

# Data Governed to Govern Analytics: A Pragmatic Approach to Data Governance

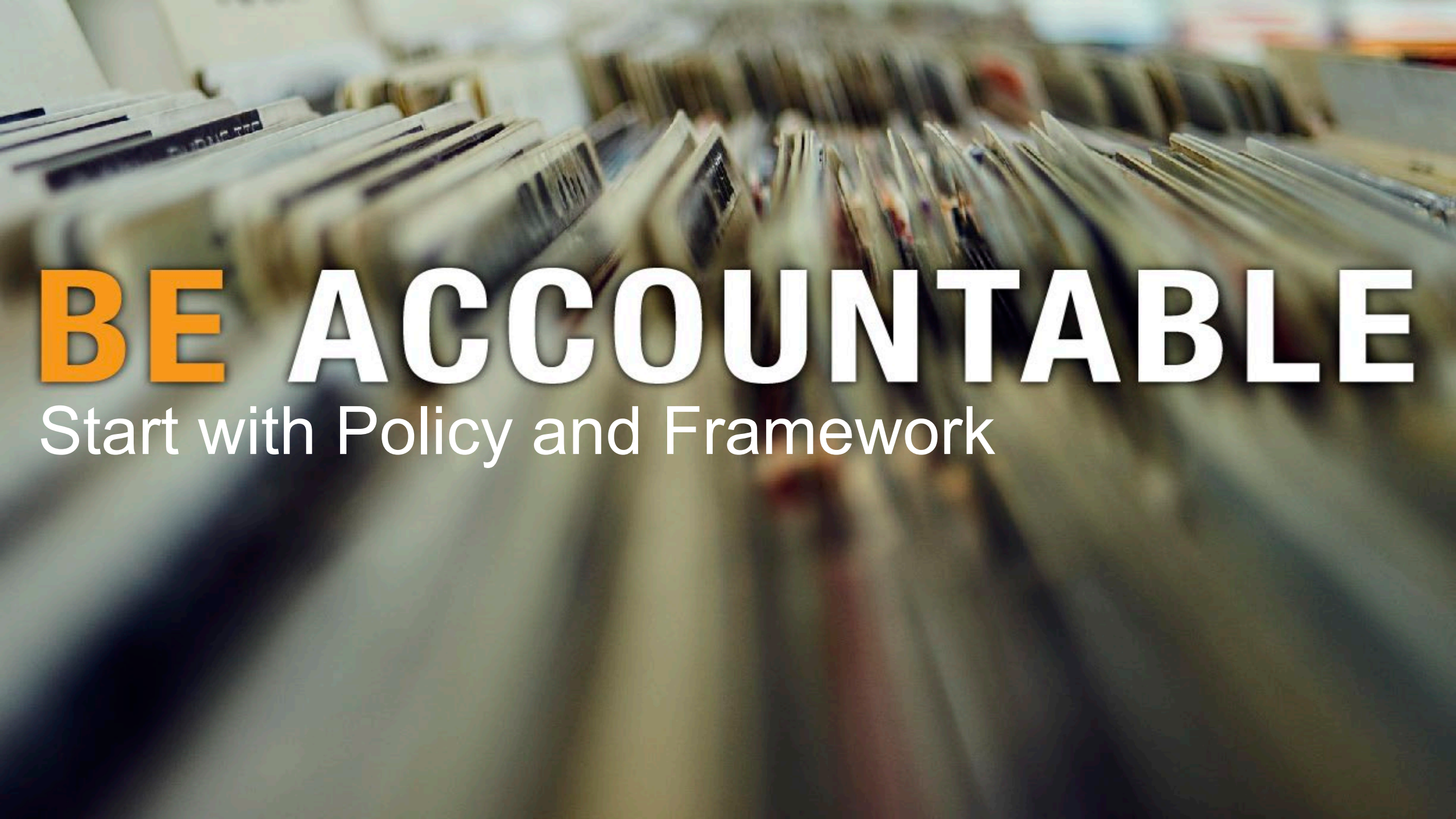
**BE D·B·H·D·D**

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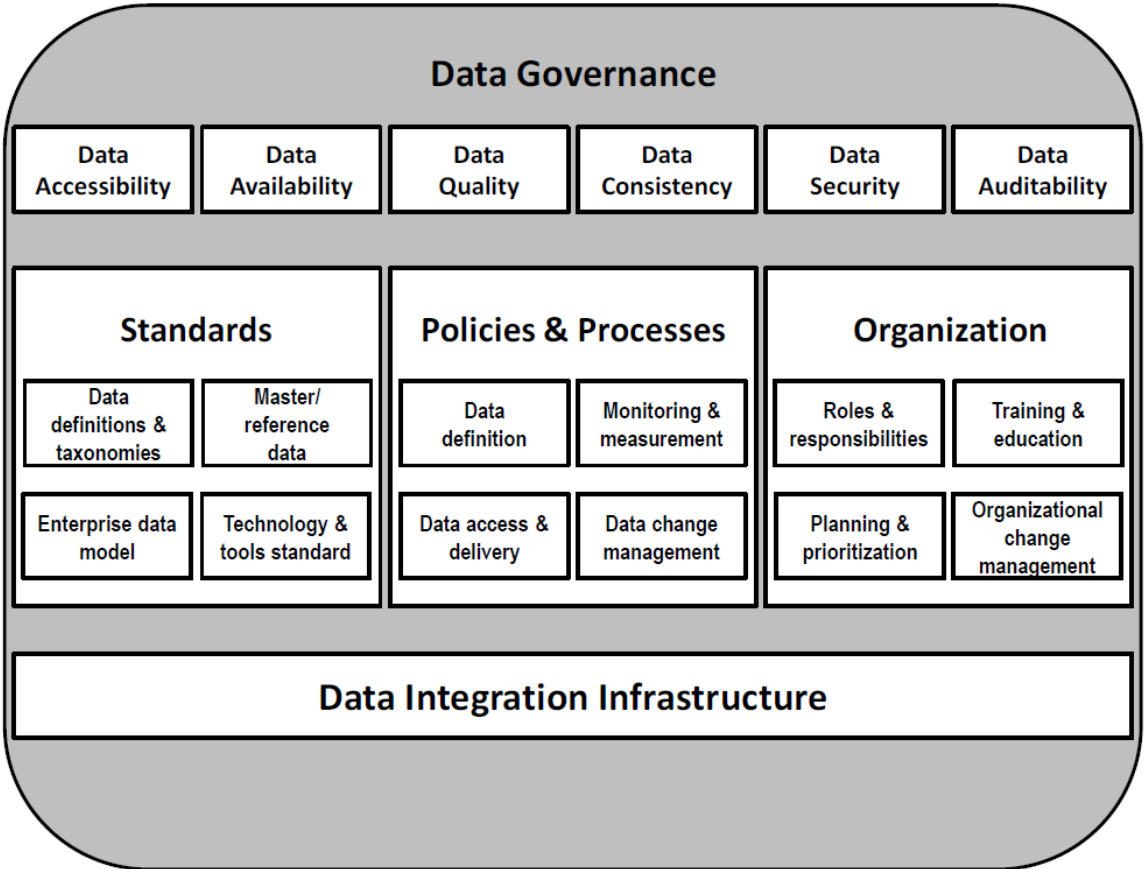
# **BE** ACCOUNTABLE

Start with Policy and Framework



# Data Governance Policy Bins and Targets

World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology 62 2010



- Core Data Governance Committee to create the policy and governance framework for Executive Leadership to vet and approve
- **Executive Champion:**
  - Defines the metrics of successful data governance initiative
  - Promote the importance of participation within the business units to define data standards, policies, and use
- **Business and Technical Champions:** Direct the vision and technical implementation of an integrated data standard for operational and strategic decision-making

# Set the Policy + Governance Framework

- Create or update existing organizational policies for acquiring data via new applications or exchanges

Data Acquisition  
via Applications



- Create or update existing organizational policies for using agency data for reporting – operational, research, internal/external

Reporting and data  
use



- Include/operationalize data governance framework and method into agency policies as attachments and/or separate policies targeting governance domains

Operationalize data  
governance  
framework into  
policy



- Data governance strategy and policy are a combined set of organizational directives and framework for “doing the work” of governance

