

SDMX CONTENT-ORIENTED GUIDELINES

ANNEX 1:

Cross-Domain Concepts

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1. Accuracy

ID:	ACCURACY
Description:	Closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.
Comment:	The accuracy of statistical information is the degree to which the information correctly describes the phenomena. It is usually characterized in terms of error in statistical estimates and is often decomposed into bias (systematic error) and variance (random error) components. "Accuracy" can contain either measures of accuracy (numerical results of the methods for assessing the accuracy or precision of data) or qualitative assessment indicators. It may also be described in terms of the major sources of error that potentially cause inaccuracy (e.g., coverage, sampling, non response, response error). Narrower term: Accuracy – overall.
Presentation:	Free text

Accuracy - overall

ID:	ACCURACY_OVERALL
Description:	Results of the overall assessment of accuracy.
Comment:	The overall assessment of accuracy often compresses the various components into one single measure linked to a certain data set or domain. Broader term: Accuracy.
Presentation:	Free text

2. Adjustment

ID:	ADJUSTMENT
Description:	The set of procedures employed to modify statistical data to enable it to conform to national or international standards or to address data quality differences when compiling specific data sets.
Comment:	Adjustments may be associated with changes in definitions, exchange rate changes, price changes, seasonal adjustment and other factors. Adjustments are in particular applied to compile consistent time series, but the concept is also used for describing adjustments related to other types of data. Narrower terms: Adjustment – coded Adjustment – detail
Presentation:	Free text

Adjustment - coded

ID:	ADJUST_CODED
Description:	Type of adjustment used, represented by a code.
Comment:	Adjustments can be identified by a code related to the type of adjustment used, e.g. trading day adjustment, working day adjustment, seasonal adjustment or trend-cycle adjustment. Broader concept: Adjustment.
Presentation:	CL_ADJ_CODE_SDMX

Adjustment - detail

ID:	ADJUST_DETAIL
Description:	Textual description of the type of adjustment used.
Comment:	"Adjustment – detail" can present a textual explanation of the type of adjustment (e.g. working day, trading day adjustment, seasonal adjustment or trend-cycle adjustment) and the method used. Broader concept: Adjustment.
Presentation:	Free text

3. Advance notice of changes in methodology

ID:	ADV_NOTICE
Description:	Policy on notifying the public of changes in methodology, indicating whether the public is notified before a methodological change affects disseminated data and, if so, how long before.
Comment:	
Presentation:	Free text

4. Age

ID:	AGE
Description:	The length of time that a person has lived or a thing has existed.
Comment:	Age can be expressed as a number, e.g. 25 years old, or as a range, e.g. "between 25 and 29 years" or "6 to 11 months". It is in general a coded concept.
Presentation:	CL_AGE_RANGE_SDMX CL_AGE_SDMX

5. Base period

ID:	BASE_PER
Description:	The period of time used as the base of an index number, or to which a constant price series refers.
Comment:	The base period refers to the period when the published index is 100, or to which weights or base prices refer to. It can be one single year (e.g. 1995=100) but it may be as short as one day or as long as the average of a number of years. "Base period" may include an indication of the value of the series in the base period (usually 1 or 100).
Presentation:	CL_BASE_PER_SDMX Date/time stamp Free text

6. Civil status

ID:	CIVIL_STATUS
Description:	Legal, conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country.
Comment:	Commonly referred to as marital status and represented through the codes of the respective code list.
Presentation:	CL_CIVIL_STATUS_SDMX

7. Classification system

ID:	CLASS_SYS
Description:	Arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics which the objects have in common.
Comment:	"Classification system" refers to a description of the classification being used and how it conforms to internationally agreed standards, guidelines, or good practices, when relevant. It also refers to the description of deviations of classification systems used compared to agreed statistical standards, guidelines, or good practices. Examples of classifications are ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification), NACE Rev. 1 (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities), or NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics).
Presentation:	Free text

8. Coherence

ID: COHERENCE

Description: Coherence of statistics is their adequacy to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.

Comment: When originating from different sources, and in particular from statistical surveys using different methodology, statistics are often not completely identical, but show differences in results due to different approaches, classifications and methodological standards. The concept of coherence is closely related to the concept of comparability between statistical domains. Comparability between domains refers to comparisons between statistics based on usually unrelated target populations, while coherence refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely similar target populations. Narrower terms:
 - Coherence - internal
 - Coherence - cross domain
 See also: Comparability.

Presentation: Free text

Coherence - cross domain

ID: COHER_X_DOM

Description: Extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources or statistical domains.

Comment: Differences in the statistical results calculated on the basis of different statistical domains, or surveys based on different methodologies (e.g. between annual and short-term statistics or in comparison with national accounts) should be described. Broader term: Coherence

Presentation: Free text

Coherence – internal

ID: COHER_INTERNAL

Description: Extent to which statistics are consistent within a given data set.

Comment: Differences in the statistical results calculated for the same statistical domain, based on stable or changing methodology (e.g. between provisional and final statistics or between different reference years showing break in series), should be described. Broader term: Coherence

Presentation: Free text

9. Comment

ID:	COMMENT_***
Description:	Supplementary descriptive text.
Comment:	<p>A comment contains a descriptive text which can be attached to an agency, provision agreement, dataflow, data set, group, time series, observation as "time series comment", "observation comment", "Group comment", etc.</p> <p>A list of ID broken down by attachment level is therefore needed, such as COMMENT_DFL, COMMENT_DSET, COMMENT_GRP, COMMENT_TS, COMMENT_OBS, COMMENT_AG.</p>
Presentation:	Free text

