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The primary objective of this analysis was to determine the need for, feasibility of, and conceptual design of an automated educational management information system to serve the staff of the Nevada State Department of Education. The analysis was divided into three general procedural tasks: the assessment of information need, data availability analysis, and the conceptual systems design. The procedure for the analysis that is the subject of this report involved an inspection of the computer processing environment available to the Department, a review of certain automated and manual systems presently in use, careful consideration of the frequency and types of information need ${ }_{c}$ and analysis of several types of information systems with regard to the data to be handled and the known reporting requirements. (Author/SJ)
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# Cctucational Managammant Information System 

## Systems Design



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PART I
REVIEW OF THE EMIS SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

## OBJECTIVE OF THE EMIS SYSTEMS DESIGN PROJECT

The primary objective of the analysis performed by Dahl/Kramer Consultants for the Nevada State Department of Education was to determine the need for, feasibility of, and conceptual design of an automated Educational Management Information System to serve the staff of the Department.

The analysis began in January, 1972, and was completed in July of that year with the presentation of the following final report to the NSDE/EMIS Advisory Committee and the Staff of the Nevada State Department of Education.

The analysis was divided into three general procedural tasks, as follows:

1. The assessment of information need.

The purpose of this task was to determine as precisely as possible the information item types needed by the NDSE. professional and para-professional staff members for decision-making purposes. The first step involved a general orientation of the staff to the concept of automated information storage and retrieval, and suidance in the process of identifying and communicating specific information needs. A comprehensive Orientation Manual was produced for the staff, and orientation sessions were conducted with small groups of staff members.

Each staff member listed the items of information' he needed for decision-making purposes. Each was asked to detail the frequency of need, proposed use of information, its probable source, and a subjective estimate of the essentiality of each unit of information listed.

The information needs statements became the subject of an interview between the contractors and each staff member. Needs statements were clarified, defended,
and encoded for future categorization. Subsequently, each statemert was subjected to a r${ }^{\text {rview }}$ by the submitting staff member's Branch of the Department. The Review process permitted deletion of certain information requests for failure to meet pre-established criteria.

The information needs statements were then categorized by probable source of supporting data, and the data elements were extracted and consolidated for analysis.
2. Data availability analysis.

Each discrete data element was examined for availability. Certain elements are known to be collectable since they are currently collected from school, LEA, and other sources for specific purposes. The data elements of questionable availability were sorted by probable source to become the subject of survey questionnaires distributed to all school and LEA offices in the state.

The results of the survey were tabulated and all elements indicated to be available were destined for consideration for the data base of a general data storage and retrieval system.
3. Conceptual systems design.

Given the stated information needs of the NSDE staff, the component data elements of each unit of information, and an indication of the availability of each data element, analysis of the Educational Management Information System requirements could begin.

The procedure for the analysis'that is the subject of the following text involved an insuection of the computer processing environment available to the Department, a review of certain automated and manual systems presently in use, careful consideration of the frequency and types of information need, antd analysis of several types of information systems with regard to the data to be handled and the known reporting requirements.

INFORMATION NEEDED BY THE NSDE STAFF FOR DECISION MAKING
The product of the information needs assessment task was 299 examples of specific combinations of information. A complete list of these needs statements, using abbreviated descriptions, may be found in appendix 1.

Certain general statements may be made concerning the subject matter of the required information and the implied priority of certain information types.

As one would expect, the vast majority of requests concern information about the state's public school students, teaching and administrative staff, curriculum, teaching materials, and facilities. Information concerning private schools and their activities is also in demand. Fiscal information from the local educational agency or school level was not called for, but improvement of the SDE fund accounting information system is warianted. It stands to reason that the decision-making information needs of education managers would place internal operational fund data high on the list.

Requests for information about the world outside the state's educational system were limited to job market data related to existing educational programs offered by the schools. Job market data is available only through the Nevada Department of Employment Security.

One tangible indication of the relative importance of certain types of information is the number of times it is requested, i.e., the number of staff members requesting the same or essentially similar information. An inspection of the list of component data element groups (see appendix 2) indicates that certain information may be significantly more important than others. Other priority indicators exist, but are considerably more difficult to analyze with any degree of confidence. The subjective rating of "essentiality for job performance," for example, proved unworkable as an analytical measure.

On the assumption that each staff member's responsibility in the department is no more or no less important than his colleague's, and that his stated information requi.rements are all of relatively high importance in the performance of his job, the number of separate information requests drawing on a specific data element or group of elements is worthy of inspection.

A full eighteen per cent of the total number of requests submitted (299) call for information which will necessitate a file of LEA and school certificated staff responsibilities. These responsibilities must be defined more highly than they are in the current Nevada Education Directory. Fifteen per cent will' make use of certification and transcript data on these personnel, and most of these will require concurrent use of the responsibility data.

Of student data, most of which can be handled in terms of numbers of learners with specific attributes, ethnic distribution stands out as supportive of seven per cent of the total number of requests. Six per cent will demand a file of exceptional . pupil counts in terms of type of disadvantage or handicap.

Next on the priority scale we find specific course descriptions tied to teacher identification, graduate follow-up data, identification of dropuuts and needs assessment (test) data.

THE AVAILABILITY OF DATA
The list of discrece data element groups leading to potential satisfaction of the informaticn needs stated by the NSDE staff was subjected to review by the EMIS Director and the Planning and Evaluation Division Associate Superintendent. The purpose of this review was to screen out those data elements which were positively known to be collectable. In order to elicit the most accurate response possible from those responding to the Data Availability Survey, it was deemed advisable to ask only about those data of genuinely questionable availability.

The review produced a final list of only thirty-one data element groups which were not positively known to be collectable nor presently being collected for one reason or another. These thirty-one element groups may be found in the elementary and secondary school questionnaires and the local education agency questionnaire in appendix \#3. A summarization of the response to the questionnaires is shown on the forms themselves.

Response to the survey included 16 (of 17) LEA questionnaires, 145 (of i87) elementary school questionnaires, and 79 (of 84) secondary school questionnaires.

Questions referring to student data permitted three types of response: indication that the data is already collected regularly; that it is not presently gathered, but could be; or that the data could not be collected. Questions referring to activity or resource data permitted only two types of response: available or unavailable.

An assumption had to-be made as to what level of positive response, i.e., what pericentage of "presently collected" or "available" response, constituted a reasonabie degree of availability. The contractor arbitrarily selected $80 \%$ total positive response as an indication of availability 'for the information system. The assumption is that if $80 \%$ of agencies can supply the needed data, the remaining $20 \%$ will be abie to do so if they are given appropriate guidance and assistance by the SDE.

As can be seen in the questionnaire item analysis (appendix 3), all activity and resource data elements meet or exceed the $80 \%$ threshold and may be considered available. All but three student data elements are also.shown to be available from the responding agencies.

## a Synopsis of the information needs assessment and data availabibility tasks

Findings of the information needs assessment phase of the project indicate that a complex data storage and retrieval system will not be necessary for EMIS. The information needs stated by the NSDE staff are relatively straightforward and, for the most part, deal with information already collected for one reason or another.

Most significant among the findings of the contractor was the fact that although much of the information required by staff members for decision-making purposes is being collected by the department, that information is not readity available to all staff members for their use. Present systems generally do not permit use of the information they maintain for purposes other than the specificic one for which it was collected. The primary goal of NSDE/EMIS must be to make available to staff members the information they need to support a rational decision-making process in the way it is most useful to them.

Two attributes are essential for the system as a whole. It must
be flexible, so that as information needs change, the system can accommodate them without great expense. And it must provide a variety of information on demand, in addition to being capable of producing. the few routine reports necessary. ill storage files must easily yield any of the data they contain in a variety of formats, at the request of individual staff members.

Unlike many business-oriented information storage and retrieval sys̀tems, file maintenance will not be a frequent function. Most of the, data necessary to satisfy the stated information requests can be collected and stored annually without intermittent updating. These "annual" data files of the storage and retrieval subsystem will simply be refreshed each year. The capability" for intermittènt maintenance must still exist, however, so that corrections can be made, and files which do need periodic scheduled or unscheduled maintenance can be updated.

Existing Systems


The Nevada State Deparitment of Education currently utilizes six different information "systems". Each is designed to provide information for a specific purpose, and none permits easy general access to the data it holds. The contractor proposes that three of th ;e systems be retained in their present form, and that three new systems be created to accommodate information needs not $p$ vesently satisfied. One of the retained systems would continue to operate apart from NSDE/EMIS, leaving five basir subsystems to comprise the Educational Management Information System. Figure 1 is à schematic diagram of the existing and proposed configurations.

The existing systems may be described as follows.

## VERIFY

VERIFY is a system designed to satisfy teacher, student, and program data requirements through the collection of information on each individual student enrolled in every occupational education class in the state. The information is incorporated into program summary reports made to the SDE. The summaries are used for planning, program development, program evaluation and funding at the SDE level, and act as a basis for reporting to the U.S. Office of Education.
Figure 1: Existing and Proposed Information Systems





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necessary to create an annual state school directory, special directories can be produced on selective factors, selective mailing lists can be drawn for printing of pressure sensitive labels, and the personnel data can be easily used in conjunction with certification and curriculum data as required by various staff members.

## CERTIFICATIO:

This system provides the record keeping necessary for the teacher/administrator certification function of NSDE. A record is kept for every applicant, and details his education and employment background as well as data regarding credentials held, provisions placed upon those credentials, and their expiration dates. Although this system is partially automated, it does not appear to make certification information readily available to the entire NSDE staff. If the certification system were included as a file in the general storage and retrieval subsiystem, the data could be made readily available. in conjunction with school personnel assignment and curriculum data.

## AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

This automated system provides for collection of monthly ,attendance data, from the schools as necessary for the allocation of funds. Monthly reports are generated along with annual summarizations. The system appears to do the job for which it was designed quite well. For the sake of compactness, it could be incorporated in the general storage and retrieval subsystem. The reporting flexibility here would allow specialized ADA reports to be created on demand. Inclusion of the ADA system as a file in the general storage and retrieval should be considered optional, as few information requests would draw upon the data it contains.

NSDE FUND ACCOUNTING
'The NSDE fund accounting is part of the State Controller's general accounting process for all state agencies. Since it is mandatory that the SDE use the general state system, a thorough study of it was not made by the contracting systems analysts. The scope, of the system involves less than 9999 expenditure classifications for less than 100 cost centers. Funds are received from less than 20 sources, and they may be considered "operational" (for internal

SDE operation), or "flow-through" (allocated to agencies at other levels for expenditure):

Additionally, a summarization of the receipts and expenditures of each LEA is collected by the SDE via an annual financial report of the county superintendent.

Information requests concerning fund accounting matters dealt, for the most part, with the need for timely data on the "budget versus expenditure" status of operational funds for certain cost centers within the Department. The Process Objectives Monitoring System is designed to provide this information to the staff, and had this syster: been in operation at the time of the, information needs assessment, it is doubtful that those requests woul.d have been included.

No recommendation for alteration of the fund accounting system is made at this time. Should the need arise, however, the general storage and retrieval subsystem could easily accommodate the data handling requirements of fund accounting for the Department, and monitoring of LEA fiscal accounts. The EMIS director should be charged with the responsibility for monitoring all systems so that changing information requirements will lead to appropriate system modifications.

These six existing systems presently accommodate a considerable portion of the data required to produce the information needed by the NSDE staff. However, generally speaking, they d: not yield those data willingly to information seekers. The proposed EMIS would make the data more accessible and useful to the staff, and should, therefore, lead to improved decisionmaking practices.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPOSED EMIS

At the outset of the systems analysis, an assumption was made that a general storage and retrieval system should be developed to accommodate the needs of the Department. The information yielded by the needs assessment task has somewhat altered that belief.

Staff members were told that the information they requested had
to meet four basic criteria in order to be considered in the system design specifications. Those criteria, explained in detail in the Orientation Manual, were essentiality for decision-. making purposes, variability (information of changing substance), recurrent need or miltiple use, and availability.

ㅇ﹎-The-initial_assumption about the form of the system to be created proved inadequate on discovery that much of the information needed by the staff did not meet the four criteria befitting information to be handled by a general storage and retrieval system. The criterion failed by many of the stated needs was that of recurrent need or multiple use. A staff member can -have a valid requirement for a type of information which is available to the Department, essential for the performance of his job, variable in nature, but needed by him in only one way at one time, and of little value to other staff members.

It would be impractical to encode and store the "single-use" data required to produce this information in a system designed specifically to cope with'multiple-use data requirements. A cost-benefit analysis would surely cause deletion of the data element(s), and force the staff member to do without essential information. This leads to a self-defeating situation for a system that is supposed to provide optimum accommodation of information need.

It is proposed, therefore, that the EMIS subsystems include a survey data analysis package for processing single-use information collected from multiple sources.

The general storage and retrieval subsystem, capable of storing and maintaining vast amounts of various types of data and reporting it in a variety of ways, would still constitute the nucleus of EMIS.

