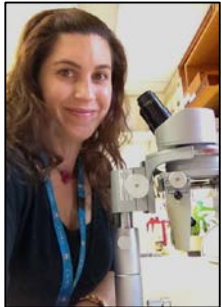




Implementing Collections Data Quality (DQ) Feedback

a survey and your community experience stories to shed some light into the data integration abyss



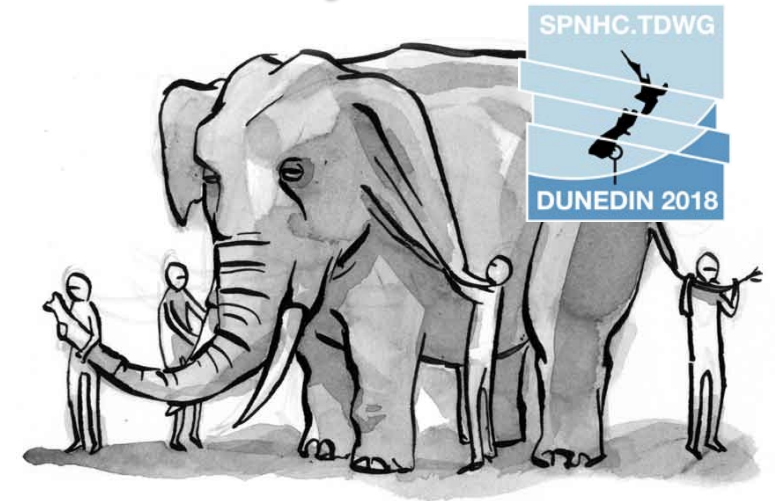
Deborah Paul, iDigBio, Florida State University

Nicole Fisher, CSIRO

@SPNHC-TDWGNZ Thursday 30 August 2018

[@idbdeb](#) [@fisher_anic](#) <http://bit.ly/spnhcdq2018>

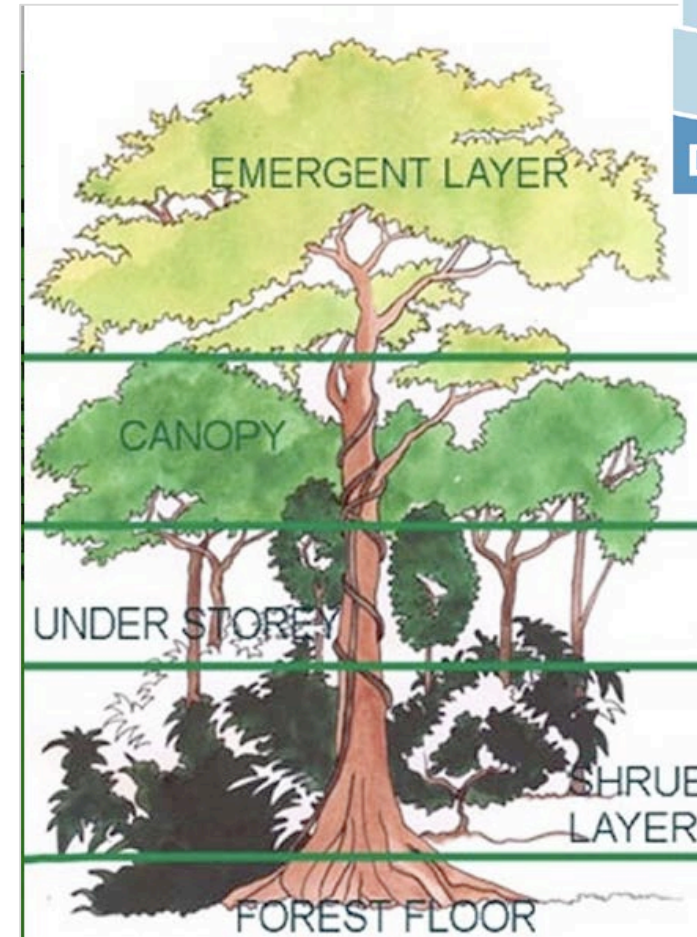
Collections and Data in an Uncertain World

