

Connecting the people and processes involved with data to promote communication between, and integration of, formerly siloed data, teams, and systems within executive branch agencies.

State Data Plan 2023-24

Submitted pursuant to C.G.S.
Sec. 4-67p

Office of Policy and Management
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Introduction

The Connecticut State Data Plan serves as a framework for the state's executive branch agencies to engage in a consistent approach to data stewardship, use, and access. The State Data Plan is applicable to all data in the custody and control of executive branch agencies and covers open data, data sharing and data analysis, in accordance with [C.G.S. § 4-67p](#).

Specifically, the state data plan shall:

- establish management and data analysis standards across **executive branch agencies**;
- include specific, achievable goals within the two years following the adoption of such plan, as well as longer term goals;
- make recommendations to enhance standardization and integration of data systems and data management practices across **executive branch agencies**;
- provide a timeline for the review of any state or federal legal concerns or other obstacles to the internal sharing of data among agencies, including security and privacy concerns; and
- set goals for improving the open data repository.

The statutes also require that *information technology-related actions and initiatives of executive branch agencies must be consistent with the plan*. The plan is required to be updated every two years.

The plan is organized as follows:

- **Progress and Lessons Learned** provides updates on implementation of the 2021 – 2022 plan;
- **Principles** represent a framework for state agencies to organize their use of data;
- **Goals** describe the desired outcomes of plan implementation and the concrete implementation steps to achieve those outcomes; and
- **Metrics** describe how we will measure progress on plan implementation for 2023 – 2024;

Mission

The mission of this plan is to connect people, process and technology to ensure the safe, ethical and secure management, analysis and use of data by executive branch agencies. The plan describes a general framework for management and use of data through the plan's Mission and Principles, with concrete, achievable Goals, clear Metrics and steps for Implementation.

Implementation

The plan supports agency efforts and brings those efforts into alignment to provide increased efficiency in the use of limited resources for data stewardship, use, and access. The plan does not require agencies to dedicate additional resources to its implementation, nor does it generally require agencies to begin collecting or creating new data. Implementation of the plan relies on the Chief Data Officer, the efforts of individual Agency Data Officers, and support from the Office of Policy and Management and leadership of the other executive branch agencies.

While state agencies collect and manage data to operate programs and services and have used this information for reporting for decades, only recently have state officials begun to harness administrative records for analytical purposes to achieve desired goals or outcomes. Although this plan does not specifically address variations in the sensitivity of interagency data, it broadly addresses many underlying challenges associated with data collection and provides a standard framework that can be applicable across executive branch agencies.

In addition to establishing the State Data Plan, [C.G.S. § 4-67p](#) establishes the position of Chief Data Officer within the Office of Policy and Management, and requires each executive branch agency to designate an agency data officer, with roles and responsibilities outlined below. Further, the statute requires that each agency conduct an inventory of its “high-value data” annually and formulate plans to enhance the availability of open data, known as “open data access plans.” The following are the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Data Officer and Agency Data Officer that are established by [C.G.S. § 4-67p](#):

Chief Data Officer:

- Directing executive branch agencies on the use and management of data to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of state programs and policies;
- Facilitating the sharing and use of executive branch agency data (A) between executive branch agencies, and (B) with the public;
- Coordinating data analytics and transparency master planning for executive branch agencies;
- Creating the state data plan; and
- Providing a procedure for each agency head to report regarding the agency's progress toward achieving the plan's goals.

Agency Data Officer:

- Coordinating and submitting agency high value data inventories annually;
- Coordinating and submitting agency open data access plans;
- Serving as the main contact person for inquiries, requests or concerns regarding access to the data of such agency; and
- Establishing procedures to ensure that requests for data that the agency receives are complied with in an appropriate and prompt manner in consultation with the Chief Data Officer.

It should be noted that, while [C.G.S. § 4-67p](#) requires Agency Data Officers to establish procedures to ensure that requests for data that the agency receives are complied with in an appropriate and prompt manner, as well as establish open data access plans, the law does not create a separate entitlement or an alternative to the Freedom of Information Act process.

About the Process

The State Data Plan is developed through an iterative process, with opportunities for both public and agency input as follows.

Draft Plan - A draft of the State Data Plan must be presented to the Data Analysis Technology Advisory (DATA) board pursuant to [C.G.S. § 4-67p](#) and [C.G.S. § 2-79e](#), by November 1, with a public hearing held within 30 days. Additional outreach will be through state agencies, nonprofits and other data providers and users.