Additionally, a specialized inventory subsystem is proposed for use by those staff members who are responsible for acquisition of surplus federal property.

Maintaining the existing Process Objectives Monitor and Fund Accounting systems as EMIS subsystems, we then have a set of five proposed subsystem's comprising EMIS. VERIFY, which is to be maintained apart from EMIS, will not subsequently enter
into our discussions.

The proposed EMIS, drawn in part from existing information handling techniques, would permit a significant improvement over present methods by allowing general data access and file integration (conjunctive utility), when warranted, for those types of information required by the Department.

Referring back to Figure 1, we see the proposed modifications in schematic form.

VERIFY would be retained as a special-purpose system serving the Vocational/Technical Education Branch, under. the jurisdiction of that Branch.

The NSDE Process Objective Monitor would be retained as an EMIS subsystem in its present form.

The LEA/School Personnel (Directory) "system" would be incorporated into a new General Storage and Retrieval subsystem. Personnel data would constitute a major file, accessible alone or in conjunction with other GSR files, so that the data would be available for a variety of uses.

The Certification data storage system would also be incorporated in the General Storage and Retrieval subsystem, as integration of these data with other GSR files is essential.

Average Daily Attendance data is recommended for inclusion in the GSR subsystem, but this change is not essential. The conceptual design includes ADA as a file in the GSR, to be used optionally at the discretion of the EMIS Department.

NSDE Fund Accounting, a part of the State Controller's fiscal accounting system, would not be altered. The Process Objectives Monitor will enhance fund accounting data availability, and therefore accommodate $t^{2}$ e information needs stemming from the shortcomings of the existing system.

Current practices of non-systematized collection of miscellaneous data would be modified through the use of the


#### Abstract

three new EMIS subsystems, GSR, Survey, and Inventory. The addition of these subsystems provides a capability of accommodating the vast majority of staff information requirements. Requirements which will not be satisfied by EMIS will be discussed later in this report.


SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Flexibility
The NSDE staff information needs assessment project was conducted in such a way as to attempt to determine future as well as present information needs. Education management is a dynamic process, however, and information not predicted during the assessment project will undoubtedly be needed in the future. For this reason, it is important that EMIS be designed to ac-commodate-future change, modification, and expansion.

The Survey subsystem is, of course, designed specifically to handle an infinite variety of data collected from multiple sources. This provision for ad hoc data collection is essential in meeting the flexibility requirement.

The General Storage and Retrieval subsystem, the nucleus of EMIS, must readily adjust to the dynamic information requirements of the NSDE staff. Conceptual design of the GSR provides for change in the following ways:

1. Ease of report modification and custom design is made possible through the use of a high level programming language. ANS COBOL is the primary language proposed for this purpose. RPG is also recommended as being, an extremely fast report writing language, but support. by IBM is no longer provided for RPG, so long-range plans for its use should be considered very carefully. Standard report formats will be available to convey a variety of data types.
2. File content flexibility is attained with processing programs which will be relatively independent from file format, record length and content. A catalog of file formats will be employed so that files can be changed without the necessity of altering, the processing programs. Proposed record lengths (set forth in excomple formats) are established at approximately

20\% longer than initial content demands.
3. File maintenance schedules are fixed only by demand for updating. A pre-processor permits alteration of maintenance or reporting schedules with the utmost ease.
4. The data base is constructed as a group of data sets (files). Incorporation of other subsystems in the GSR would entail no more than adding a data set to the base.

## THE PROCESSING ENVIRONMENT

EMIS processing and program maintenance will be the responsibility of the Nevada State Central Data Processing Department. Therefore, EMIS programs must conform to the operating environment available at the CDP. facility, and must be written in a language familiar to the CDP staff.

CDP currently uses an IBM System/370 Model $155^{\circ}$, with 512 K core, and operates unrier OS/MFT. A limited number of peripheral storage devices are available during most processing hours, so tape and disk demands must be held to a minimum. Core storage availability is limited during prime production hours when an on-line storage and retrieval system is operating for the State Department of Motor Vehicles. EMIS batch processing must be scheduled in accordance with the demands of other system users. It appears that most predictable EMIS user demands could be met with a scheduled weekly run of indefinite duration, not to exceed two to three hours except during major (annual), file maintenance. Core requirements are not predictable at this time, but since processing is somewhat dependent on the amount of core available, all programs should be as core-conservative as possible. The contractor for development of the EMIS must work very closely with Nevada CDP personnel toward creation of an optimum system for the existing environment.

The CDP programming staff works primarily with ANS COBOL, a language well suited to the task at hand. Recommendation of the selection of ANS COBOL as the EMIS programming language is therefore made.

## Consideration of the User

The staff that EMIS is designed to serve consists generally of professional educators who are not versed in the art of automated
data processing. Every attempt must be made to assure that the system can be easily used by persons who do not understand the technical complexities of processing. The pre-processor, described later in this report, is designed to make user requests for file maintenance and query as non-technical as possible. The contractor for system development must take every precaution to see that user manuals, the data base and report dictionary, and request procedures are designed for the non-technical user.

Special consideration must also be made for the techniques of, data collection. School and district offices opresent some special data collection problems. A section in the last part of this report deals with some points for consideration.


PART II
PROPOSED EMIS AUTOMATED SUBSYSTEMS

THE GENERAL PURPOSE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM (GSR)

## General Description

The General Purpose Storage and Retrieval System (GSR) may be considered the heart of the proposed EMIS because it serves as the central information access tool for the department. Its design would permit incorporation of the other EMIS subsystems in the future if needs so dictate. Three present systems, the LEA/School Personnel system, the Certification Record system, and the ADA Accounting system, would be absorbed in the GSR. The data from each of these systems would constitute a data set in the GSR data base. In addition, data sets would be created for student enrollment and ourriculum data.

GSR will permit routine and non-routine maintenance (updating) of all data sets, pre-schedul.ed report generation, and custom (ad hoc) report generation for specific non-routine data access.

GSR will utilize a pre-processing program for scheduling of jobs, automatic selection of JCL, automatic jobstream construction, job submission, and process logging. User requests for maintenance or query of the GSR can be non-technical in form. A directory of available data and standard report offerings will serve as a user guide.

It is recommended that ANS COBOL be used as the major programming language, with the ANS COBOL Report Writer and/or RPG used for report routines.

GSR will differ from most business-oriented information storage and retrieval systems in three ways. First, the data requirements
of NSDE do not require frequent maintenance of most files. The most active file in the system--the one which will probably be querried most often--is the Enrollment file. It is very likely that this file will never need to be updated other than for error correction and the addition of year-end data. The Enrollment file will be built at the beginning of the school year, and then replaced with entirely new data at the beginning of the next. The Personnel file will probably require very littls maintenance other than once each fall. The $A D A$ monthly (school attendance month) maintenance, and the Certification file will call for periodic maintenance as applications are received, certificates are renewed, etc. The Curriculum file should require maintenance only once each semester.

Second, there will be few routine reports drawn from GSR. The information requirements of the SDE call for a highly demandoriented system, where the majonity of report output will stem fron special requests for certain combinations of data. It is desirable to avoid voluminous, "all-inclusive" data reporting when not specifically requested. The relative usefulness of information varies inversely to the quantity of data supplied. Reporting flexibility must be such that only the data requested by the user is presented to him.

Third, the data collection requirements, when dealing with schools and local education agencies, are quite different from those encountered in business-oriented systems. Most data is collected from agencies with little or no knowledge of data processing techniques, and it will prove significant that these suppliers of data widl receive little information in return for their efforts. Their reward will be indirect, through improved SDE services to them. Much careful planning will be required in the design of data collection media and in the writing of instruction manuals for use of those media.

An obvious demand for maximum user utility requires that the technical design and construction of GSR be kept as. simple as possible. Experience has shown that, generally speaking, the more complex the system is, the less actual user satisfaction it will provide. Down-time for problem diagnosis and program alteration benefits only the programmer's bank account.

Information Requirements Satisfied by GSR
Of the 299 stated information requests received during the needs
assessment project, approximately $48 \%$ will be served directly by the General Purpose Storage and Retrieval System. A few of the requests, because of their special nature, will also make use of one or more of the other subsystems to supply supportive information. The information needs which can be satisfied through the use of GSR concern enrollment, personnel, certification, $A D A$, or curriculum data as extracts from the isolated files or in combined form (drawing from two or more GSR files). Refer to Appendix 4, the Data/Information Tree, which supplies schematic relationships between information requests, subsystems, files, data elements, and data sources, for specific information.

THE GSR DATA BASE
The data base of the General Purpose Storage and Retrieval subsystem will initially consist of five major data sets. The recommended storage medium for these files is magnetic tape. All will be sequential, and with one exception, have fixed record length. Tape is preferred over disk because relatively large volumes of data are being dealt with which can be accessed sequentially, the problem of read-write arm contention on disk drives is eliminated, and tape is a lower-cost storage medium. Tape has the added advantages of smaller physical storage space and ease of mobility. It is estimated that the entire data base, recorded on 9 -track, 1600 bpi magnetic tape, will require five to seven 2400 foot reels per year.

## The Enrollment File

This file will consist of n-counts of all Nevada public and private school students by locaiion by specific combination of attributes. Using one record for each student, without benefit of a numbering sjstem, would create a problem of duplicate counts for students with certain attribute combinations. Also, the prospect of collecting the data to build a record for. every student entails more "data supplier" involvement than we would like to require in the early stages of EMIS.

The common attribute record used for the Enrollment file utilizes
a key system covering:

1. file date (school year represented)
2. location (district and school codes)
3. grade (for all but non-graded situations)
4. seri
5. ethnic code
6. age group (for non-graded situations only)
7. disaḋvantage category(ies) (if applicable)
8. handicap category(ies) (if applicable)

The current Enrollment file consists only of records with the current file date (key factor 1). A separate record is created for each different combination of key factors. The record furthe contains a master n-count, i.e., the total number of students having the combination of attributes represented by the key of that record. Four sub-n's are used to tally migrant students, vocational students, students with working mothers, and students transported at public expense. The remaining fields in the record would not be filled until the end of the school year (it is expected that the Enrollment file would be created anew each September). The first of these "end of year" fields is a counter for graduates from twelfth grade (or, optionally, promotions from any grade) who meet the requirements of the key. There follows a series of fields created to hold information on individual students who were expelled or dropped out of school during the year of the file.

Because of its unorthodox record base, the Enrollment file is difficult to understand at first. Let us use some examples to further explain the technique being employed. Refer to Figure 2 for a moment in order to visualize the fields. 1

The first four fields contain the key factors representing file year, district, schqol, and grade (if non-graded or special ed.). This means that all records representing fourth grade students

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## TMPM System/360 Record Layout Worksheet



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 Recording Mode FIXED BLDCKED
Records per Block 32
Characters per Record 200
Label Records are $\triangle$ TANDARD
File Identification. ENKC LME IIT
Retention Cycle ANNUAL
Organization Type SEQUENTIAL

I in a given school would show the same first four .key factors. The next key factor field is for sex. In the simplest case we could have only one record representing all students in this school's fourth grade: a boy's school where all the boys in grade four are caucasian and have no disadvantage or handicap. In this simplest of cases the record would show code 1 for sex, code 1 for ethinic, and codes for the disadvantage and handicap fields which indicate no disadvantage or handjcap. If here were 23 boys in grade four at this schusl. the master n-counl would show 23. If none of the 23 studeras is classified as migrant, the migrant sub-n counter would show $\emptyset \emptyset$. If six of our 23 hoys had mothers holding down full time jobs, the working mother sub-n would show $0 \emptyset 6$, and so on.

An example at the other extreme is the record which represents . only one student: Let us say that the fifth grade in this school has 24 boys, 23 of whom are just like those in the fourth grade (except for age, reading level, etc.). The 24 th boy is black, and hard of hearing. Since there are no other students in this location and grade having the same attributes as he, this student will create a record wilh a master $n$-count of $\emptyset \emptyset 1$.

The key factors for records in this file were carefully selectid so that all of the types of enrollment information required by the $\{\mathrm{DE}$ could be satisfied. If you think about the process of determining various types of counts, you will see that it is as easy to determine and report the number of blind or partially sighted students in Lander County as it is to find the number of fifth graders in the state, or the number of elementary students in eacl school with working mothers.

The sub-n counters are meant to be added into the first record of every set contafning the same key factors $1,2,3$, and 4 . These, therefore, represent the total number of migrant, vocational, etc., students in a given school and grade, without regard for ethnic group, disadvantage or, handicap. At the end of the school year certain data would be added to some of these "common attribute" records. To those for grade twelve, the number of graduates fitting each key would be entered in the appropriate counter. Reports of students who are verified dropouts would be encoded into appropriate records. For drop-outs ard students expelled, there is provision to record a code represanting the reason for leaving (or being expelled), the s' dent's family income category (if collectable); and the type of program in which he was enrolled.

