Sharing Statistical Information

between national and international agencies:

Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX)

Introduction

- This presentation will range more broadly than title

- Information dissemination and sharing world is changing

- Drivers
    - Web 2.0
    - More open government
    - Cheaper

ABS projects that are driving re-consideration of metadata standards

Dissemination futures for ABS website
- already more data downloads than PDF accesses
- demand for web service feeds
- exchange with other agencies

End to End processes
- 1990 - 2000s saw many ABS collections move to standard applications
- 2010 goal is to improve flow between the standard applications
- Metadata entry, reuse and metadata driven processes

External engagements
- CSDI
- COAG
- CPSI
- many others such as OECD, VCAMS, Transport portal, etc

Table of Comparison

Standard	AGLS	ANZLIC V2	DDI V3	SDMX V2.0	11179
Source/ main users	National Archives - mandated for all Australian Government agencies Strongly based on international Dublin Core Metadata Initiative.	ANZLIC - collaborative council of key geospatial organisations Based on ISO 19115:2003	DDI Alliance - ● Data Archives (ASSDA in Australia is a world player in DDI) ● Universities ● US Census World Bank Microdata Management Toolkit (Developing Nation NSIs)	SDMX Org - OECD UN ECB Treasuries Institutes of Statistics and Geography (Mexico, Brazil) DevInfo + CensusInfo (implies 80+ NSIs, including China and India)	ISO - Influential although limited implementation. In some ways an earlier generation standard ● more focus on theory than application ● more "stand alone" than integrated with other data standards
Role	High level details about dataset, its owner and keyword tags	Details of geospatial datasets. Explicit elements for geographies and accuracy.	microdata transformations statistical "business objects" (eg variables, questions, collection instruments)	aggregate data data exchange exchange of metadata (without being prescriptive about what conceptual model/standard underpins that metadata)	Registration of metadata and Data element semantics
ABS interest	Provides commonality for core entries such as title, owner, etc. These appear in most standards.	Needed to support growing demand for geospatially enabled data.	Supports statistical lifecycle for microdata to ensure consistency throughout process	Supports transfer of complex statistical datasets	Solid conceptual framework for data and information management

SDMX

- Rapidly growing international support
  - IMF, OECD, Eurostat, BIS, ECB, ONS Census 2011, UNICEF DevINFO, ...

- Supports registry, metadata and data exchange

- XML based data exchange format that combines data and metadata in packets (or metadata alone)

- SDMX supports definition of data and metadata templates for specific purposes in a flexible manner

- SDMX explicitly supports web services, query messages, ability to "subscribe to data releases/updates"

SDMX 2.0, DDI 3.0 and ANZSLIC V2

▪ Shared genetics

▪ ABS will use in combination

- DDI for unit record
- SDMX for exchange + aggregates
- DDI designed to be able to "hand off" to SDMX at the point unit record data becomes aggregate data
- ANZSLIC for geospatial metadata aspects
- investigating integration issues

ABS positions

▪ ABS is committed to using and supporting national and international standards and is active in some forums

- ▪ International collaborations
- ▪ ABS takes and advises a business approach to standards
  - ANSZLIC, SDMX & DDI are complex
  - implementations should reflect attributes needed and justified by business case
  - restrict extensions as they will limit interoperability

▪ ABS recommends that agencies seeking to exchange datasets with a multidimensional or complex structure consider SDMX

▪ ABS is exploring DDI for internal processing use and for microdata access tools

Questions?