How accurate is my logistics emissions data?

Only high quality data can be used to inform effective shipment emissions reductions.

Lune's data quality score (DQS) reflects the precision and reliability of logistics emissions estimates. By understanding your DQS you can gauge the health of your data, determine what actions you can take to improve data quality, and identify which data can inform effective emissions reductions.

Logistics emissions data quality is affected by three main variables: distance, load, and mode specificity.

These variables, therefore, influence Lune's data quality score (DQS). Increasing the accuracy of any of these variables will increase data quality.

Data quality score matrix

Use the table below to understand your data quality score

	A	B	C	D
	Excellent High quality, primary data. Few assumptions or advanced modelling are used. **Most reliable outcomes for reporting, compliance, and informing emission reductions.**	**Good** Granular data used for modelling emissions data based on trusted and reliable assumptions. **Acceptable for reporting, compliance, and pinpointing emission hotspots for further investigation.**	**Fair** Industry averages utilised for calculations. **Acceptable for reporting and compliance.** Improvements encouraged.	**Poor** Low quality estimates due to poor granularity, invalid or missing data. **Unacceptable for climate reporting or compliance.**
Transport mode	Vessel and fuel details provided to allow for calculation of exact fuel consumption, like the IMO number of the specific ship used.	Vessel type is specified with contextual or operational details, like fuel type or load factor.	Default GLEC emission factors used based on mode of transport. Often utilising regional or industry-wide averages.	Missing data.
Route	Exact distances provided or calculated through shipment tracking.	Approximate distance calculated using a transport mode specific routing algorithm.	Likely distance calculated using a generic routing algorithm, such as the Great Circle Distance method.	Missing or limited data.
Load	Exact mass provided, and the relevant EF is in the same unit as the mass (kg, tonnes, or TEUs with additional details about cargo type).	Mass provided in unit that does not correspond to EF. Conversions have to be made.	Mass calculated using generic data.	Missing or unrealistic data.

How does Lune score data?

Lune's DQS reflects the precision and reliability of each emission estimate.

Estimates based on high-quality, primary data provided directly in the request will receive higher scores. In contrast, if Lune's emissions intelligence must rely on modelled or average emissions data to fill in missing or incomplete input, the score will trend lower.

Ready to set a course for high quality logistics emissions data? To start empowering your customers with the data they need to reduce their emissions, request a demo.

Request a demo →