When ML Meets Historical Data: Automated Data Linking and Its Application

Sun Kyoung Lee (University of Michigan) Census FedCasic Conference: <u>Advances in Data Science</u>

Data Science

• the study of data to extract meaningful insights

Data Science: Life Cycle

Capture

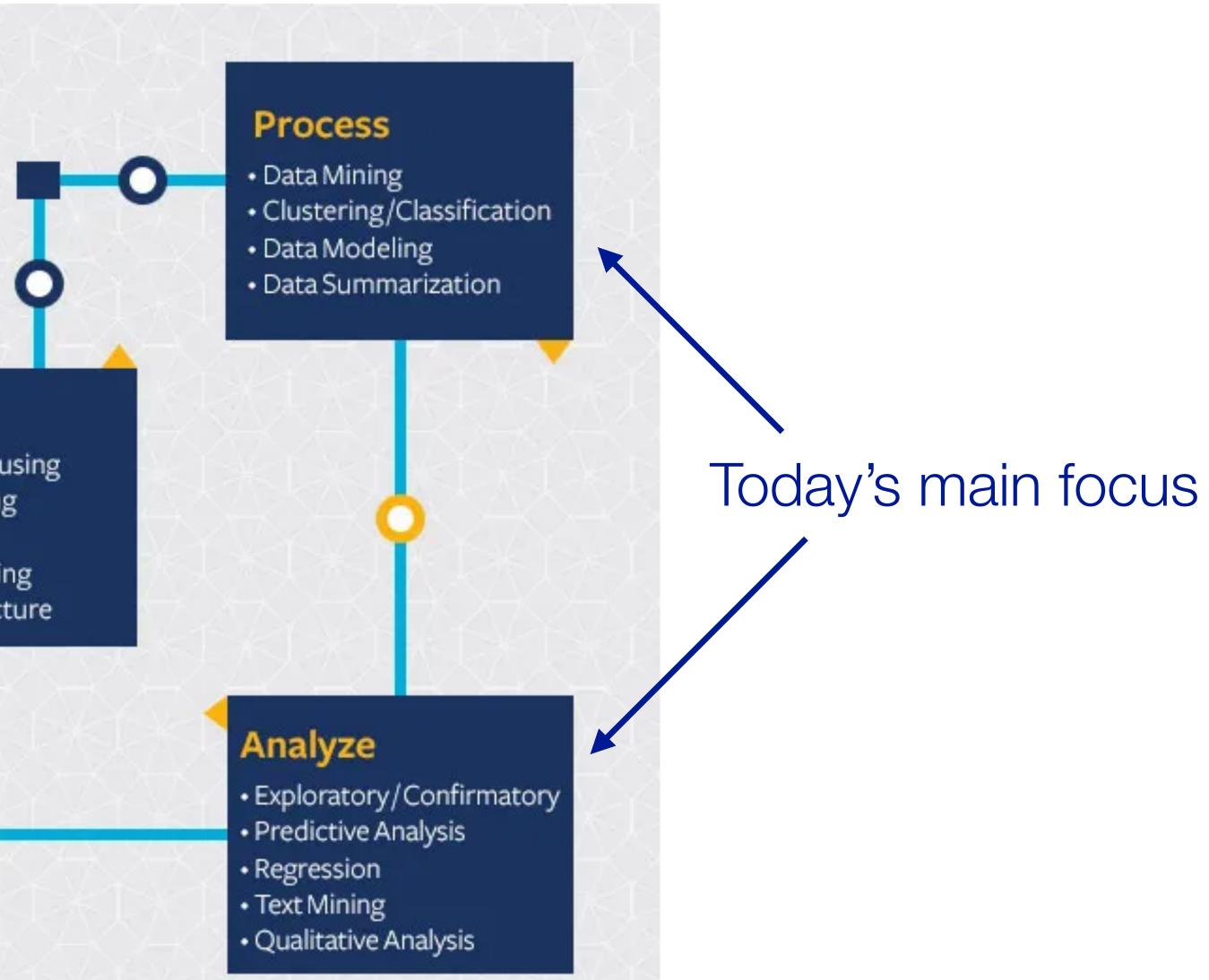
- Data Acquisition
- Data Entry
- Signal Reception
- Data Extraction

Maintain

- Data Warehousing
- Data Cleansing
- Data Staging
- Data Processing
- Data Architecture

Communicate

- Data Reporting
- Data Visualization
- Business Intelligence
- Decision Making



Source: University of Berkeley, School of Information

Roadmap

- Machine Learning-based Record Linking
- Specific Examples of Record Linking
- Comparison w/ Existing Record Linking Techniques
- Quality of Matches

Machine Learning Based Record Linkage

- Supervised algorithm: requiring a training data •
- Key Insights: simultaneously/jointly considering linking criteria
- Examples: Support Vector Machine (IPUMS), XGBoost (<u>ancestry.com</u>), Random Forest Classifier
- **Strength:** accuracy, scalability, ease of tuning

 This allows algorithms to resolve some cases where deterministic algorithms like Ferrie (1996) and Abramitzky Boustan Eriksson (2012, 2014) cannot



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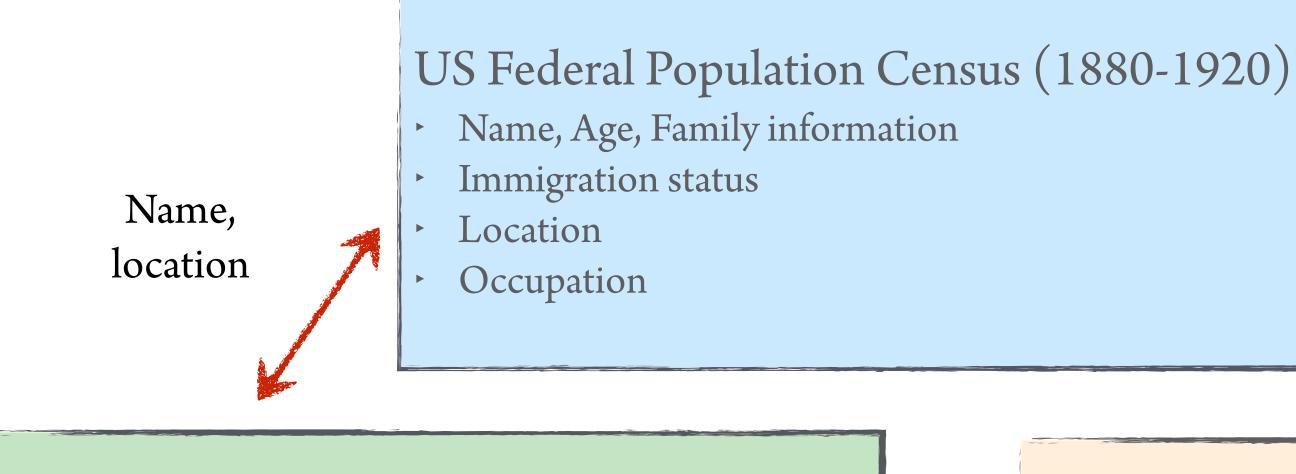
Record Linking: Application

