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SURVEY OF HISTORICAL DATABASES

WITH LONGITUDINAL MICRO-DATA

The second questionnaire
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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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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.

Section A

I. General (identifying) information about the database

1. Title of the database	The Antwerp COR*-database
1.a. Subtitle, which brings meaning to the title (scope, place, time period):	Demographica Flandria Selecta
2. Abbreviation	COR*

3. Links to website(s):	
3.a. Homepage	**-**
3.b. Get to data	Email to: koen.matthijs@soc.kuleuven.be

| 4. Abstract: describes content of the database. Max. length: 300 words
Please indicate:
  ◦ Scope and main goal
  ◦ Time and territory covered by data
  ◦ Sample strategy
  ◦ Main sources | Since 2003, the Leuven Research Group *Family and Population Studies* (FAPOS) has been building a database which contains longitudinal and intergenerational data at the individual level. The database offers a unique combination of features. It spans nearly six decades (1846 to 1920) and consists of information drawn from the population registers of the district of Antwerp and the vital registration of births, marriages and deaths. All persons whose family name starts with the letter combination COR* are selected in this database. The Antwerp data base covers three generations and the members of these generations are linked. The database contains |

	extensive micro-data on individual life courses and family patterns, and is one of the few historical databases that contain this type of micro-level data in an urban environment.

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.*	Demography, life course, population registers, civil certificates, history, social science, genetics, migration, occupations
Please add your own keywords, if you have data not covered by the recommended terms.	historical demography, longitudinal research, fertility, nuptiality, mortality, longevity, social mobility, intergenerational transmission of demographic behaviour, family patterns

6. **Citation:** Indicate how you want others to cite your database.	Refer in the text to this publication: Matthijs, K. & Moreels, S. (2010). The Antwerp COR*-database: a unique Flemish source for historical-demographic research. *The History of the Family,* 15(1), 109-115. In the caption of graphs and tables: «The Antwerp COR*-database + *release number* (For Example The Antwerp COR*-database, IDS_release_2014)»

7. IDS compatible: Indicate with *Yes* or *No* whether the database is IDS compatible, if *Yes*, please specify.	Yes. A first IDS version is available: IDS_release_2014

8. Has the database already been completed or it is still under construction?	A first version has been completed in 2010. The database will be extended in the fut*ure*
8.a. If completed, please indicate the years of its construction?	2003-2010
8.b. If under construction, please indicate, when it is planned to complete it?	The plan is to extend the database by summer 2016
8.c. Please add a brief description of future plans for the database.	The civil certificates for the whole area will be extended up to 1930.

II.   Contact information

1. Name of institute or organisation	Family and Populations Studies (FaPOS), KU Leuven, Belgium
1.a. Website	http://soc.kuleuven.be/web/home/6/30/eng
1.b. Location: city, country	Leuven, Belgium
1.c. Postal address	Centrum voor Sociologisch Onderzoek (OE) Parkstraat 45 - bus 3601 3000 Leuven Belgium
1.d. Phone	+32 16 32 31 73

2. Name of primary responsible person	Koen Matthijs
2.a. His/her email address	Koen.matthijs@soc.kuleuven.be
2.b. Postal address	Parkstraat 45 - bus 3601, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
2.c. Phone	+32 16 32 31 73

3. Administrative information	
3.a. When this form was filled?	12 March 2015
3.b. Who did it?	Koen Matthijs & Paul Puschmann

4. Main economic funding (Name of organization(s) who made the grants /sustain it)				Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) & Research Council KU Leuven

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				
2.	Marriages from church registers				
3.	Burials				
4.	Population registers, maintained by church or state		1846	1920	All registers from 1846 to 1910 are covered
5.	Civil birth certificates		1821	1906	Covered for the period 1821-1906
6.	Civil marriage certificates		1806	1913	Marriages, which were contracted in the area as a whole are covered for the period 1806-1907; For Antwerp city and suburbs fully covered for the period 1806-1913
7.	Civil death certificates		1836	1906	Covered for the period 1836-1906
8.	Population Census				
9.	Nominative lists				
10	Military draft records				
11.	Other: migrations		1846	1920	All registered in- and out-migrations (based on population register information)

IV. The database: core characteristics

1. Period covered by data: give first and last year of date, if possible	Population registers: 1846 – 1920 For vital registration see above.
2. Territory covered by data	Antwerp district
3. Geographical characteristic: local, regional, national, cross-national	Regional