Final Plan – The final plan must be issued by December 31, 2022.

Principles



The Principles below are a framework for agencies to mature and enhance their management, use, sharing, and analysis of data. The Principles remain the same as in the original plan to serve as guidelines for continuous improvement and inform decision-making on an ongoing basis.

Data Governance and Quality

- ① Appreciate that the data we collect require a considerable investment of resources and have value beyond the purpose for which they are collected.
- ② Perform continuous data quality and analytics improvement to ensure the value of data is protected and maximized.
- ③ Ensure standardized data governance in order to protect data and improve its quality and utility.
- ④ Create, acquire, use, and disseminate data deliberately and thoughtfully; in compliance with federal law and state statute, and considering, quality, consistency, privacy, equity, client data dignity, value, reuse, and interoperability from the start.
- ⑤ Coordinate and prioritize data needs and uses, utilize data from multiple sources, and acquire new data only when necessary.

Privacy and Ethics

- ⑥ Protect individual privacy and maintain confidentiality using effective data stewardship and governance, and by maintaining modern data security practices and technology.
- ⑦ Employ ethical standards in the use, analysis, sharing, and integration of data to avoid intrusion into the lives of Connecticut residents, and disparate impact.

Data Sharing Between Agencies

- ⑧ Improve data sharing and access with ongoing input from users and other stakeholders, including those whose personal and protected data are collected in state agency systems.
- ⑨ Create clear and predictable pathways for data sharing which are necessary for effective data use and sharing.
- ⑩ Manage a data asset one time and use it for multiple purposes, to the extent possible, within legal and regulatory constraints.

Culture of Continuous Learning and Collaboration

- ⑪ Promote a culture of continuous and collaborative learning, with data and about data.
- ⑫ Embrace openness, transparency, and accountability.

Progress and Lessons Learned



The development of a new State Data Plan presents an opportunity to reflect on lessons learned over the past two years. This section will review progress on the metrics and lessons learned through implementation of the 2021 – 2023 State Data Plan.

Goal 1: Improve and increase relevance of the open data portal and related tools

Site traffic to the open data portal has increased steadily during 2021 through 2022. Site analytics, including data on site traffic by agency and dataset, are now posted publicly on an [Analytics Dashboard](#). From January to October 2022, the portal has had approximately 200,000 downloads, 700,000 dataset views and 3.2 million data story views. API reads (automated feeds of data from the portal) are upwards of 19 million through October 2022. Data story views decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022, although this is largely due to decreased traffic to daily and weekly COVID-19 reporting. The number and breadth of data stories has increased with 28 different stories and dashboards on the portal as of this report.

As part of the Analytics Dashboard, we have developed [Data Freshness](#) metrics. Prior to the 2021 – 2022 plan, roughly 70 percent of the datasets on the portal had not been updated in the past year, and just over 30 percent had not been updated since 2015. Both metrics have improved in the last two years, with 49 percent of datasets updated in the last year and only 13 percent have not been updated since 2015, a marked improvement on both metrics.¹

58 percent of datasets are still missing metadata on update frequency, and improvements to metadata will be a focus for the next two years. We have retired more than 250 datasets that are not maintained or duplicative, with each tracked in a [dataset of retired assets](#). Both of these will be areas for continued focus for the next two years.

In addition, we can report progress on the secondary metrics for open data:

Qualitative feedback: We began to gather qualitative feedback from users via several state agency feedback sessions in the summer of 2021 and 2022. In fall 2022, we launched two surveys of open data portal use: a survey of data publishers and editors and a community survey for open data portal users. The publisher survey was completed in November, and the community user survey is pending analysis, but current preliminary results highlight interest in:

- Agency training and capacity building
- Support for data visualization and automation

GIS data: We launched a GIS data clearinghouse (CT Geodata Portal) on GIS Day (November 16, 2022) to provide access to GIS data through a central portal. The GIS clearinghouse will be integrated with the open data portal so there is ‘no wrong door’ and data can be accessed via either site. In addition, in the past two years both Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) and Department of Transportation (DOT) have launched portals for agency GIS data, which are also federated to the open data portal and are also federated to the GIS Clearinghouse. The Geodata Portal is also federated with UConn CLEAR’s CT Eco data portal to ensure that all the raster data collected by the state and hosted by this platform are more widely available in a more central location.