- Paper, April 2024
- the United States
- Big data and machine learning approach to link individual-level data: • 1. US Population census 2. Universe of US patents 3. Universe of immigration records

Immigration, Innovation, and Urban Hubs: Theory and Evidence from the Age of Mass Migration, by Costas Arkolakis, Sun Kyoung Lee, Michael Peters, Working

The role of European Immigration on local and aggregate economic growth in

Data Construction: Immigrants & Innovation



US Historical Patents

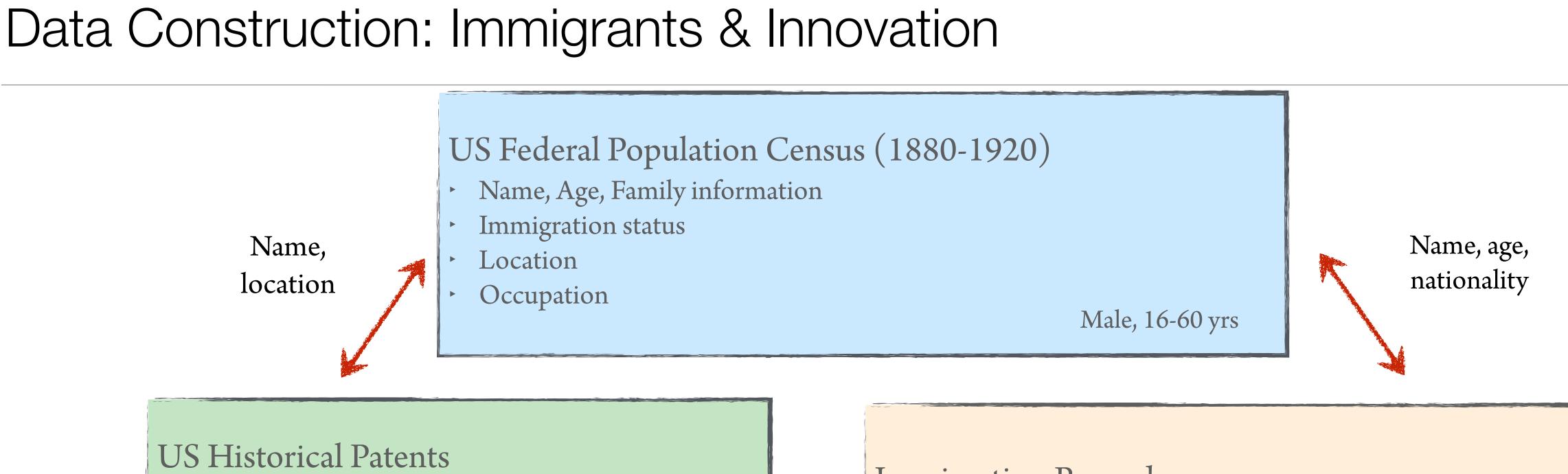
- Name
- Location (also: international)
- Industry
- Patent description

Male, 16-60 yrs

Name, age, nationality

Immigration Records

- Name, Age
- Nationality
- Pre-migration occupation



- Name
- Location (also: international)
- Industry
- Patent description

		F	ina
Total Population	• • • •	Foreign born	•
97,958,009	• • • • •	20,790,886	•

Immigration Records

- Name, Age
- Nationality
- Pre-migration occupation

al Data Set: 1880-1920 Matched Patents Matched Immigration Records 450,917 633,431

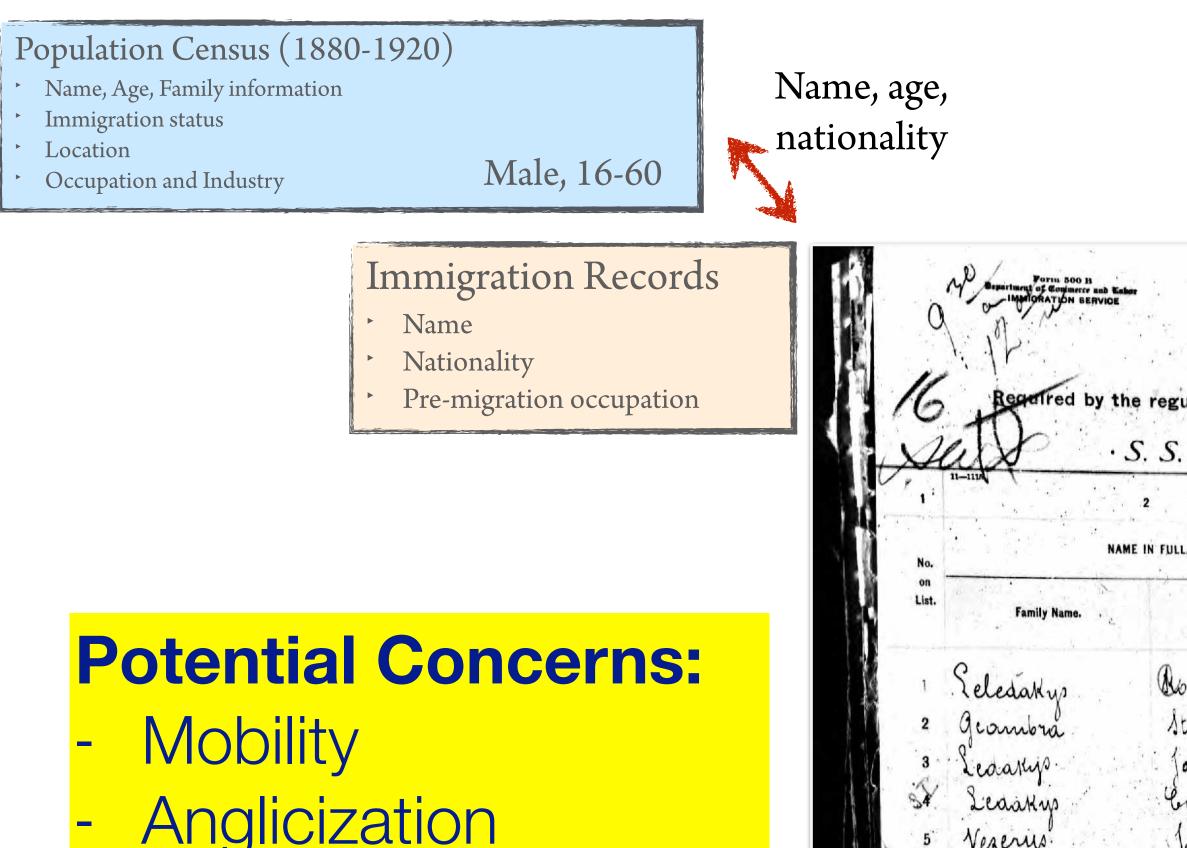
Data Construction: Immigrants & Their Post-Arrival Records

