Method of Processing and Analysing Web Scraped Tourism Data New data sources in tourism statistics

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23 February 2023

Trusted Smart Statistics – Web Intelligence Network
Grant Agreement: 101035829





Tourism statistics

Demand side

Expenditure Same-day visitors Purpose of visit

. . .

Tourism Statistics

Supply side

Accommodation establishments

Bed places

Overnight stays

..





External sources in tourism statistics Inventory of data sources

Identification of national data sources
+ legal aspects

Catalogue of sources by:

types of sources and frequency

thematic area: e.g. tourism

utility - **supply** and **demand side**





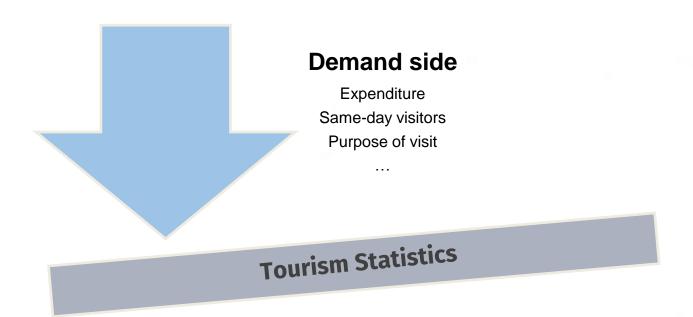


External sources in tourism statistics Identification and analysis of websites

Portal name	Туре	Relevance		
Booking.com		data for the accommodation survey (new facilities)data for trips survey (price per overnight		
Hotels.com	Accommodation facilities			
Airbnb.com		stay)		
Tripadvisor.pl	Catering establishments	- data for estimating the costs of foreign and		
Trip.com		domestic trips		
Seatguru.com	Estimating tourist trips and their costs ha	Estimating tourist trips and their costs based		
Skyscanner.net	Portal related to aircraft flights	on data on ticket prices, seats, aircraft		
Expedia.com		model, etc.		
Numbeo.com	Driese of goods and convices	Living/trip cost satimation		
Expatistan.com	Prices of goods and services	Living/trip cost estimation		

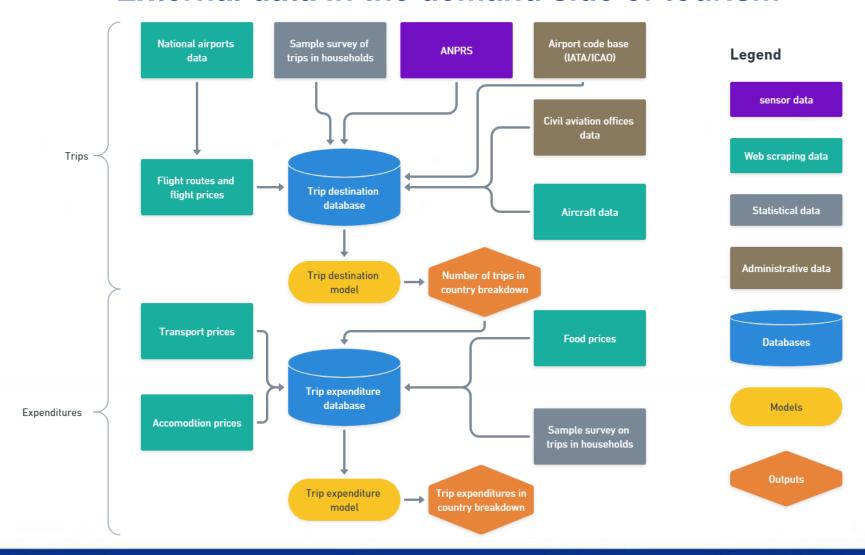






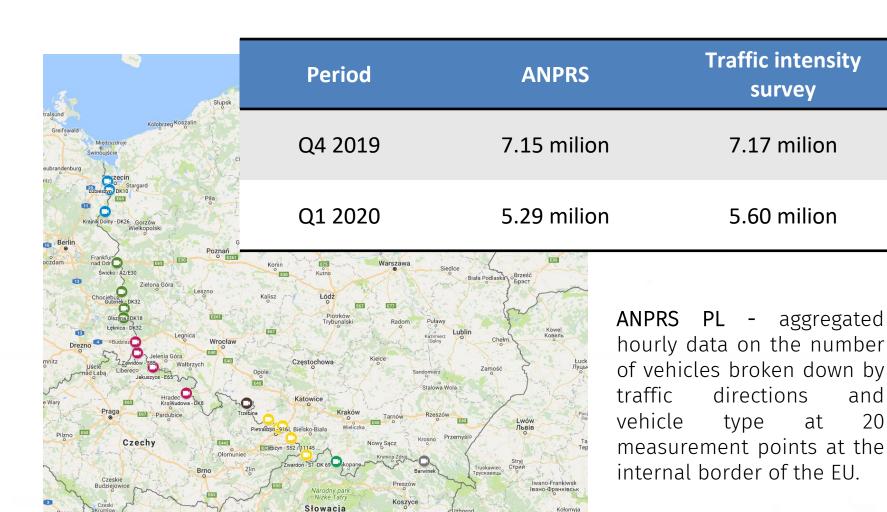
















and

20

Flight data



Booking.com

flight number number of stops type of aircraft flight price flight duration

Skyscanner.net

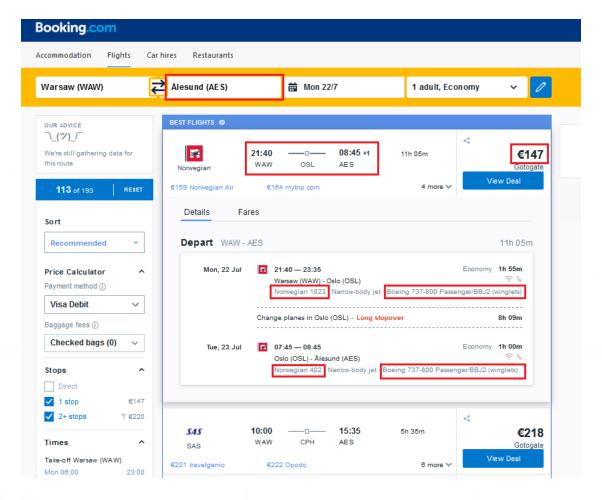
flight number direct destination indirect destination