Use of data: The [list of data stories](#) on the open data portal includes several examples where open data directly informed policy and practice, including:

- [School Learning Models](#): Data on COVID-19 was presented with school reopening conditions and distributed to districts and school leaders in 2020 and 2021 to inform local decision-making.

¹ Many of these are datasets for program data from a particular year, such as 2012 or 2013 enrollment, and are thus unlikely to be updated in the future. We have worked to consolidate many annual datasets into longitudinal data, but some cannot be due to changes in reporting or program administration.

- [2020 U.S. Census Block Adjustments](#): Data resources on the 2020 U.S. census block population adjustments for incarcerated populations, for the purposes of determining legislative districts (often known as ‘prison gerrymandering’).
- [Disproportionately Impacted Areas, Identified for Public Act 21-1](#) : Data resources on census tracts in Connecticut identified as "Disproportionately Impacted Areas" pursuant to P.A. 21-1, *An Act Concerning Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis*, used to determination eligibility for participation in the cannabis industry.
- [Childhood Lead Poisoning Surveillance Report](#) - A summary of key findings from the CT DPH Lead Poisoning Program
- [School Immunization Survey Data](#) - Data on school immunization in Connecticut, released for the first time in this format
- [Qualified Census Tracts by Town](#) - Information about the Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs) in Connecticut, which are identified for the implementation of the federal Low-Income Housing Credit Program and administration of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

Goal 2: Ensure that the data lifecycle promotes equity, particularly racial equity

Increased consistency in collection and reporting of demographic data across agencies was a goal of the prior plan. As noted under goal 1, it remains a work-in-progress to provide complete and up-to-date metadata on the open data portal. The Data Freshness section of the [Analytics Dashboard](#) above will enable general tracking of metadata completeness. In addition, for P20 WIN, the state longitudinal data system, we launched a new data dictionary app, and a related Data Governance Manual to provide additional transparency.

Section 11 of [Public Act 21-35](#) (*An Act Equalizing Comprehensive Access to Mental, Behavioral and Physical Health Care in Response to the Pandemic*) provides the policy basis for increased consistency in collection and reporting of race, ethnicity and language (REL) data for a subset of health and human services agencies. Implementation of standardized REL data collection is underway for health and human services agencies, led by the Office of Health Strategy (OHS) which has developed the [reporting standards and implementation guidelines for REL data](#). Agencies have cataloged datasets and systems that collect REL data, identified opportunities for updated reporting and begun to move forward on implementation.

To identify further opportunities for outreach and engagement and improvements in state data, agency staff have convened in a voluntary equity affinity group since fall 2020, which has informed development of the REL standards above, selection of metrics for cross-agency efforts, development of standard tools and processes, and methods for resident engagement. Representatives from OPM, Department of Social Services (DSS) and OHS are also participating in a learning community for equity in data integration, which will lead to development of a resident advisory board for P20 WIN, the state longitudinal data system, and tools for equity and ethics impact assessment of data requests. As part of this collaboration, in December 2022, the All Payer’s Claims Database (APCD) Data Release Committee approved language for their charter that requires the group to assess the potential for disparate impact of data release on different populations.

Goal 3: Improve use of data to inform decision-making

A critical component of using data to inform decision-making is having high-quality data ready to go. While we have implemented process improvements for data sharing, there is still room for improvement. Review of the current process with third-party data requestors identified ‘pain points’ for data

requestors. In response, the process to fill interagency data requests through P20 WIN has been streamlined to reduce the number of steps and to use simpler forms and templated data sharing agreements. Since 2020, OPM, the P20 WIN participating agencies and the Office of the Attorney General have worked to develop templates for data sharing agreements covering use of the following types of data: education (FERPA), health (HIPAA), Medicaid, SNAP, TANF, homelessness, child welfare, child protective services, and unemployment compensation. In combination, the templates allow for creation of a variety of data sharing agreements using common language and terms. In addition, the Executive Board for P20 WIN has developed a Learning Agenda to identify key priorities and a dashboard to track the completion of requests, and the distribution of requests from P20 WIN participating agencies or from third-party analysts or researchers.² The volume of requests has increased steadily, with over 20 active requests currently.

