



Integrated Data Processing System (EAR)

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Outline



Methodological aspects

- Hungarian GSBPM (ESTFM)
- Place of this system in dataproduction process
- Quality impacts of EAR

Technical aspects

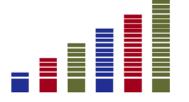
- The milestones of system development
- Security management
- Operational environments

Functionality

- Framework
- Workflow diagram
- Set of elements
- EAR user interface

Users and the staff

- Statisticians
- Methodological experts
- System administrators
- Developers





Methodological aspects

- The main purpose of the EAR system is to increase the quality and efficiency of data processing and to support these activities in general, using standard protocols for any statistical domain.
- Processing is a crucial phase of the Hungarian Generic Statistical Business Process Model (<u>ESTFM</u>). The ESTFM is the Hungarian adaptation of GSBPM, consists of several phases and sub-processes. The Processing phase covers 5 sub-processes.
- Related sub-processes, besides the Processing phase:
 - II.8. Design data processing
 - V.3. Review and validate
 - VII.2. Seasonal adjustment
 - VII.3. Validate outputs
 - VII.4. Apply disclosure control
 - IX.3. Archiving
- There are overarching processes characterizing the whole of statistical data production processes (Metadata management, Product quality measurement).
- Since the EAR is an IT tool, the Build (III.) process phase is relevant, not to the functionality but the deployment.





Hungarian Generic Statistical Business Process Model (ESTFM)

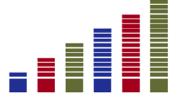
I. Specify needs	II. Design	III. Build	IV. Data collection	V. Data preparation	VI. Processing	VII. Data analysis	VIII. Dissemination and data visualization	IX. Archiving
I.1. Specification of formation needs	Check and analyse data availability 11.2. Specification of the	III.1. Testing and developing data collection tools	IV.1 Selection of survey frames, data providers and samples	V.1. Data entry, closing data collection	VI.1. Data integration VI.2.	VII.1. Preparation of draft outputs	VIII.1. Loading of data into data warehouse	IX.1. Definition of archiving rules
I.2. onsult and confirm needs	outputs II.3. Design concepts and variables II.4.	III.2. Customizing IT tools	IV.2. Organisation of data collection, training	V.2. Coding V.3. Editing, microvalidation,	Drive new variables and units VI.3. Weighting and estimation	VII.2. Seasonal adjustment	VIII.2. Production of dissemination products	IX.2. Management c archived files
I.3. tablishment of the outputs	Design data collection methods II.5. Design frame	III.3. Testing IT support	IV.3. Data collection	imputation	VI.4. Aggregation	VII.3. Validation of results	VIII.3. Release management	IX.3. Archiving
I.4. finition of concepts	II.6. Design sample II.7: Design collection instrument and	tools	IV.4. Receipt, urging, monitoring		VI.5. Finalisation of databases	VII.4. Statistical disclosure control	VIII.4. Sales and marketing	IX.4.
I.5 eparation of a draft survey proposal	questionnaire II.8. Design data processing	Pilot study				VII.5. Finalisation of the outputs	VIII.5. Support for users, information service	Maintenance of archived files
	II.9 Compilation of a work plan II.10.	Organisation of data collection, preparation of training						



The advantages of EAR

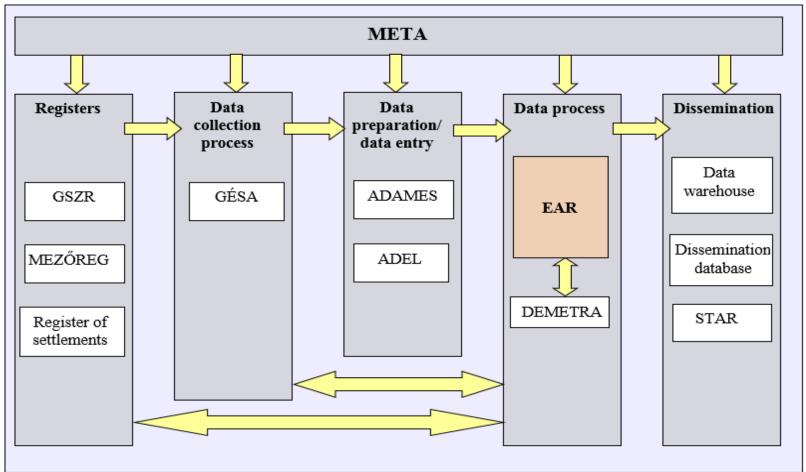


- Metadata-driven application
- Transparent workflow
- Reproducible data processing phase
- Repeatable and modifiable process plans
- Documented processes
- Support the data processing activities in general using standard protocols for any statistical domain
- Support the production process through more data production periods for a number of data collections
- IT system controlled by statisticians, they design, redesign and manage their data processing activities
- Cooperation with other integrated IT systems

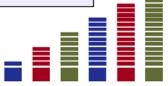




Place of the EAR in data-production process



Connection to other integrated IT systems





From dream to reality *Technical aspects*

Requirements

- 2008 Specification of requirements (extensive on-demand survey within the HCSO)
- 2009 Requirements analysis and system engineering with contracted partner

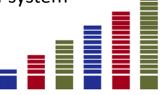
Development

- 2010 Development and testing (external development, a 3-tier application, Java based, underlying Oracle database)
- Two environments: production and test
- The security management (authentication and authorization)



- End of 2010 Start of implementation (Agriculture and annual calculation of GDP)
- Maintenance of system







Functionality of EAR system

Framework

- It supports the design and the management of data processing activities, using standard methods and data process definition structure.
- The display objects like menu, icons, tags with different functionality and colours - help the users in planning of a processing cycle.