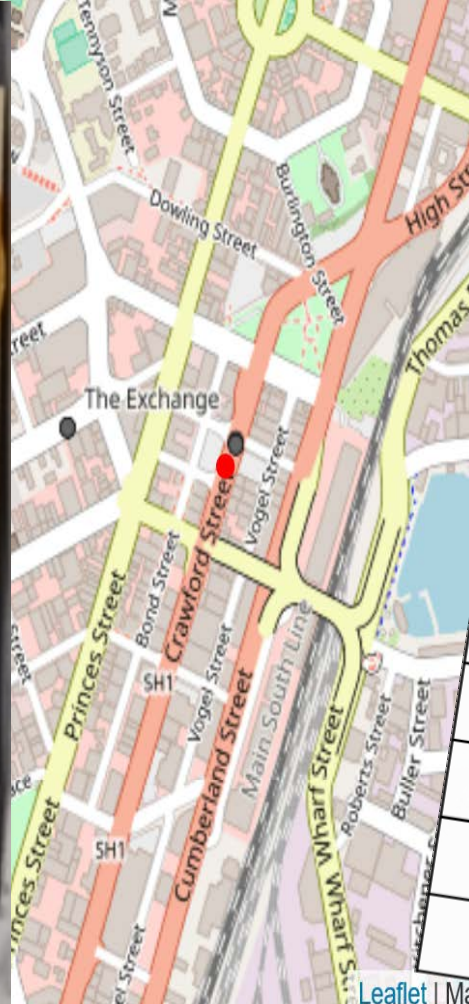
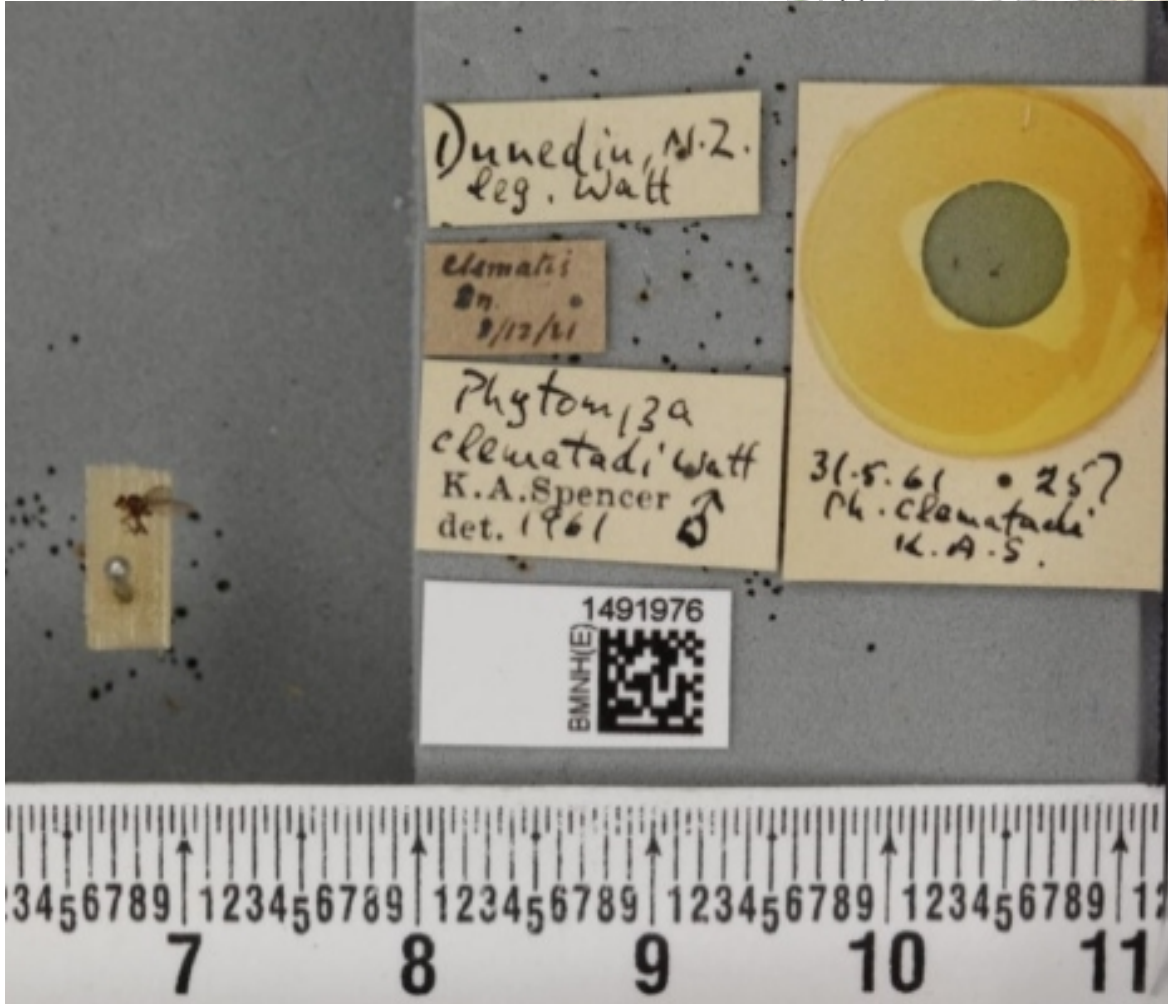