Expolimate fleqtoptior vears would be kept for longitudinal


GHextine the data for this type of file would be easier than : Ac mint hntsaliy chink. Examples of forms for data collection Ti, be found on pages 61 and 62 . Since the majority of Nevada trudents de not fall in one of the excepcional categories, mest is the dara reguired is essentially similar to that presently Eallected for aDh ačauncing purposes.

## The Eersonuel File

The Eerwonnel file is intended to initially hold data concerning the fob 3ssigamants of. ce:ciflcated school and LEA personnel throwhout the state. Provision has been made for this file f: be used for classified personnel as well, but only one iniomstron tequest calls for classified staff information (specififally for school bus drivers). Use of the file for classified. persancl way be considered opstonal, adding only those classifieztions for thich chere is an expruss need.

Vara in the personnel file is not to be confused with certification date ohtch is kept on all certificate applicants. Personnel file dats are supplifed by the emploving school or district each fall. For acrive cercificaced personnel. Each record identifies one indifirual employee, details his responsibilities, and lists the credentials he holds. Data in the Personnel file are intestated ac the individual level with both the Curriculum and Gertification files.

Figure 3 is a layout for the Personnel file. The first field, social secu:ity number, is the data element common to the integrated files. Other data are as follows:
name
ticle code
ethnic code
diatrict code
school code
courses taught X 5 (abbreviated title or code)
porcent of time devoted to each course
(administrative, pupil personnel, etc. duties are considered "courses" for record keeping purposes, since the majority of certificated employees are c̄lassroom teachers)
$A$

INIERNAIIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPO.AIION

TIDM System/360 Record Layout Worksheet
Record Nome


 0敫 . ${ }^{\circ}$ ио мия $\qquad$ -•• , $\%$,


 (1)
 Recording Mode $E B$
Records per Block_ 25
Characters per Record 250
Lobel Records are $S T A N D A R D$
File Identification PERSONNEL
Retention Cycle.ANNUAL
Organization Type_SERUENTIAL

Remarks

ERIC

RAGE 23

```
annual salary (actual gross)
annual salary (computed less longevity factor)
home address.
credentials held X 5 (codes per certiffcation office)
longevity (number of years in LEA)
special responsibilities (coding system must be developed)
age
sex
counselor contacts
    (estimated number of student contacts for specific
        types of counseling--used for ccinseling
        staff only)
classified personnel data field
        (initially, this field could be used for per-
        tinent job information for bus drivers. When
        this file is used for classified personnel, all
        inapplicable data fields wóuld be left blank.)
```

Data for the Personnel file should be collected from the supplying schools and LEA's as early in the fall as possible (very soon after contracts are signed), so that appropriate data can be pulled for the State School Directory. A special critique concerning the Directory may be found in the discussion of standard reports.

Use of the data kept in this file is detailed in the Data/Information Tree in Appendix 4.

The Certification File
The Certification file essentially consists of records containing all data presently collected and maintained on the Certification Evaluation Form. Its purpose is to make accessible those data on eaching and administrative personnel which are indicative of experience and education related to positions currently held, and to automate the certification record keeping function. This would allow, among other benefits, țhe easy monitoring of credential provision clearance.

Because of the quantity of data to be held in the Certification file, it is suggested that the total record of each applicant or certificate holder be broken down into several part'. As can be seen in the record layout (figures 4, 5 and 6), the total


## 

international business maghines corporation
Figure 6: Certification Record Format (cont.)
$\bar{\varepsilon}^{10} \bar{\varepsilon}^{\infty \infty}$

 мй $1,1,1,11,1+1+1+1$ 1,1㿢 111 -"間
 Recording Mode
Records per Block
Characters per Record_-
Label Records are
File Identification CERTIFICATION
Retention Cycle
Organization Type

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

record has been split into five physical records, three of fixed length and two of variable length. All five record types would be kept in a single file, and sorted for processing according to the specific information desired. All physical records for a given individual are associated by his social security number. As a single record, these data would consume up to approximately 1600 bytes, making processing of only part of the data the record contains a greater task than it need be. By dividing the record into logical sets (those data which may be expected to be used together), we can cut processing time significantly.

The total record content may be outlined as follows:

| Record 1 | ```record identification code social security number name home address (at time of last application) sex birth date date of application certificate type applied for most recent teaching (or administrative) experience``` |
| :---: | :---: |
| Record 2 | record identification code <br> social security number <br> college degrees earned <br> non-degree college credit <br> major/minor <br> spectal qualifications |
| Record 3 | record identification code <br> social security number <br> additional educational experience <br> supervised teaching experience <br> certificates held <br> provisions assigned <br> provision removal dates (deadlines) <br> dates provisions removed |

record i.dentification code
social security number
professional educaition requirements (cuursework)

Record 5 . record identificātion '冫de social security number , .majors/minors or special teaching fields (additional coursework)

It is entirely possible that a single or two-part record could suffice for this file, if the essential data can be isolated for that nurpose. A manual filing system would then be employed for tnose "non-essential" data. Splitting the file technique, or partially duplicating manually maintained records with those of an automated system, is not generally advisable, however.

Application of the Certification file data to spectfic information requests may be found in Appendix 4.

## The Curriculum File

The Curriculum file is meant to contain information on all educational programs offered at grades $\mathrm{K}-12$ (and above, if warranted) by public and private schools throughout the state. A standard coding system must be selected to identify all courses, including self-contained elementary classrooms. This file is integrated with the Enrollment file at the school/grade level, and with the Personnel and Certification files at the individual (teacher) level. One record is maintained for each course unless more than one teacher offers the course at a given school. In the multiple-teacher case, multiple records are kept with applicable social security numbers identifying them. Standard self-contained classrooms for a single grade are to be considered a single course, even though several subjects are taught.

The Curriculum file content, shown in the layout in Figure 7, is as follows:
file date (school year)
district code
school code
course code
course description


number of students enrolled
teacher social security number
lowest grade to which the course is normally offered
highest grade to which the course is normally offered
(elementary classes may show the same numbers in both of the above two fields)
credit offered (if applicable)
elective status (if applicable)
basic texts used (a uniform coding system might be developed using parts of the publisher name, copyright date, author name, title and edition. The Library of Congress does not typically catalog elementary texts, so their numbering system would not apply)

The length of this record may be expanded at any time to accommodate a standard statement of objectives. This is an element which was requested many times during the information needs assessment project. It was generally felt, however, that the majority of school personnel were not presently skilled in the art of writing clear, concise objectives.

## The Average Daily Attendance File

This file consists of records which are essentially nothing more than images of the ED/A-2 Elementary, Secondary and Special Education Monthly Enrollment and Attendance Report forms. The record format is designed to accommodate any of grades $\mathrm{K}-12$ plus the eight special categories. As was mentioned earlier, this file should be considered optional for addition to the GSR subsystem. Data which are normally hand-calculated from other entries on the ED/A-2 are not maintained in the record, as they can very easily be computed at the time reports are drawn from the system.

Figure 8 is a layout for the ADA file, and is followed by the forms ED/A-2 (Figures 9, 10 and 11), so that field comparisons may be made: As can be seen in the Data/Information Tree (Appendix 4), there is little express requirement for the ADA information. By including it in the GSR subsystem, however, some manual record keeping might be eliminated at the SDE level, considerable flexibility would be added to the ADA reporting technique, and ADA summarization calculations, which are apparently




made by che local school administrators, would be eliminated as a clerical task.

## The GSE Frocessor

The general processing functions of the General Purpose Storage and Retrieval subsystem of EMIS include:

1. File creation: The initial loading of data to each file of the data base.
2. File maintenance: Updating the files by addition of new data, alteration of records, delētion of data, and correction of erroneously recorded data.
3. Data retrieval: Querying the data base to select, sort, combine, and perform calculations on data to be arranged in printed reports.

File creacion is actually not a separate function of GSR. It is a file maintenance activity whereby the file update programs are used to update, a null. file.

## The "Preprocessing" Concept

The preprocessor proposed for use in the GSR subsystem is a compurer program which serves basically as a request translator. It permits file maintenance or data retrieval requests to be input to the system without "translation" by the CDP staff to create processing control (JCL) and job-step sequencing (the creation of jobstreams) for the processing computer. The preprocessor allows users to request information without concern for the format of the data base or the technical process by which the data are stored.

The preprocessor minimizes computer operator intervention, thereby permitting faster processing and reducing the possibility of human error. The operator need not evaluate processing requests for dupltcate Information nor assemble the necessary job control required to generate the information requested or perform the file maintenance ordered.

Pre-scheduled reports, those which are to be produced routinely on certain dates, are generated automatically without specific request. The preprocessor maintains a schedule for this purpose.

The schedule may be altered at any time if a report sequence needs to be changed or reporting dates are advanced.

Statistics concerning information requests may be compiled and used to evaluate user needs on a continuing basis.

## Functional Specifications for the Preprocessor

The preprocessor is a computer program which is designed to evaluate user requests and a standard report schedule, and assemble the necessary jö̀ control to satisfy those requests. The GSR subsystem will consist of a number of computer programs, each capable of performing a specific task. On any given day, one or more of these tasks may be required to satisfy user requests such as updating the enrollment file with additional data, or generating a report on all students in a certain location by ethnic group and disadvantage category.

Without the preprocessor someone must combine and evaluate all of the requests and determine which programs will be required to satisfy them. Once this is done, an $O S$ jobstream must be assembledrand a job scheduled for processing. The procedure is both time-consuming and subject to human error. Using the preprocessing concept, all requests are input to the preprocessor as data, and most of those tasks normally performed by the operator are handled automaticaily. Requests are validated, scheduled reports are icientified, and a job is generated and submitted directly to the computer. In addition; the standard report schedule is updated to reflect the next due date of reports generated today, and an audit list is produced reflecting each of the functions requested and their disposition.

1 The preprocessor is employed so that users need not have a high
: degree of skill in the art of data processing, and so they may concern themselves"with obtaining and using the requested results rather than with the techniques by which the reports are generated.

The entire set of GSR procedures will be resident on the CDP system procedure library. ${ }^{2}$ An EMIS priyate disk might contain.
${ }^{2}$ This paragràph and pages $\mathcal{H}$ and 39 provide a tèchnical

- definition of the functionat requirements of the GSR preprocessor for the benefit of the GSR subsystem development contractor. Other GSR program functions will not be defined to this degree because they entail common data storage, file maintenance, query, and report generation procedures.

$$
\cdots \quad .37
$$

a GSR "standard-function schedule.". User commands will be input via punched cards and will provide the basis for overriding the standard-function schedule to meet the requirements of the current run.

The preprocessor to be developed will be capable of interrogating both the standard-function schedule and user override commands such as special requests or supplementary processing instructions submitted with the job at run,time. Based on the evaluation of the schedule, as modified by any temporary overrides, the preprocessor will-generate sufficient dața to cause execution of the functions indicated for the job submitted. By these methods the preprocessor will permit normal, processing to proceed without operator intervention.

The standard-job schedule will consist of stored data containing the conditions under which file creation, file maintenance, and report generation functions will be excluded or performed for. the current job.

User override commands will consist of easily prepared, punchedcard input which will be accepted, if present, and will have the effect of temporarily modifying the standard-function schedule by altering the conditions under which the functions are selected for execution.

Certain processing alternatives will be dictated by user programs and will not requíre preprocessor action. Where the user choices are dependent upon data input during the current job, the preprocessor will identify such data and generate the appropriate job control to act upon it.

Similarly, programs invoked by the preprocessor usually will require stored data for execution. "These data will be made available under preprocessor control.

## Processing Options

The file•creation and file maintenance functions are currently envisionsed as being related sequentially and are mutually inclusive. Processing options for these functions are based on the presence or absence of input data, the number of files to be accepted from particular device types, and the preşence or absence of a date record (related to specificienput data sets or strings which lack an "origin" date).

## Compatibility

The preprocessor will be expected to accommodate the introduction of additional functions involving report generator programs and input handling programs. New functions may require new files or input from other source devices (which may involve- code translation or reformatting). Tf advisaiole, a program and file naming convention can be adopted in advance for this purpose or, alternatively, a documented method of revising and enhancing the preprocessor may be acceptable. It must also be expected that the data records comprising the current standard-function schedule will be modified to meet changing requirements, and the preprocessor should handle the revised schedule without disruption of any kind.

## Operating Environment

The preprocessor will be the first program (or set of programs) executed. in a production job. Nonproduction jobs not necessarily requiring the preprocessor will be such maintenance functions as revising the job schedule, modifying existing programs, inserting new report generator programs, removing programs no longer used, and modifying format definitions and validation criteria.

As part of the GSR system of programs, the preprocessor will be expected as a minimum to operate on the IBM $370 / 155$ with OS. Other equipments. should also be considered, to the extent feasible, to enhance the applicability of both the preprocessor and the GSR system as a whole. Features dependent upon specific releases of $O S$ should be avoided, or should be held to a minimum, identified, and the differences documented to facilitate installation and maintenance.