10. Comparability

ID:	COMPARABILITY
Description:	The extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.
Comment:	<p>Comparability aims at measuring the impact of methodological differences on the comparison of statistics between geographical areas, over time or across statistical domains.</p> <p>The following types of comparability may be distinguished:</p> <p>(a) Comparability - geographical: it refers to the degree of comparability between similar survey results that measure the same phenomenon, conducted by different statistical agencies.</p> <p>(b) Comparability over time: it refers to the degree of comparability between the results of two or several surveys related to the same domain, carried out by the same statistical agency.</p> <p>(c) Comparability between domains: it refers to the comparability between different survey results which target similar characteristics in different statistical domains.</p> <p>Narrower terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geographical comparability - comparability over time - comparability between domains <p>See also: Coherence.</p>
Presentation:	Free text

Comparability - between domains

ID:	COMPAR_DOMAINS
Description:	Extent to which statistics are comparable between different statistical domains.
Comment:	Comparability between domains refers to the comparability between different statistics which target similar characteristics in different statistical domains. Users frequently compare statistics from different domains which are produced on the basis of different methodologies. The difference in methodologies used for the estimation of the statistics should be reported. This concerns mainly the definition of statistical characteristics, the reference period, the definition of the statistical unit and the statistical measure.
Presentation:	Free text

Comparability - geographical

ID:	COMPAR_GEO
Description:	Extent to which statistics are comparable between geographical areas.
Comment:	Geographical comparability refers to the degree of comparability between similar survey results measuring the same phenomenon across geographical areas or regions. The surveys are in general conducted by different statistical agencies, referring to populations in different geographical areas, sometimes based on a harmonised methodology. Broader term: Comparability.
Presentation:	Free text

Comparability - over time

ID:	COMPAR_TIME
Description:	Extent to which statistics are comparable or reconcilable over time.
Comment:	Comparability over time refers to the degree of comparability between the results of two or several surveys related to the same domain, carried out by the same statistical agency. Broader term: Comparability.
Presentation:	Free text

11. Confidentiality

ID: CONF

Description: A property of data indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant parties.

Comment: Confidentiality (or "sensitivity") refers to a property of data with respect to whether, for example, they are public or their disclosure is subject to restrictions. For instance, data allowing identifying a physical or legal person either directly or indirectly are characterised as confidential. Unauthorised disclosure of data that are restricted or confidential is not permitted and even legislative measures or other formal provisions may be used to prevent disclosure. Often, there are procedures in place to prevent disclosure of restricted or confidential data, including rules applying to staff, aggregation rules when disseminating data, provision of unit records, etc. Sensitivity (of information) is a synonym to confidentiality. Narrower terms: Confidentiality - policy; Confidentiality - status; Confidentiality - data treatment.

Presentation: Free text

Confidentiality - data treatment

ID: CONF_DATA_TR

Description: Rules applied for treating the data set to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure.

Comment: The rules applied when treating the data with regard to statistical confidentiality should be explained (e.g. aggregation rules when disseminating data, provision of unit records, etc.). Broader term: Confidentiality.

Presentation: Free text

Confidentiality - policy

ID: CONF_POLICY

Description: Legislative measures or other formal procedures which prevent unauthorised disclosure of data that identify a person or economic entity either directly or indirectly.

Comment: Textual description and references to legislation or other rules related to statistical confidentiality. Broader term: Confidentiality.

Presentation: Free text

Confidentiality - status

ID:	CONF_***
Description:	Information about the confidentiality status of the object to which this attribute is attached.
Comment:	This concept is related to data and determines the exact status of the value. i.e. if a specific value is confidential or not. A list of ID broken down by attachment level is recommended, such as: CONF_DFL (dataflow), CONF_DSET (dataset), CONF_GRP (group), CONF_TS (time series) or CONF_OBS (observation). Broader term: Confidentiality.
Presentation:	CL_CONF_SDMX

12. Contact

ID:	CONTACT
Description:	Individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points.
Comment:	"Contact" describes contact points for the data or metadata, including how to reach the contact points. In the ISO 11179 standard, attributes of "contacts" are: Contact mail address: The mailing address of the Contact. Contact name: The name of the Contact. Contact title: The name of the position held by the Contact. Electronic mail address: An e-mail address for correspondence with the Contact. Phone number: A telephone number for spoken correspondence.
Presentation:	Free text

Contact email address

ID:	CONTACT_EMAIL
Description:	E-mail address of the contact points for the data or metadata
Comment:	
Presentation:	Free text

Contact fax number

ID:	CONTACT_FAX
Description:	Fax number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
Comment:	
Presentation:	Free text

Contact mail address

ID: CONTACT_MAIL

Description: The postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.

Comment:

Presentation: Free text

Contact name

ID: CONTACT_NAME

Description: The name of the contact points for the data or metadata.

Comment:

Presentation: Free text

Contact organisation

ID: CONTACT_ORGANISATION

Description: The name of the organisation of the contact points for the data or metadata.

Comment:

Presentation: CL_ORGANISATION_SDMX

Contact organization unit

ID: ORGANIZATION_UNIT

Description: An addressable subdivision of an organization

Comment:

Presentation: Free text

Contact person job title

ID: CONTACT_JOB

Description: The title of a person which is related to his/her job.

Comment: The area of technical responsibility of the person responsible, such as "methodology", "database management" or "dissemination".

Presentation: Free text

Contact phone number**ID:** CONTACT_PHONE**Description:** The telephone number of the contact points for the data or metadata.**Comment:****Presentation:** Free text**13. Cost and Burden****ID:** COST_BURDEN**Description:** Costs associated with a statistical product and burden on respondents.**Comment:** The concept of "cost and burden" is an important issue related to data quality. The cost is associated with a statistical product, while the burden is often measured as a response burden caused to statistical respondents.
Narrower terms: Cost and burden - efficiency; Cost and burden - resources.**Presentation:** Free text**Cost and Burden - Efficiency management****ID:** COST_BURDEN_EFF**Description:** Cost benefit analysis, effectiveness of execution of medium term statistical programs, and ensuring efficient use of resources.**Comment:** Broader term: Cost and burden.**Presentation:** Free text**Cost and Burden - Resources****ID:** COST_BURDEN_RES**Description:** Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing to undertake statistical production.**Comment:** It may include the contribution of respondent time in supplying information (burden) as a distinct subject under this heading.
Broader term: Cost and burden.**Presentation:** Free text