Topics

- What we did and why
 - Survey, SIG, Report
- Highlights of Some Results
- What next?
 - Our speakers
 - SIG tomorrow 11-1230
 - your abyss?
 - Survey report *in progress*
 - Darwin Core Hour *follow-up*



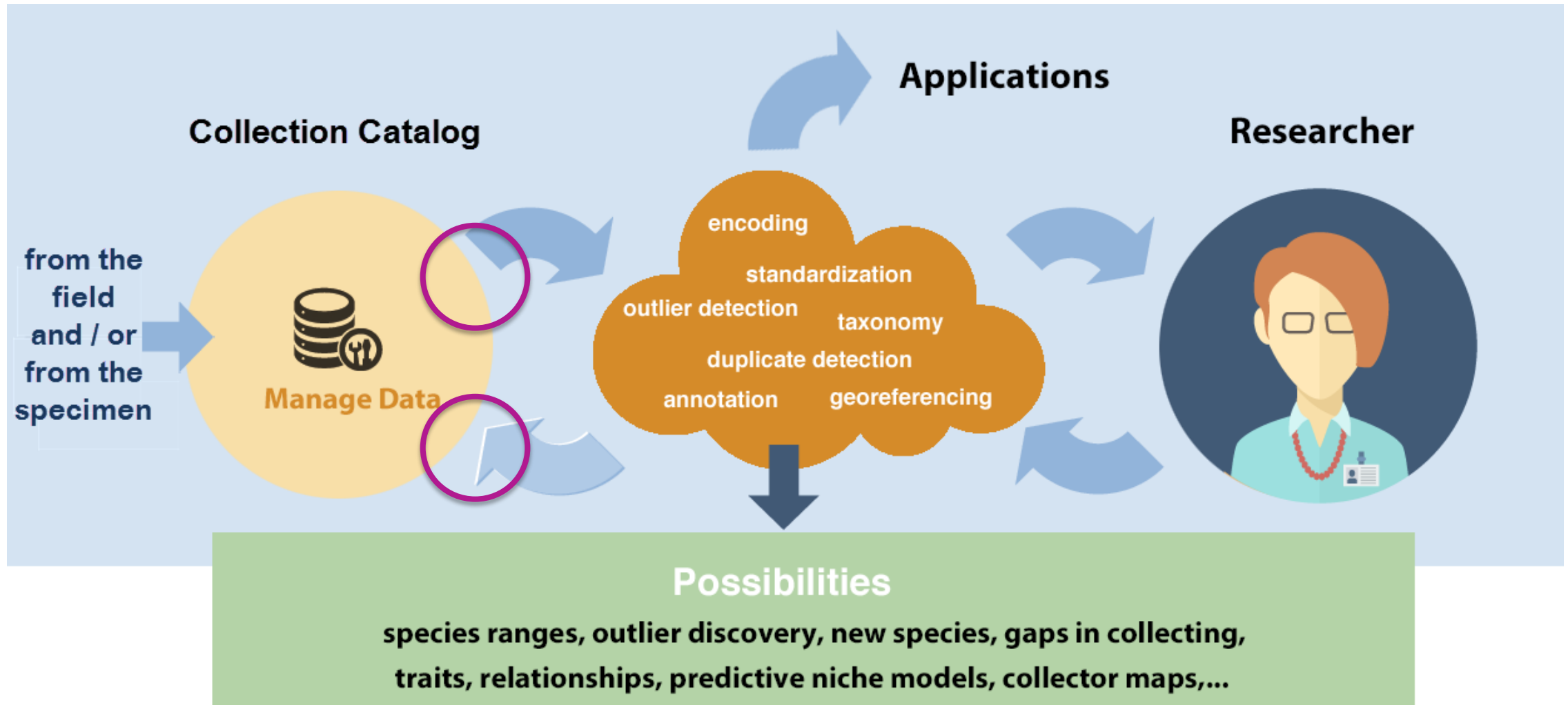


From the Collection of: NHMUK	
Collector: Watt	
<i>Phytomyza clematadi</i> Watt	
Found on: <i>Clematis</i>	
Date Collected: 1921-12-09	
Date Due	Borrower's Name
1961	det. K. A. Spencer ♂

