



**2023**

Indian Health Service  
Office of Information Technology  
and  
Office of Resource Access and Partnerships  
Conference



# Data Culture: Using Data to Drive Decisions

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# Introduction



- Division of Data Management & Analytics
  - Supports National Patient Information Reporting System (NPIRS)
- Provides a centralized data repository
- Enables national reporting
  - COVID
  - Workload
  - User Population
- Supports internal and external stakeholders
  - OPHS, ORAP, OCPS
  - 9 of 12 program offices
  - Congress, OMB, Other federal agencies (CDC, CMS, HHS)



# Agenda



- Importance of data
  - Challenges
  - Timeline of data perception and usage
  - Support of IHS goals and future
- Data culture
  - Definition
  - Benefits
  - Components



# Importance of Data

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- Assists with decision-making
  - Enables well-informed, data-driven decisions
- Helps to achieve goals
  - Sets expectations
- Postures agency to meet customer needs
  - Promotes agility

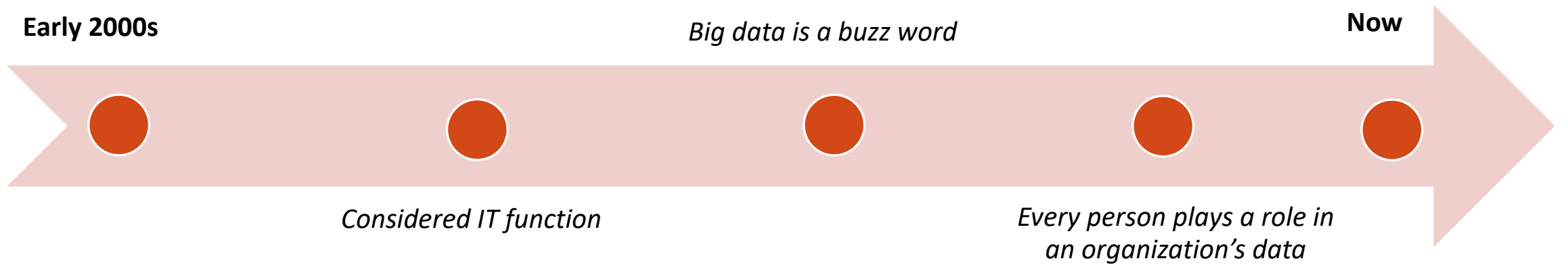
# Data Challenges

- Data overload
- Data is spread across divisions
- No consolidated data system
- Minimal knowledge of data





# Data: Then and Now





# Supporting IHS Goals with Data

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- Provide optimal care
  - Understand how messaging may be received by a population
- Promote excellence throughout the agency
  - Identify training needs
- Engage in continual process improvement
  - Share best practices



# Data Culture





# Data Culture

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- 2 features that define data culture
  - ✓ Expectation to use data when making decisions
  - ✓ People feel confident with data



# Establishing a Data Culture

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- Shift in organization's mindset
- Support from all levels in the organization
- Align with organization's priorities and objectives
- Adoption of data management practices
- Data skills development

