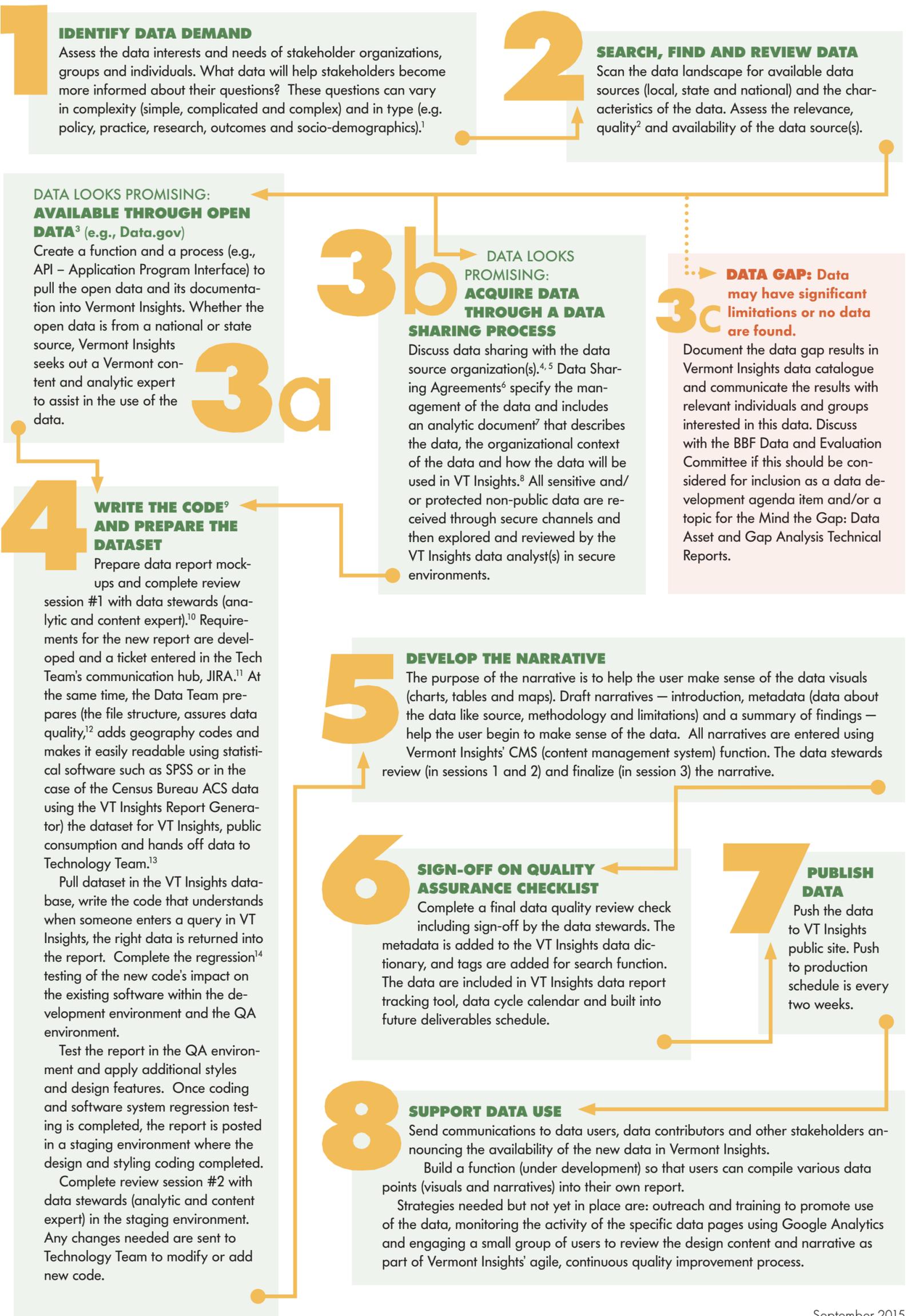


DATA FLOWCHART

From Data Demand to Data Use



Communities Connected by Data



September 2015

Endnotes

1 Many stakeholders can raise questions. The following are some early childhood system examples: advisory and governance groups (e.g., BBF State Council and Data and Evaluation Committee), state and local plans (e.g., Early Childhood Action plan and BBF regional plans), community initiatives (e.g., Promise Communities), policy analysis (e.g., BBF Policy Briefs), legislation (e.g., Act 166 publicly funded pre-k), public awareness campaigns (e.g., Let's Grow Kids), advocacy (e.g., Early Childhood Alliance), independent review groups (e.g., Blue Ribbon Commission on Financing High Quality, Affordable Child Care), stakeholder meetings and interviews (e.g., BBF sponsored annual Data Steward and Stakeholder Meeting), Early Learning Challenge grant (e.g., Prenatal to Grade 12 Data Governance Needs Assessment).

2 Quality includes the currency, completeness, reliability and validity of the data.

3 Open data is providing unrestricted data to everyone. See project-open-data.cio.gov/principles.

4 Not all discussions result in a data sharing agreement due to a number of issues such as interest, time and capacity.

5 The types of data sharing agreements are: 1. Non-public data (e.g., Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and 2. Public data but not yet available as an open dataset (e.g., Annual Kindergarten Readiness Survey).

6 Vermont Insights has established a standard data sharing agreement template and process.

7 Data Stewards are responsible for the data owned by the organization or enterprise and sometimes referred to as "keepers of the flame" in terms of data quality. Both the organization's content and data experts are included as data stewards. In the case of

open data generated by a national source, the Vermont Insights team looks to a Vermont content and/or data expert to assist in the development of the data report.

8 This includes the question(s) being answered with the data, data elements in the data file, data dictionary, data assumptions, limitations, and report specifications for publication on Vermont Insights.

9 The programming code allows the user to query the Vermont Insights database and return the logic with data results.

10 Determine if a new functionality is required to publish the data. If no, then move on forward. If yes, then the business case is made considering economic, technical, operational and political factors. If business case is accepted then move forward. If the business case is not accepted then it is held and we document and communicate the results with relevant individuals and groups interested in this data.

11 Vermont Insights issue tracking and software project management tool.

12 For example, not all data steward organizations have a consistent cell suppression standard. Vermont Insights uses the common standard of cell suppression for individual level data between 1 and 10 (inclusive).

13 The Technology Team designs, writes, tests, debugs/troubleshoots, and maintains the source code of the Vermont Insights software system.

14 Whenever developers change or modify their software, even a small tweak can have unexpected consequences. Testing existing software applications to make sure that a change or addition hasn't broken any existing functionality is called regression testing.