14. Counterpart reference area

ID:	VIS_AREA.xxx
Description:	The secondary area (as opposed to "reference area") to which the measured data is in relation.
Comment:	<p>The "counterpart area" is related to statistics on foreign trade, migration or other domains. It determines, from the point of view of the reporting country, the corresponding area to which the economic or other flows are related to (for instance, in statistics on imports the counterpart reference area is the area of origin of the goods).</p> <p>A categorisation of ID's per attachment level (VIS_AREA_DSET for data set, VIS_AREA_GRP for group) is needed.</p> <p>Broader term: reference area.</p>
Presentation:	CL_AREA_SDMX

15. Coverage

ID:	COVERAGE
Description:	The definition of the population that statistics aim to cover.
Comment:	<p>The term "coverage" encompasses the descriptions of key dimensions delimiting the statistics produced, e.g. geographical (which geographical areas are included in the data), institutional, product, economic sector, occupation, transaction, etc., as well as relevant exceptions and exclusions.</p> <p>The term Coverage describes the scope of the data compiled, rather than the characteristics of the survey.</p> <p>Narrower terms: Coverage - sector; Coverage - time.</p>
Presentation:	Free text

Coverage - sector

ID:	COVERAGE_SECTOR
Description:	Main economic or other sectors covered by the statistics.
Comment:	<p>Coverage - sector (sector coverage) delimits the statistical results with regard to the main sectors covered. These sectors can be institutional sectors, economic or other sectors (e.g. local government sector, or agriculture, forestry and fishing).</p> <p>Broader term: Coverage.</p>
Presentation:	Free text

Coverage - Time

ID:	COVERAGE_TIME
Description:	The length of time for which data are available.
Comment:	The time period covered can be indicated as a time interval, e.g. "1985 to 2006" for annual time series data, or as several intervals or values of time. Broader term: Coverage.
Presentation:	Free text

16. Currency

ID:	CURRENCY
Description:	Monetary denomination of the object being measured.
Comment:	The currency, normally inserted in a data structure definition, is represented through a code.
Presentation:	CL_CURRENCY_SDMX

17. Data collection method

ID:	COLL_METHOD
Description:	Main process used in gathering statistical data.
Comment:	Data collection methods are commonly classified into survey data collection and administrative data collection. Each of these broad types may be further broken down on the basis of some characteristic, e.g. the nature of the data provider (enterprise / household) or exhaustiveness (sample survey, complete enumeration census). The description of data collection methods also encompasses issues such as the type of interview used for data collection (e.g. personal or by telephone, paper and pencil, fax, computer-aided personal or telephone interview CAPI/CATI, or mailed questionnaires), the duration of the field work, the period used for data collection, whether a permanent survey organisation exists or personnel for each survey round are recruited, etc.
Presentation:	Free text

18. Data compilation

ID:	DATA_COMP
Description:	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given set of rules.
Comment:	"Data compilation" refers to the description of statistical procedures to deal with intermediate data and final statistical outputs (e.g., data adjustments and transformation, and statistical analysis). The items covered include, inter alia, weighting schemes, methods for imputing missing values or source data, statistical adjustment, and balancing/cross-checking techniques and relevant characteristics of the specific methods applied.
Presentation:	Free text

19. Data compiling agency

ID:	COMP_AGENCY
Description:	The administrative unit compiling the data.
Comment:	
Presentation:	CL_ORGANISATION_SDMX

20. Data dissemination agency

ID:	DISS_AGENCY
Description:	The administrative unit that disseminates the data.
Comment:	
Presentation:	CL_ORGANISATION_SDMX

21. Data presentation

ID:	DATA_PRES
Description:	Description of the disseminated data.
Comment:	"Data presentation" includes the description of the dataset disseminated with the main variables covered, the classifications and breakdowns used, the reference area, a summary information on the time period covered and, if applicable, the base period used. Narrower terms: Data presentation - short description; Data presentation - disseminated detail.
Presentation:	Free text

Data presentation - disseminated detail

ID:	DISS_DET
Description:	Disseminated subdomain, measure, and time period breakdowns of statistics in the dataset.
Comment:	Description of data disseminated or available on request by, for example: time period covered, geographical coverage, coverage of breakdowns by geographical entities, target population and its breakdowns, coverage of variables measured from units in the target population. Also the standards (e.g., classification systems) employed in the breakdowns provided should be described, so that datasets in different domains can be related through an appropriate set of common concepts. Broader term: Data presentation.
Presentation:	Free text

Data presentation - short description

ID:	SHORT_DESCR
Description:	Main characteristics of the data set described in an easily understandable manner, referring to the data and indicators disseminated.
Comment:	This short description should provide an immediate understanding of the data to users (also to those which do not have a broader technical knowledge of the data set in question). Broader term: Data presentation.
Presentation:	Free text

22. Data revision

ID:	DATA_REV
Description:	Any change in a value of a statistic released to the public by an official statistical agency.
Comment:	Preliminary data are revised when more and better source data become available. "Data revision" describes the policy and practice for identifying the revision status of the data, as well as the availability of revision studies and analyses. Narrower terms: Data revision - policy; Data revision - practice; Data revision - studies.
Presentation:	Free text

Data revision - policy

ID:	REV_POLICY
Description:	Policy aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data, whereby preliminary data are compiled that are later revised when more and better source data become available.
Comment:	The general guidelines for handling data revisions applied by a data providing agency should be described. Broader term: Data revision.
Presentation:	Free text

Data revision - practice

ID:	REV_PRACTICE
Description:	Information on the data revision practice.
Comment:	Documentation regarding the source data used and the way they are adjusted, in order to give compilers the possibility of incorporating new and more accurate information into estimates, thus improving their accuracy without introducing breaks in the time series. It also describes the revision status of available data. Data may also be subject to regular or ad hoc revisions as a result of the introduction of new classifications, compilation frameworks and methodologies which result in the compilation of historical data that replaces previously released data. Whether or not such changes constitute an actual "revision" or the compilation of a "new" series is a matter of judgment on the part of the statistical agency. Broader term: Data revision.
Presentation:	Free text

