

# Introduction to blocking techniques and traditional record linkage

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February 8, 2018

# Blocking: Motivation

- Naively matching two files or finding duplicates within a file requires comparing all pairs of records.
- Infeasible for large files even when the comparisons are computationally inexpensive.
- The number of record pairs grows quadratically with the size of the dataset
  - Two files with 5,000 records  $\rightarrow$  25,000,000 comparisons!

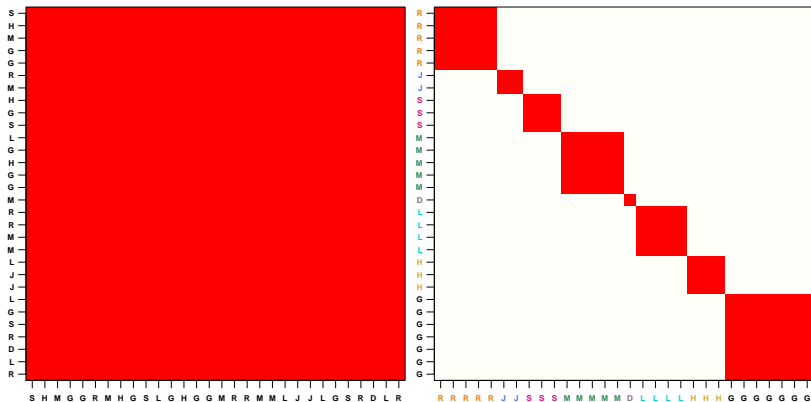
# What is blocking?

Technique to reduce the comparison space:

- Filter out dissimilar record pairs that are extremely unlikely to be matches.
  - Perform record linkage only within blocks
- Traditional blocking : compare record pairs that match on one or more keys.
  - Creates a partition of the data
- Record pairs that do not meet the blocking criteria are automatically classified as non-matches.

## Example: Traditional blocking

All-to-all record comparisons (left) versus partitioning records into blocks by lastname initial and comparing records only within each partition (right).



## Example: RLdata500

```
library(RecordLinkage)
data(RLdata500)
head(RLdata500)
```

##	fname_c1	fname_c2	lname_c1	lname_c2	by	bm	bd
## 1	CARSTEN	<NA>	MEIER	<NA>	1949	7	22
## 2	GERD	<NA>	BAUER	<NA>	1968	7	27
## 3	ROBERT	<NA>	HARTMANN	<NA>	1930	4	30
## 4	STEFAN	<NA>	WOLFF	<NA>	1957	9	2
## 5	RALF	<NA>	KRUEGER	<NA>	1966	1	13
## 6	JUERGEN	<NA>	FRANKE	<NA>	1929	7	4

## Continuation: RLdata500

```
# Record pairs for comparison  
choose(500,2)
```

```
## [1] 124750
```

```
# Blocking by last name initial  
last_init <- substr(RLdata500[, "lname_c1"], 1, 1)  
head(last_init)
```

```
## [1] "M" "B" "H" "W" "K" "F"
```

```
# Number of blocks  
length(unique(last_init))
```

```
## [1] 20
```

## Continuation: RLdata500

```
# Number of records per block  
tbl <- table(last_init)  
head(tbl)
```

```
## last_init  
##   A   B   D   E   F   G  
##   5 56   2   6 38 12
```

```
# Block sizes can vary a lot  
summary(as.numeric(tbl))
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.  
##      2.00   5.75   8.00   25.00  40.00  115.00
```

## Continuation: RLdata500

```
# Number of records pairs per block  
sapply(tbl, choose, k=2)
```

##	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
##	10	1540	1	15	703	66	496	28	1035	78	2850
##	S	T	V	W	Z						
##	6555	1	21	1326	10						

```
# Reduction on comparison space  
sum(sapply(tbl, choose, k=2))
```

```
## [1] 14805
```



# Blocking caveats

- Fields can be unreliable for many applications and blocking may miss large proportions of matches i.e. increased false negatives rates.
- The frequency distribution of the values in the fields used as blocking keys will affect the size of the blocks.
- Trade-off between block sizes: true matches being missed vs computational efficiency.

# How to choose the blocking key or keys

- Fields containing the fewest errors or missing values should be chosen as blocking variables e.g. clinical diagnosis in EHR.
- Understand the kind of errors that are unlikely for a certain field or a combination of them.
- More complex blocking schemes can be constructed using conjunctions.
  - Retain only pairs which agree on last name initial and zip code.

## Example: Voter Survey data

The Views of the Electorate Research (VOTER) Survey was conducted by the survey firm YouGov.

- 8,000 adults (age 18+) with internet access took the survey on-line between November 29 and December 29, 2016.
- These respondents were originally interviewed by YouGov in 2011-2012.
- Barack Obama (Democrat) won in 2012 and Donald Trump (Republican) won in 2016.

