

Data Management at Waterloo

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Agenda

- Legislation
- IPC Design Principles
- Data Management Principles
- Data Management at Waterloo

Data Management in Ontario Higher Education

- The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (IPC) is responsible for ensuring compliance with Ontario's access and privacy laws. <https://www.ipc.on.ca>
- Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FIPPA), R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31



Privacy 101

- Information Privacy is the right of an individual to exercise control over the collection, use, disclosure and retention of his or her personal information, including his or her student records.
- It is a legal matter.
- It is not an IT matter.
- Privacy \neq Secrecy

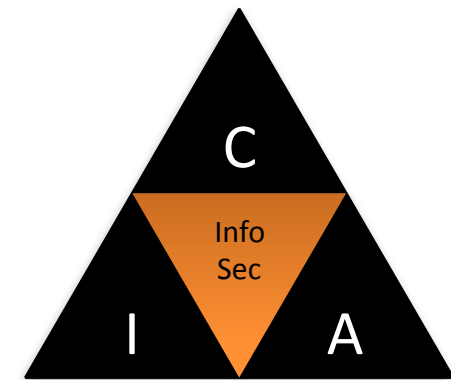


Privacy Principles

- 1 Accountability
- 2 Identifying Purposes
- 3 Consent
- 4 Limiting Collection
- 5 Limiting Use, Disclosure and Retention
- 6 Accuracy
- 7 Safeguards
- 8 Openness
- 9 Individual Access
- 10 Challenging Compliance

No Privacy without Security

- Information Security - CIA Triad:
 - **Confidentiality** - restricted access is enforced and maintained as expected.
 - **Integrity** - assurance information can be trusted.
 - **Availability** - access is possible when required.





Access 101

- Underlying Concept:
 - Citizens need information to take part in democratic process.
 - Information should be shared widely to those who need access (while respecting privacy and confidentiality).
 - Individual Privacy is a core value to the public.



Access 101 (cont'd)

- Through Freedom of Information (FOI) Requests, the public has a right to access records in an institution's custody or control unless:
 - an exemption applies; or
 - it is determined that the request is frivolous or vexatious; or
 - the information is excluded from Legislation.



Access 101 (cont'd)

- Must sever and release non-exempt portions and provide reasons for exemption.
- Directory of Records required to list all available records and personal information banks.
- All decisions made can be reviewed by the Information & Privacy Commissioner (IPC).

Routine Disclosure

“In the spirit of the Act, unless there is a statutory requirement or reason not to release the information, routine disclosure should become the norm.”

Information/Privacy Commissioner Guidelines on Routine
Disclosure

Hot Side Hot Cool Side Crisp



Hot Side Hot Cool Side Crisp

Confidential

Public



McDLT

IPC: Privacy by Design (PbD)

1. **Proactive** not Reactive; **Preventative** not Remedial
2. Privacy as the **Default Setting**
3. Privacy **Embedded** into Design
4. Full Functionality — **Positive-Sum**, not Zero-Sum
5. End-to-End Security — **Full Lifecycle Protection**
6. **Visibility** and **Transparency** — Keep it **Open**
7. **Respect** for User Privacy — Keep it **User-Centric**

IPC: Access by Design (AbD)

1. **Proactive**, not Reactive
2. Access **Embedded** into Design
3. Openness and Transparency = **Accountability**
4. Fosters **Collaboration**
5. Enhances **Efficient Government**
6. Makes Access Truly **Accessible**
7. Increases **Quality** of Information

Summary

- We are in control and custody of information.
- Some of that information is confidential.
- Some of that information is public.
- The IPC recommends public information should be subject to routine disclosure.
- The IPC provides design principles (PbD, AbD) to guide us as we design business processes and technology.

DIKW

Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom

- **Data** – Facts without context.
- **Information** – Data “in formation”, data in context.
- **Knowledge** – Information in context. The ability to answer questions based on information; to know how something happens.
- **Wisdom** – Being able to act (based on knowledge) to amplify positive/dampen negative outcomes.

