



Data Governance Models

The study surveys existing legislation, policy, and practices governing the collection, use, security, and sharing of student data. The research also identifies emerging trends and issues with data governance.

(This infographic is a summary of key findings. The full report is available at bccat.ca/search/publications)

Defining Data Governance

Data governance is defined as the formal execution and enforcement of authority over the management of data and data-related assets (Seiner, 2014).

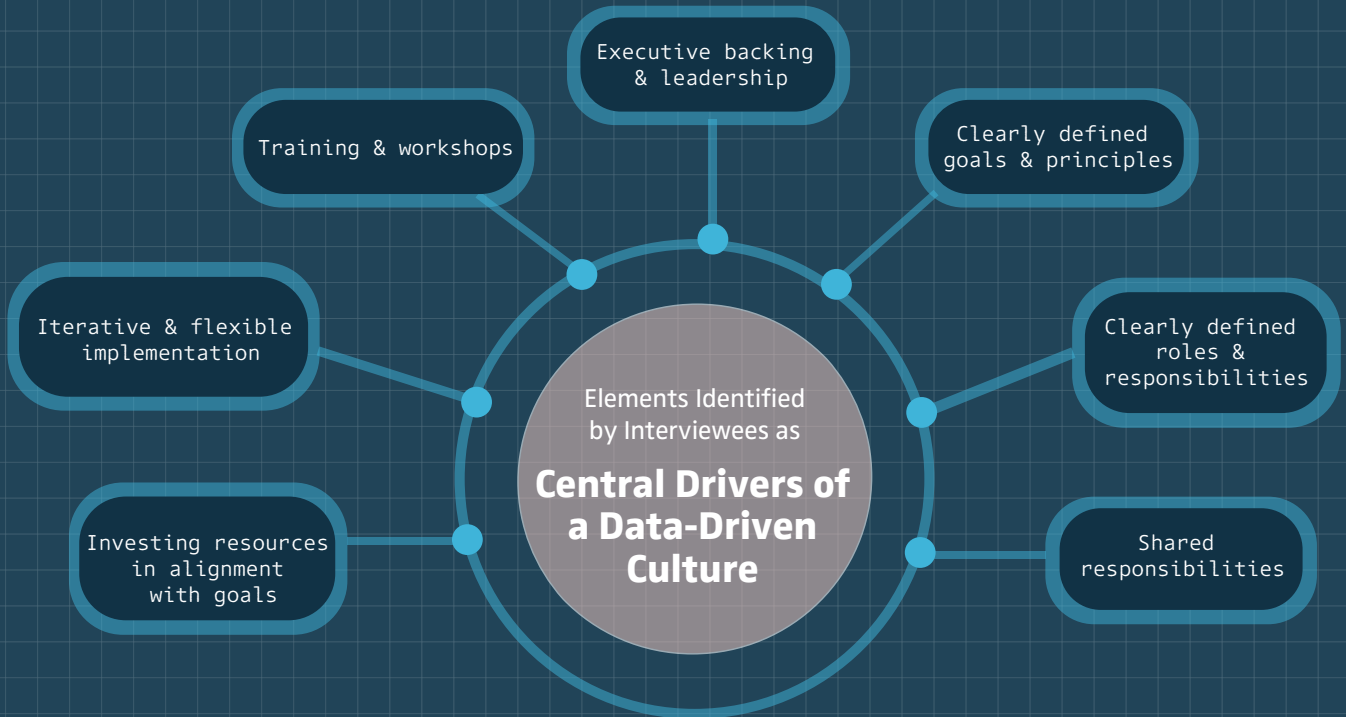


Roles & Responsibilities

Defining the roles and responsibilities of those working with data within an organization is a central consideration in the creation of data governance programs (Patil, 2015; Seiner, 2014). Commonly, these include data trustees, data stewards, data architects, data custodians, chief data officers, and end-users.

