



The Data Quality Lifecycle

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- Data Quality Issues**
- Data Quality Measurement**
- Applying PPM Principles**
- Achieving PPM Goals**

What is the Data Quality Lifecycle?

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- ❑ **Typically two stages:**
 - Initial capture or conversion
 - Ongoing maintenance, including migration
- ❑ **Process often takes into account multiple data sets of various degrees of known quality**
- ❑ **Need to understand the quality of the input data sources**
 - Source Record Analysis
 - Data profiling
 - Establish priority of sources
- ❑ **Prevent erosion of quality over time**

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- ❑ **Often too much focus on system functionality rather than data quality**
- ❑ **Data Quality Management not always top priority for system functionality**
- ❑ **Data Quality starts with the data capture (aka collection, conversion, acquisition)**
- ❑ **Legacy data can also be an issue –**
 - **Often seen as a minor inconvenience associated with a system replacement**
 - **Too little time dedicated to the transfer of massive amounts of data.**
 - **Little or no impact assessment – Systems / Business Efficiency**

How Can Data Quality be Measured?

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- ❑ **Topological Accuracy (start, not an end in itself)**
- ❑ **Four Key Elements:**
 - Accuracy
 - Concurrency
 - Completeness
 - Spatial Integrity
- ❑ **True data quality can only be measured when all are considered**

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- ❑ **Issues related to GIS data quality:**
 - Connectivity
 - Associations
- ❑ **Specific applications require sophisticated data**
- ❑ **Spatial and A-Spatial / Attribution component.**
- ❑ **Fall between the classical data checks**
- ❑ **Crucial to the quality and usability of the data.**
 - It's great to have all of one attribute 100% accurate but if it has no impact on the business, being more of a cosmetic attribute of the data than the quality
 - Each object/attribute has a data quality priority
 - More than the optional/mandatory flags
 - Gives focus on the key data areas.

Concurrency ? Completeness ?

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❑ Concurrency

- Increasingly becoming an issue
- Organisations looking for 'real-time' views of GI data
- Critical measure of quality
- Complex – data needs to be time-stamped
- Data may be pre-recorded to show the potential existence of data.

❑ Completeness

- Not so easy to measure, especially during early stages of capture
- Processes set up for tracking changes to data
- Feedback loop on the data quality / completeness

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- ❑ **Just heard from 1-Spatial on this – need I say more??**

Applying PPM Principles to the Data Quality Lifecycle

- Changes to specifications should be discussed, agreed and maintained.**
- Employ methods for ensuring currency of versions**
- Set realistic AQLs**
- Understand what AQLs actually mean with regards to the data**

- Use WFM techniques**
 - Systematic Approach
 - Rules-base driven
 - Embedded quality standards
 - In-built Root Cause Analysis
 - Process models
- Replication of customer environment**
- Supplier involvement during data load – establish 'Quality Gates'**
- Customer representatives at supplier site**
- Ensure Production Life-cycle**
- Continual monitoring**
 - Process
 - People
- Query Management System**

- Checks built-in to processes**
- Effective control systems**
- Proven QA techniques**
- Double-entry methodology**

Achieving PPM Goals

Customers

- Share as much background information to the project**
- Share information on future plans for data – context is very useful**
- Seek help of suppliers who see things from a capture perspective**
- Fully understand what “Fitness for Purpose” is**

Suppliers

- Share experiences of similar work**
- Make recommendations at pre-tender stage**
- Share benefits of improvements in production processes**

- Approach to partnership**
- Track record (especially where projects have not been successful)**
- Accuracy of marketing**
- Domain expertise of key staff**
- Relevant experience**
- Levels of staff attrition**
- Attitude to risk management**
 - On-going
 - Logs
 - Meetings
- Corporate Governance**

- ❑ **No silver bullet to solving data quality**
- ❑ **Organisations need to look at all aspects of the GIS deployment.**
- ❑ **Changes to the way systems are developed, deployed and maintained**
- ❑ **Quality is not just something that needs to be measured on the initial creation or from time to time**
- ❑ **Data quality and the continual improvement of quality, needs to be part of every interaction with the data**
 - Applications
 - Processes
 - People.
- ❑ **Data and quality are explicitly linked in the Data Life Cycle**

Questions?