Australasia; New Zealand; Otago; Dunedin, -45.8788, 170.5028



**Biodiversity Data Pipeline: where are (some of) the bottlenecks (now)?
What enables use of data quality feedback and supports data integration?**






Survey to evaluate community experience *integrating DQ Feedback*

Left	Term	Right
believe that using the ALA's	data	quality assertions is an invaluable
for validating and improving our	data	. We would like to prioritise
actually deciding which of the	data	quality assertions the ALA adds
and gave us feedback on	data	flow and quality of coordinates
do a thorough job of	data	evaluation and cleaning Some the
different ways to standardize the	data	, of which there are many
emails in order to clean	data	. These messages are minimal. Once
be more of a priority.	data	quality improvement posterior to data
Data quality improvement posterior to	data	entry has not been a
taxonomies). I have found some	data	entry errors such as GPS
the benefit of cleaning their	data	or do not know to

Data Corrected | Data Use | Raw

This table shows any data corrections that were performed. The last two columns represent the correction performed. The last two columns of the table show the data quality flags and their descriptions can be found in the metadata for this recordset.

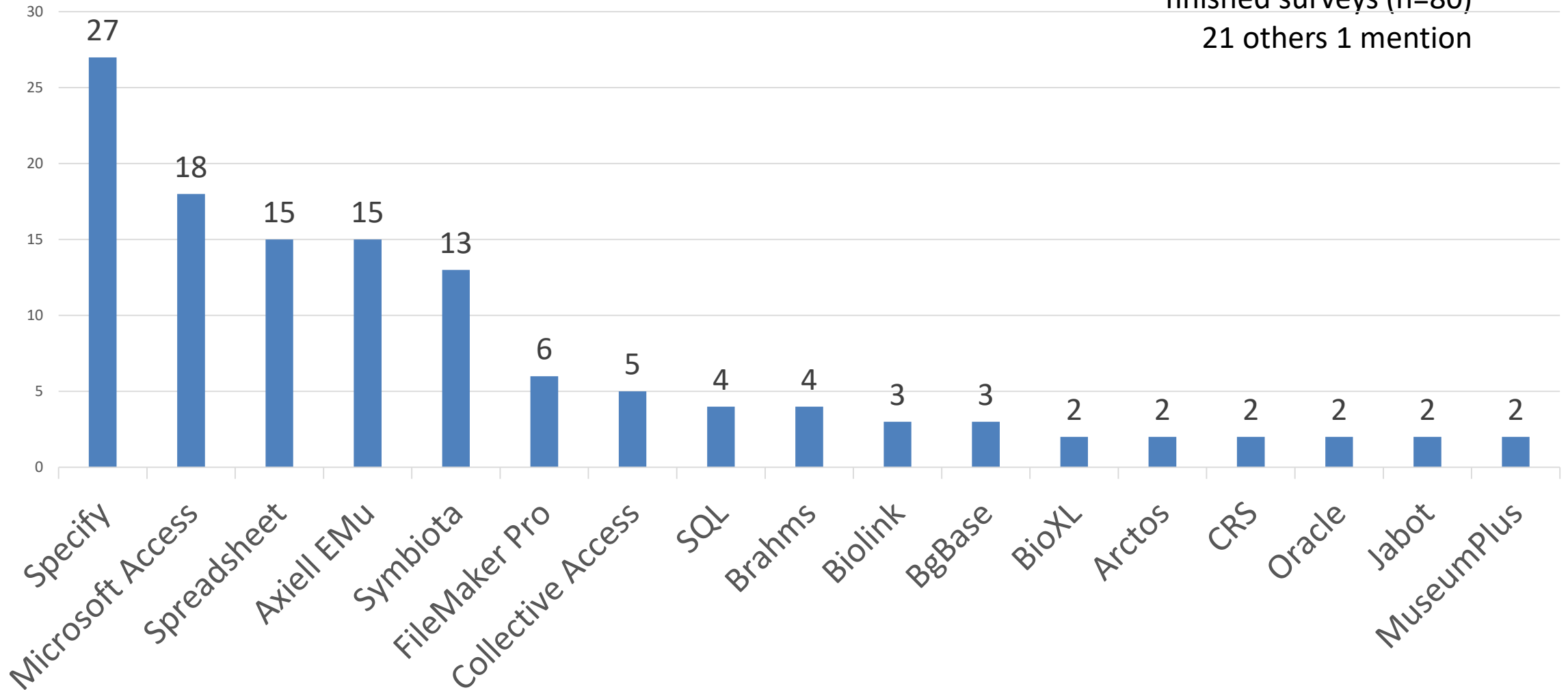
Flag
dwc_datasetid_added ⓘ
dwc_parentnameusageid_added ⓘ
dwc_taxonid_added ⓘ
dwc_taxonomicstatus_added ⓘ
gbif_canonicalname_added ⓘ
gbif_genericname_added ⓘ
gbif_taxon_corrected ⓘ
dwc_taxonrank_added ⓘ
dwc_kingdom_added ⓘ
idigbio_isocountrycode_added ⓘ
gbif_reference_added ⓘ
gbif_vernacularname_added ⓘ
dwc_phylum_added ⓘ
dwc_multimedia_added ⓘ