Seatguru.com

number of seats in the plane



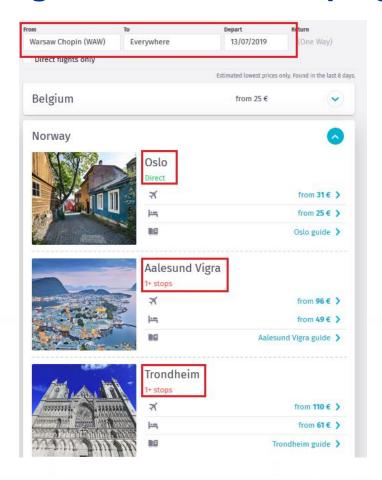
















by **60 Tripadviso**r

					io, 👊 implication
737-500		2	110 in two classes	3+	2730
	737	jet		3	
	735		132-8 coach class, 30" pitch, or		
			122 with 32" pitch		
737-600	737 736	2	110 in two classes	3 +	3510
		jet		3	
			132 coach class		
737-700	737 73G 73W	2	126 in two classes	3 +	3752
		jet		3	
			149 coach class		
737-800		2	162 in two classes	3+	3383
	737	jet		3	
	738 73H		189 coach class		
737-900	737 739	2	177 in two classes	3 + 3	3159
		jet			
			189 coach class		
737-900ER		2	215	3 + 3	3200
		jet	coach class		





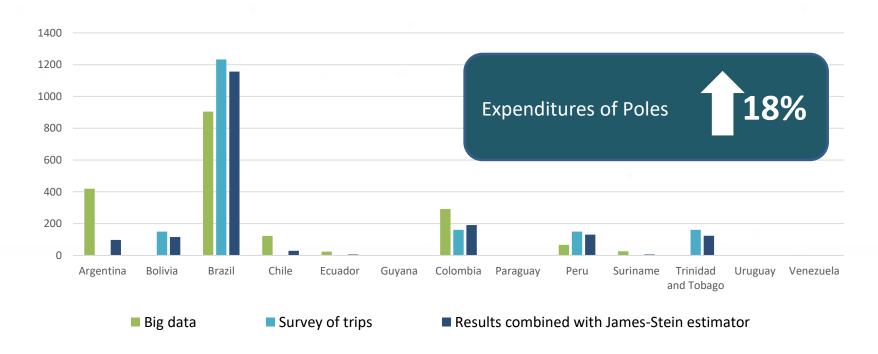
Variables	Description	Value for Yes	Value for No	
Mandatory				
Site name	Portal name	1	0	
URL	URL of portal	1	0	
OfferId	Unique identifier of offer in portal	1	0	
Price	Price for offer	1	0	
Airline	Airline name	1	0	
Airport	Airport name / starting location	1	0	
Destination	Destination for flight	1	0	
	Optional			
Class type	Class type for flight (economy / buissness)	1	0	
Time of travel	Total time of flight	1	0	
time of stops	Total time of stops between flights	1	0	
Flight number	Flight number	1	0	
Plane type	Type of airplane 1		0	
Departure date	Time of departure	1	0	
Arrival date	Time of arrival to destination	1	0	
Stops	Number of stops	1	0	





External data in the demand side of tourism Flight data

Distribution of trips to South America countries in third quarter of 2019







External data in the demand side of tourism Costs of living/cost of trip

★ Restaurants		Range
Meal, Inexpensive Restaurant	30.00 zł	21.92 50.00
Meal for 2 People, Mid-range Restaurant, Three-course	150.00 zł	110.00 250.00
McMeal at McDonalds (or Equivalent Combo Meal)	25.00 zł	24.00 30.00
Domestic Beer (0.5 liter draught)	12.00 zł	6.00 15.00
Imported Beer (0.33 liter bottle)	11.00 zł	6.00 16.00
Cappuccino (regular)	11.60 zł	6.00 16.00
Coke/Pepsi (0.33 liter bottle)	5.77 zł	3.50 9.00
Water (0.33 liter bottle)	5.05 zł	3.00 8.00



Rent Per Month		
Apartment (1 bedroom) in City Centre	2,609.94 zł	1,800.00 4,000.00
Apartment (1 bedroom) Outside of Centre	2,167.63 zł	1,500.00 3,000.00
Apartment (3 bedrooms) in City Centre	4,127.85 zł	2,700.00 7,000.00
Apartment (3 bedrooms) Outside of Centre	3,340.52 zł	2,374.00 5,200.00

☐ Transportation	Edit	
One-way Ticket (Local Transport)	4.00 zł	3.40 6.00
Monthly Pass (Regular Price)	108.00 zł	80.00 159.00
Taxi Start (Normal Tariff)	8.00 zł	6.00 10.00
Taxi 1km (Normal Tariff)	2.80 zł	2.00 4.00
Taxi 1hour Waiting (Normal Tariff)	40.00 zł	30.00 50.00
Gasoline (1 liter)	6.69 zł	5.60 7.94
Volkswagen Golf 1.4 90 KW Trendline (Or Equivalent New Car)	90,000.00 zł	78,600.00 1109,000.00
Toyota Corolla Sedan 1.6l 97kW Comfort (Or Equivalent New Car)	98,416.17 zł	90,000.00 112,000.00