Data revision - studies

ID:	REV_STUDY
Description:	Information about data revision studies and analyses.
Comment:	Description of periodic studies related to data revisions. These studies can contain quantitative measures of the effects of revisions, such as mean revision and revision variance in estimates. Broader term: Data revision.
Presentation:	Free text

23. Data update

ID:	DATA_UPDATE
Description:	The last date on which the data element was inserted or modified in the database.
Comment:	This date can relate to both the date registered in the production or the dissemination database of a data compiling agency.
Presentation:	Date/time stamp

24. Data validation

ID:	DATA_VALIDATION
Description:	Process of monitoring the results of data compilation.
Comment:	Data validation describes methods and processes for assessing statistical data, including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records, and how the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes. All the controls made in terms of quality of the data to be published or already published are included in the validation process. Validation also takes into account the results of studies and analysis of revisions and how they are used to inform the statistical processes. In this process, two dimensions can be distinguished: (i) validation before publication of the figures and (ii) validation after publication. Narrower terms: Data validation - intermediate; Data validation - output; Data validation - source.
Presentation:	Free text

Data validation - intermediate

ID:	DATA_VAL_INTER
Description:	Validation that intermediate calculations leading to statistical outputs have been correctly done.
Comment:	It contains the description of how intermediate results are checked or compared with other information where applicable, and how statistical differences in intermediate data are assessed and investigated. Broader term: Data validation.
Presentation:	Free text

Data validation - output

ID:	DATA_VAL_OUTPUT
Description:	Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs.
Comment:	"Data validation – output" describes how statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated and how other potential indicators or problems in statistical outputs are investigated. The assessment can be done before or after publication of the data. Broader term: Data validation.
Presentation:	Free text

Data validation - source

ID:	DATA_VAL_SOURCE
Description:	Assessment of discrepancies and other problems related to source data.
Comment:	"Data validation – source" describes the assessment of source data – including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records – and how the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes. Broader term: Data validation.
Presentation:	Free text

25. Decimals

ID:	DECIMALS
Description:	The number of digits of an observation to the right of a decimal point.
Comment:	
Presentation:	CL_DECIMALS_SDMX

26. Dissemination format

ID:	DISS_FORMAT
Description:	Media by which statistical data and metadata are disseminated.
Comment:	"Dissemination formats" refers to the various means of dissemination used for making the data available to the public. It includes a description of the various formats available, including where and how to get the information (for instance paper, electronic publications, on-line databases). Narrower terms: Dissemination format - Microdata access; Dissemination format - News release; Dissemination format - Online database; Dissemination format - Publications; Dissemination format - Other.
Presentation:	Free text

Dissemination format - Micro-data access

ID:	MICRO_DAT_ACC
Description:	Information on whether micro-data are also disseminated.
Comment:	It should be stated if micro-data are also disseminated, e.g. to researchers. Access conditions should be described in short. Broader term: Dissemination format.
Presentation:	Free text

Dissemination format - News release

ID:	NEWS_REL
Description:	Regular or ad-hoc press releases linked to the data.
Comment:	This concept covers press releases or other kind of similar releases linked to data or metadata. Broader term: Dissemination format.
Presentation:	Free text

Dissemination format - On-line database

ID:	ONLINE_DB
Description:	Information about an on-line database in which the disseminated data can be accessed.
Comment:	Link to the on-line database where the data are available, with a summary identification of domain names as released on the website, as well as the related access conditions. Broader term: Dissemination format.
Presentation:	Free text

Dissemination format - other

ID:	DISS_OTHER
Description:	References to the most important other data dissemination done.
Comment:	Examples of other dissemination formats are analytical publications edited by policy users, etc. Broader term: Dissemination format.
Presentation:	Free text

Dissemination format - Publications

ID:	PUBLICATIONS
Description:	Regular or ad-hoc publications in which the data are made available to the public.
Comment:	References to the most important data dissemination done through paper or on-line publications, including a summary identification and information on availability of the publication means. Broader term: Dissemination format.
Presentation:	Free text

27. Documentation on methodology

ID:	DOC_METHOD
Description:	Descriptive text and references to methodological documents available.
Comment:	"Documentation on methodology" refers to the availability of documentation related to various aspects of the data, such as methodological documents, summary notes or papers covering concepts, scope, classifications and statistical techniques.
Presentation:	Free text

28. Education level

ID:	EDUCATION_LEV
Description:	The highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed.
Comment:	The highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed is also called "educational attainment of a person". At international level, the ISCED 1997 is the standard classification of educational attainment: - No education completed - Primary or lower secondary education - Upper secondary or post-secondary education - Tertiary education.
Presentation:	CL_EDUC_LEVEL_SDMX

29. Embargo time

ID:	EMBARGO_TIME
Description:	The exact time at which the data could be made available to the public.
Comment:	Usually, there is a time span between the finalisation of the production process of statistical data and the moment when the data produced is released and made available to the users. This time span is called "embargo time".
Presentation:	Date/time stamp

30. Frequency

ID:	FREQ
Description:	The time interval at which observations occur over a given time period.
Comment:	If a time series has a constant time interval between its observations, this interval determines the frequency of the time series (e.g. monthly, quarterly, yearly). "Frequency" – also called "periodicity" – may refer to several stages in the production cycle, e.g. data collection, data compilation or data dissemination. (e.g., a time series could be available at annual frequency but the underlying data are compiled monthly).
Presentation:	CL_FREQ_SDMX Free text

Frequency detail

ID:	FREQ_DETAIL
Description:	A further specification of the frequency to include more detailed information about the type of frequency and frequencies not commonly used.
Comment:	For data structure definitions, the concept of "frequency" is represented through codes. Any additional detail needed must be inserted as free text within "frequency detail", e.g. weekly Thursday.
Presentation:	Free text

Frequency of data collection

ID: FREQ_COLL

Description: Frequency with which the source data are collected.