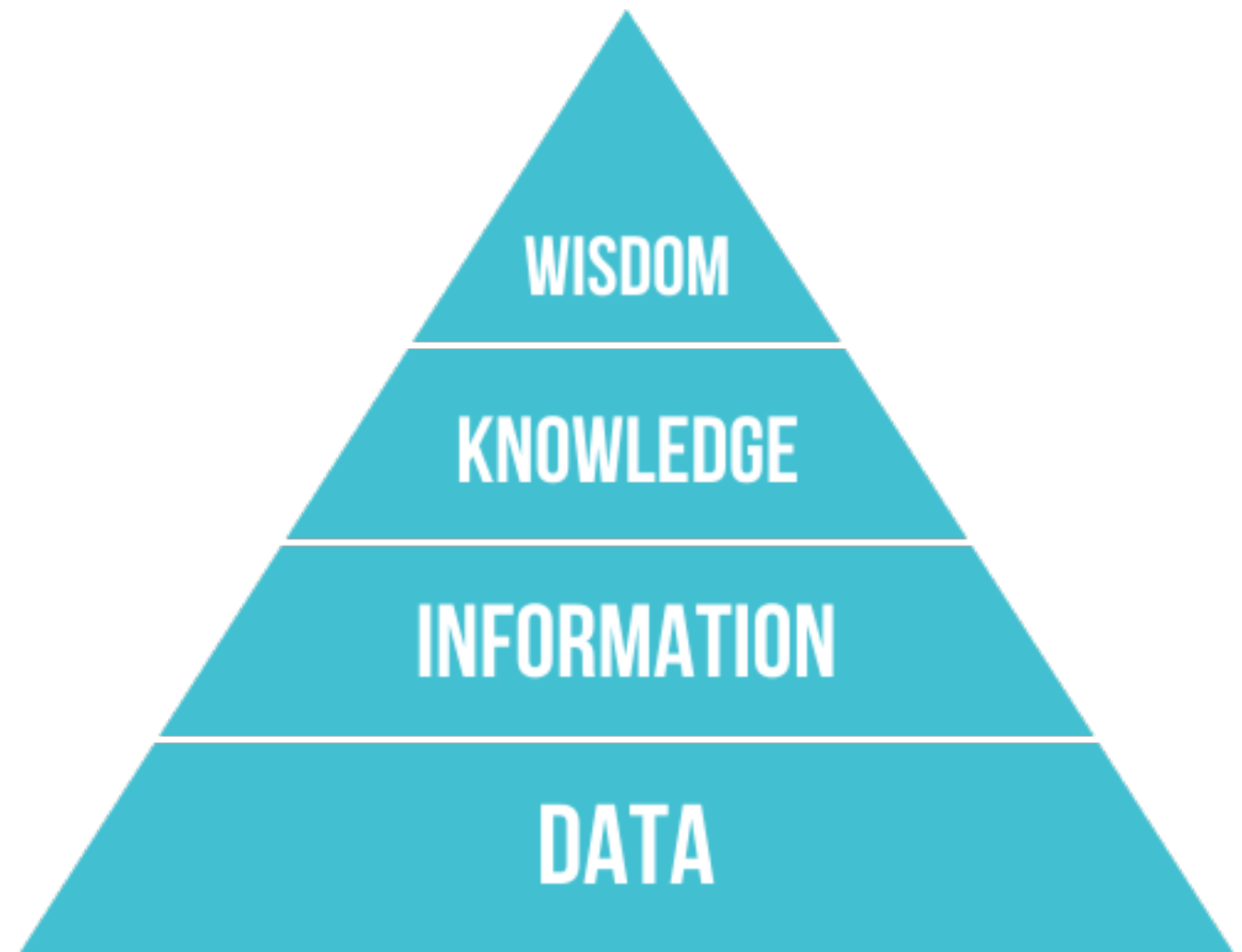


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DIKW

Data, Information, Knowledge, Wisdom

- **Data** – 24
- **Information** – Temperature in office: 24°C
- **Knowledge** – The air conditioner should prevent the temperature from rising over 21°C
- **Wisdom** – The air conditioner requires maintenance.



