**DTM Data Quality Management**

(Data Validation)

**Purpose**

Purpose of this document is to outline the basic process of Data-Validation and what rules can be used to attain the minimum level of DTM data quality. This guide would help to set common standard, framework and tools to minimize the validation gaps in DTM data and define clear roles and responsibilities.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

*DTM teams in the mission, regionals offices and HQ are responsible to implement and to help to improve this DTM data validation guide.*

*[To further discuss with the team]*

**Executive Summary**

When data is of high quality, it can be easily processed and analyzed, leading to insights that help the organization make better decisions. DTM teams across the globe regularly collect, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. DTM teams make sure that data they collect and information they share are of high standard and good quality but the procedures and approaches are not systematized and documented. There is a need of a standard framework for data validation to detect errors and flagging them in a consistent way, internally and between countries, based on common standards.

Data validation is an activity to ensure a certain level of data quality by verifying whether the values are a set of acceptable values. This validation cycle starts by designing the data validation process with an overall study of the datasets, variables and their relationships to find a list of suitable and effective validation rules. In the implementation phase, these validation rules are described in common syntax, formalized, tested and refined, discussed and evaluated by stakeholders. During the execution phase, data are checked against the rules; with validation results measured and quantified. These outputs are reviewed to improve the list of validation rules.

This document is to understand that what is data validation, why data validation is performed and how to process data validation, are discussed.

The second part of this document contains some tools and examples of data validation rules. The rules should be developed with the help of all the stakeholders (field teams and HQ).

**What is Data Validity?**

An activity aimed at verifying whether the value of a data item comes from the given set of acceptable values. Data validation assesses the plausibility of data: a positive outcome will not guarantee that the data is correct, but a negative outcome will guarantee that the data is incorrect.

**Data validation procedure**

Data validation is a decisional procedure ending with an acceptance or refusal of data as acceptable. The decisional procedure is generally based on rules expressing the acceptable combinations of values. Rules are applied to data. If data satisfy the rules, data are considered valid for the final use they are intended to.

When the validation fails, it may produce three types of error (the severity):

* Fatal error: the data are rejected;
* Warning: the data can be accepted, with some corrections or explanations from the data provider;
* Information: the data are accepted.

**Why data validation - Relationship between validation and quality**

The purpose of data validation is to ensure a certain level of quality of the final data.

Nevertheless, quality has different dimensions in official statistics but data validation focuses on accuracy, comparability, coherence.

**Accuracy**

Data accuracy refers to whether data values are right and be represented in an unambiguous form, two characteristics of data accuracy are form and content.

**Form**

Form is important because it eliminates ambiguities about the content. Form dictates how a data value is represented, For example P-Codes of a country (Yemen) could be recorded as ‘0021’ but to remove the ambiguity the standard P-Code should be used with country name prefix i.e. YE in this case to make P-Code ‘YE0021’. Example from Yemen:

<https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/yemen-returnees-dataset-round-32>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assessed District | District PCode | Location Name | Location Name A | Location PCode |
| Al Wade'a | 1208 | Al-Wadhee'e | Al-Wadhee'e-الوضيع | 1208210012 |
| Al Wade'a | 1208 | Amkado | Amkado-امكدو | 1208211302 |

**Content**

As for content, “two data values can be both correct and unambiguous yet still cause problems.” This is a common challenge with free-form text, such as a location name. “The data values Nyanza-Lac and Nyanza Lac, in Burundi, may both refer to the same city, but the recordings are inconsistent, and thus at least one of them is inaccurate.” Consistency is a part of accuracy, because “inconsistent values cannot be accurately aggregated and compared. Since much of data usage involves comparisons and aggregations, inconsistencies create an opportunity for the inaccurate usage of data.”

<https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/burundi-baseline-assessment-round-33>

<https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/burundi-baseline-assessment-round-35>

Burundi Round 35 Burundi BL 33

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Admin1 | Admin2 | Pcode |  | Admin1 | Admin2 | Pcode |
| Rumonge | Bugarama | BDI018011 |  | Bujumbura Rural | Mutimbuzi | BDI002010 |
| Makamba | Nyanza-Lac | #N/A |  | Makamba | Nyanza Lac | BDI010005 |

**Validity versus Accuracy**

Defining all values that are valid for a data element is useful because it allows invalid values to be easily spotted and rejected from the database. However, we often mistakenly think values are accurate because they are valid. For example, if a data element is used to store the name of a city. The value of ‘123’ would be invalid but the value of ‘Juba’ would be valid but inaccurate if the data is being collected in Yemen. Another example would be Yes/No. The following example is from South Sudan Round 1 where the expected value are ‘yes’ or ‘no’ but ‘0’ is used to for falsy value.

