

Accessing further information about the data we release

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) regularly releases employment services data for public use. DEWR has also published metadata about the data we release so that users will be able to accurately interpret the data.

This document explains what metadata is, why it is useful for users to read metadata when accessing employment services data, and how to find the metadata DEWR has developed.

What is metadata

Metadata gives you context around the data you are using. It provides definitions and further explanations so that the data can be correctly interpreted and analysed. Like data, metadata needs to be accessible and well-maintained to remain useful.

Metadata can clarify situations, such as when a data item is named something that can have several different meanings depending on the context, or what equations were used to generate data items that are derived from two or more other data items present in the data set, allowing users to validate or recreate that data item using the same formula.

How DEWR's metadata is structured

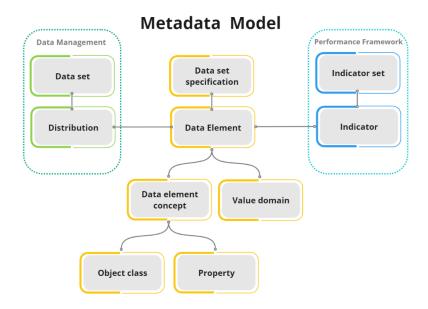
DEWR uses a central, online metadata repository to ensure its metadata is consistently developed, recorded and kept up to date, called <u>Aristotle</u>. DEWR structures its metadata according to the <u>ISO</u> <u>11179</u>, which is the international standard for metadata registries that has been endorsed and adopted within multiple Australian Public Service agencies.

Under the ISO 11179 standard, various metadata 'building blocks' are combined to form Data Elements. Each Data Element is designed to give you the information you need to understand a single data item. Data Elements can also be brought together to produce more complex metadata items like Distributions and Indicators.

A Distribution matches Data Elements in the metadata repository to data items found within a data table or product. Indicators are used to describe how a measure is calculated from multiple Data Elements (for example, a percentage derived from one Data Element divided by another).

DEWR publishes metadata Distributions and Indicators for its regular employment services data releases. A data release will have a link to the appropriate metadata in Aristotle published on its content page, as well as within the data file itself.

The diagram below shows how these items fit together. You can find more detailed information regarding each concept in the model here.



Finding DEWR's employment services metadata

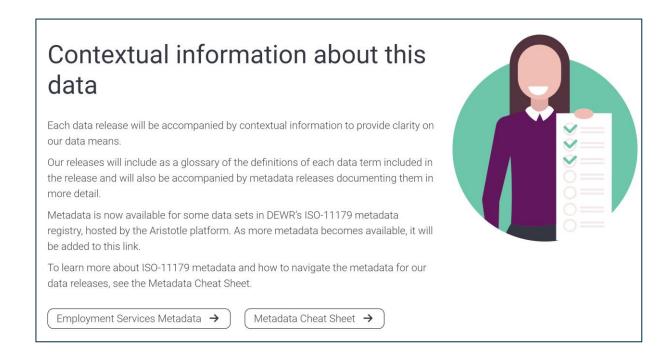
DEWR's publicly available metadata is accessible on Aristotle without needing to create an account or log in. <u>This link</u> will take you to the landing page for DEWR's public metadata.

The following provides two example scenarios of how you can navigate Aristotle and use the available employment services metadata. The first example focuses on using Indicators to understand a data release while the second focuses on using Data Elements to figure out what something means.

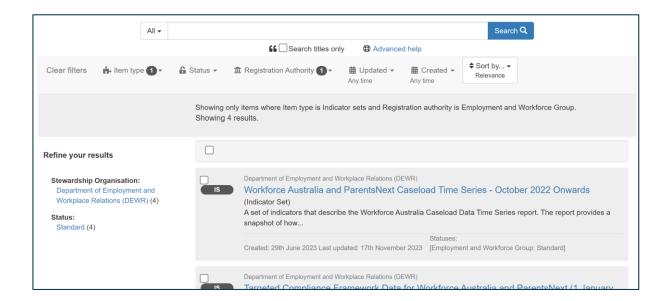
Scenario 1: Understanding data releases

James is doing a research project investigating ways to support individuals to start or grow their own small business. He's researching a variety of support options, including government funded programs. During his research, James identifies DEWR's Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) program as worth including in his project. He has located some data about the program on DEWR's employment services data webpage that includes completion rates for different services available through the program. He wants to compare these completion rates to the completion rates of other programs he has identified but to do that he needs to properly understand how the SEA completion rates are calculated.

To find out more about the SEA program's service completion rate calculations, James selects the <u>'Employment Services Metadata'</u> link located under the 'Contextual information about this data' section of the <u>Employment Services Data webpage</u>.



James notices that there are two filters already applied to the metadata search results; one 'item type' filter selecting for Indicator Sets and one 'Registration Authority' filter selecting for 'Employment and Workforce Group'. James decides to keep these filters in place since a set of Indicators for an employment-associated dataset meets his needs.