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Data Management

- DAMA DMBOK
 - Data Governance
 - Data Architecture Management
 - Data Development
 - Data Operations Management
 - Data Security Management
 - Reference and Master Data Management
 - Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence
 - Document and Content Management
 - Meta-data Management
 - Data Quality Management



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Data Management

- **Data Governance** – planning, supervision and control over data management and use
- **Data Architecture Management** – connection of data to the larger Enterprise Architecture strategy
- **Data Development** – analysis, design, building, testing, deployment and maintenance
- **Database Operations Management** – support for structured physical data assets
- **Data Security Management** – ensuring privacy, confidentiality and appropriate access

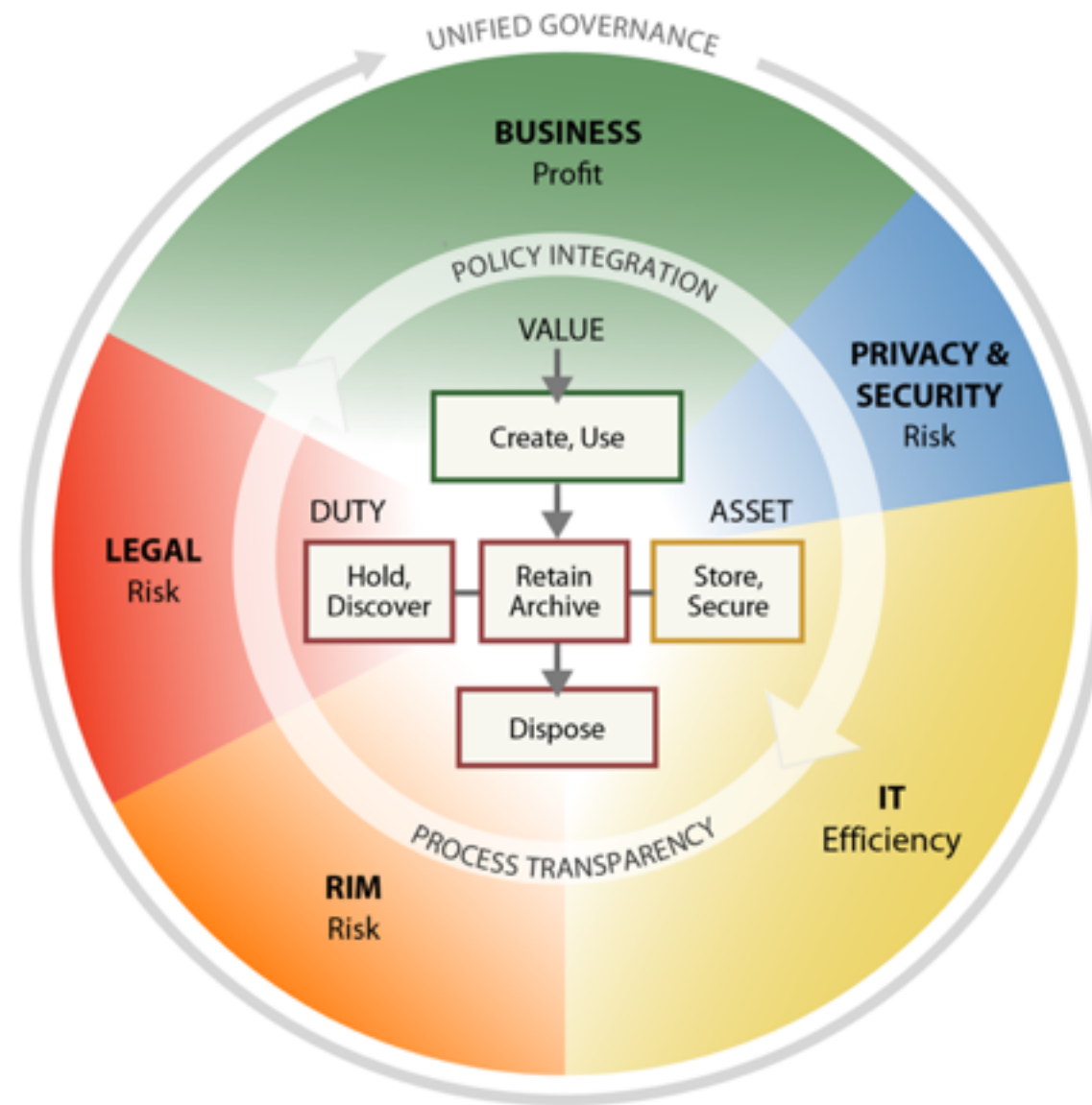
Data Management

- **Reference & Master Data Management** – managing golden versions and replicas
- **Data Warehousing & Business Intelligence Management** – enabling access to decision support data for reporting and analysis
- **Document & Content Management** – storing, protecting, indexing and enabling access to data found in unstructured sources (electronic files and physical records)
- **Meta Data Management** – integrating, controlling and delivering meta data
- **Data Quality Management** – defining, monitoring and improving data quality

