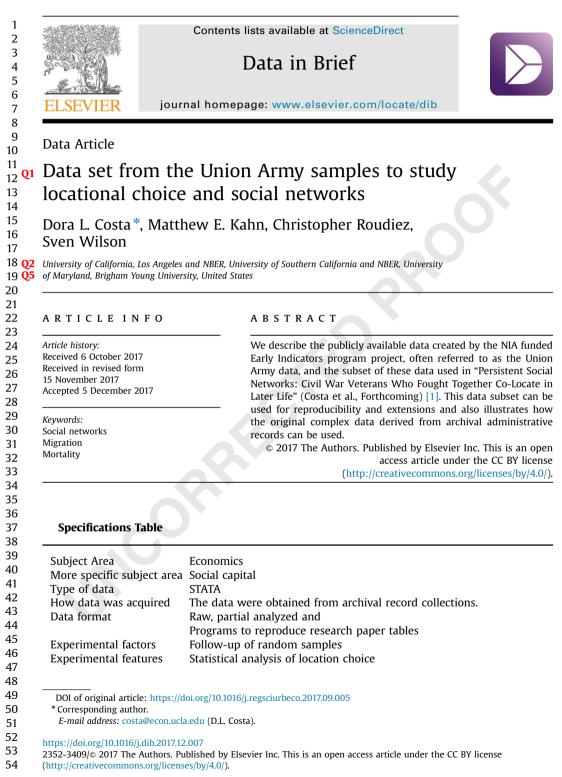
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Data in Brief ■ (■■■) ■■==■■



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Data source location Data accessibility

United States. c. 1900 The data are available at http://www.openicpsr.org as Project 100996. Underlying data are available at http://www.uadata.org

Value of the data

- The data are a rich source of information on the long-term impact of wartime social networks of Union Army veterans on geographic location at both the county and neighborhood level.
- The data permit the study of the long-term impact of wartime social networks on older age mortality.
- The data allow researchers to examine how a pension income transfer and health affect residential choice.
- The data are a reference point for users of the complex data samples which comprise the complete collection

1. Data

74 The Union Army samples are an unparallaled resource for the study of the first cohort of men to 75 reach age 65 in the twentieth century. The samples provide detailed, longitudinal data from youth to 76 death on the health, residence, family structure, pension wealth, and occupation of men who served 77 in the Union Army during the US Civil War (1861–1865). A fortuitous cluster sampling design which 78 led to the collection of entire Civil War military companies make the data ideally suited for the study 79 of social capital and wartime ties. The data, collected from the 1980s to the present, represent a 80 pioneering and still unmatched effort by the Nobel Laureate Robert Fogel to create a longitudinal 81 database for an historical population from administrative records.¹ 82

The Union Army samples comprise several major collections. The core collection is a sample of 83 39,338 soldiers, a 1.6% random sample of all whites mustered into the Union Army. A second core 84 collection consists of two random samples of U.S. Colored Troops. Additional collections include over-85 samples of white Union Army recruits who enlisted in the largest U.S. cities, POWs who survived to 86 1900, and veterans who lived to 95 years of age or more. In addition, auxiliary data include GIS 87 historical maps and ward characteristics for 6 major US cities.² The data used in "Persistent Social 88 Networks: Civil War Veterans Who Fought Together Co-Locate in Later Life" come from the core 89 sample of 39,338 white soldiers and the urban over-sample of 12,671 recruits. Because the original 90 data come from complex administrative records and from multiple samples, this data set is a useful 91 research tool for researchers not just for replication and extensions but also for understanding how to 92 use the original data samples. 93

2. Experimental design

2.1. The core Union Army sample and the urban sample

100 The core sample of white soldiers and the urban oversample were drawn from white volunteer infantry regiments. The core sample comes from 330 companies, randomly drawn from the complete 101 list of volunteer regiments found in Frederick H. Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion and 102 103 represents 11% of all infantry regiments. Men who first entered the service as commissioned officers

- 105 ¹ The data were largely collected since 1991 under NIA grant P01 AG10120, Early Indicators of Later Work Levels, Disease 106 and Death (Robert Fogel, PI) and have continued to be cleaned and coded under NIA grant P01 AG10120, Early Indicators, 107 Intergenerational Processes and Aging (Dora Costa, PI). 108
 - ² See uadata.org for data downloads and detailed descriptions. The GIS and ward data also are available as ICPSR 35617.

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