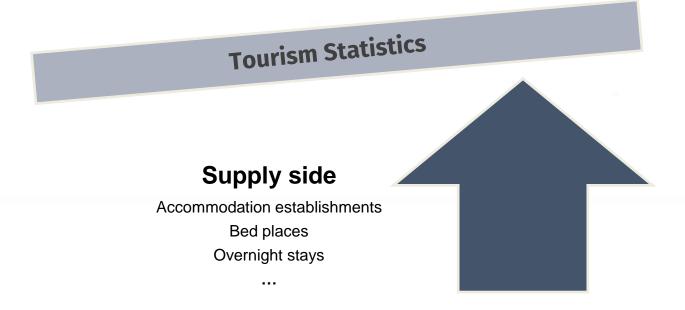


External data in the demand side of tourism Costs of living/cost of trip

Variables	Description	Value for Yes	Value for No	
	Mandatory			
Site name	Portal name	1	0	
URL	URL of portal	1	0	
Currency	Availablity of different currencies	1	0	
Country	Name of country	1	0	
Price	Price of product in each category	1	0	
Milk	Price per 1 liter of milk	1	0	
Bread	Price per 500g of bread	1	0	
Eggs	Price per 12 eggs	1	0	
Water	Price per 1.5 liter of water	1	0	
Ciggarettes	Price per pack (20)	1	0	
Apples	Prices per one kilogram of apples	1	0	
Cappuccino	Price per one cappuccino	1	0	
Gasoline	Price per 1 liter of gasoline	1	0	
Transportation	Information for different types of tranport cost	1	0	
Taxi	Price per kilometer	1	0	
Meals	Different types of meals (Restaurant, Bar)	1	0	
Movie	Price per ticket	1	0	
Meal	Price per meal per person (lunch, dinner)	1	0	
Optional				
City	Costs of living for cities	1	0	
Utilites	The average cost of heating or cooling residence in area	1	0	
Sports and leisure	Total time of stops between flights	1	0	
Housing	The average cost of housing in area (buying, renting)	1	0	
Salaries	The average salary in area	1	0	
Last updated	Date of last update on portal	1	0	











External data in the supply side of tourism Survey of tourist accommodation establishments

In European countries tourist accommodation establishments are surveyed regardless of the type of facility, owner and location, as well as establishments for other purposes (not related to tourism) that are temporarily used by tourists (e.g. student dormitories, sports and recreation centres).

Tourist accommodation establishments classified into the following **NACE** activity groups:

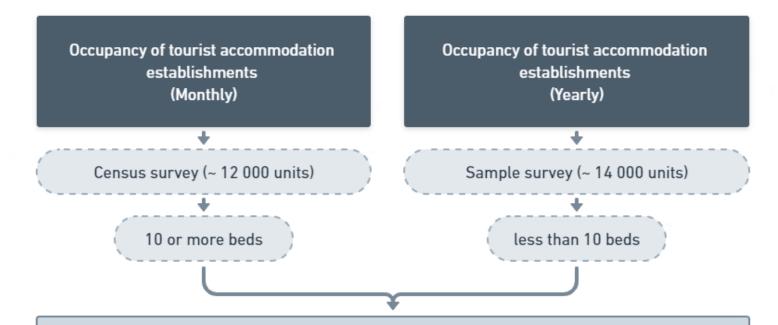
- 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation
- 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation
- 55.3 Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks







External data in the supply side of tourism Survey of tourist accommodation establishments – case of Poland



Tourist Accommodation Establishments

type of facility
nominal number of beds
number of Polish and foreign tourists
number of overnight stays provided to Polish and foreign tourists
number of days of operation per month





External data in the supply side of tourism Survey of tourist accommodation establishments – case of Poland

Survey frame of accommodation establishments

Register of Hotels and similar accommodation

(Ministry of Sport and Tourism)

Booking platforms (Web scraping)

- + all types of facilities
- + frequently updated
- linking data with a statistical survey