Comment: The frequencies with which the source data are collected and produced could be different: a time series could be collected from the respondents at quarterly frequency but the data production may have a monthly frequency. The frequency of data collection should therefore be described.

Presentation: CL_FREQ_SDMX
Free text

Frequency of dissemination

ID: FREQ DISS

Description: The time interval at which the statistics are disseminated over a given time period.

Comment: Compared to the frequency of data collection, the frequency of data production or data dissemination might be different. In this case, the frequency of data dissemination should be identified.

Presentation: CL_FREQ_SDMX
Free text

31. Grossing / Netting

ID: GROSS_NET

Description: Form of consolidation used in presenting the data.

Comment: Combinations in which all statistical items are shown for their full values are called "gross" recordings. Combinations whereby the values of some elementary items are offset against items on the other side of the account or which have an opposite sign are called "net" or "consolidated" recordings.
Individual units or sectors may have the same kind of transactions both as a use and as a resource (e.g., they both pay and receive interest) and the same kind of financial instrument as an asset and as a liability.
Examples of this concept include gross versus net domestic product (GDP less consumption of fixed capital), and various consolidations across units in presentations of statements of operations and balance sheets for general government and for financial corporations, among others.

Presentation: Free text

32. Index type

ID:	IND_TYPE
Description:	The type of index number used in the statistical production process.
Comment:	Index type refers to the various indices used in the statistical production process (Laspeyres, modified Laspeyres, Paasche, Value-Added, Fisher, Tornqvist or other indexes). Important features in the construction of an index number are its coverage, base period, weighting system and method of averaging statistical results.
Presentation:	CL_I_TYP_SDMX Free text

33. Institutional Mandate

ID:	INST_MANDATE
Description:	Set of rules or other formal set of instructions that assign responsibility as well as the authority to an agency for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics
Comment:	It also includes arrangements or procedures to facilitate data sharing and coordination between data producing agencies. Narrower terms: Institutional mandate - data sharing; Institutional mandate - legal acts and other agreements; Institutional mandate - respondent relations.
Presentation:	Free text

Institutional Mandate - data sharing

ID:	INST_MAN_SHAR
Description:	Arrangements or procedures for data sharing and coordination between data producing agencies.
Comment:	Broader term: Institutional mandate.
Presentation:	Free text

Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

ID:	INST_MAN_LA_OA
Description:	Legal acts or other formal or informal agreements that assign responsibility as well as the authority to an agency for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics.
Comment:	The concept covers provision in law assigning responsibility to specific organizations for collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics in various domains. In addition, non-legal measures such as formal or informal administrative arrangements employed to specific organizations for collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics in various domains should also be described. Broader term: Institutional mandate.
Presentation:	Free text

Institutional Mandate - respondent relations

ID:	I_M_RES_REL
Description:	Measures to encourage statistical reporting and/or to sanction non-reporting.
Comment:	Provision in law for compulsory reporting of information to the designated agency for statistical purposes. In addition, non-legal measures employed to encourage reporting statistical information to designated agencies should be described. Broader term: Institutional mandate.
Presentation:	Free text

34. Maintenance Agency

ID:	M_AGENCY
Description:	The agency that maintains domain-specific data structure and metadata structure definitions.
Comment:	In SDMX, one statistical agency is responsible for maintaining a data or metadata structure definition linked to a particular statistical domain.
Presentation:	CL_ORGANISATION_SDMX

35. Metadata update

ID:	META_UPDATE
Description:	The date on which the metadata element was inserted or modified in the database.
Comment:	The date of the metadata update may refer to the update of a whole metadata set or to the update of any single metadata item. It can be further detailed in: a) last update of the metadata content; b) latest certification of the metadata file without update of content; c) last posted on the web. Narrower terms: Metadata update - last update; Metadata update - last certified; Metadata update - last posted.
Presentation:	Date/time stamp

Metadata update - last certified**ID:** META_CERTIFIED**Description:** Date of the latest certification provided by the domain manager to confirm that the metadata posted are still up-to-date, even if the content has not been amended.**Comment:** In statistical agencies, the domain manager is often asked to certify that the metadata are checked and updated at regular time intervals. The date of the latest certification is to be retained. The concept is relevant for metadata reporting from countries to international organizations within data standards initiatives such as the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard and General Data Dissemination System.
Broader term: Metadata update.**Presentation:** Date/time stamp**Metadata update - last posted****ID:** META_POSTED**Description:** Date of the latest dissemination of the metadata.**Comment:** The date of the last posting (dissemination) of the metadata on the web site should be retained. The concept is relevant for metadata reporting from countries to international organizations within data standards initiatives such as the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard and General Data Dissemination System.
Broader term: Metadata update.**Presentation:** Date/time stamp**Metadata update - last update****ID:** META_LAST_UPD**Description:** Date of last update of the content of the metadata.**Comment:** The last update of the content of metadata should be retained. The update can concern one single concept, but also the metadata file as a whole. The concept is also relevant for metadata reporting from countries to international organizations within data standards initiatives such as the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard and General Data Dissemination System.
Broader term: Metadata update.**Presentation:** Date/time stamp

36. Observation Pre-break Value

ID: OBS_PRE_BREAK

Description: The observation, at a time series break period, that was calculated using the old methodology.

Comment: At a time series break period, two observations may be recorded: the pre-break value produced on the basis of the "old" methodology and the post-break value, as measured by the "new" methodology. SDMX allows for a pre-break value in the case of a series break (where one would use the observation value to show the post-break value).

Presentation: Free text

37. Observation Status

ID: OBS_STATUS

Description: Information on the quality of a value or an unusual or missing value.