Figure 12 is a general process flowchart for the GSR preprocessor. Figure 13 is an example of a Standard-function Schedule format.

## File Maintenance

The GSR file maintenance programs will perform three general functions:

1. Edit input transactions for valid codes, numeric information, and completeness.
2. Update master files by adding records, deleting records, or changing fields within a record.


Figure 13
Sample "Standard-Function Schedule" Format

| REPORT ID | DATE DUE | PERIOD | LAG |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FILES USED $\mathrm{F}_{1}-\mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{n}$ |  |  |  |

## REPORT ID

DUE DATE of next report: YYMMDD (or high-values for on-demand report)
PERIOD

```
D = daily . nD' = DD + 1**
M = monthly MM' = MM + 1*
Q = quarterly (end of 3rd month) MM: = MM + 3*
S s semi-annual (end of 6th month) MM' = MM + 6*
A = annuai (end of 12th month) MM'=MM + 12*
n= number of weeks DD' = DD + (n x 7)*
(n = 1) weekly
(n = 2) bi-weekly
(n = 13) quarterly (end of l3th week)
(n = 26) semi-annual (end of 26th week)
(n = 52) annual (end of 52nd week)
```

LAG: $L=$ number of days report due following end of period.
FILES USED: $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{l}}, \mathrm{F}_{2}, \cdots, \ldots, \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{n}}$

* If $\mathrm{DD}^{\prime}$ greater than number of days in $M \mathrm{M}$ or $\mathrm{MM}^{\prime}$ greater than number of days in $Y Y$, increment MM or YY respectively. Consjider Julian conversion, reconyersion.

3. Provide an audit trail in the form of a transaction list (from edit) and an activity report (from update).

As was mentioned earlier, the file creation function is a subfunction of maintenance, performed by adding records to a null file.

Maintenance data will be input as transactions via the preprocessor to be identified and separated by file type. Job control to invoke an edit program and the appropriate update program(s) will be generated and submitted to the system. The update jobstream will consist of an edit program, a sort, and an update program for each file affected. Transactions not meeting all edit criteria will be rejected. A transaction list of input data will be generated showing the disposition of each transaction and, in the case of rejects, the reasons for rejection. All valid transactions are then passed to an update program to be matched against the master file.

The result of the update program is a new master file. $\sim$ It is anticipated that certain $0 S$ features will be used to effect the most efficient processing possible. Symbolic paroneters may be used to assign new names to master files for each new gerreration and to facilitate accumulation of transaction records between update runs. Generation data groups may be used for backup and history purposes. When an update is run, it will be desirable to retain' the master file as it existed before the update. In the case of the Enrollnent master, year-end files will be retained indefinitely for use in trend analysis.

An audit list of the additions, deletions, and changes to the file will be generated during the update. Usual precautions involving file backup and transaction storage should be employed as insurance against loss by file destruction.

Figure 14 is a flowchart presenting an overview of the file maintenance function. The "Dictionary" referred to in the chart is a GSR table for reference association of all symbolic codes used by the system. Figure 15 is a detail for the edit function. Figure 16 further defines the update function.

$\because$

Pigure 15: GSR File Maintenance Edit



FILE QUERY
Two basic functions are performed to meet a user request for information. 3 Data extraction is the process by which certain data are selected from appropriate master files, stored as records in an intermediate file, and sorted into a logical sequence for use by a report generator. Report generation is the process by which select, sorted data (and applicable computed values) are arranged and printed as a report:

Before discussing the process by which file query is brought' about, some consideration mist be' given to the types of reports available through the GSR subsystem. Essentially, all reports may be placed in one of thrice classifications: ,

1. Reports which are predefiried as to content and format. For these, special programs may be used to extract data from the same fields of specified files, perform routine calculations, and produce standard report documents. Examples are the annual. production of certain personnel data to be included in the Nevada Educational Directory, and the monthly, production of Average Daily Attendance summarizations.
2. Reports which are predefined only as to general type of content data coid general format, with optional variations available.g Examples *would be a frêquency distribution of values from a certain master file, with appropriate summary statistics and headings defined by parameters in the request, or a simple listing of actual administrator tit.es in rank order according to annual salary, with salaries shown in an adjacent column.
3. Reports for which there is no appropriate generator progrom. These special format and content reports must be produced by a program written especially for that purpose. An exmple might be a scattergram of bivariate values for which'no prior request has been received.
[^1]An analysis must be made to determine the specifications for report generator programs needed to produce report types (1) and (2). It has been suggested that a high-level report generator language be employed to facilitate accommodation of those users requiring reports of type (3). The analysis would entail the determination of which, of the specific information requests listed in Appendix 1 would be served by an initial report writing capability. It appears.' that about ten rather broad capability report generation programs would serve about $90 \%$ of the category (2) requirements. Determination of the initial level of reporting capability of the GSR would involve a direct function of the funds avai'lable for development, and the relative benefit of providing increasing percentages of the desired information without the need for special programming each time a request is made.

## Report Requirement Analysis - Recormended Procedure

I. Determine the initial Department needs for predefined (type 1) reports: These will include most of the routinely produced listings and summarizations.
2. Analyze the remaining information needs to determine the general format. of the report demanded by each. Many will be appr.priately titled.lis.tings of one factor or two or more select factors listed in combination.
3. Look at the data elements required to produce each of the reports defined as to general format in step 2. Determine the location of each element in the data base.
4. Beginning with the report type which will satisfy the greatest number of requests, and proceeding through all report types in the order of decreasing degree of request satisfaction, estimate the program development cost for each.
5. Examine the cost of each report type in relation to its corresponding benefit (ability to satisfy a certain numer of requests) and the funds available for report 'program development.
6. Information needs not accommodated by the report types selected in the above procedure must either go unsatisfied, or require the creation of an additional report program as requests are made.

Available reports should be defined for users through an "Information Directory." This directory would contain a description
of available 'report types and a listing of all data elements in the base. The uior can first check the directory to see if the information he requires is available through the GSR subsystem. Then an appropriate report type can be selected, and a report request filled out and submitted to the EMIS Director.

A system of simplified codes should be established to represent report options and data elements. . In the event that desired information is not available because component data elements are not stored in the daia base, a request should still be made to the Director. Periodic examination of these unfulfilled requests will provide a basis for decisions to augment the data base. In the event that the data elements exist, but no appropriate report format is avaiミable, the request will call for a decision whether to create a special report program.

## The File Query Process

Figures 17,18 and 19 are flowcharts describing the file query and report writing process. Figure 17 presents a general overview of the procedure once the request enters the preprocessor. Figure 18 shows the detail of the data extraction process, and Figure 19 represents the report generation phase.

User request forms are submitted to the EMIS Director's office where they are translated into uniform requests containing instructions sufficient for the preprocessor. These information requests would usually be batched with all processing requests, including those for file maintenance with their corresponding data, to be subnitted to CDP for a periodic batch processing run. All requests and data are sent to keypunch for card encoding and subsequent scheduling for the computer.

Reports will be generated via extraction programs which will be invoked by the preprocessor. The preprocessor will examine all requests (input via punched cards) and a standard-function schedule in order to generate the necessary job control to satisfy those requests. The job control generated by the preprocessor for information requests will invoke one or more extraction programs which will selectively extract data from the appropriate files and build a report file. Each extraction program will have the capability to handle several information requests. A report record will be built for each line of each report requested, then written to disk to be passed on to a report writer. Each report will also have a key containing an indication of the report type, identification of the user, and report sequence instructions.

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Once the report files have been built they are passed on to a utility sort step and sorted according to the key that was built during the extraction phase. The sorted file is then input to a GSR utility report writer which will produce the final output.

## Proprietary Software Pachages

An exploration of the feasibility of àpplying a purchasable proprietary storage•and retrieval system to the requirements of the Department was made as part of the systems analysis. IBM's Generalized Information System (GIS) and Informatics" Mark IV were considered as exemplary of systems available on the market. They were rejected as candidates for potential use by NSDE to. serve the GSR function for several reasons:

1. These systems are generally designed to serve business (manufacturing, warehousing, marketing, etc.) information handling requirements. They provide facility for ${ }^{\circ}$
: high volume file maintenance and predefined report generation on a scheduled basis. Although they are capable of providing the demand-oriented service required by the Department, i.t is not necessarily their intended function.
2. These systems incorporate high level user languages for the benefit of non-DP oriented personnel. EMIS users should not be expected to program their own reports, no matter how simplified the coding requirement.
3. Program development cost would still be required (over sand above the software lease or purchase price). Mark IV is actually a high level language, not a canned reporting system. It is very likely that the total cost would exceed that of custom GSR development.
4. It would be necessary to train CDP programmers in the - use of these languages and processing procedures. The GSR, and other EMIS subsystems, would be written in ANS COBOL, a language familiar to the CDP staff.

Estimated GSR Development Costs •1. "
It is estimated that the detailed systems design, programming, and installation of the GSR subsystem should cost between $\$ 60,000$ and $\$ 80 ; 000$. Development of data collection forms and techniques are not included in this estimate. If this task is assigned to an outside contractor, the $\$ 80,000$ figure would probably be ex́ceeded.

## Alternatives for Partial Development

Certain modifications to the conceptual design of the General Purpose Storage and Retrieval subsystem would undoubtedly reduce development costs. These modifications would, of course, detract from the planned optimization of information handling procedures. Every attempt has been made to design a storage and retrieval system which would serve the stated requirements of the Department, "but embellishments which would' obviously enhance the system at a cost exceeding the estimated marginal benefit have been avoided. One example of such features is the use of local terminal access to the CDP hardware.

One cost-saving modification which might be considered is the elimination of programs for file maintenance. 'This approach would require that programs be written to load each master file. Then. each time an update is required, the file would be completely reloaded.

Another, and perhaps more viable, approach would be to have a program which would simply add or delete records from each file. Each time a change is required, one would simply delete the record in question and add the corrected record.

Initially deleting the Average Daily Attendance data set from the system would also reduce the development cost somewhat.

## COLLECTION AND ANALYSİS OF DATA VIA SURVEY

It is proposed that NSDE have a set of computer programs.developed which will permit specialized analysis of data collected from multiple sources via survey questionnaire. The SURVEY subsystem of EMIS should be designed to.permit creation of standard format questionnaires as needed to collect data from schools, LEA offices, teachers, students, other public agencies, etc., as needed by the staff. General, questionnaire formats should be developed through a coordinated effort with CDP Keypunch, so that data encoding would be as efficient as possible:

If ail. survey questionnaire items requested by the staff were forwarded to the Director of EMIS for assembly, certain surveys could be prepared with items from several staff members for response from the same population. Mailing labels for most frequen¢ly surveyed populations may be produced by the GSR subsystem, as outlined in the Data Base discus̀sion:-

As can be seen in the Data/Information Tree (Appendix 4), some 76 stated information needs, approximately $25 \%$ of the total number, would be satisfied by data collected through the SURVEY subsystem. Since these request's generally represent single-use information, the requests should be considered only examples of types of information for which SURVEY çould be used. NSDE currently collects a great deal of information from schools by non-standardized survey questionnaires, but nc automated tabulation and analysis. system, exists. Results are usually hand tabulated and multiple analysis of items is all but impossible.

Figure 20 is a flowchart of the type of system proposed. There are five general steps involved in the process:

1. Questionnaire items are submitted to the EMIS director by individual staff members or Branches. The population to be surveyed is defined, and a deadline date for information receipt is included. If special analysis of item responses is required, specifications are provided.
2. The Director of EMIS either creates a questionnaire from the individual's request, or batches several requests together for a survey of the same population.
.3. A standard format questionraire is printed and mailed.
3. Returned questionnaires are edited and submitted to CDP for keypunching and processing.
4. The responses (data) and tabulation specifications are processed via the SURVEY program(s) to produce the desired reports.".

5a. The SURVEY, program(s) will tabulate the number and percentage of responses to each of $n$ (where $n$ is between $I$ and. 10) choices, plus "omit" (no response). to each item. These responses may have been made by the person being surveyed, or may be the codes provided by the SDE corresponding to certain "openend" responses. Options of the program(s) would permit any of the following variations of this basic item analysis:
(1) Selecting sub-populations from the total population of respondents, and/or
(2) Selecting certain items for use in separate reports' (as would be necessary when one questionnaire carries items for two or more staff members to the same population), and/or

(3) Performing a multiple analysis on any two or more items (i.e., "of those answering with response $n_{2}$ to item $x, 14$ ( $21.7 \%$ ) also responded with response $n_{7}$ to item $y$ ), and/or
(4) Concurrently calculating the percentage of responses for a total population and one subpopulation, e.g., reporting that $55 \%$ of all teachers made a certain response, and that $78 \%$ of elementary teachers made that same response.

