



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Data as a Service



Telling Canada's
story in numbers

The role of international standards in
integration, sharing, and safeguarding
Robert McLellan
Strategy, EA, and Innovation Group

Jan 29, 2018

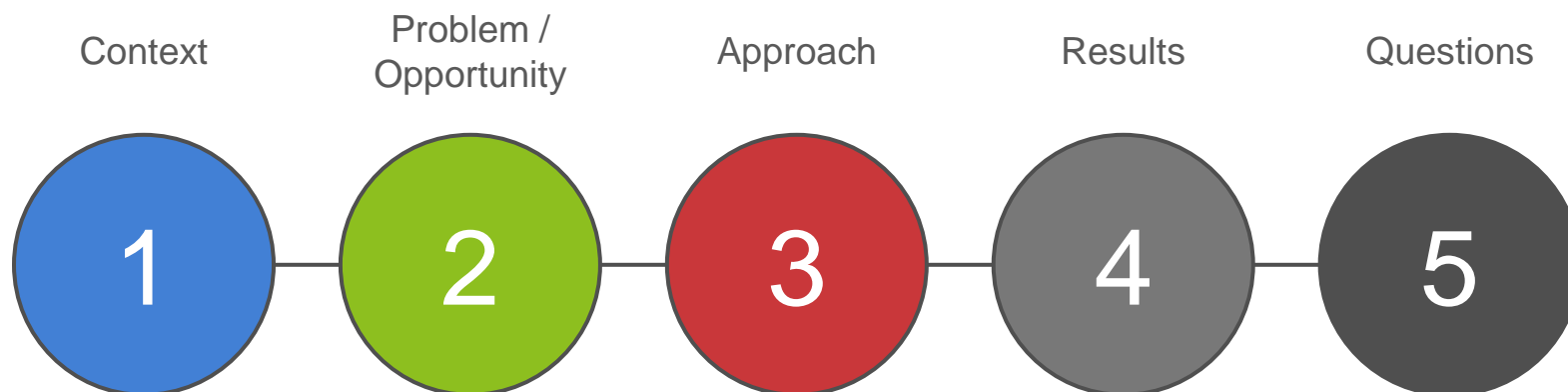


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Pathway







GC Digital Principles

- Understand users and their needs
- Iterate and improve frequently
- Build the right team
- Build a service-oriented culture
- Work in the open
- Integrate proportionate security and privacy from the outset
- Build in an open and interoperable way
- Use the right tools for the job
- Design and deliver transparent and ethical services
- Be inclusive and provide support for those who need it
- Know your data
- Be accountable to Canadians
- Develop open and innovative partnerships
- Spend money wisely

@ Jan 8, 2018



Statistics Canada Context

Cannabis Stats Hub

Release date: January 25, 2018

[More information](#)



CANNABIS STATS HUB

Cannabis statistics are available on the following topics:



Health

Canadian's use of cannabis by age, sex, province and territory



Justice

Cannabis offences along with estimates of drug impaired driving



Economy

Household spending on cannabis, as well as production and distribution, for both medical and non-medical use



Prices

Consumer price of cannabis by province and territory

Please help us improve our estimates by telling us what you paid for your latest purchase of cannabis.



Crowdsourcing

(opens in a new window)

<http://statcan.gc.ca/>

Statistics Canada Context

TRADE INVESTMENT EMPLOYMENT **TRAVEL**

Monthly: November 2017 — Current selection: All modes



TRADE **INVESTMENT** EMPLOYMENT TRAVEL

Quarterly: Third quarter 2017



TRADE INVESTMENT **EMPLOYMENT** TRAVEL

Annual: 2015

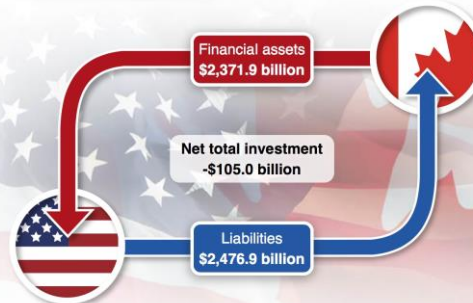
Activities of US majority-owned affiliates in Canada
Employees 1,178,941



Activities of Canadian majority-owned affiliates in the United States
Employees 587,649

TRADE **INVESTMENT** EMPLOYMENT TRAVEL

Quarterly: Third quarter 2017 — Current selection: Positions (stocks)