Collection Management Software

n=104 responders
 software mentioned > 1 time
 finished surveys (n=80)
 21 others 1 mention





Not (yet) using dq feedback.
Why? Which are tractable? (or not)

- top selections were
 - lack of resources (time, staff, funds),
 - *not aware of feedback,*
 - *software challenges,*
 - *job is too massive,*
 - *not knowing where to find this feedback,*
and
 - *need more biodiversity informatics skills*

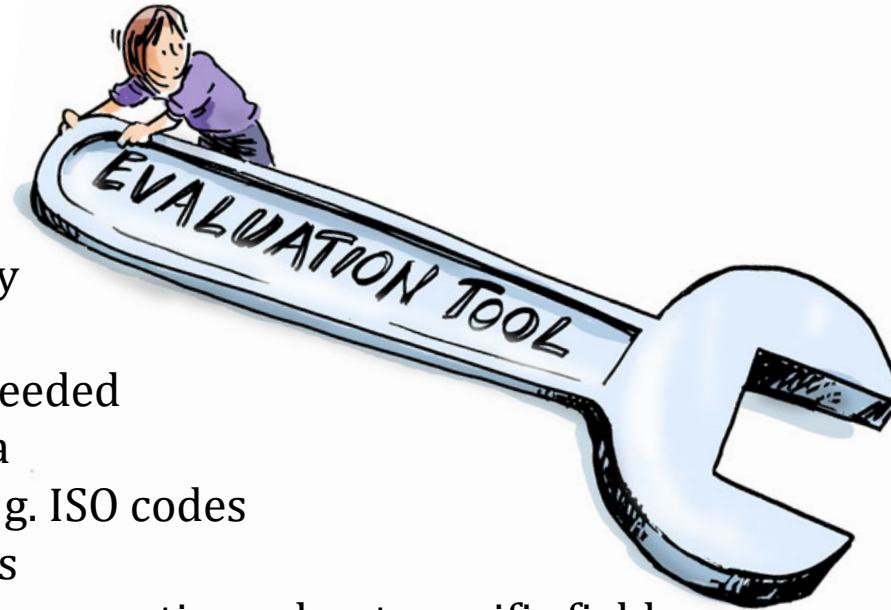




Using dq feedback.

What challenges noted? Which are tractable? (or not)

- lack of resources (time, staff)
- data quality feedback
 - organization priority differences
 - massive scope
 - have to prioritize or not a priority
 - workflow issues
 - assigning / tracking / approval needed
 - no one to manage geospatial data
 - can't make changes requested, e. g. ISO codes
 - erroneous feedback, e. g. taxon names
 - data standards knowledge missing, e. g. questions about specific fields
 - difficult to interpret
- Skills missing, or software impeded
 - changing by hand
- Prefer to work on curation rather than digitization DQ
 - **An opportunity here**





DQ workflows to reveal skills, literacy, software

Data and Collections Literacy

- collection knowledge
- data entry
- formatting
- import functions
- knowledge of related biodiversity data
- knowing which records need attention
- parsing
- querying
- scripting
- taxonomic, geography, geology skills
- track collection / collector
- track down correct date
- understanding relational databases
- understanding feedback

Software and skills

- Emu
- how “the Atlas” works
- advanced spreadsheet skills
- database software
- postgresSQL
- able to use SQL / MySQL
- FileMaker
- Specify
- Symbiota
- Open Refine



DQ feedback – benefits and changes

- dates
- distribution data
 - understanding scope of DQ issues
- fixing inaccuracies
- georeferences
- misspellings
- taxonomic name “insights”
- using dq feedback for prioritization
 - example: biosecurity and trade

“...crowdsourcing data error detection is a better way to go rather than hiding data until you are sure it is all correct.”