## SURVEY Reports

The SURVEY output reports can follow a simplified matrix format using the questionnaire item numbers on the vertical axis, and the eleven response choices ( 10 choices plus OMIT) on, the horizontal axis. Each cell of the matrix would carry the frequency and percentage of the corresponding response. Headings should be clear, descriptive definitions of report content. Tabulation and analysis options, described in 5a (1-4) above, would call for minor modification of this basic format.

The report user would receive a copy of the questionnaire to be used as a key to interpretation of the reported matrix of response values.

## Developmental Costs

The estimated cost for creation of the SURVEY processing programs is $\$ 2,000$. Many survey tabulation and analysis programs which* are essentially similar to the one described here have been developed for use by data processing service bureaus, government' agencies, etc., and should be available for purchase." Any of these is likely to require some program modification to make it fit the needs of NSDE, however, and the final cost is likely to exceed that of custom development.

## INVENTORY INFORMATION

Certain instructional programs in the State of Nevada, including Career Education, Manpower Development Training, etc., qualifiy the SDE to acquire excess federal property for participating schools at little or no cost. Through this program, students benefit from equipments and materials that would otherwise not be available to enhance their curriculum. In order to take full advantage of the surplus property which is offered, the SDE staff must have up-to-date information on the equipment and material holdings of the various schools and districts, as well as knowledge of the program-associated needs of'these institutions.

Surplus property becomes available without prior notice, and remains available only until such time as one of the many qualified recipients claims or purchases it. When desirable equipment does become available, the SDE must act without delay to procure it before another agency acts. The problem faced by the Department is that they must ciaim or purchase only such material as is actually needed for the qualifying programs. Without adequate information concernirig these needs and holdings, much useful equipment is not claimed when offered.

In support of this information need, an inventory control subsystem is proposed as the last of the five basic EMIS subsystems. A myriad of such systems are currently utilized by government agencies and private industry, so the creation of a new system for NSDE is not warranted. A search for an adequate inventory control software package should be carried out by those staff members needing the information. Most software developed for public agencies is public domain or non-proprietary, and should be available to the Department without cost. Coordination of the investigation of available systems should involve the EMIS Director and the Nevada Central Data Processing Department, so that any software acquired is compatible with the processing environment available to the SDE. Note our earlier discussion of the processing environment and recommendation of ANS COBOL as the primary programming language.

To meet minimal data requirements, an inventory system for EMIS must provide for the following concerning equipments and materials
held and needed:

1. Equipment category and quantity
2. Identification by number and description
3. Location
4. Condition
5. Use [application to specific program(s)]
6. Source and cost
7. Status: needed, ordered, distributed, etc., with dates
8. Cost savings through acquisition from Federal Excess PersonaliProperty Program.

## ANCILLARY RECOMMENDAy

## NOTES ON THE COLLECTION OF DATA

Local education agencies and schools often present problems as sources of data. Few school personnel have had much opportunity to deal with computers or sophisticated data collection techniques. Perhaps NSDE is fortunate that its "service bureau," Central Data Processing, has no Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) or Optical Character Recognition (OCR) equipment available, because forms used as input to a keypunch process always seem easier for the user to handle than scannable sheets or cards. Even with carefully devised forms for keypunch input, however, care must be taken in instructing the data supplier in their proper use. If data collected from school or district offices arrives on forms which require a great deal of clerical editing and correction, the cost of data collection can exceed its value.

Much of the data needed for the GSR subsystem must be collected in the fall. Personnel data, needed initially for production of the state Educational Directory, should be collected before school starts. Student enrollment data and curriculum data should be collected as soon after school starts as practicaile. It is usually advisable to wait at least texsschool days for classes to "settle" and the majority, of progym adjustments to be made. In order to encourage the yielding of this local education data in a timely fashion, it is suggested that two "Data Days" be established in the falī. On a Personnel Data Day, two or three weeks before school scarts, an administrator at each location would be reguired to complete and submit the necessary Personnel Data forins. On Student/Program Data Day, about the tenth day of school, all enrollment and curriculum data should be sent to the SDE.

Data Days, specific dates, are to be preferred over periods for collection and deadlines for submitting data. The suggestion that a specific day be allocated for this purpose seems to eliminate a certain amount of procrastination that can be devastating to an information system. We suggest that NSDE contact the New York State Department of Education for information regarding
its success with data collection for the BEDS Project.

Optical scanning equipment, particularly or + ical mark recognition equipment, can make data collection an easier task for at least two reasons. First, with adequate instructions; the forms can be less time-consuming to complete. Second, with sufficient volumes, the conversion of data to machine-compatible form can be considerably less expensive and much faster. OMR devices have their faults as well, however, with hardware and forms problems predominating. As EMIS requires the collection of more and more data over the years, it would be advisable to look. carefully at keypunch costs related to shared fixed costs of OMR.

## Coliection of Enrollment Data

Figures 21 and 22 are possible form types for collection of the beginning-of-the-year data for the GSR Enrollment data set. The problem is to collect $n$-counts of students with specific attribute combinations without making school personnel detail information on every student. The form in Figure 21, the "Fall Enrollment Report," will permit collection of data for all students except those with handicap or disadvantage attributes. Figure 22, the "Exceptional Pupil Enrollment Report," requires that an entry-line be made for each exceptional pupil. The recording of name on this form is for the benefit of the person filling it out. Actual identification of students is not necessary, since entries only create tallies in the information system.

A program must be written to convert data collected and keypunched in this fashion to the Enrollment records detailed in Part II.

## Data From Other Sources

Several 'information requests concerned a need for job market data as it relates to instructional programs in Nevada. Program data wil. l be available through the GSR Curriculum file as discussed earlier, but information about Nevada's employment market and fits trends is another matter. The only practical source for citis information is the Nevada Department of Employment Security. A survey of businesses throughout the state could produce the needed data, but this would be a costly venture requiring con-siderable analysis.

The NSDE should establish a relationship with Employment Security that will permit periodic examination of the job market data
FALL ENROLLMENT REPORT for Grade

Total number of students in this grade
Estimated number of students in this grade with both parents (or the only parent) employed on a full-tịme basis

- Figure 21

Figure 22
EXCEPTIONAL PUPIL ENROLLMENT REPORT for District
School

they collect and maintsin. The form of the data avallable through ESD will dictate the mamination techniques to be used. $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}$. return, ESD might be interested in seeing the program data provided by VERIFY. One of the major objectives of the educational system is to provide students with marketable skills. Observation of market trẹds; would seem to be a very basic function of those who guide the system's program development.

Many of the stated requests for information submitted by the NSDE staff included "follow-up" information on students after they leave the system. Education's only product is students who have completed a given.course of study. Therefore, some sort of quality control analysis of this final product is essential to provide appropriate feedback to the system.

The question of providing 'follow-up data through EMIS was not dealt with in the systems analysis, because the contractor and the Department agreed that the data collection problems exceeded the scope of the contract. Let us look for, a moment at some of these potential problems.

The only reasonable way to obtain follow-up information on students would be to ask the students themselves about their accomplishments and failures. This type of survey should take place periodically during the immediate post-graduate years, let us say two, five and ten years after leaving the system. The first major problem occurs as the Department attempts to maintain current addresses for these former students throughout a ten-year period. It is well known that mobility is extremely high dusing this period in life.

Another major problem concerns return of the questionnaires with

- complete and accurate (subjective) data. Students with high aspirations, who meet with a reasonable degree of success in their pursuits, would be pleased to indicate to the SDE or their high school that they have been successful. But these; students do not demonstrate the weaknesses of the system - the areas that need improvement. Unfortunately, the students whose experiences nave not' met their aspirations, or those with low aspirations in the first place; would be likely to either not return the questionnaire or seturn it with exaggerated or misleading responses. It is these students who could provide the most valuable feedback to the system, if they would only do so. As the time becomes greater between graduation (or drop-out) and survey, the problems intensif's. At the final survey of a ten-year longitudinal study, one would be fortunate to obtain a $20 \%$ response,
anc it is likely that the majority of that $20 \%$ would be reasonc. ably successful individuals.

We suggest that the Department obtain the services of a consultant whe is experienced with post-graduate follow-up data collection and analysis, in order to examine this important source of feedback information in depth. Specific requests for follow-up data have been associated with the Survey subsystem in the Data/Information Tree, Appendix 4.

A sote on the educational directory
Several information requests indicated that the Educational uirectory produced each fall has not been available early enough in the school year, and has no: contained adequate schooi staff information for Department ne-is.

The problem of printing a directory early in the school year plagues most, if not all, states. A Pèrsonnel Data Day scheduled before the start of school wight help speed the process somethat. But those responsible for production of the Directory will always find a conflict between meeting printing deadlines and delivering complete and accurate information.

Most states do not produce an education directory with such detai"ed school staff lisiings as Nevada does. Many list only high-ranking LEA administrators and school principals. NSDE is faced with three choices in aneffort to improve the Directery.

1. Continue to produce the same types of information for general dissemination each fall, with a highly-detailed supplementary school stafi listing drawn from the GSR personnel file for NSDE internal use.
2. Produce a highly-detailed Directory for general dissemInazion each fall. Contents would include specific teacher assignments.
3. Produce a condensed version of the Directory for general dissemination, listing only administrative personnel. Generate a comprehensive Directory with appropriate cross-references, etc., for Department use.

One addicional suggestion, whatever the form of the Nevada

Educational Directory, would be to show the county name on each page, in addition to the first page of listings for that county.

## NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMIS

Two of the five proposed EMIS subsystems, the Process Objectives Monitor and Fund Accounting systems, are already functional. Of the remaining three, two will be developed for the SDE -the Ceneral Furpose Storage and Retrieval and Survey systems -and one, Inventory, will most likely be acquired from another public agency.

The Inventory subsystem, if care is used*in its selection, should requirie a minimal amount of program modification. The cost and time for its modification, installation, and testing cannot be estimated at present.
$\therefore$
The Survey development, which requires only one or perhaps two programs, could conceivably be completed in less than a month. Procedures for its use, including forms development, could be established concurrently.

The GSP subsystem, on the other hand, will require considerable development time, perhaps six to twelve months. Installation, initial data collection, and testing could easily set its useful beginning in the fall of 1973 if development work were to proceed immediately.

With the GSR, more than the other subsystems, NSDE must anticipate a period of perhaps four to six months of considerable frustration. The system will have boen developed in the abstract, and chances are excellent that it will not perform exactly as planned during the initial period of use. Problems should be anticipated with all phases of use, not just computer program functions. Data collection will be difficult at first; data preparation (keypunch) may slip up on occasion; operator error -in spite of careful construction of the preprocessor -- will create delays; and user requests will occasionally be unprocessible.

These are the inevitable growing pains of new data processing systems. They are especially prone to occur for non-data-processing-oriented users. Bear with these small developmental
catastrophes and the GSR, as well as the other EMIS subsystems, will serve the Department well.

As a last bit of advice from one who has worked both for and with data processing service bureaus, the following is offered. Data processing types are almost as different from the ordinary man in mental makeup and thought as are educators. If members of the SDE strive to work $\dot{\omega} i t h$ Central Data Processing, CDP is bound to reciprocate. And CDP's cooperation is essential to the success of EMIS.


1. NSDE Staff. Information Requests
2. Interim Report of Component Data Elements
3. Interim Report on the Availability of Data
4. Data/information Tree: The relationship of information requests to the EMIS Subsystems

INFORMATION NEEDS LISTINGS

Logical File,
Subfile Assignment:
S - Student
I - Individual
G - Group
S - Sample Data
0 - Other
A - Activity
C - Curriculúm
P - Process Objective 0 - Other

R - Resource
P - Personnel
F - Finance
B - Facility (bldgs)
E - Equipment
C - Community
0 - Other
Level of Maintenarice:
C - Class
S - School
L - LEA
R - Region
D - SDE
0 - Other

Frequency of Need:
W - Weekly
M - Monthly
S - Each Semester
Y - Annually
0 - Other
Principal Use:
P - Process Objective
M - Management Responsibility
R - Routine Assignment
0 - Other
Probable Source of Data:
C - Class
S - School
L - LEA
R - Region
D - SDE
0 - Other
APPENDIX 1 (continued)

| INFORMATION NEEDS LISTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REQUESTED BY | LOGIC SUB $\begin{array}{r}\text { LVL } \\ -\quad O F\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FRO } \\ \text { OF } \end{gathered}$ | PUR- | . PROB | ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION | REF |
| DIV-BRCH-IND | FILE FILE MNT | USE | POSE | SRCE |  | NO. |
| 3-1-06 | $R=P \quad L$ | $Y$ | $p$ | L | Names and titles of planning officials at each LEA | 001 |
| 3-1-06 | $R-P \quad S$ | $Y$ | P | L | Names and titles of LEA admin resp for prog needs dissemination: | 002 |
| 3-1-06 | $A-C \quad S$ | S | P | L | Curricular prog objectives for each school* and name of admin | 003 |
| 3-1-05 | $S \cdots-G \quad S$ | S | $p$ | L | Fed progràm evãuation test. scores, Tl - and T3, and student grades | 004 |
| 3-1-05 | S - I L | $Y$ | 0 | L | HS student college choice, ethnic grp, family income | 005 |
| 3-1-05 | $S-S \quad S$ | S | 0 | S | Student grade fd for rdg, math, ss, ns englich. Sample data | 006 |
| 3-1-05 | $S-G$ | Y | P | S | Student $N$ by grade, ethnic, sex, school, family income | 007 |
| 3-1-05 | $A-C \quad S$ | S | $p$ | S | Staff using ciriterion refd inst and eval programs | 008 |
| 3-1-05 | $A-C \cdot C$ | $Y$ | $p$ | C | Class performance ob.jectives in rdg, math, ss, ns, eng | 009 |
| 3-1-05 | $S-S \quad S$ | Y | $p$ | L | Std test summaries by grd, eth, sex for rdg, math, ss, ns, eng | 010 |
| 3-0-03 | $S-S \quad S$ | $Y$ | P | L | Student follow-up data. Success rela'ted to school program | 011 |
| 3-0-03 | $A-P D$ | $Y$ | P | D | Effectiveness of dept services and products | 012 |



Cog, aff and psmtr test data by sex, ethnic, school

Prog, effectiveness. Prog description, student performance

Comprehensive eauipment inventory data. See data elements
Drop-out data for voc and acad students Drop-out data for vOC and acad students
Student follow-up. OE program .code vs Student follow-up. OE-program code vs
labor market data Local plans vs VERIFY data vs labor market info. Prog effectiveness
Disadvantaged voc students by grd,

Voc ed equipment inventory hy $n \in$ code ${ }^{\prime}$
School enrollment by sex, age, ethnic, grade

Voc student info provided by VERIFY
Voc ed prog budget-expenditure info.
OE code career objectives of students
by grade
Follow-up and drop-out information vs. Follow-up and drop-out information vs
school program.


'ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Teach and cons staff info re education,
position, eth, exper
Teacher in-service ting, experience,
responsibility
Job placement and other counselor/
student..contacts
Voc tahr certification vs local plans
Reading tahr education, in-service,
responsibility
Gr 3-6 language arts course content and
objectives
Elem test data summaries for basic skills
by school and grade
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| REQUESTED BY | LOGIC SUB | ¿VL' $0 F$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FRQ. } \\ 0 \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | PUR- POSE | PROB SRCE | ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION | REF NO. |
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| IND | FILE FILE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4-1-15 | $s-s$ | L | Y | M | L | Student follow-up and drop-out info related to program | 052 |
| 4-1 - 12 | R - C | R | Y | P | 0 | Distributive labor market info | 053 |
| 4-1-13 | R - E | S | 0 | P | L | Full inventory info for mdt fed excess and purchased property | 054 |
| 4-1-13 | R - F | 0 | Y | P | D | Per student cost of mdt programs currently maintained. | 055 |
| 4-1-13 | S - I | S | Y | P | 0 | Follow-up of mdta on-job placement students | 056 |
| 4-1-*13 | S - I | S | Y | P | D | Mdt-drop-out rates per program, age, sex, eth, family income | 057 |
| 4-1-05 | R - C | R | Y | M. | 0 | Total population info re job market, eth, age, family, etc | 058 |
| 4-1-05 | R - B | S' | Y | M | L | Sch facility by service area, equip and floorspace allotments | 059 |
| 4-1-05 | A - C | S | Y | . | L. | Public and private sch career tng program and of p by 0 E code | 060 |
| 4-1-05 | R - C | R | Y | M | 0 | job market analysis related to $O E$ program code | 061 |
| 4-1-05 | R - F | S | Y | P | L | Accounting of vea funding from source to application . | 062 |
| 4-1-05 | R - $-\dot{p}$, | S | Y | M | L | Sch staff info, complete including voc tchng hours | 063 |
| 4-1-05 | S - S | L | $Y$ | M | L | Follow-up and drop-out info related to program | 064 |

 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Student career objective profile by grade
Student career objectives related to at-
titude, interest, ability
Disadvantaged. student $N$ by type, age,
grade, sex, eth, location
Total studerit population data like that
provided by VERIFY
Vocaíional student follow-up information
related to program
Curriculum related to job performance
requirements
Job market supply and demand related to
program
Capital equipment inventory by location
i and service area
Student coursework related to career ob-
jectives
Career objective info, related to aptitude
and ability, eth, age, etc




APPENDIX 1 (continued)

| ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION. | REF NO. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Enrollment and completions of alk pub and private voc programs | 078 |
| Tchr certification related to LEA voc ed annual plans | 079 |
| Program budget-expenditure accounting fór voc ed programs | 080 |
| Student career aspiration related•to ability, aptitude, job market | 081 |
| Tchr id, courses, load, certification, student success | 082 |
| Private school enrollments, completions, placements, courses | 083 |
| Graduate follow-up for evaluation of - curriculum | 08a |
| Teacher shortages and over-supply by service area and location | 085 |
| Indian student drop-outs by age, grade, sex, reason | 086 |
| Indian student $N$ residing on reservation by age, grade, school | 087 |
| Tchrs instruction non-english classes except.for lang progrs | 088 |
| Number of retentions of indians residing on reservations | "089 |
| td test sciore summaries by skill area by school, dist, state | 090 |




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 APPENDIX 1 (continued)

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 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Eth group service special needs drug
ed programs offered
Invertory of NSDE drug kits by location
Number of credential endorsements is.
sued annually by type
Teachers assigned in major or minor
teaching field
Tchr transcript info related to teaching
assignment
U of $N$ graduates teaching in Nevada
Teachers holding bachelors or masters
degrees
Provision status of all credentials
Identification of teachers not renewing
credentials
Student social studies attitude, skill,
aptitude test data,
DOT/OE code reference library
Soc st conmittee meeting dates, chairmen
Labor market info related to oE program
code
Credential data on teachers in social
studies



 APPENDIX 1 (continued Requested by logic sub
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 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTIUN
Teacher assignment compared with cer-
tification data
Soc studies course goals and basic texts
Structure and organization of LEA ad-
ministrations
$7-12$ soc st course enrollnents, tchrs,
grade offered, elective
Follow-up info on distributive ed
students
Socio-econ makeup of clark and Washoe
school populations.
Rdg and math ach test summaries by
ethnic and socio-econ groups
4 yr ethnic population balance by
school. Washoe, Mineral, Clark
Ethnic and handicapped student popula-
tions by LEA
Ethnic distribution of certificated ..
pers by school
Ethnic distribucion of students by
district
Ethnic studies course titles, content,
objectives



APPENDIX 1 (continued)

APPEIIOIX 1 （continued）
 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Esd job market analysis converied to
Sch ：enrollments by eth，sex，level， career obj
Handicapped populations by e＇th，sex， Handicapped populations by eth，sex，
level，location Tchr and counselor responsibility re－ Total population makeup vs job oppor－ Ethnic distribution of NSDE personnel Distribution of class sizes，$K-8$ ，by school
Names．of school adninistrative personnel
Budget／expenditure figures on title
progs admin．by $C \& I$ Budget／expenditure data for consultant
travel，contracted serv Identity of soc st texts in use by school Identity of emerging curriculum concerns－ unmet needs
Identity of learning material＇s for spec－ ，ial ed vs student perform PROB
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: ABBREVIATE:D DESCRIPTION
Description of all courses offered,
$7-12$, credil' offered
Directory, with precise teacher assign-
ments
Cost center reports by branch by in-
dividual
Budget status report by branch
Identification of elem classes with
excess of 30 students
Ethnic distribution of hs gradueces
Ethnic distribution of school enrollments
Hs drop-outs by reason, follow-up of
these students
N of students enrol led and completing
driver ed course by dist
Hs graduate follow-up, one and five jear
survey
Identification of orthopedically handi-
capped students




APPENDIX 1 (continued)




 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Phys ed teacher credential info, hrs
teaching pe
Heal th ed teacher credentia? info, hrs
teaching health ed
N•of students who completed driver ed
and have recd moving viol
Student enrollment data by eth and
spec ed by school
Private trade sch enrollments, comple-
Lions, s\&l statement
Out of state expenditures for educ of
Nevada students
Student mobility-unfulfilled enroll- .
ments, dropouts, transfers
Relationship of curry patterns, to real
world success -follow up
Science and environmental ed ting of
K-6 teachers .
General sci teachers listed by specific
course taught
Earth sci teachers listed by location
Physics teachers listed by location


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 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
N nf certifiéd counsélors by schóol
N off participants achieving title III
project objectives
N of paid personnel in title III pro-
jects by title
Total cost of title III projects by
cost center by project
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APPENDIX 1. (con'tinued)

 ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
Food service non－food assistance to
schools
ADA of schools not participating in
NSLP．
Per meal cost of lunch production by
district
Migrant student enrollment by school
Schools with lunch．programs serving
kindergarten
Nut tion programs currently conducted，
vy location，level
N of financialily needy children not
served＇by NSLP
＊N of financially needy children who are
participating in NSLP
Ethric dis，tribution of N＇LP participants
by LEA
Special NSLP monthly reports from
schools
Bus route data－capacity，mileage，route
description




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APPENDIX 1 (continued)

山 山 ○ －ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTION
N of students with family income $\$ 3000$
or on AFDC
N of migrant students，date of enroll－
ment and transfer
N of migrant students，date of enroll－
pent and transfer
号 号




DIV BRCH－IND FILE FILE

$$
\infty, \quad \infty \quad \infty
$$

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\cdots \infty
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APPEIDİ 1 （continued）

| $\cdots$ | － | レ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 ＊ | 0 | a | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
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| $\checkmark$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ＇I | 1 \％ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\stackrel{7}{8}$ | $\underset{-1}{\text { un }}$ | $\propto$ | $\propto$ | $\propto$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\propto$ | $\propto 1$ | ： | $\sim$ |
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| $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | m | $m$ | m | $m$ | m | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\stackrel{3}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | ， | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| 뭄 | 之 | N | N | N | $\sim$ | N | $\sim$ | $\sim$ | － | 0 | N | n） |


 uosead pue s！uyza Kq sznodosp fo N $N$ of dropouts by ethnic and reason
$N$ of special ed students by category Kıoбəzes Kq squapnzs pə Letoəds to N $N$ of students by ethnic group $N$ of students by ethnic group Total per pupil expenditure for oper－ Total per pupil expenditure for oper－

O号 岂 안岩鸢 $\ggg \ggg \ggg$

낭

| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $m$ | $n$ | $m$ | $m$ |
| 1 | $i$ | 1 | $i$ | $i$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ddots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $i$ |

Appendix̄ 2 (Interim Report of Componeni Data Elements - 4/8/72)

Information Needs not Contributing
to the List of Component Data Elements
$=:$
In the contractor"s opinion, certain units of information requested by the NSDE staff should not be considered as applicable fo the EMIS Project. These requests do not appear to meet one or more of the criteria for practicality as noted on pp. 12-13 of the Orientation Manual. They are listed here according to the principal rejection criterion.

```
Essentiality: 129, 170, 186, 207, 254.
```

Variability:
040
Recurrent need
or multiple use: $033,034,035,039,055,089,092,095$, 096, 101, 103, 105, 106, 134, 189, 211, $244,246,256,257,285,286,287,288$.

Availability: No rejections at this timé. The data aivaii-. ability survey may eventually demonstrate grounds for rejection of certain requests under this criterion.

Treatment of certain information requests should be postponed to a later date for economic or operational practicality. In the opinion of the contractor, these requests should have direct influence on the design of the system so that they can be accommodated in the future, but they should not be considered for further analysis of the availability of data ele:ents, etc., at' this time.

These units of information may be weighed against a short-run intérpretation of the same criteria for practicality. They are listed here according to the principal postponement criterion.

Essentialịty: 005, 003, 022, 068, 075, 168, 202, 208, 213, 227.

Variability: No postponements.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Recurrent need } \\ & \text { or multiple use: }\end{aligned} \quad 004,036, .038,121,131,133,180,221$,

Availabilitÿ: 014, 1.11, 120, 152, 171, 235, 250.

Appendix 2 (continued:)

As the NSDE/EMIS is to serve the management information needs of the Department staff, rejection or postponement of satisfaction of certain of the information requests for cause is not sufficient in itself. Many of these requests are currently being satisfied, at least in part, through existing techniques. Others mey eventually be satisfied through survey techniques not employing a data storage and retrieval system. The following comments may provide further ciarification.
0.12, 018, 068 and 075 are extremely general or "all-encompassing" and are partially covered by combinations of other requests.
$005,008,034,035,036,170$ and 256 can probably be satisfied by a single survey and do not require storage in the system.

004, 022, 055, 089, 092, 095, 096, 101, 103, 105, 106, 180, $189,208,211,221,222,225,244, \cdot 257,260,271,272,283$, 284, $285,286,287,288,289$ and 290 represent information which is presently collected and maintained for the purpose stated on the Information Description form.

131, 133, 152, 186, 207 and 246 represent information which is or should be avaịlable through other agencies.