Data governance  
as a set of policies



# The Policy Revision Journey

April 2024

- Data Governance Initiative Kickoff

August 2024

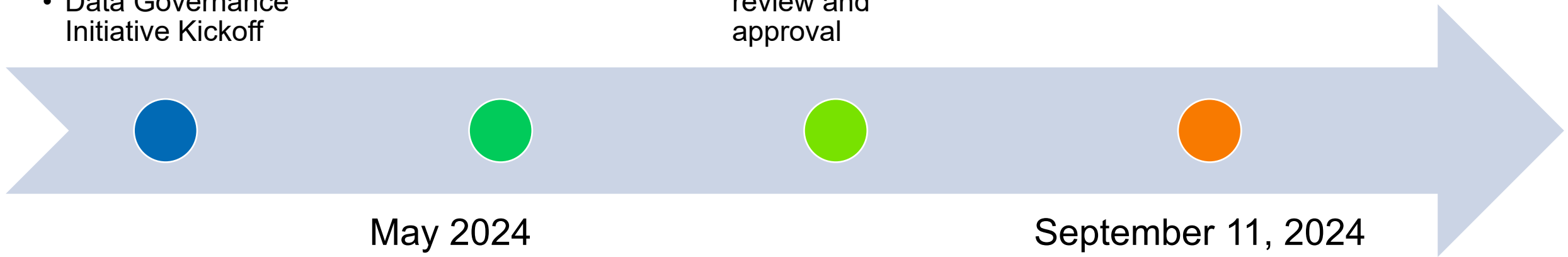
- Deliver data governance policy to leadership for review and approval

May 2024

- Weekly Data Governance Policy Revision Meetings Start

September 11, 2024

- Updated data governance policy released on DBHDD's PolicyStat



# Data Governance Policy Update – 23-302

# Data Governance Policy Highlights

- Do the data already exist within the enterprise? If so, how do we make it accessible to the end user?

Accessibility



- Make sure the data that exist are available to the end user when, where, and how it is needed.

Availability



- How do we ensure the data we have and will collect are of good quality?

Quality



- Are the data we are collecting given clear meaning that is widely understood across the user base?

Consistent



- Does the data collection conform to DBHDD privacy policies?
- Have we documented how the data have changed, when/if it was moved, and who interfaces with the data?

Auditable



- Is there an SSP completed on the system?
- Is there a process for reviewing and approving end users?
- Are users only given the minimum necessary sensitive data to do their work?

Security



# Data Governance Going Forward



Identify minimum datasets for each of our applications that need to be available for reporting and applications across the enterprise.



Identify data entities and data sources across the enterprise – SSP.



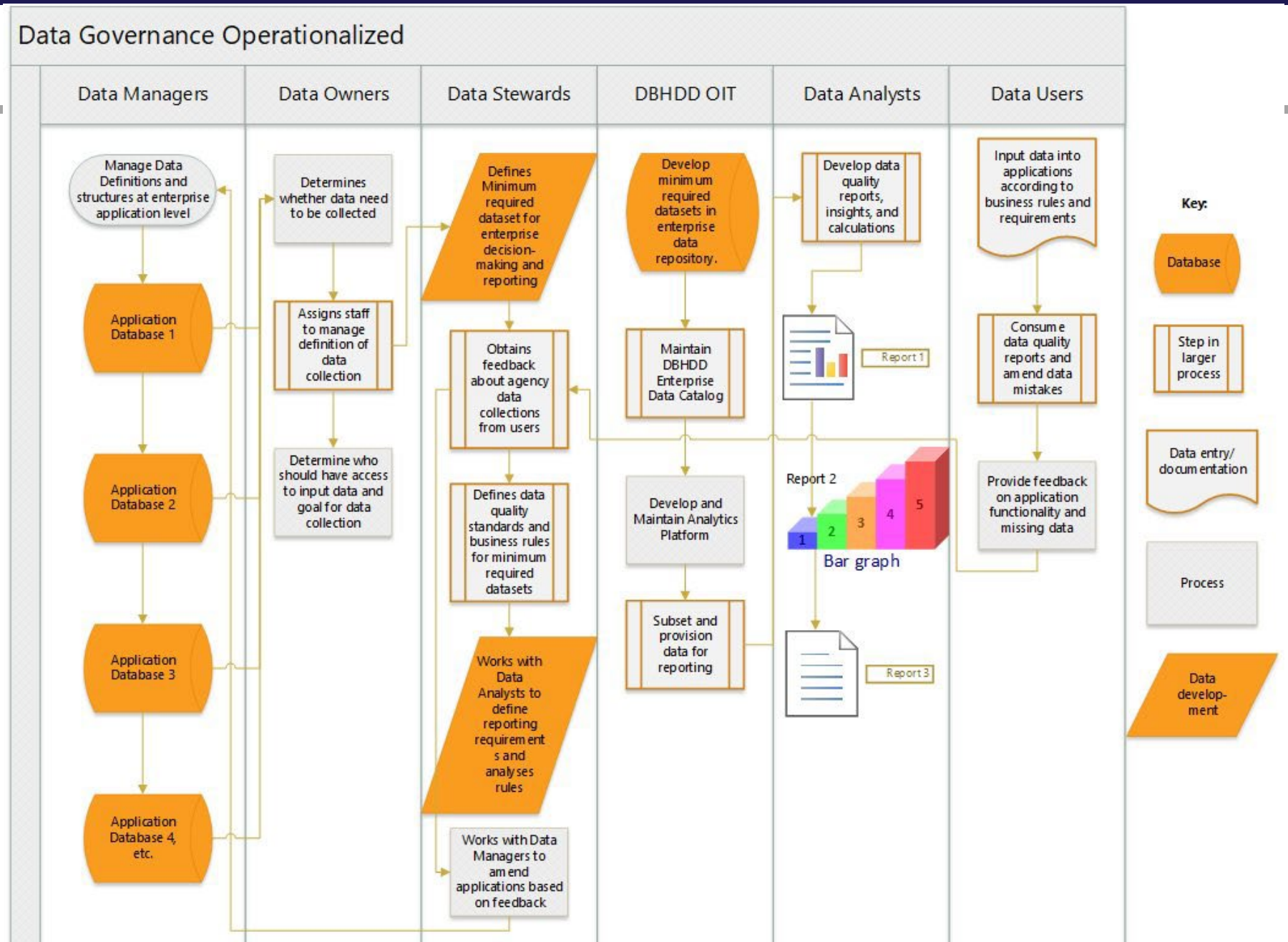
Monitor creation of new datasets and data elements and reconcile conflicting definitions where necessary.