Comments and requests

- “county” boundary checks
- embed DQ tests in collections software?
- pest - host data quality checks
- community-proofing
- re-format of dq feedback (data downloads)
- metrics tracking
- more workshops, webinars, (data mgmt., open refine, ...)

“Making changes that are suggested is a big task and it is scary to make large batch changes.”

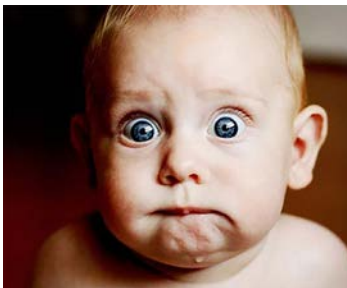


Key points or

why it's important to shed light on the abysses

- awareness of DQ issues

[now we are] “aware of how many different terms are used for the same things ... I hope as a community we can fix this issue soon.”



<https://bit.ly/niceuglydata>





Key points

- asking for and getting help
 - do you know what to do? is it working?
- need for transparency in DQ processes
 - manage expectations





Key points

- software bottlenecks
- skills bottlenecks
 - ... need for biodiversity data mobilization skills
 - source and development of skills?
 - changing roles in collections?
 - expectations for the future?

“... huge need for the community to proof on-line data of all kinds. Extra eyes regularly find things that have [been] missed ...”



What's next for data integration at the DQ feedback step?

- Algorithms can't do it all
- AI can't do it all
- Data standards can't do it all

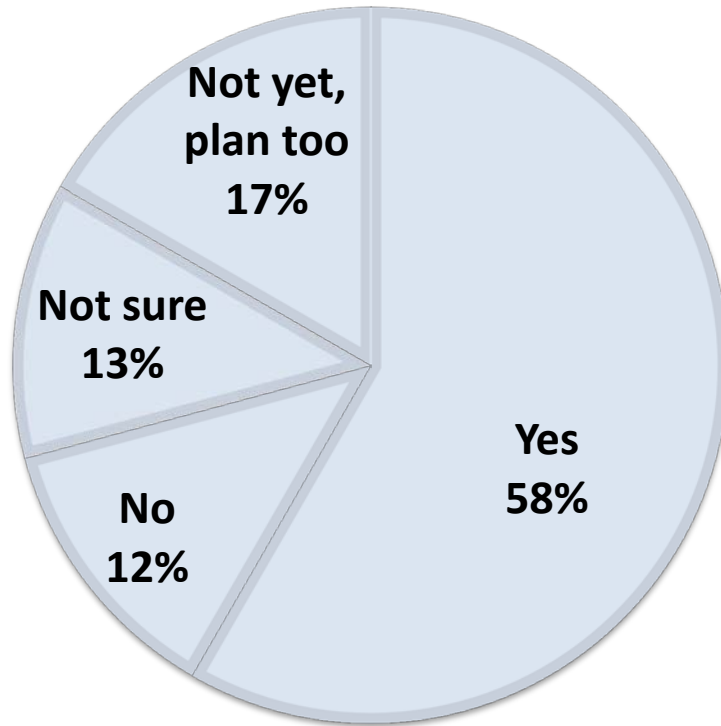
- What's your role?
- What's your abyss?





Integrating Crowdsourced Data - community feedback

- 64 responses
- 54.69% use crowdsourced data



Integrate crowdsourced data

increased-awareness
biodiversity
complex volunteers
of tool collections
increased data
time-consuming
more public-awareness
challenging volume
evaluating
validity data-mapping
benefits "cost"

