

2012 INTERNATIONAL OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA CONFERENCE



Metadata Standards for Survey Data

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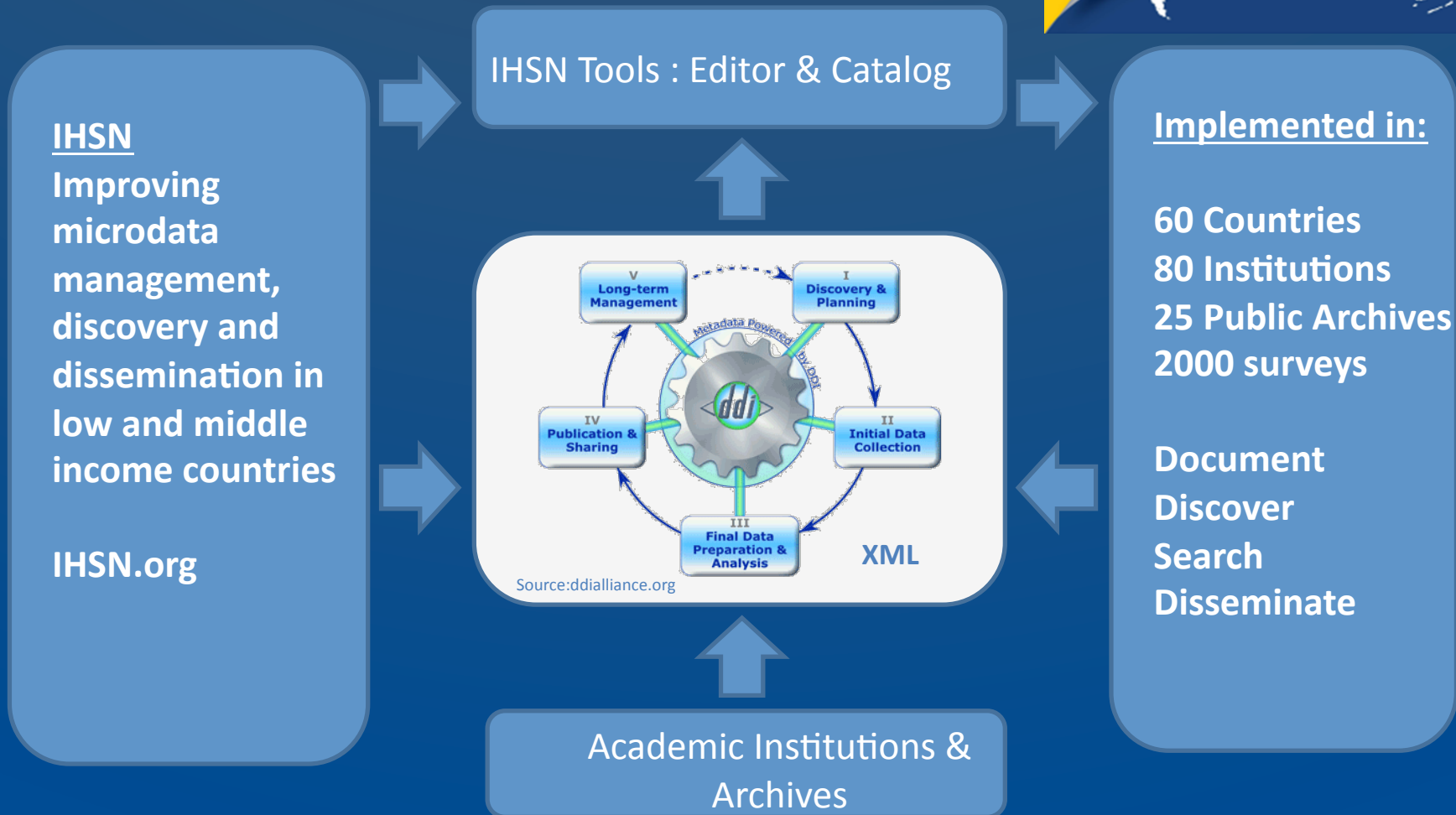
Why?



Greater access to microdata fosters:

- diversity and better quality of analysis
- and thus better policy
- as well as increased returns to collecting data

Implementation



Reasons for Quick uptake



The image displays a software interface for data management, likely related to the 2012 International Open Government Data Conference. It is divided into three main sections:

- XML Editor (Left):** Shows the XML code for a data dictionary entry. The code includes metadata such as version, encoding, and a citation for a study titled "Randomized Impact Evaluation 2010-2012" on Malaria. The study is identified as "Development Economics Data" and was produced by "DECDG" in 2011-06-16.
- Project Structure (Center):** A tree view showing the organization of the data project. Key folders include "Study Description" (with sub-items like Title, Subtitle, Abbreviation, etc.), "Version", "Scope", and "Producers and Sponsors".
- Search and Filter Interface (Right):** A web-based search interface for the dataset. It allows filtering by country (set to Kenya) and data access. It shows 16 studies out of 754. The top results include:
 - Africa - What Does Aid to Africa Finance ? 1970-1996** by Shantayanan Devarajan, Andrew Sunil Rajkumar and Vinaya Swaroop, World Bank. Catalog: Development Research Microdata.
 - Kenya - Assessing the Educational Impact of Malaria Prevention in Kenyan Schools: Baseline Surveys 2010** by Simon Brooker, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Catalog: Impact Evaluation Surveys.
 - Kenya - Future of African Remittances: National Surveys 2010** by Edward Al-Hussainy, The World Bank. Catalog: Migration and Remittances Surveys.
 - Kenya - Migration Household Survey 2009** by University of Nairobi. Catalog: Migration and Remittances Surveys.