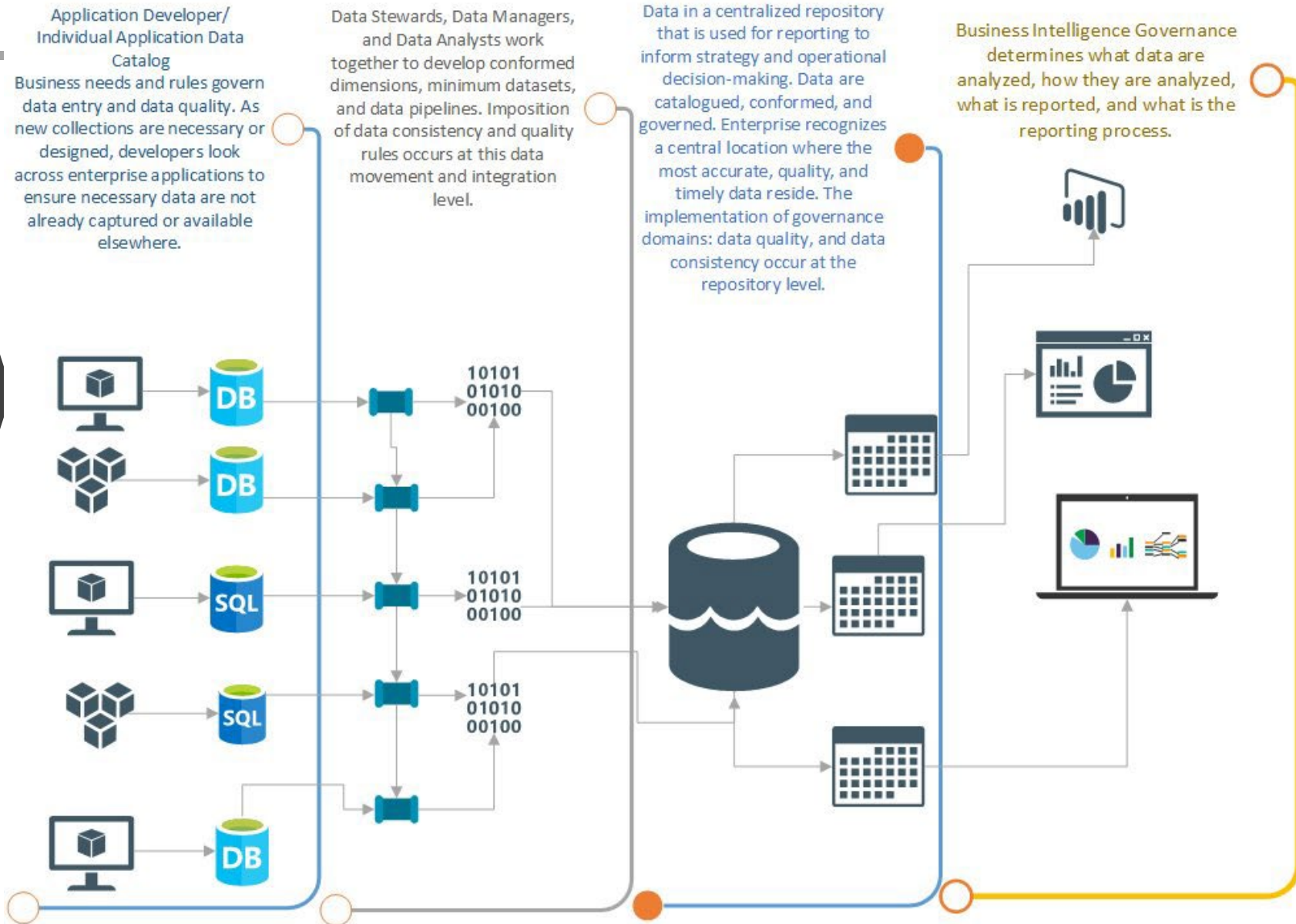
Develop data quality standards for new and ongoing data collections including: controlled vocabularies/lists; values range and uniqueness checks; date rules; data type definitions, etc.