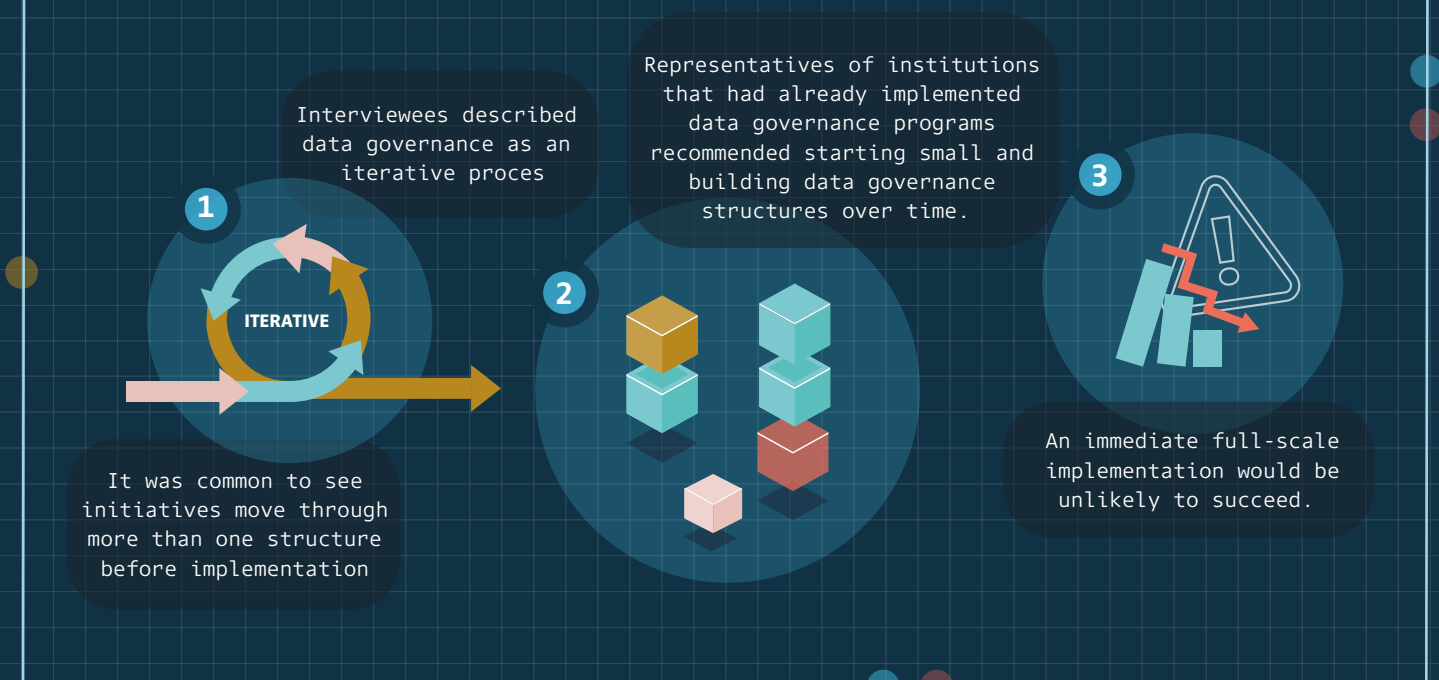
Data-Driven Culture

Building a data-driven culture is a requirement for the effective implementation of a data governance program