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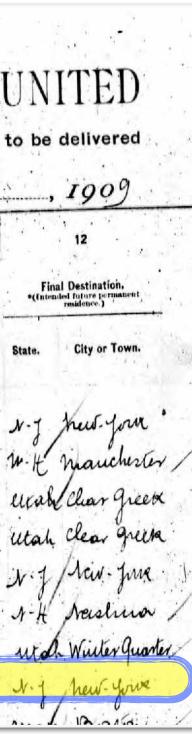
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brimboucacis



- Mistranscription
- **Common Names**

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Record Linking Challenges & Application

- March 2024
- Linking direct victims and particular class of living people:
- Big data and machine learning approach to link historical and (relatively) • contemporary population censuses

• Who are the Descendants of Enslaved People: Finding Better or Worse Ways to Implement Reparations by Sun Kyoung Lee, Brendan O'Flaherty, Working Paper,

Our working example: "Reparations should be paid to descendants of enslaved people in the US"

False Negatives \rightarrow

← False Positives

Our working example: "Reparations should be paid to descendants of enslaved people in the US"

Data Linking

Historical Class

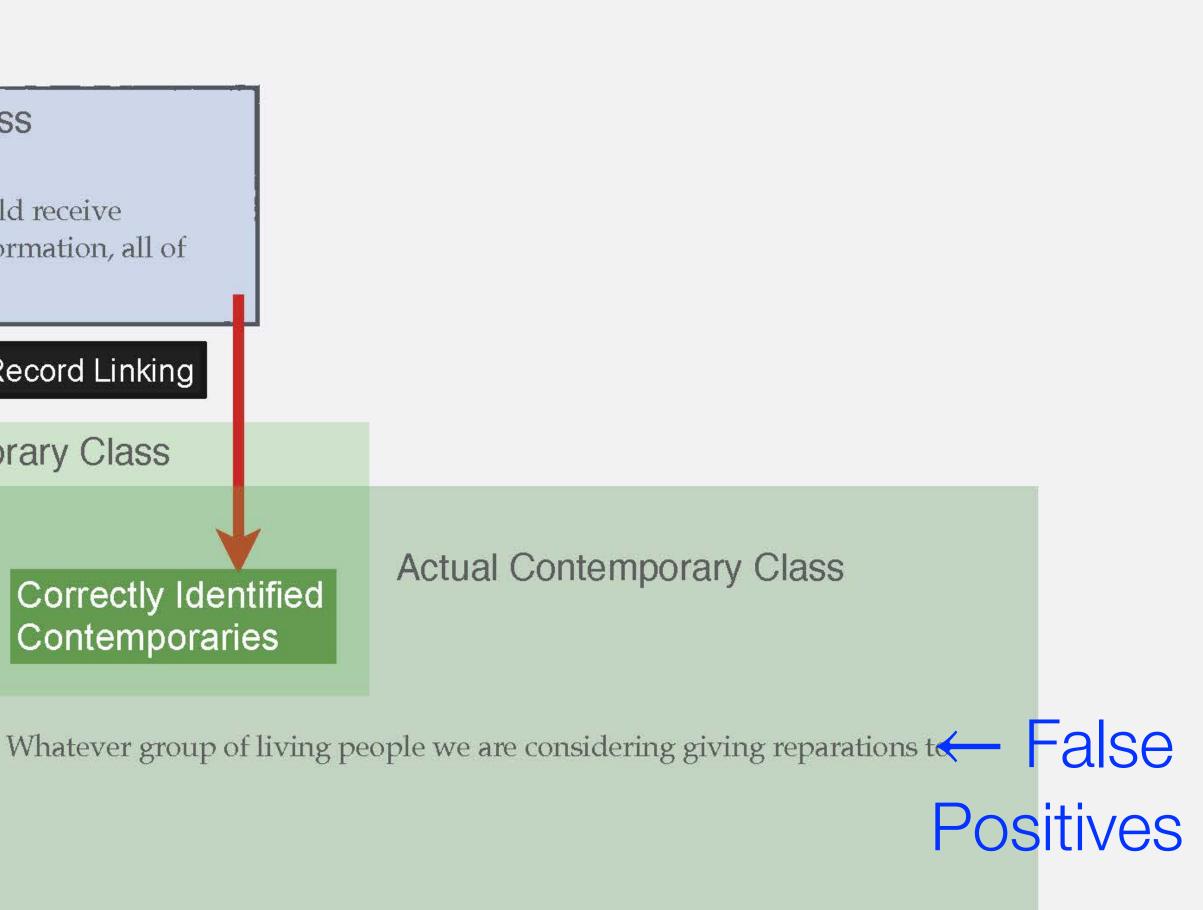
Ideal class of people who should receive payments if we had perfect information, all of whom are living

