Metadata Driven Statistical Data Management

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About Pascal

- Metadata Technology North America (2009-Present)
  - Focus: Statistical Data & Metadata Management Solutions / Tools
  - Work with: NSOs (SNZ, ABS, StatCan), NORC (US federal / state agencies), Europe
  - R&D: Modern Technology, Metadata Standards, Data Quality
- Metadata Technology (UK) / Open Data Foundation (2007-2009)
- World Bank / International Household Survey Network (2000-2007)
  - Focus: Statistical Capacity Building, Metadata (DDI / SDMX), Tools development (IHSN toolkit)
  - Work with: NSOs (Africa), International Organizations (WB, UN, WHO, …), DDI Alliance
- Early years (< 2000)
  - Embassy of Belgium (1990), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Education:
  - MS in Computational Science from GMU (HPC / Quantum Computing)
  - Graduate in IT from UCL in Belgium (1987)
- http://www.linkedin.com/in/pascal

Agenda

- Part 1: Why Metadata? (10')
- Part 2: Metadata Models & Standards (15')
- Part 3: Architecture & Technologies (5')
- Part 4: Implementation (15')
- Q&A

Part 1: Why Metadata?

Everyday Metadata

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1 cup (228g)
Servings Per Container about 2

Amount Per Serving

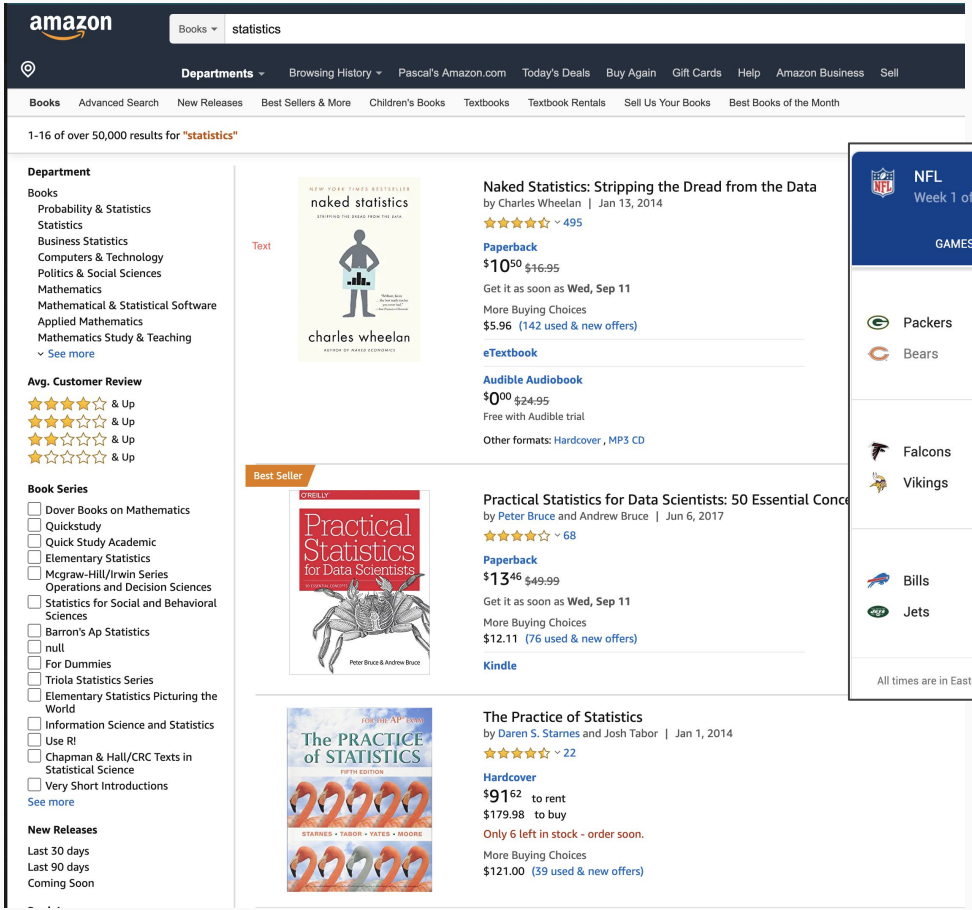
Calories 250	Calories from Fat 110
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 12g	**18%**
Saturated Fat 3g	**15%**
Trans Fat 3g	
Cholesterol 30mg	**10%**
Sodium 470mg	**20%**

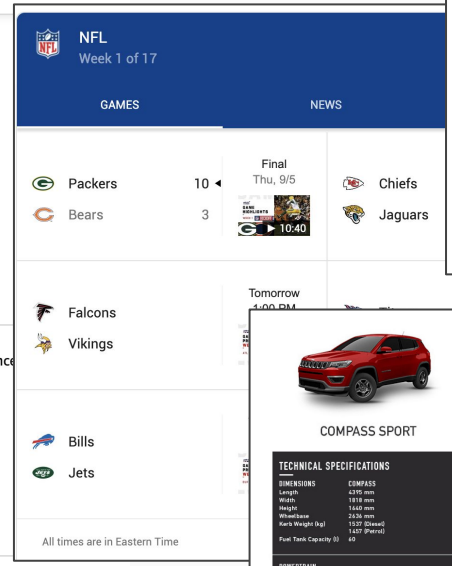
Nutrition Facts

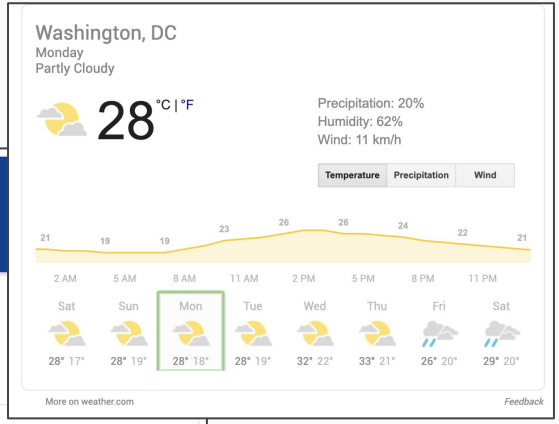
Serving size	**4 oz (113g)**
Amount per serving	
Calories	**240**
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 14g	**18%**
Saturated Fat 8g	**40%**
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	**0%**
Sodium 370mg	**16%**
Total Carbohydrate 9g	**3%**
Dietary Fiber 3g	**11%**
Total Sugars <1g	
Includes <1g Added Sugars	**1%**
Protein 19g	**31%**
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 170mg	15%
Iron 4.2mg	25%
Potassium 610mg	15%
Thiamin 28.2mg	2350%
Riboflavin 0.4mg	30%
Niacin 5.3mg	35%
Vitamin B_6 0.4mg	25%
Folate 115mcg DFE	30%
Vitamin B_{12} 3mcg	130%
Phosphorus 180mg	15%
Zinc 5.5mg	50%

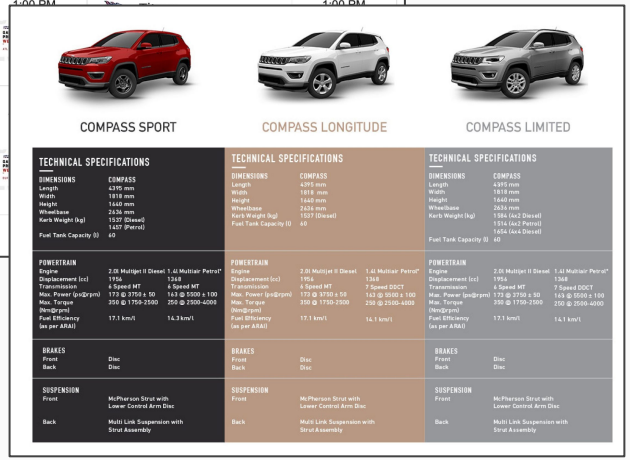
*The % Daily Value tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

Everyday Metadata









And yet when it comes to data….

CSV

ASCII

EXCEL

Person dataset

ID	AGE	STATE	RW
0001	17	01	1
0002	5	03	2
0003	23	02	9
...	...	...	...

Data Dictionary

VAR	TYPE	LABEL	CODES
ID	text(20)	Person identifier	
AGE	numeric(2.0)	Age in years	99=99+
STATE	text(2)	State of residence	01,02,03,...
RW	text(1)	Can read/write	1=yes, 2=no, 9=DNR

SQL

SAS | SPSS | Stata

PDF / DOC / XSL

****** does not come with the data ******

****** hard to find for users ******

!!! out of reach of informations system !!!

Data: the missing knowledge problem

TIME POP GEO

2110 Survey of Settlers in Southern Mars Colonies

Variables
- Definitions and attributes
- Data Elements
- Changes over time

Survey
- Description
- Questionnaires / Instruments

Methodology / Technical Docs:
- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Users Guides

Catalogs
- Producers, Archives, Portals

....

CSV
ASCII
EXCEL

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SQL
SAS | SPSS | Stata
PDF / DOC / XSL

Concepts
- This is how we think or search
- Almost metadata element relates to concept(s)

Classifications
- Not only Code/Categories...
- Definition/Incl./Excl
- Versions / Changes over time
- Levels (concepts)
- Concordances
- Associations with concepts

Provenance
- Producers, Publisher
- Version

....

****** does not come with the data ******
****** hard to find for users ******
!!! out of reach for informations system !!!

Metadata / Knowledged Persistence

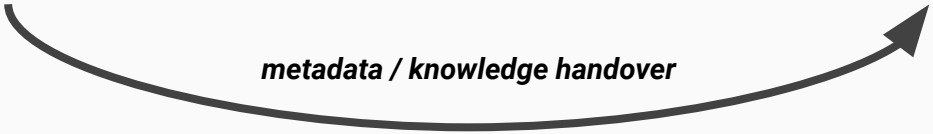
People friendly vs machine actionable

PEOPLE

- Happy with unstructured format (can read)
- Storage
  - Documents
  - Emails / Messages
  - Conversations
  - Brains
- Low to very high volatility
  - People move or retire...
- Often change mind or have different perspectives ("models")
- Not in the habit to share knowledge with information system

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Need semi-structured formats & models
- Storage (NOSQL)
  - XML
  - JSON
  - RDF
  - Machine Learning / AI
- Highly persistent
  - Ensure Institutional memory
- Works with stable information models (e.g. standards)
- Happy to deliver knowledge back to users in friendly / favorite formats (no loss)

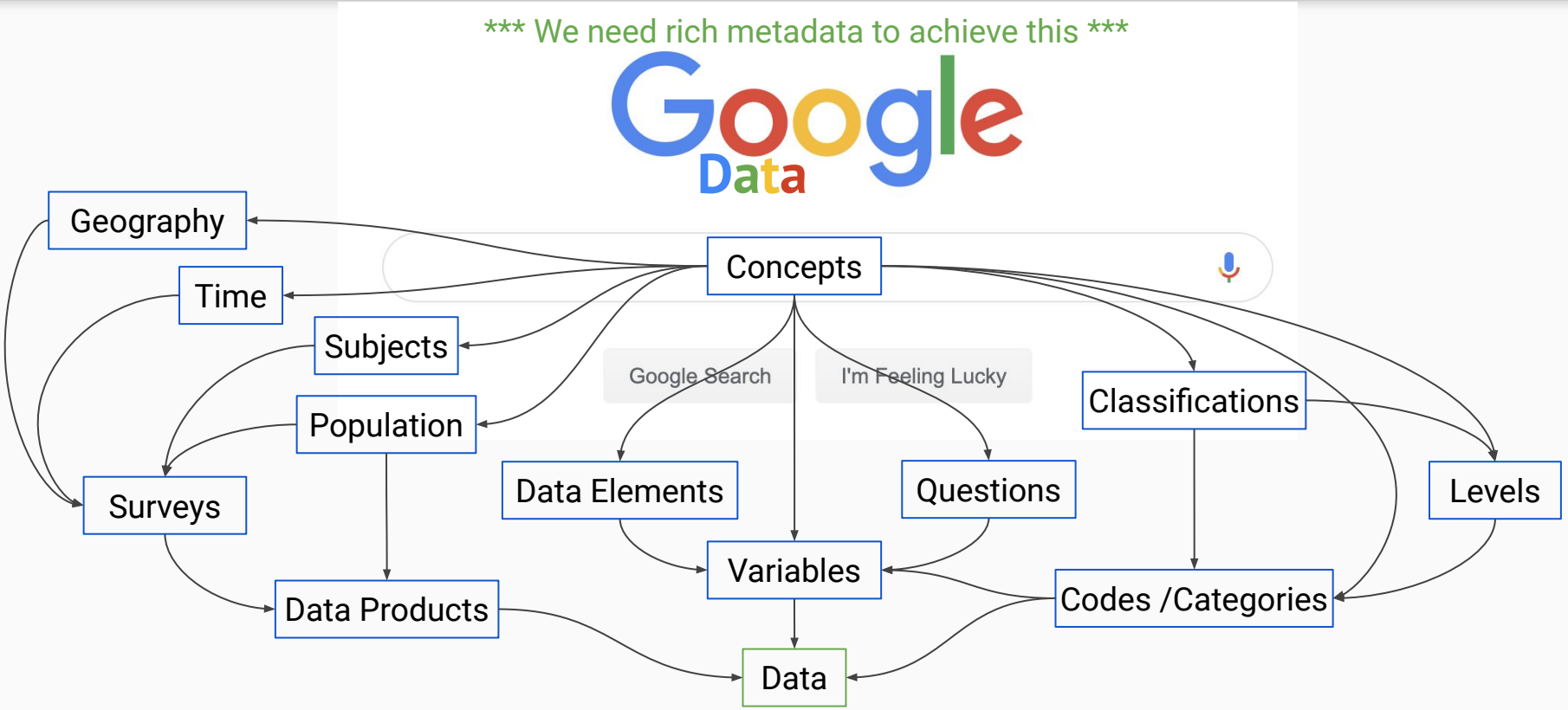


Why empower information systems with metadata?

