# Module X: fastlink with blocking

Rebecca C. Steorts

## Reading

- ▶ Binette and Steorts (2020)
- ► Edmorando et al. (2020)
- ► Fellegi and Sunter (1969)

### Agenda

- We continue with our exploration of fastLink by adding blocking.
- ▶ We investigate this using the RLdata10000 data set

# Load Packages

```
# load libraries
library(fastLink)
```

#### Load RLdata10000

```
# 1.0a.d. RI.da.t.a.10000
records <-
 read.table("data/RLdata10000.csv",
          sep=",", header=TRUE)
head(records, 4)
##
   FRANK
             <NA> MUELLER
## 1
                             <NA> 1967 9 27
                                             1
                                                3606
     MARTIN
           <NA> SCHWARZ <NA> 1967 2 17
                                                2560
## 2
## 3
    HERBERT <NA> ZIMMERMANN <NA> 1961 11 6
                                                3892
                                                 329
## 4
      HANS
           <NA>
                   SCHMITT <NA> 1945 8 14
```

### RLdata10000

```
# Number of unique records
length(unique(records$ent_id))
```

## [1] 9000

## Linkage Fields

```
# linkage fields
linkageFields <- c("fname_c1", "lname_c1", "by", "bm", "bd")</pre>
```

#### Add Numberic Fields

```
# We can add numeric comparisons using dissimilarity
numericMatchFields <- c("by")

# Make sure these are class numeric
records$by <- as.numeric(records$by)</pre>
```

### Preparation

```
# linkage fields
linkageFields <- c("fname_c1",</pre>
                    "lname_c1", "by", "bm", "bd")
# string distance fields
stringDistFields <- c("fname_c1", "lname_c1")</pre>
# partial distance fields (fields where we allow
# for agree, disagree, and partially agree)
partialMatchFields <- c("fname c1", "lname c1")
```

#### Run fastLink

## dfA and dfB are identical, assuming deduplication of a

## Setting return.all to FALSE.

#### How did we do?

## Blocking

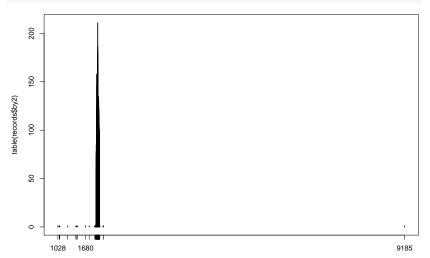
- 1. We can use traditional, deterministic blocking, which is simple and easier but does not allow us to propagate error
- 2. We can also use probabilistic blocking, which allows us propagate (some) of the record linkage error

We will create a simplistic blocking scheme based upon date of birth year.

records\$by2 <- records\$by</pre>

### Plot

### plot(table(records\$by2))



We will filter out records that are not typical for date of birth year for computational reasons.

```
head(records$by2[records$by < 1924] <- 1923)

## [1] 1923

head(records$by2[records$by > 2008] <- 2009)

## [1] 2009
```

```
blockby <- blockData(records, records, varnames = "by2")
##
## ==========
## blockData(): Blocking Methods for Record Linkage
  =================
##
  Blocking variables.
##
      Blocking variable by 2 using exact blocking.
##
  Combining blocked variables for final blocking assignment
```

```
# modify the list of linkage fields
# birth year is of no use for
# merging within a traditional block
linkageFields2 <- c("fname_c1", "lname_c1", "bm", "bd")</pre>
```

```
# store the results from each block
results <- list()
for(j in 1:length(blockby)) {
  # subset original data to form block
  records.temp <- records[blockby[[j]]$dfA.inds, ]</pre>
  # fastLink applied to a block
  out.temp <- fastLink(dfA = records.temp, dfB =
              records.temp,
              varnames = linkageFields2,
              stringdist.match = stringDistFields,
              partial.match = partialMatchFields,
              cut.a = 0.92, cut.p = 0.84,
              threshold.match = 0.90,
              dedupe = FALSE)
  # get the data
  records.temp <-
    getMatches(dfA = records.temp,
               dfB = records.temp,
```