<https://www.voterstudygroup.org>

## Continuation: Voter Survey data

- Demographic variables
  - Year of birth (age)
  - Gender
  - Race
  - State
  - Education level
  - Family income
- Party affiliation: democrat, republican, independent, other

Which fields are reliable for blocking in this example?

## Continuation: Is race reliable?

	2012	2016
White	6244	6198
Black	654	645
Hispanic	400	397
Mixed	160	186
Other	137	167
Asian	117	118
Native American	60	59
Middle Eastern	10	12

	White	Black	Mixed	Other
White	6073	5	46	74
Black	4	627	10	10
Mixed	31	6	100	8
Other	50	4	14	62

## Continuation: Is party affiliation reliable?

	Democrat	Indepen.	Republican	Not sure	Other
Democrat	2424	192	90	25	23
Indepen.	263	1929	221	16	57
Republican	39	215	1881	11	60
Not sure	48	48	54	41	5
Other	17	46	34	2	41

## Record Linkage: Approximate matching

- Performing exact matching is very rare in practice since data is rarely noise/error free.
- Matching that allows fields to only be similar rather than exact duplicates.
- Most large-scale applications employ some level of approximate match between fields.
- Techniques for direct matching include edit distance and hashing algorithms for string data.

## Example: Iterative deterministic linkage

**Step 1:** two records must match on SSN and one of the following:

- First and last name.
- Last name, month of birth, and sex.
- First name, month of birth, and sex.

**Step 2:** If SSN is missing or does not match, two records must match on last name, first name, month of birth, sex, and one of the following:

- Seven to eight digits of the SSN.
- Two or more of the following: year of birth, day of birth, middle initial, or date of death.



# Approximate String Matching: Similarity metrics

Best for short strings such as person names:

- **Levenshtein (edit) (1966)**: minimum number of substitutions required to transform one string into another e.g. **Ad**am vs **Al**an has a distance  $L = 2$ , normalized as  $1 - \frac{L}{\text{maxLength}} = 0.5$  for similarity.
- **Jaro-Winkler (1990)**: The Jaro distance (1989) considers common characters and character transpositions. The JW similarity measure is:

$$JW(A, B) = J(A, B) + 0.1p(1 - J(A, B))$$

where  $p$  is the # of the first four characters that agree exactly e.g. Adam vs Alan:  $p=1$ ,  $J= 0.67$  and  $JW=0.7$ .

## Example: RLdata500

```
library(RecordLinkage)
data(RLdata500)
```

##		fname_c1	lname_c1	by	bm	bd
##	314	RENATE	SCHUTE	1940	12	29
##	407	RENATE	SCHULTE	1940	12	29
##	289	CHRISTINE	PETERS	1993	2	5
##	399	CHRISTINE	PETERS	1993	2	6
##	402	CHRISTA	SCHWARZ	1965	7	13
##	462	CHRISTAH	SCHWARZ	1965	7	13

## Example: RLdata500

```
# Levenshtein similarity
```

```
levenshteinSim("SCHUTE", "SCHULTE")
```

```
## [1] 0.8571429
```

```
levenshteinSim("CHRISTA", "CHRISTAH")
```

```
## [1] 0.875
```

```
# Jaro-Winkler similarity
```

```
jarowinkler(c("SCHUTE", "CHRISTA"),  
             c("SCHULTE", "CHRISTAH"))
```

```
## [1] 0.9714286 0.9750000
```

# Soundex algorithm

- Generates a code that represents the phonetic pronunciation of a word, helps identifying spelling variations of names.
- The Soundex code for a name consists of a letter followed by three numerical digits:
  - the letter is the first letter of the name,
  - the digits encode the remaining consonants.
- Consonants at a similar place of articulation share the same digit
  - e.g. the labial consonants B, F, P and V are each encoded as the number 1.

## Example: Soundex algorithm

##	fname_c1	lname_c1	by	bm	bd
## 314	RENATE	SCHUTE	1940	12	29
## 407	RENATE	SCHULTE	1940	12	29
## 289	CHRISTINE	PETERS	1993	2	5
## 399	CHRISTINE	PETERS	1993	2	6
## 402	CHRISTA	SCHWARZ	1965	7	13
## 462	CHRISTAH	SCHWARZ	1965	7	13

```
tail(soundex(dup_set$fname_c1))
```

```
## [1] "R530" "R530" "C623" "C623" "C623" "C623"
```

```
tail(soundex(dup_set$lname_c1))
```

```
## [1] "S300" "S430" "P362" "P362" "S620" "S620"
```

## Example: Soundex algorithm

##	fname_c1	lname_c1	by	bm	bd
## 130	MICHAEL	MEYER	1988	1	31
## 147	MICHAEL	MYER	1988	1	31
## 217	HORST	MEIER	1977	6	6
## 248	HORST	MEIER	1972	6	6
## 34	HEINZ	BOEHM	1938	12	20
## 111	HEINZ	BOEHMR	1938	12	20

```
head(soundex(dup_set$lname_c1))
```

```
## [1] "M600" "M600" "M600" "M600" "B500" "B560"
```

# Blocking by disjunctions

- Produces overlapping blocks of the data.
  - **Disjunction**: records match on field A or field B
- Using multiple keys to consider typographical or measurement errors that would exclude true matches.
  - Blocking by last name initial or zip code

1.	Mary Clain	123 Oak St	90210
2.	Mary Klein	123 Oak Street	90210
3.	Mary Klain	123 Oak St	50210

- Reduction in false negative rates.