- Task automation
  - production, dissemination, analysis, repurposing, exploration
- Ensure and enhance quality
  - Data meets expectations (not the other way around, after the fact metadata)
- Enables search & discovery
  - Portals, Data Google
- Reduce data wrangling!
  - 70%+ of user time spend on data hunting, cleaning, formatting, transforming, linking,...
- Open data packaging
  - Ready to use, extract, formatting, conversion, etc.
- Achieve data/statistics as a service
  - Server both computers and users (researchers, data scientists, app developers)
- Security / privacy
  - Access control, Risk assessment and reduction (SDC), transparency
- Automate metadata capture / Knowledge inference
  - Create new metadata, profiling, machine learning
- Knowledged Preservation / Institutional memory
- (more)

We search / discover / think by concept

*** We need rich metadata to achieve this ***



domain standards

technology standards

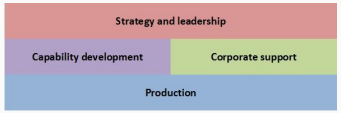
Part 2: Metadata Models & Standards

Models & Standards

- Model
  - Defines how information is structured (elements, attributes, relationships, data types, etc.)
  - Needed by information system to ensure quality and understand meaning
  - Information Technology has standards to manage standards (UML, XML, RDF, JSON, ...)
- Why we need standards?
  - There can be many models, even about the same thing (books, cans of food, news, cars,...)
  - Common "language" / framework (so we know we are talking about the same thing)
- Many domains, many standards
  - Books, news, weather, cars, sports, aerospace, statistical data (complex)
  - Information technology standards
- Standards Pros:
  - Robust models, pack lots of expertise, enables standard based tools, common/best practices
- Standard Cons:
  - Can be too generic (not meet specific needs), can be slow moving / changing
- How to use?
  - Wisely, as a best practice / guidelines / reference
  - When exchanging information with others or public, to bridge disparate systems

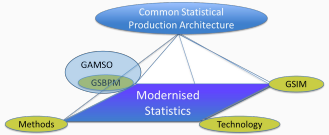
High Level Group for Modernization of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS)

GAMSO
Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations

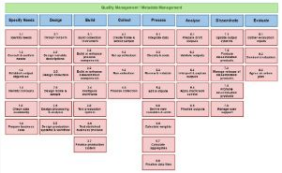


modernistats
BY HLG - MOS

MMM
Modernisation Maturity Model



GSBPM
Generic Statistical Business Process Model



GSIM
Generic Statistical Information Model

CSPA
Common Statistical Production Architecture

<ddi>
Metadata powered by DDI

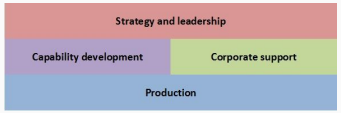
sdmx
Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange

microdata
raw data
analytical data
management / exchange

macrodata
indicators
time series
aggregated data
publication / exchange

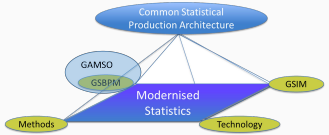
Modernization

GAMSO
Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations

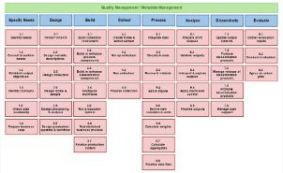


modernistats
BY HLG - MOS

MMM
Modernisation Maturity Model



GSBPM
Generic Statistical Business Process Model



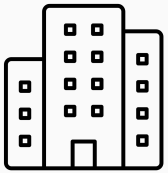
GSIM
Generic Statistical Business Process Model

abstract
informs / inspires

CSPA
Common Statistical Production Architecture

<ddi>
Metadata powered by DDI

sdmx
Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange



comply / exchange

comply / exchange

adopt models & tools that meets institutional needs

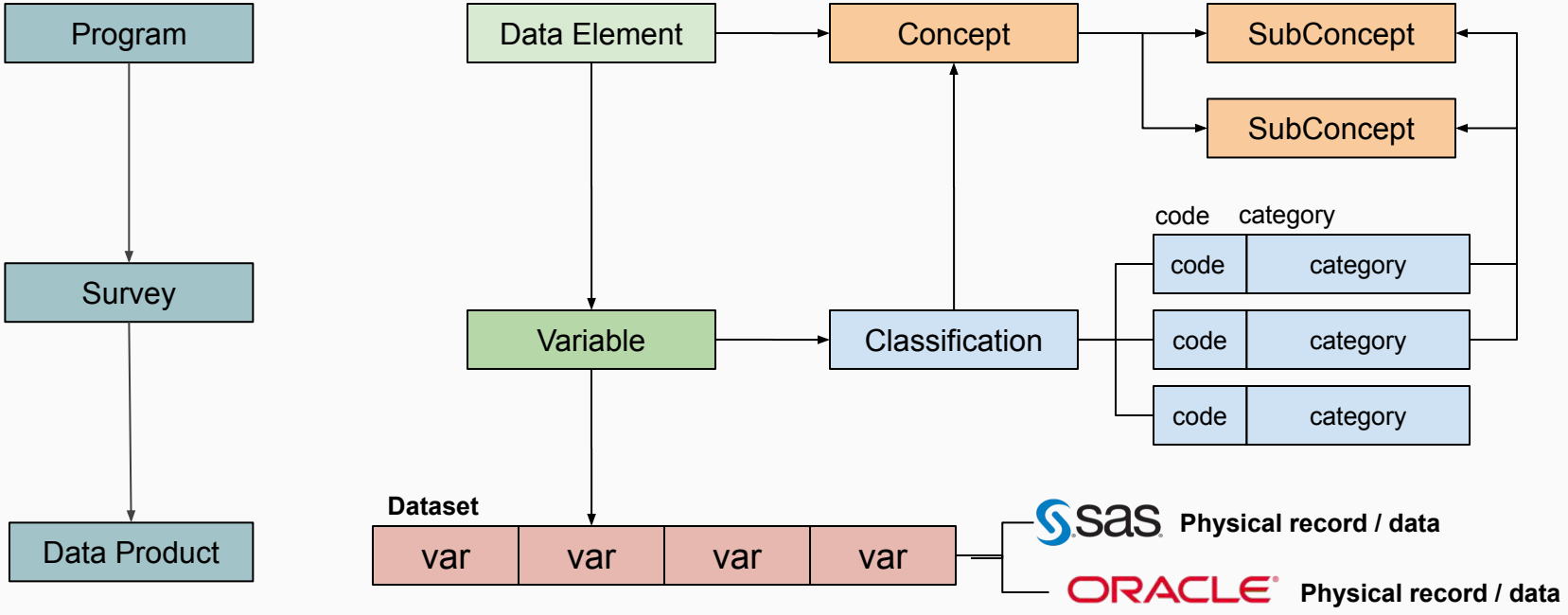
Part 2.1: High Level Model

Metadata Model

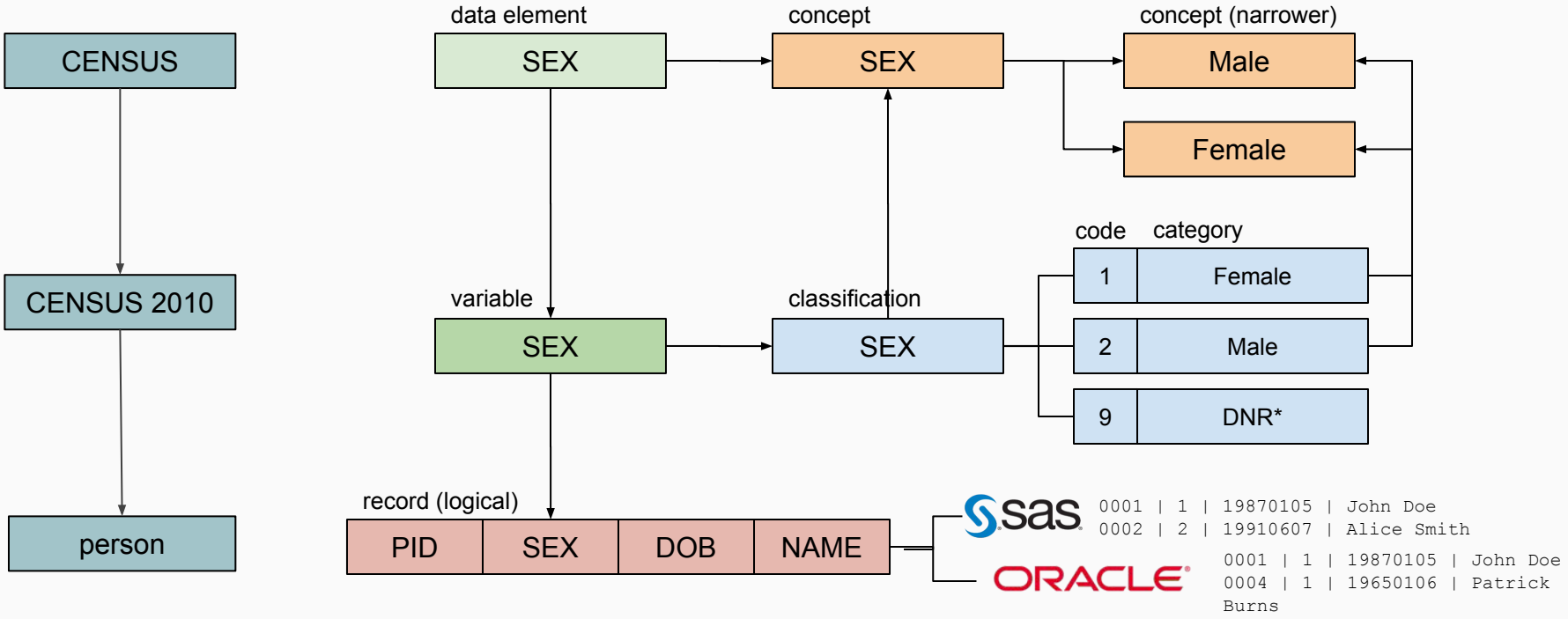
- Components
  - Programs, Surveys, Data Products, Datasets
  - Concepts
  - Questions, Questionnaires / Instruments
  - Classifications, Codes, Categories, Level, Concordances
  - Data Elements, Variables
  - Dataset, Record Layout, Dataset Instance
- Features
  - Identification & Referencing mechanisms
  - Core resource properties
  - Versioning
  - Properties: Types, Inheritance, Faceting, Extensions