Identifying the "qualified descendants" via Record Linking

Ideal Contemporary Class

False Negatives \rightarrow

- The living descendants of enslaved people



Our working example: "Reparations should be paid to descendants of enslaved people in the US"

Data Linking

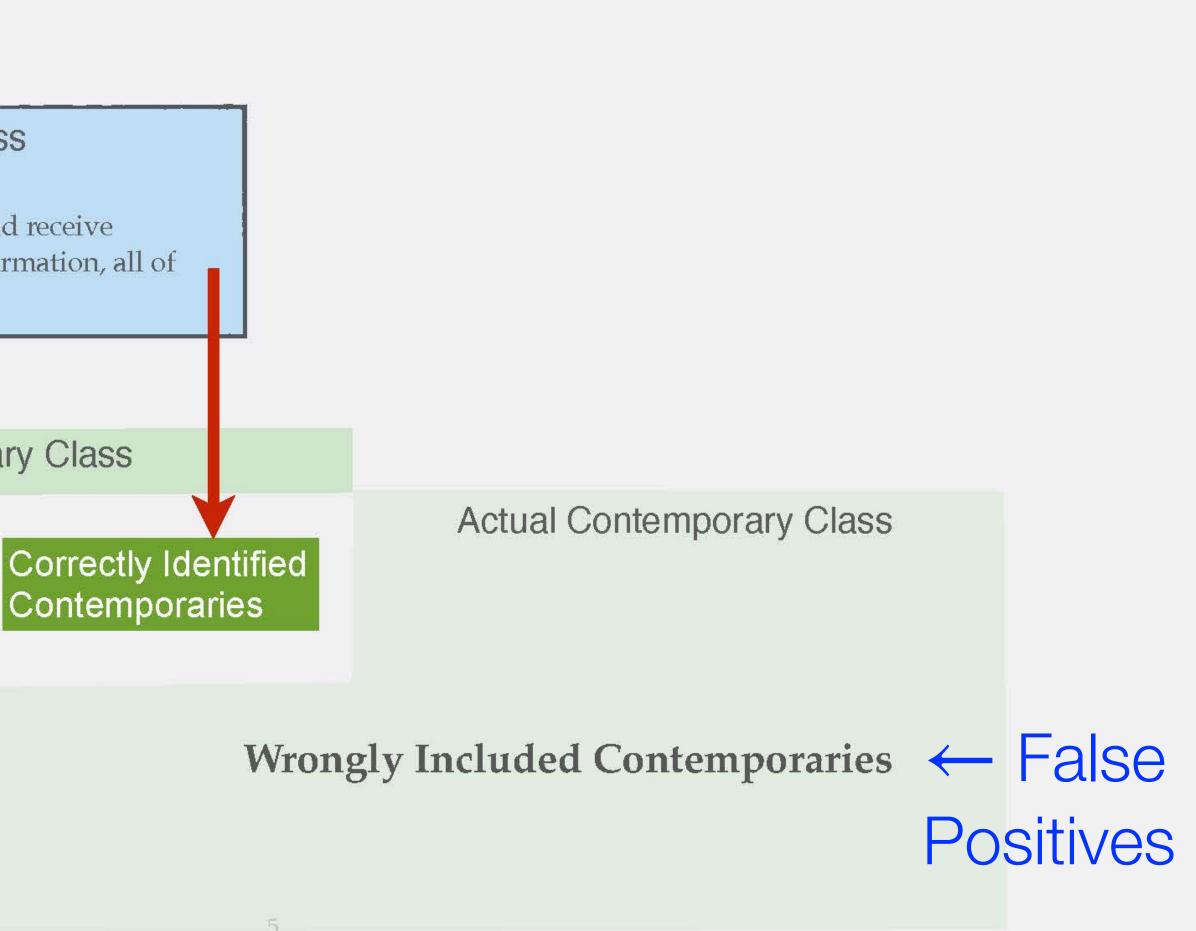
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Ideal Contemporary Class

