

Data Integration

Goal :To identify the same real world entity in different tables

Other names:

- Record Linkage
- Entity Resolution
- Deduplication (Link to self)
- Merge / Purge

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Course URL:
<http://pinformatics.tamhsc.edu/pipm672>

Record Linkage Example

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-25-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Johnson MI : G DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : Ford MI : J DOB : 10/2/1990

↕

SISID : S1	SISID : S2	SISID : S3	SISID : S4
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Inherent Nature of Real Data

- Data are expressed differently
 - nick names
- Data change over time
 - person's last name
- Data are not unique attributes
 - John Smith
- Missing Data
 - ssn are often missing
- Errors in Data
 - Rule of thumb : 5% error in administrative data

Record Linkage Example

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What does this mean?

- Exact match will not work
 - Only 60% to 70% with exact match
 - Privacy protection through one way hash
 - Privacy preserving using set union
- Must have approximate match !
 - Probably will require some manual review of "uncertain region"

Approximate Matching Methods

- Capture as many of the false negatives
- While introducing as little of the false positives
- Probabilistic Methods
 - Naïve Bayes : Probabilistic Record Linkage
 - Newcombe (1959)
 - by Fellegi and Sunter (1969)
 - Other Machine learning models
 - Actively learning
- Deterministic Methods

Probabilistic Record Linkage

- Block/Score
- $D = \langle \text{dist}_{\text{SSN}}, \text{dist}_{\text{NAME}}, \text{dist}_{\text{DOB}} \rangle$
- Train model : Need test data
- Estimate the two threshold
- Resolve the uncertain region manually
- Naïve Bayes Model

$D < \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$
 Matched
 μ
 Uncertain
 λ
 Not Matched
 $D < \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$

}

$$(R_A, R_B) \in \begin{cases} M & \text{if } l(\bar{x}) = \frac{p(\bar{x}|M)}{p(\bar{x}|U)} \geq \frac{p(U)}{p(M)} \\ U & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } l(\bar{x}) = \frac{p(\bar{x}|M)}{p(\bar{x}|U)} \text{ is the likelihood ratio}$$

Deterministic Matching Methods

- Rule Based : iterative

Comparison

- Exact Matching
 - Only when data is clean.
 - Great when it works, but doesn't work in many situations
 - Example: SSN, County FIPS Code
- Deterministic Approximate Matching
 - Easier to interpret/control
 - Can manage complexity to levels desired
 - More difficult to fine tune for complex data
- Probabilistic Approximate Matching
 - Can handle more complex data
 - Depends on the data being linked
 - Difficult to interpret what is being linked or not.

Example from papers

- SEER
 - Boscoe FP, Schrag D, Chen K, et al. Building capacity to assess cancer care in the Medicaid population in New York State. *Health Services Research* 2011;46(3):805-20.
- Vital records
 - Bronstein J, Lomatsch C, Fletcher D, Wooten T, Lin TM, Nugent R, Lowery C. Issues and Biases in Matching Medicaid Pregnancy Episodes to Vital Records Data: The Arkansas Experience. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 2009;13(2):250-259

For assignment 5

- Nothing complex
- But must do some sort of approximate linkage
- OR find the "different" data, and clean it

Cleaning Data Example

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-25-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Johnson MI : G DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : Ford MI : J DOB : 10/2/1990

* Note that you do not know which is correct;
* But you have to sync it to one value;

if ssn= '532-34-9183' then dob=mdy(10, 2, 1990) ;

ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-52-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Hawkins MI : J DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : Ford MI : J DOB : 2/10/1990
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Finding duplicate records I

- * Both tables are sorted by county;
- * If need to find duplicates in multiple vars;
- * Combine the multiple vars into one variable first, then run same code;

```

data dupcnty;
merge tab1 tab2;
by county;
if !(first.county & last.county);
    
```

Finding duplicate records II

- * Both tables are sorted by county;

```

data dupcnty;
merge tab1(in=aa) tab2(in=bb);
by county;
src=aa*10+bb;

proc freq;
tables src;

proc print data=dupcnty (obs=30);
where src~=11;
    
```

Approximate Matching Example standardize on caps

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- * Create a new standardize variable to link on;

```
linkName=lowercase(lname);
```

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-52-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Hawkins MI : J DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : Ford MI : J DOB : 2/10/1990

Approximate Matching Example standardize on space

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-25-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Johnson MI : G DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : fordJr MI : J DOB : 10/2/1990

- * Create a new standardize variable to link on;

```
linkName=compress(lowercase(lname));
```

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-52-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Hawkins MI : J DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : Ford Jr MI : J DOB : 2/10/1990

Approximate Matching Example standardize on variations

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
ssn : 085-66-9980 first name : Sally last name : Hill MI : L DOB : 3/4/1999	ssn : 143-25-9304 first name : Emily last name : Brown MI : K DOB : 6/2/2004	ssn : 354-563-2343 first name : Mary last name : Johnson MI : G DOB : 5/13/1983	ssn : 532-34-9183 first name : David last name : ford MI : J DOB : 10/2/1990

- * Create a new standardize variable to link on;

```
linkName=compress(lowercase(lname));
linkName=tranwrd(linkName, 'jr', '');
```

EISID : E1	EISID : E2	EISID : E3	EISID : E4
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Other useful functions

- Appendix 2 (p59) of ARHQ Report

```

vto=translate(vfrom, ' ', "0", "-");
vto=lowercase(compress(vto));
vto=tranwrd(vto, "ctr", "center");
vto=tranwrd(vto, "medical", "med");
* vto=tranwrd(vto, "med", "medical");
* medical center = ?;
vto=tranwrd(vto, "texas", "tx");
vto=tranwrd(vto, "hospital", "hosp");
    
```

Validate your approximate link

```
data table1;
linkv=compress(lowcase(lname));

data table2;
linkv=compress(lowcase(lname));

data linked; * approximate link;
merge table1 table2 (rename=(lname=lname2));
by linkv;

proc print data=infm(obs=100);
where lname~=lname2;
```



Take Away

- When merging data
 - Use numeric codes whenever possible
 - Remember to use uniform formatting
 - Use string functions to standardize variables
 - Check if the key provides unique rows
 - 1-to-1 or 1-to-N mapping
- Pay attention to what rows link and what do not
- Consider how many rows should link
 - Example: 20% expected 18% achieved
- Validate by printing
 - Links made
 - Links not made



N to N linkage

- Merge : $\max(n1, n2)$
- Proc sql: will give you $n1*n2$

```
proc sql;
create table n2nfull as
select *
from data.mcareidx as t1, data.fidx as t2
where (t1.zip=t2.zip);
```