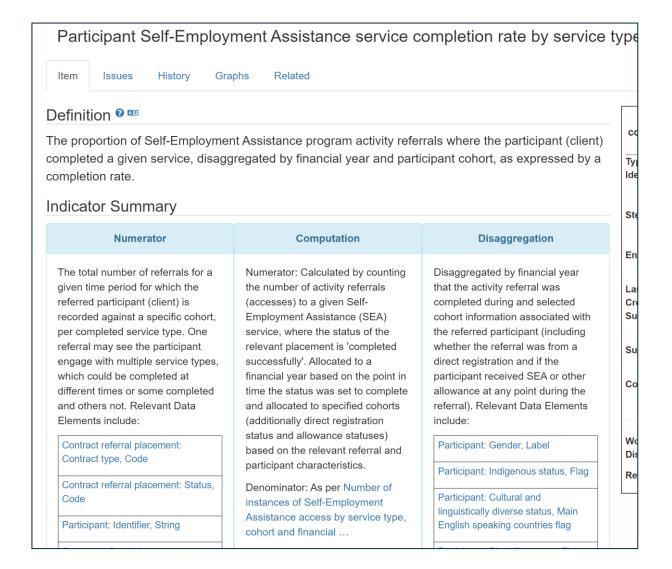
To only see results related to the Self-Employment Assistance program, James searches for the key term 'self-employment assistance'. He is then able to locate an Indicator Set for the Self-Employment Assistance Data, which is the dataset with the completion rates he wants to understand.



James selects the Self-Employment Assistance Data title to open the item and find a definition for the Indicator Set, including a brief overview of the SEA program. Towards the bottom of the page, he also finds a list of Indicators against each of the tables in the SEA data.

Indicators:	
Label	Indicator
Table 1: Services (other than Business Plans)	Number of instances of Self-Employment Assistance
Table 1: Approved Business Plans	Number of approved business plans by financial year
Table 2	Number of Self-Employment Assistance current referand access to SEA allowance
Table 3: Total Referrals	Number of Self-Employment Assistance referrals by
Table 3: Current Referrals	Number of Self-Employment Assistance current refer
Table 3: Approved Business Plans	Number of approved business plans by cohort and fin
Table 3: Services (other than Rusiness	Number of instances of Self-Employment Assistance

James searches through the list of Labels and finds 'Table 3: Completion Rate'. He selects the matching Indicator to open the Indicator page and reads through the included information. This includes the list of Data Elements that are used in calculating the completion rates, an overview of how the rates are calculated (under 'Computation'), and the ways the data is broken down (under 'Disaggregation'). From this information, James now understands how to completion rates are calculated in the SEA program and can reliably compare these completion rates to the completion rates of other programs for his research project.



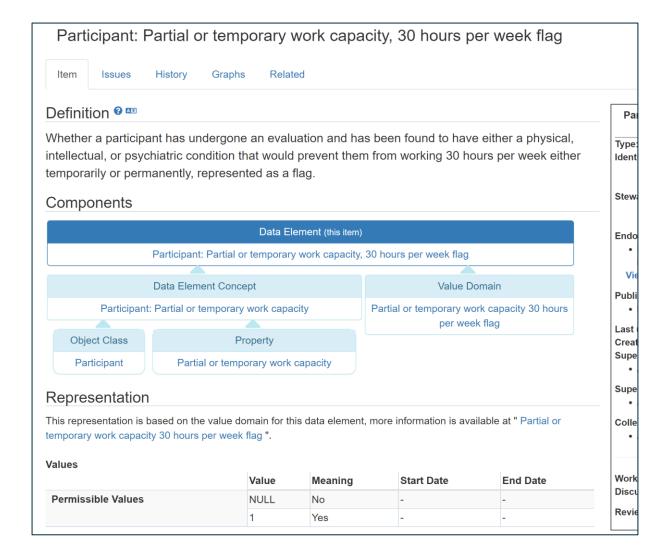
Scenario 2: Aligning Terminology

Candice works for a community support not-for-profit and is part of a team developing a locally based employment mentorship program. This program aims to provide individuals new to work with mentorship on what to expect in a workplace and what is expected of them. The mentorship program is meant to complement government-funded employment programs by providing an additional avenue of one-on-one, more personal support. To help make sure the mentorship program meets the needs of employment program users, Candice wants to understand more about the characteristics of people engaged in employment services within the local region. As part of this aim, Candice is researching caseload information by region for Workforce Australia, using the Workforce Australia and ParentsNext Caseload by Selected Cohorts data release.

Candice notices that the Workforce Australia data records some clients as having a 'partial capacity to work'. She is unsure of what this means so uses the public metadata in Aristotle to find the definition. She follows the 'Employment Services Metadata' link on the Employment Services Data webpage to open the metadata search field. To find the definition of 'partial capacity to work', Candice needs to find the applicable Data Element. She does this by changing the pre-set item type filter from 'Indicator Sets' to 'Data Elements' and includes the phrase 'partial capacity to work' in her search.

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Candice selects the first result provided by the search and reads the Data Element definition, from which she finds out how many hours of work is considered the threshold for 'partial' versus 'full' capacity to work in the context of Workforce Australia.



Key resources

General information on the ISO 11179 standard and using Aristotle is <u>available on their website</u>. The Australian Research Data Commons also <u>provides some general information on what metadata is and links to additional resources</u> such as their Metadata Guide.

Please email ESDM.Support@dewr.gov.au to provide feedback or request additional DEWR employment services metadata support.