

# State of New Jersey Universal Data Management

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State of New Jersey – Office of Information Technology – Data Management Services

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## New Jersey Definitions

- **Master Data Management** is the enterprise-based definition, standardization, and deployment of the significant entities that interact with the organization, such as customers, suppliers, and products, that are used in multiple applications and/or subject areas.
- **Reference Data Management** is the enterprise-based definition, standardization, and deployment of the lookup and decode tables, such as charts of accounts, regions, and customer categories, that are used in multiple applications and/or subject areas.
- In New Jersey, **Universal Data Management** is the union of these two data management areas, and the data is collectively referred to as Universal Data.



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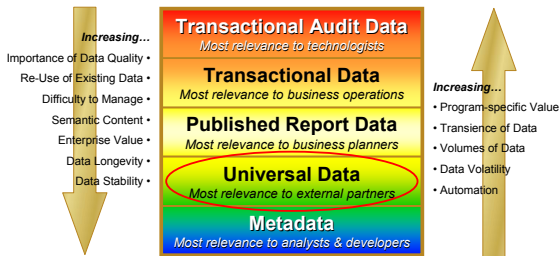
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## State of New Jersey Common Information Architecture

### NJCIA Data Stack



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## Data Management Vision & Goal

Vision:

*“Manage Data as an  
Enterprise Resource”*

Goal:

*“Create a  
Single Version of the Truth”*



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## Create a Single Version of the Truth

- Objectives

- Maintain a Common Understanding of the Meaning and Description of Data
- Identify Operational Sources of Record and Eliminate Data Redundancy
- Identify, Maintain, and Deploy universal data to support transactional and analytical processing



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## Create a Single Version of the Truth

- Principles

- XML will be the basis for external data exchange
- New development will use data definitions that exist in the Federal, New Jersey and Agency data reference models (in that order) before creating new objects
- New development will use universal data where it exists, and contribute to the creation of universal data that does not yet exist
- The Federal, NJ and Agency data reference models will be used to define XML schemata for exchange of data
- Data will be published one time into an enterprise integration environment so it can be reused without creating further impact on the source system



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## Architecture Implications

- Universal Data Management is a data architecture component, and therefore is both an information architecture and an enterprise architecture initiative.
- While it is possible to launch a Universal Data Management initiative at the information architecture level, or even the data architecture level, it cannot be truly successful unless it is part of your enterprise architecture program.




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## Definition of EA

- Integrated set of formal, governed processes to
  - Identify business expectations for Information Technology (IT)
  - Document the existing “As-Is” IT architecture
  - Determine the Vision, Goals, Objectives, Principles, Practices, and Platforms required of IT to meet business expectations
  - Identify the desired “To-Be” IT architecture
  - Plan the migration to the “To-Be” IT architecture given the constraints on the business
  - Define and capture IT Key Performance Indicators
  - Create opportunities for collaboration and reuse
- Maintain a portfolio of Enterprise IT services




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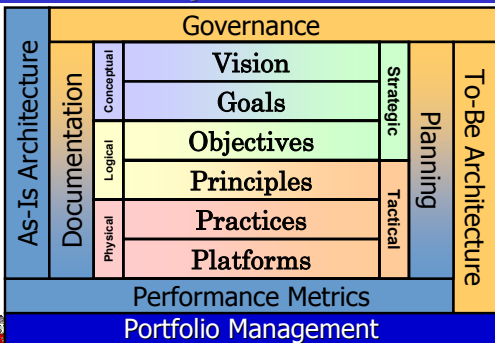
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### State of New Jersey Enterprise Architecture

#### NJ Enterprise Architecture Stack




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# Value of Enterprise Architecture

- The EA process enables New Jersey to better
  - Align IT investments to improve mission value
  - Document current IT investments and manage their life cycle (planned refresh/replacement)
  - Identify dependencies between components to improve impact analysis and reduce dependency “surprises”
  - Identify prerequisite projects or gaps in essential IT services that should be prioritized and addressed
  - Discover opportunities for collaboration at all levels
  - Improve interactions with partners that also have an enterprise architecture in place (e.g. Federal agencies)
  - Reduce unnecessary duplication and costs



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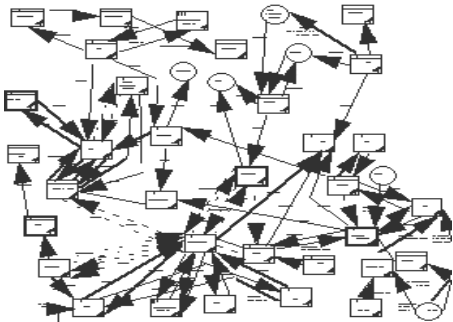
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# Why We Need Universal Data



