Combining microdata: the art of matching and joining





The challenges of combining data

Matching; assigning linkage keys

Joining: the SSD





Matching: personal identifiers

Datasets contain personal identifiers

1. Direct unique personal identifiers:

- &Łഫ്ì 1# SóŁ # °æ , šs
- ' °-~推-#, 抠-a
- 1 °æ ~
- \$ (5¹¹
- 6~0
- 3½1-° #″½, ~
- (_"

2. Indirect/other personal identifiers



Matching: personal identifiers

1. Direct unique personal identifiers:

--> replaced by SN linkage keys or removed/adjusted

- PIN: person identification number
- AIN: address identification number

2. Indirect/other personal identifiers:

- ß *æ łó * ;#
- ~1 "SÊØ-~,

Matching: population register

The Dutch population register is the key factor in matching!

- Cumulative data from 1995 onwards
- Every month updated

Personal identifiers	Unknown (1995 - 2015)
Citizen Service Number (CS) – BSN	<0,0025 %
Date of birth	PR contains no unknown, but 1st january and 1st july are often used when exact date is unknown.
Sex	0%
Postal code	<0,09%
Number of the house	<0,09%

Matching: strategy

Matching strategy

- 1. Optimizing number of matches
- 2. Minimizing number of mismatches and missed matches

Matching keys

- 1. Registers (i.e.): Citizen Service Number (unique), addresses
- 2. Surveys (i.e.): Sex, date of birth, address (postal code and house number)

Matching	Return
Citizen Service Number	>95%
Postal code6+sex+date of birth	>90%
Postal code4+sex+date of birth	>85%

Joining: the SSD



Data from

different sources



The reason





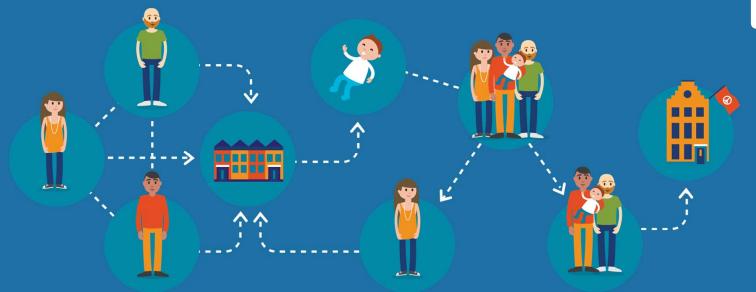








Now:



The SSD

structures and links data



SSD

The strength of the SSD











www.CBS.nl



@Statistiekcbs



E.Gerards@cbs.nl

Egon GerardsHead of SSD department



Privacy











How does the SSD work?

