







Spatial Data Quality

Uncertainty can be reduced

- Better observation technologies and methods
- Standards
- Training ...
- There always remain residual uncertainty
- Residual uncertainty = risk absorbed by
 - data producers
 - Data brokers
 - Users
- Jurisdictions' laws, Court decisions and regulations define who take or share that risk

Data quality issues begin in the hands of professionals but they end up in the hands of Society



Spatial Data Quality and Liability

- Ethics and Court decisions support that
 - Poor quality data should not be used for sensitive applications where it poses a risk of harm
 - If it is to be used, then it will be necessary to build in appropriate safeguards to avoid the harm, and to provide effective warnings



- Ethics and Court decisions support that
 - It is always possible, however, that a Court might find that the sensitive application ought not to have been designed at all if the risks posed by the poor data are too serious
 - It is not enough just to anticipate the intended uses and data quality requirements of a system. It is also important to anticipate the possible misuses of the system as well





Conclusion

- We have entered a new era where spatial data have become mass-market commodity
- Society always organize itself when a mass of citizens is facing increasing risks of misusing given products or services
- We must further expand our professional activities, organizations and curricula regarding spatial data quality and risk management
 - quality assessment, quality assurance, quality control, certification, accreditation, inspection, audit, warranty, etc.

