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# Panel – The Generic Longitudinal Business Process Model NADDI 2013

## Paper Just Published

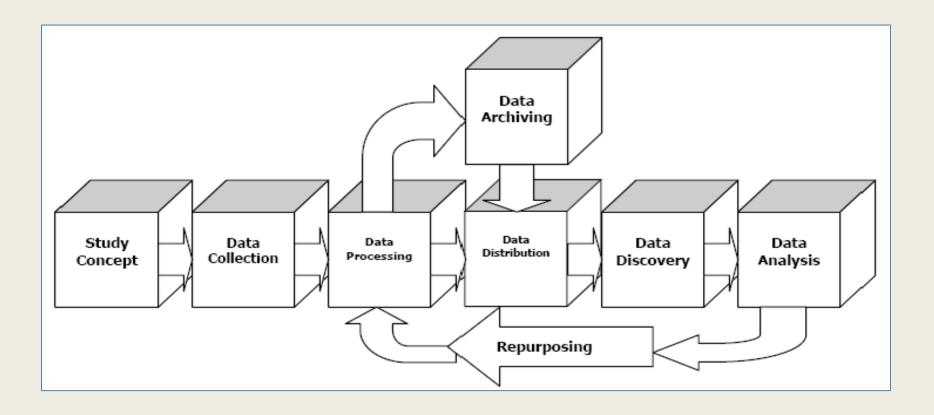
- Generic Longitudinal Business Process Model Ingo Barkow, William Block, Jay Greenfield, Arofan Gregory, Marcel Hebing, Larry Hoyle, Wolfgang Zenk-Möltgen
- The outcome of a workshop held at Schloss Dagstuhl - Leibniz Center for Informatics in Wadern, Germany (Dagstuhl Event 11382), September, 2011
- http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/DDILongitudinal05

#### Intent

- Generalized view of a longitudinal research project process
- Vocabulary to describe <u>processes</u>
  - Planning
  - Comparison and Harmonization of projects
  - Documentation of projects
  - Automation?



# Background – DDI Lifecycle Model

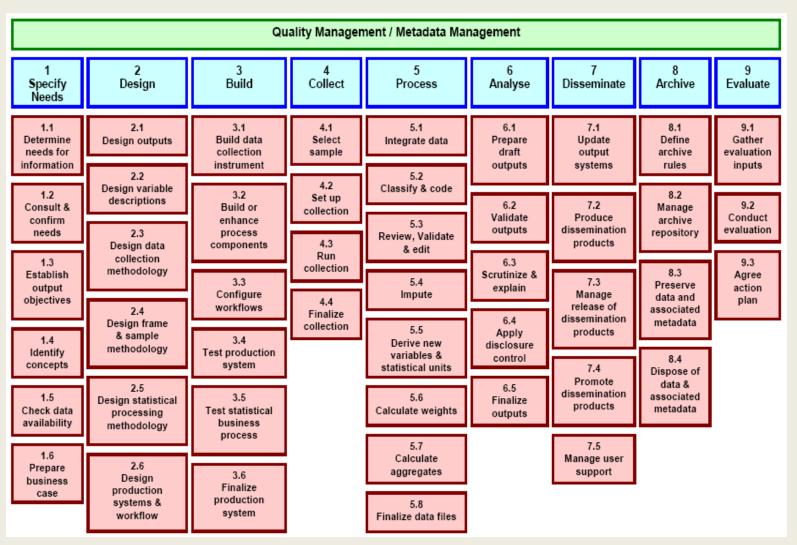


Process, and data, and metadata flow



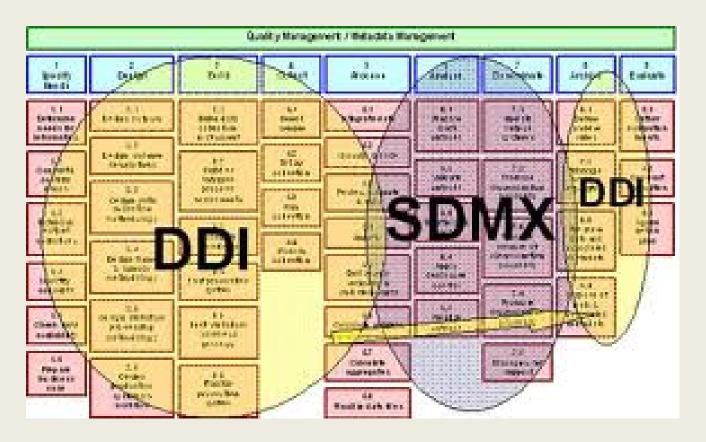
## GSBPM (UNECE)