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	Yes	33,583	33,583 COR-persons
2.	Married couples	Yes	6,915	6,915 relations are declared as husband and wife in the source material
3.	Families	Yes	Unspecified	Depends of what is considered as a family. The decisions are taken by the individual researcher. Families can be reconstructed with information on family relationships as specified in the INDIV-INDIV table.
4.	Households	Yes	14,537	Depends of what is considered as a household. There are 14,537 unique addresses of households to which individuals in the data were assigned.
5.	Farms			
6.	Institutions			

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. Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	First_name1, First_name2, Last_name 1, Last_name2, COR_Person, birth date, death date, sex, twin birth, stillbirth, legitimacy, marriage_date, occupation1, occupation1_HISCO, Occupation1_HISCO_STATUS, Occupation1_HISCO_Relation, occupation2, occupation2_HISCO, Occupation2_HISCO_STATUS, Occupation2_HISCO_Relation, marital status, place of birth, Address
On households: *Type of household, children present, age and number of children, etc*. Please add more variables, if they are not in the list	

6. Kinship relations:	
6.a. How is kinship recorded in the database?	On the basis of the declared relationship between two individuals. In the case of the population registers based on the relationship with the head of household; in the case of marriage certificates the relationship is defined in relation to the bride and the groom.
6.b. How deep (number of generations) is kinship information going?	Up to three generations

7. Completeness	
7.a. Are all variables from the sources included in the database?	In principle all variables were transcribed from the source material.
7.b. Are all individuals who lived in the households of the sample recorded?	All, except for life cycle servant and apprentices, who were not COR-persons

8. Current data representation: Database Software (e.g. MySql, MsSql, Access, please specify	The database is stored in Access

9. Access conditions:	
9.a. How does a user get access to the database?	Please contact Koen Matthijs
9.b. What are the conditions and restrictions?	

V.   Publications and reports
1.   Main publications about the database itself (max. 5)

Matthijs, K., Moreels, S. (2010). The Antwerp COR*-database: a unique Flemish source for historical-demographic research. *The History of the Family, 15*(1), 109-115.

Van Baelen, H. (2007). *Constructie van een historisch-demografische longitudinale database*. Leuven: Centrum voor Sociologisch Onderzoek.
Wim de Mulder & Ward Neyrinck (2014). Documentation construction IDS database with Antwerp COR*-data. *WOG report Historical Demography WOG/HD/2014-1*.

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

Vandezande, M. & Matthijs, K. (2013). Inherited dimensions of infant mortality. Detecting signs of disproportionate mortality risks in successive generations. *The History of the Family*, 18(2), 169-186.

Schumacher, R., Matthijs, K., Moreels, S. (2013). Migration and reproduction in an urbanizing context. Family life courses in 19th century Antwerp and Geneva. *Revue Quetelet*, 1(1), 51-72.

Puschmann, P., Grönberg, P., Schumacher, R., Matthijs, K. (2014). Access to Marriage and Reproduction among Migrants in Antwerp and Stockholm. A Longitudinal Approach to Processes of Social Inclusion and Exclusion, 1846-1926. *The History of the Family*, 19(1), 29-52.

Donrovich, R., Puschmann, P., Matthijs, K. (2014). Rivalry, solidarity, and longevity among siblings: A life course approach to the impact of sibship composition and birth order on later life mortality risk, Antwerp (1846–1920). *Demographic Research,* 31, art.nr. 38, 1167-1198.

Puschmann, P. Van den Driessche, N. Grönberg, P. Van de Putte, B & Matthijs, K. (2015). From outsiders to insiders? Partner choice and marriage among internal migrants in Antwerp, Rotterdam & Stockholm, 1850-1930. *Historical Social Research* 40 (2), 319-358.

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?	Start of register, birth & in-migration
2. How do individuals leave observation?	End of register, out-migration & death
3. How do households enter observation?	Start of register & in-migration
4. How do households leave observation?	End of register, out-migration, death of last person in the household
5. Are some entry or exit dates unknown?	In- and out-migration is under-registered.
6. Are some entry or exit dates estimated?	In the 2014 IDS-release estimates are made for unknown entry and exit dates.
7. Can observations be linked to geographic locations?	Yes to address information and municipal geocodes.
8. Are the dates and locations of movements within the observation area recorded?	In- and out-migration as residential moves within the municipalities. All moves contain information on origin, destination and dates are mostly recorded too
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, except for life cycle servants and apprentices, who were not COR-persons
10. Are there related observations that are not included in the database?	No

