

**BDM Data Standard – Stakeholder Contact
v0.3
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Document Version History

Version	Status	Date	Modified by	Change description	Section & line Ref	Changed from	Changed to	Effects of change
0.1	Draft	18/09/2009	DFoster	Initial Draft	-	-	-	-
0.2	Draft	30/10/2009	LHogarth	Definitions amended				
0.3	Draft	02/11/2009	TKnowles LHogarth	Definitions Amended Document Map updated to show Side Notes and Appendix replaced with a reference to new document				

Contents

Introduction	2
Data Standard.....	4
Entity relationships	4
Diagram Notation.....	4
Entity and Attribute Naming Standards and Conventions used	4
Entity Definition Model	5
Attribute Model.....	6
Data definitions.....	7
Entity: Stakeholder Contact	7

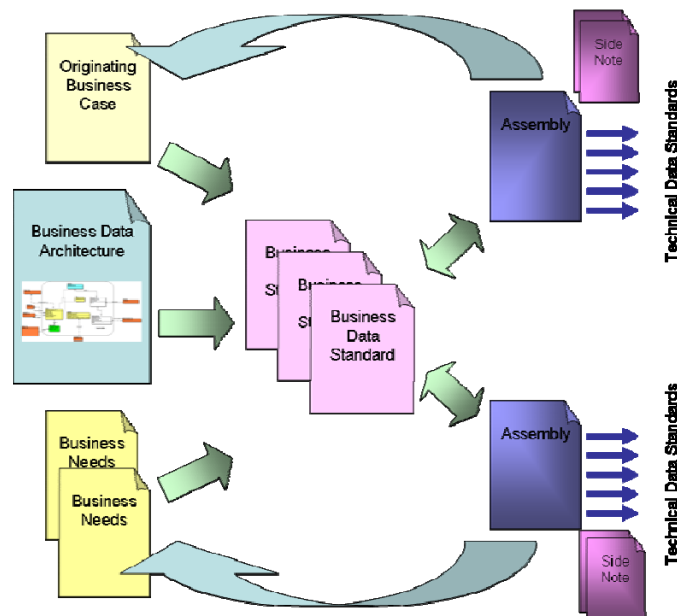
Introduction

This Business Data Standard has been designed to satisfy all Education Skills and Children’s Services ESCS business needs to exchange information about stakeholder contacts.

It describes data that relates to a stakeholder contact. Stakeholder contact relates contact details (i.e. a LOCATOR) to a STAKEHOLDER e.g. registered address, home address, etc.

A Business Data Standard is defined in response to a business need captured in a Business Case. In development, every effort is made to ensure that the Business Data Standard is capable to support all ESCS business needs for the same data. The Business Case may in fact give rise to a number of Business Data Standards, and the way that the standards are associated to meet the originating business need is shown via an “Assembly” document. Each Assembly may in addition need some guidance regarding Data Quality issues and implementation issues and these are contained in “Side Notes”.

The related documents are shown in the following diagram:



Many ESCS ICT systems will need to define Technical Data Standards that specify an encoding schema for data exchange and may include implementation-specific details. Such Technical Data Standards may conform to this and other ESCS ISB Business Data Standards. Those that do conform can be assured that their data will be interchangeable with any other conformant systems. A Technical Data Standard may indicate that within the scope of its use one or more attributes are Mandatory.

This Business Data Standard shows how information relating to Stakeholder contact details shall be structured into entities and relationships according to

the ESCS Business Data Architecture and enumerates and defines each information attribute in terms of:

- The relationships between entities in this standard and further entities defined in other standards
- The semantics, or meaning, of each entity and each attribute
- The data type, field length and construction rules for each attribute in an encoding-independent manner.
- Where the value of an attribute is to be defined by a list of permitted values (a “code list”), a reference to the relevant code list standard
- Where the standard relates to information defined by a standard from an external organisation (ISO, BSI, CEN etc) then this will also be noted.
- Any business rules (e.g. mandatory status) that are true for *every* business use of the standard.

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Data Standard

Entity relationships

The following diagrams shows the entities covered in this standard and their relationships to each other. The diagrams are:

- Entity Definition Model – A high level diagram extracted from the ESCS Business Data Architecture showing just the entities, their descriptions and the relationships between the entities.
- Attribute Model – A lower level diagram also extracted from the ESCS Business Data Architecture showing the entities and the names of their attributes. Entities are divided into two sections. The top section contains only attributes that form the primary key of the entity and the remaining attributes are in the bottom section.