High Level Model

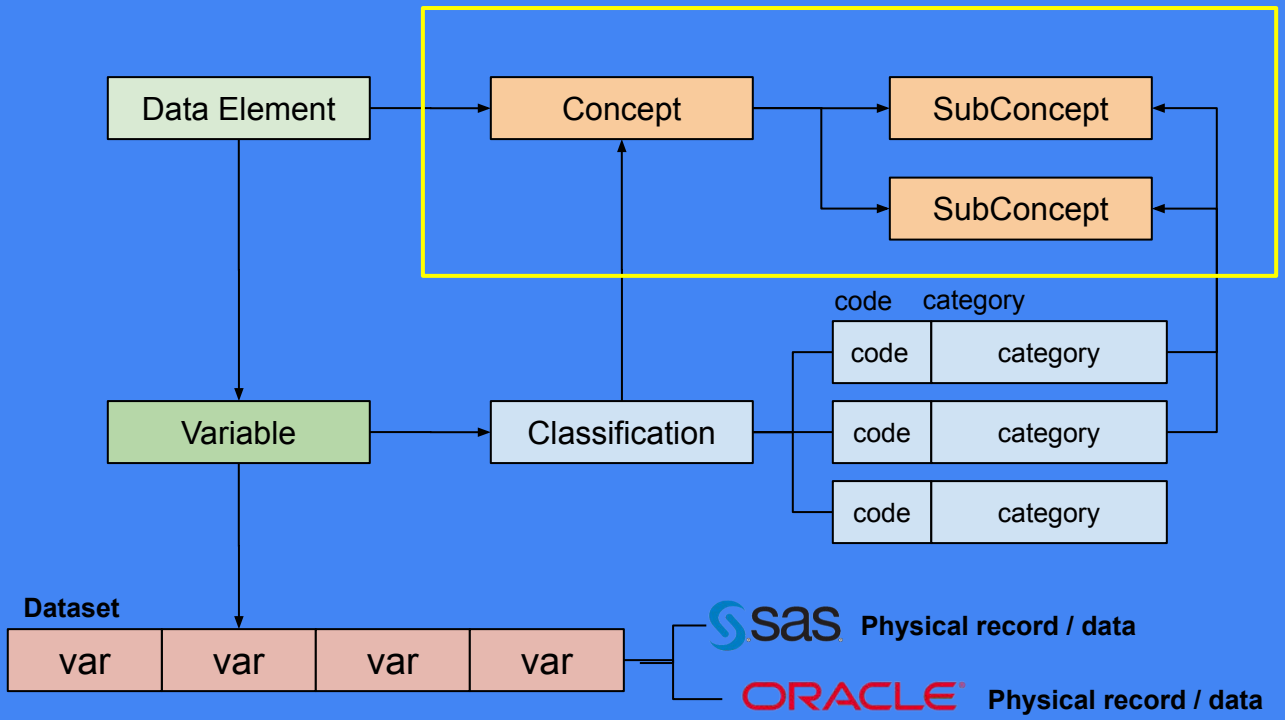
warning: terminology varies widely across institutions! (GSIM can help)



High Level Model



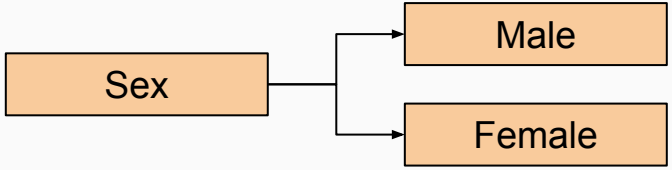
Part 2.2: Concepts

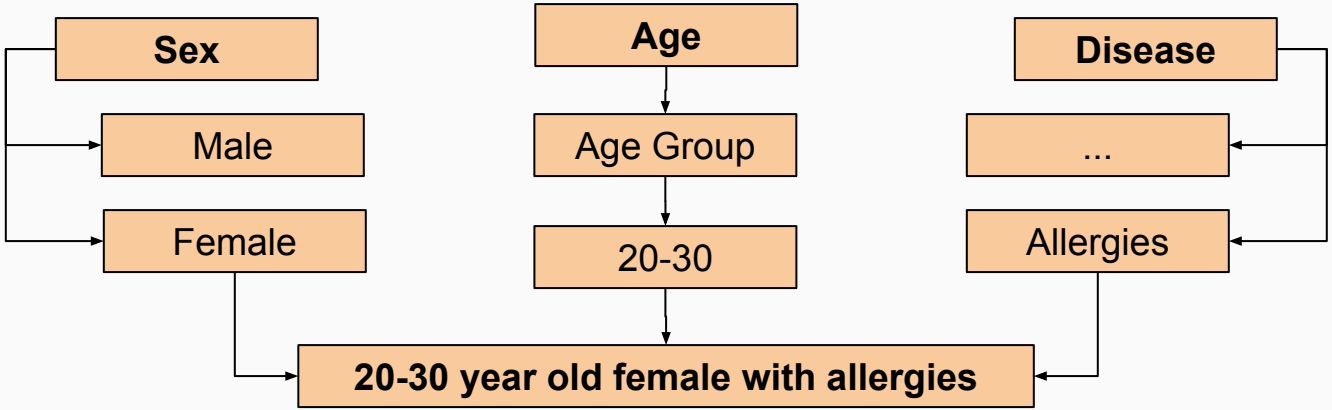


Concepts

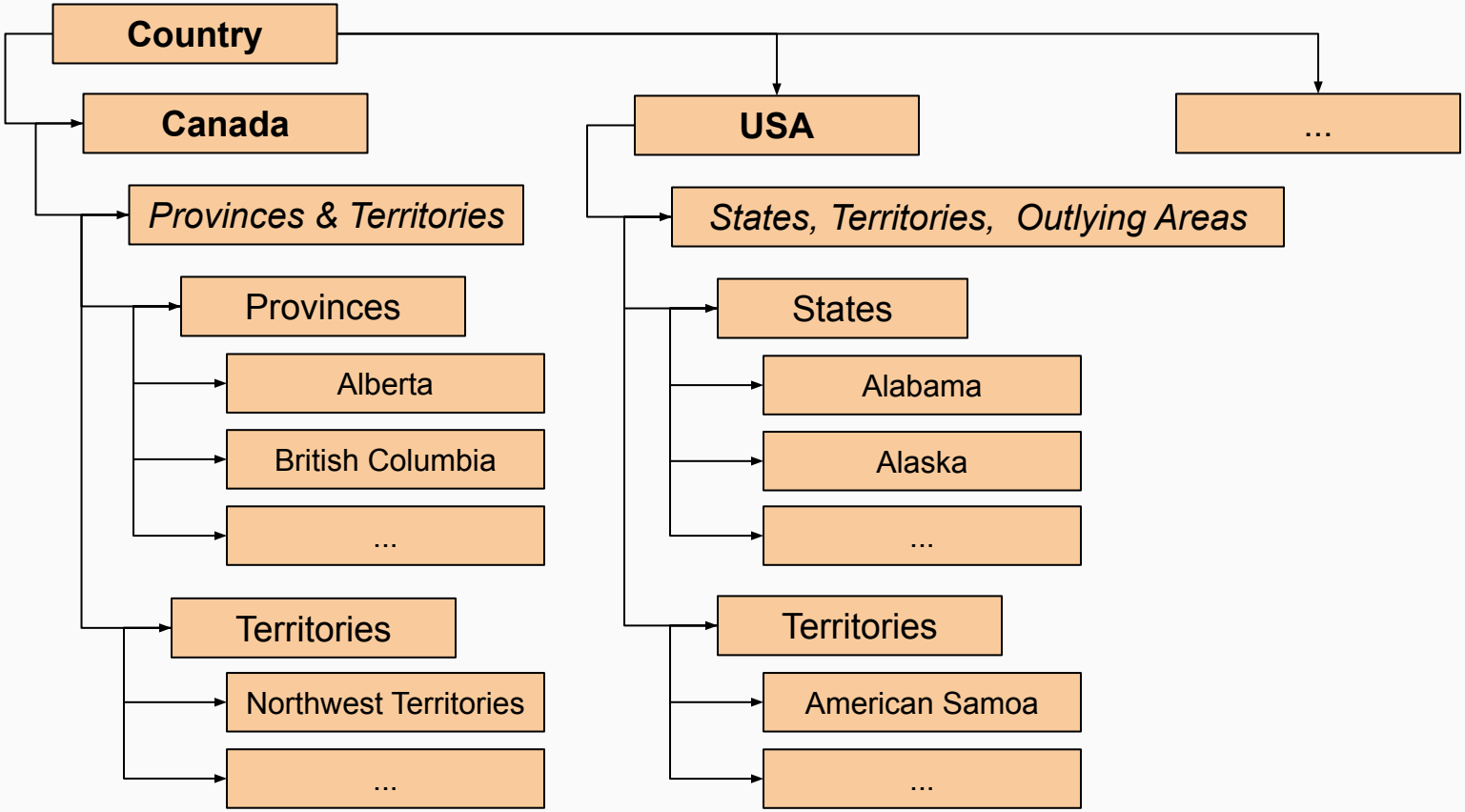
- This is how users search for information!
- Should be at the foundation of metadata management
  - Used by variables, classifications/levels/categories, units/population, etc.
  - Common denominator
- Relates to the semantic web / knowledge representation (not domain specific)
- A concept carries a set of descriptive/defining properties
- Concepts relate to each other to capture relationship or describe complex knowledge
- Technologies: RDF, OWL, SKOS, XKOS, etc.
- Generic tools are available to manage concepts
- Connected to each other using various semantic relationships
  - skos:narrower,broader,related
  - owl :unionOf, complementOf, intersectionOf, disjointWith, inverseOf
- Example: SNOMED

