

Enterprise Data Management – Current State Maturity Assessment

The main goal of EDM current state maturity assessment is to identify the gaps and push each component to an effective level.

	Aware	Reactive	Proactive	Managed	Effective
Data Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic decisions are made without adequate data available to support them Need for common standards and terminology is recognized Few information-specific roles exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is hoarded, its guidelines are informal Data issues are addressed in reactive mode People spend more time gathering information than analyzing it DBAs and data modelers are typically the data stewards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Governance roles and structures are established Data Governance is integrated with application development methodology Information is shared readily Formal information policies exist, but are not enforced systematically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process and policies for managing data are developed and followed Data governance structure is resolving cross functional issues Data asset valuation and metrics are developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information value is continually measured Data Strategies tied to risk and productivity Data Governance is integrated with enterprise initiatives (SOA, BI, Process Improvement) Information stewardship is a part of the corporate culture
Data Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few Data Architecture artifacts exist Need for the enterprise wide view of data flow and structure of key data assets is recognized Data Integration is limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Architecture artifacts created within project siloes, often after deployment Architecture assessment efforts are not shared and therefore often duplicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise SORs, interfaces and data flows are well documented Data models are maintained and available Enterprise data standards are established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Data Model is maintained up to date Standard processes are used to maintain DA Information architecture is the focal point of IT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Data Architecture is an integral part of organization's EIM practice and guides implementation of business requirements
Master and Reference Data Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple versions of truth exist in siloes Organization recognizes the need for consistent master data and reference data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master data constructs are established for critical areas MDM implementations are tactical and limited in scope Duplication of effort exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future MDM domains are evaluated Business is taking ownership over MDM initiatives MDM requirements are defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of MDM is enterprise-wide It is integrated with Data Quality and provides a single version of truth Shared MDM infrastructure is established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDM acts as an SOR and is integrated with transactional and analytic systems MDM is a core enterprise application and is quantitatively managed
Meta-Data Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata is scattered throughout organization. It is managed on ad hoc basis and often has to be rediscovered Need for common vocabularies and metadata sharing is recognized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited business metadata Metadata is collected and maintained in siloes and used primarily by IT Silo spreadsheets are the most common MM tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending metadata repositories to business and un-structured data Standard cross functional taxonomies for core data domains are published and available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata is centrally managed MM processes are defined and followed Application development is metadata driven MM metrics are defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata is managed as part of business and enables data discovery and mediation MM is integrated with BI and SOA MM is quantitatively managed

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Data Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Ownership and Stewardship roles are not defined No data profiling exist No Data Quality baseline is established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Quality issues are addressed in reactive mode Data Quality issues are addressed in siloes Data profiling is performed in some projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Ownership and Stewardship roles are clearly defined and assigned Data profiling and cleansing are part of the routine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Quality technologies and processes are standardized across enterprise Data Quality Governing body is resolving cross functional DQ issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Quality Management is recognized as a strategic capability to increase business value of information Data Quality is measured and proactively monitored
Information Lifecycle Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement or data provider management does not exist Lack of recognition of the need to manage Information Lifecycle processes No standard roles defined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Division/Department level Information Lifecycle processes exist for data procurement and data retention on a project level Due diligence is conducted to ensure data is fit-for-purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Lifecycle processes are established on a business unit level Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined. Relationships with data vendors are managed proactively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Lifecycle processes are managed and measured through metrics. Quality and process performance is understood in statistical terms and are managed throughout the life of each process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus is on continually improving performance of Information Lifecycle processes. Feedback is driving process enhancements and business growth. Processes are advocated at the executive management level
Information Privacy and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no information privacy or security policies Roles and responsibilities are determined largely in an ad-hoc fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy and security policies are defined and on a project level Roles and responsibilities are determined on a project level No well defined processes to enforce policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy and security policies are defined and enforced on a project level Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined There are some processes to enforce policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access rights to data domains are rationalized based on users roles and responsibilities Access rights strategies are aligned with business policies and standards and communicated through policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise-wide privacy and security policies are established and enforced Policies are periodically reviewed and updated
Enterprise Analytics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BI focus limited to standard reports Organization moves forward based on hindsight No analytic applications Spreadsheet and spreadmarts rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No business sponsor. IT builds BI skills, resources, capabilities Semi-automated functional scorecards emerge Isolated use of BI and analytic applications IT establishes data warehousing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BI and Analytics strategy, standards defined Increased standardization of BI tools & technology Business units start to fund analytics projects Analytic processes are well defined, but not integrated in core processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BI and Analytics governance processes are defined and enforced C-level enterprise-wide initiative to integrate analytics into core processes Initial adoption of data mining, visualization, and predictive modeling tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytics are inserted into business processes Analytics-driven insights drive strategy development Standardized BI platforms Employees are rewarded for cross-functional BI collaboration Analytics are accepted by mainstream

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