

Outline

What is data stewardship? (and why does it matter to IR?)

Examples:

- The 'faculty placemat'
- Race/ethnicity reporting
- Developing a data dictionary

What is data stewardship?

Data governance is the formalizing of behavior around the definition, production and usage of data to manage risk and improve the quality and usability of the selected data.

Non-Invasive Data Governance, Robert Seiner, TDAN

Data stewardship is an approach to data governance that formalizes accountability for managing information resources on behalf of others and for the best interests of the organization.

Executing Data Quality Projects, Danette McGilvray

What is data stewardship?

Understanding about your data:

What is it?

Name

Definition

Examples

Derivation

Whose is it?

Responsible

Accountable

Consulted

Informed

How does it behave?

Quality

Usage

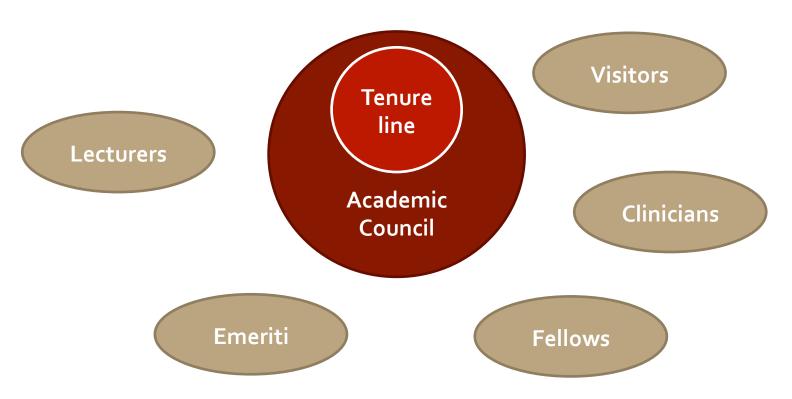
Context

History

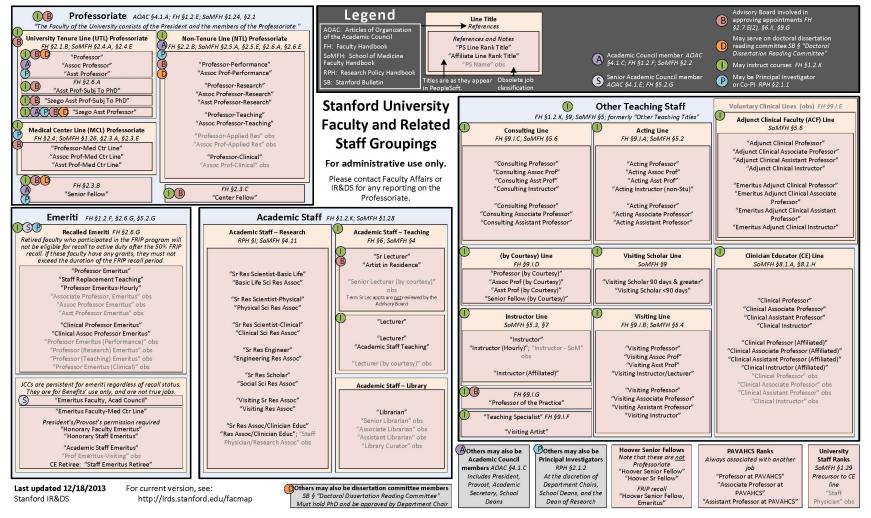
Investing time in answering these questions can provide a valuable foundation for IR.

Example 1: The faculty placemat Challenges

"How many faculty do we have?"



Example 1: The faculty placemat ...so we made this.



Example 1: The faculty placemat Process

Start with policy and data

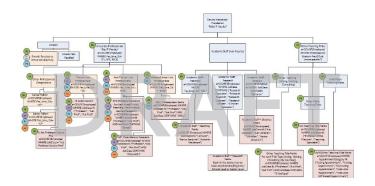
Draft something

Review with stakeholders (clean up data along the way)

CHAPTER IV: THE PROFESSORIATE AND THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL

SECTION 1. The Faculty of the University consists of the President and the members of the Professoriate.