Concepts: examples

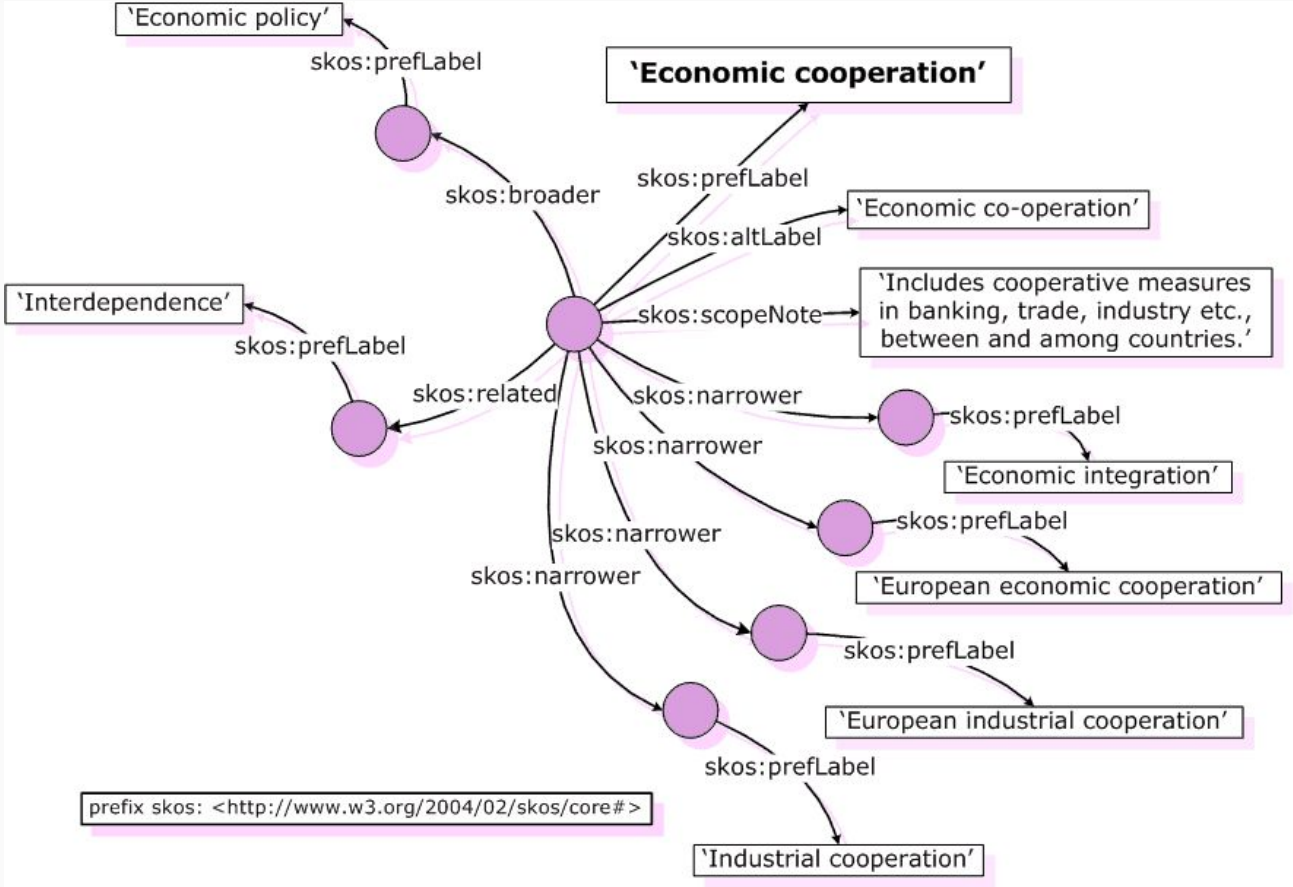




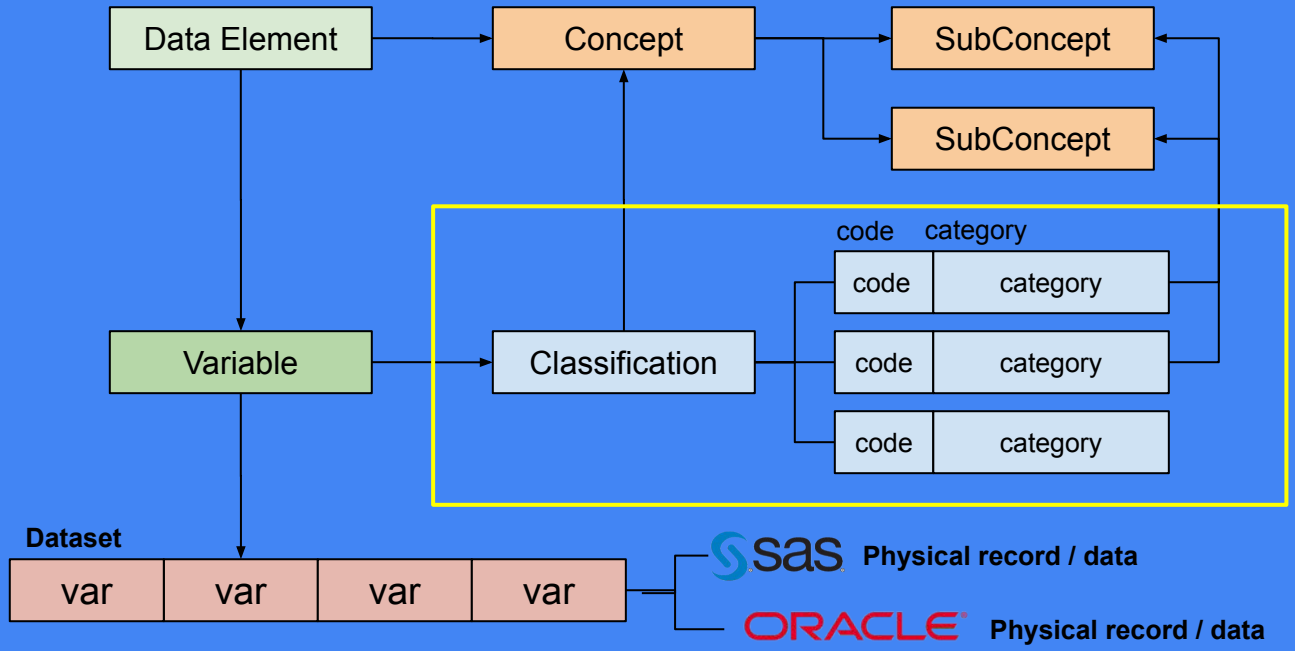
Concepts: narrower/broader and compound examples



Concepts: can have many relationships



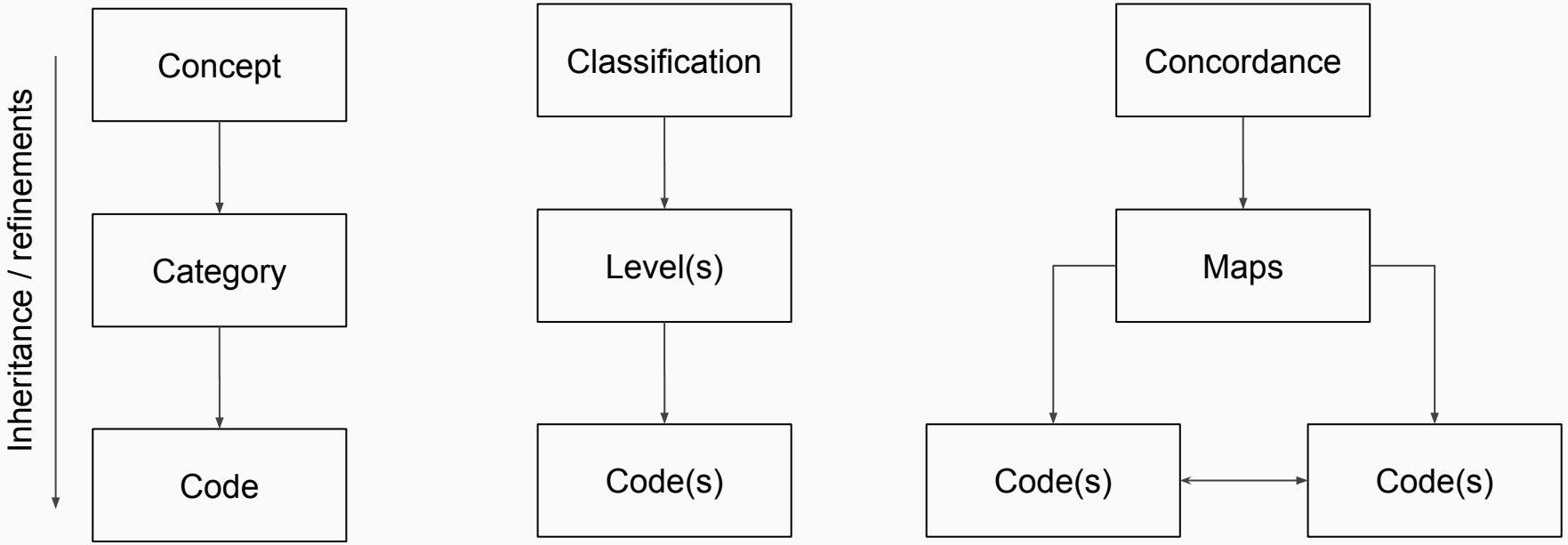
Part 2.3: Classifications



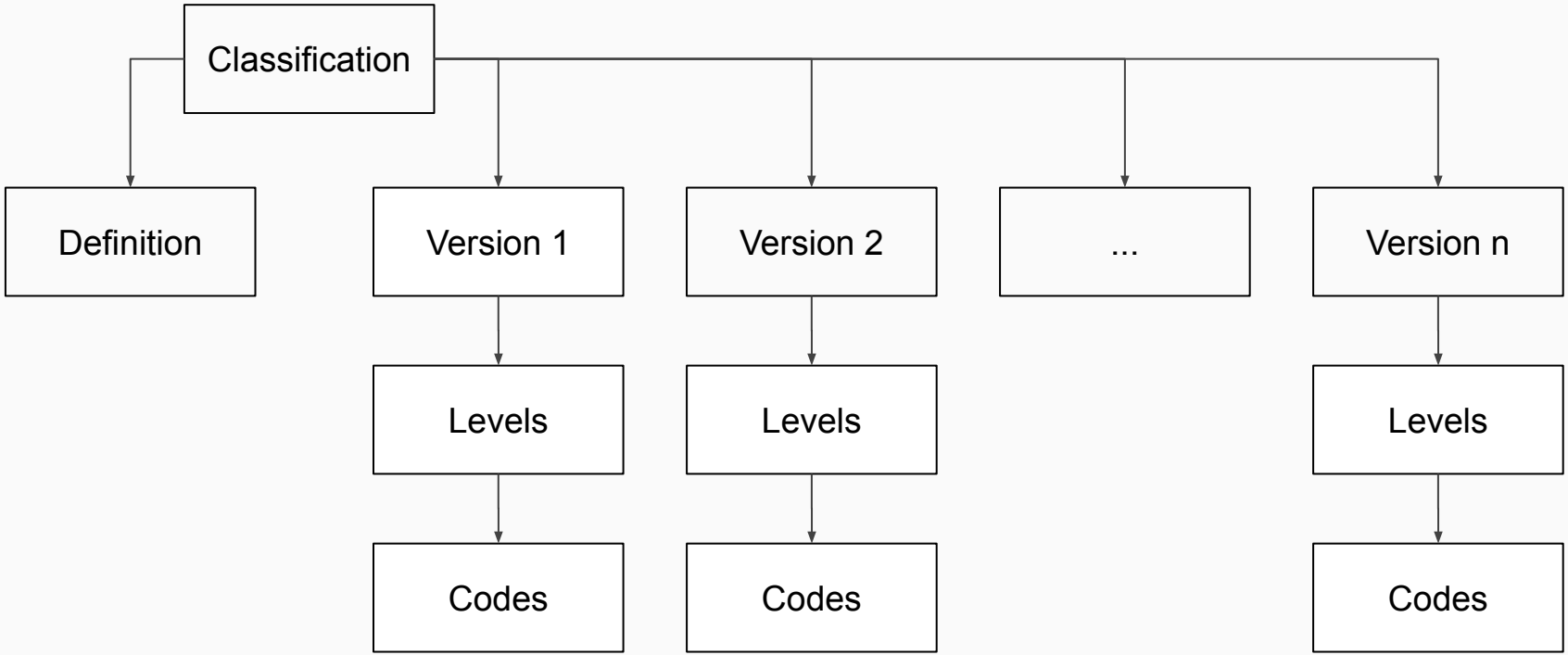
Classifications: overview

- Exists independently from the data (but often not maintained as such)
- Used by categorical variables, aggregated data dimensions, etc.
- Not just a code/label list. Composed of:
  - classification: definition and version
  - levels
  - codes
  - categories: the use of a concept for the purpose of coding
  - concordances (maps, x-walks)
- Ideal model should support:
  - stand alone / one-off classifications and formally maintained classifications
  - flat and hierarchical classifications
  - classification specific properties
  - multiple coding of same categories
  - view and derived classifications
  - versioning of classifications, levels, categories
  - synonyms
  - coding systems
  - serializing classifications in many formats (end users, standards, code)

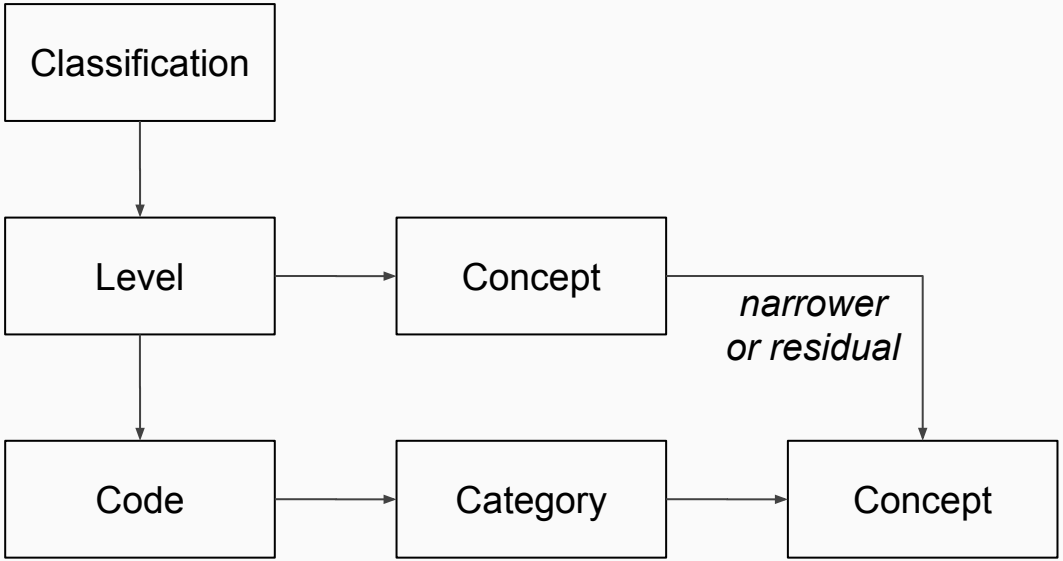
Classifications: High Level Model



Classifications: Versioning



Classifications: Classifications and Concepts



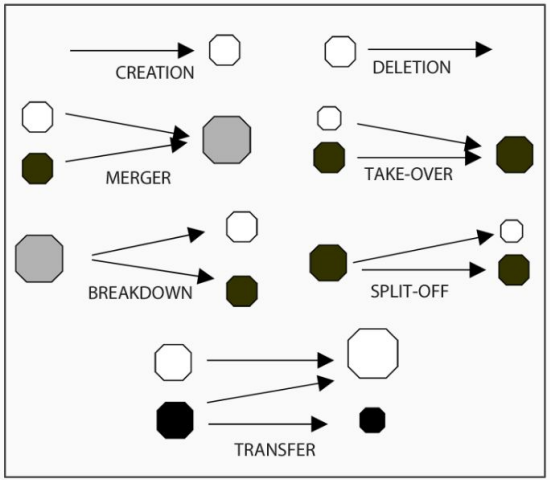
Classifications: Concordances

Concordance Version

Source Classification

Maps

Target Classification



Informed by Neuchatel / GSIM

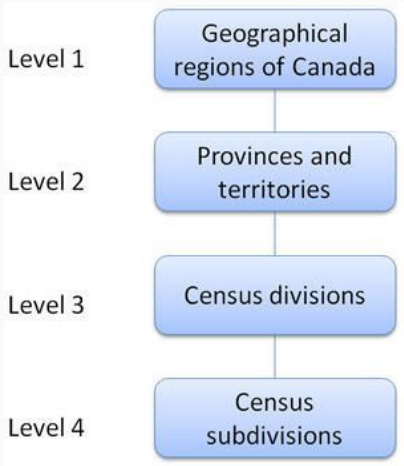
Can potentially be auto-generated

Classifications: examples

Gender

Code	Description
M	Male
F	Female
U	Undifferentiated, stillbirths only
O	Other (transsexual, hermaphrodite)