Development of evaluation and mapping efforts increase the opportunities to inform policy and practice and to develop external research partnerships. The State Department of Education and institutions of higher education launched a [Connecticut COVID-19 Education Research Collaborative](#) (CCERC) to support evaluation of education initiatives funded through pandemic-related funds. CCERC has already supported several evaluations of the impact of and efforts to recover from COVID-19. Similarly, an Evaluation and Impact unit for Federal Funding at OPM will focus on development of evaluation plans and high-quality evidence for ARPA investments, which will also require leveraging external applied research and evaluation partnerships. Broadband mapping efforts, through OPM, will generate the first high-quality data on broadband coverage in the state, data which will directly inform broadband expansion efforts and the allocation of state and federal funds. The new broadband mapping data will be used to generate external research and analysis to identify the drivers and root causes of the digital divide and to measure success of broadband expansion efforts.

The secondary metrics for this goal include improved outcomes for Connecticut service recipients and increased efficiencies and cost effectiveness in state services. Achievement of these kinds of programmatic goals are a long-term effort for which we can make incremental progress during each two-year plan.

Goals for 2023 - 2024



The Goals of the State Data Plan for the next two years represent areas where state agencies will emphasize the availability, sharing, integration, and use of data and where data from multiple state agencies are necessary to drive effective policy, or to inform the effective and efficient delivery of programs and services. Given that this plan is limited to executive branch agencies, areas that would require data from the judicial branch or Constitutional offices have not been included. All efforts undertaken to support these Goals should be carried out in accordance with the Principles as articulated by the plan and must occur in a manner that recognizes and supports the rights, privacy, dignity, and protection of clients/consumers whose data are collected in state data systems.

Three interrelated areas will be Goals for the 2023 – 2024 State Data Plan:

- 1) **Improve access to data:** This goal continues a focus on open data and transparency from the 2021 – 2022 Plan, as open data efforts are central to the purpose of the State Data Plan. The 2023 – 2034 plan will focus on specific improvements in user experience, completeness of

² Both available at: <https://portal.ct.gov/OPM/P20Win/>

metadata, standards for demographic data, integration of GIS and open data resources, and access to Census data.

- 2) **Support agency data and analytics capacity:** While federal pandemic-related funding has provided a temporary windfall and support for state agency data and analytics capacity, this is not a long-term solution. With a federal funding cliff and potential economic downturn on the horizon, the state needs to develop realistic approaches to support agencies to make effective use of data. The Cliff Retirements Adding Efficiency, Accountability, and Technology to Economize State Government (CREATES) report³ identified several opportunities to modernize, streamline, rationalize or digitize state resources, through increased coordination for data and analytics. The centralization of information technology resources in the new Bureau of Information Technology Services (BITS) is a further effort that can support state data efforts. The 2023 – 2024 plan will focus on identifying ways in which state agencies can plan for the future while ensuring a focus on equity remains central in those efforts.
- 3) **Using data to inform decision-making:** This goal is repeated from the 2021 – 2022 plan due to the focus on analysis standards and integration of data systems in the purpose of the Plan. The 2023 – 2024 plan will focus on specific improvements in standards for interagency data sharing for health and human services, increased use of existing tools by the state and the further development of ways to augment state capacity through external partnerships and internal coordination.

In 2021 – 2022 plan, equity was an explicit goal in the plan. In the 2023 – 2024 plan, equitable use of data is included in each of the goals, to ensure that it is embedded in the day-to-day implementation of the plan, not as an afterthought.

For each goal, the table below lists proposed implementation steps. However, these steps can and should be revised through the advice of residents, data users and agency staff through the completion of the plan by December 31, 2024.

Improve access to data

How will we get there: Implementation steps for this goal for 2023 – 2024 will include:

- Develop a dashboard to provide improved navigation and access for data on core state programs and services by mid-2023
- Complete the transition of state agency datasets from CT Data Collaborative to the open data portal
- Use the [Analytics Dashboard](#) to identify three agencies to publish new data in both 2023 and 2024, based on a combination of survey results, community data requests, agency data inventories and the potential to inform policy and practice
- Audit and complete missing metadata for open data and GIS data by mid-2023 to provide additional context for existing data
- Develop standards and best practices for data collection of demographic factors, such as race/ethnicity, language, gender identity and household structure, as informed by agencies, practitioners and residents
- Conduct strategic planning and needs assessment to identify ways to improve timeliness, completeness, quality, and standardization of parcel, property, and address data statewide, through the GIS Office by year-end 2023

³ Issued March 2021: <https://portal.ct.gov/Office-of-the-Governor/News/Press-Releases/2021/03-2021/Governor-Lamont-Receives-Report-With-Suggestions-on-Government-Efficiency>