<https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/south-sudan-baseline-assessment-round-1>

|  |
| --- |
| **IDP Arrival Jan-June 2017 other reason Y/N** |
| no |
| 0 |
| 0 |
| no |

**Can 100% Data Accuracy be achieved?**

The short answer is no, You can get accurate data to a degree that makes it highly useful for all intended requirements.

**Coherence and comparability**

The general definition of coherence and comparability claims that statistics should be consistent internally, over time and comparable between regions and countries. The process of detecting errors and flagging them should be coherent and consistent internally and between countries, based on common standards with respect to the scope.

**Clarity and accessibility**

To meet the requirements for accessibility, it is often seen as sufficient to make data available via the internet, whereas clarity is seen as satisfactory if a few footnotes or links to definitions are provided. If users cannot easily access data in the format they need, or if they do not understand the associated metadata, the data have little real value, even if they are perfectly accurate and coherent.

**Clarity – Good Metadata**

Data are most valuable when they are easily accessible and accompanied by good metadata. Consistency of definitions is very important to understand data. It must be clearly defined who is a displaced person in a context where the data was collected. Clarity of data (metadata) helps resolve ambiguity.

**How to perform data validation: validation levels and validation rules**

Because of the variety of validation steps and procedures, it is desirable to be able to judge to what extent a data set has been validated (validation level) by validation procedures applied to it. Moreover, as statistical processes age and mature, the number of validation procedures and rules tend to grow organically, generating a need for maintenance.

It is generally assumed that there are basically two general categories:

1. Technical integrity of the file, i.e., consistency with the expected IT structural requirements (Structural Validation)
2. Logical and statistical consistency of the data (Content Validation)

The second category is generally split into different sub-categories (levels) involving more and more information. The two general categories can then be expanded forming the following validation levels from a business perspective.

**Validation level 0: consistency with the expected IT structural requirements**

At this level, it is checked the consistency of the data with their expected IT requirements, for instance

* if the fields are from the verified list of questions (data dictionary)
* if the file has been sent/prepared by the authorized authority (data sender);
* if the file has the expected number of columns (agreed format of the file);
* if the column have the expected format (i.e., alphanumeric, numeric, etc.)

**Validation level 1: consistency within the data set**

It is checked the consistency within the elements of the data set. For these quality checks, it is needed only the (statistical) information included in the file itself.

For instance:

* check whether the number in column ‘Number of IDPs’ is not negative (as expected);
* check whether the year in the column ‘Interview Date’ is 2018, as in the file name;
* check whether the 3rd column is one of the codes of the dictionary "Sex of KI";
* check consistency at (micro-level) of two (or more) variables: a certain combination of codes is illogical, a variable has to be reported only for a certain combination of codes.

**Validation level 2: consistency with other data sets within the same domain and within the same data source**

Concerned with the check of consistency based on the comparison of the content of the file with the content of "other files" referring to the same statistical data source.

For instance:

* Case a) the "other files" can be other versions of exactly the same file. In this case the quality checks are meant to detect "revisions" compared to previously sent data. Detection and analysis of revisions can be useful for example to verify if revisions are consistent with outliers detected in previous quality checks (corrections).

Example: three files could be sent at the same time, from the same mission and referring to the same time period: one file includes data for "IDPs", one for "Returnees" and one for "total". Consistency between the results of the three files can be checked.

Another example: results from annual data sets can be compared with the results of the corresponding quarterly data sets.

**Validation level 3: consistency within the same domain between different data sources**

Concerned with the check of consistency based on the comparison of the content of the file with the content of "other files" referring to a different data provider.

For instance:

Case b) the "other files" can refer to the same data set, but from another data provider (e.g., Mobility Tracking data from different missions). Mirror checks are included in this class. “Mirror statistics involve coherence, geographical comparability as well as accuracy issues”. Often such statistics is important for data analysis at global level. E.g., People moved from point A to B are same to the people reached at Point B from A.

**Validation level 4: consistency with data of other data providers**

Validation level 4 could be defined as plausibility or consistency checks between the data available in the data provider e.g. Government, Other UN Agencies, NGOs working in the same emergency/area.