Hierarchical classification: Canada Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2016



ICD-10
hierarchical, extended properties

A00 **Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)**

Includes: carrier or suspected carrier of infectious disease Z22
certain localized infections - see body system-related chapters
infectious and parasitic diseases:
- complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
- specific to the perinatal period [except tetanus neonatorum
influenza and other acute respiratory infections

A00 **Cholera**

A00.0 **Cholera due to Vibrio cholerae 01, biovar cholerae**
Includes: Classical cholera

A00.1 **Cholera due to Vibrio cholerae 01, biovar eltor**
Includes: Cholera eltor

A00.9 **Cholera, unspecified**

A01 **Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers**

A01.0 **Typhoid fever**
Includes: Infection due to Salmonella typhi

A01.1 **Paratyphoid fever A**

A01.2 **Paratyphoid fever B**

A01.3 **Paratyphoid fever C**

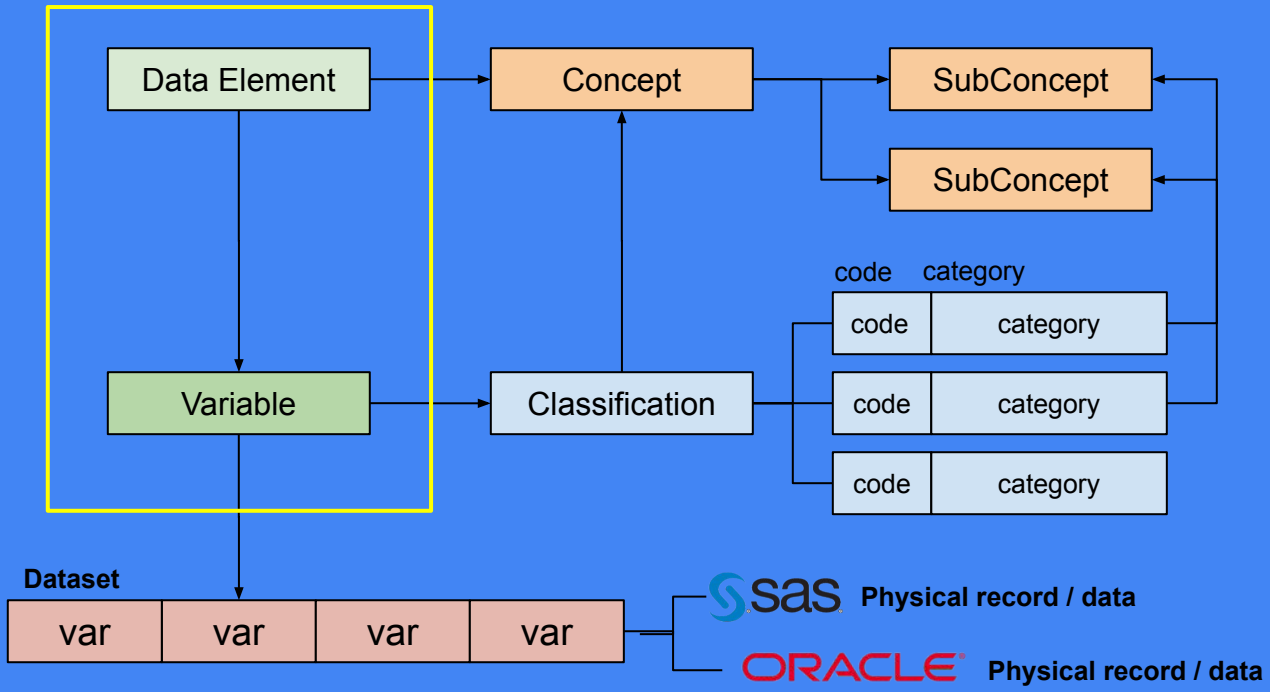
A01.4 **Paratyphoid fever, unspecified**
Includes: Infection due to Salmonella paratyphi NOS

Classifications: ISO 3166-1

English short name (upper/lower case)	Alpha-2 code	Alpha-3 code	Numeric code
Afghanistan	AF	AFG	004
Åland Islands	AX	ALA	248
Albania	AL	ALB	008
Algeria	DZ	DZA	012
American Samoa	AS	ASM	016
Andorra	AD	AND	020
Angola	AO	AGO	024
Anguilla	AI	AIA	660
Antarctica	AQ	ATA	010
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG	028
Argentina	AR	ARG	032
Armenia	AM	ARM	051
Aruba	AW	ABW	533
Australia	AU	AUS	036
Austria	AT	AUT	040
Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE	031

- 3 classifications sharing a common category set
- categories can version over time
- carry faceted names
  - english/french
  - full, short, upper/lower
  - local short
  - independent flag
  - currency

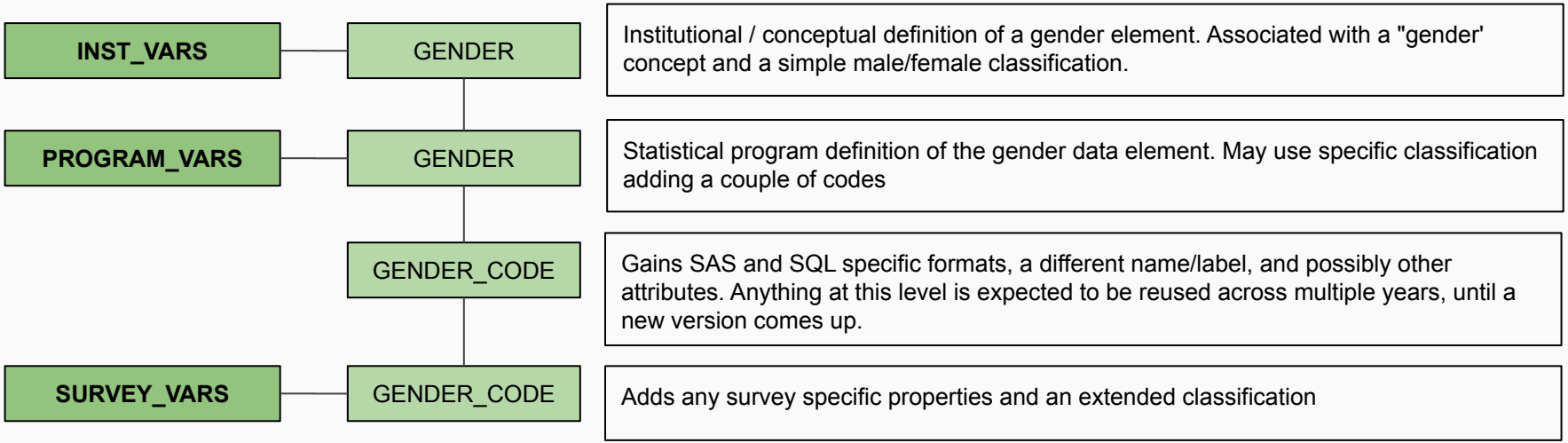
Part 2.3: Variables



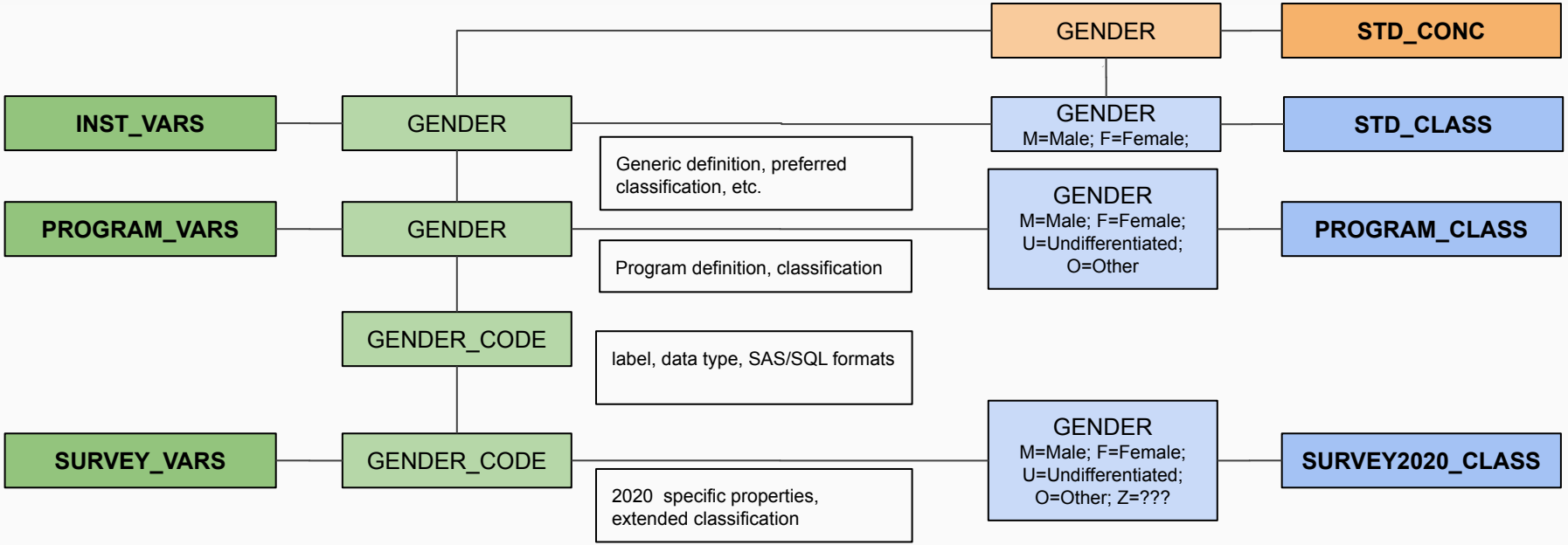
Variables & Data Elements

- Variables evolve from a high level conceptual state to an actual field/column associated with data in physical a data file or table
  - At the highest level, can simply be the use of a concept
  - As we go to lower levels, the variable becomes more concrete (gains or refines its properties)
- The higher the level the higher the reusability
- GSIM distinguish between variables, represented variables, and instance variables
  - But technically can have any number of refinements
  - The set of properties or context can be used to categorize it from a GSIM perspective
- The term Data Element often used for high level / conceptual variable (cannot be used in a dataset)