168 and 213 will be served by the NSDE/EMIS subsystem for Process Objective monitoring.

254, concerning bus route data, will be satisfied by information needs covering classified employees and capital equipment.
$033,038,039,040,129$ and 134 are not requests for information as such.

235 concerns data which is nrt sufficiently definable at this time.

## Appendix 2 (continued)

## Data Element File Categories

The following categories have been created for the purpose of classifying component data elements. They may or may not bear relationship to the file structure of the data base of the EMIS.

### 1.0 STUDENT Logical File

### 1.1 Student Physical Files <br> 1.1.I Census data, all elements associated with one another (by schooligrade) to avoid duplicate counts and to provide for cross reference identification öf sub́jects. <br> 1.1.2 Census data, elements may be isolated except as noted. <br> 1.1.3 Sample data, popul/ation represented must be clearly <br> <br> 2.0 ACTIVITY Logical File

 <br> <br> 2.0 ACTIVITY Logical File}2.1 Managerial/Administrative Activity Physical Files
2.1.1 Process Objectives Monitoring Data.
2.2 Curriculum Physical Files
2.2.1 Public Primary and Elementary ( $K-6$ ) curriculum data.
2.2.2 Public Intermediate and Secondary (7-12) curriculum data.
2.2.3 Post-secondary curriculum data.
2.2.4 Non-pubIic curriculum data.
2.2.5 In-service training curriculum data.
3.0 RESOURCE Logicál File
3.1 Staff Physical Files
3.1.1 Certificated school and LEA personnel and trustees.
3.1.2 Classified school and LEA personnel.
3.1.3 NSDE personnel.
3.2 Facility Physical Files
3.2.1. LEA plant (real property).
3.2.2 LEA equipment (chattel property).
3.3 Finance Physical Files
3.3.i LEA fiscal accounting.
3.3.2 NSDE fiscal accounting.
3.4 Other Resource Files
3.4.1 Community data.

Appendix 2 (continued)

1.1.1 School enrollment, ethnic by grade, $Y$ Sch ..... 007
public*and private $\mathrm{K}-12$ : Anglo, ..... 019
Black, Oriental, Indian, Spanish ..... 021
Surname, Not Stated or Other. ..... 067100114122154155157160161
178
187201210
( ..... 234237252295296
1.1.1 School enrollment, sex by grade, $\quad$ Y - Sch ..... 007
public and private_K-12. ..... 019021
067086160161
1.1.1 School enrollment, Migrant by ..... 247
grade, publi.c and private, $\mathrm{K}-12$. ..... 269
Defined as: From families in ..... 270agriculturally related occupa-tions who have moved within thelast five years.
File
Category Data Element (s)
Update Probable Informa Freq Source ..... Ref
1.1.1 School enrollment, family income ..... Sch ..... 007
category by grade, public ana pri- ..... 201
vate K-12. Annual income cate- ..... 234
gories: (1) 0-3000, (2) 300i- ..... 267
6000 , (3) $\cdot 600_{1}^{1}-10,000$, (4) 10,001- ..... 268
15,000, (5) 15,000 up, (6) Not .Stated.
1.I.I School enrollment, vocational by Y Sch ..... 019
grade, public 9-post-secondary.Defined as: Enrolled in an ident-iffed vocational program.
1.1.1 School enrollment, disadvàntaged $Y$ Sch ..... 019
by grade, public and private $\cdot \mathrm{K}-12$ ..... 067
Disadvantaged categories ..... 201
(1) Over-age for grade by ${ }^{2} 2$ or ..... 234
more years. ..... 251
(2) Read or Arith achievement 2 ..... 263
or more grades below place- ..... 264
(3) From AFDC or Welfare family.
(4) From family receiving otherecon asst.(5) Institutionalized:(6) Minority ethnic group.
(7) Geographic or cultural
isolation.
1.1.1 School enrollment, handicapped by $\dot{\mathrm{Y}}$ Sch ..... 067
grade•or age, public and private, ..... 155
all levels to age 25. Handicap ..... 161
categories: ..... 187
(1) Orthopedically and other. ..... 181
(2) Homebound. ..... 201
(3) Blind. ..... 212
(4) Partially sighted. ..... 234
(5) Deaf. ..... 240
(6) Hard of hearing. ..... 265
(7) Profoundly mentally retarded. ..... 266
(8) Severely mentally retarded. ..... 293
(9) Trainable mentally retarded. ..... 294
(10) Educable mentally" retarded.
(11) Multiple mentally retarded.
(12) Em itionally disturbed.
(13) Socially maladjusted.
(14) Learning disabled.


Appendix 2 (continued)

Appendix 2 (continued)
$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { File } & \text { Update Probable Informa } \\ \text { Category } & \text { Data Element (s) } & \text { Freq } & \text { Source } & \text { Ref }\end{array}$

2.2.1 Course title, description, en-

                    Y Sch ..... 088 rollment, teacher ss number for . 110 elementary ( \(K-6\) ) courses con- ..... 249 sidered to be "special", i.e., other than the standard \(K-6\) class- rocm offering, including special education, non-english', remedial.
    2.2.1 Frequency distribution of class ..... 165
sizes by school for K-6 classes ..... 176
not included above.
, 2.2.1 Class performance objectives and $Y$ Class ..... 009 teacherss number. School, g̀ čade ..... 031
(if applicable), and LEA ident- ..... 043
ified. K-6. ..... 127 ..... 148 ..... 158
2.2.1 Curricular program objectives; by school. ..... 003043.
2.2.2 Course number, title, description, Y " Sch ..... 031
instructor ss number, enrollment, ..... 043
basic texts, grades to which oi- ..... 070
fered, credit given, elective ..... 078
status, for all courses offered ..... 127
at 7-12, by school. ..... 130
148150158169.172
182231249
2.2.2 Class performance objectives by . Y Sch ..... 009
course number, 7-12, by school. ..... 031043127148158
2.2.2 Curricular prógram objectives ..... Y
Sch ..... 003by department by school. 7-12.043


Appendix 2 (continued)


Appendix 2 (continued)
File
Category $\quad$ Data Element. $(\mathrm{s}) \quad$ Update Probable Informa
Freq
3.2.2 Capital equipment inventory: 0 Sch 015 Identification c.)de, condition ' 020 code, location, use (by program 054 code). . 059 072

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 3.3.1 Annual per school expenditures by } & Y & \text { LEA } & 093 \\ & \text { líne item as currently accounted }\end{array} \quad . \quad 094$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { líne item as currently accounted } \\ \text { for. } & 004 \\ 228\end{array}$ - • . 2.29 .231 242 275 276 297 - 298

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3.3.2 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Federal program fund accounting } \\ \text { data: Budget/encumbrancefexperid= }\end{array} \\ & \text { iture data by line item and cost }\end{array}$ center for each program. " 967

213
. 2 2.3
224
261
262
3.4.1 Selected data from Employment: 'Y ESD : 143

Security Department job-market 070 survey, trànslatable from DOT to , . 048 OE code clasśifications. : 058
$Y$. . . 061
071.

077
$150^{\circ}$

- 163

053
.145
"


SEVida Stite Deparement of Educzation
Enuchinnal Uanagetent Information System

REEMRT OF DAEA AVAIUEELTIY
Dt the bat tixhmes os element grops leading to potential sat-
 wae tounci chat ali suk 31 were elther positively known to be collestable ar wre presently beis collected for one reason तt mochet. These $3 x$ ehmencs or groups may be Found in the acoropmysne tsian cletencary and segondary quescionnaires and in the fremt af wasolidated dara groums dated April $10,1972$.

 FWhiatidity ot thoke 31 elements of groups only. Sixteen ques- -



Quxstions tefercixs to student data permicted three types of recpmise: fndicathon that the dala is already collected regu-
 Dt that the dara could not te collected, Questions zeferring


 ©) agencles sasing eaw trpe of response for each item. The primary wiotctye at chss point in the project is to determine shich datis blewents in dats element groups are not presently
 Rade as ce whe leval of posictue response, f.e., what percentase xit "prestacly collezed" ar "avallable" response, constiqutan a bessundile degrete of gyallablilty. The contractor has

Appendix 3 (continued)
arittrarily selected $80 \%$ positive response, as indication of aveilability for inclusion in the data base. The assuniption is that if $80 \%$ of agencites cain supply the needèd data, the remaining $20 \%$ will be able to do so if they are given appropriate guidance, and assistance by the SDE.

As can be seen in the attached questionnaire item analysis, all activity and resource data elements meet or exceed the $80 \%$ threshold and may be considered available. Ail but three student data elements are also shown to be available from the responding agencies. The three which appear not to be available are:

1. [The identification of] migrant students using this definition: Those who have moved into your school district within the past year and whose parents are i; seeking or have acquired temporary employment in agriculture or related food processing actịvities.
A.total of $79.6 \%$ of responding 'elementary and secondary schools indicated that this element is presently: collected or could, be collected. This is extremely close to the arbitrary threshold established by the contractor, and the response may be contaminated somewhat by the fact that many schools do not have mígrants enrolled. Provision will be made in the data base to accommodate this element if and when it becomes'available.,
2. [The identification of students] according to approximate family income category as follows:

Below \$3,000 annual earnings
\$3,000-`6,000`annual earnings
$\$ 6,000-10,000$ annual earnings
\$10,000-15,000 annual earnings
Above $\$ 15,000$ annual eaṛnings.

```
Appendix 3'(continued)
```

9
A total of $56.1 \%$ of responding elementary and secondary schools indicated that this element is presently collected or could be collected. Negative response to this request was expected, but it was included in the questionnaires because a sisnificant percientage of the NSDE information requests c̣alled for the data. It may be possible to estimate incone levels for school groups of learners through the association of census tracts with school attendance areas, providing partial satisfaction of the NSDE information requirement. Provision will be made in the data base design to accommodate this and other sptudent attributes if and when the data become available.
3. [The identification of students] as comíng from families who are receiving aid from Welfare or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

A total of $77.2 \%$ of responding elementary and secondary schools indicated that this element is presently collected or could be collected. The response to, this request might have been more positive if schools had known that this data should be available from the social agencies responsible for administration of the welfare programs. SDE guidance should be able to turn this request from negative to positive in the future. The data base design will provide accordingly.

The indication of the data availability analysis is extremely heartening to say the least. The data necessary to provide the vast majority of "acceptable" information requirements of the ; NSDE staff are presently available.

D/K May 30, 1972

## Appendix 3 (continued)

NEVADA. STATE DEPARTMENT. OF EDUCATION

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AVAILABILITY SURVEY

 LOCAL EDUCÁTION AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE
## 16 LEA questionnaires were returned and tabulated

County Survey Results, IEA
Name of administrator responding $\qquad$ Title $\qquad$

Please respond to the following questions by checking the appropriate box. If you wish to qualify your . response or to comment on the question asked, please feel free to do so.

If you are asked to do so
Could you state the number of students in your district transported at public expense, i.e., those transported in school buses

- or in private vehicles whose owners are reimbursed for their use?
- Could yoù list the tities and indicate the content of in-service training courses offered to teachers and/or administrators" by or through your office?
$15 \square 93.7 \%$

For every professional employee at the district office level, could you indicate:
title, social security number a summary of responsibility
; number of years employed by your district?

For all certificated employees in your district; could you deter${ }^{6}$ mine what their salaries would be if longevity were not taken into account?

NO -
no resp \%
$1 \square 6.3 \%$

Enclosed for your.information are copies of,questionnaires sent to each of the elementary and
secondary school principals in your district.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AVAILABILITY SURVEY

nevada state department of education educational management information system

Name of schoo $\qquad$ County $\qquad$


Grades served $\qquad$ Approximatë enrollment per grade $\qquad$
Name of administrator responding $\qquad$ Title $\qquad$

145 K-6 questionnaires were returned and tabulated

Please respond to the questions on this form by checking the appropriate box.
If you wish to qualify your response or to comment on the questions asked, please feel free to do so. The back page may be used for lengthy comments.

Accurate information as to the location of groups of students having certain combinations of attributes is very important to the State Department of Education.

If àsked to. do so in the future, could you provide identification of any of the following attributes for each student in your school?

|  | INFORMATION NOT PRESENTLY COULD NOT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IS PRESENTLY GATHERED, BUT | BE |  |
| GATHERED | COULD BE | GATHERED |

(a) As belonging to one of the following ethnic groups: Anglo, Black;'Oriental, American Indian, Spanish Surname, or other.
(b) As migrant students using ihis definition: Those who have moved into your school district within the past year and whose parents are seeking of have acquired temporary employment in agriculture or related food processing activities.