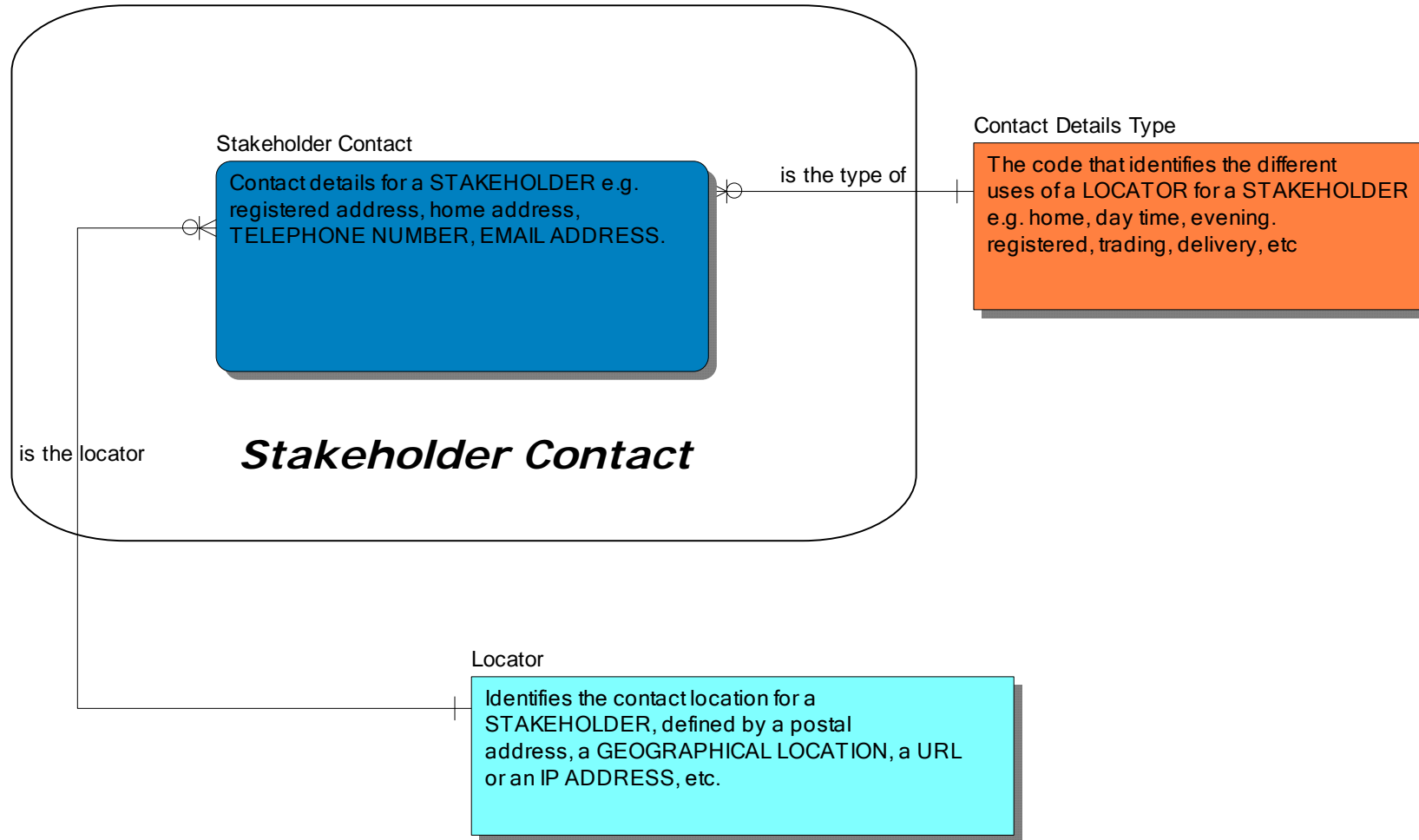
Diagram Notation

The notation used follows the Business Data Architecture Document notation (refer to ESCS Business Data Architecture document for further details). Only those entities within the boundary square are to be part of the particular data standard. Those entities outside of the boundary square are for context purposes only, or are separate reference data (orange coloured entities)