Variables example

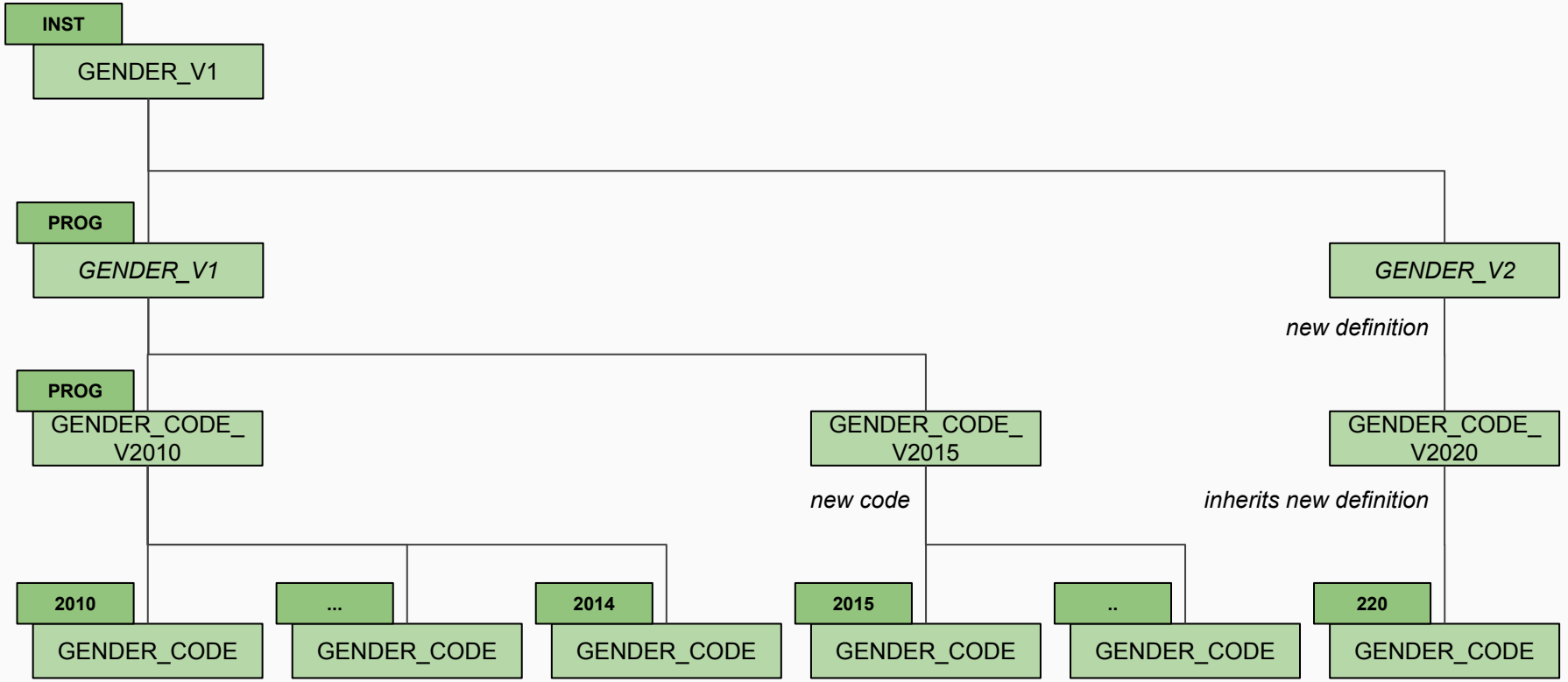


Variables example

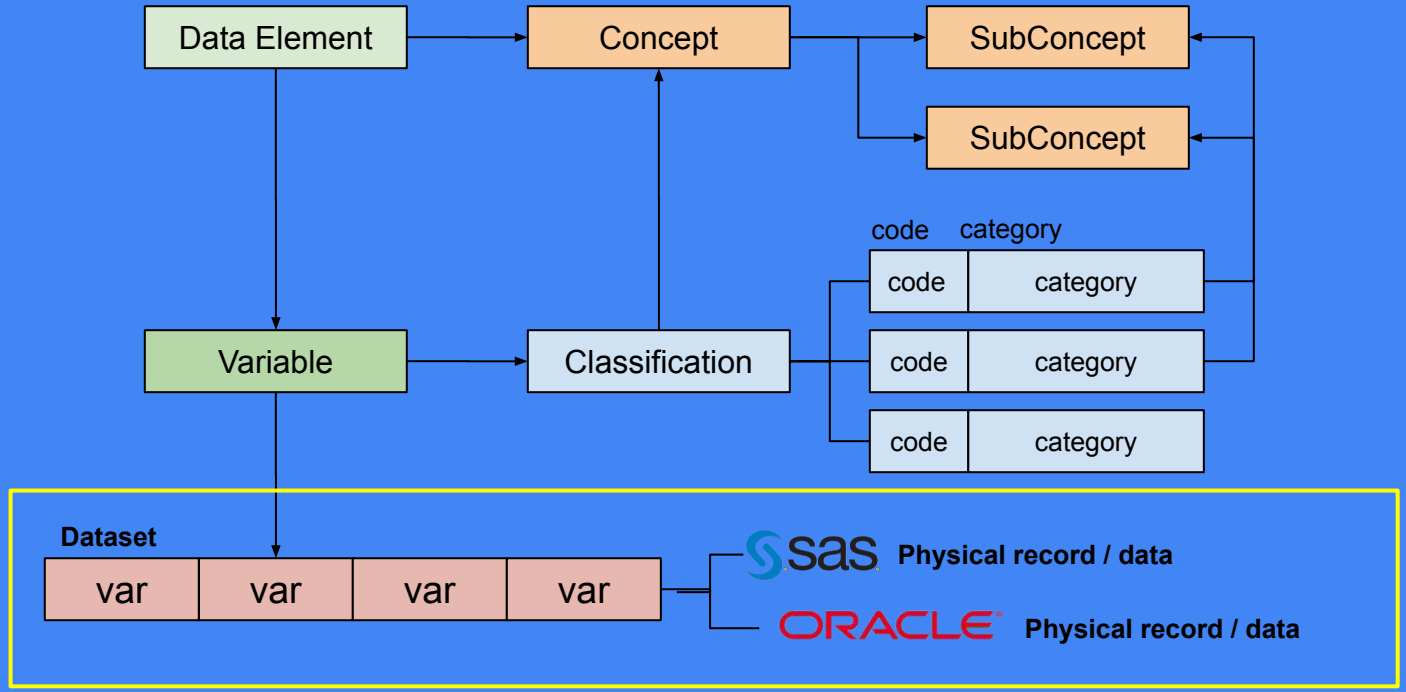


we will shortly see how this connects to datasets

Managing variable changes over time



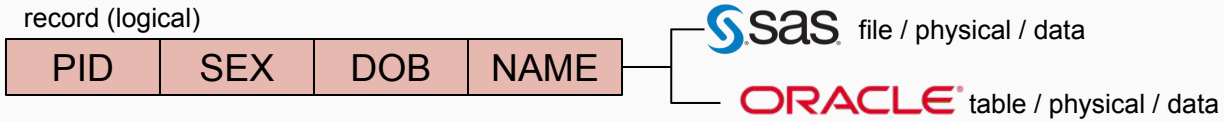
Part 2.4: Datasets



Dataset: Record, Layout, Instance

- Where data lives
- Stitches variables and data together (dictionary)
- GSIM: An organized collection of data
- An ordered collection of variables with which data can be associated (dictionary)
- We may distinguish between logical records and dataset instance
- Logical record:
  - how the data is organized (dictionary)
  - can also have primary keys, relationships to other records, and other attributes (name, description, etc.)
- Dataset instance
  - A file (e.g. SAS, ascii) or SQL table that contains actual data
  - GSIM: unit or dimensional dataset (same thing in the end)
- One logical record can be reused by many physical instances

Logical Record vs Physical instance

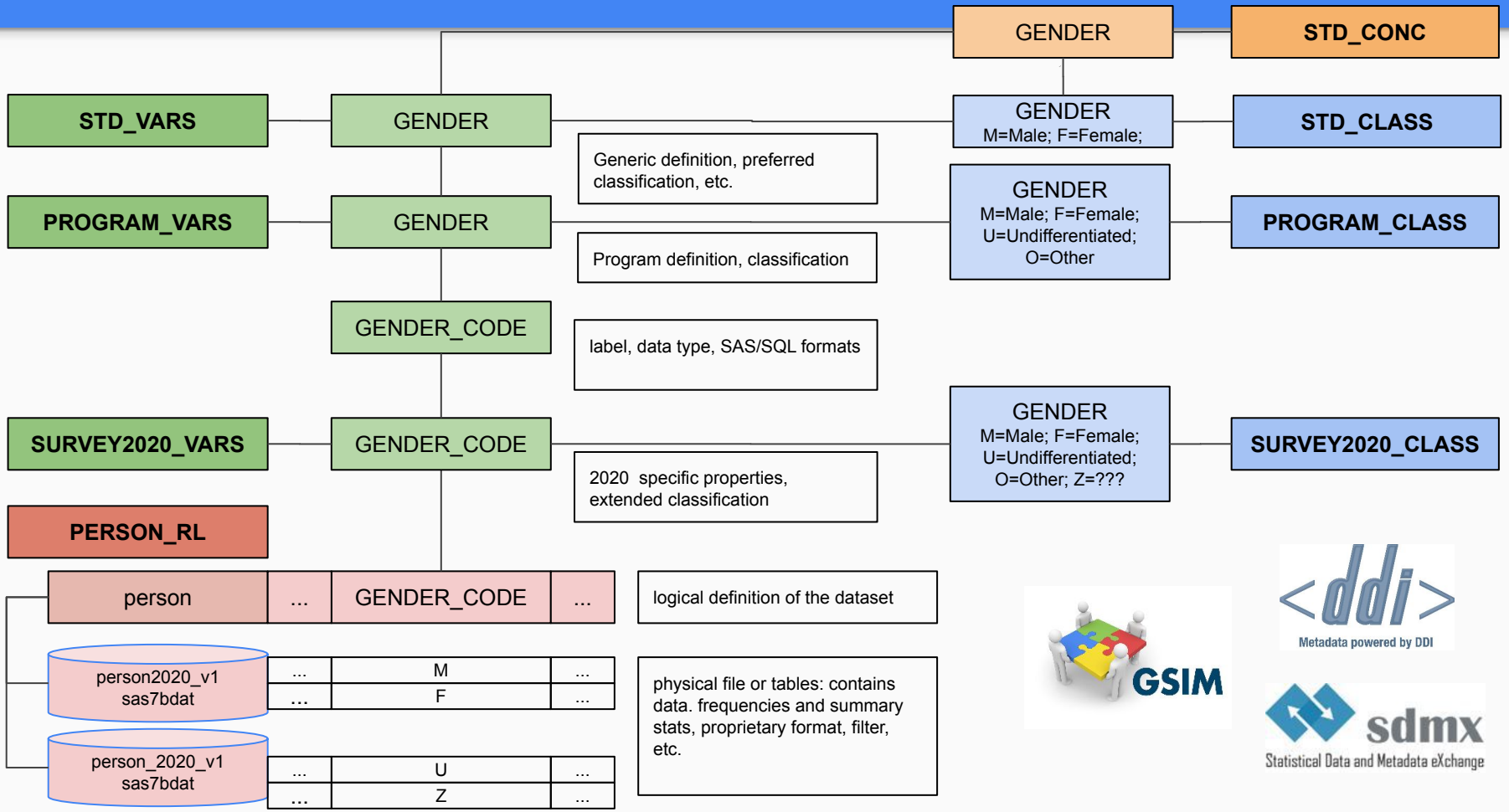


All the following physical instances can share the same logical record:

- A SAS file with all the person records
- An Oracle SQL table with all the person records
- A text, SPSS, Stata, R, Excel version of the data
- Multiple versions of the data (that changes over time)
- Multiple copies of the same file stored at different locations (e.g. backups)
- A data cut (filtered / subset) stored in any of the above formats (e.g. person age 50+, females only, etc.)