Governance

Information Governance Reference Model (IGRM)

Linking duty + value to information asset = efficient, effective management



Duty: Legal obligation for specific information

Value: Utility or business purpose of specific information

Asset: Specific container of information

Data Management at Waterloo

- Core “Business” Data
 - Finance
 - Human Resources
 - Student Information
 - Research Information

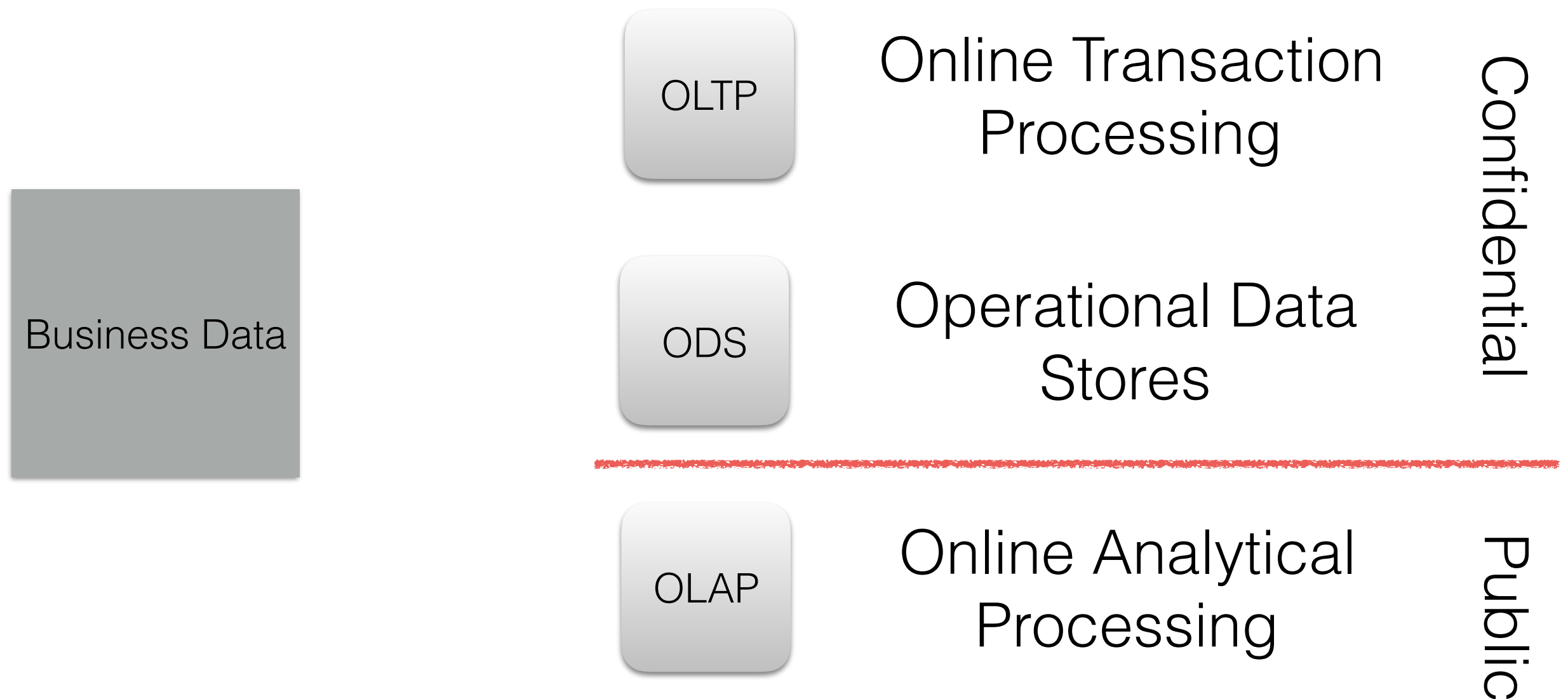
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- Core “Business” Data
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- Other Data
 - Research Data
 - On People
 - Corporate Partner Owned
 - Healthcare Data