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- Improve access to Census data and quality of Census population data, through the Census State Data Center, with development of population estimates, municipal outreach, analysis of the impact of changes to Census data, and planning for future development of population estimates and projections by mid-2024
 - Develop a plan for creation of reference datasets for use by agencies and developers, and to increase standardization in categories for the same factors by year-end 2024

Support agency data and analytics capacity

How will we get there: Implementation steps for this goal for 2023 – 2024 will include:

- Identify opportunities to coordinate with new BITS to support principles and implement State Data Plan, including:
 - Conduct a technical review of the open data and GIS portals in 2023, including the options for automation;
 - Identify and collaborate on development of best practices in two priority areas (for example, data ingestion, data matching, data environment, analytics and research) in 2023;
 - Use a coordinated intake process for development of new projects, that meets the requirement under CGS 4-67p(g) that “information technology-related actions and initiatives of executive branch agencies...shall be consistent with the final state data plan,” by 2024;
 - Improve security by developing coordinated processes to classify data appropriately and to track lineage, utilization and access;
 - Undertake one data discovery exercise in 2023; and
 - Develop standards and guidance for use of new technologies to ensure individual privacy;
- Develop training and capacity-building opportunities and materials, to include:
 - Deliver quarterly data literacy and data culture trainings, and develop a series of regular targeted training offerings for agency staff;
 - Develop materials on historical context for core policies, programs and services to accompany use of data from those areas;
 - Develop a ‘knowledge hub’ for shared processes and tools for state agency use to improve onboarding and reduce the impact of staff turnover: covering areas identified as needs by agencies: data visualization, automation, metadata, aggregation / cell suppression;
 - Continue community user and data publisher surveys through data.ct.gov and the user feedback through the CT Geodata Portal survey to identify future areas for training / capacity-building;
- Identify opportunities for skill-building, and career pathways to build capacity for existing state analytical and GIS staff
 - Analyze existing state agency analytical capacity and identify models for efficient use of limited staff resources, building on work done in CREATES report
 - Launch and complete a needs assessment of state GIS capacity, focusing in people, process and technology to inform development of the GIS Strategic Plan in 2023

Using data to inform decision-making

How will we get there: Implementation steps for this goal for 2023 – 2024 will include:

- Continue expansion of enterprise data sharing efforts to health and human services and criminal justice, with addition of four new agencies to P20 WIN during 2023 – 2024;
 - Increase request throughput for P20 WIN to successfully manage 20 – 30 requests per year with reduced time to complete requests;
 - Continue use of learning agendas for P20 WIN, ARPA and other areas to identify and enable action on state priorities for analysis and research;
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- Increase the percentage of ARPA investments with either a rigorous evidence base or evaluation, from the 2023 to the 2024 Recovery Plan Performance reports;
- Finalize development of a Resident Advisory Board for P20 WIN by end of 2023, including standard operating procedures for inclusion and compensation of participants
- Develop ‘research collaboratives,’ based on the successful CCERC model, to engage external research capacity for ARPA and digital equity, and as advisory bodies for evaluation scope and design;
- Build on support for evaluation and evidence-building through ARPA to find opportunities for use of ‘mixed methods’ and techniques that expand beyond US Treasury reporting guidance;
- Continue efforts to improve service coordination and data sharing for health and human services, as identified in the Five-Year Statewide Health IT Plan⁴, to be implemented within the five-year timeframe of the plan:
 - Evaluate need for ongoing workgroup to recommend best practices for delivering more efficient and coordinated services, including more accurate identity matching of vulnerable individuals;
 - Establish interoperability guide and implementation standards for connecting agency data with Connie, the state health information exchange (HIE);
 - Establish standards for state health and human services data collection and procurement to ensure interoperability;
- Launch working group to identify legal and technical questions on consent management to improve provision of services and safe, ethical and secure data sharing

Metrics



As a companion to the Goals, the metrics below will allow us to determine whether we are advancing these objectives. Metrics will be tracked and reported on regularly through the two-year plan implementation cycle.