Booking.com















NYX Hotel Warsaw by Leonardo Hotels



Wola, Warsaw Show on map 0.6 km from centre Metro access

Travel Sustainable property

Comfort Double Room

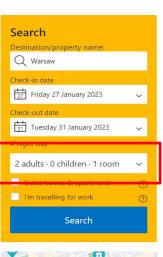
1 large double bed



1 night 1 adult 405 zł Includes taxes and charges

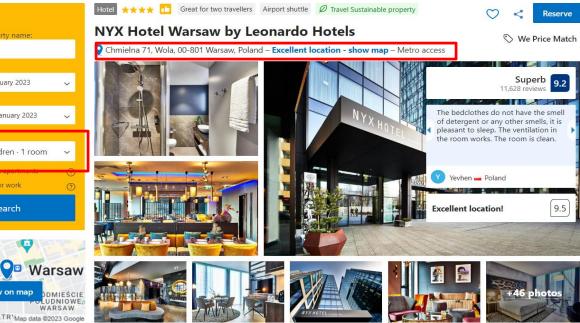
See availability >





Show on map

Muzeum Powstania Varszawskiego



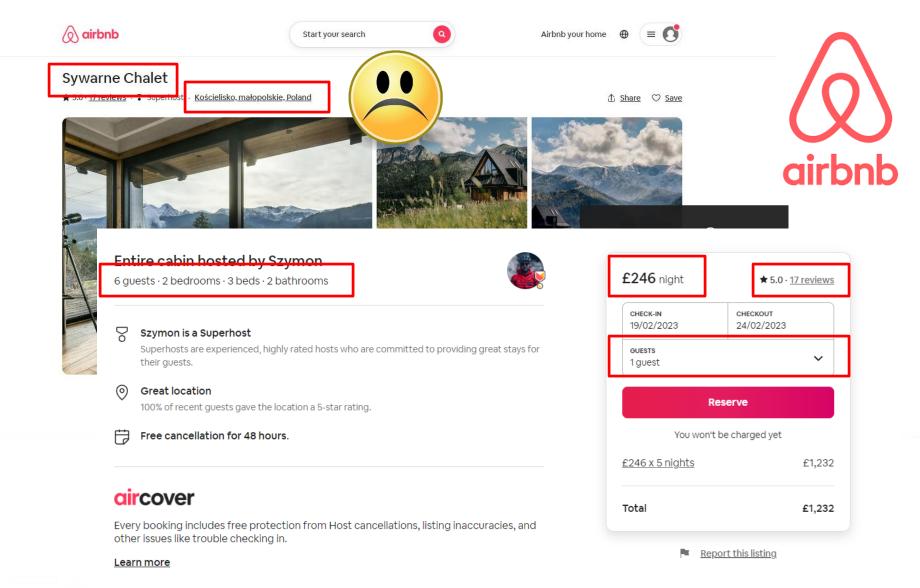
- Object name
- Type of facility,
- Exact address.
- Number of guests
- Price



- Facility
- Number of beds/rooms











VIP Access

Hotel Rzeszów

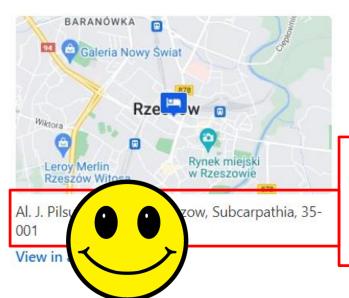
 $\star\star\star\star$

4-star hotel in Rzeszow with restaurant and bar/lounge

9.2/10 Superb

141 verified Hotels.com guest reviews

See all 141 reviews >







Hotel size

147 rooms

Arranged over 10 floors



Hotel Rzeszów

Rzeszow

Fully refundable Reserve now, pay later

Collect stamps

9.2/10 Wonderful (141 reviews)



\$95

\$102 total includes taxes & fees





Variables	Description	Value for Yes	Value for No	
	Mandatory			
Site name	Portal name	1	0	
URL	URL of portal	1	0	
OfferId	Unique identifier of offer in portal	1	0	
Price	Price for offer	1	0	
Name of accommodation	Name of accommodation usually given in H1 element of the webpage with offer	1	0	
City	City where establishment is located	1	0	
Address	Location of establishment (street, house number, zip code)	1	0	
Accommodation type	Different types of establishments/accommodation offered	1	0	
	Optional			
Region search	Does portal have option for searching regions in addition to cities	1	0	
Distance to city centre	Distance in km to city centre	1	0	
Number of rooms	Number of rooms in establishments/accommodation	1	0	
Ratings	Ratings based on user reviews	1	0	
Facilities	Additional facilities available in establishments/accommodation	1	0	
Number of beds	Number of beds in offered room	1	0	
Check-in date	Check-in date for offer	1	0	
Check-out date	Check-out date for offer	1	0	
Parking	Does establishment have parking for clients	1	0	
Landmarks	Landmarks in close vicinity of establishments/accommodation	1	0	
Communication	Public transport and airports distance from establishments/accommodation	1	0	
Multilanguage	Communication with hotel staff in different languages	1	0	





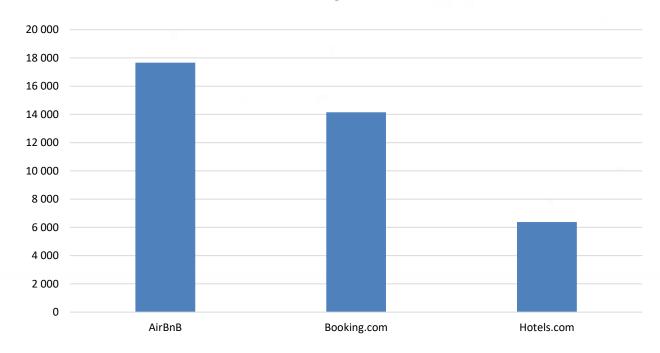






External data in the supply side of tourism Analysis of booking platforms

Number of establishments offering accommodation in Poland in 2022

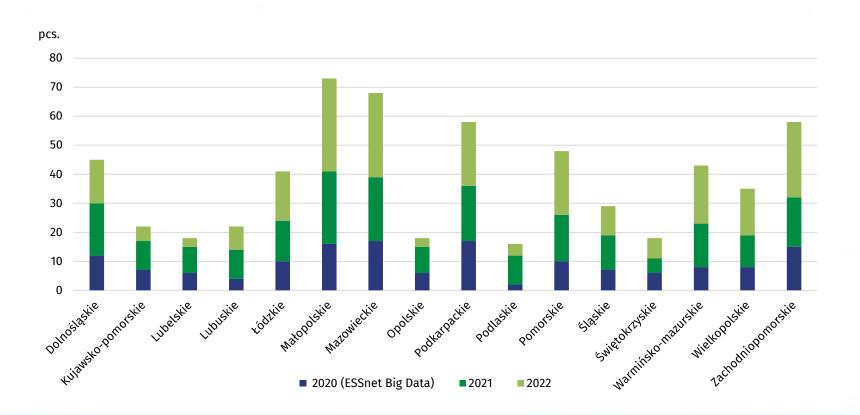






External data in the supply side of tourism

Approximately 15,000 unique accommodation establishments per month are collected from Hotels.com and Booking.com. In 2022, 239 new accommodation establishments with 10 or more beds places were identified through web scraping.







