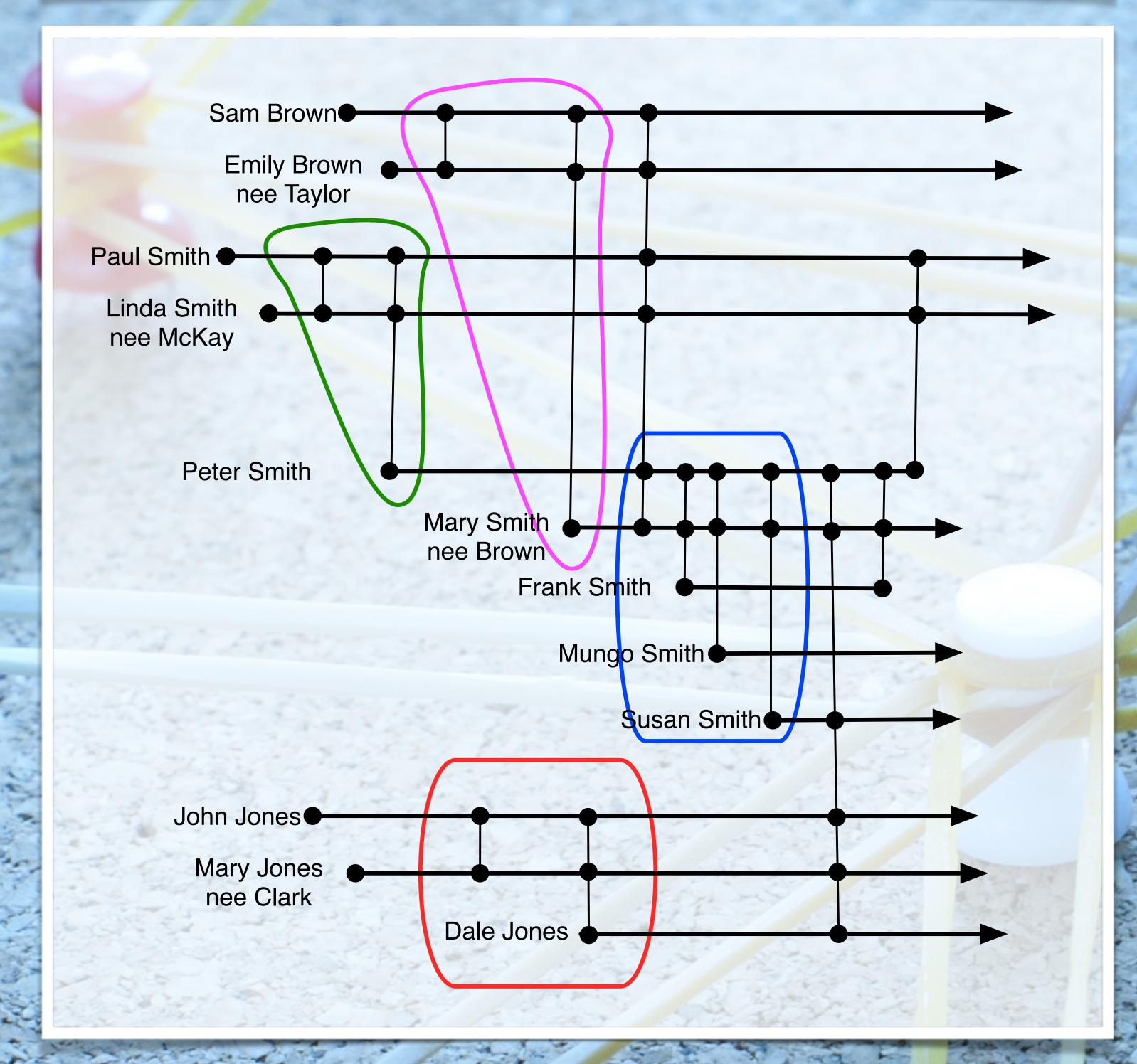
## Linkage of Births, Marriages and Deaths

Özgür Akgün, Peter Christen, Tom Dalton, Alan Dearle, Chris Dibben, Eilidh Garrett, Graham Kirby

#### The Problem

The aim of our research is to take a large set of Birth, Marriage and Death records and automatically link them to create a genealogical pedigree. The challenges of this task are due to the lack of unique identifiers and the level of data loss and corruption. We make use of Probabilistic Data Linkage approaches to identify conjugal family units. This differs from most linkage techniques which focus primarily on individuals.



## The Input Data

Birth, Marriage, Death vital event record from 1856-1973 for Scotland

Errors typically include:

- Missing data, typos
- Spelling variations
- Nicknames instead of full names
- Transcription errors
- Translation / transliteration errors

- Birth certificates record:
  - the names of the parents,
  - the date and place of their marriage.
- Marriage certificates record:
  - the name of the groom and the bride,
  - the date and place of their marriage.

linkage@cs.st-andrews.ac.uk

School of Computer Science

University of St Andrews

## Outputs

- The desired output of linkage depends on the intended use of the linked data.
- We record provenance information throughout our linkage process for each potential link.
- A final pedigree can be projected
  - Using the recorded provenance
  - By selecting links that meet a desired confidence threshold
  - Satisfying data restrictions, or other domain-specific rules
- We treat linkage as a continual process.
  - Recording provenance of potential links allows easier addition of new data.

# The Approach

The first technique that is employed is to identify familial groups. This attempts to gather siblings' birth records and their parents' marriage record into bundles with the aim of partitioning the certificates into birthmarriage familial groups.

Bundling relies on the observation that Scottish Birth and Marriage records record the names of parents and children along with the date and place of marriage of the parents.

Familial groups are reorganised into sets of potential families indexed using the names of the parents.

We match each death record to potential families. Matches are found by comparing the names and date of births on the death record with records in the sets of familial groups. If a match is found a new deathmarriage familial group is formed.

We merge birth-marriage and death-marriage familial groups based on the shared marriage record and the spacing of children.

At this stage the groups still do not contain any child marriages and are thus independent familial groups rather than linked pedigrees.

To make inter-generational links we use marriage records in a familial group to identify which set of potential families to find the parents' birth records. Based on comparisons of the marriage record to the set of potential families inter-generational links can be made.

#### **Gold-standard Evaluation**

- Evaluating the success of linkage algorithms is hard.
  - For real-world data, the true linkage is unknown.
- If the true links were known, we would not be linking it.
- To evaluate
- We use manually linked data sets (from Skye and Kilmarnock)
- Shortcomings
  - Manual links may be wrong
  - Small number of data sets, overfitting
  - Limited size of data sets, hard to test scaling
- For robust evaluation, we create synthetic longitudinal genealogical data sets
  - True links are known
  - Large number of data sets with varying characteristics, avoiding overfitting

