

Name of dataset or data source:	Government Property Index - GPI
Custodian of the dataset or data source:	ED e-Planning
Description:	<p>The Government Property Index (GPI) allows the general public to view and search basic information on NSW Government-owned land and view it on a map through the NSW Planning Portal – Spatial Viewer. The final dataset was derived through the implementation of the following inputs - - GPR - Crown Lands (DCDB) - National Parks - Land Parcels (DCDB) - Spatial Services - PlanningDB - Property (GURAS) Furthermore, there are five data fields which are in-scope for the GPI - 1. Lot / Section / Plan 2. Address 3. Area 4. Zone 5. Local Government Area (LGA) Two special cases are Crown Land data and National Parks data, which were obtained by ‘intersecting’ the land parcels (Lot/Section/Plan) against the Crown Land Polygon and the National Parks (Estate) Polygon respectively. Through the combined processing of these inputs into the GPI database, the final spatial data was added onto the NSW Planning Portal – Spatial Viewer for consumption by the public.</p>
Data quality rating:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Institutional Environment - 5 ★ Accuracy - 5 ★ Coherence - 4 ☆ Interpretability - 3 ☆ Accessibility - 2

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	Excellent	★
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Does the information have the potential to enhance services or service delivery? ✓ The data aligns with the Data Quality Framework, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Policies • Information Asset Governance • Standards • Data Management Plans ✓ The following governance roles and responsibilities for this asset are clearly assigned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Asset Owner • Information Asset Custodian • Information Steward ✓ Data collection is authorised by law, regulation or agreement ✓ The Custodial agency has no commercial interest or conflict of interest in the data

ACCURACY	Excellent	★
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data has been subject to a data assurance process (for example: Checking for errors at each stage of data collection and processing, or verifying data entry and making corrections if necessary.) ✓ Data is revised and the revision is published if errors are identified
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✓ There are no known gaps in the data or if there are gaps (for example: non-responses, missing records, data not collected), they have been identified in caveats attached to the dataset.

✓ No changes have been made or other factors identified (for example: weighting, rounding, de-identification of data, changes or flaws in data collection or verification methods) that could affect the validity of the data; or any changes/factors have been identified in caveats attached to the asset.

✓ The data collection met the objectives of the primary user. The data correctly represents what it was designed to measure, monitor or report.

i Find out more about the quality assurance processes from the NSW Government Standard for Data Quality Reporting. <https://www.finance.nsw.gov.au/ict/resources/data-quality-standard>

COHERENCE

Very Good



- ✓ Standard definitions, common concepts, classifications and data recording practices have been used.
- ✓ Elements within the data can be meaningfully compared.
- ✓ The data can be analysed over time (for example, there have not been any significant changes in the way items are defined, classified or counted over time).
- ✓ The data does not form part of a collection or, if it is the latest in a series of data releases, there have not been any changes in methodology or external impacts since the last data release.

✗ This data is generally consistent with similar or related data sources from the same discipline

INTERPRETABILITY

Good



- ✓ Information is available about the primary data sources and methods of data collection (e.g. instruments, forms, instructions).
- ✓ Information is available to explain concepts, help users correctly interpret the data and understand how it can be used
- ✓ Information is available to explain ambiguous or technical terms used in the data

✗ A data dictionary is available to explain the meaning of data elements, their origin, format and relationships

✗ Information is available to help users evaluate the accuracy of the data and any level of error

i Find out more about the data dictionary from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about the primary data sources and methods of data collection from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about concepts used in this dataset and how to understand or interpret the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

i Find out more about ambiguous or technical terms used in the data from the Custodian (contact details below).

ACCESSIBILITY

Fair



- ✓ Data is available in machine-processable, structured form (e.g. CSV format instead of an image scan of a table)

✓ Data is linked to other data, to provide context (e.g. employee ID is linked to employee name or species name is linked to genus)

- ✗ Data is available online with an open licence
- ✗ Data is available in a non-proprietary format (e.g. CSV, XML)
- ✗ Data is described using open standards (e.g. RDF, SPARQL) and persistent identifiers (URIs or DOIs)

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For more information about this dataset or data source, contact:

Department of Planning and Environment

Data Broker email:

data.broker@environment.nsw.gov.au

Data Broker phone:

131555

Understanding the Data Quality Statement

The data quality statement aims to help you understand how a particular dataset could be used and whether it can be compared with other, similar datasets. It provides a description of the characteristics of the data to help you decide whether the data will be fit for your specific purpose.

About the quality rating:

The reporting questionnaire asks five questions for each of these data quality dimensions:

- Institutional Environment
- Accuracy
- Coherence
- Interpretability
- Accessibility

For each question: "yes" = 1 point; "no" = 0 points

The number of points determines the Quality Level for each dimension (high, medium, low).

Only dimensions with four or five points receive a star.

Points	Quality Level	Star / No Star
0	Poor	No Star

1	Poor	No Star
2	Fair	No Star
3	Good	No Star
4	Very Good	Star
5	Excellent	Star

Evaluating data quality

Quality relates to the data's "fitness for purpose". Users can make different assessments about the data quality of the same data, depending on their "purpose" or the way they plan to use the data.

The following questions may help you evaluate data quality for your requirements. This list is not exhaustive. Generate your own questions to assess data quality according to your specific needs and environment.

- What was the primary purpose or aim for collecting the data?
- How well does the coverage (and exclusions) match your needs?
- How useful are these data at small levels of geography?
- Does the population presented by the data match your needs?
- To what extent does the method of data collection seem appropriate for the information being gathered?
- Have standard classifications (eg industry or occupation classifications) been used in the collection of the data? If not, why? Does this affect the ability to compare or bring together data from different sources?
- Have rates and percentages been calculated consistently throughout the data?
- Is there a time difference between your reference period, and the reference period of the data?
- What is the gap of time between the reference period (when the data were collected) and the release date of the data?
- Will there be subsequent surveys or data collection exercises for this topic?
- Are there likely to be updates or revisions to the data after official release?