Comment: This item is normally coded and uses codes providing information about the status of an observation, with respect to events such as "break", "estimated value", "forecast", "missing value", or "provisional value". In some cases, there is more than one event that may have influenced the value (e.g. a "break" in methodology may be accompanied with the fact that an observation is an estimate). For describing multiple important events related to an observation, a textual comment providing more detailed information can also be added via the attribute COMMENT_OBS.

Presentation: CL_OBS_STATUS_SDMX
Free text

38. Observation Value

ID: OBS_VALUE

Description: The value, at a particular period, of a particular variable.

Comment: The observation value is the field which holds the exchanged data.

Presentation: Free text

39. Occupation

ID:	OCCUPATION
Description:	The definition of an occupation covers various jobs or positions which are held by individual workers who perform one or another of the possible combinations of the tasks described.
Comment:	This concept is related to the International Classification for Occupations (ISCO). Therefore it is normally coded.
Presentation:	CL_WORK_STATUS_SDMX

40. Originator Data identifier

ID:	ORIG_DATA_ID
Description:	The data identifier as found in the originating database.
Comment:	Facilitated by the use of a unique identifier.
Presentation:	Free text

41. Professionalism

ID:	PROF
Description:	Standard expected from a person who is well trained in a particular job.
Comment:	<p>Professionalism is the standard, skill and ability suitable for producing statistics of good quality. It describes the elements providing assurances that: statistics are produced on an impartial basis; elements providing assurances that the choices of sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations; elements providing assurances that the recruitment and promotion of staff are based on relevant aptitude; elements providing assurances that the statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics, guidelines for staff behaviour and procedures used to make these guidelines known to staff; other practices that provide assurances of the independence, integrity, and accountability of the statistical agency.</p> <p>Narrower terms: Professionalism – code of conduct; Professionalism – impartiality; Professionalism – methodology; Professionalism – Statistical commentary.</p>
Presentation:	Free text

Professionalism - code of conduct

ID:	PROF_COND
Description:	Provision for assuring the qualifications of staff and allowing staff to perform their functions without intervention motivated by non-statistical objectives.
Comment:	Description of policies promoting the recruitment and promotion of staff based based on relevant aptitude; providing guidelines for staff behaviour and procedures to make these guidelines known to staff; and prescribing other practices that provide assurances of the independence, integrity, and accountability of the statistical agency. Broader term: Professionalism.
Presentation:	Free text

Professionalism - impartiality

ID:	PROF_IMP
Description:	Description of the elements providing assurances that statistics are produced on an impartial basis.
Comment:	Broader term: Professionalism.
Presentation:	Free text

Professionalism - methodology

ID:	PROF_METH
Description:	Describes the elements providing assurances that the choices of sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations.
Comment:	Broader term: Professionalism.
Presentation:	Free text

Professionalism - statistical commentary

ID:	PROF_STAT_COM
Description:	Describes the elements providing assurances that the statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
Comment:	Broader term: Professionalism.
Presentation:	Free text

42. Punctuality

ID:	PUNCTUALITY
Description:	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.
Comment:	Punctuality may be calculated, for instance, with reference to target dates announced in an official release calendar, laid down by regulations or previously agreed among partners. Related terms: Release policy - release calendar; Timeliness.
Presentation:	Free text

43. Quality management

ID:	QUALITY_MGMNT
Description:	Processes in place within an organisation to maintain or improve the quality of the statistical output.
Comment:	"Quality management" (also known as "quality assurance") describes the processes in place to focus on quality, to monitor the quality of the statistical programs, and to deal with quality considerations in planning the statistical programs. It also includes quality monitoring, the overall assessment of data quality and quality considerations in planning the statistical programs. It also includes how well the resources meet the requirement. Narrower terms: Quality management - assessment; Quality management - documentation; Quality management - guidelines; Quality management - planning.
Presentation:	Free text

Quality management - assessment

ID:	QUALITY_ASSM
Description:	Overall assessment of data quality, based on standard quality criteria.
Comment:	This concept contains the result of a scoring or grading process for achievement in good statistical practice in areas such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. Scoring may be quantitative or qualitative. Broader term: Quality management.
Presentation:	Free text

Quality management - documentation

ID:	QUALITY_DOC
Description:	Documentation on procedures applied for quality management and quality assessment.
Comment:	Documentation on methods and standards for assessing data quality, based on standard quality criteria such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence. Broader term: Quality management.
Presentation:	Free text

Quality management - guidelines

ID:	QUALITY_GUIDE
Description:	Guidelines focusing on quality in general and dealing with quality of statistical programmes, including measures for ensuring the efficient use of resources.
Comment:	Broader term: Quality management.
Presentation:	Free text

Quality management - planning

ID:	QUALITY_PLAN
Description:	Planning methodologies employed for quality management.
Comment:	Description of planning process, including design of programs, scheduling of routine and developmental work, frequency of plan updates, organizational arrangements to support and maintain planning function. Broader term: Quality management.
Presentation:	Free text

44. Recording basis

ID:	RECORDING
Description:	Processes and standards employed in calculating statistical aggregates.
Comment:	The recording of transactions covers a broad range of processes and accounting conventions, including types of valuation, prices, conversion rates, the accounting basis, units of measurement used in data collection, etc. It also refers to descriptions of the time of recording (e.g. cash or accrual basis) employed. The description may also include how consistent the practices used are with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
Presentation:	CL_RECORDING_SDMX Free text

45. Reference area

ID:	REF_AREA
Description:	The country or geographic area to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.
Comment:	The country, geographical/political group of countries or geographical/political region within a country that the measured phenomenon relates to. The concept is subject to a variety of hierarchies.
Presentation:	CL_AREA_SDMX Free text

46. Reference Period

ID:	REF_PERIOD
Description:	Textual description of the time period to which the main variables refer to.
Comment:	Statistical variables refer to specific times, which may be limited to a reference time point (e.g. a day) or a time period (e.g. a month, a fiscal year, a calendar year or several calendar years). Narrower terms: Reference period - collection; Reference period - target; Reference period - weights.
Presentation:	Free text

