ collaboration.</p> <p>Since 2001, the PRDH has pursued various historical census microdata initiatives which complement its family reconstitution work with parish registers. The PRDH has developed a 100% database of the 1881 Census of Canada, in conjunction with the Genealogical Society of Utah, a sample and index of the 1852 Census of Canada and will shortly begin work on the 1831 Census of Quebec. These data will be linked to the Quebec family reconstitution data as it moves forward in time. The PRDH has also produced a linked <i>bitudinal</i> panel of married couples and their families in the 1871 and 1881 Canadian censuses and has collaborated with the University of Guelph and the Minnesota Population Center on a linked sample of males in the 1852 and 1881 Canadian censuses. Finally, the PRDH has linked samples of children and their families in the 1891, 1901 and 1911 Censuses of Quebec to 20th-century Quebec death registers.</p> <p><i>Sample definition</i> RPQA: No sample; 100% of registered population is included. 1831: (to come) No sample; 100% of enumerated household heads to be included 1852: 20% sample (all variables); 100% index 1881: No sample; 100% of enumerated population included 1891, 1901, 1911: Samples</p> <p><i>Geographic area under observation</i> Within the French possessions in North America, the only full scale colonisation was in the St-Lawrence</p>
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	<p>valley, which became Quebec. This territory now forms one of the ten provinces of Canada. Some 150 parishes opened before 1800.</p> <p><i>Realized parts</i></p> <p>As of December 2014, the RPQA comprises nearly 700,000 baptismal, marriage and burial acts dated from 1621 to 1799 (in 1800, the Quebec population numbered some 200,000 individuals). In addition, the burial acts of 40, 879 individuals who died between 1800 and 1850 have been added to the database and linked to acts preceding 1800, allowing us to complete observation of individuals born before 1750. Record linkage across these acts has enabled us to reconstitute some 440 000 individual biographies and 74,000 family files spread across more than nine generations. We can thus compare the lives of Quebec residents during the French and English regimes. Over 60,000 supplementary historical acts have also been integrated into the RPQA database, namely the 1666, 1667 and 1681 censuses of the colony, the 1716 and 1744 censuses of Quebec City, marriage contracts, hospital sick lists, and lists of migrants. Still other acts have also been added, including naturalizations, testimonies of freedom to marry, recantations, confirmations, marriage rehabilitations, and marriage annulments. All of these acts, most notably the marriage contracts, have allowed us to complete genealogical record linkage in cases where entire acts, such as marriage acts, or information within certain acts were missing.</p>
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<p>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></p>	<p>Demography, family reconstitution, population laboratory, parish register, census, life course, history, social science, genetics, migration, founder population, fertility, mortality, marriage, longevity</p>
<p>Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.</p>	

<p>6. Citation: Indicate how you want others to cite your database.</p>	<p>RPQA: Programme de recherche en démographie historique, Registre de la population du Québec ancien. Montréal, QC: Département de Démographie, Université de Montréal [distributeur], 2014.</p> <p>1852: Lisa Dillon, 1851-1852 Canadian Census Project, Historical Demography Research Infrastructure, CFI New Opportunities Fund Project # 7549 and Database of the 1851-1852 Census of Quebec City of the Research Programme «Population et histoire sociale de la ville de Québec» (PHSVQ), Centre interuniversitaire d'études québécoises at Université Laval (CIEQ-Laval). Montréal, QC:</p>
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	<p>Département de Démographie, Université de Montréal [distributor], 2011.</p> <p>Lisa Dillon, 1881 Canadian Census Project, North Atlantic Population Project, and Minnesota Population Center. National Sample of the 1881 Census of Canada (version 2.0). Montréal, QC: Département de Démographie, Université de Montréal [distributor], 2008.</p>
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7. IDS compatible: Indicate with <i>Yes</i> or <i>No</i> whether the database is IDC compatible, if <i>Yes</i> , please specify.	Not yet
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8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?	
8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?	<p>Family reconstitution from 1621-1799 is complete, with complete life course information for those born before 1750.</p> <p>1852: 20% sample complete 1881: 100% sample complete</p>
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.	<p>The PRDH is now participating in the multi-university project Integrated infrastructure of Quebec historical microdata (1621-1965) (IMPQ) project, a collaboration with the BALSAC project at the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi and the Centre interuniversitaires d'études québécoises (Université Laval and Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), as well as the private genealogical company l'Institut généalogique Drouin to push family reconstitution of the Quebec Catholic population up to 1849, and eventually beyond.</p> <p>The PRDH will shortly begin work to enhance an index of the 1831 Quebec census of household heads produced by the Genealogical Society of Utah by adding all remaining variables and link this census to the IMPQ and RPQA parish register data.</p> <p>Work is ongoing to add remaining variables for the 1852 Census of Canada to create a 100% database of the enumerated population (*note that 1/3 of the manuscript is missing). This census will be linked to the parish registers in due course.</p>

II. Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
1.a. Website	<p>http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca</p> <p>http://www.prdh.umontreal.ca/census/</p>