Challenges



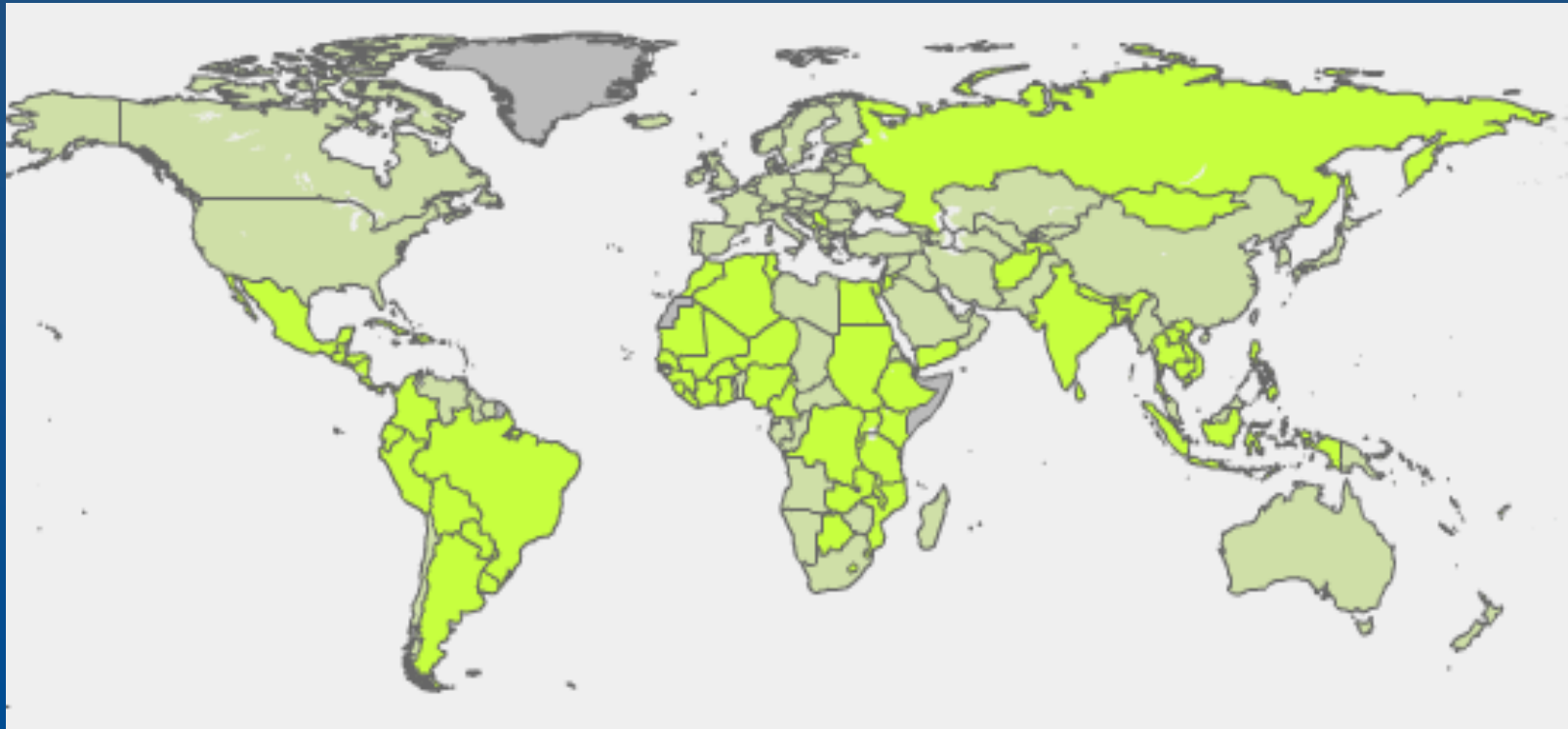
- In more advanced countries/agencies, where a custom-designed microdata management system pre-exists, the introduction of the DDI is more challenging.
- These agencies have legacy systems ; upgrading/changing a system has a cost.
- Even in these agencies, DDI compliance is often recognized as an advantage. Even if they do not build a system around the DDI, they make their systems DDI-compatible\interoperable

Keeping it simple



- a more complex DDI 3.1 stream has been developed- to accommodate some of the most advanced/demanding users.
- risk at some point that the standard would become too complex for a large group of users.
- led to the decision to maintain two branches of the standard
- the DDI 2.5 codebook was developed based on feedback coming mostly from developing countries. *From a top-down standard, the DDI codebook has become a bottom-up standard.*

Where?



Summary

Success of DDI:

- Easy to understand standard
- Which fits the purpose
- Makes for easy to build free tools\Apps
- Low maintenance costs
- Allows for interoperability