Reference period - Collection

ID:	REF_COLLECT
Description:	Dates or periods during which observations have been collected (such as middle, average or end of period) to compile the indicator for the target reference period.
Comment:	Broader term: Reference period.
Presentation:	CL_COLLECTION_SDMX

Reference period - Target

ID:	REF_PER_TARGET
Description:	The period that the data is designed to represent.
Comment:	Broader term: Reference period.
Presentation:	Date/time stamp

Reference period - Weights

ID:	REF_PER_WGTS
Description:	Dates or periods to which the observations used to compile the weights refer.
Comment:	Concept relevant for index numbers and transformations such as "GDP at constant prices". Broader term: Reference period.
Presentation:	Free text

47. Release policy

ID:	REL_POLICY
Description:	Rules for disseminating statistical data to interested parties.
Comment:	Describes the policy for release of the data to the public, how the public is informed that the data are being released, and whether the data are disseminated to all interested parties at the same time. Narrower terms: Release policy - legal acts and other agreements; Release policy - policy commentary; Release policy - release calendar; Release policy - release calendar access; Release policy - transparency; Release policy - user access.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - legal acts and other agreements

ID:	REL_POL_LEG_ACTS
Description:	Legal acts and other agreements pertaining to data access.
Comment:	Description of the legal and institutional framework defining which users have access to what data, on what conditions, and on what time schedule. Broader term: Release policy.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - policy commentary

ID:	REL_COMMENT
Description:	Whether or not ministerial commentary is provided on the occasion of statistical release.
Comment:	This concept relates to policy commentary that other authorities might add to the data released to the public. Broader term: Release policy.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - release calendar

ID:	REL_CAL_POLICY
Description:	The schedule of statistical release dates.
Comment:	An advance release calendar is the schedule for release of data, which is publicly disseminated so as to provide prior notice of the precise release dates on which a national statistical agency, other national agency, or international organization undertakes to release specified statistical information to the public. Such information may be provided for statistical releases in the coming week, month, quarter or year. Related term: Punctuality.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - release calendar access

ID:	REL_CAL_INFO
Description:	Access to the release calendar information.
Comment:	This describes how the release calendar can be accessed. A hyperlink should be provided if available. Broader term: Release policy.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - transparency

ID:	REL_POL_TRA
Description:	Dissemination of the release policy to the public.
Comment:	It concerns whether the description of the release policy is disseminated to the public and by what modality, but not the description of the release policy itself. Broader term: Release policy.
Presentation:	Free text

Release policy - user access

ID:	REL_POL_US_AC
Description:	The policy for release of the data to users, the scope of dissemination (eg, to the public, to selected users), how users are informed that the data are being released, and whether the policy provides for the dissemination of statistical data to all users at the same time. It also describes the policy for briefing the press in advance of the release of the data.
Comment:	Broader term: Release policy.
Presentation:	CL DISS RESTR SDMX Free text

48. Relevance

ID:	RELEVANCE
Description:	The degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived needs of clients.
Comment:	Relevance is concerned with whether the available information sheds light on the issues that are important to users. Assessing relevance is subjective and depends upon the varying needs of users. The Agency's challenge is to weigh and balance the conflicting needs of current and potential users to produce statistics that satisfy the most important needs within given resource constraints. In assessing relevance, one approach is to gauge relevance directly, by polling users about the data. Indirect evidence of relevance may be found by ascertaining where there are processes in place to determine the uses of data and the views of their users or to use the data in-house for research and other analysis. "Relevance" refers to the processes for monitoring the relevance and practical usefulness of existing statistics in meeting users' needs and how these processes inform the development of statistical programs. Narrower concepts: Relevance - completeness; Relevance - user needs; Relevance - user satisfaction.
Presentation:	Free text

Relevance - Completeness

ID:	COMPLETENESS
Description:	The extent to which all statistics that are needed are available.
Comment:	The measurement of the availability of the necessary statistics normally refers to data sets and compares the required data set to the available one. Broader term: Relevance.
Presentation:	Free text

Relevance - User Needs

ID:	USER_NEEDS
Description:	Description of users and their respective needs with respect to the statistical data.
Comment:	With respect to the statistical data to be provided, the main users (e.g. official authorities, the public or others) and user needs should be stated, e.g. official authorities with the needs for policy indicators, national users, etc. Broader term: Relevance.
Presentation:	Free text

Relevance - User Satisfaction

ID:	USER_SAT
Description:	Measure to determine user satisfaction.
Comment:	This concerns how well the disseminated statistics meet the expressed user needs. If user satisfaction surveys have been conducted, the domain manager should mention them. Otherwise, any other indication or measure to determine user satisfaction might be used. Broader term: Relevance.
Presentation:	Free text

49. Reporting agency

ID:	REP_AGENCY
Description:	The administrative unit that supplies the data for a given instance of the statistics.
Comment:	
Presentation:	CL_ORGANISATION_SDMX

50. Sampling

ID:	SAMPLING
Description:	The process of selecting a number of cases from all the cases in a particular group or universe.
Comment:	Refers to information on sample design, sample size, sample frame, sample updating, etc.
Presentation:	Free text

51. Sex

ID:	SEX
Description:	This concept is applied if data needs to be categorised by sex, where sex is "the state of being male or female".
Comment:	The concept is in general coded, i.e. represented through a code list.
Presentation:	CL_SEX_SDMX

52. Statistical concepts and definitions

ID:	STAT_CONC_DEF
Description:	Statistical characteristics of one or several statistical observations.
Comment:	"Statistical concepts and definitions" refers to the definition of the statistical concept under measure (i.e. the statistical domain) and the main variables provided. The type of variable provided (raw figures, annual growth rates, index, flow or stock data,...) should also be described, referring to internationally accepted statistical standards, guidelines, or good practices on which the concepts and definitions that are used for compiling the statistics are based. A "coded" statistical concept takes values from a code list of valid values. An "uncoded" statistical concept takes its values as free form text (e.g. time series title).
Presentation:	Free text