Method of Processing and Analysing Web Scraped Tourism Data From web scraping to data combining

Piotr Szlachta (GUS)
23 February 2023

Trusted Smart Statistics – Web Intelligence Network
Grant Agreement: 101035829





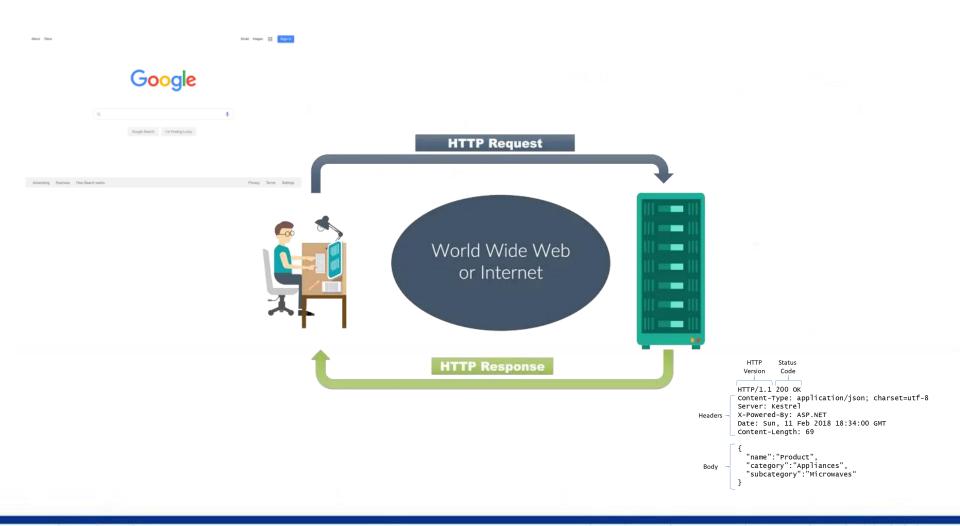
Outline

- Basics of web portals structure
- Web scraping
- Data cleaning and data analysis
- Combining Data













HTML - page content

CSS - defined visual appearance (e.g. font styles,

paragraph styles, etc.)

Images – graphics

JS (JavaScript) - adding interactivity to a website



HTML



HTML + CSS



HTML + CSS + JAVASCRIPT





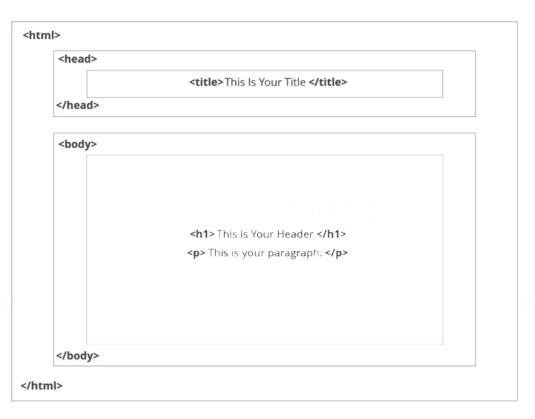
The basic page design includes:

<! DOCTYPE html> - defines the language in which the page is written (HTML 5)

<html> opening tag of the HTML code

<head> page metadata - information mainly for search engines and other computer programs

<body> content of the page







Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML

HTML Tags	HTML Elements	HTML Attributes
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML element holds the content.	HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.	HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specifies the general content.	HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element.

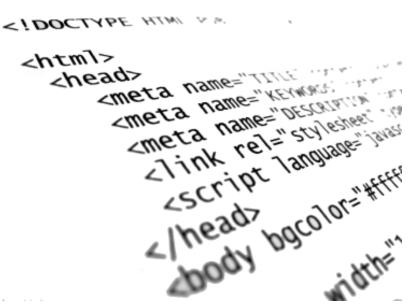
Source: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tags-vs-elements-vs-attributes-in-html/





Identifiers (id) and classes (class)

- optional and not all elements will have them
- an *identifier* can only be used once per page
- each element may have only one identifier
- an element can have multiple classes
- one *class* can be used for any number of elements on a page







Data extraction from web







Web crawling

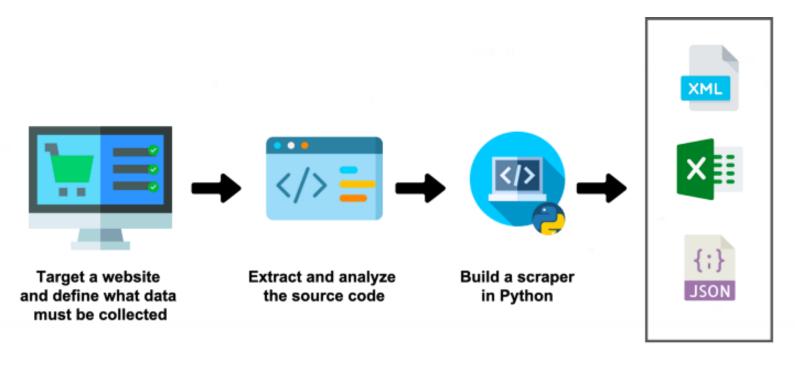
- Locating information on the World Wide Web (WWW)
- Indexing all words in a document
- Adding them to the database
- Tracking all hyperlinks and indexes and adding this information to the database as well.







Web scraping



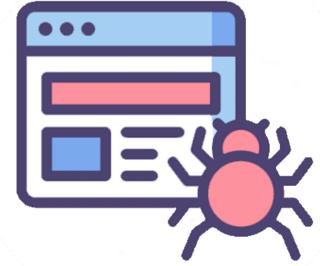
Structured data

Image by the author: scraping workflow





Good practices



Characteristics of good scrapers:

- "introduces itself"
- does not affect the daily operations and functioning of the portals
- performed outside peak hours
- subsequent queries to the server using time intervals





Libraries

Request / Beautiful Soup

- Best for pages without JavaScript
- Easy to use
- Retrieval of HTML code

Selenium

- Emulating user behaviour
- Sending forms with data
- Executing Javascript scripts







Tourism portals

- Fewer and fewer portals do not contain JavaScript
- Increasing number of elements on portals is generated dynamically
- Fetching all variables requires more and more interaction with portal
- Portals change their structure several times a year







From data cleaning to data combining

Data Cleaning

Before cleaning the data, you need information about missing values



Data Transform

Before data transformation can begin, you need information about what type of variables are in the set



Data modeling

Before the modeling process can start, information is needed on outliers and variables with non-normal distributions in the dataset





8 steps





Data





Step 1. Look at the data

The first and basic step is to know the size of the set to be analysed. Both the number of observations and the number of variables that describe them should be checked.