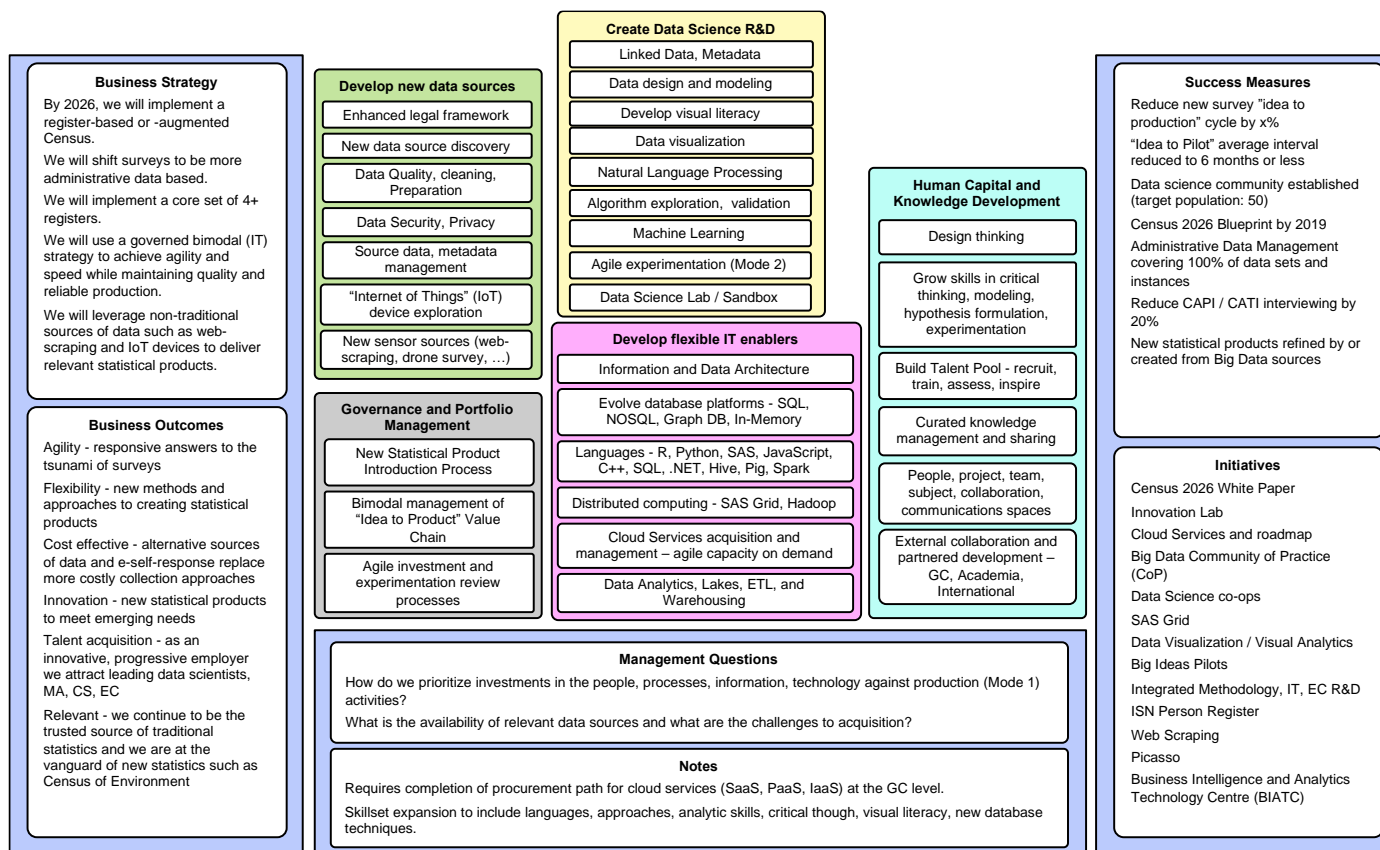


10 V's of data use





What's your strategy?



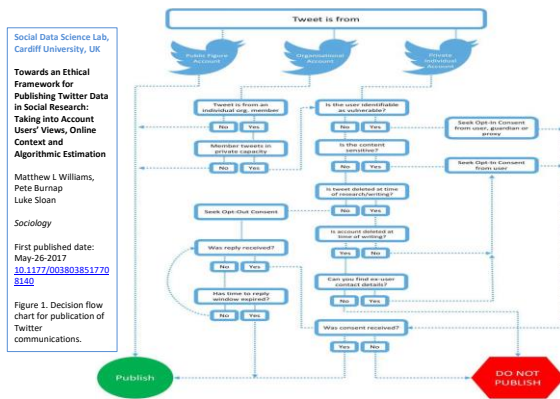
Sample strategy for big data

Social License to operate - ethics, privacy, transparent use

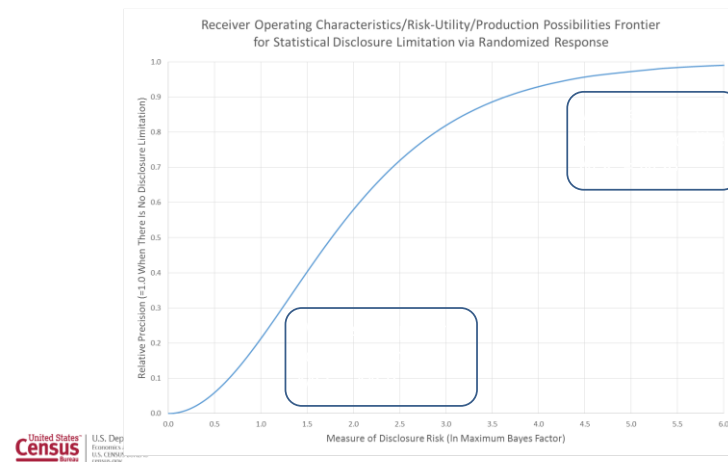
Data Ethics and the Public Good



National Statistician's Data Ethics Advisory Committee (NSDEC)



Source: Presentation by Peter Fullerton, ONS. Oct 2017



Source: The Challenge of Scientific Reproducibility and Privacy Protection for Statistical Agencies. Sept 15, 2016

Social Benefit vs Privacy Loss (cost)



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Current Activities – International community



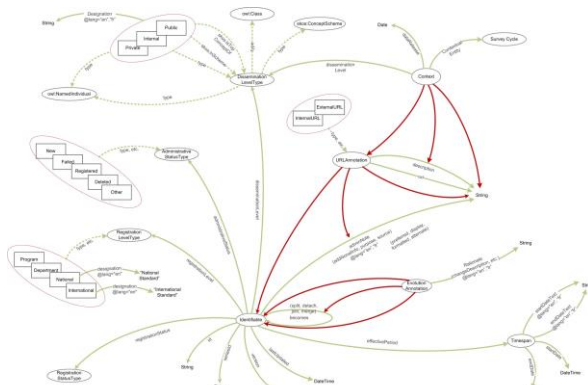
27. Data in this context is the raw material, some finished and finished product of the statistical organisations, rather than (as well as) the information, the organisation needs to manage to process. Metadata is information about data. Information is the general term meaning both Data and Metadata.

28. Metadata is data that describes data. Data is a prefix that in information technology means "an underlying definition or description". Metadata summarises basic information about data, which can make finding and working with particular instances of data easier.

29. These principles are compatible with FAIR data principles: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable.

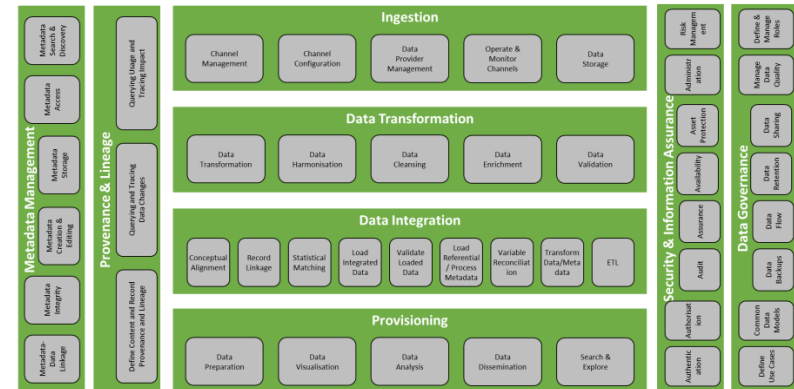
Principle	Statement	Rationale	Implications
1. Information is managed as an asset throughout its lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information includes both the data and the metadata describing that data. Information includes all objects that describe the content, context, structure and structure of data and metadata. Information is an organisational asset that all employees have a responsibility to manage. Information must be actively managed throughout its lifecycle from creation to disposal. The necessity, status, quality and security classification of information should be known at all times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statistical organisation has a responsibility to manage the data and metadata it acquires in accordance with relevant legislation. Managing its information is necessary to guarantee correct quality of statistical products. Information needs to be managed to ensure its control and integrity is maintained over time. An information technology shared across business processes is important to understand the dependence of its use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statistical organisation will take an enterprise approach to managing information as an asset. Organisational policies and guidelines will be put in place to ensure data will be managed in accordance with this principle. All data assets will have an owner responsible for their management. Staff will be trained to understand the value of data and their individual responsibility. Data quality and security will be documented where required for business processes. Data will be protected against loss. Data and metadata must not be kept longer than necessary in order to protect privacy, it should be stored at the end of its lifecycle.
2. Information is accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is discoverable and available. Information is available to all unless there is good reason for withholding it. Data and metadata is available to humans as well as machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready access to information leads to informed decision-making and enables timely response to information needs. Users (internal and external) can easily find information when they need it, saving time and avoiding repetition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisation will have a culture of information sharing. Information will be open by default. The key information identified and displayed will be designed with users in mind. Systems will be designed to ensure that the minimum amount of information required to understand information is captured. Staff will know and share information in approved repositories. Staff will document data with reason in mind. Staff will consider access when designing systems for capturing information.
3. Data is described to enable reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data must have sufficient metadata so it can be understood outside its original context. Connections between data objects must be documented. Restrictions to data usage must be documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be easily understood and used with confidence without requiring further information. Data and its related metadata can be easily reused by other business processes reducing the need to transform or re-use information. The dependence and relationship between data objects can be easily known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems will be designed to automatically capture information resulting from business processes. Staff will need to prioritise and log time to capture information when it is fresh in their minds. There will be an explicit responsibility for different types of information. Information needs will be identified using existing sources where possible.
4. Information is captured and recorded at the point of creation or receipt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information should be captured and recorded at the earliest point in the business process to ensure it can be used for subsequent processes. Information changes to information should be documented at the time of action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is captured and recorded at the time of creation (action) as it is not lost. The dependence and relationship between data objects can be easily known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an explicit responsibility for different types of information. Information needs will be identified using existing sources where possible.
5. Use an authoritative source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a business process, there should be an authoritative source from which information should be sourced and captured. Where practical, existing information should be reused instead of recreated or duplicated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating from sources of information is more cost effective. Using one source of information reduces redundancy, risk and a single version of truth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an explicit responsibility for different types of information. Information needs will be identified using existing sources where possible.
6. Use agreed metadata standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key information should be described using common, business-related, metadata standards agreed by the organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having agreed metadata standards will enable greater information sharing and reuse across the business process. Having agreed metadata standards will enable staff to communicate using a common language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an explicit responsibility for different types of information. Information needs will be identified using existing sources where possible.

