

Te Mana Raraunga

WORKSHOP: AGENCY APPROACHES TO DATA GOVERNANCE

Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, 23/8/18

TMR Workshop 1: Feedback on the BIG “G” Governance

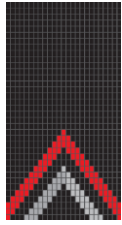
Question: What is the potential role and function of a Māori Data Governance Framework in supporting the Chief Data Steward’s management of the Government Official Statistics System.

- Role & make up of the governance committee/framework
- Scope & reach needs to be defined. Could include;
 - ‘Services’
 - Standards consolidation/creation
 - Advisory
 - Monitoring role
 - Resource development

“Cloak is woven before the taniko is added”

NOTES

1. New way of thinking about Data Governance through a different lens to increase trust, transparency, and explicability.
2. Scope & membership need to be broader than Government. Needs to include a range of Māori stakeholders. Important to defining role & jurisdiction including authority to make decisions and range of interaction. Independence from Government. Will it have any veto powers and access to sustainable funding. Representation | Equity, Authority | Equality
3. Group to provide advice, guidance, monitoring and co-design
 - a. Independent advice
 - b. Specific knowledge (lack of capacity even in large ministries)
 - c. Setting standard rules or guidelines, principles to support data governance
 - d. Input into data standards/OSS standards
 - e. more forum/workshops/hui to learn
 - f. case studies including how to adapt existing data governance processes
 - g. analytical assistance, data linking oversight
 - h. Expertise with data processes, data governance process expertise
 - i. monitoring, influence on institutional ethics committees
 - j. addressing racism in data collection, use, and interpretation
 - k. supporting Maori innovation, engagement with Maori
 - l. dissemination of information, resources
 - m. Simplification of advisory / leadership / stewardship groups
 - n. Linking/consolidation of agencies, groups and structures
 - o. Coherent linked processes around data access



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4. Treaty compliant data sovereignty will include
 - a. Legislation
 - b. Policy
 - c. Regulation
5. Monitoring role across/within ministries. Monitoring and data governance undertaken by existing ministries, iwi, universities. How do we keep it all linked and be clear about roles & jurisdiction – what it is that is being governed?
6. Considerations in co-design with Iwi/Māori
 - a. Who ‘owns’ the data?
 - b. Accessibility/criteria to access
 - c. Who controls the data?
 - d. Recognition of partnership
 - i. Defining who the right partners are
 - ii. Defining the data types
 - iii. Data collected by others (joint access and availability)
 - iv. Framework for collection, interpretation and access
 - v. Data translation / Concept translation (cultural concepts & data)
7. Analytical data, provide expertise?
 - a. The right story to tell and ask the right questions
 - b. Context
 - c. Facilitating and building capacity
 - d. Support for licensing, education and legal
8. Align with Government Wellbeing Framework
9. Offer data back to Iwi/Maori, support with resource & build capability, invest in relationships

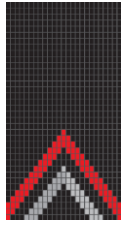
TMR Workshop 2: Feedback on the little “g” governance

THEMES

- Ethics
 - Collection and use of data
 - Consent
 - Trust
 - Social License
- Access to data
- Outputs of data

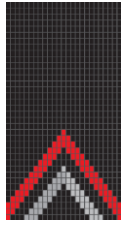
NOTES

1. Purpose of IDI
 - a. Research
 - b. Govt. Agencies
 - c. Is the process that prospective researchers must follow adequate? Privacy?
 - d. Ability / barriers to operationalising use of IDI



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- e. Public awareness of purpose of IDI
- f. Change of Scope
 - i. Need to reapply
2. Consent practices & Privacy Act
3. Data in < Data science > Data Out
 - a. Stories told from IDI
 - i. In the language of the people who the data describes
 - ii. Delivered in a way that can be understood by the people it pertains to
 - iii. Risk is that their stories get lost in Fiscal IDI
 - b. Purpose & use of data in terms of analysis
 - i. Best practices for use across agencies in Aotearoa
 - ii. Māori social service provides strength
 - c. Agency lens not service provider lens (lost in translation)
 - i. Lose sight of value of agency (Māori providers)
 - d. Systems v Agents – richer systems
 - i. Diversity of how we turn the data into stories, action and policy to change
4. Requires access management of this data
 - a. Does the security & kaitiakitanga go further?
5. TRUST is an issue
 - i. Social license DOES NOT EQUAL consent
6. Additions for 5Safes
 - a. Safe Output
 - b. Decent metadata and documentation, what the gaps are
 - c. Loose approach to defining community support (be pragmatic)
 - d. Links/alignment with the other bodies in the research space
 - e. Benefits clean and diverse through population
 - f. What channels make it easier for Māori groups to access data
 - i. Enable innovation
 - g. Māori Tool
 - i. What does meeting the criteria look like (for other orgs to use)
 - ii. Who is qualified to judge
 - iii. Similar to ethics review process where process is transparent & consistent
 - iv. Do Māori peer review the results?
 - v. Be available in both languages
 - vi. Improve the story maps
 1. Express its value in the language of our communities
 - h. Additional 6 Safe
 - i. Audit and evaluation
 - ii. Feedback loop
 - iii. Benefit to community / populations
 - iv. Strengths-based
7. Wairua (not yes/no, it's how)
 - a. Collection and use in the same spirit
 - b. Implication for Privacy Act
 - c. Wider coercion / consent practices will evolve
 - i. How do we talk about them