- Facilitates decision-making regarding the tools and hardware.
- Estimate the time consumption of the process.
- Understand the structure of the collection.
- Preliminary relevance of individual variables.





Step 1. Look at the data

- df.shape
- df.head(20)

(101646, 20)												
	rok	miesiac	rodz_obiektu	location	booking_nazwa_obiektu	booking_miasto	booking_kod_pocztowy	booking_adres b	oooking_numer_domu	typ_obiektu	cena pr	
0	2021	10	18	dolnośląskie	Pokoje Orle Gniazdo	Jelenia Góra	58-570	ulica Karkonoska	59A	Kwatera prywatna	202	
1	2021	10	16	mazowieckie	Pokoje PANORAMA CITY VIEW- Centrum	Warsaw	00-842	ulica Łucka	15	Hostel	100	
2	2021	10	3	zachodniopomorskie	Pokoje Pinokio	Darłowo	76-150	ulica Krótka	2	Pensjonat	156	
3	2021	10	18	małopolskie	Pokoje pod Baranami Zator Przeciszów	Przeciszów	32-641	ulica Szkolna	54	Kwatera prywatna	229	
4	2021	10	18	Lubelskie	Pokoje pod Dębami	Kazimierz Dolny	24-120	ulica Zbożowa	3	Kwatera prywatna	166	
5	2021	10	18	śląskie	Pokoje Pod Dębowcem	Bielsko-Biała	43-316	ulica Karpacka	262	Kwatera prywatna	99	
6	2021	10	18	zachodniopomorskie	Pokoje Pod Lasem	Stepnica	72-112	ulica Franciszka Walczaka	6A	Kwatera prywatna	185	
7	2021	10	16	wielkopolskie	Pokoje pod świerkiem- Rehasol Clinic	Swarzędz	62-020	ulica Augusta Cieszkowskiego	102c	Hostel	149	
8	2021	10	1	śląskie	Pokoje pracownicze -La Strada	Częstochowa	42-208	aleja Wojska Polskiego	110	Hotel	169	
9	2021	10	18	pomorskie	Pokoje przy Parku Oliwskim	Gdansk	80-333	ulica Pomorska	5	Kwatera prywatna	156	
10	2021	10	18	zachodniopomorskie	Pokoje Przy Plaży	Mielno	76-032	ulica Nadbrzeżna	12	Kwatera prywatna	159	
11	2021	10	18	pomorskie	Pokoje przy plaży	Sopot	81-775	ulica Bitwy pod Płowcami	2B	Kwatera prywatna	150	
12	2021	10	18	śląskie	Pokoje przy Rondzie	Częstochowa	42-202	aleja Wolności	4	Kwatera prywatna	124	
13	2021	10	19	śląskie	Pokoje przy Zamku	Ogrodzieniec	42-440	ulica Wojska Polskiego	30	Gospodarstwo agroturystyczne	220	
14	2021	10	3	wielkopolskie	Pokoje Restauracja Lech	Strzałkowo	62-420	ulica Adama Mickiewicza	15	Obiekt B&B	201	
15	2021	10	4	podlaskie	Pokoje RÓŻA WIATRÓW	Augustów	16-300	ulica Nadrzeczna	145	Obiekt B&B	280	
16	2021	10	18	Lubelskie	Pokoje Slawin	Lublin	20-810	ulica Sławinkowska	130	Kwatera prywatna	76	
17	2021	10	18	śląskie	Pokoje Sylwia z aneksami kuchennymi	Ustroń	43-450	ulica Sportowa	7B	Kwatera prywatna	218	
18	2021	10	18	kujawsko-pomorskie	Pokoje Toruń Centrum	Torun	87-100	ulica Bolesława Chrobrego	5/9	Kwatera prywatna	184	
19	2021	10	18	zachodniopomorskie	Pokoje typu Studio OLSZYNA	Ustronie Morskie	78-111	ulica Olszyna	27	Kwatera prywatna	145	





Step 2. Verify variable types

The previous step gives a general overview of what variables are present in the collection. You need to be sure of the types of each variable.

- Verify the types of variables present in the collection (integer variables, floating point variables, categorical variables, logical type variables, dates).
- Fixing structural errors.
- Fixing type conversion and syntax errors.





Step 2. Verify variable types

df.dtype

rok	int64
miesiac	int64
rodz_obiektu	int64
location	object
booking_nazwa_obiektu	object
booking_miasto	object
booking_kod_pocztowy	object
booking_adres	object
booking_numer_domu	object
typ_obiektu	object
cena	int64
private_object	bool
number_of_guests	float64
korzystajacy_ogolem	float64
korzystajacy_krajowi	float64
korzystajacy_zagraniczni	float64
udzielone_noclegi_ogolem	float64
udzielone_noclegi_krajowi	float64
udzielone_noclegi_zaganiczni	float64
nominalna_miejsc_noclegowych	float64
dtung, shipst	

dtype: object





Step 3. Create data summary

A summary of the variables describing the dataset containing basic information about the numeric variables, such as:

- Minimum and maximum values
- Mean and median
- Second (lower) quartile and third (upper) quartile
- Standard deviation.

- Entry point for further analysis.
- Knowing which variables to keep an eye on in the next steps.