Principles

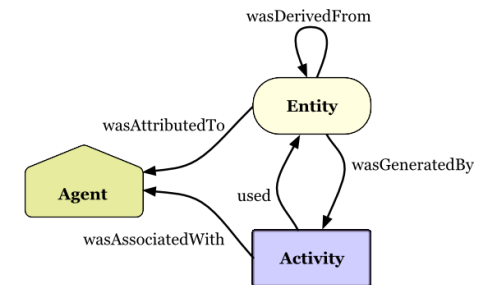


Knowledge representation –
RDF (semantic web)

Conceptual View - Conceptual Building Blocks Mapped to High Level Capabilities



Architectures

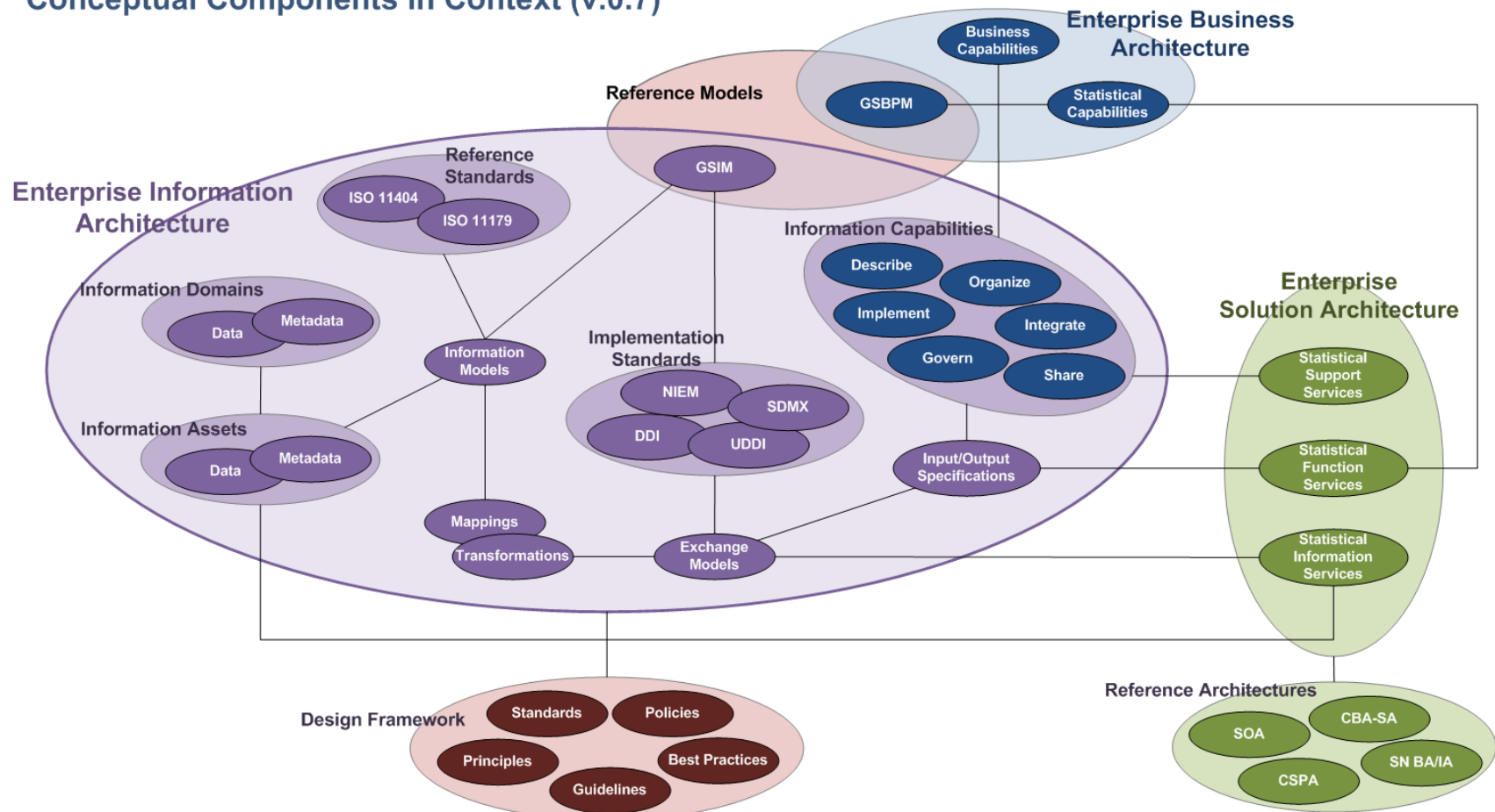


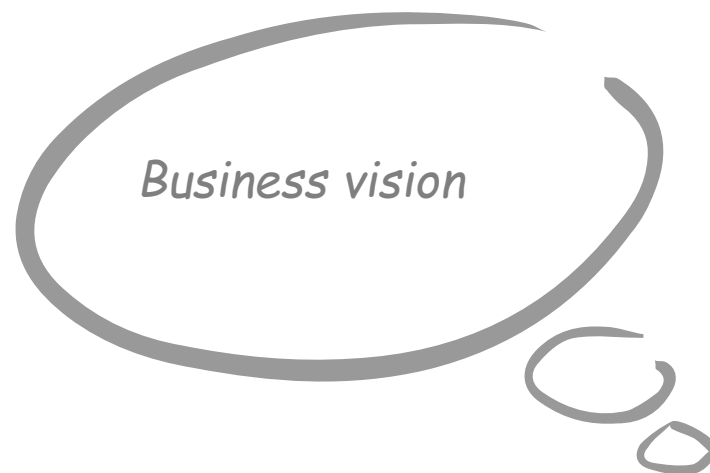
Provenance



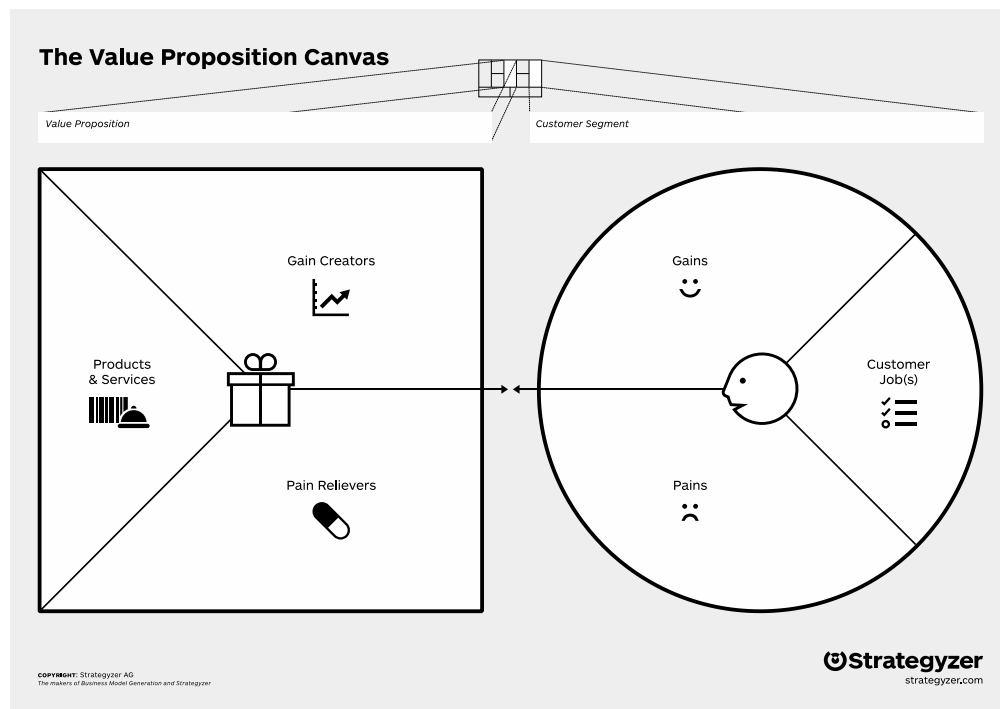
EIA Context

Enterprise Information Architecture Conceptual Components in Context (v.0.7)





Who benefits from efficient sharing and safeguarding? How?












- Who are the beneficiaries?
 - Citizens
 - Partners
 - Peers
 - Data producers and consumers
 - Value-added data integrators
 - Policy and Service Delivery
- Gain delivery vs Pain relief
- The value of frictionless services and experiences
- What makes this happen?
- What is the cost? (net benefit)



What is your business model for sharing?

The Business Model Canvas

Designed for: _____ Designed by: _____ Date: _____ Version: _____

Key Partners 	Key Activities 	Value Propositions 	Customer Relationships 	Customer Segments 
	Key Resources 		Channels 	
Cost Structure 		Revenue Streams 		

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Strategyzer
strategyzer.com

- Who are your partners ?
 - Other public sector
 - Private sector
 - Crowdsourcing
 - Data aggregators
- What are your key consumer, provider relationships?
- Producer / consumer segments?
- What are your input / output channels?