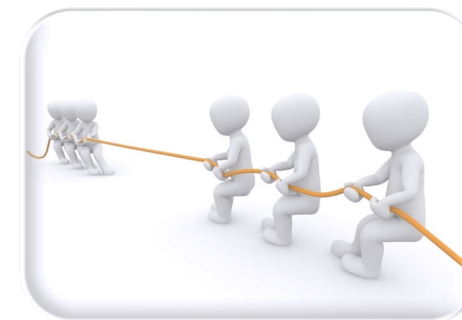
# Benefits of a Data Culture

Meet or exceed goals

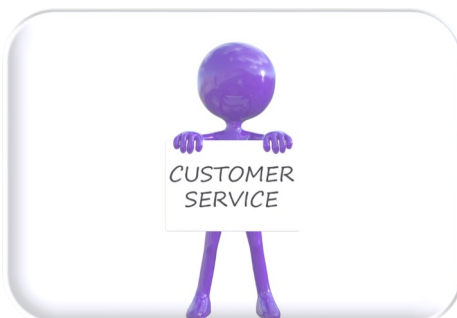


Encourages collaboration and involvement

Achieve faster success

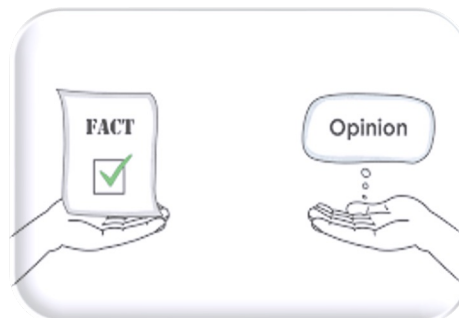


Maintain competitive edge



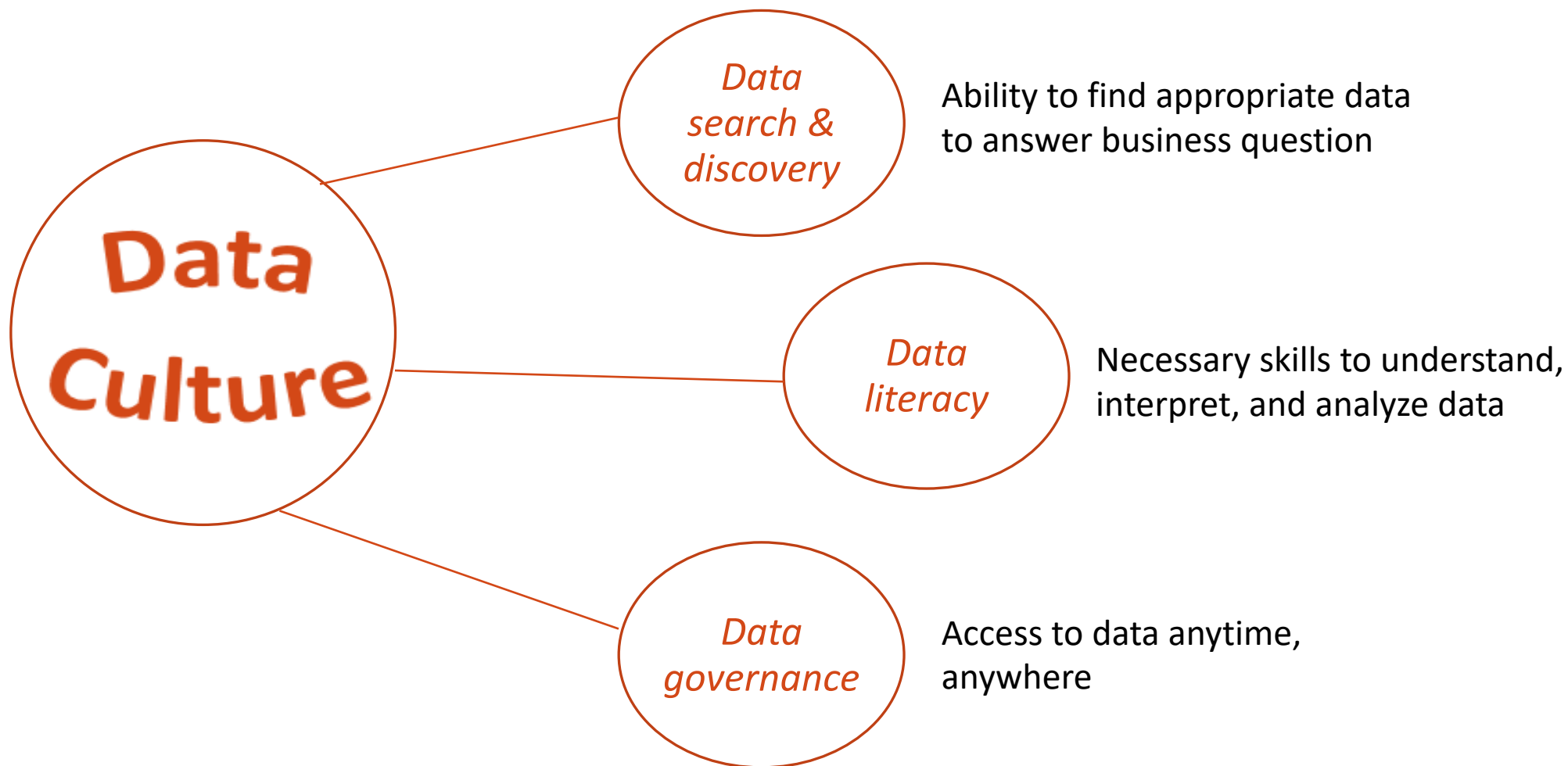
Better able to support customer needs

Ensures data is used as a basis for fact



Enables self-service business intelligence

# Pillars of Data Culture





# 1<sup>st</sup> Pillar: Data Search & Discovery



# Data Search & Discovery



- Search is finding data you know/assume exists; discovery is browsing data that may be of use
- 1st step in answering a business question
- Self-service exploration





# Enabling Data Search & Discovery

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- Understand all data sources
- Establish data management processes
- Address data quality issues