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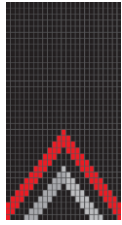
Social Investment 2.0 (Atawhai Tibble)

- Wellbeing = Oranga
 - Data Protection & Use
 - Crown Māori Relationship Opportunities
- Frameworks that came up during hui?
 - Whare Tapa Wha
 - Pou
- Feedback to get the order right
 - Atua ki te Atua
 - Mana ki te Mana
 - Tangata ki te tangata

TMR Workshop 3: Social Investment Framework

Q1: Is the Social Investment Framework Useful?

1. Inform the Treasury Living Standards Framework
2. Identify 'gaps' in existing data
3. Agencies use the data to meet their obligations to the people they serve
 - a. Address systemic failures
 - b. Improve delivery
 - c. Improve outcomes
4. Useful for measuring broader and more positive outcomes (shift from costs to benefits in a more holistic sense)
 - a. Challenges / enriches current thinking
 - b. Even with a Framework its hard to separate from the value/cost question
5. Translating to an operational context could be difficult (what is the next step? How does this translate to provider level contracts)
 - a. Defining what the goals look like
 - b. When a measure becomes a target, it fails to be a good measure
 - c. Prioritisation, advocacy and measurement
 - d. Does well-being measure the right things?
 - e. Research / service evaluation
6. Moves to system not individual, pathways
 - a. Privilege certain models
7. Has to be a Māori framework to be useful for Māori Outcomes
 - a. What does well-being mean to Māori
 - b. Māori interests and aspirations are acknowledged and responded to:
 - i. Identity
 - ii. Whakapapa
 - iii. Tino rangatiratanga
 - iv. Whānau, hapū, iwi
 - v. Mahi



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Q2: Should there be a limit on social investment?

1. Social Investment: Informed by the limits of what you know just as much by the content of what we know
 - a. Who is going to determine what the limits are?
 - b. Limitation in the nature of what models are, a simplification
 - c. Suitability of the data available / tools to assist limitations
 - d. The flow on effects of policy decisions and measurements behind it
 - i. Is it working?
 - ii. Is it right?
 - iii. Who tests it?
 - iv. Who deems it is right?
2. Wellbeing framework needs to be a Māori Framework to benefit Māori
 - a. Engage early
 - b. Align with interest
 - c. Co-design
 - d. Focussed on the person
3. Investment should go to where the greatest need is – which is different to where the greatest benefit is. Focus on the greatest need.
4. Privacy should be protected
 - a. Funding should not be conditional on provision of data
 - b. Audit of Govt use of data
 - c. Rules on being a Māori provider and funding to reflect equity
 - d. Keep to NZ shores
 - e. Set out full story within context (Ts & Cs)
5. Predictive Modelling and testing
 - a. Inherit bias, racism, and blindly treating stats, not a person.
 - b. Aim at reducing inequities

Privacy, Human Rights and Ethics (PRHaE)

Tim Dare, Pennie Pearce, Hohepa Patea

- Responsible information use
- Openness and transparency

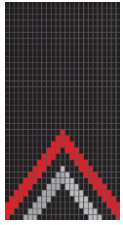
Te Pae Tawhiti Framework

Ko te pae tawhiti, whāia kia tata, Ko te pae tata, whakamaua kia tina

Seek out the distant horizons while cherishing those achievements at hand

Manaaki tangata, Manaaki whānau

- Mana Manaaki
 - A positive experience every time
- Kotahitanga
 - Partnering for greater impact
- Kia takatu tatou
 - Supporting long-term social and economic development



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TMR Workshop 4: Reflections

“No democratisation without decolonisation”

1. *Offshore Storage (Health data)*
 - a. *searchable, capable, explorable, costable*
 - b. *forgettable in transit => keep retain in NZ*
2. *Risks of inappropriate use*
 - a. *sovereignty risk => jurisdictional issue*
 - b. *criminal risk => security issue*
 - c. *authority risk => governance issue*
3. *Balancing Protections to Value Propositions (for Māori)*
 - a. *Protecting for use for future wellbeing*
 - b. *Increasing analytical capability in communities*
4. *Changing ethnicity / iwi affiliation*
5. *IDI Updates – trustworthiness of data sources, data gaps*
6. *Right to be forgotten – maintaining longitudinal info*
7. *Not forcing individuals to self identify as Māori unless they chose to do so*
8. *Resourcing for TMR to provide collective support*