## Session 1: Data Governance Overview

* + The difference between Data Management & Data Governance
		- Hint: Data Management deals with the structure and performance of the data. Data Governance deals with accessibility and quality of the content of the data
	+ What is data, and why should it be governed
		- An asset that is non-consumable, and retains value
	+ A PROGRAM, not a PROJECT
		- You can stop it when you stop your HR program or Supply Chain program
		- Justify it with adverse events
	+ If data is an asset, then the asset needs to be managed and maintained
		- Use the “Truck Fleet Analogy”
	+ Who are the actors?
		- Data Owners, Data Stewards, Application Stewards, Analytic Stewards
	+ What are the models?
		- Depends on the goal.
			* If you’re trying to keep your warehouse clean, consider a central model
			* If you want better data throughout the org, consider a distributed model
	+ Introduce the 6 DG activities

# Session 2: Data Domain Governance

* + What is a domain?
		- Many disciplines use the term “Domain”. What does it mean to DG?
	+ Why is Data Domain the first activity?
	+ The Domain selection process
		- Find an easy one
		- Find a long-term one
		- Find others based upon enterprise strategies and important KPI’s
	+ Find the Data Owners
		- This might be tricky. A Data Owner needs respect and authority across the organization.
	+ Find the Stewards
		- This might be easy. They already exist in your organization, and are recognized in that capacity. Their role is just not formalized
		- We’re asking people who spend X hours per week figuring out what happened to spend <X hours per week making sure nothing happens

# Session 3: Data policy and Strategy

* + What is a Data Strategy?
		- A set of guidelines and patterns for decision making
	+ Your Strategy needs to be flexible to changes in business need, and be able to take advantage of new technology
	+ Data Strategy must follow Analytics Strategy
	+ Access policies must follow
		- Balance the HIPAA “minimum needed” with the organization’s need for insight, and opportunity for monetization

# Session 4: Metadata Management

* + Easy definition: “The stuff you need to know to make the best use of your data”
	+ The most esoteric concept to sell to Management
	+ Critical to democratizing data
		- It’s the key to taking the “tribal knowledge” in your Analytics areas, and making it available to all
		- Highly participatory
	+ You will get resistance from people who believe they are the only ones who know enough to access the data.
	+ The three levels of Metadata
		- Dictionary, Catalog, Glossary
	+ The magic of Data Lineage
		- I like the term “data pedigree” – do you really want to make decisions from “mongrel data”

# Session 5: Master and Reference Data Management

* + The second most esoteric concept
	+ Initially high investment, subsequent high payoff
	+ Can greatly shorten time-to-insight
	+ What is Master Data?
		- The 5 P’s – Patients (or People), Providers, Places, Payers, Procedures
		- Contrast Master Data in Healthcare versus other industries
	+ What is Reference Data?
		- The obvious – ICD, CPT, SNOMED
		- The not-so-obvious – internal codes – encounter types, financial classes,

# Session 6: Data Quality Management

* + Initially low investment; subsequent high payoff
	+ Find the adverse events, and springboard off of those
	+ Data profiling – where it all starts
		- How many duplicate keys do you have? How many different gender codes do you have?
	+ Move to more advanced quality analyses as you know more about the data
	+ The types of data quality issues
		- Validity, Completeness, Accuracy