# Data Governance in Pictures – Who does what?



# Data Governance in Pictures – The Technology to Governance



# Leveraging Existing Practices for Implementation: Integrating Data Governance within the SSP

# Integrating Data Governance with the SSP



System Security Plans (SSPs): ensure that applications are secure and consistent with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) cybersecurity guidelines.



Business Impact Analysis (BIA): planning for the impact of an outage and allows for prioritization of application recovery.



Annual process



Provides structure for ownership and accountability

# Two new Columns Added to Question 10

## 10. Information System Categorization:

Data Set	Data Collection Method	Data Type	Est. # of Person Records	Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability
				(HIGH/MOD/LOW)		
		Personally Identifiable Information (PII)	25			
		Personal Health Information (PHI)				
		Sensitive Personal Information (SPI)				
		Financial (PCI, EFT, etc.)				
		Medicaid Confidential Data (eligibility, payments, services, investigations)				
		Provider Information				
		Client interaction information				
		Other (name)				
		Highest Information Type Impact		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

# Drop Downs for New Columns

## Data Set

Data Set	
	▼
Billing, Insurance, Accounts	▲
Client Assessments, Service Plans, P	
Client Incidents, Incident Follow-Up	
Client Intake Form	
Medicaid numbers, eligibility, claim	
Medications, diagnoses, clinical and	
Provider Certification History	
Provider Licensure	▼

## Data Collection Method

Data Collection Method	Da
	▼
Batch Upload of Flat Files	Inf
Client Supplied - Direct Data Entry	
Client Supplied Manual	
Data Exchange from another administrative system	
Provider Direct Data Entry	
Staff Collected Verbal - Data Entry	
	Pr
	Cli



# Operationalizing Data Governance Policy

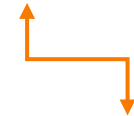
11a. Who are the responsible parties for the application?

Title	Organization	Name	Title	Email	Phone	Data Role

11b. Are data from the application transferred to the data repository?

11c. How much of the data are transferred to the data repository?

12. Do the application's audit tables capture changes to every field?



Data  
accessibility

Auditability  
and Security



19a. Does the system contain the Carelon Identifier (CID) as an individual identifier field?

19b. Does the system contain the AvatarID as an individual identifier field?

20. How are PHI data from this application manipulated for reporting?

21. Do the application's audit tables capture changes to every field?


22. Do the application's audit tables capture which users have looked at a record?

23. Do the application's audit tables capture which users have changed a record?

# Scraping Data from Collection Sheet

anged a record?

s DATA Data Governance

A screenshot of the application interface showing the 'Data Governance' tab selected. The tab is highlighted with a blue underline. An orange arrow points to the 'Data Governance' tab. The 'DATA' tab is also visible and has a red underline.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The ribbon is set to the **Formulas** tab, and the **IF** function is being used in cell P2. The formula bar displays the formula: `=IF(DATA!$D$28>0,"Yes","No")`. An orange arrow points from the **IF** function icon in the ribbon to the formula bar. The spreadsheet shows a table with columns: Application Name, Go-Live Date, Organizational Unit Owner, Data Owner, Data Steward, Data Manager, Vendor?, Backend database technology, In The Repository?, and Amount o. The data in row 2 shows 0 for all these fields.