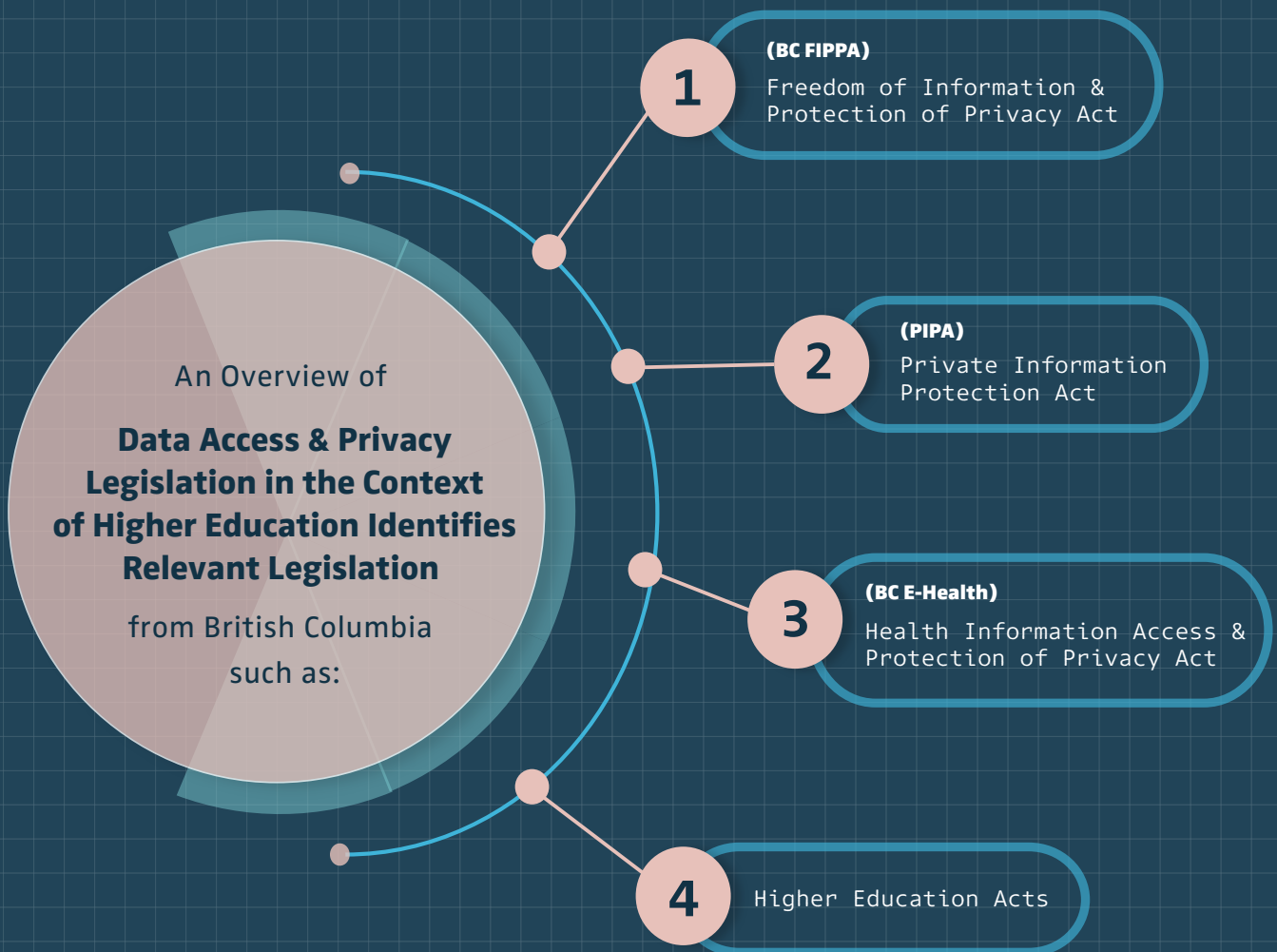


Interviews conducted in 2019-2020 with data governance representatives at selected organizations in BC and across North America

Implementing Data Governance Program



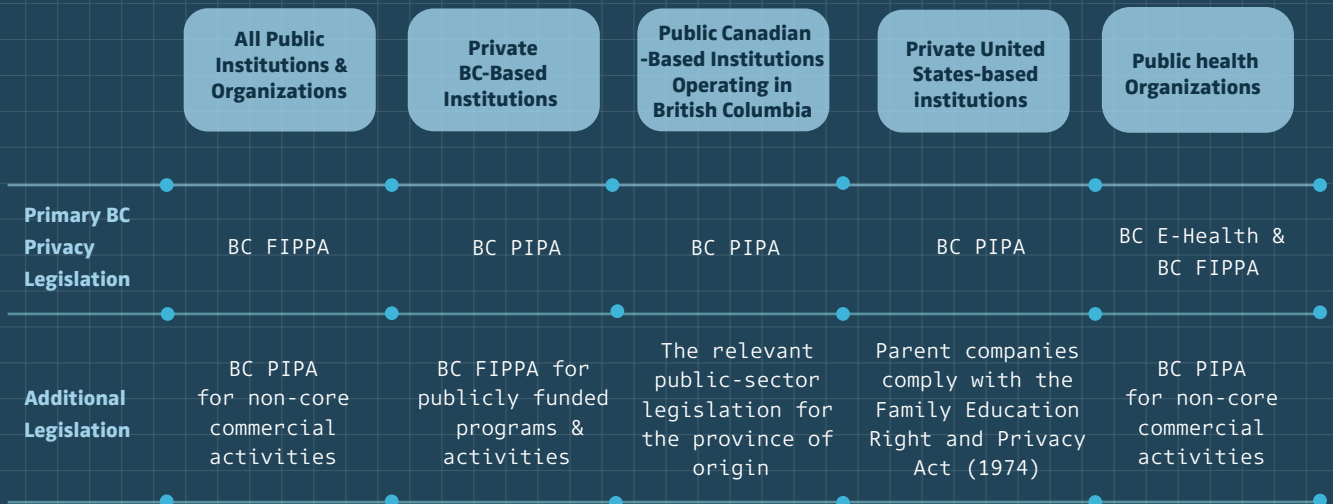
— — Legislation Applicable to Data Governance — —



Other legislation that was noted:

- Applicability of Canadian national legislation (PIPEDA)
- Legislation in nine other Canadian provinces/territories & several American states
- Europe's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Privacy legislation in British Columbia



Some provinces, including British Columbia, are exempt from Personal Information Protections and Electronic Documents Act (2000) (CANADA PIPEDA), but the Act applies to commercial activities that cross provincial lines.

Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions & Organizations Developing a Data Governance Program



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