#### Generic Statistical Business Process Model



FROM: Generic Statistical Business Process Model Version 4.0 – April 2009 http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/download/attachments/8683538/GSBPM+v4.0.doc?version=1&modificationDate=1256636086281

# GSBPM, DDI, SDMX Relationships

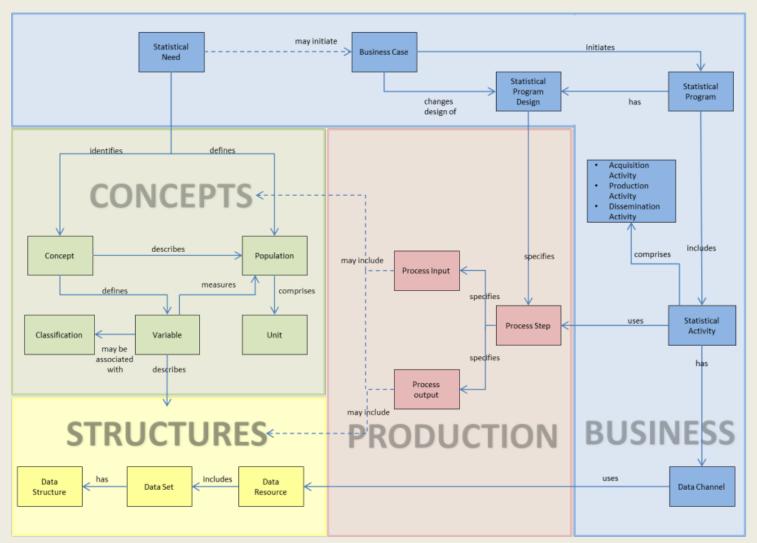


From: http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/metis/Metadata+Flows+within+the+GSBPM

# Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM)

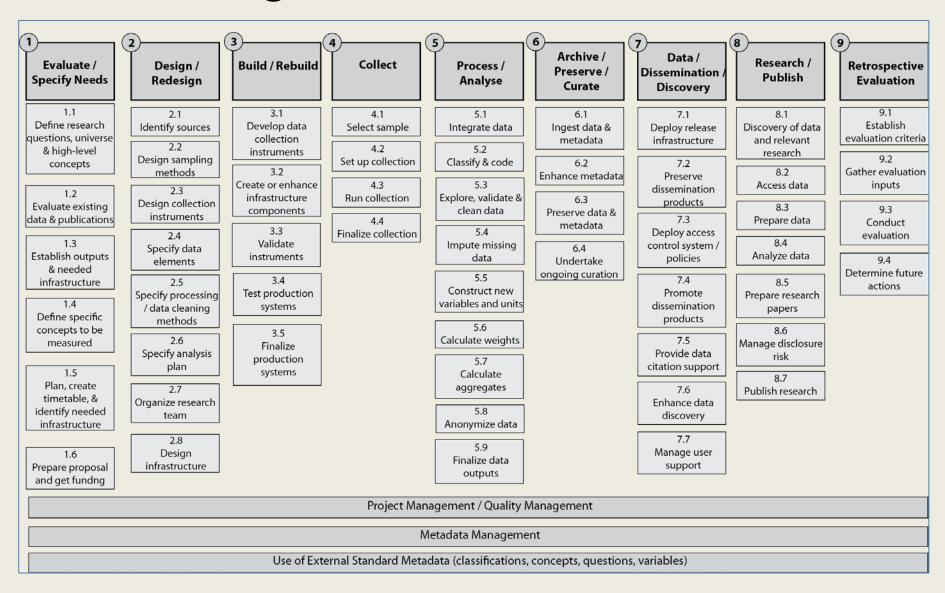
- "the first internationally endorsed reference framework for statistical information"
- "GSIM is a reference framework of <u>information</u> <u>objects</u>, which enables generic descriptions of the definition, management and use of data and metadata throughout the statistical production process. It provides a set of standardized, consistently described information objects, which are the inputs and outputs in the design and production of statistics."

# Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM)



See: http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/download/attachments/75563844/GSIM+Communication+1\_0.docx?version=1&modificationDate=1356614772204

#### Generic Longitudinal Business Process Model





#### GSBPM vs. GLBPM

1 Specify Needs

1.1 Determine needs for information

1.2 Consult & confirm needs

1.3 Establish output objectives

1.4 Identify concepts

1.5 Check data availability

1.6 Prepare business case Evaluate / Specify Needs

**1**)

1.1
Define research
questions, universe
& high-level
concepts

1.2 Evaluate existing data & publications

1.3 Establish outputs & needed infrastructure

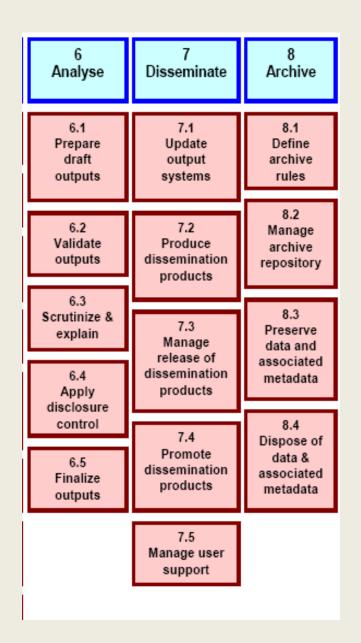
1.4 Define specific concepts to be measured

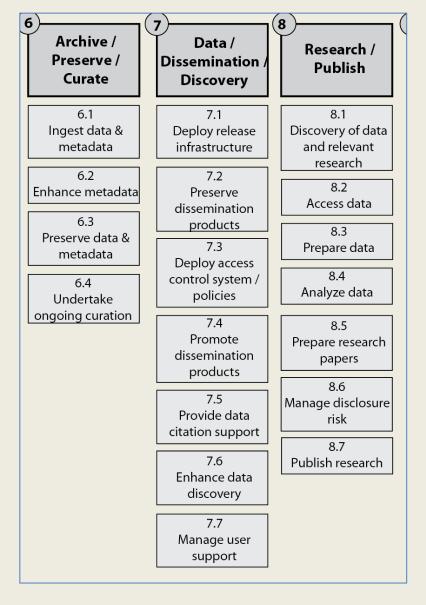
1.5 Plan, create timetable, & identify needed infrastructure