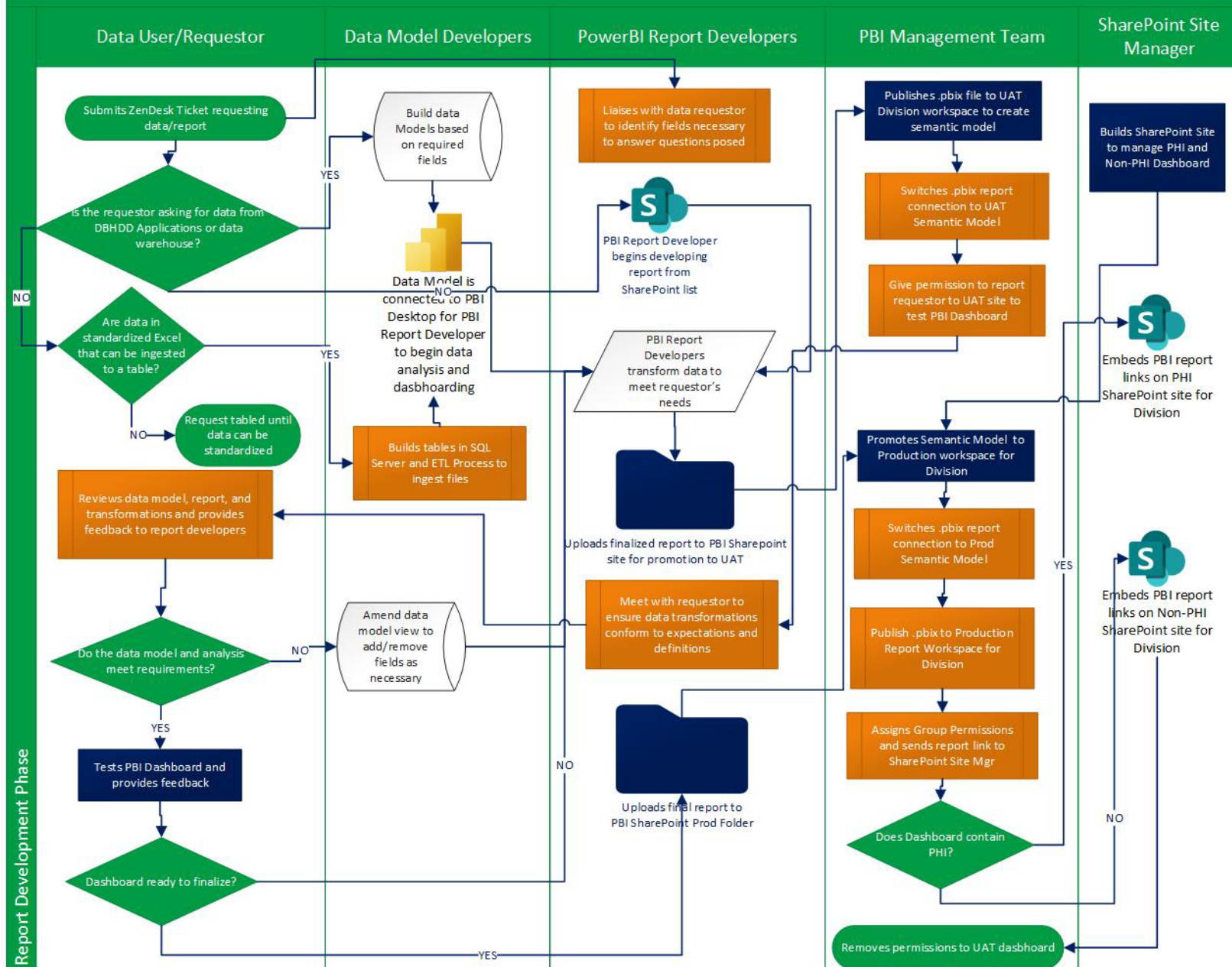
# Governance in Business Intelligence





# Business Intelligence Governance in Pictures – Who does what?

## PowerBI Development and Publication Process

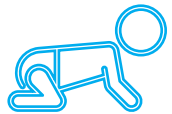




# Key Takeaways



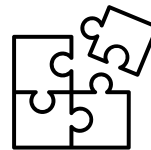
Data Governance is a team sport requiring cross-functional teams within IT, and input from business subject matter experts



Don't try to boil the ocean. Start with a solid policy framework and then work toward operationalizing it piece by piece. Leverage existing processes whenever possible.



Don't worry about expensive software solutions to implement governance. Start low tech to begin documenting and work your way toward fancy software.



Data Governance and BI governance go hand in hand. BI implementation without data governance = lipstick on a pig.



# BE D·B·H·D·D

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