- Cost structure, cost sharing, value delivery

What do people want? – Virtual Data Labs

ANALOG – TODAY

- Data discovery – manual process, phone / email / in-person dialogue
- Researcher access – manual application process (email / non-digital)
- Analysis activities – physical locations only (28 across Canada) – local desktop machine, servers – travel required if not in location
- Analysis tools – limited (no BYO-apps)
- Data integration – limited ability to BYO data, access additional data
- Scalability – limited by local physical capacity
- Time-to-value – limited by process inertia, access overhead, review-to-release process
- Policy framework – access to social, not commercial data only

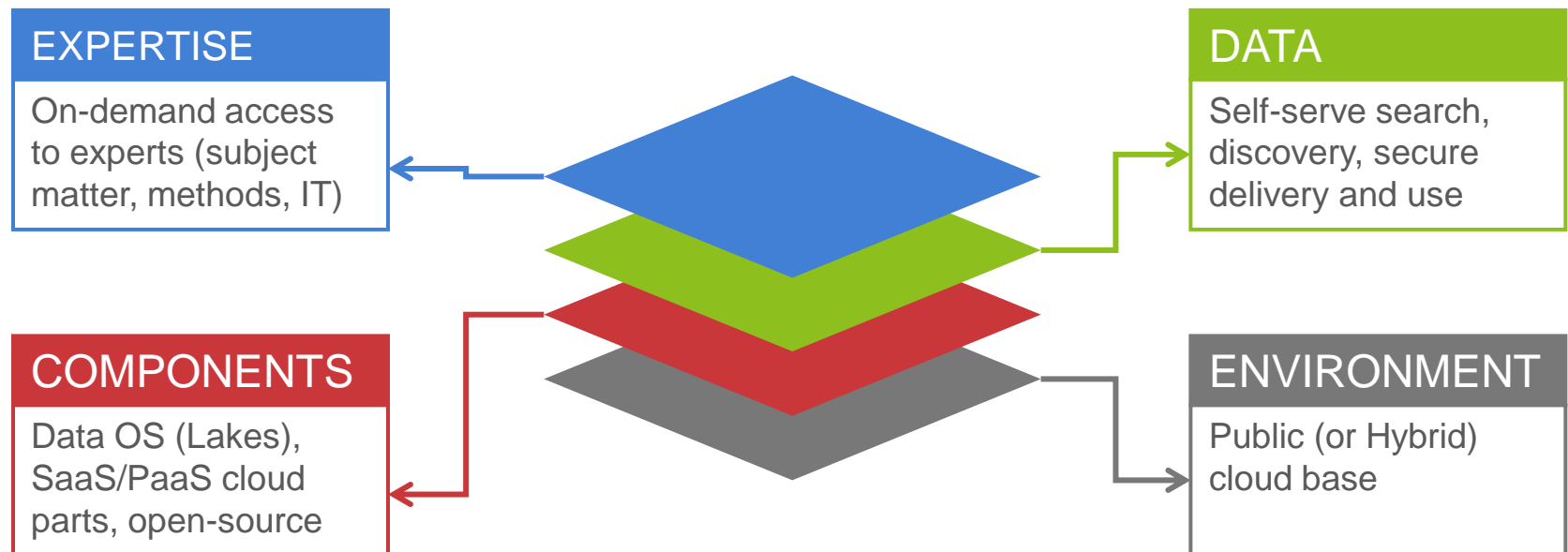
DIGITAL – TOMORROW

- Data discovery – rich data, metadata catalogue with search / discover – self-serve
- Researcher access – digital workflows
- Analysis activities – secure remote access to virtual data labs (cloud hosted)
- Analysis tools – rich catalogue of SaaS, PaaS offerings (cloud), open-source, BYO-apps
- Data integration – shared trust data integration, batch / interactive linking, exploration supporting BYO-data
- Scalability – on-demand through cloud provisioning model – flow-through costing for researcher self-serve
- Time-to-value – accelerated, with continuous process improvement through monitoring
- Policy enabled