False Negatives \rightarrow

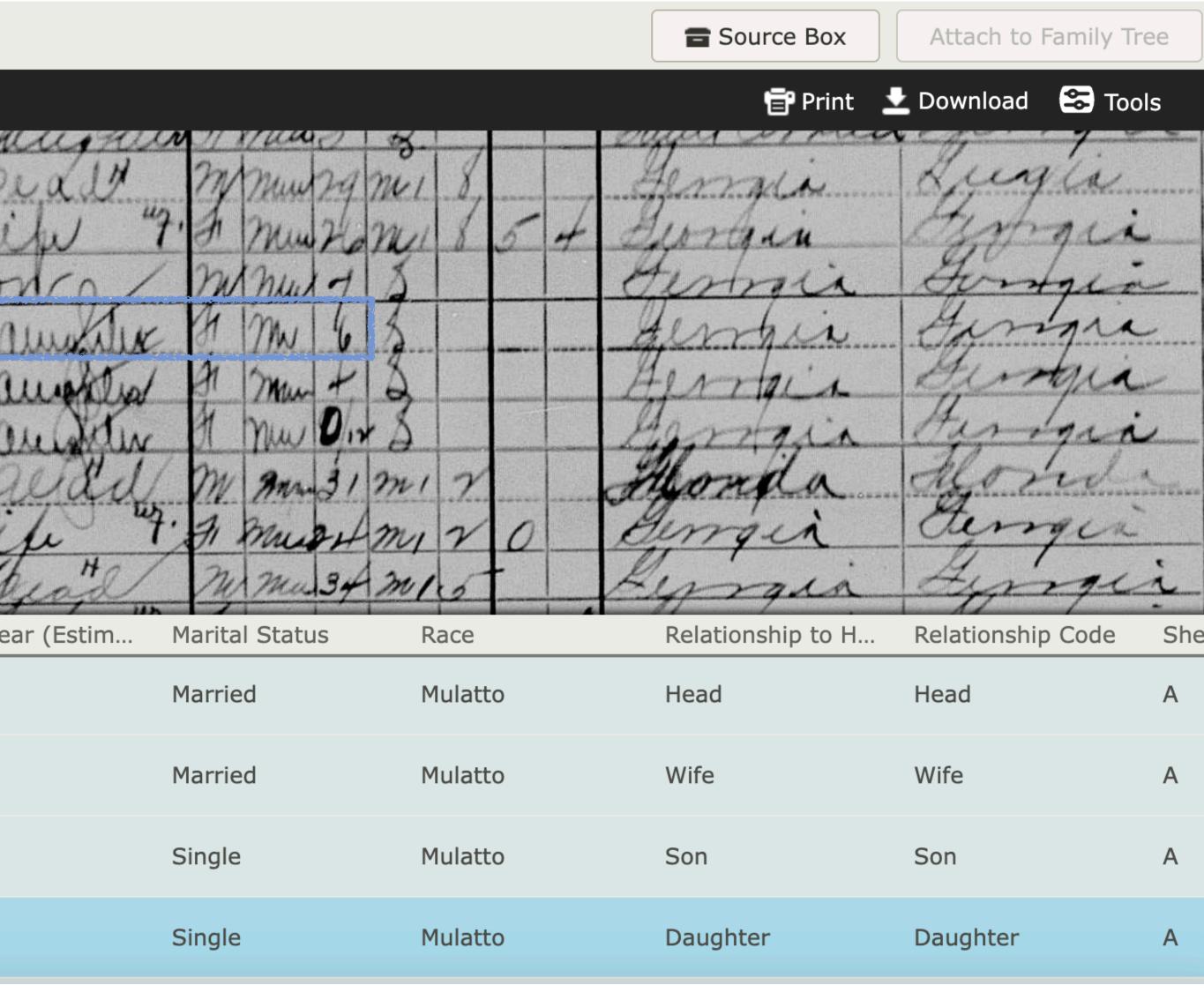
Wrongly Excluded Contemporaries



Hidden Figures: "The Descendants of Enslaved People"

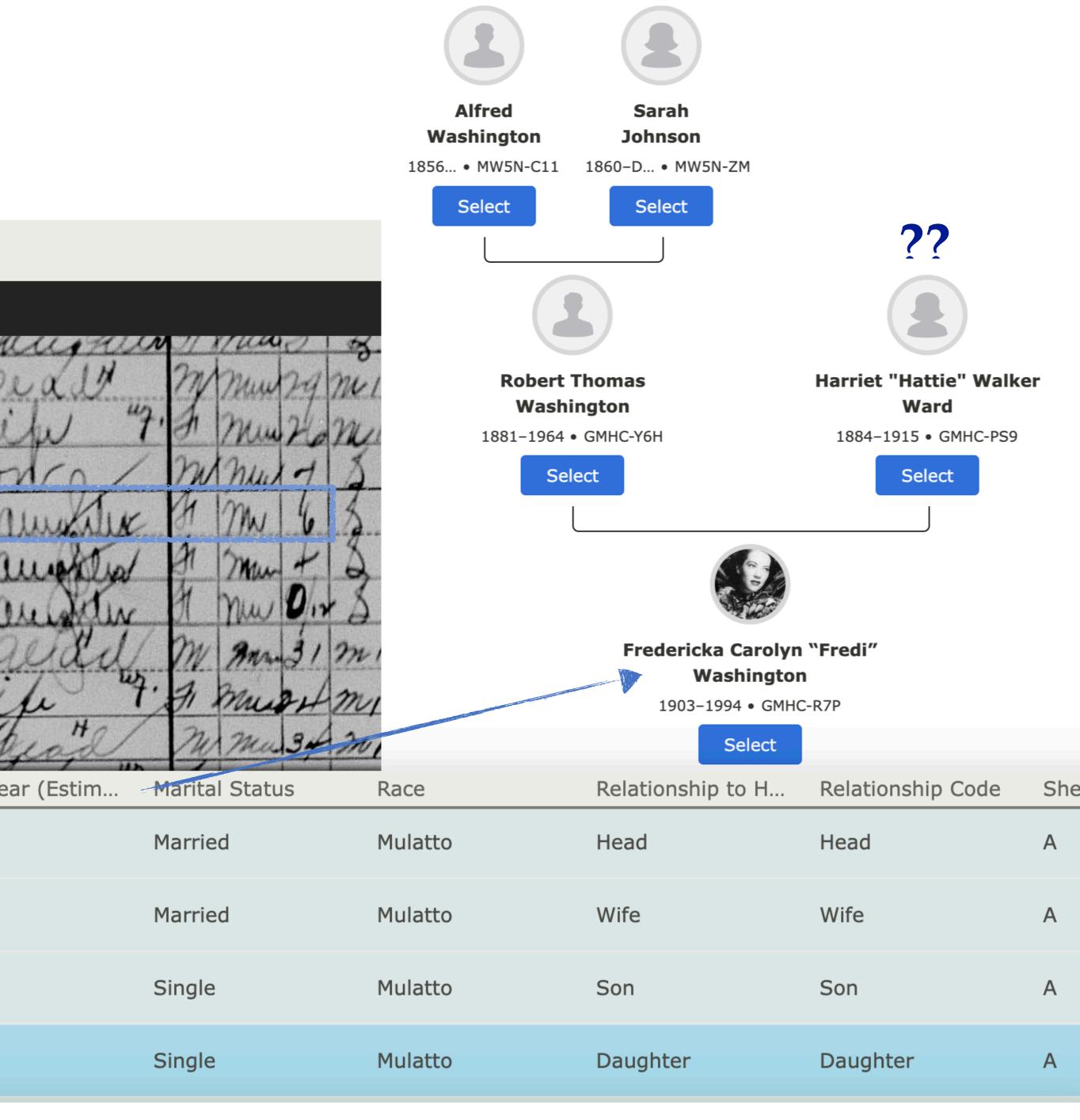
Hidden Figures: "The Descendants of Enslaved People"

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E	Attach	Kitty Washington	Female	26	1884
	Attach	Albert Washington	Male	7	1903
E	Attach	? Washington	Female	6	1904



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Compared Existing Method I: Iterative Record Linking

- Steps: •
 - birth that is unique in the dataset
 - discard matches by the following criterion:

 - (b) If the unique individual in A matches only one individual in B, preserve the match. •
 - tolerance of two years.
 - 3. Repeat steps 1 and 2, reversing A and B.
 - 4. Return the intersection of matches from A matching B and B matching A.