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Data Management at Waterloo

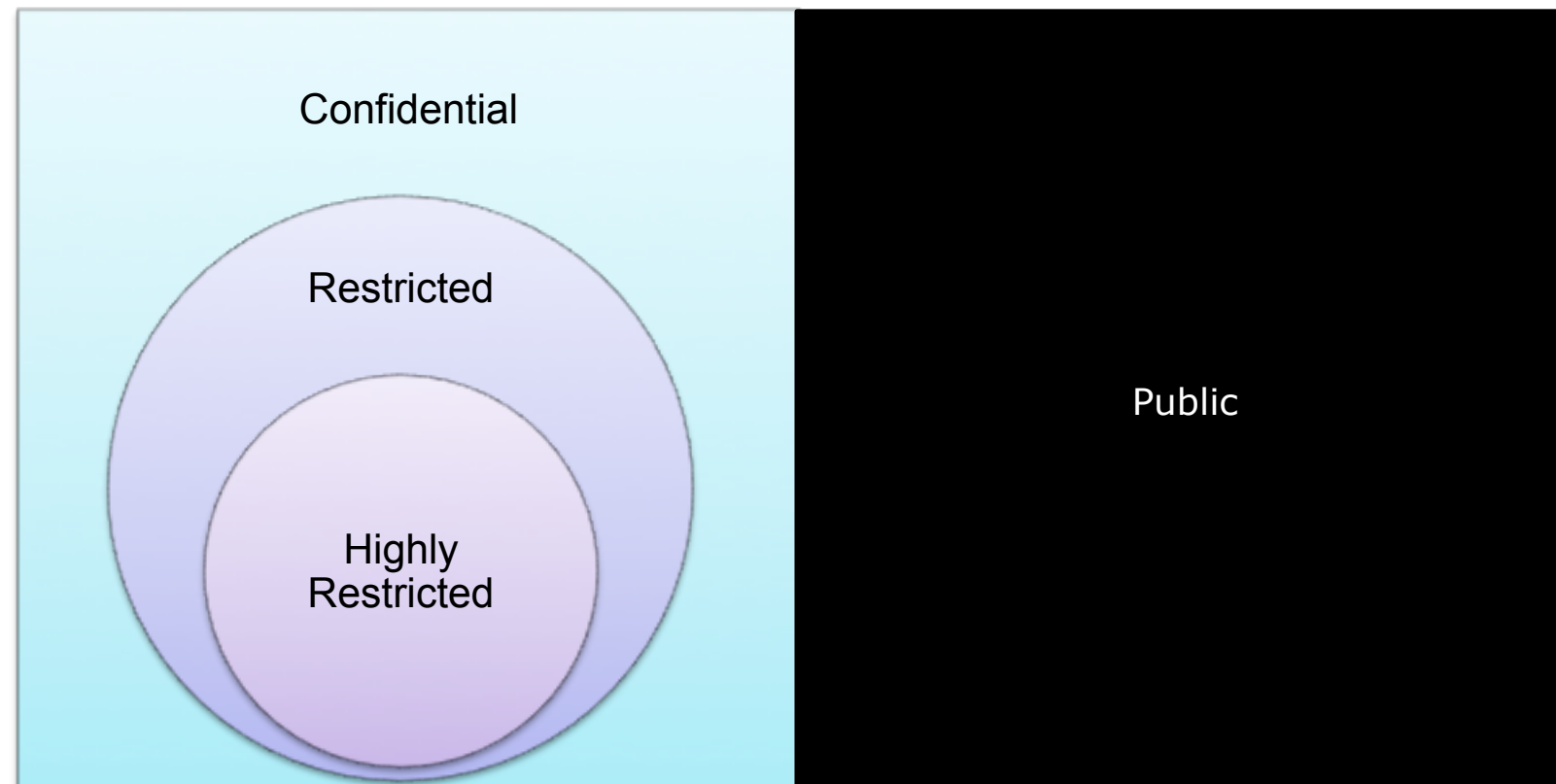


Data Management at Waterloo

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