Value delivery

Transparent research facilities supporting analysis from “idea” to “output”, with a self-serve business model, anytime / anywhere access, and self-managed costing

Components





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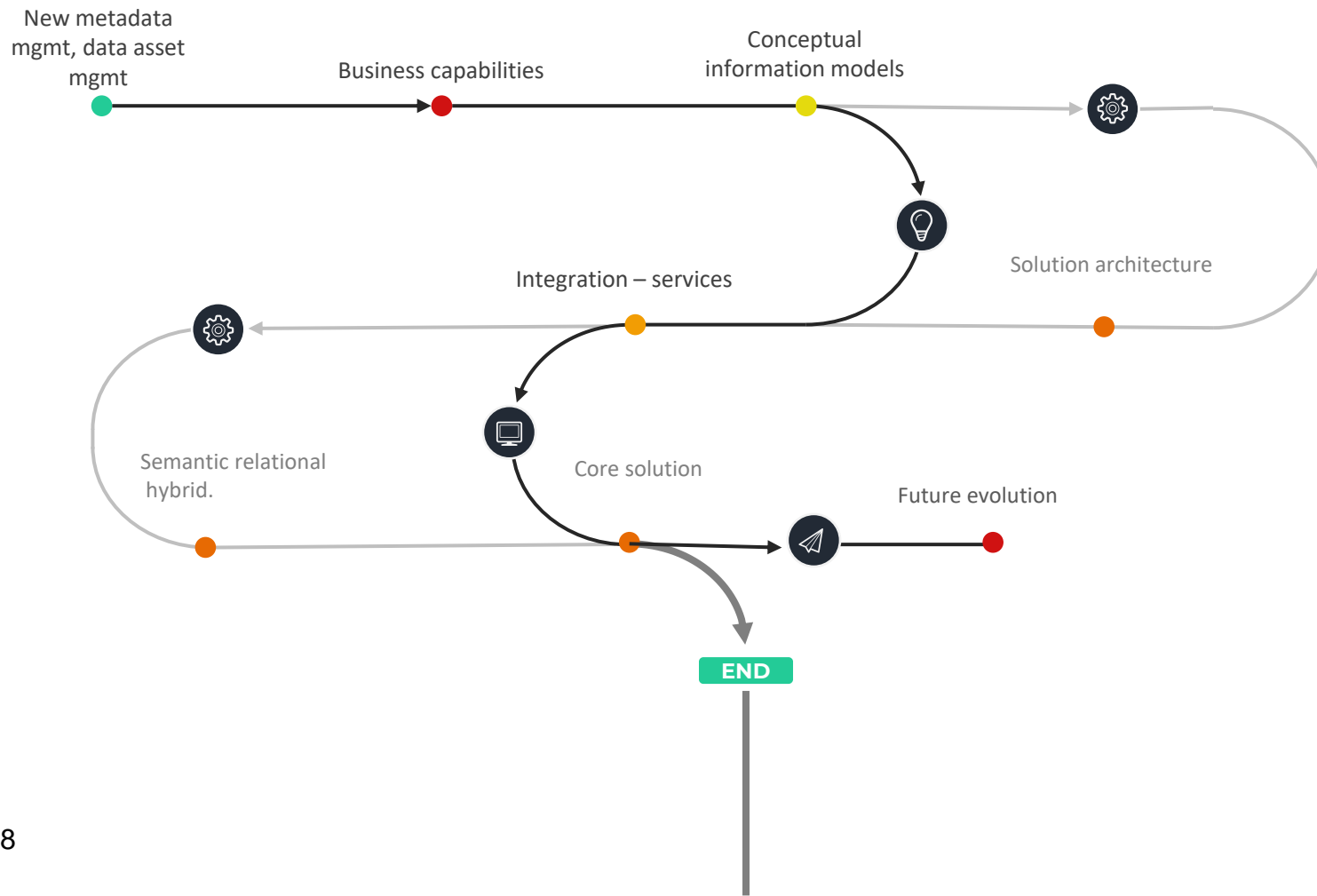
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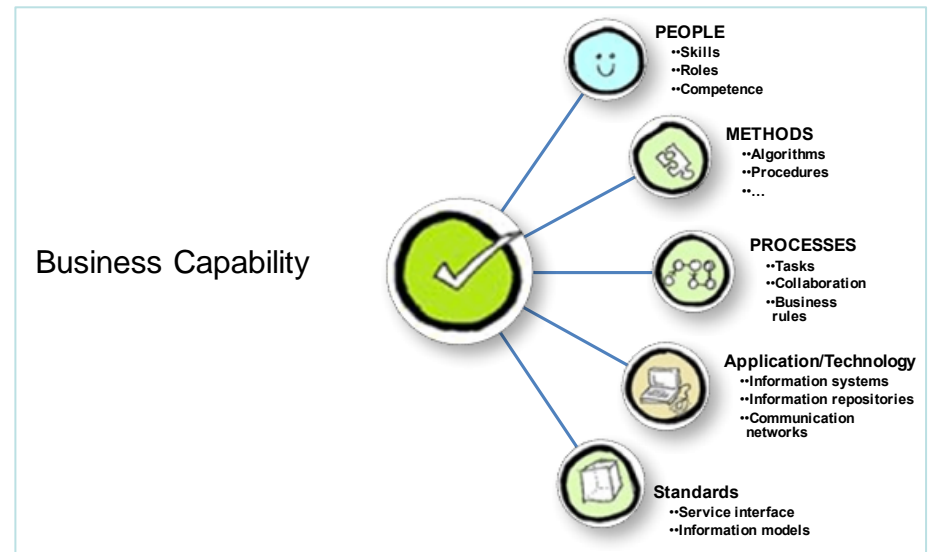
*Real world example -
Metadata
Management*

Pathway – “illustrative”