1.6 Prepare proposal and get fundng

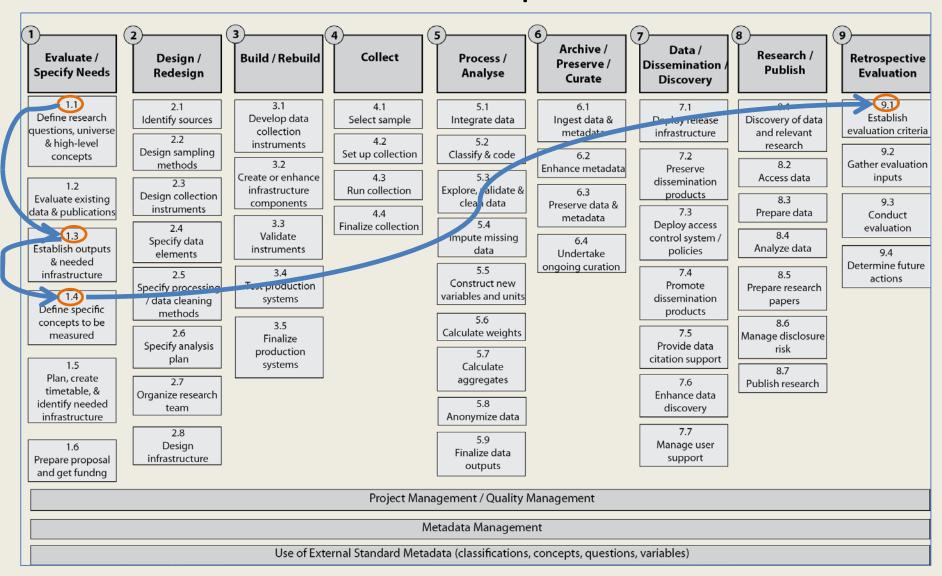


#### GSBPM vs. GLBPM



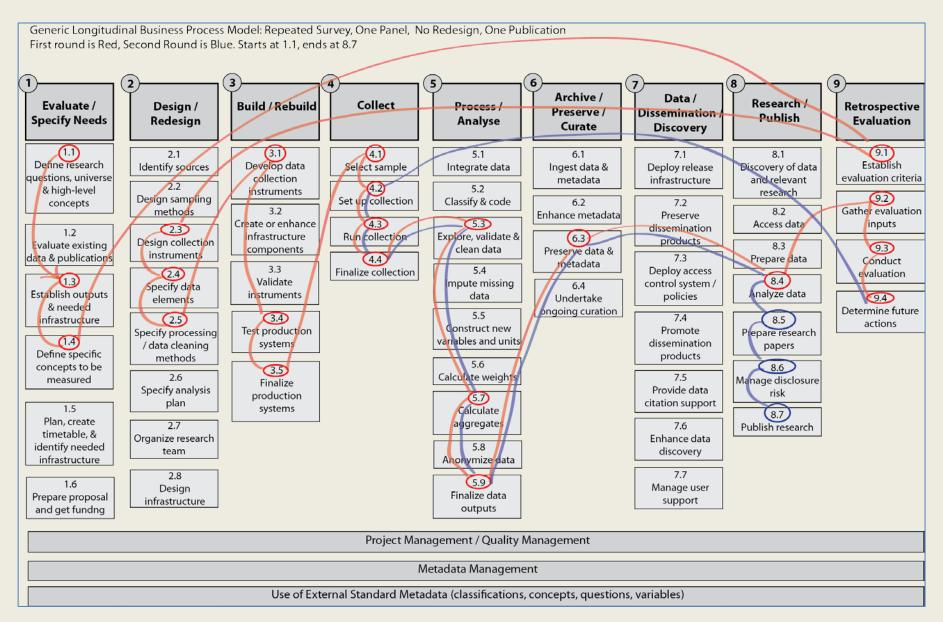


#### No Strict Sequence



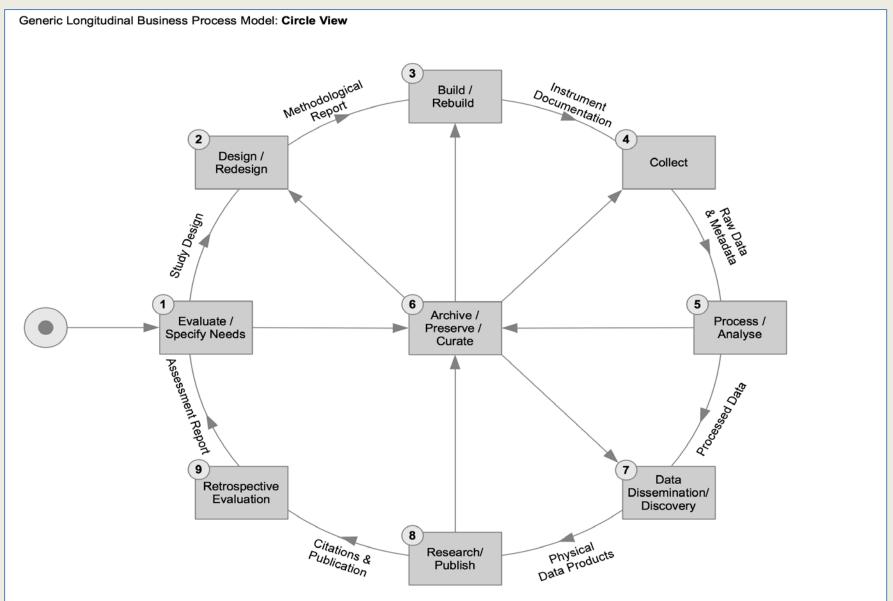
While the activities are numbered in a sequence, projects may use a subset of them in different orders.

# One Longitudinal Project Sequence

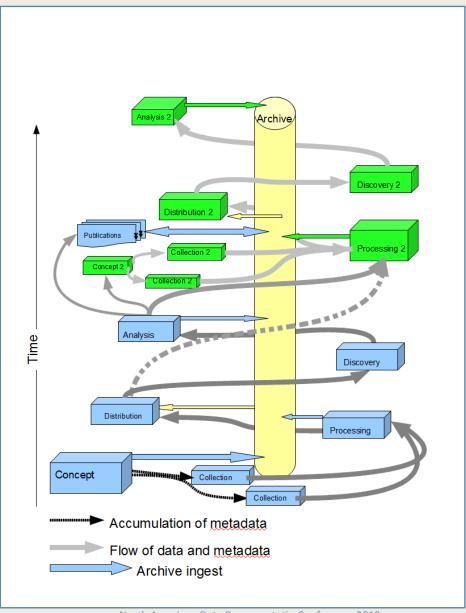




## Circle View



## **Tornado View**



### Questions

- How do you see this model being used in your organization?
- Could this be useful to the independent researcher? (prompts for project planning?, writing methods section?)
- How does a process model like this fit with DDI?
- How might this be used to describe a sequence of steps, either planned or documenting something that took place?
- Where does GLBPM fit in with GSBPM and, especially now, GSIM?
- Could this lead to extensions to DDI to describe a sequence of steps/events?
- Would we ever want to include in the GLBPM biomedical research activities?
- Should paradata data collection be represented in the GLBPM?

### **More Questions**

- One might call Slide 10 a "building block".
  - Can you define other "reusable" building blocks?

 Once you define a few of these building blocks can you assemble them to tell a few different stories -- like plug-'n-play or the gamification of GSBPM?