(c) According to approximate family income category as follows:

Below $\$ 3,000$ annual. earnings
$\$ 3,000 \cdot 6,000$ annual earnings
$\$ 6,000 \cdot 10,000$ annual earnings
$\$ 10,000-15,000$ annual earnings
Above $\$ 15,000$ annual earnings
(d) As coming from families who are rèceiving aid from Welfare or the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) prograin.
(e) As being over-age for grade by two or more years.
(f) As demonstrating a level of achievement in reading or arithmetic which is two or more years below grade. placement.
(g) As geographically or culturally isolated:
(h) As classifiable under one or more of the following categories of exceptional pupil:

Gifted Emotionally disturbed
Homebound Educable mentally retarded
Blind Trainable mentally retarded .
Partjally sighted Sèverely męntally retarded
Deaf
Hard of hearing
Learning disabled Profoundly mentally'retarded Orthopedically handicapped Multiple handicapped
(i) As coming from families with both parents (or the only parent) employed on a full-time basis.

| INFORMATION | NOT PRESENTLY | COULD NOT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IS PRESENTLY | GATHERED, BUT | BE |
| GATHERED | COULID BE | GATHERED |


(j) As having been expelled from school for specific disciplinary reasons, failure to adjust to the learning environment, or other specific reason.

| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | 22 |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square .1 \%$ | $28.3 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | | $4.1 \%$ |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| $\square$ |

(I) As rec,ularly transported to orfrom school in vehicles. partially ór wholly supported by cistrict funds (including_school_buses...and . private vehicles whose owners are reiribursed for their use).


If you are requested to do so

Could you provide a title and brief description of each course offered in your school which is not considered to be a regular self-contained classroom. grouping?

Could yiu state the number of students currently enrolled in each classroom and special course?


26
2.8\%

For every certificated employee at your school, could you indicate:
title and social security number
titles of courses taught and percentage of time devoted to each
the nurnber of years he has been employed in your district?

Could you indicate by social security number those certificated employees who are assigned special responsibility, such as membership on a curriculum committee, advisor to certain student groups, coaching, etc.?


## MANAGEMENT INFORNIATION AVAILABILITY SURVEY


nevada state department df educatidn educational management infdrmátion system

Name of schoo
Survey Results, 7-12 County $\qquad$


Grades served $\qquad$ Approximate enrollment per grade $\qquad$ Name of administrator responding $\qquad$ Title $\qquad$

79 7-12 questionnaires were returned and tabulated.

Please respond to the questions on this form by checking the appropriate box. If you wish to qualify your response or to comment on the questions asked, please feel free to do so. The back page may be used for lengthy comments.


NEVADA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-

Accurate information as to the location of groups of students having certain combinations of attributes is very important to tine State Department of Education.

If asked to do so in the future, could you provide identification of any of the following asiributes for each student in your school?


(a) As belonging to one of the following ethnic groups: Anglo, Black. Oriental, American Indian, Spanish Surname, or other.
(b) As migrant students using this definition: Those who have moved into your school district within the past year and whose parents are seeking or have acquired temporary employment in agriculture or related food processing activities.
(c) According to approximate family income category as follows:

Below $\$ 3,000$ annual earnings
$\$ 3,000 \cdot 6,000$ annual earnings
$\$ 6,000-10.000$ annual earnings
$\$ 10,000 \cdot 15,000$ annual earnings
Above $\$ 15,000$ annual earnings
(d) As coming from families who are receiving aid from Welfare or the Aid to Families with Dependent Chitden (AFDC) program.
(e) As being over-age for grade by two or more years.
(f) As demonstrating a level of achievement in reading or arithmetic which is two or more years below grade placement.
(g) As geographically or culturally isolated:
(h) As classifiable under one or more of the following categories of exceptional pupil:

| Gifted | Emotionally disturbed |
| :--- | :--- |
| Homebound | Educable mentally retarded |
| Blind | Trainable mentally retarded |
| Partially sighted | Severely mentally retarded |
| Deaf | Profoundly mentally retarded |
| Hard of hearing | Orthopedically handicapped |
| Learning disabled | Multiple handicapped |

## Appendix 3 (continued).

(i) As coming from families with both parents (or the only parent) employed on a full-time basis.
(j) As having been expelled from school for specific disciplinary reasons, failure to adjust to the learning environment, or other specific reason.
(k) As participating in the school lunch program (if such is available).
(I) As regularly transported to or from school in vehicles partially or wholly supported by district funds (including school buses and private vehicles whose owners are reimbursed for their use).
(m) As having voluntarily dropped out of school before graduation (specifying the general curricular program in which they were enrolled and the indicated or implied reason for leaving school).


If you aie requested to do so

Could you identify all courses offered by your school according to:

## title or code number

- the number of students enrolled (by grade level) titles of the basic text or texts used (if any) the social security number of each instructor involved
the amount of credit offered
whether the course is considered an elective?

For every certificated employee at your school, could you indicate:
title and social security numbe titles or code numbers of courses taught
other major responsibility (counseling, curricular department head, administrative, etc.) and the percentage of time devoted to each responsibility
total number of years he has been employed in your district?

Could you indicate by social security number those certifiçated employees who are assigned special or "minor" responsibility, such as membership on a curriculum committee, coaching, advisor to certain student groups, etc.?

YES
NO96.2\%
$\square 9$
93.7\%
$\square 3.8 \%{ }_{32} 0.0 \%$
$\square 0.0 \%_{33} 6.3 \%$
$\square 7.6 \%{ }_{26} 5.1 \%$
$\square 1.3 \%_{27} 3.8 \%$
$\square 0.0 \%_{28} 3.8 \%$
$\square 6.3 \%_{29} 2.5 \%$
$\square$ $\square^{3.8 \%}{ }_{30} 11.4 \%$
$\square^{1.3 \%_{31}} \cdot 3.8 \%$
$\square 97.5 \%$
98.7\%
4) $\square^{1.3 \%_{35}} 0.0 \%$

APPENDIX 4: DATA INFORMATION TREE

The purpose of the Data/Information Tree is to associate the information needs, as stated by the NSDE staff, to the EMIS subsystems which are designed to serve them.

Further reference is made to the specific data set (file) and data element or data group which will apply to each information request.

Each page of the "tree" applies to no more than one GSR data set or one of the other EMIS subsystems. The number of requests drawing from one file or subsystem has increased some to more than one page.

On the left side of each page, the applicable data elements and subsystems are shown with an associated code number. On the right, each request is listed by Reference Number (from Appendix 1) and the requesting staff meinber, division and branch. To the left of each request the supporting elements, files and subsystems are shown by code number.

Information requests drawing from more than one file or subsystem are listed in each applicable part of the tree.

PART 1．－THE GSR EMROLLMENT FILE，cont．
 －（E10）（FO9）（EO4）（E03）（EO1）$-240 * 4-2-09$

 く0－£－Z＊โ92－－（103）（803）（013） 80－£－z＋n92－－（103）（803）（0T $)$ く0－£－2＊592－－（103）（803）（603）（0โシ） （E10）（E09）（E08）（E01）$-265 * 2-3-08$ L0－£－2•L92－－（101）（803）（0S3）

PART 1 - THE GSR ENRDLLMENT FILE, cont.

APPENDIX 4: DATA/INFORMATION TREE, cont.
Supporting Subsystem/File/Data Element





 - -------------------------------(F07)

 - ---------MIGRANT STUDENTS ---------(ELi)












GSR Enrollment
Data Set
Elements

## Agpendix ta Regatimporintion inet, zont







 - ---------E's THIS HOHTH----....-----(AO7) - --.-------R's this HONT!








 Oata Sets o -------------ENROLLMENT------------(r00)

 O----EMIS-IHVENTORY SUBSYSTEM-----(E!0) Other $\quad$ O -EMIS-PROCESS OBUECTIVES MONITOR-(EPO)




APPENOIX 4: DATA/INFORMATION TREE, cont. Supporting Subsystem/File/Data Element Code -----SOCIAL- SECURITY NUMBER------(P01) -------------------------------(P02ME) - ------------------------------(PO3) - -----------ETHIIC CODE-............--(PO4)


 - ---s OF TIIIE SPENT FOR-COURSE----(P08)’ - --......----ACTUAL SALA-Y----------(P09) - ------SALÁRY LESS LONGIVITY------(P10) - --------------ADORESS--------------(P11;

 - ----SPECIAL RESPORȘIEILITIES-----(P14)


 ○ ---CLASSIFIED PERSOBNEL IHFO.---(P18)


 Other GSR
Data Sets


APPENDIX 4: DATA/INFORMATION TREE, cont.

## Supporting Subsystem/File/Data Element Code




 - ------------COURSE------------(P07) - ---\% of ti:IE SPEAT for COURSE----(P08) - ---------ACTUAL SALARY-----------(POg)
 - -------------AidDRESS-------------(P11)





 م ---------------AEAニ----------------(A00)* 0----------CERTIFICATIOH----------(n00)
 Other GSR
Data Sets
 - ----Ents-IIVENTORY SUSSYSTEA----(E|0)




Other
Subsys tems
PART 4 - THE GSR PERSONNEL FILE, cont.


APPENoix 4: data/information tree, cont.

## Supporting Subsystem/File/Dăta Element Code p -.----social security nulaser------(P01)



 ( (90d) ,-.....-.-...----
 - ---ः of TIIE SPENT FOR COURSE----(P08) - ----------Actual sal.IRY----------(P09) - ------salary less longivity------(Pio)
 - --.-.-.-.---CREDentials-----------(P12) - --------Longivity in: LeA---------(P13) - ----special respolisicilities-----(P14) - -------------------------------(P15E)

 - ---Classified person!el mfo.----(P18)

 - -----------CURRICuLU:------------(c00) ------ELish-suRvey slesysten-----(fso) - ---Emis-linentary subs'ysteli-----(E10) Other
Subsystems - -EMIS-PROCESS OBJECTIVES MONITOR-(EPO)
 Subsystems


- APPERDIX 4: DGTA/INFORMATION TREE, cont.

Supporting Subsystem/File/Data Element





 0 ther
Subsystems O -Eiils-PGOCESS OSJECTIVES HONITOR-(ECO)


－PART 6－THE SURVEY SUBSYSTEM
Required Subsystem／File （ESO）$-005 * 3-1-05$
（ESO）$-006 * 3-1-05$
（EOO）（ESO）$-007 * 3-1-05$ ．
 SO－T－£ 0 ［0－－（0s3） （ESO）－－011＊3－0－03


 60－โ－ク＊520－－（OS3）（003）





 | 0 |
| :---: |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ | £โーI－グ950－．．（OS3）

 50－I－7＊650－－（053） （E00）（ESO）－－064＊4－1－05 （ESO）－－065：4－1－05～ 50－โ－7＊990－－（0S3） （EOO）（ESO）－－068＊4－1－05 （ESO）－－069＊4－1－06 $\underbrace{\longrightarrow}$


GSR Data Sets
Other ：
Subsystems
PART 5 －THE SURVEY SURSYSTEM，cont．
Required Subsystem／File Ref．Reauestor （ $\operatorname{COO})^{L}(E S O)$－070＊4－1－06 （ESO）$-\mathbf{- 0 7 3 * 4 - 1 - 0 6 ~}$ （ESO）$--374 * 4-1-06$ （E00）．（ESO）－$-075 * 4-1-06$ （E00）（ESO゙）－078－4－1－06 （ESO）$--081 * 4-1-17$ （ESO）－－083＊2－0－03 （ESÓ）－$-084 * 1-0-01$ $00-2-2 * 580-\cdots(053)$ so－$\varepsilon-2+180--(0 \leq 3)(003)$ （ESO）－－089＊2－3－05 S0－£－て＝060－…（os3） 50－£－て＋โ60－－（0S3）
 50－£－2＊960－－（0S3） 50－-2 － $660^{\circ}-$－（0S3） 50－£－Z＊T0T－－（0s3） SO－£－て・て0T－－（OṠ3）
 S0－£－2．901－－（0s3）（003） （ES0）－－111＊2－3－05 （ESO）－－112＊2－3－05 （ESO）：－11R－2－3－0S
 （ESO）－－121＊2＊3－05

APPENDIX 4: DATA/INFORMATION TREE, cont.

PART 6 - THE SURVEY SUBSYSTEM, cont.




ERIC
PART 8 - THE PROCESS OBJEĆTIVES MOMITOR SUBSYSTEM
Required Subsystem/File $\underbrace{\text { Ref. }}_{(E P O)}$ (EPO) $--168 * 4-2-04$ (EPO) $--174 * 4-0-03$ (EFO) (EPO) $-175 * 4-0-03$ (EPO) $--213 * 4-2-10$ (EFO) (EPO) --218*2-3-04 (EFO) (EPO) $-233 * 2-1-04$ (EFO) (EPO). $-243 * 5-0-03$

APPENDIX 4: DATA/INFORMATION TREE, cont.






[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The record layouts presented here are to serve as excmples .ior the subsequent development of the system. They are used to demonstrate concept and suggest content, and should not be considered final working formats.

[^1]:    3Throughout this analysis we have referred to data which is pertinent for a specific use, arranged and displayed in a useful manner, and put to use by the requestor, as "information". Though the definition is slightly unorthodox, it serves our purposes well.