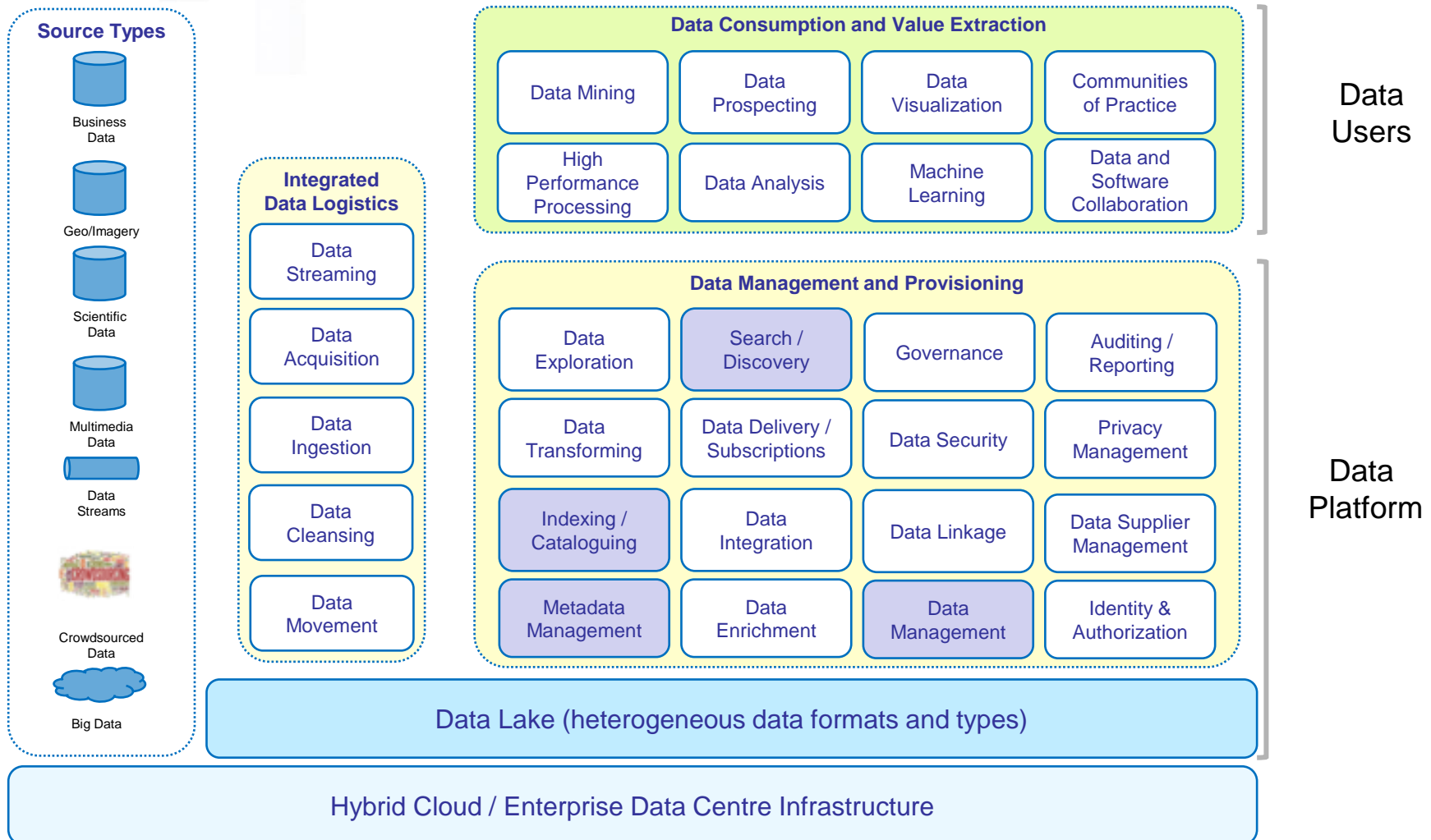
"Design your business" – Business Capabilities

- End user people roles
 - Metadata reviewers, approvers
 - Stewards
 - Producers, Consumers
- Processes
 - Metadata creation, update, delete
 - Metadata read, search
- Application / Technology
 - Metadata management solution
 - Metadata services (Q,S,C,V)
- Standards
 - GSIM, LIM
 - DDI
 - StatCan service standards





Conceptual Components implicated





Strategy Management

Mainten. & consol. of
strat. relations

Strategic Planning

Policy definition

PPM and budget def.

Statistical Production Management

New statistics
development

Statistical Design

Statistical Data
collection

Information Resources
Management

Statistical Processing

Statistical Analysis

Statistical
Dissemination

Quality Assessment,
Control & Improv.

Corporate Support Management

Quality Mgt.

Legal framework Mgt.

Security Mgt.

IT Management.

Administrative
Information Mgt.

Human Resource Mgt.

Procurement Mgt.

Financial Mgt.



Statistical Production Management

New statistics development

New data sources exploration

Legislative work participation

Statistical product innovation

Methods and tools devevelopment for new statistics

Identify user needs

Statistical Design

(Re)Design statistical outputs

Process & workflow design

Process methods design

Design production system, service and rules

Information Resources mgt

Statistical Data mgt

Metadata mgt.

Statistical Data Collection

Provision agreement management

Primary data collection

Secondary data collection

Metadata collection

Statistical Registers Management

Statistical Processing

Statistical data preparation

New variables and units derivation

Calculation and finalization of output

Statistical Analysis

Statistical output analysis

Statistical Dissemination

Release mgt.

Products and services promotion

Flexible data access provisioning

Statistical content mgt.

Quality assessment, control & improv.

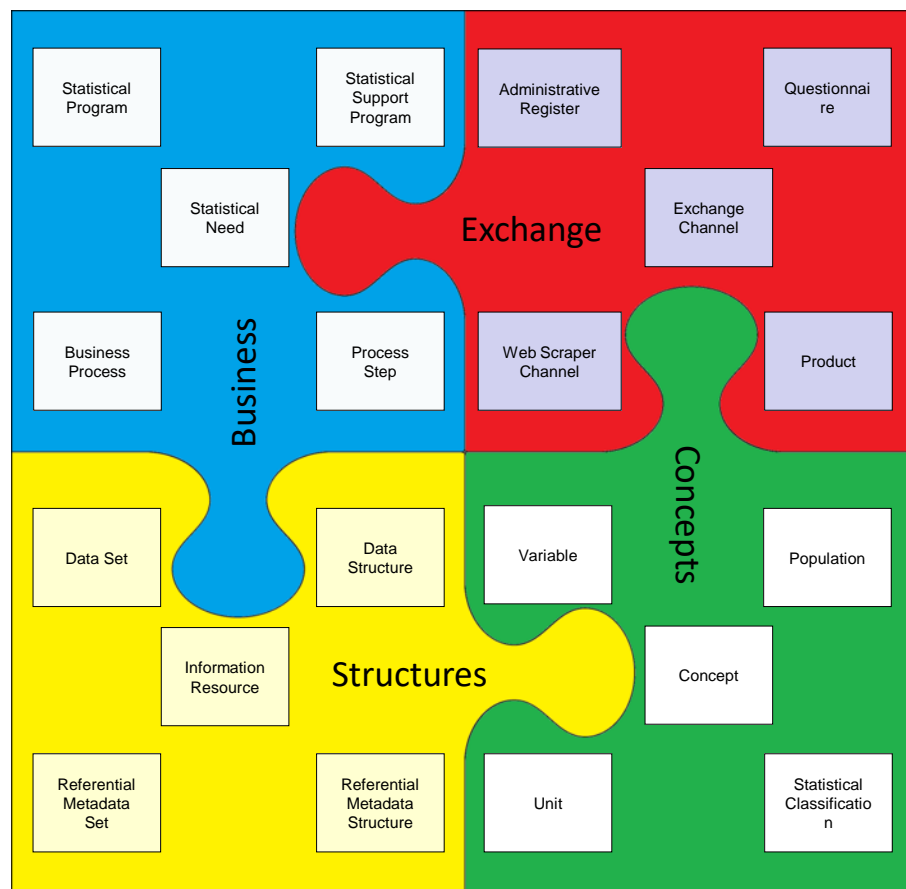
Quality assessment

Quality control mechanisms mgt.