• Low recall rate and the record match heavily relies on the matching structure

• Pioneered by Ferrie (1996), augmented by Abramitzky Boustan Eriksson (2012,2014)

1. Constrain matching to only individuals in dataset A with a combination of given name, surname, age, and place of

2. For the unique individuals identified in step (1), find individuals in dataset B with matching characteristics. Preserve or

• (a) If the unique individual in A is a potential match with multiple individuals in B, discard these matches.

(c) For the remaining unmatched individuals, repeat step (2) with a tolerance of one year of age difference, then a



Compared Existing Method II: Expectation Maximization

- Unsupervised Machine Learning by Abramitzky Mill Perez (2019)
- Steps:
 - initials, and an absolute age difference of two years or less
 - 2. Compute the JW distance between the given name and surnames of each record
 - between all pairs of records.
 - 4. Filter potential matches to those that are both:

 - than a researcher-provided parameter (L)

Does NOT require a training dataset, but extremely costly in terms of computational time

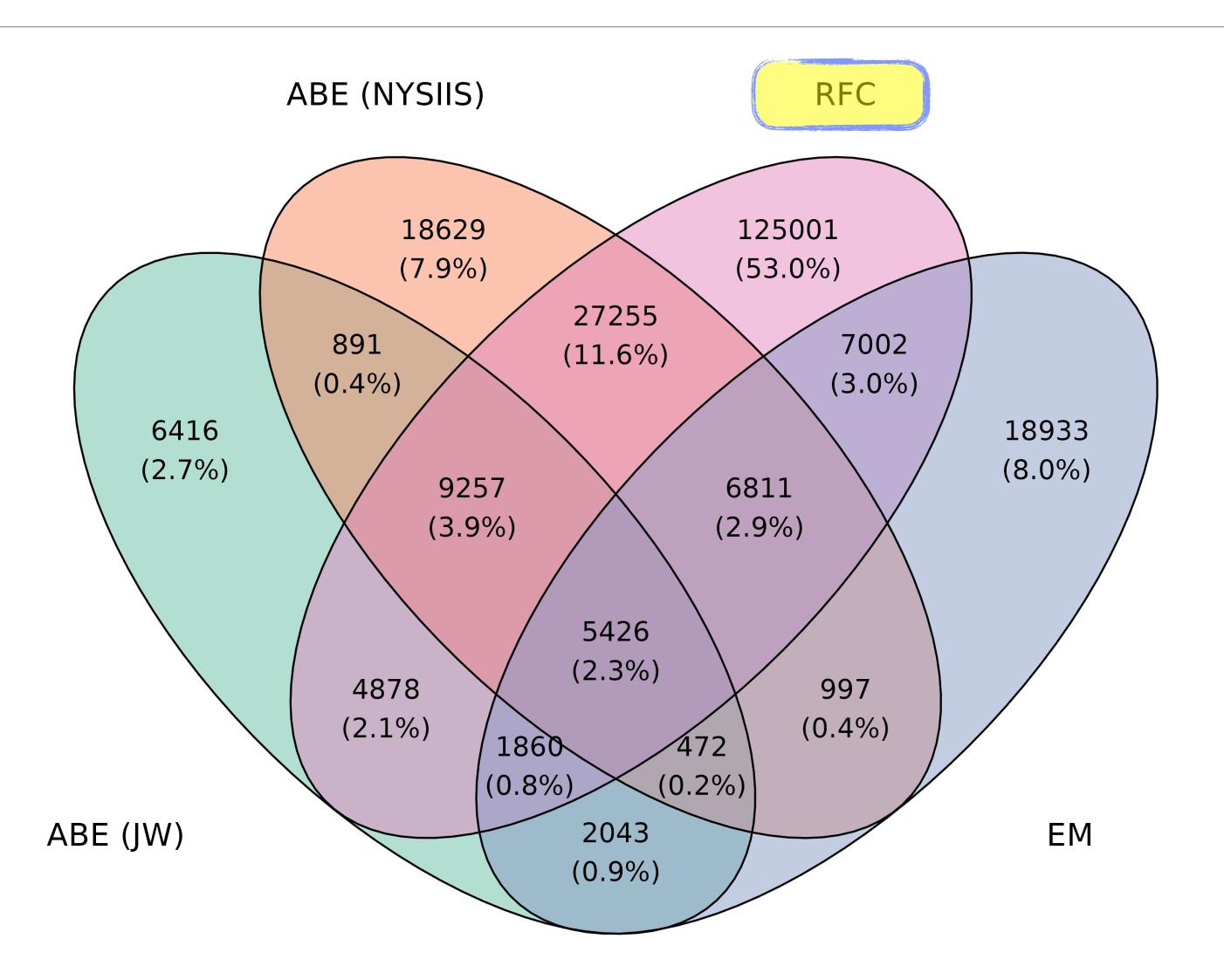
1. Constrain matching for each record in dataset A to records in B with the same place of birth, matching first and last

3. Apply the expectation maximization procedure by estimating the probability of a true match given name and age distances