**Validation rules**

The validation levels are verified by means of rules. Rules are applied to data, a failure of the rule implies that the corresponding validation level is not attained by the data at hand.

**Structural Validation: Rules to ensure technical integrity of a data file format and structure:**

* formal validity of entries (valid data type, field length, characters, numerical range)
* presence of an entry
* no duplicate units
* all the values in a field of one data set are contained in a field of another data set (for instance contained in a code list(s)
* each record has a valid number of related records (in a hierarchical file structure)

Also, rules are often implemented as conditional checks, i.e. they are only checked, if a certain condition holds. This can be regarded as another property of a rule and might be considered as additional “dimension” of the rule typologies (for both rule sets, Categories A and B).

* if “no returnees in the observation unit” (then ‘number of returnees’ should be 0), or
* if “legal form: Self-Employed” (then number of self-employed" must exceed 0), or
* if “no. of employees not zero” (then wages and salaries must be greater than zero), or
* if “enterprise reports production of goods” (then it should also report costs for raw material), etc.

Of course there might be several conditions combined by logical AND or OR statements.

Table below presents at least one example for each rule type in Category A.

**The data validation process life cycle**

In order to improve the performance of a statistical production process by managing and optimizing the data validation process, it is useful to describe the data validation process life cycle.

**Design phase**

The design of a data validation process is a part of the design of the whole survey process. The data validation process has to be designed and executed in a way that allows for control of the process.

Validation rules should be designed in collaboration with subject matter specialists and should be based on analysis of previous surveys. Consistency and non-redundancy of rules should be verified.

Activity descriptions

* Assess quality requirements for data sets
* Determine satisfactory set of validation rules for the data.
* Assess responsibilities and roles. Document who is doing what; who is responsible for different actions; etc.
* Integrate the data validation process in the overall statistical production process.

**Implementation phase**

Once the data validation process has been designed, it has to be implemented with a parameterization, thoroughly tested, tuned and become productive.

A proper documentation of the validation process is an integral part of the metadata to be published.

Activity descriptions

* Validation rules are formalized and described in a common syntax.
* Determine metrics for data validation rules.
* Testing. Apply validation rules to test data.
* Refinement of validation rules according to the test results.
* Documenting. Data validation rules should be well documented.

**Execution phase**

The result of execution phase is a flag indicating acceptable and not acceptable data, and generally a score measuring the degree of severity of failure.

Activity descriptions

* Data are checked against the validation rules. Validate data against predefined validation rules.
* Summarizing results. It depends on the user of the results (staff, management or methodologist).

**Review phase**

This phase is aimed at continuous improvement of validation process efficacy and data quality.

Improvement of validation rules due to:

* Replacing those that detect few errors by others more powerful
* Replacing those that ‘mislead’: detect errors that are not real errors
* Improvements in validation rules: detecting more possible errors

Activity descriptions

* Analysis of feedback from stakeholders. Feedback gathered in previous phases.
* Analyzing of outcomes from the execution phase. Identified potential problems, errors, discrepancies, detected systematic problems are analyzed in order to decide whether validation rules should be reviewed.
* Identifying and prioritizing problems.

Control Processes

**Control At Collection**

High quality data collection starts from the planning phase. DTM teams are doing this very efficiently and collecting a lot of good quality data. The purpose of this guide, as mentioned above, is to systematized and standardize the data collection process.

**Mobile Data Collection - KoBoToolbox**

KoBoToolbox is a suite of tools for field data collection. This is one of the mostly used data collection tool in the humanitarian sector. The following data validation rules are based on the Kobo but can be implemented in any other mobile data collection tool.

**Best practices and Validations in mobile data collection**

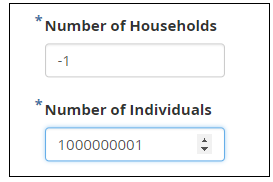
DTM’s data dictionary is a very comprehensive document with Data-Field-Names, Data-Types, Answer-Options, Question-Description, HXL-Tags (for core questions) etc. Data Dictionary should be more than enough to control and validate any DTM survey and it can also be used for a good metadata.

Data dictionary is the standard document to choose question for any standard DTM survey but sometimes our teams has to design customized survey’s for an emergency or partners.

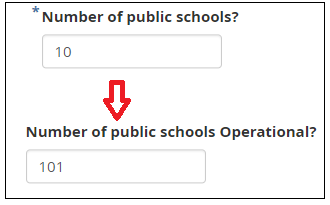
Following are the general good practices for designing a survey and it will follow with the validation rules more specific to DTM surveys.