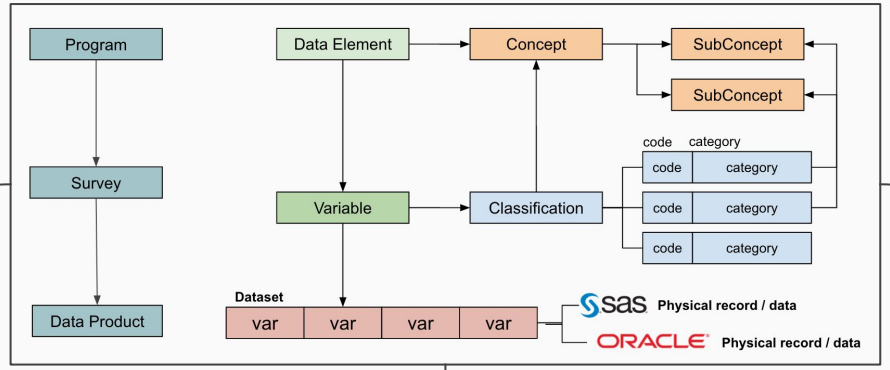
Note: summary statistics / frequencies are stored at the instance level

Variables & Datasets

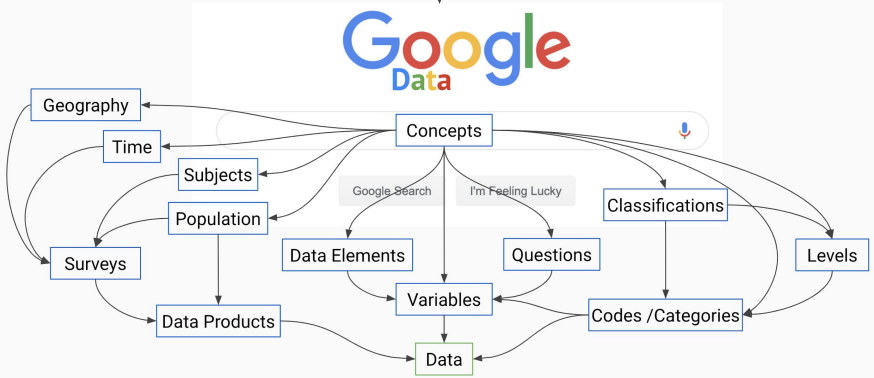


Metadata Driven Data Management

Caters to producers and users needs



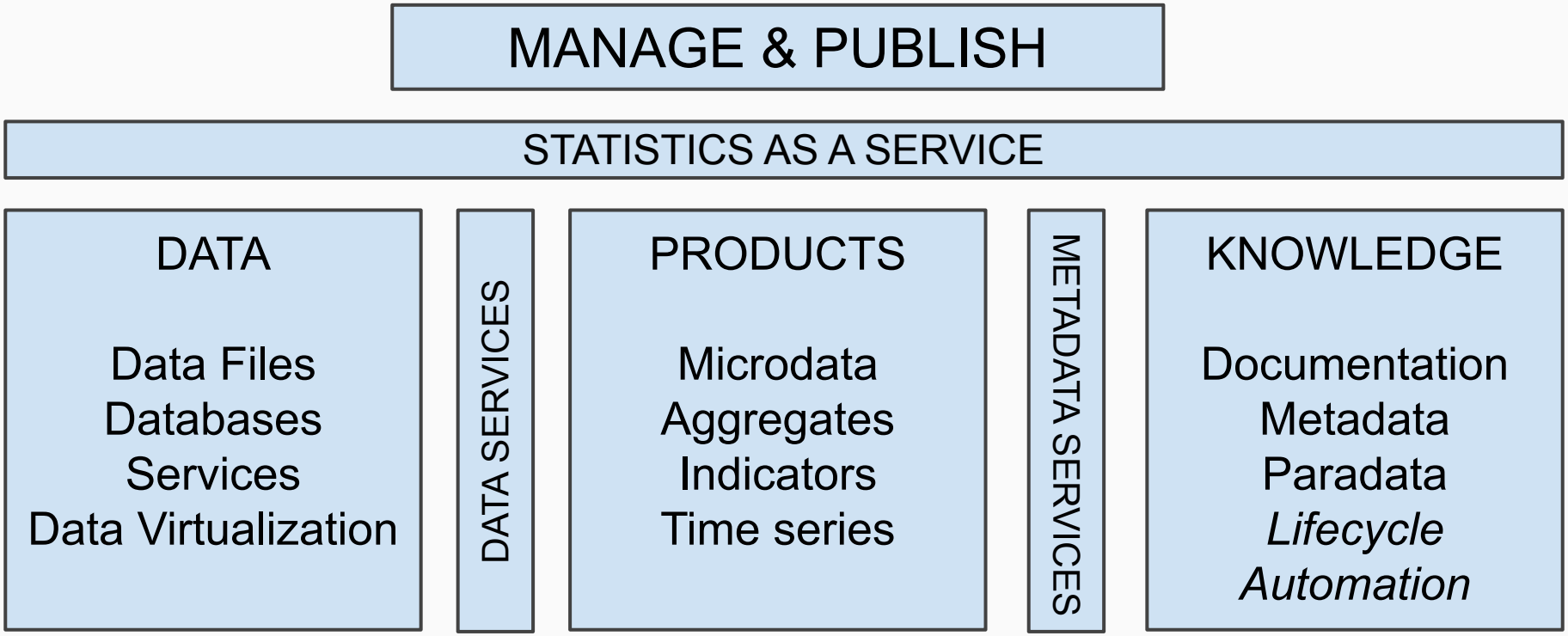
Enables innovation



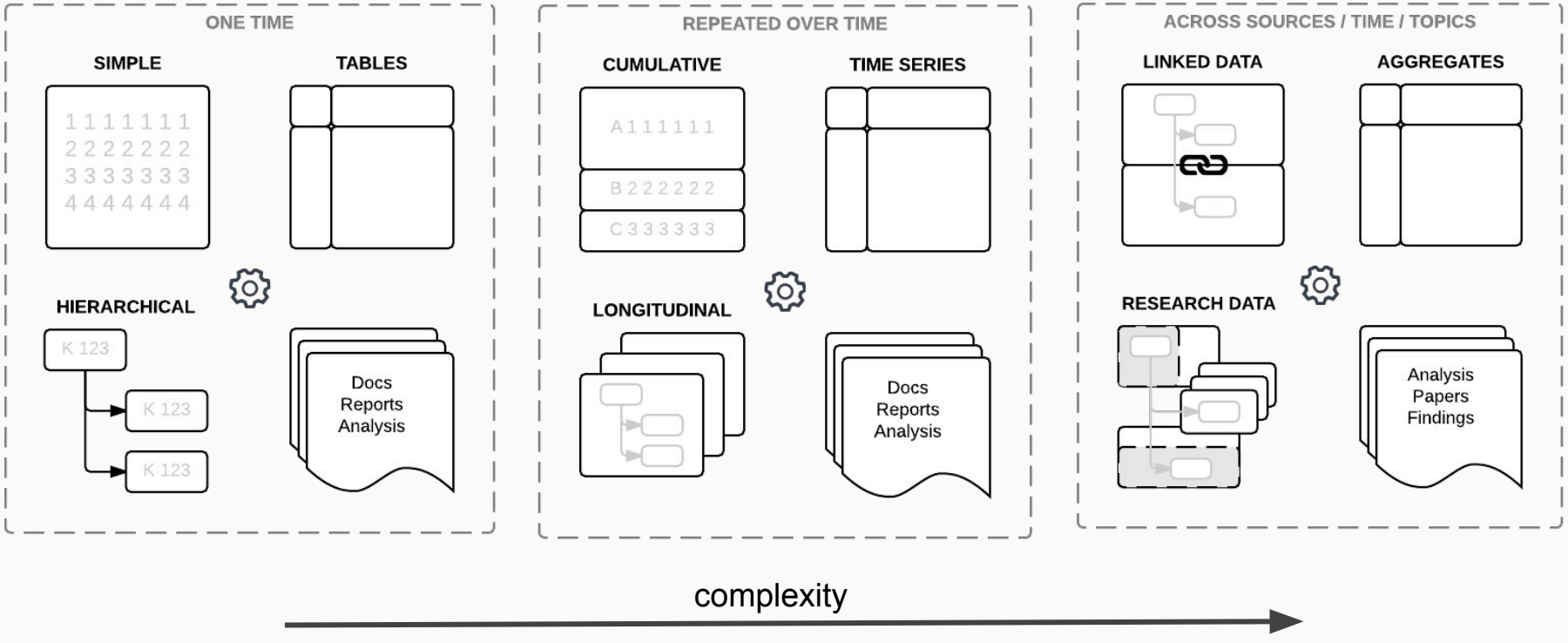
Caters to computer needs (machine actionable)

Part 3: Technologies & Framework

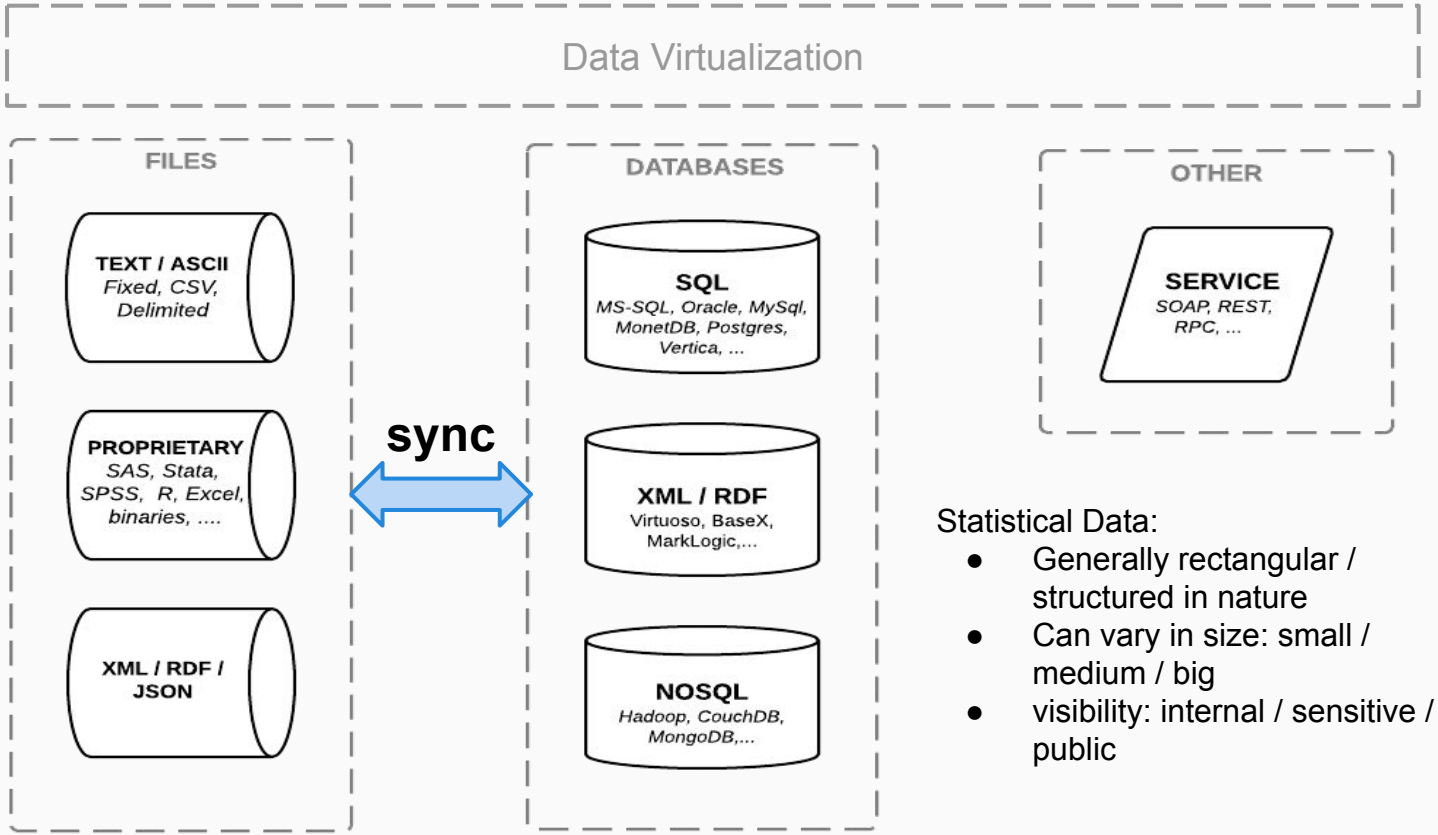
Architectural Vision



Data Products



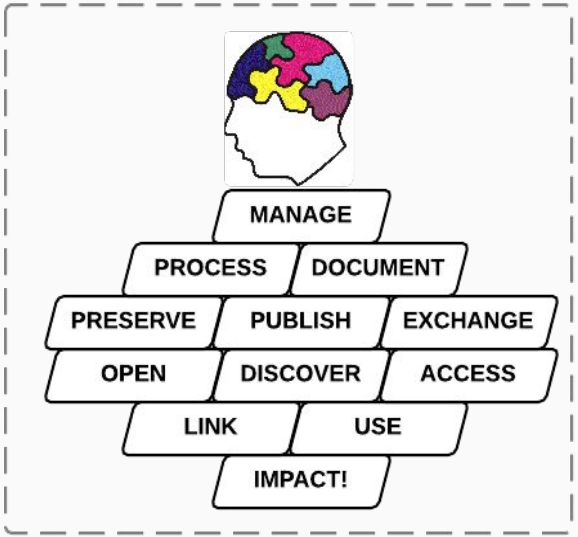
Data



Statistical Data:

- Generally rectangular / structured in nature
- Can vary in size: small / medium / big
- visibility: internal / sensitive / public

Metadata



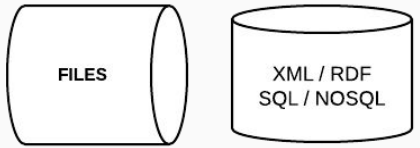
CONTENT

Management Process, Tasks, Administration, Business Rules	**Catalog** *Seties, Surveys, Data Products, Documentation, Citations*
Conceptual *Concepts, Classifications, Population, etc.*	**Content** *Methods, Questions, Groups Variables, Logical Structures*
System *Identifiers, Vocabularies, Subscription, Logs*	**Data** *Records, Relations, Files, Tables, Cubes, Instances*

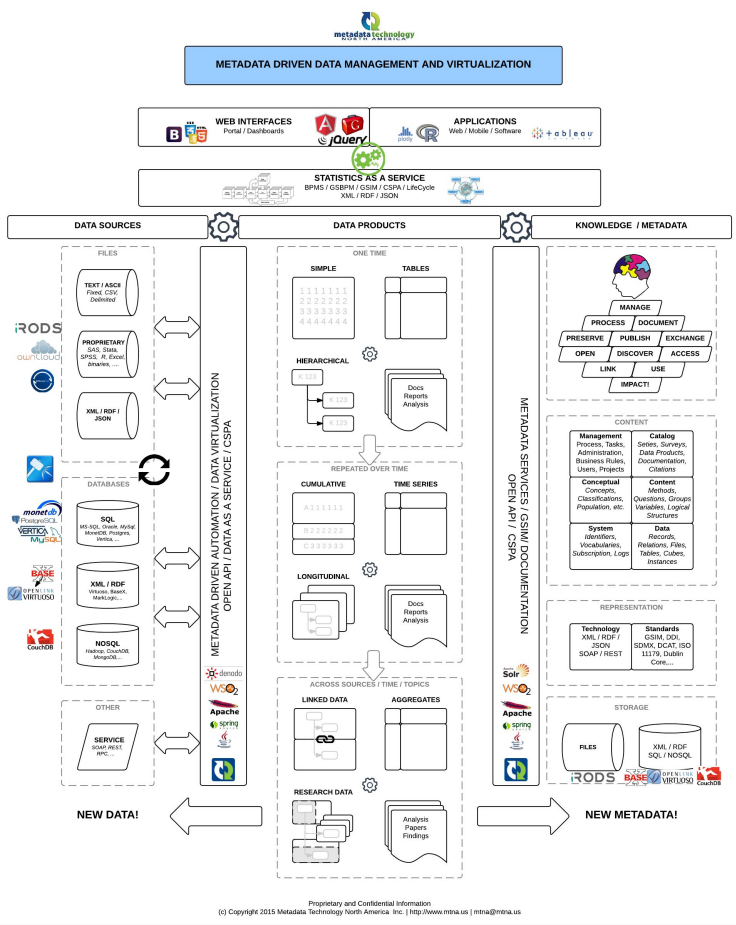
REPRESENTATION

Technology XML / RDF / JSON SOAP / REST	**Standards** GSIM, DDI, SDMX, DCAT, ISO 11179, Dublin Core,...

STORAGE



Metadata Driven Data Management Framework



- Can be achieved incrementally
  - Lean / AGILE approach
  - Can't do it all at the same time
- Technology is available
  - Leverage what already exists
  - Leverage SOA, standards (reuse)
  - Not me biggest challenge
  - Complement / modernize traditional software
- Non-intrusive integration strategy
  - day to day business continues
- Managing the change is the key

Implementing / Solutions

IT / Data Expertise

OSS / COTS / SOA

Storage/Management

- File: FS, IRODS, …
- SQL: Oracle, MS-SQL, MySql, Vertica, MonetDB
- XML/RDF: BaseX, Virtuoso
- NOSQL: CouchDB, MongoDB, Hadoop,
- DV: Denodo, etc.

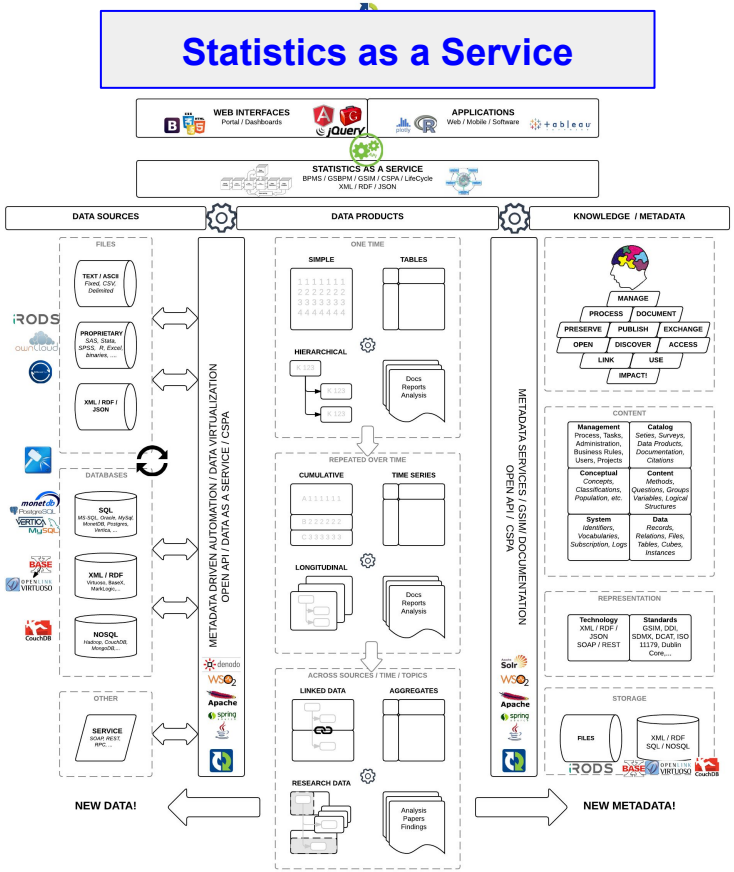
Data Tools

- SAS, Stata SPSS
- R, Python
- Custom Apps

Services/Webapps

- *SOAP/REST*
- *Java, Apache*
- *WSO2*
- *HTML5, Angular, GwT*

Statistics as a Service



IT / Metadata Expertise

COTS Statistical Data/Metadata

MTNA: Rich Data Services

- Enterprise solution
- Flexible core model
- Standards compliant (DDI, GSIM, etc.)
- 60-70% COTS
- Can integrate with o/platforms

Colectica

- DDI based, Windows

Nesstar (legacy)

Proprietary System

…

Part 4: Implementation

Why is it challenging?

- Common Data Tools Limitations
  - Data tools (databases, stats packages, etc.) are metadata poor and not suited for managing knowledge
- Our metadata models are more complex
  - Unlike books, cars, etc., statistical metadata models are solid but can be heavy
- We don't have good metadata habits
  - We are generally not used or taught to focus on metadata and we don't have tools
  - We document after the fact (which also result in loss of knowledge, document before or during)
- Metadata is not a budgeted activity
  - The term metadata is often sparse in budget proposals
  - We don't invest in dissemination / packaging
  - We need better data marketing
- Some of the above can be solved with technology, other require change management…..
  - Good news is that technology is available.
- We need to establish an environment that fosters/facilitates the use of metadata
- short term: We need to demonstrate the benefits

Plan

- Technology + Standards/Model + Resources ($ + leadership) + Change Management
- Assessment + Roadmap
  - Infrastructure (inexpensive)
  - Enhance data management platform as needed
  - Adopt Metadata / Knowledge Management Platform
  - Training: producers, librarians, collectors, IT (but not users)
  - Migration: data / metadata / possibly scripts programs
  - Maintenance
- Establish 2-5 years Strategy:
  - Incremental / non-intrusive (day to day business must continue)
  - Start with dissemination, focus on most popular dataset
  - Change management!
  - Change the way you produce new data; Migrate existing data over time (popularity driven);
- In the meantime: go for quick wins / fixes
  - No need to wait + demonstrates that above is realistic and beneficial

Some common situations and quick fixes

No or limited institutional coordination in terms of managing metadata standards and best practices	The "what is metadata" question? Internal external data harmonization / linking issues; Limited documentation and institutional knowledge;	Need committee; Get top management support; Provide guidelines, training; Establish institutional repository (start with key classifications, data elements; concepts); Require use of standard entities (e.g. classifications);
Data only available in ASCII/CSV and/or stats packages as static download	Does not cater to all user needs (what is SAS some are asking...); Does not cater to applications / developer / web; Costly custom extracts preparation;	Data as a service; Expose both for dynamic queries and static extraction / tabulation tools; A DWH is all it takes to start (enhance metadata over time);
Minimalistic public or internal catalog (e.g. HTML pages)	Data is hard to find/discover; Can't look at variable level;	Establish proper catalog, inventory; Expose as a service using standards (DCAT, DDI); Use IHSN Catalog; Past & ongoing surveys; Event notification;

Common situations and quick fixes

We don't have metadata, and have 20+ years of data to document;	Don't know where to start; It feels overwhelming;	Let information systems do the initial work (convert, scan, profiling, metadata inference); Start with new data; Document most popular data; Outsource metadata capture;
Thousands of files stored on shared network drives (data and docs); Accumulated over many years;	It's chaotic; Don't know which file is where / what or who is owner is; Too many files;	Use scanning/profiling tools to assess; Establish file management guidelines and institutional repository; Use tools to monitor file systems or adopt intelligent file system (iRODS);
Mix of SAS and custom / proprietary programs, and/or traditional SQL databases for data management;	Stuck in legacy code; High licensing fees; Does not handle medium/big/emerging data well;	Leverage R & Python; & modern database (Column SQL, hybrid, JSON data types); Use code generators; Transition away from 20th century technology; Let nextgen data scientists take over;

Common situations and fixes

The useful data is sensitive / disclosive	Don't know how to provide access; Hesitant to disseminate;	Establish virtual data enclave (e.g NORC DE); Leverage all SDC method and available tools; Automate SDC steps; *Expose public metadata!*
Data quality varies greatly and QA procedures consumes significant resources	We have a hard time assessing or improving the quality of data	Leverage metadata to ensure data meets expectations; Automate QA steps.
We struggle collecting data from disparate / diverse sources or providers	Putting this together takes significant resources; Consolidation / Harmonization is challenging;	Use metadata driven data ingestion and QA; Can automate a significant portion of the process; Provide data collectors with metadata specifications / submission guides;
<INSERT YOUR USE CASE HERE>	<INSERT YOUR PAIN POINTS HERE>	<ASK METADATA / IT EXPERTS>

Costs & ROI

- Costs
  - Must typically be examined on a case by case basis (no magic wand, different institutions have different needs / capacity / priorities). But <$1M can go a long way.
  - Why not start by committing 1,2,3,4,5%+ of the budget? Ask yourself:
    - If I would be a book publisher, how much of my budget would I invest in packaging & marketing?
    - What are the costs of not having metadata driven environments? What is the cost of users (external or internal) searching and recreating the same metadata over and over again?
  - People time investment is a significant portion of the costs. Need champions / leaders.
- ROI
  - Monetary: operational and research cost reduction
  - Resources: Reduce burden on both producers and users (researchers, developers)
  - Quality of: data, service, research, policy/decision making, user satisfaction
  - Leadership: Demonstrate / encourage good practices (statistics and IT)
- Keep in mind at in the end, making and managing change is the biggest challenge
  - Need top level management support and champions

Conclusions

Where to go from here?

- Technological **solutions** and metadata models are **available today**
- Need to put metadata on the road map and **empower information systems**
- Go for the **quick / easy wins**
  - Start on the dissemination side (easier and more visible) and with new data
  - Must be concrete actions and outputs (ideally a "wow!" story)
    - to showcase the benefits and go beyond early adopter (crossing the chasm)
- Perform **assessment** and 2-5 year **roadmap**
- Establish **institutional** board / repository / **standards** (agency and/or inter-agency)
- When possible, do it as a group, not per agency
- Encourage / **promote change** (don't fear it)
- Put the **young generation** in charge (they are born with this)
- **Educate** people about the benefits of metadata (making life easier, minimize the fear of change)
- **Budget** metadata (make sure this can actually happen)

Q&A