Step 3. Create data summary

df.describe()

	cena	number_of_guests	korzystajacy_ogolem	korzystajacy_krajowi
count	21758.000000	9164.000000	21758.000000	21758.000000
mean	274.567561	2.590572	111.562230	93.528633
std	139.665061	0.897559	208.446629	169.691373
min	30.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	202.000000	2.000000	17.000000	15.000000
50%	247.000000	2.000000	49.000000	43.000000
75%	305.000000	3.000000	122.000000	104.000000
max	3893.000000	7.000000	5770.000000	4926.000000





Step 4. Check the missing data

Create a summary focusing on finding missing values in the set. What variables contain missing values and what is the number of missing values. Remember that in some cases missing data can also be valuable information.

- Some algorithms are sensitive to missing values.
- Knowing how many missing values a variable contains makes it easier to decide whether to include it in the model.





Step 4. Check the missing data

df.isnull()

md_summary = pd.DataFrame(df.isnull().any(), columns=['Nulls'])
md_summary['Number_of_missing_data [qty]'] = pd.DataFrame(df.isnull().sum())
md_summary['Number_of_missing_data [%]'] = round((df.isnull().mean()*100),2)

	Nulls	Number_of_missing_data [qty]	Number_of_missing_data [%]
rok	False	0	0.00
miesiac	False	0	0.00
rodz_obiektu	False	0	0.00
location	False	0	0.00
booking_nazwa_obiektu	False	0	0.00
booking_miasto	False	0	0.00
booking_kod_pocztowy	False	0	0.00
booking_adres	False	0	0.00
booking_numer_domu	False	0	0.00
typ_obiektu	False	0	0.00
cena	False	Θ	0.00
private_object	False		2.00
number_of_guests	True	12594	57.88
korzystajacy_ogolem	False	0	0.00
korzystajacy_krajowi	False	θ	0.00
korzystajacy_zagraniczni	False	Θ	0.00
udzielone_noclegi_ogolem	False	Θ	0.00
udzielone_noclegi_krajowi	False	θ	0.00
udzielone_noclegi_zaganiczni	False	Θ	0.00
nominalna_miejsc_noclegowych	False	0	0.00





Step 4a. Deal with missing data



Delete the missing data

Impute the missing data





Flag the missing data





Step 5. Check distribution of variables

Calculate the values of each quartile and skewness. For each numerical variable, produce a histogram and try to recognise the distribution.

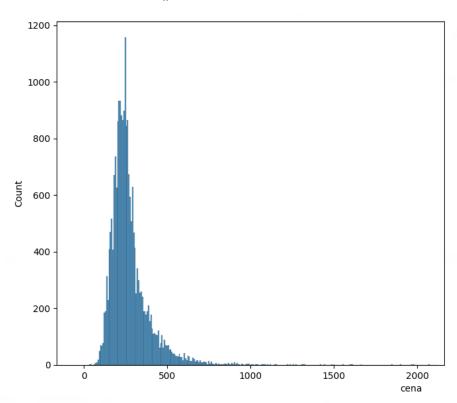
- The conclusions can be used, for example, in the imputation of numerical variables.
- Some statistical techniques have assumptions about the distribution of the variables (e.g. in Pearson correlation it is desirable that the variables have a normal distribution).





Step 5. Check distribution of variables

df.skew()



rok	-0.552369
miesiac	0.254085
rodz_obiektu	1.742218
cena	7.142987
private_object	2.051766
number_of_guests	1.092050
korzystajacy_ogolem	7.382006
korzystajacy_krajowi	7.955564
korzystajacy_zagraniczni	12.142021
udzielone_noclegi_ogolem	5.318941
udzielone_noclegi_krajowi	6.231525
udzielone_noclegi_zaganiczni	8.446205
nominalna_miejsc_noclegowych	5.941633
dtype: float64	





Step 6. Identify outlier observations

Outlier points are data points that are drastically different from others in the set.

They can cause issues with certain types of data models and analyses.

Removal of outliers can only occur if we are certain that they are wrong, e.g. if they are clearly caused by incorrect data entry.

- Some algorithms are sensitive to the presence of outlier observations.
- Some methods used in statistics (e.g. Pearson correlation), are sensitive to outliers.





Step 6. Identify outlier observations

```
q1 = df.quantile(0.25)

q3 = df.quantile(0.75)

iqr = q3-q1

low_boundary = (q1 - 1.5 * iqr)

upp_boundary = (q3 + 1.5 * iqr)

num_of_outliers_L = (df[iqr.index] < low_boundary).sum()

num_of_outliers_U = (df[iqr.index] > upp_boundary).sum()
```

lower_boundary upper_boundary num_of_outliers_L num_of_outliers_U
cena 30.0 462.0 6 7199

Dataset size with outliers: 102144 Dataset size without outliers: 94939





Step 7. Check categorical variables

Check the counts of categorical variables. Summary should include the number of categorical variables, the number of categories included in each variable, the coverage of the set by each category and the percentage coverage of the set by each category.

- Knowledge of whether the set is appropriately balanced.
- Knowing the coverage of the set by categories often allows you to focus on the most relevant ones.





Step 7. Check categorical variables

for col in df.select_dtypes(['object', 'category']):
 print(df[col].value_counts())

Hotel	12609
Obiekt B&B	1605
Ośrodek wypoczynkowy	1136
Aparthotel	968
Apartament	945
Apartamenty	803
Hostel	699
Zajazd	684
Kwatera prywatna	677
Pensjonat	663
Motel	343
Kompleks wypoczynkowy	238
Gospodarstwo agroturystyczne	197
Kemping	66
Wille	45
Domek letniskowy	32
Dom wakacyjny	23
Domki	16
Domy wakacyjne	9
Domek	9
Hostel studencki	7
Gospodarstwo wiejskie	2

Name: typ_obiektu, dtype: int64





Step 8. Check correlation between variables

Verification of the levels of coefficients:

- Correlation between numerical variables.
- Correlations between categorical variables.
- Correlation between categorical and numerical variables.