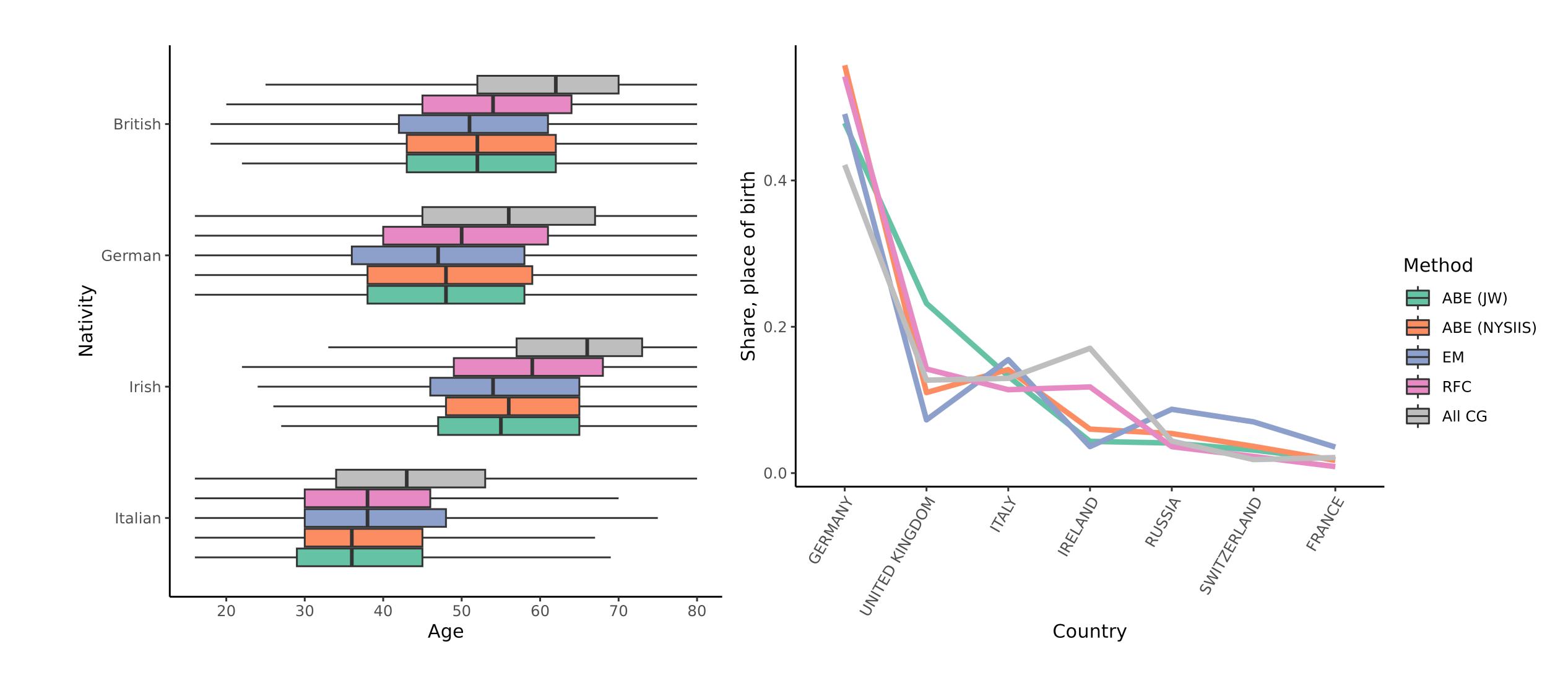
A. Sufficiently probable, meaning match probability is greater than a researcher-provided parameter (p_m)

B. Sufficiently more probable than the next match, meaning that the probability score of the next best match must be less

Match **Overlap** Across Linking Methods



Match Comparison Across Linking Methods: via Distribution



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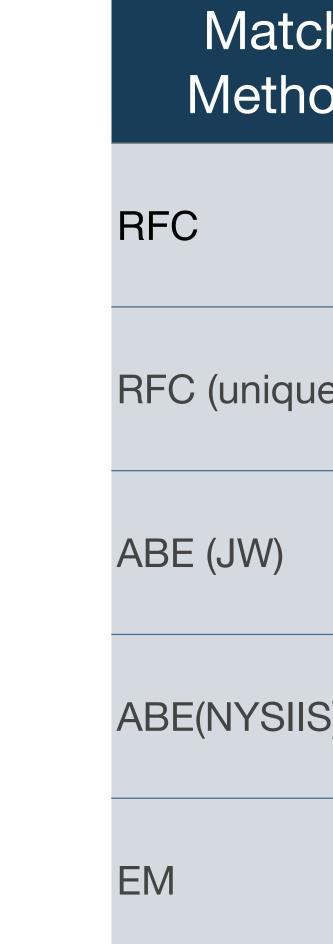
Match Accuracy

- We would like to show:
 - 1. Accuracy of our record linking algorithm
 - 2. Compare our algorithm to existing approaches
- We also demonstrate:
 - 3. RFC does NOT introduce a significant bias by overrepresenting or underrepresenting certain groups
 - 4. There are NO systematic differences between RFC-based linked data and other matching algorithms