1.b. Location: city, country	Montréal, Canada
1.c. Postal address	c.p. 6128, succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Canada H3C 3J7
1.d. Phone	

2. Name of primary responsible person	Lisa Dillon
2.a. His/her email address	ly.dillon@umontreal.ca
2.b. Postal address	
2.c. Phone	(1) 514-343-5956 (LD)

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	March 5, 2015
3.b. Who did it?	Lisa Dillon

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)	Canadian Foundation for Innovation Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada L'Institut Généalogique Drouin Family History Society of Utah
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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	Y	1621	1799	410,000 baptismal acts. The baptisms for 1621-1765 include witnesses; the baptisms for 1766-1799 include witnesses when they are identified as kin in the record (same for Marriages and deaths).
2.	Marriages from church registers	Y	1621	1799	70,000 marriage acts
3.	Burials	Y	1621	1850	1621-1799: 213,990 burial acts. 1800-1850: 40,879 burial acts. (1800-1825: deaths of 50+ only; 1826-1850: deaths of 75+ only)
4.	Population registers, maintained by church or state	N			
5.	Civil birth certificates	N			
6.	Civil marriage certificates	N			
7.	Civil death certificates	N			

8.	Population Census	Y	1666	1911	1666, 1667 and 1681: full nominative. 1716, 1744 Censuses of Quebec City: full nominative. 1760-1765: heads of household only 1852 Quebec & Ontario: 20% sample nominative; 100% index (1/3 of manuscript missing) 1881 Canada: full nominative 1891, 1901, 1911 Quebec: select samples
9.	Nominative lists	Y			Some lists of migrants; confirmations, naturalizations, testimonies of freedom to marry, recantations.
10	Military draft records		1755	1760	Montcalm database of 7,100 French soldiers
11.	Other: Genealogies (from more than one source)	Y			Included
12.	Other: Notarial documents notably marriage contracts, hospital sick lists, marriage rehabilitations, marriage annulments	Y	1621	1799	Partial; mainly to supplement missing marriages

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible		1621 – 1881, plus some 1891, 1901, 1911 and some 20 th -century death acts from Quebec		
2. Territory covered by data		Quebec, Canada Within the French possessions in North America, the only full scale colonisation was in the St-Lawrence valley, which became Quebec. Territory now one of ten provinces of Canada. Some 150 parishes opened before 1800. The 1852 Census sample encompasses Quebec and Ontario The 1881 100% census database encompasses all Canadian provinces		
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national				
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	440 000	
2.	Married couples	Y	74,000	
3.	Families	Y	74,000	Across generations.
4.	Households	Y		Household groupings derived from the 1666, 1667 and 1681 censuses for entire population; 1716 and 1744 for one city (Quebec). Dwelling groups for 1852 Census sample & 100% index Household groups (but not dwellings) for 1881 100% census database
5.	Farms	N		
6.	Institutions	N		

7.	Other			
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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>RPQA: Dates, places of birth, marriage, death; inter-generational and intra-generational links; sex, place of origin or ethnicity, ability to sign, degree of consanguinity, illegitimate, immigrant, emigrant, Amerindian, outside the population, departed the colony Time-varying : age, marital status, presence, profession, place of residence Censuses: Names, age, sex, marital status, relationship to head 19th c censuses also: religion, ethnicity, literacy, class status, retirement status, unemployment, birthplace</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>1852 Census: Dwelling type, industrial activity, persons employed, animals owned Various family-related variables can be constructed for the different censuses</p>

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	Complete kinship available through "Family reconstitution". 1852 & 1881 Censuses: inferred family relationships 1891, 1901, 1911 select samples: relationship to household head variable
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	Varies depending on date of arrival of the different immigrants at the head of each lineage. The descendance of the early immigrants is complete for 4 or 5 generations and partial (the married descendants) for one or two more.

7. Completeness	
7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database?	Yes, except from 1766 forward only witnesses identified in relation to the subject were recorded
7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded?	For census data: yes
7.c. Comparability	The only difference lies in the length of longitudinal observation available, given the 1799 actual cut-off date. The life course of all persons born before 1750 can be studied, thanks to the addition of death acts for elderly persons between 1800 and 1850.

8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySQL, MsSql, Access, please specify)	All data extracted from data base using SQL. Files are defined specifically for the needs of each user, who uses the software she or he wishes for analysis. We can output rectangularized files or event files. We have not developed our own analysis software directly applicable to data base.
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9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	Contact the project co-ordinator Marilyn Amorevieta-Gentil at marilyn.amorevieta@umontreal.ca or Lisa Dillon at ly.dillon@umontreal.ca

	to obtain a user registration form to request access to the data.
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	<p>Intention to use the data for non-profit research purposes only.</p> <p>Agreement to inform the PRDH about any oral presentation (conference, seminar, colloquium, etc.) of a research based on the PRDH data.</p> <p>Agreement to inform the PRDH about the imminent publication of any research work (book, book chapter, paper, etc.) based on the PRDH data.</p> <p>Agreements to complete and submit a new request form if researcher wishes to use the same data for a new project.</p>

