CT Academy | GoC Data Competency Framework

1.1 Data Digital and Organizational Awareness (Foundational)

- 1. Aware of key data and digital terms, standards, policies, documents, and communities, including: data terms, federal and departmental chief data offices' roles, federal and departmental data strategies, 2023-2026 data strategy for the federal public service, statistics act, policy on service and digital, Canada's digital ambition and digital standards
- 2. Understands what data are, the data life cycle (Plan, Collect, Process, Use/Share) and the many types of data that exist.
- 3. Understand the concept of information and terms related to data value, information and analysis.
- 4. Understands the value of data as a strategic asset and the importance of data literacy to your organization in supporting decision-making, research, learning and development, service delivery and measuring results.
- 5. Understands the roles, responsibilities, and accountability around data.
- 6. Knowledge of organizational data roles, policies, standards, processes and their intent.

1.2 Data Ethics (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Is familiar with the meaning of data ethics, governance, consent, bias and discrimination, inclusiveness, fairness, accountability.
- 2. Understands and adheres to key ethics, privacy, legal, and security principles and standards, including: Privacy Act, Statistics Act, Policy on Government Security, Policy on Privacy Protection, Privacy Impact Assessments, Levels of Security, Gender-Based Analysis+, Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans, Model Policy on Scientific Integrity, Directive on Automated Decision-Making, Disaggregated Data
- 3. Knows how to protect and share confidential data.
- 4. Understands the ethical implications of using A.I.
- 5. Identifies indicators of bias and ensures policy, programs, or services do not reinforce unintended biases.
- 6. Ensure data are used in alignment with their intended purpose by consulting with data owners or stewards.
- 7. Applies processes and procedures to ensure ethical approaches to research and data throughout the data life cycle.
- 8. Identifies ethical issues, privacy/security implications and barriers to accessibility.

1.3 Evidence-Informed Decision-Making (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Prioritizes the use of knowledge and information gathered through data rather than simple anecdotal evidence.
- 2. Assists in answering and resolving business data guestions.
- 3. Consults with appropriate authorities (e.g., subject matter experts, community leaders) to identify what is considered high-quality evidence in a given context.

- 4. Locates data to inform decision-making and supports assessment of their suitability. Documents when and where required data are not captured, collected, or are missing.
- 5. Uses data to understand users' needs and to design and develop products, programs and services that meet those needs (see Government of Canada Digital Standards: Playbook for more details).
- 6. Uses data and analytics to weigh the merit and impact of solutions or decisions prior to implementation.

2.1 Data Governance (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Is familiar with data governance and data sovereignty, including First Nations Data Sovereignty, standards, directive, processes, including accessibility standards.
- 2. Can identify and proactively flags data issues or conflicts pertaining to data governance, stewardship.
- 3. Applies key policies, procedures and standards for the collection, access, and management of data.
- 4. Collaborates and negotiates to ensure common understanding of data manage access to data identify data privacy, security, or accessibility implications and barriers.

2.2 Data Collection (Foundational)

- 1. Understands the role of data collection and aware of common data collection methods and tools.
- 2. Identifies and uses existing data prior to collecting new data.
- 3. Adheres to policies, legislation, processes, and standards when collecting data (Privacy Act, Statistics Act, Departmental- or agency-specific acts on data collection, Policy on Government Security, Policy on Privacy Protection, Privacy Impact Assessments, Levels of Security, Gender-Based Analysis+, Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans, Model Policy on Scientific Integrity).

2.3 Data Quality (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Is familiar with the data quality framework and the different dimensions through which one can evaluate quality (ex: metadata definitions, standards, interpretability, coherence, relevance, accessibility, timeliness).
- 2. Understands the negative impact of poorly managed data on organizational operations and decision-making (covered in Evidence-Informed Decision-Making)
- 3. Reviews data to ensure validity, accuracy, and completeness (covered in Data Analysis)
- 4. Aligns with data standards to ensure and improve data quality (not covered in this course)
- 5. Engages directly with stakeholders and recognized authorities of data to build relationships that enhance trust within an organization, with stakeholders and with Canadians.
- 6. Identifies and analyzes outliers and anomalies within data and uses problem-solving approaches (e.g., Root Cause Analysis) to improve data quality (to be covered in other modules).