Set of elements

- The standalone standards, defined in a common way to support the definition of data processing activities.
- The hierarchical structure of these elements:

Process stages

Process methods

Procedures and functions which execute the above methods



List of standard process stages

ST01 – Load	ding data	into pr	ocessing	environr	nent

ST02 – Outlier treatment

ST03 – Imputation

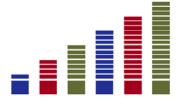
ST04 – Deriving new variables, making aggregates

ST05 – Calculating weights, estimation of population parameters, standard errors and variances

ST06 – Seasonal adjustment

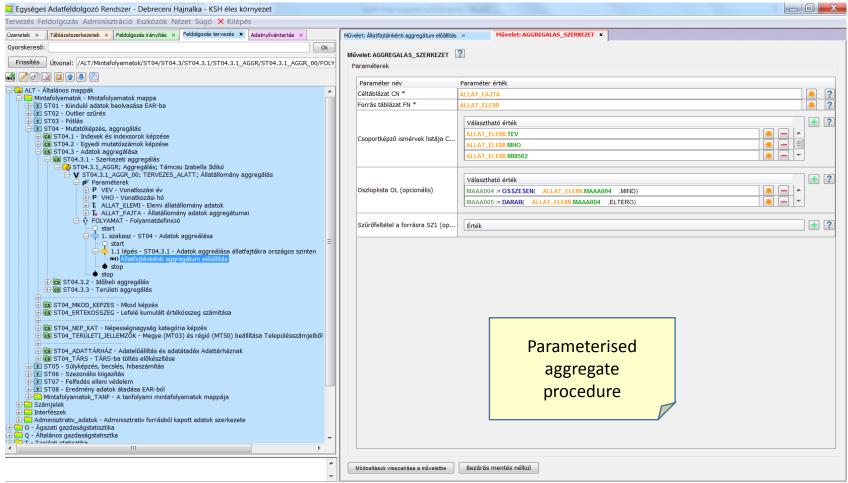
ST07 – Statistical disclosure control

ST08 – Finalizing output



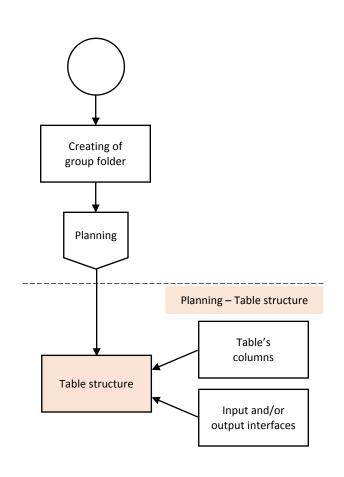


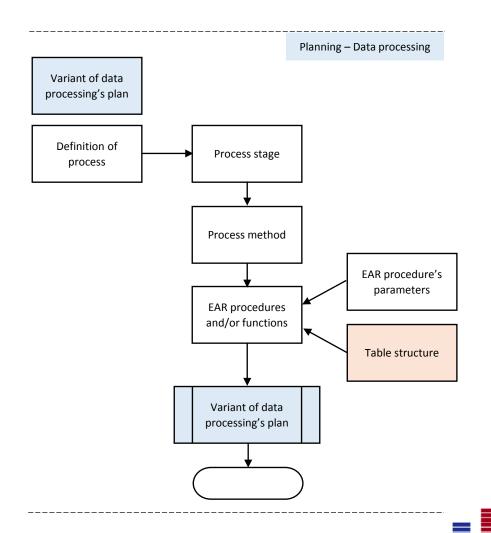
2016 Snapshot of the EAR user interface





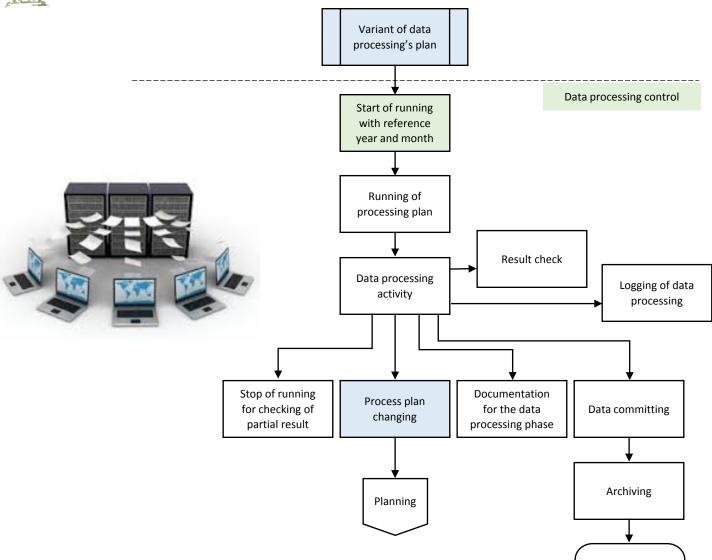
EAR workflow - Planning

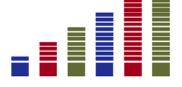






EAR workflow - Processing







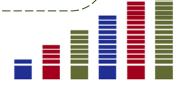
Conclusions and future plans

Conclusion

- EAR is one of the key integrated IT systems of the HCSO for its business processes with a lot of functionality to support statisticians in the design and management of the data processing tasks.
- The main outcomes of the EAR is to increase the quality of data processing tasks due to standardization, transparency, full integration with the HCSO metainformation system and the automatically generated documentation of data processing activities.

Next steps

- Fine-tuning of EAR system according to user needs following methodological and technical changes (e.g. applying product quality indicators in the processing)
- The EAR is in use at several subject-matter domains like environment, tourism, transport, social, health care, culture and internal trade – for the present. EAR is currently being extended to all production processes at all subject-matter domains, to fully extend the EAR system for all data processing activities.





Thank you for your attention

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