algorithm ting approaches



Match Accuracy (and Comparison) Across Linking Methods

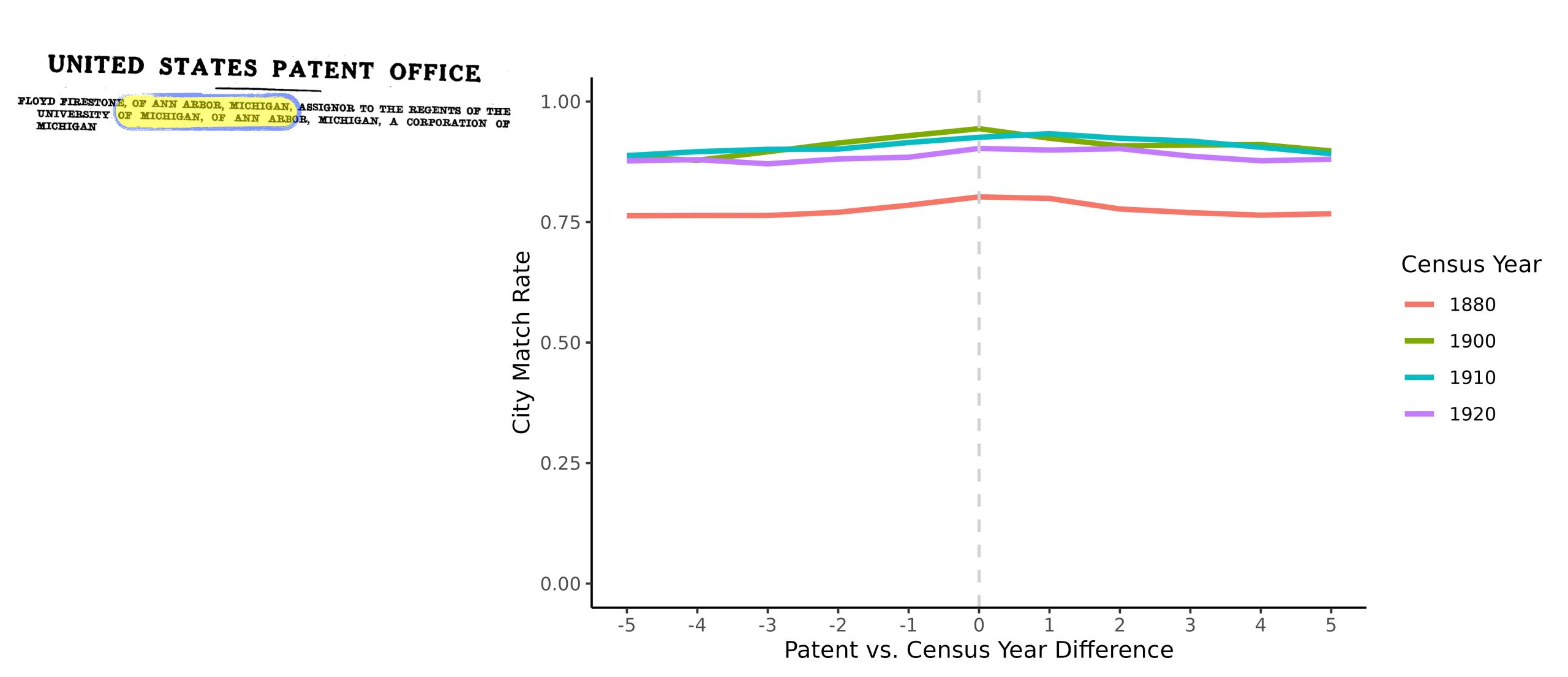


Criteria:

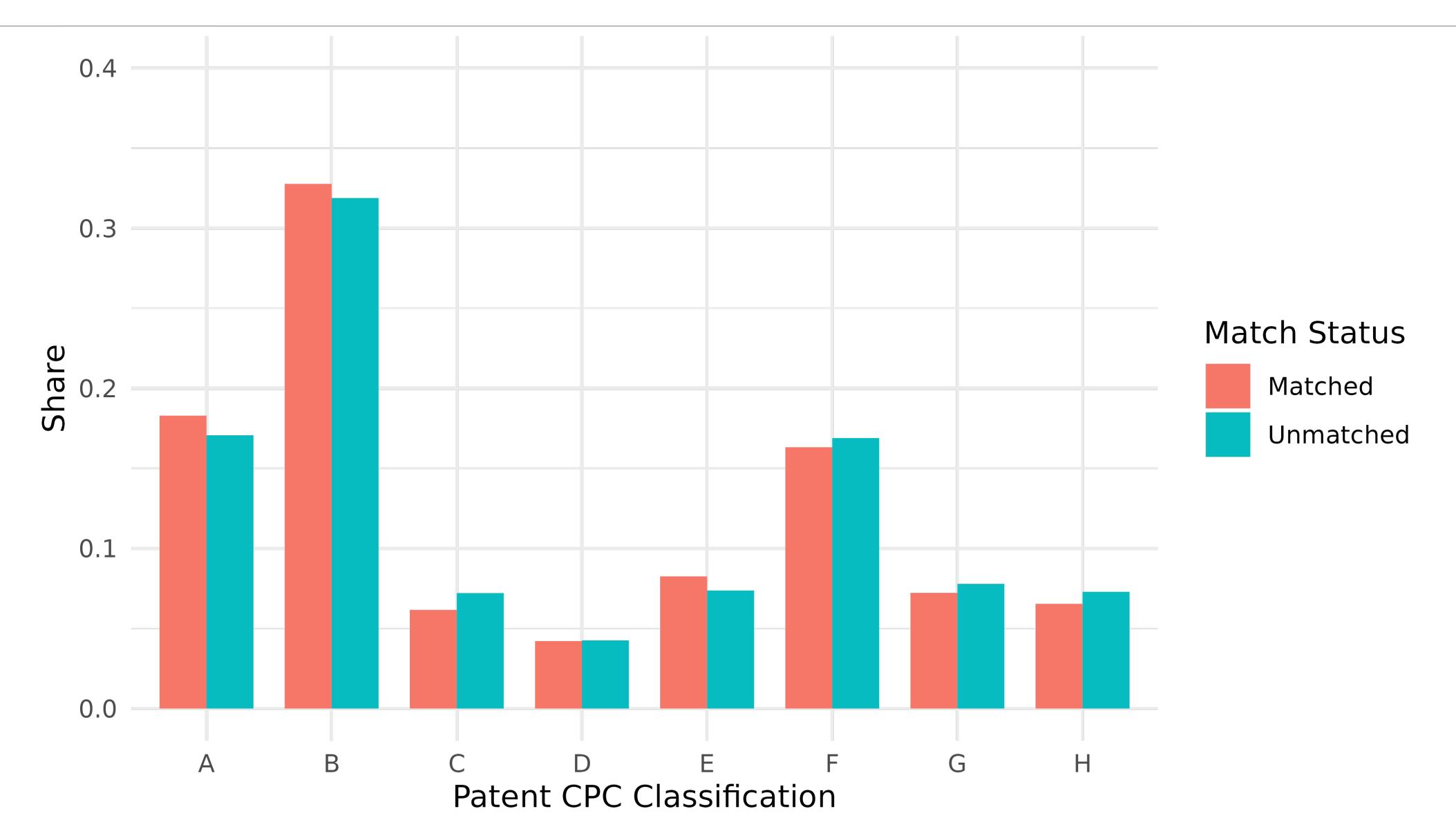
PrecisionRecall

ch od	Port Match (2+)	Port Match (3+)	Total Match Count
	79.2	86.8	149,590
le)	80.3	87.7	120,726
	80.9	86.6	28,806
S)	79.9	87.3	70,108
	80.4	86.1	53,160

Match Accuracy: Patent and Census Matches



Match Representativeness: Patent & Census Matches



Taking Stock

- automated methods perform fairly well
- more than others
- execute record linking
- •

Unlike Bailey et al (2017) "How Well Do Automated Linking Methods Perform",

Some methods and design could introduce bias or high false positive rates

Examining (almost) every aspect of linking process is a necessary step in well-

Whenever you can, find ways to validate the accuracy of the matches