## Example: Blocking by disjunctions

```
# Two records must agree in either first name initial  
# or birth year to be compared.  
# Only 2709 pairs instead of 124750!
```

```
rpairs <- compare.dedup(RLdata500c,  
blockfld = list(1, 3), #list with blocking fields  
identity = identity.RLdata500)
```

```
tail(rpairs$pairs)
```

	##	id1	id2	fname_c1	lname_c1	by	bm	bd	is_match
##	2704	477	497	1	0	0	0	0	0
##	2705	479	483	0	0	1	1	0	0
##	2706	480	481	1	0	0	0	0	0
##	2707	480	490	1	0	0	0	0	0
##	2708	481	490	1	1	0	1	1	1
##	2709	494	497	0	0	1	1	0	0



## Example: String comparison and blocking

```
rpairsfuzzy <- compare.dedup(RLdata500c,  
                             phonetic = FALSE, blockfld = 3,  
                             strcmp = TRUE, strcmpfun = jarowinkler)  
  
tail(rpairsfuzzy$pairs)
```

	##	id1	id2	fname_c1	lname_c1	by	bm	bd	is_match
##	1540	460	485	0.0000000	0.5396825	1	0.7	0.0	NA
##	1541	464	466	0.4555556	0.5396825	1	0.7	0.0	NA
##	1542	467	472	1.0000000	0.9333333	1	1.0	1.0	NA
##	1543	468	469	0.5777778	0.4666667	1	0.7	0.7	NA
##	1544	479	483	0.4370370	0.5619048	1	1.0	0.0	NA
##	1545	494	497	0.6111111	0.5026455	1	1.0	0.0	NA

# The Fellegi-Sunter approach (1969)

- Represent every pair of records using vector of features that describe similarity between individual record fields.
  - Use string metrics for names and strings of numbers (Levenshtein or Jaro-Winkler).
- Place feature vectors for record pairs into three classes: matches ( $M$ ), nonmatches ( $U$ ), and possible matches.
- Let  $P(\gamma|M)$  and  $P(\gamma|U)$  be probabilities of observing a feature vector  $\gamma$  for a matched and nonmatched pair, respectively.

# The Fellegi-Sunter approach (1969)

- Perform record-pair classification by calculating the ratio  $w = (P(\gamma|M)/P(\gamma|U))$  for each candidate record pair.
- Establish two thresholds based on desired error levels to optimally separate the weight values for matches, possible matches, and nonmatches.
- **Note:** the quality of classification of the Fellegi-Sunter method relies strongly on reasonable estimations of  $M$  and  $U$  probabilities.

## Example: Blocking and Fellegi-Sunter

```
# tail(rpairs$pairs)  
# Using comparison data blocking by first name initial  
# and birth year  
rpairs1 <- epiWeights(rpairs)  
  
# Weights to compute thresholds for classification  
rpairs1$Wdata[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 0.2223402 0.2223402 0.2488181 0.2488181 0.3936336
```

## Example: Fellegi-Sunter

```
summary(rpairs1)
```

Weight distribution:

(0.35,0.4]	(0.4,0.45]	(0.45,0.5]	(0.55,0.6]	(0.6,0.65]
2	10	30	50	8
(0.65,0.7]	(0.7,0.75]	(0.75,0.8]	(0.8,0.85]	(0.85,0.9]
0	0	35	8	3

## Example: Fellegi-Sunter

```
result <- epiClassify(rpairs1, 0.7)
summary(result)
```

```
alpha error: 0.080000 # False negative rate
beta error: 0.000000 # False positive rate
accuracy: 0.998523
```

Classification table:

		classification		
true status		N	P	L
FALSE	2659	0	0	
TRUE	4	0	46	

# Summary

- **Blocking**: reduce comparison space by choosing relatively noise free fields to match records
  - Use conjunctions (and) to create a partition of the data or disjunctions (or) to create overlapping blocks.
- **Strings**: choose a string similarity metric to compare record pairs within blocks.
  - Levenshtein or Jaro-Winkler.
- **Record linkage**: use Fellegi-Sunter method to classify records as matches, possible matches or nonmatches.

# References

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- Steorts et al. (2014) A Comparison of Blocking Methods for Record Linkage. In: Domingo-Ferrer J. (eds) Privacy in Statistical Databases. PSD 2014. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 8744. Springer, Cham.
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