

# Data Linkage for Cancer Control Record Linkage Methodologies

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## Data Linkage [ aka Record Linkage ]

So.... How Do We Do It ??

- n Program it Yourself 'In House'
- n Purchase (acquire) a software solution

#### n 'Home Grown' Systems

- Simplified algorithm
- Requires increased Database resources
- Black Box story

#### n Third Party products

- Better algorithms
- Easier to document and defend
- No maintenance

## Topics to consider for ANY Linkage

- n File Standardization & Preliminary File review
  - Look for problems & 'surprises' in data
  - Is coding consistent?
  - How much missing data?
  - Know accuracy of elements
  - Review data VISUALLY beware of formatting errors

# Deterministic and Probabilistic Record Linkage Methods

# all datasets we wanted to link had variables that:

- n Included ALL demographic info
- n 100% Accurate
- n 100% Complete
- ..linkage wouldn't be difficult (and this discussion of different methodologies would NOT be important)

#### n **Deterministic**

- Records match exactly for specified data items or variables.
- Pre determined 'Rules' define which variables are compared

#### n Probabilistic

- Estimates probability that records match using mathematical formulas
- Weights are calculated to select BEST matches

- n Simpler method of matching
- n Records agreeing "exactly" within an individual set of fields or variables
- n Works best with high quality data

 technique brings together record pairs very efficiently, simply by sorting both files using common identifier(s), which is the notion of a 'Key'.

(Keys are associated with the concept of Indexing or Sorting)

- n Sample 'Keys' (matches):
  - 1. SSN + surname + given name + date of birth
  - 2. SSN + surname + given name
  - 3. surname + given name + date of birth
  - 4. SSN

(Any make you nervous?)

- n Doesn't account for missing values and partial agreements.
- n Perfecting complex 'Keys' often takes years
- n To get acceptable results, must do LOTS of clerical review (The Human Touch!)

#### Pseudo logic – to build it at home:

- n Sort both files on 'Key'
- n Start at record 1 in both files
- n Step through each file looking for Keys that match (0, 1, or many)

n Probability definition (from dictionary.com):

n 1: a measure of how likely it is that some event will occur; "what is the probability of rain?";

- n Recommended over simpler, deterministic methods, especially when:
  - coding errors, reporting variations, missing data or duplicate records encountered by registry
- n Estimate probability (likelihood) that two records are the same person
- n Frequency Analysis of data values in both files is IMPORTANT

#### n Frequency Analysis

- The counts of individual values of the variables

#### n Frequency Analysis – situations:

- Rumplepinder vs Smith
- How common is the surname 'Takaharu' in the Northern Texas Regional Cancer Registry?
- How common is the surname 'Takaharu' in the Tokyo Cancer Registry?

- n Agreement on an uncommon value argues more *strongly* for linkage than a common value
- n This is a HUGE component of probabilistic record linkage

n Blocking (aka Passes):

- Efficiency step that reduces the number of record comparisons between files
- Breaks project into manageable parts
- GREAT analogy: Blocking is like separating your socks into piles based on Color, BEFORE you sort them.
- Typically 3 or more blocks in a project

#### n Complex Comparators

- Can detect Sub-strings, random inserts/deletes, transpositions in character data
- Numbers matched with tolerences (+-)
- Prorated weights are assigned

# The Matching process can be summarized as follows:

- n The project broken is down into blocks or passes to make it more efficient
- n Within a given block, all match variables are compared and weights are computed using mathematical probability based assignment.
- n Cutoff values are applied to the weights above a certain level, EVERYTHING is a match. Below a certain level, NOTHING is a match. In between are records needing CLERICAL REVIEW

## In Summary

- n Deterministic approach & in house development sometimes easier and cheaper, but yields less success than Probabilistic
- n Probabilistic approach uses blocking to improve efficiency
- n Probabilistic systems often use complex comparator operations to increase match rate
- n Clerical Review important component of any system
- n Probabilistic affords 'smart' clerical review:
  - larger number of true matches
  - smaller number of clerical reviews

# Two Additional Record Linkage Resources for Cancer Registries

#### **Social Security Administration**

Service to Epidemiological Researchers to Provide Vital Status Data on Subjects of Health Research

- n <a href="http://www.ssa.gov/policy/about/epidemiology.html">http://www.ssa.gov/policy/about/epidemiology.html</a>
  - (or search the SSA site on 'epidemiology')
- n Straight forward application process tailor made for Cancer Registries
- n Linkage performed as service by SSA
- n Deterministic (simple) linkage SSN required
- n 2003 Costs: \$ 0.17 for 1-20,000 records
  - \$ 0.013 20,000+ records

#### **Data Contains:**

- n Numident (includes SSA's death master file)
- n Master Beneficiary Records (MBR) for Title II beneficiaries (i.e. Medicare)
- n Social Security Record (SSR) for Title XVI beneficiaries (i.e. Welfare / SSI)
- n Master Earnings File (MEF) (i.e. FICA payments)

#### **National Death Index**

National repository of all 50 States' Vital Statistic Data

- n Expensive (especially for a true 'search)
- n Great for augmenting Cause of Death for known decedents
- n No ability to review actual data for matches (forced to accept deterministic rules 'blind')
- n ndi@cdc.gov
- n <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/r&d/ndi/ndi.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/r&d/ndi/ndi.htm</a>
  (go to CDC and search for NDI)

#### Resources:

- n Tools to format data (Python)
- n Readings on Record Linkage
- n Detailed contact info for Linkage Data Resources

Search Google for 'Rich Pinder'
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