DATA QUALITY DIMENSIONS

Concept	Definition	Description	Examples
Accuracy	A measurement of the conformity to facts of data to its authoritative source.	Accuracy is a measurement of the precision of data. It can be measured against either original documents or authoritative sources and validated against defined business rules.	• Records that are wrong at a specified time (i.e. record with incorrect maturity date) • Records that haven't been refreshed or updated • Records at the wrong level of precision (i.e. prices that were originally quoted at three decimal places, but cut-off and stored at two decimal places)
Completeness	A measurement of the availability of required data attributes.	Completeness measures the existence of required data attributes in the population of data records.	• A missing ticker symbol, CUSIP, or other identifier • A fixed income instrument record with a null coupon value • A benchmark or index that is missing a dividend notice or stock split • A record with missing attributes
Conformity	A measurement of the alignment of content with the required standards.	Conformity measures how well the data aligns to internal, external or industry-wide standards.	• Invalid ISO currency codes • Violation of allowable values (i.e. state code for a country that doesn't have states) • Inconsistent date formats
Consistency	A measurement of compliance with required formats, values or definitions.	Consistency provides assurance that data values, formats and definitions in one population agree with those in another data population.	• Not logical given parameters or rules (rationalization of coding schemes) • Invalid data formats in some records in a feed • Telephone numbers with commas vs. hyphens • U.S. vs. European date formats
Coverage	A measurement of the availability of required data records.	Coverage refers to the breadth, depth and availability of data that exists but is missing from a data provide.	• A group of securities (i.e.: corporate bonds) not included in a vendor feed • Quoted prices from an emerging market that are missing • Legal entity and hierarchy data missing from a country or region
Timeliness	A measurement of the degree to which data is both representative of current conditions and available for use.	Timeliness is a measurement of how well content represents current market/business conditions as well as whether the data is functionally available when needed.	• A file delivered too late for a business process or operation • An issuance or corporate action not delivered when it was announced • A credit rating change not updated on the day if was issued • A new prospectus not given an official number from the national numbering agency
Uniqueness	A measurement of the degree that no record or attribute is recorded more than once.	Uniqueness refers to the singularity of records and or attributes. The objective is a single (unique) recording of data.	• Two instances of the same security with different identifiers or spellings • A preferred share represented as both an equity and debt object in the same database

DCAM
Data Management Capability Assessment Model