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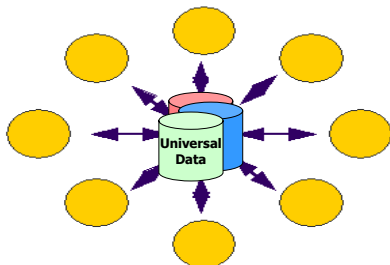
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# This is Our Goal

A Hub & Spokes Design for Information Sharing



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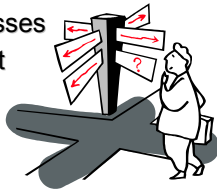
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## What We DON'T Want to Do

- Centralize all data or processes
  - Address every data element
  - Change every process
- Nor do we want to...**
- Design tomorrow's solution handcuffed by today's approach
  - Move data around and call it "sharing"
  - Think of processes by the agency responsible




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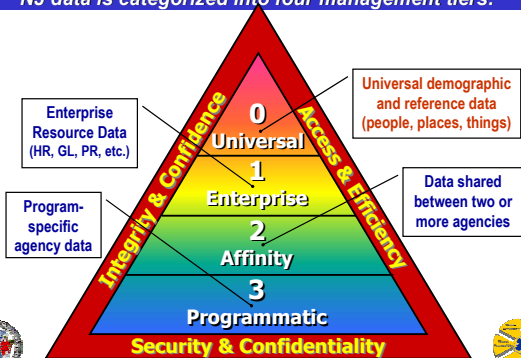
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## New Jersey Data Tiers

NJ data is categorized into four management tiers:




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## Data Integration Classification

*The Integration Classification provides scope for our efforts. It allows us to focus on standardizing the data that has the most value without interfering with programs.*

- **Universal:** State-maintained master reference information, such as a list of businesses.
- **Enterprise:** State-maintained information specific to individual agencies but maintained in a format common to all agencies, such as financial data
- **Affinity:** State-maintained information specific to an agency of use to other agencies with common goals, such as economic development
- **Programmatic:** State-maintained agency-specific information

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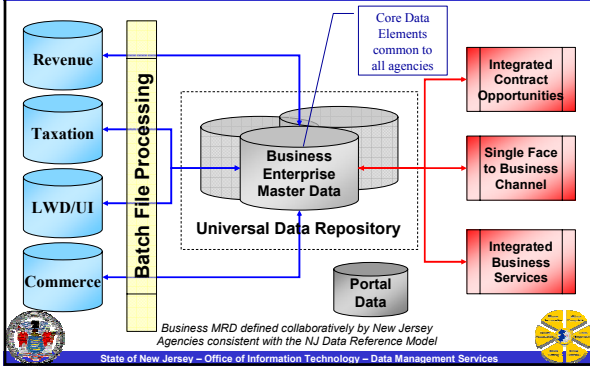
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# Governor Corzine's Vision




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# New Jersey Efforts

- Universal Data Store
  - Current views of Universal Data
  - Three Master Data files “Business Enterprise”, “Employee Profile”, and “NJ Postal Address”
  - Almost two dozen Reference Data files
- Enterprise Data Warehouse
  - Universal Data with History (in the form of conforming dimensions)
  - More than three dozen Dimensions




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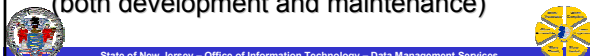
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# Benefits

- Improved Data Quality
  - Improved definitions
  - Cross walking of existing code sets
  - Elimination of future divergence
- Faster, more agile development (where data already exists)
- Better data integration
- Cost efficiencies (both development and maintenance)




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## Challenges

- Development takes longer where data does not yet exist in universal form
- Difficulties in identifying data steward, or agreeing on common definition and format
- Maintaining a production version of universal data in a previous format while implementing an improved format
- Designing, testing, implementing, and maintaining the updating of universal data from multiple source systems



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## Governance is Key

- There must be a governance structure to enable and enforce...
  - Agreement on roles and responsibilities
  - Documentation of existing reference data
  - Resolution of reference data definitions
  - Establishment of the “To-Be” data model
  - Development of an implementation plan
  - Review of projects for alignment
  - Assessment and mitigation of risks
  - Creation and monitoring of KPI metrics
  - Evaluation and consideration of new technologies
  - Portfolio management and opportunity prioritization



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## QUESTIONS?

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