**Best Practices**

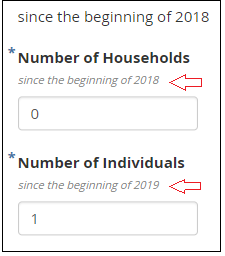
* Ask as less as possible. Instead of asking ‘First Name’, ‘Middle Name’, ‘Last Name’ ask ‘Full Name’.
* Mark important questions mandatory.
* Use minimum and maximum limits. ‘Number of IDPs’ can’t be less than zero and can’t be more than what the total population of the observation unit is.



* Set validations on follow-up questions e.g. If ‘total number of School’ are 10 in the observation unit then ‘Schools being used as Shelter’ can’t be more than 10.



* Use skip logic or response from the previous question on follow-up or related question. E.g. If response to ‘total number of School’ is greater than 0 then only ask the follow-up question ‘Schools being used as Shelter’.
* Set Min and Max limit on phone numbers if the designer knows the min and max number of digits of the country.
* Use carefully ‘None of the Above’ and/or ‘All of the Above’
* Add proper error message instead of ‘Wrong’ or ‘Not Valid’ etc. to help enumerators or responders to figure out quickly what the problem is.
* Divide questions into semantic groups.
* Only give valid options to choose in the follow-up question. E.g. Filter Admin2s on the Admin1 selected in response to the previous question.
* Double check all the captions and hints.



**Validations in the Form**

The most basic data validation is to choose the right question type. E.g. a question ‘Number of IDPs’ could be answered 100 or ‘hundred’ or ‘one hundred’. All values are same but to avoid any data error the right question type ‘Number’ is should be selected. The Above given best practices can also help to minimize the chances of errors.

Data dictionary should be used as a standard to choose questions, its type and possible answers. As far as any DTM survey designer is using the DD, there is no need to list down each and every question with its validation rules, these are already in the document.

**Metadata**

Metadata describe what data we have, if we don’t know what data we have we can’t manage it and improve its quality. The common definition of metadata is misleading (~~data about data~~). Metadata is the definition of the data, its context, its type, its use, how it was collected, where it is located, how it should be used, how long it would be valid etc. Contextual information refers to the external circumstances and events that may have affected the units of observation at the time of data collection. Few examples of data DTMs collect very often.

* ‘Number of Returnees’ Who are returnees in this data collection context? Does people returned five years ago are still counted as returnees?
* ‘Location Name’ Is this an official admin unit? What level of admin unit it is Admin-3-4-5?
* ‘Total number of children’ What is the min and max age of a person we consider as a children in this survey? Anyone from 0 to 18? 5 to 12?
* ‘Place of origin of the largest IDP group’: What is the ‘largest IDP group’? This might be very clear to the DTM team who designed the survey or any other seasoned DTM professional but what about anyone who has no or little experience with DTM?

The kind of information that can be classified as Metadata is wide-ranging. Metadata includes information about technical and business processes, data rules and constraints, and logical and physical data structures. Metadata helps an organization understand its data, its systems, and its workflows.

Without reliable Metadata, an organization does not know what data it has, what the data represents, where it originates, how it moves through systems, who has access to it, or what it means for the data to be of high quality. Without Metadata, an organization cannot manage its data as an asset. Indeed, without Metadata, an organization may not be able to manage its data at all.

DTM teams don’t have provide the definitions of the survey question from start. Data-Field description in the data dictionary should be a good starting point, for any survey designer, to provide definitions (metadata) of data they are collecting but ‘Number of IDPs’ definition could be a little different than the general definition given in the DD and should be explained as per the context where the data is being collected.

Metadata can be provided on a separate sheet in the final published document.

*Metadata Management is one of the key component of Data Management and Data Governance. DTM should formalize a strategy to manage metadata, and master data both, but to start we can improve descriptions and definitions of DD Data-Fields on the feedback from DTM teams.*

**Data Validation Rules**

If there is no official CODs from OCHA in a country then IOM staff should share the list of Admin boundaries used in the data collection.

<http://www.ocdqblog.com/home/the-two-characteristics-of-data-accuracy.html>

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/print/book/export/html/13788_en>

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/metadata/metadata-structure>

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/accsub/2008docs-CDQIO/Ses3-Pap3.pdf>