3.1 Asking Questions (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Knowledge of when and how data can be used to inform a decision or not.
- 2. Uses critical thinking and asks questions to define the data needed, how it will be collected and how it will be used.

- 3. Considers the importance and use of data at the outset and not as an afterthought.
- 4. Frames guestions around business and user needs that can be answered with the support of data.
- 5. Identifies pre-existing data that can be used to support or inform questions or decision-making.
- 6. Explores data and uses relevant frameworks to identify issues, support research or generate questions relating to practical situations.

3.2 Data Analytics (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Familiar with basic functionality of commonly used software and can perform simple calculations, create charts and tables.
- 2. Can analyze data to answer simple business questions.
- 3. Considers the use of open source and freely available tools as compared to commercially provided.
- 4. Aware of the Directive on Automated Decision-Making and Algorithmic Impact Assessments.
- 5. Uses basic analytical methods and related tools, qualitative or quantitative, to generate insights.
- 6. Takes stated questions and develops an analysis plan including assessing relevant data and methods.
- 7. Understands various statistical methods, analyses, and related tools and when their use is appropriate.
- 8. Disseminates data and analytical findings openly to support other government endeavours as per the Digital Standards.
- 9. Recognizes and explores patterns, relationships and trends within data and across data sources to generate insights using a variety of methods.
- 10. Sets clear goals prior to analytical endeavours to ensure value added analyses and consults with all stakeholders to ensure data collection and analytical plans align with this value.
- 11. Conducts analysis using relevant data and methods for consumption across a wide range of audiences.
- 12. Evaluates results of analyses and compares with other findings.
- 13. Shares data and analytical findings openly to support other teams' work.
- 14. Can access and manipulates data from different sources, for example using flat files or Structured Query Language (SQL) queries.
- 15. Applies common analytical methods and tools to data, qualitative or quantitative, to generate insights.
- 16. Applies with the Directive on Automated Decision-Making, including the completion of an Algorithmic Impact Assessment, to identify, evaluate and mitigate risks associated with deploying an automated decision-making system.

3.3 Storytelling and Visualization (Foundational, Intermediate, & Advanced)

- 1. Presents information with accessible visuals, presentations, or stories to: help others understand a subject matter, inform a discussion report on progress, support decision-making or problem solving
- 2. Builds in accessibility and inclusivity in visuals and in content following best practices, such as the Government of Canada Digital Standards: Playbook.
- 3. Creates tables and graphical representations of data that are accurate and informative.
- 4. Includes correct and relevant references, labels and citations.
- 5. Displays holistic information, telling complete stories rather than presenting selective or incomplete evidence.
- 6. Ensures data presentations link directly to the original questions or line of thinking.

- 7. Assesses audience needs, familiarity with data and understanding of subject matter.
- 8. Evaluates storytelling and visualizations for accuracy and misrepresentation.
- 9. Communicate best data visualization practises and tools among data teams and others to avoid common mistakes and make data visualizations more effective.

3.4 Evaluating Outcomes (Foundational & Intermediate)

- 1. Understands the principles around evaluation and how data are used, interpreted, and applied as part of program or project monitoring, improvements or to demonstrate results.
- 2. Aware of basic analytical methods and techniques to measure and track the implementation or performance of a project or program.
- 3. Uses data for the purpose of measuring outcomes relating to policy, program implementation, legislation, regulation, decision-making and more.
- 4. Engages regularly with users, collecting feedback and data throughout the implementation of ideas or solutions to take into account how well they are working/performing, and utilizes the feedback to adjust course as needed (see Government of Canada Digital Standards: Playbook for more details).
- 5. Cross-compares results with other research and findings.
- 6. Retains and maintains original data and information utilized in decision-making to analyze outcomes compared to intent.
- 7. Collects follow-up data to assess the efficacy of decisions or solutions.
- 8. Identifies key takeaways from charts, tables and graphs to integrate with other information into future decision-making processes.