- a) The Professoriate consists of (i) the Tenure Line faculty comprising assistant professors, associate professors and professors; (ii) the Non-tenure Line faculty comprising associate professors and professors (Teaching, Performance, Applied Research, Clinical¹), and Non-tenure Line research faculty research assistant professors (associate professors and professors (Research); (iii) senior fellows and center fellows at specified policy centers and institutes⁴; and (iv) the Medical Center Line faculty—assistant professors (MCLL)²
- b) The Academic Council Professoriate consists of the following: the tenure line faculty, the non-tenure line faculty, the non-tenure line research faculty, and senior fellows in specified policy centers and institutes.
- c) The Academic Council consists of all members of the Academic Council Professoriate and academic administrative officers as follows: the Chancellor⁶; the President; the Provost; the Academic Secretary; the Deans of Schools of the University⁶; and such similar academic officers that the Advisory Board shall, upon recommendation of the President and Provost, approve for membership in the Academic Council ¹³⁸



FACULTY AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST

Example 1: The faculty placemat Value to IR

- → Increased consistency
- → Increased understanding
- → Faster decision-making (less wheel-reinvention)

Useful at all stages:

- Clarifying data requests
- Considering options (and consequences)
- Explaining definitions used in reporting

Example 2: Race/ethnicity reporting Challenges

2010 federal reporting changes

 The data look different now...what does that mean?

Richer available data

With more options for how to aggregate...
 how to decide?

Example 2: Race/ethnicity reporting Process

Working group of interested stakeholders

- Describe current practices
- Identify key questions
- Develop a packet of recommendations, supporting documentation

Example 2: Race/ethnicity reporting What we've learned (so far)

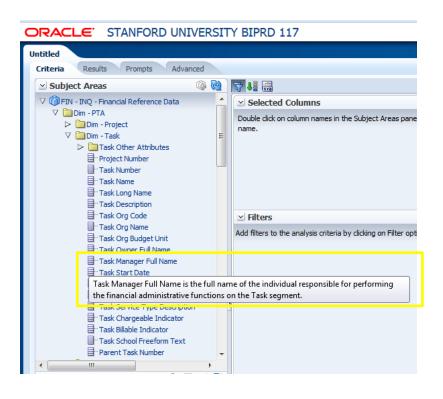
People really do want to:

- Understand their data
- Use it consistently
- Work hard to make this happen

Example 3: Data dictionary

Challenges

Major university BI reporting initiative



Goal: Define all elements

HR: 30

Research: 60

Student: 400

Finance: **500(+)**

Interlude: KFP's background



Example 3: Data dictionary

Approach

SUDS-FIN, SUDS-HR, SUDS-SPO, SUDS-STU

- Data stewardship coordinator
- Project staff
- Broad, cross-functional working groups
- Final signoff

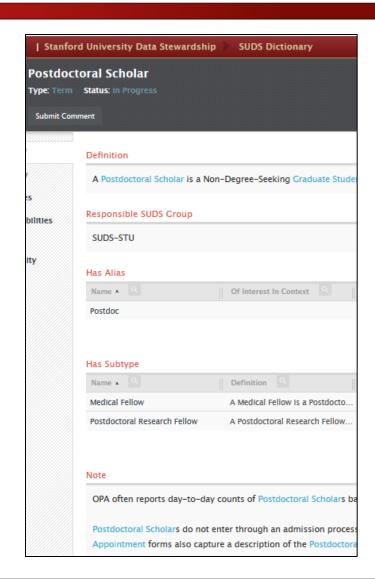
Example 3: Data dictionary

Value to IR

Understand data from multiple perspectives

Central repository of verified information

(and better data infrastructure)



Key benefits of DS efforts for IR

- Easier access to information; less reliance on 'oral tradition'
- Improved data quality, consistency
- Increased understanding, thoughtful decision-making around data

Questions?

