

# Data quality risk analysis

## Definition

A data quality risk analysis is an [analysis](#) with regards to [data quality](#).

## Note

Objective of a DQMS is that the [data quality requirements](#) are met. A risk analysis shows which situations or events could lead to these objectives not being met and which measures should be taken to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

## Purpose

Purpose of a risk analysis is to determine actions that prevent [data issues](#).

## Life cycle

| Phase | Activity   |
|-------|--|
| Plan  | * Plan risk analysis                                     |
| Do    | * Compose a risk analysis<br>* Use the risk analysis     |
| Check | * Review/Evaluate risk analysis<br>* Audit risk analysis |
| Act   | * Update risk analysis                                   |

## Characteristics

| Characteristic | Requirement  |
|----------------|--|
| Completeness   | The risk analysis contains the most important situations and events. |
| Effectiveness  | The risk analysis leads to preventive actions that produce results.  |

## Relations

|               |                     |  |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| Risk analysis | is an element of a  | <a href="#">data quality management system</a> |
| Risk analysis | is aimed at meeting | <a href="#">data quality requirements</a>      |
| Risk analysis | prevents            | <a href="#">data issues</a>                    |
| Risk analysis | is assessed in a    | <a href="#">internal audit</a>                 |
| Risk analysis | is discussed in the | <a href="#">management review</a>              |
| Risk analysis | leads to            | <a href="#">action</a>                         |

## Method

A risk analysis consists of the next elements:

1. Asset that has effect on the objectives, e.g., supplier, input file, producer, applications, infra structure, communication, procedures, metadata, etc.
2. Situation with regard to the asset that can cause an event
3. Event that can take place that has a negative effect on the objectives
4. **Measures** already taken to prevent or correct the situation or event
5. Exposure: frequency that the situation can occur
6. Probability: chance that the event will take place
7. Severity: gravity of the effect on the objectives
8. Risk-index: Exposure x Likelihood x Severity
9. Additional **measures** needed to decrease the risk-index if the risk index is too high (preventive actions).

The Fine and Kinney method shows which values should be assigned to exposure, probability and severity.

### **Exposure (E)**

The factor exposure indicates the duration that a risk can occur. The scale varies from 0.5 to 10.

- 0,5 Very rarely (less than once a year)
- 1 Rarely (yearly)
- 2 Sometimes (monthly)
- 3 Occasionally (weekly)
- 6 Frequently (daily)
- 10 Constantly (multiple times a day)

### **Probability (P)**

The probability or (mathematical) chance an incident will occur. The expectation is represented by ascribing a value from 0.1 to 10.

- 0,1 Next to impossible / unthinkable
- 0,2 Almost unimaginable
- 0,5 Highly unlikely, but conceivable
- 1 Unlikely, but possible in the long term
- 3 Unusual (but possible)
- 6 Possible
- 10 To be expected

### **Severity (S)**

The factor severity indicates the possible damage, effects and consequences linked to a hazard. The scale reaches from 1 to 40.

- 1 Slight effect
- 3 Important effect
- 7 Severe effect

- 15 Very severe effect
- 40 Disaster

### Risk-index (R)

The result of multiplying the parameters defines the risk-index:  $R = S \times E \times P$ .

### Classification Risk-index

- $R < 21$  Slight risk; acceptable
- $21 < R = 71$  Little risk; attention required
- $71 < R = 201$  Moderate risk; apply simple measures
- $20 < R = 401$  High risk; apply large measures immediately
- $R > 401$  Risk is too high; stop activities / operations

### Example

Objective: Timely reporting to an external party.

| Asset         | Situation   | Event              | Measures taken     | Exposure | Probability | Severity | Risk-index   | Additional measures   |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Data supplier | Unreliable  | Delayed delivery   | SLA                | 3        | 6           | 7        | 126 (high)   | Meet supplier monthly |
| Application   | Unavailable | Delayed processing | Incident procedure | 3        | 0,5         | 1        | 1,5 (slight) | None                  |

### Reference

Euronorm. [Fine and Kinney Method](#).

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