53. Statistical unit

ID:	STAT_UNIT
Description:	Statistical units are the entities for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled.
Comment:	This concept covers the basic unit of statistical observation within a statistical survey (e.g. the enterprise, or private households). Units can, in turn, be divided into observation units and analytical units for which the data are compiled. For instance, the statistical units in the ISIC Rev. 3 industrial classification comprise the enterprise, enterprise group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment and homogeneous unit of production.
Presentation:	Free text

54. Supplementary data

ID:	SUPPL_DATA
Description:	Data not routinely disseminated that are made available to users upon request.
Comment:	"Supplementary Data" may include customized tabulations that can be provided to meet specific requests. This concept also includes information on procedures for obtaining access to these supplementary data.
Presentation:	Free text

55. Time format

ID:	TIME_FORMAT
Description:	Technical format in which time is represented for the measured phenomenon.
Comment:	The technical time format and its related code list are part of the technical standards for SDMX-EDI and SDMX-XML.
Presentation:	CL_TIME_FORMAT_XML_SDMX CL_TIME_FORMAT_SDMX

56. Time period

ID:	TIME_PERIOD
Description:	The period of time or point in time to which the measured observation refers.
Comment:	The measurement represented by each observation corresponds to a reference time point (e.g. a specific day) or a period (e.g. a month, a fiscal year, or a calendar year). A concretely specified period can also be indicated as the "time reference", which is of particular importance for time series data. The terms "time period" and "time reference" can be used as synonyms.
Presentation:	Date/time stamp Free text

57. Timeliness

ID:	TIMELINESS
Description:	The lapse of time between the end of a reference period and availability of the data.
Comment:	Timeliness refers to data availability, whether for dissemination or for further processing. Timeliness is measured with respect to the time lag between the end of the reference period and the release of final data, or the release of the first provisional results. Timeliness is a crucial element of data quality : adequate timeliness corresponds to a situation where policy-makers can take decisions in time to achieve the targeted results. Related terms: Punctuality (the time lag between the scheduled and the effective release of the data); Release policy - release calendar. Narrower terms: Timeliness - output, Timeliness - source data.
Presentation:	Free text

Timeliness - Output

ID:	TIME_OUTPUT
Description:	The lapse of time between the end of a reference period (or a reference date) and dissemination of the data.
Comment:	Timeliness of statistical outputs is the time lag between the end of the reference period and the release of a version of the data: provisional, preliminary, or final results. "Timeliness - output" reflects many factors, including some that are related to institutional arrangements, such as the preparation of accompanying commentary and printing. Usually, data are not released immediately at the end of the period they refer to, since data collection, data processing and data dissemination work needs to be performed. Broader term: Timeliness.
Presentation:	Free text

Timeliness - Source data

ID:	TIME_SOURCE
Description:	The time between the end of a reference period (or a reference date) and actual receipt of the data by the compiling agency.
Comment:	Compared to the parent concept - timeliness - this concept only covers the time period between the end of the reference period and the receipt of the data by the data compiling agency. This time period is determined by factors such as delays accomodating the institutional arrangements for data transmission. Broader term: Timeliness.
Presentation:	Free text

58. Title

ID:	TITLE_***
Description:	Textual label used as identification of a statistical object.
Comment:	"Title" is a short name describing and identifying a statistical object it is attached to. It can be attached, for example, to a time series as a "time series title", or to a group as a "group title". Stars in the identifier should be replaced by the attachment level, e.g. TITLE_GROUP or TITLE_TS.
Presentation:	Free text

59. Type of source data

ID:	SOURCE_TYPE
Description:	Characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates.
Comment:	The term "data source" refers to the characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling statistical aggregates. The following types of data sources can be distinguished: a) administrative (data coming from administrative records); b) survey related (data coming from surveys done with a defined number of respondents for a specific sector or institutional unit). Surveys can be sample surveys or can cover all respondents (census). Some characteristics of the type of data source should also be mentioned (e.g. the sample size).
Presentation:	Free text

60. Unit Multiplier

ID:	UNIT_MULT
Description:	Exponent in base 10 specified so that multiplying the observation numeric values by $10^{\text{UNIT_MULT}}$ gives a value expressed in the UNIT.
Comment:	In some data bases, it is referred to as SCALE, MAGNITUDE or POWER., e.g. "UM=6" means that observations are in millions.
Presentation:	CL_UNIT_MULT_SDMX

61. Unit of measure

ID:	UNIT_MEASURE
Description:	The unit in which the data values are measured.
Comment:	The unit of measure is a quantity or increment by which something is counted or described, such as kg, mm, °C, °F, monetary units such as Euro or US dollar, simple number counts or index numbers. The unit of measure has a type (e.g. currency) and, in connection with the unit multiplier, provides the level of detail for the value of the variable (e.g. Euro, 1000 Euro). For data structure definitions, the concept is always represented by codes. Any additional detail needed must be inserted as free text within "unit of measure detail".
Presentation:	CL_UNIT_MEASURE_SDMX Free text

Unit of measure detail

ID:	UNIT_MEAS_DETAIL
Description:	Additional textual information on the unit of measure.
Comment:	For data structure definitions, the concept of "unit of measure" is represented through codes. Any additional detail needed must be inserted as free text within "unit of measure detail".
Presentation:	Free text

62. Valuation

ID:	VALUATION
Description:	The definition of the price per unit, for goods and services flows and asset stocks.
Comment:	Standard national accounts valuations include the basic price (what the seller receives) and the purchaser's price (what the purchaser pays). The purchaser's price is the basic price, plus taxes less subsidies on products, plus invoiced transportation and insurance services, plus distribution margin. Other valuation bases may be used in other contexts. International trade in goods considers the free on board (fob) price and cost-insurance-freight price, among others. The concept refers to valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks, including how consistent the practices used are with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
Presentation:	CL_VALUATION_SDMX Free text