V. Publications and reports

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

- Charbonneau, H. and LaRose, A. (1980). Du manuscrit à l'ordinateur. Dépouillement des registres paroissiaux aux fins de l'exploitation automatique, Québec : Archives Nationales du Québec, 230 p.
- Desjardins, B. (1993). Un système d'information «made in Quebec». Le registre de la population du Quebec ancien. In Bardet, J.P., Lebrun, F., and Le Mée, R. (Ed.), Mesurer et comprendre. Mélanges offerts à Jacques Dupâquiers. Paris: Presses universitaires de France, pp. 125-136.
- Desjardins, Bertrand. (1998). Le registre de la population du Québec ancien. Annales de démographie historique. 2, pp. 215–226.
- Dillon, Lisa. (2006). Challenges and Opportunities for Census Linkage in the French and English Canadian Context. History and Computing, 14(1&2), pp. 185-212.
- Pilon-Marien, L., Gagnon, A., Desjardins, B. and Bourbeau, R. (2009). "Conditions de vie durant l'enfance et longévité : évaluation d'une base de données créée à partir du recensement canadien de 1901 et de l'état civil québécois ". Cahiers québécois de démographie, 38(1), pp. 171-191.

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

- Charbonneau, H., Desjardins, B., Guillemette, A., Landry, Y., Légaré, J., and Nault, F., with the collaboration of Bates, R., and Boleda, M. (1993). The First French Canadians. Pioneers in the St. Lawrence Valley, Newark, London and Toronto, University of Delaware Press and Associated University Presses.
- Charbonneau, H., Desjardins, B., Légaré, J., and Denis, H. (2000). The Population of the St. Lawrence Valley, 1608-1760. In Haines, M., and Steckel, R., Editors, A Population History of North America, New York, Cambridge University Press, pp.99-142.
- Dillon, Lisa. (2010). Parental and sibling influences on the timing of marriage, XVIIth and XVIIIth-Century Quebec. Annales de démographie historique, 1, pp. 139-180.
- Gagnon, A. (2012). The effect of birth season on longevity: thrifty and hopeful phenotypes in historical Quebec. American Journal of Human Biology, 24(5), pp. 654-660.
- Gagnon, A., Smith, K., Tremblay, M., Vézina, H., Paré, P., and Desjardins, B. (2009). Is there a trade-off between fertility and longevity? A comparative study of three large historical demographic databases accounting for mortality selection. American Journal of Human Biology, 21, pp. 533–540.

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?	At birth (Canadian born). Some immigrant arrivals are known through lists; most enter through marriage.
2. How do individuals leave observation?	Through death or end of data linkage. Presently, baptisms, marriages and deaths systematically linked to 1799, and 1800-1850 deaths of people born before 1750. Or through leaving St-Lawrence Valley: very limited for families, except return of elites to France at British takeover. More frequent for single males, but proportion remains small.
3. How do households enter observation?	
4. How do households leave observation?	
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	Exact date of arrival of immigrants not systematically registered. Out-migration dates usually not exactly known. Death knowledge dependent on data linkage.
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	Some deaths are missing, but can be located between two dates.
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	Yes
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?	N/A. Complete population is included

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

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	No sample: whole population is included.
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?	
2. Data collection method: Public digital register, transcription, other	
2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ By individuals ◦ From scanned sources ◦ From LDS's microfilms ◦ Automatic controls 	
2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	

2.c. When was it done?	
2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LDS ◦ Research ◦ Genealogy 	
3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	
4. Data collection staff: Please indicate the number of people and their position (member of the project, free-lancer, other)	

IX. Linkage process

1. Linkage: Which sources and units of observation have been linked: (e.g. birth/baptisms and death/burials...)?	Births/Baptisms - Y/P- 1621-1799 complete Marriages - Y- 1621-1799 Deaths/Burials - Y/P- 1621-1799 complete; 50+ (1800-1825) and 75+ (1826-1850) complete Census - Y - 1666, 1667 and 1681 complete population. 1716 and 1744: Quebec city only	
2. Documentation of linking:		
2.a. Programme, manually, ...		
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 ...)		
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?	Each individual has an ID number linked to his parents' ID and is linked to his appearances in the documents. Each couple has an ID number linked to the IDs of the spouses. Linking relied on names of individuals and their parents and spouse(s), ages given in documents, compatibility of the dates of life events, parish of residence if necessary...	
6. Linkage percentage		
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:	In base data only. Not synthesized at the level of the individuals; has to be established from appearances in documents.
Y	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	Parish is base unit of observation. Place of origin of immigrants in France at the Province level.
N/A	Religion, civil status etc.:	Everyone is catholic. Civil status is obtained from family reconstitution.
	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. Official name of the source and its English translation	
2. Purpose of the source:	
2.a. Why was this source created?	
2.b. Who created it?	
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	
6. Content: What was recorded?	
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	
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)?	
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	