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

1. Source(s): Which source forms the basis for the sample	Population registers & vital registration of births, marriages and deaths
2. Sampling units: Households, individuals, regions…	Individuals
3. Variables used for selection: Age, gender, marital status, other	Last name starting with 'COR' + kin of COR*- persons
4. Selection method: Random, stratified random, total count, clustered, other	Letter sample

VIII.   Data collection

1. Data collection period: When the data was collected and transcribed?	2003-2010
2. Data collection method: Public digital register,	Manual transcription

transcription, other	

2.a. If transcription, how was the transcription done:
  ◦ By individuals
  ◦ From scanned sources
  ◦ From LDS's microfilms
  ◦ Automatic controls
	Individuals, mainly job students

2.b. How was the checking of the transcription done? For example, by proof reading?	Proofreading, internal checks have been performed before the first release of February 2010 was launched. A second set of checks was carried out in 2014 before the database was converted to IDS.
2.c. When was it done?	After transcription and before the data was converted to IDS

2.d. Purpose of the transcription: please indicate
  ◦ LDS
  ◦ Research
  ◦ Genealogy
	Scientific research

3. Control methods by researcher: e.g. Internal consistencies such as a death cannot happen before a birth of the same person	All kind of internal checks were carried out and standard procedures were followed in the case of inconsistencies between sources. E.g. if the marriage date in the register was different from the date in the marriage certificate, the date of the certificate was used, as it is more reliable.
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…)?	Individuals are linked from one population register to the others, as well as too the vital registration of births, marriages and deaths.
2. Documentation of linking:	See publications on database
2.a. Programme, manually, …	Semi-automatic.
2.b. Name of software if used (and its parameters)	Access and Visual Basics
3. What are the rules for linking? Flags definition (list them: age, name, extra knowledge …)	First name, last name, birth year & birth place
4. How each reconstructed person is traceable to the original sources /transcribed data?	Check digital photos of source material Check reference of register and certificate information
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?	Unique and universal ID number
6. Linkage percentage	
7. Quality of linkage (own evaluation)	Good
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).	HISCO for all occupations in the database, NIS-codes (codes of Belgian municipalities) for birth places and municipalities of residence.
Y/N/P	*Reference system*	*Explanations:*

	Occupational titles:	HISCO
	Locations (including geo-referenced systems):	NIS + addresses + city quarters (Antwerp city only)
		Individuals are linkable to city quarters through address information in a separate location table
	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	Burgerlijke stand + bevolkingsregister (Vital registration of births, marriages and deaths + population register)
2. Purpose of the source:	Public administration
2.a. Why was this source created?	To keep track of changes in the population and for tax and national security reasons
2.b. Who created it?	Belgian state
3. Scope: What group of the population was documented in this source?	Everybody who officially resided in the covered area.
4. Time period: When the information of the sources was recorded? Please indicate the start and the end date.	1846-1920. The register of 1910 (stretching to 1920 and sometimes beyond) is covered. Later registers are not yet transcribed due to privacy restrictions.
5. Geographical area: What territory is covered by the source?	Antwerp district
6. Content: What was recorded?	Information on all households and its individuals (first and last name, address, occupation, sex, birth date), relations to the head of household, vital events of members of the household (in- and out-migration, death). On the marriage certificates there is information on the birth and living location of bride and groom, the living location of the parents of the bride and groom and of the marriage witnesses. The occupations of the couple, their parents and the witnesses are recorded. It is all recorded whether the bride, groom, parents and the witnesses were able to sign the certificate, and if not why. The relation of the witness are defined in relation to the bride and the groom (kin, friend, other).
7. Language of written material: original sources and documentation	Dutch and French
8. Preservation and storage:	
8.a. Completely preserved	Almost completely preserved, with one exception. See below.
8.b. Partially destroyed by personnel according to systematic criteria	-
8.c. Partially destroyed or damaged for other reasons	Only the registers of Merksem were destroyed, during the war
8.d. Reorganized by producer of the source	The registers were constantly updated if important life events occurred (birth, marriage, death, migration). After a new census was carried out a new register was opened (usually after 10 years).

8.e. Reorganized by record linkage procedures	
8.f. Where the original records are stored (name of the archive or institution)?	The population registers are well preserved in the archives of the different municipalities. Photocopies of the sampled household registers are saved on the university server.
9. Documentation:	
9.a. Completely documented and accessible by:	Documentation is found in the publications on the database. For users extra documentation is provided with the data itself.
9.b. Partially documented and accessible by:	
9.c. No documentation, but accessible by:	