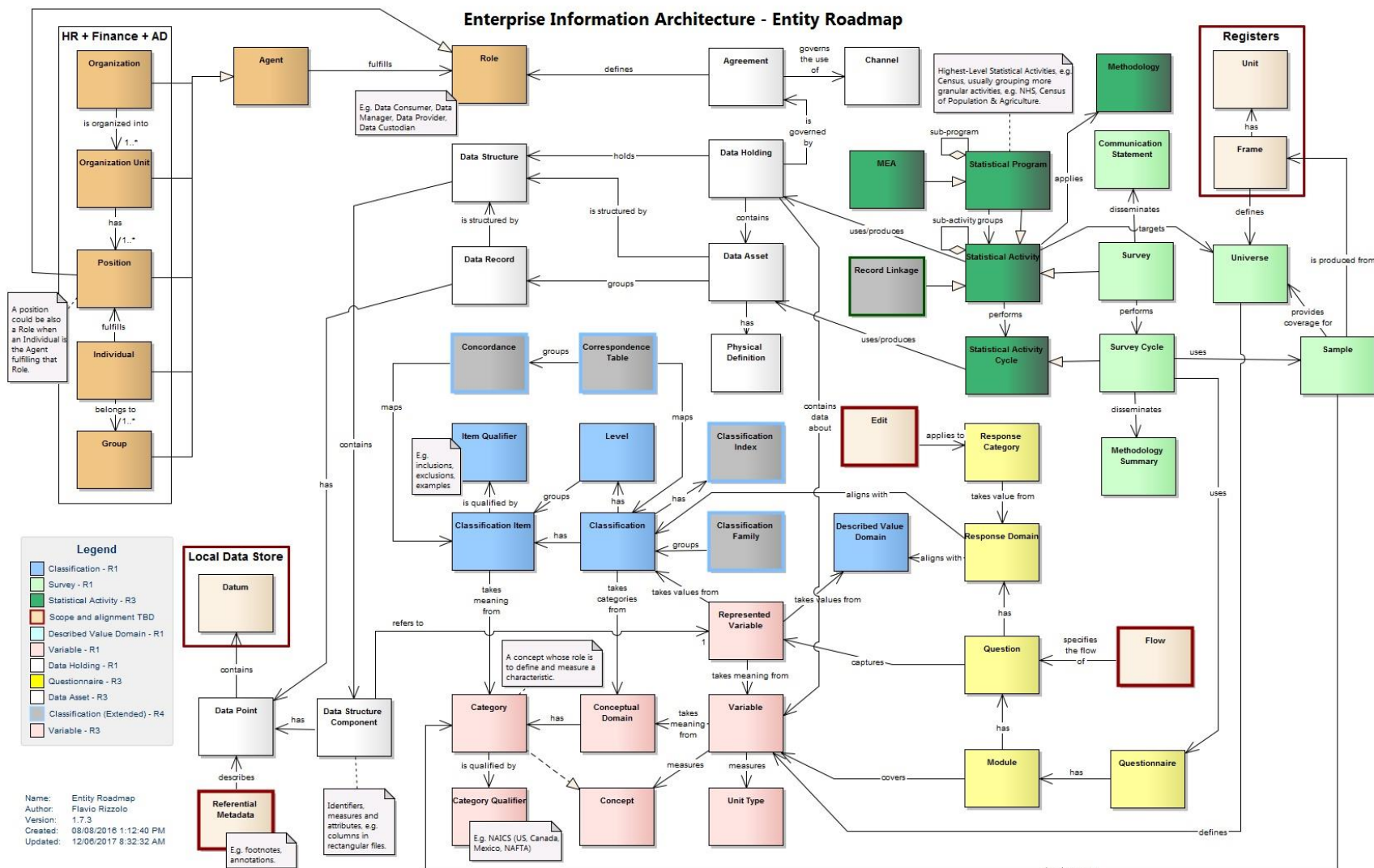
Quality improvement mgt.