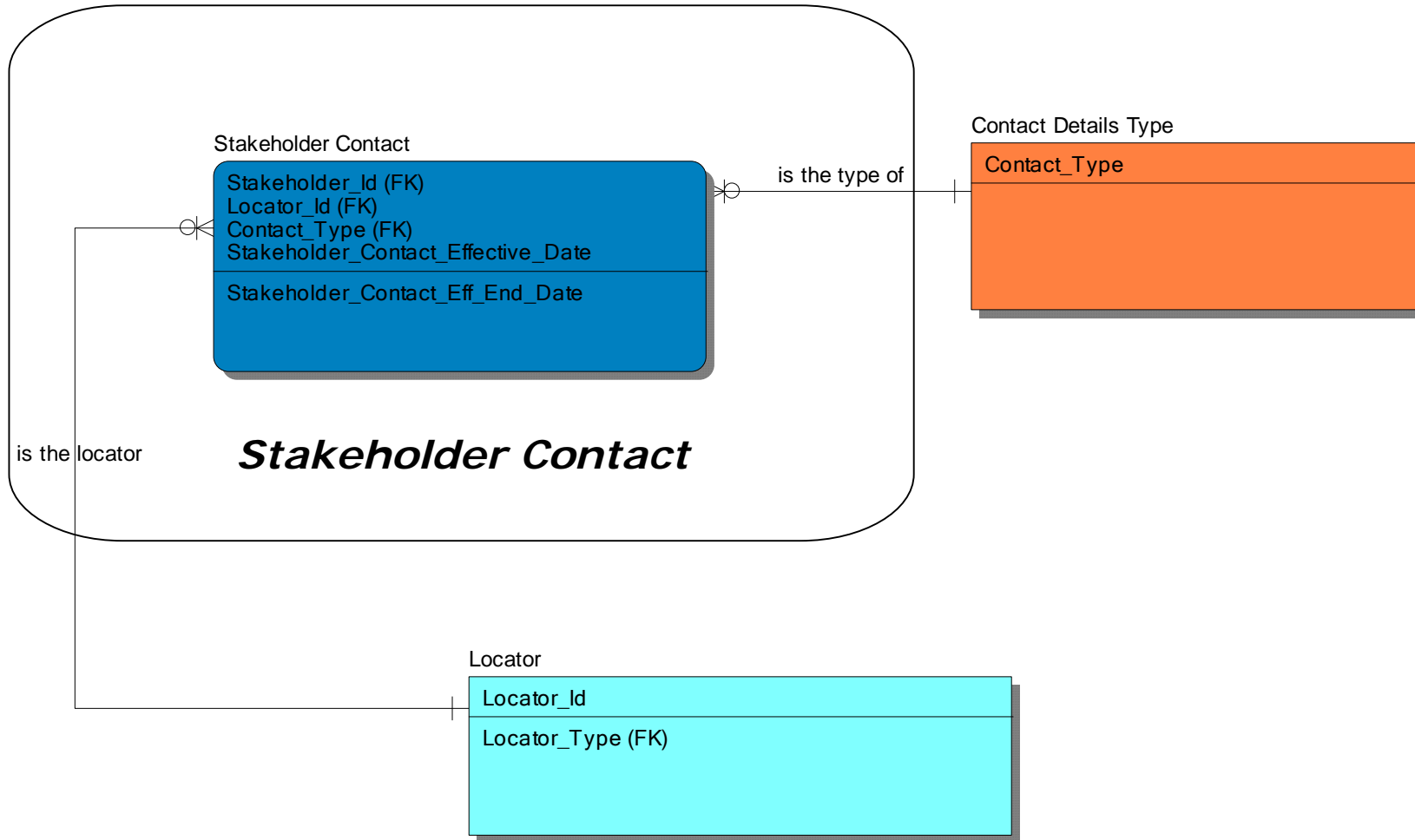
Entity and Attribute Naming Standards and Conventions used

The standards for Business Data Architecture naming and conventions used for this development is Business Data Architecture Naming Standards and Conventions Vs 1.2 by Steve Palmer.

Entity Definition Model



Attribute Model



Data definitions

The following section further describes the entities and their attributes covered in this standard.

PK = Primary Key Attribute

FK =Foreign Key Attribute

M = Mandatory Attribute

NOTE: Data Types are defined according to the conventions set out in the document “BDM Data Standard – Data Type Expressions”

Entity: Stakeholder Contact

Contact details for a STAKEHOLDER e.g. registered address, home address, TELEPHONE NUMBER, EMAIL ADDRESS.

Attribute Name	Attribute Definition	P K	F K	M	Datatype	Parent Entity	Parent Attribute	Code List
Stakeholder_Id	A value that denotes and distinguishes the STAKEHOLDER	Y	Y	Y	Simple_String (1, 32)	Stakeholder	Stakeholder_Id	
Locator_Id	A value that denotes and distinguishes the LOCATOR.	Y	Y	Y	Simple_String (1,36)	Locator	Locator_Id	
Contact_Type	The code that identifies the different uses of a LOCATOR for a STAKEHOLDER, e.g. home, day time, evening. registered, trading, delivery, etc	Y	Y	Y	Simple_String (1, 50)			CL_Contact_Type

Stakeholder_Contact_Effective_Date	The date and time from which the locator starts being related to the stakeholder. I.e. When a person moves into a new residence, or acquires a telephone number or email address etc.	Y	N	Y	Simple_Date_Time			
Stakeholder_Contact_Eff_End_Date	The date and time on which the stakeholder ends their relationship to the locator. I.e. When a person leaves their old residence.	N	N	N	Simple_Date_Time			