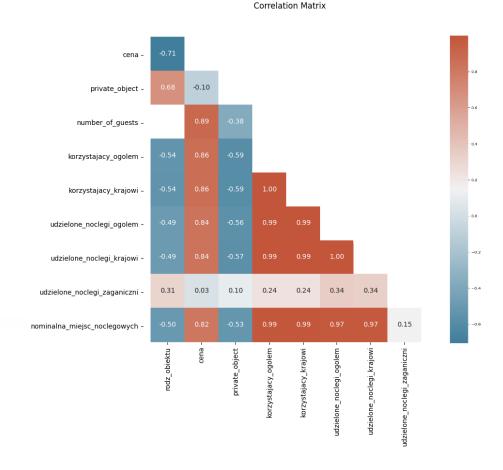
- To discover correlations between variables. Correlation information can be used, for example, at the variable transformation stage.
- On the basis of correlation analysis, the decision on the choice of variables for the model can be made.





Step 8. Check correlation between variables

df.corr()









Data cleaning and analysis done!

... what now?





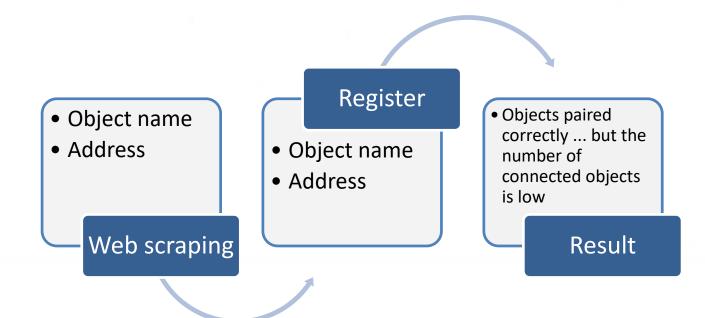


How do we check which web scraping establishments we already have in our registers?

 Let's use object name and/or address.











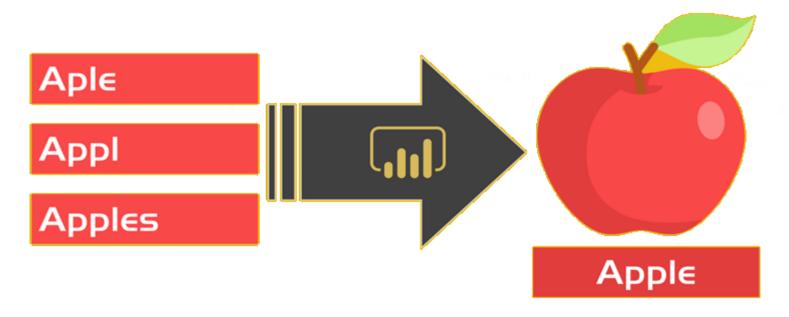


How do we combine objects that have similar but not identical names?

 Let us calculate the similarity between names and addresses in the register and the set from web scraping using for example, the Levenshtein, Jaro-Winkler or Jaccard formula. This is known as a fuzzy matching.







- A technique for finding strings of characters that match an approximate pattern.
- A fault-tolerant search that returns records even if the search term contains typos or extra/missing characters.







What about geographical coordinates?

 Let us calculate the distance between objects in the register and database from web scraping using, for example, the haversinus formula or the Vincentian formula.





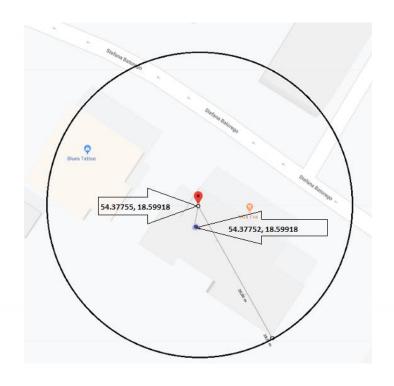






The distance-based approach can be applied in the following way:

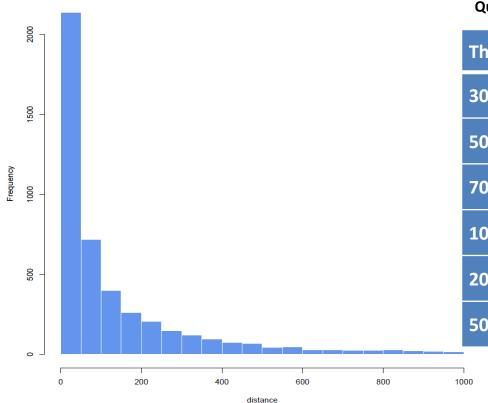
- calculate the distance between all establishments
- for each establishment find all establishments within a threshold
- match the closest one







Minimum Haversine distance between scraped and registered accommodations within municipalities



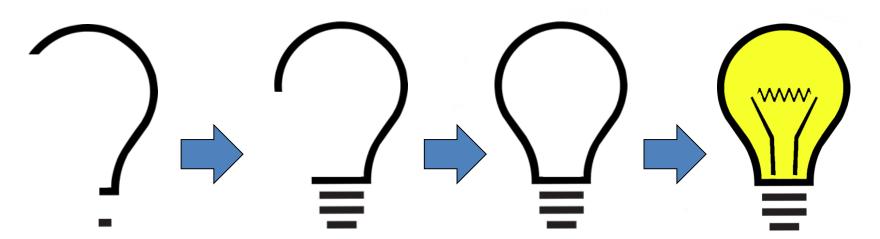
Quality measures of data linkage based on confusion matrix

Threshold	Precision	Sensitivity	Accuracy
30 m	1	0.5	0.82
50 m	1	0.52	0.82
70 m	1	0.55	0.83
100 m	1	0.52	0.8
200 m	1	0.64	0.87
500 m	0.97	0.6	0.81





Conclusions



Record linkage?

Deterministic record linkage

Probabilistic (or fuzzy) record linkage Distancebased linkage + objects' name





Thank you for your attention!