① Improve access to data

Primary metrics to track progress on this goal will continue to be the site traffic, completeness and freshness metrics for data.ct.gov established in the [Analytics Dashboard](#), including for data stories and related tools. We will develop similar metrics and tracking for the CT Geodata Portal in 2023:

- Site traffic (visits, downloads, API calls)
- Percentage of datasets that are up-to-date according to their metadata
- Percentage of datasets that are not up-to-date according to their metadata
- Percentage of datasets that are missing metadata about update frequency
- Percentage of datasets that are missing a dataset description
- Percentage of datasets that do not have any tags
- Percentage of datasets that do not include a data category in the metadata
- Number and percentage of public datasets that are disaggregated by factors like race, ethnicity, gender, etc., and by the intersection of one or more of those factors

Secondary metrics can include:

- Qualitative feedback from period updates to the data publisher and community user surveys
- Specific instances of use of agency data, particularly open data, to inform policy and practice

⁴ Posted at: <https://portal.ct.gov/OHS/Services/HIT-Health-Innovation-Consumer-Engagement/Health-Information-Technology/Five-Year-Statewide-Health-IT-Plan>

② Support agency data and analytics capacity

Primary metrics to track progress on this goal will be:

- Community and agency use of shared resources and guidance documents
- Number and participation in trainings for community data users and for agency staff
- Completion of items identified in implementation steps

Secondary metrics can include:

- Specific instances of change in state or agency practice (ex. use of guidance documents, implementation of techniques from training)
- Ability to attract and retain agency data and analytics staff and resources

③ Improve use of data to inform decision-making

Primary metrics to track progress on this goal will continue to be:

- Demand (number of requests) and throughput (time to fulfill requests) for interagency data sharing efforts
- Scope and quality of applied research through external partnerships
- Customer experience and feedback for data requestors
- Specific instances where data sharing was used to inform policy and practice
- Ability to report outcomes and identify evidence base for recipients of federal funding through ARPA

Secondary metrics can include:

- Outcomes for Connecticut service recipients
- Efficiencies + cost effectiveness in state services

Glossary of Terms

Data: The final version of statistical or factual information that: (A) is reflected in a list, table, graph, chart or other non-narrative form that can be digitally or nondigitally transmitted or processed; (B) is regularly created or maintained by, or on behalf of, an executive branch agency; and (C) records a measurement, transaction or determination related to the mission of the agency or is provided to the agency by third parties pursuant to law.

Data dignity: The data subject's human dignity, legitimate interests and fundamental rights, with particular regard to the transparency of processing, or the transfer of personal data.

Data lifecycle: The different stages from data collection to use. Definitions vary, but can include: planning, data collection, data access, use of algorithms and statistical tools, data analysis and reporting and dissemination,⁵ or acquisition, conception, instrumentation, collection, processing and analysis, dissemination and disposition.⁶

Executive branch agency: Any agency listed in section 4-5 of the general statutes.

High value data: Any data that the department head determines (A) is critical to the operation of an executive branch agency; (B) can increase executive branch agency accountability and responsiveness; (C) can improve public knowledge of the executive branch agency and its operations; (D) can further the core

⁵ Hawn Nelson, A., Jenkins, D., Zanti, S., Katz, M., Berkowitz, E., et al. (2020). [A Toolkit for Centering Racial Equity Throughout Data Integration](#). Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy, University of Pennsylvania.

⁶ Gaddy, Marcus and Kassie Scott. (2020). [Principles for Advancing Equitable Data Practice](#). Urban Institute.

mission of the executive branch agency; (E) can create economic opportunity; (F) is frequently requested by the public; (G) responds to a need and demand as identified by the agency through public consultation; or (H) is used to satisfy any legislative or other reporting requirements.

Open data: Any data that (A) is freely available in convenient and modifiable format and can be retrieved, downloaded, indexed and searched; (B) is formatted in a manner that allows for automated machine processing; (C) does not have restrictions governing use; (D) is published with the finest possible level of detail that is practicable and permitted by law; and (E) is described in enough detail so users of the data have sufficient information to understand (i) the strengths, weaknesses, analytical limitations and security requirements of the data, and (ii) how to process such data.

Public data: Any data collected by an executive branch agency that is permitted to be made available to the public, consistent with any and all applicable laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, resolutions, policies or other restrictions, requirements or rights associated with the data, including, but not limited to, contractual or other legal restrictions, orders or requirements.

Protected data: Any data the public disclosure of which would (A) violate federal or state laws or regulations; (B) endanger the public health, safety or welfare; (C) hinder the operation of the federal, state or municipal government, including criminal and civil investigations; or (D) impose an undue financial, operational or administrative burden on the executive branch agency. "Protected data" includes any records not required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (b) of section 1-210 of the general statutes.

Personal data: Any Protected data that contains personally identifiable information or protected health information.

Private data: Any Protected data that is subject to federal or state laws related to individual privacy or confidentiality.