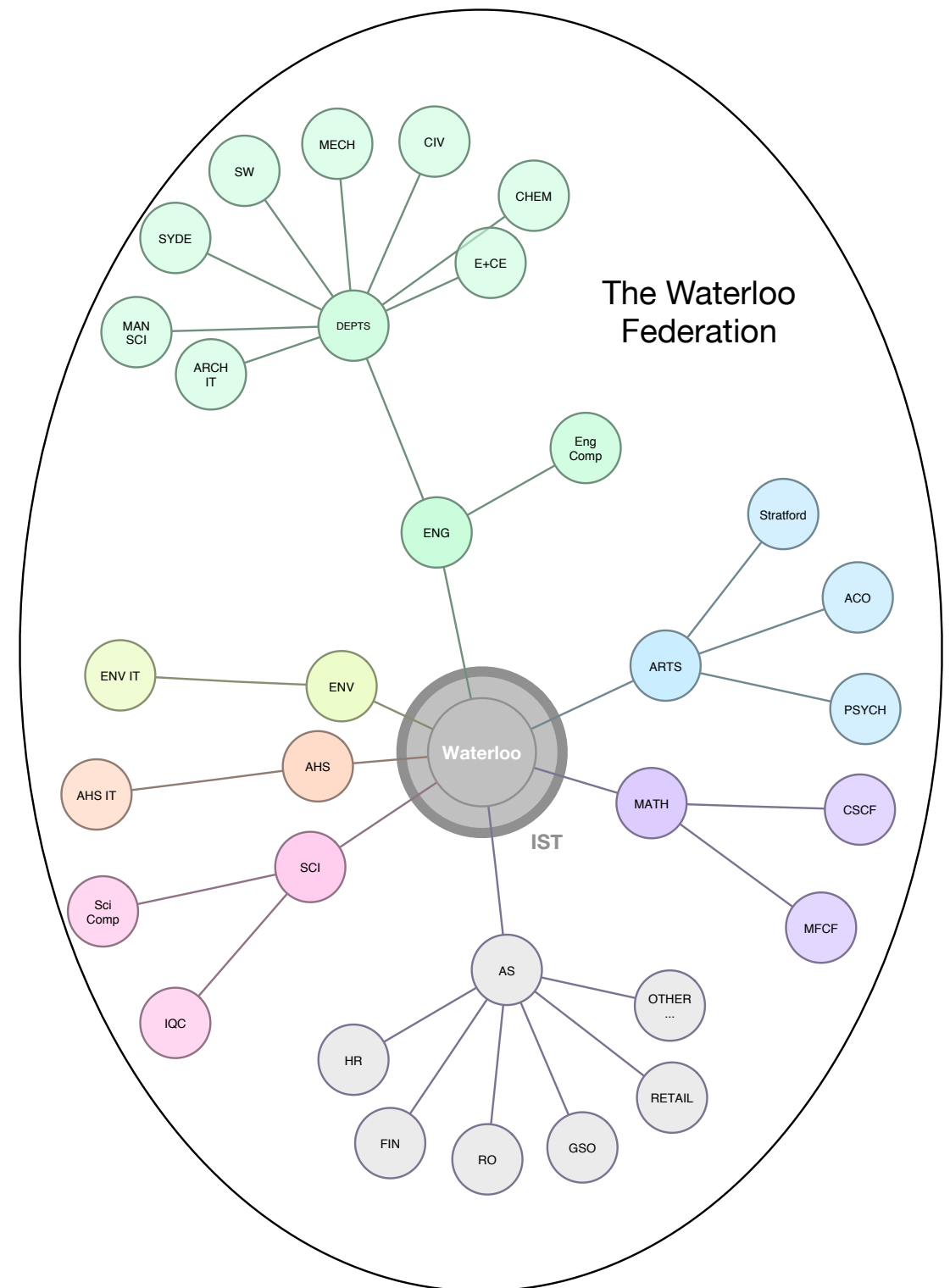
Waterloo Strengths

- Policy 8 - Information Security
 - Roles + Responsibilities (Steward >> Custodian >> User)
 - Information Security Classifications