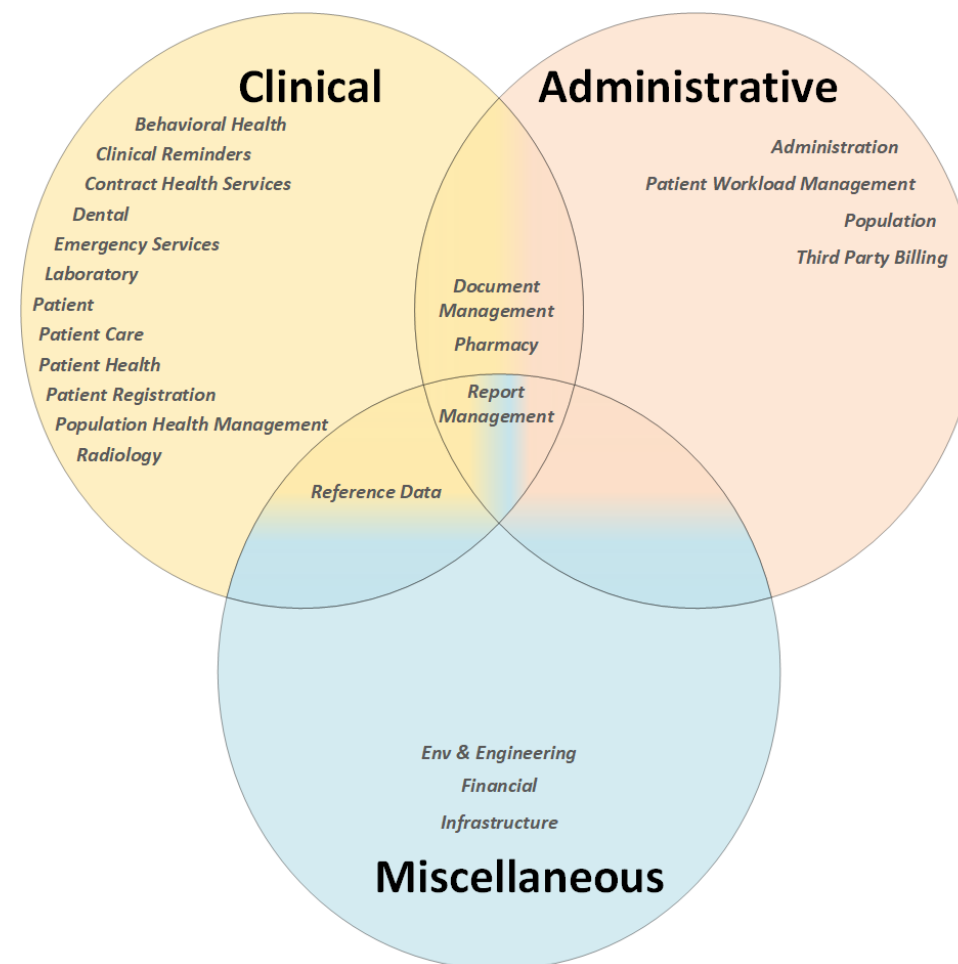


Understand all data sources



# Data Warehouse

- National Data Warehouse (NDW) is maintained by NPIRS
- Stores data received from various data sources
  - Electronic Health Record (EHR) systems
  - External agencies
- Contains wide array of data
  - Clinical
  - Administrative
  - Financial



# Metadata Management

- Metadata is data about data
- Metadata management ensures users can locate data elements
- Provides consolidated repository of information
  - Reduces project delivery times





# Building a Data Catalog



- Defines business terms
- Contains various elements to help with understanding data
  - Description
  - Possible Values
  - Format
- Establishes relationships between terms
- Contains definitions for Extract-Transform-Load (ETL) processes
- Depicts lineage between technical and business assets
  - Impact analysis



# Data Dictionary versus Business Glossary



## DATA DICTIONARY

- Technical focus
- List of table and fields
- Identifies where data is located

## BUSINESS GLOSSARY

- Business focus
- List of business terms and definitions
- Identifies what the data is



Establish data management processes



# Understanding Data Management



- Processes involved in the collection, storage, and usage of data
- Ensures data is viewed as an organizational asset
- Leads and/or supports various efforts
  - Data warehouse
  - Data architecture
  - Data governance
  - Security management
  - Metadata management
  - Data model
  - Data quality management

# Data Security

- Prevention of
  - Unauthorized access
  - Data loss
  - Data corruption
- Keep sensitive data safe





# Data Business Rules

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- Define execution of day-to-day data activities
  - Instructions
  - Constraints
- Allow for consistent outcomes
- Set organization-wide expectations
- Minimizes reliance on institutional knowledge





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar: Data Literacy



# Data Literacy

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- Increase awareness of the value of data
- Transform the way data is viewed and used
- Provide training to develop data skillsets



# Supporting Data Culture with Data Literacy

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- Ensure everyone knows he/she plays a role in data
  - Data entry
  - Data analysis
  - Data governance
- Expand knowledge of data
  - Experts should share their knowledge
  - Encourage collaboration when discussing data



## 3<sup>rd</sup> Pillar: Data Governance



# Data Governance



- Framework comprised of policies defining rules, standards, practices, and norms
  - Ensure a consistent and relevant experience
- Guides operations supporting data as an asset
  - Difficult to realize value of data without governance
- Policy adherence maintained by data stewards, data custodians, and executive sponsors

# Benefits of Data Governance

- Collaboration between technical and non-technical users
- Data becomes understandable
- Accessibility and ownership is established
- Streamlines analysis





# Data Governance in IHS



- Data quality rules
  - Review exports from RPMS/third-party electronic health record systems
  - Data quality mart
- Data access restrictions
  - Security tag applied throughout data
  - Web application access restricted



# Conclusion

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- Support at all levels
- People are key
- Provide sufficient training
- Provide a data catalog
- Encourage collaboration and sharing





# Contact Information

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