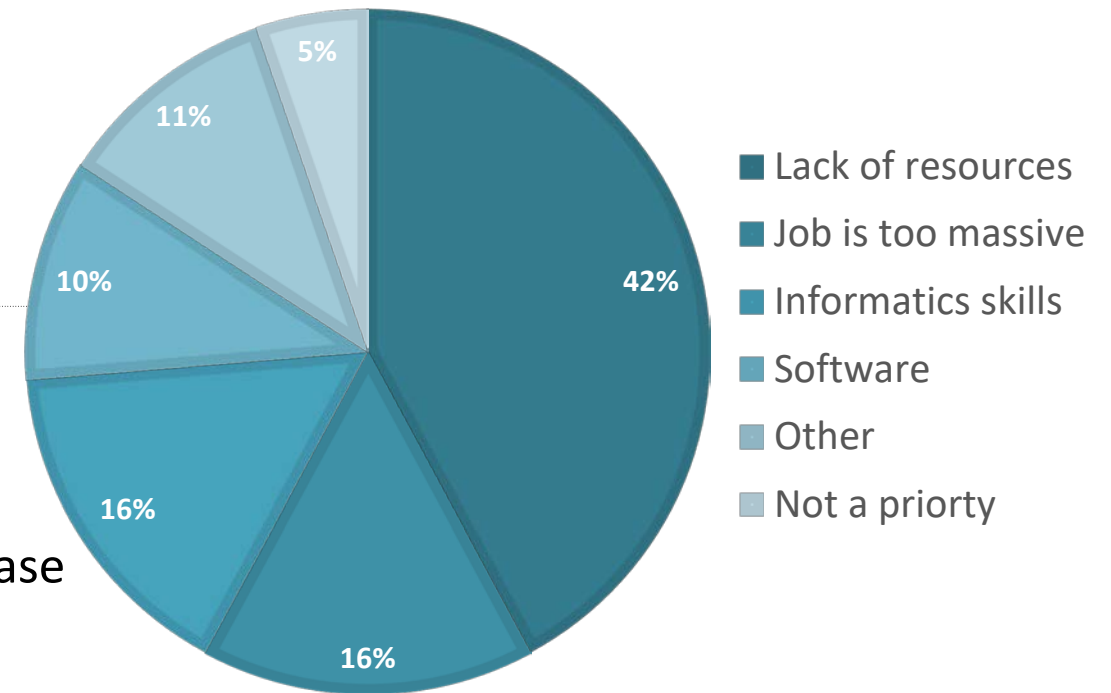


Challenges - integrating crowdsourced transcription data?

- 42% responses - “Lack of resources”
- 16% responses – “Job is too massive”

Other Challenges listed

- Complex data-mapping (not standardised DC)
- Data needs formatting
- Data validation
- More staff for validation and integration in database
- Procedure challenges





Integrating crowdsourced transcriptions – what would help?

more focus on the issue from the "top"

crowdsourcing portals integrated with local database

*note – Symbiota and @NfromN



broader ability to rate "trustworthiness" of transcribers

standardization (process & data)

more expert validators



Summary & future thoughts ...

- Does crowdsourcing actually save time?
- Many other benefits ... increase in awareness of collection

- **ICEDIG / DiSSCo** : evaluating costs/benefits of different transcription choices.

<https://icedig.eu/content/deliverables>

- D4.2 Data quality in transcription
- D4.3 Data standards in transcription
- D4.4 Interoperability with institutional collection management systems
- D4.5 Cost analysis of transcription methods
- D5.1 Recommendations for volunteer transcription systems and a source repository



ICEDIG.EU

January 2019

February 2019

April 2019

December 2019

April 2019



Publications and Activities

- Belbin L, Daly J, Hirsch T, Hobern D, Salle JL. **A specialist's audit of aggregated occurrence records: An "aggregator"s' perspective.** *ZooKeys*. 2013;(305):67-76. doi:10.3897/zookeys.305.5438.
- Mesibov R. **An audit of some processing effects in aggregated occurrence records.** *ZooKeys*. 2018;(751):129-146. doi:10.3897/zookeys.751.24791.
- SPNHC_TDWGNZ W08 - **Standardizing data to Darwin Core using R: A hands-on workshop with lessons learned from the TriAS project.** (2 – 3.30pm, Thursday)
- **Project Paleo: Citizen Curation and Community Science at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.** - Elizabeth R Ellwood (4 – 4.20pm, Tuesday)



“... now on to the stories!”

Challenges For Implementing Collections Data Quality Feedback: Synthesizing the community experience.