Waterloo Strengths

- Decentralized
- Federated Organization



Waterloo Strengths

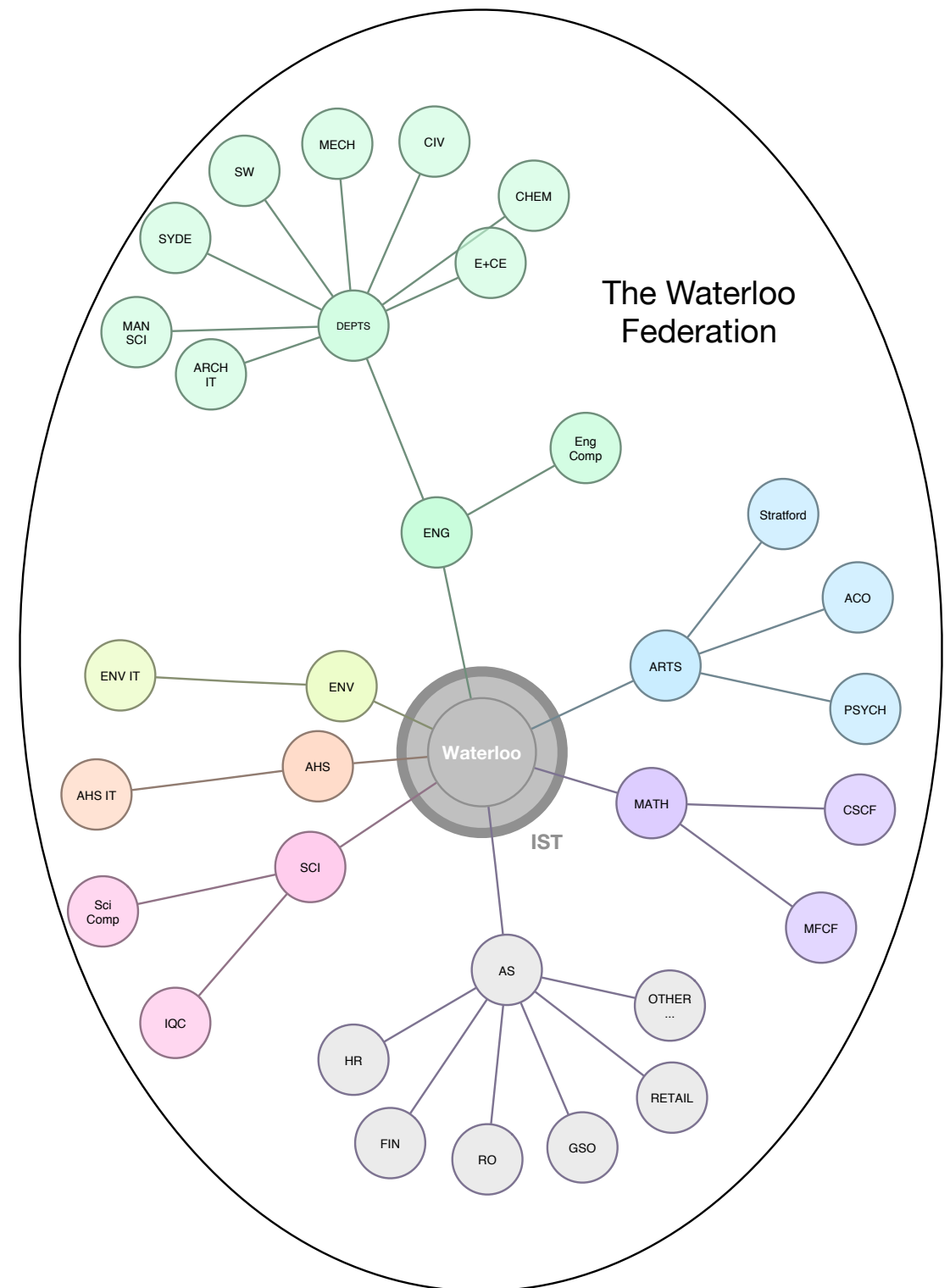
- Statement on Information Management
 - Information is “Vital Asset”
 - Recognize information’s part in governance, administration, service planning and delivery, and performance management of University.

Waterloo Weaknesses

- Policy 8 - Information Security
- AND ...
 - Policy 11 - University Risk Management
 - Policy 12 - Records Management
 - Policy 13 - Archives
 - Policy 19 - Access to and Release of Student Information
 - Others?

Waterloo Weaknesses

- Decentralized
- Federated Organization



Waterloo Opportunities

- EDM Council (<http://edmcouncil.org>) Membership
 - Financial firms really care about their data.
 - Data Management Capability Assessment Model (DCAM) provides tool to measure state.
 - Not a perfect fit for Higher Ed, but we are using their tools as a starting point.



Waterloo Opportunities

- Innovation in the Decentralized Areas brings multiple tools onto campus.



Waterloo Threats

- Multiple tools in distributed use lead to non-standard results.
 - NEED: Solid shared data warehousing.
 - NEED: Documented metadata + taxonomies.
- Often times data is 'copied' into local spreadsheets. "It's easier."
- We need rock solid data to make decisions.

Questions + Answers

- Or discussion... how do your organizations deal with data management?

Thank you!

Injury Time: Enterprise Architecture

