

My Background Currently Chief Scientist for Black Oak Analytics, Inc. Professor of Information Science and Coordinator for the Information Quality Graduate Program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Previously Business Leader for Data Research and Development at Acxiom Corporation

Talk Outline Business Case for MDM Technical Foundations of MDM Entity Resolution Entity Identity Information Management Master Data Management The Need for Entity Resolution Analytics Investing in Clerical Review for Continuous Improvement Large-Scale MDM Using Distributed Processing



The Business Case for MDM Customer Satisfaction and Entity-Based Data Integration Better Service Reducing the Cost of Poor Data Quality MDM as Part of Data Governance

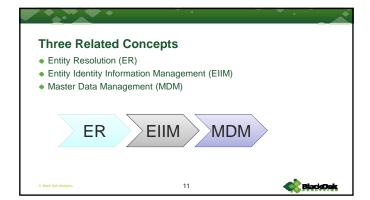
Customer Satisfaction
 MDM has its roots in the customer relationship management (CRM) industry.
 The primary goal of CRM is to improve the customer's experience and increase customer satisfaction
 The business motivation for CRM is to
 Increase customer retention rates
Lower customer "churn rate"
 Gain new customers gained through social networking and referrals from satisfied customers.
 Costs less to keep a customer than to acquire a new customer

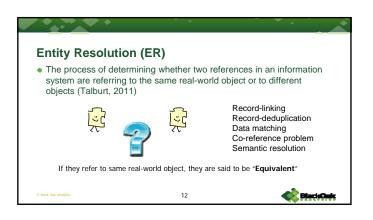
Better Service Healthcare Improved clinical care, complete view patient encounters Improved medical research, find related cases The value proposition is "better quality of life" Law Enforcement Many entity types- suspects, autos, airplanes, boats, phones, places, ... Helps to bridge the many disparate and autonomous jurisdictions The value is more efficient and more effective investigation — cases closed

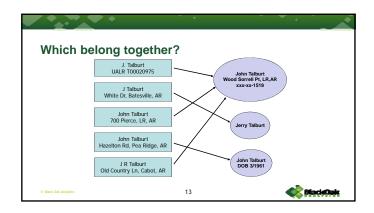
Reducing the Cost of Poor Data Quality A major cause of data quality problems is "multiple source of the same information produce different values for this information." Lee, et al, "Journey to Data Quality" A result of missing or ineffective MDM practices. Taguchi's Loss Function - the cost of poor data quality must be considered not only in the effort to correct the immediate problem but also include all of the costs from its downstream effects. MDM is considered fundamental to an enterprise data quality program

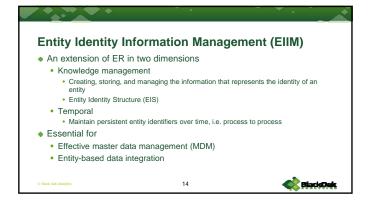
MDM as Part of Data Governance (DG) DG is a program for managing information as an enterprise asset DG provides a single-point of communication and control over information in the enterprise DG has created new management roles devoted to data and information CDO, Chief Data Officer Data Stewards MDM and Reference Data Management (RDF) are regarded as essential components of mature DG programs

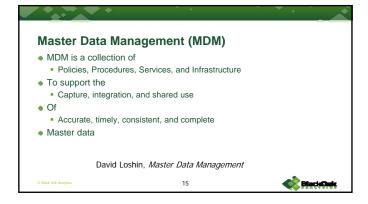


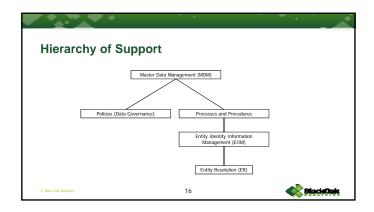




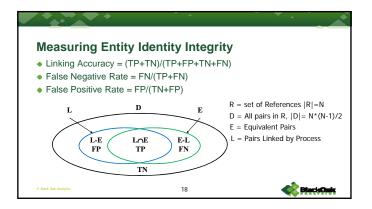








Most Common MDM Mistakes Organizations Make Fail to quantitatively and systematically measure and improve Entity Identity Integrity achievement (Lack of QC and Continuous Improvement) Apply QA processes at the sourcing step, but not at the linking step (Partial QA – Lack of Review Indicators) Failure to address the life cycle of entity identity information The EIIM information architecture is inadequate The EIIM process is embedded in other ETL processes



Measurement Techniques		
 Truth set development 		
 Small, but precise and time consuming Benchmarking over the same dataset 		
Large and fast, but less precise		
 Stratified sampling of clusters by attribute entropy 		
 In between, gives reliable accuracy statistics 		
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Quality Assurance at the Linking Sto	ер	
Good MDM systems should produce "clerical reviews	 	
 Clerical review indicators are signals from the sys or false negative errors might have been made fo decisions 		
 Clerical review indicators are implemented as "ex 		
should be reviewed by true domain experts who o was made or not	an decide if the error	
 If errors were made, the experts should be able to and make corrections – "continuous improvement 		
and make corrections – continuous improvement		
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MDM Life Cycle Management
The CSRUD Model

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