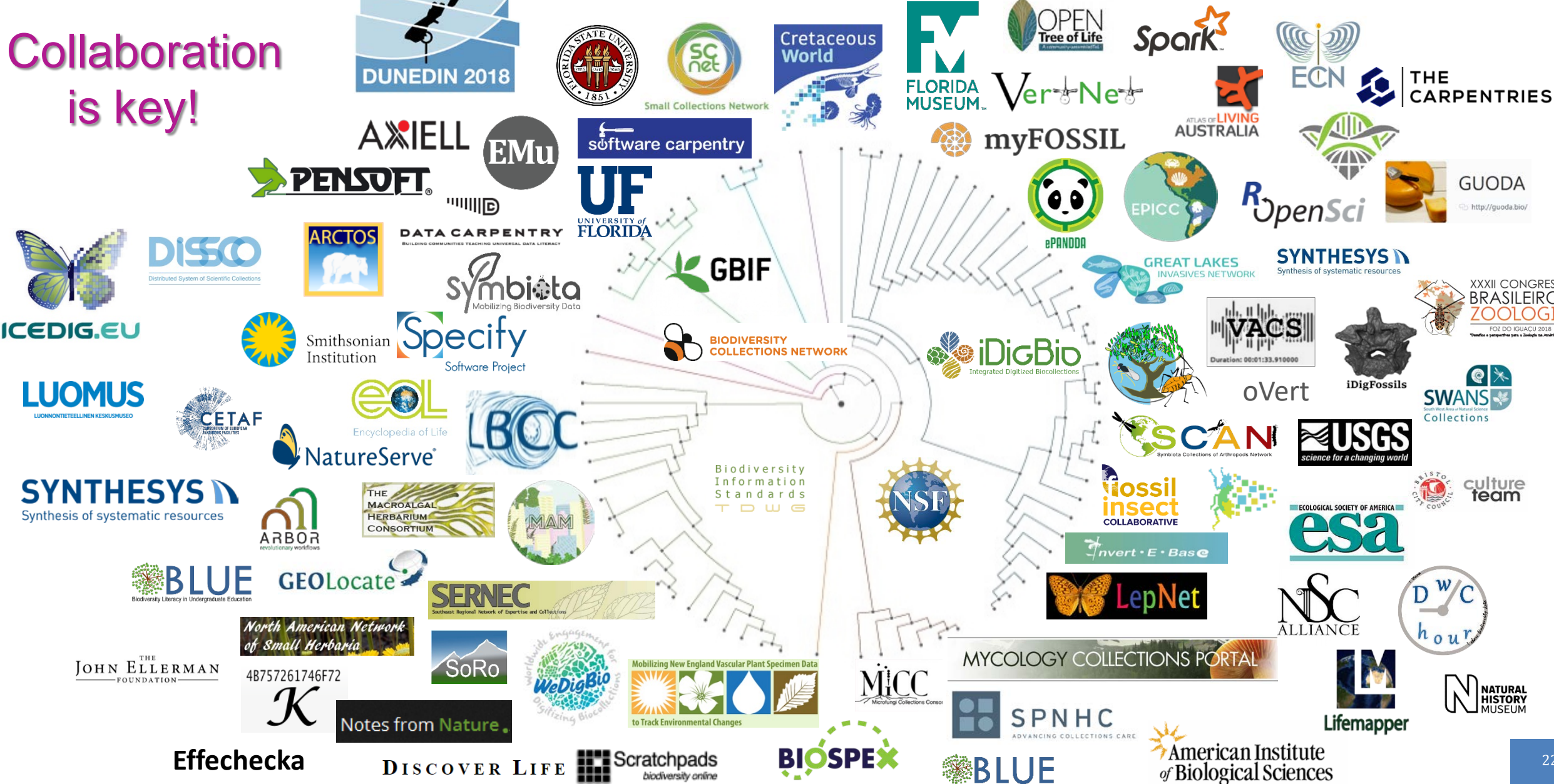
- 2.20 – 2.40pm : Arthur Chapman** Data Quality – Whose responsibility is it?
- 2.40 – 3.00pm : Mare Nazaire** Integrating Data Quality Feedback: a Data Provider’s Perspective.
- 3.00 – 3.20pm : Robert Cubey** Label Transcript is Done – Now what do we do with that Data?
- 3.30 – 4.00pm Coffee Break**
- 4.00 – 4.20pm : Andrew Bentley** Practical use of aggregator data quality metrics in a collection scenario.
- 4.20 – 4.40pm : Teresa Mayfield** Who Has Time for Biological Collections Data Quality Feedback?
Maybe a Community Can Help.
- 4.40 – 5.00pm : Sharon Grant** Repatriation of Augmented Information to an Institutional Database.

From our speakers’ data integration stories to yours

- **SPNHC #SIG on DQ Feedback** is tomorrow for your part of the *#biodiversity #dataIntegration* story 21



Collaboration is key!





Kia ora

from Nicole Fisher and Deborah Paul

see you tomorrow too at the **SPNHC #SIG Share your data integration stories – successes and snafus too!**

Special thanks to Shari Ellis, iDigBio Project Evaluator, for her guidance when developing our ideas for this work. Very kind thanks to all our speakers for being ready, willing, and yes, even eager to share their data stories – including the juicy bits.

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