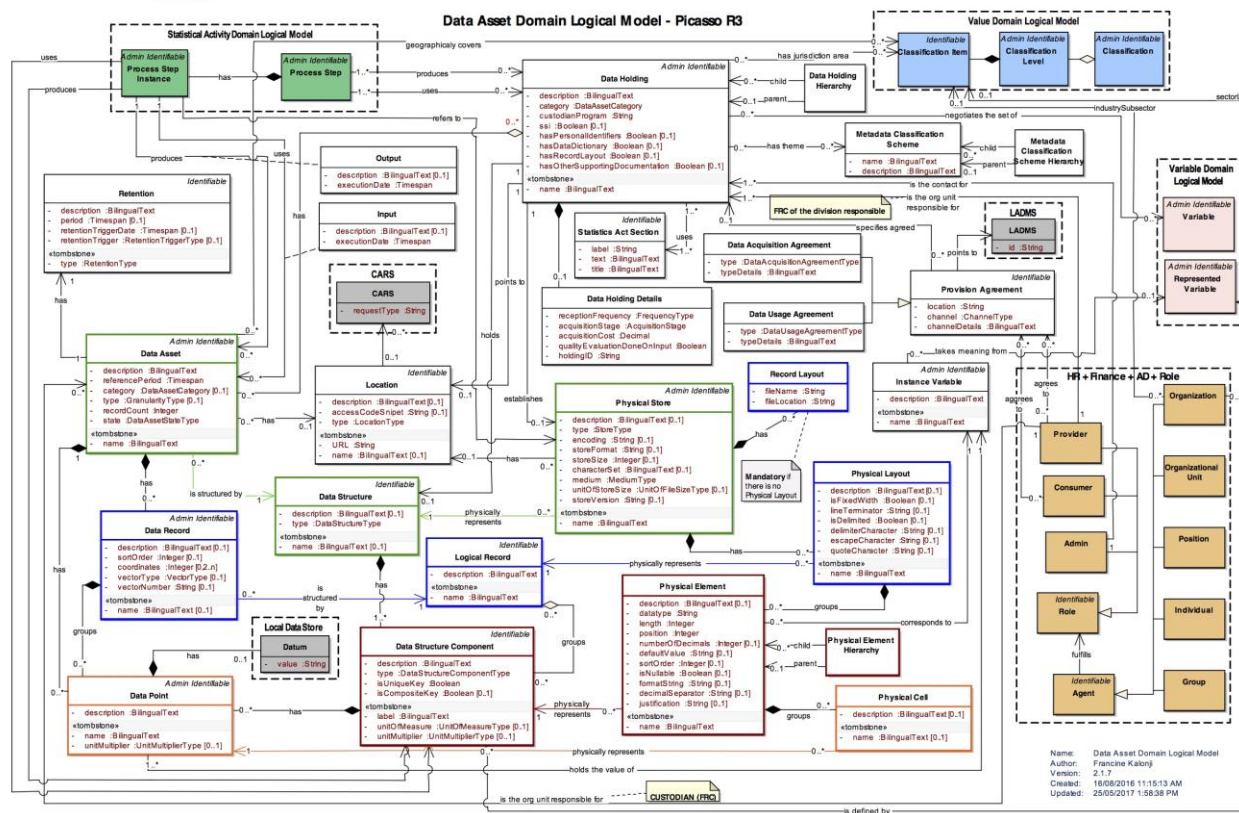
Generic Statistical Information Model



Information Architecture – Entity Roadmap (GSIM-based)

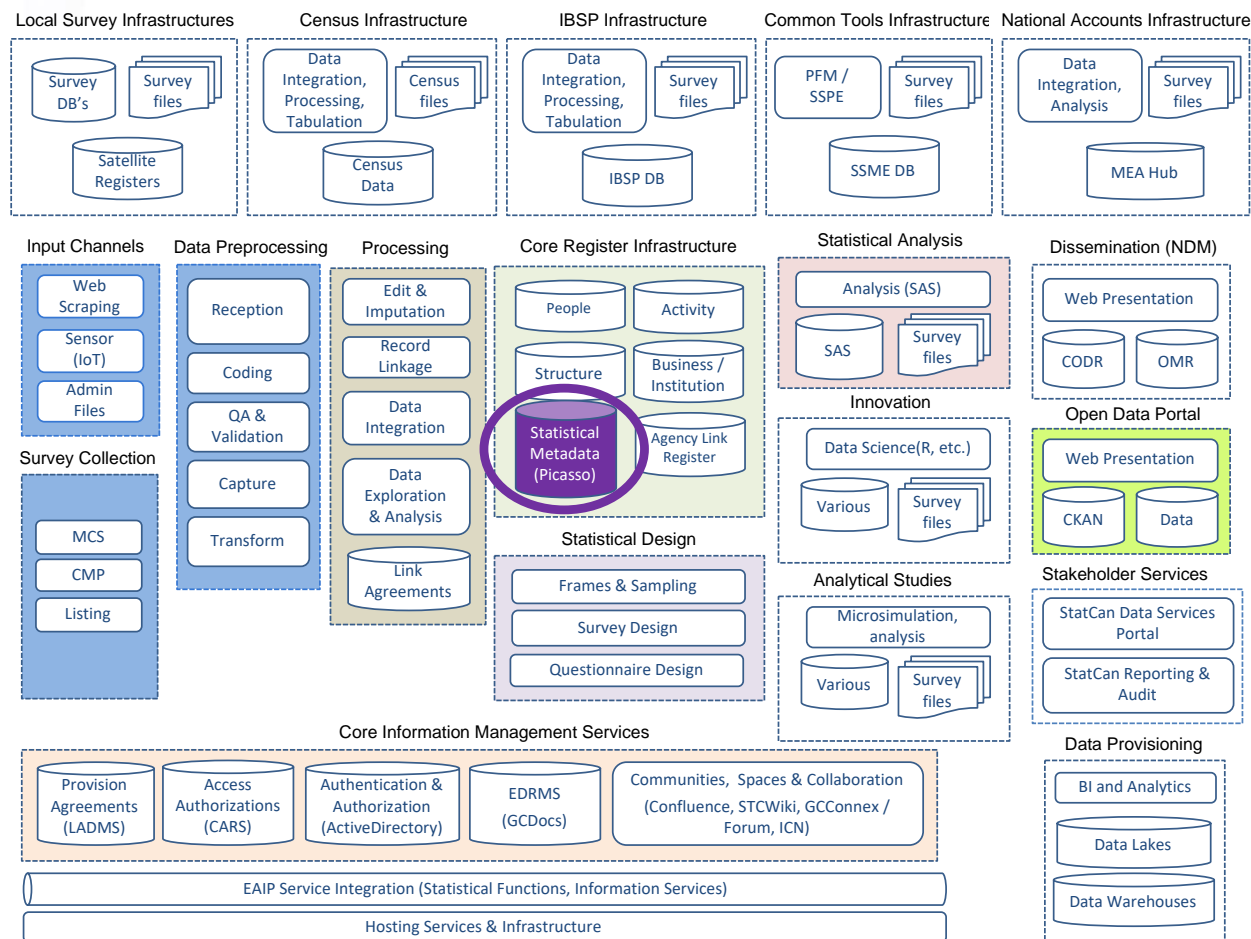


Logical Models



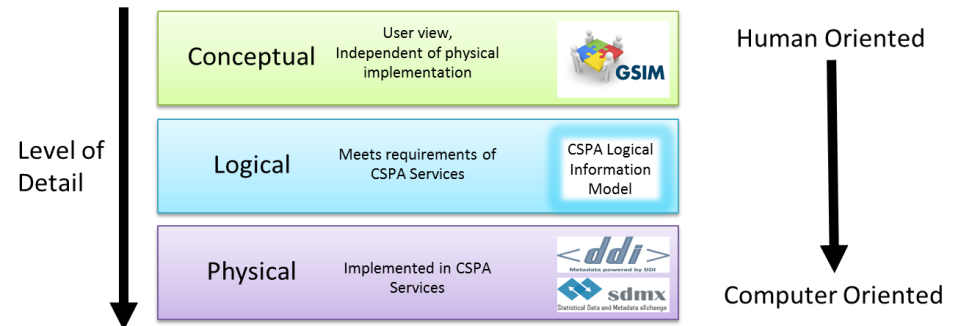


Solution landscape



Conversations and User Stories

- Subject Matter discussion – what metadata objects are being commonly used
 - Centres of Responsibility to standardize, direct the stewardship process definition
- Business analysis and user stories – metadata lifecycle
- User stories and UxD – how do people interact with the metadata?
- Client (presentation layer) design
- Service definition and implementation
- Data access layer definition and implementation
- Underlying persistence mechanisms (database)





Service Catalogue

- Services implemented to standards in our Integration Technology Centre
- Enterprise Service Bus enabled
- Service Registry and Repository
- Service monitoring and logging



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QUESTIONS ?



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Contact



robert.mclellan@canada.ca



Gccollab, gconnex
LinkedIn
Slack



170 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Jean Talon Building
Ottawa